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CHAMBERS'S
TWENTIETH CENTURY
DICTIONARY

EDITED BY
WILLIAM GEDDIE, M.A., B.Sc.

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WITH SUPPLEMENT

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE - - - - -	iv
NOTE TO THE USER OF THE DICTIONARY - - - - -	vi
KEY TO PRONUNCIATION - - - - -	vi
DETAILED CHART OF PRONUNCIATION - - - - -	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY - - - - -	x
THE DICTIONARY - - - - -	1-1302
WORDS AND PHRASES IN MORE OR LESS COMMON USE FROM LATIN, GREEK, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES - - - - -	1303
PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES - - - - -	1324
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS - - - - -	1330 and 1345
MUSICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS - - - - -	1343
MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS - - - - -	1346
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE NAMES - - - - -	1347
THE MORE COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES - - - - -	1349
CORRECT CEREMONIOUS FORMS OF ADDRESS - - - - -	1358
SOME AMERICAN PRONUNCIATIONS - - - - -	1360
SOME AMERICAN SPELLINGS - - - - -	1361
THE GREEK ALPHABET - - - - -	1362
THE RUSSIAN ALPHABET - - - - -	1362
THE METRIC SYSTEM - - - - -	1363
SUPPLEMENT - - - - -	1365

PREFACE

The Twentieth Century and the *Twentieth Century Dictionary* began together, and they ran together through half the century's course. The work of the editor, Mr. Thomas Davidson, was continued by various members of the editorial staff until it was found that ordinary revision no longer sufficed. A thorough overhaul was therefore made. Every word already admitted, every definition and etymology, was subjected to scrutiny. New words and phrases—some never before given in a general dictionary, some not until now appearing in a dictionary at all—were collected from many sources. These were very numerous, owing to developments of science, social changes, new habits of life and recreation, and new habits of language resulting from these—notably furthered by the virtual drying up of the Atlantic as a speech barrier. A very few words have been discarded altogether. These belong chiefly to two classes—ghost words, which come by copying or reading amiss, and dictionary words that somebody with a Greek or Latin Dictionary has concocted but nobody so far as can be discovered has ever used.

As before, the aim has been to include all words in general use in literary and conversational English, and all words used in Shakespeare and the Authorised Version of the Bible, in the poems (and many of those in the prose writings) of Spenser and Milton, and in the novels of Walter Scott. It should be understood that to label a word *Milt.* does not mean that nobody but Milton has used it. This is not a dictionary of Scots, but many words of Burns, Ramsay, Fergusson, Galt, and Barrie will be found in it, with many that are still in familiar colloquial use in Scotland. These are marked *Scot.*, but in most cases they are current on both sides of the Border. Likewise we hope no Canadian will take it as a slight when he finds his words marked *U.S.* Indeed such has been the diffusion that many in Britain may object to such labelling; but let them take it as historically true. Dialect words that have made good their footing in literature have been included, with such slang words as seem likely to maintain themselves as well as some dead slang that may puzzle readers, say, of Dickens.

The original edition acknowledged special indebtedness to two American Dictionaries, the *Century* and the *Standard*. The revised *Webster* has further strengthened our American side. The *Oxford Dictionary*, which of course must be the foundation of all English

dictionaries, had been used as far as it went, as had Wright's *Dialect Dictionary*. The *Oxford* was completed in 1933, Wright in 1905. Two great Scottish dictionaries now in progress have been much used and would have been more used had their publication kept pace with the work—the *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue* begun by Sir William Craigie and the *Scottish National Dictionary* of Mr. Grant and his successors. For Latin etymologies we have been guided chiefly by Ernout and Meillet's *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine*, for Greek by Boisacq's *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue grecque* and the new Liddell and Scott. For old French we have Godefroy's *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française*. Some definitions have been adopted or adapted from our own *Technical Dictionary*.

A great part of the construction of this dictionary has been in the hands of Miss A. M. Macdonald. The whole owes much to the vigilance of Mr. J. Liddell Geddie who read a large part of the proofs, and several other members of the staff have made useful contributions. Dr. Angus Macdonald has helped with the etymologies. Finally, scores of users of the dictionary have sent in single words and lists of words. We have not accepted all their suggestions. One was disappointed not to find *myristicivorous*, feeding upon nutmegs, a word to which we grant this place on the doorstep but still deny admission to the dictionary. To these correspondents we owe much, and we tender our thanks, especially to those who first make sure that their words are not already in.

WILLIAM GEDDIE.

NOTE TO THE USER OF THE DICTIONARY

The Arrangement of Words.—Every word is given in its alphabetical order, except in cases where, to save space, derivatives are given under a head-word. The participles and past indicative of uncompounded verbs (and other parts where desirable), and the plural of nouns, are given under the head-word when any doubt is possible. When a derivative stands under a head-word with no meaning given, its meaning can at once be got by combining that of the head-word with that of the suffix. Thus the meanings of *darkness* are obtained by adding the meaning of *-ness* to those of *dark*. Where there has been a shift of meaning or a specialised meaning has developed, derivatives are defined in full.

Key to the Pronunciation.—The pronunciation is given immediately after each head-word by spelling the word anew. Below is a summary of the only points that require comment :—

- dh* is used for the initial sound of *then*
- zh* is used for the sound of *s* in *pleasure*
- gz* is used for the sound of *x* in *example*
- hw* is used for the sound of *wh* in *when*
(some will disagree, but they may interpret it in their own way)
- hh* is used for any open guttural (Scots or German) as in *loch*
- ngg* is used for the sound of *ng* in *linger*
- ngk* is used for the sound of *nk* in *monkey*

The key to the long vowels and diphthongs (appearing at every opening of the dictionary) is :—

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn

(*ā* means that the vowel may be pronounced either long or short)

Nasalised vowels are represented by a following *n̄*, as *ān̄-kōr* (encore). Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables are shown by means of a turned *e* or *schwa*—

el'ə-mənt, in'fənt, ran'dəm

Where the sound of a letter in a derivative differs from that in the head-word the pronunciation of at least part of the word has been added in parentheses. Sometimes several variations occur under one

head-word : in such cases the position of the stress accent will serve as guide to the particular model among the derivatives to be followed.

Spelling.—Letters in brackets may be inserted or omitted. The suffix *-ise* has been given in that form. There is much to be said for *-ize*, which seems to be gaining ground. It would have taken up too much space to give both (along with *-ization*, *-izer*, etc.). Let it be understood that in all cases choice is free. This of course does not apply to such words as *surprise*, *revise*, where *ise* is not a suffix.

The Meanings.—The meanings have been arranged on two different principles according to convenience or usefulness. Sometimes the current or most important is given first ; sometimes the original or at least an early meaning, with others branching out and diverging from it. In the latter case the reader should be warned not to be turned aside by the label *obs.* (obsolete) preceding the first meaning given : it refers to that meaning, not to the word as a whole.

The Etymology.—The etymology is given in square brackets at the end of each article. The sign — is to be read ' derived from '. Whatever follows after a semicolon is not the source of the word but a word from the same ultimate source. Thus, when a word is traced back to Old English, an Old Norse, say, or a Greek word from the same root may follow, but the Old English word is not in such a case derived from Old Norse or from Greek. Within an article the partial etymologies of derivatives are often inserted in round brackets. Each long vowel in Old English and Old Norse is marked with an acute accent, in Greek and Latin with a macron. Any vowel unmarked is to be taken as short. Because we are using no accents, we have had to give Greek words in uncontracted form. Greek words with a subscript iota are also given at full length, as in inscriptions.

DETAILED CHART OF PRONUNCIATION

Respelling is a rough method of showing pronunciation compared with the use of phonetic symbols, but the following table will be useful for reference in cases of doubt.

Vowels and Diphthongs in Accented Syllables

SOUND	EXAMPLES	PRONUNCIATION
ā as in (1) fate (2) bare	name, aid, rein tare, wear, hair, heir	nām, ād, rān tār, wār, hār, ār
ā " far	harm, heart, palm, toilette	hārm, hār, pām, twā-let
ā " castle (long or short)	ask, bath	āsk, bāth
a " sat	bad, have	bad, hav
ē " (1) me (2) fear	lean, keel, dene, chief, seize gear, sheer, here, bier	lēn, kēl, dēn, chēf, sēz gēr, shēr, hēr, bēr
e " pet	red, thread, said, bury	red, thred, sed, ber'i
ē " her	herd, heard, thirst	hērd, hērd, thērst
i " (1) mine (2) sire	side, shy, dye, height hire, byre	sīd, shī, dī, hīt hīr, bīr
i " bid	pin, busy, hymn	pīn, bīz'i, him
ō " (1) mote (2) more	bone, road, foe, low, dough fore, soar, floor	bōn, rōd, fō, lō, dō fōr, sōr, flōr
o " (1) got (2) sort	shot, shone form	shot, shon form
aw " (a) pause; (b) swarthy	haul, lawn, fall, bought; swarm	haul, lawn, faul, bawt strawrm
oo " (1) moon (2) poor	fool, sou boor, tour	fōol, sōo bōor, tōor
oo " foot	good, full, would	good, fool, wood
ū " (1) mute (2) pure	tune, due, newt, view endure	tūn, dū, nūt, vū en-dūr
u " (1) bud (2) absurd	run, love turn, word	run, luv turn, wurd
ü " (1) Fr. sur. (2) Ger. über } (nearly ē)	début Führer	dā-būt fūr'r
(y) oo " (1) super (ū or oo)	supreme	s(y)ōō-prēm'
ow " (1) lure (2) house	lurid mount, frown	l(y)ōō'rid mōunt, frōwn
oi " (2) hour	sour	sōur
oi " boy	toy, buoy, soil	toi, boi, soil

Vowels in Unaccented Syllables

SOUND	EXAMPLES	PRONUNCIATION
ə as in (a) silver	beggar, adviser, sailor, power	beg'ər, ad-vīz'ər, sāl'ər, pow'ər (or pow'r)
(b) absent	element, presence	el'ə-mənt, prez'əns
(c) infant	tenant	ten'ənt
(d) bearable	arable, amiable	ar'ə-bl, am'i-ə-bl
(e) away	abeam, accuse	ə-bēm', ə-kūz'
(f) squadron	cauldron, telephonist	kawl'drən, tē-lēf'ə-nīst
(g) tomorrow	tobacco	tə-bak'ə
(h) autumn	quantum	kwon'təm

Vowels in Unaccented Syllables

	SOUND	EXAMPLES	PRONUNCIATION
ə	as in (i)	faithful	grat'fəl
	(j)	adventure	ten'yər, fig'ər
	(k)	nation	men'shən, stā'shən
	(l)	anxious	pre'shəs
	(m)	bargain	kur'tən, vil'an
	(n)	menace	sol'əs (or sol'is)
i	„ (a)	civil	an'vil, ē'vil (or ē'vəl)
	(b)	blessed (<i>adj.</i>)	bi-lu's'id
	(c)	packet	bas'kit
	(d)	terrace	sol'is (or sol'əs)
	(e)	desolate	del'i-kit
	(f)	cottage	man'ij, mar'ij
	(g)	petty	sil'i, prit'i
	(h)	catastrophe	a-pos'tra-fi
	(i)	become	bi-kwest', di-pärt', pi-des'tri-an, ri-gärd', si-klood'
No vowel	(a)	medal	pē'nl, dev'l, ē'vil (or ē'vəl)
	(b)	burden	är'sn
	(c)	special	in-ish'l
	(d)	flower	potv'r (or potv'ər)
Apostrophe	(a)	Used to mark such pronunciations as t'h (where the sound is two separate consonants)	
	(b)	Used in French words such as timbre (<i>tan'-br'</i>)	

Consonants

	SOUND	EXAMPLES	PRONUNCIATION
ch	as in	church	<i>much, mach, lunch</i> (or <i>unsh</i>)
d	„	dog	a-dōō', dū
dh	„	then	fā'dhər
f	„	fade	fānt, fāz, ruf
g	„	game	gold, gārd, gāst'li
gz	„	example	igz-akt'
h	„	home	hap'i
hh	„	loch	kor'a-nāhh, lep'ra-hhatən
j	„	judge	jak, jen'tl, lej, rē'jan
k	„	king	kēp, kat, kōr'əs
ks	„	exclaim	eks-pand', laks
kw	„	queen	kwi:t, kwā-fər
ng	„	sing	fling, sing'gl
ngk	„	monkey	prē'singkt, aj'ungkt
n'	„	avant (Fr.)	mon'-sen-yər
s	„	sad	saxelt, sit'i, sər'kit, sēn, mas
sh	„	ship	shin, mō-shēn', shōōr, lunsh (or lunch), ash-i-at'ik (or a-zhi-at'ik)
th	„	thin	thrē
y	„	yes	yung, bast'yən, kwest'yən
z	„	zebra	zōō, woz, rōdz
zh	„	pleasure	azh'ər (or ā'zhūr), mezh'ər, kon'-zhā, ā-zhi-at'ik (or āsh-i-a'ik)

Certain variations in pronunciation are not allowed for in the table on the o in *port* is often pronounced at which acceptable variants occur include those in *poor* and *pure*.

A sound approximating to *aw* is an acceptable variant pronunciation of the vowel in *off*, *oft*, *cross*, *across*, *loss*, *soft*, *cough*, etc.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

abbrev. abbreviation
abl.ablative
acc.according
accus. accusative
adj(s) adjective(s)
adv(s) adverb(s)
aero. aeronautics
agri. agriculture
alg. algebra
anat. anatomy
alch. alchemy
anc. ancient(ly)
ant. antiquities
anthrop. anthropology
aor. aorist
app. apparently
approx. approximately
arch. archaic
archaeol. archaeology
archit. architecture
arith. arithmetic
astrol. astrology
astron. astronomy
at. numb. atomic number
attrib. attributive(ly)
augm. augmentative

B.Bible
biol. biology
book-keep. book-keeping
bot. botany

c.about
cent. century
cf.compare
chemi. chemistry
cog.cognate
coll. colloquial(ly)
collec. collective(ly)
comp. comparative,
 composition
conj(s) conjunction(s)
conn. connected,
 connexion
contr. contracted,
 contraction
cook. cookery
corr. corruption
crystal. crystallography

dat.dative
demons. demonstrative
der.derived,
 derivation
diol.dialect(al)
Dict. Dictionary
dim.diminutive
dub.doubtful

econ. economics
e.g.for example
elect. electricity
entom. entomology
error. erroneous(ly)
esp.especially
ety.etymology

facet. facetiously
fam.family,
 family
fem.feminine
fig.figurative(ly)
fl.floruit
fol.followed,
 following
fort. fortification
freq. frequentative
fut.future

gen.genitive
gener. generally
geog. geography
geol. geology
geom. geometry
ger. gerundive
gram. grammar

her. heraldry
hist. history
hort. horticulture
hyperb. hyperbolically

i.e.that is
illit. illiterate
imit. imitative
imper. imperative
impers. impersonal(ly)
incl. including
indic. indicative
infin. infinitive
inten(s) intensive
interj(s) interjection(s)
interrog. interrogative(ly)
intrans. intransitive
irreg. irregular(ly)

lit.literal(ly)
log.logic

mach. machinery
masc. masculine
math. mathematics
mech. mechanics
med. medicine
metaph. metaphysics
meteor. meteorology
mil.military
Milt. Milton
min. mineralogy
mod. modern
mus. music
myth. mythology

n(s)noun(s)
nat. hist. natural history
naul. nautical
neg.negative
neut. neuter
nom. nominative
n.pl. noun plural
n.sing. noun singular
N.T. New Testament
North Northern

abs.obsolete
opp.opposed,
 opposite
opt.optics
org.organic
orig. original(ly)
O.S. Old Style
O.T. Old Testament

p., part. participle
p.adj. participial
 adjective
paint. painting
palaeog. palaeography
pa.p. past participle
pass. passive
past. past tense
path. pathology
perf. perfect
perh. perhaps
pers. person(al)
petr. petrology
px.prefix
phil(os). philosophy
philol. philology
phon. phonetics
phot. photography
phys. physics
physiol. physiology
pl.plural
poet. poetical
pol. econ. political
 economy
pop.popular(ly)
poss. possessive,
 possibly
Pr. Bk. Book of Com-
 mon Prayer
pr.p.present parti-
 ciple
prep(s) preposition(s)
pres.present
pret.preterite
print. printing
priv.privative
prob.probably
pron(s) pronoun(s)
pron. pronounced,
 pronunciation
prop.properly
pros. prosody
prov. provincial
psych. psychology

q.v.which see

R.C.Roman Catholic
redup. reduplication
reflex. reflexive
rel.related, relative
rhet. rhetoric
R.V. Revised Version

sculp. sculpture
Shak. Shakespeare
sig.signifying

sing. singular
specif. specifically
Spens Spenser
subj. subjunctive
suff. suffix
superl. superlative
surg. surgery
teleg. telegraphy

term. termination
theat. theatre,
 theatricals
theol. theology
trans. transitive,
 translation
trig. trigonometry
ult. ultimately

usu. usually
vb(s) verb(s)
v.i. verb intransitive
voc. vocative
v.t. vcrb transitive
vulg. vulgar
zool. zoology

A.F. Anglo-French
Amer. American
Angl. Anglian
Ar. Arabic
Austr. Australian

Bav. Bavarian
Beng. Bengali
Bohem. Bohemian
Braz. Brazilian
Bret. Breton

Carib. Caribbean
Celt. Celtic
Chin. Chinese

Dan. Danish
Dut. Dutch

Egypt. Egyptian
Eng. English

Finn. Finnish
Flem. Flemish
Fr. French
Fris. Frisian

Gael. Gaelic
Ger. German
Gmc. Germanic
Goth. Gothic
Gr. Greek

Heb. Hebrew
Hind. Hindustani

Hung. Hungarian

Icel. Icelandic
 (Modern)
Ind Indian
Ir. Irish
It. Italian

Jap Japanese
Jav Javanese

L. Latin
L.G., L.Ger. Low German
Li'h. Lithuanian
L.L. Low or Late
 Latin

M.E. Middle English
M.Du. Middle Dutch
Mex. Mexican
M.Flem. Middle Flemish
M.Fr. Middle French
M.H.G. Middle High
 German
M.L.G. Middle Low
 German

Norm Norman
Norw. Norwegian

O.E. Old English
O.Fr. Old French
O.Fris. Old Frisian
O.H.G. Old High Ger-
 man

O.Ir. Old Irish
O.N. Old Norse
O.N.Fr. Old Northern
 French
O.Sax. Old Saxon

Pers. Persian
Peruv. Peruvian
Pol. Polish
Port. Portuguese
Prov. Provençal

Rom. Roman
Russ. Russian

Sans. Sanskrit
S.Afr. South African
Scand. Scandinavian
Scot. Scottish (usu.
 includes North
 of England)
Sinh. Sinhalese
Slav. Slavonic
Sp. Spanish
Sw. Swedish

Turk. Turkish

U.S. United States
 (often includes
 Canadian)

W. Welsh
W.S. West Saxon

For *List of Abbreviations used in the Dictionary*, see page x

Key to Pronunciation, see page vi

(detailed chart of pronunciation, page viii)

A

A, a, ā, n. the first letter in our alphabet, as in the Roman, etc. (see aleph, alpha): in music, the major sixth of the scale of C.—**Ar** (*ā rīm*), the symbol for a first-class vessel in Lloyd's Register: hence (*vulg.*) first-rate.

a, ǣ, also (emphatic) ā, adj. the indefinite article, a broken down form of an used before a consonant sound. [O.E. *an*, one.]

A, ā, ǣ, pron. (dial.) a monophthongised form of **I**. **a, ā, ǣ, pron. (dial.)** he: she: it: they. [O.E. *hē, be, heo*, she, he, they.]

a', aw, Scots and Northern form of all.—**pron.** a'budy (*aw*), everybody.—**adv.** a"gate, every way.—**pron.** a"thing, everything.—**adv.** a"where, everywhere.

a, ǣ, a reduced form of the O.E. prep. *an*, on, in, in, at, chiefly used in composition, as abroad, asleep.

ā, ǣ, a form of the Latin prep. *ab*, from, of, as in Thomas à Kempis (Thomas from Kempen).

aardvark, ārd'vark, n. the ant-bear, a South African edentate. [Du. *aarde*, earth, *vark* (now *varken*), pig.]

aardwolf, ārd'woolf, n. the earth-wolf, a hyaena-like South African carnivore. [Du. *aarde*, earth, *wolf*, wolf.]

Aaronic, -al, ā-ron'ik, -l, adj. pertaining to Aaron, the Jewish high-priest: pontifical.—Aaron's beard, a saxifrage, grown dangling from pots: the great St. John's wort: ivy-leaved toadflax, or other plant; Aaron's rod, mullein, golden-rod, or other plant with tall straight flowering stem.

aasvogel, ās'fō-gəl, n. a South African vulture. [Du. *aas*, carrion, *vogel*, bird.]

Ab, āb, n. the eleventh civil, fifth ecclesiastical, month of the Jewish Calendar (parts of July and August). [Syriac.]

aba, abba, ābā, or abaya, ā-bā'yā, n. a Syrian cloth, of goat's or camel's hair, usually striped: an outer garment made of it. [Ar. *'abā*, *'abāya*.]

abaca, ā-bā-kā, n. a plant in much grown in the Philippine Islands: its fibre called Manila hemp [Tagalog.]

aback, ā-bak', adv. backwards: (*naut.*) said of sails pressed backward against the mast by the wind—hence (*fig.*) taken aback, taken by surprise. [O.E. *on bæc*, on back.]

abacot. See bycocket.

abactinal, āb-ak'ti-nəl, ab-ak'ti-nəl, adj. (zool.) remote from the actinal area: without rays.—**adv.** abactinally.

abactor, āb-ak'tər, n. cattle thief. [L.L.]

abacus, āb'ə-kəs, n. a counting-framc: (*archit.*) a level tablet on the capital of a column, supporting the entablature.—**pl.** āb'ael (*-sf*). [L. *abacus*—Gr. *abax*, -akos.]

Abaddon, ā-bad'an, n. Apollyon: (*Milt.*) hell. [Heb. *ābaddon*, from *ābad*, to be lost.]

abaft, ā-bāft', adv. and prep. (naut.) behind. [Prep. a and O.E. *bæftan*, after—**pl.** *be-*, *æftan*. See aft.]

abalone, āb-a-lō'nā, n. the sea-ear, especially a richly coloured kind found on the Pacific coast of North America. [Uncertain origin.]

abandon, ā-ban'dən, v.t. to give up: to desert: to yield (oneself) without restraint: to give up all claims to: (*Shak.*) to banish.—**n.** (sometimes as Fr. *ā-bān-dōn*) condition of letting oneself go: careless freedom of action.—**v.t.** *aband'*, (*Spens.*) to abandon.—**adj.** *abandoned*, completely deserted: given up, as to a vice: profligate: very wicked.—**adv.** *abandonedly*.—**ns.** *abandonnee* (*law*), an insurer to whom a wreck has been abandoned; *abandonment*. [O.Fr. *abandoner*, to put

at one's disposal or in one's control (*ā bandon*), or to the ban; see ban.]

abase, ā-bās', v.t. to lower: to cast down: to humble: to degrade.—**adj.** *abased*, lowered.—**n.** *abase'ment*. [O.Fr. *abaissier*, to bring low—L. *ad*, to, L.L. *basius*, low.]

abash, ā-bash', v.t. to strike with shame: to put out of countenance: to astound: to confound.—**adj.** *abash'less*, shameless: unabashed.—**n.** *abash'ment*. [O.Fr. *esbahir*—**pl.** *es-* (L. *ex*, out), *bahir*, to astound—interj. *bah*.]

abask, ā-bāsk', adv. in genial warmth. [bask].

abate, ā-bāt', v.t. (obs.) to demolish: (*law*) to put an end to: (*law*) to nullify, to bring down: to lessen: to deduct (with *of*); to mitigate: to blunt: (*Shak.*) to curtail: (*Shak.*) to except.—**v.t.** to grow less: to subside: (*law*) to be abated.—**adj.** *abāt'able*; *abāt'ed*, blunted: diminished: lowered: subdued: beaten down or cut away, as the background of relief.—**n.** *abate'ment*, the act or process of abating: the sum or quantity abated: state of being abated: (*law*) the abandonment of an action, or the reduction of a legacy: (*her.*) a supposed mark of dishonour on a coat of arms—apparently never actually used. [O.Fr. *abatre*, to beat down—L. *ab*, from, and L.L. *batere*, for L. *batuere*, to beat.]

abate, ā-bāt', v.t. and v.t. (refl.) to intrude on a freehold and take possession before the heir.—**ns.** *abate'ment*; *abāt'or*. [O.Fr. *enbatre*, to thrust in.]

abatts, abattis, āb'ə-tis, ā-bat'ē, -is, n. (fort.) a rampart of felled trees, branches outward:—**pl.** *abat(t)is* (*-ēs*). [Fr.; see *abate* (1).]

abattoir, ā-bā-ttōir', n. a public slaughterhouse. [Fr.; see *abate* (1).]

abature, āb'ə-tyr, n. the trail of a stag through underwood. [Fr., beating down; cf. *abate* (1).]

abaya. See *aba*.

abaxial, āb-ak'si-əl, adj. (bot.) away from the axis. [**Pl.** *ab-* and *axis*.]

abb, ab, n. properly woof- or weft-yarn, but sometimes warp-yarn. [O.E. *db*, *dweb*—**pl.** *d-*, out, *webb*, web.]

abba, āb'ā, n. (N.T.) father (applied to God): a Syriac or Coptic bishop. [Aramaic word *ābā* retained in the Greek N.T. and its translations.]

abba. See *aba*.

abbacy, āb'ə-si, n. the office or jurisdiction of abbot: the time during which one is abbot: an abbey.—**adj.** *abbatial* (*āb'ā-shl*), pertaining to an abbey, abbot or abness. [App. orig. Scot.: L.L. *abbatia*, abbey.]

Abbasid(e), ā-bas'id, -id, āb'ā-sid, -sid, n. any member of the later (750-1543) of the two great dynasties of caliphs, descendants of *Abbas*, uncle of Mohammed.

abbé, āb'ā, n. a courtesy title for a priest, an ecclesiastic in minor orders, or for a tutor or holder of a benefice, even if a layman. [Fr., orig. *abbot*.]

abbess, āb'ēs, n. a woman who is head of an abbey. [L.L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas*, abbot.]

abbey, āb'i, n. a convent under an abbot or abness, or (*loosely*) a prior or prioress: the church now or formerly attached to it: a name often retained by an abbatial building that has become a private house.—**pl.** *abb'eyes*.—**ns.** *abb'ey-counter*, -piece, a pilgrim's token, evidence of a visit to an abbey: *abb'ey-laird*, (*hist.*) a debtor in sanctuary in the precincts of Holyrood Abbey; *abb'ey-lubber*, a lazy monk—a term much used by the reformers. [O.Fr. *abate* (Fr. *abbaye*)—L.L. *abbatia*. See *abba* (1), *abbacy*.]

abbot, āb'ot, n. a male head of an abbey:—**fem.** *abb'ess*.—**n.** *abbot'ship*.—**abbot** of unreason, a

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn; dhēn (then)

lord of misrule or mock abbot in mediaeval revels. [L.L. *abbās*, *abbās*—Aramaic *abbā*; see *abba*.]
 abbreviate, *ə-brē-ti-āt*, v.t. to shorten; to contract; to abridge.—*adj.* shortened.—*ns.* *abbrēvīā-tōri*, an act of shortening; a shortened form; part of a word written or printed for the whole; *abbrēvīā-tōri* (obs.), an abbreviation; an abridgment. [L. *abbrēviāre*, *-ātum*—*ab*, intens., *brevis*, short.]
 ABC, *d-bī-sē*, also (*obs.*) *abece*, *absey*, *ab'si*, *n.* the alphabet, from its first letters: a first reading-book; hence first rudiments; anything arranged alphabetically, as an acrostic, a railway guide.—*absey* book, (*Shak.*) a primer or hornbook.
 Abderian, *ab-dē-ri-ən*, *adj.* of *Abdera*, a town in Thrace, the Gotham of the ancients, and birth-place of Democritus, 'the laughing philosopher.'—Also *n.*—*Abderite* (*ab-dēr-ī*), a native or citizen of *Abdera*; a simpleton, Gothamite.
 abdicate, *ab-di-kāt*, v.t. and v.i. formally to renounce or give up (office or dignity).—*adj.* *ab'dicable*; *ab'dicant*.—*n.* *abdication*. [L. *ab*, from or off, *dicere*, *-ātum*, to proclaim.]
 abdomen, *ab-dō-mən*, also *ab' n.* the belly; in mammals, the part between diaphragm and pelvis; in arthropods, the hind-body.—*adj.* *abdominal* (*-dom'*).—*adv.* *abdominally*.—*adj.* *abdominally*, *pot-bellied*. [L. *abdomen*, *-inis*.]
 abduct, *ab-dūkt*, v.t. an earlier form of *abduct*.—*adj.* *abductant*, drawing back; separating.—v.t. *abduct* (*-dukt'*), to take away by fraud or violence; to kidnap (esp. a woman, a child, or a voter).—*ni.* *abduction* (*-dukt-shən*), the carrying away, esp. of a person by fraud or force; (*surg.*) separation of parts of the body after a wound or fracture; muscular action drawing one part away from another; (*log.*) a syllogism whose minor premiss is only probable; *abduct'*, one who abducts; a muscle that draws away. [L. *abducere*—*ab*, from, *ducere*, *ductum*, to draw, lead.]
 abeam, *ə-bēm* *adv.* (*naut.*) on the beam, or in a line at right angles to a vessel's length, hence abreast. [Prep. *a*, and beam.]
 abear, *ə-bār*, v.t. to bear, comport, behave; (*now* *prov.*) to endure or tolerate. [O.E. *abēran*.]
 abecedarian, *ə-bī-sē-dār-ī-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the ABC; rudimentary; arranged in the manner of an acrostic.—*n.* (*esp.* U.S.) a learner of the ABC, a beginner; a teacher of the ABC; an Anabaptist of a sect that rejected all learning. [ABC.]
 abed, *ə-bed*, *adv.* In bed. [Prep. *a*, and bed.]
 abelgh, *ə-bēlgh*, *adv.* (*Scot.*) aloof. [Origin obscure.]
 abele, *ə-bēl*, *d'bl*, *n.* the white poplar-tree. [Du. *abeel*—O.Fr. *abel*, *abel*—L.L. *abellus*—L. *albus*, white.]
 Aberdeen, *əb-er-dēn*, sometimes *ab'*, *adj.* of or originating in *Aberdeen* or *Aberdeenshire*.—*n.* (in full *Aberdeen terrier*) a coarse-haired kind of Scottish terrier.—*adj.* *Aberdō'nian*, of *Aberdeen*.—Also *n.*—*Aberdeen Angus* (*ang'gus*), a breed of polled cattle descended from *Aberdeenshire* humbles and *Angus* doddies.
 aberdevine, *əb-er-dē-vīn*, *n.* a bird-fancier's name for the siskin. [Ety. uncertain.]
 Abernethy blueait, *əb-er-nē-thī*, *-nēth'i*, or *ab'*, a hard biscuit, apparently originally with caraway-seeds. [Poss. after Dr. John Abernethy (1764-1831), who was interested in diet.]
 aberrate, *əb-er-āt*, v.i. to wander or deviate from the right way.—*ns.* *aberrance* (*-r'*), *aberrancy*.—*adj.* *aberrant*, wandering; (*bot., zool.*) having characteristics not strictly in accordance with type.—*n.* *aberration* (*-r'*), deviation from the usual, normal, or right; wandering of the intellect, mental lapse; non-convergence of rays, owing to difference in refrangibility of different colours (*chromatic aberration*) or to difference of focus of the marginal and central parts of a lens or mirror (*spherical aberration*); an apparent displacement of a star, owing to the finite ratio of the velocity of light to that of the earth (*aberration of light*). [L. *aberrare*, *-ātum*—*ab*, from, *errare*, to wander.]
 abet, *ə-bet*, v.t. to incite by encouragement or aid (used chiefly in a bad sense). (*Spem.*) to back up:

to make good. (*pr.p.* *abetting*; *pa.p.* *abetted*).—*n.* (*Spem.*) abetting.—*ns.* *abetment*; *abettor*. [O.Fr. *abeter*—*a* (L. *ad*, to), and *beter*, to bait; see *bait*.]
 abeyance, *ə-bē-āns*, *n.* suspension; temporary inactivity.—Also *abey'ancy*. [O.Fr. *abeyance*—*a* (L. *ad*, to), and *bey*, *baer*, to gape, open wide; origin uncertain.]
 abominable, an obs. mistaken form of *abominable*.
 abhor, *əb-hor*, v.t. to shrink from with horror; to detest; to loathe; (*Shak.*) to protest against, to reject; (*Shak.*) to fill with horror;—*pr.p.* *abhorring*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *abhorred*.—*ns.* *abhorrence*, extreme hatred; a thing abhorred; *abhorrence* (*obs.*).—*adj.* *abhorrent*, detesting; repugnant; strongly opposed; out of keeping; detestable; detested.—*adv.* *abhorrently*.—*ns.* *abhorrer*, one who abhors; *Abhorrer* (*hist.*) a member of the court party in England in 1679, who abhorred the *Petitioners*, a tory; *nbhorring*, repugnance; an object of abhorrence. [L. *abhorre*—*ab*, from, and *horre*, to bristle, shudder.]
 Abib, *d'bib*, *n.* the seventh civil, first ecclesiastical, month of the Jewish calendar (*March-April*)—later called *Nisan*. [Heb. *abib*, lit. an ear of corn.]
 abide, *ə-bīd*, v.t. to bide or wait for; to meet, face, sustain; to endure; to tolerate.—v.i. to remain; to dwell or stay; to conform, adhere (with *by*).—(*pa.t.* *abode*, also *abid'ed*, *Spem.* *abid'*; *pa.p.* *abode*, *abid'ed*, also *abidd'en*).—*n.* *abid'ance*.—*adj.* *abiding*, continual, permanent.—*n.* an enduring.—*adv.* *abid'ingly*. [O.E. *abidan*—*pfz.* *d-*, and *bidan*, to wait.]
 abido, *ə-bīd*, v.t. (*Shak.*; *Milt.*) to aby. [*aby*, founded with *abide* (1).]
 Ables, *ə-bī-ēs*, *n.* the genus of the true firs. [L.]
 abigail, *ə-bī-gəl*, *n.* a lady's-maid. [From *Abigail*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Lady*, or 1 Sam. XXV.]
 ability, *ə-bī-lī-tī*, *n.* quality or fact of being able; power (physical and mental); strength; skill. [O.Fr. *abileté* (Fr. *habileté*), remodelled on its source, L. *habilitas*, *-ātis*—*habere*, to have, hold; see *able*.]
 ablogenes, *ə-bī-ō-jen'is-is*, or *ā-bī-*, *n.* the origination of living by not-living matter, spontaneous generation.—*adj.* *ablogenic* (*-jī-nē'tik*).—*adv.* *ablogenically*.—*n.* *ablogenist* (*-ō-jī-nist*), a believer in abiogenesis. [Coined by Huxley in 1870; Gr. *α-*, neg., *bios*, life, *genesis*, birth.]
 ablutant, *ə-bī-ū-ri-ant*, *n.* in Germany, a pupil leaving school for a university. [Mod. L. *ablutarius*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *ablutere*, desiderative of L. *ablire*, to go away—*ab*, from, *ire*, to go.]
 abject, *əb-jekt*, v.t. (*obs.*) to throw or cast down or away.—*adj.* *ab'ject*, cast away; mean; worthless; grovelling; base.—*ns.* *ab'ject*, an outcast; a base slave; one in more servile subjection than a subject; *ab'jection*, *abjectness*; casting forth; (*bot.*) forcible expulsion of spores.—*adv.* *ab'jectly*.—*n.* *ab'jectness*. [L. *abjicere*, *abjectum*—*ab*, from, *jacere*, to throw.]
 abjoin, *əb-jōint*, v.t. (*bot.*) to cut off by forming *n* septum.—*n.* *abjunction* (*-jun'k-shən*). [L. *ab*, from, *join*, *junction*.]
 ablaetation, *əb-lak-tā-shən*, *n.* a weaning; grafting by inarching. [L. *ab*, from, *lactare*, to suckle—*lac*, *lactis*, milk.]
 ablation, *əb-lā-shən*, *n.* removal.—*adj.* *ablatitious* (*-lā-tī-sh'us*); *ab'lative* (*-lā-tīv*), pertaining to ablation; (*gram.*) in or belonging to a case which in Indo-Germanic languages originally expressed direction from, or time when, later extended to other functions.—*n.* the ablative case; a word in the ablative.—*adj.* *ablative*. [L. *ab*, from, *latum*, used as supine of *ferre*, to take.]
 ablaut, *əp'lozt*, *əb'lozt*, *n.* (*philol.*) a variation in root vowel as in *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, explained by former accentuation—also called gradation. [Ger. *ab*, off, *laut*, sound.]

fāre, *fār*, *dik*; *mē*, *hər* (*her*); *mīne*; *mēte*; *māte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (*then*)

ablaze, *a-blāz'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blaze, on fire: gleaming brightly. [Prep. *a*, and *blaze*.]

able, *ā'bl*, *adj.* having enough strength, power, or means (to do a thing): skilful.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to enable: (*Shak.*) to warrant.—*adj.* *ā'ble-bodied*, of a strong body: free from disability, etc.: robust.—*adv.* *ā'bly*; *a(b)lly* (*ā'blins*) or *yibbles* (*yib'ls*), (*Scot.*) perhaps.—*able seaman*, *able-bodied seaman* (*abbrev.* *A.B.*), one able to perform all the duties of seamanship and having a higher rating than the ordinary sailor. [See *ability*.]

ablet, *ā'b'līt*, *n.* the bleak. [Fr. *ablette*—*L.L.* *a(b)ula*, dim. of *alba*, white.]

abloom, *a-blōom'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blooming state. [Prep. *a*, on, and *bloom*.]

ablow, *a-blō'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blowing state. [Prep. *a*, and *blow*.]

ablush, *a-blush'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blushing state. [Prep. *a*, and *blush*.]

ablution, *a-bl(y)ōo'shən*, *n.* (often in *pl.*) act of washing, esp. the body: ceremonial washing: (*sing.*) the wine and water used to rinse the chalice, drunk by the officiating priest.—*adj.* *ablut'ionary*. [L. *ablūtio*, *-ōnis*—*ab*, away, *luere*, to wash.]

abnegate, *āb-nī-gāt*, *v.t.* to deny: to renounce.—*ns.* *abnegat'ion*; *āb-negātor*. [L. *ab*, away, *negāre*, to deny.]

abnormal, *āb-nōr'ml*, *adj.* not normal.—*ns.* *abnormalism*; *abnormality* (*-mal'i-ti*).—*adv.* *abnormally*.—*n.* *abnorm'ity* (*rare*).—*adj.* *abnorm'ous* (*rare*). [Fr. *anormal*—*L.L.* *anormalis*—*Gr.* *anōmalos* (see *anomaly*); influenced by *L. norma*, rule, and *ab*, from.]

aboard, *a-bōrd'*, *adv.* or *prep.* on board: in or into a ship, railway train, etc.: alongside. [Prep. *a*, on, and board.]

abode, *a-bōd'*, *n.* a dwelling-place: stay.—*v.t.* and *v.i.*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *abide*.

abode, *a-bōd'*, *n.* a presage.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to presage.—*n.* *abode'ment*, (*obs.*) a foreboding: an omen. [O.E. *abodian*, to proclaim; cf. *bode*, forebode.]

aboideau, *abolteau*, *ā-bwā-dō'*, *-tō'*, *n.* a tide-gate. [Canadian Fr.]

aboil, *a-boil'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a boiling state. [Prep. *a*, on, and boil.]

abolish, *a-bōl'ish*, *v.t.* to put an end to.—*adj.* *abolish'able*.—*ns.* *abol'ishment* (*rare*); *abolit'ion*.—*adjs.* *abolit'ional*, *abolit'ionary*.—*ns.* *abolit'ionism*; *abolit'ionist*, one who seeks to abolish anything, esp. slavery. [L. *abolere*, *-itum*, partly through Fr. *abolir*.]

abolla, *āb-ol'ā*, *n.* a Roman military cloak. [L.]

abomasum, *āb-ō-mā'sm*, *n.* the fourth or true stomach of ruminants, lying close to the omasum.—Also *abomā'sus*. [L. *ab*, away from, *amāsum*, tripe, paunch (a Gallic word).]

abominate, *a-bōm'in-āt*, *v.t.* to abhor: to detest extremely.—*adj.* *abom'inable*, hateful: detestable.—An old spelling is *abhom'inable*, to agree with a fancied derivation from Lat. *ab homine*.—*n.* *abom'inableness*.—*adv.* *abom'inably*.—*ns.* *abominat'ion*, extreme aversion: an object of detestation; *abom'inātor*. [L. *abōminārī*, *-ātus*, to turn from as of bad omen; see *omen*.]

aboral, *āb-ō'rāl*, *adj.* (*zool.*) away from the mouth. [L. *ab*, from, and *oral*.]

abord, *a-bōrd'*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to accost.—*n.* approach. [Fr. *aborder*—*à bord*, to the side.]

abord, *a-bōrd'*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) astray. [Perh. for abroad.]

aborigines, *āb-ō-rīj'in-ēs*, *n.pl.* the original or native inhabitants of a country. A *sing.* formed by dropping *s* is used by some, esp. in Australia:—*aborigine* (*āb-ō-rīj'in-ē*)—also *abor'igln* (*-bor'*), *-lne*, *-en*.—*adj.* *aborig'inal*, earliest, primitive, indigenous.—*n.* one of the aborigines.—*ns.* *aborig'inalism*, due recognition of native peoples; *aborig'inality* (*-al'ity*), fact of being aboriginal.—*adv.* *aborig'inally*. [L. *aboriginis*—*ab*, from, *origo*, *-inis*, beginning.]

abort, *a-bort'*, *v.i.* to miscarry in birth: to be arrested in development at an early stage: to come to nothing.—*v.t.* to cause to abort; to check at an early stage.—*adj.* *abortifacient* (*-i-fā'shant*, *-shant*), causing abortion.—*n.* means of causing

abortion.—*ns.* *abor'tion*, premature delivery, or the procuring of it, esp. (*med.*) in the first three months of pregnancy: arrest of development: the product of such arrest: anything that fails in course of coming into being: a misshapen being or monster; *abor'tionist*, one who procures abortion.—*adj.* *abor'tive*, born untimely: unsuccessful: brought forth in an imperfect condition: checked in development.—*adv.* *abor'tively*.—*n.* *abor'tiveness*.—contagious abortion, contagious infections of cattle and of horses due to different bacteria. [L. *aboriri*, *abortus*—*prfx.* *ab-*, reversing the meaning, *oriri*, to rise.]

about, *a-baut'*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *aby*. *aboulia*, *abulia*, *a-bōo'li-ā*, *-bōw'*, *-bi'*, *n.* loss of will-power. [Gr. *a*, priv., *boulē*, will.]

abound, *a-bownd*, *v.i.* to be in great plenty: to be rich (with *in*): to be filled (with *with*).—*adj.* *abound'ing*. [O.Fr. *abunder*—*L.* *abundāre*, to overflow—*ab*, from, *unda*, a wave.]

about, *a-bout'*, *prep.* round on the outside: around: here and there in: near in place, time, size, etc.: on the person of: connected with: concerning: engaged in.—*adv.* *around*: halfway round, in the opposite direction: nearly: here and there: on the opposite tack: in motion or activity: on the point or in contemplation or preparation (with infinitive)—*prep.* *abouts'* (*Spens.*), *about*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *about'ship*, to put (the ship) on the opposite tack.—*n.* *about-sledge*, a heavy blacksmith's hammer.—*be about*, to be astir: to be on the point (of doing something; with *infin.*); *bring about*, to cause to take place; *come about*, to happen in the course of time; *go about*, to prepare to do; *put about* (see *put*); *turn about*, alternately: in rotation. [O.E. *onbūtan*—*on*, in, *būtan*, without—*be*, by, *ūtan*, orig. a locative—*ūt*, out.]

above, *a-buw'*, *prep.* over: in or to a position higher than that of: beyond in degree, amount, number, importance, etc.: too magnanimous or proud for:—*adv.* *overhead*: in a higher position, order, or power: in an earlier passage: in heaven.—*adj.* mentioned, stated, or given in an earlier passage.—*adjs.* *above-board*, honourably open; *above-ground*, alive: not buried; *above-men'tioned*; *above-named*—*above oneself*, elated: conceited. [Late O.E. *abufan*—O.E. *a-*, on, *bufan*, above—*be*, by, *ufan*, above.]

abracadabra, *āb-rā-kā-dāb'rā*, *n.* a magic word, written in amulets: a spell or conjuring word: gibberish. [Found in a 2nd-cent. poem by Q. Serenus Sammonicus.]

abrade, *a-brād'*, *v.t.* to wear down or off.—*adj.* and *n.* *abrād'ant*, *abrasive*. [L. *ab*, from, *rādere*, *rāsum*, to scrape.]

Abraham-man, *ā-brā-ham-man'*, *Abram-man*, *ā-brām-man'*, *n.* originally a Bedlam inmate let out to beg: (*arch.*) a sturdy beggar, esp. one shamming insanity.—to sham Abraham, to feign sickness. [Said to be from an Abraham Ward in old Bedlam, London.]

abraid, *abrade*, *a-brād'*, or (*Spens.*) *abray*, *a-brā'*, *obs. v.t.* to awake, rouse.—*v.i.* to start: to awake. [O.E. *abregdan*—intens. *prfx.* *a-*, and *bregdan*; see *braid* (1).]

abram, *ābrām*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) an obs. form of *auburn*. *abrancheiate, *a-brang'hī-āt*, *adj.* without gills. [Gr. *a*, priv., *branchia*, gills.]*

abrasion, *a-brā'shən*, *n.* wearing away: a worn-down or grazed place.—*adj.* *abrās'ive* (*-ziv*, *-siv*), tending to abrade.—*n.* a substance used to remove matter by scratching and grinding. [See *abrade*.]

abraxas, *a-brāk'sas*, *n.* a mystic word, or a gem engraved therewith, often bearing a mystical figure of combined human and animal form, used as a charm: Abraxas, the genus of the gooseberry or magpie moth. [Said to have been coined by the 2nd-cent. Egyptian Gnostic Basilides to express 365 by addition of the numerical values of the Greek letters.]

abray. See *abraid*.

abreaction, *āb-rē-ak'shən*, *n.* (*psych.*) resolution of a neurosis by reviving forgotten or repressed ideas of the event first causing it. [L. *ab*, from, and *reaction*.]

abreast, *ə-breſt'*, *adv.* with fronts in line: side by side. [Prep. *a*, on, and breast.]

abricock, *əb-ri-kok*, an obs. form of apricot.
 abridge, *ə-brij'*, *v.t.* to shorten; to epitomise: to curtail.—*ns.* abridg'er; abridg'ment (sometimes abridge'ment), contraction; shortening; a compendium of a larger work: an epitome or synopsis: (*Shak.*; *prob.*) a pastime. [O.Fr. *abregier* (Fr. *abrégier*)—*L.* *abbreviare*.]

abrim, *ə-brim'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a brimming state, up to the brim. [Prep. *a*, *brim*.]

abroach, *ə-brōch'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a condition to let the liquor run out: in a state to be diffused, afloat, astir. [Prep. *a*, and broach.]

abroad, *ə-brōd'*, *adv.* over a wide area: in full breadth: out of doors: at large: in the field: current: in or to another country: wide of the mark: astray. [Prep. *a*, and broad.]

abrogate, *əb-rō-gāt*, *v.t.* to annul.—*n.* abrogat'ion.—*adj.* abrogat'ive.—*n.* abrogat'or. [*L.* *ab, away, rogare*, *-dium*, to ask or propose a law.]

Abroma, *ə-brō-mā*, *n.* an East Indian sterculiaceous fibre-yielding tree. [*Gr.* *o*, *priv.* *brōma*, food.]

abrook, *ə-brōok'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to brook, bear, or endure. [*Pfx.* *a*, *intens.*, and brook (*s.*).]

abrupt, *ə-brupt'*, *adj.* truncated: as if broken off: sudden; unexpected: precipitous: passing with sudden transitions: (of manners) short, rude.—*n.* (*Milt.*) an abyss.—*n.* abrupt'ion (*-shun*), a breaking off.—*adv.* abrupt'ly.—*n.* abrupt'ness. [*L.* *abruptus*—*ab*, from, *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.]

Abrus, *ə-bras*, *n.* a tropical genus akin to the bean, to which crab's-eyes belong.—*n.* *ā-brin*, a poisonous protein in its seeds. [*Gr.* *habros*, graceful.]

absciss, *əb-sis*, *sis*, *n.* a collection of pus in a cavity. [*L.* *abscissus*—*abs*, from, *cedere*, *cessum*, to go, retreat.]

abscind, *əb-sind'*, *v.t.* to cut off.—*n.* abscissa (*-sis*), also absciss, abscisse (*əb-sis*) the intercept between a fixed point and the foot of an ordinate: the *x*-co-ordinate in analytical geometry.—*pl.* abscissae (*əb-sis-ē*), absciss'as, absciss'es.—*n.* abscission (*-sish-ən*), act of cutting off, or state of being cut off: (*rhet.*) a figure of speech in which the words demanded by the sense are left unsaid, the speaker stopping short suddenly: (*bot.*) organised shedding of a part by means of an absciss layer: liberation of a fungal spore by breakdown of part of its stalk.—*n.* absciss layer (*bot.*), a layer of parenchymatous cells through which a leaf, branch, or bark scale separates off. [*L.* *abscindere*, *abscissum*, to cut off—*ab*, from, *scindere*, to cut.]

abscond, *əb-skond'*, *v.t.* to hide, or get out of the way, esp. to escape a legal process.—*ns.* abscond'ence; abscond'er. [*L.* *abscondere*—*abs*, from or away, *condere*, to hide.]

absent, *əb-sent*, *adj.* being away: not present: inattentive.—*v.t.* (*ab-sent'*; *usu. refl.*) to keep away.—*ns.* ab'sence, the state of being away or not present: want: non-existence: abstraction, inattention; ab'sentee', one who is absent on any occasion: one who makes a habit of living away from his estate or his office: ab'sentee'ism, the practice of absenting oneself from duty, station, or estate.—*adj.* ab'sent'ly.

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itself: unconditionally: vogue as a colourless (not *li*).—*ns.* ab'solute: se from punishment: acquittal: remission of sins, declared officially by a priest, or the formula by which it is expressed; ab'solutism, government, or theory of government, by a ruler without restriction: adherence to the doctrine of the Absolute; ab'solutist, a supporter of absolute government, or of a philosophy of the Absolute.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* ab'solutor (ab-sol'ə-tor-i), of or giving absolute (alcohol), the magni distance (which do

opp. to *programme music*; ab'solute pitch, the actual pitch of a sound without reference to any arbitrary standard: a sense of or memory for absolute pitch; absolute temperature, temperature expressed in accordance with the principles of thermodynamics alone, unaffected by the properties of the thermometric substance; also, temperature measured in degrees centigrade from absolute zero instead of from the freezing-point of water; absolute zero, the zero of the absolute scale of temperature (approx. -273°C). [*L.* *absolutus*, p.p. of *absolvere*; see *absolve*.]

absolve, *əb-solv'*, *-solv'*, *v.t.* to loose or set free: to pardon: to give absolution to or for: to acquit: to discharge (with *from*): (*Milt.*) to accomplish, finish off.—*ns.* absolv'er; absolv'itor (*L.* *3rd pers. imper. passive*, let him be absolved; *Scott law*), a decision favourable to a defender. [*L.* *absolvere*—*ab*, from, *solvere*, to loose.]

absorbent, *əb-sɔn-ənt*, *adj.* discordant; abhorrent! unnatural: contrary to reason (with *to or from*)—*opp.* to *consonant*. [*L.* *ab*, from, *sonans*, *-antis*, p.p. of *sonare*, to sound.]

absorb, *əb-sɔrb'*, *-zɔrb'*, *v.t.* to suck in: to swallow up: to imbibe: to take in: to incorporate: to take up.

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in *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.* III. vi., explained by some as an abridgment of time of separation—others conjecture *abstract*: that which represents the essence: an abstraction.—*adj.* (*ab'strakt*) abstracted: apart from actual material instances, existing only as a mental concept—*opp.* to *concrete*: sway from practice, theoretical: (of terms) denoting a quality of a thing apart from the thing, as 'redness': (*paint* and *sculp.*) representing ideas (in geometric and other designs), not the forms of nature.—*adj.* abstracted, drawn off (with *from*): removed: absent in mind.—*adv.* abstractedly.—*ns.* abstractedness: abstract'er, abstract'or, one who makes abstracts (with -or for a grade of Civil Service clerks); abstract'ion, act of abstracting: state of being abstracted: abstract quality or character: withdrawal from worldly things: absence of mind: a purloining: the process of abstracting by the mind: a thing existing only in idea: a theory, visionary notion: an abstract term: (*paint* and *sculp.*) an abstract composition.—*adj.* abstract'ional.—*n.* abstract'ionist, one dealing in abstractions or unrealities.—*adj.* abstract'ive, able or tending to abstract: formed by or pertaining to abstraction.—*n.* anything abstractive: an abstract.—*adv.* ab'strictly.—*n.* ab'stractness.—in the abstract, as an abstraction: in theory; abstract of title, summary of facts concerning ownership. [*L. abs*, away from, *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.]

abstract, *ab-strikt'*, *v.t.* (*biol.*) to set free (of spores, etc.), esp. by constriction of the stalk.—*n.* abstric'tion. [*L. ab*, from, *stringere*, *strictum*, to tie.]

abstruse, *ab-strōōs'*, *adj.* (*arch.*) hidden: remote from apprehension: difficult to understand.—*adv.* abstruse'ly.—*n.* abstruse'ness. [*L. abstrūsus*, thrust away—*abs*, away, *trūdere*, *trāsum*, to thrust.]

absurd, *ab-surd'*, *adj.* opposed to reason: ridiculous.—*ns.* absurd'ity, absurd'ness.—*adv.* absurd'ly. [*L. absurdus*—*ab*, from, *surdus*, deaf, inaudible, indistinct, harsh, out of fashion, not to the purpose.]

abthane, *ab'thān*, *n.* a monastic territory of the Columban church. [*L.L. abthania*—*Gael. ab-dhaine*, abbacy.]

abuna, *ā-bōō'nā*, *n.* an Ethiopian patriarch. [*Ethiopian*—*Ar.*, our father.]

abundance, *ə-bund'əns*, *n.* ample sufficiency: great plenty: (*solo* *whist*) a call of nine tricks.—*n.* abund'ancy.—*adj.* abund'ant.—*adv.* abund'antly. [See *abound*.]

abune, *ə-būn'*, *a*, a Scots form of above.

aburst, *ə-burst'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a bursting condition. [*Prep. a*, and *burst*.]

abuse, *ə-būz'*, *v.t.* to make a bad use of: to take undue advantage of: to betray (as confidence): to misrepresent: to deceive: to revile: to maltreat: to violate.—*ns.* abuse (*ə-būs'*), wrong use: evil or corrupt practice: deceit: hurt: undue advantage: betrayal (of confidence): ill usage: violation: reviling: abuser (*ə-būz'ər*); abu'sion (*-shən*); *Spens.* also *-zi-on*; now rare misuse: deception: wrong: outrage: reviling.—*adj.* abu'sive (*-ziv*) wrong: containing, giving, of the nature of, abuse: coarsely reviling: (*arch.*) catachrestical.—*adv.* abu'sively.—*n.* abu'siveness. [*L. ab*, *ūti*, *utur*, to use.]

abut, *ə-but'*, *v.i.* to end or lean (*on*, *upon*, *against*): to border.—*pr.p.* abut'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* abut'ted.—*ns.* abut'ment, endwise meeting or junction: (*archit.*) that which a limb of an arch ends or rests against: place of abutting; abut'tal, abutment: (in *pl.*) boundaries; abut'er, one whose property abuts.—*adj.* abut'ting, confronting. [*O.Fr. abouter*, to touch by an end, and *O.Fr. abuter*, to touch at the end; cf. also *Fr. aboutir*, to end at—*à*, to, *bout*, *but*, end; see *butt* (4).]

Abutilon, *ə-bū'ti-lon*, *n.* a showy-flowered genus of the mallow family, some species yielding fibres. [*Ar. abuttilān*.]

abuzz, *ə-būz'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a buzz. [*Prep. a*, buzz.]

aby, abye, *ə-bī'*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to pay the penalty for: to pay as a penalty.—*v.i.* to atone: to endure, continue.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* abought (*ə-bawt'*). [*Pfc.*

a-, back, and *O.E. byegan*, to buy; merging and confused with *abide*.]

abyss, *ə-biz'm*, *n.* (*arch.* and *poet.*) abyss.—*adj.* abys'mal, bottomless: unfathomable: very deep: abyssal.—*adv.* abys'mally. [*O.Fr. abisme*, from a *L.L.* superl. of *abyssus*; see *abyss*.]

abyss, *ə-bis*, *n.* a bottomless gulf: primal chaos: the supposed water-filled cavity under the earth: hell: anything very deep: the depths of the sea: a measureless or apparently measureless chasm.—*adj.* abyss'al, abysmal—*esp.* of ocean depths. [*Gr. abyssos*, bottomless—*a-*, priv., *byssos*, depth, bottom.]

acacia, *ə-kā'sh(y)ə*, *n.* a wattle, any plant of the genus *Acacia*, akin to the sensitive plants: also applied to the false *acacia* (of the genus *Robinia*). [*L.*—*Gr. akakia*.]

academy, *ə-kad'ə-mi*, *n.* (*orig.*) Plato's school of philosophy: a higher, would-be higher, or specialised school, or a university: a riding-school: a society for the promotion of science or art: the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy or of the Royal Scottish Academy.—*n.* (*poet.*) academe (*ak'-dēm*), an academy.—*adj.* academic (*-dēm'*), of the philosophical school of Plato: of an academy or university: sceptical: scholarly: formal: theoretical only.—*n.* a Platonic philosopher: a member of a university: (*pl.*) purely theoretical arguments.—*adj.* academ'ical, academic.—*n.* (in *pl.*) university garb.—*n.* academ'icalism, close adherence to formal academic teaching.—*adv.* academ'ically.—*ns.* academician (*ə-kad'-mish'ən*) a member of an academy, esp. of the French Academy or the R.A. or R.S.A.; academ'icism, academ'icalism; acad'emist, (*obs.*) an academic: an academician. [*Gr. Akadēmeia*, the garden near Athens where Plato taught.]

Acadian, *ə-kā'di-ən*, *adj.* and *n.* Nova Scotian. [*Fr. Acadie*, Nova Scotia—*Micmac* Ind. *akāde*, abundance.]

acajou, *ak'-ə-zhōō*, *-zhōō'*, *n.* the cashew tree or its fruit or gum: a kind of mahogany. [See *cashew*.]

acaleph(e), *ak'-ə-lef*, *-lēf*, acalepha, *-lēfā*, *ns.* old names for a jelly-fish—applied to a group of varying extension of coelenterates.—*n.* and *adj.* acalēphan. [*Gr. akalēphē*, a nettle, sea-anemone.]

acanaeous, *ak'-ə-nā'shəs*, *adj.* (*bot.*) prickly. [*L. acanais*, a kind of thistle—*Gr. akanos*—*akē*, a point.]

acanth, *ə-kanth'*, *n.* acanthus.—*n.* acanth'a, a thorn, prickle: a spinous process.—*n.pl.* Acanth'aceae (*ak-*), the acanthus family, akin to the figworts.—*adj.* acanth'aceous, prickly: of the Acanthaceae.—*n.* acanth'in, strontium sulphate in skeletons of Radiolaria.—*adj.* acanth'ine, of, like, ornamented with, acanthus.—*n.pl.* acanthoceph'ala, a division of parasitic worms with spiny proboscis and no mouth or alimentary canal (*Gr. kephalē*, head).—*adjs.* acanthoid, like acanthus; acanthopterygian (*ak-an-thop-ter-i'yān*) spiny-finned (*Gr. pteryx*, *-ygos*, wing, fin); acanth'ous, spiny.—*n.* acanth'us, any plant of the prickly-leaved genus *Acanthus*, esp. *A. spinosus* or *A. mollis*: a conventionalised representation of an acanthus leaf, as in Corinthian capitals. [*Gr. akantha*, prickle, *akanthos*, acanthus—*akē*, point.]

a cappella, *ā kăp-pel'lā* (*mus.*), "in (early) church style," i.e. sung without accompaniment or with accompaniment merely doubling the voice parts: alla breve.—Also *all'a cappel'lā*. [*It.*]

acapnia, *ə-kăp'nī-dā*, *n.* deficiency of carbon dioxide. [*Gr. a-*, priv., *karnos*, smoke.]

acarus, *ak'-ə-rəs*, *n.* a mite.—*pl.* ac'ari.—*adj.* ac'arian—*ns.* ac'ari'asis, disease due to mites; acaricide (*ə-kar'i-sid*), a mite killer; ac'arid, one of the Acarida.—*n.pl.* Acar'ida, the order of Arachnida to which mites and ticks belong.—*adj.* acar'idan.—*n.* acarid'an.—*n.pl.* Acar'ina, Acarida.—*adj.* ac'arinc.—*ns.* acarodomatium, acaridomatium (*-dō-mă'shyəm*), a dwelling for mites provided by certain plants that benefit from their presence.—*pl.* acarodoma'tia.—*adj.* ac'aroid, mite-like.—*ns.* acarof'ogist; acarof'ogy; acaroph'ily, symbiotic association of plants with mites.—acarine disease, a disease

accommodate, *a-kom'a-dāt*, *v.t.* to adapt: to make suitable: to adjust: to harmonise or force into consistency: to furnish or supply (*with*): to find or afford room, etc., for: to provide with a loan: to oblige.—*v.i.* to come to terms: to make adjustment.—*adj.* *accommodable*.—*adj.* *accommodating*, ready to make adjustment: obliging: pliable: easily corrupted.—*n.* *accommodation*, adaptation: adjustment, esp. of the eye to change of distance: wresting of language to a sense not intended: obligingness: settlement or compromise: supplying of wants (esp. housing or refreshment): a help towards satisfaction of a want: a convenience: lodgings, quarters (sometimes *pl.*): space for what is required: (*theol.*) adaptation of revelation by way of compromise with human ignorance or weakness: a loan of money.—*adj.* *accommodative*.—*ns.* *accommodativeness*: *accommodator*: *accommodation bill*, a bill drawn, accepted, or endorsed by one or more persons as security for a sum advanced to another by a third party, as a banker: *accommodation ladder*, a stairway outside of a ship for entering and leaving boats: *accommodation train*, (*U.S.*) one stopping at all or most stations on the way. [*L. accommodare*, -*ātum*—*od*, to, *commodus*, fitting.]

accompany, *a-kum'pa-ni*, *v.t.* to go or be in company with: to attend: to go along with: to perform an accompaniment to or for: to associate, join, or couple.—*ns.* *accompanier*: *accompaniment*, that which accompanies: (*mus.*) a subsidiary part or parts supporting a solo: *accompanist* (also *accompanist*), a player of accompaniments. [*Fr. accompagner*; see *company*.]

accomplice, *a-kom'plis*, or *-kum'*, *n.* an associate in crime (of or with a person, in or of the crime): (*Shak.*) an associate. [*L. complex*, -*icis*, joined; *plx*, unexplained.]

accomplish, *a-kum'plish*, or *-kom'*, *v.t.* to complete: to fulfil: to achieve: to equip: to finish off, complete, in culture and acquisitions.—*adj.* *accomplishable*: *accomplished*, complete, finished, or highly skilled in acquisitions, esp. graceful acquisitions: polished.—*ns.* *accomplisher*: *accomplishment*, completion: achievement: rendering accomplished: a skilled acquirement in matters of culture or social grace, sometimes superficial or merely ornamental. [*O.Fr. accomplir*—*L. od*, to, *complere*, to fill up; see *complete*.]

account, *a-kount'*, *v.t.* to reckon: to judge, value: to recount.—*v.i.* to count: to reckon: to give accounts: to give a reason or explanation: to give a statement of money dealings: to answer as one responsible: to have the responsibility or credit (of killing or otherwise disposing of anything or anybody; with *for*).—*n.* counting: reckoning: a reckoning of money or other responsibilities: a statement of money owing: advantage: value: estimation: consideration: sake: a descriptive report: a statement: a narrative.—*n.* *accountability*.—*adj.* *accountable*, liable to account, responsible: explicable.—*n.* *accountableness*.—*adv.* *accountably*.—*ns.* *accountancy*, the office or work of an accountant: *accountant*, one who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts: *accountantship*: *account-book*, a book for keeping accounts in.—*n.* and *adj.* *accounting*.—bring, call, to account, to demand an explanation or clearing up of responsibilities of: to reprimand: find one's account, to derive advantage; for account of, on behalf of; for the account, for settlement on the regular settling-day; go to one's (long) account, go to the last judgment, die; hold to account, hold responsible; in account with, in business relations requiring the keeping of an account with; make account of, to set value upon; on or to account, as an instalment or interim payment; on account of, because of: on no account, not for any reason or consideration; take into account, to take into consideration; take no account of, to overlook; turn to (good) account, to turn to advantage. [*O.Fr. acouter*—*L. od*, to, *computare*, to reckon; see *compute*, *count*.]

accourage, *a-kur'y*, *accorage*, *ak-or-āj'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to encourage. [*O.Fr. acoroger*—*d*, to, and *corage*, courage.]

account, *a-kōrt'*, *v.t.* to entertain. [*An invention of Spenser's*—*kōrt'*.]

accoutre, *a-kōt'ur*, *v.t.* to dress or equip (esp. a warrior)—*pr.p.* *accouttring* (*a-kōt'ur-ing*); *pa.p.* *accoutred* (*-turd*).—*n.* *accoutrement* (*-tər* or *-trə*), also *accustrement*, *accoutrement*, equipping: (usu. in *pl.*) dress: military equipments. [*Fr. accouter*, earlier *accouter*; origin doubtful.]

accroy, *a-koi'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to still: to soothe: to subdue.—*po.p.* *accroed*, *accroyed*. [*O.Fr. acroyer*—*d*, to, and *coi*, quiet—*L. quietus*; see *coy*.] *accroyed*. See *accroil*.

accredit, *a-kred'it*, *v.t.* to bring into credit: to furnish or send with credentials: to certify as meeting official requirements: to ascribe to (with the thing attributed): to attribute.—*adj.* *accredited*. [*Fr. accréditer*—*d*, to, *crédit*, credit.]

acrescent, *ak-res'ent*, *adj.* growing: ever-increasing: (*bot.*) enlarged and persistent.—*n.* *acrescence*.—*v.i.* *accrete*, to grow together: to become attached.—*v.t.* to unite: to form or gather round itself.—*n.* *accretion*, continued growth: the growing together of parts externally, or continuous coherence: that which has grown in such a way: an extraneous addition.—*adj.* *accretive*. [*L. accrescere*, *accretum*—*ad*, to, *crecere*, to grow.]

accrue (*Spens.* *accrew*), *a-kroo'*, *v.i.* to come as an accession, increment, or product: to fall (to one) by way of advantage: to fall due: (*Spens.*) to increase.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to accumulate.—*n.* *accru'al*. [*O.Fr. accrue*, what grows up to the profit of the owner—*acreistre*—*L. accrescere*.]

accubation, *ak-a-bā'shan*, *n.* a lying or reclining on a couch. [*L. ad*, to, and *cubare*, to lie down.]

accumbent, *a-kumb'ent*, *adj.* lying down or reclining on a couch: (*bot.*) having the radicle lying along the edges of the cotyledons. [*L. ad*, to, *cumbere*, to lie.]

accouchement, *ā-kōōsh-mān'*, *n.* delivery in child-bed.—*ns.* *accoucheur* (*-shar'*), a man who assists women in child-birth: *accoucheuse* (*-shaz'*), a midwife. [*Fr.*]

account, *a-kount'*, *v.t.* to reckon: to judge, value: to recount.—*v.i.* to count: to reckon: to give accounts: to give a reason or explanation: to give a statement of money dealings: to answer as one responsible: to have the responsibility or credit (of killing or otherwise disposing of anything or anybody; with *for*).—*n.* counting: reckoning: a reckoning of money or other responsibilities: a statement of money owing: advantage: value: estimation: consideration: sake: a descriptive report: a statement: a narrative.—*n.* *accountability*.—*adj.* *accountable*, liable to account, responsible: explicable.—*n.* *accountableness*.—*adv.* *accountably*.—*ns.* *accountancy*, the office or work of an accountant: *accountant*, one who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts: *accountantship*: *account-book*, a book for keeping accounts in.—*n.* and *adj.* *accounting*.—bring, call, to account, to demand an explanation or clearing up of responsibilities of: to reprimand: find one's account, to derive advantage; for account of, on behalf of; for the account, for settlement on the regular settling-day; go to one's (long) account, go to the last judgment, die; hold to account, hold responsible; in account with, in business relations requiring the keeping of an account with; make account of, to set value upon; on or to account, as an instalment or interim payment; on account of, because of: on no account, not for any reason or consideration; take into account, to take into consideration; take no account of, to overlook; turn to (good) account, to turn to advantage. [*O.Fr. acouter*—*L. od*, to, *computare*, to reckon; see *compute*, *count*.]

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accumulate, *a-kūm'ul-āt*, *v.t.* to heap or pile up: to amass.—*v.i.* to increase greatly: to go on increasing: to take degrees by accumulation, to take a higher degree at the same time with a lower, or at a shorter interval than usual (also *v.t.*).—*adj.* *heaped up*: *amassed*.—*n.* *accumulation*, heaping

up: a heap or mass.—*adj.* accūm'ulātive, heaping up or growing by progressive addition: cumulative.—*n.* accūm'ulātor, a thing or person that accumulates: a means of storing energy, esp. an electric battery that can be recharged by sending a reverse current through it. [*L. ad, to, cumulus, a heap.*]

accurate, ak'ū-rīt, *adj.* exact.—*n.* acc'uracy (—r-i), correctness: exactness.—*adv.* acc'urately. *n.* acc'uracy, performed with care.—*ad, to, cura, care.*

accuse, a-kūz', *v.t.* to curse: to devote to misery or destruction.—*adj.* accus'ed (or -kurst'), subjected to a curse: doomed: worthy of a curse. [*O.E. pfx. d-, and cursian, to curse.*]

accuse, a-kūz', *v.t.* to bring a charge against (with *of*).—*n.* (Shak.) accusation.—*adj.* accus'able.—*ns.* accus'al, accusation; accus'ation, the act of accusing: a charge brought.—*adj.* accus'ative, accusing: (*gram.*) in or belonging to a case which expresses the direct object of transitive verbs—primarily expressing destination or the goal of motion.—*n.* the accusative case: a word in the accusative.—*adj.* accus'ative; accus'atorial, of an accuser; accus'atory, containing accusation.—*adj.* accused.—*n.* sing. or pl., the person or persons accused.—*ns.* accus'ement (Spens.) a charge; accus'cr. [*L. accusare, -atum*—*ad, to, causa, cause, partly through O.Fr. accuser. Accusative case*—*n.* what is cause accusation.)]

accustom, a-kus'təm, *v.t.* to make familiar by custom: to habituate.—*adj.* accus'tomary.—*adj.* accus'tomed, usual: frequent: habituated: in the habit.—*n.* accus'tomedness. [*O.Fr. acostumer (Fr. accoutumer)*—*d, to, costume, coutume; see custom.*]

acc, dī, *n.* a unit: the one in dice, cards, dominoes, etc.: a single point: (*tennis, golf*) a point or hole won at one stroke; a jot: a hairbreadth: (*Burns*) one who surpasses: (*coll.*) an airman or other of distinguished achievement. [*Fr. as—L. as, unity—as, Tarentine Doric form of Gr. heis, one.*]

acedia, a-sē'di-ā, *n.* listlessness: torpor: sloth. [*Gr. akēdē, akēdeia*—*a-, priv., kēdos, care. See accidie.*]

acephalous, a-sē'f'ə-ls, *adj.* headless. [*Gr. akephalos*—*a-, priv., kephalē, head.*]

Acer, d'ar, *n.* the maple genus, giving name to the family Acer'aceae (*as-*), *adj.* acer'aceous. [*L. acer, maple.*]

acerb, a-sar'b, acer'ble, a-sar'b'ik, *adjs.* bitter and sour.—*v.t.* acerbate (*as-ar-bāt*) to embitter: to irritate.—*n.* acer'b'ity. [*L. acerbus.*]

acerose, a-sar'ōs, *adj.* (prop.) chaffy: (*bot.*) needle-pointed. [*L. aceruus—acus, -eris, chaff, confused with acus, -ūs, needle, or acer, sharp.*]

acerous, a-sē'rus, *adj.* without horns, antennae, tentacles. [*Gr. a-, priv., heras, horn.*]

acervate, a-sar'vāt, *adj.* heaped.—*n.* acerv'ation. [*L. acervare, -atum, to heap.*]

acescence, a-sē'sens, acescency, -i, *ns.* souring: turning (of milk).—*adj.* acesc'ent. [*L. acēscere, to sour—acere, to be sour.*]

acet-, aceto-, a-sit'(-ō-), a-, a-sē'(-ō-), a-sē'(-ō-), in composition, vinegar.—*ns.* ac'etal, a liquid formed by oxidation of alcohol, etc.: any of a class of compounds of which this is the type; acetal'dehyde, a liquid of characteristic smell, acetic aldehyde; acet'amide, the amide of acetic acid; ac'etate, a salt of acetic acid (acetate salts, an artificial silk made from cellulose acetate).—*adj.* acetic (*-sē', -sē'*), of, of the nature of, producing, vinegar (acetic acid, the sour principle in vinegar, C₂H₄COO₂).—*n.* acetic'ification (*-sē'-*),—*v.t.* and *v.i.* aceti'fy, to turn into vinegar.—*ns.* ac'etone, the simplest of the ketones: any ketone.—*adj.* acet'ose, acet'ous; acē'tous, like, or producing, vinegar: sour.—*ns.* ac'etyl, the radical (CH₃CO) of acetic acid (ac'etyl-salicylic acid, a substance got by heating salicylic acid with acetyl chloride—*aspirin*); acetyl'ene (*a-sē'ti-lēn*), a powerful illu-

minant gas (C₂H₂), produced from calcium carbide and water. [*L. acetum, vinegar.*]
acetabulum, a-sē't-əb'ū-lm, *n.* the hollow that receives the head of the thigh-bone: one of the cotyledons of the placenta of ruminants: the cavity that receives a leg in the body of insects: in various animals, a sucker:—*pl.* acetab'ula.—*adj.* acetab'ular. [*L. acetabulum, a vinegar cup—acetum, vinegar.*]

Achacan, a-kē'an, Achalan, -hē', -hō', *adj.* belonging to Achāid, in the Peloponnese, or to Greece generally.—Also *n.*

achates, a-chāts', (Spens.). Same as acates.
Achates, a-kā'tēs, *n.* an intimate and trusty comrade, from Aeneas's friend the 'fidus Achates' of the Aeneid.

ache, āk (formerly āch, āch), *n.* a continued pain.—*v.i.* (āk) to be in continued pain.—*ns.* ach'age (Tennyson); ach'ing.—*adj.* ach'y. [*The verb was properly ache, the noun ache, as in speak, speech.*—*O.E. acan (vb.), ace (n.).*]

ache, āch. Same as alch.
achene, a-kēn', achaeium, achenium, a-kē'nī-m, *n.* a dry, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, formed of one carpel, the seed separate from the fruit wall, as in the buttercup.—*adj.* achē'nial.—*n.* achac'nocarp, any dry, indehiscent fruit, esp. an achene. [*From Gr. a-, priv., and chainein, to gape.*]

Achernar, d'kar-nār, *n.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Eridanus. [*Ar. ākhir al nahr, end of the river (Eridanus).*]

Achcron, ak'ar-on, *n.* (Gr. myth.) one of the rivers of the infernal regions.—*adj.* Achcron'ic. [*Gr. Acheron.*]

Acheulan, Acheullan, a-shū'li-an, a-shōō'li-an, *adj.* belonging to an early Palaeolithic culture above the Chellean and below the Mousterian. [*Saint Acheul, near Amiens, where implements of this period are found in river deposits.*]

achieve (abr. atchivc), a-chēv', *v.t.* to bring to a successful issue: (*obs.*) to end: to perform: to accomplish: to win.—*adj.* achiv'able.—*n.* achiv'ement, achieving: an exploit: an escutcheon or armorial shield granted in memory of some achievement: escutcheon, armour, etc., hung over a tomb: a hatchment. [*Fr. achever, from d'chief (venir)—L. d. ad caput, to a head; see chief, hatchment.*]

Achilleian, ak-il'ē-an, *adj.* like Achilles, the great Greek hero in the Trojan war, brave, swift of foot, unrelenting in wrath, invulnerable except in the heel, by which his mother held him when she dipped him in the Styx.—Achilles' tendon, the attachment of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles of the calf of the leg to the heel-bone.

Achitophel, Ahitophel, a-kīt', or -hīt'ō-fel, *n.* (Shak.) a cautious person: (after Dryden's application to Shaftesbury) an able but unprincipled counsellor. [*From David's counsellor who abetted the rebellion of Absalom.*]

achlamydeous, ak-ls-mid'is, *adj.* (*bot.*) without perianth. [*Gr. a-, priv., chlamys, -ydos, a mantle.*]

achondroplasia, ak-on-drō-plā'zhi-ā, *n.* defective formation of cartilage, resulting in dwarfism.—*adj.* achondroplastic (*-plāst'ik*). [*Gr. a-, priv., chondra, cartilage, plassein, to make.*]

achromatic, ak-rō-mat'ik, *adj.* without much chrom'atically.—*ns.* ac

nudeus that does not stain with basic dyes; achro'matism, the state of being achromatic.—*v.t.* achro'matise, to render achromatic. [*Gr. a-, priv., chrōma, -atos, colour.*]

acicular, a-sik'ū-lar, *adj.* needle-shaped: slender and sharp-pointed.—*adj.* acic'ulate, marked as if with needle-scratches. [*L. acicula, dim. of acus, a needle.*]

acid, a-sid, *adj.* sharp: sour: (*chem.*) pertaining to, of the nature of, having the properties of, an acid: (*zol.*) containing a large proportion of silica.—*n.* a sour substance: (*chem.*) one of a class of substances, many of them sour, containing hydrogen replaceable by a metal to form a salt.—*v.t.* acid'ify, to make acid: to convert into an acid:—

fāte, fār, dik; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōle; mūte; mōn; then (then)

pr.p. acid'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* acid'ified; acid'ulate, to make slightly acid.—*adjs.* acid'ic; acidifi'able; acid'ulous, slightly sour: subacid: containing carbonic acid, as mineral waters: (*fig.*) caustic, sharp.—*ns.* acidifica'tion; acid'ity, the quality of being acid or sour: the extent to which a solution is acid; acidim'etry, measurement of the concentration of acids by titration with a standard solution of alkali; acidim'eter, apparatus for performing this; acidō'sis (*med.*), presence of acids in the blood beyond normal limits.—acid drop, a sweet flavoured with tartaric acid; acid dye, a dye-stuff with acid properties; acid salt, a salt in which only part of the replaceable hydrogen is replaced by a metal; acid test, a test for gold by acid: (*fig.*) a searching test. [*L.* *acidus*, sour—*acere*, to be sour.]

acierate, *as-i-rāt*, *v.t.*, to turn into steel.—*n.* ac'icrage, the covering of a metal plate with a film of iron. [*Fr.* *acier*—*acier*, steel.—*L.L.* *acidium* (*ferrum*), lit. edging (iron)—*L.* *aciēs*, edge.]

acinaciform, *as-in-as'i-form*, *adj.* (*bot.*) scimitar-shaped. [*Gr.* *akinakēs*, a short sword (a Persian word), and *L.* *forma*, shape.]

acinus, *as-i-nus*, *n.* one of the small fruits that compose an aggregate fruit, as in the raspberry: an aggregate fruit: a pip: a racemose gland.—*pl.* ac'ini.—*adjs.* acinā'ceous, full of pips: berry-like: like a cluster of grapes; acin'iform, berry-like. [*L.* *acinus*, berry, pip.]

ack-ack, *ak-ak*, *adj.* anti-aircraft.—*adv.* ack cmm'ma, ante meridiem. [Formerly signallers' names for the letters AA, AM.]

acknow, *ak-nō*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to recognise: to acknowledge.—*adj.* acknowne' (*Shak.*), confessedly cognisant. [*O.E.* *on*, *in*, *on*, *endean*, to know.]

acknowledgē, *ak-nol'ij*, *v.t.* to own a knowledge of: to own as true, or genuine, or valid, or one's own: to confess: to own with gratitude or thanks: to admit or intimate the receipt of.—*adj.* acknowl'dgeable.—*adv.* acknowl'dgeably.—*n.* acknowl'dgment (sometimes acknowl'dgement), recognition: admission: confession: thanks: an intimation of receipt. [From *acknow*, with suffix *-ledge*.]

aclinic, *ak-lin'ik*, *adj.* without inclination, or magnetic dip. [*Gr.* *aklinēs*, horizontal—*a-*, priv., *klinein*, to tilt.]

acme, *ak-mi*, *n.* the top or highest point: the culmination or perfection in the career of anything: (*arch.*) crisis, as of a disease.—*n.* ac'mitic, a soda pyroxene whose crystals often show a steep pyramid. [*Gr.* *akmē*—*akē*, a point.]

acne, *ak-mi*, *n.* inflammation of the sebaceous follicles, as on the nose. [*Perh.* *Gr.* *akmē*, a point.]

acock, *a-kok*, *adv.* in a cocked manner: defiantly.—acock-bill, (*naut.*) having the end pointing upward, as an anchor ready for dropping, or yards topped up (a sign of mourning). [*Prep.* *a*, and *cock*.]

acocmeti, *a-sem'i-ti*, *n.pl.* an Eastern order of monks (5th-6th cent.), who by alternating choirs kept divine service going day and night. [Latinised pl. of *Gr.* *akōimētoi*, sleepless—*a-*, priv., and *kōimein*, to put to sleep.]

acold, *a-kōld*, *adj.* (*Shok.*) chilled. [*Prob.* *O.E.* *acōlod*, *pa.p.* of *acōlian*—*pf.* *a-*, intens., and *cōlian*, to cool.]

acoulouthos, *ak-o-lōō'thos*, *n.* (*hist.*) the head of the Varangian guard of the Byzantine emperors.—*ns.* (*obs.*) acoulouthite, an acolyte; acolyte (*ak'-lit*), acolyth (*-lith*), (*R.C. Church*) one in minor orders, next below sub-deacon: an inferior church officer: an attendant or assistant. [*Gr.* *acoulouthos*, an attendant—*acoulouthēin*, to follow.]

aconite, *ak'-nit*, *n.* wolf's-bane or monk's-hood (*Aconitum*): poison got from it, or (*poet.*) deadly poison in general (often *aconitum*).—*adj.* aconit'ic.—*n.* aconitine (*-kon*), a poisonous alkaloid from aconite.—winter aconite, an early-flowering ranunculaceous plant (*Eranthis hyemalis*). [*L.* *aconitum*—*Gr.* *akoniton*.]

acorn, *a-korn*, *n.* the fruit of the oak.—*n.* ā'corn-cup, the woody cup-shaped involucre of an acorn.

—*adj.* ā'corned.—*n.* ā'corn-shell, a cirripede of the genus *Balanus* (*L.*, *acorn*). [*O.E.* *æcorn*; form influenced by confusion with corn and perh. oak (*Northern aik*, *O.E.* *dc*).]

Acorus, *ak'-o-rus*, *n.* the sweet-flag genus of the arum family. [Latinised from *Gr.* *akoros*.]

acosmism, *a-kōz'mizm*, *n.* disbelief in the existence of an eternal world, or of a world distinct from God.—*n.* acos'mist. [*Gr.* *a-*, priv., and *kosmos*, the world.]

acotyledon, *a-kot-i-lē'don*, *n.* a cryptogam.—*adj.* acotyl'edonous. [*Gr.* *a-*, priv., and *cotyledon*.]

acouchy, *a-kōō'shē*, a kind of agouti. [*Tupl* *acouchy*.]

acoustic, *-al*, *a-kōō's'tik*, *-al*, or *-kous*, *adjs.* pertaining to the sense of hearing or to the theory of sounds: used in hearing, auditory: operated by sound vibrations, as an *acoustic mine*.—*adv.* acoust'ically.—*n.* acoust'ics, (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*) the science of sound: (as *pl.*) acoustic properties. [*Gr.* *akoustikos*—*akouein*, to hear.]

acquaint, *a-kwānt*, *v.t.* to let or make to know: to inform.—*adj.* (*Scot.* and *Northern*) acquainted.—*ns.* acquaint'ance, knowledge, esp. falling short of intimacy: a person (sometimes persons) known slightly; acquaint'anceship, slight knowledge.—*adj.* acquaint'ed, personally known: having personal knowledge of (*usu.* with *with*). [*O.Fr.* *acquinter*—*L.L.* *accogmitare*—*L.* *ad*, to, *cognitus*, known.]

acquest, *a-kwēst*, *n.* acquisition: a thing acquired. [*O.Fr.*; see *acquist*.]

acquiesce, *ak-wi-ēs*, *v.i.* to rest satisfied or without making opposition: to assent (*with in*).—*n.* acquiesc'ence, quiet assent or submission.—*adj.* acquiesc'ent, acquiescing.—*n.* one who acquiesces.—*advs.* acquiesc'ently, acquiesc'ingly. [*L.* *acquiescere*—*ad*, to, *quies*, rest.]

acquire, *a-kwīr*, *v.t.* to gain: to attain to.—*n.* acquir'ability.—*adjs.* acquir'able, that may be acquired; acquired.—*ns.* acquir'ement, acquisition: something learned or got by effort, not a gift of nature; acquisition (*ak-wi-zh'ən*), the act of acquiring: that which is acquired.—*adj.* acquisitive (*a-kwīz*) able or ready to acquire.—*n.* acquisitiveness, propensity to acquire; acquirer (*a-kwīr*); *Milit.*, acquisition.—acquired character, a character originating in the actual life of an organism, not inherited; acquired taste, a liking that comes after some experience: a thing so liked (often ironically). [*L.* *acquirere*, *-quisitum*—*ad*, to, *quætere*, to seek.]

acquit, *a-kwīt*, (*obs.*) acquite, acquight, *a-kwīt*, *v.t.* to free: to release: to discharge, as a debt: to discharge (oneself of a duty): hence to behave, conduct (oneself) to prove (oneself): to release from an accusation.—*pr.p.* acquitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* acquitt'ed, *obs.* acquit'.—*ns.* acquit'ment (*obs.*); acquitt'al, a judicial discharge from an accusation; acquitt'ance, a discharge from an obligation or debt: a receipt in evidence of such a discharge.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to acquit, clear. [*O.Fr.* *acquiter*—*L.* *ad*, to, *quætere*, to quiet, settle; see *quit*.]

acrawl, *a-krawl*, *adv.* crawling (*with*). [*Prep.* *a*, and *crawl*.]

acre, *ā-kar*, *n.* a measure of 4840 sq. yards: (Scottish acre) 6150.4 sq. yards, (Irish) 7840 sq. yards—both obsolete: (*pl.*) lands, estates.—*n.* acreage (*ā-kar-ij*), area in acres.—*adj.* acred (*ā-kard*), landed.—*n.* a'cre's breadth, 22 yards. [*O.E.* *æcer*; *Ger.* *acker*, *L.* *ager*, *Gr.* *agros*, *Sans.* *ayras*, a plain.]

acid, *ā-kīd*, *adj.* biting: pungent.—*n.* acrid'ity. [*L.* *acer*, *ācris*, sharp, keen; suffix perh. in imitation of *acid*.]

acridin(e), *ā-kri-dēn*, *-din*, *n.* a compound found in coal-tar, a parent substance of dyes and antibacterial drugs.—*n.* acriflavin(e) (*-flā'ven*, *-vin*), a powerful antiseptic. [*acid*, suff. *-ine*, *flavin*(e).] *acrimony*, *ā-kri-mōn-i*, *n.* bitterness of feeling or language.—*adj.* acrimō'nious.—*adv.* acrimō'niously. [*L.* *ācrimōnia*—*acer*, sharp.]

acro-, in composition, tip, point, summit. [Gr.
akron, tip, end, akros, highest, outermost.]

aeroamatic, -al, *ak-rō-z-mat'ik*, -*zi*, *adj.* (not published): esoteric. [*Gr. akroamatikos*—*akroāma*, anything to be listened to—*okroaesthai*, to listen.]

acrobāt, *ak'rō-bat*, *n.* a rope-dancer; a tumbler; a performer of gymnastic feats. —*adj.* acrobāt'ic. —*n.pl.* acrobāt'ics, acrobatic performances (esp. fig.): ac'robātism, the art of the acrobat. [Gr. *akrobates*, acrobat, *akrobatos*, walking on tiptoe — *akron*, point, and the root of *hainein*, to go.]

acrogen, ok'rō-jen, n. a cryptogam with growing-point at the tip—a fern or moss.—*adj.* acrogenous (a-kroi'j-nēs). [Gr. *akron*, -*genēs*, born.]

acrolein, *a-kro'li-in*, n. (chem.) the aldehyde of allyl alcohol, a pungent-smelling colourless liquid. [*L. acer. acris*, sharp, *olere*, to smell.]

ncrolith, ak'rō-lith, n. a wooden statue with stone extremities. [Gr. *akrolithos*—*akron*, point, *lithos*, stone.]

acromegaly, *ak-rū-meg'a-li*, *n.* a disease characterized by overgrowth, esp. of the face and extremities. [Gr. *akron*, point, *megas*, *megalos*, great.]

acromion, *a-kro'mi-on*, n. a process of the spine of the scapula (also acromion process).—*adj.* acrom'ial. [Gr. *akros*, outermost, *ōmos*, shoulder.]

acronychal, a-kron'ik-əl, *adj.* at nightfall (of the rising or setting of stars).—*adv.* acron'ychally. [*Gr.* *akronychos*, at nightfall—*akron*, point, *nychos*, -*eos*, night.]

acronym, *ak'rō-nīm*, *n.* a word formed from the initial letters of other words, as *radar*. [*acro-*, and *Gr. onama*, name.]

acropetn], *akrop'etn*, *adj.* in the direction of the apex.—*adv.* acrop'etally. [Gr. *akron*, L. *peterē*, to seek.]

acrophony, a-krof'an-i, n. the use of a symbol (derived from an ideogram) to represent the initial sound only of the name of the object for which the ideogram is used. — *adj.*, acrophonetic'ic.

akro-, Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]
 a-krop'-a-sis, *n.* a citadel.
 [Gr. *akropolis*—*akros*,

acrospire, *ak'rū-spīr*, *n.* (bot.) the first leaf that sprouts from a germinating seed. [Gr. *akros*,

across, a-kro's, *adv.* and *prep.* from side to side (of): on or to the other side (of): crosswise.—
come across, to alight upon, meet: (*slang*) to
hand over information, confession, money, etc. in
answer to demand or inducement; get or come
across, to take effect (on the audience across the
footlights, and so generally); put or get it across
to make acceptable, to bring to a successful issue
(*Pten. a. cross*.)

nerostic, *z-krostik*, n. a poem or puzzle in which the first (or last) letters of each line spell a word or sentence. [Gr. *akros*, extreme, *stichos*, a line.]

nerotérion, *ak-rō-tér-ion*, *n.* [*archit.*] a pedesta or ornament at the top or side angle of a pediment:—*pt.* *acrotéria*.—Also *acrotèrium*, *acrōtēr* (or *nh*).—*adj.* *nerotéria*. [*Gr.* *akrōtērion*, extremity.—*akrot.*]

acrotism, ak'rot-izm, *n.* (med.) absence of pulsation
[*Cir. o-*, priv., *krotos*, sound (made by striking).]
acrylic acid, n-kri'lik ns'id, a very reactive acid

belonging to the series of oleic acids, obtainable from acrolein by oxidation.—**acrylic resins** thermoplastic resins formed by the polymerisation of esters, amides, etc. derived from acrylic acid

act, *aki*, v.i. to exert force or influence: to produce an effect: to behave oneself: to perform, as on the stage: to feign: to be suitable for performance.—*u.* to perform: to imitate or play the part of.—

—*adj.* performing some duty temporarily, or for another. —*na.* actor, one who acts: a stage-player: —*fem.* actress; act'ure (*Shok.*, *Lover's Compl.*) action, performance. —*act* of God, a result of natural forces, unexpected and not preventable by human foresight; act of grace, a favour, esp. a pardon granted by a sovereign; act on, to exert an influence on: to act in accordance with; net up to, to come in practice up to the standard of; to fulfil. [*L. Actus, -us*, an action, doing, *actum*, a thing done, *actor*, a doer, actor; *actre*, *actum*, to do, drive.]

Actaeon, *ak-té'an*, n. a hunter transformed into a stag by Artemis: hence one with horns implanted upon him, a cuckold.—*v.t.* to cuckold. [*L. Actorion*—*Gr. Aktaiōn*.]

actin(o)-, -in, -an(-o-), in composition, ray.—**adj.** **netinal** (*ak-tī'nəl*, or *ak'tī-nl*), belonging to the radiating bands on the body of an echinoderm where the tube-like feet are, or to the region of the mouth and tentacles in Anthozoa.—**n.** **netinial** (*-nīn*), a sea-anemone (properly a particular genus).—**n.** and **adj.** **netin'ian**,—**adj.** **actin'ic**, of or showing actinism (actinic rays, those rays that have a marked chemical action, esp. the ultra-violet).—**ns.** **act'inism**, the chemical action of radiant energy; **act'inum**, a radioactive metal (atomic number 89) found in pitchblende; **actin'-olite**, a green amphibole (Gr. *lithos*, a stone); **actinometer**, an instrument for measuring tho

heat-intensity or the actinic effect of light-rays. —
adj. actinomorph^{ic}, (biol.) radially symmetrical
(Gr. *morphē*, form). —ns. Actinomyces (-mī'sēz;
Gr. *mykēs*, fungus) the ray-fungus, a genus of
minute fungi or filamentous bacteria with radiating
mycelium; actinomycosis (-kū'sis), lumpy-jaw
in cattle, etc., or other disease caused by
Actinomyces; actinon, actinometer, actinometer
isotope of r. the treatment
of disease t. ultra-violet
rays. —n.pl. [Gr. *aktis*,

action, *ak'shən*, *n.* acting: activity: behaviour: a deed: operation: gesture: fighting: a battle: a lawsuit, or proceedings in a court: mode of moving the legs: the movement of events in a drama, novel, etc.: mechanism, esp. of a keyboard instrument.—*adj.* *actionable*, giving ground for a lawsuit: *action-taking* (*Shak.*), resorting to law instead of fighting.—*action committee*, a Communist committee whose function is to liquidate non-Communists: *action radius*, the distance a ship or aircraft can go without running out of fuel before reaching its base or starting-point again: *action printing*.

or prep

active, *ak'tiv*, *adj.*

given *t*

as opp.

voice is, *which* the subject of the Verb represents the doer of the action.—*v.t.* activate, to make

active: to increase the energy of: to increase the capacity for absorption in (charcoal): to increase

the biological activity of (sewage, etc.) by aeration; to stimulate.—*ac'tivá'tion*; *ac'tivátor*.—*adv.*
ac'tively.—*ac'tiv'ism*, a philosophy of creative will, esp. the practical idealism of Rudolf Eucken (1846-1926): a policy of vigorous action; *ac'tivist*, *ac'tiv'ity*, quality, state, or fact of being active: (esp. in pl.) doings; *ac'tiveness*.—*ac'tive* life, (*theol.*) life devoted to good works as opposed to contemplation; *ac'tive list*, a list of full-pay officers engaged in or available for service; *active service*, service in the battle area, or (*long. U.S.*) in army, navy or air force even in time of peace. [*L. activus*.]

actual: realism: something that really is.—*adv.* actually, as a matter of fact: truly, however little one might expect it. [Fr. *actuel*—*L.L. actualis*.]

actuary, *akt'ü-ri-i*, *n.* a registrar or clerk (still in the Convocation of Canterbury): one who makes the calculations connected with insurance.—*adj.* actuarial (*-ä-ri-äl*). [*L. actuarius* (*scriba*), an amanuensis, a clerk.]

actuate, *akt'ü-ät*, *v.t.* to put into, or incite to, action.—*v.i.* to act.—*n.* actuation. [*L. actus*, action; see *act*.]

acuity, *ä-kü-i-ti*, *n.* sharpness. [*L.L. acuitas*, *-äti*—*L. acus*, needle.]

aculate(d), *ä-kü-li-ät(-id)*, *adjs.* pointed: prickly: having a sting: stinging. [*L. aculeatus*—*aculeus*, a sting, goad, dim. of *acus*, needle.]

acumen, *ä-kü-men*, *n.* sharpness: quickness of perception: penetration.—*v.t.* acuminate, to sharpen: to give point to.—*v.i.* (*vare*) to taper.—*adj.* (*bot.*) tapering in long hollow curves to a point (also acuminated).—*n.* acuminatation. [*L. acumen*, *-inis*, a point.]

acupressure, *ä-kü-presh'ur*, *n.* arrest of hæmorrhage by a needle pressing across the artery.—*n.* acupunctur, puncturing with needles to relieve pain. [*L. acus*, needle, *pressur*, puncture.]

acute, *ä-küt'*, *adj.* sharp: sharp-pointed: (*bot.*) ending in an acute angle: keen: mentally penetrating: piercing: finely discriminating: keenly perceptive: shrewd: urgently pressing.—*n.* an acute accent.—*adv.* acutely.—*n.* acuteness.—acute accent, a mark (') originally indicating a rising pitch, now used for various purposes; acute angle, one less than a right angle; acute disease, one that comes to a crisis. [*L. acutus*, p.p. of *acutere*, to sharpen, from root *ak*, sharp.]

acyclic, *ä-si-klik*, *adj.* not periodic: (*bot.*) not whorled: (*chem.*) with open-chain structure, aliphatic. [*Gr. a-*, priv., *kyklos*, a wheel.]

ad, *ad*, *n.* (*coll.*) for advertisement.

adage, *äd'ij*, *n.* an old saying: a proverb. [Fr.—*L. adagium*—*ad*, to, and root of *ädiö*, I say.]

adagio, *ä-dä'ji-ö*, *adv.* (*mus.*) slowly.—*adj.* slow.—*n.* a slow movement: a piece in adagio time.—*pl.* adagios. [*It. adagio*, at ease, leisure.]

Adam, *äd'm*, *n.* the first man according to Genesis: unregenerate human nature: (*Shak.*) a gaoler (perh. as wearing buff).—*adjs.* Adamlike, *-äl* (*-ä-däm'lik*, *-äl*), of or like Adam: naked.—*n.* Ad'amlite, a descendant of Adam: one who goes naked, esp. of a 2nd century sect in North Africa.—*adjs.* Adamit'ic, *-äl*—*n.* Ad'amlism.—Adam's ale or wine, water; Adam's apple, the projection of the thyroid cartilage in front of the throat, fabled to be part of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat: forbidden fruit (see *forbid*); Adam's flannel, mullein; Adam's needle, yucca. [*Heb. Adam*.]

adamant, *äd'mänt*, *n.* a vaguely imagined very hard substance: (*obs.*) the diamond: (*obs.*) lodestone.—*adjs.* adamantite (*an* (*Milit.*), hard as adamant: adamantine (*-mänt'in*), made of or like adamant: unbreakable: impregnable: impentetrable: (*obs.*) magnetically attractive.—adamantine lustre (*min.*) a lustre approaching the metallic but without opacity. [*Gr. adamas*, *-antos*, prob. orig. steel, also diamond—*a-*, priv., and *damaein*, to tame, overcome.]

Adansonia, *äd-an-sö-ni-ä*, *n.* the baobab genus. [After Michel Adanson, French botanist (1727-1806).]

adapt, *äd-pät'*, *v.t.* to make fit or suitable.—*n.* adaptability.—*adj.* adaptable.—*n.* adaptation (*äd-pä-tä'shän*), the fact, act, process, or result of adapting: a character by

to conditions: adjustment.
adapted, modified.
adapter, *-ör*, one who, or that which, adapts: an attachment or accessory enabling a piece of apparatus to be used for a purpose, or in conditions, other than that, or those, for which it was originated: adaptation; adaptation.—*adj.* adaptive.—*adv.* adaptively.—*n.* adaptiveness. [Fr. *adapter*—*L. adaptäre*—*ad*, to, and *aptäre*, to fit.]

Adar, *ä'där*, or *ä'där*, *n.* the twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, the sixth of the civil, year (part of February and March). [*Heb. adär*.]

adaw, *ä-daw'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to daunt: to subdue: to abate.—*v.i.* to subside. [App. a 16th cent. misunderstanding of the M.E. *adv. adaw*, out of life—O.E. of *dagum*, from days (*dat. pl.*).]

axial, *äd-äks-i-äl*, *adj.* next or towards the axis. [*L. ad*, to.]

adays, *äd-däz'*, *adv.* (*obs.*) by day: (*Spens.*) daily. [O.E. *dages*, gen. of *dæg*, day, with prep. *a* added later.]

add, *äd*, *v.t.* to put, join, or annex to something else: to sum up, compute the sum of: to say further.—*v.i.* to make an addition: (with *up*) to amount on adding (*fit* and *fig.*).—*ns.* add'er, one who adds: a machine for adding; additament (*-ä-dit'-ä-mänt*, or *ad'*) something added; addition, the act of adding: a thing added: the part of arithmetic or algebra that deals with adding: (*Shak.*) title, designation.—*adj.* additional, added.—*adv.* additionally.—*adjs.* additious, increasing; additive, of the nature of an addition: characterised by addition: to be added.—Also *n.*—*adv.* additively.—addition compound, product, (*chem.*) one formed by the direct union of two or more substances. [*L. addere*, *additum*—*ad*, to, *däre*, to put.]

addax, *äd'äks*, *n.* a large African antelope with long twisted horns. [*L.*, from an African word.]

addeem, *äd-däm'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to adjudge: to award.

[*Pfx. ad-*, and *deem*.]

addendum, *a-dän-däm*, *n.* a thing to be added:—*pl.* addenda. [*L. gerundive* of *addere*; see *add*.]

adder, *äd'er*, *n.* a viper.—*ns.* add'erstone, a prehistoric spindle-whorl or bead, popularly attributed to the agency of adders; ad'der's-tongue, a genus (*Ophioglossum*) of ferns whose spores grow on a spike resembling a snake's tongue; ad'der's-wort, add'erwort, the bistort, or snakeweed, supposed to cure snake-bite. [*O.E. nädre* (*an adder for a nadder*; cf. *obs. Ger. alter* for *natter*).]

addict, *äd-dikt'*, *v.t.* to give up, devote, apply habitually.—*adj.* (*obs.*) addicted.—*n.* (*ad'ikt*) a slave to a habit or vice, esp. drugs.—*adj.* addicted, inclined or given up (with *to*).—*ns.* addict'edness, addiction. [*L. addicere*, *addictum*—*ad*, to, *dicere*, to declare.]

Addison's disease, *äd'i-sänz* *diz-äz'*, a disease in which there is progressive destruction of the suprarenal cortex, accompanied by wasting, weakness, low blood-pressure, and pigmentation of the skin (bronzed skin). [*Dr. Thomas Addison* (1793-1860), who investigated it.]

addle, *äd'l*, *n.* (now *dial.*) liquid filth.—*adj.* putrid: bad (as an egg): barren, empty: muddled.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become addle.—*adjs.* add'led: add'le-brained: -headed, -pated, muddle-headed.—*n.* add'lement. [*O.E. adela*, mud.]

addoom, *äd-doom'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to adjudge, award. [*Pfx. ad-*, and *doom*.]

addorsed, *äd-dors'*, *adj.* (*her.*) turned back to back. [*L. ad*, to, *dorsum*, back.]

address, *äd-dres'* *v.t.* (*obs.*) to arrange: (*obs.*) to prepare: (*obs.*) to dress: (*arch.*) to don: to apply or devote with direction of attention, skill, energies: to apply oneself to: to direct: to aim: to direct one's words to, speak directly to: to send: to put a written or printed direction or indication of destination upon.—*v.i.* to direct one's words: to present a formal address.—*n.* act or mode of addressing: deportment: adroitness. (*Milit.*) preparation, a move, incipient act: a formal communication in writing: a speech: direction, as of a letter: place to which letters may be directed: place where one may be found: (*in pl.*) attentions of the nature of courtship.—*adj.* addressed', address', (*Spens.*) set up: (*Shak.*) ready, prepared: arrayed: equipped: aimed: directed.—*ns.* addressee, the person to whom a missive or communication is addressed; address'er, *-ör*. [Fr. *adresser*—*L. L. addreäre*—*L. ad*, to, *directum*, straight; see *dress*, *direct*.]

adduce, *äd-düz'*, *v.t.* to bring forward in discussion, to cite or quote.—*adj.* addü'cent, drawing inward

or together, as a muscle.—*n.* adduc'er.—*adj.* adduc'ible.—*v.t.* adduct (*a-duk't*'), to draw inward or together.—*n.* adduc'tion, the act of adding or of adducting.—*adj.* adduc'tive, tending to bring forward.—*n.* adduc'tor, an adducting muscle. [*L.* *adducere*, *adductum*—*ad*, to, and *ducere*, to bring.]

adcern, *ad-cern'*, *v.t.* (law; of a bequest) to cancel, by destruction or sale of the thing bequeathed, or otherwise.—*n.* **ademption** (*-dem'shan*). [*L. ad*, to, and *cernere*, to bring.]

adelantado, ā-de-lūn-tā'dō, *n.* a grandee: a provincial governor. [Sp.]

aden-, in composition, gland.—*n.* adenitis (*ad-en-itis*) inflammation of glands.—*adj.* adenoid, gland.—*n.* adenoid, an enlargement of the gland.—*n.* adenoid, of the nose.—*n.* adenoma, a tumor.—*pl.* adenomata, or adenomas.—*adj.* adenomatous. [*Gr.* *adēn*, gland.]

adept, *a-dept', a-dept'*, *adj.* completely skilled.—*n.* (*ad'ept', a-dept', a-dept'*) a proficient: one who has attained the great secret (of the philosopher's stone, or what not). [*L. adeptus (artem)*, having attained (an art), *pa.p.* of *adipisci*, to attain—*ad*, to, and *apisci*, to reach.]

adequate, *ad'-kwe-dē*, *-kwit*, *adj.* sufficient; complete.—*adu*, *ad'* equately.—*ns.* ad'equateness, ad'equacy (*-kwē-n*).—*adj.* ad'equative. [*L. adaequatus*, made equal—*ad*, to, and *aequus*, equal.]
adermia, *a-dər'min*, *n.* former name of pyridoxin.
[Gr. *a*- privative, *derma*, skin, because deprivation of this vitamin causes dermatitis in rats.]

Adcs, *n.* (Milt.) variant of Hades.

adhere, *ad-*, *ad-hēr'*, v.i. to stick; to remain fixed

or attached: to cleave (as to a party, a leader, a doctrine): (*Shnk.*) to be consistent: to agree: (*Scots law*) to affirm a judgment.—*n.* adher'ence, state of adhering: (*bot.*) concrescence of unlike parts.—*adj.* adher'ent, sticking: concrescent and unlike.—*n.* one who adheres: a follower: a partisan; one who is loosely associated with a body without being a member.—*n.* adher'er. [*l.* *ad*, to, *hæretêre*, *hænesum*, to stick.]

adhesion, ad-, ad-hě-zhən, n. the act of adhering or sticking; steady attachment; (*bot.*) concrescence of unlike parts; (*surg.*) reunion of separated surfaces; (*path.*) abnormal union of parts that have been inflamed; a band of fibrous tissue joining such parts.—**adj. adhě'sive (-zrə),** sticky; apt to adhere.—**n.** a substance used for sticking things together.—**adv. adhě'sively.**—**n. adhě'siveness.** [See *adhere.*]

adhibĭt, *ad-hib'it*, *v.t.* to apply: to attach: to admit: to administer.—*n.* **adhibĭtĭon**. [*L. adhibĕre, -itum*—*ad*, to, *habĕre*, to hold.]

ndlabatlē, *ad-i-a-bat'ik*, *adj.* without transference of heat.—*adv.* ndlabat'leally. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *dia* through, *bator*, passable.]

Adiantum, *Gr-i-an'tum*, *n.* the maidenhair genus of ferns. [*Gr. adianton*-*a*, priv., and *diantos*, capable of being wetted.]

adiaphoron, *ad-i-af'-ron*, *n.* in theology and ethics, a thing indifferent:—any tenet or usage considered non-essential:—*pl.* *adiaph'ora*.—*n.* *adiaph'orism*, tolerance or indifference in regard to non-essential points in theology: latitudinarianism; *ndiaph'orist*,—*adj.* *adiaph'orous*. [*Gr.* from *a*, priv., *diaphoros*, differing—*dia*, apart *therein* to carry.]

adlath^{er}mic, *ad-i-ə-thər'mik*, *adj.* impervious to radiant heat. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *dia*, through, *thermē* heat.]

adieu, *a-dū'*, *interj.* (I commend you) to God
farewell.—*n.* a farewell:—*pl.* adieus or adieuz
(*a-dūz'*). [*Fr. d. Dieu*, to God.]

adipic, *n.* [*L. adipex*, to God.]
adipic, *n.* [*Gr. dipikē*.]—adj. of fat (*adipic acid*, $C_6H_{10}O_4$,
an acid got by treating fat with nitric acid).—adj.
adipose (*od'i-pōs*), fatty.—*n.* *adiposity* (*-por'i-ti*).
—*adipose tissue*, the vesicular structure in the
animal body which contains the fat. [*L. adeps*,
adipis, soft fat.]

adipocere, *ad'-ip-sĕr*, or *-sĕr'*, *n.* a fatty, wax substance resulting from the decomposition of animal bodies in moist places or under water.

but not exposed to air. [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, soft fat, and *cēra*, wax.]

adit, *ad'it*, *n.* an opening or passage, esp. into a mine. [*L. aditus*—*ad*, to, *ire*, *itum* to go.]

adjacent, -*adj.* *ad'jā-sent* — *n.*, *ad'ja'sency*.
—*adv.* : *ad'jā-sent* *to, jāsens, -ēntis*,
pr.p. of *ad'jā-sent*

adjective, dependent: subsidiary: (of dyes) requiring a mordant.—**n.** a word added to a noun to qualify it, or limit its denotation by reference to quality, number, or position.—**adj.** **adjectival** (-iv'ŭl).—**adv.** **adjectivally**; **adjectively**. [*L. adjectivum* (nōmen), added (word)—*adjective*, -*jectum*, to add—*ad*, to, *jacere*, to throw.]

adjoin, *-join*, *v.t.* to join on: to lie next to.—*v.i.* to be in contact:—*adj.* **adjoin'ing**.—*n.* **adjoin't**, a civil officer who assists a French maire: an assistant professor in a French college. [*Through Fr. adjoign-*, *pr.p.* stem, and *adjoin't*, *p.p.*, of *adjoindre*.—*L. adungere*—*ad.* to. *jungere* to join.]

adjourn, *ə-juirn'*, *v.t.* to put off to another day; to postpone; to discontinue (a meeting) in order to reconstitute it at another time or place.—*v.i.* to suspend proceedings and disperse for any time specified, or (*sine die*) without such time being specified.—*n.* adjourn'ment (*obs.*); adjourn'ment. [O.Fr. *ajourner*—L.L. *adiurnare*—L. *ad*, to, L.L. *jurnus*, L. *diurnus*, daily; cf. *cf.* *journal*.]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

to pronounce: to award.—*v.t.* to pronounce judgment: to act as judge in a competition between amateurs in one of the arts, *e.g.* music.—*n.* adjudication (*Eng. law*), an order of the Bankruptcy Court, adjudging a debtor to be a bankrupt, and transferring his property to a trustee; adjudicator. [*L. ad iudicare*, *-atum*.]

adjuncter. [*L. adiunctus*, -atum,] **adjunct**, *adjung*(k)t, **adj.** joined or added.—*n.* a thing joined or added, but subordinate or not essentially a part: a person (usually subordinate) joined to another in office or service: (*gram.*) any word or clause enlarging the subject or predicate: (*logic*) any accompanying quality or non-essential attribute.—*n.* **adjunction** (*ə*-jūngk'shən).—**adj.** **adjunctive**, forming an adjunct.—**adv.** **adjunctively**. [*L. adiunctus* p.p. of *adiungere*—*ad*, to, *iungere*, to join.]

adjure, *ə-joor'*, v.t. (obs.) to cause to swear; to charge on oath or solemnly.—*n.* **adjur'ation** (*aj-').*—*adj.* **adjur'atory.**—*adj.* **adjur'ing.** [*L. adjūrāre*—*ad*, to, *jūrāre*, *-ātum*, to swear.]

adjust, *a-just'*, *v.t.* to put in due relation: to regulate: to settle.—*adj.* adjust'able.—*n.* adjust'er; adjust'ment; adjust'or, an organ or faculty that determines behaviour in response to stimuli. [Obs. Fr. *adjuster*—L.L. *adjuxtare*, to put side by side—L. *juxta*, near; confused by association with *justus*, right.]

adjutage, *njutage*, *aʃoo-tij*, *n.* a nozzle as for a fountain. [Fr. *ajutage*; cf. *adjust*.]

adjutant, *adj't* . . . ly appointed
to assist a . . . arge Indian
stork or cra . . . ns, *adj't*
utancy, the . . . assistance;
adjutant-general, head of a department of the
general staff: the executive officer of a general.
[*L. adjutans, -antis*, pr. p. of *adjutare*, freq. uft
adjūdre—*ad*, to. *jūdre*, to assist.]

adjutant, *adj'oo-tant*, *adj.* helping.—*n.* a help: (*med.*) an ingredient to help the main ingredient.—*n.* nd'juvancy. [*Fr.*—*L. ad*, to, *juvare* to help.]

admeasure, *ad-mez'h'ər*, v.t. to measure: to appor-
tion.—*n.* admeasurement. [O.Fr. *amesurer*.]
L.L. *administrāre*—L. *ad*, to, *mēstra*, measure.]
adminicic, *ad-min'ī-kl*, *n.* anything that aids or
supports: an auxiliary: (*law*) any corroboratory
evidence.—*adj.* adminic'ular.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* ad-
minic'ulate. [*L.* *adminiculum*, a support—*ad*,
to, *manus*, hand.]

te; mūte; mūte; mūn; dhen (then)

administer, *ad-, ad-min'is-ter*, *v.t.* to govern: to manage as a steward, substitute, or executor: to dispense (as justice, rites): to tender (as an oath, medicine).—*v.i.* to minister.—*adj.* admin'istrable.—*adj.* and *n.* admin'istrant.—*n.* admin'istrā'tion, the act of administering: management: dispensation of sacraments: the government.—*v.t.* (*rare except U.S.*) admin'istrate, to administer.—*adj.* admin'istrative, concerned with administration.—*n.* admin'istrātor, one who manages or directs: the person to whom is committed, under a commission entitled letters of administration, the administration or distribution of the personal estate of a deceased person, in default of an executor: (*Scots law*) one empowered to act for a person legally incapable of acting for himself.—*fem.* admin'istrātrix.—*n.* admin'istrātorship. [*L.* admin'istrāre, *-ātur*—*ad*, *to*, *ministrāre*, *to* minister.]

admiral, *ad-mir-əl*, *n.* the chief commander of a navy: a naval officer ranking with a general in the army (admiral of the fleet with field-marshal): an admiral's flag-ship: the chief ship in a fleet of merchantmen or fishing boats: a cone-shell: a butterfly of certain kinds (see red, white).—*ns.* admiralship, the office or art of an admiral: Admiralty, the board of commissioners for the administration of naval affairs: the building where they transact business.—Lord High Admiral, an office now in abeyance, the functions falling to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the High Court of Admiralty. [*O.Fr.* *a(d)miral*—*Ar.* *amir-al-bahr*, a lord of the sea, confused with *L.* *admīrabilis* (see next word).]

admirable, *ad-mir-ə-b'l*, *v.t.* to have a high opinion of (arch.) to wonder at: (*U.S.*) to like (to do something).—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to wonder.—*adj.* admirable (*ad-mir-ə-b'l*, *-mər-ə*), worthy of being admired.—*n.* admirableness.—*adv.* admirably.—*ns.* admiral' (u)nee (*Spens.*), admiration: admirā'tion, the act of admiring: wonder, together with esteem, love, or veneration: (*B.*, *Shak.*, and *Milt.*) astonishment: (*Shak.*) admirableness: (*Shak.*) an object of admiration: a wonder.—*adj.* admirative.—*n.* admirer, one who admires: a lover.—*adv.* admir'ingly.—Admirable Crichton (*kri'ti-tən*), one who excels in many things, from James Crichton (1560-82), Scottish athlete, Latin poet, polymath. [*Fr.* *admirer*—*L.* *ad*, *at*, *mirārī*, to wonder.]

admit, *ad-mit'*, *v.t.* to allow to enter: to let in: to concede: to acknowledge: to be capable of (also *v.i.* with *of*).—*pr.p.* admitt'ing; *pa.p.* admitt'ed.—*n.* admissibil'ity.—*adj.* admiss'ible, that may be admitted or allowed (generally, or specially as legal proof).—*n.* admission (*-mish'n*), the act of admitting: anything admitted or conceded: leave to enter.—*adj.* admiss'ive; admitt'able, that may be admitted.—*n.* admitt'ance, admission: (*Shak.*) acceptability, acceptance.—*adj.* admitt'ed.—*adv.* admitt'edly. [Partly through *Fr.*—*L.* *admittēre*, *-missum*—*ad*, *to*, *mittere*, to send.]

admix, *ad-, ad-miks'*, *v.t.* to mix with something else.—*n.* admix'ture, the action of mixing: what is added to the chief ingredient of a mixture. [*L.* *ad*, *to*, and *mix*.]

admonish, *ad-, ad-mon'ish*, *v.t.* to warn: to reprove mildly.—*n.* admon'ishment, admonition. [*O.Fr.* *amonester*—*L.* *admonestāre*—*L.* *admonēre*—*ad*, *to*, *monēre*, to warn.]

admonition, *ad-mon-ish'n*, or *-mon-*, *n.* reproof: counsel: advice: ecclesiastical censure.—*adj.* admon'itive (*-mon'*), admon'itory, containing admonition.—*n.* admon'itor. [*L.* *admonitō*, *-ōnis*; cf. *admonish*.]

adnascent, *ad-nas'ent*, *adj.* growing to or upon something else. [*L.* *adnāscens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *adnāscī*—*ad*, *to*, *nāscī*, to be born.]

adnate, *ad-nāt'*, *adj.* (*bot.*) attached (esp. by the whole length) to another organ.—*n.* adnation (*-nā'shən*). [*L.* *adnātus*, *usu.* *agnātus*—*ad*, *to*, (*gignātus*, born.)]

ado, *ad-doo*, *n.* a to-do: bustle: trouble: difficulty: stir or fuss. [*at* do, Northern English infin. with *at* instead of *to*, borrowed from *Scand.*]

adobe, *ā-dō'bī*, *n.* a sun-dried brick: a house made of such bricks: (also adobe clay) a name for any kind of mud which, when mixed with straw, can be sun-dried into bricks.—Also *adj.* [*Sp.*—*adobar*, to plaster.]

adolescent, *ad-dō-les'ent*, *adj.* passing from childhood to maturity.—Also *n.* adoles'ence, the state or time of being adolescent. [*L.* *adolescēns*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *adolescēre*, to grow up.]

Adonal, *ā-dōn'ī*, *ā-don-d'ī*, *n.* a name of the Deity in the O.T., usu. translated by Lord. See also *Yehovah*. [*Heb.* *adōnāi*, my lord.]

Adonis, *ā-dōn'is*, *n.* a youth beloved by Aphrodite: a beautiful youth: a beau or dandy: the ranunculaceous pheasant's-eye genus.—*n.pl.* Adō'n'ia, the festival of mourning for Adonis.—*n.* Adonie (*ā-dōn'ik*) a verse of a dactyl and a spondee, said to have been used in the Adonia.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* and *v.i.* ad'ornise, to adorn (oneself). [*Gr.* *Adōmīs*—Phoenician *adōn*, lord.]

adoors, *ā-dōr'z*, *adv.* (*obs.*) at doors: at the door. [*Prep.* *a*, *at*, and *door*.]

adopt, *ḏ-ə-pt'*, *v.t.* to take voluntarily as one's own child, with the rights of a child: to take into any relationship: to take as one's own: to take up: to take over.—*adj.* adopt'ed, taken by adoption.—*ns.* Adopt'ianism, Adoptionism (*ḏ-ə-pt'ish-n-izm*; often adopt'ianism), the doctrine that Christ, as man, is the adopted son of God; adopt'ianist, adopt'ionist; adopt'ion.—*adj.* adopt'ious (*-ish*), (*Shak.*) adopted; adopt'ive, that adopts or is adopted. [*L.* *adoptāre*—*ad*, *to*, *optāre*, to choose.]

adore, *ḏ-dōr'*, *v.t.* to worship: to love or reverence intensely: (*Spens.*) to adorn.—*adj.* ador'able.—*n.* ador'ableness.—*adv.* ador'ably.—*ns.* adorā'tion (*ad-ḏ-rā'shən*); ador'er.—*adv.* ador'ingly. [*L.* *ad*, *to*, *ōrāre*, to pray.]

adorn, *ḏ-dorn'*, *v.t.* to deck or dress: to embellish.—*n.* (*Spens.*) adornment.—*adj.* (*Milt.*) adorned, ornate.—*n.* adorn'ment, ornament: decoration. [*O.Fr.* *āornier*, *adornier*—*L.* *adōrnāre*—*ad*, *to*, *ōrnāre*, to furnish.]

adown, *ḏ-down'*, *adv.* and *prep.* (*poet.*) an older form of down.

address, *ad-pres'*, *v.t.* to press together.—*adj.* addressed', (*bot.*) closely pressed together but not united.—Also *appress'*. [*L.* *ad*, *to*, *premere*, *pressum*, to press.]

adrad, *ḏ-drad'*, *adred*, *ḏ-dred'*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) afraid. [*O.E.* *afærad*—*plæx* *of*, *drædan*, to dread.]

adread, *ḏ-dred'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to fear.—*pa.t.* (*Spens.*) adrad'. [*O.E.* *ondrædan*—*plæx* *on*, *and*, and *drædan*, to dread.]

adrenal, *ad-rēn'əl*, *adj.* beside the kidneys.—*n.* an adrenal gland.—*n.* adrenalin (*-rēn'*, *-ren'*), a hormone secreted by the adrenal glands, used to cause constriction of the small arteries.—adrenal glands, the suprarenal capsules, two small ductless glands over the kidneys. [*L.* *ad*, *to*, *rēnēs*, kidneys.]

adrift, *ḏ-drift'*, *adj.* or *adv.* in a drifting condition: loose from moorings: to one's own resources or no resources: cut loose. [*Prep.* *a*, and *drift*.]

adroit, *ḏ-droit'*, *adj.* dexterous: showing address.—*adv.* adroit'ly.—*n.* adroit'ness. [*Fr.* *ḏ droit*, according to right—*L.* *directus*, straight; see *direct*.]

adry, *ḏ-dri'*, *adj.* and *adv.* in a state of thirst or dryness. [*After* athirst, acold, etc.]

adseittitious, *ad-sit-ish'z*, *adj.* added or assumed: additional. [*L.* *adsciscere*, *-scitum*, to take or assume—*ad*, *to*, *sciscere*, to inquire—*scire*, to know.]

adscrip't, *ad'skript*, *adj.* attached to the soil.—*n.* a feudal serf so attached.—*n.* adscrip'tion. [*L.* *adscriptus*—*ad*, *to*, *scribere*, to write.]

adsorb, *ad-sorb'*, *v.t.* of a solid, to take up a vapour on its surface (cf. absorb).—*ns.* adsorb'ate, the vapour adsorbed; adsorb'ent, a solid (as charcoal) that adsorbs a vapour in contact with it; adsorp'tion. [*L.* *ad*, *to*, *sorbere*, to suck in.]

adularia, *ad-ū-lā-rī-ā*, *n.* a transparent orthoclase felspar. [*From* the *Adula* group in the Alps.]

adulate, *ad-ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to fawn upon, to flatter.—

nr. adūlātōr; adūlā'tion.—*adj. adūlātory.* [*L. adulāri, adulātus, to fawn upon.*]
Adullamite, *ad-dul'am-it*, *n.* John Bright's name for a Whig seceder from the Liberal party (1866). [From the cave of *Adullam*, 1 Sam. xxi, 1, 2.]
adult, *ad'ult*, *adj.* grown up; mature: of or for adults.—*n.* a grown-up person.—*n. adult-hood.* [*L. adultus, p.p. of adolēscere, to grow up; see adolescent.*]
adulterate, *ad-dul'ter-āt*, *v.t.* to debase, falsify, by mixing with something inferior or spurious: (*obs.*) to commit adultery with.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to commit adultery.—*adj.* defiled by adultery: spurious: corrupted by base elements.—*nr. adul'terant*, that with which anything is adulterated; **adulterā'tion**, the act of adulterating: the state of being adulterated; **adul'terator**, one who adulterates a commodity; **adul'terer**, one guilty of adultery.—*fem. adul'tress.*—*adj. adul'terine*, resulting from adultery: spurious: (*hist.*) illegal.—*n.* the offspring of adultery.—*v.t. adul'terise*, (*arch.*) to commit adultery.—*adj. adul'terous*, pertaining to, of the nature of, guilty of, adultery.—*adv. adul'terously.*—*n. adul'tery*, violation of the marriage-bed, whether one's own or another's: (*B.*) unchastity generally: applied opprobriously, esp. by theologians, to marriages disapproved of: image-warship: (*obs.*) adulteration, falsification. [*L. adulterāre, -ātum, prob. from ad-, to, and alter, another. Some forms come from Fr., remodelled later on Latin.*]
adumbrate, *ad-um-brāt*, or *-um'*, *v.t.* to give a faint shadow of: to shadow forth: to foreshadow: to overshadow.—*n. adumbrā'tion.* [*L. adumbrāre, -ātus—ad, to, umbra, a shadow.*]
adunc, *ad-dung'*, *adj.* hooked.—Also **aduncate**, *-d, aduncous.*—*n. aduncity* (*ad-dun'si-ty*). [*L. aduncus, aduncatus—ad, to, uncus, a hook.*]
adust, *ad-dust'*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to sear.—*adj.* burnt up or scorched: browned with the sun: sallow and atrabilious (from the old notions of dryness of body). [*L. odustus, p.p. of adūrere, to burn up.*]
advance, *ad-vāns'*, *v.t.* to put forward: to promote: to further: (*Shak.*) to raise: to extol: to raise in price: to supply beforehand: to pay before due time: to lend, esp. on security.—*v.i.* to move or go forward: to make progress: to rise in rank or in value.—*n.* a forward move: progress: a rise in price, value, wages: payment beforehand: a loan: an approach, overture, move towards agreement, favour, etc.—*adj. advanced*, at, appropriate to, a far-on stage (of education, thought, emancipation, life, etc.).—*n. advance'ment*, promotion: furthering: payment in advance.—**advance copy**, proof, one sent in advance of publication; **advance(d) guard**, a guard or party in front of the main body; **advance note**, an order for (generally) a month's wage given to a sailor on engaging; in advance, beforehand: in front. [*O.Fr. avancer—L.L. abante (Fr. avant)—L. ab ante, from before: the prefix refashioned later as if from ad.*]
advantage, *ad-vānt'ij*, *n.* superiority over another: a favouring condition or circumstance: gain or benefit: (tennis, lawn-tennis) **vantage**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to benefit or profit.—*adj. advan'tageable*, **advantageous** (*ad-advan'teij*) (*with to and for*).
advant'ageous, *advan'teij*, *adj.* to recognise without being recognised: take advantage of, to avail oneself of: to make undue use of an advantage over; take at **ndvantage**, to use favourable conditions against: to take by surprise. [*Fr. avantage—avant, before; see advance.*]
advent, *ad-ven'*, *v.t.* to be superadded.—*n. advent* (*ad-ven'*), a coming or arrival: **Advent**, the first or the second coming of Christ: the period immediately before the festival of the Nativity, including four Sundays.—*n. Adv'entist*, one who expects a second coming of Christ: a millenarian.—*adj. adventitious* (*ad-ven'tish'us*), accidental: additional: foreign: appearing casually: developed out of the usual order or place.—*adv. advent'itiously.*—*adj. adventive* (*-ven't*), adventitious:

(*bot.*) not permanently established.—*n.* a thing or person coming from without.—*n. adventure*, a chance: a remarkable incident: an enterprise: trial of the issue: risk: a commercial speculation: an exciting experience: the spirit of enterprise.—*v.t.* to risk: to dare: to venture: to put forward as a venture: to venture to say or utter.—*v.t.* to risk oneself: to take a risk.—*n. advent'urer*, one who engages in hazardous enterprises: a soldier of fortune, or speculator: one who pushes his fortune, esp. by unscrupulous means.—*fem. advent'ureess* (chiefly in bad sense).—*adj. advent'urous*, **advent'uresome**, enterprising: ready to incur risk.—*adv. advent'uously.*—*n. advent'urousness.* [*L. advenire, adventum (ad, to, venire, to come), fut.p. advenitūrus; adventus, coming; adventicius, extraneous; partly through Fr.*]
adverb, *ad-verb'*, *n.* a word added to a verb, adjective or other adverb to modify its meaning or to form an adverbial phrase.—*adj. adverbial* (*ad-verb'ial*), character of an adverb to.—*adv. adverb'ially*. [*L. adverbium—ad, to, verbum, a word (a trans. of Gr. epi-rhēma, lit. that which is said afterwards).*]
adversaria, *ad-verb'-sā-ri-ā*, *n.pl.* miscellaneous notes: a commonplace-book. [*L. adversaria.*]
adversary, *ad-verb'-sā-ri*, *n.* an opponent: the Adversary, Satan.—*adj. advers'ative* (*ad-*), denoting opposition, contrariety, or variety; **advers'o** (also *-vers'*), contrary (with *to*): opposed: unfavourable: (*obs.*) **advers'ous**, *ad-verb'-sā-ri-ū*, *adv. advers'ely*.—*nr. advers'ity*, *ad-verb'-sā-ri-ty*, *n.* adverse circumstances: (*obs.*) **advers'ity**, *ad-verb'-sā-ri-ty*, *n.* is a nickname: **perversity**, [*L. adversus—ad, to, and vertere, versum, to turn.*]
advert, *ad-vert'*, *v.t.* to turn one's attention: to refer.—*nr. advert'ence*, **advert'ency**, attention: heedfulness: regard.—*adj. advert'ent*, attentive: heedful.—*adv. advert'ently*. [*L. advertēre—ad, to, vertere, to turn.*]
advert. See **advertise**.
advertise, *ad-vert'-iz*, or *ad'*, formerly (as *Shak.*) *-vā-ri-iz*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to inform, give notice to: to give notice of: to give public information or announcement or commendation of.—*v.t.* to issue advertisements: to draw attention to oneself.—*nr. advertisement* (*ad-vert'-iz-mēnt*), the act of advertising: a public notice (*slang abbrev. ad, advert*): any device for obtaining public favour or authority: (*obs.*) news; advertiser (*ad'*, or *-tiz'*), one who advertises: often part of a newspaper's title; **advertis'ing**.—*adj. (Shak.) attentive*. [*Fr. advertir, advertiss—L. advertire; see advert.*]
advew, *ad-ve'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to view, [*L. ad, to, and view.*]
advice, *ad-vice'*, *n.* counsel: intelligence (*usu. in pl.*): formal official intelligence about anything: specially skilled opinion, as of a physician or lawyer.—*n. advice'-boat* (*obs.*), a swift vessel employed in conveying despatches.—*adj. advice'-ful* (*Spens., avlzo'full*), watchful: attentive: skilled in advising. [*O.Fr. avis (Fr. avis)—L. ad visum, according to what is seen or seems best.*]
advise, *ad-vice'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to view: (*obs.*) to take thought of, consider: to take to avizandum: to bethink: to counsel: to recommend: to inform: to announce.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to reflect, deliberate: to consult.—*n. advisab'ility.*—*adj. advis'able*, to be recommended: expedient: open to advice.—*n. advis'ableness.*—*adv. advis'ably.*—*adj. advis'atory* (*rare*), advisory: **advised**, having duly considered: considered: deliberate: apprised: amenable to advice.—*adv. advis'edly.*—*nr. advis'edness*, deliberate consideration: prudent procedure: **advis'o'ment** (*obs. or arch.*), counsel, deliberation: **advise'r**, **advise'r**, or, one who advises; **advise'rship**; **advise'r** (*Shak.*), counsel, advice.—*adj. advis'ory*, having the attribute or function of advising. [*O.Fr. aviser, and L.L. advise're; cf. advice.*]
advocaat, *ad-ve'-kāt*, *n.* a liqueur containing eggs and flavoured: a medicinal drink of eggs, rum, and lemon-juice. [*Du. advokaaten-, advocate's dram, as a clearer of the throat.*]

füe, für, duk; mē, hē (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

advocate, *ad'vō-kāt, -vz-kīt, n.* an intercessor or defender: one who pleads the cause of another: one who is qualified to plead before the higher courts of law—the ordinary name in Scotland corresponding to barrister in England.—*v.t.* to plead in favour of; to recommend.—*ns.* *ad'vōcaey (-kz-n)*, the function of an advocate: a pleading for; defence; *advoca'tion*; *ad'vōcātor*.—*adj.* *ad'vōcātory*.—*advocate* in Aberdeen, a solicitor (in Aberdeen); Lord Advocate, the first law-officer of the crown and public prosecutor of crimes for Scotland. [O.Fr. *avocat* and L. *advocatus*—*advocāre, -ātum*, to call in—*ad*, to, *vocāre*, to call.]

advouter, *ad-vōv'trār, advou'try*, forms intermediate between *avouter* and *adulterer*, etc.
advowson, *ad-vōv'sn, n.* the right of presentation to a church benefice. [O.Fr. *avousoin*—L.L. *advocatio, -ōnis*—L. *advocatus*.]

adward (*Spens.*). Same as *award*.
adynamia, *a-di-nā'mi-ā, n.* helplessness, want of power accompanying a disease.—*adj.* *adynamic*, (*-am'*), without strength: (*phys.*) characterised by the absence of force. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *dynamis*, strength.]

adytum, *ad'i-tum, n.* the most sacred part of a temple: the chancel of a church.—*pl.* *nd'yta*. [Latinised from Gr. *adyton*—*a-*, priv., *dyein*, to enter.]
adze, *adz, n.* a cutting tool with an arched blade set at right angles to the handle. [O.E. *adesa*.]

ae, *ā, yā, ye, adj.* Scot. form of O.E. *an*, one, used attributively.—*adj.* *ae(a)uld, ā'fald, -fawld*, one-fold, single: single-minded: faithful: simple: sincere: honest.

aeclidum, *ae-sid'i-am, n.* a cup-shaped fructification in rust fungi.—*pl.* *aeclid'ia*.—*n.* *aeclid'iospore*, a spore produced in it. [Gr. *aikid*, injury.]

aedile, *ē'dil, n.* a magistrate in ancient Rome who had the charge of public buildings, games, markets, police, etc.—*n.* *ae'dileship*. [L. *aedilis*—*aedēs, -ir*, a building.]

aeigrine, *ē'jir-ēn, ae'grilite, -it, ns.* a green pleochroic pyroxene. [*Ægir*, Norse sea-god or giant.]
aeigris, *ē'jis, n. (orig.)* a shield belonging to Zeus, or to Pallas: protection: patronage. [Gr. *aigis*.]

aeiologue, *ē'g'log, n. (arch.)* for eclogue. [From the mistaken belief that the word meant goat-herd discourse—Gr. *aix*, *aigos*, goat, *logos*, discourse.]

aeirotat, *ē'grō'tat, or ē'-n*, in universities, a medical certificate of illness, or a degree granted on it. [L. *aeirotat*, is sick, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *aeirotare*, *aei'ger, sick*.]

aeumule, *ē'mūl, v.t. (Spens.)* to emulate. [L. *aemulārī*.]

Aeneid, *ē'nt'id, n.* an epic poem written by Virgil, the hero of which is Aeneas. [L. *Aeneas, -idos*.]

Aeneolithie, *ā-ē-ni-ō-lith'ik, adj.* belonging to a transitional stage at the end of the Neolithic age, when copper was already in use. [L. *aeneus*, brazen, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

Aeolian, *ē-ō'li-an, adj.* pertaining to, acted on by, or due to the agency of the wind: aerial.—*Aeolian harp*, a sound-box with strings tuned in unison, sounding harmonics in a current of air; *Aeolian rocks* (*geol.*), those deposited by wind, as desert sands. [L. *Aeolus*—Gr. *Aiolos*, god of the winds.]

Aeolian, *ē-ō'li-an, adj.* of Aeolis or Aeolia, in north-west Asia Minor, or its Greek colonists.—*n.* an Aeolian Greek.—*adj.* *Aeolie (-ol'ik)*, the Greek dialect of the Aeolians.—*Aeolian mode*, in ancient Greek music, the same as the Hypodorian or Hyperphrygian: in old church music, the authentic mode with A for its final. [L. *Aeolius, Aeolius*—Gr. *Aiolios, Aiolikos*.]

aeolipile, *aeolip'yle, ē'al-i-pīl, or ē-ol'i-pīl, n.* a hollow ball turned by tangential escape of steam. [L. *Aeolus*, and *pila, ball*; or Gr. *Aiolou pylai*, Gates of Aeolus.]

aeolotropy, *ē-ol-ō'trō-pī, n.* variation in physical properties according to direction.—*adj.* *aeolotrop'ic*. [Gr. *aiolos*, changeful, *trōpē*, a turn.]

aeon, *con, ē'on, n.* a vast age: eternity; Aeon, the personification of an age, a power emanating from the supreme deity, with its share in the creation

and government of the universe.—*adj.* *aeō'nian, eternal*. [L. *aeon*—Gr. *aiōn*.]

Aepyornis, *ē-pi-ōr'nīs, n.* a gigantic Recent fossil wingless bird of Madagascar. [Gr. *aipys*, tall, *ornis*, bird.]

aerate, *ā-r-āt, v.t.* to put air into: to charge with air or with carbon dioxide or other gas (as aerated waters).—*ns.* *ā'erātor*, an apparatus for the purpose; *āerā'tion*, exposure to the action of air: mixing or saturating with air or other gas: oxygenation of the blood by respiration.—*aerating root*, a root that rises erect into the air, a breathing organ in mud plants. [L. *ārē, air*.]

aerenehyma, *ā-r-eng'hi-mā, n. (bot.)* respiratory tissue.—*adj.* *aerenehym'atous*. [Gr. *ārē, air*, *en*, in, *chyma*, that which is poured.]

aerial, *ā-ē'ri-āl, also -er'*, often *ā'(-ō)-ri-āl, adj.* of, in, belonging to, the air: atmospheric: airy: unreal: lofty: elevated: connected with aircraft.—*n.* a wire exposed to receive or emit electromagnetic waves: an antenna.—*n.* *aeriality (-al'i-ti)*.—*adv.* *aerially*.—*aerial railway*, ropeway, one for overhead conveyance. [L. *āerius*—*ārē, air*.]

aerie, *aery, ayrie, cyrie* (now common), *eyry, ā'ri, also ē'ri, i'ri, n.* the nest of a bird of prey, esp. an eagle: a house or stronghold perched on some high or steep place: (*Shak.*) the brood in the nest, or a stock of children. [O.Fr. *aire*; origin unknown.]

aeriform, *ā-r-i-form, adj.* gaseous: unreal. [L. *ārē, air*, and *forma*, form.]

aero, *ā-r-ō, in combination, air*.—*n.* *ā'ero (coll.)*, an aircraft.—*adj.* connected with aircraft.—*n.* *āerob'atics* (*pl.* in form, but treated as *sing.*); Gr. *batein*, to tread, the art of stunting in the air: *aerial acrobatics*.—*n.* *ā'erobe* (Gr. *bios*, life), an organism that requires free oxygen for respiration.—*Also* *āerō'biōt*.—*adj.* *āerob'ic* (*-ob'*), *āerobi-otic* (*-ot'ik*), requiring free oxygen for respiration: effected by aerobes, as a biochemical change: involving the activity of aerobes.—*adv.* *āerob'ically*, *āerobiologically*.—*n.* *āerobiō'sis*, life in presence of oxygen.—*ns.* *ā'erobomb*, a bomb for dropping from aircraft; *ā'erobus*, a large aircraft; *ā'erodart*, an arrow-headed missile of steel dropped from aircraft in warfare; *ā'erodrome*, an aviation station or course: an early form of flying-machine (Gr. *dromos*, running).

—*adj.* *āerodynām'ic, -al, -ns.* *āerodynam'ics* (*pl.* in form but treated as *sing.*), the dynamics of gases; *ā'erofoll*, an air-resisting surface of an aeroplane; *ā'erogram*, a message by wireless telegraphy: a message sent by telegram (or telephone) and aeroplane; *āerohy'droplane*, (a winged hydroplane or flying-boat; *ā'erolite*, *āerolith*, a meteoric stone or meteorite (Gr. *lithos*, a stone); *āerolithology*, the science of aerolites.—*adj.* *āeroli'tic; āerologi'cal*.—*ns.* *āerol'ogist; āerol'ogy*, the branch of science that treats of the atmosphere; *ā'eromaney*, divination by atmospheric phenomena: weather forecasting (Gr. *mantēid*, divination); *āerom'eter*, an instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and gases; *āerom'etry*, pneumatics.—*adj.* *āerom'etric*.—*ns.* *ā'eromotor*, an engine for aircraft; *ā'eronaout* (Gr. *nautes*, a sailor), a balloonist or airman.—*adj.* *āeronaout'ic, -al, -ns.* *āeronaout'ics* (*pl.* in form but treated as *sing.*), the science or art of aerial navigation; *āerophō'bia*, morbid fear of draughts (Gr. *phobos*, fear).—*adj.* *āerophō'b'ic*.—*ns.* *ā'erophyte*, an epiphyte (Gr. *phyton*, a plant); *ā'eroplāne*, any heavier-than-air power-driven flying-machine, with fixed wings: a small plane for aerostatic experiments (see *plane*); *āerostid'erite*, (Gr. *sidēros*, iron) an iron meteorite; *ā'erossil*, a colloidal system, such as a mist or a fog, in which the dispersion medium is a gas; *ā'erostat*, a balloon or other aircraft lighter than air: a balloonist: (*zool.*) an air-sac (Gr. *statos*, standing).—*adj.* *āerostat'ic*.—*ns.* *āerostat'ics* (*pl.* in form, but treated as *sing.*), the science of the equilibrium and pressure of air and other gases: the science or art of ballooning; *āerostation* (*-stā'tion*), ballooning.—*adj.* *āerota'tic*, pertaining to or showing aerotaxis.—*n.* *āerotaxis* (*biol.*), move-

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ā-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

ment towards or from oxygen (Gr. *taxis*, arrangement; adj. *taktikos*).—adj. *aerotrop'le* (Gr. *tropē*, turning).—n. *aerotropism* (bot.), curvature in response to concentration of oxygen. [Gr. *āēr*, air.]

aeruginous, *æ-roo'jī-nos*, adj. pertaining to or like copper-rust or verdigris. [L. *aeruginosus*—*aerugo*, rust of copper—*aer*, *aeris*, brass, copper.]

aery, *ærlē*, *æ'(-)rī*, adj. (poet.) aerial; incorporeal; spiritual; visionary.—aerie light (*Asht.*), light as air. [L. *āerius*; see *aerial*.]

aery. See *aerie*.

æse, *ash*, n. the rune (F) for *a*, used in O.E. for *æ*: the ligature *æ* used in O.E. for the same sound (that of *a* in Mod. Eng. *cat*). [O.E. *æsc*, ash-tree, the name of the rune.]

Aesculapian, *ēs-kū-lā'pī-on*, or *es-*, adj. pertaining to Aesculapius, and so to the art of healing.—Also **Esculapian**. [L. *Aesculāpius*, Gr. *Asklēpiōs*, god of healing.]

Aesculus, *ēs-kū-lās*, n. the horse-chestnut genus of Hippocastanaceae.—n. *aes'cullin*, a glucoside in horse-chestnut bark. [L. *aesculus*, a species of oak.]

aesir. See *as* (2).

aesthetie, *ēs-thet'ik*, or *es-*, sometimes *-thēt'*, adj. (orig.) relating to perception by the senses: (generally) relating to, possessing, or pretending to, a sense of beauty: (coll.) artistic, or affecting to be artistic.—n. *aestheto* (*-thēt'*), a professed disciple of aestheticism: one who affects an extravagant love of art.—adj. *aesthet'ical*, pertaining to aesthetics.—adv. *aesthet'ically*.—n. *aesthet'iclan* (*-tish'an*), one devoted to or versed in aesthetics.—v.t. *aesthet'icise* (*-tīz*), to render aesthetic.—ns. *aesthet'icism*, the principles of aesthetics: the cult of the beautiful, applied esp. to a late 19th-century movement to bring art into life, which developed into craze and affectation; *aesthet'icist*; *aesthet'ics* (pl. in form, but treated as sing.), the principles of taste and art: the philosophy of the fine arts. [Gr. *aiēthētikos*, perceptive—*aiēthanesthai*, to feel or perceive.]

æstival, *ēs-il'vəl*, or *es-*, adj. of summer.—v.i. *æstivate* (*-il-vāt*), to pass the summer.—n. *æstivā'tion*, a spending of the summer: (bot.) manner of folding in the flower-bud: by others used of the arrangement of foliage leaves relatively to one another in the bud: (zool. and bot.) dormancy during the dry season. [L. *æstivus*, *æstivū*, relating to summer, *æstivāre*, to pass the summer—*æstīd*, summer.]

æther, *ēs-thar*, n. Same as *ether* (but not generally used in the chemical sense).

nethroscope, *ēs-thrī-sō-skōp*, n. an instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to the condition of the sky. [Gr. *aithrā*, the open sky, *skopein*, to look at.]

aetiology, *ēs-tī-ō'jī*, n. the science or philosophy of causation: an inquiry into the origin or causes of anything, esp. a disease.—adj. *aetiolog'ical*. [Gr. *aitiologia*—*aitia*, cause, *logos*, discourse.]

Ætnean. Same as *Ætnean*.

afar, *ə-fār*, adv. from a far distance (usually from *afar*): at or to a distance (usually *afar off*). [of and an. *far*.]

afear, *ə-fēr*, v.t. (*Spens.*) to frighten.—adj. *afear'd*, *afear'd* (*Shak.*), afraid. [Fz. *a-*, intens., O.E. *fēran*, to frighten.]

affable, *əf'ə-bl*, adj. easy to be spoken to: courteous, esp. towards inferiors.—n. *affabill'ity*.—adv. *affably*. [Fr.,—L. *affābilis*—*affāri*, to speak to—*ad*, to, and *fārī*, to speak.]

affair, *ə-fēr*, n. that which is to be done: business: any small matter: a minor battle: a matter of intimate personal concern, as a duel (*affair of honour*), amour, or intrigue: (coll.) a thing: (pl.) transactions in general: public concerns. [O.Fr. *affaire* (Fr. *affaire*)—*a* and *faire*—L. *ad*, to, *facere*, to do; cf. *ndo*.]

afear'd, *ə-fēr'd*. See *afear'd*, *afear'd*.

affect, *ə-fekt'*, v.t. to act upon: to infect or attack as disease: to influence: to move the feelings of: (in *pass.* only) to assign, allot.—n. (obs.) disposition of body or mind: (obs.) affection, love: (psych.,

pron. *ə-fekt'*) the emotion that lies behind action: pleasantness or unpleasantness of an emotional state.—adj. *affect'ed*, touched with a feeling.—adj. *affect'ing*, having power to move the emotions: pathetic.—adv. *affect'ingly*.—adj. *affect'ive*, pertaining to emotion.—adv. *affect'ively*.—n. *affectivity* (*əf-ek-tiv'itē*). [L. *afficere*, *affectum*—*ad*, to, *facere*, to do.]

affect, *ə-fekt'*, v.t. (obs.) to aim at, aspire to: (*arch.*) to have a liking for: to make a show of preferring: to do, wear, inhabit, by preference: to assume: to assume the character of: to make a show or pretence of.—v.i. to incline, tend.—n. *affectā'tion* (*əf-ik'*), assumption or striving after an appearance of what is not natural or real: pretence.—adj. *affect'ed*, full of affectation: feigned.—adv. *affect'edly*.—ns. *affect'edness*; *affect'cr*. [L. *affectare*, *-atum*, freq. of *afficere*: see *affect* above.]

affectation, *ə-fek'tā-shan*, n. the act of influencing: emotion: disposition: inclination: love: attachment: property: 'cc'tional; ng: (obs.)

eager, passionate, with inclination.—adv. *affect'ionately*.—n. *affect'ionateness*.—adj. *affect'ioned* (*B.*) disposed: (*Shak.*) full of affectation. [L. *affectio*, *-ōnis*.]

affect, *ə-fēr*, v.t. to assess: to reduce to a certain fixed sum.—adj. *affect'ed* (*Shak.* *affear'd*), confirmed.—n. *affect'ment*. [O.Fr. *affeur*—L. *affārēre*—L. *ad*, to, *forum*, a market.]

afferent, *ə-fēr-ent*, adj. bringing inwards, as the nerves that convey impulses to the central nervous system. [L. *afferens*, *-entis*—*ad*, to, and *ferre*, to carry.]

affectuoso, *ə-fet-too-ō'sō*, adj. (mus.) tender.—adv. tenderly.—Also n. [It.]

affiance, *ə-fī-ans*, n. faith pledged: contract of marriage: trust: (obs.) affinity.—v.t. to betroth.—adj. *affī'anced*, betrothed. [O.Fr. *afiance*; see *affly*.]

affidavit, *ə-fī-dā-vīt*, n. a written declaration on oath. [L. *affidāvī*, 3rd pers. sing. perf. of *affidare*, to pledge one's faith; see *affly*.]

affiled, *affies*. See *affly*.

affiliate, *ə-fī-li-āt*, v.t. to adopt or attach as a member or branch: to impute paternity of, to father: to assign the origin of.—v.i. to become closely connected, to associate: (*U.S.*) to fraternize.—adj. *affiliā'ble*.—n. *affiliā'tion*. [L. *affiliātus*, adopted—*ad*, to, *filius*, a son.]

affine, *ə-fīn*, n. (obs.) a relation, esp. by marriage.—adj. *affine*, *affined*, related: bound by some tie. [O.Fr. *affin*—L. *affinis*, neighbouring—*ad*, to, at, *finis*, a boundary.]

affinity, *ə-fīn'itē*, n. (obs.) nearness: relationship by marriage: relation of sponsor and godchild: natural or fundamental relationship, esp. common origin: attraction, esp. chemical attraction: a spiritual attraction between two persons: a person whose attraction for another is supposed to be of this kind.—adj. *affin'ity*. [Fr. *affinité*—L. *affinitās*, *-tātis*—*affinis*; see *affine*.]

affirm, *ə-firm*, v.t. to assert confidently or positively: to ratify (a judgment): to confirm or stand by (one's own statement): (*log.*) to state in the affirmative: (*law*) to declare formally, without an oath.—v.i. to make able.—n. *affir'm*: confirmation.—*c* ation (*af-fir-mā*) affirmed: a positive judgment or proposition: a solemn declaration in lieu of an oath.—adj. *affirm'ative*, affirming or asserting: positive, not negative: dogmatic.—n. the affirmative mode: an affirmative word, proposition or utterance.—adv. *affirm'atively*.—adj. *affirm'atory*.—n. *affirm'et*—adv. *affirm'ingly*. [O.Fr. *afirmer*—L. *af-firmāre*—*ad*, to, *firmus*, firm.]

affix, *ə-fiks*, v.t. to fix to something: to subjoin: to attach: to append: to add (to something).—n. (*af'iks*) an addition to a root, stem, or word, to modify its meaning or use, whether *prefix* or

fāte, *fār*, *āsk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *māle*; *māle*; *mōon*; *dhēn* (then)

suffix: any appendage or addition. [L. *affigere*, -fixum—*ad*, to, *figere*, to fix.]
 affiliated, *a-flā'id*, *adj.* inspired.—*ns.* affilia'tion, affilia'tus, inspiration. [L. *afflāre*, -flātum, (vb.), *afflātus*, -ās (n.)—*ad*, to, *flāre*, to breathe.]
 afflict, *a-flīkt*, *v.t.* (B.) to humble: to distress grievously: to harass: to vex.—*adj.* afflicted (Milt.), overthrown: (Spens.) humble: harassed by disease of body or mind: suffering.—*n.* and *adj.* afflict'ing, distressing.—*n.* afflict'ion, state or cause of grievous distress.—*adj.* afflict'ive, causing distress. [L. *affligere*, -flīctum, to overthrow, cast down—*ad*, to, *fligere*, to dash to the ground.]
 affluent, *a-flōo-ənt*, *adj.* inflowing: abounding: wealthy.—*n.* an inflowing stream.—affluence, inflow: abundance: wealth.—*adv.* affluently.—*ns.* afflu'entness; afflu'x; affluxion (*a-flūh'shon*), an inflow, an accession. [L. *affluere*—*ad*, to, *fluere*, fluxum, to flow.]
 afforce, *a-fōrs*, *v.t.* (law) to strengthen (e.g. a jury by addition of skilled persons).—*n.* afforce'ment. [O.Fr. *aforcer*—L.L. *exfortiāre*—L. *ex*, out, *fortis*, strong.]
 afford, *a-fōrd*, *v.t.* to yield or produce: to bear the expense, concession, or disadvantage of: (Spens. afford) to concede, grant, consent. [M.E. *aforthen*—O.E. *geforthian*, to further or cause to come forth.]
 afforest, *a-fōr'ist*, *v.t.* to convert into hunting-ground: to cover with forest.—*adj.* affor'estable, —*n.* affor'estā'tion. [L.L. *afforēstāre*—L. *ad*, to, and L.L. *forēsta*, forest.]
 affranchise, *a-fra-n(t)shiz*, *v.t.* to free from slavery, or from some obligation.—*n.* affran'chisement (-shiz-, -chiz-). [O.Fr. *affranchir*, *affranchiss-*, to, to, *franchir*, to free, *franc*, free.]
 affrap, *a-fra-p*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (Spens.) to strike. [It. *affrappare*—*pf.* *af-* (L. *ad*, to), and *frappare*, to strike; or directly from *frap*.]
 affray, *a-frā'*, *n.* a disturbance, breach of the peace: a brawl, fight, fray: (Spens.) fear.—*v.t.* to disturb, startle: to frighten: to scare away.—*adj.* affrayed, alarmed (now afraid'). [O.Fr. *affrayer*, *effrayer* (Fr. *effrayer*)—L.L. *exfrāre*, to break the king's peace—L. *ex*, out of, O.H.G. *fridu* (Ger. *friede*), peace.]
 affrightment, *a-frāt'ment*, *n.* the hiring of a vessel. [Fr. *affrèglement* (*affrètement*), remodelled upon *freight*.]
 affrended, *a-frend'id*, *adj.* (Spens.) reconciled. [friend.]
 affret, *a-fret'*, *n.* (Spens.) a furious onset. [Prob. from It. *affrettare*, to hasten.]
 affricate, *af-ri-kāt*, *n.* (phon.) a consonant sound beginning as a plosive and passing into the corresponding fricative.—*adj.* affric'ative; affricated.—*n.* affricā'tion. [L. *affricare*, -ātum, to rub against—*ad*, to, *fricare*, to rub.]
 affright, *a-frit'*, *v.t.* to frighten.—*n.* sudden terror.—*adj.* affrighted—*adv.* affright'edly.—*v.t.* affright'en.—*adj.* affright'ened.—*adj.* affright'ful (arch.), frightful.—*n.* affright'ment, sudden fear. [O.E. *afyrhtan*—*af-*, intens., *fyrhten*, to frighten.]
 affront, *a-frant'*, *v.t.* to meet face to face: to face: to confront: (Shak.) to throw oneself in the way of: to insult to one's face.—*n.* a contemptuous treatment: an open insult: indignity.—*adj.* affronted, affrontee (*ā-fron'tā*, *a-frun'tē*), (her.) facing each other; also looking frontwise, or towards the beholder.—*adj.* affronted.—*n.* and *adj.* affront'ing.—*adv.* affront'ingly.—*adj.* affront'ive. [O.Fr. *afronter*, to slap on the forehead—L.L. *affrontāre*—L. *ad*, to, *frons*, frontis, forehead.]
 affusion, *a-fū-zhən*, *n.* pouring on (esp. in baptism). [L. *affusio*, -ūsio—*affundere*—*ad*, to, *fundere*, fūsum, to pour.]
 ally, *a-fi*, *v.t.* (obs.) to trust: (obs.) to assure on one's faith: to betroth: (obs.) to repose or put (trust)—*v.t.* to trust or confide:—*pr.p.* ally'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* allied' (Spens. ally'de'). [O.Fr. *after*—L.L. *affidāre*—L. *ad*, to, *fides*, faith; cf. alliance.]

afield, *a-fēld*, *adv.* to, in, or on the field: to or at a distance. [on, field.]
 afire, *a-fir'*, *adj.* and *adv.* on fire: in a state of inflammation. [on, fire.]
 aflame, *a-flām*, *adj.* and *adv.* in a flaming or glowing state. [on, flame.]
 afloat, *a-flōt*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a floating state: at sea: unfixed: in circulation. [on, float.]
 afoot, *a-foot*, *adv.* and *adj.* on foot: astir: actively in being. [on, foot.]
 afore, *a-fōr*, *prep.* in front of, before.—*adv.* beforehand, previously.—*adv.* afore'hand, beforehand: before the regular time for accomplishment: in advance.—*adj.* afore'mentioned, previously mentioned, aforesaid; afore'said, said or named before; afore'thought, thought of or meditated before: premeditated.—*n.* premeditation.—*adv.* afore'time, in former or past times. [O.E. *onforan*—*on*, *foran*; see before.]
 afoul, *a-fōwl*, *adj.* or *adv.* in entanglement: in collision (with of). [on, foul.]
 afraid, *a-frā'd*, *adj.* struck with fear: timid: reluctantly inclined to think (with *that*). [P.a.p. of affray.]
 afreet. See afrit.
 afresh, *a-fresh*, *adv.* anew. [Pfx. *a-*, fresh.]
 African, *af-rik-ən*, *adj.* of Africa.—*n.* a native of Africa: a negro of African race.—*n.* Af'ric (poet.), Africa.—*adj.* African.—*ns.* African'(d)er, or Afrikan'(d)er, one born in South Africa of white parents (esp. of Dutch descent); African'derdom or Afrikan'derdom; African'derism, a South African word or idiom introduced into English; Afrikanism, an African characteristic; Afrikanist, one learned in matters relating to Africa.—*adj.* Afrikanoid, of African type.—*v.t.* Afrikanise, to affect or adopt African characteristics.—*v.t.* to make African: to hand over to Africans.—*n.* Afrikan's (af-ri-kāns'), South African Dutch—the Taal; Afrikan'der Bond, a South African nationalist league (1881-1911). [L. *Africānus*.]
 afrit, afreet, *a-frit'*, *af-rēt*, *n.* an evil demon in Arabian mythology. [Ar. *ifrit*, a demon.]
 afront, *a-frunt*, *adv.* (obs.) in front: (Shak.) abreast. [on, front.]
 aft, *af*, *adj.* or *adv.* behind: near or towards the stern of a vessel. [O.E. *aftan*.]
 after, *af'ter*, *prep.* and *adv.* behind in place: later in time (than): following in search of: in imitation of: in proportion to, or in agreement with: concerning: subsequent to, or subsequently: afterwards: in the manner of, or in imitation of: according to: in honour of.—*adj.* behind in place: later in time: more towards the stern (in this sense as if the comp. of aft).—*conj.* later than the time when.—*ns.* aft'erbirth, the placenta and membranes expelled from the uterus after a birth: a posthumous birth; aft'er-care, care subsequent to a period of treatment; aft'er-clap, an unexpected sequel, after an affair is supposed to be at an end; aft'er-crop, a second crop from the same land in the same year; aft'er-damp, choke-damp, arising in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp; after-dinn'er, the time following dinner.—*adj.* belonging to that time, esp. before leaving the table.—*n.* aft'er-effect, an effect that comes after an interval.—*v.t.* after'eye' (Shak.), to gaze after.—*ns.* aft'er'game, a second game played in the hope of reversing the issue of the first: means employed after the first turn of affairs; aft'er'glow, a glow in the sky after sunset; aft'er'grass, the grass that springs after mowing or reaping; aft'er-guard, the men on the quarter-deck and poop who work the after sails, many of them unskilled: hence a drudge or person in a mean capacity: a merchant ship's officers; aft'er-image, an image that persists for a time after looking at an object.—*n.pl.* aft'er'ings, the last milk drawn in milking.—*ns.* aft'er-life, a future life: later life; aft'er'math, a second mowing of grass in the same season: (fig.) later consequences, esp. if bad; aft'er'noon, the time between noon and evening.—Also *adj.* aft'er-noon.—*n.pl.* aft'er'pains, the pains after childbirth.—*n.* aft'er'piece, minor piece after a play.—*n.pl.* aft'er's (slang), dessert.—*ns.* aft'er'shaft, a

second shaft arising from the quill of a feather; aff'supper (Shak.), prob. a dessert at the end of a supper: poss. a rare-supper.—*adj.* in the time after supper.—*ns.* aff'ertaste, a taste that remains or comes after eating or drinking; aff'erthought, a thought or thing thought of after the occasion: a later thought or reflection or modification; aff'er-time, later time.—*adv.* aff'erward (rare except U.S.), afterwards, in after-time: later: subsequently.—*n.* aff'erword, an epilogue.—after a fashion (see fashion). [O.E. *æfter*, in origin a comparative from *af* (ref), off, of which *af* is orig. a superlative, but itself compared *æfter*, *æfterra*, *æftemest*, and tending to be regarded as comparative of *af*; see *of*, *off*.]

aftermost, *af'ter-mōst*, *-mōst*, *af'tmōst*, *af't'*, *af'tj*, superl. of *af*, nearest the stern: hindmost. [O.E. *æftemest* a double superlative.]

aga, agha, *a-gā*, *ā-gō*, *n.* a Turkish commander or chief officer.—Aga Khan, *kān*, the head of the Ismaili Mohammedans. [Turk. *aga*, *aphā*.]

again, *a-gen'*, also *a-gān'*, *adv.* once more: in return: in response or consequence: back: further: on the other hand: to the same amount in addition: (*dial.*) at some future time.—*prep.* (*dial.*) against. [O.E. *ongean*, *ongegn*; Ger. *entgegen*.]

against, *a-genst'*, also *a-gānst'*, *prep.* opposite to: in opposition or resistance to: in protection from: in or into contact or collision with or pressure upon: (*obs.*) towards the time of: in anticipation of: in contrast or comparison with: in exchange for: instead of.—*conj.* in readiness for the time that. [again, with *gen* ending *-es*, and *-t* as in *whilst*, *betwixt*, *amongst*.]

agalactia, *ag-a-lak'si-ā*, *n.* failure to secrete milk. [Gr. *a*, priv., *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.]

agalloch, *a-gn'ah*, *n.* eaglewood. [Gr. *agalochon*, a word of Eastern origin; see eaglewood.]

agalmatolite, *ag-al-mat's-lit*, *n.* material of various kinds (statite, pyrophyllite, etc.) from which the Chinese cut figures. [Gr. *agalma*, *-atos*, a statue (of a god), *lithos*, stone.]

Agama, *ag-a-mā*, *n.* an Old-World genus of thick-tongued lizards giving name to the family Agamidae (*a-gam'i-dē*).—*adj.* and *n.* ag'amold. [Carib name of another lizard.]

agamī, *ag-s-mī*, *n.* the golden-breasted trumpeter, a crane-like bird of South America. [Carib name.]

agamīc, *a-gam'ik*, *agamous*, *ag'-mōt*, *adj.* asexual: parthenogenetic: (*obs.*) cryptogamous.—*n.* agamogenesis (*-jēn*), reproduction without sex, as in lower animals and in plants. [Gr. *a*, priv., *gamōs*, marriage.]

Aganippe, *ag-a-nip'e*, *n.* a fountain on Mt. Helicon, sacred to the Muses: poetic inspiration. [Gr. *Aganippē*.]

agape, *ag-a-pē*, *n.* a love-feast, held by the early Christians at communion time, when contributions were made for the poor:—*pl.* *ag'apao* (*-pē*).—*n.* Agapemone (*-hēm* or *-pēm-a-nē*) a religious community of men and women whose spiritual marriages were in some cases not strictly spiritual, founded in 1849 at Spaxton, near Bridgewater: any similar community, esp. with reference to its delinquencies. [Gr. *agapē*, love, *monē*, tarrying, abode.]

agape, *a-gēp'*, *adj.* or *adv.* with gaping mouth. [Prep. *n.* *gape*.]

agar-agar, *ā-gār-ā-gār*, *ā-gār-ā-gār*, *n.* a jelly prepared from sea-weeds of various kinds used in bacteria-culture, medicine, glue-making, silk-dressing, and cooking; any of the seaweeds concerned.—Also *ā-gār*. [Malay.]

agaric, *ag-ar-ik*, or *ag-ar'ik*, *n.* a fungus, properly one of the mushroom family, but loosely applied.—*adj.* agar'ic. [Gr. *agarikon*.]

agate, *ag-āt*, *-it*, *n.* a banded variegated chalcedony: (Shak.) a dwarfish person (as if a figure cut in agate): (U.S.) ruby type. [Fr.—Gr. *achātēs*, said to be so called because first found near the river *Achates* in Sicily.]

agate, *a-gāt'*, *adv.* agoin, on the way: astir: aloof: astray. [Prep. *a*, and *gate*; a Northern word.]

Agave, *a-gā'vē*, *n.* an aloe-like American genus of amaryllids, in Mexico usually flowering about the seventh year, in hothouse conditions requiring 40-60 (popularly a hundred) years.—also called American aloe, maguey, century-plant. [L. *Agavē*, Gr. *Agavē*, daughter of Cadmus, fem. of *agaios*, illustrious.]

agaze, *a-gāz'*, *adj.* and *adv.* at gaze, gazing. [Prep. *a*, gaze.]

agazed, *a-gāz'd*, *adj.* (Shak.) struck with amazement. [Prob. a variant of *agast*.]

age, *āj'*, *n.* duration of life: the time during which a person or thing has lived or existed: time of life reached: mature years: legal maturity (21 years): the time of being old: equivalence in development to the average of an actual age: a period of time: any great division of world, human, or individual history: a generation: a century: (*coll.*) a long time, however short (often *pl.*).—*v.i.* to grow old: to develop the characteristics of old age.—*v.t.* to make to seem old or to be like the old: to mature:—*pr.p.* aging or ageing (*āj'ing*); *part.* and *pp.p.* aged (*āj'd*).—*adj.* aged (*āj'id*), advanced in age: (*ād*) of the age of.—*n.pl.* (*āj'id*), old people.—*ns.* agedness (*āj'idnis*), condition of being aged; ag(e)ing, process of growing old or developing qualities of the old: maturing: change in properties that occurs in certain metals at atmospheric temperature after heat treatment or cold working.—*adj.* age'less, never growing old, perpetually young: timeless: age'long, lasting an age.—of age, old enough to be legally deemed mature (with respect to voting, crime, contracts, marriage, etc.—21 years); over age, too old; under age, too young: not yet of age. [O.Fr. *āge* (Fr. *âge*)—L. *actūs*, *-ātis*, for *acutūs*—L. *acutum*, age.]

agee. See ajee.

agen (Milt. and other poets). Same as again.

agene, *āj'en*, *n.* nitrogen trichloride, a heavy explosive liquid, the vapour of which whitens flour.—*v.t.* ag'enise, to treat with agene. [ag'elng.]

agenda, *a-* or *a-jen'dā*, *n.pl.* things to be done—programme of business for a meeting (sometimes treated as a *sing.*). [L. neuter *pl.* of *agendus*, to be done, gerundive of *agere*, to do.]

agent, *āj'nt*, *n.* a person or thing that acts or exerts power: any natural force acting on matter: one authorised or delegated to transact business for another: a bank manager: formerly the representative of the government in a group of Indian states.—*adj.* acting: of an agent.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*), to conduct as law agent.—*n.* agency (*āj'jē-ni*), the office or business, operation or action, of an agent; instrumentality: a group of Indian states assigned to an agent.—law agent (*Scot.*), a solicitor—any qualified legal practitioner other than an advocate. [L. *agens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *agere*, to do.]

agger, *āj'ar*, *n.* (Rom. hist.) a mound, esp. one of wood or earth for protection or other military purpose: any elevation, esp. artificial. [L.]

agglomerate, *a-glōm'ar-āt*, *v.t.* to make into a ball: to collect into a mass.—*v.i.* to grow into a mass.—*adj.* agglomerated: clustered: (*bot.*) gathered in a head.—*n.* a volcanic rock consisting of irregular fragments.—*n.* agglom'er'ation.—*adj.* agglom'erative: agglom'erated. [L. *agglom'erārē*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, L. *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball.]

agglutinate, *a-glōt'in-āt*, *v.t.* to glue together: to cause to cohere or clump.—*v.i.* to cohere as if glued: to clump.—*adj.* agglutinated.—*adj.* agglutinable: agglutinant.—*n.* an agglutinating agent.—*ns.* agglutina'tion, the act of agglutinating: an agglutinated mass: (*biol.*) the clumping of bacteria, blood corpuscles, protozoa, etc.; agglut'inin, an antibody causing agglutination of bacteria, blood corpuscles, etc.—*adj.* agglut'inative, tending, or having power, to agglutinate.—*n.* agglut'inogen, the substance in bacteria or in blood cells that stimulates the formation of, and unites with, agglutinin.—agglutinative languages, languages in which elements are combined without so losing their independence as to be mere inflexions. [L. *agglutināre*—*ad*, to, *glūten*, *-in's*, glue.]

aggrace, *ag-grās*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to grace: to favour:—(*pa.t.* *aggraced*, *Spens.* *aggraste*).—*n.* (*Spens.*) kindness: favour. [*grace*, after *lt. aggratiare* (now *aggraziare*).]

aggrandise, *ag-ran-diz* or *-ran-*, *v.t.* to make greater.—*n.* *aggrandisement* (*ag-ran-diz-mant*). [*Fr. aggrandir, aggrandis-*—*L. ad, to, and grandis, large.*]

aggrate, *ag-grāt*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to gratify or please: to thank. [*lt. aggratere*—*L. ad, to, grātus, pleasing.*]

aggravate, *ag-rā-vāt*, *v.t.* to make more grievous or worse: (*vulg.*) to irritate.—*adj.* *aggravating*,—*adv.* *aggravatingly*.—*n.* *aggravation*. [*L. aggravare, -ātus*—*ad, to, gravis, heavy.*]

aggregate, *ag-gri-gāt*, *v.t.* to collect into a mass or whole: to assemble: to add as a member to a society: (*coll.*) to amount to.—*v.i.* to accumulate.—*adj.* formed of parts that combine to make a whole: gathered in a mass or whole: united in a colonial organism: (*bot.*) formed from an apocarpous gynaeceum.—*n.* an assemblage: a mass: a total: any material mixed with cement to form concrete.—*adv.* *aggregately*.—*n.* *aggregation*.—*adj.* *aggregative*. [*L. aggregare, -ātum*, to bring together, as a flock—*ad, to, grex, gregis, a flock.*]

aggress, *ag-gres*, *v.i.* to make a first attack: to begin a quarrel: to intrude.—*n.* *aggression* (*-gresh-ən*), a first act of hostility or injury.—*adj.* *aggressive*, making the first attack, or prone to do so: offensive as opposed to defensive.—*adv.* *aggressively*.—*ns.* *aggressiveness*; *aggressor*, one who attacks first. [*L. aggredi, -gressus*—*ad, to, gradi, to step.*]

aggrl, *aggrl*, *ag-gri*, *adj.* applied to ancient West African variegated glass beads. [*Origin unknown.*]

aggrrieve, *ag-greu*, *v.t.* to press heavily upon: to pain or injure.—*adj.* *aggrrieved*, injured: having a grievance. [*O.Fr. agrever*—*L. ad, to, and gravis, heavy.*]

agghast, *ag-gāt*, earlier (as *Milt.*) *agast*, *adj.* stupefied with horror. [*Pa.p. of obs. agast*—*O.E. intens. pfx. d-, and gēstian, to terrify.*]

agila, *ag-i-lā*, *n.* eaglewood. [*Port. agulla, eaglewood, or Sp. agulla, eagle; see eaglewood.*]

agile, *ajil*, *adj.* nimble.—*adv.* *agilely*.—*n.* *agility* (*-gijl-i-ti*), nimbleness. [*Fr.*—*L. agilis*—*agere, to do or act.*]

agln, *ag-gin*, *prep.* (*dial.*, esp. *Ir.*) against. [*agaln.*]

aglio, *aj(i)-ā*, *aj*, *n.* the sum payable for the convenience of exchanging one kind of money for another, as silver for gold, paper for metal: the difference in exchange between worn or debased coinage and coinage of full value: the amount of deviation from the fixed par of exchange between the currencies of two countries: the discount on a foreign bill of exchange: money-changing.—*n.* *agiotage* (*aj-i-tij*), *agio*: money-changing: stock-jobbing: speculative manoeuvres in stocks. [*The word used in lt. is aggio, a variant of agio, convenience.*]

aglist, *ag-jist*, *v.t.* to take in to graze for payment: to charge with a public burden.—*ns.* *aglistment*, the action of agisting: the price paid for cattle pasturing on the land: a burden or tax; *aglist'or*, *aglist'er*, an officer in charge of cattle agisted. [*O.Fr. agister*—(*L. ad*) to, *giste*, resting-place—*gēstir*, from a freq. of *jacere*, to lie.]

agltatc, *aj(i)-āt*, *v.t.* to keep moving: to stir violently: to disturb: to perturb: to excite: to discuss, or keep up the discussion of.—*v.i.* to stir up public feeling.—*adj.* *agltated*.—*adv.* *agltatedly*.—*n.* *agltation*.—*adj.* *agltative*.—*n.* *agltator* (*hist.*), an agent, esp. for the private soldiers in the Parliamentary army: one who excites or keeps up a social or political agitation: apparatus for stirring. [*L. agitare*, freq. of *agere*, to put in motion.]

agitato, *aj-i-tā-tō*, *adj.* (*mus.*) agitated.—*adv.* agitatedly. [*lt.*—*L. agitare*, to agitate.]

agliala, *ag-lī-ā*, *n.* one of the Graces. [*Gr. aglaia*, splendour, triumph.]

aglet, *aglet*, *aguillette*, *ag'lit*, *ag'lit*, *ag-gui-let*, *n.* the metal tag of a lace or string: an ornamental tag or other metal appendage: anything dangling: (*usu. alguillette*) a tagged point of braid hangings

from the shoulder in some uniforms.—*aglet bable* (*Shak.*), prob. a small figure forming the tag of a lace. [*Fr. aiguillette*, dim. of *aiguille*, a needle—*from L. acūla*, dim. of *acus*, a needle.]

agley, *aglee*, *ag-glē*, *ag-gli*, *adv.* (*Scot.*) askew: awry. [*Prep. a*, and *Scot. gley*, squint.]

aglimmer, *ag-glim'er*, *adj.* and *adv.* in a glimmering state. [*Prep. a*, *glimmer*.]

aglitler, *ag-glit'er*, *adj.* and *adv.* in a glitter. [*Prep. a*, *glitter*.]

aglow, *ag-glo*, *adj.* and *adv.* in a glow. [*Prep. a*, *glow*.]

agnail, *ag'nāl*, *n.* a hangnail or torn shred of skin beside the nail. [*O.E. angnægl*, corn—*ange, enge*, compressed, painful, *nægl*, nail (for driving in), confused with *hang*, *anger*, and (finger-) *nail*.]

agname, *ag'nām*, *n.* a name over and above the ordinary name and surname.—*adj.* *ag'named*. [*name*; after *L.L. agnomen*.]

agnate, *ag'nāt*, *adj.* related on the father's side or (*Roman law*) through males only: allied.—*n.* a person so related.—*adj.* *agnatic* (*-uāt*).—*adj.* *agnatically*.—*n.* *agnation*. [*L. agnātus*—*ad, to, (g)nāci*, to be born. See cognate.]

agnlsce, *ag-niz*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to acknowledge, to confess. [*L. agnōscere*—*ad, to, (g)nōscere*, to know; on the model of *cognisce*, etc.]

agnomen, *ag-nō-men*, *n.* a name added to the family name, generally on account of some great exploit, as *Africanus* to *Publius Cornelius Scipio*. [*L.*—*ad, to, and (g)nōmen*, a name.]

agnostic, *ag-nōstik*, *n.* one who holds that we know nothing of things beyond material phenomena—that a First Cause and an unseen world are things unknown and (some would add) apparently unknowable.—*n.* *agnosticism*. [*Coined by Huxley in 1860 from Gr. a-, priv. and gnōstikos*, good at knowing; see *gnostic*.]

agnus castus, *ag'nus has'tus*, a species of *Vitex*, a verbenaceous tree. [*Gr. agnos*, the name of the tree, and *L. castus*, a translation of *Gr. hagnos*, chaste, with which *agnos* was confused.]

agnus dei, *ag'nus dēi*, *ag'noos dē'i*, a part of the mass beginning with these words: music for it: a figure of a lamb emblematic of Christ, bearing the banner of the cross: a cake of wax stamped with such a figure, and blessed by the Pope. [*L. agnus Dei*, lamb of God.]

ago, *ag-gō*, *agone*, *ag-gon*, *adv.* gone: past: since. [*O.E. agān*, *pa. p. of agān*, to pass away—*intens. pfx. d-, and gān*, to go.]

agog, *ag-gog*, *adj.* and *adv.* in excited eagerness. [*Perh. connected with O.Fr. en gogues*, frolicsome, of unknown origin.]

agoge, *ag-gō-jē*, *n.* in ancient Greek music, tempo: sequence in melody.—*adj.* *agologic* (*ag-gō-jik*), giving the effect of accent by slightly dwelling on a note.—*n.pl.* *agogics*. [*Gr. agōgē*, leading.]

agolng, *ag-gō-ing*, *adj.* and *adv.* in motion. [*Prep. a*, *going*.]

agone. See *ago*.

agonic, *ag-gon'ik*, *adj.* making no angle.—*agonic line*, the line of no magnetic variation, along which the magnetic needle points directly north and south. [*Gr. agōnos*—*a-, priv., gōniā*, angle.]

agony, *ag-gō-ni*, *n.* conflict in games: a violent struggle: extreme suffering: the death struggle: Christ's anguish in Gethsemane.—*v.i.* *agonise*, to struggle, contend: to suffer agony.—*v.t.* to subject to agony.—*adj.* *agonised*, suffering or expressing anguish.—*adv.* *agonisedly* (*-iz-id-ly*).—*adj.* *agonising*, causing agony.—*adv.* *agonisingly*.—*n.* *agonist*, a competitor in public games.—*adj.* *agonistic*,—*adj.* *agonistically*.—*n.* (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*) *agonistics*, the art and theory of games and prize-fighting.—*agony column*, the part of a newspaper containing special advertisements, as for missing friends and the like. [*Gr. agōniā*, contest, agony, *agōnistis*, competitor—*agōn*, meeting, contest.]

agood, *ag-good*, *adv.* (*Shak.*) in good earnest, heartily. [*Prep. a*, and *good*.]

agora, *ag-gō-rā*, *n.* an assembly, place of assembly, market-place.—*n.* *agoraphobia*, morbid fear of

(crossing) open places. [Gr. *agorā*, assembly, market-place, *phobos*, fear.]
 agouta, *ə-goo'tā*, n. a rat-like insectivore (*Solenodon*) of Haiti. [Tano *aguta*.]
 agouti, *aguti*, *ə-goo'tē*, n. a small South American rodent allied to the guinea-pig. [Fr.—Sp. *aguti*—Guarani *acuti*.]
 agraffe, *ə-graf*, n. a hooked clasp. [Fr. *agrafe*—*à*, to, *grappe*—L.L. *grappa*—O.H.G. *chrappfo* (Ger. *krappen*), hook.]
 agraphia, *ə-graf'i-ā*, n. loss of power of writing, from brain disease or injury.—*adj.* *agraph'ic*. [Gr. *α*, priv. *graphein*, to write.]
 agrarian, *ə-grā'ri-ən*, *adj.* relating to land, or its management or distribution.—*n.* *agrā'rianism*, equitable division of lands: a political movement in favour of change in conditions of property in land. [L. *agrarius*—*ager*, a field.]
 agree, *ə-grē*, *v.i.* to be, or come to be, of one mind: (*obs.* or *dial.*) to make friends again: to suit, do well (with): to concur: to accede: to assent: to be consistent: to harmonize: to get on together: to be in grammatical concord, take the same gender, number, case, or person.—*v.t.* to determine, to settle: to concede: to consent: (*obs.*) to compose: (*obs.*) to arrange:—*pa.p.* *agreed*,—*n.* *agreeab'ility*—*adj.* *agree'able*, suitable: pleasant: in harmony: conformable: (*coll.*) willing, consenting.—*adv.* in accordance.—*n.* *agree'ableness*.—*adv.* *agree'ably*.—*n.* *agree'ment*, concord: conformity: harmony: a compact, contract, treaty: (*obs.*) an embellishment. [O.Fr. *agrēer*, to accept kindly—L. *ad*, to, and *grātus*, pleasing.]
 agrestie, *ə-gres'tik*, *adj.* of the fields: rural: unpollished. [L. *agrestis*—*ager*, a field.]
 agriculture, *ə-grī-kult-yar*, n. the art or practice of cultivating the land.—*adj.* *agricult'ural*.—*n.* *agricult'urist*, one skilled in agriculture: a farmer—also *agricult'urallst*. [L. *agricultūra*—*ager*, a field, *cultūra*, cultivation.]
 agrimony, *ə-grī-nū-i*, n. a genus (*Agrimonia*) of the rose family, with small yellow flowers and bitter taste: extended to other plants, especially hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), a composite. [L. *agrimonia* (a blunder or misreading)—Gr. *argemōnē*, long prickly-headed poppy.]
 agrin, *ə-grīn*, *adv.* on the grin. [Prep. *n.* *grin*.]
 agrise, *ə-grīz*, *agryze*, *ə-grīz'*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to terrify: to horrify: to disfigure.—*adj.* *agrised'*. [O.E. *agrisan*, to dread.]
 agronomy, *ə-grōn'ō-mī*, n. rural economy.—*adj.* *agronomial*, (*ə-grōn'ō-mī-āl*); *agronomie* (*ə-grōn'ō-mī-āl*); *agronomist*. [Gr. *agros*, field, *nemein*, to dispense, manage.]
 agrostology, *ə-grōs-to-lō-jī*, n. the study of grasses.—*adj.* *agrostological* (*ə-grōs-to-lō-jī-kāl*).—*n.* *agrostol'ogist*. [Gr. *agrostis*, dog's-tooth grass.]
 aground, *ə-grōund'*, *adv.* in or to a stranded condition: on the ground. [Prep. *a*, ground.]
 aguacate, *ə-gwā-kā'tā*, n. the avocado pear. [Sp.—Nahuatl *ahuacatl*.]
 aguardiente, *ə-gwār-dyen'tā*, n. a brandy made in Spain and Portugal: any spirituous liquor. [Sp. from *agua ardiente*, burning water—L. *agua*, water, *ardens*, *ēntis*—*ardere*, to burn.]
 ague, *ə-gū*, n. (*B.*) a burning fever: a fever with hot and cold fits: malaria: a shivering fit.—*n.* *n'gue-cake*, a swelling on the spleen, caused by ague.—*adj.* *agued* (*ə-gūd*), struck with ague: shivering: cold: *ə-gūlsb*.—*adv.* *ə-gūlsbly*.—*n.* *ə-gūe-fit*.—*adj.* *ə-gūe-proof*. [O.Fr. (*fièvre*) *ague*—L. *agere*, to dress, equip; *guise*.]
 ah, *ā*, *interj.* expressing surprise, joy, pity, complaint, objection, etc. [Perh. O.Fr. *ah*.]
 aha, *ə-hā*, *interj.* of exultation, pleasure, surprise, or contempt. [ah, ha.]
 ahead, *ə-head*, *adv.* further on: in advance: forward: headlong. [Prep. *a*, head.]
 aheap, *ə-hep*, *adv.* in a heap. [Prep. *n.* *heap*.]
 ahight, *ə-hīt*, *adv.* (*arch.*) on high, aloft. [Prep. *a*, height.]

ahem, *ə-h(e)m'*, *interj.* a lengthened form of hem. *Ahlthophel*. See *Ahlthophel*.
 ahigh, *ə-hī'*, *adv.* on high. [Prep. *a*, high.]
 ahimsa, *ā-him'sā*, n. duty of sparing animal life. [Sans.]
 ahint, *ə-hīnt'*, *nbind*, *ə-hin(d)'*, *adv.* and *prep.* (*Scot.* etc.) behind. [O.E. *æthindan*.]
 ahoid, *ə-hōid'*, *adv.* at or to grips, or a condition of holding: (*obs. naut.*; *Shak.*) near the wind (i.e. so as to hold there). [Prep. *a*, hold.]
 ahorseback, *ə-hors'bak*, *adv.* on horseback. [Prep. *a*.]
 ahoi, *ə-hoi'*, *interj.* (*naut.*) used in hailing. [ah hoy.]
 Ahirman, *ā-rī-mān*, n. the evil spirit, opposed to Ormuzd. [Pers. *Ahriman*, Zend *anro mainyus*, dark spirit.]
 ahull, *ə-hul'*, *adv.* (*naut.*) with sails furled, and helm lashed to the lee-side. [Prep. *a* and hull.]
 ahungered, *ə-hung'ard*, *ahungry*, *-gri*, *adj.* (*arch.*) oppressed with hunger.—Also, from confusion of prefixes, *anhung'(e)red*, *an-hung'ry*. [Prob. O.E. *af-hyngred*.]
 Ahuramazda, *ā-hoor-ā-maz-dā*. Same as Ormuzd.
 ai, *ā'*, n. the three-toed sloth. [Tupi *ai*, representing the animal's cry.]
 albins. See *able*.
 aid, *āid*, *v.t.* to help.—*n.* help: succour: assistance, as in defending an action: that which helps: an auxiliary: a feudal tax for certain purposes—paying the lord's ransom, the expense of knighting his son, his daughter's—*grant to the king*.—*n.* . . .
 —*adj.* *aid'ant*, (*ar*)
aid'ed.—*n.* *aid'er*.
 less. [O.Fr. *aider*—L. *adiutare*, *ireq.* or *adiuvare*—*juvare*, *fitum*, to help.]
 aide-de-camp, *ed*, *āid-de-kān'*, n. an officer who carries the orders of a general and acts as secretary: an officer attending a king, governor, etc.—*pl.* *aides-de-camp* (*ed*, *ād*). [Fr., assistant on the field.]
 alery, a variant of *nerie*.
 alglet. Same as *alglet*.
 algette, *ā-gret*, *ā-gret'*, n. an egret: an egret plume: a plume: a tuft: a pappus: a spray of jewels. [Fr.]
 alguille, *ā-gwēl'*, n. a sharp, needle-like peak of rock: a slender boring-tool.—*n.* *alguillette* (see *alglet*). [Fr.]
 all, *āl*, *v.t.* (*impers.*) to trouble, afflict, be the matter with: to have the matter with one.—*v.i.* to be sickly, indisposed.—*n.* trouble: indisposition.—*adj.* *all'ing*, unwell; in poor health.—*n.* *all'ment*, pain: indisposition: disease, esp. if not very serious.—what *alls* him at? (*Scot.*) what is his objection to? [O.E. *eglan*, to trouble.]
 allanto, *ā-lan'tō*, n. the tree of heaven (genus *Ailantus*; family *Simulariaceae*), a lofty and beautiful Asiatic tree.—Also *allan'thus*. [Amboyne (Moluccas) name *aylanto*, tree of the gods.]
 alleron, *āl*, *el'ə-ron'*, *-ron*, n. a flap on an aeroplane wing-tip for lateral balancing: a half-gable, as on a penthouse.—*n.* *allette* (*ā-let'*), a plate of armour for the shoulder. [Fr. *dim.* of *aile*—L. *ala*, a wing.]
 aim, *ām*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to estimate, guess: to place: to point, level, direct, with (or as if with) a view to hitting: to purpose, seek: to have as one's object.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to conjecture: to direct a course: to level a weapon: to direct a blow or missile: to direct an utterance with personal or special application: to direct one's intention and endeavours with a view to attainment.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a guess or estimate: an act or manner of aiming: (*Shak.*) a shot: an object or purpose aimed at: design: intention.—*adj.* *aim'less*, without fixed aim.—*adv.* *aim'lessly*.—*n.* *aim'lessness*.—*cry* *alm* (*arch.*), to encourage by calling out 'aim', hence, to applaud; *give alm* (*arch.*), to guide by reporting result of previous shots: take aim, to aim deliberately. [Prob. partly O.Fr. *esmer* (Picardian *amer*)—L. *aestimare*, partly O.Fr. *aesmer*—L. *adaestimare*; cf. *esteem*, *estimate*.]
 ain, *ān*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) own. [O.N. *eiginn* or O.E. *egen*, a variant of *egen*.]
 ain't, *ānt*, (*coll.*) contracted form of *are not*, used also for *am* or *is not*: also of *have not*.
 sāte, sār, dā; mē, hār (her); mās; māsē; mātē; mōn; dhen (then)

air, *dr*, *n*, the gaseous mixture (chiefly nitrogen and oxygen) of which the atmosphere is composed: (*obs.*) any gas: a light breeze: breath: effluvia: the aura or atmosphere that invests anything: bearing, outward appearance, manner, look: an assumed or affected manner: (in *pl.*) affectation of superiority: exposure, noising abroad: melody, tune: the chief, usually upper, part or tune.—*v.t.* to expose to the air: to ventilate: to warm and dry: to give an airing to: to wear openly, display: to publish abroad.—*v.i.* to take an airing: to become aired.—*ns.* air'-arm, the branch of the fighting services that uses aircraft: air'-base, a base of operations for aircraft: air'-bath, exposure of the body to air: apparatus for therapeutic application of compressed or rarefied air, or for drying substances in air: air'-bed, an inflated mattress: air'-bell, an air-bubble: air'-bladder, a sac containing gas, as those that buoy up certain seaweeds: a fish's swim-bladder, serving to regulate buoyancy and in some cases acting as a lung.—*adj.* air'-borne, carried by air: borne up in the air.—*ns.* air'-brake, a brake worked by compressed air: a means of checking the speed of an aircraft: air'-brick, a block for ventilation: air'-brush, a device for spraying paint by compressed air: air'-bubble, a bubble of air, *spec.* one causing a spot on a photograph.—*adj.* air'-built, built in air: having no solid foundation.—*ns.* air'-bump, a mass of dense air into which aircraft bump: a jolt caused thereby: air'-cavity, air'-cell (*bot.*), an intercellular space containing air: air'-chief-mar'shal, an air-force officer ranking with an admiral or general: air'-comm'odore, an air-force officer ranking with a commodore or brigadier: air'-conditioning, the bringing of air to the desired state of purity, temperature, and humidity.—*adj.* air'-cooled.—*ns.* air'-cooling, cooling by means of air: air'-craft, *sing.* and *pl.*, any structure or machine for navigating the air: air'-craft-carrier, a vessel from which aircraft can take off and on which they may alight: air'-craftman, an air-force member of lowest rank.—Also air'-craftsman: air'-cushion, a cushion that can be inflated: air'-draia, a cavity in the external walls of a building to prevent damp from getting through to the interior.—*adj.* air'-drawn, drawn in air: visionary: (*Shak.*) imaginary.—*ns.* air'-engine, an engine driven by heated or compressed air: air'-er, one who airs: a frame on which clothes are dried: air'-field, an open expanse where aircraft may land and take off: air'-force, a force organised for warfare in the air: air'-gap, a gap in the magnetic circuit of a piece of electrical apparatus, *e.g.* the gap between the rotor and stator of an electric machine: air'-gas, illuminating gas made by charging atmospheric air with vapour of petroleum or other hydrocarbon: air'-graph (*trade-name*), a letter photographically reduced for sending by air: air'-gratling, a grating admitting air for ventilation: air'-gun, a gun that discharges missiles by compressed air: air'-hole, a hole for the passage of air: a hole in ice where animals come up to breathe: an air-pocket.—*adv.* air'-ily, in an airy manner.—*ns.* air'-iness, air'-ing, exposure to air or heat or to general notice: a short excursion in the open air: air'-jacket, a casing containing air to reduce loss or gain of heat: a garment with airtight cavities to buoy up in water.—*adj.* air'-less, without air: without free communication with the outer air: without wind: stuffy.—*ns.* air'-lift, a transport operation carried out by air: air'-line, a route or system of traffic by aircraft: (*U.S.*) a bee-line: air'-liner, a large passenger aircraft: an aircraft plying in an air-line: air'-lock, a small chamber in which pressure of air can be raised or lowered, through which communication is made between a caisson where the air is compressed and the outer air: a bubble in a pipe obstructing flow of liquid: air'-mail, mail conveyed by air: air'-man, an aviator:—*fem.* air'-woman: air'-man-ship, the art of handling aircraft: air'-mar'shal, an air-force officer ranking with a vice-admiral or a lieutenant-general: air'-meehan'ic, one who tends and repairs aircraft.—*adj.* air'-minded,

having thought habitually and favourably directed towards flying.—*ns.* air'-officer, an air-force officer of general rank, corresponding to flag-officer or general officer: air'-plane (chiefly *U.S.*) an aeroplane: air'-plant, an epiphyte: air'-pocket, a region of rarefied or down-flowing air, in which aircraft drop: air'-port, an opening for the passage of air: a station where aircraft receive and discharge passengers and cargo: air'-power, military power in point of aircraft: air'-pump, an instrument for pumping air out or in: air'-raid, an attack on a place by aircraft: air'-sac, an outgrowth of the lung in birds, helping respiration or lightening the body: in insects a dilatation of the trachea: air'-screw, the propeller of an aircraft: air'-shaft, a passage for air into a mine: air'-ship, a mechanically driven dirigible aircraft, lighter than air: air'-sickness, nausea affecting travellers by air.—*adj.* air'-sick.—*ns.* air'-space, cubic contents available for respirable air: an air-cell.—*adj.* air'-tight, impermeable to air: (*fig.*) impenetrable: air'-to-air, from one aircraft to another.—*ns.* air'-trap, a device to prevent escape of foul air: air'-vice-mar'shal, an air-force officer ranking with a rear-admiral or major-general.—*adv.* air'-ward, air'-wards, up in the air.—*n.* air'-way, a passage for air: an organised route for air travel: used in *pl.* to form names of air-line companies: air'-worthiness.—*adj.* air'-worthy, in fit condition for safe flying: air'-y, consisting of or relating to air: open to the air: like air: unsubstantial: sprightly: light-hearted: offhand.—air'-sea rescue, combined use of aircraft and high-speed launches in sea rescue: In the air, prevalent in an indefinite form: unformed: on the air, broadcast by wireless: in the act of broadcasting: take air, to get wind, become known: take the air, to have an airing. [*O.Fr.* (*and Fr.*) *air*—*L.* *āēr*, *āērīs*—*Gr.* *āēr*, *deros*, *air*.]

Airedale, *dr*, *n*, (in full Airedale terrier) a large terrier of a breed from Airedale in Yorkshire. *airn*, *ārn*, a Scots form of Iroa.

airt, *ārt*, *n*, (*Scot.*) direction, quarter.—*v.t.* to direct. [*Perh.* *Gael.* *aird*, point (of compass).]

aisle, *il*, *n*, a side division of the nave or other part of a church or similar building, generally separated off by pillars: (*loosely*) any division of a church, or a small building attached: (*loosely*) a passage between rows of seats: (*U.S.*) a passageway: (*U.S.*) the corridor of a railway train.—*adj.* aisled (*ild*), having aisles. [*O.Fr.* *ele* (*Fr.* *alle*).—*L.* *āla*, a wing: confused with *Isle* and *alley*.]

ait, *eyot*, *āit*, *n*, a small island. [*Cf.* *O.E.* *ēgath*, *īgeoth*, *app.* conn. with *teg*, island: the phonology is obscured.]

ait, *āit*, Scots form of oat.

altch, *āch*, *n*, the eighth letter of the alphabet (*H*).

[*O.Fr.* *ache*, from which *L.L.* *ahha* is inferred.]

aitchbone, *āch'bōn*, *n*, the bone of the rump: the cut of beef over it. [*An aitchbone is for a nachebone*—*O.Fr.* *nache*—*L.* *natis*, buttock: and bone.]

aitu, *ī'tōō*, *n*, in Polynesia, a demigod.

alizle, See easle.

Aizoon, *āi-zōōn*, *n*, an African genus of plants giving name to the family Aizoaceae, akin to the goosefoots. [*App.* *Gr.* *āei*, ever, *zōōs*, living.]

ajar, *ā-jār*, *adv.* and *adj.* partly open. [*O.E.* *on*, *on*, *cert*, a turn.]

ajee, *agee*, *ā-jē*, *adv.* (*Scot.* and *prov.*) off the straight: ajar. [*Prep.* *a*, and *gee*, to move to one side: *jee*, a call to a horse to move to one side.]

ajowan, *ā-jō-wān*, or *ajwan*, *ā-jō-wān*, *n*, a plant of the caraway genus yielding ajowan oil and thymol. [*Origin uncertain.*]

ajutage. See adjutage.

ake, *āk*, old spelling of the verb ache.

akee, *a-kā*, *n*, a small African sapindaceous tree, now common in the West Indies: its edible fruit.

[*Kru* *ā-kee*.]

akene, *a-ken*, *n*, Same as achene.

akimbo, *ā-kim'bō*, *adj.* and *adv.* with hand on hip and elbow out. [*M.E.* in *kenebōw*: poss. in a keen (sharp) bow or bend: other suggestions are *car-*

bore (i.e. can-handle), and O.N. *kengböginn*, bent into a crook—*kengr*, kink, *böginn*, bowed.]
akin, *a-kin'*, *adv.* by kin: of nature.—*adj.* related by blood: of like nature. [Prep. a, kin.]
akolouthos. Same as *accolouthos*.
ala, *a'lā*, *n.* (bot.) o membranous outgrowth on a fruit: a side petal in the pea family: a large side sepal in the milkworts: a leafy expansion running down the stem from a leaf: (*zool.*) any flat winglike process, esp. of bone:—*pl.* *alae* (*a'le*).—*adj.* *a'lar*, *a'lary*, pertaining to a wing: *a'late*, *-d*, winged, having an ala. [L. *alo*, wing.]
alabamine, *ol-a-bā'mīn*, *n.* a name proposed for element No. 85. See *astatine*. [*Alabama*, where its discovery in nature was claimed.]
alabandine. See *almandine*.—*n.* *alaband'ite*, a cubic mineral, manganese sulphide.
alabaster, *ol-a-bās'ter*, or *bās'*, (*Spens.*, *Shok.*, *Mill.*, etc. *alabaster*) *n.* a semi-transparent massive gypsum.—*adj.* of or like alabaster.—*oriental alabaster*, stalaetite calcite. [*Gr. alabastros*, said to be from *Alabastron*, a town in Egypt.]
alack, *a-lok'*, *interj.* denoting regret.—*interj.* *alack-a-day*, *alack* the day: woe worth the day. [Prob. *ah*, *lack*.]
alacrity, *a-lak'ri-ti*, *n.* briskness: cheerful readiness: promptitude. [L. *alacritās*, *-ātis*—*alacer*, *alacris*, brisk.]
alalia, *a-lā'li-ā*, *n.* loss of speech. [*Gr. a-*, priv., and *lōlein*, to talk.]
Alameda, *a-lu-mā-da*, *n.* a public walk, esp. between rows of poplars. [*Sp.*—*Alamo*, poplar.]
alamode, *a-lā-mōd'*, *adv.* and *adj.* according to the fashion.—*n.* a light glossy silk.—*alamode beef*, beef larded and stewed with vegetables. [*Fr. à la mode*.]
alarmort, *a-lā-mōrt'*, *adj.* half-dead: dejected. [*Fr. à la mort*, to the death; see also *amort*.]
aland, *a-land'*, *adv.* ashore. [Prep. a, land.]
alang, *a'lāng*, or *a'lang-a'lang*. Same as *lalang*.
alannah, *a-lān'a*, *n.* in endearment, my child. [*Ir. a*, O, *leobh*, child.]
alar, *alary*. See *ala*.
alarm, *a-lōrm*, *n.* a call to arms: notice of danger: a mechanical contrivance for arousing, warning, or giving notice: the noise made by it: (*obs.*) a din: a fear-stricken state: apprehension of evil.—*v.t.* to call to arms: to give notice of danger: to arouse: to strike with dread.—*ns.* *alarm'-bell*; *alarm'-clock*, o clock that can be set to ring an alarm at a chosen time.—*adj.* *alarmed'*.—*adv.* *alarm'-edly*.—*adj.* *alarm'ing*.—*adv.* *alarm'ingly*.—*n.* *alarm'ist*, a scaremonger.—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *v.t.* *alarum* (*a-lōrm*, or *-lō*), *alarm* (now *arch.* except o warning mechanism or sound).—*ns.* *alar'um-bell*, *-clock*—*alar(ums)* and *excursions*, a stage direction for a sketchy conventionalised representation of skirmishing or the outskirts of a battle: hence, vague hostilities. [*O.Fr. (Fr.) alarme*—*lt. oll'orme*, to (die) arms.]
alas, *a-lās'*, *interj.* expressive of grief—*alas* the day, *alas* the while, *ah*! unhappy day, time. [*O.Fr. ho las*, o los (mod. *Fr. hélas*); *ha*, *ah*, and *las*, *lasse*, wretched, weary—*L. lassus*, wearied.]
alasterin, *a-lās'trīm*, *n.* a mild form of smallpox or a similar disease. [Port.]
alate, *a-lāt'*, *adv.* (*orch.*) lately. [*of*, *lato*.]
alate. See *ala*.
alay, *alafaim*, old spellings of *allay*, *allayment*.
alb, *alb*, *n.* a long white tight-sleeved vestment. [*O.E. albe*—*L. albo*—*L. albus*, white.]
albacore, *al-bā-kōr*, *n.* a large tunny: (*S. Afr.*) a species of mackerel.—Also *al'bicores*. [Port. *albacor*—*Ar. al*, the, *bukr*, young camel.]
Alban, *al'bən*, *Albany*, *-i*, *Albion*, *-i-ən*, *ns.* ancient names for the island of Great Britain, now used poetically for Britain, England, or esp. Scotland.—*Alban*, the ancient kingdom of the Picts and (Celtic) Scots, which the addition of Lothian and Strathclyde transformed into Scotland; *Albany*, a Scottish dukedom first conferred in 1303.—*Albany herald*, one of the Scottish heralds. [Celtic.]

albata, *al-bā'tā*, *n.* a variety of German silver. [*L. albato* (*fem.*), whitened—*olbus*, white.]
albatross, *al-bā'trōs*, *n.* o large, long-winged seabird of remarkable powers of flight. [See *alcatraz*; perh. influenced by *L. olbus*, white.]
albe, *albec*, *all-be*, *awl-bē'*, *awl'bē*, *conj.* (*arch.*) *albeit*. [*all*, *be*.]
albedo, *ol-bē'dō*, *n.* whiteness: the proportion of incident light reflected, as by a planet. [*L. albedo*, whiteness—*olbus*, white.]
albeit, *awl-bē'it*, *conj.* although it be: notwithstanding: even if, although. [*all* be it (that)—*all* though it be that.]
albert, *al'bort*, *n.* a short kind of watch-chain. [After Queen Victoria's husband.]
albescant, *al-bes'ant*, *adj.* becoming white: whitish.—*n.* *albescence*. [*L. albescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *albescere*, to grow white—*olbus*, white.]
albespyne, *albespine*, *al-bā'spīn*, *n.* (*orch.*) hawthorn. [*O.Fr. albespine* (*Fr. aubépine*)—*L. alba spino*, white thorn.]
Albigensian, *al-bi-jen'si-ən*, *adj.* of the town of Albi or its district (the Albigeois), in the S. of France: of a Catharist or Manichean sect or of the 13th century crusade (beginning in the Albigeois) by which, with the Inquisition, the Catholic Church stamped it out in blood.—Also *n.*—*n.pl.* *Albigens'ens*.—*n.* *Albigens'ianism*. [*L. L. Albigens'is*.]
albino, *al-bē'nō*, (*U.S.* *-bī*), *n.* a person or other animal with abnormally white skin and hair and pink pupil: a plant lacking in pigment.—*pl.* *albinos*.—*fem.* *albines* (*ol'bin-es*).—*ns.* *albinism* (*-bin-*), *albinism* (*-bē*).—*adj.* *albinotic* (*ol-bin-ot'ik*). [Port. *albino*, white negro or albino—*L. albus*, white.]
albite *al'bīt*, *n.* a white plagioclase felspar, sodium and aluminium silicate.—*v.t.* *albitise*, to turn into albite. [*L. albus*, white.]
albugo, *ol-bū'gō*, *n.* leucoma.—*adj.* *albugineous*, (*-jīn'is*), like the white of an egg or of the eye. [*L. albugo*, *-inis*, whiteness—*olbus*, white.]
album, *al'bəm*, *n.* among the Romans, a white tablet or register on which the praetor's edicts and such public notices were recorded: a blank book for the insertion of photographs, autographs, poetical extracts, scraps, postage-stamps, or the like: a printed book of selections, esp. of music: (*U.S.*) a visitors' book.—*pl.* *albums*.—*n.* *album'-leaf* (trans. of *Ger. albumblatt*), a short musical composition. [*L. neut. of albus*, white.]
albumen, *ol-bū'mēn*, *-mīn*, or *ol'*, *n.* white of egg: (*zool.*) the nutritive material surrounding the yolk in the eggs of higher animals, a mixture of proteins: (*bot.*) any tissue within the seed-coat other than the embryo itself—endosperm and perisperm, a store of food for the young plant, no matter what its chemical nature: (*obs.*) an albumin.—*v.t.* *albumenise*, *al'bū'mīnise* (*phot.*) to cover or impregnate with albumen or an albuminous solution.—*ns.* *al'bū'mīn* for *al'*, a protein of various kinds soluble in pure water, the solution coagulable by heat; *al'bū'minate*, an alkali compound of an albumin.—*ld*, like *albur*:—*general*: any c:—*keratin* and:—*or contain*:—*al'bū'mīn*:—*presence of albumin in the urine*. [*L. albumen*, *-inis*—*olbus*, white.]
albumum, *al-bū'məm*, *n.* sapwood, the soft wood between inner bark and heart-wood.—*adj.* *al-bū'mous*. [*L.*—*olbus*, white.]
alcahest. See *alkahest*.
Alcaic, *al-kā'ik*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Alcaeus (*Alkaios*, fl. 600 B.C.), or of the kind of verse invented by him.—*n.* (*esp. in pl.*) *Alcaic verses*.—*Alcaic strophe*, a form much used by Horace, consisting of two eleven-syllable *Alcaics*:—*a nine-syllable*:—*a ten-syllable*:—*imitated by Tennyson in 'O mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies'*.

fāte, *fūr*, *dik*; *mē*, *hən* (*her*); *mīne*; *mōle*; *mūte*; *mōūn*; *dhen* (*then*)

alcalde, *al-kad*, *al-kāḍ*, *al-kāḍā*, *-dā*, *n.* (Sp.) governor of a fortress: a gaoler. [Sp. *alcaide*—Ar. *al-qā'id*—*al*, the, *qā'id*, leader—*qāda*, to lead.]
alcaide, *al-kāḍā*, *n.* (Sp.) a judge. [Sp.—Ar. *al-qāḍi*—*qāda*, to judge.]
alcátras, *al-kā-tras*, *n.* a name applied to several large water birds, as the pelican, gannet, frigate-bird albatross. [Sp. *alcátraz*—*alcátraz*, frigate-bird.]
alehmy, *alehmy*, *al'ki-mi*, *n.* the infant stage of chemistry, its chief pursuing the transmutation of other metals into gold, and the elixir of life: (fig.) transmuting potency: a gold-like substance (e.g. brass): a trumpet made of it.—*adj.* *alehmic* (*-kemi*), *-al*, *n.* *al'chemist*. [Ar. *al-kimīā*—*al*, the, and *kimīā*—late Gr. *khēmeia*, *chēmeia*, variously explained as the Egyptian name for *Khēmeia*, 'black-land', Egypt, from the Egyptian name), the art of *Chēmes* (its supposed inventor), or the art of pouring (*chēma*, fluid; cf. *cheen*, to pour).]
alcohol, *al-kā-hol*, *n.* (*obs.*) a fine powder, esp. a sublimate: hence (*obs.*) an essence, a distillate: a liquid generated by the fermentation of sugar or other saccharine matter, and forming the intoxicating element of fermented liquors: a general term for a class of hydrocarbon compounds analogous to common (or ethyl) alcohol, in which a hydroxyl group is substituted for an atom of hydrogen.—*adj.* *alcoholic*, *of*, like, containing, or due to alcohol.—*n.* one addicted to excessive drinking of alcohol.—*n.* alcoholisation.—*v.t.* *alcoholise*, to convert into or saturate with alcohol: to rectify.—*ns.* *alcoholism*, alcoholic poisoning; *alcoholist*, one who favours the use of alcohol, or who drinks it in excess; *alcoholometer*, an instrument for measuring the proportion of alcohol in solutions; *alcoholometry*. [Ar. *al-koh'l*—*al*, the, *koh'l*, antimony powder used in the East to stain the eyelids.]
Alcoran, *al-ko-rān*, *n.* (*arch.*) the Koran. [Fr.—Arab. *al*, the, *Koran*.]
alcove, *al'kōv*, or *al-kōv*, *n.* a recess in a room: any recess: a shady retreat. [Sp. *alcoba*, a place in a room raised off to hold a bed—Ar. *al*, the, *qabbah*, a vault.]
Alcyonium, *al-si-ō-ni-um*, *n.* a genus of Anthozoa growing in masses of polyps called dead men's fingers.—*n.pl.* *Alcyonaria*, the order to which belong Alcyonium, sea-pens, red coral and organ-pipe coral.—*n.* and *adj.* *alcyonarian*. [Gr. *alkyoneion*, an organism said to resemble a halcyon's nest—*alkyon*, halcyon, kingfisher.]
Aldebaran, *al-deb-a-ran*, *n.* a first-magnitude red star of the Hyades. [Ar. *al-dabarān*, the follower (of the Pleiades).]
aldehyde, *al'di-lid*, *n.* a volatile fluid with a suffocating smell, obtained by the oxidation of alcohol: a compound differing from an alcohol in having two atoms less of hydrogen. [Contr. for *alcohol dehydrogenatum*, alcohol deprived of hydrogen.]
alder, *awl'dar*, *n.* any tree of the genus *Alnus*, related to the birches, usually growing in moist ground: extended to various other trees or shrubs: an artificial fishing-fly.—*n.* *al'der-buck*, thorn, a species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus Frangula*); *al'der-fly*, a river-side neuropterous insect.—*adj.* *al'der-leaved*; *al'dern*, made of alder. [O.E. *alor*; Ger. *erle*; L. *alnus*.]
alder-leefest, *awl'dar-lef'ist*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) most beloved of all. [O.E. *alra* (W.S. *calra*), gen. pl. of *al* (*eal*), all, and superl. of *leef*.]
alderman, *awl'dar-man*, *n.* (*hist.*) in O.E. times a nobleman of highest rank, a governor of a shire or district, a high official: later, head of a guild: in English boroughs, a civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor, elected by fellow councillors: a superior member of an English county council: (U.S.) a member of the governing body of a borough or of its upper house, elected by popular vote.—*pl.* *aldermen*.—*adj.* *aldermanlike* (*-man'ik*), *n.* *alderman'ity*.—*adj.* *al'dermanlike*, *al'dermanly*, pompous and portly.—*ns.* *al'dermanry*; *al'dermanship*. [O.E. *aldorman* (W.S. *ealdorman*)—*aldor* (*ealdor*), a chief—*ald* (*eald*) old, and noun-forming suffix *-or*.]

Alderney, *awl'dar-ni*, *n.* a small dairy-cow, formerly of a breed kept in Alderney, now loosely including Jersey and Guernsey.
Aldine, *awl'din*, *adj.* from the press, or named in honour, of *Aldus* Manutius of Venice and his family (15th-16th cent.).
ale, *āl*, *n.* a beverage made from an infusion of malt by fermentation—beer, esp. where the quantity of hops is small and that of undecomposed sugar great: (*arch.*) a festival, from the liquor drunk.—*ns.* *ale'bench*, a bench in or before an alehouse: *ale'berry*, a beverage made from ale and bread sops with flavouring: *ale'busb*, *ale'pole*, *ale'stake*, a bush, pole, or stake used as an alehouse sign; *ale'conner*, *ale'taster*, a civic officer appointed to test the quality of ale brewed; *ale'cost*, costmary (used in flavouring ale); *ale'draper* (*obs.*), a tavern-keeper; *ale'hoof*, ground-ivy (O.E. *hōfe*); *ale'house*, a house in which ale is sold.—*adj.* *ale'washed* (*Shak.*).—*n.* *ale'wife*, a woman who sells ale: a fish akin to the herring, common off the N.E. of America (perhaps from its corpulent shape, but perhaps a different word):—*pl.* *ale'wives*. [O.E. (Anglian) *alu* (W.S. *edu*); O.N. *öl*.]
aleatory, *āl-i-ā-lor-i*, *adj.* depending on contingencies. [L. *aleātorius*—*aleator*, a dicer—*alea*, a die.]
Alecto, *a-lek'tō*, *n.* one of the Furies. [Gr. *Alektō*, lit. unceasing.]
alee, *ā-lē*, *adv.* on or toward the lee-side. [O.N. *ā*, on, *hlē*, lee.]
aleft, *ā-lef't*, *adv.* on or to the left hand. [Prep. *a*, left.]
alegar, *al'* or *āl'i-gar*, *n.* sour ale, or vinegar made from it. [*ale*, with term. as vinegar.]
alegge, *a-le'g*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to allay.—*n.* *alegg'caunce* (*Spens.*), allay, alleviation. [Same as *allege*=*alleviate*, confused with *allay*.]
Alemannic, *al-i-man'ik*, *adj.* of the Alemanni (L. *Alamanni*, *Alemanni*), an ancient people of S.W. Germany, or their dialect.—*n.* the High German dialect of Switzerland, Alsace, etc.
alembic, *ā-lem'bik*, *n.* old distilling apparatus.—*adj.* *alembicated*, over-refined. [Ar. *al*, the, *ambiq*—Gr. *ambix*, cap of a still.]
alembroth, *ā-lem'broth*. See *sal alembroth*.
alength, *ā-length'*, *adv.* at full length. [Prep. *a*, length.]
aleph, *ā-lef*, *ā-lef*, *n.* the first letter of the Phoenician and Hebrew alphabets, resembling an ox's head, representing a glottal stop, but adopted by the Greeks for a vowel sound. See *α*, alpha. [Heb. *aleph*, ox.]
alepine, *al-i-pēn*, *n.* a mixed fabric of wool and silk or mohair and cotton. [Perh. *Aleppo*.]
alerce, *ā-lar*, *ā-lar'tū*, *n.* the wood of the sandarach-tree: the Chilean arbor vitae. [Sp., larch—L. *larix*, *-lari*, larch, perhaps confused with Ar. *al'arza*, the cedar.]
alerion, *allerion*, *a-lē'ri-on*, *n.* (*her.*) an eagle displayed, without feet or beak. [Fr.]
alert, *ā-lert'*, *adj.* watchful: wide-awake: brisk.—*n.* a sudden attack or surprise: a danger warning: preparedness.—*v.t.* to make alert.—*adv.* alertly.—*n.* alertness.—on, upon the alert, upon the watch: wakefully attentive. [Fr. *alerte*—It. *all'erta*, on the erect—*erto*—L. *erectus*, erect.]
Aleurites, *āl-ū-rī-tēs*, *n.* a genus of plants of the spurge family, yielding tung oil and candlenut. [Gr. *aleuron*, flour.]
aleurone, *a-lū-rōn*, *n.* a protein found in some seeds. [Gr. *aleuron*, flour.]
alevin, *āl-i-vin*, *n.* a young fish, esp. a salmonid. [Fr.—O.Fr. *alever*, to rear—L. *ad*, to, *levare*, to raise.]
alew, *ā-(l)w'*, *n.* (*Spens.*), same as halloo.
alexanders, *al-ig-zān'drāz*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (genus *Smyrniac*) formerly used like celery. [O.E. *alexandre*, connected in some way with Alexander the Great or with Alexandria.]
Alexandrian, *al-ig-zān'dri-an*, *adj.* relating to Alexandria in Egypt, its school of philosophy, its poetry, or the general character of its culture and taste, erudite and critical rather than original in

inspiration—sometimes with a suggestion of decadence: relating to *Alexander* the Great or other of the name.—Also *n.* and *adj.* *Alexan'drine*, Alexandrian.—*n.* *alexan'drine*, a verse of six iambs (as in English), or in French of 12 and 13 syllables in alternate couplets (perhaps from a poem on *Alexander* the Great by *Alexandre* Paris).—Also *adj.*—*n.* *alexan'drite*, a dark green chrysoberyl discovered on the day of majority of the Cæsarevich later *Alexander* II.

alexia, *o-lex'i-si*, *n.* loss of power to read: word-blindness. [Gr. *o-*, priv., *legin*, to speak, confused with *L. legere*, to read.]

alexin, *a-lex'in*, *n.* a body present in the blood serum, which uniting with an anti-serum gives protection against disease.—*adj.* *alexipharmic* (*-si-fôr mîk*), acting against poison.—*n.* an antidote to poison. [Gr. *alexin*, to ward off, *olexiphormokos*—*phormokos*, poison.]

alfa, *al'fô*. See *halfa*.

alfalfa, *ol-fal'fâ*, *n.* (esp. U.S.) a kind of lucerne. [Sp. *alfalfa*—Ar. *ol-fal-fah*.]

alfresco, *al-fresk'ô*, *adv.* and *adj.* on fresh or moist plaster: in the fresh or cool air. [It.; see *fresco*, fresh.]

alga, *ol-gâ*, *n.* a seaweed: any member of the *Algae*:—*pl.* *algæ* (*ol-jê*), *Algae* (*bot.*) a great group of *Thallophytes*, the seaweeds and allied forms.—*adj.* *al'gal* (*-gâl*).—*ns.* *al'gîn* (*-jîn*), sodium alginate

got 1
—*ac*
from
etc.)

algol, *ol-gol*, *n.* a variable star in the constellation *Perseus*. [Ar. *ol ghâl*, the ghoul.]

algebra, *ol-jî-brâ*, *n.* a method of calculating by symbols—by means of letters employed to represent quantities, and signs to represent their relations, thus forming a kind of generalised arithmetic.—*adj.* *algebraic* (*-brâ'ik*), *al-*, *n.* *algebra'ist*, one skilled in algebra. [It. and Sp.—Ar. *ol-jêbr*, the resetting (of anything broken), hence combination—*jâbaro*, to reunite.]

Algerine, *ol-jî-rên*, *adj.* of Algeria or Algiers.—*n.* a native of Algeria: a pirate.—Also *Algérin*.

algid, *ol-jîd*, *adj.* cold, chill—especially applied to a cold fit in disease.—*n.* *algid'ity*, coldness, esp. marking failure of vitality. [L. *algidus*, cold.]

Algol, *al'gol*, *n.* a variable star in the constellation *Perseus*. [Ar. *ol ghâl*, the ghoul.]

Algonkin, *Algonquin*, *al-gong'kin*, *Algonkian*, *Algonquian*, *-ki-en*, *n.* a member of a leading group of Indian tribes in the valley of the Ottawa and around the northern tributaries of the St. Lawrence: their language.—Also *adj.* [*Micmac* Indian nomenclature, at the place of spearing fish.]

algorism, *al-go-rîzm*, *n.* the Arabic system of numeration:—*algorismus*—A
Rhwârazm (h
Abu Ja'far M
al-Mûssa.)

alguazil, *al-guâz-il*, *alguazil*, *al-guâz-il*, *n.* in Spain, an officer who makes arrests, etc. [Sp. (now) *alguacil*—Ar. *al-awzîr*. See *vizier*.]

algun, *al'gun*, *n.* (B.) a wood imported into ancient Palestine, prob. red sandalwood.—Also *al'mug*. [Heb. *algun*.]

Alhagi, *al-hâ-jî*, *-hâ-jî*, *n.* a papilionaceous manna-yielding genus of desert shrubs. [Ar. *al-hâj*.]

Alhambra, *al-ham-brâ*, *n.* the palace of the Moorish kings of Granada in Spain.—*adj.* *Alhambresque* (*-brek*). [Ar. *al-hamud*, the red (house).]

allas, *al-li-ar*, *L.* *al-li-âs*, *adv.* otherwise.—*n.* an assumed name:—*pl.* *allases*. [L. *olias*, at another time, otherwise—*olius*, other.]

alibi, *al-i-bî*, *L.* *al-i-bî*, *n.* the plea in a criminal charge of having been elsewhere at the material time: the fact of being elsewhere: (esp. U.S.,

sport) an excuse for failure. [L. *alibi*, elsewhere, orig. locative—*alius*, other.]

alicant, *al-i-kant*, *n.* a wine made near *Alicante*, in Spain.

alidat, *al-i-dod*, or *-dad*, *alidat*, *-âd*, *n.* a revolving index for reading the graduations of an astrolabe, quadrant, or similar instrument, or for taking the direction of objects. [Ar. *al'idâdah*, the revolving radius—*odid*, humerus.]

alien, *al-i-en*, *-lyen*, *adj.* belonging to something else: extraneous: repugnant: inconsistent: incompatible: estranged.—*n.* a foreigner: a resident neither native-born nor naturalised: an outsider: a plant introduced by man but maintaining itself.—*v.t.* to alienate: to transfer: to estrange.—*n.* *alienability*—*adj.* *alienable*, capable of being transferred to another.—*n.* *alienage*, state of being an alien.—*v.t.* *alienate*, to transfer: to estrange.—*adj.* *withdrawn*: estranged.—*ns.* *alienation*: *alienator*—*adj.* *aliened*, made alien: estranged.—*ns.* *alienism*, the position of being a foreigner: study and treatment of mental diseases: *alienist*, one who specially studies or treats mental diseases: *alienor*, one who transfers property. [L. *olienus*—*olius*, other.]

alight, *o-lit*, *v.t.* to dismount, descend: to perch, settle: to land: to come to rest: to come by chance (upon something): to fall, strike:—*po.t.* and *po.p.* *alighted* (or *allt*). [O.E. *alhtian*. See *light* (3).]

alight, *o-lit*, *adj.* on fire: lighted up. [Prep. a, light (1).]

align, *al-ne*, *-lin*, *v.t.* to regulate by a line: to arrange in line.—*n.* *align'ment*, *al-ne'ment*, a laying out by a line: setting in a line or lines: the ground-plan of a railway or road: a row, as of standing-stones. [Fr. *aligner*—L. *ad*, to, *lineare*, a line.]

alike, *o-lik*, *adj.* the same in appearance or character.—*adv.* equally. [O.E. *gelic*, combined with O.N. *dlîk*, O.E. *onlîc*; see *like*.]

aliment, *ol'i-ment*, *n.* nourishment: food: provision for maintenance, alimony.—*v.t.* to support, sustain: to provide aliment for.—*adj.* *alimental* (*-ment'âl*), supplying food: *aliment'ary*, pertaining to aliment: nutritive.—*n.* *aliment'ation*—*adj.* *aliment'ative*—*n.* *aliment'iveness*, a phrenologist's word for the instinct to seek food or drink.—*alimentary* canal, the passage from mouth to anus. [L. *alimentum*—*alere*, to nourish.]

alimony, *ol'i-mon-i*, *n.* an allowance for support made by a man to a woman pending or after her divorce or legal separation from him. [L. *olimonio*—*alere*, to nourish.]

aline, *al-nement*. See *align*.

allegation. See *allentation*.

aliped, *ol'i-ped*, *n.* a wing-footed animal, as the bat.—Also *adj.* wing-footed. [L. *alipes*, *-pedis*—*do*, wing, *pês*, *pedis*, foot.]

aliphatic, *al-i-fot'ik*, *adj.* (*chem.*) fatty: belonging to the open-chain class of organic compounds, or methane derivatives—*opp.* to *aromatic*. [Gr. *aliphâr*, *aliphotos*, oil.]

aliquant, *al-i-kwant*, *adj.* such as will not divide a number without a remainder:—*part of 12*.

aliquot, *al-i-*, without a rem

Alisma, *al-i-*, in the water-plantain genus of monocotyledons, giving name to the family *Alismaceæ*—*adj.* *alismâ'ceous*. [Gr. *olisma*, water-plantain.]

allt. See *alight* (1).

alive, *o-liv*, *adj.* in life: in vigour: in being: lively: sensitive, cognisant (with so)—*alive* with, swarming with; look alive, be brisk: hurry up. [O.E. *on lîfe* (dat. of *lîf*, life, in life).]

alizari, *al-i-zô'ri*, *n.* *livantine madder*—*n.* *alizarin* (*o-lî-zô-rîn*), the colouring matter of madder root (C₁₅H₁₁O₅), now made synthetically. [Sp. and Fr. prob.—Ar. *al*, the, *zâqârâ*, juice pressed out.]

alkahesh, *alcahest*, *al'ka-hesh*, *n.* the universal solvent of the alchemists. (App. a sham Ar. coinage of Paracelsus.)

alkali, *al'ka-li*, or *-li*, *n.* (*chem.*) a substance which in aqueous solution has more hydroxyl ions than

hydrogen ions, and has strong basic properties:—*pl.* alkali(e)s.—*adj.* of, pertaining to, containing, forming, an alkali.—*ns.* alkalescence, alkalescence.—*adj.* alkalescent, tending to become alkaline: slightly alkaline.—*vt.* and *v.t.* alkally.—*ns.* alkallimeter, an instrument for measuring the concentration of alkalies; alkallimetry.—*adj.* alkaline (*-lin*, *-lin*), having the properties of an alkali: containing much alkali.—*n.* alkalinity (*-lin*), quality of being alkaline: extent to which a solution is alkaline.—*vt.* alkallise, to render alkaline.—*n.* alkalloid, any of various nitrogenous organic bases found in plants, having specific physiological action.—*adj.* pertaining to, resembling, alkali.—*n.* alkyl (*'kil*), general name for monovalent hydrocarbon radicals.—alkali metals, the univalent metals of first group of periodic system, lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, caesium, francium, forming strong basic hydroxides; alkaline earth metals, the bivalent metals of the second group, calcium, strontium, barium, radium. [*Ar. alqali*, the calcined ashes.]

alkanet, *al-kā-net*, *n.* a Mediterranean boraginaceous plant (genus *Alkanna*): a red dye got from its root: extended to various kindred plants (*Anchusa*, etc.). [*Sp. alcaneta*, dim.—*Ar. al-hennā*, the henna.]

Alkaron, *n.* Same as Alcoran.

all, *awl*, *adj.* (preceding the article, following a personal pronoun) whole: as much as there is: as many as there are: to the whole extent or number: without exception: the greatest possible: every (see *a*).—*n.* the whole: everybody: everything: the totality of things—the universe: one's whole possessions (formerly often in *pl.*).—*adv.* wholly: entirely: quite: without limit, infinitely: on all sides: on each side, apiece: even, just (passing into a mere intensive, as in *all on a summer's day*, or almost into a conjunction by omission of *if* or *though*).—In composition, infinite, infinitely: universal: completely: wholly: by all: having all for object.—Possible compounds are without limit: only a selection can be given.—*adj.* all-building (*Shak.*), possibly, on which all is built, but prob. a misprint.—*n.* all-changing-word, a spell that transforms everything.—*adj.* all-cheer'ing, giving cheerfulness to all; all'-day, lasting all day; all-dread'ed, dreaded by all; all-end'ing.—*n.* All'-father, Woden: Zeus: God.—*adj.* all'-fired (*slang*, orig. *U.S.*) infernal (perh. for hell-fired)—*adv.* all'-firedly.—*ns.* all'-fives', a game of dominoes in which it is sought to make the end pips sum a multiple of five; all'-fours', a card game in which there are four chances that score a point (see also *four*); all-giv'g (*Milt.*) the giver of all—God; all'-good, the plant Good-King-Henry.—*adj.* all'-good', infinitely good.—*interj.* all'-hall', a greeting, lit. all health.—*n.* a salutation of 'All hail'.—*v.t.* to greet with 'All hail'.—*adj.* (orig. *gen. pl.* of *n.*; *obs.*) all'-hall'own, -hall'owen, -holl'own, -hall'ond (*Shak.* al-hollow summer, a spell of fine weather about All Hallows).—*ns.* all'-hall'owmass, the feast of All Saints; all'-hall'ows, All Saints' Day; all'-hall'owtide, the season of All-Hallows; all'-heal (*obs.*) a panacea: the great valarian or other plant; all'-hid', hide-and-seek.—*adj.* all'-night, lasting all night; all-obey'ing (*Shak.*), obeyed by all; all-o'ver'ish, having an indefinite sense of indisposition, discomfort, or malaise.—*n.* all-o'ver'ishness.—*adj.* all-powerful, supremely powerful: omnipotent; all'-red', exclusively on British territory (from the conventional colouring of maps); all'-round', including, applying to, all: adequate, complete, or competent on all sides; all-rul'ing.—*n.* all'seed, a weed (genus *Radiola*) of the flax family, or other many-seeded plant.—*adj.* all-see'ing.—*ns.* all-se'er (*Shak.*), one who sees all—God; all'spice, pimento or Jamaica pepper, supposed to combine the flavours of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves (see also *Calyceanthus*).—*adj.* all'-star', having a cast or team all of whom are stars; all-tell'ing (*Shak.*); all'-time, of all time to date.—*adv.* all'-thing' (*Shak.*), every way.—*n.*, *adj.* all'-up, (of loaded aircraft) total (weight).—*n.* all'-work, all kinds of work (esp. domestic).—after

all, when everything has been considered: in spite of all that: nevertheless; all along, everywhere along: all the time; all and some (*obs.*) one and all; all at once, suddenly; all but, everything short of, almost; All Fools' Day, the day of making April Fools, 1st April; All Hallows' Day, All Saints' Day; all in, exhausted; everything included; all in all, all things in all respects, all or everything together: that which one is wholly wrapped up in; all out, at full power or speed: completely exhausted; all over, everywhere: over the whole of: (*coll.*) covered with: thoroughly, entirely: very characteristically; all over with, finished, done with, completely at an end with; all right, a colloquial phrase expressing assent or approbation; All Saints' Day, 1st November, a festival in honour of the saints collectively; all's one, it is just the same; All Souls' Day, 2nd November, a R.C. day of prayer for souls in Purgatory; all there, completely sane: alert; all to one (*obs.*) altogether; all the same (see *same*); all up with, at an end with: beyond any hope for; and all, as well as the rest; and all that, and all the rest of it, et cetera; at all, in the least degree or to the least extent; for all, notwithstanding; for good and all, finally; in all, all told: in total; once for all, once and once only, finally; when all is said and done, after all: all things considered. [*O.E. (Anglian) all*, (*W.S. call*), *Ger. all*.] alla breve, *al'lā brā'vā*, (*mus.*) in quick common time. [*It.*, according to the breve, there being orig. a breve to the bar.]

alla cappella, *al'lā káp-pel'lā*. See a cappella. Allah, *al'lā*, *n.* among Mohammedans, God. [*Ar. allāh—al ilāh*, the God.]

Allamanie. Same as Allemanic.

allantois, *a-lan'tō-is*, *n.* a membranous sac-like appendage for effecting oxygenation in the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles.—*adj.* allanto'ic; allan'toid (*-toid*), sausage-shaped: pertaining to the allantois.—*n.* the allantois. [*Irregularly formed from Gr. allās, -antos*, a sausage, *eidōs*, form.]

allay, earlier aleye, alay, etc. *a-lā*, *v.t.* to put down: to quell: to calm: to alleviate: to abate: to reduce: to alloy.—*v.i.* to abate.—*ns.* allayer; allaying; allayment. [*O.E. dleegan—pfx. d-, intens, leggan*, to lay. This vb. in M.E. became indistinguishable in form in some of its parts from alloy (2) or alloy, and from allege (1), and as the meanings overlapped became completely merged.] alloy, *a-lā*, *v.t.* to alloy: to mix with something inferior: to dilute: to debase: to abate or detract from the goodness of.—*n.* alloy: alloying: dilution: abatement: impairment. [*See alloy and the etymological note to alloy (1).*]

all-be. See albe.

alledge. Old spelling of allege.

allege (*Spens.* allegege, allegege, *a-lej*), *v.t.* to alleviate: to ally.—*n.* allege'ance (*a-lej'ans*; *Spens.* allegegaunce, *a-lej'i-ans*), alleviation. [*O.Fr. aliger—L. alleviare* (see alleviate) fused with *O.E. dleegan* (see alloy (1)).]

allege, *a-lej*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to declare in court upon oath: to assert with a view to subsequent proof, hence without proof: to bring forward in argument or plea: to adduce: (*arch.*) to cite.—*n.* allegation (*al-i-gā'shon*), the act of alleging: that which is alleged: an unproved or unaccepted assertion: citation.—*adj.* alleged (*a-lej'd*).—*adv.* alleg'edly. [*O.Fr. eligier*, to clear at law—*L. ex*, from, *litigare*, to sue.]

allegiance, *a-lē'jans*, *n.* the relation or obligation of liegeman to liegeland or of subject to sovereign.—*adj.* alle'giant (*Shak.*). [*L. alē, to, and liege.*]

allegory, *al-i-gōr-i*, *n.* a narrative to be understood symbolically: symbolical narration.—*adj.* alle'goric (*-gō'rik*), *-al*.—*adv.* alle'gorically.—*v.t.* all'egorise, to put in form of an allegory: to treat as allegory.—*v.i.* to use allegory.—*ns.* alle'goris'ation; all'egoriser; all'egorist. [*Gr. allegoria—allos*, other, *agoreuein*, to speak.]

allegro, *a-lā'grō* (*It. al-lā-grō*), *adv.* *adj.*, (*mus.*) with brisk movement.—*n.* an allegro piece or movement.—*adv.* and *adj.* allegret'to, somewhat brisk. [*It.*—*L. alacer*, brisk.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dom*

allelomorph, *al-lē'-morf*, *n.* either of a pair of alternative characters inherited according to Mendelian law.—Also allele (*-l'*).—*adj.* allelomorphie. [Gr. *allelōn*, of one another, *morphe*, form.]

alleluia, alleluiah, *al-i-lō'-yā*. Same as hal-leluiah.

allemande, *al'(i)-mānd*, *al-mān'd*, *n.* a smooth-running suite movement of moderate tempo, in common time, coming after the prelude (of German origin): a Swabian dance in triple time: a German dance in 2-4 time: a movement affecting change of order in a dance. [Fr. *allemande* (Gen.), German.]

alleenarily, *al-en'-ar-ly*, *adv.* (obs. except in Scots low) solely, only. [all, anery.]

allergy, *al'-ar-jy*, *n.* an altered or acquired state of sensitivity: abnormal reaction of the body to substances normally harmless: hypersensitivity to certain antigens or other exciting substances: (wrongly) antipathy.—*n.* all'ergen, any substance that induces an allergic reaction.—*adj.* allergic (*-al-r'jik*). [Gr. *allos*, other, *ergon*, work.]

allersion. See alserion.

alleviate, *al-lē'-i-āt*, *v.t.* to make light: to mitigate.—*ns.* alleviation; alleviator. [L.L. *alleviare*, —*atum*—L. *ad*, to, *levis*, light.]

alley, *al'i*, *n.* a walk in a garden or shrubbery: a passage: a narrow lane: (U.S.) a back-lane: a long narrow enclosure for bowls or skittles.—*pl.* all'ies.—*adj.* alleeyed (*al'id*) having alleys or the form of an alley.—*n.* all'eyway, a narrow passage: a corridor. [O.Fr. *oile* (Fr. *oile*), a passage, from *aller*, to go.]

alley, ally, *al'i*, *n.* a choice taw or large marble.—*n.* all'(e)y-taw', -tor'. [Prob. originally made of alabaster.]

alliaceous, *al-i-d'-shus*, *adj.* garlie-like. [L. *allium*, garlic.]

alliance. See ally.

allice, allis, *al'is*, *n.* a species of shad.—Also allis shad. [L. *olosa*, *olousa*, shad.]

allicholly, allycholly, *al't'-kol-i*, *n.* and *adj.* (Shak.) jocularly, for melancholy.

alligate, *al'-gāt*, *v.t.* to conjoin: to perform alligation.—*n.* alligation (*-gāt'shan*), binding together: conjunction: (arith.) calculation of values.—[L. *alligare*, —*atum*—*ad*,

ier al(l)lgarta, -gār'tā, American family differing roader snout and other ple, a fruit and tree of the cusiard-apple genus: alligator pear (see avocado). [Sp. *el*, the (L. *ille*), *lagarto*, lizard (L. *lacertus*.)]

allineation, allineation, *o-lin-i-d'-shan*, *n.* position in a straight line: alignment. [L. *ad*, to, *lineare*, —*atum*, to draw a line—*linea*, line.]

alliteration, *al'-o-lit'-ar-d'-shan*, *n.* the recurrence of the same initial sound (not necessarily letter) in words in close succession, as 'Sing a Song of Si—

lar (two ... and ... with the same initial consonant, or with different initial vowels.—*v.t.* alliterate, to begin with the same sound: to constitute alliteration: to practise alliteration.—*adj.* alliterative. [L. *ad*, to, and *littera*, littero, a letter.]

allo-, in composition, other. [Gr. *allos*, other.]

allocarpy, *al'-ō-kār-pi*, *n.* (bot.) fruiting after cross-fertilisation. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

allocate, *al'-ō-kāt*, *al'-kāt*, *v.t.* to place: to locate: to apportion.—*n.* allocation, act of allocating: a share allocated: allotment: apportionment: an allowance made upon an account. [L. *allocare*—*ad*, to, *locare*, —*atum*, to place—*locus*, a place.]

allocation, *al'-ō-kāt'shan*, *n.* an exhortation, esp. (Roman hist.) of a general to his troops: a formal address, esp. of the Pope to the cardinals. [L. *allocutio*, —*ōnis*—*ad*, to, and *loqui*, locutus, to speak.]

al(l)odium, *al-lō-di-əm*, *n.* an estate not subject to a feudal superior.—Also al(l)lod (*al'od*)—*adj.*

[L.L. *allodium*, from complete ownership; cf. prosperity.]

allogamy, *ol'-og'-a-mi*, *n.* (bot.) cross-fertilisation.—*adj.* allogamous. [Gr. *allos*, other, *gamos*, marriage.]

allograph, *al'-ō-grāf*, *n.* a writing made by one person on behalf of another. [Gr. *graphē*, writing.]

allonge, *al'-on-zh'*, *n.* piece of paper attached to bill of exchange for further endorsements. [Fr.]

allopathy, *ol'-op'-a-thi*, *n.* the current or orthodox medical

—*n.* all'—

allōp'at

mann (1755-1843)—Gr. *allos*, other, *pathos*, suffering.]

allot, *al'-lot'*, *v.t.* to divide as by lot: to distribute in portions: to parcel out: to assign:—*pr.p.* allot'ting; *pa.t.* and *po.p.* allot'ted.—*ns.* allot'tment, act of allotting: part or share allotted: a portion of a field assigned to a cottager to labour for himself: a piece of ground let out for spare-time cultivation under a public scheme: allot't'cry (Shak.), a share allotted. [O.Fr. *oloter*—*a*, to, and the Gmc. root of lot.]

allotriomorphie, *o-lot'-ri-ō-mor'fik*, *adj.* crystalline in internal structure but not in outward form. [Gr. *allotrios*, alien, *morphe*, form.]

allotropy, *al'-ot'-rō-pi*, *n.* the property (esp. in chemical elements, as carbon) of existing in more than one form.—*n.* allotrope (*al'-ot'-rōp*) an allotropic form.—*adj.* allotrop'ic.—*n.* allot'ropism.—*adj.* allot'ropous, (bot.) having nectar accessible to all kinds of insects: of insects, short-tongued, as visiting allotropous flowers. [Gr. *ollos*, other, and *tropai*, turn, habit.]

allow, *a-low'* *v.t.* (obs.) to praise: (arch.) to pass, sanction, accept: to concede: (U.S.) to conclude, hence to assert: to permit: (Shak.) to indulge: to accord as due: to assign: to grant or give, esp. periodically: to abate: to assume as an element in calculation or as something to be taken into account.—*v.i.* to admit (with *of*): to make allowance (with *for*).—*adj.* allow'able, that may be allowed: permissible: excusable.—*n.* allow'ableness.—*adv.* allow'ably.—*n.* allowance, that which is allowed: (arch.) approbation: (Shak.) admission, acknowledgement, permission: a limited portion or amount allowed, allotted, granted: a ration or stint: money allowed to meet expenses or in consideration of special conditions: abatement: a sum periodically granted: a taking into account in calculation or excuse.—*v.t.* to put upon an allowance: to supply in limited quantities.—*adj.* allowed', permitted: licensed: acknowledged.—*adv.* allow'edly. [O.Fr. *olouer*, to praise, bestow, of double origin: (1) L. *allaudare*—*ad*, to, *laudare*, to praise; (2) L. *ad*, *locare*, to place.]

alloy, *al'-oi*, *al'-oi'*, *n.* a mixture of metals: extended to a mixture of metal with non-metal: the baser ingredient in such a mixture (esp. in gold or silver): any admixture that impairs or debases: fineness, standard, of gold or silver.—*v.t.* to mix (metal): to mix with a less valuable metal: to impair or debase by being present: to temper, qualify.—*v.i.* to become alloyed. [Fr. *alai* (n.), *aloyer* (vb.).—O.Fr. *aloi*, *alier*—L. *alligare*—*ad*, to, *ligare*, to bind; alloy (2) is from the corresponding Norm. Fr. *alai*, confused with alloy (1).]

allspice. See under all.

all-to, alto, also all to, *awl'too*, a spurious *adv.* and *psx.* arising from the wrong division of all and a word with the *psx.* to-, asunto, as alto brake, all to brako for alto brake: hence, altogether, as altogethered (Milt. all to ruil'd).

allude, *al'-yūd'*, *v.t.* to convey an indirect reference in passing: to refer without explicit mention, or with suggestion of further associations: (vulg.) to refer.—*n.* allu'sion (*-zh'n*), indirect reference.—*adj.* allu'sive (*-siv*),

indirectly: (her.) cantil
allu'siveness. [L. *all*—

to play.]
allure, *al'-yūr'*, *v.t.* to draw on as by a lure or bait: to entice.—*ns.* allure', allure'ment.—*adj.* allur'ing.—*adv.* allur'ingly. [O.Fr. *alurer*—*a*, to, *lurer*, to lure.]

alluvion, *ə-l(y)oo'vi-n*, *n.* land gradually gained from a river or the sea by the washing up of sand and earth: a flood: alluvium. [L. *alluvio*, -ōnis. See alluvium.]

alluvium, *ə-l(y)oo'vi-m*, *n.* matter transported in suspension and deposited by rivers or floods:—*pl.* alluvial.—*adj.* alluvial. [L. neut. of *alluvius*, washed up—*ad*, to, *luere*, to wash.]

ally, *a-li'*, *v.t.* to join in relation of marriage, friendship, treaty, co-operation, or assimilation:—*pr.p.* ally'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* allied'.—*n.* ally (formerly, and still by some, *a-li'*) a member of or party to an alliance: a state or sovereign joined in league for co-operation in a common purpose: anything that co-operates or helps: (*Shak.*) a kinsman: anything near to another in classification or nature:—*pl.* allies (or -lix').—*n.* alliance, state of being allied: union, or combination by marriage, treaty, etc.: kinship: a group of allies or kindred: (*bot.*) a subclass or group of families.—*adj.* allied (or -lid'). [O.Fr. *alier*—L. *alligāre*; see alligate.]

ally, *ally-taw*. See alley (2).

allyl, *al'il*, *n.* (*chem.*) an organic radical (C_3H_5) whose sulphide is found in oil of garlic. [L. *allium*, garlic, and Gr. *hyle*, matter.]

alma, *almah*, *al'mā*, *n.* an Egyptian dancing-girl.—Also *al'me*, *al'meh* (-me). [Ar. *'almah*, learned (in dancing and music)—*alama*, to know.]

almaceantar, *almueantar*, *al-ma-kan'tar*, -mā-, *n.* a circle of altitude, parallel to the horizon: an instrument for determining a star's passage across an almaceantar. [Ar. *almugantarāt*, the sundials—*al*, the, *qantarāh*, bridge.]

Almagest, *al'ma-jest*, *n.* a great treatise by the Alexandrian astronomer Ptolemy (c. 150 A.D.): extended to other great works. [Ar. *al-majist*—*al*, the, Gr. *megistē* (*synaxis*), greatest (systematic treatise).]

Almain, *al'mān*, *n.* and *adj.* (*obs.*) German.—*ns.* al'main (*obs.*) the allemande (suite movement, or leaping dance): Al'maine, Al'many, Al'emaine, Germany. [Fr. *allemand*, German, *Allemagne*, Germany.—L. *Alamanni*, a S.W. German people.]

almanac, *awl'ma-nak*, *n.* a register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, with astronomical events, anniversaries, etc. [App. from an Ar. word *al-manākh*.]

almandine, *al'man-dīn*, -dēn, earlier alaban'dīne.—*n.* precious (red iron-alumina) garnet. [L.L. *alabandina*—*Alabanda*, a town in Caria, where it was found.]

almery. See ambry.

almighty, *awl-mit'i*, *adj.* omnipotent: irresistible: invincible: (*slang*) mighty; also *adv.*—the Almighty, God: the almighty dollar, money, 'that great object of universal devotion throughout our land' (Washington Irving): also money as all-powerful. [O.E. *ælnihtig*; see all, mighty.]

almond, *ā'mand*, *n.* the fruit, and esp. the kernel, of a tree akin to the peach, with a dry husk instead of flesh: anything of the shape of an almond (an ellipse pointed at one end), as a tonisi, a rock-crystal ornament.—*adj.* almond-eyed, with apparently almond-shaped eyes.—*ns.* almond-bloss'om; al'mond-oil'; al'mond-tree. [O.Fr. *almande* (Fr. *amande*)—L. *amygdala*—Gr. *amygdalē*.]

almoner, *al'mən-ər*, *ā'mən-ər*, *n.* a distributor or (*arch.*) giver of alms: a medical social worker attached to a hospital.—*n.* al'monry, a place of distribution of alms. [O.Fr. *aumoner*, *amonier* (Fr. *aumôlier*)—L.L. *elemosynarius* (*adj.*). See alms.]

almost, *awl'müst*, -müst, *adv.* very nearly. [All, most (in sense of nearly).]

almous. Same as awmous.

alms, *āms*, *n. sing.* and *pl.* relief given out of pity to the poor: (*obs.*) a good or charitable deed.—*ns.* alms'-deed, a charitable deed; alms'-dish, a dish for receiving alms; alms'-drink (*Shak.*), leavings of drink; alms'-fee, Peter's pence; alms'-folk, people supported by alms; alms'-house, a house endowed for the support and lodging of the poor; alms'-man, a man who lives

by alms; alms'-woman. [O.E. *ælmyse*, through L.L. from Gr. *elemosynē*—*eleos*, compassion; see also awmous.]

almucantar. See almaceantar.

algum, *al'mug*, *n.* (B.) algum. [Heb. *almug*, prob. for *algum*.]

alnage, *awl'nij*, *n.* measurement by the ell: inspection of cloth.—*n.* al'nager, an official inspector of cloth. [O.Fr. *aulnage*—*aulne*, ell.]

alod, *alod'al*, *alodium*. Same as allod, etc.

aloe, *al'ō-ē*, *n.* a liliaceous genus, mainly South African, mostly trees and shrubs.—*n.* aloe (*al'ō*), any member of the genus: extended to the so-called American aloe (see agave), also (often *pl.*) to aloes-wood or its resin: (usu. in *pl.* form but treated as *sing.*) a bitter purgative drug, the inspissated juice of the leaves of various species of Aloe.—*adj.* aloed (*al'ōd*), planted, shaded, mixed, flavoured, with aloes.—*n.* aloes-wood, the heart-wood of eaglewood.—*adj.* aloet'ie.—*n.* a medicine containing a great proportion of aloes. [Directly and through O.E. *alucan*, *alecan* (*pl.*)—L. *aloe*—Gr. *alōē*, the application to eaglewood comes from the Septuagint translation of Heb. *ahālim*, *ahālōth*, agalloch.]

aloft, *ə-loft'*, *adv.* on high: overhead: above: on the top: high up: up the mast: in or to heaven.—*prep.* (*Shak.*) on the top of. [O.N. *d lopt* (*pron. loft*), of motion; *d lopti*, of position—*d*, on, in, to, *lopt* (see *loft*).]

alogical, *a-lōj'i-kl*, or *ā-*, *adj.* outside the domain of logic. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *logikā*.]

alone, *ə-lōn'*, *adj.* single: solitary: unaccompanied: without any other: by oneself: unique.—*adv.* singly.—*adv.* alone'y (*obs.* or *arch.*).—*n.* alone'ness. [all and one.]

along, *ə-long*, *adv.* by or through the length: lengthwise: at full length: throughout: onward: together, in company or conjunction.—*prep.* lengthwise by, through, or over: by the side of.—*adj.* alongshore' (see longshore).—*n.* alongshore'-man.—*prep.* and *adv.* along'side, beside: side by side (with): close to the side (of). [O.E. *andlang*—*px*, and-, against, and *lang*, long.]

along, *ə-long*, *adj.* (*arch.* and *dial.*) on account. [O.E. *gelang*; see long (1).]

alongest, *a-longst'*, *adv.* and *prep.* (*obs.* and *dial.*) along: by the length (of). [O.E. *andlanges*—*andlang*, along, with *adv.* *cn* ending -es and -t as in *amidst*, *betwixt*, etc.]

aloof, *ə-loof'*, *adv.* (*obs.*) to windward: clear: some way off: apart: with avoidance or detachment: without participation: with reserve suggesting consciousness of superiority.—*adj.* distant, withdrawn.—*prep.* (*Milt.*) aloof from.—*adv.* aloofly.—*n.* aloof'ness. [Prep. *n.* loof (*luff*).]

alopecia, *al-ō-pē'i-ā*, -sh(y)ā, *n.* baldness.—*adj.* alopecoid (*al-ō-pē'i-koid*, *al-ō-pē'i-koid*), fox-like. [Gr. *alōpekia*, fox-mange, a bald spot, *alōpekoidēs*, fox-like—*alōpēx*, fox.]

aloud, *ə-loud'*, *adv.* loudly: audibly. [Prep. *n.* loud.]

alow, *ə-lō'*, *adv.* below: down. [Prep. *n.* low.]

alow(e), *ə-low'*, *adv.* (*Scot.*) ablaze. [Prep. *n.* and low (flame).]

alp, *alp*, *n.* a high mountain: a mountain pasture:—*pl.* Alps, specially applied to the lofty ranges of Switzerland and neighbouring countries.—*ns.* alp'-enhorn, alp'horn, a long powerful horn, of wood and bark, used chiefly by Alpine cowherds; alp'enstock, a mountain traveller's long spiked staff.—*adj.* Alp'ine, alp'ine (-in), of the Alps or other mountains: growing on mountain tops.—*n.* an alpine plant: a member of the Alpine race.—*ns.* alp'inism (-in), the art or practice of mountain climbing; alp'inist.—Alpine race, one of the principal races of white men, characterised by broad head, shallow skin, moderate stature. [L. *Alpēs*, the Alps; perh. Celtic.]

alpaca, *al-pak'ā*, *n.* a domesticated animal akin to the llama: cloth made of its long silken wool. [Sp., prob. from Quichua.]

alpargata, *al-pār-gā'tā*, *n.* a light sandal with rope or hemp sole. [Sp.]

alpeen, *al'pēn*, *n.* (*Anglo-Ir.*) a cudgel. [Ir. *ailpín*.]

alpha, *alfā*, *n.* the first letter of the Greek alphabet (*A, a*): the first or brightest star of a constellation: the beginning: as an ancient Greek numeral $\alpha = 1$, $\omega = 1,000$.—alpha and omega, beginning and end: alpha particle, a helium nucleus given off by radioactive substances; alpha rays, streams of alpha particles. [*Gr. alpha*—*Heb. aleph*. See aleph, *A*.]

alphabet, *alfā-bel*, *n.* a system of letters, esp. arranged in conventional order: first elements (*obs.*) an index.—*v.t.* (*U.S.*) to arrange alphabetically.—*n.* alphabetarian, one learning his alphabet, a beginner: a student of alphabets.—*adj.* alphabetize, *-al*, relating to or in the order of an alphabet: *shaped like letters*.—*phabellso*, *ētos*—alpha, *delta*, the

Alphonse, *al-fon'sin*, *-zin* *adj.* of Alphonso X. (the Wise), king of Castile, or his planetary tables, completed in 1252.

Alpini, *al-pē'nē*, *n.pl.* Italian troops for mountain warfare.—*ing.* Alpino. [*It.*, Alpine.]

already, *awl-red'i*, *adv.* previously, or by the time in question. [*all*, ready.]

alright, an unaccepted spelling of all right.

als, *āls*, *awl*, an old form of also, as.

Alsatia, *al-sā'ti(y)ā*, *n.* a district long disputed by Germany and France—Alsace or Elsass: cant name for the sanctuary (till 1697) for debtors and criminals at Whitefriars, London.—*adj.* Alsatian, of Alsatia in either sense: applied capriciously to a German sheep-dog, a wolf-like breed.—Also *n.* alsike, *al'sik*, *n.* a white or pink-flowered clover. [*From Alsike*, near Uppsala, a habitat.]

also, *awl'sō*, *adv.* likewise: further.—*n.* al'so-ran, a horse that also ran in a race but did not get a 'place': a person of like degree of importance. [*O.E. all* (*W.S. eall*) *mod. all* so.]

alsoon(e), *al-sōn*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) as soon. [*as*, soon.]

alt, *alt*, *n.* a high tone, in voice or instrument.—*In alt*, in the octave above the treble stave beginning with G: (*fig.*) in an exalted and high-sounding mood. [*Altus*, high.]

alt, *alt*, *n.* (*Milt.*) halt, rest. [*Fr. alte* or *Sp. alto*—*Ger. halt*.]

Altair, *āl-tā'ir*, *n.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation of the bird.

altair, *āl-tā'ir*, *n.* the very highest compound of *It. alto*, high, and *altissimo*, highest.]

altar, *awl'tar*, *n.* block or table for making sacrifices on: table used for mass or the eucharist (by those who regard it as a sacrifice): sometimes, without such implication, the communion table: (*fig.*) a scene of worship or marriage ceremony: a ledge on a dry-dock wall.—*ns.* alt'arage, offerings made upon the altar during the offertory, provided for the maintenance of the priest; alt'ar-cloth, the covering of the altar, often used as including the frontal and the superfrontal; alt'ar-piece, a work of art placed above and behind an altar:—*n.pl.* alt'ar-rails, rails separating the sacrum from the rest of the chancel.—*ns.* alt'ar-stone, a stone serving as an altar: a consecrated slab forming, or inserted in, the top of an altar; alt'ar-tomb, a monumental memorial, in form like an altar, often with a canopy.—*adv.* alt'arwise, in the position of an altar—north and south, at the upper end of the chancel.—family altar, the symbol or place of family worship; high altar, the principal altar; lead to the altar, to marry (a woman—often where there is no altar). [*L. altār*—*altus*, high.]

altazimuth, *alt-az'i-muth*, *n.* an instrument devised by Airy for determining altitude and azimuth.

alter, *awl'ter*, *v.t.* to make different: to modify: (*U.S., Austr.*) to castrate.—*v.i.* to become different.

—*n.* alterability.—*adj.* alterable; alterant, altering: having the power of producing changes.

—*n.* an alternative.—*n.* alternation.—*adj.* alter'ative, having power to alter.—*n.* a medicine that makes a change in the vital functions.—*n.* alterity (*awl-, al-ter-i-ty*), otherness. [*L. alter*, one of

two, the other of two, from the root of *alius*, other, and the old comp. suff. *-ter*.]

altercate, *awl'tar-kāt*, *v.i.* to bandy words, wrangle.—*n.* altercā'tion.—*adj.* altercative. [*L. altercāri*, *altus*—alter, other.]

altern, *awl-, al-tarn*, *adj.* alternate.—*adv.* alternately. [*L. alternus*.]

alternate, *awl'tar-nāt*, also *al'*, formerly (as *Milt.*) *-tar*, *v.t.* to cause to follow by turns or one after the other (prop. of two things).—*v.i.* to follow or interchange with each other (prop. of two things): to happen by turns, change by turns.—*adj.* alter'nate, arranged or coming one after the other by turns: every other or second: of leaves, placed singly with change of side at each node: of floral whorls, each occupying, in ground plan, the spaces of the next.—*adv.* alter'nately.—*ns.* alternā'tion, the act of alternating: alternate succession: interchange: reading or singing antiphonally; alter'native (*-nā-tiv*), a pair (loosely a set) of possibilities (esp. of choice) excluding all others: a choice between them: one of them, esp. other than the one in question.—*adj.* possible as an alternative: disjunctive: (*obs.*) alternate.—*adv.* alter'natively, with an alternative: by way of alternative.—*n.* alternator, a generator of alternating current.—alternating current, an electric current that periodically reverses its direction; alternation of generations (*biol.*), the occurrence in a life-cycle of two or more different forms in successive generations: the offspring being unlike the parents, and arising by a different method: of voting whereby, if

an elector's favourite candidate is out of the running, his vote is transferred to the candidate he has marked next in order of preference. [*L. alternāre*, *-ārum*—alter, one or other of two.]

Althaea, *al-thē'a*, *n.* the marsh-mallow and hollyhock genus. [*Gr. althaiā*, marsh-mallow.]

Althing, *awl'thing*, *n.* the Icelandic parliament. [*O.N.* and *Ice.*]

althorn, *alt'horn*, *n.* a tenor saxhorn. [*alt* (1).]

altitude, *awl'tūd*, *n.* height (esp., but not of fact). [*all*, though.]

altimeter, *awl'tim-i-tēr*, *n.* instrument for measuring heights, by means of changes in atmospheric pressure, or (*radio altimeter*) by means of time taken for radio wave from an aircraft to be reflected back. [*L. altus*, high, and *meter*.]

altisonant, *al-ti'sən-ant*, *adj.* high-sounding. [*L. altus*, high, *sonāns*, *-antis*, *pr.p.* *sonāre*, sound.]

altissimo, *al-ti'si-mō*, *adj.* (*mus.*) very high.—*In altissimo*, in second octave above treble stave, beginning with G. [*It.*, superl. of *alto*, high.]

altitnant, *al-ti'tən-ant*, *adj.* thundering on high or loudly. [*L. altus*, high, *tonāns*, *-antis*, *pr.p.* of *tonāre*, to thunder.]

altitude, *al'ti-tūd*, *n.* height: angle of elevation above the horizon: perpendicular from vertex upon base: high rank or eminence: a high point or position: (*in pl.*) exalted mood, passion, or manner.—*adj.* altitū'dinal.—*n.* altitū'dinā'rian, one given to loftiness or slightness.—Also *adj.* altitū'dinous, high. [*L. altitūdō*, *-inis*, *-altus*, high.]

alto, *āl'tō*, *n.* (*mus.*) prop. counter-tenor, the highest male voice: extended to contralto, the lowest female voice: the part sung by counter-tenor or contralto: the possessor of a counter-tenor or contralto voice: a viola:—*pl.* al'tos.—Also *adj.* [*It.*—*L. altus*, high.]

altogether, *awl-to-ged'hēr*, or *-tō*, *adv.* (*obs.* or by confusion) all together: wholly: completely: without exception: in total: all things considered: time, for good and all; [*all*, together.]

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projected by at least half their thickness from the background on which they are sculptured.—Partly anglicised as al'to-relie'vo (*al-tō-rī-lē'vō*). [*It.* See relief.]

altrices, *al-tri'sēz*, *n.pl.* birds whose young are hatched very immature and have to be fed in the nest by the parents.—*adj.* altricial (*-trī'ch'i*). [*L. altrix* (*pl.* of *altrix*), feeders, nurses.]

altruism, *al'troo-izm*, *n.* the principle of living and acting for the interest of others.—*n.* **al'truiſt**.—*adj.* **altruist'ic**.—*adv.* **altruist'ically**. [*Fr. altruisme*, formed by Comte from *It. altrui*, someone else—*L. alteri huic*, to this other.]

aludel, *al'(y)oo-dəl*, *n.* a pear-shaped pot used in sublimation. [*Sp.*—*Ar. al-uthāl*.]

alula, *al'fl-lā*, *n.* the bastard-wing. [*L. dim. of ala*, wing.]

alum, *al'əm*, *n.* double sulphate of aluminium and potassium, with 24 molecules of water, crystallising in transparent octahedra: any like compound of a trivalent metal (especially aluminium) and a univalent metal or radical.—*ns.* **alumina** (ə-līn' or ə-lōo'mī-nā), oxide of aluminium; **aluminate**, a salt whose acid is aluminium hydroxide.—*adj.* **aluminif'erous**, **alum-bearing**.—*n.* **aluminium** (al-ū- or al-oo-), a remarkably light silvery metal (at numb. 13), first named (though not yet isolated) by Sir Humphry Davy **aluminium**, then (as still *U.S.*) **aluminum**.—*adj.* **aluminous**, of the nature of, or containing, **alum** or **alumina**; **aluminish**, having the character or taste of **alum**.—*ns.* **al'um-root**, an American plant of the saxifrage family with astringent root; **al'um-shale**, -slate, a slate consisting mainly of clay, iron pyrites, and coaly matter, from which **alum** is obtained; **al'um-stone**, **alunite**.—**aluminium bronze**, an alloy of aluminium and copper, of lighter weight than gold, but like it in colour. [*L. alūmen*, -in'is, *alum*.]

alumnus, *al-um'nus*, *n.* a former pupil or student:—*pl.* **alum'ni**:—*fem.* (*U.S.*) **alum'na** (*pl.* **alum'nae**, -næ), [*L.* foster-son, pupil—*alere*, to nourish.] **alunite**, *al'(y)oo-nīt*, *n.* **alum-stone**, a hydrous sulphate of aluminium and potassium. [*Fr. alum*, *alum*.]

alure, *al'ər*, *n.* a walk behind battlements: a gallery: a passage. [*O.Fr. alure*—*aller*, to go.]

alveary, *al'vi-ər-i*, *n.* a beehive: a hive of industry, hence a dictionary: (*anat.*) the hollow of the external ear, where wax collects. [*L. alveārium*, beehive—*alveus*, a hollow.]

alveolus, *al-vē'ə-ləs*, *al'vi-*, *n.* a pit or small depression: a tooth-socket: a cell, as in the lungs:—*pl.* **alveoli**.—*adj.* **alvē'olar** (or *al'vi-*), of an alveolus: (*phon.*) produced with tongue against the roots of the teeth: pitted, honeycombed; **alvē'olate** (or *al'vi-*), pitted: inserted in an alveolus.—*n.* **alvēole**, an alveolus.—**alvēolar arch**, part of the jaw in which the teeth are inserted. [*L. alveolus*, dim. of *alveus*, a hollow.]

alvine, *al'vin*, *adj.* of the belly. [*L. alvinus*—*alvus*, belly.]

always, *awl'wā*, *adv.* (*arch.*), through all time: always.—*adv.* **al'ways**, every time: ever: continually: in any case: (*Scott.*) still. [*all* and *way*.—*O.E. eolne weg* (accus.) and *M.E. alles weis* (gen.).]

Alyssum, *a-lis'm*, *n.* a genus of cruciferous plants with white or yellow flowers, grown in rock-gardens. [*Gr. alysson*, a plant reputed to cure madness—*a-*, priv., and *lyssa*, madness.]

am, *am*, used as 1st person sing. of the verb *to be*. [*O.E. (Anglian) am*, *eam* (*W.S. eom*), a relic of the verbs in -*mi*, from the root *es-*; cf. *Gr. eimi* (for *esmi*). *L. sum*, *Sans. asemi*.]

amadavat, *am-a-də-vat'*, *n.* an Indian songbird akin to the weaver-birds.—Also **avadavat'**. [*From Almadabad*, whence they were sent to Europe.]

amadou, *am-a-dōō*, *n.* tinder made from fungi (genus *Polyporus*) growing on trees, used also as a styptic. [*Fr.* of doubtful origin.]

amahā, *ā'mā*, *n.* (*Oriental*) a native maidservant or child's nurse, esp. wet-nurse. [*Port.*]

amaln, *a-mān'*, *adv.* with main force: violently: at full speed: exceedingly. [*Prep. a*, *maln*.]

amalgam, *a-mal'gəm*, *n.* a mixture of mercury with other metal: any soft mixture: an intimate mixture: an ingredient.—*v.t.* **amal'gamate**, to mix with mercury: to merge.—*v.i.* to unite in an amalgam: to come together as one: to blend.—*n.* **amal'gamā'tion**, a blending or merging: a union of diverse elements.—*adj.* **amal'gamā'tive**. [*L.L. amalgama*, perh.—*Gr. malagma*, an emollient.]

amandine, *am-an'din*, -*din*, -*dēn*, or *am'*, *n.* a protein in sweet almonds: a candle or a cosmetic prepared from them. [*Fr. amonde*, almond.] **Amanita**, *am-an-i'tā*, *n.* a genus of toadstools, near akin to the mushroom, including the fly agaric and other deadly kinds. [*Gr. amānitai* (pl.), a kind of fungus.]

amanuensis, ə-man-i'en'sis, *n.* one who writes to dictation: a copying secretary:—*pl.* **amanuen'sēs**. [*L. amanuensis*—*a*, from, *manus*, hand.]

amaracae, ə-mar'ə-kas, *n.* marjoram. [*L. amāracus*—*Gr. amarakos*.]

amarant(h), ə-mar-ant(h), *n.* a fabled never-fading flower, emblem of immortality: any species of **Amarant(h)'us**, the love-lies-bleeding genus, with richly coloured spikes, long in withering, giving name to the family **Amarant(h)'aceae**, akin to the goosefoots.—*adj.* **amarant(h)'aceous**; **amarant(h)'ine** (-in), **amarant'in** (*Afrit.*), of or like **amaranth**: fadeless: immortal: purple. [*Gr. amarantos*—*a-*, priv., *morainē*, to wither; the *th* forms from confusion with *anthos*, flower.]

Amaryllis, ə-ma-ə-ril'is, *n.* the belladonna lily genus, giving name to the narcissus and snowdrop family **Amaryllid'aceae**, differing from lilies in the inferior ovary.—*n.* **amaryll'id**, any member of the family.—*adj.* **amaryllid'aceous**. [*Amaryllis*, a girl's name in the *Gr.* and *L.* poets, and others.] **amass**, ə-mas', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to gather in great quantity: to accumulate.—*adj.* **amass'able**.—*n.* **amass'ment**. [*Fr. amasser*—*L.* ad, to and *massa*, a mass.]

amate, ə-māt', *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to match. [*Pfx. a-*, intens., and *mate*.]

amate, ə-māt', *v.t.* (*arch.*) to daunt: to dismay. [*O.Fr. amōir*, to subdue; cf. *checkmate*, *mat* (2), *mate* (2).]

amateur, ə-mə-tər, -tūr, or tər', *n.* one who cultivates a particular study or art for the love of it, and not professionally, often with the suggestion that he is superficial, trifling, dilettantish, or inexperienced: one who engages in sport purely for pleasure—*opp.* to *professional*.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **amateur'ish**, imperfect and defective, as the work of an amateur rather than a professional hand.—*adv.* **amateur'ishly**.—*ns.* **amateur'ishness**; **am'ateurism**, **am'ateurship**. [*Fr.*—*L. amātor*, -ōris, a lover—*amāre*, to love.]

amative, ə-mə-tiv, *adj.* inclined towards love.—*n.* **am'ativeness**, propensity to love or to sexuality. [*L. amāre*, -ātum, to love.]

amatol, ə-mə-tol, *n.* a high explosive composed of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene.

amatory, ə-mə-tər-i, *adj.* relating to or causing love: amorous.—*adj.* **amatō'rial**, **amatō'rian**, **amatō'rious**.—*adv.* **amatō'rially**. [*L. amatōrius*.]

amaurosis, ə-ma-ə-rō'sis, *n.* blindness without outward change in the eye.—*adj.* **amaurotic** (-rō'tik). [*Gr. amaurōsis*—*amouros*, dark.]

amaze, ə-māz', *v.t.* (*obs.*) to daze: (*obs.*) to bewilder: (*obs.*) to stun: (*obs.*) to strike with fear: to confound with astonishment or wonder.—*n.* (*obs.*) **bewilderment**: (*obs.*) **panic**: extreme astonishment.—*adv.* **amaz'edly**.—*ns.* **amaz'edness** (*rare*), **amaz'ement**, (*obs.*) stupefaction: (*obs.*) **bewilderment**: (*obs.*) **panic**, terror: astonishment mingled with wonder.—*adj.* **amaz'ing**.—*adv.* **amaz'ingly** (often hyperbolically). [*O.E. amasion* (found in the *pa.p. amasod*).]

Amazon, ə-mə-zon, -zən, formerly ə-mā'zon, *n.* in Greek story, one of a nation of women warriors, located in Asia or Scythia: the great river of South America (*Port. Amazonas*, *Amazons*, perh. based on a misunderstood Tupi-Guarani word *amassona*, *amaçunā*, tidal bore, connected with records of Amazons living on its banks): an Indian of the Amazons; **Amazon** or **amazon**, a female soldier: a warlike, manlike, strong, or vigorous woman: a tropical American green parrot: an amazon-ant.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **am'azon-ant'**, a European and American ant (genus *Polyergus*) helpless in everything except slave-raiding.—*adj.* **Amazonian**, **amazonian** (-ə-zō-ni-ən).—*adj.* and *adv.* **Am'azon-like**.—*n.* **am'azon-stone**, a green microcline, said to be given by the Brazilian Amazons to the

men who visited them. [Gr. *Amazōn*, -*anos*, in folk-etymology referred to *a*-, priv., *māzos*, breast, with the explanation that Amazons cut off the right breast lest it should get in the way of the bow-string.]

ambages, *am-bā'jēz*, *n.pl.* windings: roundabout ways: delays.—Also *n.sing.* *ambage* (*am'bij*) with *pl.* *amb'ages*.—*adj.* *ambagious* (-*bā'jās*), tortuous: circumlocutory; *ambagitory* (-*boj-i-tar-i*; *Scott*). [*L.* *ambāgēs* (*pi.*)—*ambi*-, about, *agere*, to drive, lead.]

amban, *am'ban*, *n.* a Chinese resident official in a dependency. [*Manchu*, minister.]

Ambarvalla, *amb-ār-vā'li-ā*, *n.pl.* an ancient Roman festival with processions round the cornfields. [*L.* *Ambarvalla*—*ambi*-, around, *arvum*, field.]

ambassador, *am-bas'ā-dor*, *n.* a diplomatic minister of the highest order: a messenger or agent.—*fem.* *ambassadress*.—*adj.* *ambassadorial* (-*dō'r-i-āl*).

—*ns.* *ambass'adorship*; *amb'assage* (-*bās-i-j*), *amb'bassy*, forms of *embassage*, *embassy*.—*ambass'ador* extraordinary, an ambassador sent on a special occasion, as distinguished from the ordinary or resident ambassador. [*Fr.* *ambassadeur*—*L.* *ambactus*, a slave, *gener.* thought to be of Celtic origin.]

ambatch, *am'boch*, *n.* a tropical African leguminous marsh tree with light pithlike wood. [Apparently native name.]

amber, *am'ber*, *n.* (*obs.*) *ambergis*: a yellowish fossil resin.—*adj.* made of *amber*: *amber-hued*—clear brownish yellow.—*adj.* *am'bered*, (*obs.*) embedded in *amber*: flavoured with *ambergis*.—*ns.* *am'ber-fish*, a fish (genus *Seriola*) of or near the horse-mackerels; *am'berlite*, an *amberlike* smokeless powder.—*adj.* *am'berous*; *am'bery*.—*n.* *am'broid* or *am'beroid*, pressed *amber*. [*Fr.* *ambre*—*Ar.* *ombor*, *ambergis*.]

ambergis, *am'ber-gris*, *n.* an ash-grey strongly scented substance, found floating or cast up, and in the intestines of the sperm whale. [*Fr.* *ambre gris*, grey *amber*.]

ambidexter, *am-bi-dek's-ter*, *adj.* able to use both hands alike: on both sides: double-dealing.—*n.* one who is *ambidexter*.—*n.* *ambidexterity* (-*ter-i-ti*).—*adj.* *ambidext'er*(e)rous. [*L.* *ambi*-, on both sides, *dexter*, right.]

ambit, *am'bit*, *n.* round: surrounding: compasses: the air or pr.p. of *ambire*—*pf.*

ambi-, about, *ire*, to go.]

ambiguous, *am-bi-gū'as*, *adj.* doubtful: undetermined: of intermediate or doubtful nature: indistinct: wavering: admitting of more than one meaning: equivocal.—*n.* *ambig'uity*, doubtful or double meaning: an equivocal expression.—*adv.* *ambig'uously*.—*n.* *ambig'uousness*. [*L.* *ambiguus*—*ambigere*, to go about, waver—*pf.* *ambi*-, both ways, *agere*, to drive.]

ambit, *am'bit*, *n.* circuit: scope: compass: precincts: confines. [*L.* *ambitus*, a going round—*pf.* *ambi*-, round, *itus*, going—*ire*, *itum*, to go.]

ambition, *am-bi'sh'n*, *n.* aspiration after success or advancement: the object of aspiration.—*adj.* *ambit'ionless*; *ambit'ious* (*am-bi'sh'as*), full of *ambition* (with of, formerly for): strongly desirous of anything—esp. power: aspiring: indicating *ambition*: pretentious.—*adv.* *ambit'iously*.—*n.* *ambit'iousness*. [*L.* *ambitiō*, -*ōnis*, canvassing—*pf.* *ambi*-, about, and *ire*, *itum*, to go.]

ambit'ity, *am-bi'ti*, *adj.* deified. [*Fr.* *ambit'ité*, of obscure origin.]

ambivalence, *am-biv'ā-lens*, *ambivalency*, -*i*, *ns.* coexistence in one person of opposing emotional attitudes towards the same object.—*adj.* *ambiv'alent*. [*L.* *pf.* *ambi*-, on both sides, *valens*, -*entis*, pr.p. of *valere*, to be strong.]

amble, *am'bl*, *v.i.* to move, as a horse, by lifting together both legs on one side alternately with those on the other side: to move at an easy pace: to go like an *ambling* horse: to ride an *ambling* animal.—*n.* an *ambling* pace.—*n.* *am'bler*.—*n.* and *adj.* *am'bling*. [*Fr.* *ambler*—*L.* *ambulare*, to walk about.]

amblyopia, *am-bli's-to-ni-ā*, *n.* a genus of tailed amphibians in the gill-less or salamandroid sub-order, in the larval stage called *axolotl*. [*Gr.* *ambly*, blunt, *stoma*, mouth.]

ambo, *am'bō*, *n.* an early Christian raised reading-desk or pulpit.—*pl.* *am'bōs*, *am'bō'nes* (-*nēz*). [*L.L.* *ambō*—*Gr.* *ombōn*, -*ōnos*, crest of a hill, pulpit.]

Amboyna-wood, *om-boi'nō-wood*, *n.* the finely coloured knotty wood of *Pterocarpus indicus*, a papilionaceous tree. [Island of *Amboyno*.]

ambrosia, *om-brō's(h)-i-ā*, -*z(h)-i-ā*, *n.* the food (later, the drink) of the Greek gods, which conferred everlasting youth and beauty: the anointing oil of the gods: any finely flavoured beverage: something sweet and pleasing: bee-bread: fungi cultivated for food by certain bark-beetles (*ambrosia* beetles) of the *Scolytidae*: *Ambrosia*, a genus of *Compositae* called in America rag-weeds.—*adj.* *ambrō'sial*, fragrant: delicious: immortal: heavenly.—*adv.* *ambrō'sially*.—*adj.* *ambrō'sian*. [*Gr.* *ambrōnā*—*ambrosios*, immortal—*a*-, priv., and *bratos*, for *myatos*, mortal; cf. *Sans.* *mrito*, dead—*mri* (*L.* *mori*), to die.]

Ambrosian, *om-brō's(h)-i-an*, -*z(h)-i-an*, *adj.* pertaining to St. Ambrose, 4th-cent. bishop of Milan, to his liturgy, to the form of plain-song introduced by him, to various religious orders and to the public library at Milan (founded 1602-9 by Cardinal Federico Borromeo) named in his honour.—*n.* a member of any of these orders.

ambry, *ambury*, *almery*, *Scot.* *awmry*, *awmarie*, *am'*, *awm(b)ri*, *n.* a recess for church vessels: a cupboard: a pantry: a dresser: a safe. [*O.F.* *almerie*—*L.* *armarium*, a chest, safe—*arma*, arms, tools.]

ambes-ace, *ames-ace*, *am's-ā*, *om's-ā*, *n.* double ace, the lowest possible throw at dice: ill-luck: worthlessness. [*O.F.* *ambes as*—*L.* *ambōs asēs*, both aces.]

ambulaeum, *am-bū-lā'krum*, *n.* a radial band in the shell of an echinoderm, bearing rows of pores through which protrude the tube-feet.—*pl.* *ambulā'era*.—*adj.* *ambulā'eral*. [*L.* *ambulaeum*, a walk—*ambulare*, to walk.]

ambulance, *am'bū-lāns*, *n.* a vehicle for the sick or injured: a unit of succour for wounded in the field: a movable field hospital.—*n.* *ambulance-chaser* (*U.S.*), a lawyer on the look-out for accidents in order to instigate actions for damages.—*adj.* *am'bulant*, walking: moving from place to place: (rare) unfixed: allowing or calling for walking.

ambush, *om'boosh*, *n.* a lying, or laying, in wait to attack by surprise: a place of lying in wait: a body (or person) lying in wait.—*v.i.* to lay in wait: to waylay.—*v.i.* to lie in wait.—*n.* *am'bushment*, *ambush*. [*O.F.* *embusche* (*Fr.* *embûche*)—*embuscher*—*L.L.* *imboscere*—*im*, in, *boscus* (see *bush*).]

amearst (*Spens.*) for *ameared*, *nmeer*. See *amir*.

Amelanchier, *am-s-lāng'ki-er*, *n.* the *shadbush* genus of the rose family. [*Fr.* *amelanchier*.]

amelcorn, *am's-l'korn*, *n.* *emmer*. [*Ger.* and *Du.* *amelcorn*: cf. *amylum*, corn.]

ameliorate, *a-mē'lyz-rāt*, *v.i.* to make better: to improve.—*v.i.* to grow better.—*n.* *ameliorā'tion*.—*adj.* *amē'liorā'tive*. [*Fr.* *ameliorer*—*L.* *ad*, to, *mélior*, better.]

amen, *ā-men'*, or *ā-men'*, *interj.* so let it be.—*n.* an expression of assent, as by saying 'amen': the last word.—*v.t.* to say amen to: to ratify solemnly: to conclude. [Heb. *āmēn*, true, truly, retained in Gr. and English translations.]

amenable, *ā-mēn'-ā-bl*, *adj.* ready to be led or won over: bable or subject.—*ns.* amenability, amenableness.—*adv.* amenably. [Fr. *amener*, to lead.—*L. ad*, to, and *mener*, to lead.—*L. L. mināre*, to lead, to drive (as cattle)—*L. mināri*, to threaten.]

amenage, *am'e-nāj*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to tame. [O.Fr. *ame(s)nager*—*ā*, to, *message*, household.]

amenance, *am'e-nan-s*, *n.* (*Spens.*) bearing. [O.Fr. *amenance*; see *amenable*.]

amend, *ā-mend'*, *v.t.* to free from fault or error: to correct: to improve: to alter in detail, with a view to improvement, as a bill before parliament: to rectify: to cure: to mend.—*v.i.* to grow or become better: to reform: to recover.—*ads.* amendable; amendatory, corrective.—*ns.* amend'er; amend'ment, correction; improvement: an alteration proposed on a bill under consideration: a counter-proposal put before a meeting: a counter-motion.—*n.pl.* (in form; usu. treated as *sing.*) amend's, supply of a loss: compensation: reparation. [Fr. *amender*—*L. emendāre*—*e*, out of, and *mendum*, a fault.]

amene, *ā-mēn'*, *adj.* (now rare) pleasant.—*n.* amenity (*-mēn'*, *-men'*), pleasantness, as in situation, climate, manners, disposition: a pleasing feature, object, characteristic: civility. [*L. amoenus*, pleasant.]

amenorrhoea, *ā-men-ū-rē'ā*, *n.* failure of menstruation. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *mēn*, month, *rhōidā*, a flowing.]

ament, *ā-mənt'*, *ā-mənt'*, *n.* one who is mentally defective by failure to develop: a sufferer from amentia.—*n.* amentia (*-ā*, *ā-mēn-shi-ā*), mental deficiency. [*L. amēns*, *-entis*—*ā*, from, *niēns*, *mentis*, mind.]

amentum, *ā-men'tum*, *n.* a catkin:—*pl.* amen'ta.—Also *ā'ment*—*ads.* amen'taceous, amen'tal; amen'tiferous, catkin-bearing. [*L.*, thong.]

amerce, *ā-mers'*, *v.t.* to fine (esp. at discretion): to deprive: to punish.—*ns.* amerce'ment, amerc'ia'ment, infliction of a fine: a fine.—*adj.* amerc'iable. [A.Fr. *amercier*—*ai merci*, at mercy.]

American, *ā-mer'i-kən*, *adj.* pertaining to America, esp. to the United States.—*n.* a native or citizen of America: the English language as spoken in America.—*v.t.* Americanise, to render American.—*ns.* Americanism, a custom, characteristic, word, phrase, or idiom characteristic of Americans: condition of being an American citizen: devotion to American institutions; Americanist, a student of American biology, archaeology, and the like.—American aloe, agave; American blight, a cottony plant-louse pest of apple-trees; American bowls, a variety of skittles: American cloth, cloth with a glazed coating; American Indian, a member of the native race of America, thought on discovery to be Indian; American organ, an instrument resembling the harmonium, in which air is sucked inwards to the reeds. [From *America*, prob. so called from Richard Amer'yk, Sheriff of Bristol, who financed John Cabot's voyage; also said to be from Amerigo (*L. Americus*) Vespucci.] **americium**, *am-er-i-sh'əm*, *n.* the chemical element of atomic number 95, obtained artificially in America.

Amerind, *am'er-ind*, *n.* and *adj.* American Indian.

ames-ace. See *ambs-ace*.

Ametabola, *am-et-ab'ā-lā*, *n.pl.* in some classifications the lowest insects, with little or no metamorphosis.—*n.* ametabolism.—*ads.* ametabol'ic (*-ā-bol'ik*), ametabol'ous. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *metabolē*, change.]

amethyst, *am'e-thist*, *n.* a bluish violet quartz anciently supposed to prevent drunkenness: its colour.—*adj.* of, or coloured like, amethyst.—*adj.* amethyst'ine (*-in*).—oriental amethyst, a purple corundum. [Gr. *amethystos*—*a-*, priv., *methyēin*, to be drunken—*methy*, wine; cf. *mead* (1), Sans. *madhu*, sweet.]

Amharic, *am-har'ik*, *n.* an Ethiopic language prevailing in Abyssinia.—Also *adj.* [*Amhara* district.] **amiable**, *ām'i-ā-bl*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) friendly: (*Shak.*) love-inspiring: lovable: of sweet and friendly disposition.—*ns.* amiability, am'iability.—*adv.* am'ially. [O.Fr. *amiable*, friendly.—*L. amīcabilis*—*amicus*, friend; confused in meaning with O.Fr. *amable* (Fr. *aimable*)—*L. amābilis*—*amāre*, to love.]

amianthus, *am-i-anth'us*, more correctly *amiantus* (*-ant'us*), *n.* the finest fibrous asbestos, which can be made into cloth readily cleansed by fire. [Gr. *amiantos* (*lithos*), undefiled (stone)—*a-*, priv., and *mainain*, to soil.]

amicable, *am'ik-ā-bl*, *adj.* in friendly spirit.—*ns.* amicability, am'icableness.—*adv.* am'icably. [*L. amīcabilis*—*amicus*, a friend—*amāre*, to love.]

amice, *am'is*, *n.* a strip of fine linen, worn formerly on the head, now on the shoulders, by a priest at mass: a cloak, wrap. [O.Fr. *amit*—*L. amictus*, cloak—*amb-*, about, and *jacere*, to throw.]

amice, *am'is*, *n.* a furled hood with long ends hanging down in front, originally a cap or covering for the head, afterwards a hood, or cape with a hood, later a mere college hood. [O.Fr. *amuce*, of doubtful origin.]

amid, *ā-mid'*, *prep.* in the midst of: among.—*adv.* (*arch.*) in the midst.—*adv.* and *prep.* amid'most, in the very middle (of)—*adv.* amid'ships, in, near, towards, the m'—*c* (from gen. of ship)—*c* (O.E. on *middan* (dat. later adverbial genit 'amongst, betwixt, etc.))

amide, *am'id*, *n.* a derivative of ammonia in which an acid radical takes the place of one or more of the three hydrogen atoms.—*n.* amido-group (*-am'idō*), the group NH_2 in such combination. [From *ammonia*.]

amidlar, *am'il-dār*, *n.* a factor or manager in India: a collector of revenue amongst the Maharrats. [Hind. 'amal'dār—Ar. 'amal, work, Pers. *dār*, holder.]

amine, *am'in*, *ēn*, *n.* a derivative of ammonia (NH_3) in which one or more hydrocarbon radicals take the place of one or more of the three hydrogen atoms.—*ns.* amino-acid (*-ā-mī'nō-*), a fatty acid (e.g. *am'ino-acetic* acid, glycine) in which the amino-group takes the place of a hydrogen atom of the hydrocarbon radical; am'i'no-group, the group NH_2 in such combination. [From *ammonia*.] **amir**, *ameer*, *ā-mēr'*, *ā-mēr'*, *n.* the title borne by certain Mohammedan princes. [Ar. *amīr*; see *admiral*, *emir*.]

amis (*Spens.*). Same as *amice* (1).

amiss, *ā-mis'*, *adv.* astray: wrongly: improperly: faultily.—*adj.* out of order: wrong: unsuitable: to be objected to.—*n.* an evil: a misdeed.—come amiss, to be unwelcome, untoward; take amiss, to take offence at (strictly, by misinterpretation). [Prep. *a*, miss.]

amissible, *ā-mis'i-bl*, *adj.* liable to be lost.—*n.* amissibility. [*L. amittere*, amissum, to lose—*ā*, from, *mittere*, to send.]

amissing, *ā-mis'ing*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) wanting: lost. [Prep. *a*, and missing.]

amitosis, *am-i-tō'sis*, (*biol.*) cell-division without mitosis.—*adj.* amitotic (*-tō'tik*).—*adv.* amitot'ically. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *mitos*, thread.]

amity, *am'i-ti*, *n.* friendship: good-will: friendly relations. [Fr. *amitié*—*L. amicus*, a friend.]

amman. See *amtman*.

ammeter, *am'i-tēr*, *n.* an instrument for measuring electric current. [From *ampere*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

ammiral, an old form (*Milt.*) of *admiral*.

Ammon, *am'on*, *n.* the ancient Egyptian ram-headed god *Amūn*, *Amen*, identified by the Greeks with Zeus, famous for his temple and oracle in the Libyan oasis of Siwa: ammon, the argali (from its gigantic horns).—*n.* ammonia (*a-*, *ā-mō'm-ā*), a pungent compound of nitrogen and hydrogen (NH_3) first obtained in gaseous form from *sal-ammoniac*: its solution in water, strictly ammonium hydroxide (*liquid ammonia*, long known as

amphimacer, *am-fim'á-sar*, *n.* in prosody, a foot of three syllables, short between two long. [Gr. *amphimakros*—*amphi*, on both sides, *makros*, long.] **amphimixis**, *am-fi-mik'sis*, *n.* fusion of gametes: sexual reproduction: combination of characters from both parents. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *mixis*, intercourse, mixing.]

Amphineura, *am-fi-nú-rá*, *n.pl.* a class of molluscs with two ventral and two lateral nerve-cords, including Chiton. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *neurón*, nerve.]

Amphioxus, *am-fi-oks'ús*, *n.* the lancelet, one of the lowest backboneed animals. [Gr. *amphi*, at both ends, and *oxys*, sharp.]

amphipod, *am-fi-pod*, *n.* one of the Amphipoda, an order of small sessile-eyed crustaceans with swimming feet and jumping feet—sand-hoppers, etc.—*adj.* amphipodous. [Gr. *amphi*, both ways, *póds*, *podos*, a foot.]

amphisbaena, *am-fis-bé-ná*, *n.* a fabulous two-headed snake: **Amphisbaena**, a genus of snake-like lizards, chiefly tropical American, whose rounded tails give the appearance of a head at each end.—*adj.* **amphisbaenic**. [Gr. *amphisbaina*—*amphi*, both ways, *bainein*, to go.]

amphiscian, *am-fish'i-an*, *n.* an inhabitant of the torrid zone, whose shadow is thrown both ways—that is, to the north one part of the year, and to the south the other part.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *amphiskios*—*amphi*, both ways, *skia*, a shadow.]

amphistomous, *am-fis'to-mas*, *adj.* having a sucker at either end, as some worms. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *stomo*, mouth.]

amphitheatre, *am-fi-thé'a-tér*, *n.* a building with rows of seats one above another, around an open space: a similar configuration of hill-slopes: one of the galleries in a theatre.—*adj.* **amphitheatral**, **amphitheatrical** [*-at'ri-kal*].—*adv.* **amphitheatrically**. [Gr. *amphitheatron*—*amphi*, theátron, theatre.]

amphitropous, *am-fit'rə-pəs*, *adj.* (of an ovule) placed T-wise on the funicle. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *tropos*, a turning.]

Amphitryon, *am-fit'ri-on*, *n.* (Gr. myth.) husband of Alcmena, on whom Zeus in Amphitryon's semblance begot Herakles: a hospitable entertainer, esp. of doubtful identity (in allusion to the line in Molière's play, 'Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne'). [Gr. *Amphitryōn*.]

ampholyte, *am-fō-lit*, *n.* an amphoteric electrolyte. **amphora**, *am-fə-rá*, *n.* a two-handled jar used by the Greeks and Romans for holding liquids:—*pl.* *am-phorae* (*-rē*).—*adj.* **amphoric** (*-for'*; *med.*) like the sound produced by speaking into a bottle. [L. *amphora*—Gr. *amphoreus*, *amphiphoreus*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *phoreus*, a bearer.]

amphoteric, *am-fō-ter'ik*, *adj.* of both kinds: acting both ways, e.g. as acid and base, electro-positive and electronegative. [Gr. *amphoterós*, both.]

ample, *am-pl*, *adj.* spacious: wide: large enough: abundant: liberal: copious: full or somewhat bulky in form.—*ns.* **am-pleteness**; **amplification**, enlarging: an enlargement.—*adj.* **ampliative** (*rare*).—*ns.* **amplification**, enlargement; **amplifier**, one who amplifies: a lens that enlarges the field of vision: a device for giving greater loudness.—*v.t.* **am-plify** (*-fi*), to make more copious in expression: to add to:—*pr.p.* **am-plifying**; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* **am-plified**.—*n.* **am-plitude**, largeness: abundance: width: range: extent of vibratory movement (from extreme to extreme, or from mean to extreme): the angular distance from the east point of the horizon at which a heavenly body rises, or from the west point at which it sets.—*adv.* **am-plely** (*-pli*). [Fr. *ample*, *amplifier*, *amplitude*—L. *amplus*, *amplificare*, *amplitudo*.]

amplexicaul, *am-plek'si-kau-l*, *adj.* (bot.) clasping the stem by a dilated base. [L. *amplexus*, -us, embrace, *caulis*, stem.]

ampulla, *am-pool'a*, *n.* a small two-handled flask: a pilgrim's bottle: a vessel for holy oil, as at coronations: a cruet for the wine and water used at the altar: a small glass container for a hypodermic dose, etc. (*biol.*) any small membranous

vesicle: the dilated end of a semicircular canal in the ear:—*pl.* **am-pull'ae** (*-ē*).—Also **am'poule** (or *-pool'*; Fr.), **am'pul**.—*n.* **am-pollos'ity** (*Browning*), turgidity, bombast. [L. irregular dim. of *amphora*, a flagon; partly directly from L., partly through O.E. *am-pulle*, O.Fr. *ampo(u)le*, and It. *ampolla*.] **amputate**, *am-pút-ā*, *v.t.* to cut off, as a limb—*ns.* **am-pu-tā'tion**; **am'putator**; **amputee**.—*adj.* **am-pu-tā're**, -*ditum*—*amb-*, around, *putā're*, to lop.] **amrita**, *am-rē'tā*, *n.* the drink of the Hindu gods.—*n.* **am-ritatā**, *am-rē'tāt-rā*, *n.* immortality. [Sans. *amṛta*, immortal; cf. Gr. *ambrotos*.]

amtman, *amt'mán*, **amman**, *am'an*, *n.* in Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, a district magistrate. [Gr. *amtman*, *amman*, Dan. and Norw. *amtmand*—*amt*, office, administration (from the root of ambassador) and Ger. *mann*, Dan. *mand*, man.]

amuck, *a-muk'*. See **amok**.

amulet, *am'ū-lit*, -*lit*, *n.* a charm carried about the person: a medicine supposed to have occult operation.—*adj.* **amulet'ic**. [L. *amulētum*.]

amuse, *a-mūz*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to put in a muse: to beguile with expectation: to occupy the attention of: (*arch.*) to beguile: to occupy pleasantly: to entertain, divert: to excite mirth in.—*adj.* **amus'able**.—*adv.* **amus'edly**.—*ns.* **amuse'ment**, distraction of attention: beguiling: trifling: a pleasant feeling of the ludicrous: that which amuses: recreation: pastime; **amus'er**; **amusement** (*am-ū-zet'*), a light field-gun invented by Marshal Saxe.—*adj.* **amus'ing**, affording amusement: entertaining.—*adv.* **amus'ingly**.—*adj.* **amus'ive** (*obs.*), deceptive: (*obs.*) recreational: interesting: entertaining: amusing.—*n.* **amus'iveness**. [Fr. *amuser*—*a*, to, *muser*, to stare; see *muse*, vb.]

amygdal, *a-mi-g'dal*, *n.* (*obs.*) an almond.—*n.* **amygdala** (*cool.*) a lobe of the cerebellum: one of the palatal tonsils.—*adj.* **amygdal'aceous**, akin to the almond.—*ns.* **amygdale** (*-dāl*), an amygdale; **amygdalin**, a glucoside found in cherry kernels, bitter almonds, etc.—*adj.* **amygdaloid**, almond-shaped: having amygdules.—*n.* an igneous rock in which almond-shaped steam-cavities have been filled with minerals.—*adj.* **amygdaloid'al**, having amygdules.—*ns.* **amygdule**, a mineral-filled steam-cavity in a lava.—**Amygdalus**, the almond genus, or section of *Prunus*. [L. *amygdala*—Gr. *amygdalē*, almond.]

amyl, *am'il*, *n.* an alcohol radical of composition C_5H_{11} .—*n.* **amylene**, a hydrocarbon of composition C_5H_{10} .—**amyl nitrite**, a fruity-smelling, amber-coloured liquid, inhaled medicinally. [From the first syllable of Gr. *amylon*, starch, fine meal, and *hylē*, matter, from having been first got from fusel oil made from starch.]

amylum, *am'il-əm*, *n.* (*chem.*) starch.—*adj.* **amyl'aceous**, **am'yloid**, **amyloid'al**. [Gr. *amylon*, the finest flour, starch; lit. unmilled—*a*, priv., *mylē*, a mill.]

an, *an*, *an*, *adj.* one: the indefinite article, used before a vowel sound, and by some before an unstressed syllable beginning with a sounded *h*, [O.E. *æn*; see *one*.]

an, *an*, *conj.* (*arch.*) if: *an'*, and. [A form of *and*.]

an, *an*, *prep.* (*obs.*) a form of *on*.

ana, *ā'nā*, *ā'nā*, *n.pl.* or *collective sing.* (with *pl.* *ana's*, *anas*) a collection of someone's table-talk or of gossip, literary anecdotes, and the like. [The suffix *-ana*.]

anabaptist, *an-a-bap'tist*, *n.* a name given by opponents to one holding that baptism should be of adults only and therefore that those baptised in infancy must be baptised again: Anabaptist, one of a Protestant sect of German origin (1521) rejecting infant baptism and seeking establishment of a Christian communism.—*v.t.* **anabaptise'**, to baptise anew: to rename.—*n.* **anabapt'ism**.—*adj.* **anabaptis'tic**. [Gr. *ana-*, again, *baptizein*, to dip.]

Anabas, *an'a-bas*, *n.* the genus to which belongs the climbing perch, an East Indian fish that often leaves the water. [Gr. *anabás*, *an*, part of *anabainein*, to climb—*ana*, up, *bainein*, to go.]

anabasis, *an-ab's-sis*, *n.* a going up: a military advance up-country, such as that of Cyrus the younger (B.C. 401) related (with the subsequent Katabasis or retreat of the 10,000) by Xenophon in his *Anabasis*. —*adj.* **anabatic** (*-bō'tik*), upward-moving. [*Gr.*—*ana*, up, *basis*, going.]

Anableps, *an'ə-bleps*, n. a genus of bony fishes with open air-bladders, and projecting eyes divided in two for vision in air and water. [Gr. *ana*, up, *blepsin*, to look.]

anabolism, *an-ab'ol-izm*, *n.* chemical upbuilding of complex substances by protoplasm—*opp.* to *katabolism*.—*adj.* **anabolic** (*an-a-bol'ik*). [*Gr.* *anabolē*, a heaping up—*ana*, up *bolē* a throw.]

anabranĉ, on'a-bránsh, n. (*Australia*) a stream that leaves a river and re-enters lower. [For *anastomosing branch*.]

Anacardium, an-ə-kâr'di-əm, *n.* the cashew-nut genus, giving name to a family *Anacardiâ* 'ceae akin to the hollies and maples.—*adj.* *anacardiâ'*ceous. [Gr. *ana*, according to, *kardiâ*, heart (from the shape of the fruit).]

shape of the fruit).
anacatharsis, *an-ə-ko-thā'ris*, *n.* vomiting.—*n.* and
adj. *anacathartic*. [Gr. *anakatharsis*, clearing
up—*ana*, up, throughout, *katharsis* (see *enthrasis*).]
Anacharis, *an-ah'-ris*, *n.* the Canadian water-weed
(*Helodora* or *Elodora canadensis*), a North American
weed found in Britain in 1842, soon clogging canals
and rivers by vegetative growth. [Gr. *ana*, up, and
charis, grace.]

anachronism, *a-nak'ri-zizm*, *n.* an error assigning a thing to an earlier or (less strictly) to a later age than it belongs to: anything out of keeping with chronology.—*adj.* anachronist'ic, anach'ronous.—*adv.* anachronist'ically, anach'ronously. [*Gr. ano-*, backwards, *chronos*, time.]

anacloastic, *an-a-kloás'tik*, *adj.* relative. [*Gr.* *anaklostos*, bent back—*ono-*, back, *klaiin*, break.]

—*an-*, priv., *okolouthos*, following.]

anaconda, on-a-kon'do, n. a gigantic South American water-boá, *Eunectes murinus*. [Perhaps from a Singhalese name for another anake in Ceylon.]

Anacreontic, *an-ok-ri-ont'ik*, *adj.*, after the manner of the Greek poet Anacreon (*Anakreon*; 6th cent. B.C.)—free, convivial, erotic.—*n.* a poem in this vein.—*adv.* *anacreont'ically*.

anacrús, *an-á-kroo'sis*, *n.* (*pros.*) one or more short syllables introductory to the normal rhythm of a line:—*pl.* **anacrú'ses** (*-séz*).—*adj.* **anacrústic** (*-krús'tik*). [*Gr.* *anákrousis*, a pushing back, striking up a tune—*aná*, up, back, *kroucin*, to strike.]

anadern, an'-dem, n. a fillet, chaplet, or wreath.
[Gr. *anadēma*—*ana*, up, and *dein*, to bind.]

anadromous, *an-ad'rj-məs*, *adj.*, ascending rivers to spawn. [*Gr. anadromos*, running up—*ana*, up *dromos*, a run.]

anaemia, *an-ēm-i-ā*, *n.* bloodlessness: lack of red blood corpuscles or of haemoglobin—a condition marked by paleness and languor.—*adj.* anaemic, suffering from anaemia: (*fig.*) sickly, spiritless—washed-out, lacking in body.—Also anaemic, anemic.—pernicious anaemia, *a* disease characterised by anaemia, abnormalities in the red blood corpuscles, and changes in the nervous system. [Gr. *anaīmā*—*an-* priv., *haima*, blood.]

англичанинъ, англійца — *anglican*, *anglica*, blood.

by anaerobes, as a biochemical change; involving the activity of anaerobes.—*adv.* anaerob'ically anaerobiot'ically.—*n.* anaerobio'sis, life in the absence of oxygen. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *air*, air *bios*, life.]

anaesthesia, *an-es-thē'zī-ā*, -*zyā*, or -*is*, *anaes-*
thesis, -*nīs*, ns. loss of feeling; insensibility
general or local.—*adj.* **anaesthetic** (-*thet'ik*
-*thēt'ik*), producing or connected with insensibil-

try, *n.* an anaesthetic agent.—*adv.* anaesthet'ically.—*v.t.* anaes'thetize.—*n.* anaesthetist (—*ist*/'thist, or —*er*'), one who administers anaesthetics.—Also *anesthesia*, etc. [Gr. *anaisthēia*, insensibility, *anaisthētor*, insensible—an-, priv., *aisthanesthai*, to perceive.]

anaglyph, *an'ə-glif*, n. an ornament in low relief:
a picture composed of two prints, in complement-
ary colors, seen stereoscopically through spec-
tacles of " "

anagnorisis, *an-og-nō'ri-sis*, *n.* recognition leading to dénouement. [*Gr. anagnōrisis.*]

anagoge, *an-ə-jōj* = mystical interpretation —
Also an'ago—
anagogical.

anagram, *an'-gram*, *n.* a word or phrase formed by the letters of another in different order.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to anagrammatise.—*adjs.* anagrammatic, anagrammatical.

and *an-* to make an anagram. *anagrammatical*, *anagrammatically*, *anagrammatically*.—*adv.* anagrammatically, to transpose so as to form an anagram.—*ns.* anagramm'atizm, the practice of making anagrams; anagramm'atist, a maker of anagrams. [*Gr. ano-*, back, *gramma*, letter.]

anal. Sec anus.
analcime, *an-ol'sim*, analcite, *on-al'sit*, *ns*, a cubic zeolite, a hydrated sodium aluminium silicate. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *alkimos*, *alkis*, strong, because weakly electrified by friction.]

analeets, on'-lehts, analeeta, -lek'tā, ns, pl. collected literary fragments.—adj. analec'tic. [Gr. (pl.) *analekta*—ano, up, legem, to gather.]
analeptic, an-a-lek'tik, adj. restorative; comforting.

[Gr. *analeptikos*, restorative—*ano*, up, and the root *leb* of *lambanein*, to take.]

analgesia, an-al-jé'zi-á, *n.* painlessness: insensibility to pain.—*n.* analgesic (-jé'sik), an anodyne.—*adj.* producing analgesia. [Gr. *analgésia*—*an-*, priv., and *algéin* to feel pain.]

analogy, *an-ol'-jī*, *n.* an agreement or correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different; a resemblance of relations: parallelism: relation in general: a likeness: (*moth*) proportion:

relation in general: a likeness: (*math.*) proportion, or the equality of ratios: (*biol.*) agreement in function, as distinguished from *homology* or agreement in origin: (*philol.*) a resemblance by virtue of which a word may be altered on the

virtue of which a word may be altered on the model of another class of words, as *strove*, *striven*, remodelled upon *drove*, *driven*, *throve*, *thriven*, etc.—*adj.* analogic (*an-ə-loj'ik*; rare); analog'ic—*adv.* analogically—*cf.* analogies.

anal'-*adv.* analogically.—*v.t.* analogise, to explain or consider by analogy.—*n.* anal'ogist, one who sees, follows, or uses analogies; anal'ogon (-gon; Gr.), analogue.—*adj.* anal'ogous (-gəs), having analogy; bearing some correspondence.

having analogy: bearing some correspondence or resemblance: similar in certain circumstances or relations: "the two theories have an analogy in their treatment of the subject"

analogue (-log) that which is analogous to something else: (biol.) that which is of like function (distinguished from a homologue). [Cf. analogue.]

analphabetic(al), *an-al'fē-tē, -bē, adj.* ignorant of the alphabet.—Also *n., adj.* alphabetic'/ic, totally illiterate; not alphabetic. [*Gr. an-¹* + *alphi-* + *bēta*, according to, and *logos*, ratio.]

analysis, *an-al'is-is*, *n.* a resolving or separating of a thing into its elements or component parts: ascertaining of these parts: a table containing

ascertainment of those parts: a table or statement of the results of this; the tracing of things to their source, and so discovering the general principles underlying individual phenomena: (gram.) resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts.

tion of a sentence into its syntactic elements: (math.) formerly, proof by assuming the result and reasoning back to the premises; use of algebraic methods. — Converse

subject to analysis.—*nr.* analys'cr, one who analyses: in a polariscope the nicol (or substitute) through which the light is passed.

through which the polarised light passes; an'alyt
(-ist; an ill-formed word), one skilled in or
; mûte; mûte; mûn; dhen (thien)

practising analysis, esp. chemical.—*adj.* analytic (-lit'ik), pertaining to, performing, or inclined to analysis: resolving into first principles.—*n.* (often pl. in form) analytical logic: analytical geometry.—*adj.* analytical.—*adv.* analytically.—analysis situs (sit's), (*geom.*) topology: analytical chemistry (also analysis) chemistry concerned with determination of the constituents of chemical compounds, or mixtures of compounds: analytical geometry, co-ordinate geometry: analytical languages, those that use separate words instead of inflexions. [Gr. *análysis*—*anályein*, to unloose, *ana*, up, *lyein*, to loose.]

anamnesis, *an-am-né'sis*, *n.* the recalling to memory of things past: the recollection of the Platonic pre-existence: a patient's remembrance of the early stages of his illness. [Gr. *anamnēsis*—*ana*, up, back, *mnēskēin*, to remind, recall to memory.]

anamorphosis, *an-a-mor'fo-sis*, or *-fo'*, *n.* a deformed figure appearing in proportion when rightly viewed, e.g. in a curved mirror, or in a particular direction.—*adj.* anamor'phic, anamor'phous. [Gr. *anamorphōsis*, a forming anew—*ana*, back, anew, *morphōsis*, a shaping—*morphē*, shape.]

anan, *a-nan'*, *interj.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) expressing failure to understand. [anon.]

ananas, *a-nā'nas*, *n.* the pineapple (*Ananas sativus*): the penguin (*Bromelia Pinguin*), or its fruit.—Also an'ana. [From an American Indian language.]

Ananias, *an-a-ni'as*, *n.* a liar. [Acts of the Apostles, V. 1-5.]

anapaest, *an'a-pé't*, *n.* (*pros.*) a foot of two short (or unstressed) syllables followed by a long (or stressed)—a dactyl reversed.—*adj.* anapaestic, -al. [Gr. *anapaistos*, struck back—*ana*, back, *paiein*, to strike.]

anaphase, *an'a-fáz*, *n.* the stage of mitosis at which the daughter-chromosomes move towards the poles of the spindle. [Gr. *ana*, up, back, and *phase*.]

anaphora, *an-af'a-rá*, *n.* the rhetorical device of beginning successive sentences, lines, etc., with the same word or phrase. [Gr. *anaphorá*, a carrying back, reference—*ana*, back, *pherein*, to bear.]

anaphrodisiac, *an-af-ró-diz'i-ak*, *adj.* tending to diminish sexual desire.—*n.* an anaphrodisiac agent. [Gr. *an*, priv., *aphrodisiakos*, sexual.]

anaphylaxis, *an-a-fil-ak'sis*, *n.* an increased susceptibility to injected foreign material, protein or non-protein, brought about by a previous introduction of it.—Also anaphylax'y.—*adj.* anaphylactic. [Gr. *ana*, back, *phylaxis*, protection.]

anaplasty, *an'a-plás-ti*, *n.* the reparation of superficial lesions by the use of adjacent healthy tissue, as by transplanting a portion of skin.—*adj.* anaplastic. [Gr. *ana*, again, *plastēin*, to form.]

anaplerosis, *an-a-plé-ró'sis*, *n.* the filling up of a deficiency.—*adj.* anaplerotic (-ró'tik). [Gr. *anaplerōsis*—*ana*, up, and *plēroein*, to fill.]

anaptyxis, *an-ap-tik'sis*, *n.* (*phon.*) development of a vowel between consonants.—*adj.* anaptyctic. [Gr. *anaptyxis*, gape—*ana*, back, *ptyssein*, to fold.]

anarchy, *an'ar-ki*, *n.* complete absence of law or government: a harmonious condition of society in which law is abolished as unnecessary: utter lawlessness: chaos: complete disorder.—*n.* anarchy (*an'ark*), an author, promoter, or personification of lawlessness.—*adj.* anarchal (*an'ark'al*; rare); anarch'ial (rare); anarch'ic, anarch'ical.—*adv.* anarch'ically.—*v.t.* an'archise (*an'ar-kíz*), to render anarchic.—*ns.* an'archism, the teaching of the anarchists; an'archist, one whose ideal of society is one without government of any kind: one who seeks to advance such a condition by terrorism.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* anarchistic. [Gr. *anarchia*, leaderlessness, lawlessness—*an*, priv., *archē*, government.]

anarthron, *an-ar'thrōn*, *adj.* used without the article (of Greek nouns): without distinct joints.—*adv.* anar'thrously. [Gr. *an*, priv., *arthron*, a joint, article.]

anasarca, *an-a-sar'há*, *n.* diffused dropsy in the skin and subcutaneous tissue. [Gr. phrase *ana sarka*, throughout the flesh.]

anastasis, *an-as'ta-sis*, *n.* in Byzantine srt, the Harrowing of Hell: convalescence.—*adj.* anastatic (*an-a-stat'ik*), of anastasis: with characters raised in relief. [Gr. *anastasis*, rising or raising up, or again—*ana*, up, again, *stasis*, a setting, standing.]

anastigmat, *an-as'tig-mat*, or *-stig*, *n.* an anastigmatic lens.—*adj.* anastigmatic (*an-a-*), not astigmatic.—*n.* anastigmatism. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *astigmatē*.]

anastomosis, *an-as'to-mō'sis*, *n.* communication by cross-connections to form a network.—*pl.* anastomoses (-sēs).—*v.t.* anas'tomose, to intercommunicate in such a way.—*adj.* anastomotic (-mō'tik). [Gr. *anastomōsis*, outlet—*ana*, back, *stoma*, mouth.]

anastrophe, *an-as'tro-ft*, *n.* (*rhet.*) inversion. [Gr. *anastrophē*—*ana*, back, and *strephein*, to turn.]

anatase, *an'a-tás*, *n.* a mineral consisting of titanium oxide. [Gr. *anataxis*, a stretching, from its long crystals.]

anathema, *a-* or *-nath'i-má*, *n.* a solemn ecclesiastical curse or denunciation involving excommunication: a curse, execration: a person or thing cursed ecclesiastically or generally: an object of abhorrence.—*pl.* anathēmas.—*adj.* anathematical (-mat'i-kal).—*n.* anathematization (-mat-i-zā'shun).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* anathēmatise.—*anathema* *maranatha* (*mar-a-ná'thá*; Syriac *māran athā*, the Lord cometh, or Lord come), words happening to occur together in I. Cor. xvi. 22, wrongly understood as an intensified curse. [Gr. *anathēma*, a thing dedicated or accursed, for *anathēma*, a votive offering—*ana*, up, and the root of *tithenai*, to place.]

anatomy, *a-nat'a-mi*, *n.* the art of dissecting any organised body: the science of the structure of the body learned by dissection: (*obs.*) a subject for dissection: (*arch.*) a skeleton, shrivelled and shrunken body, alive or dead, or mummy: bodily frame or structure: dissection: analysis.—*adj.* anatomical (*an-a-tom'ik*), -al.—*adv.* anatomically.—*v.t.* anat'omise, to dissect: (*fig.*) to lay open minutely.—*n.* anat'omist, one skilled in anatomy. [Gr. *anatomē*, dissection—*ana*, up, *tomē*, a cutting.]

anapropous, *a-* or *-nol'rə-pēs*, *adj.* (*bot.*) of an ovule, turned back and attached at the side of the funicle, which thus becomes a ridge on the ovule. [Gr. *ana*, back, up, *trope*, a turning.]

anatta. See annatto.

anbury, *an'bur-i*, *n.* a soft bloody wart on horses, etc.: a disease in turnips, cabbages, etc., due to a slime-fungus causing a scabbed and broken skin and swellings on the roots. [Perh. for *angberry*—O.E. *ange*, narrow, painful, and *berry*.]

ancestor, *an'sis-tər*, *n.* one from whom a person is descended: a forefather:—*sem.* an'cestress.—*adj.* ancestral (-is); ancestral (i-sis-tō'ri-əl).—*ns.* an'cestor-worship; an'cestury, a line of ancestors: lineage. [O.Fr. *ancestre*—L. *antecessor*—*ante*, before, *cēdere*, cāsum, to go.]

anchor, *ang'kar*, *n.* an implement for retaining a ship by chaining it to the bottom, or for holding a balloon to the ground, or the like: (*fig.*) anything that gives stability or security.—*v.t.* to fix by an anchor: to fasten.—*v.i.* to cast anchor: to stop, or rest.—*ns.* anch'orage, the act of anchoring: a place of or for anchoring: (*Shak.*) a set of anchors: (*fig.*) rest or support to the mind: duty imposed for anchoring; anch'or-hold, the hold of an anchor upon the ground: (*fig.*) security; anch'or-ice, ground-ice.—*adj.* anch'orless.—*n.* anch'oring, a solid generated by the revolution of a circle about an axis in its plane but not cutting it or not passing through its centre; anch'or-stock, the cross-bar of an anchor, which causes one or other of the flukes to turn to the bottom.—*anch*or escapement, or recoil escapement, a clock escapement in which the pallets push the escape-wheel slightly backwards at the end of each swing, causing a recoil of the pendulum; at anchor, anchored; cast anchor, to let down the anchor; weigh anchor, to take up the anchor. [O.E. *ancor*—L. *ancora*; cf. Gr. *ankýra*—*ankos*, a bend; conn. with *angle*.]

anchor, *an'kar* (*Shak.*), aneoret, -et, anchorite, -it, *ns.* a man or woman who has withdrawn from the world, especially for religious reasons: a recluse. —*ns.* ane'orage, a recluse's cell; ane'h'oress, ane'ress, a female anchorite. —*adj.* aneoret'ic, -al. [*Gr.* *anachōrētēs*—*ana*, apart, *chōreîn*, to withdraw.]

anehovy, *an-chō'vi*, *on'chō-vi*, *n.* a small Mediterranean fish (*Engraulis encrancholus*) of the herring family, used for pickling, and making sauce, paste, etc. —*n.* ane'hō'vy-pear, the fruit of a *W.* Indian lecythidaceous tree (*Grias cauliflora*), often pickled. [*Sp.* and *Port.* *anchova*; of doubtful etymology.]

anechylosis, the same as ankylosis.

ancient, *an'shant*, *adj.* very old: of former times: of long standing: belonging or relating to times long past, esp. before the downfall of the Western Roman Empire (476 A.D.). —*n.* an aged man: an elder or senior: one who lived in ancient times—usu. in *pl.* and applied esp. to the Greeks and Romans. —*adv.* an'elently. —*ns.* an'elentness; an'elenty, antiquity: seniority: ancestry: dignity of birth: (*Shak.*) old people.—ancient lights, the legal right to receive in perpetuity, by certain windows, a reasonable amount of daylight; the Ancient of days (*B.*), the Almighty. [*Fr.* *ancien*—*L.L.* *antiquus*, former, old—*L.* *ante*, before.]

anclent, *an'shant*, *n.* (*obs.*) a flag: a standard-bearer: an ensign. [See *ensign*.]

ancillary, *on-sil'er-i*, *an-sil'er-i*, *adj.* subserving: ministering: auxiliary. [*L.* *ancilla*, a maid-servant.]

anepituous, *an-ep'i-tis*, *adj.* (*bot.*) two-edged and flattened. [*L.* *anceps*, -*itis*, two-edged, double—*ombi-*, on both sides, *caput*, *capitis*, head.]

anle, an obsolete spelling of ankle.

aneome, *an'kom*, *n.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) a sudden inflammation: a wh'low. [Cf. *oncome*, *incomic*.] **aneon**, *ong'kon*, *n.* the elbow: a console to support a door cornice: a breed of sheep with very short legs.—*pl.* *ancones* (*-kō'nēs*). [Latinised from *Gr.* *ankōn*, a bend, elbow.]

Ancona, *ang-kō'nā*, *n.* a speckled variety of laying poultry of Mediterranean family. [*Ancona* in *Italy*.]

ancora, *ang-kō'rā*, *adv.* encore. [*It.*; see *encore*.] **and**, *and*, *and*, *an*, *n.* (*con.*) indicating addition: also: also of another kind: used to introduce a consequence or aim: to introduce a question expressive of surprise, realisation, wonder, incredulity, etc.: sometimes app. meaningless ('When that I was and a little tiny boy'): as a conditional conjunction (from *M.E.* times only; often in *Shak.*; now *arch.*—also *an*, *an* if it: even if, although: as if.—and all, not without; and how (*U.S.*) I should think so indeed; but and (*obs.*) and also. [*O.E.* *and*, *ond*; cf. *Ger.* *und*, and *L.* *ante*, before, *Gr.* *anti*, against.]

and, *and*, *n.* the sign ampersand: a use of the word *and* (*it*).

and, *an*, *cony.* (*dial.* and *Shak.*) than. [*Perh.* *O.N.* *an*, *en*, *enn*, than.]

Andalusian, *an-dā-lu'si* (*an-dā-lu'si*), *n.* a native of Andalusia (*Sp.* *Andalus*)—blue variety of laying family.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* of aluminum, first found in Andalusia.

andante, *an-dān'tā*, *adv.*, *adj.* and *n.* (*mus.*) moving with moderately slow, even expression: a movement or piece composed in andante time.—*adj.*, *adv.* and *n.* *andantino* (*an-dān-tē'nō*), (a movement, etc.) somewhat slower than andante: sometimes intended for somewhat quicker. [*It.*, *pp.* of *andare*, to go.]

Andean, *an-dē'an*, *Andline*, *an'din*, *adj.* of, or like, the Andes Mountains.—*ns.* *andesino* (*an'di-zēn*), a felspar intermediate between albite and anorthite: an desite, a volcanic rock with plagioclase and some ferromagnesian mineral as phenocrysts in a microlitic ground-mass (both found in the Andes).—*adj.* *andesite* (*-it'ik*).

andiron, *an-dī'an*, *n.* an iron bar to support the end of a log in a fire: a fire-dog. [*O.Fr.* *andier* (*Fr.* *landier* = *landier*); origin unknown; early confused with *iron*.]

Andrew, *an'drō*, *n.* one of the twelve Apostles, patron saint of Scotland.—St. Andrew's cross, a saltire, or cross of equal shafts crossed diagonally: the saltire of Scotland, white on a blue ground.

Andrew Ferrara, *an'drō fī-rā'rā*, *n.* a make of sword-blade highly esteemed in Scotland from c. 1600.—Also *An'dro*, or *Andrea* (*-drā'd*, or *an'*), Ferrara [According in some from *Andrea dei Ferrari* of Belluno, to others *Andrew Ferrors* or *Ferris* of Arbroath, poss. as a native of Ferrara, or—*L.* *ferrarius*, smith.]

andro, *andr*-, in composition, man: male.—*adj.* androcephalous (*an-drō-sef'ə-ls*), man-headed (*Gr.* *kephōl*, head); androdiceous (*-di-t'shəs*), having hermaphrodite and male flowers on separate plants.—*ns.* androdiceism (see *dioceous*); androecium (*an-drē'shi-əm*, or *-si-əm*), stamens collectively (*Gr.* *a'kion*, house).—*adj.* androgynous (*an-dro'i-nus*, or *-drog'*), having the characteristics of both male and female in one individual: hermaphrodite: (*bot.*) having an inflorescence of both male and female flowers.—*n.* androgyny, hermaphroditism (*Gr.* *gynē*, woman).—*adj.* andromoneceous (*an-drō-mon-ē'shəs*), having hermaphrodite and male flowers on the same plant.—*ns.* andromonecism (*-sizm*), androphore (*-fōr*), a staminal tube carrying the stamens. [*Gr.* *andr*, *andros*, man, male.]

Andromeda, *an-drom-i-dā*, *n.* a genus of shrubs of the heath family: a northern constellation. [*Andromeda*, in Greek myth, a maiden delivered by Perseus from a sea-monster.]

andvile (*Spens.*). Same as *anvil*.

ane, *yin*, *an* (*Scot.* and *obs.*), *adj.*, *n.*, and *pron.* one: an, a. [*O.E.* *an*.]

aneat, *a-nē't*, *adv.* nearly: near.—*prep.* near.—*v.t.* to approach, to come near to. [*Pfx.* *an*, and *near*.]

aneath, *a-nē'th*, (*Scot.* *a-nē'th*, *a-nē'th*), *adv.* and *prep.* (chiefly *Scot.*) beneath. [*Prep.* *a*, and the root of *beneath*.]

anecdote, *an'ik-dūt*, *n.* a short narrative of an incident of private life.—*n.* an'ecdoteage, anecdotes collectively: garrulous old age (with pun on *doto*); an'ecdotalist.—*adj.* *anecdotal*, anecdotal (*-dōt*). [*Gr.* *on*, priv., *ekdosis*, published—*ek*, out, *didōnai*, to give.]

aneface. See *anlace*.

anefe, *a-nē't*, *v.t.* (*orch.*) to anoint: to administer extreme unction to. [*O.E.* *an*, on, *ele*, oil; used in reminiscence of Shakespeare; see *unanceled*.]

anemia, *anēmīe*, etc. Same as *anaemia*, etc.

anemo-, in composition, wind.—*ns.* anemogram (*a-nēm'ō-gram*), an anemographic record; anemograph (*-grāf*), an instrument for measuring and recording the pressure and velocity of the wind.—*adj.* anemographic (*-grāf'ik*).—*ns.* anemology (*an-i-mol'ə-jī*), the science of the winds; anemometer (*-mōm'i-tar*), a wind-gauge.—*adj.* anemometric (*-mō-met'rik*).—*ns.* anemometry; anemone (*a-nēm'ə-nī*), wind-flower—any member of the genus *Anemone* of the crowfoot family.

an-end, *an-end*, *adv.* (*Shak.*) to the end, continuously: (*Shak.*) upright: lengthwise.—most an end, almost always. [*Prep.* *an* and *end*.]

anent, *a-nent*, *prep.* (mainly *Scot.*) in a line with: against: towards: in regard to, concerning, about. [*O.E.* *on efen*, on even.]

anerly, *an'er-lī*, *adv.* (*arch. Scot.*) only. [*an'er* *perh.* on analogy of some other word.]

aneroïd, *on-ə-roïd*, *adj.* dispensing with the use of liquid.—*n.* an aneroïd barometer. [*Fr.* *onéroïde*—*Gr.* *a*, priv., *néros*, wet, *eidos*, form.]

aneurin, *an-ū-rin*, *a-nū-rin*, *n.* vitamin B₁, deficiency of which affects the nervous system.—Also called thiamine. [*Gr.* *a*, priv., *neuron*, nerve.]

aneurysm, *an-ū-rizm*, *n.* (*path.*) dilatation of an artery: any abnormal enlargement.—*adj.* *aneurysmal*.—Also *aneurism*. [*Gr.* *aneuryma*—*ana*, up, *eury*, wide.]

anew, *a-nū*, *adv.* afresh: again. [*of* and *new*.]

anfractuus, *an-frakt'ū-s*, *adj.* winding, involved, circuitous.—*n.* anfractuosity (*-s'it-ti*). [*L. anfractuus*—*ambi-*, about, *frangere*, to break.]

Angaraland, *ang-gā-rā'land*, *n.* (*geol.*) the primitive nucleus of N.E. Asia. [*Angara* River.]

angary, *ang-gar-i*, *n.* a belligerent's right to seize and use neutral or other property (subject to compensation). [*Gr. angareia*, forced service—*angoros*, a courier; a Persian word—Assyrian *agarru*.]

angékok, *ang-gi-kok*, *n.* a spirit: an attend

possessing the gentleness, purity, etc.: a dead person regarded as received into heaven: one supposed to have a special commission, as the head of the Church in Rev. ii and iii: in the Catholic Apostolic Church, one who corresponds in a limited sense to a bishop: (*poet.*) a messenger generally: an old Eng. coin (6s. 8d. to 10s.), bearing the figure of an angel.—

an-gel'-cake, *an-gel'-food* (*U.S.*), a cake made of flour, sugar, and white of egg; *an-gel'-fish*, a kind of shark (*Squatina*, or *Rhina*), with large wing-like pectoral fins: a tropical American river-fish (*Pterophyllum*) of the family Cichlidae, much compressed, almost circular in body but crescent-shaped owing to the long fin filaments, the whole banded with changing black vertical stripes: applied also to *Pomacanthus* and several other fishes of the Chaetodontidae; *an-gel'-hood*.—*adj.*

angelle (*an-jel'ik*), *-al*.—*n.* Angelica, a genus of umbelliferous plants with large leaves and double-winged fruit, once highly reputed as a defence against poison and pestilence: (angelica) a garden plant by some included in the genus as *A. Archangelica*, by others called *Archangelica officinalis*: its candied leaf-stalks and midribs.—*adv.* *angel'-ically*, *an-gel'-ica-tree*, an American Aralia; *angelof'atry* (*an-*), *angel-worship*; *angelof'ogy*, doctrine regarding angels; *angeloph'any*, the manifestation of an angel to a man; *an-gel's-on-horse'back*, oysters and bacon on toast; *an-gel'-water*, a perfumed liquid, at first made largely from angelica, then from ambergris, rose-water, orange-flower water, etc. [*Gr. angelos*, a messenger.]

angelus, *an-ji-lus*, *n.* the 'Hail, Mary,' or prayer to the Virgin, including the angelic salutation (Luke i. 28): the bell rung in Roman Catholic countries at morning, noon, and sunset, to invite the faithful to recite it. [From the introductory words, 'Angelus domini nuntiavit Mariæ.']

anger, *ang-gar*, *n.* hot displeasure, often involving a desire for retaliation: wrath: (now *dialect.*) inflammation.—*v.t.* to make angry: to irritate.—*adj.* *ang'erless*.—*adv.* *ang'erly* (*arch.*), *ang'rily*.—*n.* *ang'riness*.—*adj.* *ang'ry*, excited with anger: inflamed: of threatening or lowering aspect. [*O.N. ang'r*; cf. *agnail*, *anbury*, *angina*, *anguish*.]

Angevin, *an-ji-vin*, *adj.* of Anjou: relating to the Plantagenet house that reigned in England from 1154 to 1485, descended from Geoffrey V., Count of Anjou.—*n.* a native of Anjou: a member of the house of Anjou—by some reckoned only down to loss of Anjou (1204), by others, till the deposition of Richard II. in 1399.

angico, *an-ji-kō*, *n.* a S. American mimosaecous tree (*Piptadenia*): its gum. [*Port.*—*Tupi*.]

angina, *an-ji-nā*, better *an-ji-nā*, *n.* any inflammatory affection of the throat, as quinsy, croup, etc.—*adj.* *anginal* (*an-ji-nal*, *an-ji-nal*).—*angina pectoris*, a disease of the heart marked by paroxysms of intense pain, radiating from the breastbone mainly towards the left shoulder and arm. [*L. angina*. See *angulsh*.]

angiocarpous, *an-ji-ō-kār-pus*, *adj.* having the fruit, or in fungi the hymenium, within a special covering. [*Gr. angeion*, a case, *karpus*, fruit.]

angiosperm, *an-ji-ō-spērm*, *n.* a plant of the Angiospermæae, one of the main divisions of flowering plants, in which the seeds are in a closed ovary, not naked as in gymnosperms.—*adj.* *angiosperm'al*, *angiosperm'ous*. [*Gr. angeon*, case, *sperma*, seed.]

angioma, *an-ji-ō-mā*, *n.* a tumour composed of blood or lymph vessels:—*pl.* *angio'mata*. [*Gr. angeion*, vessel.]

anglostomous, *an-ji-ō'tom-us*, *anglostomatous*, *an-ji-ō-stō'ma-tos*, *adjs.* narrow-mouthed: with a mouth that is not distensible. [*Gr. angeion*, a vessel, case, confused with *L. angere*, to compress; *Gr. stōma*, *stomatos*, mouth.]

angle, *ang-gl*, *n.* a corner: the point from which lines or surfaces diverge: (*geom.*) the inclination of two straight lines, or of two curves measured by that of their tangents, or of two planes measured by that of perpendiculars to their intersection: the spread of a cone, a number of meeting planes or the like, measured by the area on the surface of a sphere subtending it at the centre: an outlying corner or nook: a point of view: (*snooker*, etc.; see frame).—*v.t.* to put in a corner: to corner: to put in the jaws of a billiard pocket: to move, drive, direct, turn, adjust, present, at an angle.—*v.i.* to proceed at an angle or by an angular course.—*adj.* *ang'lcd*, having angles.—*adv.* *ang'lewise*.—*adj.* *ang'ular* (*ang-gū-lar*), having an angle or corner: measured by an angle: (*fig.*) stiff in manner, the opposite of easy or graceful: bony and lean in figure.—*n.* *ang'ularity* (*-lar-i-ti*).—*adj.* *ang'ulated*, formed with angles.—*angle iron*, an L-shaped iron used in structural work. [*Fr.*—*L. angulus*: cogn. with *Gr. ankylos*; both from root *ank*, to bend, seen also in anchor, ankle.]

angle, *ang-gl*, *n.* a fish-hook: fishing-tackle: an act of angling.—*v.t.* to fish with an angle.—*v.t.* to entice: to try to gain by some artifice.—*ns.* *ang'ler*, one who fishes with an angle esp. one who fishes with rod and line for sport: the devil-fish or fishing-frog, a wide-mouthed voracious fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) that attracts its prey by waving filaments like a fisher's angle: extended to related kinds, some of them remarkable for the dwarf males parasite on the female; *ang'le-worm*, any worm used as bait by anglers; *ang'ling*. [*O.E. angl*, hook.]

Angle, *ang-gl*, *n.* a member or descendant of the German tribe. (*O.E. Engle*) from Sleswick that

or characteristic of, the Chureb of England and churches in communion with it: (esp. *U.S.*) English.—Also *n.*—*n.* *Ang'licanism*, the principles of the Church of England: attachment to English institutions, esp. the English Church.—*adv.* *anglice* (*ang-gli-sē*; *L. ang-gli-kā*), in English.—*v.t.* *ang'licise* (*-sēz*), to make English.—*v.i.* to assume or conform to English ways.—*n.* *ang'licism* (*-sizm*), an English idiom or peculiarity: English principles.—*v.t.* *ang'lify*, to make English.—*ns.* *ang'list*, one who has a scholarly knowledge of the English language, literature, and culture; *anglist'ic*, the study of these subjects.—*pfz.* *Anglo-* (*ang-glo-*), English: esp. conjointly English and something else.—*adj.* *Ang'lo-American*, English in origin or birth, American by settlement or citizenship.—Also *n.*—*n.* *Anglo-Cath'olic*, one who regards himself as a Catholic of Anglican pattern: a High-Churchman.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *Anglo-Cath'olicism*.—*adj.* *Anglo-French*, of England and France.—*n.* the form of the French language formerly used in England, and *Anglo-*

the English language as spoken in Ireland: Irish people of English descent: people of mixed English and Irish descent.—*adj.* of England and Ireland: of the Anglo-Irish people or speech.—*n.* *Anglo-Is'raelite*, one who believes that the English are descendants of the Jewish 'lost tribes' carried off by the Assyrians B.C. 721.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *anglomā'nia*, a craze, or indiscriminate admiration, for what is English; *anglomā'niac*; *Anglo-Nor'man*, the French dialect of the Normans in England.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *ang'lophil*, also *-phille* (*-fil*), a friend and admirer of England and things English (*Gr. philos*, friend).—Also *adj.*—*n.* *ang'lo-*

phobe, one who fears or dislikes England and things English (Gr. *phobos*, fear).—Also *adj.*—*n.* anglophobe. (*-fob*).
 of the (—)
 includ
 descend
 from the Old Saxons of the Continent: anybody of English speech.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Anglo-Saxondom. [*L. Anglus*.]

anglesite, *ang-gli-sit*, *n.* orthorhombic lead sulphate, first found in Anglesey.

Angora, *ang-gō-rā*, *adj.* of *Angōra* (Gr. *Ankōra*, now *Angora* or *Ankara*) a town of ancient Galatia, now capital of Turkey.—*n.* angora, an Anatolian goat: its long silky wool (the true mohair): cloth made from it: a silky-haired cat or rabbit.—Wrongly *Angō-la*.

Angostura, *ang-gos-(y)ō-rā*, *n.* o town (now Ciudad Bolívar) on the narrows (Sp. *angostura*) of the Orinoco in Venezuela, giving name to an aromatic bitter febrifuge and tonic bark (*Cusparia*; fam. *Rutaceae*).—angostura bitters, an essence (not invariably) containing angostura.

angry. See anger.

Angström, *ang-ström* (*uält*), *æng'* or *ōng-ström*, *ang-ström* (*ū-nit*), *n.* a unit (10⁻⁷ centimetres) used in expressing wavelengths of light, ultra-violet rays, X-rays. [Anders J. *Angström* (1814-74), Swedish physicist.]

Anguis, *ang-gwiz*, *n.* generic name not of a snake but of the blindworm.—*n.* anguifera, fauna of snakes.—*adj.* anguifera.

Anguilla, the comform, eel-like.—*n.* genus of nematode (worm) of or like a snake.

anguish, *ang-gwiz*, *n.* excessive pain of body or mind: agony.—*v.t.* to afflict with anguish.—*v.i.* to suffer anguish. [O.Fr. *anguisse*, choking—*L. angustia*, tightness, narrowness.]

angular. See under angle.

angusti, *ang-gus-ti*, in composition, narrow.—*adj.* angustifoliate, narrow-leaved; angustilobate, narrow-beaked. [*L. angustus*, narrow.]

anharmonic, *an-hār-mon'ik*, *adj.* not harmonic: anharmonic ratio, cross-ratio (harmonic when = 1). [Gr. *an-*, priv., *harmonikos*, harmonic.]

an-helres (*Shak*), an obscure word in *Merry Wives* II. i. 227, variously conjectured to be an error for on here, for myneers, or for amceers.

anhelation, *an-hi-lā-sh'n*, *n.* shortness of breath. [*L. anhelatio*, *-tio*—*anhelare*, to gasp.]

anhungered. See anhungered.

anhydride, *an-hi-drid*, *n.* a compound representing in its composition an acid minus water.—*n.* anhydrite, a mineral, anhydrous calcium sulphate.—*adj.* anhydrous, free from water. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *hydr*, water.]

aniconic, *an-i-kon'ik*, *adj.* symbolising without aiming at resemblance: pertaining to aniconism.—*ns.* aniconism (*-kon-izm*), worship or veneration of no object that represents o god without being an image of him; aniconist. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *ikhōn*, image.]

anicut, *annicut*, *an'i-lut*, *n.* o dam. [Tamil *anai kattu*.]

anigh, *a-m'*, *prep.* and *adv.* nigh. [Pfx. *a-*, and nigh: a modern formation.]

anight, *a-ni't*, *adv.* (*Shak*) of nights, at night. [of and night.]

anil, *an'il*, *n.* indigo, plant or dye. [Port. *anil*; Ar. *an'il*, the indigo plant.]

anile, *an'il*, *an'il*, *adj.* old-womanish: imbecile.—*n.* anility (*a-* or *-nili-ti*), old-womanishness: imbecile dotage. [*L. anus*, *-us*, an old woman.]

aniline, *an'il-in*, *-in*, or *-in*, *n.* a product of coal-tar extensively used in dyeing and other industrial arts, first obtained from anil.—Also *adj.*

animadvert, *an-im-əd-vert*, *v.i.* to take cognisance: to comment critically: to censure.—*v.t.* to consider: to remark.—*ns.* animadvertion

animadvert'er. [*L. animus*, the mind, *ad*, to, and *vertēre*, to turn.]

animal, *an'i-māl*, *n.* an organised being having life, sensation, and voluntary motion—typically distinguished from a plant, which is organised and has life, but apparently not sensation or voluntary motion: often, a lower animal—one below man: (old-fashioned) a mammal: a stupid or sensual man.—*adj.* of, of the nature of, derived from, or belonging to an animal or animals: sensual.—*n.* animalisation.—*v.t.* an'imalise, to represent or conceive in animal form: to endow with animal life or the properties of animal matter: to convert into animal matter: to brutalise, sensualise.—*ns.* an'imalism, the exercise or enjoyment of animal life, as distinct from intellectual: the state of being actuated by mere animal appetites: brutishness: sensuality: (rare) a mere animal being; an'imalist, one who practises or believes in animalism: one who paints, carves, or writes stories about animals; animality (*-al'i-ti*), animal nature or life: status of an animal or of a lower animal.—*adv.* an'imally, physically merely.

—worshipper.—anim— formerly, a supposed

out of vital spirits and body through the nerves: nervous force: exuberance of health and life: cheerful buoyancy of temper: (*Milton*) the spirit or principle of volition and sensation. [*L. animal*—*anima*, air, breath, life, soul.]

animalcule, *an-im-əl-kūl*, *n.* a small animal: (now) one that cannot be seen by the naked eye:—*pl.* animalcules, animalcula.—*adj.* animalcular.—*n.* animalcullist, one who believes that the spermatozoon contains all future generations in germ. [*L. animalculum*, dim. of *animal*.]

animate, *an'im-āt*, *v.t.* to give life to: to enliven: to inspirit: to actuate.—*adj.* (—*mit*) living: having animal life.—*adj.* an'imated, lively: full of spirit: endowed with life: moving as if alive.—*adv.* an'imatedly.—*adj.* an'imating.—*adv.* an'imatingly.—*ns.* an'imation, act of animating: state of being alive: liveliness: vigour; an'imator. [*L. animare*, *-dum*—*anima*, air, breath, life.]

animé, *anime*, *an'i-mā*, *-mē*, *n.* the resin of the W. Indian locust-tree: extended to other gums and resins. [Said to be Fr. *animé*, living, from the number of insects in it; but perhaps o native name.]

animism, *an'im-izm*, *n.* the attribution of a soul to natural objects and phenomena: G. E. Stahl's theory that the soul is the vital principle.—*n.* animist.—*adj.* animistic. [*L. anima*, the soul.]

animosity, *an-im-ō-si-ti*, *n.* strong dislike: enmity. [*L. animositās*, fullness of spirit.]

animus, *an'im-us*, *n.* intention: actuating spirit: hostility. [*L. animus*, spirit, soul.]

anion, *an'i-on*, *n.* an ion that seeks the anode: an electro-negative ion.—*adj.* anion'ic. [Gr. *ana*, up, *ion*, going, *pr.p.* neut. of *ienai*, to go.]

anise, *an'is*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Dianthus*...)

aniseed, the seed of anise: anisette; anisetto (*an-i-sett*), a cordial or liqueur prepared from anise seed.—star anise (see star). [Gr. *anison*, anise.]

aniso-, *an'i-sō*, or *-so*, in composition, unequal.—*adj.* anisocercal (*-sēr'kē*), with unequal tail-lobes; anisodactylous (of birds) with three toes turned forward, one backward; anisom'ous, with unequal numbers of parts in the floral whorls; anisophyll'ous, with differently formed leaves on different sides of the shoot; anisotrop'ic, not isotropic, showing differences of property or of effect in different directions.—*n.* anisotropy. [Gr. *anisos*, unequal—*an-*, priv., *isos*, equal.]

anker, *ang'k-er*, *n.* a liquid measure used in Northern Europe, formerly in England, varying considerably—that of Rotterdam 8 imperial gallons. [Du.]

ankerite, *ang'k-er-it*, *n.* a rhombohedral carbonate of calcium, iron, magnesium, and manganese. [After Professor M. J. Anker (1772-1843), Styrian mineralogist.]

ankh, *ang'k*, *n.* an anate cross—T-shaped with a

fate, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

loop above the horizontal bar—symbol of life. [Egypt., life.]

ankle, or (*orch.*) **ancla**, *angkl'*, *n.* the joint connecting the foot and leg.—*adj.* ank'led, having ankles.—*n.* ank'le-jack, a boot reaching above the ankle; ank'let (*-līt*), a ring for the ankle.—**ankle sock**, a sock reaching to and covering the ankle. [O.E. *ancleow*; cf. Ger. *enkel*, and *angl*.]

ankus, *ang kas*, *n.* an elephant goad. [Hind.]

ankylosis, *ankylosis*, *ang-ki-lō'sis*, *n.* fusion of bones or skeletal parts: fixation of a joint by fibrous bands or union of bones.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* ank'ylose, anch'ylose, to stiffen or fuse, as a joint or bones.—*adj.* ank'ylosed, anch'ylosed. [Gr. *ankylosis*, stiffening of a joint—*ankyloin*, to crook.]

ankylostomiasis, *ankylostomiasis*, *ang-ki-lō-stō-mī'a'sis*, *n.* hookworm disease or miner's anaemia, caused by a parasitic nematode (*Ankylostomum duodenale* or other). [Gr. *anhylos*, crooked, *stoma*, mouth.]

anlace, *anlace*, *an'las*, *-lar*, *n.* a short two-edged tapering dagger. [Ety. unknown.]

anlage, *an'lo-ga*, *n.* (*biol.*) the primordium or first rudiment of an organ. [Ger.]

ann, *an*, *n.* (*Scot.*) annat.

anna, *an'da*, *n.* a coin of India and Pakistan, the sixteenth part of a rupee (*a.v.*). [Hind. *ānā*.]

annabergite, *an'ā-bərg-it*, *n.* an apple-green mineral, hydrous nickel arsenate. [Annaberg in Saxony.]

annual, *an'nal*, *n.* a year's entry in a chronicle: in *pl.* records of events under the years in which they happened: historical records generally: year-books.—*v.t.* ann'alise, to record.—*n.* ann'alist, a writer of annals.—*adj.* annalist'ic. [L. *annalis*, yearly—*annus*, a year.]

annat, *an'at*, *n.* annates, *an'ātis*, *n.pl.* the first-fruits, or one year's income of a benefice, paid to the Pope (in England from 1535 to the crown, from 1703 to Queen Anne's bounty; extinguished or made redeemable 1926): annat or ann (*Scots law*) the half year's stipend after a parish minister's death, payable to his next of kin from 1672 to 1925. [L.L. *annāta*—L. *annus*, a year.]

an(n)atto, *a-*, or *a-nat'ō*, *an(n)atta*, *-ā*, *arnotto*, *ōr-not'ō*, *n.* a bright orange colouring matter got from the fruit pulp of a tropical American tree, *Bixa Orellana* (fam. *Bixaceae*). [Supposed to be of Carib origin.]

anneal, *a-nēl'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to temper (glass or metals) by strong heating and gradual cooling: to heat in order to fix colours on, as glass.—*ns.* anneal'er; anneal'ing. [Pfx. *an-*, and O.E. *ālon*, to burn.]

annelid, *an'el-id*, *n.* member of the Annelida (*a-nēl'i-dā*), a class comprising the red-blooded worms, having a long body composed of numerous rings. [L. *annellus*, *ānellus*, dim. of *ānulus*, a ring.]

annex, *a-neks*, *v.t.* to add to the end: to join or attach: to take permanent possession of: (*coll.*) to purloin, appropriate: to affix: append.—*n.* (*an'eks*) something added: a supplementary building—sometimes (as Fr.) *annexe* (*a-neks*, *an'eks*).—*n.* annex'ation (*an-*).—*n.* and *adj.* annex'ationist.—*ns.* annex'ion (*a-nek'shən*), annex'ment (*Shak.*), addition: the thing annexed. [L. *annectere*, *annexum*—*ad*, to, *nectere*, to tie.]

annihilate, *a-nī'(h)il-āt*, *v.t.* to reduce to nothing: to put out of existence: (*fig.*) to crush or wither by look or word.—*ns.* annihil'ation, reduction to nothing: (*theol.*) the destruction of soul as well as body; annihil'ationism, the belief that the soul (*esp.* of the unrepentant wicked) dies with the body.—*adj.* annihil'ative.—*n.* annihil'ator. [L. *annihilare*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *nihil*, nothing.]

anniversary, *an-i-vər's-ri*, *adj.* returning, happening or commemorated about the same date every year: pertaining to annual recurrence or celebration.—*n.* the day of the year on which an event happened or is celebrated as having happened in a previous year: the celebration proper to recurrence, *esp.* a mass or religious service. [L. *anniversarius*—*annus*, a year, and *vertere*, *vernus*, to turn.]

annotate, *an'ō-tāt*, *v.t.* to make notes upon.—*v.i.* to append notes.—*ns.* annota'tion, the making of notes: a note of explanation: comment; annotator. [L. *annotare*—*ad*, to, *notare*, *-ātum*, to mark.]

announce, *a-nouns'*, *v.t.* to declare: to give public notice of: to make known.—*ns.* announce'ment; announc'er, one who announces: in wireless broadcasting an official who reads the news and announces other items in the programme. [O.Fr. *anoncer*—L. *annuntiāre*—*od*, to, *nuntiāre*, to report.]

annoy, *a-noi'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to trouble: to vex: to tease: to harm, *esp.* in military sense.—*ns.* annoy' (now poetic), annoy'ance, that which annoys: act of annoying: state of being annoyed.—*adv.* annoy'ingly. [O.Fr. *anoier* (It. *annoiare*); noun *anoi* (mod. *ennui*), acc. to Diez from L. phrase, *in odio*, as in 'est mihi in odio' = it is to me hateful.]

annual, *an'ū-əl*, *adj.* yearly: coming every year: lasting or living for a year: requiring to be renewed every year: performed in a year.—*n.* a plant that lives but one year: a publication appearing yearly, *esp.* applied to the sumptuous books, usually illustrated with good engravings, much in demand in the first half of the 19th century for Christmas, New Year, and birthday presents.—*adv.* ann'ually.—annual rings, rings, as seen in cross-section, in a branch or trunk, representing generally a year's growth of wood. [L.L. *annuālis*—*annus*, a year.]

annuity, *a-nū'i-ti*, *n.* a payment (generally of uniform amount) falling due in each year during a given term, such as a period of years or the life of an individual, the capital sum not being returnable.—*n.* annū'itant, one who receives an annuity.—annuity due, one whose first payment is due in advance; certain annuity, one for a fixed term of years, subject to no contingency whatever; contingent annuity, one that depends on the continuance of some status, as the life of a person; complete annuity, one of which a proportion is payable up to the day of death; curtailment annuity, one payable only at the end of each year survived; deferred or reversibility annuity, one whose first payment is not to be made until the expiry of a certain number of years. [Fr. *annuité*—L.L. *annuitas*, *-ūtis*—L. *annus*, year.]

annul, *a-nūl'*, *v.t.* to make null, to reduce to nothing: to abolish.—*pr.p.* annull'ing; *part.* and *pa.p.* annulled.—*n.* annul'ment. [Fr. *annuler*—L.L. *annullāre*—L. *ad*, to, *nullus*, none.]

annular, *an'ū-lar*, *adj.* ring-shaped: cutting in a ring: ring-bearing.—*n.* the ring-finger.—*n.* annularity (*-lar'i-ti*).—*n.pl.* Annulā'ta (*obs.*), the Annelida.—*n.* annūlate (*obs.*), an annelid.—*adj.* annūlate, *-d*, ringed.—*ns.* annulā'tion, a ring or belt: circular formation; annūlet, a little ring: (*archit.*) a small flat fillet encircling a column, etc.: (*her.*) a little circle borne as a charge.—*adj.* annūlose, ringed.—*n.* annūlus (*biol.*), any ring-shaped structure, *esp.* a ring of cells that brings about dehiscence of a moss sporogonium or a fern capsule.—*pl.* annūllī—annular eclipse, one in which a ring-shaped part of the sun remains visible. [L. *annulāris*, for *ānularis*—*ānulus*, a ring—dim. of *ānus*, a rounding or ring.]

annunciate, *annūntiate*, *a-nūn's(h)ī-āt*, *v.t.* to proclaim.—*ns.* annuncia'tion (*-r-*), proclamation: *esp.* (Annunciation) that of the angel to the Virgin Mary, or its anniversary, 25th March (Annuncia'tion-day, Lady-day); Annunciation-lily, the white lily (*Lilium candidum*), often seen in pictures of the Annunciation.—*adj.* annun'ciative.—*n.* annun'ciator, a device for indicating who has rung a bell. [L. *annuntiāre*, *-ātum*—*od*, to, *nuntiāre*—*nuntius*, a messenger; *c* from mediaeval spelling of Latin; cf. announce.]

anoad, *a-nō'ā*, *n.* the sapi-utan, or wild ox of Celebes, like a small buffalo. [Native name.]

anode, *an'ōd*, *n.* the electrode by which an electric current enters an electrolyte or gas (opp. to *cathode*).—*adj.* anōd'al (or an'ōd-al), anodic (*an-ōd'ik*), of an anode: (*bot.*) upwards on the genetic spiral. [Gr. *anodos*, way up—*ana*, up *hodos*, way.]

anodyne, *an'ô-dîn*, *n.* a medicine that allays pain. [*Gr. anôdynos*—*an-*, priv., and *ôdynê*, pain.]
anoint, *ə-nôint'*, *v.t.* to smear with ointment or oil: to consecrate with oil: (ironically) to drub.—*n.* anoint'ment.—the Anointed, the Messiah; the Lord's anointed, in royalist theory, king by divine right. [*Fr. enoint*, *p.p.* of *enoinde*—*L. imungere, inunctum*—*in*, *on*, *ung(u)ere*, to smear.]
anomaly, *ə-nom'ə-lî*, *n.* irregularity: deviation from rule: (*astron.*) the angle measured at the sun between a planet in any point of its orbit and the last perihelion.—*adj.* anomalistic, -al, anomalous: departing from established rules: irregular; anomalous, irregular: deviating from rule: of vision, relatively insensitive to one or more colours.—anomalistic month, year, (see month, year.) [*Gr. anômalos*—*an-*, priv., and *homolos*, even—*homos*, same.]
anon, *ə-non'*, *adu.* in one (instant): immediately: soon: at another time: coming (in reply to a call).—*interj.* expressing failure to hear or understand. [*O.E. on*, *in*, *din*, *onc*.]
Anona, *ā-nō-nā*, *n.* a tropical genus of dicotyledons.

without name of author, real or feigned.—*ns.* **anonym** (*an'*), a person whose name is not given: a pseudonym; **anonym'ly**,—*adv.* **anon'y-mously**. [*Gr. anônymos*—*an-*, priv., and *onymos*, name.]
Anopheles, *on-af'el-ēz*, *n.* a genus of germ-carrying mosquitoes.—*adj.* **anoph'elias**, relating to Anopheles: useless, hurtful.—*n.* a mosquito of this genus. [*Gr. anophelēs*, hurtful—*an-*, *ophelōs*, help.]
anorexia, *on-or-ek'si-ā*, *n.* anorexia, *an'or-ek'si* (or *-ek's*), *n.* want of appetite. [*Gr. on-*, priv., *orexis*, longing—*oregein*, to reach out.]
anorthic, *on-or'thik*, *adj.* (*crystal.*) triclinic, referable to three unequal oblique axes.—*n.* **anor'thite**, a plagioclase felspar, calcium aluminium silicate (from the oblique angles between the prism faces). [*Gr. an-*, priv., *orthos*, right.]
another, *ə-nud'ar*, *adj.* and *pron.* a different or distinct (thing or person): one more: a second: one more of the same kind: any other.—*adj.* **anotherness** (see othergates).—*one* another, now used as a compound reciprocal pronoun (of two or more); *one* with *another*, taken all together, taken on an average. [*Orig.* an other.]
anough (*Alit.*). Same as enough (*sing.*).
anourous. Same as anurous.
anow (*Alit.*). Same as enow, enough (*pl.*).
anoxia, *an-ôk'si-ā*, *n.* deficient supply of oxygen to the tissues.—*adj.* **anox'ic**. [*Gr. an-*, priv., *oxygen*, -io.]
ansate, -d, *an'sāt*, -id, *adjs.* having a handle.—**ansate cross** (see ankh). [*L. ansatus*—*ansa*, handle.]
anserine, *an'ser-in*, *adj.* of the goose or the goose family: stupid. [*L. anserinus*—*anser*, goose.]
answer, *ān'sər*, *n.* that which is said, written, or done in meeting a charge, combating an argument, objection, or attack: that which is called for by a question or questioning state of mind: the solution of a problem: an acknowledgment: a return in kind: anything given, sent or said in return: an immediate result or outcome in definite relation to the act it follows: a repetition or echo of a sound: (*mus.*) restatement of a theme by another voice or instrument.—*v.t.* to speak, write, or act in answer to or against: to say or write as an answer: to give, send, afford, or be an answer to: to behave in due accordance with: to be in proportion to or in balance with: to give a conclusive or satisfactory answer to: to serve the purpose of: to fulfil: to recompense satisfactorily: to be punished for.—*v.i.* to give an answer: to behave in answer: to be responsible: to suffer the consequences: to be in conformity: to serve the purpose: to succeed: to react.—*adj.* **answerable**, able to be answered: **accountable**: suitable: equivalent: in due proportion.—*adv.* **answerably**.—*n.* **answerer**.—

adj. **answerless**.—**answer back** (*coll.*), to answer one who expects silent submission: to answer perily; **answer to** (the name of), to show sign of accepting as one's name: (*coll.*) to have as one's name. [*O.E. andsworu* (*n.*), *andswarion* (*vb.*)—*and-*, against, *swerion*, to swear.]
ant, *ant*, *n.* a small hymenopterous insect (of the Formicidae), of proverbial industry, the cmnet or pismire: loosely, a termite (*white ant*).—*ns.* **ant'-bear**, the great ant-eater, the largest species of ant-eaters, found in swampy regions in S. America: the aardvark of S. Africa; **ant'-bird**, a S. American ant-thrush; **ant'-cow**, an aphid kept and tended by ants for its honey-dew; **ant'-eater**, any one of a S. American family of edentates, feeding chiefly on ants: a pangolin: an aardvark: an ecdidna.—*n.pl.* **ant'-eggs**, larvae of ants.—*ns.* **ant'-hill**, the hillock raised as nest by ants or by termites: (*fig.*) the earth; **ant'-lion**, a neuropterous insect (*Myrmelcon*) whose larva traps ants in a funnel-shaped sand-hole; **ant'-thrush**, any bird of the northern S. American family Formicariidae which feed on insects disturbed by travelling ants, or of the long-legged thrushlike Oriental and Australian family *Pittidae*. [*O.E. dmetre*; cf. *emmet*.]
an't, *ant*, a contr. of *are not*, *am not*, *has not*, (*ant*) on it, and it—if it.
anta, *ant'ā*, *n.* a square pilaster at either side of a doorway or the corner of a flank wall:—*pl.* **an'tao** (-tā). [*L.*]
antacid, *ant-as'id*, *adj.* counteracting acidity of the stomach.—*n.* a medicine that counteracts acidity. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *acid*.]
antagonist, *an-tag'ə-nist*, *n.* one who contends or struggles with another: an opponent: a muscle that opposes the action of another.—*Also* *adj.*—*n.* **antag'onism**, opposition: hostility.—*n.* **antag'onis'ation**.—*v.t.* **antag'onise**, to struggle violently against: to counteract the action of: to arouse opposition in.—*adj.* **antag'onis'tic**.—*adv.* **antag'onis'tically**. [*Gr. antagonists*—*anti*, against, *agōn*, contest. See *agony*.]
antaphrodisiac, *ant-af-rō-diz'is-ak*, *adj.* counteracting sexual desire.—*n.* an antaphrodisiac agent. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *aphrodisiac*.]
antar, *ant'ər*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a cave. [*Fr. antre*—*L. ontrum*—*Gr. antērōn*.]
Antarctic, *ant-ārkt'ik*, *adj.* opposite the Arctic: of, near, or relating to the south pole.—*n.* the south polar region.—*Antarctic Circle*, a parallel of the south pole. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *arktikos*; see *Arctic*.]
Antares, *an-tā-rēs*, or -tā', *n.* a first-magnitude red star in the Scorpion. [*Gr. Antorēs*—*pf.* *anti-*, like, *Arēs*, Mars.]
antarthritic, *ant-ār-thrit'ik*, *adj.* counteracting gout. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *arthritic*.]
antasthmatic, acting asthma. [*L.*]
ante, *an'ti*, *n.* the stake put down by a poker player after looking at his cards but before (*ante*) drawing.—*v.i.* (*slang*) to stake: to pay. [*L.*, before.]
ante-bellum, *an'ti-bel'əm*, before the war (which-ever is in mind). [*L. phrase*.]
antecedent, *on-ti-sē-dēt*, *adj.* going before in time: prior.—*n.* that which precedes in time: (*gram.*) the noun or its equivalent to which a relative pronoun refers: (*logic*) the conditional part of a hypothetical proposition: (*math.*) the numerator term of a ratio: (in *pl.*) previous principles, conduct, history, etc.—*n.* **antecēdence**.—*adv.* **antecēdently**. [*L. antecēdēs*, -enti—*ante*, before, *cēdere*, to go.]
antecessor, *on-ti-sēs-ər*, or -sēs, *n.* (*rare*) a predecessor: (*obi.*) an ancestor. [*L. antecessor*; cf. preceding word and ancestor.]
antechamber, *an'ti-chān-bər*, *n.* a chamber or room leading to a chief apartment. [*Fr. anti-chambre*—*L. ante*, before, *camero*, a vault.]
antechapel, *an'ti-chap-l*, *n.* the outer part of the west end of a college chapel. [*L. ante*, before, and *chapel*.]
antedate, *an'ti-dāt*, *n.* a date assigned which is earlier than the actual date.—*v.t.* to date before the true time: to assign to an earlier date: to bring

fāte, fār, dsh; mē, lār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; then (then)

about at an earlier date: to be of previous date to: to accelerate: to anticipate. [*L. ante*, before, and *datc.*]

antediluvian, *an-ti-di-l(y)u'vī-ən*, *adj.* existing or happening before Noah's Flood: resembling the state of things before the Flood: very old-fashioned, primitive.—*n.* one who lived before the Flood: one who lives to be very old.—*adj.* antediluvial.—*adv.* antediluvially. [*L. ante*, before, *diluvium*, flood.]

antefix, *an-ti-fiks*, *n.* (usually in *pl.*) an ornament concealing the ends of roofing tiles:—*pl.* antefixes, antefix' a (*L.*)—*adj.* antefix'al. [*L. ante*, before, in front, and *figere*, fixum, to fix.]

antelope, *an-ti-lōp*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a fabulous fierce horned beast: since the 17th cent., any one of a group of hollow-horned ruminants near akin to goats. [*O.Fr. antelope*—*L. antelopos*—Late Gr. *antelops*, of unknown origin.]

antelucan, *an-ti-l(y)u'kən*, *adj.* before dawn or daylight. [*L. antelucanus*—*ante*, before, *lux*, light.]

antemeridian, *an-ti-mē-rīd'i-ən*, *adj.* before midday. [*L. antemeridianus*—*ante meridiem*, before noon.]

antemundane, *an-ti-mun'dān*, *adj.* before the existence of the world. [*L. ante*, before, *mundanus*—*mundus*, world.]

antenatal, *an-ti-nā'tl*, *adj.* before birth.—*n.* antenātī (*L.*—*nā'tē*), those born before a certain time, as opposed to *post-nati*, born after it—of Scotsmen born before 1603, and Americans before the Declaration of Independence (1776). [*L. ante*, before, *nātālī*, natal, *nātus*, born.]

ante-nicene, *an-ti-nī'sēn*, *adj.* before the first council of Nicaea in Bithynia, 325 A.D.

antenna, *an-ten'ā*, *n.* a feeler or horn in insects, crustaceans, and myriopods: in wireless communication, a structure for sending out or receiving electric waves: an aerial:—*pl.* antenn'ae (-ē), antenn'as (*radio*),—*adj.* antenn'al, antenn'ary; antenn'iform; antennil'ferous.—*n.* antenn'ile, one of first or smaller pair of antennae in crustaceans. [*L. antenna*, antenna, yard (of a mast).]

antenuptial, *an-ti-nup'shl*, *adj.* before marriage. [*L. ante*, before, and *nuptial*.]

anteorbital, *an-ti-or-bit-l*, *adj.* situated in front of the eyes. [*L. ante*, before, and *orbit*.]

antepast, *an-ti-pāst*, *n.* (*obs.*) something to whet the appetite: a foretaste. [*L. ante*, before, and *pāscere*, pāstum, to feed.]

antependium, *an-ti-pend'i-əm*, *n.* a frontlet, or forehead cloth, for an altar: a frontal. [*L. ante*, before, and *pendere*, to hang.]

antepenult, *an-ti-pen-ult'*, *n.* the last syllable but two.—*adj.* antepenult'imate, last but two. [*L. ante*, before, and *penult*.]

antepandrial, *an-ti-prand'i-əl*, *adj.* before dinner. [*L. ante*, before, and *prandium*, dinner.]

anterior, *an-tē'ri-ər*, *adj.* before, in time or place: in front: (*bot.*) towards the bract or away from the axis.—*n.* anteriority (-or'i-ti)—*adv.* antē'riorly. [*L. anterior* (*comp.*)—*ante*, before.]

anteroom, *an-ti-rōom*, *n.* a room leading into another larger room: a waiting-room: an officers' mess sitting-room. [*L. ante*, before, and *room*.]

anthellion, *an-thē'li-ən*, *-lyon*, *n.* a luminous coloured ring seen on a cloud or fog-bank over against the sun:—*pl.* anthē'lia. [*Gr. anti(h)ēlios*, -on, -anti, opposite, helios, the sun.]

anthelix. See *antihelix*.

anthelmintic, *anthelmintic*, *an-thel-min'thik*, *-tik*, *adj.* destroying or expelling worms.—*n.* a drug used for that purpose. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *helmins*, *helminthos*, a worm.]

anthem, *an'them*, *n.* (*obs.*) an antiphon: a composition for a church choir, commonly with solo passages, usually set to a passage from the Bible: any song of praise or gladness: loosely applied to an officially recognised national hymn or song (*national anthem*).—*v.t.* to praise in an anthem.—*adv.* an'themwise. [*O.E. antefn*—*Gr. antiphōna* (*pl.*) sounding in answer—*anti*, in return, *phōnē*, voice. See *antiphon*.]

anthemion, *an-thē'mi-ən*, *n.* the so-called honey-suckle ornament in ancient art, a conventionalised

plant-form more like a palmetto:—*pl.* anthē'mia. [*Gr. anthēmion*, *dim.* of *anthos*, a flower.]

anther, *an'ther*, *n.* that part of a stamen that contains the pollen.—*ns.* antherid'ium, (*bot.*) the gametangium in which male gametes are produced:—*pl.* antherid'ia; antherozo'oid, antherozo'id, a motile male gamete produced in an antheridium (*Gr. zōoēides*, like an animal—*zōon*, animal, and *eidos*, shape). [*Gr. anthēra*, a medicine made from flowers, esp. their inner parts—*anthos*, flower.]

anthesis, *an-thē'sis*, *n.* the opening of a flower-bud: the lifetime of a flower from opening to setting of seed. [*Gr. anthesis*, flowering—*anthos*, flower.]

Anthesteria, *an-thes-tē'ri-ā*, *n.pl.* the Athenian spring festival of Dionysos, held in the month of *Anthestē'riōn* (February–March). [*Gr. ta Anthestē'ria* (Feast of Flowers), *Anthestē'riōn* (the month)—*anthos*, flower.]

antho-, in composition, flower.—*n.* anthocarp (*an'thō-kārp*; *Gr. karpot*, fruit), a fruit resulting from many flowers, as the pineapple: a fruit of which the perianth or the torus forms part.—*adj.* anthocarp'ous.—*ns.* an'thoclōre (-klōr; *Gr. chlōros*, green, yellow), a yellow pigment in flowers; anthocy'an (-rī'ən), -cy'anin (*Gr. kyanos*, blue), a glucoside plant pigment, violet in neutral, red in acid, blue in alkaline cell-sap.—*adj.* an'thoid (*Gr. eidos*, shape), flower-like.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* anthologise (*an-thol'ō-giz*).—*ns.* an'thol'ogist; anthol'ogy, (*lit.*) a flower-gathering: a choice collection of poems (orig. of Greek epigrams); anthomā'nīa (*Gr. mania*, madness), a craze for flowers; anthomā'nīac; Anthonomus (*an-thon'ō-mos*; *Gr. nomos*, herbage, food), the genus of the cotton-boll weevil.

—*adj.* anthophilous (*an-thof'i-las*), loving, frequenting, or feeding on flowers.—*ns.* an'thophore (-thō-fōr) le
calyx an n-thō-fil'ti;
Mod.L. 'lon, leaf,
an orthor ive-brown;
anthoxai a yellow
pigment (*Gr. zōia*,
animals), the Actinozōa, a class of coelenterates
including sea-anemones, corals, etc. [*Gr. anthos*,
flower.]

Anthony, *an'ton-i*, *tan'tony*, *tan'*, St. Anthony pig, tanyony pig', the smallest pig in a litter: an obsequious follower.—St. Anthony's cross, a tau-cross; St. Anthony's fire, (*pop.*) erysipelas; tanyony bell, a small bell. [From St. Anthony (4th century) who has a pig and a bell among his symbols and who was believed to have stayed an epidemic (perhaps raphania, but commonly supposed to be erysipelas) in 1089.]

anthrax, *an'thraks*, *n.* a carbuncle, malignant boil: malignant pustule, woolsorter's disease, a deadly disease due to a bacillus, most common in sheep and cattle but communicable to men.—*n.* anthracene (*an'thra-sēn*), a product of coal-tar distillation (*C₁₄H₁₀O*), a source of dye-stuffs.—*adj.* anthracic (*an'thras'ik*), of anthrax.—*n.* an'thracite (*an'thra-sit*), stone-coal, a coal that burns nearly without flame or smoke, consisting almost entirely of carbon.—*adj.* anthracitic (-sit'ik), of the nature of, anthracite; anthracoid (*an'thra-koid*), like anthrax.—*n.* anthracosis (-kō'sis), a diseased state of the lung due to breathing coal-dust. [*Gr. anthrax*, -akos, charcoal, coal, carbuncle (stone or boil).]

anthrop-, **anthropo-** in composition, man, human.—*adj.* anthropic (*an'throp'ik*).—*al*, human; anthropocentric (*an'thrō-pō-sen'trik*; *Gr. hēntron*, centre), centring the universe in man.—*ns.* anthropogenesis (-jē'n); anthropogeny (-pō'i-ən-i; *Gr. genos*, race, birth), the study of man's origin; anthropogeography, the geography of the races of man; anthropogony (-pō-g'ō-ni; *Gr. gōnē*, gonor, birth, begetting), the study, or an account, of the origin of man; anthropography (-pō-g'ō-fī), study of the geographical distribution of human races.—*adj.* an'thropoid (or -thrōp'), manlike: applied esp. to the highest apes—gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-utan, gibbon, but also to the higher Primates generally—man, apes, monkeys, but not lemurs.—*n.* an anthropoid ape.—*adj.* anthropoid'al.—*n.*

nthropol'atry (Gr. *latreia*, worship), man-worship, the giving of divine honours to a human being.—*adj.* anthropological (*-loj*).—*adv.* anthropologically.—*ns.* anthropologist; anthropol'ogy, the science of man in its widest sense.—*adj.* anthropomet'ric.—*ns.* anthropometry (*-pom'i-tri*; Gr. *metrecin*, to measure), measurement of the human body; anthro'pomorph (Gr. *morphe*, shape), a representation, esp. conventionalised, of the human form in art.—*adj.* anthropomorph'ic.—*v.t.* anthropomorph'ise, to regard as or render anthropomorphic.—*n.* anthropomorph'ism, conception or representation of a god as having the form, personality, or attributes of man: ascription of human characteristics to what is not human; anthropomorph'ist; anthropomorph'ite.—*adj.* anthropomorph'ite.—*ns.* anthropomorph'itism; anthropomorph'o'sis (or *-mor'f'a-sis*), transformation into human shape.—*adj.* anthropomorph'ous, formed like or resembling man; anthropopathic (*-path'ik*).—*adv.* anthropopath'ically.—*ns.* anthropopathism (*-op'a-thizm*), anthropop'athy (Gr. *pathos*, suffering, passion), ascription of human passions and affections (to God, nature, etc.).—*n.pl.* anthro'pophagi (*-pof'a-ji*, *-gē*; Gr. *phagēin*, to eat), man-eaters, cannibals.—*ns.* anthropophag'ian (or *-mor'f'a-sis*), a cannibal; anthropoph'agite (*-a-ji*).—*adj.* anthropoph'agous (*-a-gus*).—*ns.* anthro'poph'agy (*-a-ji*), cannibalism; anthropoph'ism (Gr. *phylē*, nature), the ascription of a human nature to the gods; Anthropopthē'cus, the chimpanzee (Gr. *pithekos*, ape); anthropos'ophist; anthropos'ophy (Gr. *sophia*, wisdom), the know-

ledge of human wisdom: esp. of Rudolf Steiner (1861-1937).—*chic* (*-si'kik*, *-pi'kik*)—*adv.* anthropos'y'chically.—*ns.* anthropos'y'chism (Gr. *psychē*, soul), ascription to nature or God of a soul or mind like man's; anthropo'my (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), human anatomy. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man (in general sense).]

anti-, *ant'i-*, *ps.* against, in opposition to, rivalling, simulating.—*n.* and *adj.* (one who is) opposed to anything. [Gr. *anti*, against, instead of, etc.]

antiaditis, *an-ti-a-di'tis*, *n.* tonsillitis. [Gr. *antias*, -ados, tonsil.]

anti-aircraft, *an-ti-ār'krāft*, *adj.* intended for use against hostile aircraft.

antiar, *ant'i-ār*, *ant'i-ār*, *n.* the upas-tree: its poisonous latex. [Jav. *anjar*.]

antibillious, *an-ti-bil'yus*, *adj.* of use against biliousness.

antibiosis, *an-ti-bi-ō'sis*, *n.* antagonistic relation between associated organisms: inhibition of growth by a substance produced by another organism.—*adj.* antibi'otic (*-ot'ik*), inimical to life: inhibiting the growth of another organism: pertaining to antibiosis.—*n.* an antibiotic substance. [Gr. *anti*, against, *biosis*, way of life; *adj.* *biōtikos*—*bior*, life.]

antibody, *ant'i-bod-i*, *n.* a defensive substance produced in an organism in response to the action of a foreign body such as the toxin of a parasite. [Gr. *anti*, against, and body.]

Antiburgher, *an-ti-burg'ar*, *n.* a member of that section of the Scottish Secession Church which parted from the main body (the *Burghers*) in 1747, interpreting the reference in the oath administered to burghesses in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Perth, to 'the true religion presently professed within this realm' to mean the Established Church.—Also *adj.*

antle, *ant'ik*, *adj.* grotesque.—*n.* a fantastic figure or ornament: (Shak.) a grotesque pageant: (arch.) a buffoon, clown, mountebank: (usu. in pl.) a fantastic action or trick: a caper.—*v.t.* (Shak.) to make grotesque.—*v.i.* to cut capers.—Formerly ant'icke, sometimes ant'ique.—*v.i.* ant'icize (*ant'i-siz*; Browning), to play antics.—See also ant'ique. [It. *antico*, ancient.—L. *antiquus*; orig. used of the fantastic decorations found in the remains of ancient Rome.]

anticalbode, *an-ti-kath'od*, *n.* the target of an X-ray tube, on which the cathode rays are focused and from which X-rays are emitted.

anticatholic, *an-ti-kath'a-lik*, *adj.* opposed to the Catholic or the Roman Catholic Church, to Catholics, or to what is catholic.

antichlor, *ant'i-klor*, *n.* any substance used in paper-making to free the pulp from the last traces of free chlorine. [chlorino.]

Antichrist, *an'ti-krist*, *n.* an opponent of Christ: the great opposer of Christ and Christianity expected by the early Church, applied by some to the Pope and others.—*adj.* antichristian (*-krist'*), relating to Antichrist: opposed to Christianity.—*n.* antichrist'ianism.—*adv.* antichrist'ianly. [Gr. *Christos*, Christ.]

Antichthon, *an-tik'thōn*, *n.* second earth placed by Pythagoreans on the other side of the sun: the southern hemisphere.—*n.pl.* antich'thones (*-thōn-ēs*), the antipodeans. [Gr. *chthōn*, earth.]

anticipate, *an-tis'ip-at*, *v.t.* to be beforehand with (another person or thing): to forestall: to pre-occupy: to use, spend, deal with in advance or before the due time: to realise beforehand: to foresee or count upon as certain: to expect: to precede: to advance to an earlier time, bring on sooner.—*v.i.* to be before the normal time: to do anything before the appropriate time.—*adj.* and *n.* antic'ipant, anticipating, anticipative.—*n.* antic'ipat'ion, act of anticipating: assignment to too early a time: (mus.) introduction of a tone or tones of a chord before the whole chord: intuition: foretaste: previous notion: presentiment: prejudice:—*adj.* ant'ic'ipat'ively, [L. *anticipare*, to citizenship, esp. the conception of it engendered by the French Revolution.—*n.* antic'ip'ism.

antick, ant'ick, obsolete forms of antic, antique.

anticlerical, *an-ti-klér'ik-kl*, *adj.* opposed to the clergy or their power.—*n.* a member of an anticlerical party.—*n.* anticler'icalism.

anticlimax, *an-ti-kl'ik-s*, *n.* the opposite of climax: a ludicrous drop in impressiveness after a progressive rise.—*adj.* anticlimac'tic.—*adv.* anticlimac'tically.

anticline, *an'ti-klīn*, *n.* (geol.) an arch-like fold dipping outwards from the fold-axis.—*adj.* anticlin'al, sloping in opposite directions: (bot.) perpendicular to the surface near the growing-point.—*n.* an anticline.—*n.* anticlinō'r'ium (*-klīn-or -klīn-*), a series of folds which as a whole is anticlinal. [Gr. *anti*, against, *klinein*, to lean; *eros*, a mountain.]

antecus, *an-ti-kus*, *adj.* (bot.) on the anterior side, or away from the axis. [L. *anteur*, in front—*ante*, before.]

anticyclone, *an-ti-si'klōn*, *n.* a rotatory outflow of air from an area of high pressure.—*adj.* anticyclonic (*-klōn'ik*).

antidote, *ant'i-dōt*, *n.* that which counteracts poison: (fig.) anything that prevents an evil (with *against*, *for*, *to*).—*adj.* antido'tal. [Gr. *antidotos*—*didonai*, to give.]

antient, an obsolete spelling of ancient.

anti-federal, *an-ti-fed'ar-l*, *adj.* opposed to federalism: applied to the U.S. party afterwards called Democratic.—*ns.* anti-fed'eralism; anti-fed'eralist.

antifouling, *an-ti-fowl'ing*, *adj.* intended to prevent fouling of ships' bottoms.

antifriction, *an-ti-frik'shən*, *adj.* intended to reduce friction.

anti-Gaillcan, *an-ti-gal'ik-an*, *adj.* opposed to what is French, or to Gallicanism.—Also *n.*—*n.* anti-Gaill'canism.

antigen, *an'ti-jen*, *n.* any substance that stimulates the production of an antibody. [Gr. *anti*, against, *gennain*, to engender.]

antigrop(c)s, *an-ti-grop'a-lōz*, *n.pl.* waterproof leggings. [Said to be from Gr. *anti*, against, *hygros*, wet, and *pēlos*, mud.]

antihelix, *an-ti-hē'lik*, antel'ix, *an'thi-lik*, *an-thē'lik*, *n.* the inner curved ridge of the external ear:—*pl.* antihelices, (*-li-sēs*), antio'liccs, [Gr. *antihēlix*—*hēlix*, a coil.]

antihistamine, *an-ti-his'to-mēn*, *n.* any of a group of drugs that prevent the action of histamines in allergic conditions.

anti-Jacobin, *anti-jak'ə-bin*, *adj.* opposed to the Jacobins and to the French Revolution or to democratic principles.—*n.* one opposed to the Jacobins; (Anti-Jacobin) a weekly paper started in England in 1797 by Canning and others to refute the principles of the French Revolution.—*n.* anti-Jacobinism.

antiknock, *an-ti-nok'*, *n.* a substance that prevents knock or detonation in internal-combustion engines. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *knock*.]

antilegomena, *an-ti-leg-om'i-nā*, *n.pl.* those books of the New Testament not at first universally accepted but ultimately admitted into the Canon—2 Peter, James, Jude, Hebrews, 2 and 3 John, and the Apocalypse.—*opp.* to *homologoumena*. [Gr., spoken against.]

antilogarithm, *an-ti-log'a-ri-dhm*, *-rithm*, *n.* a number of which a particular number is the logarithm:—*contr.* antilog.

antilogy, *an-ti'ə-ji*, *n.* a contradiction.—*adj.* antilogous (*-gus*), of the contrary kind: negatively electrified by beating. [Gr. *antilogia*, contradiction.]

Antelope, *an-ti'ō-pē*, *n.* the Indian antelope genus. *adj.* antilopine, of antelopes. [See antelope.]

antimacassar, *an-ti-mak-as'sar*, *n.* a covering for chair-backs, etc., to protect them from Macassar oil or other grease in the hair, or for ornament.

antimalarial, *an-ti-ma-lā'ri-al*, *adj.* used against malaria.

antimask, *antimasque*, *an'ti-māsk*, *n.* a farcical interlude dividing the parts of, or preceding, the more serious mask. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *mask*.]

antimetabole, *an-ti-me-tab'ol-ē*, *n. (rhet.)* a figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in inverse order, as Quares's 'Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise.' [Gr.]

antimetathesis, *an-ti-me-tath'ə-sis*, *n.* inversion of the members of an antithesis, as in Crabbe's 'A poem is a speaking picture; a picture, a mute poem.' [Gr.]

antimnemonic, *an-ti-ni-mon'ik*, *adj.* tending to weaken the memory.—Also *n.* [Pfx. *anti*- and *mnemonic*.]

antimonarchical, *an-ti-mon-ār'k'i-kl*, *adj.* opposed to monarchy and monarchical principles.—*n.* antimonarchist (*-r-kist*).

antimony, *an'ti-mō-ni*, *n.* a brittle, bluish-white element (at. numb. 51; symbol Sb, for stibium) of metallic appearance: (*printers' slang*) type.—*adj.* antimonial (*-mō-ni-al*), pertaining to, or containing, antimony.—*n.* a drug containing antimony.—*adj.* antimonie (*-mon'ik*), containing pentavalent antimony; antimonious, containing trivalent antimony.—*ns.* antimonate (*-mon-*), antimoniate, a salt of any antimonie acid: antimonite, a salt of antimonious acid: the mineral stibnite (not chemically an antimonite). [L.L. *antimōnium*, of unknown origin, prob. from some Arabic word.]

anti-national, *an-ti-nash'ə-nl*, *adj.* hostile to one's nation or to nationalism.

antinephritic, *an-ti-ne-frit'ik*, *adj.* acting against diseases of the kidney.

antinode, *an'ti-nōd*, *n. (physics)* a point of maximum disturbance midway between nodes.—*adj.* antinodal.

antinomian, *an-ti-nō-mi-ən*, *n.* one who denies the obligatoriness of moral law: one who believes that Christians are emancipated by the gospel from the obligation to keep the moral law, faith alone being necessary.—Also *adj.*—*n.* antinomianism.—*adj.* antinomie (*-nom'ik*), -al, pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving, antinomy.—*n.* antinomy (*an-tin'ə-mi*), a contradiction in a law: a conflict of authority: conclusions discrepant though apparently logical. [Gr. *nomos*, law.]

Antiochian, *an-ti'ō-kh-i-ən*, *Antiochene, *an-ti'ō-khēn*, *adj.* of the city of Antioch: of the eclectic philosophy of Antiochus of Ascalon: of any of the Seleucid kings of the name.—*n.* Antiochianism, a school of theology in the 4th and 5th centuries in revolt against Alexandrian allegorising.*

antiodontalgic, *an-ti-ō-dont-alj'ik*, *adj.* of use against toothache.—Also *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, *odontos*, tooth, and *algein*, to suffer pain.]

antipapal. See antipope.

antiparallel, *an-ti-par'ə-ləl*, *adj.* making with a transverse line an internal angle equal to the external angle made by another line.—Also *n.*

antipathy, *an-ti-pə'th-i*, *n.* opposition in feeling: aversion: repugnance: incompatibility: mutual opposition: an object of antipathy.—*adj.* antipathetic, -al; antipathic (*an-ti-pə'th'ik*), belonging to antipathy: opposite: contrary.—*n.* antipathist, one possessed by an antipathy. [Gr. *pathos*, feeling.]

antiperiodic, *an-ti-pē-ri-ōd'ik*, *adj.* destroying the periodicity of diseases.—*n.* a drug with such an effect.

antiperistaltic, *an-ti-per-i-stal'tik*, *adj.* contrary to peristaltic motion.

antiperistasis, *an-ti-pēr-ist'ə-sis*, *n.* opposition of circumstances: resistance or reaction. [Gr., surrounding, interchange—*anti*, against, *peristasis*, a circumstance—*pēr*, around, *stasis*, a setting, stand.]

anti-personnel, *an-ti-pēr-sən-el'*, *adj.* intended to destroy military personnel and other persons.

antipetalous, *an-ti-pet'ə-ləs*, *adj.* opposite a petal.

antiphlogistic, *an-ti-flōj-ist'ik*, *adj.* acting against heat, or inflammation.—*n.* a medicine to allay inflammation.

antiphon, *an'ti-fon*, *n.* alternate chanting or singing: a species of church music sung by two parties each responding to the other—also antiphony (*-ən-i*).—*adj.* antiphonal.—*n.* a book of antiphons or of antebans.—Also antiphonary and antiphoner.—*adj.* antiphonic (*-fon'*), -al, mutually responsive.—*adv.* antiphonically. [Gr. *anti*, in return, and *phōnē*, voice; a doublet of anthem.]

antiphrasis, *an-ti'frā-sis*, *n. (rhet.)* the use of words in a sense opposite to the literal one.—*adj.* antiphrastic (*an-ti'fras'tik*), -al, involving antiphrasis: ironical.—*adv.* antiphrastically. [Gr., *anti*, against, *phrasis*, speech.]

antipodes, *an-ti-pōd'ēz*, *n.pl.* (also *sing.*) those who live on the other side of the globe, or on opposite sides, standing feet to feet: a point or place diametrically opposite to another on the surface of the earth or of any globular body or sphere: a pair of points or places so related to each other: the exact opposite of a person or a thing:—*sing.* (rare) antipode (*an'ti-pōd'*).—*adj.* antipodal, antipodean.—antipodal cells (*bot.*) in flowering plants, three cells in the embryo-sac at the end remote from the micropyle, representing the prothallus. [Gr. *antipōdēs*, pl. of *antipous*, with feet opposite—*pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

antipole, *an'ti-pōl*, *n.* the opposite pole: direct opposite.

antipope, *an-ti-pōp*, *n.* a pontiff set up in opposition to one canonically chosen, as those who resided at Avignon in the 13th and 14th centuries.—*adj.* antipapal, opposed to the pope or the papal system.

antipyretic, *an-ti-pi-ret'ik*, *adj.* counteracting fever.—*n.* an antipyretic agent.—*n.* antipyretin, -inc, trade-name for a white crystalline febrifuge (C₁₂H₁₂ONa₂) got from coal-tar products. [Gr. *pyretos*, fever—*pyr*, fire.]

antiquary, *an'ti-kwə-ri*, *n.* one who studies, collects, or deals in relics of the past, but not usually very ancient things—curiosities rather than objects of serious archaeological interest.—*adj.* (Shak.) ancient.—*adj.* antiquarian (*-kwə-ri-ən*), connected with the study of antiquities.—*n.* an antiquary: a size of drawing-paper, 53 x 31 inches.—*n.* antiquarianism. [L. *antiquarius*—*antiquus*, old.]

antique, *an'tik'*, formerly *an'tik* (and sometimes written *antick*), *adj.* ancient: of a good old age, olden (now generally rhetorical in a good sense): old-fashioned: savouring of bygone times: after the manner of the ancients.—*n.* anything very old: an old relic: a piece of old furniture or other object sought by collectors: a type of thick and bold face with lines of equal thickness.—*v.t.* antiquate (*an'ti-kwə-ri*), to make antique, old, or obsolete: to

put out of use. —*antiquarian*, *an-ti-kuar-i-ən*, *n.* one who is devoted to old ways or beliefs; antiquity, ancient times, esp. the times of the ancient C. age. (Shak.) old age, ser. people of old time: a manners, customs, etc., antique, ancient work in art; the style of ancient art.—See also *antic*. [*L. antiquus*, old, ancient—*ante*, before; influenced by *Fr. antique*.]

antirachitic, *an-ti-ra-kh-i'tik*, *adj.* tending to prevent or cure rickets.—Also *n.* [*rachitis*.]

Antirrhinum, *an-ti-rh-i-num*, *n.* the snapdragon genus. [Latinised from *Gr. antirrhinon*, snapdragon—*anti*, like, mimicking, *rhis*, rhinos, nose.]

antiscian, *an-isk'i-an*, *n.* a dweller on the same meridian on the other side of the equator, whose shadow at noon falls in the opposite direction.—Also *adj.* [*Gr. skia*, shadow.]

antiscurbutic, *an-ti-skor-but'ik*, *adj.* acting against scurvy.—*n.* a remedy or preventive for scurvy.

antiscryptural, *an-ti-skrip'tyur-al*, *adj.* opposed to the authority of the Bible.

anti-Semite (*an-ti-sem'it*, *-sem'it*), *n.* a hater of Semites, esp. Jews, or of their influence.—*adj.* anti-Semitic (*-sini-ti'*).—*n.* anti-Semitism (*-sem', -sem'*). [*Semite*.]

antiseptalous, *an-ti-sep'-lous*, *adj.* opposite a sepal.

antiseptis, *an-ti-sep'sis*, *n.* destruction, or inhibition of growth, of bacteria.—*adj.* antiseptic.—*n.* an antiseptic agent.—*n.* antisepticism (*-isim*), antiseptic treatment.—*adv.* antiseptically.—*v.t.* antiseptically (*-isiz*). [*Gr. sepsis*, putrefaction.]

antisocial, *an-ti-si-shal*, *adj.* opposed to the good of society, or the principles of society; disinclined to mix in society; without social instincts.—*ns.* antisocialism; antisocialist, (formerly) an unsocial person; (now) an opponent of socialism; antisociality (*-shi-al'i-ti*), unsocialness: opposition to the principles of society.

antispasmodic, *an-ti-spaz-mod'ik*, *adj.* opposing spasms or convulsions.—*n.* a remedy for spasms.

antispast, *an-ti-spast*, *n.* a foot composed of an iambus and a trochee.—*adj.* antispastic. [*Gr. antispastos*—*antispasin*, to draw back—*spasin*, to draw.]

antistrophe, *an-tis'tra-se*, *n.* the returning dance in Greek choruses, reversing the movement of the strophe; the stanza answering the strophe in the same metre; repetition in inverse order; retortion of an argument; an inverse relation.—*adj.* antistrophic (*an-ti-strof'ik*).—*adv.* antistrophically.—*n.* antistrophon, an argument retorted on an opponent. [*Gr. antistrophē*—*strophē*, a turning.]

antithailan, *an-ti-tha-il'an*, *adj.* opposed to mirth. [*Gr. Thalia*, the comic muse.]

antithelism, *an-ti-the-lism*, *n.* doctrine antagonistic to theism: denial of the existence of a God: opposition to God.—*n.* antithelism.—*adj.* antithelistic. [*Gr. theos*, a god.]

antithesis, *an-tith'i-sis*, *n.* a figure in which thoughts or words are balanced in contrast: a thesis.

antithrombin, *an-ti-throm-bin*, *n.* a substance produced by the liver which prevents clotting of the blood in the veins. [*Gr. thrombos*, a clot.]

antitoxin, *an-ti-tox'in*, *n.* a substance that neutralises toxin formed in the body.—*adj.* antitoxic.

antitrade, *an-ti-trad*, *n.* a wind that blows in the opposite direction to the trade-wind—that is, in the northern hemisphere from south-west, and in the southern hemisphere from north-west.

antitragus, *an-ti-tra-gus*, *n.* a prominence of the external ear, opposite the tragus.

antitrinitarian, *an-ti-trin-i-tar-i-an*, *adj.* opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity.—Also *n.*—*antitrinitarianism*.

antitype, *an-ti-tip*, *n.* that which corresponds to the

type: that which is prefigured by the type.—*adj.* antitypal, -typic (*-tip'ik*), -al.

antivaccinationist, *an-ti-vak-ni-nā'shən-ist*, *n.* an opponent of vaccination.—*n.* antivaccinationism.

anti-vitamin, *an-ti-vit'-mīn*, *n.* a substance with a chemical structure very similar to a vitamin which prevents that vitamin from having its effect.

anti-vivisection, *an-ti-viv-i-sek'shən*, *n.* opposition to vivisection.—*ns.* anti-vivisectionism; anti-vivisectionist.

antler, *an'tler*, *n.* a bony outgrowth from the frontal bone of a deer: (originally) the lowest branch of a stag's horn, then any branch, then the whole.—*adj.* antlered.—*n.* antler-moth, a noctuid moth (*Charaxes graminis*), with antler-like markings on the wings, its larvae very destructive to pastures. [*O.Fr. antollier*—assumed *L.L. ant(e)ocularis* (*ramus*, branch) in front of the eyes.]

antilia, *an'tli-a*, *n.* the suctorial proboscis of lepidoptera (pl. ant'liæ, -i).—*adj.* ant'liate. [*L. antilia*, a pump—*Gr. antilid*, bilge-water.]

ant-llon. See under *ant*.

antonomasia, *an-ton-ō-mā'zi-ā*, *n.* use of an epithet, or the name of an office or attributive, for a person's proper name, e.g. his lordship for an earl; and conversely, e.g. a Napoleon for a great conqueror. [*Gr. antonomasia*—*onomazein*, to name, *onoma*, a name.]

antonym, *an'tō-nim*, *n.* a word opposite in meaning to another. [*Gr. onyma*—*onoma*, a name.]

antre, *an'ter*, *n.* a cave.—(Shak.) an'tar. [*Fr. L. antrum*—*Gr. antron*, a cave.]

antrum, *an'trum*, *n.* a cavity. [*L., cave*.]

Antryelde, *an'tri-sid*, *n.* a drug useful for cure and prevention of trypanosome diseases. [Trade-mark name.]

antorse, *an-tors*, *adj.* turned up or forward. (From *anterior*, hypothetical positive of *L. anterior*, front, and *L. versus*, turned.)

Anubis, *an-ū-bis*, *n.* the ancient Egyptian jackal-headed god of the dead. [*L.*—*Gr. Anoubis*—*Egypt. Anubis*.]

anuria, *an-ū-rī-ā*, *n.* failure in secretion of urine. [*Gr. an-*, priv., *ouron*, urine.]

anurous, *an-ūr-us*, *an-ūr-us*, *adj.* tailless.—*n.* pl. Anu'ra, Anou'ra, the Salientia or tailless amphibians, frogs and toads. [*Gr. an-*, priv., *ourā*, tail.]

anus, *ā-nus*, *n.* the opening of the alimentary canal by which undigested residues are voided.—*adj.* anal. [*L. anus*, -i, a ring.]

anvil, *an'vil*, *n.* an iron block on which smiths hammer metal into shape: the incus of the ear.—on or upon the anvil, in preparation, under

any, *an'i*, *adj.* and *pron.* one indefinitely; some: whichever, no matter which.—*adv.* at all, to an appreciable extent.—*n.* and *pron.* anybody, any single person: a person of any account.—*adv.* anyhow, in any way whatever; in any case, at least.—*ns.* and *prons.* anyone (or any one), anybody at all: anybody whatever; anything, a thing indefinitely, as opposed to nothing.—*adv.* any whit, to any extent.—*ns.* anythingarian, one with no beliefs in particular; anythingarianism.—*adv.* any'time, at any time; any'way, in any'way, in any manner; anyhow: in any case; any'when (rare); any'where, in or to any place; any'whither (rare); any'wise, in any manner, to any degree.—at any rate, whatever may happen: at all events. [*O.E. ānig*—*an*, one.]

Anzac, *an-zak*, *n.* an Australian soldier (1914-1918). [*Gr. an-*, priv., *zōn*, zone, from initials of *Australian Corps*.]

Aonian, *ā-ō-ni-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Aonia in Greece, or to the Muses supposed to dwell there.—Aonian fount, the fountain Aganippe, on a slope of Mount Helicon—the Aonian mount.

fāte, fār, dā; mē, hā (her); mūne; mūte; mūte; mūn; dhen (then)

aorist, *d'or-ist*, *n.* a tense, esp. in Greek, expressing simple past time, with no implications of continuance, repetition, or the like.—*adj.* aorist'ic. [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite—*a-*, priv., and *horistos*, limited.]
aorta, *d-or-tā*, *n.* the great arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart.—*adj.* aor'tal, aor'tic.—*n.* aor'titis, inflammation of the aorta. [Gr. *aortē*—*aerēin*, to raise up.]

aoudad, *ā-oo-dad*, *n.* a North African wild sheep. [Native name in French spelling.]

apace, *a-pās'*, *adv.* at a quick pace: swiftly. [Prep. *a*, and pace.]

Apache, *d-pī'chā*, *n.* a Red Indian of a group of tribes in Arizona, New Mexico, etc.: (apache, *d-pāsh'*) a lawless ruffian or hooligan in Paris or elsewhere. [Perh. Zuni *apachu*, enemy.]

apagoge, *ap-gō-jē*, *n.* reduction to absurdity, indirect proof by showing the falsehood of the opposite.—*adj.* apagogic (*-gō-jik*).—*al.*—*adv.* apagogically. [Gr. *apagōgē*, leading away, *apagēin*, to lead off.]

apaid. See *apay*.

apannage. See *apannage*.

apart, *d-pārt'*, *adv.* separately: aside: asunder, parted: separate: out of consideration.—*n.* apart'ness.—to set apart, to separate: to devote. [Fr. *d-part*—*L. ad partem*, to the side.]

apartheid, *d-pārt'hād*, *n.* segregation (of races). [Afrikaans.]

apartment, *d-pārt'mant*, *n.* a separate room in a house occupied by a particular person or party: (arch. and U.S.) a suite or set of such rooms—now in this sense in the *pl.*: (obs.) a compartment.—*adj.* apartmental (*-ment'al*). [Fr. *appartement*, a suite of rooms forming a complete dwelling—*L. ad*, to, *partire*, *partiri*, to divide—*part*, *part*.]

apatheton, *d-path'i-tan*, *n.* (Shak.) for epitheton.
apathy, *ap'ath-i*, *n.* want of feeling, passion, or interest: indifference.—*adj.* apathetic, *-al*.—*adv.* apathetically. [Gr. *apatheia*—*a-*, priv., *pathos*, feeling.]

apatite, *ap'ā-tit*, *n.* a mineral consisting of calcium phosphate and fluoride (or chloride). [Gr. *apatē*, deceit, from its having been confused with other minerals.]

apay, *ap'ay*, *v.t.* (arch.) to satisfy: (obs.) to repay.—*pa.p.* and *pa.t.* ap(p)aid', ap(p)ayd'. [O.Fr. *apayer*—*L. ad*, and *pācere*—*pax*, peace.]

ape, *āp*, *n.* a monkey: a large monkey without a tail or with a very short one: one who plays the ape: a mimic: an imitator.—*v.t.* to mimic: to imitate.—*ns.* ap'e-dom; ap'e-hood; ap'ery, conduct of one who apes: any ape-like action: a colony of apes.—*adj.* ap'ish, like an ape: imitative: foppish.—*adv.* ap'ishly.—*ns.* ap'ishness, ap'ism (Carlyle).—God's ape, a born fool: lead apes in hell, feigned to be the lot of old maids in after life; make one his ape, to put an ape in one's hood (obs.), to make a fool of. [O.E. *apa*; Ger. *affe*.]

apeak, *apeck*, *a-pēk'*, *adv.* (naut.) vertical. [Prep. *a*, peak.]

apepsy, *a-pep'si*, *apepsia*, *a-pep'si-ā*, *n.* weakness of digestion. [Gr. *apepsid*, indigestion; *a-*, priv., *pepsin*, to digest.]

aperçu, *d-per-sū*, *n.* a summary exposition: a brief outline. [Fr. *p.p.p.* of *apercevoir*.]

aperient, *d-per-i-ent*, *n.* and *adj.* laxative.—*adj.* aperitive (*-per-i-tiv*), laxative.—*n.* (usu. as Fr. *apéritif*, *d-pā-rē-tēf*) a (liquid) appetiser.—*adj.* apert (*-p-ri*; arch.) open, public.—*n.* apert'ness. [L. *aperire*, *apertum*, to open.]

aperiodic, *d-pē-ri-ōd'ik*, *adj.* not periodic: coming to rest without oscillation.—*n.* aperiodicity (*-d-i-s'i-ti*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *periodic*.]

a-per-se, *d-per-sē*, *n.* (arch.) the letter a spelling a word by itself: (fig.) anything unique in excellence. [L. *a per se*, a by itself; cf. *ampersand*.]

aperture, *ap'er-tūr*, *n.* an opening: a hole: diameter of the opening through which light passes in an optical instrument. [L. *apertūra*—*aperire*, to open.]

apetalous, *d-pe'tal-əs*, *adj.* (bot.) without petals.—*n.* apetal'y. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *petalon*, a leaf.]

apex, *d-peks*, *n.* summit, tip, or point: (geom.) a vertex: the culminating point, climax of anything:

—*pl.* āpexes, apices (*āp'*, or *ap'i-sēz*). [L. *āpex*, *āplcis*, a tip.]

aphaeresis, *a-fē'ri-sis*, *n.* (gram.) the taking away of a sound or syllable at the beginning of a word. [Gr. *aphaerisis*, a taking away, *apo*, away, and *hairein*, to take.]

Aphaniptera, *af-an-ip'tar-ā*, *n. pl.* the flea order (or suborder) of insects.—*adj.* aphanip'terous. [Gr. *aphanēs*, invisible, *pteron*, wing.]

aphasia, *a-fā'z(h)-i-ā*, *n.* inability to express thought in words by reason of some brain disease: loss of the faculty of interchanging thought, without any affection of the intellect or will.—*n.* and *adj.* aphā'siac.—*adj.* aphasic (*a-fā'z-ik*, *a-faz'ik*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., *phasis*, speech—*phanai*, to speak.]

aphellon, *a-fē'li-on*, *n.* a planet's furthest point in its orbit from the sun:—*pl.* aphē'lia.—*adj.* aphē'lian, aphē'lic. [Gr. *apo*, from, *hēlios*, sun.]

aphelotropik, *a-fē-li-ō-trop'ik*, *adj.* turning away from the sun.—*n.* apheliot'ropism. [Gr. *apo*, from, *hēlios*, sun, and *tropē*, turning.]

aphesis, *af-i-sis*, *n.* the loss of an unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, as in *esquire* from *esquire*—a special form of aphacresis.—*adj.* aphetic (*-fē'tik*).—*v.t.* aph'etise [Gr. *aphesis*, letting go—*apo*, from, *hienai*, to send.]
aphis, *af'is*, *af'is*, *aphid*, *af'id*, *n.* a plant-louse or greenfly, a small homopterous insect that sucks plant juices.—*pl.* aphides (*-i-dēz*), aphids.—*adj.* and *n.* aphid'ian.—*ns.* aph'id'eide, aphid'i-cide (*-sid*), an aphid killer. [Ety. unknown.]

aphonia, *a-fō'ni-ā*, *aphony*, *af'ā-ni*, *n.* loss of voice from hysteria, disease of larynx or vocal cords, etc.—*adj.* aphonic (*-fōn*), apophonous (*af'ā-nis*), voiceless. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *phōnē*, voice.]

aphorism, *af'or-izm*, *n.* concise statement of a principle in any science: brief, pithy saying: adage.—*v.t.* aph'orise.—*n.* aph'oriser; aph'orist.—*adj.* aphorist'ic.—*adv.* aphorist'ically. [Gr. *aphorizēin*, to define—*apo*, from, *horos*, a limit.]

aphotic, *a-fō'tik*, *adj.* lightless. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *phōs*, *phōtos*, light.]

aphrodisiac, *af-ro-diz'i-ak*, *adj.* exciting sexually.—*n.* that which so excites.—*adj.* Aphrodis'ian, belonging to Aphrodite. [Gr. *aphrodisiakos*—*Aphrodite*, the goddess of love.]

aphtha, *af'thā*, *n.* the disease thrush: a small whitish ulcer on the surface of a mucous membrane.—*pl.* aph'thae (*-thē*).—*adj.* aph'thous. [Gr. *aphtha*, mostly in *pl.* *aphthai*.]

aphyllous, *a-fil'əs*, *adj.* (bot.) without foliage leaves.—*n.* aphyll'y. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *phyllon*, a leaf.]

aplan, *d-pi-n*, *adj.* relating to bees.—*adj.* ap'plan (*-d-pi-n*), relating to bee-hives or bee-keeping.—*ns.* ap'plarist, a bee-keeper; ap'plary (*-d-pi-n*), a place where bees are kept; ap'pliculture, bee-keeping; ap'plucult'urist.—*adj.* ap'pluc'orous, feeding on bees. [L. *apis*, a bee, *apianum*, a bee-house.]

apical, *ap'*, or *ap'ik-l*, *adj.* of or at the apex.—*adv.* ap'ically.—*n. pl.* ap'ices (see *apex*).—*adj.* apiculate (*ap'ik'*; bot.) with a short sharp point on an otherwise blunt end. [See *apex*.]

Apician, *d-pish'(-y)n*, *adj.* relating to Apicius, the Roman epicure in the time of Tiberius: luxurious and expensive in diet.

apiece, *d-pēs'*, *adv.* for each piece, thing, or person: to each individually. [a, piece.]

apicalental, *ap-lā-sen'tal*, *adj.* without placenta. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *placental*.]

aplanatic, *ap-lā-nat'ik*, *adj.* free from spherical aberration.—*ns.* aplanatism (*-d-plan-ā-tizm*); ap'lan'ogamete, aplan'ospore, a non-motile gamete, spore. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *planain*, to wander.]

aplomb, *d-plōm'*, *n.* perpendicularity: self-possession, coolness. [Fr. *aplomb*—*a plomb*, according to plummet.]

aplustre, *a-plust'r*, *n.* the stern ornament of an ancient ship, often a sheaf of volutes. [L. *āplustre*, *āplustre* (Gr. *aplaston*).]

apnoea, *ap-nē-ā*, *n.* a cessation of breathing. [Gr. *apnoia*—*a-*, priv., *pnoia*, breath.]

Apocalypse, *a-pōk-al-ips*, *n.* the last book of the New Testament, otherwise the Revelation of St. John: apocalypse, any book purporting to

developing vegetatively from the sporophyte.—*adj.* *aposp'orous*. [Gr. *apo*, away from, and *spore*.]
 apostasy, *ə-pōst'ə-si*, *n.* abandonment of one's religion, principles, or party: a revolt from ecclesiastical obedience, from a religious profession, or from holy orders: defection.—*n.* apost'atic (*-āt*, *-it*), one who has apostatised: a renegade.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* apostatic (*ap-ō-stat'ik*), *al*—*v.i.* apostatise (*ə-pōst'ə-tīz*). [Gr. *apostasid*, a standing away—*apo*, from, *stasis*, a standing.]
 a posteriori, *ə-pōst'ē-ri-ō-ri*, or *-iē* (L. *ā pos-ter-i-ō-rē*) *adj.* applied to reasoning from experience, from effect to cause: inductive: empirical: gained from experience:—*opp.* to *a priori*.—Also *adv.* [L. *ā*, from, *posteriori*, abl. of *posterior*, coming after.]
 apostil, *-illē*, *ə-pōst'il*, *n.* a marginal note. [Fr. *apostille*. See *postil*; origin of *a-* doubtful.]
 apostle, *ə-pōst'l*, *n.* one sent to preach the gospel: esp. one of Christ's twelve: a first introducer of Christianity in a country, e.g. Augustine, the apostle of the English: a principal champion or supporter of a new system, or of a cause: the highest in the fourfold ministry of the Catholic Apostolic Church: one of the twelve officials forming a presiding high council in the Mormon Church.—*ns.* apost'leship; apost'olate (*ə-pōst'ə-lāt*), the office of an apostle: leadership in a propaganda.—*adj.* apostolic (*ap-ə-stol'ik*), *al*—*ns.* apostol'icism (*-i-sizm*), apostol'icity (*ə-pōst-a-lit'i-ti*), the quality of being apostolic.—Apostles' Creed, the oldest form of Christian creed that exists, early ascribed to the apostles; apostle spoons, silver spoons with handles ending in figures of the apostles, once a common baptismal present; apostolical succession, the derivation of holy orders by unbroken chain of transmission from the apostles through bishops—the theory of the Catholic Church: the assumed succession of a ministry so ordained to apostolic powers and privileges; apostolic fathers, the immediate disciples and fellow-labourers of the apostles, more especially those who have left writings (Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Hermas, Polycarp); apostolic see, the see of Rome; apostolic vicar, the cardinal representing the Pope in extraordinary missions. [Gr. *apostolos*, one sent away, *apo*, away, *stellein*, to send.]
 apostrophe, *ə-pōst'rō-fi*, *n.* (*rhet.*) a sudden turning away from the ordinary course of a speech to address some person or object present or absent, explained by Quintilian as addressed to a person present, but extended by modern use to the absent or inanimate: (*bot.*) the ranging of chloroplasts along the side walls of the cell in intense light.—*adj.* apostrophic (*ap-ō-strof'ik*).—*v.t.* apos'trophe, to address by apostrophe. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *strophē*, a turning.]
 apostrophic, *ə-pōst'rō-fi*, *n.* a mark (') showing (among other uses), the omission of a letter or letters in a word: a sign of the modern Eng. genitive or possessive case—orig. marking the dropping of *e*. [Gr. *apostrophos*, turning away, elision; confused with foregoing.]
 apothecary, *ə-pōth'i-kār-i*, *n.* (*arch.*) a druggist or pharmacist—still a legal description for licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society of London, or of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland: (*obs.*) a medical practitioner of an inferior branch, who often kept a shop for drugs.—apothecaries' weight, a system for dispensing drugs based on the troy ounce. [L.L. *apothēciarius*—Gr. *apothēkē*, a storehouse—*apo*, away, and *tithenai*, to place.]
 apothecium, *ap-ō-thē-s(i)j-am*, *n.* an open fructification in Discomycetes and lichens:—*pl.* apothecia.—*adj.* apothecial. [Latinised dim. of Gr. *apothēkē*, a storehouse.]
 apothegm. See apophthegm.
 apothēsis, *ə-pō-thi-ō-sis*, *n.* a deification: glorification:—*pl.* apothē'ses (*-sēz*).—*v.i.* apothē'seise. (or *ap-ō-thē-ō-siz*). [Gr. *apothēsis*—*apo*, expressing completion, *theos*, a god.]
 apotropal, *ə-pōt-rō-pā'ik*, or *ap'ō-trō-*, *adj.* turning aside (or intended to turn aside) evil.—*adj.*

apot'ropous (*bot.*), anotropous with vernal raphe. [Gr. *apo*, from, *trōpē*, turning.]
 apozem, *ap'ō-zem*, *n.* a decoction. [Gr. *apozema*—*apo*, off, and *zein*, to boil.]
 appaid. See apay.
 nppair, *ə-pār*, *n.* an obs. form of impair.
 nppal, *ə-patol'*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to wax pale, flat, or flavourless: (*Spens.*) to wax faint.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to abate: to horrify, dismay:—*pr.p.* appall'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* nppall'ed.—*adj.* nppall'ing.—*adv.* nppall'ingly. [Perh. from O.Fr. *apallir*, *apallir*, to wax pale, make pale. See *pall* and *pale*.]
 appanage, *apanage*, *ap'an-ij*, *n.* a provision for maintenance, esp. of a king's younger child: dependent territory: a perquisite: an adjunct or attribute.—*adj.* ap(p)'anaged, endowed with an appanage. [Fr. *apanage*—L. *ad*, and *pam*, bread.]
 apparatus, *ap-ə-rā'tūz*, *n.* things prepared or provided, material: set of instruments, tools, natural organs, etc.; materials (as various readings) for the critical study of a document (*apparatus criticus*):—*pl.* apparat'uses or apparat'us (L. *apparātus*). [L. *apparātus*, *-ūs*—*ad*, to, *pārere*, *-ātum*, to prepare.]
 apparel, *ə-par'l*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to equip: to dress, clothe: to adorn: (*pr.p.* appar'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* appar'elled).—*n.* (*obs.*) equipment: (*arch.*) rigging: attire, dress: (*arch.*) ecclesiastical embroidery.—*n.* appar'elment. [O.Fr. *apareiller*—L. *ad*, to, *par*, equal.]
 apparent, *ə-pār'ənt*, or *-par'*, *adj.* that may be seen: obvious: conspicuous: seeming: obtained by observation without correction, distinguished from *true* or from *mean*.—*n.* (*Shak.*) heir-apparent.—*n.* appar'ency, apparentness: position of being heir-apparent.—*adv.* appar'ently.—*ns.* appar'entness. [L. *appārēns*, *-ēntis*, *pr.p.* of *appārere*; see *appear*.]
 apparition, *ap-ə-rish'ən*, *n.* an appearing: an appearance: reappearance after occultation: that which appears: a phantom: a ghost.—*adj.* appar'itional. [See *appear*.]
 apparitor, *ə-par'l-ī-tēr*, *n.* (*obs.*) an officer in attendance on a court, to execute orders: still, such an officer of an ecclesiastical court: a university beadle: (*rare*) one who appears. [L. *appāritor*. See *appear*.]
 nppay, *appayd*. See npay.
 nppeach, *ə-pech'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to accuse, censure, or impeach.—*n.* appeachment. [O.Fr. *empechier*; see *impeach*.]
 appeal, *ə-pel'*, *v.t.* to call (upon), have recourse (with *to*): to refer (to a witness or superior authority): to make supplication or earnest request (to a person for a thing): to resort for verification or proof (to some principle or person): to make a demand on the feelings that comes home: to demand another judgment by a higher court: to remove to another court.—*v.t.* (*arch.* except in U.S.) to remove to a higher court: (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) to accuse: (*Spens.*) to offer up (prayers).—*n.* (*Shak.*) an impeachment: (*obs.*) a challenge: recourse: an act of appealing: a supplication: removal of a cause to a higher tribunal: an evocation of sympathetic feeling.—*adj.* appeal'able; appeal'ing, making an appeal: imploring: calling forth sympathy.—*adv.* appeal'ingly.—*n.* appeal'ingness.—*app*—*call* to the country, to seek approval by a general election; Court of Appeal, a section of the English High Court of Justice; Court of Criminal Appeal, an English Court created in 1907 for appeal in criminal cases. [O.Fr. *apeler*—L. *appellāre*, *-ātum*, to address, call by name; also to appeal to, impeach.]
 appear, *ə-pēr'*, *v.i.* to become visible: to present oneself formally before an authority or tribunal, hence to act as the representative or counsel for another: to come into view, to come before the public, be published: to be manifest: to seem.—*ns.* appear'ance, the act of appearing, e.g. in court to prosecute or answer a charge: the publication of a book: the effect of appearing conspicuously, show, parade: the condition of that which appears, form, aspect: outward look or show: a natural phenomenon: an apparition; appear'er.—*keep* up appearances, to keep up an outward

show, often with intention of appeasement, to appear in the inward reality; put an appearance, to appear in person; to all appearances, so far as appears to any one. [O.Fr. *aparair*—L. *appārere*—*ad*, to, *pārere*, *pārītum*, to come forth.]

appease, *ap-pēz*, *v.t.* to pacify; to propitiate by concessions: to satisfy: to quiet: to allay.—*adj.* appeasable.—*n.* appeasement, the action of appeasing: the state of being appeased.—*adv.* appeasingly. [O.Fr. *apaiser*, to bring to peace—L. *ad*, to, *pāx*, *pācis*, peace.]

appellant, *ap-pel'ant*, *n.* one who appeals: one who impeaches: (obs.) a challenger to single combat: one who in the Jansenist controversy appealed against the bull *Unigenitus* (1713) to the pope 'better informed', or to a general council.—*adj.* appellate, relating to appeals.—*n.* appellation (*ap-pel-lā'shun*) that by which anything is called: name, esp. one attached to a particular person.—*adj.* appellational.—*n.* appellative (*ap-pel'-a-tiv*), a common as distinguished from a proper name: a designation.—*adj.* common (as distinguished from proper): of or pertaining to the giving of names.—*adv.* appellatively. [L. *appellāre*, *-dum*, to call.]

append, *ap-pend*, *v.t.* to hang on (to something): to add.—*n.* appendage, something appended: esp. one of the paired jointed structures of arthropods—antennae, jaws, legs.—*adj.* appendant, attached, annexed, consequent.—*n.* an adjunct, quality.—*ns.* appendectomy (*-dis*), removal of the vermiform appendix (Gr. *ektomē*, cutting out); appendicitis, inflammation of the vermiform appendix.—*adj.* appendicular (*ap-en-dik'-u-lar*), of the nature of, or belonging to, an appendix.—*n.* Appendicularia, a genus of Ascidians that retains the larval vertebrate characters which are

added: a supplement: an addition to a book or document, containing matter explanatory, but not essential to its completeness: (anat.) a process,

the vermiform appendix, the vermiform caecum.

appereception, *ap-ar-sep'shun*, *n.* the mind's perception of itself as a conscious agent: an act of voluntary consciousness, accompanied with self-consciousness: the assimilation of a new sense-experience to a mass already in the mind.—*adj.* appereceptive; apperceptive (*-sip'i-ent*).—*v.t.* appereceive (*-sēv*). [L. *ad*, to, and perception, perceive.]

appell(i), *ap-per'il*, *n.* (Shak.) peril. [L. *ad*, and perill.]

appertain, *ap-ar-tān*, *v.i.* to belong, as a possession, a right, or attribute.—*n.* appertain'ance, appurtenance.—*adj.* appertain'ing, proper, appropriate (with to).—*n.* appertain'ment (Shak.), appurtenance.—*adj.* appertinent, appertaining.—*n.* (Shak.) appurtenance. [O.Fr. *apartenir*, *apertenir*—L. *ad*, to, *pertinere*, to belong.]

appetent, *ap'i-tent*, *adj.* eagerly desirous: craving: longing.—*ns.* app'etence, app'etency. [L. *appetēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *appetere*—*ad*, to, *petere*, to seek.]

appetite, *ap'i-tit*, *n.* physical craving, accompanied with uneasy sensation (hunger, thirst, sex): natural desire: inclination: desire for food: hunger (with *for*).—*adj.* appetible, attractive, desirable.—*v.t.* appetise, to create or whet appetite in.—*ns.* appetisement (Scott appetite'ement); appetiser, something to whet the appetite.—*adj.* appetising.—*adv.* appetisingly.—*n.* app'etition, (*-tish'en*), direction of desire.—*adj.* app'etitive (or *ap-pet'i-tiv*), having or giving an appetite. [O.Fr. *appetit*—L. *appetitus*—*appetere*; see foregoing.]

applaud, *ap-plaud*, *v.t.* to express approbation of by clapping the hands or otherwise: to extol: to commend.—*v.i.* to clap the hands or otherwise express approval.—*n.* applaud'er.—*adj.* applaud'ing.—*adv.* applaud'ingly.—*n.* applauso

(*-plawz*), clapping of hands or other sign of approval: general approbation: loud praise: acclamation.—*adj.* applausivo (*ap-plaw'siv*)—*adv.* applausively. [L. *applaudere*, *-plausum*—*ad*, to, *plaudere*, to clap; cf. explode.]

apple, *ap'l*, *n.* the fruit of the apple-tree: extended (stand-apple) or even the forbidden tree in le-bilght, American that infests apple-cart; app'le-John considered to be in

perfection when shrivelled and withered—also John app'le; app'lo-ple, a pie made with apples; app'le-

pear-tree

who sells apples at a stall.—apple of discord, any cause of envy and contention, from the golden apple inscribed 'for the fairest', thrown among the gods by Eris, goddess of discord, and claimed by Aphrodite, Pallas, and Hera; apple of Sodom or Dead Sea apple, a fruit described by the ancients as fair to look upon but turning when touched to ashes, variously thought to be a gall, or the fruit of an asclepiad *Calotropis procera*: by botanists applied to the poisonous green-pulped fruit of *Solanum sodomaeum*: any fair but disappointing thing; apple of the eye, the pupil of the eye: something especially dear; apple-pie bed, a bed with sheets doubled and otherwise playfully made unavailable; apple-pie order, perfect order; upset the apple-cart, to throw all plans into confusion. [O.E. *æppel*, cf. Ger. *Apfel*: O.N. *æpli*; Ir. *abhal*; W. *afal*.]

appleringie, *ap'l-ring'i*, *n.* (Scot.) southernwood. (*Artemisia Abrotanum*). [Anglo-Fr. *averoine*—L. *abrotanum*—Gr. *abrotanon*.]

Appleton layer, *ap'l-ton lā'ar*, an ionised region in the atmosphere, about 150 miles up, that acts as a reflector of radio waves. [From the physicist Sir Edward Appleton.]

appliqué, *ap-plé-kā*, *-kā'*, Fr. *ap-plé-kā*, *n.* work applied to, or laid on, another material, either of metal-work or of lace or the like.—Also *adj.* [P.p. of Fr. *appliquer*, to apply.]

apply, *ap-pli*, *v.t.* to lay or put in contact: to administer: to bring to bear: to put to use: to show the reference or relevance of: to assign: (obs.) to ascribe: to wield or ply: to direct: to devote (to a pursuit); (obs.) to adapt: to lay on as appliqué: to cover with appliqué.—*v.i.* to suit or agree: to have recourse: to offer oneself as a candidate: to make or lodge a request: to be relevant: to hold good: to give close attention: (obs.) to betake oneself.—*pr.p.* apply'ing; *part.* and *p.p.* applied'.—*adj.* appli'able, applicable: (obs.) compliant.—*ns.* appli'ance, (Shak.) compliance: application: apparatus; applicability (*ap-li-ki-bil'i-ti*).—*adj.* appli'cable, that may be applied: suitable.—*adv.* appli'cably.—*n.* appli'cant, one who applies: a petitioner: a candidate for a post.—*adj.* appli'cate, put to practical use, applied.—*n.* appli'cation, the act of applying, administering, or using: a thing applied: formal request, appeal, or petition: diligence: close thought or attention: employment, use of anything in special regard to something else: a bringing to hear: the lesson or moral of a fable: employment of a word with assignment of meaning: a kind of needlework, appliqué: (obs.) compliance.—*adj.* appli'cative, put into actual use in regard to anything: practical.—*adj.* appli'catory (*-kē-tri*), having the property of applying.—*adj.* applied (*-ap-plid*), placed with a flat surface against or close to something: turned to use.—applied mathematics, mathematics applied to observed facts of nature, or to practical life; applied science, science put to use for a purpose, generally utilitarian, other than its own end (opposed to pure). [O.Fr. *aplier*, and its source, L. *applicare*, *-dum*—*ad*, to, *plicare*, to fold.]

appoggiatura, *ap-pod-jā-tūr-ā*, *n.* a leaning note—a grace-note written in smaller size taking its time

fete, fār, dsh; mē, hār (her); nīne; mōte; mūte; mōūn; dhen (then)

at the expense of the following note: a similar note with a stroke through the tail, played very quickly—an acciaccatura. [*It.*—*appoggiare*, to lean upon. See *appui*.]

appoint, *a-poin't*, *v.t.* to fix; to settle: to assign, grant: to fix the time of: to engage to meet: to name to an office: to ordain: to prescribe: to destine, devote: to equip (*obs.* except in *pa.p.*): (*Milt.*) to blame, arraign.—*adj.* appointed, fixed: furnished.—*adj.* appoint'ive (*U.S.*), filled by appointment.—*n.* appointment, engagement, esp. for a meeting: direction: nomination: an office to which one is or may be nominated: equipment: article of equipment: (*obs.*) allowance paid to a public officer: (*pl.*) equipments. [*O.Fr.* *apointer*—*a point*, to (the) point.]

apport, *ä-por', a-pört'*, *n.* (*psychical research*) the (supposed) transport of material objects without material agency: an object brought on the scene at a spiritualistic séance by no visible agency. [*Fr.*—*L. apportare*, to bring.]

apportion, *a-pör'shan*, *v.t.* to portion out: to divide in just shares: to adjust in due proportion.—*n.* apportionment. [*L. ad*, to, and *portio*.]

appose, *a-poz'*, *v.t.* to apply, e.g. a seal to a document: to place side by side. [*Fr. apposer*—*L. ad*, to, *ponere*, to place, set; *ponere*, to put.]

appose, *a-pöz'*, *v.t.* to confront: (*Spens.*) to examine, question.—*ns.* apposer; apposition (*ap-ö-zish-en*), a public examination, a disputation, as on Speech Day at St. Paul's School, London. [*Variant* of *oppose*.]

opposite, *ap-ö-zit*, *adj.* apt: o the purpose.—*adv.* oppositely.—*ns.* opposition; apposition (*-zish-en*), application: juxtaposition: (*gram.*) the position of a word parallel to another in syntactic relation: (*bot.*) growth by deposition on the surface.—*adj.* appositional; appositive (*a-poz'*), placed in apposition. [*L. oppositus*, *pa.p.* of *opponere*, to put to—*ad*, to *ponere*, to put.]

appraise, *a-präz'*, *v.t.* to set a price on: to value with a view to sale or (*U.S.*) payment of customs duty: to estimate the worth of.—*adj.* apprais'able.—*ns.* apprais'al, appraisement; appraise'ment, a valuation: estimation of quality; apprais'er, one who values property: one who estimates quality. [*O.Fr. apaiser*—*L.L. appretiare*; see next word.]

appreciate, *a-pré'shi-ät*, *v.t.* to estimate justly: to be fully sensible of all the good qualities in: to estimate highly: to perceive: to raise in value, to advance the quotation or price of, as opposed to *depreciate*.—*v.i.* to rise in value.—*adj.* appreci'able, capable of being estimated: perceptible.—*adv.* appreci'ably.—*n.* appreci'ation, the act of setting a value, especially on a work of literature or art: just—and also favourable—estimation: a sympathetic critical essay: increase in value.—*adj.* appreci'ative, characterised by, implying appreciation.—*n.* appreci'ator, one who appreciates, or estimates justly.—*adj.* appreci'atory (*-shy-är-i-*). [*L.L. appretiare*, *-ätum*—*ad*, to, and *pretium*, price.]

apprehend, *ap-ri-hend'*, *v.t.* to lay hold of: to arrest: to be conscious of by the senses: to lay hold of by the intellect: to catch the meaning of: to understand: to recognise: to consider: to look forward to, esp. with fear.—*n.* apprehensibility.—*adj.* apprehens'ible.—*n.* apprehen'sion, act of apprehending or seizing: arrest: conscious perception: conception: ability to understand: fear.—*adj.* apprehens'ive, pertaining to the laying hold of sensuous and mental impressions: intelligent, clever: having an apprehension or notion: fearful: anticipative of something adverse.—*n.* apprehensiveness. [*L. apprehendere*—*ad*, to, *præ-hendere*, *-hensum*, to lay hold of.]

apprentice, *a-prent'is*, *n.* one bound to another to learn a craft: a mere novice.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to bind as an apprentice.—*ns.* apprenticeship (*Shak.*) apprenticeship; apprentices'ement; apprenticeship, the state of an apprentice: a term of practical training: hence, seven years.—to serve apprenticeship, to undergo the training of

an apprentice. [*Fr. apprendre*—*aprendre*, to learn.—*L. apprehendere*, to apprehend.]

apress. See *apress*.

apprise, *a-priz'*, *v.t.* to give notice to: to inform. [*Fr. apprendre*, *pa.p.* *appris*. See *apprehend*.]

apprize, *-ise*, *a-priz'*, *v.t.* (*Scots law*) to put a selling price on: to value, appreciate: to have sold for payment of debt.—*n.* appriz'er, a creditor for whom an appraisal is made. [*O.Fr. appriser*, *appriser*—*a*, to, and *priser*, to price, prize. See *appraise*.]

approach, *a-pröch'*, *v.t.* to bring near: to come near to in any sense: to come into personal relations or seek communication with: to resemble.—*v.i.* to come near.—*n.* a drawing near: in golf, play on drawing near the putting-green (also approach-stroke, -shot, etc.): access: an avenue or means of access: approximation: (usually *pl.*) advances towards personal relations: (*pl.*) trenches, etc., by which besiegers strive to reach a fortress.—*n.* approachability.—*adj.* approach'able. [*O.Fr. approcher*, *L.L. adpropiare*—*L. ad*, to, *prope*, near.]

approbation, *ap-rö-bä'shan*, *n.* a formal sanction: approval: (*Shak.*) confirmation: (*Shak.*) probation.—*v.t.* approbate, to approve authoritatively (*obs.* except in *U.S.*): (*Scots law*) to accept as valid.—*adj.* approbative, approbatory (*ap-rö-bä-tär-i*, or *a-prö'*).—*adj.* approbate and reprobate at once to accept and reject the same deed or instrument—*forbidden* by *Scots law*; on approbation (*coll.*).

appro, *ap-rö*, subject to approbation: without obligation to buy. [*L. approbare*, *-ätum*; see *approve*.]

approof, *a-pröof'*, *n.* trial, proof: sanction, approval. [*O.Fr. approve*; see *approve*.]

approprinate, *ap-rö-ping'*, *approprinate*, *-äd*, *v.t.* and *i.* (*arch.*) to approach.—*ns.* appropriat'ion, approach; appropri'uity, nearness. [*L. appropinquare*, to approach—*ad*, to, *propinquus*—*prope*, near.]

appropriate, *a-prö-pri-ät*, *v.t.* to make to be the private property of any one: to take to oneself as one's own: to filch: to set apart for a purpose, assign: to suit (with) to.—*adj.* set apart for a purpose: peculiar: suitable.—*adv.* appropri'ately.—*ns.* appropriateness; appropri'ation, the act of appropriating: the making over of a benefice to a monastery or other corporation: the assigning of supplies granted by parliament to particular specified objects: sometimes used loosely for *impropriation*.—*adj.* appropri'ative.—*ns.* appropriativeness; appropri'ator.—*adj.* appropri'ation bill, a bill stating in some detail how the revenue is to be spent. [*L. appropriare*, *-ätum*—*ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own; see *proper*.]

approve, *a-pröuv'*, *v.t.* to show, demonstrate (*esp. refl.*): to confirm: to sanction or ratify: to think well of, to be pleased with: to commend: (*Shak.*) to test: (*Shak.*) to convict.—*v.i.* to judge favourably, to be pleased (with) of.—*adj.* approv'able, deserving approval.—*ns.* approval, approv'ance (*rare*), approbation; approv'er, one who approves: (*law*) an accomplice in crime admitted to give evidence against a prisoner: an informer.—*adv.* approv'ingly.—on approval, on approbation. [*O.Fr. aprover*—*L. approbare*—*ad*, to, and *probare*, to test or try—*probus*, good.]

approve, *a-pröuv'*, *v.t.* (*law*) to turn to one's profit, increase the value of. [*O.Fr. aprover*, *aprover*—*a*, to (*L. ad*), and *pro*, *pro*, advantage; see *pro* and *pro*, confused with *approve* (*1*).]

approximate, *a-pröks'im-ät*, *adj.* close together: nearest or next: approaching correctness (very approximate, very nearly exact; but by some used to mean very rough).—*v.t.* to bring near: to come or be near to.—*v.i.* to come near: to approach.—*adv.* approx'imately.—*n.* approx'im'ation, an approach: a result in mathematics not rigorously exact, but so near the truth as to be sufficient for a given purpose.—*adj.* approx'imative (*-mä-tiv*, *-mä-tiv*), approaching closely. [*L. approximare*, *-ätum*—*ad*, to, *proximus*, nearest, superl. *adj.*—*prope*, near.]

appui, *ä-püé'*, *n.* support: the reciprocal action between horse's mouth and rider's hand.—*v.t.*

appul, appuy, to support: to place beside *n* point d'appui.—*pr. p.* appuy'ing; *part.* and *po. p.* appuied', appuied':—point d'appui (*puan'-dō-prē*), a position of strength or support in a line of defences: a prop: a fulcrum. [Fr.—O.Fr. *opuyer*—L.L. *appodidre*—L. *ad*, to, *podum*, support.]

appulse, *a-puls'*, *n.* a striking against something: (*astron.*, *obs.*) a coming to conjunction or to the meridian. [L. *appulsus*, *-sus*—*appellere*—*ad*, towards, *pellere*, to drive.]

appurtenance, *a-pur'-tan-ans*, *n.* that which appertains: an appendage or accessory: (*law*) a right belonging to a property.—*adj.* and *n.* appurtenant. [O.Fr. *apurtenance*. See appertain.]

apricate, *ap'-ri-kāt*, *v. i.* to bask in the sun.—*v. t.* to expose to sunlight.—*n.* apri-cā'tion. [L. *apricāri*, to bask in the sun, *apricus*, open to the sun.]

apricot, *ā'-pri-kot*, *-kōt*, or *ā'*, formerly apricoek, *-kōk*, *n.* a fruit of the plum genus, roundish, pubescent, orange-coloured, of a rich aromatic flavour: its colour: the tree that bears it. [Port. *albricoque*—Ar. *al-birūq*—*al*, the, Late Gr. *praikokion*—L. *praeocquum* or *praeoc*, early ripe; the form is perh. due to a fancied connection with L. *apricus*, sunny; assimilated to Fr. *ubricot*; see preocious.]

April, *ā'-pril*, *-prāl*, *n.* the fourth month of the year.—*ns.* April-fish, an April-fool's errand or hoax (Fr. *poisson d'Avril*); April-fool, one sent upon a bootless errand on the first of April (in Scotland a *gawk*).—*adj.* April'lan, April'ish. [L. *Aprilis*.]

a priori, *d pri'-ri*, L. *d pri'-or-ē*, a term applied to reasoning from what is prior, logically or chronologically, e.g. reasoning from cause to effect; from a general principle to its consequences; even from observed fact to another fact or principle not observed, or to arguing from pre-existing knowledge, or even cherished prejudices; (*Kant*) from the forms of cognition independent of experience.—*ns.* apriō'rism, apriō'rity (*-or-i-tē*); apriō'r'ist, one who believes in Kant's view of a priori cognition. [L. *d*, from, *priori* (*ā'bi*), preceding.]

apron, *ā'-pran*, *n.* a cloth or piece of leather or the like worn in front: an English bishop's short cassock: anything resembling an apron in shape or use, as a leg-covering in an open vehicle: a timber behind the stem of a ship: that part of the stage in front of the proscenium arch or curtain, originally projecting (also a'pron-stage): the ground-surface at the entrance to a hangar, a lock, etc.—*v. t.* to cover, as with an apron.—*adj.* a'proned.—*ns.* a'pron-man (*Shak.*), a man who wears an apron, a mechanic; a'pron-string, a string by which an apron is tied.—*tied* to a woman's apron-strings, bound as a child to its mother. [M.E. *napron*—O.Fr. *naperon*—*nappe*, cloth, table-cloth—L. *mappa*, a napkin (an apron from a *napron*; cf. *adder*).]

apropos, *d pri'-pō*, *-prē*, *adv.* to the purpose: appropriately: in reference (with *of*).—*adj.* to the purpose. [Fr. *d propos*. See propose, purposo.]

apse, *aps*, *n.* a semicircular or polygonal recess, esp. at the east end of a church choir—where, in the Roman basilica, stood the praetor's chair: an apsis.—*adj.* ap'sidal, of an apse or apsis.—*ns.* apsid'iole, a subsidiary apse; ap'sis, in an orbit, the point of greatest or least distance from the central body: an apse.—*pl.* ap'sidēs (L. *apsidēs*).—*adj.* ap'sidal. [L. *apsis*, *-idis*—Gr. *hapis* (*apsis*), *-idos*, a fellow, wheel, arch, loop.—*haptein*, to fit, connect. See apt.]

apt, *apt*, *adj.* fitting: fit: suitable: apposite: tending: liable: ready or prone: open to impressions, ready to learn (often with *at*) (U.S.) likely.—*v. t.* (*obs.*) to fit.—*n.* ap'titude, fitness: tendency: natural ability, readiness to learn (with *for*).—*adv.* ap'tly.—*n.* ap'tness. [L. *aptus*, fit, suitable.]

apterous, *ap'-tr-s*, *adj.* wingless.—*adj.* ap'teral, wingless: without side columns.—*n.* apterium (*ap'-tr-i-um*) a bare patch on a bird's skin.—*pl.* apte'ria. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *pteron*, feather, wing, side-wall.]

Apteryx, *ap'-tr-iks*, *n.* the kiwi, a genus of birds found in New Zealand, wingless and tailless, reddish-brown, about the size of a large hen.—*n. pl.* Apterygota (*ap'-ter-i-gō'-tā*), a class of primitive insects, wingless, without metamorphosis (bristle-tails, spring-tails). [Gr. *a-*, priv., *pteryx*, *-ygos*, wing.]

aptote, *ap'itō*, *n.* an indeclinable noun.—*adj.* aptotic (*-tō'ik*), uninflected. [Gr. *aptōtos*—*a-*, priv., *pōios*, case.]

apyrexia, *ap-i-rek'i-ā*, *n.* intermission of fever.—*adj.* apyre'tic. [Gr. *apyrexia*—*a-*, priv., *pyrestin*, to be feverish.]

aqua, *ak'-wā*, *n.* (L.) water.—*ns.* aqua-for'tis, nitric acid: etching with nitric acid (L. *fortis*, strong); aquafor'tist, an etcher or engraver who uses aqua-fortis; aqua-mirab'ills, a preparation distilled from cloves, nutmeg, ginger, and spirit of wine (L. *mirabilis*, wonderful); aqua-regia (*rē'-jyā*, L. *rā-gi-ā*), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which dissolves the royal (L. *regius*, *-a*, *um*) metal, gold; aqua Tofana (*tō-fā-nā*), a secret poison (probably arsenical) made by a 17th-cent. Sicilian woman Tofana; aqua-vi'tao (*vī-tā*; L. *vī-tū*), alcohol: brandy, whisky, etc. (L. *vītae*, of life). [L. *oqua*, water.]

aquamarine, *ak'-wā-mā-rēn*, *n.* a pale green beryl.—*adj.* bluish-green. [L. *aqua marina*, sea water—*mare*, the sea.]

aquarelle, *ak'-wā-rēl*, *n.* water-colour painting: a painting in water-colours.—*n.* aquarell'ist. [Fr., *-It.* *acquerella*, *acquerella*—*acqua*—L. *aqwa*.]

aquarium, *a-kwā-rī-um*, *n.* a tank or (a building containing) a series of tanks for keeping aquatic animals or plants.—*pl.* aquā'rīums, aquā'ria.—*adj.* aquā'rīan.—*n.* one who keeps an aquarium.—*ns.* aquā'rīist, aquā'rīst, an aquarian.—*n.* Aquā'rīus, the Water-bearer, a sign of the zodiac, and a constellation once coincident with it. [L. *aquarius*, *-a*, *-um*, *adj.*—*aqua*, water.]

aquatic, *a-kwā'tik*, *adj.* living, growing, practising sports, taking place, in or on water.—*n.* an aquatic plant, animal, or sportsman: (in *pl.*) water sports. [L. *aquaticus*—*aqua*, water.]

aquatint, *ak'-wā-tint*, *n.* a mode of etching on copper with resin and nitric acid.—Also aquatint'—*v. t.* and *v. i.* aquatint, to engrave in aquatint. [It. *acqua timo*, dyed water—L. *aqua*, water, and *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dye.]

aqueduct, *ak'-wā-dukt*, *n.* an artificial channel or pipe for conveying water, most commonly understood to mean a bridge across a valley: a *bridge*.

aqueous humour, the watery fluid between the cornea and the lens in the eye. [L. *aqua*, water.]

Aquifoliaceae, *ak'-wī-fō-li-ā-si-ā*, *n. pl.* the holly family.—*adj.* aquifoli'ceous (*-shūs*). [L. *aquifolium*, holly—*acus*, *-us*, needle, folium, leaf.]

Aquila, *ak'-tī-lā*, *n.* the golden eagle genus: the Eagle, a constellation north of Sagittarius.—*adj.* aquilline (*-līn*), of the eagle: hooked like an eagle's bill. [L. *aquila*, eagle.]

Aquilegia, *ak'-tī-lē-jyā*, *n.* the columbine genus. [Prob. L. *aquila*, eagle.]

Aquilon, *ak'-wī-lon*, *n.* (*Shak.*) the north wind. [L. *aquilo*, *-lonis*.]

ar, *ār*, *n.* the eighteenth letter of the alphabet (r).

Arab, *ar'ab*, *n.* one of the Semite people inhabiting Arabia and neighbouring countries: an Arabian horse: a neglected or homeless boy or girl (usually street or city nrab).—*adj.* Arabian.—*adj.* Arabian (*ar'ā-bi-an*, *-byan*), of or belonging to Arabia or the Arabs.—*n.* a native of Arabia.—*adj.* Arabic (*ar'ā-bik*), relating to Arabia, or to its language.—*n.* the language of the Arabs: (see also *gum*).—*ns.* Arabism, an Arabic idiom; Arabist, one skilled in the Arabic language or literature; Araby, a poetical form of Arabia.—Arabian, or Arabio numerals, the numerals in ordinary use in arithmetic, transmitted from India to Europe by the Arabs. [L. *Arabi*, *Arabii*—Gr. *Araps*, *Araboi*.]

fēte, fēr, fēk; mē, fār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; then (then)

araba, *ār-ābā*, *n.* a heavy screed wagon used by the Tatars and others.—Also *ar'ba*, *arō'ba*. [*Ar.* and Pers. *arābah*.]

arabesque, *ar-ə-besk'*, *adj.* after the manner of Arabian designs.—*n.* a fantastic painted or sculptured ornament among the Spanish Moors, consisting of foliage and other forms curiously intertwined: a musical composition with analogous continuity: a posture in ballet dancing in which one leg is stretched out backwards parallel with the ground and the body is bent forward from the hips.—*adj.* arabesqued, ornamented with arabesques. [*Fr.*—*It.* *arabesco*;—*esco* corresponding to Eng. *-ish*.]

arabin, *ār-əb-in*, *n.* the essential principle of gum-arabic (see gum).—*ar'abinosc* (or *-ab'*) a sugar got from arabin. (See *Arab.*)

Arabis, *ar'ə-bis*, *n.* the rock-cress genus of Crucifera. [*L.* *Arabis*, Arabian, perhaps from its dry habitats.]

arable, *ar'ə-bl*, *adj.* fit for ploughing or tillage. [*L.* *arabilis*—*arēre*, *cog.* with *Gr.* *aroim*, to plough, O.E. *arian*, Eng. ear (v.t.), *Ir.* *araim*.]

Araceae, araceous, *See* Arum.

Archis, *ar'ə-kis*, *n.* a Brazilian genus of the pea family, including the monkey-nut, ground-nut, or pea-nut, which ripens its pods underground. [*Gr.* *archos* and *akis*, names of leguminous plants.]

Arachnida, *a-rak-nī-dā*, *n. pl.* a class of Arthropoda, embracing spiders, scorpions, mites, etc.—*n.* *arach'nid*, any member of the class.—*n.* and *adj.* *arach'nidan*, *adj.* *arach'noid*, like a cobweb.—*n.* the arachnoid membrane.—*adj.* *arachnol'dal*, *arachnological*.—*ns.* *arachnologist*, one who studies the Arachnida; *arachnology*,—*arachnoid* membrane, one of the three coverings of the brain and spinal cord, between the dura-mater and the pia-mater, non-vascular, transparent, thin. [*Gr.* *arachnē*, spider.]

araeometer, araeometer, *ar-i-om'i-tēr*, *n.* an instrument for determining specific gravity, a hydrometer.—*n.* *araeom'etry*, the measuring of specific gravity.—*adj.* *araeometric*, *-al* (*-met'*). [*Gr.* *araios*, thin, *metron*, measure.]

araeostyle, *a-rē-ō-stīl*, *adj.* having columns four diameters or more apart.—*n.* a building or colonnade so built.—*adj.* *araeostyle* (*-stīl*), alternately araeostyle and systyle.—Also *n.* [*Gr.* *araios*, thin, sparse, *stilos*, column.]

aragonite, *ar'ə-gē-nīt*, *-rag'ē-nīt*, *n.* an orthorhombic mineral composed of calcium carbonate. [*Aragon*, in Spain.]

araise, arayse, *ə-rāz'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to raise from the dead. [*Pfx.* *a-*, and *raise*.]

Arallia, *ə-rā'lī-ā*, *n.* a genus of the ivy family, Arallaceae, much grown as decorative plants.—*adj.* *arallā'ceous*, [*Perh.* American Indian origin.]

Aramale, *ar-ə-mā'ik*, *adj.* relating to Aramaea, the country to the north-east of Palestine, or to its language—also Aramaean (*-mē'n*). *n.* Aramā'ism, an Aramaic idiom. [*Gr.* *Aramaiois*.]

Aranea, *a-rā'nī-ā*, *n.* the garden-spider genus (otherwise *Epeira*):—*ns. pl.* *Arā'neae* (*-ē*), *Arā'nēda* (*ar-ə-nē'i-dā*), *-idae* (*-dē*), spiders as a class or order.—*n.* *arā'neid* (*-ī-dā*), a spider.—*adj.* *arā'neous*, *colwebby*. [*L.* *arānea*, spider.]

arapaima, *ar-ə-pī-mā*, the pirarucú (*Arapaima*, or *Sudis*, *gigas*; fam. Osteoglossidae), a gigantic South American river-fish, chief food-fish of the Amazon, reaching sometimes 4 cwt. [*Tupi* origin.]

arapunga, *ar-ə-pung'gā*, *n.* the campanero or South American bell-bird. [*Tupi* *araponga*.]

arar, *ār'ār*, *n.* the sandarac tree. (Moroccan name.)

araroba, *ā-rā-rō-bā*, *n.* Goa powder, got from cavities in a papilionaceous Brazilian tree (*Andya Araroba*), cultivated in Goa, yielding chrysarobin. [*Prob.* *Tupl.*]

Araucaria, *ar-aw-kā'ri-ā*, *n.* the monkey-puzzle genus, coniferous trees of S. America and Australasia. [*Arauco*, in S. Chile.]

arba. See *araba*.

arbalist, *ār'bal-ist*, *n.* a crossbow: a cross-staff.—Also *ar'balist*, *ar'blast*, *ar'eubalist*.—*ns.* *ar'balester*, *ar'ballister*, *ar'blaster*, a crossbowman.

[*L.* *arcaballista*—*arcus*, bow, *ballista* (see *ballista*); partly through O.E. *arblast*—O.Fr. *arbalesle*.]
arbitrer, *ār'bi-trēr*, *n.* a judge: an umpire: one chosen by parties to decide between them: one who has absolute control.—*fem.* *ar'bitress*.—*adj.* *ar'bitrable*.—*n.* *ar'bitrage* (*-trij*), arbitration: traffic in bills of exchange or stocks to profit by different prices in different markets.—*adj.* *ar'bitral* (*Scots law*).—*n.* *arbit'rament* (now less usu. *arbit'rement*), the decision of an arbiter: determination: power of decision.—*v.t.* and *v.t.* *ar'bitrate*, to decide, determine: to refer to arbitration: to judge as arbiter.—*ns.* *arbit'rā'tion*, (submission to) the decision of an arbiter; *ar'bitrator*, arbiter:—*fem.* *ar'bitrā'trix*. [*L.* *arbit'er*.]

arbitrary, *ār'bi-trār-i*, *adj.* not bound by rules: despotic, absolute: capricious: arising from accident rather than from rule.—*adv.* *ar'bitrarily*.—*n.* *ar'bitrariness*. [*L.* *arbitrārius*—*arbit'er*.]
arblast. See *arbalist*.

arbor, *ār'bər*, *n.* (*L.*) a tree: a shaft or beam: a spindle or axis.—*adj.* *arborā'ceous*, tree-like: wooded; *arboREAL* (*ār-bō'rē-āl*), of, of the nature of, trees: tree-dwelling; *ar'bō'reous*, of or belonging to trees: tree-like: in the form of a tree: wooded.—*ns.* *arboresc'ence*, *arborisā'tion*, tree-like growth.—*adj.* *arboresc'ent*, growing, formed, branched, like a tree: approaching the character of a tree.—*ns.* *ar'boret* (*obs.*) shrubbery: *ar'boretum* (*Milt.*) a little tree, shrub; *ar'bōrētum* (*L.* *ār-bor-ē'toom*), a botanic garden of trees:—*pl.* *ar'bōrēt'a*.—*adj.* *arboricul'tural*.—*ns.* *ar'borticulture*, forestry, the culture of trees, esp. timber-trees; *ar'borticulturist*; *ar'bōrist*, one who studies trees.—*adj.* *ar'borous*, of, or formed by, trees.—*Arbor Day*, in some countries a day yearly set apart for the general planting of trees; *arbor vitae* (*L.*, tree of life), a coniferous genus (*Thuja*) akin to cypress: a tree-like appearance seen when the human cerebellum is cut vertically. [*L.* *arbor*, tree.]

arbour, *ār'bər*, *n.* (*obs.*) a grass-plot, garden, herb-garden, or orchard: (*obs.*) a grassy seat: hence, a retreat or bower of trees or climbing plants: (*Milt.*) a shaded walk.—*adj.* *ar'boured*. [*A.F.* *herber*—*L.* *herbarium*—*herba*, grass, herb; meaning changed through confusion with *L.* *arbor*, tree.]

Arbutus, *ar'bū-tūs* (also *-bū'*), *n.* the strawberry-tree genus.—*n.* *ar'bute*, the strawberry-tree or other *Arbutus*. [*L.* *arbutus*.]

arc, *ārk*, *n.* a part of the circumference of a circle or other curve: (*Milt.*) an arch: a luminous discharge of electricity through an ionised gas.—*ns.* *arc-lamp*, *arc-light*, a lamp whose source of light is an electric arc between carbon electrodes. [*L.* *arcus*, a bow.]

arcade, *ārkd-ād'*, *n.* a row of arches, open or closed, on columns or pilasters: a walk arched over: a long arched gallery lined with shops.—*adj.* *arcād'ed*.—*n.* *arcād'ing*. [*Fr.*—*L.L.* *arcāta*, arched; see *arch*.]

Arcadian, *ārkd-ād'i-ən*, *adj.* of *Arcadia* (*poet.* *Arcady*, *ārkd'ē-dī*), a district in Greece whose people were primitive in manners and given to music and dancing: pastoral: simple, innocent.—Also *n.*—*n.* *Arcād'ianism*.

arcanaum, *ārkd-ān'əm*, *n.* a secret: a mystery: a secret remedy or elixir.—*pl.* *arcana'a*.—*adj.* *arcane'* (*rare*). [*L.*, neut. of *arcānus*—*arca*, a chest.]

arch, *ārč*, *n.* a structure of wedge-shaped stones or other pieces supporting each other by mutual pressure and able to sustain a superincumbent weight: anything of like form: an archway.—*v.t.* to cover or furnish with an arch.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to bend in the form of an arch.—*adj.* *arched*, having the form of an arch: covered with an arch.—*ns.* *arch'let*, a little arch; *arch'way*, an arched or vaulted passage.—*adv.* *arch'wise*, in the manner of an arch.—(Court of) *Arches*, the ecclesiastical court of appeal for the province of Canterbury, formerly held at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (or 'of the Arches', from the arches that support its steeple). [*O.Fr.* *arche*—*L.* *arcus*, bow (as if *arca*).]

arch, *arch*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) chief, principal: (*Bungan*) finished, accomplished, pre-eminent, esp. in civil: cunning; waggish; roguish: *shrewd.*—*n.* (*Shak.*) chief.—*adv.* *arch'ly*.—*n.* *arch'ness*. [From the prefix *arch-*, in words like *arch-roguish*, etc.]

arch-, *arch-* (*Arkh-* in direct borrowings from Greek), *pfz.* first or chief: often an intensive in an odious sense.—*ns.* *arch-druid*, a chief or presiding druid; *arch-enemy*, a chief enemy: Satan—also *arch-felon*, *arch-fiend*, *arch-foe*; *arch-flā'men*, a chief flamen or priest; *arch-heretic*, a leader of heresy; *arch-mock* (*Shmk.*), the height of mockery; *arch-pirate*, a chief pirate: *arch-poet*, a chief poet: (*obs.*) a poet-laureate; *arch-priest*, a chief prelate; *arch-prlest*, a chief priest: in early times, a kind of vicar to the bishop—later, a rural dean: a superior appointed by the Pope to govern the secular priests sent into England from the foreign seminaries during the period 1593-1621; *arch-traitor*, a chief traitor, greatest of traitors, sometimes applied esp. to the devil, or to Judas; *arch-villain*, one supremely villainous. [*O.F.* *arce-*, *arce-*, through *L.* from *Gr.* *archi-archos*, chief.]

Archæan, *arch-æn*, *adj.* and *n.* (*geol.*) Pre-Cambrian. [*Gr.* *archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning.]

archæology, *arch-i-ol'-jī*, *n.* the scientific study of human antiquities.—*adj.* *archæological* (*-ol'-jī-kī*).—*adv.* *archæologically*.—*n.* *archæologist*. [*Gr.* *archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning, *logos*, discourse.]

Archæopteryx, *arch-i-opt'-ter-iks*, *n.* a Jurassic fossil bird, with a long bony tail. [*Gr.* *archaios*, ancient, *pteryx*, wing.]

Archæorhines, *arch-i-or-ni-thēz*, *n.pl.* the Saururæ, or primitive reptile-like birds, the *Archæopteryx* and its kin. [*Gr.* *archaios*, ancient, *ornithēs*, pl. of *ornis*, *ornis*, bird.]

archale, *arch-āl'*, *adj.* ancient: savouring of the past: not absolutely obsolete but no longer in general use: old-fashioned.—*adv.* *arch'ally*.—*n.* *arch'alism*.—*v.i.* *arch'alise*, to imitate the archaic.—*ns.* *arch'aliser*; *arch'alism*, inclination to archaism: an archaic word or phrase; *arch'alist*.—*adj.* *arch'alistic*, affectedly or imitatively archaic. [*Gr.* *archaios*—*archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning.]

archangel, *arch-ān-jīl*, or *ān'*, *n.* an angel of the highest order.—*adj.* *archangelic*: a kind of messenger. [*Gr.* *arch-*, *h'*, a metropolitan bishop who superintends the bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.—*n.* *archbish'opric*. [*O.E.* *ærcbiscop*; see *arch-*, and *bishop*.]

arch-chemic, *arch-him'ik*, *adj.* (*Milt.*) supreme in alchemy. [See *arch-*, *chemic*.]

archdeacon, *arch-dē-kn*, or *arch'*, *n.* a chief deacon: the ecclesiastical dignitary having the chief supervision of a diocese or part of it, next under the bishop—the 'bishop's eye'.—*ns.* *arch-deaconry*, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon; *archdeaconship*, the office of an archdeacon. [*O.E.* *ærcedeacon*; see *arch-*, *deacon*.]

archdiocese, *arch-dī'-sēs*, *n.* an archbishop's diocese. [*arch-*, chief, and *diocese*.]

archduke, *arch-dū-k*, *arch'dū-k*, *n.* (*hist.*) the title of certain early reigning dukes of importance, and of princes of the imperial house of Austria:—*sem.* *archduchess* (*arch'duch'is*).—*adj.* *arch'dū-cal*.—*ns.* *arch'duch'y*, *arch'duke's dom*. [*arch-*, chief, and *duke*.]

archegonium, *arch-i-gō-ni-əm*, *n.* the flask-shaped female reproductive organ of mosses and ferns, and (in a reduced form) of flowering plants:—*pl.* *archegonia*.—*adj.* *archegonial*; *archegonial-ate*, having archegonia:—*n.pl.* *Archegoniata*, a main division of the vegetable kingdom, bryophytes and pteridophytes. [*Gr.* *archegonos*, founder of a race.]

archenteron, *arch-en-ter-on*, *n.* in the embryo, the primitive gut. [*Gr.* *pfz. arch-*, *enteron*, gut.]

archer, *arch'er*, *n.* one who shoots with a bow and arrows:—*sem.* *arch'eress*.—*ns.* *arch'er-fish*, an acanthopterygious fish of India that catches insects by shooting water at them from its mouth; *arch'ery*, the art or sport of shooting with the bow; a company of archers. [*O.Fr.* *archier*—*L.* *arcarius*—*arcus*, a bow.]

archetype, *arch'i-tēp*, *n.* the original pattern or model, prototype.—*adj.* *archetyp'al*. [*Gr.* *archetypōn*, *arche-*, *archi-*, and *typos*, a model.]

archgenethliac, *arch'-je-neth'i-ak*, *n.* (*Browning*; in derogatory sense) greatest of genethliacs or astrologers.

Archibald, *arch'i-bald*, *Archie*, *arch'i*, *ns.* (*mil. slang*) an anti-aircraft gun.

Archichlamydeae, *arch-i-kla-mid'-i-zē*, *n.pl.* (*bot.*) one of the main divisions of the Dicotyledons, in which the petals, if present, are in general not united. [*Gr.* *pfz. archi-* denoting primitiveness, *chlamys*, -*dos*, mantle.]

archidiaconal, *arch-i-di-ak'-nāl*, *adj.* of an archdeacon. [*Gr.* *archidiaconos*; see *deacon*.]

archiepiscopal, *arch-i-epi-sk'-pāl*, *adj.* of an archbishop.—*ns.* *archiepiscopacy*, *archiepiscopate*, dignity or province of an archbishop—*archiepiscopal cross*, a patriarchal cross. [*Gr.* *archiepiskopos*, archbishop.]

archil, *arch'il*, -*kil*, *n.* a red or violet dye made from various lichens: a lichen yielding it, esp. species of *Rocella*.—Also *orchel* (*or'chel*), *orchella* (-*chel'ā*), *or'chill*, *orchill'a*.—*n.* *orchill'a-wood*, an archil lichen. [*O.Fr.* *orchel*, *orcell* (*Fr.* *orcelle*).—*It.* *orcello*, origin undetermined.]

Archilochian, *arch-i-lo'-kī-an*, *adj.* of *Archilochus* (*Gr.* *Archilochos*) of Paros (c. 714-676 B.C.), Greek lyric poet and lampooner, reputed originator of iambic pentameter.—*ns.* *Archilochian*.

Archilochean, *arch-i-lo'-kē-an*, *adj.* of the dactylic tetrameter combined with trochaic tripod (greater *Archilochean*).—*obs.* *Scot.*) a treat in return.

archmagician, *arch-mā'-jī-shən*, *n.* a chief magician or chief, *magos*, a magician; older than Spenser's *Archmagog*.]

archimandrite, *arch-i-mān'-drit*, *n.* in the Greek Church, an abbot. [*Late Gr.* *archimandritēs*—*pfz. archi-*, first, and *mandra*, an enclosure, a monastery.]

Archimedeal, *arch-i-mē-dē-an*, or *-mē'di-an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Archimedes*, a celebrated Greek mathematician of Syracuse (c. 287-212 B.C.).—*Archimedeal screw*, a machine for raising water, in its simplest form a tube bent spirally turning on its axis; *Archimedeal spiral*, the curve described by a point moving uniformly along a uniformly revolving radius vector, its polar equation being $r=aθ$; principle of *Archimedes*, that a body immersed in a fluid weighs less than it does in *vacuo* by the weight of the fluid it displaces.

Archipelago, *arch-i-pel'-ā-gō*, *n.* the Aegean Sea: *archipelag'o*.—*group of archipelagos*. [*Gr.* *archipelagos* fr *archi-*, restored to *Gr.* *iorin*.]

architect, *arch'i-tek*, *n.* a designer of buildings; a designer of ships (*naval architect*): a maker: a contriver.—*adj.* *architecton'ic*, pertaining to architecture: constructive: controlling, directing: pertaining to the arrangement of knowledge.—*n.* (often in pl. form) the science of architecture: the systematic arrangement of knowledge.—*adj.* *architecton'ical*.—*adv.* *architecton'ically*.—*adj.* *architect'ural* (-*yur-əl*).—*n.* *architect'ure*, the art or science of building: structure: in specific sense, one of the fine arts, the art of designing buildings: style of building. [*Gr.* *architekton*, master-builder—*archi-*, chief, and *tekton*, a builder.]

architrave, *arch'i-trāv*, *n.* (*archit.*) the lowest division of the entablature resting immediately on the abacus of the column: collective name for the various parts, jambs, lintels, etc., that surround a

door or window: moulding round an arch.—*arch*, *architrave*. [It. *architrave*—Gr. *archi*, chief, and *L. trabs, trabis*, a beam.]

archive, *ark'iv*, *n.* (in *pl.*) a repository of public records or of records and monuments generally: public records: (rare in *sing.*) a document, monument.—*adj.* *archival* (or *ark'i-val*).—*n.* *archivist* (*ark'i-vist*), a keeper of archives or records. [Fr.,—*L. L. archi(v)um*—Gr. *archeion*, magisterial residence—*archē*, government.]

archivolt, *ark'hi-volt*, *n.* the under curve of an arch: moulding on it. [It. *archivolta*—*arco* (*L. arcus*, an arch) and *voluta*, vault.]

archlute, *arch'lyoot*, *n.* a large double-necked bass lute. [Pfx. *arch-* and *lute*.]

archology, *ark-ol'ə-ji*, *n.* (rare) doctrine of the origin of things: the science of government. [Gr. *archē*, beginning, rule, *logos*, discourse.]

archon, *ark-on*, *-ən*, *n.* one of nine chief magistrates of ancient Athens.—*ns.* *arch'onship*, the office of an archon; *arch'ontate*, the archon's tenure of office.—*adj.* *archontic* (*-ont'ik*). [Gr. *archōn*, *-ontos*, pr.p. of *archein*, to be first, to rule.]

Arctic, *arctic*, *ark'tik*, *adj.* relating to the Great Bear, or to the north: extremely cold.—*n.* (U.S.) a waterproof overshoe.—*n.pl.* *Arctidae* (*-ti'i-dē*), the tiger-moth family, whose caterpillars are called woolly-bears.—*adj.* *arcticoid*, bear-like.—*Arctic Circle*, a small circle about 23½ degrees from the North Pole. [Gr. *arktos*, a bear.]

Arctogaea, *ark-tō-jē-ā*, *n.* a zoological region including all lands outside of Notogaea and Neogaea.—*adjs.* *Arctogae'an*, *Arctogae'ic*. [Gr. *arktos*, bear (see preceding), *gāia*, earth.]

Arcturus, *ark-tū-rəs*, *n.* the Bear-ward, a yellow star in Bootes, fourth in order of brightness in the entire heavens. [Gr. *Arktouros*—*arktos*, bear, and *ouros*, guard.]

arcuate, *ark'ū-āt*, *arcuated*, *-id*, *adjs.* *arched*.—*n.* *arcuation*. [L. *arcuātus*, p.p. of *arcuare*, to bend like a bow—*arcus*, a bow.]

arcubalist, *ark'ū-bə-list*. See *arbalest*.

Ardea, *ar'di-ā*, *n.* the heron and bittern genus. [L. *ardea*, heron.]

ardab, *ar'dəb*, *n.* an Egyptian dry measure of 5½ bushels. [Ar. *irdab*.]

ardent, *ard'ənt*, *adj.* burning: fiery: fervid: combustible, inflammable (*obs.* exc. in ardent spirits, distilled alcoholic liquors, whisky, brandy, etc.).—*n.* *ard'ency*.—*adv.* *ard'ently*.—*n.* *ard'our*, warmth of passion or feeling: eagerness: enthusiasm (with *for*). [L. *ardens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *ardere*, to burn.]

Ardil, *ar'dil*, *n.* a wool-substitute made from monkey-nuts, etc., invented at Ardeer (Ayrshire). [Registered trade-mark.]

ard-r(igh), *ardr(igh)*, *ord'rē*, or *-rē*, *n.* a head king. [Ir. *ard*, noble, *ri*, king.]

arduous, *ard'ū-əs*, *adj.* steep, difficult to climb: difficult to accomplish: laborious.—*adv.* *ard'uously*.—*n.* *ard'uousness*. [L. *arduus*, steep, high.]

are, *ār*, *n.* the unit of the metric land measure, 100 sq. metres, about 119.6 English sq. yards. [Fr.,—*L. areā*, a site, space, court.]

are, *ār*, used as plural of the present indicative of the verb to be. [Old Northumbrian *aron*, which ousted the usual O.E. *sind*, *sindon*; both from the root *es-*.]

area, *ā'ri-ō*, *n.* a space or piece of ground: a portion of surface: a tract: the floor of a theatre, etc.: a sunken space alongside the basement of a building: superficial extent.—*adj.* *ā'real*.—*n.* *ā'rea-sneak*, a thief who sneaks in by area doors. [L. *area*, a space of ground.]

areach, *a-rēch'*, *v.t. (obs.)* to reach, get at: to seize.—*p.t.* (*Spens.*) *arraught* (*a-ravut'*). [O.E. *dræcan*—*d-*, intens., *ræcan*, to reach.]

aread, *arcede*, *arrede*, *a-rēd'*, *v.t. (Spens.)* to declare: to utter: to guess: to interpret, explain: to adjudge: to decide: (Milt.) to counsel:—*p.t.* and *p.p.* *ared(d'y)*. [O.E. *drædan*: see *read*.]

arear, *arere*, Spenserian spellings of *arrear* (*adu.*)

Areca, *ar'i-kā*, *n.* the betel-nut genus of palms.—*n.* *ar'cca-nut*, betel-nut, the nut of *Areca*

catechu, chewed by the Malays with lime in a betel-pepper leaf. [Port.,—Malayalam *adekka*.]

arefaction, *ar-i-fak'shən*, *n. (obs.)* drying.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *ar'cfy*, to dry up, wither. [L. *arefacere*, to make dry—*arere*, to dry, *facere*, to make.]

arena, *ə-rē'nā*, *n.* part of the ancient amphitheatre strewn with sand for combats: any place of public contest: any sphere of action.—*adj.* *arenaceous* (*ar-i-nā'shəs*), sandy: composed of sand or quartz grains: with shell of agglutinated sand-grains: sand-growing.—*ns.* *Arenā'ria*, the sandwort genus, akin to chickweed; *arenā'tion*, remedial application of sand.—*adj.* *arenic'olous*, sand-dwelling. [L. *arena*, sand.]

areography, *ar-i-og'rə-fi*, *n.* description of the physical features of the planet Mars. [Gr. *Arēs*, Mars, *graphēin*, to write.]

areola, *a-rē-ō-lā*, *n.* a small area: (*biol.*) a small space marked off by lines, or a slightly sunken spot: (*physiol.*) an interstice in a tissue: any circular spot such as that around the nipple: part of the iris of the eye bordering on the pupil:—*pl.* *arē'olae* (*-læ*).—*adjs.* *arē'olar*; *arē'olate*, *arē-olated*, divided into small areas.—*ns.* *arēolā'tion*, division into areolae; *areole* (*ar'i-ōl*), an areola: a spiny or bairy spot on a cactus. [L. *areola*, dim. of *area*.]

areometer. See *araeometer*.

Areopagus, *ar-i-op'ə-gəs*, *n.* the Hill of Arēs, on which the supreme court of ancient Athens was held: the court itself: any important tribunal.—*n.* *Areop'agite* (*-git*, *-jit*), a member of the Areopagus.—*adj.* *Areopagitic* (*-git'*, or *-jit'*), pertaining to the Areopagus. [Latinised from Gr. *Areios pagos*, hill of Arēs (identified with Roman Mars).]

arct, *arct*, *a-rēt'*, *v.t. (Spens.)* to entrust, commit: to assign, allot: to adjudge, award. [O.Fr. *arcter*, *a-*, to, *reter*—*L. reputare*, to reckon.]

arête, *ā-rēt'*, *n.* a sharp ridge: esp. in French Switzerland, a rocky edge on a mountain. [Fr.,—*L. arista*, an ear of corn, fish-bone, spine.]

Arētinian, *ar-i-tin'i-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Guido of Arezzo (d. 1050).—*Arētinian syllables*, the initial syllables of the half-lines of a hymn to John the Baptist, which, falling on successive notes of the diatonic scale, were used (apparently by Guido) as names for the notes:—*Ut* quant laxis resonare fibris *Mira* gestorum famuli tuorum, *Solve* polluti labii reatum, *Sancte* Iohannes. Thus C in the bass is C *fa* ut, being the fourth note (*fa*) of the first hexachord (on G) and the first note (*ut*) of the second hexachord (on C). See *gamut*. [L. *Arētinus*, *Arētinus*, of Arētrium or Arezzo.]

arew, *a-rōw'*, *adv. (Spens.)* arrow, in a row.

arvedsonite, *ar'ved-sən-it*, *n.* a soda amphibole. [After J. A. Arfvedson (1792-1841), Swedish mineralogist.]

argal, *arg'l*, *adv.* Shakespeare's gravedigger's attempt at *L. ergo*, therefore.

argala, *arg-ə-lā*, *n.* the adjutant stork. [Hind. *hargilā*.]

argali, *arg-ə-lī*, *n.* the great wild sheep (*Ovis ammon*) of Asia. [Mongol.]

argan, *ar'gan*, a Moroccan timber-tree of the family Sapotaceae: its oil-bearing seed. [N. African pron. of *Ar. argān*.]

argand, *ar'gand*, *n.* a burner admitting air within a cylindrical flame.—*Also adj.* [Invented by Aimé Argand (1755-1803).]

Argathelian, *arg-ə-thē-li-an*, *adj.* of the party in Scotland in the 18th century that approved of the political influence of the house of Argyle. [L.L. *Argathelia*, Argyle.]

argemone, *ar-jem-ō-nē*, *n.* the prickly poppy. [Gr. *argemōnē*, a kind of poppy.]

argent, *arj'ənt*, *adj.* and *n.* silver: silvery-white: (*her.*) white.—*adjs.* *argentif'erous*, silver-bearing; *argentine* (*-im*), of or like silver: sounding like silver: *Argentine*, of, or belonging to, Argentina or its people.—*n.* white metal coated with silver: spongy tin: a small smelt with silvery sides: *Argentine*, a native or citizen of Argentina (also *Argentino*, *-tē'nō*, Sp. *ar-hien-tē'nō*).—*n.* *argen-tite*, silver-glance, native sulphide of silver. [Fr.,

were kept: a large floating vessel, like Noah's in the Deluge (Gen. vi-viii): a toy representing Noah's ark.—*v.t.* to put in an ark.—*adj.* and *n.* ark'ite.—*n.* ark'-shell, a boxlike bivalve shell (*Arca*). [*O.E. arc (eare)*—*L. arca*, a chest—*arēre*, to guard.]

arkose, *ār-kōs'*, *n.* a sandstone rich in felspar grains, formed from granite, etc.

arles, *ār-lēz'* (also *ār-lēz*), *n.pl.* earnest, esp. in confirmation of a bargain, or an engagement of a servant.—*ns.* arle'-penny, arles'-penny. [*Scot.* and *North-*ern; *M.E. erles*—app. through *O.Fr.* from a dim. of *L. arilla*.]

arm, *ār-m*, *n.* the fore-limb from shoulder to hand, esp. when used for purposes other than locomotion: a tentacle: a narrow projecting part: an inlet: a branch: a rail or support for the arm as on a chair: (*fig.*) power.—*v.t.* to take in the arms: to conduct arm-in-arm.—*ns.* arm'band, a band of cloth worn round the sleeve; arm'chair', a chair with arms.—*adj.* arm'chair, amateur: stay-at-home: doctrinaire; armed, having an arm or arms, as one-armed.—*ns.* arm'ful; arm'hole, the hole in a garment through which the arm is put.—*adv.* arm'-in-arm, with arms interlinked.—*adj.* arm'-less.—*ns.* arm'let, a little arm: a ring or band round the arm; arm'pit, the hollow under the shoulder.—at arm's length, away from any friendliness or familiarity (or literally); in arms, carried as a child: young enough for this; right arm, the main support or assistant; secular arm, the civil authority, opp. to the spiritual or ecclesiastical; with open arms, with hearty welcome. [*O.E. arm (earn)*; cog. with *L. armus*, the shoulder-joint, *Gr. harnos*, a joint.]

arm, *ār-m*, *n.* a weapon: a branch of the fighting forces:—*pl.* arms, weapons of offence and defence: hostilities: fighting: soldiering: heraldic devices.—*v.t.* arm, to furnish with weapons, means of protection, armature, or equipment: to strengthen with a plate or otherwise.—*v.t.* to take arms.—*ns.* ar'mament, a force equipped for war; total means of making war: munitions, esp. for warships: act of arming or equipping for war: defensive equipment; ar'mature, armour: any apparatus for defence: a piece of iron set across the poles of a magnet: a moving part in a magnetic circuit to indicate the presence of electric current: that part of a direct-current machine in which, in the case of a generator, the electromotive force is produced, or, in the case of a motor, the torque is produced.—*adj.* armed, furnished with arms: provided with means of defence: thorny: (*her.*) with beak, claws, etc., of such and such a tincture.—armed eye, the aided eye (opp. to naked eye); arms race, competition among nations in building up armaments; bear arms, to serve as a soldier: (also give arms) to show armorial bearings; in arms, armed: (*her.*) quartered; lay down one's arms, to surrender, submit; of all arms, of every kind of troops; take (up) arms, to resort to fighting; under arms, armed; up in arms, in readiness to resist. [*Fr. armes*, from *L. arma* (*pl.*); *L. armā-menta*, tackle, equipment; *armātūra*, armour.]

armada, *ār-mā-dā*, (sometimes *-mā*), *n.* a fleet of armed ships, esp. that sent by Philip II of Spain against England in 1588. [*Sp.*, fem. pap. of *armar*—*L. armāre*, to arm.]

armadillo, *ār-mā-dil'ō*, *n.* an American edentate armed with bands of bony plates.—*pl.* armadill'os. [*Sp.*, dim. of *armado*, armed; see foregoing.]

Armageddon, *ār-mā-ged'n*, *n.* the great symbolical battlefield of the Apocalypse, scene of the final struggle between the powers of good and evil: a great war or battle of nations. [*Harmagedōn* or *Armageddōn* given as Heb. name in *Rev.* xvi, 16; perh. suggested by the famous battlefield of *Megiddo*, in the plain of Esdraelon.]

armament, armature. See under arm (2).
Armenian, *ār-mē'nyān*, *adj.* belonging to *Armenia*, in Western Asia, or its people or language, or their branch of the Christian Church.—*n.* a native of Armenia: one of the Armenian people: the language of the Armenians.—*adj.* Armē'noid, of the eastern branch of the Alpine race.—Also *n.*

armet, *ār'mit*, *n.* a helmet introduced about 1450 in place of the basinet, consisting of an iron cap, spreading over the back of the neck, having in front the visor, beaver, and gorget. [*Fr.*]

armgaunt, *ār'm-gaunt*, *adj.* (*Shak.*, *Ant.* and *Cleop.*, i.v.48), perh. with gaunt limbs, or perh. worn with armour, but probably an error.

armiger, *ār'mi-jēr*, *n.* one entitled to a coat-of-arms: an esquire.—Also arm'gero (Slender's blunder in *Merry Wives*).—*adj.* arm'geral, arm'gerous. [*L.*, an armour-bearer—*arma*, arms, *gerere*, to bear.]

armilla, *ār-mil'ā*, *n.* (*archaeol.*; also ar'mll) bracelet: (*bot.*) frill on a mushroom stalk.—*adj.* armill'ary (or ar'),—armillary sphere, a skeleton sphere made up of hoops to show the motions of the heavenly bodies. [*L. armilla*, an armet, dim. of *armus*, the upper arm and shoulder.]

Arminian, *ār-min'i-an*, *n.* a follower of *Arminius* (1560-1609), who denied the Calvinistic doctrine of absolute predestination, as well as irresistible grace.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Armin'ianism.

armipotent, *ār-mip'ō-tent*, *adj.* powerful in arms. [*L. arma*, arms, *potens*, -entis, powerful.]

armistice, *ār-mi-stis*, *n.* a suspension of hostilities: a truce.—Armistice Day, 11th Nov. 1918, the day fighting ended in the 1st World War, kept since as an anniversary, from 1946 as Remembrance Sunday (*q.v.*). [*Fr.*—*L. L. armistitium*—*L. arma*, arms, *sistere*, to stop.]

armoire, *ār-muār'*, *n.* an ambry or cupboard. [*Fr.*]

Armoric, *ār-mor'ik*, *adj.* of *Armorica*, or Brittany.—*n.* the Breton language.—*ns.* *adj.* Armor'ican. [*L. Armoricus*—*Gallie ar-morik*, dwellers by the sea.]

armour (U.S. armor), *ār-mər*, *n.* defensive dress: protective covering: armoured vehicles: heraldic insignia.—*adj.* armō'rial, of herakie arms.—*n.* a book of coats of arms.—*ns.* ar'morist, one skilled in heraldry; ar'mory, heraldry: (U.S.) armory; ar'mour-bearer, one carrying another's armour, a squire.—*adj.* ar'mour-clad, clad in armour.—*n.* ar'mour-clad, an armoured ship.—*adj.* ar'moured, protected by armour.—*ns.* ar'moured-car, -cruiser, -train; ar'mourer, a maker, repairer, or custodian of arms and armour.—*adj.* ar'mourless.—*n.* ar'mour-plate, a defensive plate for a ship, tank, etc.—*adj.* ar'mour-plat'ed.—*n.* ar'moury, a collection of arms and armour: a place where arms are kept: armour collectively.—armorial bearings, the design in a coat of arms. [*O.Fr. armure*—*L. armātūra*—*arma*, arms.]

armozeen, armozine, *ār-mō-zēn'*, *n.* a kind of taffeta or plain silk, usually black, used for clerical gowns. [*Fr. armoisin*.]

army, *ār'mi*, *n.* a large body of men armed for war and under military command: a body of men banded together in a special cause, whether mimicking military methods as the 'Salvation Army', or not, as the 'Blue Ribbon Army': a host: a great number.—*ns.* arm'y-corps (-kōr), a miniature army comprising all arms of the service; arm'y-list', a list of all commissioned officers: arm'y-worm, the larva of a small fly (*Sciara*) that collects in vast armies: the larva of an American moth (*Leucania*) with the same habit. [*Fr. armée*, pap. fem. of *armer*—*L. armāre*, -ātum, to arm.]

Arnaut, Arnaout, *ār-novūt'*, *n.* an Albanian, esp. one in the Turkish army. [*Turk.*]

arnica, *ār-ni-kā*, *n.* a tincture of the flowers of a composite plant, *Arnica montana*, or mountain tobacco, applied to wounds and bruises. [*Origin unknown.*]

arnotto, *ār-nol'ō*. See annatto.

arnut, *ār-nut*. Same as earth-nut.

aroba. See araba.

aroid. See Arum.

aroint, aroynt, *ā-roini'*, apparently, *v.t.*, used twice by Shakespeare in the phrase, 'Aroynt thee, witch', meaning away, begone: (*arch.*; *Browning*) to bid begone: to drive or frighten away. [*Origin unknown.*]

arolla, *ā-rol'ā*, *n.* the Swiss stone-pine or Siberian cedar (*Pinus Cembra*). [*Fr. arolle*.]

aroma, *ā-rō-mā*, *n.* a spicy fragrance: (*fig.*) flavour or peculiar charm.—*adj.* aromatic (*ar-ō-mat'ik*), fragrant; spicy: (*chem.*) belonging to the closed-chain class of organic compounds, or benzene derivatives—*opp.* to *fatty* or *aliphatic*.—Also *n.*—*v.t.* *arō-matise*, to render aromatic; to perfume. [*L.*, from *Gr.* *arōma*, -*atos*, spice.]

arose. See *arise*.

around, *ā-rōund*, *prep.* on all sides of: round, round about: somewhere near.—*adv.* on every side: in a circle: round, all about, astir. [*Prep.* *a*, round.]

arouse, *ā-roiz*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to rouse.—*n.* an arousing, alarm.—*ns.* arous'al (*rare*); arous'er. [*Prep.* *a*, rouse.]

arow, *ā-rō*, *adv.* in a row: one following the other. [*Prep.* *a*, and row.]

aroynt. Same as *aroint*.

arpeggio, *ār-ped-j(y)ō*, *n.* (*mus.*) a chord of which the notes are performed, not simultaneously, but in rapid (normally upward) succession.—*v.t.* *arpegg'iate* (*-jī-dī*), to play in this manner. [*It.* *arpeggiare*, to play the harp—*arpa*, harp.]

arpent, *ār-pānt*, *ār-pōn'*, *n.* an old French measure for land still used in Quebec and Louisiana varying from 1½ acres to 3 of an acre. [*Fr.*—*L.* *arepennis*, said to be a Gallic word.]

arquebus(e), *harquebus*, (*h*)*ār'kūci-bus*, *n.* an old-fashioned handgun.—*ns.* arquebuse, a lotion for shot-wounds; arquebuser (*-er*), a soldier armed with an arquebus. [*Fr.* *arquebuse*—*Du.* *haakbus*—*haak*, hook, and *bus*, box, barrel of a gun; *Ger.* *hokenbüchse*.]

arracacha, *ār-ā-kāch'ā*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Arracacia*) of northern South America, with edible tubers. [*Quechua* *aracocha*.]

arraq, *ār'āk*, *n.* an ardent spirit used in the East, procured from toddy, or the fermented juice of the coco and other palms, as well as from rice and jaggery sugar. [*Ar.* 'arag, juice.]

arraigónite, another spelling of *aragonite*.

arrah, *ār'*, *interj.* Anglo-Irish expression of emotion, wonder, mild expostulation, etc.

arraign, *ā-rān'*, *v.t.* to call to account: to put upon trial: to accuse publicly.—*ns.* arraign'er; arraign'ing; arraign'ment. [*O.Fr.* *arresnier*—*L.L.* *arraiñdare*—*L.* *ad*, to, *ratio*, -*ōnis*, reason.]

arrange, *ā-rānj'*, *v.t.* to set in a rank or row: to put in order: to settle: (*mus.*) to adapt for other instruments or voices.—*n.* arrangement. [*O.Fr.* *arranger*—*d* (*L.* *ad*, to), and *ranger*, *ranger*. See *range*.]

arrant, *ār'ant*, *adj.* downright, unmitigated, out-and-out: notorious: rascally. [*A* variant of *errant*.]

arras, *ār'ās*, *n.* tapestry (made at *Arras* in France): a hanging screen of tapestry for a wall.—*adj.* *arr'ased*, covered with arras.—*n.* *arr'asene*, an embroidery material, of wool and silk.

arraught. See *areach*.

array, *ā-rā*, *n.* order: dress: equipage.—*v.t.* to put in order: to arrange: to dress, adorn, or equip.—*n.* array'ment, act of arraying: (*obs.*) clothing. [*A.Fr.* *arai*, *O.Fr.* *arei*, array, equipage—*L.* *ad*, and the *Gmc.* root found in *Eng.* *ready*, *Ger.* *bereit*.]

arrear, *ā-rēr'*, *n.* that which is in the rear or behind: (*usu.* in *pl.*) that which remains unpaid or undone: (*in sing.* or *pl.*) condition of being behindhand.—*adv.* (*obs.*) aback, backward, behind.—*n.* arrear'age, arrears, arrears. [*O.Fr.* *arere*, *arere* (*Fr.* *arrière*)—*L.* *ad*, to, *retrō*, back, behind.]

arrect, *ā-rekt'*, *adj.* upright: pricked up: on the alert. [*L.* *arrectus*.]

arrecde. See *aread*.

arrest, *ā-reit'*, *v.t.* to bring to a standstill, check: to seize: to catch, fix (the attention): to apprehend by legal authority: to seize by warrant. (*Shak.*) to take in security.—*n.* stoppage: seizure by warrant.—*adj.* arrest'able.—*nt.* arrestation (*ar-es-tā-shun*), the act of arresting: arrest; arrestee, a person prevented by arrestment from making payment or delivery to another until the arrestee's claim upon that other is secured or satisfied; arrest'er, one who, or that which, arrests:

a lightning-arrestor: one who makes an arrestment (also arrest'or).—*adj.* arrest'ive, tending to arrest.—*n.* arrest'ment, a checking: (*law*), detention of a person arrested till liberated on bail, or by security: (*Seals law*) the process which prohibits a debtor from making payment to his creditor until a debt due by that creditor to the arrestor is paid. [*O.Fr.* *arrestor*—*L.* *ad*, to, *restāre*, to stand still.]

arrêt, *ā-ret'*, *ā-re'*, *ā-rā'*, *n.* decision: judgment of a tribunal. [*Fr.* See *arrest*.]

arrhenotoky, *ār-an-ōf'ē-ki*, *n.* parthenogenetic production of males alone. [*Gr.* *arrēn*, male, *tokos*, offspring.]

arriage, *ār'ij*, *n.* a former feudal service in Scotland, said to have been done with the tenants' beasts of burden, later indefinite. [See *average* and *aver* (2).]

arride, *ā-rīd'*, *v.t.* (*Lamb*) to please, gratify. [*L.* *arridere*.]

arrièro-ban, *ār'ē-er-ban'*, -*bān'*, *n.* a feudal sovereign's summons to all freemen to take the field: the army thus collected. [*O.Fr.* *arriereban*—*O.H.G.* *hari*, army, and *ban*, public proclamation; confused with *Fr.* *arrière*.]

arriero, *ār-i-ārō*, *n.* a muleteer. [*Sp.*]

arriis, *ār'is*, *n.* a sharp edge on stone or metal at the meeting of two surfaces. [See *arête*.]

arriish, *arish*, *ār'ish*, *n.* (*dial.*) a stubble field. [*O.E.* *erisc* (in compounds).]

arrive, *ā-riv'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to reach shore or port: to reach any place: to attain to any object (with *at*): to achieve success or recognition: to happen.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to reach.—*ns.* arriv'al, the act of arriving: persons or things that arrive; arriv'ance, -ancy (*Shak.*), company arriving. [*O.Fr.* *arriuer*—*L.L.* *adripare*—*L.* *ad*, to, *ripa*, shore.]

arriviste, *ār'ē-vist'*, *n.* a person 'on the make': a parvenu in process: a self-seeker. [*Fr.*]

arroba, *ā-rō-bā*, *n.* a weight of 25 pounds or more, used in Spanish and Portuguese regions. [*Sp.* and *Port.*—*Ar.* *ar-rub'*, the quarter.]

arrogate, *ār'ō-gāt*, -*gāt*, *v.t.* to claim as one's own: to claim proudly or unduly.—*ns.* arrog'ance, arrog'ancy, undue assumption of importance.—*adj.* arr'ogant, claiming too much: overbearing.—*adv.* arr'ogantly.—*n.* arrog'ation, act of arrogating: undue assumption. [*L.* *arrogare*—*ad*, to, *rogare*, -*ārum*, to ask, to claim.]

arrondissement, *ār-vān'-dēs'mōn'*, *n.* a sub-division of a French department. [*Fr.*—*arrondir*, to make round.]

arrow, *ār'ō*, *n.* a straight, pointed missile, made to be shot from a bow or blowpipe: any arrow-shaped mark or object: the chief shoot of a plant, esp. the flowering stem of the sugar-cane.—*ns.* arr'ow-grass, a genus of marsh plants (*Triglochin*) whose burst capsule is like an arrow-head; arr'ow-head, the head or pointed part of an arrow: an aquatic plant (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) of the Alismaceae, with arrow-shaped leaves.—*adj.* arr'ow-headed, shaped like the head of an arrow.—*ns.* arr'ow-poison, poison smeared on arrow-heads; arr'ow-root, a West Indian plant, *Maranta arundinacea* or other species: its rhizome, esteemed in S. America as an antidote to arrow-poison: a nutritious starch from the rhizome: extended to other plants and their starch (see *Portland*); arr'ow-shot, the range of an arrow.—*adj.* arr'owy, of or like arrows. [*O.E.* *arwe*; prob. cogn. with *L.* *arcus*, bow.]

arrow, *ār'ō*. See *ary*.

arroyo, *ār-ō'yō*, *n.* a rocky ravine: a dry water-course. [*Sp.*]

'Arry, *ār'i*, *n.* a jovial vulgar cockney:—*fam.* 'Arr'ict.—*adj.* 'Arr'yish. [*Cockney* pronunciation of *Harry*, *Harriet*.]

arse, *ār'i*, *n.* (*now vulg.*) the posterior of an animal.—*adv.* and *adj.* ars'y-vers'y, backside foremost, contrary. [*O.E.* *ars* (*rars*); *Ger.* *arsch*, *Sw.* *ars*; cogn. with *Gr.* *arros* (*for oros*).]

arsenal, *ār'ī(-i)-nāl*, *n.* a dockyard: a public magazine or manufactory of naval and military stores. [*It.* *arsenale*, *arsenale* (*Sp.*, *Fr.* *arsenal*)—*Ar.* *dār*

apčina, workshop—(*dār*, house), *al*, the, *čina*'*ah*, art.]

arsenie, *ārs*(ə)-*mik*, *n.* the chemical element of atomic number 33: a poison, the trioxide of the element (As_2O_3 ; white arsenic).—*ns.* ar'seniate, arseniate (*-sē'ni-ā*), a salt of arsenic acid.—*adjs.* arsenic (*-sen'ik*), -al, ar'sē'nious, composed of or containing arsenic.—In chemistry arsen'ic is applied to compounds in which arsenic is pentavalent, ar'sē'nious to those in which it is trivalent.—*ns.* ar'senide, a compound of arsenic with a metal; ar'senite, a salt of arsenious acid; arsenopyr'itēs, mispickel, a mineral composed of iron, arsenic and sulphur; arsine, *ār'sēn*, -*sin*, -*sīn*, hydride of arsenic (AsH_3): a compound in which one or more hydrogen atoms of AsH_3 are replaced by an alkyl radical, etc. [Gr. *arsenikon*, yellow orpiment, fancifully associated with Gr. *arsēn*, male, and the alchemists' notion that metals have sex.]

arshin, arshine, arsheen, *ār-shēn'*, *n.* an old measure of length, about 28 inches in Russia, about 30 inches (legally a metre) in Turkey. [Turkish.] **aršis**, *ār'sis*, *n.* (Gr. *pros.* and *mus.*) lit. a lift, an up-beat: hence the weak position in a bar or foot: understood by the Romans as the strong position: used in English in both senses: elevation of the voice to higher pitch:—*pl.* (L.) ar'sēs:—*opp.* to *thesis*. [L.—Gr. *arisis*—*airein*, to lift.]

arismetrik, *ār-zet'rik*, *n.* an obs. form of arithmetie, founded on the false etymology L. *ars metrica*, art of measuring.

arson, *ār'sn*, *n.* the crime of feloniously burning houses, haystacks, ships, forests, or similar property.—*ns.* ar'sonist, ar'sonite (*rare*). [O.Fr. *arson*—L. *arsio*, -*ōnis*—*ardere*, *arsum*, to burn.] **arson**, *ār'sn*, *n.* (obs.) a saddlebow. [O.Fr. *arçun*—L. *arcus*, a bow.]

art, *ārt* (*arch.* and *poet.*) used as 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of the verb *to be*. [O.E. (W.S.) *eart*, (Mercian) *earth*, (Northumbrian) *arh*; from the root *es-* seen in *is*, *are*.]

art, *ārt*, *n.* practical skill, or its application, guided by principles: human skill and agency (*opp.* to *nature*): application of skill to production of beauty (*esp.* visible beauty) and works of creative imagination (as the *fine arts*): a branch of learning, *esp.* one of the *liberal arts* (see *trivium*, *quadrivium*), as in *faculty of arts*, *master of arts*: skill or knowledge in a particular department: a skilled profession or trade, craft, or branch of activity: magic or occult knowledge or influence: a method of doing a thing: a knack: contrivance: address: cunning: artifice: crafty conduct: a wile.—*adj.* art'ful (*arch.*), dexterous, clever: cunning: produced by art.—*adv.* art'fully.—*n.* art'fulness.—*adj.* art'less, simple: (*rare*) inartistic: guileless, unaffected.—*adv.* art'lessly.—*ns.* art'lessness; arts'man, one who cultivates some practical knowledge: (*arch.*) a man skilled in arts or in learning; art'-song, a song whose words and music are the product of conscious art, the music reflecting every turn of meaning—distinguished from a *folk-song*; art'-union, an association aiming at the promotion of an interest in the fine arts, *esp.* by raffling pictures.—*ns.* art'y (*arch.*), applying to be artistic; art'y'-crafty, self-consciously artistic.—*art* and *part*, originally (*law*) concerned in either by *art* in contriving or by *part* in actual execution; now loosely used in the sense of participating, sharing; arts student, a student in the faculty of arts; art student, a student of painting, sculpture, etc.; be a fine art, to be an operation or practice requiring nicety of craftsmanship; term of art, a technical word; useful, or applied, arts (as opposed to fine arts), those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind. [Fr.—L. *ars*, *artis*.]

artefact, artifact, *ār'ti-fakt*, *n.* (*esp.* *archaeol.*) a thing made by human workmanship. [L. *arte*, by art (*abl.* of *ars*), *factum*, made.]

artel, *ār-tel*, *n.* a Russian workers' guild. [Russ.] **Artemisia**, *ār-te-miz'i-ā*, *n.* a genus of composites including wormwood, southernwood, mugwort, sagebrush, etc. [Gr. *artemisiā*.]

artery, *ār'ter-i*, *n.* a tube or vessel that conveys blood from the heart: (*fig.*) any main channel of communication.—*adj.* arterial (*-tē'ri-əl*).—*v.t.* artēr'ialise, to make arterial.—*ns.* artēr'iole, a very small artery; artēr'ioseleōr'is (Gr. *sklērōsis*, hardening), hardening of the arteries; artēr'io'tomy (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), the cutting or opening of an artery, to let blood; artēr'itis, inflammation of an artery. [L. *artēria*—Gr. *artēriā*, windpipe, artery.]

Artesian, *ār-tē'zyan*, -*zh(y)an*, *adj.* of Artois (L.L. *Artesium*), in the north of France, or a type of well in early use there, in which water rises in a borehole by hydrostatic pressure from a basin whose outcrop is at a higher level.

arthritis, *ār-thr'i'tis*, *n.* inflammation of a joint: gout.—*adj.* arthritic (*-thr'i'tik*), of or near a joint: of, of the nature of, arthritic.—*n.* a gouty person. [Gr. *arthritēs*, *arthritikos*—*arthron*, a joint.]

arthromere, *ār-thrō-mēr*, *n.* a body segment of an articulated animal—a somite. [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, *meros*, part.]

arthropod, *ār-thrō-pod*, *n.* any member of the Arthropoda (*ār-thrōp-od-ā*), a great division of the animal kingdom, with segmented bodies and jointed appendages—crustacea, arachnids, peripatus, millipedes, centipedes, insects, tardigrades, etc.—*adj.* arthropodal. [Gr. *arthron*, joint, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

arthrosis, *ār-thrō'sis*, *n.* connexion by a joint, articulation. [Gr. *arthrosis*—*arthron*, a joint.]

arthrospore, *ār-thrō-spōr*, *n.* a conidium: (*inappropriately*) a vegetative cell that has passed into a resting state. [Gr. *arthron*, joint, *spora*, seed.]

Arthurian, *ār-th(y)ōō'ri-an*, *adj.* relating to King Arthur.

artichoke, *ār'ti-chōk*, *n.* a thistle-like perennial plant (*Cynara Scolymus*) with large scaly heads and edible receptacles.—Jerusalem artichoke, a totally different plant, a species of sunflower with edible tubers like potatoes, Jerusalem being a corr. of *It. girasole* (turn-sun), sunflower. [North It. *articiocco* (It. *carciofo*)—Old Sp. *alcarchofa*—Ar. *al-kharshofa*, *al-kharshūf*.]

article, *ār'ti-kl*, *n.* a joint, segment: a juncture, critical moment, nick of time: a separate element, member, or part of anything: a particular object or commodity: an item: a single clause or term: a distinct point in an agreement, or (*pl.*) an agreement looked at as so made up, as in *articles of apprenticeship*, etc.: (*pl.*) rules or conditions generally: a section, paragraph, or head: a literary composition in a newspaper, periodical, encyclopedia, etc., treating of a subject distinctly and independently: a matter: concern: a detail: a particular: (*gram.*) the adjective the (*definite article*), a or an (*indefinite article*) or the equivalent in another language.—*v.t.* to draw up or bind by articles: to indict, charge specifically: to set forth as a charge: to stipulate.—*adj.* art'icled, bound as apprentice.—*adjs.* artie'üable, that can be articulated; artie'ülar, belonging to the joints: at or near a joint.—*n.pl.* Artie'ü'la'ta, in Cuvier's classification, the arthropods and higher worms.—*adj.* artie'ülate, jointed: composed of distinct parts: composed of recognisably distinct sounds, as human speech: clear: capable of clear expression.—*v.t.* to joint: to connect as by joint, or joint by joint: to form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to come to terms: to speak distinctly.—*adj.* artie'ülated.—*adv.* artie'ülate'y.—*ns.* artie'ülateness; artie'üla'tion, jointing: a joint: a segment: distinctness, or distinct utterance: a consonant; artie'ülätor, one who articulates or speaks: one who articulates bones and mounts skeletons.—*adj.* artie'ülatory—articles of association, regulations for the business of a joint-stock company registered under the Companies Acts; articles of faith, binding statement of points held by a particular Church; articles of war, code of regulations for the government and discipline of the army and navy; in the article of death (L. *in articulo mortis*), at the point of death; Lords of the Articles, a

standing committee of the Scottish parliament who drafted the measures to be submitted; of great article (*Shak.*), of great importance; Thirty-nine Articles, the articles of religious belief finally agreed upon by the bishops and clergy of the Church of England in 1562. [*L. articulus*, a little joint, *articuläre*, -ätum, to furnish with joints, to utter distinctly—*artus*, joint.]

artifect. See artefact.

artifice, *är-ti-fis*, *n.* (*Milt.*) handicraft; workmanship: constructive skill: contrivance: a crafty trick or expedient.—*n.* artíficer, a workman: a mechanic: a constructor: a contriver, inventor: a creator: (*obs.*) a trickster.—*adj.* artíficial (*-fish-i-l*, or *är'*), contrived (opp. to *spontaneous*): made by man: synthetic (opp. to *natural*): fictitious, factitious, feigned, made in imitation (opp. to *real*): affected in manners: (*obs.*) ingenious: (*Shak.*) perh. creative, playing the artificer, or perh. merely skilful: (*obs.*) technical.—*u.* artífice'falsse, to render artíficial.—*n.* artíficiality (*-fish-i-a'l-i-ti*).—*adv.* artífice'fally.—*n.* artífice'falsness.—artíficial silk (see silk); artíficial porcelain, soft-paste porcelain; artíficial sunlight, light from lamps rich in ultraviolet rays. [*L. artificium*—*artifex*, -ficus, an artificer—*ars*, *artus*, and *factre*, to make.]

artillery, *är-ti-l'är-i*, *n.* offensive weapons of war, formerly in general, now the heavier kinds—ancient ballistas, catapults, modern cannon, etc.: a branch of the military service using these: (*obs.*) missiles: gunnery.—*ns.* artill'eryist, one skilled in artillery: a gunner; artill'ery-man, a soldier of the artillery; artill'ery-plant, a tropical American plant (*Pilea*) of the nettle family that ejects its pollen in puffs. [*O.Fr. artillerie*—*artiller*, to arm, of doubtful origin.]

artiodactyl, *är-ti-dä-äkt'il*, *adj.* even-toed.—*n.* a member of the Artiodactyla or even-toed ungulates, in which the third and fourth digit form a symmetrical pair and the hind-foot bears an even number of digits—cf. Perissodactyla. [*Gr. artios*, even in number, *daktylos*, finger, toe.]

artisan, artizan, *är-ti-zän'*, or *är'ti*, *n.* a handicraftsman or mechanic. [*Fr. artisan*—*lt. artigiano*, ult. from *L. artius*, skilled—*ars*, *artis*, art.]

artist, *är-ti-st*, *n.* one who practises or is skilled in an art, now esp. a fine art: one who has the qualities of imagination and taste required in art: a painter or draughtsman: (*obs.*) a learned man: (*obs.*) one who professes magic, astrology, alchemy, etc., or chemistry: a performer, esp. in music.—*adj.* artist'ic, -al.—*adv.* artist'ically.—*n.* art'istry, artistic pursuits: artistic workmanship, quality, or ability.—artistic temperament, the emotional and capricious temperament ascribed to artists. [*Fr. artiste*—*L. ars*, *artis*, art.]

artiste, *är-ti-st'*, *n.* a public performer: an adept in a manual art. [*Fr.*]

Artocarpus, *är-tö-kär-päs*, *n.* a genus of the mulberry family including breadfruit and jack. [*Gr. artor*, bread, *karpós*, fruit.]

Arum, *ä-rüm*, *n.* the cuckoo-pint or wakerobin genus: arum, loosely any kindred plant.—*n.* *pl.* Arä'ceae (*-ä*), the family of spadiciferous monocotyledons to which it belongs.—*adj.* arä'ceous (*-ä-rä-shüs*), aroid (*ä-röid*), of the Araceae: like an arum.—*n.* any plant of the family.—arum lily, *Richardia* or *Zantedeschia*. [*L. arum*—*Gr. aron*.]

arundinaceous, *ä-rün-di-nä-shüs*, *adj.* of or like a reed. [*L. arundinaceus*—*arundö*, -inis, a reed.]

arval, *är-val*, *adj.* pertaining to ploughed land.—Arval Brethren, in ancient Rome, a college of priests who sacrificed to the field deities. [*L. arvūs*—*aräre*, to plough.]

Arvicola, *är-vik-ö-lä*, *n.* the water-rat genus of voles.—*adj.* arvicol'line. [*L. arvum*, a field, *coläre*, to inhabit.]

ary, *är-i*, *är-i'*, arrow, *är'ö*, *adj.* (*prov.*) any. [*From e'er* *a*, ever *n*; cf. *nary*.]

Aryan, *är-yän*, *är-yen*, *adj.* Indo-Germanic or Indo-European: now generally of the Indian, or Indian and Iranian, branch of the Indo-European languages: speaking one of these languages: in Nazi politics, not Jewish.—*n.* the parent Indo-

European language: a speaker of an Aryan language.—*u.* *Äryanse*. [*Sans. arya*, noble.] Arya Samaj, *är-yä sä-möj*, *n.* a reformed Hindu religious body or school, founded by Dayananda Saraswati (1824-83), based on the Vedas, opposing idolatry, ca-

[*Hind. ärya* aryballos, *a* with a neck.—*adj.* . . .

aryl, *är-il*, *n.* any aromatic univalent hydrocarbon radical. [*aromatic*, and *Gr. hylē*, matter.]

arytaenoid, arytenoid, *är-i-tē'nöid*, *adj.* pitcher-shaped.—*n.* a cartilage or a muscle of the larynx. [*Gr. arytaenoidēs*—*arytaina*, a cup, *eidōs*, form.]

as, *äs*, *äz*, *adv.* in whatever degree, proportion, manner: to whatever extent: with what truth: in that degree: to that extent: with that truth: so far: however: specifically: (*dial.*) how (exclamatory): passing into *conj.* or almost *prep.*, for instance: in the manner, character, part, general of insolar as: whereas.—*con* . . . when: as if: (*Milt.*) that or *dial.* than.—*pron.* who, which, that (after *such*, *so*, *same*, or where a statement is treated as antecedent; in *Shak.* after a demon. *pron.*; otherwise *dial.* or *illiterate*).—as also, likewise; as concerning, as for, as regards, as to, for the matter of; as how (*illit.* or *dial.*) that (with noun clause): (*obs.*) introducing a question (similarly as *why*): as if, as though, as it would be if; as it were, so to speak: in some sort; as many as, all who; as much, the same: just that; as now, as then, just at this, that, time; as well, also: in addition: equally; as yet, up to the moment; so as to, with the purpose or consequence; when as (*arch.*) at what time. [*O.E. all-sud* (*call-sud*), all so, wholly so.]

as, *äs*, *n.* a Norse god, inhabitant of Asgard:—*pl.* asir (*ä-sir*). [*O.N. asir*, a god (*pl. asir*); cf. *O.E. äs*, seen in such proper names as *Orwald*, *Oric*.]

as, *äs*, *n.* a Roman unit of weight, a pound of 12 ounces: a copper coin, originally a pound in weight, ultimately half an ounce:—*pl.* ass'es. [*L. as*, *assis*, a unit.]

äs, *äs*, *n.* (*geol.*) a kame or esker:—*pl.* äsar (*ös'är*). [*Sw.*]

asafoetida, *as-ä-fet'i-dä*, or *-feti'*, *n.* an ill-smelling medicinal gum-resin, got from the root latex of species of *Ferula*—also *assafoetida*, *assafoetida*, *assafoetida*. [*Pers. asä*, mastic, and *L. fetida* (*fem.*) stinking.]

asar. See äs.

asarabacca, *as-ä-rö-bök'ä*, *n.* hazelwort (*Asarum europaeum*), of the birthwort family formerly used in medicine. [*L. asarum* (*Gr. asaron*), *bacca*, a berry.]

asbestos, *as-bes'tös*, *n.* a fine fibrous amphibole capable of being woven into incombustible cloth: (commercially) chrysotile, a fibrous serpentine.—*adj.* asbest'ic, asbest'iform, asbest'ine, asbest'ous, or of like asbestos. [*Gr.* (*lit.*) unquenchable—*a-*, priv., *sbestos*, extinguished.]

ascarid, *äs'ka-rid*, any nematode worm of the parasitic genus *Ascaris* (family *Ascaridae*), infesting the small intestines. [*Gr. askaris*, *pl. askarides*.]

aseant. See askance.

ascend, *a-send'*, *a-send'*, *as'end*, *v.i.* to go up, mount, rise: to go back in time or ancestry.—*v.t.* to go up, mount, climb: (*Shak.*) to go up to.—*ns.* ascend'ment, -ence (both *rare*), nseend'aney, -ency, dominating influence; nseend'ant, less commonly ascend'ent, (*astrol.*) the part of the ecliptic just risen or about to rise, in which a planet was supposed to influence a person born at the time: hence (from the phrase in the ascendant) ascendancy, pre-eminence: an ancestor or relative in the ascending line: one who rises or mounts: a rise, up-slope.—*adj.* rising: just risen above the horizon: predominant.—*n.* ascend'er, one who ascends: a letter that reaches the top of the type-body.—ascend'ible (also -able), scalable.—*adj.* nseend'ing, rising: (*bot.*) curving up from a prostrate to an erect position.—*n.* ascension (*-sen'shon*), ascent (a Gallicism when used of a

jäte, fär, äsk; mä, här (her); mäne; mätle; mäte; möön; änen (them)

Aslat'ism (-i-sizm), imitation of Asiatic or Eastern manners.

aside, *a-sid'*, *adv.* on or to one side: privately: apart.—*n.* words spoken in an undertone, so as not to be heard by some person present, words spoken by an actor which the other persons on the stage are supposed not to hear: an indirect effort of any kind.—*adj.* (U.S.) private, apart.—*prep.* (now only *Scot.*) beside.—*as* from (U.S.), apart from; to set aside, to quash (a judgment). [Prep. a, side]

asinine, *as-i-nē'hō*, *n.* (Shak.) a stupid fellow. [Sp. *asino*—dim. of *asno*—L. *asinus*, ass.]

asinine, *as-in-in*, *adj.* of or like an ass.—*n.* asininity (-i-ni-ti). [L. *asininus*—*annus*, ass.]

ask, *āsh*, *v.t.* to seek: to beg, request: to make a request of: to inquire: to inquire of: to invite: to proclaim.—*v.i.* to make request or inquiry.—*n.* ask'er.—to ask for it (*coll.*), to behave in a way likely to bring trouble on oneself [O.E. *ascian*, *desian*; Ger. *heischen*, O.N. *askja*.]

ask, *āsh*, *n.* (dial.) a newt.—Also ask'er. [Apparently O.E. *āthex*; cf. Ger. *eidechse*, lizard.]

askance, *a-shāns'*, *askant*, *a-shant'*, *adv.* sideways: awry: obliquely.—*v.t.* (Shak.) to turn aside.—*prep.* (Shak.) ascant' (folio reading aslant), with a slant over.—to eye, look or view askance, to look (at) with disdain, disapprobation, envy, or (now usually) suspicion. [Ety. very obscure.]

askari, *āsh-kā-rē*, *āsh-kā-rē*, *n.* an East African soldier. [Arab. *'askari*, soldier.]

askew, *a-shū*, *adv.* obliquely: aside: awry. [App. prep. a and skew.]

askake, *a-shāk'*, *v.t.* (arch.) to slake: to mitigate: to appease. [O.E. *aslacian*; see slake.]

askant, *a-shānt'*, *adv.* (or *adj.*) on the slant.—Also askant' (*Scot.*).

asleep, *a-slep'*, *adv.* (or *adj.*) in or to a sleeping state: dead: (of limbs) numbed, sometimes with tingling or prickly feeling. [Prep. a, and sleep.]

aslope, *a-slop'*, *adv.* or *adj.* on the slope. [O.E. *dslopan*, p.p. of *dslopan*, to slip away.]

asmeat, *a-smē't*, *adj.* smeared over.

asmoulder, *a-smōl'dar*, *adv.* in a smouldering state.

asocial, *a-sō'shəl*, *adj.* not social: antisocial. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and social.]

asp, *āsp*, *n.* an aspen.

asp, *āsp*, *aspie(k)*, *asp'ik*, *n.* a venomous snake of various kinds—*Vipera aspis* of Southern Europe, Clee-

asp, *āsp*, *n.* the

Asparagus, *as-par-a-gōs*, *n.* a genus of Liliaceae, with leaves reduced to scales, cultivated as ornamental plants, and one species (*A. officinalis*) for its young shoots as a table delicacy.—*ns.* asparagino (-jin, -jen), an amide found in asparagus and other vegetables; *nspar'agus*-stone, a pale yellowish green apatite. [L.—Gr. *aspharagos*.]

aspect, *as'pekt* (in *Spens.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*, etc., *as-pekt'*), *n.* a look, a glance: a view: direction of facing: appearance presented: way of viewing: face: the situation of one planet with respect to another, as seen from the earth: (*gram.*) in some languages, a verbal form expressing simple action, repetition, beginning, duration, etc.—*v.t.* *nspect'* (*obs.*), to look at or for.—*adj.* as'pectable, visible: worth looking at. [L. *aspectus*.]

aspen, *āsp'an*, -in (*Spem.* *aspinno*), *n.* the trembling poplar.—*adj.* made of, or like, the aspen: tremulous: timorous.—*adj.* as'pen-like. [O.E. *aspe*; Ger. *aspe*.]

asper, *as-par*, *n.* a small (obsolete) silver Turkish coin. [Gr. *aspron*, rough, later white.]

asper, *as-par*, *adj.* (*obs.*) rough, harsh.—*n.* the Greek rough breathing (*spiritus asper*).—*v.t.* as'perate, to roughen.—*n.* asperity (-per'), roughness: harshness: bitter coldness.—*adj.* as'perous, rough with short hairs. [L. *asper*.]

asperge, *as-parj'*, *v.t.* to sprinkle.—*n.* an aspergillum for holy water.—*ns.* aspergation (-gā); asper'ger (-jir); asper'ges, a short service introductory to the mass, so called from the words *Asperges me, Domine, hyssopo et mundabor* (Ps. li.); aspergill-

um (*as-par-jil*, -jil'am), a holy-water sprinkler;

fāte, *fār*, *āsh*; *mē*, *hār* (her); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *dhen* (then)

Aspergillum, a genus of boring Lamellibranchs in which the shell forms an elongated cone, ending in a disk pierced with numerous small tubular holes; *Aspergillus*, a genus of minute moulds occurring on decaying substances. [L. *aspergere*—*ad*, to, *spargere*, to sprinkle.]

asperse, *as-par's'*, *v.t.* to slander or calumniate: to bespatter.—*n.* asper'sion, calumny: slander: (Shak.) a shower or spray—*adj.* aspersive, aspers'ory, tending to asperse: defamatory.—*n.* an aspersorium: an aspersorium.—*ns.* aspersoir (*ā-spēr-sōir*; Fr.), an aspergillum; aspers'orium (L.), a holy-water vessel. [L. *aspergere*, *aspersum*—*ad*, to, *spargere*, to sprinkle.]

asphalt, *as-falt*, *asphaltum*, *as-falt'am*, *ns.* a black or dark-brown, hard, bituminous substance, found native, and got as a residue in petroleum distillation, etc., anciently used as a cement: a mixture of this with rock chips or other material, used for paving, roofing, etc.—*v.t.* to lay, cover, or impregnate with asphalt.—*adj.* asphalt'ic. [Gr. *asphaltos*, from an Eastern word.]

aspheterism, *as-fet'er-izm*, *n.* (Southey) denial of the right of private property.—*v.i.* asphet'erise. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *spheteros*, one's own.]

asphodel, *as-fo-del*, *n.* a plant of the lily family—in Greek mythology, the peculiar plant of the dead: applied to other plants, esp. bog asphodel. [Gr. *asphodelos*; cf. *daffodil*.]

asphyxia, *as-fik'si-ā*, *n.* (*lit.*) stoppage of the pulse: suspended animation owing to any cause interfering with respiration.—Also asphyx'y.—*n.* and *adj.* asphyx'iant, (a chemical substance) producing asphyxia.—*v.t.* asphyx'iate, to produce asphyxia in.—*adj.* asphyx'iated.—*ns.* asphyx'iation, action of asphyxiating or condition of being asphyxiated; asphyx'iator. [Gr. *asphyxia*—*a-*, priv., *sphexis*, pulse.]

aspic, *asp'lek*. See *asp*.

aspic, *as-pih*, *n.* a savoury meat-jelly containing fish, game, hard-boiled eggs, etc. [Perh. from *aspic*, *asp*, because it is 'cold as an aspie' (French proverb).]

aspie, *as-pik*, *n.* the broad-leaved lavender. [Fr.—L. *spica*, spike.]

Aspidistra, *as-pid-ist'rā*, *n.* a genus of plants of the asparagus group of Liliaceae—often grown in rooms. [Perh. Gr. *aspis*, a shield.]

Aspidium, *as-pid'i-um*, *n.* the shield-fern genus (by some broken up) of ferns—from the shield-shaped or kidney-shaped indusium.—*adj.* aspid'oid. [Gr. *aspidion*, dim. of *aspis*, shield.]

aspire, *as-* or *as-pir'*, *v.i.* (with *to*, *after*, or an infinitive) to desire eagerly: to aim at or strive for high things: to tower up.—*n.* aspir'ant (or *as-pir'*), one who aspires (with *after*, *for*): a candidate.—*adj.* ambitious: mounting up (*rare* in both senses).—*v.t.* as'pirate (*as-pir-at*), to pronounce with a

bh in Sanskrit: sometimes extended to a fricative or spirant: a mark of aspiration, the rough breathing (°) in Greek: a letter representing an aspirate sound.—Also *adj.*—In French 'h aspirate', no longer sounded, still affects the junction with the preceding word.—*ns.* aspir'ation, eager desire: lofty hopes or aims: (*obs.*) breathing: pronunciation of a sound with a full breathing: an aspirated sound (like Gr. *ch*, *th*, etc.): drawing a gas or liquid in, out, or through; as'pirator, an apparatus for drawing air or other gases through bottles or other vessels: (*med.*) an instrument for removing fluids from cavities of the body.—*adj.* aspir'atory (-a-t'ri or *as-pir'*), relating to breathing: aspir'ing, *adv.* aspir'ingly.—*n.* aspir'ingness.—to drop one's aspirates, to omit to pronounce the sound of *h*. [L. *aspirāre*, -ātum—*ad*, to, *spirāre*, to breathe.]

aspirin, *as-pir-in*, *n.* a drug (acetyl-salicylic acid) used for relieving rheumatic pains and neuralgia.

Asplenium, *as-plē-ni-um*, *n.* spleenwort, a genus of ferns, mostly tropical, with long or linear sori, with indusium arising from a vein—including

wall-rue. [Gr. *asplēnon*, lit. spleenless—*a-*, priv., and *splēn*, spleen: reputed a cure for spleen.]
 asport, *as-pōrt'*, *v.t.* (rare) to carry away, esp. wrongfully.—*n.* asportation. [L. *asportare*—*abs*, away, and *portāre*, to carry.]
 aspour, *ə-spōwt'*, *adv.* spoutingly.
 asprawl, *ə-sproul'*, *adv.* in a sprawl.
 aspread, *ə-spreɪd'*, *adv.* in or into a spreading state.
 asprout, *ə-sprouɪt'*, *adv.* in a sprouting state.
 asquat, *ə-skwoɪt'*, *adv.* squattingly.
 asquint, *ə-skwiɪnt'*, *adv.* and *adj.* towards the corner of the eye: obliquely. [App. prep. *a* and some such word as Du. *schuinte*, slant.]
 ass, *as*, *n.* a small, usually grey, long-eared animal of the horse genus: (*fig.*) a dull, stupid fellow.—*asses'* bridge, the *pons asinorum*, or fifth proposition in the first book of Euclid, for some an impassable barrier to further progress. [O.E. *assa*—L. *asinus*; cf. Gr. *onos*, ass; perh. Semitic.]
 assafetida. Same as asafoetida.
 assagai. Same as assegai.
 assai, *ās-sā-ē*, *adv.* (*mus.*) very. [It.—L. *ad*, to, *satis*, enough.]
 assal, *ā-sā-ē*, *n.* a S. American palm (*Euterpe edulis*): its fruit: a drink made from its fruit. [Tupi.]
 assail, *ə-sāl'*, *v.t.* to attack.—*adj.* assailable.—*ns.* assailant, one who attacks; assailment. [O.Fr. *assailir*—L. *assilire*—*ad*, upon, and *solire*, to leap.]
 assart, *as-ārt'*, *v.t.* (*hist.*) to reclaim for agriculture by grubbing.—*n.* a forest clearing: assarted land: grubbing up of trees and bushes. [A.Fr. *assarter*—L. *L. exsartare*—L. *ex*, out, *sar(r)*, to hoe, weed.]
 assassln, *ə-* or *a-soɪn'*, *n.* (*hist.*) a follower of the Old Man of the Mountains, a member of his military and religious order in Persia and Syria (11th-13th cent.), notorious for secret murders: one who, usually for a reward, or for political reasons, kills by surprise or secretly.—*v.t.* assassinate, to murder by surprise or secret assault: (*Milit.*) to maltreat: (*fig.*) to destroy by treacherous means, as a reputation.—*n.* (*obs.*) one who assassinates.—*ns.* assassina'tion; assassinator. [Through Fr. or It. from Ar. *hashshāshīn*, hashish-eaters.]
 assault, *ə-səult'*, *n.* a sudden attack: a storming, as of a town: (*Eng. law*) unlawful attempt to apply force to the person of another—when force is actually applied, the act amounts to battery: an attack of any sort by arguments, appeals, etc.—*v.t.* to make an assault or attack upon.—*n.* assault'er.—assault at or of arms, a display of attack and defence in fencing. [O.Fr. *asaut*—L. *ad*, upon, *saltus*, a leap, *solire*, to leap. See assail.]
 assay, *o-* or *ə-sā'*, *v.t.* to put to the proof: to make trial of: to test: to determine the proportion of metals in: to give as result: (*obs.*) to test the fatness of (a killed stag) by a trial cut: (*obs.*) to taste before presenting (as a precaution or guarantee against poison): to put to proof in action: (*Spens.*) to afflict: (*obs.*) to tempt: (*Spens.*) to afflict: (*Shok.*) to experience: to endeavour (now usu. essay): (*Spens.*, *Shok.*) to assail: (*Shok.*) to challenge: (*Shak.*) to accost.—*v.i.* to adventure, make an attempt: to practise assaying (of ores, etc.)—*n.* (by some *asā*) a test, trial: a determination of proportion of metal: a specimen used for the purpose: (*obs.*) determination of the fatness of a stag: experiment: experience: endeavour, attempt, tentative effort (usu. essay): (*Spens.*, *Shok.*) assault: (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) proof, temper, quality, standard, such as might be found by assaying.—*adj.* assay'able.—*ns.* assay'er, one who assays metals; assay'ing; assay-master, an officer who determines the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion; assay-plate, a sample chosen for assay: an example of excellence.—cup of assay, a small cup for trial tasting before offering. [O.Fr. *assayer*, *n.* *osroi*. See essay.]
 assegai, assagal, *as-ē-gi*, *n.* a slender spear of hard wood tipped with iron, some for hurling, some for thrusting with—used by Zulus and other South Africans.—*v.t.* to kill or wound with an assegai.

[Through Fr. or Port. from Ar. *azzoghāyah*—*az=al*, the, *zoghāyah*, a Berber word.]
 assemble, *ə-sem-bl'*, *v.t.* to call or bring together: to collect: to put together the parts of.—*v.i.* to meet together.—*ns.* assem'blage, a collection of persons or things; assem'blage (Spens.), an assembling: (*Shok.*) semblance: representation; assem'bler; assem'bly, the act of assembling: the putting together of parts: a company assembled: a formal ball or meeting for dancing and social intercourse: a reception or at-home: (*orch.*) a meeting for religious worship: a deliberative or legislative body, esp. in some legislatures a lower house: (*mil.*) a drum-beat, esp. a signal for striking tents; assem'bly-man, a member of assembly or lower house; assem'bly-room, a public ball-room.—General Assembly, in Scotland, Ireland and the United States, the highest court of the Presbyterian Church; Legislative Assembly, House of Assembly, the lower or only house of some legislatures; National Assembly (also Constituent Assembly), the first of the revolutionary assemblies in France (1789-91): a body set up in 1920 'to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof', consisting of houses of Bishops, Clergy (these two composed of members of the two Convocations), and Laity (elected by lay members of Diocesan conferences)—also Church Assembly. [Fr. *assembler*—L.L. *assimulāre*, to bring together—*ad*, to, *similis*, like. See assimilate.]
 assent, *a-* or *ə-sent'*, *v.t.* to express agreement or acquiescence (with *to*).—*n.* an agreeing or acquiescence: compliance.—*adj.* assentaneous (*as-sen-tā-ni-əs*), ready to agree.—*ns.* assentation, obsequious assent, adulation; assentator (*obs.*); assent'er.—*adj.* assentent (*ə-sen-shant*), assent'ive.—*adv.* assent'ingly.—*ns.* assent'iveness; assent'or, one who subscribes a candidate's nomination-paper in addition to proposer and seconder.—royal assent, the sovereign's formal acquiescence in a measure which has passed the Houses of Parliament. [L. *assentāri*, to flatter, freq. of *assentiri*, to assent, agree.]
 assert, *ə-sɜrt'*, *v.t.* to vindicate or defend by arguments or measures (now used only with *cause* as object, or reflexively): to declare strongly: to lay claim to: to insist upon: to affirm: (*rare*) to bear evidence of.—*adj.* assert'able.—*ns.* assert'er, assert'or, a champion: one who makes a positive statement; assertion (*-shan*), affirmation: the act of claiming one's rights: averment.—*adj.* assert'ive, asserting or confirming confidently: positive: dogmatic.—*adv.* assert'ively.—*n.* assert'iveness.—*adj.* assert'ory, affirmative.—assert oneself, to defend one's rights or opinions, sometimes with unnecessary zeal: to thrust oneself forward. [L. *asserere*, *assertum*, to lay hands on, claim—*ad*, to, and *serere*, to join.]
 assess, *ə-ses'*, *v.t.* to fix the amount of, as a tax: to tax or fine: to fix the value or profits of, for taxation (with *at*): to estimate.—*adj.* assess'able.—*ns.* assess'ment, act of assessing: a valuation for the purpose of taxation: a tax; assess'or, a legal adviser who sits beside a magistrate: one appointed as an associate in office with another: one who assesses taxes, or value of property, income, etc., for taxation: one who shares another's dignity.—*adj.* assess'o'rial (*as-'*).—*n.* assess'o'ryship. [L. *ossidere*, *ossesum*, to sit by, esp. of judges in a court, from *od*, to, at, *sedere*, to sit.]
 assets, *as'ets*, *n.pl.* (*orig. sing.*) the property of a deceased or insolvent person, considered as chargeable for all debts, etc.: the entire property of all sorts belonging to a merchant or to a trading association.—*false sing.* ass'et, an item of property: (*coll.*) something advantageous or well worth having. [From the Anglo-Fr. law phrase *aver assets*, to have enough, O.Fr. *asez*, enough—L. *ad*, to, *satis*, enough.]
 asseverate, *ə-sev-ə-āt'*, *v.t.* to declare solemnly—earlier asse'ver.—*adj.* asse'verating.—*adv.* asse'veratingly.—*n.* asse'veration. [L. *asseverāre*, *-atum*—*ad*, to, *severus*, serious; see severe.]

assibilate, *a-* or *s-sib'i-lat*, *v.t.* to sound as a sibilant.
—*n.* assibilation. [*L. ad, to, sibilare, to hiss.*]

assiduity, *as-id-ū-i-ti*, *n.* persistent application or diligence. [*sib'*] constant attentions.—*adj.* assiduous (*s-id-ū-i-ti*), constant or unwearied in application.—*adv.* assiduously.—*n.* assiduousness. [*L. assiduus—ad, to, at, sedere, to sit.*]

assiege, *s-sij'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to besiege. [See *siege*.]

assiento, *as-en-tō*, *n.* (*hist.*) a treaty (esp. that with Britain, 1713) for the supply of African slaves for Spanish American possessions. [*Sp. (now asiento), seat, seat in a court, treaty.*]

assign, *s-n'*, *v.t.* to allot: to designate, appoint: to put forward, adduce: to make over, transfer: to ascribe, refer: to specify: to fix, determine.—*n.* one to whom any property or right is made over: (in *pl.*, *Shak.*) appendages.—*adj.* assignable, that may be assigned.—*ns.* assignation (*as-ig-nā-shun*), an appointment to meet, used chiefly of love trysts, and mostly in a bad sense: (*Scots law*) the making over of any right to another; assignee (*as-in-ē*), one to whom any right or property is assigned: a trustee of a sequestrated estate; assignment (*-s-in*), act of assigning: anything assigned: the writing by which a transfer is made: (orig. *U.S.*) a task allotted: (*Spens.* altered in 1596 to designation) design, enterprise; assignor (*as-i-nor'*; *law*), one who makes over. [*Fr. assigner—L. assignare, to mark out—ad, to, signum, a mark or sign.*]

assignat, *as'ig-nat, ā-sen-yā'*, *n.* one of the notes first issued in 1790 by the French government as bonds on the security of the appropriated church lands. [*Fr.*]

assimilate, *s-nim'il-lā*, *v.t.* to make similar or like (with *to, with*): to convert into a like substance, as food in the body.—*v.i.* to become like: to be incorporated in.—*adj.* assimilable.—*n.* assimilation.—*adj.* assimilative, having the power or tendency to assimilate. [*L. assimilare, -atum—ad, to, similis, like.*]

assist, *s-sist'*, *v.t.* to help: (*Shak.*) to accompany.—*v.i.* to help: (now a *Gallicism*) to be present.—*n.* assistance, help: relief.—*adj.* assistant, helping.—*n.* one who assists: a helper. [*Fr. assister—L. assistere, to stand by—ad, to, sistere, to set, take one's stand.*]

assize, *s-siz'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to assess: to set or fix the quantity or price of.—*n.* (*hist.*) a statute settling the weight, measure, or price of anything: (*Scot.*) a trial by jury: (*Scot.*) a jury: judgment, sentence: (in *pl.*) periodical sittings of judges on circuit throughout the English counties, with a jury.—*n.* assizes, an officer with oversight of weights and measures. [*O.Fr. arise, assembly of judges, act rate—assoir—L. assidere—ad, to, sedere, to sit.*]

associate, *s-sō'shi-āt*, *v.t.* to join, connect, link: to connect in one's mind: to make a colleague or partner: (*Shak.*) to accompany.—*v.i.* to consort, keep company (with *with*): to combine or unite.—*adj.* associated: connected: confederate: joined as colleague or (*U.S.*) junior colleague.—*n.* one joined or connected with another: a colleague, companion, friend, partner, or ally: a person admitted to a society without full membership.—*n.* associability.—*adj.* associable (*-shi-ā-bil*, or *-shy-bil*), capable of being associated.—*ns.* association; association (*-n*), or *-shi-*, act of associating: union or combination: a society of persons joined to promote some object: (*biol.*) a set of species of plants or animals characteristic of a certain habitat: (*chem.*) loose aggregation of molecules: (*football*); also association football, *coll. soccer* the game as formulated by the Football Association (formed 1863), with eleven players a side, opp. to *Rugby*.—*adj.* associative, tending to association.—association copy, a copy of a book deriving additional interest from some association, e.g., a copy inscribed as given to or by some person of note; association of ideas, mental linkage that facilitates recollection—by similarity, contiguity, repetition. [*L. associare, -atum—ad, to, socius, a companion.*]

assail, *s-soil'*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to absolve: to acquit: to discharge: to release: to solve: to dispel: to determine.—*n.* assailing.—*v.t.* assailize (*s-soil'i, -yi*; *Scot.*), to absolve: (*Scots law*) to free (defender or accused) of a claim or charge. [*A.Fr. assaillier—L. ab, from, solvere, to loose.*]

assail, *s-soil'*, *v.t.* to soil, sully, dirty. [*L. ad, and soil (z).*]

assonance, *as'en-ans*, *n.* a correspondence in sound: in Spanish, Portuguese, etc., vowel-rhyme, coincidence of vowels without regard to consonants, as in *mate* and *shape*, *feel* and *need*: extended to correspondence of consonants with different vowels.—*adj.* assonant; assonantal (*-ant'əl*).—*v.i.* assonate, to correspond in vowel sound: to practise assonance. [*L. assondere, -atum—ad, to, sonare, to sound.*]

assort, *s-sort'*, *v.t.* to distribute in classes, classify: to class.—*v.i.* to agree or be in accordance: to suit well: (*arch.*) to keep company.—*adj.* assorted, classified, arranged in sorts: made up of various sorts.—*ns.* assortedness; assortment, act of assorting: a quantity or number of things assorted: variety. [*Fr. assortir—L. ad, to, sortis, a lot.*]

assot, *s-sot'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*), to befool, to besot.—*p.adj.* assott, or assott'ed (*Spens.*), infatuated. [*O.Fr. asoter—ad, to, sot, fool; see sot.*]

assuage, *s-sū-āj*, *v.t.* to soothe, mitigate, allay.—*v.i.* to be soothed, mitigated, allayed.

me, *s-sū-āj*, *v.t.* to soothe, mitigate, allay.—*v.i.* to be soothed, mitigated, allayed. [*O.Fr. assuager—L. ad, to, subvix, mild.*]

assubjugate, *a-sub'joo-gāt*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to reduce to subjection. [*Pref. a-, subjugate.*]

assuefaction, *as-si-fak'shun*, *n.* habituation. [*L. assuefacere—assuetus, accustomed, and facere, to make.*]

assuetude, *as-sū-i-tūd*, *n.* accustomedness: habit. [*L. assuetus.*]

assume, *s-sū-m'*, *-sōm'*, *v.t.* to adopt, take in: to take up, to take upon oneself: to take for granted: to arrogate: to pretend to possess.—*v.i.* to make undue claims: to be arrogant.—*adj.* assumable.—*adv.* assumably.—*adj.* assumed, appropriated, usurped; pretended: taken as the basis of argument.—*adv.* assumedly.—*adj.* assum'ing, haughty; arrogant.—*n.* assumption: arrogance: presumption.—*adv.* assum'ingly.—*ns.* assumption (*s-sūmp'sit*), an action at law, wherein the plaintiff asserts that the defendant undertook (*L. assumpn'*) to do a certain act and failed to fulfil his promise; assumption (*-sum', -sūmp'*), an act of assuming: reception: taking upon oneself: arrogance: taking for granted: supposition: that which is taken for granted or supposed: (*logic*) the minor premise in a syllogism: a taking up bodily into heaven, especially the Assumption of the Virgin, celebrated on the 15th of August (declared a dogma of the Roman Catholic Church on the 1st of November, 1950).—*n.* Assumptionist, a member of the Roman Catholic congregation (*Augustinians of the Assumption*) founded at Nîmes in 1842.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* assumpt'ive, of the nature of an assumption: gratuitously assumed: apt, or too apt, to assume.—deed of assumption (*Scots law*), a deed executed by trustees under a trust-deed assuming a new trustee or attestation. [*L. assumere, assumptum—ad, to, sumere, to take.*]

assure, *s-shōor'*, *v.t.* to make sure or secure: to tell positively: to assure.

assurance, *as-sū-er-āns*, *n.* (*theol.*) subjective certainty of one's salvation: self-confidence: unabashedness: audacity: positive declaration: insurance, now esp. life-insurance: accuracy: the securing of a title to property: a mortgage, surety, warrant: (*obs.*) a secured: pledged: (*obs.*) a sident: beyond doubt: overbold: brazen-faced.—*ns.* assuredness; assur'ed, one who gives assurance: an insurer or underwriter: one who insures his

fate, für, disk; me, her (her); mine; mite; mite; moon; then (then)

life. [O.Fr. *aseürer* (Fr. *assurer*)—L.L. *adsecürare*—*ad*, to, *seürus*, safe; see *surc*.]
 assurgent, *a-sur'jant*, *adj.* rising, ascending: (*bot.*) rising in a curve to an erect position: (*her.*) depicted as rising from the sea.—*n.* assurgency, the tendency to rise. [*L. ad*, to, *surgere*, to rise.]
 assuage, an old spelling of assuage.
 Assyrian, *a-* or *a-siri'an*, *adj.* of Assyria.—*n.* an inhabitant or native of Assyria: the Semitic language of ancient Assyria.—*ns.* Assyriologist; Assyriology, the science of Assyrian antiquities. [*Gr. Assyrios—Assyria*.]
 assythment, *a-sith'ment*, *n.* (*Scot. law*) indemnification. [O.Fr. *aset*; see *assets*.]
 astarboard, *a-stär'börd*, *adv.* on or towards the starboard. [Prep. *a*, and starboard.]
 astare, *a-stär'*, *adv.* in a state of staring. [Prep. *a*, and stare.]
 astart, *a-stär't*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to start up: to befall.—*adv.* with a start, suddenly. [Pfx. *a-*, up, and prep. *a*, on, and start.]
 Astarte, *as-tär'ti*, *n.* the Greek and Roman form of the name of a Semitic goddess whose attributes symbolise the notion of productive power.—Also Ashtaroth (*ash'tar-oth*), Ash'toroth (*B.*).
 astatic, *a-stät'ik*, *adj.* having no tendency to stand in a fixed position: without polarity, as a pair of magnetic needles set in opposite directions.—*n.* astatine (*as'tät-én*), the chemical element of atomic number 85 (symbol, *At*). [*Gr. astatos*, unstable—*a-*, priv., *statos*, verb. *adj.* of *histanai*, to make to stand.]
 astatki, *as-tät'ke*, *n.* the residue of petroleum-distillation, used as fuel. [*Russ. ostatok*, residue.]
 astelism, *as'tel-izm*, *n.* refined irony. [*Gr. asty*, *-eös*, town.]
 astely, *a-stäl'i*, *n.* (*bot.*) absence of a central cylinder or stile.—*adj.* astel'ic. [*Gr. a-*, priv., *stälē*, column.]
 aster, *as'ter*, *n.* (*obs.*) a star: a starlike figure, as in mitotic cell-division: Aster, a genus of Compositae, with showy radiated heads, white to lilac-blue or purple, flowering in late summer and autumn, hence often called Michaelmas daisies: extended to the kindred China aster (*Callistephus hortensis*) brought from China to France by a missionary in the 18th century.—*ns.* asteria (*as-tär'i-ä*), a precious stone that shows asterism when cut *en cabochon*—star-sapphire, star-ruby: Asterias, the common crossfish or five-fingers genus of sea-urchins.—*adj.* asteriated (*min.*), showing asterism.—*ns.* as'terid, a starfish; as'terisk, a star-shaped mark (*) used as a reference to a note, as a mark of omission, as a mark of a word or root inferred to have existed but not recorded, and for other purposes; asterism, a group of stars: three asterisks placed to direct attention to a passage: in some minerals the property of showing by reflected or transmitted light a star-shaped luminous figure due to inclusions or tubular cavities; as'teroid, a minor planet: a starfish.—*adj.* resembling a star, starfish, or aster.—*adj.* asteroid'al.—*n.* pl. Asteroid'ea, a class of echinoderms, the starfishes. [*Gr. astēr*, star.]
 astern, *a-stär'n*, *adv.* in or towards the stern: behind. [Prep. *a*, and stern.]
 astert, *a-stär't*, *v.i.* Same as *astart*.
 asthenia, *as-thi-ni-ä*, often *as-thi-ni-ä*, *n.* debility.—*adj.* asthenic (*-then'ik*), of, relating to, asthenia: lacking strength: (*anthrop.*) of a slender type, narrow-chested, with slight muscular development.—*n.* a man of asthenic type. [*Gr. astheneia*—*a-*, priv., *sthenos*, strength.]
 asthma, *as'mä*, also *asth'*, *ast'*, and (*U.S.*) *az'*, *n.* a chronic disorder of the organs of respiration, characterised by difficulty of breathing, wheezing, and a tightness in the chest.—*adj.* asthmatic (*-mat'*), *-al*.—*adv.* asthmatically. [*Gr. asthma*, *-atos*—*aazein*, to breathe with open mouth.]
 astichous, *as'ti-kös*, *n.* (*bot.*) not in rows. [*Gr. a-*, priv., *stichos*, a row.]
 astigmatism, *a-stig'ma-tizm*, *n.* a defect in an eye, lens, or mirror, by which rays from one point are not focused at one point.—*adj.* astigmatic (*-mat'*). [*Gr. a-*, priv., and *stigma*, *-atos*, a point.]

astir, *a-stär'*, *adv.* on the move: out of bed: in motion or excitement. [Prep. *a*, and stir.]
 astomatous, *a-stom'a-tös*, or *-stöm'*, *adj.* mouthless.—Also astomous (*as'tä-mös*). [*Gr. a-*, priv., *stoma*, *-atos*, mouth.]
 astonish, *as-ton'ish*, *v.t.* to impress with sudden surprise or wonder: to amaze: (*Shak.*) to daze, to stun—earlier forms *astone* (*a-stun'*), *astun'*, *astony* (*-ston'i*).—*adj.* aston'ied (*obs.*); aston'ished, amazed: (*obs.*) dazed, stunned.—*adj.* aston'ishing, very wonderful, amazing.—*adv.* aston'ishingly.—*n.* aston'ishment, amazement: wonder: a cause for astonishment. [O.Fr. *estoner*—*L. ex*, out, *tonäre*, to thunder.]
 astoop, *a-stööp'*, *adv.* in a stooping position. [Prep. *a*, and stoop.]
 astound, *a-töund'*, *v.t.* to amaze, to strike dumb with astonishment.—*adj.* astound' (*arch.*), astound'ed, stunned: dazed: amazed; astound'ing.—*adv.* astound'ingly.—*n.* astound'ment. [From the *p.p.* *astoned*; see foregoing.]
 astraddle, *a-sträd'l*, *adv.* with legs wide apart. [Prep. *a*, on, and straddle.]
 astragal, *as-trä-gäl*, *n.* (*archit.*) a small semicircular moulding around a column or elsewhere: a round moulding near the mouth of a cannon: one of the bars that hold the panes of a window: (*in pl.*) dice.—*n.* astragalus (*as-trä-gäl-ös*), the ankle-bone: Astragalus, the tragacanth and milk-vetch genus. [*Gr. astragalos*, a vertebra, ankle-bone, moulding, milk-vetch, *in pl.* dice.]
 astrakhan, *as-trä-kan'*, *n.* lamb-skin with a curled wool from the Middle East; a rough fabric made in imitation of it. [*Astrakhan* on the Caspian Sea.]
 astral, *as'träl*, *adj.* belonging to the stars: stary: belonging to a mitotic aster: in theosophy, of a supersensible substance supposed to pervade all space and enter into all bodies.—astral body, an astral counterpart of the physical body: a ghost or wraith; astral spirits, spirits supposed to animate the heavenly bodies, forming, as it were, their souls. [*L. astralis*—*astrum*, a star.]
 astrand, *a-stränd'*, *adv.* on the strand. [Prep. *n*, on, and strand.]
 Astrantia, *as-tran'shi-ä*, *n.* a genus of umbelliferous plants with showy petal-like bracts. [*Gr. astron*, star.]
 astray, *a-strä'*, *adv.* out of the right way: out of one's reckoning: in a lost state. [Prep. *a*, on, and stray.]
 astrict, *a-strikt'*, *v.t.* to bind, to compress: to constrict: to restrict.—*n.* astric'tion (*-shön*).—*adj.* astric'tive, astrigent.—*v.t.* astringe (*-strinj'*, *-strinch'*), to bind: to draw together: to draw tight: to compress: to constrict.—*n.* astringency (*-jén-si*).—*adj.* astrin'gent (*a-strinj'jnt*), binding: contracting: drawing together: having power to contract organic tissues: styptic; austere.—*n.* an astrigent agent.—*adv.* astrin'gently. [*L. astringere*, *astrictum*—*ad*, to, *stringere*, to draw tight.]
 astride, *a-strid'*, *adv.* in a striding position: with a leg on each side.—*prep.* astride of: on either side of. [Prep. *a*, on, stride.]
 astringency, etc. See under *astrict*.
 astringer, a Shakespearean form of *austringer*.
 astro-, *as'trö-*, *-trö-*, in composition, star.—*ns.* as'trodome, a small transparent observation dome on the top of the fuselage of an aeroplane; as'trolabe (*-läb*), an old instrument for taking altitudes (from *lab*, root of *lambancin*, to take); as'trol'atry, star-worship (*Gr. latreia*, worship); as'trol'oger.—*adj.* astrolog'ic, *-al*.—*adv.* astrolog'ically.—*ns.* astrolog'ogy, orig. practical astronomy: now almost confined to the once-supposed art or science of the influence of the stars on human and terrestrial affairs (*judicial astrology*; *Gr. logos*, discourse); astron'omcr.—*adj.* astron'omic, *-al*, relating to astronomy: prodigiously great, like the distance of the stars—(astronomical unit, the earth's mean distance from the sun, about 92,9 million miles, used as a measure of distance within the solar system).—*v.i.* astron'omise, to study astronomy.—*n.* astron'omy, the science of the heavenly bodies (*Gr. nomos*,

law).—*adj.* astrophysical.—*ns.* astrophysicist; astrophysics (pl. in form, treated as *sing.*), the science of the chemical and physical condition of the heavenly bodies. [Gr. *astron*, star.]

astrophel, *astro-fel*, *as-trō-fel*, *n.* an unidentified bitter statelike plant into which Spenser feigns Astrophel and Stella (Sir Philip Sidney and Penelope Devereux) to have been transformed—the seaside aster has been suggested. [Poss. Gr. *astron*, star, *phyllon*, leaf.]

astrut, *a-strut*, *a-* dedly.—*adj.* protruding.

astute, *as-*, *as-tūt* wily.—Also astutious (*-tū'shəs*).—*adv.* astutely.—*n.* astuteness. [L. *astutus*—*astus* (found in abl. *astū*), craft.]

astylar, *a-stī-lar*, *adj.* without columns. [Gr. *o-*, priv., *stylōs*, a column.]

asudden, *a-sud-an*, *adv.* of a sudden.—*adv.* asunder, apart; into parts; separately; aswarm, in swarms; asway, swayingly; in a way; aswim, afloat; aswing, swingingly; in a swing; aswirl, in a swirl. [Prep. *a-*, and sudden, sunder, etc.]

aswoon, *a-swōon*, *adv.* in a swoon. [Poss. for *on* or in swoon; or orig. a p.p., M.E. *inwoon*—O.E. *getwōgen*, swooned (not known in other parts).]

asylum, *a-sī-lum*, *n.* a place of refuge for debtors and for those accused of crime: an institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate, as the blind or insane; any place of refuge or protection.—*pl.* asylums. [L. *asylum*—Gr. *asylon* (neut.) inviolate—*a-*, priv., *syllōn*, *syllē*, right of seizure.]

asymmetry, *a-sim-ē-trī*, *n.* want of symmetry.—*adj.* asymmetric (*-et-rik*), *-al*.—*adv.* asymmetrically. [Gr. *asymmetria*—*a-*, priv., *symmetria*, symmetry.]

asymptote, *a-sim-īt-ē*, *n.* (math.) a line that continually approaches a curve but never meets it.—*adj.* asymptotic (*-tō-īk*), *-al*.—*adv.* asymptotically. [Gr. *asymptōtōs*—*a-*, priv., *syn*, together, *ptōtōs*, opt to fall, *ptēptōn*, to fall.]

asynartete, *a-sin-ār-tē-tē*, *adj.* and *n.* not connected, consisting of two members having different rhythms: a verse of such a kind.—Also asynartetic (*-et-īk*). [Gr. *asynartētos*—*a-*, priv., *syn*, together, *artōtēn*, to knit.]

asynchronism, *a-sing-kro-nizm*, *n.* want of synchronism or correspondence in time.—*adj.* asynchronous. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *syn*, together, *chronos*, time.]

asyndeton, *a-sin-dē-ton*, *n.* (rhet.) a figure in which the conjunctions are omitted.—*adj.* asyndetic. [Gr. *asyndeton*—*a-*, priv., *syndetos*, bound together, *syn*, together, *dein*, to bind.]

asynergia, *as-in-ēr-jī-ā*, *n.* lack of coordination in action, as of muscles. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *syn*, together, *ergon*, work.]

asyntactic, *as-in-tak-tik*, *adj.* loosely put together, irregular, ungrammatical. [Gr. *asyntaktikos*—*a-*, priv., *syntaktos*—*syn*, to put in order together.]

astyle, *a-sī-tō-lē*, *n.* (med.) inability of the heart to empty itself.—Also asystolism. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *syttolē*, contraction.]

at, *at*, *prep.* denoting precise position in space or time, or some kindred relation, as occupation, aim, aggressive activity. [O.E. *æt*; cf. Goth. and O.N. *at*, L. *ad*, Sans. *adhi*.]

atabal, *at'-bal*, *ā-tā-bāl*, *n.* a Moorish kettledrum. [Sp.—Ar. *at-tāb*, the drum.]

atabeg, *atabek*, *at-ā-beg*, *-bek*, *n.* a ruler or high official. [Turk. *atabeg*—*ata*, father, *beg*, prince.]

atabrin, *atē-brin*, *at'-brin*, *n.* mepacrine.

atacamite, *a-tak'-mīl*, *n.* a mineral, a basic chloride of copper. [Atacama, in Chile.]

atactic. See ataxia.

ataghan. Same as yataghan.

ataman, *at'a-man*, *n.* a Cossack headman or general—a hetman.—*pl.* atamans. [Russ.—Ger. *hauptmann*—*haupt*, head, *mann*, man.]

atap, *atap*, *at'ap*, *n.* the nipa palm: its leaves used for thatching. [Malay.]

ataxia, *at'-rak-sī-ā*, *ataxay*, *at'-rak-sī*, *n.* callosities, the indolence aimed at by the Spioes. [Gr. *ataxia*—*a-*, priv., *taxis*, to disturb.]

ataxism, *at'-av-izm*, *n.* appearance of ancestral, but not parental, characteristics: reversion to an ancestral type.—*adj.* atavistic. [L. *atavus*, a great-great-grandfather, an ancestor—*avus*, a grandfather.]

ataxia, *o-tak-sī-ā*, *ataxy*, *o-tok'n*, *ot'oks-i*, *n.* (med.) inability to co-ordinate voluntary movements (see locomotor).—*adj.* atactic, ataxic. [Gr. *ataxia*, disorder—*a-*, priv., *taxis*, order.]

ate, *et*, or *at*, *part.* of eat.

Ate, *ā-tē*, *ā-tē*, *ā-tē*, *n.* the Greek goddess of mischief and of all rash actions and their results. [Gr. *Atē*.]

atebrin. See atabrin.

ateleiosis, *a-tel-i-ō-sīs*, *n.* dwarfism without disproportion. [Gr. *ateleios*, insufficient—*a-*, priv., *telos*, an end.]

atelier, *at'-yā*, *n.* a workshop, esp. on artist's studio. [Fr.]

Athanasian, *ath-a-nā'sh(y)ən*, *-z(h)yən*, *adj.* relating to Athanasius (c. 296-373), or to the creed erroneously attributed to him.

athanasia, *a-than'-sī*, *n.* deathlessness. [Gr. *athanasia*—*o-*, priv., *thanatos*, death.]

athanor, *oth'-nor*, *n.* an alchemist's self-feeding digesting furnace. [Ar. *ot-tannūr*—*al*, the, *tannūr*, furnace—*nūr*, fire.]

Atharvaveda, *ā-tār-vā-vā-dā*, *n.* one of the Vedas. [Sans. *atharvan*, fire-priest, *veda*, knowledge.]

atheism, *d-thi-izm*, *n.* disbelief in the existence of a god.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* *n.* *atheise*, to talk or write as an atheist.—*n.* *atheist*.—*adj.* *atheistic*, *atheist*.—*adv.* *atheistically*.—*adj.* *atheous* (Milt.).

atheistic; goddess. [Gr. *atheos*—*a-*, priv., and *theos*, god.]

atheling, *ath'-el-ing*, *n.* (hist.) a member of a noble family: later, a prince of the blood royal, or the heir-apparent. [O.E. *atheling*—*æthel*, noble; cf. Ger. *adel*.]

athematic, *ath-i-mot'ic*, *adj.* without a thematic vowel.—*adv.* *athematically*. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *thematic*.]

Athene, *o-thē-nē*, Athena, *-nā*, *n.* Greek goddess of wisdom, born from the head of Zeus, tutelary goddess of Athens, identified by the Romans with Minerva.—*n.* Athenaeum (*ath-a-nē-um*), a temple of Athene: an ancient institution of learning, or literary university: a name sometimes taken for a literary institution, library, or periodical.—*adj.* Athenian (*a-thē-ni-ən*), of Athens.—*n.* a native or citizen of Athens or Attica.

athetology, *d-thi-ō-l-ō-jī*, *n.* opposition to theology.—*adj.* *athetological* (*-ō-l-ō-jī-kl*). [Gr. *o-*, priv., and *theology*.]

atherine, *ath'-er-in*, *n.* a genus (*Atherina*) of small fishes of a family (*Atherinidae*; *-in'-ī-dē*), skin to the grey mullets, sometimes sold as smelt. [Gr. *atherinē*, atherine.]

athermaney, *ath'-er-man-ē*, *n.* impermeability to radiant heat.—*adj.* *athermanous*. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *thermainein*, to heat.]

atheroma, *ath'-er-ō-mā*, *n.* a cyst with porridge-like contents: a thickening of the inner coat of arteries.—*adj.* *atheromatous*. [Gr. *athērōma*—*athērē* or *athērē*, porridge.]

athetesis, *ath-i-tē-sīs*, *n.* rejection as spurious.—*v.t.* *athetise*, to reject.—*n.* *athetosis*, involuntary movement of fingers and toes due to a lesion of the brain.—*adj.* *athetoid*.—*n.* a spastic who has involuntary movements. [Gr. *athetōs*, without passion, set aside, *athetēs*, rejection—*a-*, priv., and the root of *titheōnai*, to set.]

athirst, *a-thurst*, *adj.* thirsty: eager. [O.E. *ofsthyrst*. See thirst.]

athlete, *ath'-lēt*, *n.* a contender for victory in feats of strength, speed, endurance, or agility: one vigorous in body or mind.—Also (*abr.*) *athlet*.—*adj.* *athletic* (*-let-ik*), (*anthrop.*) of a long-jimbed, large-chested, muscular type of body: relating to athletics: strong, vigorous.—*adv.* *athletically*.—*n.* *athleticism* (*-i-sizm*), practice of, training in, or devotion to, athletics.—*n.* *pl.* (in form) *athletics*, athletic sports. [Gr. *athlētēs*—*athlos*, contest.]

athome. See home.

athrill, *a-thrīl*, *adv.* in a thrill.—*adj.* *and adv.* *athrob*, with throbs, throbbing.—*prep.* *athwart*,

āte, *für*, *dsk*; *mē*, *har* (her); *māne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhēn* (then)

across.—*adv.* sidewise; transversely; awry; wrongly; perplexingly.—*adv.* *atilt*, on tilt: as a tilter. [Prep. *a*, on, and *thril*, etc.]

atimy, *at'im-i*, *n.* loss of honour: in ancient Athens, loss of civil rights, public disgrace. [Gr. *atimía*—*a*, priv., *timé*, honour.]

atingle, *a-ting'gl*, *adj.* and *adv.* in a tingle. [Prep. *a*, tingle.]

Atkins. See Tommy Atkins.

Atlas, *at'las*, *n.* the Titan who bore the heavens on his shoulders, and whose figure used to appear on title-pages of atlases: the African mountain range into which he was transformed: (pl. *Atlantes*, *at-lan'téz*), a figure of a man serving as a column in a building: atlas (pl. *at'lases*), the vertebra that supports the skull: a book of maps, plates, or the like: a size of drawing-paper, 26 by 34 inches.—*adj.* *Atlanté'an*, of Atlas: gigantic: of Atlantis; *Atlanté'le*, of Atlas: of the Atlantic Ocean.—*n.* the Atlantic Ocean, separating Europe and Africa from America.—*n.* *Atlant'is*, a traditional vanished island in the Atlantic Ocean; *Atlantosaurus* (*-b-saw'rés*; Gr. *sauros*, lizard), a gigantic Jurassic dinosaur of Colorado and Wyoming. [Gr. *Atlas*, *Atlantos*.]

atlas, *at'las*, *n.* a silk-satin manufactured in the East. [Ar.]

atmology, *at-mol'a-ji*, *n.* the science of the phenomena of aqueous vapour.—*n.* *atmol'ogist*. [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *logos*, discourse.]

atmolysis, *at-mol'i-sis*, *n.* a method of separating mixed gases by their different rates of passage through a porous septum.—*v.t.* *at'molyse* (*-líz*). [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *lysis*, loosing—*lyein*, to loose.]

atmometer, *at-mom'i-ter*, *n.* an instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation from a moist surface. [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *metron*, measure.]

atmosphere, *at-mas'fer*, *n.* the gaseous envelope that surrounds the earth or any of the heavenly bodies: any gaseous medium: a unit of atmospheric pressure—760 millimetres, or 30 inches, of mercury at freezing-point: a feeling of space and distance in a picture: (fig.) any surrounding influence or pervading feeling.—*adj.* *atmospher'ic* (*-fer'ik*), *-al*, of or depending on the atmosphere.—*adv.* *atmospher'ically*.—*n.pl.* *atmospher'ics*, noises interfering with wireless reception, due to electric disturbances in the ether.—*atmospheric engine*, a variety of steam-engine in which the steam is admitted only to the under side of the piston; *atmospheric hammer*, a hammer driven by compressed air. [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *sphairá*, a sphere.]

atoela, *a-tó-shi-á*, *n.* sterility in a female.—*n.* *atoke* (*at'ók*), the sexless part in certain polychaete worms.—*adj.* *atókous* (*at'ók-us*), *at'ók'al*, without offspring. [Gr. *atokiá*—*a*, priv., *tokos*, birth, offspring.]

atok, *at'ók*, *a-tok'*, *n.* a species of skunk. [Peruvian.]

atoll, *at'ól*, or *a-tol'*, *n.* a coral island consisting of a circular belt of coral enclosing a central lagoon. [Name in Maldivé Islands.]

atom, *at'óm*, *n.* a particle of matter so small that, so far as the older chemistry goes, it cannot be cut or divided: anything very small.—*adj.* *atomle* (*a-tom'li*), *-al*, pertaining to atoms.—*ns.* *atomicity* (*a-tom-i-si-ti*), state or fact of being composed of atoms: number of atoms in a molecule: valency; *atomicis'stion* (*med.*), the reduction of liquids to the form of spray; *atomis'er*, an instrument for discharging liquids in a fine spray; *atomism*, the doctrine that atoms arranged themselves into the universe: the atomic theory; *atomist*, one who believes in atomism.—*adj.* *atomis'tic*.—*adv.* *atomis'tically*.—*n.* *at'omy*, an atom, or mote: (*Shak.*) a pygmy.—*atom(ic)* bomb, a bomb in which the nuclei of uranium or plutonium atoms bombarded by neutrons split with explosive transformation of part of their mass into energy; *atomic energy*, nuclear energy; *atomic number*, the number of units of charge of positive electricity on the nucleus of an atom of an element: *atomic philosophy*, a system of philosophy enunciated by Democritus, which taught that the ultimate constituents of all things are indivisible

particles, differing in form and in their relations to each other; *atomic pile*, a device for the controlled release of nuclear energy, e.g. a lattice of small rods of natural uranium embedded in a mass of pure graphite which serves to slow down neutrons; *atomic theory*, the hypothesis that all atoms of the same element are alike and that a compound is formed by union of atoms of different elements in some simple ratio; *atomic warfare*, warfare using atomic bombs; *atomic weight*, the inferred weight of an atom of an element relatively to that of hydrogen as 1 or, now more usually, oxygen as 16. [Gr. *atomos*—*a*, priv. and *tomos*, verbal *adj.* of *temnein*, to cut.]

atomy, *at'óm-i*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a skeleton, walking skeleton. [Formerly also *atamy* and *natomy*, for *anatomy*, mistakenly divided an *atomy*.]

atone (*Spens.* *atone*), *a-tón'*, *adv.* at once, at once, together.—*v.i.* originally to make at one, to reconcile: to give satisfaction or make reparation (with *for*): to make up for deficiencies: (*Shak.*) to agree, he in accordance.—*v.t.* to appease, to expiate: (*arch.*) to harmonise, or reconcile.—*ns.* *atone'ment*, the act of atoning; reconciliation: expiation: reparations: esp. (*Christian theol.*) the reconciliation of God and man by means of the incarnation and death of Christ; *aton'er*.—*adv.* *aton'ingly*; *atonce* (*a-tóns'*), *atonces* (*a-tónz'*), both *Spens.*, at once: together.

atony, *at'ón-i*, *n.* want of tone or energy or of stress: debility: relaxation.—*adj.* *atonal* (*a-tón'l*; *mus.*), not referred to any scale or tonic.—*ns.* *atonality* (*at-a-nal'i-ti*); *atón'alism*.—*adj.* *atonic* (*a-ton'ik*; *pros.*), without tone: unaccented. [Gr. *atoniá*—*a*, priv., *tonos*, tone, strength.]

atop, *a-top'*, *adv.* on or at the top. [Prep. *a*, and *top*.]

atrabillous, *at-rá-bil'yus*, *adj.* of a melancholy temperament: hypochondriac: splenetic, acrimonious. [L. *áter*, *átira*, black, *bilis*, gall, bile.]

atramental, *at-rá-men'tál*, *adj.* inky, black. [From L. *átramentum*, ink—*áter*, black.]

atremble, *a-trem'bl*, *adv.* in a tremble.—*adv.* *atrip'* (of an anchor when it is just drawn out of the ground), in a perpendicular position: (of a sail) when it is hoisted from the cap, sheeted home and ready for trimming. [Prep. *a*, on, *tremble*, *trip*.]

atrium, *a'tri-əm* (L. *á'tri-oom*), *n.* the entrance-hall or chief apartment of a Roman house: (*zool.*) a cavity or entrance.—*pl.* *át'ria*.—*adj.* *át'rial*. [L. *átrium*.]

atrocious, *a-tró'shús*, *adj.* extremely cruel or wicked: heinous: very grievous: execrable.—*adv.* *atró'ciously*.—*ns.* *atró'ciousness*; *atrocly* (*a-tró'i-ti*), atrociousness: an atrocious act. [L. *átróx*, *átróx*, *-ácis*, cruel.]

atrophy, *at'rú-f-i*, *n.* wasting away: degeneration: diminution of size and functional activity by disuse: emaciation.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to cause or suffer atrophy, to starve, to waste away.—*adj.* *atrophied*. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *trophé*, nourishment.]

Atropos, *at-ró-pos*, *n.* the Fate that cuts the thread of life.—*ns.* *At'ropa*, the deadly nightshade genus of the potato family; *at'ropin*, *atropine* (*-pén*, *-pin*, *-pin*), a poisonous alkaloid in deadly nightshade (*atropa*, *a-tró-pi-á*); *at'ropism*, *atropin poisoning*. [Gr. *Atropos*.]

atropous, *at-ró-pús*, *adj.* (*bot.*) of an ovule, orthotropous. [Gr. *a*, priv., *tropos*, turning.]

Ats, *ats*, *n.pl.* women of the Auxiliary Territorial Service. [From the initials; see *Abbreviations*.]

attach, *a-tach'*, *v.t.* to bind or fasten: to seize: to gain over: to connect, associate: to join in action, function, or affection: to arrest.—*v.i.* to adhere, to be fastened: to be attributable, incident (*to*): (*rare*) to come into effect.—*adj.* *attach'able*.—*adj.* *attached*.—*n.* *attach'ment*, act or means of fastening: a bond of fidelity or affection: seizure of goods or person by virtue of a legal process. [O.Fr. *attacher*, from *á* (*-L. ad*), and perhaps the root of *tact*.]

attaché, *a-tach'á*, *n.* a junior member of an ambassador's suite.—*n.* *atta'ché-case*, a small rectangular leather hand-bag for documents, etc. [Fr., *attaché*.]

attack, *a-tak'*, *v.t.* to fall upon violently: to assault: to assail: to begin to affect or act destructively upon.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*mus.*) to begin (a phrase or piece).—*n.* an assault or onset: the offensive part in any contest: the beginning of active operations on anything, even dinner: severe criticism or calumny: an access of illness: (*mus.*) an executant's approach to a piece, or mode of beginning with respect to crispness, verve, and precision: (*lacrosse*) certain positions between centre and the opponents' goal.—*adj.* attack'able. [Fr. *attaquer*; a doublet of *attach*.]

attain, *a-tân'*, *v.t.* to reach or gain by effort: to arrive at.—*v.i.* to come or arrive.—*adj.* attain'able, that may be reached.—*ns.* attain'ableness, attainability; attain'ment, act of attaining: the thing attained: acquisition: (*pl.*) acquirements in learning. [O.Fr. *ataindre*—*L.* *attingere*—*od.* to, *tangere*, to touch.]

attainder, *a-tân-dër*, *n.* act of attainting: (*law*) loss of civil rights through conviction for high treason.—*v.t.* attain't, to convict: to deprive of rights by conviction for treason: to accuse: to disgrace, stain (from a fancied connexion with *taint*).—*n.* (*arch.*) the act of touching, a hit (in tilting): (*Shak.*) infection: attainer: a stain, disgrace.—Older *po.p.* *nttnlat'* (*Shak.*), corrupted, tainted.—*ns.* attain't'ment, attain'ture. [O.Fr. *ataindre*—see *attain*.]

attap. See *atap*.

attar, *a-târ*, *n.* a very fragrant essential oil made in Bulgaria and elsewhere, chiefly from the damask rose.—Also *ott'o*, *ott'ar*. [Pers. *ator*.]

attask, *a-tâsk'*, *v.t.* to take to task (only in the *po.p.* *attaskit'*, a doubtful reading in *Shak. King Lear*). [Pfx. *a-*, and *task*.]

attemper, *a-tem'per*, *v.t.* to mix in due proportion: to modify or moderate: to adapt.—*adj.* attem'pered. [*L.* *attemperare*—*ad.* to, *temperare*, to regulate.]

attempt, *a-tem't'*, *v.t.* to try, endeavour: to try to obtain: to tempt, entice: to make an effort or attack upon.—*v.i.* to make an attempt or trial.—*n.* an effort: a personal assault: (*Milt.*) temptation: (*law*) any act that can fairly be described as one of a series which, if uninterrupted and successful, would constitute a crime.—*n.* attemptability.—*adj.* attempt'able, that may be attempted.—*n.* attempt'er (*Milt.*), a tempter. [O.Fr. *attemper*—*L.* *attentare*—*ad.* and *temptare*, *tentare*, to try—*tendere*, to stretch.]

attend, *a-tend'*, *v.t.* to wait on: to accompany: to be present at: to wait for: to give attention to.—*v.i.* to yield attention: to act as an attendant: to wait, be consequent (with *to*, *on*, *upon*).—*ns.* attend'ance, act of attending: (*B.*) attention, careful regard: presence: gathering of persons attending: attend'ancey (*obs.*) attendance, a retinue: (*obs.*) relative position.—*adj.* attend'ant, giving attendance: accompanying.—*n.* one who attends or accompanies: a servant: what accompanies or follows: (*law*) one who owes a duty or service to another.—*ns.* attend'er, one who gives heed: a *.....* attend'ment (*rare*), accompaniments: *.....* intention.—*adj.* attent' attention.—*n.* (*Spens.*) attention.—*n.* atten'tion (*-shn*), act of attending: steady application of the mind: heed: civility, courtesy: (*in pl.*) courtship: position of standing rigidly erect with hands by the sides and heels together.—*interj.* (*mil.*) a cautionary word calling *.....* "cute a command." *.....* tion: courteous, attent'iveness.

[*L.* *attendere*, *attentum*; *attentiô*, *-ônis*.]
attenuate, *a-ten'â-ti*, *v.t.* to make thin or lean: to break down into finer parts: to reduce in density: to reduce in strength or value.—*v.i.* to become thin or fine: to grow less.—*n.* atten'uant, anything that attenuates.—*adj.* atten'uate, atten'uated, thin: thinned: dilute, rarefied: tapering.—*n.* atten'uation, process of making slender: reduction of intensity, density, force, or (of bacteria) virulence: in homoeopathy, the reduction of the active principles of medicines to minute doses. [*L.* *attenuare*, *-diu*—*ad.* to, *tenuis*, thin.]

aftercop, *a-tër-kop*, *n.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) a spider: an ill-natured person. [O.E. *attorcoppa*—*attor*, *ôtor*, poison, and *perh. cop*, head, or *copp*, cup.]

attest, *a-test'*, *v.t.* to testify or bear witness to: to affirm by signature or oath: to give proof of, to manifest: (*obs.*) to call to witness.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to enrol for military service.—*v.i.* to bear witness.—*n.* (*Shak.*) witness, testimony.—*adj.* attest'able, attest'ative.—*ns.* attest'ation (*-ti*), act of attesting: administration of an oath: attest'er, attest'er. [*L.* *attestari*—*od.* to, *testis*, a witness.]

Attic, *ot'ik*, *adj.* of Attica or Athens: chaste, refined, classical, in taste, language, etc., like the Athenians.—*v.t.* Atticize (*ot'i-siz*), to make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica.—*v.i.* to use the idioms of the Athenians: to side with the Athenians: to affect Attic or Greek style or manners.—*n.* Att'icism (*-izm*).—Attic salt, wit of a dry, delicate, and refined quality. [Gr. *Attikos*—*Attike*, Attica.]

attic, *ot'ik*, *n.* (*orchit.*) a low story or structure above the cornice of the main part of an elevation, usually of the so-called Attic order, i.e. with square columns or pilasters instead of pillars: a skylighted room in the roof of a house. [The structure was supposed to be in the Athenian manner. See foregoing.]

attire, *a-tîr'*, *v.t.* to dress, array or adorn: to prepare.—*n.* dress: any kind of covering.—*ns.* attire'ment, attir'ing. [O.Fr. *attirer*, put in order—*à tire*, in a row—*à* (*L. ad*), to, and *tire*, *tiere*, order, dress. See *tier*.]

attitude, *ot'i-tûd*, *n.* posture, or position: a studied or affected posture: (of aircraft) position relative to the normal line of flight, ground or wind: any condition of things or relation of persons viewed as expressing some thought, feeling, etc.—*adj.* attitud'inal.—*n.* attitudin'arian, one who studies attitudes.—*v.i.* attitud'inise, to assume affected attitudes.—*n.* attitudin'iser,—to strike an attitude, to assume a position or figure to indicate a feeling or emotion not really felt. [Fr. *attitude* or *It. attitudine*—*L.* *aptitudo*, *-inis*—*aptus*, fit.]

attolent, *a-tol'ent*, *adj.* lifting up, raising.—*n.* a muscle that raises. [*L.* *attollens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *attollere*, to lift up—*ad.* to, *tollere*, to lift.]

attorn, *a-tûrn'*, *v.t.* to transfer to another.—*v.i.* to accept tenancy under a new landlord.—*n.* attorn'ey (*pl.* attor'neys; O.Fr. *po.p.* *otorné*), one legally authorised to act for another: one legally qualified to manage cases in a court of law: a solicitor.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to perform by proxy: to employ as a proxy.—*ns.* Attor'ney-Gen'eral, the chief law-officer for England, Eire, a dominion, colony, etc.: the king's attorney in the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, and the county palatine of Durham: in the United States, one of the seven officials who constitute the president's cabinet, the head of the Department of Justice: also the legal adviser of a State governor: attor'neydom; attor'neyism; attor'neyship; attorn'ment, acknowledgment of a new landlord.—attorney at law, or public attorney, a professional and duly qualified legal agent; attorney in fact, or private attorney, one duly appointed by power of attorney to act for another in matters of contract, money payments, and the like; letter, warrant, or power of attorney, a formal instrument by which one person authorises another to perform certain acts for him. [*L.* *attornare*, to assign: see *turn*.]

attract, *a-trokt'*, *v.t.* to draw or cause to approach otherwise than by material bonds: to allure: to entice.—*adj.* attra'ct'able, that may be attracted.—*adv.* attra'ct'ingly.—*n.* attra'ction, act of attracting: an attracting force: that which attracts.—*adj.* attra'ct'ive, having the power of attracting: alluring.—*adv.* attra'ctively.—*ns.* attra'ct'iveness; attra'ct'or. [*L.* *attrahere*, *attractum*—*ad.* to, *trahere*, to draw.]

attractant, *a-t'rô-hant*, *adj.* attracting or drawing.—*n.* that which attracts. [*L.* *attrahens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *attrahere*. See *attract*.]

attrap, *a-trâp'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to adorn with trappings: to dress or array. [*L.* *od.* to, and *trap*.]

fâte, fâr, dîk; mî, hâr (her); mîne; môte; mûte; mûn; dhen (then)

attribut, *a-trib'üt* (*Milt. at-ri-büt*), *v.t.* to ascribe, assign, or consider as belonging.—*n.* (*at'*) that which is attributed: that which is inherent in, or inseparable from, anything: that which can be predicated of anything: a quality or property: an accessory: a conventional symbol: (*gram.*) a word added to another to denote an attribute.—*adj.* **attrib'utable**.—*n.* **tribution** (*at-ri-bü'tshn*), act of attributing: that which is attributed.—*adj.* **attrib'utive**, expressing an attribute.—*n.* (*gram.*) a word added to another to denote an attribute.—*adv.* **attrib'utively**. [*L. attribuire, -tributum—ad, to, tribuere, to give.*]

atrist, *a-tris't*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to sadden. [*Fr. attrister—L. ad, to, tristis, sad.*]

atrit, *a-trit'*, *adj.* worn by rubbing or friction: (*theol.*) repentant through fear of punishment, not yet from the love of God.—*n.* **atrit** (*a- or a-trish'n*), rubbing together: wearing down: (*theol.*) a defective or imperfect sorrow for sin: (*fig.*) the wearing down of an adversary, resistance, resources, etc. [*L. attritus—aterrere—ad, to, and terere, tritum, to rub.*]

attit, *at-ti'sh'n*, *n.* a mental operation intermediate between sensation and perception.—*adj.* **attit'ional**; **att'uent**, performing the function of attitition.—*v.t.* **att'uite** (*-it*), to be conscious of by attitition.—*adj.* **attit'itive**.—*adv.* **attit'itively**. [*L. ad, to, tuere, to attend to.*]

attune, *a-tün'*, *v.t.* to put in tune: to make to accord: to arrange fitly: to make musical.—*n.* **attunement**. [*L. ad, to, and tunc.*]

atwain, *a-twain'*, *adv.* (*arch.*) in twain: asunder. [*Prep. a, twain.*]

atweel, *a-twel'*, *adv.* or *interj.* (*Scot.*) well: indeed. [*Wat weel, i.e. well well.*]

atween, *a-tween'*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) betweenwhiles.—*prep.* between.—*adv.* and *prep.* **atwixt'** (*Spens.*), betwixt.

atypical, *a-tip'i-kl*, *adj.* not typical. [*Gr. a-, priv., type.*]

aubade, *a-bād'*, *n.* a musical announcement of dawn: a sunrise song. [*Fr., aube, dawn—Prov. alba, dawn.*]

auberge, *a-bcrzh'*, *n.* an inn.—*n.* **aubergiste** (*a-ber-zhist'*), an inn-keeper. [*Fr., of Gmc. origin. See harbour.*]

aubergine, *a-ber-jen, -zhén*, *n.* the fruit of the eggplant, the brinjal: its purple colour. [*Fr. dim. of auberge, a kind of peach—Sp. alberchigo—Ar. al, the, Sp. pérgo—L. persicum, a peach.*]

Aubrieta, *au-bri-é'sh(y)ä*, *n.* a purple-flowered Mediterranean genus of trailing cruciferous plants, much grown in rock-gardens, etc. [*After Claude Aubriet (c. 1665-1742), naturalist-painter.*]

auburn, *au'būrn*, *adj.* orig. light yellow: reddish brown. [*L.L. alburnus, whitish—L. albus, white.*]

auction, *auk'sh'n*, *n.* a public sale in which the bidder offers an increase on the price offered by another, and the articles go to him who bids highest: auction bridge.—*v.t.* to sell by auction.—*adj.* **auctionary**.—*n.* **auctioneer**, one who sells or is licensed to sell by auction.—*v.t.* to sell by auction.—**auction bridge**, a development of the game of bridge in which the players bid for the privilege of choosing trump suit or no-trumps: **Dutch auction**, a kind of mock auction at which the salesman starts at a high price, and comes down till he meets a bidder. [*L. aucū, -ōnis, an increasing—augere, auction, to increase.*]

auctorial, *auk-tō'ri-əl*, *adj.* of an author or his trade. [*L. auctor, -oris, author.*]

Aucuba, *au'kü-bä*, *n.* the Japan laurel genus. [*Jap.*]

audacious, *au-dä'shəs*, *adj.* daring: bold: impudent.—*adv.* **audä'ciously**.—*ns.* **audä'ciousness**, **audacity** (*au-das'i-ti*). [*Fr. audacieux—L. audāx—audere, to dare.*]

audible, *aud'i-bl*, *adj.* able to be heard.—*ns.* **audibility**, **aud'ibleness**.—*adv.* **aud'ibly**.—*n.* **aud'ience**, the act of hearing: a judicial hearing: admittance to a hearing: a ceremonial interview: an assembly of hearers: a court of government or justice in Spanish America: the territory administered by it (*Sp. audienčia*).—*adj.* **aud'ient**,

listening: paying attention.—*n.* a hearer.—*adj.* **aud'ile**, pertaining to hearing.—*n.* one inclined to think in terms of sound.—*ns.* **audio-frequency** (*au'di-ō-frē'kwən-si*), a frequency of oscillation which, when the oscillatory power is converted into a sound pressure, is perceptible by the ear (also *adj.*); **audiometer**, an instrument for measuring differences in hearing: one for measuring the minimum intensities of sounds which, for specified frequencies, are perceivable by the ear.—*adj.* **audiometeric**.—*ns.* **aud'iphone**, an instrument which pressed against the teeth, communicates sounds through the bones to the ears; **aud'it**, an examination of accounts by an authorised person or persons: a calling to account generally: a statement of account: (*obs.*) a periodical settlement of accounts: (*obs.*) audience, hearing.—*v.t.* to examine and verify by reference to vouchers, etc.—*ns.* **aud'ition** (*au-dish'n*), the sense of hearing: an act of hearing: a trial hearing of a performer: mode of hearing: (*rare*) something heard: **aud'itor**, a hearer: one who audits accounts.—*fem.* **aud'itress**; **aud'itor'ium**, in a theatre, or the like, the space allotted to the hearers: the reception-room of a monastery: (*U.S.*) the hall of a hotel; **aud'itorship**.—*adj.* **aud'itory**, relating to the sense of hearing.—*n.* an audience: a place where lectures, etc., are heard.—**audit ale**, an ale of special quality brewed for some Oxford and Cambridge colleges—orig. for use on the day of audit. [*L. audire, to hear.*]

aufl, *aufl*, *n.* an elf's child, an oaf. [*O.N. dylf, elf.*]

Augean, *au-jē'an*, *adj.* filthy: difficult. [*From Augeas, king of Elis into whose uncleaned oxstalls Heracles turned the river Alpheus.*]

auger, *au'gər*, *n.* a carpenter's boring tool.—*ns.* **au'ger-bit**, an auger that fits into a carpenter's brace; **au'ger-hole**; **au'ger-shell**, Terebra; **au'ger-worm**, the goat-moth larva, which bores trees. [*From auger (an auger for a nauger)—O.E. nafugār—nafu, a nave of a wheel, gār, a piercer. See nave, gore, z.*]

ought, *awt*, *n.* a whit: ought: anything: a part. [*O.E. d-wiht contr. to dht (whence ought), and shortened to aht (whence ought); a'-wht is from d, o, ever, and wiht, creature, whit, wight.*]

augite, *au'jit*, *-git*, *n.* one of the pyroxene group of minerals, closely allied to hornblende, usually greenish, an essential component of many igneous rocks.—*adj.* **augitic** (*-jit', -git'*). [*Gr. augē, brightness.*]

augment, *aw-gment'*, *v.t.* to increase: to make larger.—*v.i.* to grow larger.—*n.* **aug'ment** (*-ment*), increase: (*gram.*) the prefixed vowel or initial vowel-lengthening in some past tenses of the verb in Sanskrit and Greek: sometimes applied also to such inflectional prefixes as the *ge-* of the German perfect participle.—*adj.* **augment'able**; **augment'ative**, having the quality of power of augmenting.—*n.* (*gram.*) a word formed from another to express increase of its meaning.—*ns.* **augmentat'ion**, increase: addition: (*her.*) an additional charge in a coat-of-arms bestowed as a mark of honour: (*mus.*) the repetition of a melody in notes of greater length than the original: (*Scots law*) an increase of stipend obtained by a parish minister by an action raised in the Court of Teinds against the titular and heritors.—*adj.* **aug'mented**.—*ns.* **augment'er**; **augment'or**, a nerve that increases the rate of activity of an organ.—**augmented interval**, one increased by a semitone. [*L. augmentum, increase—augere, to increase.*]

augur, *au'gər*, *n.* among the Romans, one who sought knowledge of secret or future things by observing the flight and the cries of birds: a diviner: a soothsayer: (*Shak., app.*) an augury or portent.—*v.t.* to foretell from signs.—*v.i.* to guess or conjecture: to forebode.—*adj.* **au'gural** (*-ū-rāl; -yūr-āl*).—*ns.* **au'gür** (*Shak.*), an augur; **au'gürship**; **au'güry**, the art or practice of auguring: an omen. [*L.; prob. from avis, bird.*]

august, *au-gust'*, *adj.* venerable: imposing: sublime: majestic.—*adv.* **august'ly**.—*n.* **august'ness**. [*L. augustus—augere, to increase, honour.*]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el's-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

August, *aw'gust*, *n.* the eighth month of the year.

[After the Roman emperor *Augustus*.]
Augustan, *aw-gust'ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the Emperor Augustus, or to the time in which he reigned (31 B.C.—14 A.D.)—the most brilliant age in Roman literature; hence any similar age, as the reign of Anne in English, and that of Louis XIV. in French literature: classic; refined.

Augustine, *aw-gust'in*, *aw-gust'in*, Augustinian, *-tīn'ən*, *n.* one of any order of monks or nuns whose rule is based on the writings of St. Augustine: (*theol.*) one who holds the opinions of St. Augustine, esp. on predestination and irresistible grace.—*adj.* Augustinian, of or relating to St. Augustine.—*n.* Augustinianism.—Augustinian canons, or Austin canons (see canon); Augustinian or Austin friars, or hermits, the fourth order of mendicant friars, wearing a black habit, but not to be confused with the Black Friars or Dominicans.

auk, *auk*, *n.* a short-winged bird of the family Alcidae.—*n.* auk'let, one of the smaller birds of the family.—great auk, *parefowl*, extinct c. 1844; little auk, *rotche*. [O.N. *alga*.]

aula, *aw'lā*, *n.* o hall.—*adj.* aula'rian, relating to a hall.—*n.* at Oxford, a member of o hall, as distinguished from a collegian.—*adj.* au'lic.—Aula Regis, or Curia Regis, (*hist.*) a feudal assembly of tenants-in-chief: the Privy Council: the Court of King's Bench; Aulic Council (Ger. *Reichshof-rat*), a court or personal council of the Holy Roman Empire, established in 1501 by Maximilian I., and co-ordinate with the Imperial Chamber (*Reichskammergericht*). [L. *aulo*, Gr. *aulē*, court, courtyard, hall.]

auld, *awld*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) old.—*adjs.* auld'-fnn'r'ant (i.e. old-favouring), old-fashioned: precocious; auld'-warld, old-world, ancient.—the Auld Kirk, the Church of Scotland; whisky; auld langsyne, lit. old long since, long ago; Auld Reekie, old smoky, i.e. Edinburgh. [O.E. *ald*.]

aumail, *aw-māl'*, *v.t.* to enamel: (*Spens.*) to figure or variegate. [See enamel.]

ambry, *awm'bry*, *n.* Same as ambry.

amill, *aw'mil*, *d'mil*, *n.* an amilard.

aunt, *ānt*, *n.* a father's or a mother's sister: an uncle's wife: (*obs.*) an old woman: a gossip: a procuress.—dim. nunt'ic, nunt'y.—Aunt Sally, a pastime at English fairs, in which sticks are thrown to smash a pipe in the mouth of a wooden figure. [O.Fr. *ante*—L. *amito*, a father's sister.]

aunter, *awnt'er*, *n.* an old form of adventure. [O.Fr. *aventure*.]

aura, *aw'rā*, *n.* a supposed subtle emanation, esp. that essence which is claimed to emanate from all

occult (path.)
ack in
pl.
ing to
arising

from a body. [L. *aura*, o breeze.]

aural, *aw'rāl*, *adj.* pertaining to the ear.—*adv.* aur'ally. [L. *auris*, ear.]

aurate, *aw'rāt*, *n.* a salt of auric acid.—*adjs.* aurated, gold-coloured: compounded with auric acid; auricate, gilded: golden: floridly rhetorical.—*ns.* aur'ately, the peculiar properties of gold;

heaven, gained by virgins, martyrs, and doctors: the gold or coloured disk or ring round the head in a picture, symbolising glory: (*fig.*) a glorifying halo: (*meteor.*) a halo or corona around the sun or moon, or the clear space within it: the coloured rings around the spectre of the Brocken: (ap-

n. aureus, a gold coin of the Roman empire.—*adj.* aur'ic, pertaining to gold: (*chem.*) containing trivalent gold.—auric acid, a hypothetical acid of composition HAuO_2 —usually applied to auric

hydroxide, $\text{Au}(\text{OH})_3$, or auric oxide, Au_2O_3 . [L. *aurum*, gold.]

auricle, *aw'rī-k'l*, *n.* the external ear; either of the two upper cavities of the heart into which the blood comes from the veins: an earlike lobe of a leaf, etc.—*adj.* aur'icled, having appendages like ears.—*n.* auric'ula, a species of primula (bear's ear, or dusty-miller); Auricula, a genus of gasteropod molluscs.—*adj.* auric'ular, pertaining to the ear: known by hearing, or by report: told in the ear.—*adv.* auric'ularly.—*adjs.* auric'ulate, auric'ulated, ear-shaped. [L. *auriculo*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.]

auriferous, *aw-rīf'ə-rəs*, *adj.* bearing or yielding gold.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* aur'ify, to turn into gold. [L. *aurifer*—*aurum*, gold, *ferre*, to bear; *foetere*, to make.]

auriform, *aw'rī-form*, *adj.* ear-shaped. [L. *auris*, ear, and form.]

Aurignacian, *aw-rīg-nā'sh(y)ən*, *adj.* belonging to an upper Palaeolithic culture that succeeded the Mousterian and preceded the Solutrean. [Aurignac, in Haute-Garonne, where objects of this culture have been found.]

aurist, *aw'rīst*, *n.* one skilled in diseases of the ear. [L. *auris*, ear.]

auroids, *aw'rōids* or *aw'rōiks*, *n.* the extinct urus or wild ox: (erroneously), the European bison. [O.H.G. *ūr-ohs*—*fir* (adopted into L. as *urus* into Gr. as *ouros*), and *ohso*, ox.]

Aurora, *aw-rō-rā*, *n.* the dawn: the goddess of dawn: aurora, a rich orange colour: a luminous meteoric phenomenon of electrical character seen in and towards the Polar regions, with o tremulous motion, and streams of light:—*pl.* aur'o-ras, -rac.—*adjs.* aur'ral, aur'b'ean, pertaining to the dawn or the aurora: rosy: fresh and beautiful.—*adv.* aur'orally.—aurora borealis (*bō-rī-d'lis*), the northern

phenome-
-*aurora*.]

aurous, *aw'rəs*, *adj.* containing univalent gold. [L. *aurum*, gold.]

auscultation, *aw-sult'ā-tshən*, *n.* the art of discovering the condition of the lungs and heart by applying the ear or the stethoscope.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* auscultate, to examine by auscultation.—*n.* auscultator, one who practises auscultation: an instrument for the purpose: in Germany, formerly one who had passed his first public examination in law, and who was merely retained, not yet employed or paid by government.—*adj.* auscult'atory. [L. *auscultare*, to listen.]

Ausonian, *aw-sō-ni-ən*, *adj.* Italian. [L. *Ausonia*, a poetical name for Italy.]

auspex, *aw'spī-s*, *n.* an omen drawn from observing birds: augury: prognostic: (in *pl.*) patronage.—*v.t.* auspicate (*aw'spī-kāt*), to foreshow: to initiate or inaugurate with hopes of good luck.—*adj.* auspicious (*-pīsh'əs*), having good auspices or omens of success: favourable: fortunate: propitious.—*adv.* ausp'iculously.—*n.* nusp'iculousness. [Fr.—L. *auspicium*—*auspex*, *auspiciis*, a bird-seer, from *avis*, bird, *specere*, to observe.]

Aussle, *aw'sl*, *n.* and *adj.* (*slang*) Australian.

Auster, *aw'st'ər*, *n.* the south wind. [L.]

austere, *aw-ter'*, *adj.* sour and astringent: harsh: severe: stern: grave: severe in self-discipline: severely simple, without luxury.—*adv.* austere'ly.—*ns.* austere'ness, austerity (*-ter*), quality of being austere: severity of manners or life: harshness: asceticism: severe simplicity of style, dress, or habits.—*adj.* evincing or adopted in austerity. [L. *austerus*—Gr. *austros*—*auēin*, to dry.]

Austin. See Augustine.

austral, *aw'st'rāl*, *adj.* southern.—*adj.* Australasian (*-d'zhən*), pertaining to Australasia, or the lands that lie south-east of Asia.—*n.* a native or colonist of one of these.—*adj.* Austrā'lian, of or pertaining to Australia.—*n.* an aboriginal native of Australia proper, later also a native or resident white. [L. *australis*—*Auster*, the south wind.]

Austrian, *aw'st'rī-ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Austria.—*n.* a native or citizen of Austria.

fāte, fār, fāk; mī, hūr (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mūn; dīen (then)

Austrie, *aw's-trik*, *adj.* belonging to a family of languages divided into Austroasiatic (in eastern India and Indo-China, including the Munda or Kolarian, Mon-Khmer and Khási groups, and the languages of the Semang and Sakai) and Austronésian (including the Indonesian or Malay, Polynesian, and Melanesian groups). [*L. Auster*, south wind, Asiatic, and *Gr. nēos*, island.]
austringer, *aw's-trin-jər*, *n.* a keeper of goshawks.—*Also* a stringer, *ostroger* (*os'tri-jər*; *Shak.*). [*O.Fr. ostruchier*.]

autacold, *aw'ta-kold*, *n.* an internal secretion that excites or inhibits action in various tissues: a hormone or chalone. [*Gr. autos*, self, *akos*, drug.]
autarchy, *aw'ār-hi*, *n.* absolute power. [*Gr. autos*, self, and *archein*, to rule.]

autarky, *aw'tār-ki*, *n.* self-sufficiency. [*Gr. autarkē*—*autos*, self, *arkein*, to suffice.]
authentic, *-al*, *aw-thent'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* genuine: authoritative: true, entitled to acceptance, of established credibility: (of writing) trustworthy, as setting forth real facts: (*Milit.*) own, proper: (*mus.*) applied to ecclesiastical modes having their sounds within the octave above the final—*opp.* to *plagal*: (existentialism) used to describe the way of living of one who takes full cognisance of the meaninglessness of the world yet deliberately follows a consistent course of action.
adv. authentically.—*v.t.* authenticcate, to make authentic; to prove genuine: to give legal validity to: to certify the authorship of.—*ns.* authenticcātion; authenticity (*aw-than-tis'i-ti*), quality of being authentic: state of being true or in accordance with fact: genuineness. [*Gr. authentikos*, warranted—*autos*, self.]

author, *awth'ər*, *n.* one who brings anything into being: a beginner of any action or state of things: the original writer of a book: elliptically, an author's writings: (*arch.*) one's authority for something:—*fem.* authoress.—*n.* authorcraft.—*adj.* authorial (*-thō'ri-al*), authorial; authorisable.—*n.* authorisation.—*v.t.* authorise, to give authority to: to sanction: to justify: to establish by authority.—*adj.* authorless, anonymous.—*ns.* authoring; authorism, state or quality of being an author; authoring, a petty author; authorship.—*Authorised Version*, the English translation of the Bible completed in 1611. [Through *Fr.* from *L. auctor*—*augere*, to increase, to produce.]

authority, *awth'or-i-ti*, *n.* legal power or right: power derived from office or character or prestige: weight of testimony: permission: a person or body holding power: an expert: a passage or book referred to in witness of a statement: (*biol.*) the original bestower of a name.—*adj.* authoritative, setting authority above liberty.—*Also* *n.*—*n.* authoritarianism.—*adj.* authoritatively, having the sanction or weight of authority: dictatorial.—*adv.* authoritatively.—*n.* authoritativeness. [*L. auctoritas*,—*ātis*—*auctor*.]

auto-, *aw'tō-*, *aw'tō'*, in composition, self.—*ns.* auto (chiefly *U.S.*), short for automobile; auto-bus, auto-car, auto-cycle, a motor bus, car, or cycle. [*Gr. autos*, self.]

autobiography, *aw'tō-bi-og'ra-fi*, *n.* a person's life written by himself.—*n.* autobiographer.—*adj.* autobiographic (*-ō-graf'ik*), *-al*. [*Gr. bios*, life, *graphein*, to write.]

autocarp, *aw'tō-kārp*, *n.* a fruit produced by self-fertilisation. [*Gr. karpōs*, fruit.]

autocatalysis, *aw'tō-kā-tal'is-is*, *n.* (*chem.*) the catalysis of a reaction by a product of that reaction: (*zool.*) reaction or disintegration of a cell or tissue due to the influence of one of its own products.—*v.t.* autocatalyse (*-kat'a-liz*).—*adj.* autocatalytic (*-lit'ik*).

autocephalous, *aw'tō-sef'a-ləs*, *adj.* having its own head: independent.—*n.* autocephaly, condition of being autocephalous. [*Gr. kephalē*, head.]

autochthon, *aw-tok'hon*, *n.* one of the primitive inhabitants of a country: an aboriginal.—*pl.* autochthons, and autochthonēs.—*adj.* autochthonous.—*ns.* autochthonism, autochthony,

the condition of being autochthonous. [*Gr. autochthōn*, sprung from the soil—*chthōn*, chthon, soil; the Athenians claiming to have actually sprung from the soil.]

autoclave, *aw'tō-klav*, *n.* a strong vessel for carrying out chemical reactions under pressure and at high temperatures, or one in which superheated steam under pressure is used for sterilising or cooking. [*Gr. autos*, self, perhaps *L. clavis*, key.]

autocrat, *aw'tō-krat*, *n.* one who rules by his own power: an absolute sovereign.—*n.* autocracy (*-tok'rā-si*), an absolute government by one man: despotism.—*adj.* autocrat'ic.—*adv.* autocrat'ically. [*Gr. autokratēs*—*kratos*, power.]

auto-da-fé, *aw'tō-dā-fā*, *n.* the public declaration of the judgment passed on heretics in Spain and Portugal by the Inquisition: the infliction of the punishment that immediately followed thereupon, esp. the public burning of the victims.—*pl.* autos-da-fé. [*Port. auto da fé* (*Sp. auto de fe*); *auto*—*L. actum*, act; *da*, of the—*L. de*, of; and *fé*—*L. fides*, faith.]

autodidact, *aw'tō-di-dakt*, *n.* a self-taught person.—*adj.* autodidactic'ic. [*Gr. didaktos*, taught.]

autoerotic, *aw'tō-e-rot'ik*, *adj.* seeking sensual gratification from one's own person.—*n.* autoeroticism. [*Gr. erōtikos*, amorous—*erōtacin*, to love.]

autogamy, *aw'tog'a-mi*, *n.* self-fertilisation.—*adj.* autogamous, autogamic (*aw'tō-gam'ik*). [*Gr. gamos*, marriage.]

autogenous, *aw'tog'a-nəs*, *adj.* self-generated: independent.—*n.* autogeny, spontaneous generation. [*Gr. autogenēs*—*genos*, offspring.]

Autogiro, *Autogyro*, *aw'tō-jī'rō*, *n.* a flying-machine invented by Sr. de la Cierva, partly supported by the action of the air upon freely revolving planes. [Trade-mark; *Sp.*—*Gr. gyros*, circle.]

autograph, *aw'tō-graf*, *n.* one's own handwriting: a signature: an original manuscript.—*v.t.* to write with one's hand.—*adj.* autographic (*-graf*).—*adv.* autographically.—*n.* autography (*aw'tog'ra-fi*), act of writing with one's own hand: reproduction of the outline of a writing or drawing by facsimile. [*Gr. graphē*, writing.]

autogravure, *aw'tō-grav'ūr*, or *aw'*, *n.* a process of photo-engraving akin to autotype. [*Gr. autos*, self; *Fr. gravure*, engraving.]

auto-intoxication, *aw'tō-in-tok-s-i-kā'shan*, *n.* poisoning by substances produced within the body.—*n.* and *adj.* auto-intox'icant. [*Gr. autos*, self, and *intoxication*.]

autolatry, *aw'tō-lā'tri*, *n.* worship of oneself. [*Gr. latreia*, worship.]

autology, *aw'tō-lō-jī*, *n.* scientific study of oneself. [*Gr. autos*, self, *logos*, discourse.]

Autolytus, *aw'tō-lī'təs*, *n.* a thief: a plagiarist: a snapper up of unconsidered trifles. [From the character in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, or in Greek mythology.]

automaton, *aw'tom'a-tən*, *n.* a self-moving machine, or one that moves by concealed machinery: a living being regarded as without consciousness: one who acts by routine, without intelligence.—*pl.* automata, autom'ata.—*adj.* automatic (*-tō-mat'ik*), *-al*.—*adv.* automatically.—*ns.* automatism, automatic or involuntary action: power of self-moving: power of initiating vital processes from within the cell, organ, or organism, independently of any direct or immediate stimulus from without: the self-acting power of the muscular and nervous systems, by which movement is effected without intelligent determination: action without conscious volition: the doctrine that animals are automata, their motions, etc., being the result of mechanical laws: autom'atist, one who holds the doctrine of automatism: one who acts automatically.—*automatic writing*, writing performed without the volition of the writer. [*Gr. automatos*, self-moving—*autos*, self.]

automobile, *aw'tō-mō-bīl*, or *aw'*, or *-mō*, *adj.* self-moving.—*n.* a motor-car.—*ns.* automob'ilism, automob'ilist. [*Gr. autos*, self; *L. mobilis*, mobile.]

automorphism, *aw-tō-mor'fizm*, *n.* ascription to others of one's own characteristics.—*adj.* automorphic, marked by automorphism: idiomorphic.—*adv.* automorphically. [Gr. *morphe*, form.]

autonomy, *aw-ton'om-i*, *n.* the power or right of self-government, esp. partial self-government: (Kant's *philos.*) the doctrine that the human will carries its guiding principle within itself.—*adj.* autonomic (*aw-tō-nom'ik*), *-al*.—*n.* auton'omist.—*adj.* auton'omous. [Gr. *autonomos*—*nomos*, law.]

autonym, *aw-ton'im*, or *-tən-*, a writing published under the author's real name. [Gr. *onyma* (*onoma*), name.]

autophagous, *aw-tof'ə-gəs*, *adj.* self-devouring: of a bird, capable of feeding itself from the moment of hatching.—*n.* autophagy (*-ə-jī*), sustenance by self-absorption of the tissues of the body: eating or biting of part of one's own body. [Gr. *phogin*, to eat.]

autophanous, *aw-tof'ə-nəs*, *adj.* self-luminous. [Gr. *phānos*, bright.]

autophoby, *aw-tof'ə-bī*, *n.* a shrinking from making any reference to oneself. [Gr. *phobos*, fear.]

autophony, *aw-tof'ə-nī*, *n.* observation of the resonance of one's own voice by speaking with the ear on the patient's chest. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

autoplasty, *aw-tō-plas'tī*, *n.* grafting of healthy tissue from another part of the same body.—*adj.* autoplast'ic. [Gr. *plastos*, formed.]

autopsy, *aw-tōp'sī*, or *-tōp'*, autops'ia, *n.* personal inspection: post-mortem examination.—*v.t.* autopsy.—*adj.* autops'ic, autops'ic, *-al*.—*adv.* autops'ically. [Gr. *opsis*, sight.]

autoschediasm, *aw-tō-shēd'ī-azm*, or *-skēd'*, *n.* anything extemporised.—*v.t.* autosched'iazō (*-dā*).—*adj.* autosched'ias'tic. [Gr. *autoschedon*, on the spot—*autos*, self, *schēdion*, off-hand.]

autosome, *aw-tō-sōm*, *n.* a chromosome other than a sex-chromosome. [Gr. *sōmo*, body.]

auto-suggestion, *aw-tō-su-jest'yon*, *n.* a mental process similar to suggestion, but originating in a belief in the subject's own mind. [Gr. *autos*, self, and suggestion.]

autothelism, *aw-tō-thēl'izm*, *n.* assumption of divine powers: the doctrine of the self-subsistence of God, esp. of the second person in the Trinity.—*n.* autothe'ist. [Gr. *autos*, self, *theos*, a god.]

autotomy, *aw-tō-tō-mī*, *n.* reflex separation of part of the body. [Gr. *tomē*, cut.]

autotrophic, *aw-tō-trof'ik*, *adj.* capable of building up food materials from inorganic matter.—*n.* autotroph, an autotrophic organism. [Gr. *trophē*, food.]

autotype, *aw-tō-tīp*, *n.* a true impress or copy of the original: a process of printing from a photographic negative in a permanent pigment.—*v.t.* to reproduce by such a process.—*n.* autotypog'raphy, a process by which drawings made on gelatine are transferred to a plate from which impressions may be taken. [Gr. *typos*, a stamp.]

autumn, *aw-tūm*, *n.* the third season of the year, when fruits are gathered in, generally (in the northern hemisphere) from August or September to October or November: astronomically, from the autumnal equinox to the winter solstice: a period of harvest or of maturity.—*adj.* autumn'al (*aw-tūn'al*), pertaining to autumn: blooming in autumn: beyond the prime of life.—*adj.* autumn'ly, a species of autumnus.]

autunite, *aw-tūn-īt*, *n.* a mineral composed of a hydrous phosphate of uranium and calcium. [Autun in France, one of its localities.]

auxanometer, *awks-an-om'it-ēr*, *n.* an instrument for measuring plant-growth. [Gr. *auxanēin*, to grow, *metron*, measure.]

auxesis, *awks-ē'sis*, *n.* increase in size: hyperbole. [Gr. *auxēin*, increase.]

auxiliary, *awg-zil'yār*, auxiliary *-ī*, *adj.* helping: subsidiary.—*n.* auxil'iar, an auxiliary; auxil'ary, a helper: (rom.) a verb that helps to form the moods, tenses or voices of other verbs: (esp. in

pl.) a soldier serving with another nation. [L. *auxiliāris*—*auxilium*, help—*augere*, to increase.]

auxin, *awks'in*, *n.* any of a number of growth-promoting substances present in minute quantities in plants. [Gr. *auxein*, to increase.]

auxometer, *awks-om'it-ēr*, *n.* (opt.) an instrument for measuring magnifying power. [Gr. *auxein*, to increase, *metron*, measure.]

ava, *a-vā*, *adv.* (Scot.) at all. [For of all.]

ava, *ā'vā*, *n.* a species of pepper: an intoxicating drink, also called *kava*, made from its root-stock: any similar drink. [Hawaiian.]

avadavat. Same as *amadavat*.

avall, *a-vāl*, *v.t.* to be of value or service to: to benefit (used reflexively with *of* in the sense of make use, take advantage): (U.S.) to inform, assure.—*v.i.* to be of use: to answer the purpose: (Shak.) to draw advantage, be the better.—*n.* effectual advantage: (in *pl.*, now U.S.) profit, proceeds.—*n.* avail'ability, quality of being available: power of effecting or promoting an end: validity.—*adj.* avail'able, that one may avail oneself of: accessible: within reach: obtainable: to be had or drawn upon: profitable.—*n.* avail'ableness.—*adv.* avail'ably.—*ndjs.* avail'ful (*obs.*), of avail: serviceable; avail'ing. *U.S.*, avail'ingly. [L. *ad*, to, *valere*, to be worth, to be strong; app. modelled on *vall*.]

avall, *avalle*. Same as *avale*.

aval, *ā'vāl*, *adj.* pertaining to a grandparent. [L. *avus*, grandfather.]

avalanche, *av'ā-lānsh*, *n.* a hurtling mass of snow, with ice and rock, descending a mountain side: a snow-slip, as from a roof: an overwhelming influx.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to carry or come down as or like an avalanche. [Fr. dial.—*avalier*; see next word.]

avale, *avall*, *avalle*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to lower: to doff.—*v.i.* (Spens.) to come down: to alight. [Fr. *avaler*, to descend—*a* (L. *ad*), to, *vol* (L. *vallis*), valley.]

avant, *av'an*, *-ān'*, *pref.*, before.—*n.* avant-courier (*av'an-kōr'ī-ēr*, or as Fr. *av-ān'-kōr-ryā*; for Fr. *avant-courier*), one sent before: (in *pl.*) skirmishers or advance-guard; avant-garde, vanguard. [Fr. *avant*, before—L. *ob*, from, *ante*, before.]

avanturine. See *aventurine*.

avarice, *av'ər-is*, *n.* eager desire for wealth: covetousness.—*adj.* avaricious (*-ih'sh*), extremely covetous: greedy.—*adv.* avari'ciously.—*n.* avari'ciousness. [Fr.—L. *aviditia*—*avidus*, greedy—*avire*, to pant after.]

avast, *a-vāst*, *interj.* (naut.) hold fast: stop. [Prob. Dut. *houd vast*, hold fast.]

avatar, *a-vā-lār*, *n.* the descent of a Hindu deity in a visible form: incarnation: (fig.) supreme glorification of any principle. [Sans.; *ava*, away, down, and root *tar*, to pass over.]

avaunt, *a-vaunt'*, *interj.* move on: begone.—*n.* (Shak.) dismissal.—*v.i.* (Spens.) to advance: (*obs.*) to depart. [Fr. *avant*, forward—L. *ab*, from, *ante*, before.]

avaunt, *a-vaunt'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (Spens.) to boast.—*n.* a boast. [O.Fr. *avanter*—L.L. *vāntāre*, to boast—L. *vāntis*, vain.]

ave, *ā'vā*, *ā'vī*, or *ā'vē*, *interj.* be well and happy: hail.—*n.* an address or prayer to the Virgin Mary, in full, *ave Maria* (*ā'vā mā-rī'ā*, *ā'vē mo-rī'ā*), or *avo Mary*, the Hail Mary, or angelic salutation (Luke, i. 28). [Imper. of L. *avere*, to be well. See *angelus*.]

Avena, *a-vē'nā*, *n.* the oat genus of grasses.—*adj.* avenaceous (*av-i-nā'shəs*), of the nature of oats. [L. *avena*, oats.]

avenge, *a-venj'*, *-venzh'*, *v.t.* to vindicate: take vengeance on someone on account of.—*n.* (Spens.) revenge.—*adj.* aveng'ful.—*ns.* avengement; aveng'er.—*fem.* aveng'ress. [O.Fr. *avengier*—L. *ad*, to, *vindicāre*, to claim. See *vengeance*.]

avens, *ā'venz*, *n.* any plant of the rosaceous genus *Geum* (water avens, *Geum rivale*; wood avens, herb-bennet): also the related sub-alpine mountain avens (*Dryas octopetala*). [O.Fr. *avenue*.]

aventail, *avental*, *av'en-tail*, *n.* the flap or movable part of a helmet in front, for admitting air. [O.Fr. *esventail*, air-hole—L. *ex*, out, *ventus*, wind.]

aventure, *a-ven'tr*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) apparently, to thrust, direct. [Origin unknown.]

aventure, *a-vent'ur*, obsolete form of adventure.

aventurine, *a-ven'tu-rin*, *aventurine*, *-van*, *n.* a brown, spangled kind of Venetian glass: a kind of quartz enclosing spangles of mica or haematite.—*adj.* shimmering or spangled, as kinds of feldspar or sealing-wax. [It. *avventura*, chance—because of the accidental discovery of the glass.]

avenue, *av'en-ü*, *n.* the principal approach to a country-house, usually bordered by trees: a double row of trees, with or without a road: a wide and handsome street, with or without trees, esp. in America: any passage or entrance into a place: (*fig.*) means of access or attainment. [Fr.—L. *ad*, to, *venire*, to come.]

aver, *a-ver'*, *v.t.* to declare to be true: to affirm or declare positively: (*law*) to prove or justify:—*pr.p.* *averring*; *pa.p.* *averred*.—*n.* *aver'ment*, positive assertion: (*law*) a formal offer to prove a plea: the proof offered. [Fr. *avérer*—L. *ad*, and *verus*, true.]

aver, *a-ver'*, *n.* (*obs.*) possessions: (*obs.*) cattle: (*Scot.*) a draught animal, esp. an old or worthless cart-horse. [O.Fr. *aveir*, *aver* (Fr. *avoir*), possessions, stock—L. *habere*, to have.]

average, *av'er-ij*, *n.* orig. a customs duty or similar charge: any expense other than freight payable by the owner of shipped goods: expense or loss by damage of ship or cargo: equitable distribution of expense or loss: arithmetical mean value of any quantity:—*mean*: loosely, ordinary, common run.—*adj.* mean: to obtain the average of: to amount to on an average: to do on an average.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to even out to an average. [Cf. Fr. *avarie*, It. *avaría*, duty on goods; poss. conn. with foregoing.]

Averr(holism), *av'er-d'iz'm*, *n.* the doctrine of the Arab philosopher *Averrhoes* (1126-98), that the soul is perishable, the only immortal soul being the world-soul from which individual souls being forth, and to which they return.—*n.* *Averr(h)olism*.

averruncate, *av'er-ung-kät*, *v.t.* (*rare*) to ward off: (wrongly) to uproot.—*n.* *averruncation*; *av'er-runcator*, an instrument for cutting off branches of trees. [L. *averruncare*, to avert, perh. confused with *eruncare*, to weed out.]

averse, *a-vers'*, *adj.* disinclined (with *to*; but some prefer *from*): reluctant: turned away or backward.—*adv.* *averse'ly*.—*ns.* *averse'ness*; *aversion*, turning aside: dislike: hatred: the object of dislike.—*v.t.* *avert*, turn aside: to prevent: ward off.—*adj.* *avert'ed*.—*adv.* *avert'edly*.—*adj.* *avert'ible*, capable of being averted. [L. *avertère*, *aversus*—*ab*, from, *vertère*, to turn.]

avertment, for advertisement (Milt.).

Aves, *ä-véz*, L. *ä-väs*, *n.pl.* birds as a class of vertebrates.—*adj.* *ä'vian*, of birds.—*n.* *ä'vlarist*, one who keeps an aviary; *ä'viary*, a large cage or the like for keeping birds.—*v.i.* *ä'viate*, to fly mechanically, navigate the air.—*ns.* *ä'viä'tion*, mechanical flying; *ä'viä'tor*, an airman, flying man; *Avicula* (*av-ik'ü-lä*; from the winglike shape), a genus of pearl oysters, giving name to the family *Aviculäridae* (*-äde*); *Aviculä'rila*, the bird-catching spider genus, giving name to the family *Aviculäridae* (*-lar-i-i-äde*); *ä'viculture*, bird-rearing: bird-fancying; *aviette* (*av-yet'*, *ä-vi-et'*), an aeroplane driven by man-power; *ä'vifauna*, the assemblage of birds found in a region.—*adj.* *ä'viform*, birdlike in form or structure; *ävine* (*ä'vin*), of birds.—*n.* *ä'vion* (*ä'yon'*; Fr.), aeroplane. [L. *avis*, bird, *avicula*, little bird, *avicularius*, bird-keeper.]

Avesta, *a-ves'tä*, *n.* the Zoroastrian holy Scriptures.—*adj.* *Avestan*, of the Avesta or its East Iranian language.—*n.* the language of the Avesta, also called *Zend*. [Pahlavi *Avisták*, lore.]

aviation. See *Aves*.

avid, *av'id*, *adj.* greedy: eagerly desirous.—*n.* *avid'ity*.—*adv.* *avid'ly*. [L. *avidus*.]

avise, *avize*, *avysse*, *a-viz'*, *obs.* forms (*Spens.* etc.) of *advise*.—*n.* *avise'ment*.—*adj.* *avize'full* (*Spens.*), watchful.—*n.* *aviso*, a notification: an advice-boat.

avised. See *black-avised*.

avital, *a-vi'täl*, *av'i-il*, *adj.* of a grandfather: ancestral. [L. *avitus*—*avus*, a grandfather.]

avizandum, *av-iz-an'dam*, *n.* (*Scots. law*) private consideration of a case by a judge before giving judgment.—Also *avisan'dum*. [Gerund of L.L. *avizäre*, *avisäre*, to advise.]

avocado, *a-vö-kä'dö*, *n.* the alligator-pear, fruit of a tropical American lauraceous tree. [Sp. *aguacate*—Aztec *ahuacatl*.]

avocation, *av-ö-kä'shan*, *n.* properly, a diversion or distraction from one's regular employment: improperly used for vocation, business which calls for one's time and attention: (*arch.*) diversion of the thoughts from any employment: the calling of a case to a higher court. [L. *avocatio*, —*önis*, a calling away—*ab*, from, *vocäre*, to call.]

avocet, *avocet*, *av'ö-set*, *n.* a wading bird (genus *Recurvirostra*) with webbed feet and long, slender, curved, elastic bill. [Fr. *avocette*, It. *avocetta*.]

avoid, *a-vöid'*, *v.t.* to evade: to shun: (*obs.*) to empty: (*law*) to invalidate: (*Shak.*) to leave, to quit: to dismount from.—*v.i.* to take oneself off.—*adj.* *avoid'able*.—*n.* *avoid'ance*, the act of avoiding or shunning: act of annulling: (*anthrop.*) the shunning of certain relatives among primitive peoples. [A.Fr. *avöider*, O.Fr. *esvuidier*—L. *ex*, out, and root of *vold*.]

avoidrups, *av-ör-dä-pöiz'*, or *av'*, *n.* a system of weights in which the lb. equals 16 oz.—*adj.* of that system. [O.Fr. *avoir de pes*, to have weight—L. *habere*, to have, *dé*, from, *pénsum*, that which is weighted.]

avoset. See *avocet*.

avouch, *a-vouch'*, *v.t.* to avow: to acknowledge: to vouch for: to assert positively: to maintain: to guarantee: to own to: to appeal to.—*v.i.* to give assurance.—*n.* (*Shak.*) evidence.—*adj.* *avouch'able*.—*n.* *avouch'ment*. [O.Fr. *avochier*—L. *advocäre*, to call to one's aid. See *vouch*, *advocate*.]

avouere, *a-vouer'*, *n.* (*Spens.*) avowal. [See *avow*.]

avouterer, *a-vöüt'-ör-ör*, *avoutury*, —*ri*, old forms of adulterer, adultery.

avow, *a-vow'*, *v.t.* to declare: to acknowledge: to maintain.—*v.i.* (*law*) to justify an act done.—*n.* a solemn promise: a vow.—*adj.* *avow'able*.—*ns.* *avow'ableness*; *avow'al*, a positive declaration: an acknowledgment: a frank confession.—*adj.* *avowed*.—*adv.* *avow'edly*.—*ns.* *avow'ry* (*law*), the act of avowing and justifying in one's own right the distraining of goods: (*obs.*) advocacy considered as personified in a patron saint. [O.Fr. *avouer*, orig. to swear fealty to—L. *ad*, to, and L.L. *vöitäre*—L. *vöitum*, a vow: with sense affected by L. *advocäre*. See *vow*, *avouch*.]

avulse, *a-vuls'*, *v.t.* to pluck or tear away.—*n.* *avulsion*, forcible separation: sudden removal of land by change of a river's course, whereby it remains the property of the original owner (opp. to *alluvion*). [L. *avelläre*, *ävulum*.]

avuncular, *a-vung-kä-lär*, *adj.* of an uncle. [L. *avunculus*, an uncle.]

await, *a-wäit'*, *v.t.* to wait or look for: to be in store for: to attend: (*obs.*) to lie in wait for: to watch.—*n.* (*Spens.*) ambush, watch. [O.N.Fr. Fr. *avaitier*—*ä*, to; see *wait*.]

awake, *a-wäk'*, *v.t.* to rouse from sleep: to rouse from inaction.—*v.i.* to cease sleeping: to rouse oneself from sleep or indifference: (*pa.t.*) *awoke'*, *awaked'*, *pa.p.* *awaked'* or *awoke'*, sometimes *ayökö'en*—*adj.* not asleep: vigilant: aware, cognisant (with *to*).—*v.t.* *awak'en*, to awake: to rouse into interest or attention: (*theol.*) to call to a sense of sin.—*v.i.* to awake: to spring into being.—*adj.* *awak'ening*, becoming aware: rousing: revivifying, reanimating.—*n.* a becoming awake, aware, active: a throwing off of indifference or ignorance: a rousing.—*n.* and *adj.* *awak'ing*, to be awake to, to be fully aware of. [O.E. *awæce*

awant (pa.t. *awōc*, pa.p. *awacen*), confused with *awacōn* (pa.t. *awocōd*). See *wake*, *watch*.
awanting, *a-wōn'ing*, *adj.* (chiefly *Scot.*) wanting: missing. [Prep. *a*, and the gerund of *want*.]
award, *a-wārd'*, *v.t.* to adjudge: to determine: to grant.—*n.* judgment: final decision, esp. of arbitrators: that which is awarded: a prize. [O.Fr. *awarder*, *awarder*—*L.* *ex*, in sense of thoroughly, and the root of *wārd*, *guard*.]
aware, *a-wēr'*, *adj.* wary: informed, conscious (with *of*).—*n.* aware'ness, state of being aware: consciousness, esp. a dim form. [O.E. *gewar*—*wær*, cautious. See *warc*.]
awarn, *a-wōrn'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to warn. [Pfx. *a*-, and *warn*.]
awash, *a-wōsh'*, *adv.* on a level with the surface of the water: afloat at the mercy of the waves.—*adj.* *awatch'*, on the watch; *awave'*, in a wave: in waves. [Prep. *a*, and *wash*, etc.]
away, *a-wēd'*, *adv.* onward: continuously: without hesitation, stop, or delay: forthwith: out of the place in question: not at home: (*sport*) on the opponents' ground: at or to a distance: off: in or into an averted direction: out of existence, life, or consciousness: with effect of removal or elimination: (*U.S.*) far: (with *here*, *there*, *where*; now *diol.*) about: with omission of verb=go or (with *with*) take away (*usu. imper.*): to endure (with *with*).—*interj.* begone: get out.—*adv.* *aways'* (*obs.*; *Spens.* *awayses*), *away*.—do away with, to abolish; explain away, to explain so as to make the thing explained seem not to exist; fall away, to dwindle: to waste away: to lose zeal and drop off, as followers; fire away, go on, proceed now without further delay; make away with, to destroy: to murder; once and away (now *usu.* once in a way), on occasion. [O.E. *aweg*, *omceg*—*on*, *on weg*, way.]
awe, *awē*, *n.* reverential wonder or fear: dread: (*orch.*) power to inspire awe.—*v.t.* to strike with or influence by awe or fear.—*adj.* *awed* (*ord*), awe-stricken: expressive of awe; awe-inspiring; awe'less, without awe: fearless: (*Shok.*) regarded without awe.—*n.* awe'lessness.—*adj.* *awe'*, some, *nw'some*, *awed* (*Scot.*) awe-inspiring: dreadful.—*adv.* *nw'somely*.—*n.* awe'someness.—*adj.* *awe'*-stricken, *struck*, *struck* with awe.—*v.t.* awe'strike.—*adj.* *nw'ful*, inspiring awe: filled with awe: (*slang*) very bad or ugly, atrocious.—*adv.* (*vulg.*) *very*.—*adv.* *nw'fully*, in an awe-inspiring or awe-stricken manner: with awe: (*slang*) *very*.—*n.* awe'fulness. [O.N. *agi*; cf. O.E. *ege*, fear; *Gr.* *ochos*, distress.]
awear, *a-wēd'*, *adj.* weary.—*adj.* *awear'ed*, weary. [Pfx. *a*-, and *weary*.]
a-weather, *a-wēd'hēr*, *adv.* (*nout.*) towards the weather or windward side—opp. to *olee*.—*adv.* *a-week'*, in the week. [Prep. *a*, and *weather*, *week*.]
nweel, *a-wēl'*, *interj.* (*Scot.*) well: well then. (*ah well*).
a-welgh, *a-wēd'*, *adv.* in the act of being weighed, as an anchor just raised from the bottom. [Prep. *a*, and *welgh*.]
nweto, *a-wēd'ō*, *n.* the so-called vegetable caterpillar, the body of a caterpillar filled with a parasitic fungus. [*Maori* *ahetoa*.]
nwhape, *a-wēd'p'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to confound, amaze. [Cf. Goth. *ah-wapjan*, to choke.]
awheel, *a-wēl'* (*obs.* *nwhēels*), *adv.* on wheels, esp. on a bicycle. [Prep. *a*, and *wheel*.]
awhile, *a-wēl'*, *adv.* for some time: for a short time. [O.E. *dne hāle*, a while (*dat.*): combined as early as 13th century.]
a-wing, *a-wīng'*, *adv.* on the wing. [Prep. *a*, and *wing*.]
awkward, *aw-kwārd*, *adj.* (*obs.*) oblique, inverted, black-handed: clumsy.—*adj.* *awkwardly*, difficult to do: (*obs.*)—*adv.* *awkwardly*.
aw, *aw*, *n.* a pointed instrument for boring small holes. [O.E. *al*; O.N. *alr*, Ger. *ahle*.]

awmous, *aw'mūs*, *n.* (*Scot.*) alms. [O.N. *almusa*; cf. O.E. *almyss*, alms.]
awn, *awn*, *n.* the beard of barley, or similar bristly process.—*adj.* *awned*; *awn'less*; *awn'y*. [O.N. *ōgn* or a lost O.E. cognate; Ger. *ohne*.]
awning, *awn'ing*, *n.* a covering to shelter from the sun or weather.—*v.t.* *awn*, to shelter with an awning. [Origin unknown; Fr. *ouvent*, window-shade, may be connected.]
awoke, *a-wōk'*, *pa.t.* of *awake*.
awork, *a-wōrk'*, *adv.* at work.—*adv.* *awrack'*, in a state of wreck; *awrong'*, wrongly. [Prep. *a*, on.]
awry, *a-wrī*, *adj.*, twisted to one side: distorted, crooked: wrong: perverse.—*adv.* *askew*: unevenly: perversely: erroneously.—to look awry, to look askance at anything; to walk awry, to go wrong. [Prep. *a*, on.]
axe, *ax*, *aks*, *n.* a tool for hewing or chopping, with edge and handle in the same plane: a stone-dressing hammer: (*fig.*) ruthless cutting down of expenditure.—*pl.* *axes* (see also *axis*).—*v.t.* to hew or strike.—*adv.* *ax'ly*.
—n. *axe'st*
axes—*axe* to : : : : :
[O.E. *ax*; cf. Gr. *axine*.]
axerophthol, *aks-er-ōf'thol*, *n.* vitamin A₁, a pale yellow crystalline substance, defect of which causes xerophthalmia. [Gr. *a*-, priv., and *xerophthalmia*.]
axial, *axile*. See under *axis*.
axilla, *ak-sil'ā*, *n.* (*anat.*) the armpit; (*bot.*) *axil*:—*pl.* *axillae* (—*ē*).—*n.* *ax'ill*, the angle between leaf and stem.—*adj.* *ax'illar*, *ax'illary*. [*L.* *axilla*, the armpit.]
axinite, *aks-in-it*, *n.* a brilliant brown mineral with axe-shaped crystals, containing calcium, aluminium, boron, silicon, etc.—*n.* *axin'omancy*, divination from the motions of an axe poised upon a stake, or of an agate placed upon a red-hot axe. [Gr. *axine*, an axe, *montēd*, divination.]
axiology, *aks-i-ol-ō-jī*, *n.* the science of the ultimate nature, reality, and significance of values. [Gr. *axias*, worth, *lagos*, discourse.]
axiom, *aks-i-əm*, *n.* a self-evident truth: a universally received principle.—*adj.* *axioma'tic*, *axioma'tical*.—*adv.* *axioma'tically*. [Gr. *axiōma*, *-atas*, *axiōn*, to think worth, to take for granted—*axios*, worthy.]
axis, *aks'is*, *n.* (*obs.*) an axle: a line about which a body rotates, or about which a figure is conceived to revolve: a straight line about which the parts of a figure, body or system are symmetrically or systematically arranged: a fixed line adopted for reference in co-ordinate geometry, curve-plotting, crystallography, etc.: (*cool.*) the second vertebra of the neck: (*bot.*) the main stem or root, or a branch in relation to its own branches and appendages: an alliance of powers, as if forming together an axis of rotation—esp. of Germany and Italy (1936)—*pl.* *axes* (*aks'ēz*).—*adj.* *ax'ial*, relating to, or of the nature of, an axis.—*adv.* *ax'ially*.—*adj.* *ax'ile*, coinciding with an axis.—*ns.* *ax'old*, a curve generated by the revolution of a point round an advancing axis; *ax'on*, the impulse-carrying process of a typical nerve-cell.—*axis* cylinder, the excitable core of a medullated nerve-fibre; *axis* of incidence, the line passing through the point of incidence of a ray perpendicularly to the reflecting surface; *axis* of refraction, the same line through the point of incidence, the polar diameter of the earth which is also the axis of rotation. [*L.* *axis*; cf. Gr. *axōn*, Sans. *aksha*, O.E. *ax*.]
axis, *aks'is*, *n.* a white-spotted deer of India. [*L.* *axis*, Pliny's name for an Indian animal.]
axle, *aks'l*, *axle-tree*, *aks'l-trē*, *n.* the pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns: a pivot or support of any kind; (*arch.*) an axis.—*n.* *ax'le-box*, the box in which the axle end turns.—*adj.* *ax'led* (*aks'ld*).—*n.* *ax'le-guard*, a pedestal or pillow-block. [More prob. O.N. *axl* than a dim. from O.E. *ax*.]

fāte, *fār*, *ak*; *mē*, *hur* (*her*); *māne*; *māte*; *māte*; *mōn*; *dien* (*then*)

Axminster, *aks'min-stər*, *adj.* of a variety of cut-pile carpet. [*Axminster* in Devon, where it used to be made.]

axolotl, *aks'ō-lot-l*, *n.* the larval form of *Amblystoma*, commonly retaining its larval character for life, though capable of breeding. [*Aztec*.]

ay, *ā*, *interj.* ah: oh: alas: esp. in *ay me*. [*M.E.* *ey*, *ei*, perh. from Fr. *ahi*, *ai*; cf. Sp. *ay de mí*.]

aye, *ā*, *adv.* yea: yes: indeed.—*n.* aye (*i*), a vote in the affirmative: one who votes in the affirmative. [*Perh.* a dial. form of aye, ever; perh. a variant of yea.]

ayah, *i'ā*, *n.* an Indian waiting-maid or nurse-maid. [*Hind.* *āya*; from Port. *aio*, nurse.]

aye, *ā*, *adv.* ever: always: for ever.—for aye, for ever and aye, for ever, to all eternity.—In combination, with sense of ever, as in Shakespeare's aye-remain'ing, etc. [*O.N.* *ei*, ever; *O.E.* *d*; conn. with age, ever.]

aye-aye, *i'ī*, *n.* an aberrant squirrel-like lemur of Madagascar. [*Malagasy* *aiay*.]

ayelp, *ā-yelp'*, *adv.* in a state of yelping. [*Prep.* *a*, yelp.]

ayenbite, *ā-yen'bit*, *n.* (obs.) remorse, as in the book-title *Ayenbite of Inteyt* (remorse of conscience). [*M.E.* *ayen*, again, and bite.]

aygre, *ā-gr*, (*Shok*). Same as eager.

Aylesbury, *ālz'bur-i*, *n.* a breed of ducks much valued for the table. [*Aylesbury* in Bucks.]

ayont, *ā-yont'*, *adv.* and *prep.* (*Scot.*) beyond. [*Pfx.* *a-*, and yond.]

ayrie. See *nerie*.

ayword, *ā'wurd*, *n.* (*Shak*.) a byword, proverbial reproach. [*Origin* obscure; Rowe proposed to read nayword.]

Azalea, *ā-zā'li-ā*, *n.* a genus close akin to, or subgenus of, *Rhododendron*, shrubby plants, with five stamens and annual leaves. [*Gr.* *azaleos*, dry, probably from the soil that suits it.]

Azilian, *ā-zil'i-an*, *adj.* belonging to a transition between Palaeolithic and Neolithic. [*Mas d'Azil*, Ariège, where objects of this culture have been found in a cave.]

azimuth, *āz'im-ith*, *n.* the arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body.—*adj.* az'imu-

thal (or -mūdh', -mūth'), pertaining to the azimuth. [*Ar.* *az-sumūt*, *az* = *al*, the, *sumūt*, pl. of *samt*, direction. See zenith.]

azo-, *āz'ō-*, in combination, nitrogen.—*ns.* az'o-compound, a compound in which two nitrogen atoms are each attached to (usually) a carbon group, as az'oben'zene, $C_6H_5N:NC_6H_5$; az'o-dye', a dye of such composition. [*azote*.]

azole, *ā-zō'ik*, *adj.* without life: before the existence of animal life: formed when there was no animal life on the globe, as rocks. [*Gr.* *a-*, priv., and *zōē*, life.]

azonic, *ā-zōn'ik*, *adj.* not limited to a zone, not local. [*Gr.* *a-*, priv., *zōnē*, a belt.]

azote, *ā-zōt'*, *n.* an old name for nitrogen, so called because it does not sustain animal life.—*adj.*

azot'ic (*ā-zot'ik*), nitric; azō'tous, nitrous.—*v.t.*

az'otise, to combine with nitrogen.—*n.* Azōto-bac'ter, a genus of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. [*Gr.* *a-*, priv., *zoein*, to live.]

azoth, *ā-zōth*, *n.* the alchemist's name for mercury: Paracelsus's universal remedy. [*From* *Ar.* *az-zāūg* —*al*, the, *zāūg*, from Pers. *zhīteah*, quicksilver.]

Azrael, *āz-rā'el*, *n.* in Mohammedan mythology, the angel of death.

Aztec, *āz'tek*, *n.* one of a people dominant in Mexico before the Spanish conquest.—Also *adj.*

azure, *āzh'ar*, *āzh'ar*, or *ā'zhūr*, *adj.* of a faint blue: sky-coloured: (*her.*) blue (represented in engraving, etc., by horizontal lines).—*n.* a delicate blue colour: the sky.—*adj.* azurē'an, az'urine (*-in*), azure.—*ns.* az'urine, a blue-black aniline dye: a freshwater fish, the blue roach; az'urite, blue basic carbonate of copper, chersylite.—*adj.* az'urn (*Milt.*), azure; az'ury, bluish. [*O.Fr.* *azur*—*L.L.* *azura*—*Ar.* (*al*) *lazward*, Per. *lājward*, lapis lazuli, blue colour.]

azygous, *āz'i-gz*, *adj.* not yoked or joined with another: (anot') unpaired.—*n.* azygy (*ōz'i-jī*). [*Gr.* *azygos*—*o-*, priv., and *zygon*, a yoke.]

azymous, *āz'i-mvz*, *adj.* unfermented: unleavened.—*ns.* az'ym, az'yme, unleavened bread; az'y-mite, a member of any church using unleavened bread in the Eucharist. [*Gr.* *ōzȳmos*—*a-*, priv., *zȳmē*, leaven.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

B

B, b, *bē*, n. the second letter of our alphabet, called by the Phœnicians *beth*, the house, corresponding to Greek β, beta.—B in music is the seventh note of the scale of C major (H in German notation, B being used for B flat); in old music B quadratum, quadrate B, square B, is B natural, B rotundum, round B, is B flat; B or B flat, a facetious euphemism for the domestic bug; the three B's, Bach, Beethoven, Brahms.

ba', baw, n. Scots form of ball.—*ns.* ba'ing, ba'-spic) (see ball).

baa, *bā*, *n.* the cry of a sheep.—*v.i.* to bleat.—*n.*
baa'ing. [*imit.*]

Baal, *bā'al*, *n.* a god of the Phoenicians, originally probably a fusion of many local gods: a false god generally:—*pl.* Bā'alim.—*ns.* Bā'alism; Bā'alite. [Heb.]

baas, *bās*, n. (S. Africo), master, overseer, sir. [Du.]
 babassu, *bob-a-soo'*, n. a Brazilian palm (*Attalea*)
 or its oil-yielding nut. [Prob. Tupl.]

babbitt, bab'it, *v.t.* to fit with Babbitt's metal, a soft anti-friction metal (tin, with copper, antimony, and usu. lead). [Isaac Babbitt (1799-1862), the Massachusetts inventor.]

the Massachusetts inventor.)
babbie, *bab'li*, *v.i.* to speak like a baby; to make a continuous murmuring sound like a brook, etc.; to talk incessantly; to tell secrets; to prate, etc.—*v.t.* to utter confusedly or by rote; to divulge by foolish talk.—*adj.* babb'lyative.—*ns.* babb'le, idle senseless talk; prattle; confused murmur, as of a stream; babb'lerent; babb'ler, one who babbles; a bird of an ill-defined family somewhat akin to the thrushes (also babbling thrush).—*n.* and *adj.* babb'ling.—*adj.* babb'ly. [Prob. imit. from the repeated syllable *ba*; cf. Du. *bobbelen*, Ger. *poppeles* Fr. *babilier* perh. influenced by *Babel*.]

poppelen, fr. *bambins*, perh. influenced by *babbel*.
babe, *bāb*, *bāb*, *bā'b*, *bā'*, an infant, young child.
(obs.) a doll: *(obs.)* the reflection of oneself in
the pupil of another's eye: a young animal: a
babyish person: a thing small of its kind, as
varieties of grand-piano, aeroplane, etc.: (*U.S. slang*) a girl.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *bā'b'y-farm'*-*cr.*, one
who takes in infants to nurse for pay; *bā'b'hyhood*.—
adj. *bā'b'yish*.—*ns.* *bā'b'y-jump'*-*cr.*, a seat sus-
pended by elastic straps, to enable a baby to disport
itself: *bā'b'y-ribb'on*, a very narrow ribbon;
bā'b'y-sitter, one who mounts guard over a baby
to relieve the usual attendant; *bā'b'y-sitting*.—
to hold the baby, to be left in the lurch with a
responsibility. [*Prob. imitative*. See *babbic*.]

Babel, *bā'bl*, *n.* a foolishly conceived lofty structure: a confused sound of voices: a scene of confusion.—*ns.* *bā'beldom*, *bā'boilism*.—*adj.* *bā'belish*. [*Heb.* *Bābel*, prob. Assyri. *bāb-ilī*, gate of God, associated in Gen. xi. 1. with confusion.]

Babī, Bābē, *bā'bi*, *n.* a member of a Persian sect followers of Bāb-ed-Din (Mirza Ali Mohammed 1821-50), who sought to combine the best in all religions.—Also Bā'blst.—*n.* Bā'bism, Bā'bīsm Bā'beism.

babingtonite, *bab'ing-ton-It*, *n.* a pyroxene, ferrous silicate, which sometimes worked at Babington, miner

the male, hence called the horned or deer hog
(Malay *badji*, hog, and *rûso*, deer.)

bablah, *bab'la*, *babul*, *bā'būl*, *n.* a species of acacia (*A. arabica*): the pods of that and other species, used for tanning. [Hind. and Pers. *bahāl*.]

Baboo, Babu, *bābū*, n. orig. a title in Bengal corresponding to our Mr.: an Indian clerk: an Indian with a superficial English education, using

Baboo English, which is more copious than correct, with long and learned words often most ~~correct~~ . . . , bab'u.—

babu.]
us species,
a tail, and
adi. ha-

babouche, babuche, baboosh, *bz-bōōsh*, n. an Oriental heelless slipper. [Fr.,—Arab. *babūsh*—Pers. *pā*, foot, *pūsh*, covering.]

Babylōnian, *bab-i-lōn'i-an*, *adj.* of Babylon: hence

huge, gigantic: (*obs.*) Romish, popish (from the
scarlet woman of
in language.—

in 597 and in 586 B.C., last
of the popes at Avignon, 1309-77.

bacca, bak'ä, n. (bot.) a berry.—adj. bacc'atc, having berries: berry-like: pulpy; bacciferous (bak-sif'er-us), bearing berries; bacciform, of the shape of a berry; baccif'erous, living on berries. [L. *bacca*, a berry.]

baccalaureate, *bak'-la-ré'-it*, *n.* the university degree of bachelor.—*adj.* *baccalau'rean*. [*L.L.* *baccalaureus*, altered from *baccalarius*, in fanciful reference to *bocco lauri*, the laurel berry. See *bachelor*.]

baccarat, baccara, bok'-ə-ră, n. a French card game played by betters and a banker. [Fr.]

game played by betters and a banker. [Fr.]
bacchanal, *bok'-nəl*, *n.* a worshipper, priest or priestess, of Bacchus: a drunken reveller: a dance, song, or revel in honour of Bacchus.—*adj.* relating to drinking or drunken revels.—Also *bacchanallan* (*-nāl'ī-lən*)—*ns. pl.* *bacchanā'lla*, *bacchā'nals*, originally feasts in honour of Bacchus: hence, drunken revels.—*n.* *bacchanā'llanism*.—*n. and adj.* *bacchant* (*bok'ant*), a priest or votary of Bacchus, the god of wine: a reveller: a drunkard.—*n.* *bacchante* (*bok'-ānt'*, *bak'ont*, or after Italian *baconnte*, *ba-kant'ī*), a priestess of Bacchus: a female bacchanal.—*adj.* *bacchic* (*bak'ī-sh*), relating to the bacchius; *Bacch'lan*, *Bacchic* (*bok'īk*), relating to Bacchus: jovial: drunken.—*n.* *bacchius* (Gr. and Lat. *pros.*) a foot of two long syllables preceded or followed by one short:—*pl.* *bacch'īl*. [L. *Bacchus*, Gr. *Bakchos*, the wine god.]

baccy, bacco, *bak'i*, abbreviations of tobacco.
bacharach, *bāhh'ā-rāhh*, *bak'ar-ak*, n. an excellent

Bocharach, *boah-shrah, boah-sh-ak*, n. an excellent wine named from *Bocharach*, on the Rhine.

bachelor, *bach'tér*, *n.* a young knight following the banner of another, as too young to display his own: an unmarried man: one who has taken his or her first degree at a university: a young unmarried bull-*scal* or other male animal.—*n.* (U.S. slang) *bach*, a bachelor.—*v.i.* to live as a bachelor: to do for oneself.—Also *v.t.* with *it*.—*nr.* *bach'el-or*, *girl*, a single woman of independent habits: a maid with a latch-key: a young unmarried woman living alone: *bach'elordom*; *bach'eloro*; *bach'elhood*; *bach'elorism*, habit or condition of a bachelor; *bach'elor's* *butt'ons*, a double-flowered yellow or white buttercup: also applied to double feverfew, species of *Centaurea*, and many other plants; *bach'elorship*, the degree of bachelor.—*bachelor's* *wife*, a woman with none of the shortcomings of married men's wives; *knight-bachelor* (see *knight*). [*Of Fr. bachelor*—*L.L. baccalarius*, a farmer; of doubtful origin.]

bacillus, *ba-sil'as*, *n.* properly a genus of Schizomycetes; popularly any bacterium:—*pl.* *bacilli* (*-i*).—*adj.* *bacill'ar*, *bacill'ary* (or *bas'*), of the

fāte, fār, ārk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōle; mūte; mōon; dlien (then)

shape or nature of a bacillus, rodlike.—*n.* bacilli-form, that which destroys bacilli.—*adj.* bacilli-form. [*L.L. bacillus*, dim. of *baculus*, a rod.]

back, *bak*, *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in beasts, extending from the neck and shoulders to the extremity of the backbone: put for the whole body in speaking of clothes: the hinder part, or the side remote from that presented or that habitually seen or contemplated (opposite to the front): the under side of a leaf or of a violin: part of the upper surface of the tongue opposite the soft palate; the convex side of a book, opposite to the opening of the leaves: the thick edge of a knife or the like: the upright hind part of a chair, bench, etc.: something added to the hinder side: the surface of the sea, or of a river: the keel and keelson of a ship: (*football*, etc.) one of the players behind the forwards—*full back* (who guards the goal), *half* and *three-quarter backs*: (*mining*) that side of an inclined mineral lode which is nearest the surface of the ground—the *back* of a level is the ground between it and the level above.—*adj.* rearward: remote: reversed: (*phon.*) made by raising the back of the tongue: belonging to the past.—*adv.* to or towards the back: to or towards the place from which one came: to a former state or condition: behind: behind in time: in return: again.—*v.t.* to mount or ride: to help or support, as if standing at one's back: to support one's opinion by a wager or bet on: to countersign or endorse: to write or print at the back of, as a parliamentary bill, or the like: to furnish with a back: to lie at the back of: to form the back of: to cause to move backward, as a horse: to put or propel backward, or in the opposite direction, by reversing the action, as an engine or a boat.—*v.i.* to move or go back or backwards: (of the wind) to change counter-clockwise.—*ns.* back'-ache, a pain in the back; back'-band, a rope, strap, or chain passing over a cart saddle and holding up the shafts of a vehicle (also back'-chain, back'-rope); back'-bench'er, an occupant of a back bench, as in parliament.—*v.t.* back'-bite, to speak evil in absence.—*ns.* back'-biter; back'-biting.—*adj.* back'-block, of the back-blocks.—*n.* back'-blocker.—*n.pl.* back'-blocks (*Austr.*), the interior parts of a station, far from the river-front.—*ns.* back'-board, a board at the back of a cart, boat, etc.: a board fastened across the back to straighten the body; back'-bond (*Scots law*), a deed attaching a qualification or condition to the terms of a conveyance or other instrument; back'-bone', the spine or vertebral column: a main support or axis: mainstay: firmness.—*adj.* back'-bone'less.—*ns.* back'-chat, answering back, retort, impertinence; back'-cloth, back'-drop, the painted cloth at the back of the stage; back'-country, districts not yet thickly populated; back'-door, a door in the back part of a building.—*adj.* unworthily secret: clandestine.—*n.* back'-draught', a backward current.—*adj.* backed, having a back.—*ns.* back'-end', the rear end: the later part of a season: the late autumn; back'er, one who backs or supports another in a contest: one who bets on a horse or the like; back'-fall (*mus.*), an obsolete ornament like an appoggiatura: a fall on the back as in wrestling (often *fig.*): a lever in the coupler of an organ; back'-fire, ignition of gas in an internal-combustion engine's cylinder at wrong time, or within a bunsen-burner or the like instead of at the outlet.—*v.i.* (*bak-fir*) to have a backfire.—*ns.* back'-formation (*philol.*), the making of a word from one that is, in error or jocularly, taken to be a derivative, as the verb *sidle* from the adverb *sidling* treated as if it were a participle; back'-friend (*obs.*), a pretended friend: a backer, a friend who stands at one's back.—*adj.* back'-ganging (*Scot.*), in arrears.—*ns.* back'-garden, back'-green, a garden, green, at the back of a house; back'-ground, ground at the back: a place of obscurity: the space behind the principal figures of a picture: (*fig.*) that against which anything is, or ought to be, seen; back'-hair, the hair at the back of the head; back'-hand, the hand turned backwards in making a stroke: handwriting with the letters

sloping backwards: (*tennis*) in the part of the court to the left of a right-handed player, or the right of a left-handed: a stroke on the back-hand.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* back'-hand'ed, with the hand turned backwards (as of a blow): indirect, dubious, sarcastic, insincere.—*ns.* back'-hand'er, a blow with the back of the hand: (*coll.*) a bribe: an extra glass of wine out of turn, the bottle being passed back; back'ing, support at the back; mounting of a horse: the action of putting or going back: a body of helpers: anything used to form a back or line the back: counter-clockwise change of wind; back'ing-down, shirking; back'-lash, the jarring or play of ill-fitting machinery in recoil; back'-lilt (*Scott.*), the left-hand thumb-hole at the back of a bagpipe chanter (*erron*, -lilt); back'-log, a log at the back of a fire: (*coll.*) a reserve or accumulation of business, stock, etc., that will keep one going for some time.—*adj.* back'-most, farthest to the back.—*n.* back'-number a copy or issue of a newspaper or magazine of a bygone date: (*fig.*) a person or thing out of date or past the useful stage.—*v.i.* back'-ped'al, to press the pedals back, as in slowing a fixed-wheel bicycle.—*ns.* back'-ped'alling; back'-plece, back'-plate, a piece or plate of armour for the back; back'-room.—*adj.* (*coll.*) of persons doing important work behind the scenes, esp. in secret.—*ns.* back'-saw, a saw stiffened by a thickened back; back'-scratcher, a clawed instrument for scratching the back; back'-set, a setting back, reverse: an eddy or counter-current; back'-sey' (-sɪ; *Scot.*) sirloin; back'side, the back or hinder side or part of anything: the hinder part of an animal: (*Scot.*) the premises at the rear of a house; back'-sight, in surveying, a sight taken backwards: the sight of a rifle nearer the stock; back'-sling, slang in which every word is pronounced as if spelt backwards.—*v.i.* back'slide', to slide or fall back in faith or morals.—*ns.* back'-slid'er; back'slid'ing; back'-spaul(d) (*Scot.*), the back of the shoulder: the hind-leg.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* backspelt', -speer', (*Scot.*) to cross-question.—*n.pl.* back'stairs, servants' or private stairs of a house.—*adj.* secret or underhand.—*n.* back'-stall, a garrotter's confederate on the look-out behind.—*v.i.* (*pr.p.*; *Spens.*) backstart'ing, starting back.—*n.pl.* back'-stays, ropes or stays extending from the topmast-heads to the sides of a ship, and slanting a little backward: any stay or support at the back.—*ns.* back'-stitch, a method of sewing in which, for every new stitch, the needle enters behind, and comes out in front of, the end of the previous one; back'sword, a sword with a back or with only one edge: a stick with a basket-handle; backsword'man (*Shak.*); back'veld (-felt) (*S. Africa*), country remote from towns.—*adj.* remote, rustic, primitive.—*ns.* backvel'der (-dər); back'wash, a receding wave: a backward current: a reaction.—*v.t.* to affect with backwash: to clean the oil from (wool) after combing.—*n.* back'water, water held back by a dam: a pool or belt of water connected with a river but not in the line of its present course or current: water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel: (*fig.*) a place unaffected by the movements of the day: a backward current of water: the swell of the sea caused by a passing ship.—*n.pl.* back'-woods, the forest beyond the cleared country.—*n.* backwoods'man, a dweller in the backwoods: (*fig.*) a peer who rarely attends the House of Lords.—*adj.* back'-wound'ing (*Shak.*), backbiting.—*n.* back'-yard', a yard behind a house.—back down, to abandon one's opinion or position; back of (*U.S.*), behind; back out, to move out backwards: to evade an obligation or undertaking; back up, to give support to; back water, to ply the oars or turn the paddle-wheels backward; break the back of, to overburden: to accomplish the hardest part of; give or make a back, to take up position for leap-frog; on the back of, close behind: (*Scot.*) just after; put one's back into, to do with might and main; set or put one's back up, to show or to arouse resentment; take a back seat, to sink into obscurity or

subordination; talk through the back of one's neck, to talk utter nonsense; to the backbone, through and through. [O.E. *bæc*; Sw. *bak*, Dan. *bag*.]

back, bak, n. a trough for carrying fuel: a tub.—*n.* back'et (Scot.), a shallow wooden trough for carrying ashes, coals, etc. [Fr. *bar*, trough, dim. *baquet*, perh. partly through Du. *bak*.]

backare, baccare, bak'ar, or bak-'ar, interj. (Shak.), *back*: stand back. [Perh. for *back there*; or sham Latin.]

backfish, bāk'fish, n. a young girl: a flapper. [Ger., lit. fish for frying, perhaps in allusion to immaturity.]

backgammon, bak-gam'on, or bak', n. a game played by two persons on a board with dice and fifteen men or pieces each: a triple game scored by bearing all one's men before the other has brought all to his own table.—*v.t.* to defeat in such a way. [back, because the pieces are sometimes taken up and obliged to go back—that is, re-enter at the table, and M.E. *gamen*, play.]

backsheesh, backshish. See *baksheesh*.

backward, bak'ward, adv. and adj. towards the back: on the back: towards the past: from a better to a worse state: in a direction opposite to the normal.—*adj.* back'ward, keeping back: shy, bashful: unwilling: slow in development: late: dull or stupid.—*n.* the past portion of time.—*n.* backwarda'tion, percentage paid by a seller of stock for keeping back its delivery till the following account.—*adv.* back'wardly.—*n.* back'wardness.—*adv.* back'wards: backward and forward, to and fro.—to ring bells backward, to begin with the bass bell, in order to give tidings of dismay. [back, suff. -ward, -wards.]

bacon, bā'kon, n. swine's flesh (now the back and sides) salted or pickled and dried: (Shak.) a rustic, a chaw-bacon.—save one's bacon, to come off scatheless with difficulty. [O.Fr. *bacon*, of Gmc. origin; cf. O.H.G. *bahho*, *bacho*; Ger. *bache*.]

Baconian, bā-kō'ni-an, adj. pertaining to Francis Bacon (1561-1626), or to his inductive philosophy, or to Roger Bacon (d. c. 1292) or his teaching, or to the theory that Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays.—Also *n.*—*n.* Baconianism.

bacteria, bak-tē'ri-ā, n.pl. the Schizomycetes, a class of microscopic unicellular or filamentous plants, without chlorophyll or well-defined nucleus, mostly saprophytic, but often parasitic and the cause of many diseases:—*sing.* bactē'rium, any member of the class, esp. a rod-shaped schizomycete.—*adj.* bactē'rial, bactē'rian, bactericidal.—*n.* bactē'riolysis, a substance that destroys bacteria.

—*n.* bactē'rium living of beans and
—*n.* bactē'riolysis, a study of

bacteria; bacteriolytic (ur -i-sis), an antibody that destroys bacteria; bactē'riolysis, destruction

things, etc., whose function is to destroy bacteria (Gr. *phagēin*, to eat); bactē'riols, any bacterial

bactē'riostat'ic.—*v.t.* bac'tē'rise, to treat with

—*n.* a two-humped camel.

baculine, bak'ū-lin, adj. pertaining to the stick or cane—in flogging. [L. *baculum*.]

baculite, bak'ū-lit, n. a genus (*Baculites*) of fossils, allied to the ammonites, with a straight, tapering shell. [L. *baculum*, a stick.]

bad, bad, adj. ill or evil: wicked: hurtful: incorrect, faulty: p.—*adv.* worse; *superl.* worst. bad: not very good.—*adv.* badly.—*n.* badness.—bad blood,

angry feeling; bad debt, a debt that cannot be recovered; bad lands, wastes of much eroded soft strata in South Dakota and elsewhere; bad man (U.S.) a ruffian; bad shot, a wrong guess; go bad, to decay; go to the bad, to go to moral ruin; in bad books, in disfavour; to the bad, in a bad condition: in deficit; with a bad grace, ungraciously. [Ety. very obscure. The M.E. *badde* is referred by Zupitza to O.E. *bæddel*, a hermaphrodite, *bædling*, an effeminate fellow.]

badderlock, bad'ar-lok, n. (Scot.) an edible seaweed (Alaria) resembling tangle. [Poss. for Balder's locks.]

bad, bad, (paet. bād), pa.t. of bld (both verbs). badge, baj, n. a distinguishing mark or emblem. [M.E. *bage*. Origin obscure.]

badger, baj'ar, n. a burrowing, nocturnal, hibernating animal of the otter and weasel family: extended to other animals—hyrax, wombat, ratel: a painting, or other, brush made of badger's hair.—*v.t.* to pursue with eagerness, as dogs hunt the badger: to pester or worry.—*ns.* badger-bait'ing, -drawing, the sport of setting dogs to draw out a badger from a barrel; badger-dog, the dachshund, a long-bodied and short-legged dog used in drawing the badger.—*adj.* badger-legged, having legs of unequal length, as the badger was vulgarly supposed to have; badger'cry, like a badger: greyish-haired, elderly. [Prob. from badgo and suffix -ard, in reference to the white mark borne like a badge on its forehead.]

badinage, bād'in-āzh, n. light playful talk: banter. [Fr. *badinage*—*badin*, playful or bantering.]

badious, bād'i-ōs, adj. (bot.) chestnut-coloured. [L. *badius*.]

badmash, budmash, bud'māsh, n. (India) an evil-doer. [Pers.]

badminton, bād'min-tən, n. a cooling summer drink compounded of claret, sugar, and soda-water: a game played with shuttlecocks. [Badminton in Gloucester, a seat of the Dukes of Beaufort.]

bael, bel, bhel, bel, n. a thorny Indian rutaceous tree (*Aegle Marmelos*): its edible fruit, the Bengal quince. [Hind.]

baetyl, bē'til, n. a magical or holy meteoric stone. [Gr. *baitylos*.]

baft, bāf, v.t. to strike the ground with the sole of a golf-club in playing, and so to send the ball up in the air.—*n.* baftly, bāf'i, a club like a brassy, but with a shorter shaft and a more sloping face. baffle, bāf'l, v.t. to frustrate, confound, impede perplexingly: (obs.) to cheat, hoodwink, bewilder, bring to nought: (obs.) to disgrace publicly, as

Scottish and connected with *bauchle*; but cf. Fr. *bessler*, from O.Fr. *befe*, mockery. Paul Meyer suggests a derivation from Prov. *baf*, interj. of disdain.)

baft, bāft, n. a coarse fabric, orig. Oriental, now made in and shipped from England. [Pers. *baft*, woven.]

baft, bāft, adv. and prep. behind: (naut.) abaft, astern. [O.E. *beaftan*—*be*, by, and *aftan*, behind.]

bag, bag, n. a sack, pouch; specially the silken pouch to contain the back-hair of the wig: a bagful, measure of quantity for produce: a game-bag, hence the quantity of fish or game secured, however great: an udder: (coll. in pl.) trussers.—*v.t.* to bulge, swell out: (naut.) to drop away from the right course.—*v.t.* to cram full: to put into a bag, specially of game: hence to kill (game): to seize, secure or steal.—*pr.p.* bagg'ing; *pa.p.* bagged.—*ns.* bag'ful, as much as a bag will hold:—*pl.* bag'fuls.—*adj.* bagged (bagd), in a bag: bulged slackly.—*adv.* bagg'ly, *n.* bagg'ing, cloth or material for bags.—*adj.* bagg'lt (Scots form of bagged), bagged: full of spawn, etc.—*n.* a ripe female salmon that has failed to shed her eggs.—*adj.* bagg'y, loose like a bag: bulged.—*ns.* bag'man, an old-fashioned name for a com-

fāte, fār, dsk; mā, hrr (het); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōōn; dhen (then)

merical traveller; bag'-wig, an 18th-cent. wig with back-hair enclosed in an ornamental bag.—bag and baggage, originally a military expression, as in the phrase, 'to march out with bag and baggage', i.e. with all belongings saved: to make an honourable retreat: now used in the sense of to clear out completely; bag of bones, an emaciated living being; in the bag, secured or as good as secured; let the cat out of the bag, to disclose the secret. [M.E. *bagge*, perb. Scand.; not Celtic, as Diez suggests.]
 bagasse, *ba-gas'*, *n.* refuse in sugar-making. [Fr.; Sp. *bagazo*, husks of grapes or olives after pressing.]
 bagatelle, *bag-a-tel'*, *n.* a trifle: a piece of music in a light style: a game played on a board with nine balls and a cue, the object being to put the balls down into holes at the end. [Fr.—It. *bagatella*, a conjuror's trick, a trifle.]
 baggage, *bag'ij*, *n.* the tents, provisions, and other necessities of an army: (esp. U.S.) traveller's luggage: a worthless woman: a saucy woman.—*ns.* baggage-animal; baggage-car (U.S.), a railway luggage-van; baggage-train, a train of baggage-animals, wagons, etc. [O.Fr. *bagage*—*baguer*, to bind up, from which we may infer all the meanings, without reference to Fr. *bagasse*, It. *bagascia*, a strumpet.]
 bagnio, *ban-yō*, *n.* a bathing-house, esp. one with hot baths: an Oriental prison: a stew or brothel. [It. *bagno*—L. *balneum*, a bath.]
 bagpipe, *bag'pīp*, *n.* a wind-instrument consisting of a bag fitted with pipes (often in pl.).—*ns.* bag-piper, bag-piping.
 baguette, *bag-et'*, *n.* a small moulding like an astragal. [Fr., rod, dim.—L. *baculum*.]
 bah, *bā*, *interj.* expressing disgust or contempt. [Fr.]
 Bahadur, *bu-hā'door*, or *hāv'*, *n.* (India) a title of respect often added to the names of officers and officials. [Hind. *bahādur*, hero.]
 Bahai, *bā-hā'ē*, *n.* an adherent of a Persian religion, a development of Babism.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* Baha'ist; Baha'ism; Baha'ite. [From *Baha-Ullah* and *Abdul Baha*, successors of the Bab.]
 bagnioire, *ben-wār*, *n.* a theatre box on a level with the stalls. [Fr., bath.]
 bail, *bāl*, *n.* one who procures the release of an accused person by becoming security for his appearing in court: the security given: (Spens.) jurisdiction, custody.—*v.t.* to set a person free by giving security for him: to release on the security of another: to deliver (goods) in trust upon a contract.—*adj.* bail'able.—*ns.* bail'-bond, a bond given by a prisoner and his surety upon being bailed; bail'-dock, bale'-doek, a room at the Old Bailey, London, in which prisoners were kept during the trials; baillee', one to whom goods are bailed; bail'er, one who bails goods; bail'ment, a delivery of goods in trust: the action of bailing a prisoner; bail's man, one who gives bail for another.—to accept, admit to, allow bail, are all said of the magistrate: the prisoner offers, surrenders to his bail: the one who provides it goes, gives, or stands bail, or bails out a prisoner; give leg bail, to be beholden to one's legs for escape. [O.Fr. *bail*, custody, handing over, *baillier*, to control, guard, hand over.—L. *bajulare*, to bear a burden, carry, carry on.]
 bail, *bayle*, *bāl*, *n.* a barrier: a pole separating horses in an open holding: a cow's h.—(Shak. *bale*; rare).
 to secure in a bail:
 rob: to put one's hands up in surrender. [O.Fr. *baile*, perh. from *baillier*, to enclose; or L. *baculum*, a stick.]
 bail, *bāl*, *n.* one of the cross pieces on the top of the wicket in cricket.—*ns.* bail'-ball, bail'er, a bowled ball that hits or removes a bail without disturbing the stumps. [Prob. conn. with foregoing.]
 bail (also bale), *bāl*, *n.* a bucket or other vessel for lading out water from a boat.—*v.t.* to clear of water with bails: to ladle (often with *out*).—*n.* bail'er.—to bale (bail) out, to escape from an

aeroplane by parachute. [Fr. *baille*, bucket, perh. from L.L. *bacula*, dim. of *baca*, a basin.]
 bail, *bāl*, *n.* a hoop: a hoop-handle, as in a kettle. [Prob. O.N. *bægla*, hoop, from the Gmc. root *bag-*, to bend.]
 bailey, *bāl'i*, *n.* the outer wall of a feudal castle: hence the outer court, or any court within the walls.—the Old Bailey in London was in the ancient bailey between Ludgate and Newgate. [Fr. *baille*, palisade, enclosure, from L.L. *ballium*.]
 Bailey bridge, *bāl'i brij*, *n.* a prefabricated bridge. [Inventor's name.]
 baillie, *bāl'i*, *n.* in Scotland, title of magistrate who presides in borough or police court—elected by town council from among the councillors: (obs.) sheriff's officer (cf. water-baillie): (obs.) chief magistrate of Scottish barony or part of county.—*n.* bail'leship.—Also *baill'le*, bail'leship. (O.Fr. *baillif*, *baillif*. See *baillif*.)
 baillif, *bāl'ij*, *n.* formerly any king's officer, e.g. sheriff, mayor, etc., esp. the chief officer of a hundred, surviving in certain cases as a formal title: the first civil officer in Jersey and in Guernsey: a foreign magistrate: a sheriff's officer: an agent or land-steward.—*n.* bail'iwiek, the jurisdiction of a baillif: jurisdiction in general. [O.Fr. *baillif*—L.L. *bajulivus*—*bajulus*, carrier, administrator. See *bail*.]
 Bairam, *bī-rām*, *bī-rām'*, *n.* the name of two Mohammedan festivals—the Lesser Bairam lasting three days, after the feast of Ramadan, and the Greater, seventy days later, lasting four days. [Pers.]
 balrn, *bārn*, *n.* (Scot.) a child.—*adj.* balrn'like, balrn'ly.—*ns.* balrn's-part, legitim; balrn'team, balrn'time, brood of children. [O.E. *bearn*—*beran*, to bear.]
 baise-main, *bāz-man'*, *n.* (obs.) mostly in pl., compliment paid by kissing the hand. [Fr. *baiser*, to kiss, *main*, hand.]
 bait, *bāt*, *n.* food put on a hook to allure fish or make them bite: any allurements or temptation: a refreshment, esp. taken on a journey: a stop for that purpose: (slang) a rage.—*v.t.* to set with food as a lure: to tempt: to give refreshment to, esp. on a journey: to set dogs on (a bear, bull, etc.): to worry, persecute, harass.—*v.i.* to take, or stop for, refreshment on a journey.—*ns.* bait'-fish, fish used as bait: fish that may be caught with bait; bait'ing. [M.E. *beyten*—O.N. *beitra*, to cause to bite—*bita*, to bite.]
 baize, *bāz*, *n.* a coarse woollen cloth with a long nap, used mainly for coverings, linings, etc.: a table cover.—*v.t.* to cover or line with baize. [Fr. *baies*, pl. (fem.) of *bai*—L. *badius*, bay-coloured.]
 bajan, *bā'jan* (Aberdeen), bejant, *bē'jant* (St. Andrews), *n.* a freshman (so formerly at several Continental universities). [Fr. *béjaune*, novice—*bec jaune*, yellow bill, unfledged bird.]
 Bajocian, *ba-jō'si-an*, *adj.* (geol.) of a division of the Middle Jurassic. [L. *Bajocassēs*, a people living about Bayeux.]
 bake, *bāk*, *v.t.* to dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire: to make or cook in an oven: (Spens., Shak.) to harden by cold: (Shak.) to cake.—*v.i.* to work as a baker: to become firm through heat.—*pa.p.* baked (*bākt*), (*arch.*) bāk'en; *pr.p.* bāk'ing.—*n.* (Scot.) a kind of biscuit.—*ns.* bake'-board (Scot.), a board for kneading dough on; bake'house, a house or place used for baking in; bake'meat (B.), pastry, pies; bak'er, one who bakes bread, etc.—(obs.) bax'ter; bak'ery, a bakehouse: (U.S.) a baker's shop; bake'stone, a flat stone or plate of iron on which cakes are baked in the oven; bāk'ing, the process by which bread is baked: the quantity baked at one time; bāk'ing-pow'der, a mixture (e.g. tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate) giving off carbon dioxide, used as a substitute for yeast in baking; bāk'ing-soda, sodium bicarbonate.—baker's dozen (see dozen). [O.E. *bæcan*; cog. with Ger. *backen*, to bake, Gr. *phōgēin*, to roast.]
 Bakelite, *bā'kəl-it*, *n.* a synthetic resin made by condensation of cresol or phenol with formalde-

hyde. [From its inventor, L. H. Baskeland (1863-1944).]

baksheesh, *bakhshish*, *baksheesh*, *bakhshish*, *bak'* or *buk'shish*, *n.* a gift or present of money in the East, a gratuity or tip. [Pers. *bakhshish*.]

Balaam, *bā'lam*, *n.* a prophet who strives to mislead, like Balaam in Numb. xxii-xxiv: unimportant paragraphs kept in readiness to fill up a newspaper.

—*ns.* *Bā'laam-box*, or *-bas'ket*, a place in which such paragraphs are kept in readiness; *Bā'laamite*. —*adj.* *Bā'laamite*.

Balaclava cap, helmet, *bal-a-kla'vā*, *n.* a warm woollen head-gear covering ears and back of head, suitable for severe weather. [*Balaklava* in Crimea.]

balalalka, *bā-lā-lī'hā*, *n.* a Russian musical instrument, like a guitar, with triangular body and ordinarily three strings. [Russ.]

balance, *bal'ans*, *n.* an instrument for weighing, usually formed of two dishes or scales hanging from a beam supported in the middle: act of weighing two things: equilibrium: harmony among the parts of anything: equality or just proportion of weight or power, as the balance of power: the sum required to make the two sides of an account equal, hence the surplus, or the sum due on the account: what is needed to produce equilibrium, a counterpoise: a contrivance that regulates the speed of a clock or watch: (*coll.*) remainder. —*v.t.* to weigh in a balance: to poise: to set or keep in equilibrium: to counterpoise: to compare: to settle, as an account: (*book-keeping*) to examine and test so as to make the debtor or creditor sides of an account agree. —*v.i.* to have equal weight or power, etc.: to be or come to be in equilibrium: to hesitate or fluctuate. —*adj.* *bal'anced*, poised so as to preserve equilibrium: well arranged, stable. —*ns.* *bal'ancer*, one who, or that which, balances: a fly's rudimentary hindwing: an acrobat: *bal'ance-sheet*, a summary and balance of accounts; *bal'ance-wheel*, a wheel in a watch or chronometer which regulates the beat or rate. [Fr., —*L.* *bilanx*, having two scales — *bis*, double, *lanx*, lance, a dish or scale.]

Balanus, *bal'a-nus*, *n.* the acorn-shell genus. —*n.* *Balanoglossus*, a genus of worm-like animals of the Hemichordata. [Gr. *balanos*, acorn, gland, *glōssa*, tongue.]

balas, *bal'as*, *n.* a rose-red spinel (*usu.* *balas ruby*). [O.Fr. *balais* (It. *balaisito*) — *L.L.* *balasaur* — Pers. *badakhshān*, a place near Samarkand where they are found.]

balata, *bal'a-tā*, *n.* the gum of the bullet or bully tree of South America, used as a substitute for rubber and gutta-percha. [Prob. Tupi.]

balboa, *bāl-bō'ā*, *n.* the monetary unit of Panama. [Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, c. 1475-1517.]

Balbriggan, *bal-brig'an*, *n.* a knit cotton fabric like that made at Balbriggan, Ireland: underclothing made of it.

balbutient, *bal-bū'sh(y)ənt*, *adj.* stammering. [*L.* *balbūtēns*, —*entis* — *balbūtire*, to stutter.]

balcony, *bal'kō-ni* (18th c., *bal-kō'nī*), *n.* a stage or platform projecting from the wall of a building within or without, supported by pillars or consoles and surrounded with a balustrade or railing: in theatres, usually the gallery immediately above the dress circle (U.S. the dress circle itself). —*n.* *balconet* (bev.), a miniature balcony. —*adj.* *bal'coned*. [It. *balcone* — *balco*, of Grmc. origin; O.H.G. *balcho* (Ger. *balken*), Eng. *balk*.]

bald, *ba'ld*, *adj.* without hair, feathers, etc., on the head (or on other parts of the body): bare, unadorned: lacking in literary grace: paltry, trivial: undisguised. —*ns.* *bald'-coat*, *bald'feet*, the coat, from its pure white wide frontal plate: a monk; *bald'-eagle*, a common but inaccurate name for the American white-headed eagle, used as the national emblem. —*adj.* *bald'-faced*, having white on the face, as a horse. —*n.* *bald'head*, a person bald on the head. —*adj.* *bald'-headed*, having a bald head. —*adj.* and *adv.* (*slang*) *bald'-headed*, without restraint: out and out. —*adj.* *bald'ish*, somewhat bald. —*adv.* *bald'ly*. —*m.* *bald'ness*: *bald'pate*, one destitute of hair: a

kind of wild duck. —*adjs.* *bald'pate*, —*d.* [Perh. *balled*, rounded; perh. W. *bāl*, white.]

baldachin, *baldaguin*, *baldachin*, *n.* silk brocade: a canopy over a throne, pulpit, altar, etc.: in R.C. processions, a canopy borne over the priest who carries the host. [It. *baldacchino*, Fr. *baldaguin*, a canopy, from It. *Baldaco*, Baghdad, whence was brought the stuff of which they were made.]

balderdash, *bald'dar-dash*, *n.* (*obs.*) mixed liquid: idle senseless talk: anything jumbled together without judgment: (*dial.*) obscene language or writing. [Origin unknown.]

apple. [Personal name.]

bale, *bāl*, *n.* a bundle, or package of goods: (*obs.*) the set of dice for any special game. —*v.t.* to make into bales. —*n.* *bal'er*. [M.E. *bale*, perh. from O.Fr. *bale* — O.H.G. *balla*, *palla*, ball. See *ball*.]

bale. See *ball*.

bale, *bāl*, *n.* evil, injury, mischief: misery: woe. —*adj.* *bale'ful*, malignant: painful: hurtful: of evil influence: sorrowful. —*adv.* *bale'fully*. —*n.* *bale'fulness*. [O.E. *bealu*; O.H.G. *balō*; O.N. *ból*.]

bale, *bāl*, *n.* (*arch.*) a fire, esp. a funeral pyre: (*Scot.*) a beacon-fire: a bonfire. —*n.* *bale'-fire*. [O.E. *bæl*; cf. O.N. *bál*, bale, Gr. *phalos*, bright, white.]

balection. Same as *bolection*.

balcon, *ba-lēn*, *n.* horny plates growing from the palate of certain whales, the whalebone of commerce. —*Also adj.* [O.Fr. *bolcine* — *L.* *balæna*, whale.]

ballista. See *ballista*.

balk, *bau'k*, *ba'k*, *n.* an unploughed ridge: (*obs.*) a place overlooked, an omission: a ridge: part of a billiard table marked off by the balk-line: a forbidden action of the pitcher in baseball: a squared timber: a tie-beam of a house, stretching from wall to wall, esp. when laid so as to form a loft (the balks): (*obs.*) the beam of a balance: a rope to connect fishing-nets: a check, frustration: a disappointment: failure to take a jump or the like. —*v.t.* to ignore, pass over: to slirk: to decline: to avoid: to let slip: to put a balk in the way of: to thwart: to frustrate: to foil: to check: (*Shak.*) to chop (logic). —*v.i.* to pull up or stop short at a difficulty: to jib: to refuse a jump, etc.: to refrain: to desist: (*Spens.*) to lie out of the way: to bandy words. —*adj.* *balk'd* (*Shak.*), prob., heaped in balks. —*n.* *balk'er*. —*n.* and *adj.* *balk'ing*. —*adv.* *balk'ingly*. —*n.* *balk-line*, a line drawn across a billiard table: a boundary line for the preliminary run in a jumping competition or the like. —*adj.* *balk'y*, apt to balk. [O.E. *balca*, ridge; O.H.G. *balcho*, beam.]

Balkanise, *bael'kən-iz*, *v.t.* to reduce to the condition of the Balkan countries, where hostile nationalities are or were mixed together.

ball, *baw'l*, *n.* anything spheroidal or nearly so: a spherical body to play with: a part of the body: a

own from an engine of war: a throw or delivery of the ball at cricket, etc.: a game played with a ball, esp. (U.S.) baseball: a spherical clew of yarn, string, etc.: the eyeball: (*obs.*) a spherical cake of soap: a bolus for a horse. —*v.t.* to form into a ball: to clog: to entangle. —*v.i.* to gather into a ball: to clog: to cluster, as swarming bees round the queen: —*n.pl.* *ball'-bear'ings*, a device for lessening friction by making a revolving part turn on loose steel balls. —*n.* *ball'-cock*, the stopcock of a cistern, turned by a floating ball that rises and falls with the water. —*adj.* *balled*, formed into a ball. —*ms.* *ball'-flower*, an ornament of Decorated Gothic architecture, resembling a ball within a globular flower; *ball'-game*, any game played with a ball; *ball'ing*, forming into a ball: snow-balling:

(*Scot.* ba'ing) a periodical game of football played by the population of a town in the streets (and sometimes the river)—also ba'spiel.—*adj.* ball'-pointed, baying a swollen tip, as a pen; ball'-proof, proof against balls discharged from firearms.—ball and socket, a joint formed of a ball partly enclosed in a cup; no ball (*cricket*), a delivery adjudged contrary to rule; keep the ball rolling, to keep things going; the ball at one's feet, success in one's grasp; three balls, the sign of a pawnbroker; wide ball, one out of the batsman's reach. [*M.E.* bal—*O.N.* böllr; *O.H.G.* bollo, pallo.]

ball, *baw*, *n.* an assembly for dancing.—*ns.* ball'-dress; ball'-room.—Also *adj.*—open the ball, to begin operations. [*O.Fr.* bal—*baller*, to dance—*L.L.* ballāre, perh.—*Gr.* ballizein, to dance.]

ballad, bal'ad (*Scot.* ballant, bal'ant, ballat, -at), *n.* orig. a song accompanying a dance: a simple, straightforward narrative poem in short stanzas (usu. of four lines, of eight and six syllables alternately): a drawing-room song, usually of a palty and sentimental nature, in several verses sung to the same melody: any popular song, often scurrilous.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make ballads about.—*ns.* ball'adist, a writer or singer of ballads; ball'ad-monger, a dealer in or composer of ballads; ball'adry, ballads collectively: ballad-making.—ballad concert, a concert of drawing-room ballads; ballad opera, opera with spoken dialogue, and songs set to existing popular tunes. [*O.Fr.* ballade—*L.L.* ballāre, to dance; see foregoing word.]

ballade, bal'ldā, *n.* a poem of one or more terns or triplets of stanzas, each of seven, eight, or ten lines, including refrain, followed by an envoy, the whole on three (or four) rhymes: sometimes loosely, any poem in stanzas of equal length: an ill-defined form of instrumental music, often in six-eight or six-four time.—ballade royal, rhyme royal (James VI and I's *ballat royal* has an additional line and rhymes *ababbc*). [An earlier spelling of ballad, with old pronunciation restored.]

ballan, bal'an, *n.* a species of wrasse.—Also ball'an-wrasse'. [*Perh.* Irish ball, spot.]

ballant, bal'ant, *a* Scots form of ballad.

ballast, bal'ast, *n.* heavy material used to weigh down and steady a ship or balloon: broken stone or other material used as the bed of a road or railway: that which renders anything steady.—*v.t.* to load with ballast: to make or keep steady: (*Shak.*) to load.—*pa.p.* ball'asted (*Shak.* ball'ast).—*n.* ball'ast-heav'er.—In ballast, carrying ballast only. [*Prob.* Old Sw. *barlast*—*bar*, bare, and *last*, load.]

ballat. See ballad, ballade.

ballerina, bal-le-rē'nā, bal-ā-rē'nā, *n.* a female ballet-dancer.—*pl.* ballerī'ne (-nā), ballerī'nas. [*It.*]

ballet, bal'ā, *n.* a theatrical exhibition of dancing, posturing, and pantomimic action: music for it: the troupe that performs it: (*obs.*) a dance: (*bal'et*), a form of madrigal: (*Scot.*; also ballat) a ballad.—*ns.* ball'et-dancer; ball'et-girl; ball'et-master, -mistress, the director of a ballet; baller'omane (-ō-mān), an enthusiast for ballet; balletomā'nia. [*Fr.*; dim. of *bal*, a dance.]

ballista, balista, bal-is'tā, *n.* a Roman military engine in the form of a crossbow for heavy missiles.—*adj.* ballis'tile, projectile: relating to projectiles.—*ns.* ballis'tics (treated as *sing.*), the science of projectiles; ballis'tile, a smokeless

balloon.—*ns.* ballonet (*bal-o-net*), in a balloon or dirigible, a small bag from which air is allowed to escape, and into which air is forced, to compensate for changes of pressure in the gas-bag: a division of the air-reservoir of a dirigible: a small auxiliary gas-bag; balloon'ing; balloon'ist; balloon'-vine, heartseed, a tropical American climber with bladderly pods.—balloon barrage, a system of captive balloons as a protection against hostile aircraft. [*It.* ballone, augmentative of *balla*. ball.]

ballot, bal'ot, *n.* a little ball or ticket or paper used in voting: a secret vote or method of voting by putting a ball or ticket or paper into an urn or box: in *U.S.* extended to open voting.—*v.i.* to vote by ballot: to draw lots.—*pr.p.* ball'oting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ball'oted.—*ns.* ball'ot-box, a box to receive ballots; ball'ot-paper, a paper on which a ballot vote is recorded. [*It.* ballotta, dim of *balla*, ball. See ball.]

ballow, bal'ō, *n.* (*Shak.*) a cudgel.—Other readings are bat, battero. [*Perh.* a misprint for baton.]

bally, bal'i, *adj.* (*slang*), a euphemism for bloody, but almost meaningless.

ballyhoo, bal-i-hoo, *n.* (*U.S. slang*), noisy propaganda.

ballyrag, bal'i-rag, *v.t.* to bullyrag (*q.v.*).

balm, bām, *n.* an aromatic substance: a fragrant and healing ointment: aromatic fragrance: anything that heals or soothes pain: a tree yielding balm: an aromatic labiate plant of the genus *Melissa* extended to *Melittis* (*bastard balm*) and other garden herbs.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to embalm: (*Shak.*) to anoint with fragrant oil: (*arch.*) to soothe.—*n.* balm'iness.—*adj.* balm'y, fragrant: mild and soothing: bearing balm: (*slang*; also barmy) mentally unsound.—balm, or balsam, of Gilead, the resinous exudation of trees of the genus *Commiphora* or *Balsamodendron*, from the belief that it is the substance mentioned in the Bible as found in Gilead: the balsam fir. [*O.Fr.* *balse*—*L.* *balsamum*. See balsam.]

balm-cricket, bām-krik'it, *n.* (*Tennyson*) a cicada. [*Ger.* *baum*, tree, and *erleket*.]

balmoral, bal-mor'al, *n.* a flat Scottish bonnet: a figured woollen petticoat: a kind of boot lacing in front.—*n.* balmorality (*bal-mor-ā-l'i-ti*; *jocular*), the Victorian type of morality. [*Balmoral*, Queen Victoria's castle in Aberdeenshire.]

balneal, bal-ni'al, *adj.* of baths or bathing.—*n.* bal'neary, a bath: a bathing-place: a medicinal spring.—*adj.* of or for bathing.—*ns.* balneat'ion, bathing; balneol'ogist; balneol'ogy, the scientific study of bathing and of mineral springs; balneotherapy, treatment of disease by baths. [*L.* *balneum*—*Gr.* *balaneion*, bath.]

baloney, boloney, ba-, bō-lō'mi, *n.* (*slang*) deceptive talk: nonsense.

baloo, balu, bā-lōo, *n.* (*India*) a bear. [*Hind.* *bhālū*.]

balsa, bal'sā, baw'sā, *n.* a raft or float: corkwood, a tropical American tree (*Ochroma Lagopus*) of the silk-cotton family, with very light wood. [*Sp.*, raft.]

balsam, baw'sam, *n.* a plant of the genus *Impatiens* (family Balsaminaceae): a liquid resin or resinous oily substance, esp. balm of Gilead: (*fig.*) any healing agent.—*v.t.* to heal: (*rare*) embalm.—*adj.* balsamie (-sam'ik); balsamif'orous, producing balsam.—*n.* Balsami'na, a discarded synonym of *Impatiens*, giving name to the balsam family Balsaminaceae (-in-ā'si-ē), close akin to the geraniums.—*adj.* bal'samy, fragrant.—balsam fir, an American fir (*Abies balsamea*): balsam poplar, an American species of poplar; balsam of Peru, of Tolu, sec Peru, Tolu; Canada balsam, a turpentine from the balsam fir. [*L.* *balsamum*—*Gr.* *balsamon*; prob. of Semitic origin.]

Balt, bawlt, *n.* a member of the former land-owning class (of German origin) in the Baltic provinces or states.—*adj.* Balt'ic, of the sea separating Scandinavia from Germany and Russia: of the western division of the Baltoslavs.—*n.* Balt'oslav.—*adj.* Balt'oslav', -ie, -on'ie, of a family of Indo-Germanic languages including the Slavonic languages with Lettish, Lithuanian, and (extinct)

Old Prussian. [From the Baltic Sea.—*L. Baltio*, Scandinavia.]

Baltimore, *baul'tim-ör*, *n.* a common orange and black North American bird of the hang-nest family, called also *Baltimore oriole*, *fire-bird*, etc. [From Lord Baltimore, whose livery was orange and black.]

Baluchitherium, *ba-lüs-chi-thë-ri-um*, *n.* a gigantic Tertiary fossil rhinoceros. [*Baluchiston*, where it was found, and *Gr. thëron*, a beast.]

baluster, *bal'üs-tär*, *n.* a small pillar supporting a stair rail or a parapet coping.—*adj.* bal'ustered.—*n.* bal'ustrade, a row of balusters joined by a rail or coping. [*Fr. balustre*—*L.L. baloustium*—*Gr. baloustion*, pomegranate flower; from its form.]

barn, *bam*, *n.* (slang) a hoax: a false tale.—*v.t.* to cheat or hoax. [See *bamboozle*.]

bambino, *bam-bë-nö*, *n.* a child: a picture or image of the child Jesus. [It.]

bamboo, *bam-böö*, *n.* a gigantic tropical and subtropical grass with hollow-jointed woody stem. [*Perh. Malay bambu*.]

bamboozle, *bam-böö-zl*, *v.t.* to deceive: to confound or mystify.—*n.* bamboozlement. [Origin unknown; first appears about 1700.]

ban, *ban*, *n.* a proclamation: sentence of banishment: outlawry: anathematization: a denunciation: a curse: a prohibition: a vague condemnation.—*v.t. (arch.)* to curse: (*prov.*) to chide or rail upon: to anathematize: to proscribe: to forbid or prohibit. [O.E. *gebann*, proclamation, *bannon*, to summon; cf. *banns*.]

Ban, *ban*, (*hist.*) the governor of a Ban'at (Ban'ale, Bannat), or military division on the boundaries of the Hungarian kingdom. [*Pers. bân*, lord.]

banal, *bân'al*, *ban'al*, *adj.* commonplace, trivial, flat.—*n.* banal'ity, triviality. [Fr.]

banana, *ba-nô-nâ-nâ*, *n.* a gigantic tree-like herbaceous plant (*Musa sapientum*) or its nutritious fruit. [*Sp. or Port.* from the native name in Guinea.]

banauise, *ban-aw'sik*, *adj.* mechanic: befitting or savouring of an artisan: vulgar.—Also *banau'stan*. [*Gr. banauskos*—*banausos*, a handicraftsman.]

Banbury cake, *ban'bry-i kâk*, *n.* a kind of mince pie in *Banbury*, Oxfordshire.

banco, *bang'kô*, *n.* standard money in which a bank keeps its accounts, as distinguished from the current money of the place. [It. See *bank*.]

band, *band*, *n.* that by which loose things are held together: (*fig.*) a moral bond of restraint or of obligation: a tie or connecting piece: (*pl.*) shackles, bonds, fetters: (*arch.*) an agreement or promise given: (*arch.*) security given: (*Spens.*) a pledge.—*ns.* band'ster, one who binds the sheaves after the reapers; band'stone, a stone set transversely in a wall to bind the structure. [*M.E. band*, *bond*—*O.N. band*. O.E. has *bend*. See *band*, below, *bind*, *band*.]

band, *band*, *n.* a flat strip (of cloth, rubber, metal, etc.) to bind round anything, as a hat-band, waist-band, rubber-band, etc.: a stripe crossing a surface distinguished by its colour or appearance: a flat strip between mouldings, or dividing a wall surface: the neck-band or collar of a shirt, also the collar or ruff worn in the 17th century (termed a *falling-band* when turned down): a belt for driving machinery: (*pl.*) the pair of linen strips hanging down in front from the collar, worn by some Protestant clergymen and by barristers and advocates, formerly by others.—*n.* band'age, (*esp. surg.*) a strip of cloth for winding round part of the body: a piece of cloth used to blindfold the eyes.—*v.t.* to bind with a bandage.—*nt.* band'box (or *ban'box*), a light kind of box for holding (originally books) caps, millinery, etc.; band'-brake, a brake in the form of a flexible band that can be tightened about a wheel or drum.—*adj.* band'ed, fastened as with a band: striped with bands.—*ns.* band'fish, a bright red Mediterranean fish (*Cepola*), or other ribbon-shaped fish; band'saw, an endless saw, a toothed steel belt; band'string, an ornamental string for fastening bands or collar; band'-wheel, a wheel on which a strap or band runs. [*M.E. bande*—*O.Fr. bande*, of

Gmc. origin; cf. O.E. *bindon*; Ger. *binde*, a band, Eng. *band*, above, *bind*.]

band, *band*, *n.* a number of persons bound together for any common purpose: a troop of conspirators, confederates, etc.: a body of musicians, esp. performers on wind and percussion instruments, often attached to a regiment: (*U.S.*) a herd or flock.—*v.t.* to bind together.—*v.i.* to associate, assemble, confederate.—*ns.* band'master, the conductor of a band; bands'man, a member of a band of musicians; band'stand, a structure for accommodating a band of musicians; band'-wagon, *n.* (*U.S.*) the car that carries the band in a circus procession: a prominent position: a place among the crowd or the winning side.—**Band of Hope**, an association of young persons pledged to lifelong abstinence from alcoholic drinks—first instituted about 1847. [Fr. *bande*, of *Gmc. origin*, with changed sense; cf. *band*, *bind*.]

band, *band*, *v.t. (Spens.)* to ban or banish.

band, on obsolete *poet.* of *bind*.

bandalore, *ban'da-lör*, *n.* a toy also called a quizz, and later a yoyo.

bandana, *bandanna*, *ban-dân'd*, *n.* a silk or cotton coloured handkerchief, with spots or diamond prints, originally from India. [*Hind. bândhnâ*, a mode of dyeing.]

bandar, *ban'dâr*, *n.* a rhesus monkey. [*Hind.*]

bandeau, *bon-dô*, *n.* a fillet or band to bind the hair: a band within a hat: a bandage for the eyes.—*pl.* bandeaux (*bon-dôs'*). [Fr.]

bandelet, *band'a-lét*, *n.* (*archit.*) a small flat moulding or fillet surrounding a column. [Fr. *bandelette*.]

bandoleer, *ban-do-lér*, *n.* a form of bandoleer.

banderilla, *bân-dâ-rêl'yâ*, *n.* a dart with a streamer, stuck by bull-fighters in the bull's neck.—*n.* banderillero (*bân-dâ-rêl-yâ-rô*), a bull-fighter who uses banderillas.

banderol, *banderole*, *ban'da-röl*, *n.* bannerol, *ban'röl* (*Spens.*), *bannerial*, (*arch.*) *n.* a small banner or streamer, as that borne on the shaft of a lance: (*archit.*) a flat band with an inscription, common in Renaissance buildings. [Fr.]

bandersnatch, *bon'dar-smach*, *n.* a monster invented by Lewis Carroll.

bandicoot, *ban'di-kööt*, *n.* the largest species of rat, found in India and Ceylon, called also *Afrotar* rat and *pig-rat*: a genus (*Perameles*) of small marsupials. [*Telugu pondihokku*, *pig-rat*.]

bandit, *band'it*, *n.* on outlaw: a brigand.—*pl.* band'its, band'its (*ban-dit'é*; also loosely used as *sing.*, a body of bandits).—*n.* band'itry. [It. *bandito* *pl. banditi*—*L.L. bonnirè*, *bandire*, to proclaim. See *ban*.]

bandog, *bon'dog*, *n.* a dog tied up as a watch-dog, or because of its ferocity. [*band*, fastening, and *dog*.]

bandobast, *bandobust*, *ban'dô-bust*, *n.* (*Ind.*) on arrangement, settlement. [*Hind.* and *Pers.* *band-o-bast*, tying and bindings.]

bandoleer, *bandolier*, *ban-dô-lér*, *n.* a shoulder belt, esp. for ammunition. [*O.Fr. bandouillere*—*It. bandoliero*—*banda*, a band.]

bandolero, *ban-dô-lê-rô*, *n.* a highwayman. [*Sp.*]

bandolline, *ban'dô-lên*, *n.* a gummy substance used for stiffening the hair. [*Prob. from band*.]

bandore, *ban'dör*, *n.* an Elizabethan wire-stringed instrument like a lute, invented by John Rose. [*Sp. bandurrio*, *Fr. mandore*; *l. pandura*, *Gr. pandoura*, a three-stringed lute.]

bandrol, *band'röl*, *n.* Same as *banderol*.

bandy, *ban'di*, *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball: a game at ball with such a club: a game played on ice.—*n.* ban'dy-bail, hockey. [*Origin obscure*.]

bandy, *ban'di*, *v.t.* to beat in and fro: to toss from one to another (as words with any one): to pass from mouth to mouth: to give and take (blows or reproaches): (*Shak.*) to fight, strive.—*pr.p.* band'ing.—*pp.* band'ied.—*n.* ban'dy.

b, *bandy*, *v.t.* to spread apart at the knee: having *bandy* or crooked legs.—*adj.* ban'dy-legged.

bandy, *band'i*, *n.* (*Ind.*) a carriage or (bullock) cart.—*n.* *bandi* *man*. [*Telugu bandi*.]
bane, *bān*, *n.* destruction: death: mischief: poison: source or cause of evil.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to barm: (*Shak.*) to poison.—*n.* *bane'berry*, a black poisonous berry, the fruit of the ranunculaceous *Actaea spicata*: the plant itself, Herb-Christopher.—*adj.* *bane'ful*, destructive: pernicious: poisonous.—*adv.* *bane'fully*.—*n.* *bane'fulness*. [*O.E. bāna*, a murderer; *O.N. bāni*, death.]

bang, *bang*, *n.* a heavy blow: a sudden loud noise: an explosion.—*v.t.* to beat: strike violently: slam, as a door: beat or surpass.—*v.i.* to make a loud noise: slam: (*dial.*) bounce.—*adv.* with a bang: abruptly (*esp. bang off*).—*n.* *bang'er* (*slang*), a sausage.—*adj.* *bang'ing*, dealing blows: (*coll.*) over-whelming, 'whopping'.—*n.* *bang'ster* (*prov.*) a violent person: a braggart: a victor.—*adj.* *bang'-up* (*slang*), in the height of excellence or fashion. [*O.N. banga*, to hammer; cf. *Ger. bengel*, a cudgel.]

bang, *bang*, *n.* hair cut square across the brow.—*v.t.* to cut square across.—*adj.* *banged*, wearing the hair in such a way.—*n.* *bang'-tail*, a tail with the end tuft squared: a beast whose tail hair is banged. [*An Americanism, prob. from the phrase bang off*.]

bang. Same as *bang*.

bangle, *bang'l*, *n.* a ring for arm or leg.—*adj.* *bangled*, wearing bangles. [*Hind. bangri*.]

bangsring. Same as *banxring*.

banian, *banyān*, *bān'yān*, *-yān*, *n.* an Indian fig-tree with vast rooting branches: a Hindu trader, esp. from Gujarat: loosely, out of India, any Hindu: an Indian broker or financier: a loose jacket, gown, or under-garment worn in India.—*banian* days (*obs.*), days on which no meat was served out, hence days of short commons generally, from the abstinence from flesh of the Banian merchants. [*Port. banian*, *perb.* through *Ar. banyān*, from *Hind. banya*—*Sans. vanij*, a merchant.]

banish, *ban'ish*, *v.t.* to condemn to exile: to drive away: to expel.—*n.* *ban'ishment*, exile. [*Fr. bannir*, *banniss*—*L.L. bannire*, to proclaim; see *ban*.]

banister, *ban'is-tər*, *n.* a stair-rail with its supports: (often in pl.). [*baluster*.]

banjo, *ban'jō*, *n.* a musical instrument of the guitar kind—played with the fingers or with a plectrum—having a long neck, a body of stretched parchment like a drum, and usually five strings of catgut and wire.—*n.* *ban'joist* (*-ist*). [*Negro pronunciation of bandore*.]

banjolele, *ban-jō-lā'li*, *n.* a small banjo with gut strings. [*banjo and ukulele*.]

bank, *bank*, *n.* a mound or ridge: an acclivity: the margin of a river, lake, etc.: the raised border of a road, railway cutting, etc.: the surface at a pit-mouth: the coal-face in a mine: a shoal or shallow: a bed of shellfish: a mass of cloud or mist: the tilt of an aeroplane.—*v.t.* to enclose with a bank: to deposit or pile up: to cover (a fire) so as to lessen the rate of combustion.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (of aircraft) to tilt in turning.—*n.* *bank'er* (*Austr.*), a river full to the top of its banks.—*adv.* *bank'-high*, up to the top of the bank.—*n.* *banks'man*, an overseer at a pit-mouth.—from bank to bank, from the time the collier begins to descend for his spell of work till he reaches the top again. [*M.E. banke*, *prob. Scand.*; *cog.* with *bank* (2, 3), *bench*.]

bank, *bank*, *n.* a bench in a gallery: a tier or rank of oars: the bench on which judges sat: a range of apparatus or equipment: a working table in various crafts: a pottery: (of birds, esp. swans) a company.—*ns.* *bank'er*, a mason's bench: *bank'er-mark*, a mason's mark on a stone. [*O.Fr. banc*, of *Gmc.* origin; *cog.* with *bank* (1 and 3).]

bank, *bank*, *n.* a bench, office, or institution for the keeping, lending, and exchanging, etc., of money: a money-box for savings: a stock of money, fund, or capital: in games of bazaar, the money the proprietor or other, who plays against all, has before him: a pool to draw cards from.—*v.t.* to deposit in a bank.—*v.i.* to have a bank account: (*coll.*) to count, rely.—*ns.* *bank'-agent*, formerly in

Scotland, the head of a branch-bank (now *bank'-man'ager*); *bank'-bill* (formerly) a bank-note: a bill drawn by one bank upon another; *bank'-book*, a book in which record is kept of money deposited in or withdrawn from a bank; *bank'-cheque*, an order to pay issued upon a bank; *bank'er*, one who keeps a bank: one employed in banking business: a betting card game; *bank'-holid'ay*, a day on which banks are legally closed, bills falling due on these being payable the following day—in England observed as a general holiday; *bank'ing*, the business of the banker.—*adj.* pertaining to a bank.—*ns.* *bank'-note*, a note issued by a bank, which passes as money, being payable to bearer on demand; *bank'-paper*, bank-notes in circulation; *bank'-rate*, the rate at which the Bank of England is prepared to discount bills; *bank'-stock*, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.—bank of issue, one that issues its own notes, or promises to pay; break the bank, in gambling, to win from the management the sum fixed upon as the limit it is willing to lose on any one day; joint-stock bank, one whose capital is subscribed by a large number of shareholders; private bank, one carried on by less than ten persons. [*Fr. banque*—*It. banca*; of *Gmc.* origin, *cog.* with two foregoing words.]

banket, *bang-ke't*, *n.* (*S. Africa*) an auriferous pebbly conglomerate. [*Du. banketje*, almond-rock.]

bankrupt, *bang'krup't*, *n.* one who breaks or fails in business: an insolvent person.—*adj.* insolvent: destitute (with *of*).—*v.t.* to make bankrupt.—*n.* *bank'ruptcy* (*-s*), the state of being or act of becoming bankrupt. [*Fr. banqueroute*, *It. banca rotta*—*banca*, bank, and *rotta*, *-a*—*L. ruptus*, broken.]

Banksia, *bang'si-ā*, *n.* a genus of Australian Proteaceae. [*After Sir Joseph Banks* (1744-1820).]

banner, *ban'ər*, *n.* strictly, a square flag charged with a coat of arms: a military standard: a flag bearing some device, often carried on two poles, or hanging from a cross-piece, used in processions, etc.: (*hist.*) those who serve under a banner, esp. in the Manchu army.—*adj.* *bann'ered*, furnished with banners. [*O.Fr. banere*—*L.L. bandum*, *bannum*; *cog.* with *band* and *blind*.]

banneret, *ban'ər-et*, *n.* (*hist.*) a knight of higher grade, orig. one bringing his vassals under his own banner, later, one dubbed on the field of battle (often confused with baronet). [*O.Fr. banneret*, *lit. bann'ered*.]

banneroil, *bann'ə-ri*. See *banderol*.

bannock, *ban'ək*, *n.* a flat home-made cake of oat-meal, barley, or pease-meal. [*O.E. bannuc*.]

banns, *banz*, *n.pl.* a proclamation of intended marriage.—to forbid the banns, to make formal objection to a projected marriage. [*ban*.]

banquet, *bang'kwit*, *n.* a feast: a course of sweet-meats, fruit, and wine, separate, or after a meal—still used in the Scottish phrase, 'a cake and wine banquet'.—*v.t.* to give a feast to.—*v.i.* to fare sumptuously.—*pr.p.* *banqu'eting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *banqu'eted*.—*ns.* *banqu'eter*, *banqu'eteer*; *banqu'eting*; *banqu'eting-hall*, -house. [*Fr.*—*banc*, *bench*.]

banquette, *bang-ke't*, *n.* a raised way inside a parapet: the long seat behind the driver in a French diligence. [*Fr.*; *It. banchetta*, *dim. of banca*, seat.]

bansee, *ban'shé*, *n.* a female fairy in Ireland and elsewhere who wails and shrieks before a death in the family to which she is attached. [*Ir. bean sidhe*, Old Ir. *ben sidhe*, woman of the fairies.]

bant. See *banting*.

bantam, *ban'təm*, *n.* a small variety of the common domestic fowl: a small man, esp. a soldier.—*adj.* of bantam breed: little and combative.—*n.* *ban'tam-weight*, a boxer over 8 st. and not over 8 st. 6 lb. (*amateur* 7 lb.). [*Prob. Bantam in Java*.]

banteng, *banting*, *ban'teng*, *-ting*, *n.* an East Indian wild ox. [*Malay*.]

banter, *ban'tər*, *v.t.* to assail with good-bumoured raillery: to joke or jest at: (*arch.*) to impose upon, trick.—*n.* humorous raillery: jesting.—*n.* *ban't'er-er*.

—*n.* and *adj.* bant'ering.—*adu.* bant'eringly.—
[Ety. quite unknown.]

bantling, *bant'ing*, *n.* a system of diet for reducing
superfluous fat.—*v.i.* bant (back-formation).—*n.*
bant'ingism. [From *W. Banting* (1797-1878), a
London cabinetmaker, who recommended it to
the public in 1863.]

bantling, *bant'ing*, *n.* a child. [Prob. Ger. *bänklings*,
bastard—*bank*, bench.]

Bantu, *bant'oo*, *n.* a native name for a large group
of African languages and the peoples speaking
them in South and Central Africa.—Also *adu.*
banxring, bangring, bangs'ring, *n.* a tree-shrew.
[Jav. *bangring*.]

banyan. See banian.

banzai, *bän'zä-e*, *interj.* a Japanese battle-cry and
salute to the emperor. [Jap., forever.]

baobab, *bä'ö-bab*, *n.* a gigantic tropical Western
African tree, the monkey-bread tree (*Adansonia*
digitata; family Bombacaceae). [Prob. African.]

bap, *bap*, *n.* (Scot.) a large elliptical breakfast roll.
[Ety. uncertain.]

Baphomet, *baf'ö-met*, *n.* a mysterious idol the
Templars were accused of worshipping.—*adj.*
baphomet'ic. [For *Mahomet*.]

baptise, *bapt'iz*, *v.t.* to administer baptism to:
to christen, give a name to: to name at launching
and break a bottle of wine on the stern of.—*n.*
bapt'ism (-izm), immersion in nr sprinkling with
water as a religious ceremony.—*adj.* bapt'ist mal.—
adu. bapt'ismally.—*ns.* bapt'ist, one who bapt-
iszes: Baptist, one of a body who approve only of
baptising by immersion, and that only to persons
who profess their faith in Christ; bapt'istry,
bapt'istry, a place for administration of baptism,
whether a separate building or part of a church.—
bapt'ismal name, one given at baptism, a Christian
name; bapt'ismal regeneration, the doctrine of
the remission of sin original and actual, and of
the new birth into the life of sanctifying grace, in
and through the sacrament of baptism; baptism by
desire, the grace held to be given to a believer who
ardently desires baptism, but dies before he can
receive it; baptism for the dead, the vicarious
baptism of a living for an unbaptised dead Christ-
ian; baptism of blood, martyrdom of the un-
baptised Christian; baptism of fire, the gift of
the Holy Spirit; martyrdom by fire regarded as
an equivalent to baptism: (*fig.*) any trying ordeal,
as a first experience of being under fire; clinical
baptism, *h-*... is sick; condi-
tional (or ... baptism ad-
ministered ... is doubtful
whether the person was previously baptised validly
or at all; private baptism, baptism elsewhere
than in church. [Gr. *baptizein*—*baptin*, to dip.]

bar, *bär*, *n.* a comparatively long and generally
massive rod or strip of any solid substance, as
metal, soap, wood: a strong rod or long piece used
as a lever, door fastening, barrier, part of a gate
or grate, etc.: a bolt: a barrier: an obstruction or
impediment: that which completely puts an end
to an action or claim: *h-*... of a river or harb:
or food is served
marking off a space, as in a house or parliament,
or that at which prisoners are arraigned in court:
barristers or advocates collectively: an addition
to a medal, a strip of metal below the clasp:
a ridge: a stripe, esp. transverse: (*her.*) a horizontal
band across a shield: (*mus.*) a vertical line across
the staff marking off a measure (double bar, two
heavy lines at the end of a section): the measure
itself: (*in pl.*) the game of (prisoner's) base (but
see base 1).—*v.t.* to fasten, secure, shut (out, in),
furnish or mark with a bar or bars: to hinder:
to obstruct: to exclude the possibility or validity
of: to preclude: to divide into bars: (*pr.p.*
barr'ing; *part.* and *part.* barred).—*prep.* except,
but for.—*n.* bar'-bell, a bar weighted at the ends
for gymnastic exercises.—*adj.* bar'ful (*Shak.*
barre'full), full of obstructions.—*ns.* bar'-iron,
iron in malleable bars; bar'-keeper, keeper of a
refreshment bar or toll-bar; bar'-magnet, a
permanent magnet in the form of a straight bar;

bar'mald, bar'man, a woman, man, who serves
at a public-house bar; bar'-par'lour, a small
room adjoining a bar in a public-house; barr'ing.
—*prep.* except.—*ns.* barr'ing-out', the shutting
out of a schoolmaster from school by the pupils,
to enforce demands; bar'-room, a room in which
there is a bar, taproom; bar'-tender (*U.S.*), a
barman; bar'wood, a red dye-wood imported in
bars from Africa.—at the bar, in court: in prac-
tice as a barrister or advocate; called to the bar,
admitted as barrister or advocate; called within
the bar, made king's (or queen's) counsel. [O.Fr.
barre—L.L. *barra*.]

bar, *bär*, baur, bawr, *n.* (Scot.) a jest: an
amusing incident or story.

bar, *bär*, *n.* a fish, the maigre. [Fr.]

bar, *bär*, *n.* (meteor.) a unit of atmospheric pressure,
equal to 1,000,000 dynes per square centimetre,
or the pressure of 750.15 millimetres of mercury
at 0°C. in latitude 45°: (*chem.*) a pressure of 1 dyne
per square centimetre. [Gr. *baros*, weight.]

baracan. Same as barracan.

baragoul, *bä-rä-gwan'*, *-gwin'*, *n.* any jargon or
unintelligible language. [Fr.; from Bret. *bara*,
bread, and *guenn*, white, said to have originated
in the Breton soldiers' astonishment at white
bread.]

barb, *bärb*, *n.* the beard-like jag near the point of
an arrow, fish-hook, etc.: one of the thread-like
structures forming a feather's web.—*v.t.* to arm
with barbs: to shave, trim, mow: to pierce, as
with a barb.—*adjs.* barb'ate, bearing a hairy tuft;
barb'ated, barbed: bearded.—*n.* barbe, a Wald-
ensian teacher.—*adjs.* barbed, furnished with a
barb or barbs (e.g. barbed-wire, used for fences):
(by confusion) barbed.—*n.* barb'el, a fresh-water
fish of the carp family with beard-like appendages
at its mouth: such an appendage.—*adj.* barb'ellate
(*bot.*), having barbed or bearded bristles.—*ns.*
barb'et, a tropical bird with bristly beak: a kind
of poodle: barb'ule, a small barb: a fish's barbel:
a process on the barb of a feather. [L. *barba*, a
beard.]

barb, *bärb*, *n.* a swift kind of horse: a dark-coloured
fancy pigeon. [From *Barbary*, whence the breeds
came.]

Barbados, also Barbadoes, *bär-hä'döz*, *adj.* of
the West Indian island of Barbados.—*n.* and *adj.*
Barbād'ian.—Barbados cherry, the cherry-like
fruit of West Indian trees of the genus *Malpighia*;
Barbados earth, a diatomaceous marl found in
Barbados; Barbados gooseberry, the edible fruit
of a West Indian climbing cactus, *Pereskia*
aculeata; Barbados leg, elephantiasis; Barbados
pidge, a West Indian shrub, peacock-flower
(*Caesalpinia*, or *Poinciana*, *pulcherrima*); an Asiatic
mimosaceous tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*) natural-
ised in the West Indies, called red sandalwood.

barbarous, *bär-bar-us*, *adj.* falling short of the
standard of correctness, classical purity, and good
taste: unscholarly: corrupt or ungrammatical or
unidiomatic: uncultured: uncivilised: brutal:
harsh.—*n.* barbār'ian (*hist.*), one who was not a
Greek, later neither a Greek nor a Roman: a
foreigner: one without taste or refinement: a
somewhat uncivilised man (but usu. not a savage).
—Also *adj.*—*adj.* barbar'ic (-bar'ik), foreign:
uncivilised: characteristic of barbarians: rude:
tastelessly ornate and ostentatious: wild and
harsh.—*n.* barbaris'ation (-bär-i-zä'shon).—bar'-
barise, to make barbarous: to corrupt, as a lan-
guage.—*ns.* bar'barism, savage life: rudeness of
manners: a form of speech offensive to scholarly
taste; barbar'ity (-bar-i-ti), savageness: cruelty.—
adu. bar'... ess. [Gr.
barbaros, ... m the un-
familiar se

Barbary, *bar'bari*, *n.* the Berbers,
in North ... (-esk').

—Barbary ape, the magot; Barbary sheep, a
North African wild sheep. [See Berber.]

barbastell'ie, *bär-bäs-tel'*, or *bär'*, *n.* a hairy-lipped
bat. [Fr. *barbastelle*.]

barbecue, *barb'i-kä*, *v.t.* to roast whole: to cure
on a barbecue.—*n.* a framework for drying and

smoking meat: an animal roasted whole: an open floor on which coffee-beans and the like are spread out to dry: (*Amer.*) a large social or political entertainment, where the hospitalities are on a lavish scale. [*Sp. barbacoa*—Haitian *barbacoda*, a framework of sticks set upon posts.]

barbel. See *barb* (1).

barber, *bārb'ar*, *n.* one who shaves beards and dresses hair.—*v.i.* to shave or cut the hair of.—*ns.* *barb'er-mon'ger* (*Shak.*), a man decked out by his barber, a fop; *barb'er-sur'geon*, one who let blood and drew teeth as well as shaved.—*barber's* block, a round block on which wigs are made; *barber's* pole, the barber's sign, a pole striped spirally, generally red and white, having often a brass basin hung at the end. [*O.Fr. barbour*—*L. barba*, a beard.]

barberry, *bār'ber-i*, *n.* a thorny shrub (*Berberis*) with yellow flowers and red berries, common in hedges. [*L.L. berberis*; the *Ar. barbāris* is borrowed; not connected with berry.]

barbet. See *barb* (1).

barbette, *bār'bet*, *n.* an earthen terrace inside the parapet of a rampart, serving as a platform for heavy guns: an armoured turret in a warship. [*Fr.*]

barbican, *bār'bi-kan*, *n.* a projecting watch-tower over the gate of a castle or fortified town: esp. the outwork intended to defend the drawbridge. [*O.Fr. barbacane*; origin unknown.]

barbituric, *bārb-it-ū'rik*, *adj.* (*chem.*) applied to an acid got from malonic acid and urea, source of important sedatives.—*ns.* *barbitū'rate*, a salt or ester of barbituric acid; *barb'itone* (also *barb'ital*), veronal, a derivative of barbituric acid. [*From the lichen *Usnea barbata* and uric acid.*]

barcarol(1), *bār'ka-rōl*, *-rōl'*, *-rōl'*, *n.* a gondolier's song: a musical composition of a similar character. [*It. barcarola*, a boat-song—*barca*, a boat.]

bard, *bārd*, *n.* a Celtic poet and singer: a strolling minstrel: a poet.—*n.* bard—craft.—*adj.* *bard'ic*.—*ns.* *bard'ling*, a poetaster; *bardol'atry*, Shakespeare-worship (*Gr. latreia*, worship); *bard'ship*.—*adj.* *bard'y* (*Scot.*), insolent: impudent. [*Gael. and Ir. bārd.*]

bard, *bārd*, *n.* (*obs.*) the protective covering of a war-horse or a man-at-arms.—*adj.* *bard'ed*, caparisoned. [*Fr. barde*—*Sp. albarda*, pack-saddle, *perh.* from *Ar. al-barda'ah*—*al*, the, and *barda'ah*, mule's pack-saddle.]

bard, an old spelling of *barred*; also for *barded*. bare, *bār*, *adj.* uncovered: naked: open to view: uncovered, bare-headed: unsheathed: unarmed: disfurnished: napless, threadbare, worn: unprovided or scantily provided: poor: scanty: mere: unadorned: (*Shak.*) paltry: (*Shak.*; *Milt.*) laid waste: empty: (*Spens.*) plain, without luxury.—*v.t.* to strip or uncover.—*adj.* and *adv.* *bare'back*, without saddle.—*adjs.* *bare'backed*, with bare back: unsaddled; *bare'-breached* (*Scott.*), trouserless.—*n.* *bare'bone* (*Shak.*), a very lean person.—*adj.* *bare'faced*, with the face uncovered: beardless: (*Shak.*) avowed: impudent.—*adv.* *bare'facedly* (*-fāst'li*, *-fāst'id-li*).—*n.* *bare'facefulness*.—*adv.* *bare'foot*.—*adjs.* *bare'foot*, -ed, having the feet bare: discaled; *bare'-gnawn* (*Shak.*), gnawed bare; *bare'headed*; *bare'legged*.—*adv.* *bare'ly*, nakedly: plainly: explicitly: openly: hardly, scarcely: just and no more: not quite.—*n.* *bare'ness*.—*adj.* *bare'ish*, somewhat bare: [*O.E. bær*; *Ger. baar*, *bar*; *O.N. berr.*]

bare, *bār*, old *pa.t.* of bear.

barège, *bā'rezh'*, *n.* a light, mixed dress-stuff.—*n.* *barégine*, *bār'i-jén*, a gelatinous mass of bacteria and sulphur deposited in thermal waters. [*Baréges* in Hautes-Pyrénées.]

baresark, erroneous form of berserk.

bargain, *bār'gən*, *n.* (*obs.*) strife: a contract or agreement: a favourable transaction: an advantageous purchase: (*Shak.*) chaffering.—*v.i.* (*obs.Scot.*) to strive: to make a contract or agreement: to chaffer: to count (*on*), make allowance (*for* a possibility).—*v.t.* to lose by bad bargaining (*with away*).—*ns.* *bar'gain-basement*, -counter, places in a shop

where bargains are promised; *bar'gainer*; *bar'-gain-hunter*, one who goes shopping in quest of bargains.—*bargain* and *sale*, in law, a mode of conveyance whereby property may be assigned or transferred for valuable consideration; into the bargain, over and above; sell one a bargain (*Shak.*), to befool him, esp. to trap him into saying something ridiculous or unseemly; strike a bargain, to come to terms. [*O.Fr. bargaine.*]

barge, *bārj*, *n.* (*obs.*) a small sailing vessel: a flat-bottomed freight boat, with or without sails, used on rivers and canals: a lighter: the second boat of a man-of-war: a large pleasure or state boat.—*v.i.* to move clumsily: to bump (*into*) like a barge.—*ns.* *barge'ee*, a bargeman; *barge'man*, the manager of a barge; *barge'-master*, the proprietor of a barge; *barge'-pole*, a pole for propelling a barge. [*O.Fr. barge*—*L.L. barga*; cf. *barik*.]

barge-board, *bārj'-bōrd*, *n.* a board extending along the edge of the gable of a house to cover the rafters and keep out the rain.—*barge'-coup'le*, *n.* gable-rafters.—*n.pl.* *barge'-stones*, the stones that make up the sloping edge of a gable. [*Perh. L.L. bargus*, a galloway.]

barghost, *bar'gest*, *bargaist*, *bār'gest*, -*gäst*, *n.* a dog-like goblin portending death. [*Perh. conn. with Ger. berg-geist*, mountain-spirit.]

barie. See *barium*.

barilla, *bar-il'ā*, *n.* an impure sodium carbonate got by burning certain seaside plants. [*Sp.*]

barite. See *barytes*.

baritone, *bār'i-tōn*. See *barytone*.

barium, *bār'i-əm*, *n.* a metallic element (at. numb. 56) present in baryta.—*adj.* *bār'ic*.—*n.* *bār'ite* (*rare*), barytes. [*See baryta.*]

bark, *bārk*, *n.* the abrupt cry uttered by a dog, wolf, etc.: report of a gun.—*v.i.* to utter a bark: to clamour: to keep watch for lack of a dog.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to utter with a bark: to utter abruptly and peremptorily: to make by barking.—*n.* bark'er, a dog: a barking dog: a tout: (*slang.*) a pistol or cannon: one who keeps watch.—barking deer, the muntjac; bark up the wrong tree, to follow a false scent; his bark is worse than his bite, his angry words are worse than his actual deeds. [*O.E. beorcan.*]

bark, *bārk*, *barque*, *bārk*, *n.* formerly, any small sailing ship: a ship of small size, square-sterned, without head-rails: technically, a three-masted vessel whose mizzen-mast is fore-and-aft-rigged (instead of being square-rigged like the fore and main masts): (*poet.*) any boat or sailing ship.—*ns.* bark'entine, barqu'entine (*-ən-tēn*), a three-masted vessel, with the fore-mast square-rigged, and the main-mast and mizzen-mast fore-and-aft-rigged. [*Fr. barque*—*L.L. barca*; poss. from *Gr. bāris*, a Nile barge.]

bark, *bārk*, *n.* the rind or covering of the trunk and branches of a tree: that used in tanning or dyeing: that used in medicine (*cinchona*): an outer covering or skin.—*v.t.* to strip or peel bark or skin from: to encrust.—*v.i.* to form a bark.—*ns.* bark'-bed, a hotbed of spent bark; bark'-beet'le, any beetle of the family Scolytidae, tunnellers in and under bark.—*adj.* bark'-bound, compressed by failure to shed the bark.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* bark'én, to dry up into a barky crust.—*adjs.* bark'less; bark'y. [*O.N. bōrk*; *Dan. bark*.]

Barker's mill, *bārk'arz-nīl*, *n.* a water-wheel invented by a Dr. Barker.

barley, *bār'li*, *n.* a hardy grass (*Hordeum vulgare* and other species): its grain used for food, and for making malt liquors and spirits.—*ns.* bar'ley-bree, broo, -broth, strong ale; whisky; bar'ley-corn (personified as *John Barleycorn*), the grain from which malt is made: a single grain of barley: a measure of length = $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; bar'ley-su'gar, sugar earned by melting and cooling (formerly by boiling with a decoction of barley); bar'ley-va'ter, a decoction of pearl-barley; pearl-bar'ley, the grain stripped of husk and pellicle, and completely rounded by grinding; pot-bar'ley, the grain deprived by milling of its outer husk, used in making broth, etc. [*O.E.*

barlic, from root of bear (3), and suffix *-lic*.]
barley, *bār'li*, *interj.* (*Scot.*) a word used in games in demand of a truce.—*n.* a truce: a breathing-space. [*Perh. parley.*]
barley-brake, *bār'li-brāk*, *n.* an old country game, originally played by three couples, of which one, left in a middle den called hell, had to catch the others, who could break or separate when about to be overtaken. [*Perh. because often played in a barley-field; or perh. from*
barm, *bārm*, *n.* froth of .
barm'y, frothy: ferme unsound (for balmy); i.
beorma, Dan. *bärme*, Ger. *bärme*.]
barmbrack, *bār'n-brāk*, *n.* a currant-bun. [*Ir. báireán breac*, speckled cake.]
barm-cloth, *bār'm-kloth*, *n.* (*archt.*), an apron. [*O.E. barm (W.S. bearm) bosom, and cloth.*]
Barmeelde, *bār'mi-sd*, *n.* one who offers an imaginary or pretended haquet or other benefit.—*adj.* *Bär'meelde*, *Barmeel'dal*. [*From an imaginary feast given to a beggar in the Arabian Nights*, by one of the *Barmeelde* family.]
barmkin, *bār'm'kin*, *n.* a battlement, or a turret, on the outer wall of a castle: the wall itself. [*Orig. obscure.*]
barn, *bārn*, *n.* a building in which grain, hay, etc., are stored.—*v.t.* to store in a barn.—*ns.* *barn'dance*, an American dance like a schottische; *barn'door*, the door of a barn: in cricket, a player who blocks every ball: humorously, any broad target; *barn'owl*, a species of owl, generally buff-coloured above and white below; *barn-stormer*, a strolling player (as type of ranting actor).—*v.i.* *barn'storm*.—*n.* *barn'yard*—also *adj.* as in barnyard fowl. [*O.E. bere-crn, contracted from*, from *bere*, barley, *crn*, a house.]
Barnaby, *bār'n'-bi*, *n.* a form of *Barnabas*.—*n.* *Bar'nabite*, a member of the Congregation of Regular Clerics of St. Paul, founded at Milan in 1530, so called from their church of St. Barnabas there.—*Barnaby Day*, *Barnaby Bright* or *Long Barnaby*, St. Barnabas' Day, 11th June, in Old Style reckoned the longest day.
barnacle, *bār'n'-kl*, *n.* a barnacle-goose: a cirripede crustacean that adheres to rocks and ship bottoms: a companion not easily shaken off.—*n.* *bār'nacle-goose*, *ber'nicle-goose*, a species of wild goose once believed to le that grew on a tree. *nacca*.]
barnacle, *bār'*, put on, a restless horse's nose to keep him quiet: (in *pl.*; *coll.*) spectacles.—*adj.* *barnacled*. [*O.Fr. bernac*.]
barney, *bār'ni*, *n.* (*slang*) humbug: a prize-fight.
barock, another spelling of baroque.
barograph, *bār'ō-gráf*, *n.* a recording barometer. [*Gr. baros, weight, graphēin*, to write.]
barometer, *bār'ō-mi-tēr*, *n.* an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure.—*weather-glass*: (in *public opinion*).
barometrical.—*n.* *barometry* (*-rom*). [*Gr. baros, weight, metron, measure.*]
barometz, *bār'ō-mets*, *n.* the Scythian lamb, at one time supposed to be at once plant and animal, to grow on a stalk, and to eat grass like a lamb, near the Caspian Sea: a fern, *Cibotium* or *Dicksonia Barometz*, of the East Indies and Pacific islands, whose woolly rootstock and leaf bases could easily be slipped into a lamb. [*Erroneous form of Russ. baranet, club-moss, dim. of baran, ram.*]
baron, *bār'an*, *n.* a title of rank, the lowest in the peerage: a foreign noble of similar grade, as a German *freiherr*: (*Scot. hist.*) the owner of a freehold estate, whether titled or not: (*her. and Eng. law*) a husband (opposed to *feme*, wife): an industrial magnate (as a *press baron*): formerly a title of the judges of the Court of Exchequer: in feudal times a tenant-in-chief of the crown: later a peer or great lord of the realm generally: till 1852, the name for the parliamentary representatives of the Cinque Ports.—*ns.* *bar'onage*, the whole body of barons: a list or book of barons; *bar'on-bail'io* (*hist.*), a magistrate appointed by the lord-superior in a burgh of barony; *bar'oness*,

a baron's wife, or a lady holding a baronial title in her own right.—*adj.* *baronial* (*bār'ō-ni-əl*), pertaining to a baron or barony: applied to a turreted style of architecture favoured by the Scottish land-holding class.—*ns.* *bar'on-officer*, (*Scot.*) an estate official; *bar'ony*, the territory of a baron: in Ireland, a division of a county: in Scotland, a large freehold estate, or manor, even though not carrying with it a baron's title and rank: the rank of baron.—*baron of beef*, a joint consisting of two sirloins left uncut at the backbone. [*O.Fr. barun, -on*—*L.L. barō, -ōnis*, man.]
baronet, *bār'an-et*, *n.* (*obs.*) a lesser baron (confused with *banneret*): (*obs.*) a baron's substitute: now the lowest British hereditary title (of England, now of Great Britain, since 1611; of Scotland, or of Nova Scotia, since 1625; of Ireland, since 1619).—*ns.* *bar'onetage*, the whole body of baronets: a list or book of baronets; *bar'onetey*, the rank of baronet.—*adj.* *baronet'ical*. [*Dim. of baron.*]
baroque, *barock*, *bār'-rok*, *-rōk*, *barocco*, *-rok'ō*, *n.* originally a jeweller's term applied to a rough pearl: a bold, vigorous, exuberant style in architecture, decoration, and art generally, that arose with the Counter-Reformation and prevailed in Louis XIV's time, degenerating into tasteless extravagance in ornament.—*adj.* in baroque style: whimsical: odd: sometimes rococo. [*Fr. baroque*, *perh. from L. verruca*, wart, but referred by some to Ar. *burāq*, hard earth mixed with stones.]
baroscope, *bār'ō-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for indicating changes in the density of the air. [*Gr. baros, weight, skopein*, to look at.]
barouche, *bār* or *bār'roosh'*, *n.* a double-seated four-wheeled carriage with a falling top. [*Ger. barutsche*—*It. baroccia*—*L. bis*, twice, *rota*, a wheel.]
barque. Same as bark (2).
barquentine. Same as barkentine.
barracan, *baracan*, *bār'ā-kān*, *n.* (*obs.*) a thick, strong stuff resembling camel. [*Fr. barracān*—*Ar. barrakān*, camel, Pers. *barak*, a stuff made of camel's hair.]
barrace, *bār'as*, *n.* (*obs.*) the lists in a tournament. [*O.Fr. barras*—*barre*, bar.]
barrack, *bār'āk*, *n.* a building for soldiers, esp. in garrison (generally in *pl.*): a huge plain building, esp. for housing many persons.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to lodge in barracks. [*Fr. baraque*—*It. baracca*, or *Sp. barraca*, tent.]
barrack, *bār'āk*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make a hostile demonstration (against), especially by cheering ironically, at a cricket-match, etc.—*n.* and *adj.* *barracking*.—*n.* *barr'acker*. [*Aboriginal Australian borak*.]
barracoön, *bār'ā-kōön'*, *n.* a depot for slaves. [*Sp. barracón*, augmen. of *barraca*, tent.]
barracouta, *bār'ā-kōutā*, *n.* a southern food-fish (Thysites) of the hairtail family, called snook in South Africa and elsewhere: (also *barracoota*, *-cudā*, *-dā*) a voracious West Indian fish (Sphyracna) akin to the grey mullets. [*Sp. barracuta*.]
barrage, *bār'ij*, or (*mil.*) *bār'āzh'*, *bār'āzh*, *n.* an artificial bar across a river: the forming of such a bar: a barrier formed by continuous shower of projectiles along a fixed or movable line (certainly, or otherwise., -fire, curtain-
ine. [*Fr. barrage*—*barre*, bar.]
barramunda, *bār'ā-mun'dā*, *n.* an Australian river-fish of the Osteoglossidae (Scleropages): the Australian lung-fish. [*Native name*.]
barranca, *bār'āng'kā*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a deep gorge.—*Also barran'co*. [*Sp. barranco*.]
barrat, *bār'at*, *n.* (*obs.*) deceit, strife or trouble.—*n.* *barr'ator*, one who vexatiously stirs up lawsuits, quarrels, etc.—*adj.* *barr'atrous*.—*adv.* *barr'atiously*.—*n.* *barr'atry*, fraudulent practices on the part of the master or mariners of a ship to the prejudice of the owners: vexatious litigation: stirring up of suits and quarrels, forbidden under penalties to lawyers: traffic in offices of church or state. [*O.Fr. barat*, deceit; traced by some to *Gr. prattein*, to do, by others to a Celt. or a Scand. origin.]
barrefull (*Shak.*). See barful under bar (1).

fāle, fār, dāk; mē, hōr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; dien (then)

barrel, *bar'el*, *n.* a wooden vessel made of curved staves bound with hoops: its contents or its capacity (36 imperial gallons of ale and beer; various weights or quantities of other goods): a revolving drum: a cylinder: a tube as of a gun: a button on a braided coat: the trunk of a horse, etc.: (*U.S.*) political funds.—*v.t.* to put in barrels.—*ns.* barr'elage; barr'el-bulk, a measurement of five cubic feet; barr'elful (*pl.* barr'elfuls), as much as a barrel will hold.—*adj.* barr'elled, having a barrel or barrels: put in barrels.—*ns.* barr'el-or-gan, a mechanical instrument for playing tunes by means of a revolving drum set with pins; barr'el-vault, a vault with a simple hemicylindrical roof.—*adj.* barr'el-vault'ed. [*Fr.* *baril*; *perb.* *conn.* with *bar*.]

barren, *bar'en*, *adj.* incapable of bearing offspring: not producing fruit, seed, crops, vegetation, etc.: infertile: unproductive: unfruitful: arid: jejune: (*Shak.*) dull, stupid.—*n.pl.* Barrens, in North America, plateaux with small trees but no timber.—*ns.* barr'eness; barr'enwort, a herb (*Epimedium*) of the barberry family.—barren strawberry, a plant (*Potentilla Fragariastrum*) very like the wild strawberry, but with inedible fruit. [*O.Fr.* *barain*, *brahain*, *brehain*.]

barrel, *bar'it*, *n.* a flat cap: a biretta.—*n.* barr'et-cap. [*Fr.* *barette*; *cf.* *beret*, *biretta*.]
barricade, *bar'ik-ad*, *n.* a temporary fortification raised to block a street: a barrier.—*v.t.* to block: to close or enclose with a barricade.—*n.* and *v.t.* (earlier form) *barricá'do*. [*Fr.* *barricade* or *Sp.* *barricada*, *perb.*—*Fr.* *barrique* or *Sp.* *barrica*, cask, the first street barricades being of casks filled with stones, etc.; or from *L.L.* *barra*, *bar*.]

barrico, *bár'ik-ko*, *n.* a small cask. [*Sp.* *barrica*.]
barrier, *bar'ier*, *n.* a defensive stockade or palisade: a fence or other structure to bar passage or prevent access: (*in pl.*) lists: (*in pl.*) a martial exercise of the 15th and 16th centuries in which the combatants were on opposite sides of a fence: a separating or restraining obstacle.—*v.t.* to shut by means of a barrier.—*n.* barr'ier-reef, a coral-reef fringing a coast with a navigable channel inside.—Barrier Act, an act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (1697) decreeing that changes in the law of the Church, even when approved by the Assembly, should not become law till approved by a majority of presbyteries. [*O.Fr.* *barrière*—*L.L.* *barriaria*—*barra*.]

barrister, *bar'is-tr*, *n.* one who is qualified to plead at the bar in a law-court (*in* Scotland called *advocate*).—*adj.* barristerial (*-it'ri-ál*).—*n.* barr'istership.—revising barrister, a barrister formerly appointed to revise the voters' lists. [*From* *L.L.* *barra*, *bar* (*i.e.* orig. of the Inns of Court).]
barrow, *bar'ô*, *n.* a small hand or wheeled carriage used to convey a load.—*n.* barr'ow-tram, the shaft of a barrow. [*O.E.* *beorce*—*beran*, to bear.]
barrow, *bar'ô*, *n.* (*obs.* except in place names) a hill or hillock: an ancient grave-mound, tumulus. [*O.E.* *beorg*; *cf.* *Ger.* *berg*.]

barrow, *bar'ô*, *n.* a long, sleeveless flannel garment for infants. [*Perb.* *O.E.* *beorgan*, to protect.]

barter, *bar'ter*, *v.t.* to give in exchange (with *for*, *away*).—*v.i.* to traffic by exchange of commodities.—*n.* trade or traffic by direct exchange of goods.—*n.* bar'tertr. [*Prob.* *O.Fr.* *barat*; see *barat*.]

Bartholomew, *bâr-thol'-mâ*, or (*obs.*) Bartlemew, Bartlemew, -*(h)l'-mâ*, Bartlcmv, -*tl'-mi*, *adj.* relating to the Apostle Bartholomew, his day (24th August), or the fair held about that time at West Smithfield, London (1133-1855): sold at Bartholomew Fair.—*n.* Bartholomew-tide, the time about St. Bartholomew's Day.—Black Bartholomew, 24th August 1662, on which the Act of Uniformity came into force in England.

bartizan, *bartizan*, *bâr'ti-zan*, -*zan*, *n.* a parapet or battlement: a projecting gallery on a wall-face: (erroneously) a corbelled corner turret.—*adj.* bar'tisaned (or -*zand*). [Apparently first used by Scott, who found a reading *bertisene*, for *bratticing*; see *brattice*.]

barton, *bar'ton*, *n.* a farm-yard. [*O.E.* *bere-tûn*, yard, *bere*, barley, and *tûn*, enclosure.]

barycentric, *bar-i-sen'trik*, *adj.* pertaining to the centre of gravity. [*Gr.* *barys*, heavy, *kentron*, centre.]

baryta, *bâ-ri'tâ*, *n.* barium monoxide.—*n.* bary'tes (-*tēs*), heavy-spar, barium sulphate (also barite, *bâr'it*): (loosely) baryta.—*adj.* barytic (*ba-rit'ik*), of or containing baryta or barium. [*Gr.* *barys*, heavy.]

barytone, *bâr'i-tôn*, *n.* a deep-toned male voice between bass and tenor: a singer with such a voice (in these senses now usually baritone): an obsolete musical instrument like the viola da gamba with sympathetic strings added: a kind of saxhorn.—*adj.* of the pitch and compass of a baritone or barytone: in Greek, not having an acute accent on the last syllable. [*Gr.* *barytonos*, deep-sounding, not accented—*barys*, heavy, deep, and *tonos*, a tone.]

basal. See under *base*.

basalt, *bas'alt*, *bas-alt'*, *n.* an igneous rock composed essentially of plagioclase and pyroxene, and commonly olivine and magnetite or titaniferous iron: esp. a compact rock of this kind.—*adj.* basaltic. [*L.* *basaltēs*, an African word.]

basanite, *bas'an-it*, *n.* black jasper that serves as a touchstone: a variety of basalt containing nepheline, leucite, or analcime. [*Gr.* *basanos*, touchstone.]

basbleu, *bâ-bl'*, *n.* a bluestocking. [*Fr.*]

bascule, *bas'hül*, *n.* an apparatus of which one end rises as the other sinks.—bascule bridge, a bridge that rises when a counter poise sinks in a pit. [*Fr.* *bascule*, see-saw.]

base, *bâs*, *n.* that on which a thing rests: foot: bottom: foundation: support: the part next the place of attachment: (*archit.*) the foot or lower member of a pillar, on which the shaft rests: the side or face on which a geometrical figure is regarded as standing: (*her.*) the lower part of a shield: (*in pl.*; *Spens.*) a skirt worn by knights on horseback: (*Milt.*) a horse's housing: a number on which a system of numeration or of logarithms is founded: the chief ingredient: an ingredient of a mixture that plays a subsidiary but important part, such e.g. as giving bulk: a starting-point: a base-line: a fixed station in games such as baseball: an old game of which prisoner's-base and rounders are forms, and baseball a development (possibly a different word: see *bar*): a place from which operations are conducted or on which they depend: home, or headquarters, of a fleet, with equipment for its safe-keeping, repairs and other needs: (*chem.*) a substance that reacts with an acid to form a salt, or dissolves in water forming hydroxyl ions.—*v.t.* to found or place on a base.—*pr.p.* bas'ing: *pa.p.* based (*bâs'd*).—*adj.* bas'al, pertaining to or situated at the base: at the lowest level: (loosely) fundamental.—*ns.* base'ball, the American national game, a development of rounders, played nine a-side with bat and ball, the players on the batting side making a circuit of four bases: a ball for the game; base'baller.—*adj.* base'less, without a base or foundation.—*ns.* base'lessness; base'-line, an accurately measured line used as a base for triangulation: (*lawn tennis*) a line at the end of the court: (*baseball*) a line joining bases; base'man (*baseball*), a fielder stationed near a base; base'ment, an underlying support: lowest story of a building, beneath the principal one, esp. one below ground level; base'-plate, the foundation plate of a piece of heavy machinery; base'-runner, a baseball player in course of performing his circuit of bases.—*adj.* bas'ic, belonging to or of the nature of a base: containing excess of a base: (*geol.*) poor in silica—*opp.* to *acid*: (loosely) fundamental.—*n.* bas'icity (*bâs'-* or *bas-i'ti-ti*).—*adj.* basilar (*bas'i-lar*), basal.—basal anaesthesia, anaesthesia acting as a basis for further and deeper anaesthesia; basal plane (*crystallography*), a crystal face or form parallel to the horizontal axes; basic English, a reduced English vocabulary for foreigners; basic process, a steel-making process with a furnace lined with material rich in metallic oxides; basic salt, a salt having one or more hydroxyl groups in place of an acid

radical or radicals; basic slag, a by-product of the basic process rich in lime, used as manure. [Fr. *base*—L. *basis*—Gr. *basis*—root of *bainin*, to go.]
base, *bās*, *adj.* low in price, value, estimation, or principle; mean: vile: worthless: debased: counterfeit: (*law*) servile, as opposed to *free*: humble: (*B.* and *Shak.*) lowly: (*obs.*) *bas*.—*adj.* *base*—horn, low-born: illegitimate.—*adv.* *base*—ly.—*adj.* *base*—mind'ed, of a low mind or spirit: mean.—*n.* *base*—ness.—*adj.* *base*—spirited, mean-spirited.—*base* coin, spurious coin; *base* metal, any metal other than the precious metals: a metal that alters on exposure to air—opp. to *noble metal*. [Fr. *bas*—L.L. *basius*, thick, squat.]
base, *bās*, *v.t.* a form of abuse.
baseball. See *base* (2), and *base* (1): also *prison*—er's-base.
basement, *bās'hōrt*, *n.* the outer court of a castle or mansion: an inferior court of justice. [Fr. *basse-court* (now *basse-cour*).]
baselard, *bās'a-lārd*, *n.* (*obs.*) a dagger or hanger. [A. Fr.]
bash, *bash*, *v.t.* to beat: to smash in.—*n.* a heavy blow: a dint.—*n.* *bash'er* (*slang*), a straw-hat.—on the *bash* (*slang*), on the spree. [Prob. Scand.]
bashaw, *ba-shaw'*, *n.* (*arch.*) a pasha: a haughty man.—*ns.* *bashawism*, *bashawship*. [Turk. *bāshā*; cf. *pasha*.]
bashful, *bāsh'fūl*, *adj.* easily confused: modest: shy, wanting confidence.—*v.i.* *bash* (*Spens.*), to be abashed.—*adv.* *bash'fully*.—*n.* *bashfulness*.—*adj.* *bash'less*, unashamed. [See *abash*.]
basil-bazouk, *bāsh-i-bā-zōuk*, *n.* a Turkish irregular soldier.—*n.* *ba'sh-i-bazouk'ery*. [Turk. *bāsh-i-bazuk*, wild head.]
basilyk, *bāsh'lik*, *n.* a hood with long ends worn in Russia. [Russ. *bashliukh*, a Caucasian hood.]
basidium, *bā-si'di-um*, *n.* a fungal fructification from which spores (usually four) are abstracted:—*pl.* *basidia*.—*adj.* *basid'ial*.—*n.pl.* *Basidiomycetes* (—ō-mī-sē'tēs), one of the main groups of fungi, characterised by the possession of basidia, including the familiar toadstools as well as rusts and smuts.—*n.* *basid'iospore*, a spore produced by a basidium. [Gr. *basis*, basis, and *dim.* ending —*idion*.]
basilix, *bā-si'fikst*, *adj.* attached by the base. [base and fixed.]
basilifugal, *bās*, or *bas-ī'fū-gal*, *adj.* developing in a direction away from the base. [base, and L. *fugere*, to flee.]
basil, *bāz'il*, *n.* an aromatic labiate plant (*Ocimum*): extended to calamin and other labiates. [O. Fr. *basile*—L. *basilica*, representing Gr. *basilikon*, lit. royal, perh. with reference to *basilikos*, basilisk, cobra, as a reputed cure for snakebite.]
basil, *bāz'il*, *n.* a sheepskin roughly tanned and undressed. [Ar. *bitanah*, linings.]
basil. See *bezel*.
Basillan, *bā*, *bā-zil'i-an*, or *-sil'*, *adj.* of St. Basil (c. 329-379).—*n.* a monk or nun following his rule.
basilica, *bā-nī'i-kā*, *n.* orig. a royal palace: a large oblong hall, with double colonnades and commonly a semicircular apse, used for judicial and commercial purposes: a magnificent church formed out of such a hall, or built after its plan: a Roman Catholic church with honorific privileges.—*adj.* *basil'ical*, royal; *basil'ican*, of a basilica.—*n.* *basil'con*, an ointment of various kinds, as of sovereign virtue. [Gr. *basilikos*, —*ē*, —*on*, royal—*basileus*, king.]
basilisk, *bās*, *bāz'il-isk*, *n.* a fabulous creature, about a foot long, with fiery death-dealing eyes and breath, so named according to Pliny, from its crown-like crest: a harmless crested lizard of tropical America: an ancient brass cannon throwing a shot of about 200 lb. [Gr. *basilikos*, *dim.* of *basileus*, a king.]
basin, *bāz'in*, (*arch.*) *bason*, *n.* a wide open vessel or dish: a basinful: any hollow place containing water, as a dock: the area drained by a river and its tributaries: (*geom.*) a region of synclinal structure.—*n.* *bas'inful*, as much as will fill a basin:—*pl.* *bas'infuls*.—*adj.* *bas'inf-wide* (*Spens.* *basen wide*),

wide as a basin. [O. Fr. *basin*—L.L. *bachinus*, perh. from *bacca*, a vessel.]
basinet, *bā'i-net*, *basnet*, *bā'i-net*, *n.* a light globular headpiece worn alone with a visor, or with the great helm over it. [Dim. of *basin*.]
basipetal, *bā-i-* or *bā-ī-pē-tal*, *adj.* proceeding or developing in the direction of the base. [base, and L. *petere*, to seek.]
basls, *bā'st*, *n.* the foundation, or that on which a thing rests: a pedestal: the ground-work or first principle: the fundamental ingredient:—*pl.* *bas'es* (*bā'sēz*). [See *base* (1).]
basl, *bāsk*, *v.i.* to lie in the warmth or sunshine (often fig.).—*basling* shark, a large but harmless shark that shows its great dorsal fin as it basks. [O.N. *bathask*, to bathe.]
basket, *bā'shit*, *n.* a receptacle of plaited twigs, rushes or other flexible materials: a basketful: a net used as goal at basket-ball: the back part of a stage-coach outside: a basket-hilt.—*ns.* *bas'ket-ball*, an adaptation of lacrosse in which goals are scored by throwing a ball into a raised net (originally a basket); *bas'ket-chair*, a wicker chair; *bas'ketful*, as much as fills a basket:—*pl.* *bas'ket-fuls*; *bas'ket-hilt*, a sword hilt with a protective covering wrought like basket-work; *bas'ket-maker*; *bas'ket-mak'ing*; *bas'ketry*, basket-making: *bas'ket-work*; *bas'ket-work*, any structure of interlaced twigs or the like. [Origin obscure.]
bason. See *basin*.
Basque, *bāsk*, *n.* a member of a people (in their own tongue *Euscara*, *Eskura*) inhabiting the western Pyrenees, in Spain and France: their agglutinative language: *basque*, a short-skirted jacket: continuation of a bodice a little below the waist.—*adj.* *Basque*, of the Basques or their language or country.—*adj.* *basqued* (*bāskt*), furnished with a basque.—*n.* *basquino* (—kēn'), an outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women. [Fr. *Basque*—L. *Vascones*, a people of Gascony.]
bas-relief, *bās-ri-lēf'*, or (*Ital.*) *basso-rilievo*, *bā'sō ril-ē'vō*, popularly *-relievo*, *bā'sō ril-ē'vō*, *n.* sculpture in which the figures do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed. [Fr. and It. See *base*, low, and *relief*.]
bass, *bās*, *n.* the low or grave part in music: a bass-singer.—*adj.* low, deep tone.—*ns.* *bās-b...*, ... of a violin, etc., under the bass foot of the bridge, to distribute the vibrations; *bass'-clef*, the F clef on the fourth line of the staff; *bass'-drum*, the large drum of an orchestra or band; *bass'-horn*, an old wind-instrument, a modification of the serpent; *bass'-tūba*, the lowest instrument of the saxhorn class—the bombardon; *bass'-vi'ol* (or —*iddle*), a four-stringed instrument, used for playing the bass in concerted music, the viola da gamba or the violoncello. [See *base*, low.]
bass. Same as *basi*.
bass, *basse*, *bā*, *n.* a European sea-fish of the sea-perch family (*Labrax lupus* or *Morone labrax*): extended to other sea and freshwater fishes. [O.E. *bass*; cf. Ger. *bass*, the perch.]
basset, *bā'sit*, *n.* a hound (bass'et-hound) like a badger-dog, but bigger: an old Venetian game at cards, resembling faro, widely popular in the 18th century: (*geom.*) outcrop.—*v.i.* to crop out.—*n.* *bass'-et-horn* (It. *corno di bassetto*), the richest and softest of all wind-instruments, similar to a clarinet in tone and fingering, but with a twice-bent wooden tube. [Fr.—*bās*, low.]
basinet, *bā'i-net*, *n.* a kind of basket with a hood used as a cradle: a similarly shaped perambulator. [Fr. *dim.* of *bassin*, a basin.]
basso. See *bass* (2).
bassoon, *bā-sōon'*, —*zōon'*, *n.* (It. *fagotto*) a woodwind instrument filling an important place in the modern orchestra, its compass from B flat below the bass stave to C or F in the treble.—The double bassoon (It. *contrafagotto*), sounds an octave lower.—*n.* *bassoon'ist*. [It. *bassone*, augmentative of *basso*, low, from root of *base*, *bass*.]
fāte, fār, dīk; mē, hār (her); mīne; rāte; mīte; mōon; dhen (then)

bast, *bást*, *n.* phloem: inner bark, esp. of lime: fibre: matting.—Also *bass* (*bás*).—*n.* bass-wood, lime-tree or its wood. [O.E. *bæst*; Ger. *bast*.]
basta, bást'tā, *interj.* (*Shok.*) enough. [It. and Sp.]
bastaard, bást'tard, *n.* (*S. Africa*) a person of mixed white and coloured parentage, whether legitimately born or not. [Du., *bastard*.]

bastard, bást'tard, *n.* a child born of parents not married: (*Shak.*) a sweet Spanish wine.—*adj.* born out of wedlock: not genuine: resembling, but not identical with, the species bearing the name: of abnormal shape or size: false.—*n.* *bást'tard-bar*, a popular but inaccurate name for the baton-sinister in heraldry.—*v.t.* *bást'tardise*, to pronounce or prove to be a bastard.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to beget bastards: to degenerate.—*n.* *bást'tardism*, *bastardy*.—*adj.* *bást'tardly* (*obs.*).—*ns.* *bást'tard-wing*, three, four, or five feathers on the first digit (homologue of the thumb) of a bird's wing; *bást'tardy*, the state of being a bastard.—*bastard title*, an abbreviated title of a book on an otherwise blank page preceding the full title-page; *bastard types*, types cast with an extra deep bevel to obviate the use of leads, as longprimer face on pica body. [O.F. *bastord* (Fr. *bâtord*); child of the pack-saddle (O.Fr. *bast*).]

baste, bást, *v.t.* to beat with a stick.—*n.* *bást'ing*. [Prob. conn. with O.N. *beysta*, Dan. *bøste*, to beat.]
baste, bást, *v.t.* to drop fat or butter over, as in roasting. [Ety. unknown.]

baste, bást, *v.t.* to sew slightly or with long stitches. [O.Fr. *bastir*—O.H.G. *beston*, to sew.]

bastille, bást'tel', *n.* (*hist.*) a tower for the defence of a fortress: a movable tower used by besiegers: the Bastille, an old fortress and state prison in Paris, demolished in the Revolution (July, 1789): hence any prison, esp. as a symbol of tyranny.—*n.* *bastel-house* (*bást'el*; *Scot.*), a fortified house, usu. with vaulted ground-floor. [Fr.,—O.Fr., *bostir* (Fr. *bâtir*), to build.]

bastinado, bastinade, bast-in-ád'it, *v.t.* to beat with a baton or stick, esp. on the soles of the feet (an Eastern punishment).—*pr.p.* *bastinád'ing* or *bastinád'ing*; *po.p.* *bastinád'oed* or *bastinád'ed*.—*ns.* *bastinade*, *bastinád'o*. [Sp. *bastonada*, Fr. *bastonnade*—*baton*, *báton*; cf. *baton*, *batten*.]

bastion, bást'yón, *n.* a kind of tower at the angle of a fortification: (*fig.*) a defence.—*adj.* *bást'ioned*. [Fr.,—It. *bastione*—*bastire*, to build.]
basto, bást'tub, *n.* in quadrille, the ace of clubs. [Sp., *club*.]

bat, bat, *n.* a heavy stick: a flatish club for striking the ball in cricket: a club for base-ball: a batsman: the clown's or harlequin's lath: a piece of brick: (*slang*) rate of speed, style.—*v.t.* to use the bat in cricket.—*pr.p.* *batt'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *batt'ed*.—*ns.* *bat'fowling*, catching birds at night by showing a light and beating the bushes; *bats'man*, one who wields the bat at cricket, etc.; *bats'manship*; *batt'er*; *batt'ing*, the management of a bat in playing games: cotton fibre prepared in sheets.—to carry (out) one's bat (*cricket*), to be not-out at the end of an innings, esp. when one has gone in first and when all ten wickets have fallen; off one's own bat, by one's own activity (as a cricketer from his own hits); take out one's bat, to be not out at the end of an innings, esp. when one has gone in later than first and when all ten wickets have fallen. [Perh. from O.E. *bot* (a doubtful form), prob. Celt. *bat*, staff.]

bat, bat, *n.* a flying mammal with wings attached mainly to its arms and hands, but extending along its sides to the hind-feet and tail.—*bats'wing*, a gas-burner that gives a flame shaped like a bat's wing.—*adj.* *batt'ry*, batlike: bat-infested: (*slang*) crazy.—*bats* in the belfry, crazy notions. [M.E. *bakke*, apparently from Scand.; cf. Dan. *oftebakke*, evening-bat.]

bat, bat, *v.t.* to flutter, esp. an eyelid. [Cf. *bate* (3).]
batable, bást'ábil, *adj.* short for debatable.
batata, bá-tá'tá, *n.* the sweet-potato. [Sp. from Haitian.]

Batavian, bá-tá'vi-an, *adj.* pertaining to the ancient

Batāvi in the Low Countries, or to the modern Dutch, or to Batavia (Jakarta).—Also *n.* *batch, bach*, *n.* the quantity of bread baked, or of anything made or got ready, at one time: a set.—*v.t.* to collect into, or treat in, batches. [From the root of *bake*.]

bate, báti, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to abate: to lessen, diminish: to blunt.—*adj.* *bate'less* (*Shok.*), not to be blunted: not bated.—*n.* *bate'ment*, reduction.—*bated breath*, restrained breathing; *batement light*, a window whose sill is not horizontal. [Aphetic form of *abate* (1).]

bate, báti, *n.* (*Spens.*) strife, contention.—*adj.* *bate'-breed'ing* (*Shok.*). [Aphetic form of *debate*.]

bate, báti, *v.i.* (*Shok.*) to beat the wings impatiently: (*obs.*) to be impatient. [O.Fr. *batre*—L.L. *batère*.]
bateau, bá-tō, *n.* a light river-boat, esp. on Canadian rivers.—*pl.* *bateaux* (*-tōz'*). [Fr.]

bateleur, bá't-ur, *n.* a short-tailed African eagle. [Fr., mountebank, app. from its characteristic movements.]

bath, báth, *n.* water for immersing the body: an act of bathing: a receptacle or a house for bathing: a place for undergoing medical treatment by means of bathing: the act of exposing the body to vapour, mud, sunlight, etc.: (*chem.*) a liquid or other material (as sand), or a receptacle, in which anything is immersed for heating, washing, or steeping:—*pl.* *baths* (*báthz*, also *báthi*).—*v.t.* to subject to a bath.—*ns.* *bath'house*; *bath'man*; *bath'room*; *bath'woman*.—Order of the Bath, an English order of knighthood, so named from the bath before installation. [O.E. *baeth*; Ger. *bad*.]

Bath, bóth, a famous city in Somerset, with Roman *balis*.—*ns.* *Bath'-bun*, a rich sweet bun; *Bath'-chair*, a large wheeled chair for invalids, long in general use in Bath; *Bath' Ol'iver*, a biscuit invented by Dr. W. Oliver of Bath; *Bath's'nlan* (*geol.*), a division of the Middle Jurassic (also *adj.*); *Bath'-stone*, a building-stone quarried at Bath.

bath, bóth, *n.* the largest Jewish liquid measure, containing about six gallons. [Heb.]

bath-brick, bóth'brík, *n.* a preparation of siliceous silt, manufactured at Bridgwater in the form of bricks and used in cleaning knives. [Traditionally named after the first maker, one *Bath*, or from its resemblance to *Bath-stone*.]

bathe, báthi, *v.t.* to wash as in a bath: to wash or moisten, with any liquid: to moisten, suffuse, encompass.—*v.i.* to take a dip or swim: to bask.—*n.* the act of bathing: a swim or dip.—*ns.* *báth'er*; *báth'ing-box*, a box for bathers to undress and dress in; *báth'ing-cost'ume*, -dress, -sult, a garb for bathing in; *báth'ing-machine*, a small carriage in which a bather may be carried out into water conveniently deep. [O.E. *bothian*.]

bathmlsm, bath'mizm, *n.* a supposed directive force in evolution, or inherent tendency to develop along divergent lines.—*adj.* *bath'mic*. [Gr. *bothmos*, step.]

batholite, bath'it, *n.* a mass of igneous rock that has risen from a great depth.—Also *bath'olith*, *bath'yllite*, *bath'yllith*.—*adj.* *batholith(h)ic*, *bathylith(h)ic* (*-lith'*, *-lith'*). [Gr. *bathos*, depth, *bothys*, deep, *lithos*, a stone.]

bathometer, bath-on-it-er, *n.* a bathymeter. [Gr. *bathos*, depth, *metron*, measure.]

bathorse, bá', *bat'*, or *baw'hors*, *n.* a pack-horse carrying an officer's baggage. [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle.]

bathos, bá'thos, *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech.—*adj.* *bathetic* (*bá-thet'ik*; irregularly formed on the analogy of *pathos*, *pathetic*). [Gr. *báthos*, depth.]

bathy, bath'i, -*i'*, in composition, deep.—*n.* *bathybius*, (Gr. *bios*, life), a once supposed low form of life on the sea bottom.—*adj.* *bathygraphical* (Gr. *graphein*, to write), of maps, indicating depth of water.—*n.* *bathymeter* (*-im*; Gr. *metron*, measure), a sounding instrument.—*adj.* *bathymetric*, -*al*.—*n.* *bathymetry*, the science of sounding seas and lakes.—*adj.* *ba hyorographical* (Gr. *oros*, mountain), representing height and

depth—applied to maps that show height of land and depth of water; bathypelagic (*-aj'ik*; Gr. *pelagos*, sea) found in the depths of the sea.—*n.* bathysphere (Gr. *sphaira*, sphere), a submersible observation chamber (bathyscaphe, *-scope*, later types). [Gr. *bathys*, deep.]

batik, *bat'ik*, *n.* an East Indian method of producing designs on cloth by covering with wax, for each successive dipping, those parts that are to be protected from the dye. [Malay.]

bating, *bat'ing*, *prep.* abating, excepting. [bate, *v.*] batiste, *bā-tēs't*, *n.* a fine fabric of linen, cotton, or wool. [Fr., *cambrie*—*Baptiste*, the original maker; or from its use in wiping the heads of children after baptism.]

batter, *bat'lar*, *n.* (Shak.) a beetle for clothes.—Altered by some editors to bat'let. [bat.]

batman, *bat'man*, formerly *bā' or bat'*, *n.* one who has charge of a bathhouse; an officer's attendant.—*n.* batwoman (*bat'*). [Fr. *bât*, pack-saddle.]

batology, *bā-tol'ō-jī*, *n.* the study of brambles.—*adj.* batological (*-laj'*).—*n.* batologist. [Gr. *batos*, bramble.]

baton, *bat'n*, (*arch.*) battoon, *bā-tōon'*, *n.* a staff or truncheon, esp. of policeman, conductor, or marshal.—*v.t.* to strike with a baton.—*n.* bat'onsin'ister, a well-known heraldic indication of illegitimacy, improperly called *bar-sinister*, a diminutive of a bend-sinister, not extending to the sides of the shield, so as to resemble a marshal's baton laid diagonally over the family arms from sinister to dexter. [Fr. *bâton*.]

Batrachia, *bā-trā'hī-ā*, *n.pl.* the Amphibia: the Salientia, tailless amphibians, or frogs and toads.—*adj.* and *n.* batrā'chian. [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.]

batman. See bat (t).

batta, *bat'ā*, *n.* an allowance in addition to ordinary pay; subsistence money. [Prob. Kanarese *bhatta*, rice.]

battalious, *bat'ā-lis*, *adj.* (Spens.) war-like. [O.Fr. *bataillous*; see battle.]

battalla, *bat-dī'yā*, *n.* order of battle: the main body of an army in array. [It. *battaglia*; see battle.]

battalia ple, *bat-dī-yā pl*, *n.* articles like pin-cushions, embroidered by nuns in convents with scenes from the Bible: titbits in a pic. [Fr. *batilles*, dim. from *L. beatus*.]

battalion, *bā-tal'yon*, *n.* a body of soldiers consisting of several companies: a body of men drawn up in battle-array. [Fr. *bataillon*—It. *battaglione*; see battle.]

battellant, *bat'ā-lant*, *adj.* (Spens.) combatant. [Fr. *bataillant*.]

battels, *bat'ls*, *n.pl.* (Oxford) accounts for provisions received from college kitchens and buttries: sums charged in college accounts generally.—*v.i.* batt'el, batt'ill (Spens.), to have such an account.—*n.* batt'eler, one who battels: (*obs.*) a student of rank below a commoner. [Poss. con. with battle (2).]

batten, *bat'n*, *v.i.* to thrive: to grow fat: to feed abundantly.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to fatten. [O.N. *batna*, to grow better—*bati*, advantage; cf. Du. *baten*, to avail.]

batten, *bat'n*, *n.* a piece of sawn timber used for flooring, support of laths, etc.: a strip of wood fastened across parallel boards, or used to fasten down hatches aboard ship, etc.: a row of electric lamps or a strip of wood carrying them.—*v.t.* to fasten or furnish with battens.—*n.* batt'enlag, battens forming a structure. [baton.]

batter, *bat'ar*, *v.t.* to beat with successive blows: to wear with beating or by use: to attack with artillery.—*n.* ingredients beaten along with some liquid into a paste: paste for sticking.—*n.* batt'ering-ram, a large beam with a metal head like a ram's used for battering down walls. [O.Fr. *batre* (Fr. *battre*)—*L.L. battēre* (*L. bat(stuere)* to beat.)

batter, *bat'ar*, *n.* inward inclination from the perpendicular.—*v.i.* to slope inward. [Origin doubtful.]

batter, *batting*. See bat (t).

battery, *bat'ar-ē*, *n.* the act of battering: (Shak.) a wound: a number of cannon with their equipment: the place on which cannon are mounted: a unit of artillery or its personnel: a combination of cells, Leyden jars, lenses, or other apparatus: (*law*) an assault by beating or wounding: apparatus for preparing or serving meals: (*baseball*) pitcher and catcher.—cross batteries, two batteries commanding the same spot from different directions; masked battery, a battery out of the enemy's view.

battill, Spenser's spelling of battle (2). battle, *bat'l*, *n.* a contest between opposing armies: a fight or encounter: (*arch.*) a battalion.—*v.i.* to fight: to struggle: to contend (with *against*, with).—*v.t.* (*rare*) to dispose in battalions: to contest.—*m.* batt'le-axe, *-ax*, a kind of axe once used in battle; batt'le-cruiser, *n.* a large cruiser with war-cry, slogan; uniform, close-

...edom of move- which a battle is or was fought; batt'le-piece, a picture or description of a battle; batt'le-plane, *n.* a large fighting aeroplane.—*adj.* batt'le-scarred, scarred in battle.—*n.* batt'leship, a warship of the first class.—battle royal, a general mêlée; half the battle, anything that brings one well on the way to success. [Fr. *bataille*—*L. battalia*, fighting.]

battle, *bat'l*, *adj.* (*dial.*) nourishing; fertile.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to feed: to fatten: to make or become fertile. [Perh. con. with O.N. *bati*, improvement; see batten.]

battle, *bat'l*, *v.t.* to furnish with battlements (esp. in *pa.p.*).—*n.* batt'lement, a wall or parapet with embrasures.—*adj.* batt'lemented. [O.Fr. *bataillor*, morable defences.]

battledore, battledoor, *bat'l-dōr*, *n.* a wooden bat used for washing, etc.: a light bat for striking a ball or shuttlecock: (*obs.*) a hornbook.—not to know a B from a battledore, to be thoroughly ignorant. [Perhaps Sp. *batidor*, a beater, a washing beetle.]

batology, *bat-ol'ō-jī*, *n.* futile repetition in speech or writing.—*adj.* batological. [Gr. *battalogia*, stuttering, said to be from *Battos*, who consulted the Delphic oracle about his defect of speech (Herodotus iv. 155), and *legein*, to speak.]

batts. See bat.

battue, *bā-tōō'*, *ba-tū'*, *bā-tū'*, *n.* a hunt in which animals are driven into some place for the convenience of the shooters: indiscriminate slaughter. [Fr.—*battre*, to beat.]

bauble, *bā'bl*, *n.* a trifling piece of finery: a child's plaything: a jester's sceptre, a stick surmounted by a head with ass's ears: a piece of childish foolery: (Shak.) a foolish person.—*adj.* bau'bling (Shak.), trifling. [O.Fr. *babel*, *baubel*, toy, trinket.]

bauble, *bau'bl*, *n.* (Scot.) a loose, down-at-heel, or badly worn, shoe: any person or thing worn out or awkward. [Origin obscure.]

baudekin, *bāud'i-kin*, *bawd'kin*, *bāud'kin*. Same as baldachin.

baudric, baudrick, *bāud'rik*. Same as bald-ric(k).

Baudrons, *bāud'rāns*, *n.* Scottish quasi-proper name for the cat: also for the hare. [Origin obscure.]

bauk, baulk. Same as balk.

bausand, *bāus'and*, *adj.* having white spots, esp. on the forehead, or a white stripe down the face.—*adj.* baus'on-faced. [O.Fr. *bausant*, black and white spotted.]

bauxite, *bāuk'sit*, *-zit*, *bō'sit*, *n.* a clay found at Les Baux, near Arles, a source of aluminium.—Also *bauz'ite*.

bavardage, *bāu-ār-dāzh*, *n.* chattering, prattle. [Fr. *bavard*, garrulous—*bave*, drivel.]

bavin, *bat'in*, *n.* a sagot of brushwood.—bavin wits (Shak.), wits that blaze and die like bavin. [Origin unknown.]

hawbee, *hāu-bē'*, *n.* (Scot.) a halfpenny: originally a silver coin worth three Scots pennies. [Prob. from a Scottish mint-master (1538), Alexander Orrok of Silkehawbee.]

bawble. Same as bauble.

bawcock, *baw'kok*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a fine fellow. [From Fr. *beau*, fine, and *cog*, a cock.]

bawd, *bawd*, *n.* a procuress (or till about 1700 procurer) of women for lewd purposes.—*adj.* bawd'-horn (*Shak.*), horn of a bawd.—*ns.* bawd'-iness; bawd'y, procuring; unchastity: bawdy talk.—*adj.* bawd'y, lewd.—*n.* bawdy talk.—*n.* bawd'y-house, a brothel. [Prob. M.E. *bawdstrat*, pander—O.Fr. *baldestrat*, prob.—*bald*, bold, gay, and the root of strut.]

bawd, *bawd*, *n.* (*Shak.* bawd) a hare. [Perh. Baudrons.]

bawl, *bawl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to shout or cry out very loudly.—*n.* a loud cry or shout.—*ns.* bawf'er; bawf'ing.—to bawl out (*U.S.*) to reprimand bullf'ing. [Perh. L.L. *bauläre*, to bark, but cf. Icel. *baula*, to low like a cow, O.N. *baula*, a cow.]

bawley, *baw'li*, *n.* (*Essex* and *Kent*) a small fishing-smack. [Origin obscure.]

bawn, *bawn*, *n.* a fortification round a house: an enclosure for cattle. [Fr. *bablan*, enclosure.]

baxter. See bake.

bay, *bā*, *adj.* reddish brown inclining to chestnut.—*n.* a bay horse. [Fr. *bai*—L. *badius*, chestnut-coloured.]

bay, *bā*, *n.* an inlet of the sea with a wider opening than a gulf: an inward bend of the shore.—*n.* bay'-salt, coarse-grained salt, orig. from sea-water—the Bay State, Massachusetts. [Fr. *baie*—L.L. *baia*, a harbour.]

bay, *bā*, *n.* the space between two columns, timbers, walls, etc. (*Shak.*) the space under one house gable: any recess or stall: a passing-place in a military trench: a side-line in a railway station (also bay'-line).—*adj.* bay'-win'dow, any window forming a recess.—*adj.* bay'-win'dowed. [O.Fr. *baie*—*haer*, to gape, be open; prob. conn. bay, 2.]

bay, *bā*, *n.* the laurel-tree; extended to other trees and shrubs, species of *Magnolia*, *Myrica*, etc.: (in *pl.*) an honorary garland or crown of victory, originally of laurel: hence, literary renown.—*ns.* bay'-berry, the berry of the bay-tree, or of candle-berry: a tree (*Pimenta acris*) akin to allspice; bay'-rum, an aromatic liquid prepared from the leaves of *Pimenta acris*. [O.Fr. *baie*, a berry—L. *bacca*.]

bay, *bā*, *n.* barking, baying (esp. of a dog in pursuit) the combined cry of hounds in conflict with a hunted animal: the last stand of a hunted animal when it faces the hounds at close quarters.—*v.i.* to bark (esp. of large dogs).—*v.t.* to bark at: to utter by baying: to follow with barking: to bring to bay.—to hold, keep at bay, said of a hunted animal; to stand, be, at bay, to face the dogs at close quarters. [Partly O.Fr. *abai*, barking, bayer, to bark, partly O.Fr. bay, open-mouthed suspense—L.L. *badäre*, to open the mouth.]

bay, *bā*, bez, *bā*, *bāz*, *n.* (in full bay'-antler, -tine), the second tine of a deer's horn. [O.Fr. *besantlier*—*bes*, secondary (—L. *bis*, twice), *antlier*, antler.]

bay, baye, *bā*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to bathe.

bayadère, *bā-yā-der*, *n.* a Hindu dancing-girl. [Fr.—Port. *baileira*.]

Bayard, *bā'ar(d)*, Fr. *bā-yār*, *n.* a type of the knight 'without fear and without reproach'. [From the French knight Bayard (1476-1524).]

Bayard, *bā'ard*, -*ard*, *n.* in romance, Rinaldo's horse: bayard, a bay horse or horse generally: a type of blind recklessness or bold ignorance.

bayonet, *bā'ā-nit*, *n.* a stabbing instrument of steel fixed to the muzzle of a fire-arm: military force: a soldier armed with a bayonet.—*v.t.* to stab with a bayonet: to force at the point of the bayonet.—*adj.* bay'oneted, armed with a bayonet. [Fr. *baïonnette*, perh. from *Bayanne*, in France; or from O.Fr. *bayan*, arrow.]

bayou, *bā'oo*, *n.* (U.S.) the marshy offshoot of a lake or river. [Perh. Fr. *bayau*, gut, or Choctaw *bāyuk*, little river.]

bay-salt, *bā'-sawt*, *n.* salt obtained by slow evaporation, originally from sea-water. [Prob. from bay, an inlet, and salt.]

bayt, a Spenserian spelling of bate (1); also of bait.

bazaar, bazar, *bā-zār'*, *n.* an Eastern market-place or exchange: a fancy fair in imitation of an Eastern bazaar: sometimes, a big shop. [Pers. *bāzār*, a market.]

bazooka, *bā-zōō'kā*, *n.* a slide wind-instrument used for humorous purposes: a gun for rocket-driven projectiles.

bdellium, *del'i-um*, *n.* a gum got from *Canniphara* trees: used to translate, but prob. unconnected with, Heb. *b'dōlakh* (Gen. II, 12; meaning unknown.) [L.—Gr. *bdellian*.]

be, *bē*, *v.i.* (*infin.*) to live: to exist: to have the state or quality mentioned:—*pr.p.* bē'ing; *pa.p.* been; *pr.subj.* be; *arch.* and *dial.* *pr.indic.* be (see am, art, is, are for ordinary forms); for *pa.t.* see was, wast, were, wert.—*n.* be'-all (*Shak.*), the whole being. [O.E. *bēon*; Ger. *bin* (1st pers.); Gael. *bi*, to exist; W. *byu*, to live; Gr. *phyein*, to produce, grow; L. *fin*, I was, *fūo*, I become; Sans. *bhu*, to be; orig. meaning to grow.]

beach, *bēch*, *n.* the shore of the sea or of a lake, esp. when sandy or pebbly: a marginal terrace formed by waves: the strand.—*v.t.* to drive or haul up on a beach.—*ns.* beach'-comber (-*kōm*-), a long rolling wave: a loafer about the wharfs in Pacific seaports: a settler on a Pacific island who maintains himself by pearl-fishery, or often by less reputable means; beach'-combing.—*adj.* beached, having a beach: driven on a beach.—*ns.* beach'-head, an area held on an enemy's shore for purpose of landing; beach'-master, an officer in charge of disembarking troops.—*adj.* beach'y, pebbly. [Orig. a dial. word for shingle.]

beach-la-mar, *bēch-lā-mār'*, *n.* a South Sea jargon used in the bêche-de-mer trade. [Port. *bicho do mar*, sea-slug, bêche-de-mer.]

beacon, *bē'kn*, *n.* a fire on an eminence used as a sign of danger: a hill on which it could be lighted: an erection with or without a light marking a rock or shoal in navigable waters: a light to guide airmen: a sign marking a street crossing—e.g. a Belisha (*bo-lē'shā*) beacon, named after the Minister of Transport 1934: a wireless transmitter in which the radiation is concentrated in one or more narrow beams, so as to act as a guide to shipping or aircraft: anything that warns of danger.—*v.t.* to act as a beacon to: to light up: to mark by beacons.—*n.* float'ing-bea'eon, a lightship. [O.E. *bēacan*, a beacon, a sign.]

bead, *bēd*, (*abs.*) a prayer: a little ball strung with others in a rosary, for counting prayers: a similar ball or the like pierced for stringing to form a necklace, etc.: a bead-like drop: the front-sight of a gun: a narrow moulding of semi-circular section, sometimes broken into bead-like parts: the flange of a tire.—*v.t.* to furnish with beads or beading.—*v.i.* to form a bead or beads.—*adj.* bead'ed, having beads or a bead: in headlike form.—*ns.* bead'-house, orig. a chapel: an almshouse whose inmates were required to pray for the founder's soul; bead'ing, bead moulding; work in beads.—*adj.* bead'-proof, of such proof or strength as to carry beads or bubbles after shaking, as alcoholic liquors.—*ns.* bead'-roll, orig. a list of the dead to be prayed for, hence a list of names, a long series: a rosary; beads'man, beads'man, one bound or endowed to pray for others: (*Scot.*) a licensed beggar:—*fem.* beads'woman.—*adj.* bead'y, bead-like, small and bright (as eyes): covered with beads or bubbles.—draw a bead on (*U.S.*) to take aim at; tell one's beads, to say one's prayers. [O.E. *gædd*, prayer; see bid.]

beadle, *bēd'l*, *n.* a mace-bearer, esp. (Oxford and Cambridge) *bedel*(1), -*del'*, or *bēd'* a vice-chancellor's: a petty officer of a church, college, etc.: a parish officer with the power of punishing petty offenders: in Scotland, the church-officer attending on the minister: (*abs.*) a messenger or crier of a court.—*ns.* bead'ledom, bead'lehood, stupid officiousness; bead'leship, bead'le'ly'ship, the office of beadle or bedel. [O.E. *bydel*—*beadan*, to proclaim, to bid; affected by O.Fr. form *bedel*.]

beadman, bedeman, old forms of beadsman. [See under bead.]

beagle, *be'gl*, *n.* a small hound tracking by scent, formerly much used in hunting hares: sometimes, a harrier: a spy: a bailiff: a small kind of shark.—*v.i.* to hunt with beagles.—*ns.* bea'gler; bea'gling, hunting with beagles. [Ety. unknown; poss. O.Fr. *beaguelle*, clamour—*beer*, to gape, *gueule*, throat.]

beak, *bēk*, *n.* a bird's bill: a hard or sharp snout: a nose: a pointed process or projection: in the ancient galley, a pointed iron fastened to the prow for piercing the enemy's vessel: (*flang*.) a magistrate, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress.—*adj.* beaked (*bēkt*). [O.Fr. *bec*—*L. beccus* (recorded by Suetonius), a cock's bill.]

beaker, *bēk'ər*, *n.* a large drinking-bowl or cup, or its contents: a deep glass or other vessel used by chemists.—**Beaker Folk**, a round-headed, heavy-browed, square-jawed people that appeared in Britain at the dawn of the Bronze Age, makers of round barrows in which bell-shaped beakers are often found. [O.N. *bikarr*, prob.—*L.L. bēdārium*, or *bēdārium*, app.—Gr. *bēkos*, a drinking bowl.]

beam, *bēm*, *n.* a tree (*ōbr.* except in *hornbeam*, *whitebeam*, etc.): a large and straight piece of timber or iron forming one of the main structural members of a building, etc.: (*fig.*) a great fault (from the figure of the mote and the beam—*Matt. vii. 3*): any of the transverse pieces of framing extending across a ship's hull: the greatest width of a ship or boat: breadth: the part of a balance from which the scales hang: the pole of a carriage: the stem, or main part of a deerhorn, an anchor, a plough: a cylinder of wood in a loom: a shaft or ray of light or other radiations: a gleam.—*v.t.* to send forth: to place on a beam: to transmit by beam system.—*v.i.* to shine: to smile radiantly.—*n.pl.* beam'-ends, the ends of the transverse beams of a ship.—*ns.* beam'-en'gine, a steam-engine with a beam connecting the piston-rod and the crank of the wheel-shaft; beam'er, a workman or machine that puts yarn on the beam of a loom.—*adv.* beam'-ing, *radiantly*.—*n.* beam'iness, radiance beam'ing.—*adv.* beam'ly: *radiant*; beam'less, without beams: emitting no rays.—*ns.* beam'-trawl, a trawling net kept open by a beam along its upper lip, resting on runners; beam'-trawling; beam'-tree, a pleonastic name for the whitebeam.—*adj.* beam'y, shining: radiant: massive like a weaver's beam: broad.—*abast*, before, the beam, behind, before, the direction at right angles to a ship's course; beam sea, one rolling against the ship's side; beam system, a system whereby, with the aid of reflectors, short wireless waves are projected (like a lighthouse beam) in a particular direction, not radiated in all directions; lee, weather, beam, the side away from, or towards, the wind; on her beam'-ends, of a ship, so much inclined to one side that the beams become nearly vertical; on one's beam'-ends, in acute distress, destitute; on the beam, in the direction of a ship's beams, at right angles to her course: by help of a direction-finding signal; on the port, starboard, beam, applied to any distant point out at sea, at right angles to the keel, and on the left, or right, side. [O.E. *beām*, tree, stock of a tree, ray of light; Ger. *baum*, tree; perh. akin to Gr. *phyma*, a growth—*phyein*, to grow.]

old bean, a familiar light-hearted form of address. [O.E. *bēan*; Ger. *bohne*.]

bear, *bār*, *v.t.* to have: to convey: (*back-gammon*) to remove from the board in the final stage of the game: to sustain or support: to thrust or drive: to endure: to admit of: to purport: to be entitled to (heraldically): to afford: to behave or conduct (oneself): to bring forth.—*v.i.* to suffer: to be patient: to have reference (with on or upon): to press (with on or upon): to lie in, or take, a direction: to be capable of sustaining weight: to be productive:—*pr.p.* bear'ing; *pa.t.* būre (*arch.* bare); *pa.p.* būrne (but born when referring adjectively to something brought forth).—*n.* (*Spens.* beare, *bēr*) a burden: also (*Spens.*) a bier (see bier).—*adj.* bear'able, that may be borne or endured.—*n.* bear'ableness.—*adv.* bear'ably.—*ns.* bear'er, one who or that which bears: the actual holder of a cheque or the like: one who helps to carry a body to the grave: a carrier or messenger: in India, a body-servant; bear'ing, demeanour: direction: a supporting surface: relation: that which is borne upon an escutcheon: (*mach.*) the part of a machine that bears friction, esp. a journal and its support (often in *pl.*: see ball-bearings).—Also *adj.*—*ns.* bear'ing-cloth, the mantle or cloth in which a child was carried to the font; bear'ing-rein, a fixed rein between the bit and the saddle, by which a horse's head is held up and its neck made to arch.—bear a hand, to give assistance; bear away, to sail away; bear down (with upon or towards), to sail with the wind; bear hard (*Shak.*), have ill-will to; bear in hand (*arch.*), to make out, maintain: (*Shak.*) to keep in expectation, to flatter one's hopes; bear out, to corroborate; bear up, to keep up one's spirits; bear up for (a place), to sail towards; bear with, to make allowance for; borne in upon, forcibly impressed upon; bring to bear, to bring into operation (with against, upon); lose one's bearings, to become uncertain of one's position or orientation. [O.E. *beran*; Goth. *biran*, *L. ferre*, Gr. *pherein*, Sans. *bhri*.]

bear, *bār*, *n.* a heavy carnivorous animal with long shaggy hair and hooked claws: any rude, rough or ill-bred fellow: one who sells stocks for delivery at a future date, anticipating a fall in price.—*opp.* to bull (the old phrase a *bearskin jobber* suggests an origin in the proverbial phrase, to sell the bearskin before one has caught the bear): (*astron.*) the name of two constellations, the Great and Little Bear (Ursus major and minor).—*v.i.* to speculate for a fall.—*ns.* bear'-animal'cule, a tardigrade: one of a group of degenerate arthropods; bear'-bait'ing, the sport of setting dogs to worry a bear; bear'-berry, a trailing plant (*Arctostaphylos*) of the heath family: extended to various plants; bear'-bine, a bindweed; bear'-cat, a panda; bear'-garden, an enclosure for bear-baiting: a turbulent assembly.—*adj.* bear'ish, like a bear in manners.—*ns.* bear'ishness; bear'-leader, one who leads about a performing bear: the tutor of a youth on travel; bear's'-breach, acanthus; bear's'-ear, auricula; bear's'-foot, black hellebore; bear'skin, the skin of a bear: a shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats: the high fur cap worn by the Guards in England: bear'-ward, a warden or keeper of bears. [O.E. *bera*; Ger. *bar*; Du. *beer*; apparently from an Indo-Germ. root *bhero-*, brown.]

bear, *bere*, *bēr*, *n.* barley: in Scotland now the little grown four-rowed (really six-rowed) variety. [O.E. *bere*.]

bear, *bear*, *bēr*. See *bere*.

beard, *bērd*, *n.* the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts of a grown man's face: the tuft on the lower jaw of a goat, seal, etc.: a fish's barbel: (*bot.*) an awn or threadlike spike as on the ears of barley: a tuft of hairs: a barb of a hook, an arrow, etc.: the gills of an oyster, etc.—*v.t.* to take by the beard: to oppose to the face.—*adj.* beard'ed, having a beard: prickly: awned: barbed.—*n.* beard'-grass, a kind of bearded grass (*Polypogon*).—*adj.* beard'less. [O.E. *beard*; Ger. *bart*, Russ. *boroda*.]

the seeds of some other plants, from their bean-like form, as coffee.—*ns.* bean'-ca'per, a genus (*Zygophyllum*) of Old-World steppe and desert shrubs whose flower-buds are used as capers; bean'-feast, an annual dinner given by employers to their hands at which beans used to be prominent: a jollification; bean'-king, the king of the festivities on Twelfth Night, finder of a bean hidden in the Twelfth Cake; bean'a (*flang*), a beanfeast, a disturbance, a jollification; bean'-tree, a name given to several trees, as Moreton Bay chestnut, coral tree, and Catalpa,—full of beans, in high spirits, give one beans, to treat one severely;

fāte, fār, dāk; mē, hēr (ber); mūne; mūte; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

beast, *bēst*, *n.* an irrational animal, as opposed to man; a four-footed animal; a brutal person: (*coll.*) anything beastly: the Beast, Antichrist in *Revelation*:—*dim.* *beast'ie*.—*ns.* *beast'-fa'ble*, a story in which animals play human parts; *beast'hood*, state or nature of a beast.—*adv.* *beast'ily* (*Shelley*), *beast'ially*.—*adj.* *beast'like* (also *adv.*); *beast'ly*, like a beast in actions or behaviour: *beast'ial*: foul: sensual: (*coll.*) vile, disagreeable.—*adv.* *brutishly*: (*coll.*) *abominably*.—*n.* *beast'ly-head* (*Spens.*), personality or self of a beast.—mark of the Beast (see *mark*); number of the beast, the apocalyptic number. [O.Fr. *beste* (Fr. *bête*)—*L.* *bestia*.]

beastings. Same as *beestings*.

beat, *bēt*, *v.t.* to strike repeatedly: (B.) to break or bruise: to pound: to batter: to whip up or switch: to flap: to strike (as bushes) in order to rouse game: to thrash: to defeat: to be too difficult for: to spread flat and thin by beating with a tool (as gold): to mark (time) with a baton, etc.—*v.i.* to give strokes repeatedly: to pulsate: to impinge: to mark time in music: (*pr.p.* *beat'ing*; *pa.t.* *beat*; *pa.p.* *beat'en*, now rarely *beat*).—*n.* a recurrent stroke, its sound, or its moment, as of a watch or the pulse, or a conductor's baton: *accent*: pulsation, esp. that heard when two notes nearly in tune are sounded together: a round or course, as a policeman's: a place of resort.—*adj.* *weary*: fatigued: affected with bursitis (as *beat elbow*, *knee*).—*adj.* *beat'en*, made smooth or hard by beating or treading: trite: worn by use.—*ns.* *beat'er*, one that beats or strikes: one who rouses or beats.

beat about the bush, to approach a subject in an indirect way; *beat a retreat*, to retreat, originally to beat the drum as a signal for retreat; *beat down*, of a buyer, to try to reduce the price of goods; *beat it*, (*slang*) to make off hastily or furtively; *beat off*, to drive back; *beat the air*, to fight to no purpose, or against an imaginary enemy; *beat the bounds*, to trace out boundaries in a perambulation, certain objects in the line of journey being formally struck, and sometimes also boys whipped to make them remember; *beat one's brains*, to puzzle one's brains about something; *beat out*, to flatten or reduce in thickness by beating; *beat up*, to pound or whip into froth, paste, a mixture, etc.: to put up as by beating the bushes: to alarm by a sudden attack: (*slang*) to thrash, to subject to a violent and brutal attack: to disturb: to pay an untimely visit to: to go about in quest of anything: to make way against wind or tide. [O.E. *beatan*, *pa.t.* *bēot*.]

bathe, *bēdh*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to bathe, heat. [O.E. *bethian*, to foment.]

beatify, *bi-at'i-fi*, *v.t.* to make blessed or happy: to declare to be in the enjoyment of eternal happiness in heaven.—*adj.* *beatific* (*bē-ə-tif'ik*), -al, making supremely happy.—*adv.* *beatif'ically*.—*n.* *beatific'ation*, act of beatifying: (R.C.) a declaration by the Pope that a person is blessed in heaven, authorising a certain definite form of public reverence payable to him—the first step to canonisation.—*beatific vision*, a glimpse of the glory of heaven. [*L.* *beatus*, blessed, and *facere*, to make.]

beatitude, *bi-at'i-tūd*, *n.* heavenly happiness: happiness of the highest kind: a title given to patriarchs in the Orthodox Churches: (in *pl.*) sayings of Christ in Matt. v. declaring certain classes of persons to be blessed. [*L.* *beātītūdō*—*beatus*, blessed.]

beau, *bō*, *n.* a man attender to dress or fashion: a fop or dandy: a lover:—*pl.* *beaux* (*bōz*):—*fem.* *belles*.—*n.* *beau'-idéal*, ideal beauty: (blunderingly) a type or embodiment of the highest excellence.—*adj.* *beau'ish*.—*ns.* *beau'-monde* (*bō-mon'd*), the gay or fashionable world; *beaupere* (*bū-pēr*: *obs.*; Fr. *père*, father), a term of courtesy for father, esp. of ecclesiastical persons: (*Spens.*; O.Fr. *per*, equal, peer) a companion. [Fr. *beau*, *bel*—*L.* *bellus*, fine, gay.]

beaufet, *beaufett*, *buf-et'*, *n.* obs. forms of *buffet*, sideboard, cupboard.

beaufin, a sophisticated spelling of *biffin*.

Beaufort, *bū'fort*, *adj.* devised by Sir Francis Beaufort (1774-1857), English admiral and hydrographer.—*Beaufort scale*, a scale of wind velocity, with 0 for calm, 12 for hurricane.

Beaujolais, *bō-zhō-lā*, *n.* a red wine of South-eastern France. [From *Beaujolais*, a subdivision of *Lyonnais*.]

beaumontag(u)e, *bō-mon-tāg'*, *n.* a composition for hiding cracks and holes in wood or iron, of varying composition. [Said to be from *Élie de Beaumont* (1798-1874), the French geologist.]

Beaune, *bōn*, *n.* a wine of Burgundy. [From the town of *Beaune*.]

beauty, *bū'ti*, *n.* the quality that gives pleasure to the sight, or aesthetical beauty: a particular grace or *ironical*, esp. a

a very fine specimen of its kind: (in *pl.*) beautiful passages or extracts.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make beautiful.—*adj.* *beau'teous* (*ti-ti*), a bookish word for beautiful.—*adv.* *beau'teously*.—*ns.* *beau'teousness*; *beautific'ation*; *beaut'ifier*, one who or that which beautifies or makes beautiful.—*adj.* *beau'tiful*, fair: with qualities that give delight to the senses, esp. the eye and ear, or which awaken admiration in the mind.—*adv.* *beau'tifully*.—*v.t.* *beau'tify*, to make beautiful: to grace: to adorn.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to become beautiful, or more beautiful.—*beauty parlour*, an establishment for the hair-dressing, manicuring, face-massaging, etc., of women; *beauty sleep*, the sleep before midnight, considered the most refreshing; *beauty spot*, a patch placed on the face to heighten beauty: a birthmark resembling such a patch: a foil: a scene of outstanding beauty. [O.Fr. *beaute* (Fr. *beauté*)—*L.L.* *bellitās*, -*ātis*—*L.* *bellus*.]

beauxite. See *bauxite*.

beaver, *bē'vər*, *n.* an amphibious rodent (Castor): its valuable fur: a hat of beaver fur or a substitute: a glove of beaver fur: a heavy woollen cloth.—*ns.* *beaver-board*, a building board of wood-fibre; *beaver-rat*, the coypu: the musquash: *Hydromys*; *beaver-tree*, -wood, a species of magnolia whose bark beavers eat; *beav'ery*, a place where beavers are kept.—*mountain beaver*, the sewelle. [O.E. *befer*, *beofor*; Du. *bever*, Ger. *biber*, Gael. *beaghar*, *L.* *fiber*.]

beaver, *bē'vər*, *n.* in mediaeval armour, the covering for the lower part of the face, the visor being that for the upper part—later the movable beaver was confounded with the visor: (*slang*) a beard or bearded man.—*adj.* *beav'ered*. [O.Fr. *bauière*, child's bib—*bave*, slaver.]

bebeeru, *bi-bē'rōo*, *n.* the greenheart tree of Guiana.—*n.* *bebeer'ine* (*-rin*, *-rèn*), an alkaloid yielded by its bark, a substitute for quinine. [Native name.]

beblubbered, *bi-blub'urd*, *adj.* disfigured by weeping. [Pfx. *be-*, and *blubber*.]

becall, *bi-kāl'*, *v.t.* to call names. [Pfx. *be-*, and *call*.]

becalm, *bi-kām'*, *v.t.* to make calm, still, or quiet.—*adj.* *becalm'ed*, motionless from want of wind. [Pfx. *be-*, and *calm*.]

became, *bi-kām'*, *pa.t.* of *become*.—*because*, *bi-kōz'*, *bi-kāwz'*, *adv.* and *conj.* for the reason that: on account (of). [by, *cause*.]

beccafico, *bēk-ə-fē'kō*, *n.* a garden warbler or kindred bird, considered a delicacy by the Italians:—*pl.* *beccaf'icos*. [It., from *beccare*, to peck, and *fico*, a fig.]

beebance, *bi-chāns'*, *v.i.* (with *dat.*) to happen by chance: to befall.—*adv.* by chance: accidentally. [O.E. *be-*, and *ehance*.]

beeharm, *bi-chārm'*, *v.t.* to charm: to enchant. *bēche-de-mer*, *bēsh'-dē-mer*, *n.* the trepang or sea-slug, a species of *Holothuria*, much esteemed in China as a food delicacy: South Sea English, or beach-la-mar. [Fr.,—Port. *bicho do mar*, sea-slug.]

beek, *bēk*, *n.* a brook. [O.N. *bekkr*; Ger. *bach*.]

beek, *bēk*, *n.* a sign with the finger or head: a nod: (*Scot.*) a gesture of salutation.—*v.i.* to make such a sign.—*v.t.* to call by a nod.—at one's *beck*

(and call), subject to one's will. [A contr. of beekon.]

becke, *bek*, *n.* (*Spens.*). Same as beak.

becket, *bek'it*, *n.* (*naut.*) a loop of rope having a knot at one end and an eye at the other: a large hook, or a wooden bracket used to keep loose tackle or spars in a convenient place. [Perh. Du. *bogt*, *bocht*, a bend of rope.]

beekon, *bek'n*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to nod or make a summing sign (to). [O.E. *blecan*—*bēcan*, a sign. See beacan.]

becloud, *bi-kloed'*, *v.t.* to obscure by clouds: to dim.

become, *bi-kum'*, *v.i.* to come to be: (obs.) to arrive, have got (to a place): to be the fate (followed by *of*).—*v.t.* to suit or befit: to grace: to adorn fittingly: to look well in.—*pa.t.* became; *pa.p.* become.—*adj.* becom'ingly.—*n.* becom'ingness. [O.E. *becuman*; see come.]

becurl, *bi-kurl'*, *v.t.* to curl. [Pfx. *be-* and curl.]

bed, *bed*, *n.* a couch or place to sleep on: a mattress: a bedstead: a garden plot: a layer of oysters, etc.: a place in which anything rests, in carpentry, architecture, etc.: conjugal union, the marriage-bed, matrimonial rights and duties, or a marriage as a source of offspring: the channel of a river: sea or lake bottom: a layer or stratum.—*v.t.* to put to bed: to provide, or make, a bed for: to plant in a bed: to lay in layers or on a surface: to embed.—*v.i.* to go to bed: to cohabit.—*pr.p.* bedd'ing; *pa.p.* bedd'ed.—*ns.* bed'bug, the common bug (*Cimex lectularius*); bed'chamber, a bedroom; bed'closet, a closet serving as a bedroom.—*n.pl.* bed'clothes, sheets, blankets, etc., for a bed.—*ns.* bed'cover, an upper covering for a bed; bedd'er, a plant suitable for a flower bed; bedd'ing, mattress, bedclothes, etc.: litter for cattle: stratification (false bedding, irregular or diagonal bedding due to action of currents).—*adj.* bed'fast, confined to bed.—*ns.* bed'fellow, a sharer of a bed; bed'key, a tool for tightening a bedstead; bed'maker, one who makes the beds and sweeps college rooms at Oxford, etc.; bed'of-hon'our, the grave of a soldier who has fallen in battle; bed'of-just'ice (*Fr. lit de justice*), the king's throne in the Parlement of Paris: a sitting at which the king was present, chiefly for the registration of his own decrees; bed'pan, a chamber utensil for use in sick-bed: a warming-pan; bed'plate (*mech.*), the foundation plate of a machine; bed'post, a corner support of a bedstead; bed'presser (*Shak.*), a heavy, lazy fellow.—*adj.* bed'rid(den), confined to bed by age or sickness; worn out.—*ns.* bed'right, *-rite* (*Shak.*), the privilege or droit of a lord to have a chamber in the solid rock (fig.) fundan

adj. bottom, lowest.—*nt.* bed'room, a room with a bed: a sleeping apartment: a chamber: a sleeping space; . . . and sitt

position. . . . as *utane book*, one suitable for sleepless nights; *beddide manner*, a doctor's way in the presence of the patient.—

n. bed'sore, an ulcer arising from long confinement to bed, esp. over the bony prominences;

bed'spread, a coverlet put over a bed by day; bed'stuff, a staff or stick formerly used for making or fixing a bed, a handy weapon; bed'stead, a frame for supporting a bed; bed'straw, any plant of the genus *Golium*, esp. (Our) Lady's Bedstraw (*Galium verum*); bed'swerver (*Shak.*), one who is false to his marriage vow; bed'table, a table for use by a person in bed; bed'tick, the case in which stuffing is put for a bed; bed'time, the hour for going to bed.—*adv.* bed'ward(s), in the direction of bed: towards bedtime.—*n.* bed'work (*Shak.*), work easily performed, as if done in bed.—bed and board, food and lodging:

full connubial relations; bed of down, or roves, any easy or comfortable place; brought to bed, confined in childbirth (with *of*); keep one's bed, to remain in bed; lie in the bed one has made, to have to accept the consequences of one's own acts; Lords, Ladies, of the Bedchamber,

officers in the royal household who wait in turn upon a king or queen; make a bed, to put a bed in order. [O.E. *bed(d)*; Ger. *bett*, O.N. *beðr*; prob. aldn to L. *foðere*, to dig (as orig. a hole).]

bed, *bed* (*Spens.*). Same as bld (order, pray).

beddable, *bi-dab'l*, *v.t.* to dabble or wet. [Pfx. *be-*, and dabble.]

bedad, *bi-dod'*, *interj.* an Irish minced oath, from begad = by God.

bedaggle, *bi-dog'l*, *v.t.* to soil by dragging along the wet ground.

bedarken, *bi-dark'n*, *v.t.* to cover with darkness.

bedash, *bi-dash'*, *v.t.* to bespatter with water.

bedaub, *bi-daub'*, *v.t.* to daub over or smear.

bedawin. Same as bedouln.

bedaze, *bi-dāz'*, *bedazzle*, *bi-doz'l*, *v.t.* to dazzle or overpower by any strong light.—*pa.p.s.* bedazz'led, bedazed, stupefied, besotted.—*n.* bedazz'lement.

bede. Same as bead, a prayer.

bedeafen, *bi-def'n*, *v.t.* to make deaf: to stun.

bedeck, *bi-dek'*, *v.t.* to deck or ornament.

bedeguar, *bed'i-gār*, *n.* a soft spongy gail found on the branches of sweet-hrier and other roses, called also the sweet-brier sponge. [Fr. *bedeguar*—

Pers. and Ar. *bādā-ur*, lit. wind-brought.]

bedel, bedell, old spellings of beadle, still used at Oxford and Cambridge.

bedel, *bed'l*, *n.* (*Bridges*) app. for bevel, i.e. bevel-wheel.

bedesman. Same as beadsman.

bedevil, *bi-dev'l*, *v.t.* to throw into confusion: to play the devil with: to torment: to treat with devilish malignity: to possess as a devil, to be devil-rid.—*pr.p.* bedev'iling; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* bedevilled.—*n.* bedevilment.

bedew, *bi-dē'*, *v.t.* to moisten gently, as with dew.

bedide, *bi-did'*, (*Spens.*). Same as bedyed.

bedight, *bi-dit'*, *v.t.* (*arch.* or *poet.*) to equip, array, furnish, adorn.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bedight'. [Pfx. *be-*, and dight.]

bedim, *bi-dim'*, *v.t.* to make dim or dark:—*pr.p.* bedim'm'ing; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* bedimmed'.—*n.* and *adj.* bedim'm'ing.

bedizen, *bi-diz'n*, *bi-diz'n*, *v.t.* to dress gaudily.—

adj. bediz'ened.—*n.* bediz'ement.

bedlam, *bed'lam*, *n.* an asylum for lunatics: a madhouse: a place of uproar: (obs.) a madman.—*adj.* fit for a madhouse.—*ns.* bed'lamlam, anything characteristic of madness; bed'lamlite, a madman. [From the priory St. Mary of Bethlehem, in London, afterwards a madhouse (Bethlehem Royal Hospital).]

Bedlington (terrier), *bed'ling-ton*, *n.* a long-bodied, lightly-built terrier, swiftest of its kind. [Bedlington, near Morpeth, where it was first bred.]

bedouln, bedawln, *bed'oo-in*, *-tn*, *bed'ā-wīn*, *-wīn*, *bed'wīn*, *n.* a tent-dwelling nomad Arab (properly *pl.*). [Fr. *bedouin*—Ar. *bodāwīn*, dwellers in the desert.]

bedraggle, *bi-drag'l*, *v.t.* to soil by dragging in the wet or dirt.—*adj.* bedraggled. [See draggle.]

bedral, bederal, *bed'ā-ral*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a beadle, church-officer, or minister's man: also a gravedigger. [beadle.]

bedrench, *bi-drensh'*, *v.t.* to drench or wet thoroughly.

bedrop, *bi-drop'*, *v.t.* to drop upon.—*adj.* bedropped', bedropt', sprinkled as with drops: strewn.

beduck, *bi-duk'*, *v.t.* to duck or plunge under water.

beduln, a form of bedouln.

bedung, *bi-dung'*, *v.t.* to manure: to befoul with dung.

bedust, *bi-dust'*, *v.t.* to cover with dust.

bedwink, *bi-dwink'*, *v.t.* to make dwarfish.

bedye, *bi-di'*, *v.t.* to dye or stain:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bedyed' (*Spens.* bedido', bedyde').

bee, *bee*, *n.* a four-winged insect that makes honey: (chiefly U.S.) a gathering of persons to unite their labour for the benefit of one individual or family, or for some joint amusement, exercise or competition (as quilting bee, husking bee, spelling bee; from the bee's habit of combined labour).—*ns.* bee'-breed, the pollen of flowers collected by

bees as food for their young; *bee'-eat'er*, any bird of a brightly-plumaged family (Meropidae) nearly allied to the kingfishers, which feed on bees; *bee'-flower*, a flower pollinated by bees; *bee'-glue*, propolis; *bee'-hive*, a case or box in which bees are kept, of straw-work, wood, etc. (beehive house, tomb, an ancient domed house, tomb, like an old-fashioned beehive); *bee'-house*; *bee'-keeper*; *bee'-keeping*; *bee'-kite*, the honey-buzzard; *bee'-line*, the most direct road, like the honey-laden bee's way home; *bee'-master*, a beekeeper; *bee'-moth*, a moth whose larvae are very destructive to young bees; *bee'-or'-chis*, an orchid whose flower resembles a bee; *bee'-skep*, a bee hive, properly of straw; *bees'-wax*, the wax secreted by bees and used by them in constructing their cells.—*v.t.* to polish with beeswax.—*bees'-wing*, a filmy crust of tartar formed in port and some other wines after long keeping.—*adj.* *bees'-winged*, so old as to show beeswing.—a bee in one's bonnet, a whimsical or crazy fancy on some point. [O.E. *béo*; Ger. *biene*.]

bee, bē, n. the second letter of the alphabet (B). *beech, bēch, n.* a common forest tree of the genus *Fagus* with smooth silvery bark: extended to the kindred genus *Nothofagus* and to many trees not related.—*n.* *beech'-drops*, cancer-root, an American orobanchaceous plant parasitic on beech roots.—*adj.* *beech'-en*.—*ns.* *beech'-fern*, a fern of the polypody family (a mistranslation of Phegopteris; from Gr. *phēgos*, a kind of oak); *beech'-mar'ten*, the stone-marten; *beech'-mast*, the mast or nuts of the beech-tree, which yield a valuable oil, *beech'-oil*. [O.E. *baece, bēce*; Ger. *buche, L. fagus, Gr. phēgos* (oak).]

beef, bēf, n. the flesh of the ox as food: extended to that of some other animals, as the horse; muscle: vigorous muscular force: (*arch.*) an ox, esp. one fattened for the butcher (*pl.* in this sense *beefs, beeves, bēvs*).—*adj.* of *beef*.—*adj.* *beef'-brained*, stupid.—*ns.* *beef'-brew'is*; *beef'-eater*, an ox-bird; a consumer of beef: a yeoman of the guard: a warder of the Tower of London (the form *buffetier* supposed to connect with *buffet* is not known); *beef'-ham*; *beef'-steak*, a thick slice of beef for broiling or frying; *beef'-tea*, stimulating rather than nutritious food for invalids, juice of beef strained off, after simmering in water.—*adj.* *beef'-witt'ed*, dull or heavy in wits: stupid.—*n.* *beef'-wood*, the wood of *Casuarina* and other trees.—*adj.* *beef'y*, like beef: fleshy, muscular: stolid. [O.Fr. *boef* (Fr. *bœuf*)—*L. bōs, bovis*; cf. Gr. *bous, Gael. bò, Saos. go, O.E. cū*.] *beegah*. Same as *bigha*.

Beelzebub, bi-el'zi-bub, n. a form of Baal worshipped by the Philistines at Ekron: the prince of the evil spirits. [Heb. *ba'al z'vub*, fly-lord.] *been, bēn*, sometimes *bin, p.a.p.* of *be*: (*arch.*) *pres. infin.* and *pl. pres. indic.* of *be*.

beenah, bē'nā, n. a form of marriage (in Ceylon, etc.) in which the man goes to live with his wife's relatives and the children belong to her group. [Ar. *binah*, separate.]

beer, bēr, n. an alcoholic beverage made by fermentation from malted barley flavoured with hops: the generic name of malt liquor, including ale and porter.—*ns.* *beer'-barrel*; *beer'-bottle*; *beer'-engine*, *beer'-pump*, a machine for drawing beer up from the casks to the bar; *beer'-garden*, a garden with tables where beer and other refreshments may be had; *beer'-house*, a house where beer or malt liquors are sold; *beer'-liness*; *beer'-mon'ey*, money given in lieu of beer and spirits: a gratuity.—*adj.* *beer'y*, of, or affected by, beer.—*beer* and *stittles*, idle enjoyment; bitter beer, pale ale, a highly hopped beer made from the very finest selected malt and hops (mild or sweet ale being of greater gravity or strength, and comparatively lightly hopped); black beer, a kind of beer made at Danzig, black and syrupy; small beer, weak beer: hence trifling things, as in the familiar phrase, *to think no small beer of oneself*. [O.E. *bēor*; Ger. and Du. *bier, O.N. bjorr*.]

beer, bear, bēr. See *bere*.

beesome, bē'səm, adj. (*Shak.*) supposed to be for blisson.

beestings, bēst'ingz, n. the first milk drawn from a cow after calving. [O.E. *bysting, bēost*; Ger. and Du. *biest*.]

beet, bē, n. a plant (*Beta*) of the goosefoot family, with a carrot-shaped succulent root, used as food and as a source of sugar.—*ns.* *beet'-fly*, a fly whose larvae are injurious to beet and mangel-wurzel; *beet'-root*, the root of the beet plant; *beet'-sugar*. [O.E. *bēte*—*L. bēta*.]

beet, bete, bēt, v.t. (*obs. except dial.*) to improve: to mend (esp. a fire): to relieve, assuage.—*n.* *beet'mister* (*Scott, -master*), a help in need. [O.E. *bētan*; cf. *bōt, boot, z.*]

beetle, bē'tl, n. any insect of the Coleoptera, an order in which the fore-wings are reduced to hard and horny covers for the hind-wings.—*v.i.* (*first found in Shak.*) to jut: to overhang.—*adj.* (always applied to brows) overhanging, scowling.—*adj.* *beetle'-browed*, with overhanging or prominent brows.—*n.* *beetle'-crusher* (*slang*), a big heavy foot or boot: a policeman: an infantryman.—*adj.* *beetle'-eyed*, blind; *beet'ling*, jutting: prominent: overhanging.—black beetle, the cockroach, not a beetle. [M.E. *bityl*—O.E. *bitula, bitela*—*bītan*, to bite; the connexion of beetle brows with the insect is not accepted by all.]

beetle, bē'tl, n. a heavy wooden mallet used for driving wedges, crushing or beating down paving-stones, or the like: a wooden pestle-shaped utensil for mashing potatoes, beating linen, etc.—*n.* *beet'lehead*, a heavy, stupid fellow.—*adj.* *beet'le-headed*. [O.E. *bētl*—*beatan*, to beat.]

beeves, bēvz, n.pl. cattle, oxen. [See *beef*.]

befall, bi-faw'l, v.t. (or *v.i.* with *dat.*) to fall or happen to: to occur to.—*v.i.* to happen or come to pass: (*Spens.*) to befit: to fall in one's way.—*pr.p.* *befall'ing*; *pa.t.* *befell*; *pa.p.* *befall'en* (*Spens. befeld*). [O.E. *bef(e)allan*; see *fall*.]

befana, beffana, be-fā'nā, n. an Epiphany gift. [It. *La Befana*, a toy-bringing old woman, a personification of Epiphany, Gr. *epiphaneia*.]

befit, bi-fit', v.t. to be fitting, or suitable to: to besee.—*v.i.* to be right:—*pr.p.* *besit'ing*; *pa.p.* *besit'ed*.—*adj.* *besit'ing*.—*adv.* *besit'ingly*. [Pfx. *be-*, and *fit*.]

beflower, bi-flow'ar, v.t. to cover or besprinkle with flowers.

beffum, bi-flum', v.t. (*Scott*) to befool, cajole. [Cf. *flummery*.]

befoam, bi-fōm, v.t. to bespatter or cover with foam.

befog, bi-fog', v.t. to envelop in fog: to obscure. *befool, bi-fool', v.t.* to make a fool of, or deceive: to treat as a fool.

before, bi-fōr, prep. in front of: ahead of: in presence or sight of: under the consideration or cognisance of: previous to: previous to the expiration of: in preference to: superior to.—*adv.* in front: sooner: earlier: in the past: formerly.—*conj.* previous to the time when (sometimes with *that*).—*adj.* (*Shak.*) previous.—*adv.* *before-hand*, before the time: in advance or anticipation: by way of preparation: in advance of one's needs.—*adj.* *before'-men'tioned*.—*adv.* *before-time*, in former time.—*be before-hand* (with, *fore-stall* (a person); *before Christ* (*abbrev. B.C.*), before the date formerly assigned to the birth of Christ (corresponding to the year 753 in Roman reckoning); *before-hand* with the world, comfortably provided for; *before the wind*, in the direction in which the wind is blowing, and hence helped along by it. [O.E. *beforan*. See *fore*.]

before-fore, bi-for'tūn, v.t. (*Shak.*) to happen to, to befall.

befoul, bi-foul', v.t. to make foul: to soil. *befriend, bi-frend', v.t.* to act as a friend to: to favour.

befringe, bi-frin', v.t. to adorn with fringes. *befuddle, bi-fud'l, v.t.* to reduce to a fuddled condition.

beg. Same as *hey*.

beg, *beg*, *v.t.* to ask alms or charity, esp. habitually: to sit up on the hind quarters, as a dog for a reward.—*v.t.* to ask earnestly: to beseech: to pray: to take unwarrantedly for granted (esp. to *beg the question*—to fall into the fallacy of *petitio principii*, assuming what is to be proved as part of the would-be proof).—*pr.p.* *begging*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *begged* (*begd*).—*n.* *beggar* (*beggar*), one who begs: one who lives by begging: (hyperbolically) one who is indigent: a mean fellow: a poor fellow: often used playfully and even affectionately.—*v.t.* to reduce to beggary: to exhaust or impoverish: (*fig.*) to go beyond the resources of, as of description.—*ns.* *beggardom*, the fraternity of beggars; *beggarliness*.—*adj.* *beggarly*, poor: mean: worthless.—*adv.* *meanly*.—*ms.* *beggarman*; *beggar-my-neigh-bour*, a game that goes on till one has gained all the others' cards; *beggary*, extreme poverty.—*n.* and *adj.* *begging*.—*n.* *begging-letter*, a letter soliciting alms or subscriptions.—*adv.* *beggingly*.—*beg off*, to obtain another's release through entreaty: to seek remission of some penalty or liability; *beg for* a fool (*obs.*), to sue for the guardianship of, and administration of the estate of, on grounds of mental deficiency; *go a-begging*, to be in want of a purchaser, occupant, etc. [Perh. from *behard* (q.v.), the verb being a back-formation.]

begad, *bi-gad*, *begar*, *bi-gar* (*Shok.*), *interj.* minced oaths for *by God*.

begin, *bi-gin*, *pa.t.* of *begin*.

begin, *bi-jem*, *v.t.* to adorn, as with gems.

beget, *bi-ge't*, *v.t.* to produce or cause: to generate (commonly of the father): to produce as an effect, to cause.—*pr.p.* *begetting*; *pa.t.* *begot* (*arch.* *begat*); *po.p.* *begotten* (or *begot*).—*n.* *begetter*, one who begets: a father: the agent that occasions or originates anything. [O.E. *begitan*, to acquire; see *get*.]

behard, *beg'ard*, *n.* in Flanders or elsewhere from the 13th century, a man living a monastic life without vows and with power to return to the world. [Flam. *begeert*; origin doubtful; cf. *begulne*.]

best, *bi-gift*, *v.t.* to present with gifts.

best, *bi-gild*, *v.t.* to gild: to cover or overlay with gold-leaf.

begin, *bi-gin*, *v.i.* to come into being: to take rise: to perform the first act: to open: to have an opening.—*v.t.* to perform the first act of: to enter on: to start:—*pr.p.* *beginning*; *pa.t.* *began* (now rarely *begun*); *pa.p.* *begun*.—*ms.* *beginne* (*Spens.*), beginning; *beginner*, one who begins: one who is in the early stages of learning or doing anything; *beginning*, origin: a start: an entering upon action: an opening or first part: a rudiment.—*adj.* *beginningless*. [O.E. *beginnan* (less usual than *oninnan*), from *pix*, *be-*, and *ginnan*, to begin.]

begin, *bi-gird*, *v.t.* to gird or bind with a girdle: to surround or encompass.—*pa.t.* and *po.p.* *begirt* (or *begirded*). [O.E. *begyrdan*. See *gird*.]

beglerbeg, *beg'lar-beg*, *n.* formerly, the governor of a Turkish province, in rank next to the grand vizier. [Turk. lit. *bey* of *beys*.]

begloom, *bi-gloom*, *v.t.* to render gloomy.

begnaw, *bi-naw*, *v.t.* to gnaw or bite, to eat away.

beset, *bi-go*, *v.t.* to beset (*obs.* except in compound *woe-begone*). [O.E. *becgan*, to beset, surround.]

be gone, *bi-gon*, *interj.* *be gone*: *be off*: *get away*. [be gone.]

Begonia, *bi-gō-ni-ā*, *n.* a genus (giving name to a family *Begoniaceae*) of tropical, especially American, plants cultivated in greenhouses for their pink flowers and their often coloured wings. [Named fr. patron of botany.]

begored, *bi-gōrd*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) *beamed* with gore.

begorra, *begorrah*, *bi-gor'ā*, *interj.* an Anglo-Irish modification of *by God*.

begot, *bi-got*, *begotten*, *bi-got'n*. See *beget*.

begrim, *bi-grim*, *v.t.* to soil with grime.

begrudge, *bi-grug'*, *v.t.* to grudge: to envy the possession of.

beguile, *be-gil'*, *v.t.* to cheat or deceive: to pass with diversion of attention from anything tedious or painful: to wile into some course.—*ns.* *beguilement*; *beguiler*.—*adv.* *beguilingly*. [See *guile*.]

beguine, *beguine* *bā'ēn*, *beg'in*, *n.* a member of a sisterhood living as nuns but without vows, and with power to return to the world:—*msc.* *beguine*, *beguin* (*bā'ēn*, *beg'in*), a *behard*.—*n.* *beguinage* (*bā'ēn-āzh*, *beg'in-ij*), an establishment for *beguines*. [Fr. *beguine*; see *behard*.]

begum, *bē'gum*, *n.* a Moslem princess or lady of rank. [Urdu *begam*; cf. *beg*, *bey*.]

begun, *bi-gun*, *pa.p.* (sometimes *pa.t.*) of *begin*.

begunk, *bi-gunk*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to trick: to beset: to jape: to jilt.—*n.* a trick: a befooling.

behalf, *bi-hāf*, *n.* favour or benefit: cause: sake, account: part. [M.E. *behalve*—O.E. *be heolfe*, by the side. See *half*.]

be happen, *bi-hap'n*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to happen to.

behave, *bi-hāv*, *v.t.* to bear or carry: to wield, manage, conduct (commonly with *self*).—*v.i.* to conduct oneself, also to conduct oneself well: to act:—*pa.t.* and *po.p.* *behaved*.—*n.* *behaviour* (*bi-hāv'yer*), conduct: manners or deportment, esp. good manners: general course of life: treatment of others: mode of action: (*physiol.*) response to stimulus.—*ns.* *behaviourism*, a psychological method which substitutes for the subjective element of consciousness, the objective one of observation of conduct in other beings under certain stimuli; *behaviourist*, an upholder of behaviourism.—upon one's best behaviour, so placed that watchfulness over one's conduct is called for, *fix*, *be-*, and *have*; O.E. *had behobban*, to detain, restrain.]

behead, *bi-hed'*, *v.t.* to cut off the head of.—*ns.* *behead'al* (*rare*); *behead'ing*.

beheld, *bi-held'*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *behold*.

behold, *be'hold*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *behold*.

behold, *be'hold*, *v.t.* to look upon: to contemplate: to view, see: (*Spens.*) perhaps, to restrain.—*v.i.* to look:—*pr.p.* and *po.p.* *beholding*.—*imper.* or *interj.* see: to observe.—*adj.* *behold'en*, bound in gratitude: under an obligation.—*n.* *behold'er*, one who beholds: an onlooker.—*adj.* *beholding* (*Shak.*), beholden.—*n.* (*Shak.*) sight, contemplation. [O.E. *beholdan* (W.S. *beholdan*), to hold, observe—*pix*, *be-*, and *healdan*, to hold.]

behoof, *bi-hōof*, *n.* benefit: convenience. [O.E. *behoof*.]

behoove, *behoove*, *bi-hōov* (unhistorically *bi-hōv*), *v.t.* to stand in need of.

behowl, *bi-howl*, *v.t.* to howl at (Warburton's emendation for 'beholds' in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, V. ii. 2).

belge, *bāzh*, *n.* a woollen fabric of undyed wool.—*adj.* greyish: (recently) buff with a slight suffusion of pink. [Fr.]

bein, *bēn*, *adj.* and *adv.* (Scot.) comfortable: well off: well found: (*slang*) good.—*n.* bein'ness. [M.E. *bene*, of dubious origin; O.N. *beinn*, L. *bene*, Fr. *bien*, all offer difficulties.]

being, *bē'ing*, *n.* existence: substance: essence: any person or thing existing.—*adj.* existing, present.—*adj.* be'ingless.—*n.* be'ingness. [Verbal noun and *pr.p.* of *be*.]

beinked, *be-ink't*, *adj.* smeared with ink.

bejade, *bi-jād*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to tire out.

bejant. See *bajan*.

bejesult, *bi-jez'ū-it*, *v.t.* to initiate or seduce into Jesuitism.

bejewel, *bi-jōw'el*, *v.t.* to deck with jewels.

bekah, *bē'kā*, *n.* (B.) a half-shekel (4.39 drams avoirdupois). [Heb.]

bekiss, *bi-kis'*, *v.t.* to cover with kisses.

beknave, *bi-nāv'*, *v.t.* to call or treat as a knave.

beknown, *bi-nōn'*, *adj.* (*arch.* or *dialect.*) known.

bel, *bel*, *n.* a measure for comparing intensity of noises, electric currents, etc., the number of bells being the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of one to the other. [From *Graham Bell* (1847-1922), telephone inventor.]

belabour, *bi-lā'bor*, *v.t.* to beat soundly.

bel-accoulyc, *bel-a-koil'*, *n.* (Spens.) favourable or kind reception. [O.Fr. *bel accoil*, fair welcome. See *accoll*.]

belace, *bi-lās'*, *v.t.* to adorn with lace.

belamoure, *bellamoure*, *bel-a-mour'*, *n.* (Spens.) a beloved one: (Spens.) some kind of flower. [Fr. *bel amour*, fair love.]

belamy, *bel'a-mē*, *n.* (Spens.) a good or intimate friend. [Fr. *bel ami*, fair friend.]

belate, *bi-lāt'*, *v.t.* to make late: to retard.—*adj.* belāt'ed, coming too late: out of date: benighted.—*n.* belāt'edness.

belaud, *bi-law'd*, *v.t.* to praise up.

belay, *bi-lā'*, *v.t.* to set, overlay, with ornament: to beset: to besiege: to waylay: to make fast: to secure by a turn about a cleat, belaying-pin, point of rock, etc.—*interj.* enough: hold.—*n.* a turn of a rope in belaying.—*n.* belaying-pin, a pin for belaying ropes about. [O.E. *beleggan*; Ger. *belagen*, Du. *beleggen*. See *lay*.]

belch, *belch*, *belsh*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to void (wind) from the stomach by the mouth: to eject violently: to cast up, as of the smoke from a volcano or a cannon.—*n.* eructation. [O.E. *bealcian*; Du. *balken*.]

belcher, *bel'char*, *n.* a dark-blue neckerchief with blue-centred white spots. [From *Jim Belcher*, a famous English boxer.]

beldam, *beldame*, *bel'dam*, *n.* (*obs.*) a grandmother or remote ancestress: an old woman (formerly a term of address): a hag: a furious woman. [Formed from *darn*, mother, and *bel-*, used like *grand*.—Fr. *bel*, *belle*, but not a French use.]

beleaguier, *bi-lē'g'er*, *v.t.* to lay siege to.—*n.* beleaguierment. [Du. *beleggen*, to besiege—*bc-*, and *leger*, camp. See *leaguer*.]

belee, *bi-lē'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to place on the lee-side of something.

belemnite, *bel'am-nit*, *n.* a fossil pointed like a dart, being the internal shell of cephalopod, formerly known as *thunder-bolt*, *thunder-stone*, *elf-bolt*. [Gr. *belemnites*—*belemnion*, a dart.]

belfr, *bel'fri*, *n.* the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are hung: a bell-tower, sometimes standing apart: a movable wooden tower, used in the Middle Ages in attacking a fortification.—*adj.* bel'fried, having a belfry. [Orig. and properly a watch-tower, from O.Fr. *berfro*—M.H.G. *berch-frit*, *bergan*, to protect—*frit*, *frit*, a tower.]

belga, *bel'gā*, *n.* the currency unit of Belgium (from 1926), value five paper francs. [L. *Belga*, a Belgian.]

belgard, *bel-gārd'*, *n.* (Spens.) a fair or kind look. [It. *bel guardo*, lovely look.]

Belgian, *bel'jan*, *adj.* of Belgium, a country of Europe.—*n.* a native or citizen of Belgium.—*adj.* Belgic, of the Belgae, who anciently possessed

Belgium, or of Belgium.—Belgian hare, a harelike breed of domestic rabbit. [L. *Belga*, Belgians.]

Belgravian, *bel-grā'vi-an*, *adj.* belonging to *Bel-gravia* (a fashionable part of London), or to fashionable life: aristocratic.

Belial, *bel'yāl*, *n.* the devil: in Milton, one of the fallen angels. Not a proper name in O.T. [Heb. *b'li-ya'al*—*b'li*, not, *ya'al*, use.]

belle, *bi-lī'*, *v.t.* to give the lie to: to speak falsely of: to present in a false character: to counterfeit: to be false to: falsify: (*Shak.*) to fill with lies: to fail to fulfil or justify:—*pr.p.* bely'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* belled'. [O.E. *bc-*, and *lie*.]

believe, *bi-lēv'*, *v.t.* to regard as true: to accept as true what is said by.—*v.t.* to be firmly persuaded: to have faith (with *in*, *on*): to judge.—*n.* belief, persuasion of the truth of anything: faith: the opinion or doctrine believed: intuition, natural judgment (as used by some philosophers).—*adj.* belief'less; belief'able.—*n.* believ'er, one who believes: a professor of Christianity, Mohammedanism, or whatever religion is relevant.—*adj.* believing, trustful: having belief.—*adv.* believ'ingly.—the belief (*arch.*), the Apostles' Creed; make believe (see *make*). [M.E. *believen*—*bi-*, *be*, and *leven*, superseding O.E. *gēlēfan*.]

belike, *bi-līk'*, *adv.* (*arch.*) probably: perhaps. [O.E. *pxf. bc-*, and *like*.]

Bellsba beacon. See *beacon*.

bellittle, *bi-lī'l'*, *v.t.* to make small: to cause to appear small, to disparage.—*n.* bellitt'lement.—*adj.* bellitt'ling. [Pfx. *be-*, and *little*.]

belive, *bi-liv'*, *adv.* (*arch.* and *Scot.*) with speed: promptly. [M.E. *bi life*; *bc*, *bi*, *by*, *life*, *dat.* of *lyf*, *life*.]

bell, *bel*, *n.* an instrument for giving a ringing sound, typically a hollow vessel of metal with flared mouth struck by a tongue or clapper, but taking many other forms, as a hollow sphere containing a loose ball, a shallow cup, a tube, or a coiled spring struck by a hammer: a corolla shaped like an ordinary bell: the body of a Corinthian or Composite capital, without the surrounding foliage: anything bell-shaped, as in diving-bell, bell-glass, the outward-turned orifice of a wind-instrument, etc.: the sound of a bell: a signal or intimation by bell: (*naut.*) a stroke or double stroke of a bell to indicate the number of half-hours of the watch that have elapsed—two bells, 'three bells', etc., meaning that there are two, three, etc. half-hours past—the watch of four hours is eight bells.—*v.t.* to ring.—*v.t.* to furnish with a bell, esp. in to bell the cat, to take the leading part in any hazardous movement, from the ancient fable of the mice who proposed to hang a warning bell round the cat's neck.—*n.* bell-bird, the campanero: (*Australia*) a honey-cater (Manorina) with a tinkling note: also a thickhead (Oreocina) with a clear bell-like call: elsewhere, other birds with bell-like notes.—*adj.* bell'-bottomed, widening towards the ankle.—*ns.* bell'-boy (U.S.), a hotel attendant; bell'-buoy, a buoy carrying a bell, rung by the waves; bell'cote (*archit.*), an ornamental structure made to contain one or two bells, and often crowned by a small spire; bell'-crank, a lever having two arms, usu. at right angles, with a common fulcrum at their junction; bell'-flower, a campanula; bell'-founder, one who casts bells; bell'-glass, a bell-shaped glass for sheltering flowers, etc.; bell'-heather, heath; bell'hanger, one who hangs and repairs bells; bell'man, one who rings a bell, esp. on the streets, before making public announcements: a town-crier; bell'-metal, the metal of which bells are made—an alloy of copper and tin; bell'-pull, a cord or handle used in ringing a bell; bell'-punch, a ticket-punch containing a signal-bell; bell'push, a button used in ringing an electric or spring bell; bell'-ringer, one who rings a bell on stated occasions: a performer with musical hand-bells; bell'-ringing; bell'-rope, the rope by which a bell is rung.—*adj.* bell'-shaped.—*ns.* bell'-tent, a bell-shaped tent; bell'-tower, a tower built to contain one or more bells, a campanile; bell'-turret, a turret containing a chamber for a bell, usually crowned

with a spire; bell'-wether, the leading sheep of a flock, on whose neck a bell is hung; (fig.) any loud, turbulent fellow, a ringleader; bell'-wort, any plant of genus *L.*
have or
a phrase.

excommunication ending, 'Do to (shut) the book, quench the candle, ring the bell'. [O.E. *belle*; cog. with Du. *bel*.]

bell, *bel*, *n.* a bubble formed in a liquid. [Ety. dub.; cf. Du. *bel*, a hubble in water, perh. from L. *bullā*, bubble in water.]

bell, *bel*, *v.i.* to bellow, roar: to utter loudly.—*n.* the cry of a stag at rutting-time. [O.E. *bellan*, to roar; cf. Ger. *bellen*.]

belladonna, *bel'-dōn-ā*, *n.* the deadly nightshade or dwale (*Atropa Belladonna*), all parts of which are narcotic and poisonous from the presence of atropine: the drug prepared from it.—belladonna lily, a pink-flowered South African Amaryllis. [It. *bella donna*, fair lady; one property of belladonna is to enlarge the pupil of the eye.]

bellarmine, *bel'-ār-niē*, a greybeard, or large jug with a big belly, decorated with a bearded face, said to represent Cardinal Bellarmine, made in mockery by Dutch Protestants.

Bellatrix, *bel'-ā-triks* (L. *-ā-triks*), *n.* a second-magnitude star in Orion, one of the corners of the quadrilateral. [L. *bellatrix*, female warrior.]

belle, *bel*, *n.* a handsome woman: the chief beauty of a place: a fair lady generally.—*n.* belle-de-nuit (*-dā-mōē*; Fr.; night beauty), the marvel of Peru. [Fr. *belle* (*fem.*)—L. *bellus*, *-a*, *-um*.]

belles-lettres, *bel'-let'r*, *n.pl.* polite or elegant literature, including poetry, fiction, criticism, aesthetics, etc.—*n.* bellet(*'*)rist.—*adj.* belletristic, *-al*. [Fr., lit. fine letters.]

bellfellow, *bel'-ē-lō*, *n.* a bell-founder. [For *bell-yetter*—bell, and O.E. *geotan*, to pour.]

bellbone, *bel'-bōn*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a beautiful and good woman. [Apparently Fr. *belle* (*et*) *bonne*.]

bellicose, *bel'-ik-ūs*, *adj.* contentious, war-like.—*adv.* bellicously.—*n.* bellicosity (*-kōs-i-ti*). [L. *bellicōsus*.]

belled, *bel'-id*, *adj.* with a belly, esp. a big belly, pot-bellied: bulging: puffed out. [See *belly*.]

belligerent, *bel'-ij-er-ent*, *adj.* waging war: recognised legally as waging war.—*n.* a party or person waging war: one recognised as so doing.—*n.* belligerency. [L. *belligerēre*, to wage war—*bellum*, war, *gerēre*, to wage.]

Bellona, *bel'-ō-nā*, *n.* the Roman goddess of war-lence (fig.) a woman of great spirit and vigour.

bellow, *bel'-ō*, *v.i.* to roar like a bull: to make any violent outcry.—*v.t.* to roar out.—*n.* the roar of a bull: any deep sound or cry.—*n.* bell'ower. [M.E. *belwen*; O.E. *bylgian*, to roar; cf. bell (3).]

bellows, *bel'-ōz*, or (old-fashioned) *bel'us*, *n.pl.* (often treated as *sing.*) an instrument for producing a current of air to blow up a fire, or sound an organ, accordion, etc.: a contrivance for expanding a photographic camera or the like: (fig.) that which fans the fire of hatred, jealousy, etc.: the lungs.—*n.* bell'ows-fish, the trumpet-fish. [Same as belly; the sing. did not survive the 15th century.]

belly, *bel'-i*, *n.* the part of the body between the breast and the thighs, containing the bowels: the stomach, as the receptacle of the food: the bowels proper: the womb or uterus: the interior of anything: the bulging part of anything, as a bottle, or any concave or hollow surface, as of a sail: the front or under surface, as opposed to the back: in a violin or a leaf the upper surface: a sound-board.—*adj.* ventral, abdominal: (theol.) belonging to the flesh, carnal.—*v.i.* to swell or bulge out.—*n.* bell'y-ache; bell'y-band, a saddle-girth: a band fastened to the shafts of a vehicle, and passing under the belly of the horse drawing it: bell'yful, a sufficiency; bell'y-god, one who makes a god of his belly, a glutton.—*n.* and *adj.* bell'ying.—*n.* bell'y-timber, (arch.) provisions. [M.E. *bali*, *bely*—O.E. *bielig*, *belig*, *bælg*, *belg*, *bag*.]

belomancy, *bel'-ō-mnn-si*, *n.* divination by means of arrows. [Gr. *belos*, a dart, *mantia*, divination.]

belong, *bi'-lōng*, *v.i.* to go along (with): to pertain (to): to be the property (of): to be part or appendage (of), or in any way connected (with): to be specially the business (of): to be a native or inhabitant, or member (of)—in all senses usually with *to*.—*u.pl.* belong'ings, matters connected with any person: possessions: persons connected, relatives: accessories. [M.E. *bi*, *be-lōngen*, intens. of *lōngen*, with *piē*. See long (2).]

belove, *bi'-lōv*, *v.t.* (obs. except in *pa.p.*, beloved, *bi'-lōv'id*), to love.—*adj.* Beloved (*bi'-lōv'id*) much loved, very dear—often compounded with *well*, *best*, etc.—*n.* (*bi'-lōv'id*) one who is much loved.—*adj.* belov'ing (*Shnk.*), loving. [Pfx. *be-* and *love*.]

below, *bi'-lō*, *prep.* beneath in place, rank or quality: underneath: not worthy of.—*adv.* in a lower place: downstairs: (fig.) on earth, or in hell.—*adj.* and *adv.* below'stairs. [Pfx. *be-*, and *adj.* low.]

belt, *bel't*, *n.* a girdle, zone, or band: a band of flexible material used to transmit motion in machinery, or otherwise: a broad stripe of anything, different in colour or material: that which confines or restrains: (geog.) a zone of country, a district: a strait.—*v.t.* to surround with a belt, or to invest formally with one, as in conferring knighthood: to encircle: to thrash with a belt.—*adj.* belted, wearing a belt, of a knight: marked with a belt.—*n.* belt'ing.—*hlt.*, etc., below the belt, to hit, etc., an opponent's body lower than the waist (forbidden in some sports): hence (fig.) to

beltean, *bel'-ēn*, *n.* an ancient Celtic festival, held in the beginning of May, when bonfires were lighted on the hills: the first day of May (O.S.)—one of the four old quarter-days of Scotland, the others being Lammas, Hallowmas, and Candlemas.—Also *adj.* [Gael. *bealltainn*, *beilteine*, apparently bright fire. It has nothing to do with Baal.]

beluga, *bi'-lōg-ā*, *n.* the white whale, one of the dolphin family, closely allied to the narwhal, found in Arctic seas: a great Russian sturgeon—*Aripenser huso*. [Russ. *belyi*, white.]

belvedere, *bel'-vi-dēr*, *n.* a pavilion or raised turret or lantern on the top of a house, open for the view, or to admit the breeze: a summer-house on an eminence. [It. *belvedere*—*bel*, beautiful, *vedere*, to see.]

boma, *bē'mā*, *n.* the tribune or rostrum from which Athenian orators made their speeches; hence the apse or chancel of a basilica. [Gr. *bēma*, a step.]

bemad, *bi'-mad*, *v.t.* to madden.

bemaui, *bi'-maul*, *v.t.* to maul thoroughly.

bemazed, *bi'-māz'd*, *adj.* stupefied, bewildered.

Bembex, *bēm'-beks*, *n.* a genus of sand-wasps, noted for their loud buzz. [Gr. *bembix*, a buzzing insect.]

bemoan, *bi'-mēt'*, *v.t.* to make mean, to lower or debase.

bomean, *bi'-mēn'*, *v.i.* (obs.) to signify.

bemire, *bi'-mīr'*, *v.t.* to soil with mire.—*adj.* bemired.

bemoan, *bi'-mōn'*, *v.t.* to lament, bewail: to pity.—*v.i.* to grieve.—*ns.* bemoan'er; bemoan'ing.

bemock, *bi'-mōk'*, *v.t.* to mock at, to deride.

bemoll, *bi'-mōl'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to bemire, to bedraggle.

bemonster, *bi'-mon'stər*, *v.t.* to make monstrous: to regard or treat as a monster.

bemouth, *bi'-mōwēd'*, *v.t.* to mouth about.

bernud, *bi'-mul'*, *v.t.* to bespatter with mud: to confuse.

bemuddle, *bi'-mud'l*, *v.t.* to confuse or muddle completely.

bernuille, *bi'-muf'l*, *v.t.* to wrap or muffle up completely.

bermuse, *bi'-mūz'*, *v.t.* to put in confusion: stupefy.

ben, *ben*, *n.* a mountain peak. [Gael. *beinn*, oblique case of *beann*.]

ben, *ben*, *prep.* and *adv.* (*Scot.*) in or toward the inner or better, or vaguely another, apartment (of).—*n.* the inner or better apartment of a house;

fāte, fār, dāk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; dīen (then)

as opposed to the *but* or kitchen through which formerly one had generally to pass first.—a *but* and a *ben*, a two-roomed house; but and *ben*, out and in; far *ben*, on terms of great intimacy or favour; live but and *ben*, to live respectively in these rooms, in close neighbourhood with anyone. [M.E. *binne*—O.E. *binnan*, within.]

ben, *ben*, *n.* the winged seed of the horse-radish tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*.—*ns.* *ben'-nut*; *ben'-oil*. [Ar. *bān*, the *ben-tree*.]

bename, *bi-nām'*, *v.t.* to name, mention: to vow:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *benamed'* (*arch.* *benempt'*). [O.E. *benemnan*—*pf.* *be-* and *nemnan*, to name.]

bench, *bench*, *bench*, *n.* a long seat or form with or without a back: a seat in a boat: a work-table or working-place: a judge's seat: the body or assembly of judges: a tribunal: an official seat: a level ledge or set-back in the slope of masonry or earthwork: (*Amer.*) a level tract between a river and neighbouring hills: a terrace.—*v.t.* to place on or furnish with benches.—*ns.* *bencher*, a senior member of an inn of court; *bencher'ship*; *bench'-hole*, (*Shak.*) a latrine; *bench'-mark*, a surveyor's mark cut on a rock, stone, or the like indicating a point of reference in levelling (from its horizontal line forming a bench for a levelling instrument); *bench'-warrant*, one issued by a judge rather than a justice or magistrate; on the bench, holding the office of a judge or bishop: officiating as judge; raise to the bench, to make a judge or bishop. [O.E. *benec*; *cog.* with Ger. and Du. *bank*.]

bend, *bend*, *v.t.* to constrain: to subject to tension: to brace: to string: to nerve: to tie: to force into (or out of) a curved or angled form: to curve: to bow, turn downwards: to dispose, incline: to aim: to direct: to deflect: to subdue: (*Scot.*) to drink hard at.—*v.i.* to curve: to stoop: to bow: to give way, yield: to turn: to incline: (*Scot.*) to drink hard (perh. from the phrase *bend the beker*, turn up the cup, drink cup-out): (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *bent*; also *bend'ed*).—*n.* (*Spens.*) a strengthening band: a knot by which a line is tied to another, or to itself after passing through a ring, etc.: a band, strip: (*her.*) an ordinary bounded by two parallel lines crossing the shield from dexter chief to sinister base (*bend'sin'ister* from sinister chief to dexter base), occupying a fifth of the shield, or a third if charged: half a butt of leather cut lengthwise: an act of bending: state of being bent: a bent thing: a place of bending: a bow or stoop: (*Shak.*) a directing of the eye: (*Scot.*) a pull of liquor, or a drinking bout: (*in pl.*) caisson disease.—*adj.* *bend'ed*.—*n.* *bend'er*, one who, or that which, bends: (*slang.*) a sixerpe.—*n.* and *adj.* *bend'ing*.—*adv.* *bend'ingly*.—*n.* *bend'let* (*her.*), a half-width bend.—*adv.* *bend'wise* (*her.*), diagonally.—*adj.* *bend'y* (*her.*), divided into bends.—*n.* and *adj.* *bent* (see *bent*).—*n.* *bent'wood*, wood artificially curved for chair-making, etc.—Also *adj.* [O.E. *bandan*, to constrain, bind, fetter, string (as a bow), *bend*, bond, fetter.]

bend, *bend*, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as *band* (2).

bene, *bēn*, *n.* (*arch.*; Wordsworth) a prayer: a boon. [O.E. *bēn*.]

bene, an old spelling of *been*.

beneath, *bi-nēth'*, *adv.* and *prep.* below: in a lower position so as to have overhead, or nearly so, or to be covered: inside, behind, at the back (of): at a lower level relatively to.—*prep.* in a manner unworthy the dignity of, unbecoming to.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) lower. [O.E. *beneathan*.]

benedicte, *ben-i-dis'i-ti* (*L. ben-e-dik-i-te*), *interj.* bless you (an old form of greeting).—*n.* a blessing: a grace at table: the canticle beginning *Benedicite omnia opera* (All ye works of the Lord, bless ye) from *The Song of the Three Holy Children*. [L. *benedicite*, plur. imper. of *benedicere*, to bless—*bene*, well, *dicere*, to say, speak.]

Benedick, *ben'i-dik*, or (blunderingly) *Benediet*, *-dik*, *n.* a common name for a newly married man, esp. one who has long held out against marriage—from *Benedick* in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*.

benedict, *ben'i-dikt*, *adj.* blessed: benign.—*n.* *benediction* (*-shan*), a blessing: a solemn invocation of the divine blessing on men or things: one pronounced at the end of a religious service: a brief and popular service in the Roman Catholic Church: grace before or after a meal: blessedness.—*adj.* *benedictional*; *benedictive*; *benedictory*.—*n.* *Benedictus*, the canticle of Zacharias (Luke, i. 68-70), used in the Roman and Anglican services.—*adj.* *benedlight* (*-dit'*; *Longfellow*), blessed.—apostolic benediction, that at the end of 2 Cor. [L. *benedicere*, *-dictum*—*bene*, well, *dicere*, to say, speak.]

Benedictine, *ben'i-dik'tin*, *adj.* pertaining to St. *Benedict* of Nursia (480-543), or his monastic rule.—*n.* a monk or nun of the order founded by him at Monte Cassino: (*-tēn*) a cordial or liqueur resembling Chartreuse, distilled at Fécamp in Normandy—once distilled by Benedictine monks.

benefaction, *ben-i-fak'shan*, *n.* the act of doing good: a good deed done or benefit conferred: a grant or endowment.—*v.t.* *benefact*, to confer a benefit on.—*n.* *benefactor*, one who confers a benefit: one who leaves a legacy to an institution, a patron:—*fem.* *benefactress*.—*adj.* *benefactory*. [L. *benefactio*, *-ōnis*; cf. following words.] *benefic*, *bi-nēf'ik*, *adj.* kindly: benign: beneficent: (*astrol.*) favourable.—*n.* *beneficee* (*ben'i-fit*), a church living, esp. with cure of souls: (*hist.*) a fief.—*adj.* *beneficed*, possessed of a benefice.—*n.* *beneficence* (*bi-nēf'i-sens*), active goodness: kindness: charity: a beneficent gift.—*adj.* *beneficent*; *beneficential* (*-sen'shl*).—*adv.* *beneficently*.—*adj.* *beneficial* (*ben-i-fish'i*), useful: advantageous: (*line*) enjoying the usufruct of property.—*n.* (*Spens.*) app., a letter of presentation to a benefice.—*adv.* *beneficially*.—*ns.* *beneficialness*; *beneficiary*, a holder of a benefice or a fief: one who receives a gift or advantage: one who enjoys or has the prospect of enjoying, any interest or estate held in trust by others. [L. *beneficius*, kindly, beneficent, *beneficium*, a service, benefit—*bene*, well, *facere*, to do.]

benefit, *ben'i-fit*, *n.* a kindness: a favour: any advantage, natural or other: a performance whose proceeds go to one of the company or other particular person or object: a right in the form of money or services enjoyed under insurance schemes.—*v.t.* to do good to.—*v.i.* to gain advantage (with *from*, or *by*):—*pr.p.* *benefiting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *benefited*.—benefit of clergy (see *clergy*); benefit of inventory (*Scots law*), an heir's privilege of securing himself against unlimited liability for his ancestor, by giving up within a year an inventory of his heritage or real estate, to the extent of which alone was he liable; benefit of the doubt, favourable judgment when culpability is uncertain; benefit society, a friendly society. [M.E. *benefet*—A.Fr. *benefet*—L. *benefactum*.]

Benelux, *ben'ə-luks*, *n.* a name for Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg.

benempt. See *bename*.

benet, *bi-net'*, *v.t.* to catch in a net, to ensnare.

benet, *ben'it*, *n.* an exorcist, the third of the four lesser orders in the Roman Catholic church. [O.Fr. *benet*—L. *benedictus*, blessed.]

benevolence, *bi-nēv'ə-lens*, *n.* disposition to do good: an act of kindness: generosity: a gift of money, esp. for support of the poor: (*Eng. hist.*) a kind of forced loan or contribution, levied by kings without legal authority, first so called under Edward IV in 1473.—*adj.* *benevolent*, charitable, generous, well disposed.—*adv.* *benevolently*. [O.Fr. *benevolence* and L. *benevolentia*.]

Bongall, *ben-gaw'le*, *adj.* of or belonging to Bengal.—*n.* a native of Bengal: the language of Bengal.—*n.* *Ben'gal-light*, a brilliant light, black sulphide of antimony, used as a shipwreck signal and to illuminate country at night.

benight, *bi-nit'*, *v.t.* to involve in darkness: to cloud with disappointment.—*adj.* *benight'ed*, overtaken by night: involved in darkness, intellectual or moral: ignorant.—*v.t.* *benight'en*, to benight.—*ns.* *benight'ening*; *benight'er*; *be-*

night'ing (also *adj.*); benight'ment. [Pfx. *be-* and night.]

benign, *bi-nin'*, *adj.* favourable, esp. in astrology, as opposed to malign: gracious: kindly: (*med.*) of

..... to maligant: salubrious.—

..... n.ignant quality.—

..... beneficial—*adv.*

..... oddness of dis-

..... favourable cir-

..... disease, planets.

—*adv.* benignly. [O.Fr. *venigne*—L. *benignus*,

prob.—*hene*, well, and root of *genus*, birth, kind.]

benison, *ben'i-zn*, *sn*, n. a benediction, blessing,

esp. blessing of God. [O.Fr. *beneicun*—L. *bene-*

dictō, —*ōnis*.]

bénitler, *bā-né'tyā*, n. a holy-water font, or stoup.

[Fr.—L. *benedictarium*—L. *benedictus*.]

benj, *benj*, n. bhang. [Ar.]

Benjamin, *ben'ja-min*, n. a youngest son: a favourite

child. [As in Genesis xlii.]

benjamin, *ben'ja-min*, n. an old kind of overcoat.

[Perh. alluding to Joseph (q.v.): or a tailor's name.]

benjamin, *ben'ja-min*, n. gum benzoin (also gum

benjamin).—n. ben'jamin-tree, *Styrax*: the

American spice-bush: a kind of fig-tree. [*ben-*

zoin.]

bennet, *ben'it*. See herb-bennet (at herb). [O.Fr.

herbe benéite—L. *herbo benedicta*, being a charm

against the devil.]

bennet, *ben'it*, n. (S. England) a dry grass stalk.

[*ben't*.]

bent, *bent*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of bend.—*adj.* curved:

having a bend: intent, set (upon doing something),

determined: (*Spens.*) obedient, governed.—n. cur-

vature: curved part: tendency: trend: inclination:

direction: leaning or bias: natural inclination of

the mind: the extent to which a bow may be

bent: degree of tension: capacity of endurance.—

to the top of one's bent, to the full measure of

one's inclination. [*bend*.]

bent, *ben't*, n. any stiff or wiry grass: the old dried

stalks of grasses: a genus (*Agrostis*) of grasses,

slender and delicate in appearance, some useful

as pasture-grasses and for hay: a place covered with

bents, a heath: a hillside.—Also bent'-grass.—

adj. bent'y.—*tako* (to) the bent (*Seot.*), to take

flight. [O.F. *beonet*, found in place-names, as

Bromelēah, *Bentley*.]

Benthamism, *ben'tham-izm*, n. the social and

political teaching of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832),

whose leading principle is the doctrine of utility,

that happiness is identical with pleasure, summed

up in Hutcheson's phrase, 'the greatest happiness

of the greatest number'.—n. Bent'hamite.

benthos, *ben'thos*, n. the flora and fauna of the

sea-bottom—opp. to plankton and nekton.—*adj.*

ben'thic. [Gr. *benthos*, depth.]

benumb, *bi-num'*, v.t. to make insensible or power-

less: to stupefy (now chiefly of cold): to deaden

the feelings: to paralyse generally.—*adj.* ben-

umbed'.—*ns.* benumbed'ness, benumb'ment.

[Pfx. *be-* and numb.]

Benzedrine, *ben'zi-drēn*, n. amphetamine, a syn-

thetic drug used to relieve nasal congestion or taken

internally to stimulate the central nervous system.

[Trade-mark name.]

benzene, *ben'zēn*, n. simplest of the aromatic

series of hydrocarbons, discovered by Faraday in

1825, now mostly prepared by destructive dis-

tillation of coal-tar, its molecule consisting of a

ring or closed chain of six carbon atoms each with a

hydrogen atom attached—formerly called benzine,

benzol, names now used differently (see below).—

ns. ben'zal or benzyl'idine, a radical whose

oxide is benzal'dehyde or oil of bitter almonds;

benz'idine, a base used in preparing azo-dyes;

benzil, a double benzoyl radical; ben'zine

(*ben'zēn*), a mixture of hydrocarbons got by des-

tructive distillation of petroleum, used as a solvent,

motor fuel, etc.: improperly, benzene; ben'zoate

(*-zō-āt*), a salt of benzoic acid.—*adj.* benzo'ic,

pertaining to benzoine (see next article), as benzoic

acid, an acid, $C_{6}H_{5}COOH$, found in benzoine

and other gums.—*ns.* ben'zoic(e), crude benzene,

used as a motor-spirit: improperly, benzene;

ben'zollne, benzine: impure benzene; benzoyl

(*ben'zō-yl*), the radical C_6H_5 : CO ; ben'zyl (*-zyl*),

the radical $C_6H_5CH_2$. [From benzoin.]

benzoin, *ben'zō-in*, or *-zoin*, n. gum benjamin, the

aromatic and resinous juice of *Styrax Benzoin*, a

tree of Java and Sumatra, used in perfumery,

in pastilles, for incense and court-plaster, and friar's

balsam.—*adj.* benzo'ic. [In the 16th century,

benjoin, most prob. through It. from Ar. *lubān*

jāwī, frankincense of Jawa (i.e. Sumatra).]

bepaint, *bi-pānt'*, v.t. to paint over: to colour.

bepat, *bi-pōt'*, v.t. to pat frequently, to beat.

bepatched, *bi-pacht'*, *adj.* mended with patches:

wearing patches on the face by way of adornment.

beparl *bi-pārl'*, v.t. to cover over with pearls.

bepelt, *bi-pēlt'*, v.t. to pelt vigorously.

bepopper, *bi-pēp'ər*, v.t. to pelt with a rain of shot

or of blows.

bepester, *bi-pēst'ər*, v.t. to vex or pester greatly.

bepity, *bi-pit'i*, v.t. to pity greatly.

beplaster, *bi-plās'tər*, v.t. to plaster thickly: to

daub.

beploomed, *bi-plōōmd'*, *adj.* adorned with feathers.

bepommel, *bi-pūm'l*, v.t. to pommel soundly.

bepowder, *bi-pōd'ər*, v.t. to powder over.

bepraise, *bi-prāz'*, v.t. to lavish praise on.

beprose, *bi-prōz'*, v.t. to reduce to prose: to discuss

in prose, and tediously.

bepuff, *bi-puf'*, v.t. to puff out: to praise beyond

measure.

bequeath, *bi-keōth*, v.t. to leave by will to another

(strictly of personal property): to transmit

to posterity, to leave behind: to commit or entrust

to any one.—*adj.* bequeath'able.—*ns.* bequeath'-

al; bequeath'ment. [O.E. *beceathan*—pfx. *be-*,

be-, and *ceathan*, to say; see *ceoweth*.]

bequest, *bi-keest'*, n. act of bequeathing: that which

is bequeathed, a legacy. [M.E. *biquete*—O.E.

pfx. *be-*, *be-*, *ceathon*, to say; see *ceoth*.]

berate, *bi-rāt'*, v.t. to scold or chide vigorously.

beray, *bi-rāy'*, v.t. to bcfoul.—Also (erroneously)

bewray. [Pfx. *be-* and *ray*.]

Berber, *bər'bər*, n. a member of one of the Hamitic

peoples of Barbary: the language of the Berbers.—

Also *adj.* [Ar. *barbar*; connexion with Gr. *bar-*

baros, doubtful.]

Berberis, *bər'bər-īs*, n. the barberry genus, giving

name to the family Berberid'aceae, akin to the

buttercup family.—*adj.* berberid'aceous.—n.

ber'berine, an alkaloid got from barberry roots.

[Latinised from Ar.; see barberry.]

berceuse, *ber-sēz'*, n. a cradle song: a musical

composition in similar rhythm. [Fr.]

bere, another spelling of bear, barley.

bere, beer, bear, *bēr*, n. a pillow-case (usu.

pill'ow-bere). [Origin obscure; cf. Ger. *bähre*.]

Berean, *be-rē'an*, n. one of an extinct Scottish sect

of the 18th century.—Also *adj.* [Beroea, Gr.

Beroia, in Macedonia, where the people searched

the scriptures daily (Acts, xvii. 11).]

berceave, *bi-rēv'*, v.t. to rob of anything valued:

to deprive: to widow, orphan, or deprive by

death of some dear relative or friend: to snatch

away.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* berceaved' (usu. by death),

berest' (usu. in general sense); *arch.* *po.p.* berceav-

en.—*adj.* berceaved'.—n. berceave'ment, loss of

a relative or friend. [O.E. *berēafian*, to plunder;

see *reave*.]

beret, *ber'et*, berret, *ber'et*, n. a flat, round, woollen

cap worn by Basques and others. [Fr. *beret*.]

berg, *bərg* (S. Afr. *berh*), a hill or mountain:

short for Iceberg.—*ns.* berg'-add'er, a venomous

South African viper, living on hill-sides; berg'-

cedar, a rare conifer (*Widdringtonia juniperoides*)

of the Cedarbergen in South Africa; bergfall,

(*berh'fāl*, *berg'fāl*; Ger.), fall of mountain-rock;

berghaan (*berh'hān*; S. Afr.), the bateleur eagle

(Du., mountain cock); berg-mehl (*berh'h'mēl*, or

berg), a powdery deposit of diatom frustules (Ger.,

mountain flour); bergschrund (*berh'h'shrōunt*), a

crevasse formed where a glacier or snowfield starts

away from a mountain wall (Ger., mountain cleft)

[Ger., Du., Sw. *berg*, hill; cogn. with barrow

(O.E. *beorg*).]

bergamask, *ber'gə-māsk*, *n.* a native of Bergamo, in Italy: a rustic dance attributed to them.—Also *ber'gomask*.
bergamot, *ber'gə-mot*, *n.* a kind of citron or orange, whose aromatic rind yields oil of bergamot, used in perfumery: the essence so extracted: a mint of similar smell. [Said to be from Bergamo in Italy; or Bergamo (Pergamum) in Asia Minor; or as next word.]
bergamut, *ber'gə-mot*, *n.* a fine pear. [Fr.—It.—Turk. *begarmut*, prince of pears.]
bergander, *berg-an'dər*, *n.* the sheldrake. [Perh. equal to burrow-gander.]
Bergsonian, *berg-sō-ni-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Henri Bergson (1859-1941) and his philosophy of creative evolution.—*n.* a follower of Bergson.—*n.* Bergsonism (*-səm-i-zm*).
bergyll, *ber'gilt*, *n.* a red northern sea-fish of the Scorpaenidae. [Norw. *bergylta*, rock-pig.]
beriberi, *ber'i-ber-i*, *n.* an Eastern disease due to lack of vitamin B. [Sinh. *beri*, weakness.]
Berkeleyan, *bärk-lē'an*, *bärk'lī-an*, pertaining to Bishop Berkeley (1685-1753), who maintained that the world we see and touch is not an abstract independent substance, of which conscious mind may be an effect, but is the very world which is presented to our senses, and which depends for its actuality on being perceived.—*n.* a follower of Berkeley.—*n.* Berkeleyanism (or *bärk'*).
berkeffium, *bärk'lī-am*, *n.* an element (Bk; at. number 97), prepared in a cyclotron at Berkeley, California.
berlin, *ber'lin*, *ber-lē'n*, *-lin'*, *n.* an old-fashioned four-wheeled covered carriage, with a seat behind covered with a hood—also *ber'line*: a closed motor-car with the driver's seat partitioned off.—Berlin blue, Prussian blue; Berlin wool, a fine dyed wool for worsted-work, knitting, etc. [From the city of Berlin.]
berm, *born*, *n.* a ledge. [Fr. *berme*; Ger. *berme*.]
Bernardine, *ber'nār-dīn*, *-dēn*, *adj.* Cistercian. [From Bernard of Clairvaux, founder of the order.]
bernicle-goose. Same as barnacle-goose.
berob, *ber'rob'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to rob or plunder.
berry, *ber'i*, *n.* any small succulent fruit: (*bot.*) a simple fruit with pericarp succulent throughout (thus excluding strawberry, raspberry, blackberry): a coffee-bean: a cereal grain: a lobster's or crayfish's egg: a knob on a swan's bill: (*pl.* *ber'r'les*).—*v.i.* to come into berry, to swell: to gather berries.—*adj.* *berried*, bearing berries.—*n.* *ber'ying*. [O.E. *berie*.]
berry, *ber'i*, *n.* a pottage or sop (as in ale-*berry*, bread-*berry*). [O.E. *brīw*, pottage, porridge.]
bersaglieri, *ber-sāl-yā'rē*, *n.pl.* the riflemen or sharpshooters of the Italian army, first organised in the Sardinian army in 1836. [It.; pl. of *bersagliere*—*bersaglio*, a mark.]
berserk, *-er*, *ber'serk*, *-ər*, *n.* a Norse warrior whom the sight of the field of battle would fill with a frenzied and resistless fury.—Also *adj.* [O.N. *berserkr*, probably bear-sark.]
berth, *berth*, *n.* sea-room: a ship's station at anchor or at a wharf: a room or sleeping-place in a ship, sleeping-carriage, etc.: any allotted or assigned place: a situation or place of employment, usually a comfortable one.—*v.t.* to moor: to furnish with a berth.—to give a wide berth to, to keep well away from generally. [Ety. obscure.]
bertha, *ber'thā*, *berthe*, *berth*, *n.* a woman's falling collar: Bertha (*slang*), a big German gun (from Frau Bertha Krupp). [Woman's name.]
Bertholletia, *berth-ō-lē'th(y)ā*, *n.* the Brazil-nut genus of Lecythidaceae. [Named in honour of the chemist C. L. Berthollet.]
Berthon-boat, *ber'thon*, *n.* a type of collapsible boat. [Edward L. Berthon (1813-99), its inventor.]
bertillonage, *ber-tē-yon-āsh*, *n.* a system of criminal identification by measurement, worked out by Alphonse Bertillon.
beryl, *ber'il*, *n.* a precious stone of which emerald and aquamarine are varieties, a silicate of beryllium and aluminium crystallising in the hexagonal system, green, colourless, yellow or blue, once

esteemed as a magic crystal.—*adj.* pale greenish.—*ns.* *beryll'ium*, a metallic element (Be; atomic number 4), also called glucinum; *beryll'ia*, glucina, its oxide. [O.Fr. *beryl*—L. *beryllus*—Gr. *berýllos*.]
bes. See *bay* (6).
besaint, *bi-sānt*, *v.t.* to make a saint of.—*pa.p.* *besaint'ed*, canonised: haunted with saints.
bescatter, *bi-skāt'ər*, *v.t.* to scatter over.
bescrawl, *bi-skrawl'*, *v.t.* to scrawl or scribble over.
bescreen, *bi-skreen'*, *v.t.* to screen: to overshadow.
bescribble, *bi-skrib'l'*, *v.t.* to write in a scribbling hand: to scribble about, over, or upon.
besee, *bi-sē'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*; *Spens.*) to look to: to provide for: to treat: to provide, furnish, apparel, adorn.—*pa.p.* *beseen*—*adj.* *beseen'*, of good appearance, comely: furnished. [O.E. *bescon*—*be*, *pf.*, *seon*, to see.]
beseech, *bi-sēch'* (*Spens.*), *beseeke*, *bi-sēk'*, *v.t.* to entreat, to implore: to ask or pray earnestly: to solicit.—*pn.t.* and *pa.p.* *besought* (*bi-saw't'*), also *beseeched*.—*n.* (*Shak.*) entreaty.—*n.* *beseech'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *beseech'ing*—*adv.* *beseech'ingly*.—*n.* *beseech'ingness*. [*Pfx.* *be*, and M.E. *sechen*; see *seek*.]
beseeem, *bi-sēm'*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to seem: to be fitting or becoming.—*v.t.* to be seemly for: to become: to be fit for or worthy of.—*n.* and *adj.* *beseeem'ing*.—*n.* *beseeem'ingness*—*adv.* *beseeem'ingly*—*adj.* *beseeem'ly* (*rare*).
beseen. See *besee*.
beset, *bi-set'*, *v.t.* to surround or set round with anything (now only in *pa.p.*): to surround with hostile intentions, to besiege: to occupy so as to allow none to go out or in: to assail, perplex, endanger, as by temptations, obstacles, etc.:—*pr.p.* *besett'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *beset'*—*ns.* *beset'ment*; *besett'er*—*adj.* *besett'ing*. [O.E. *besetan*—*settan*, to set.]
besshadow, *bi-shad'ō*, *v.t.* to cast a shadow over.
besham, *bi-shām'*, *v.t.* to put to shame.
beshine, *bi-shīn'*, *v.i.* to light up.—*adj.* *beshone* (*-shon*).
beshrew, *bi-shrōō'*, *v.t.* to invoke evil upon, to curse—now only in imprecations. [*Pfx.* *be*, and *shrew*.]
beside, *bi-sīd'*, *prep.* by the side of, near: (*rare*) over and above, besides: outside of: away from: distinct from: apart from, not falling within, as of a question, resolution, etc.—*adv.* near by: besides: apart: to the side.—*adv.* *besides*, in addition: moreover: otherwise, else.—*prep.* over and above: else than: (*obs.*) beside: (*obs.*) away from, apart from.—*beside* oneself, having lost self-possession; *beside* the mark, point, question, irrelevant. [O.E. *be sidan*, by the side (*dat.*); the *s* is of the adverbial gen.]
besiege, *bi-sēj'*, *v.t.* to lay siege to: to beset with armed forces: to throng round: to importune: to pester.—*ns.* *besiege'ment*; *besiege'r*.—*n.* and *adj.* *besiege'ing*—*adv.* *besiege'ingly* (*rare*), urgently.
besigh, *bi-sīg'*, *v.t.* to sigh over.
besing, *bi-sīng'*, *v.t.* to celebrate in song.—*adj.* *besung'*.
besit, *bi-sīt'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to besiege: to sit well on, as clothes, to become.—*adj.* *besit'ting* (*Spens.*), becoming.
beslave, *bi-slāv'*, *v.t.* to make a slave of: to call slave.
beslaver, *bi-slāv'ər*, *v.t.* to slaver or slobber upon: to cover with fulsome flattery.
beslobber, *bi-slob'ər*, *v.t.* to besmear with the spittle running from one's mouth: to cover with drivelling kisses: to flatter fulsomely.
beslobber, *bi-slob'ər*, *v.t.* to bedaub or besmear.
besmear, *bi-smēr'*, *v.t.* to smear over: to bedaub: to pollute.
besmire, *bi-smēr'*, *v.t.* to soil, as with smoke or soot: to sully.
besmutch, *bi-smuch'*, *v.t.* to besmire.
besmut, *bi-smut'*, *v.t.* to blacken with soot.—*adj.* *besmuted*.
besogno, *bi-zōn'yō*, *n.* a beggar. [See *bezontian*.]
besom, *be'səm*, *be'zəm*, *n.* a bunch of twigs for sweeping: (*Scot.* pron. *biz'əm*, *buz'əm*) a broom:

(fig.) any cleansing or purifying agent.—*ns.* besomhead, a blockhead: be som-rid'er, a witch.—to jump the besom (see broom). [O.E. *besemo*; Ger. *besen*, Du. *bezem*.]

besom, bi-zəm, bē-zəm, *n.* (Scot. and dial.) a term of reproach for a woman, implying generally slatternliness, laziness, impudence, or unscrupulous energy. [Perh. the same word as the preceding; perh. connected with O.E. *bysn*, *bisn*, example, or O.N. *bysn*, wonder.]

besort, bi-sōrt', *v.t.* (Shak.) to msteh, befit, become.—*n.* (Shak.) suitable company.

besot, bi-sot', *v.t.* to make sottish, dull, or stupid: to make a sot of: to cause to dote: to infatuate:—*pr.p.* besott'ing; *po.p.* besott'ed.—*adj.* besott'ed, infatuated.—*adv.* besott'edly.—*n.* besott'edness.

besought, bi-saot', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of beseech.

besouled, bi-sōld', *adj.* endowed with a soul.

bespangle, bi-spangl', *o.t.* to adorn with spangles, or with anything sparkling or shining.

bespatter, bi-spat'er, *v.t.* to spatter or sprinkle with dirt or anything moist: to defame.

bespeak, bi-spēk', *v.t.* to speak for or engage beforehand, to order or apply for: to stipulate or ask for: to betoken (obs. dial.) to bewitch.—*v.i.* (obs.) to speak (po.t. bespoke, orch. bespake'; *pa.p.* bespōk'en, also bespoke').—*n.* an actor's benefit, so called because his friends and patrons choose the piece to be performed: an application in advance.

bespeckle, bi-spēk'l', *v.t.* to mark with speckles or spots.

bespectacled, bi-spēk'l-kld', *adj.* having spectacles on.

bespeed, bi-spēd', *v.t.* to help on.—*po.t.* and *pa.p.* besped'.

bespice, bi-spis', *v.t.* (Shak.) to season with spice.

bespit, bi-spit', *v.t.* to spit upon, defile with spittle:—*po.t.* and *po.p.* bespit', bespat'; *pa.p.* (Brown-ing) bespate'.

bespoke, bi-spōk', bespoken, be-spōk'n, *pa.p.* of bespeak, ordered to be made, as clothes.

besport, bi-spōrt', *v.t.* to disport.

bespot, bi-spōt', *v.t.* to cover with spots.—*adj.* bespott'ed.—*n.* bespott'edness.

bespout, bi-spōut', *v.t.* to spout over: to declaim pompously.

bespread, bi-spre'd', *v.t.* to spread over: to cover:—*pr.p.* bespread'ing; *pa.t.* and *po.p.* bespread'.

besprent, bi-sprent', *po.p.* sprinkled over: scattered. [O.E. *besprengan*; see sprinkle.]

besprinkle, bi-springl', *v.t.* to sprinkle over.

Bessemer, bes'm-ər, *adj.* pertaining to the steel-making process invented by Sir Henry Bessemer.—Bessemer iron, pig, pig-iron suitable for making Bessemer steel.

best, bet, *adj.* (servicing as *superl.* of good) good in the highest degree: first: highest: most excellent.—*n.* one's utmost endeavour: the highest perfection: the best share, part, success, or lot: (as she best of the hargoin, the best of three—tosses, games, etc.).—*adv.* (as *superl.* of well) in the highest degree: in the best manner.—*v.t.* (coll.) to get the better of.—*n.* best-sell'er, a book that has had one of the biggest sales of the season: the writer of such a book.—at best, on the most favourable supposition; best boy, girl, (coll.) a favourite associate of the opposite sex; best man and best maid, the groomsmen and bridesmaids at a wedding; best part, greater part; for the best, with the best intentions or outcome; give one best, to concede the victory; have the best of it, to gain the advantage in a contest.—I bet I will. I were best (for) for me; to make as well as one can; put one's best foot foremost (see foot). [O.E. *beti*, *betet*; see better.]

bestain, bi-stān', *v.t.* to stain all over.

bestar, bi-stār', *v.t.* to cover with stars.

bestead, bi-stēd', *v.t.* to help, relieve: to be of use to, to avail.—*v.i.* to profit, be advantageous:—*pa.t.* bestead'ed; *po.p.* bestead', bested'. [Pfx. be- and stead.]

bestead, bested, bi-stēd' (Spens. bestad, bestadde, bi-stod'), *adj.* set about (with): beset (with by, of foes; with, of dangers, etc.): situated—usually with *ill*, *hard*, etc. [Pfx. be- and stead, placed.]

bestial, best'i-əl, *adj.* like a beast: rude: brutally sensual.—*n.* (Scot.) a collective name for cattle.—*v.t.* bestialise, to make like a beast.—*ns.* bestialism, irrationality; bestiality (-ol'i-ti), bestialness: disgusting vice. [L. *bestialis*—bestia, beast.]

bestiary, best'i-ər-i, *n.* a book of a class popular in the Middle Ages, describing animals, a mixture of natural and unnatural history allegorised for edification. [L.L. *bestidrium*, a menagerie—bestia, a beast.]

bestick, bi-stik', *v.t.* to stick over, as with sharp points: to transfix: to stick about, adorn:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bestuck'.

bestill, bi-stil', *v.t.* to make quiet, to hush.

bestir, bi-stēr', *v.t.* to put into lively action: arouse into activity.

bestorm, bi-storm', *v.t.* to assail with storms or tumult.

bestow, bi-tō', *v.t.* to atow, place, or put by: to give or confer: to accommodate with quarters: to apply (with on and upon): (refl., Shak.) to acquit (oneself).—*ns.* bestow'al, act of bestowing: disposal: bestow'er; bestow'ment.

bestraddle, bi-strad'l', *v.t.* to straddle.

bestraught, bi-stract', *adj.* (obs.) distraught: distracted: mad. [distraught, with change of pfx.]

bestreak, bi-strēk', *v.t.* to overspread with streaks.

bestrew, bi-strōw', *v.t.* to cover loosely with something strewn or scattered over:—*pa.p.* bestrewed', bestrown' (-strōn'), bestrewn' (with).

bestride, bi-strid', *v.t.* to stride over: to sit or stand across: to defend, protect, from the sense of standing over a fallen man to defend him:—*po.t.* bestrid', bestrode'; *pa.p.* bestrid', bestrid'd'en.

—*adj.* bestrid'able.

bestuck, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of bestick.

bestud, bi-stud', *v.t.* to adorn as with studs, as the sky with stars.

bet, bet, *n.* a wager: something staked to be lost or won on the result of a doubtful issue.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to lay or stake, as a bet:—*pr.p.* bett'ing; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* bet or bett'ed.—*ns.* bett'er, one who bets—also bett'or; bett'ing—an even bet, an equal chance; you bet (slang, esp. U.S.), certainly. [Possibly shortened from the noun abet.]

beta, bē'tā, *n.* the second letter (β, β) of the Greek alphabet: as a numeral β=2, β=2,000.—*n.* be'taelism (-izm), pronunciation of the sound of β as that of v.—*n.pl.* be'ta-rays', streams of be'ta-part'icles, or electrons, given off by radium and other radio-active substances.—*n.* be'tatron (Gr. -tron, agent suffix), an apparatus for obtaining particles of high energy by keeping a beam of accelerated electrons moving in a stable orbit. [Gr. *bēta*; see B, beth.]

betake, bi-tāk', *v.t.* to take (oneself) to, to go (with self): to apply or have recourse:—*pa.t.* betook'; *po.p.* betaken.

betecm, betecme, bi-tēm', *v.t.* (Spens., Shak.) to grant, vouchsafe, allow (also with the understanding of team upon). [Perh. from a lost O.E. word answering to Du. *betamen*, to beseech.]

betel, bē'tēl, *n.* the leaf of the be'tel-pepp'er (Piper Betle), which is chewed in the East along with the areca-nut and lime.—*n.* be'tel-nut, the areca-nut. [Through Port. from Malayalam *vettila*.]

Betelgeuse, Betelgeuze, bē'tēl-jōz, *n.* a reddish first-magnitude star in Orion's shoulder. [Fr.,—Ar. *bayt-al-jawzā*, Orion.]

beth, beth, bāth, *n.* the second letter of the Hebrew and Phoenician alphabets, resembling a house. [Heb. *bēth*, house; see B, beta.]

bethankit, bi-thangk'it, *interj.* (Scot.) God be thanked.—*n.* a grace.

bethel, beth'al, *n.* a Methodist or Baptist church: an old ship fitted as a place of worship for sailors. [Heb. *bēth-el*, house of God.]

bethink, bi-think', *v.t.* to think on or call to mind: to recollect (generally followed by a reflexive pronoun and of): to propose to oneself.—*v.i.* to con-

sider:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bethought (*bi-thawt'*). [O.E. *bithencan*; cf. Ger. *bedenken*. See *think*.]
 bethrall, *bi-thrawl'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to enslave.
 bethum, *bi-thum'*, *v.t.* to mark with the thumbs:—*pa.p.* bethumbed'.
 bethump, *bi-thump'*, *v.t.* to thump or beat soundly.
 bethwack, *bi-thwak'*, *v.t.* to thrash soundly.
 betide, *bi-tid'*, *v.i.* (with *dat.*) to happen (to), to befall.—*v.t.* (*erroneous and rare*) to betoken:—*pa.t.* betid'ed, betid' (*-tid'*); *pa.p.* betid' (*Spens.* betight, *bi-tit'*). [See *tide*.]
 betime, *bi-tim'*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to betide.
 betimes, *bi-timz'*, *adv.* in good time: early: seasonably: speedily. [*Pfx. be-*, and *time*, with adverbial *gen. -s*.]
 bettle, *bi-ti'tl'*, *v.t.* to give a name to.
 betoil, *bi-toil'*, *v.t.* to weary with toil.
 betoken, *bi-tōkn'*, *v.t.* to show by a sign: to foreshow: [*arch.*] to mean: to symbolise. [See *token*.]
 béton, *bā'tan'*, *n.* lime concrete: concrete. [Fr.]
 betony, *bēt-an-i'*, *n.* a common labiate plant (*Stachys*, or *Betonica*, *officinalis*) growing in woods, of great repute in ancient and mediæval medicine: extended to various labiate and scrophulariaceous plants. [Fr. *bétoine*—*L. betonica*, *vettonica*.]
 betook, *bi-took'*, *pa.t.* of betake.
 betoss, *bi-tos'*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to agitate.
 betray, *bi-trā'*, *v.t.* to give up treacherously: to disclose in breach of trust: to let go basely or weakly: to deceive (the innocent and trustful), to seduce: to discover or show: to show signs of.—*ns.* betray'al, act of betraying; betray'er, a traitor: the seducer of a trustful girl. [*Pfx. be-*, and O.Fr. *trair* (Fr. *trahir*)—*L. tradere*, to deliver up.]
 betread, *bi-tred'*, *v.t.* to tread over or walk upon.—*pa.t.* betrod'; *pa.p.* betrodd'en.
 betrim, *bi-trim'*, *v.t.* to trim or set in order, to deck, to dress.
 betroth, *bi-trōth'*, or *-trōth'*, *v.t.* to contract or promise in order to marriage: to affiancé (*obs.*) to pledge oneself to.—*ns.* betroth'al, betrothment, an engagement to marry: eeremonious declaration of such an engagement.—*adj.* and *n.* betroth'ed. [*Pfx. be-*, and *troth* or *truth*.]
 better, *bēt'er*, *adj.* (*serves as comp.* of good) good in a greater degree: preferable: improved: more suitable: larger: kinder: stronger in health: (*Scott.*) completely recovered, quite well again (partial recovery being expressed by *some better*).—*adv.* (*comp.* of well) well in a greater degree: more fully or completely: over or more: with greater advantage.—*n.* superior (*esp. in pl.*).—*v.t.* to make better: to surpass.—*v.i.* to grow better.—*adj.* bett'ered; bett'ering.—*ns.* bett'ering, amelioration: improvement; bett'erment, improvement, *esp.* in standard of life or value of property.—*adj.* bett'ermost, best.—*n.* bett'erness.—better half, a jocos term for a wife, once applied seriously to wife or husband, intimate friend, and even the soul as opposed to the body; be better than one's word, to do more than one had promised; better off, in superior circumstances: more fortunate: richer; get the better of, to gain the advantage over, overcome; had better (see *have*) think better of, to revise one's decision about, *esp.* to decide not to do so: to have the better opinion of. [O.E. *bet* (*adv.*), *betera* (*adj.*), better; Goth. *battisa*, Ger. *besser*; prob. cog. with *boot*.]
 betty, *bēt'i'*, *n.* a man who troubles himself with the women's work in a household: (*old slang*) name for a burglar's jemmy.—Betty's Martin (*obs.*), an expression inviting incredulity [*usu. all my eye and Betty Martin*]. [Dim. of *Elizabeth*.]
 Betula, *bēt'ū-lā'*, *n.* the birch genus, giving name to the family *Betulā'ceae*, which includes hazel and hornbeam. [*L. betulā*.]
 betumbled, *bi-tum'bl'd*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) tumbled or disordered.
 between, *bi-twēn'*, *prep.* in, to, through, or across the space that separates: intermediate to: on the part of in reciprocal relation: by combined action or influence of: from one to another of: in joint possession of (generally of two).—*adv.* in or to an intermediate place: at intervals.—*n.* (*Shak.*) an

interval: an intermediate variety of needle.—*ns.* between-decks, the space between any two decks of a ship (also *adv.*); between'ity (*playful*), between'ness, state of being between; between'maid, a servant subsidiary to two others (*esp. cook and tablemaid*)—a twenny.—*adv.* between'time, between'whiles, at intervals.—between ourselves, between you and me (*slang* and the cat, or post, or bedpost, etc.), in confidence; between the devil and the deep sea, in a desperate dilemma; go between, to act as a mediator. [O.E. *betwæconum*, and *betwæcon*—*be*, by, and *twægen*, *twā*, *twain*, two.]
 betwixt, *bi-twikst'*, *prep.* and *adv.* between.—betwixt and between, in a middling position. [O.E. *betwæcon*—*twā*, two, and the suffix *-ix*, *-isb*, with added *-t*, as in *against*, and *amidst*.]
 bevel, *bev'l*, *n.* a slant or inclination of a surface: an instrument opening like a pair of compasses, and adjustable for measuring angles.—*adj.* baving the form of a bevel: slanting.—*v.t.* to form with a bevel or slant:—*pr.p.* bev'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bev'elled.—*ns.* bev'el-gear, bev'el-wheels (*mech.*), wheels working on each other in different planes, the cogs of the wheels being bevelled or at oblique angles to the shafts.—*adj.* bev'elled, cut to an oblique angle, sloped off.—*ns.* bev'eller, bev'elling, bev'elment. [From the older form of Fr. *beveau*, bevel (instrument).]
 bever, an obsolete form of beaver.
 beverage, *bev'ər-ij'*, *n.* a liquor for drinking: a mixture of cider and water: a drink or drink-money to celebrate an occasion.—*n.* bever (*bēt'ər*), a small repast between meals: (*obs.*) a time for drinking. [O.Fr. *beverage* (Fr. *brevuag*), *betre*—*L. bibere*, to drink.]
 bevue, *bā-vū'*, *n.* a blunder. [Fr. *bévue*.]
 bevy, *bev'i'*, *n.* a company or flock of larks, quails, swans, roes, or ladies. [Origin obscure.]
 bewail, *bi-wāl'*, *v.t.* to lament: to mourn loudly over (*esp. the dead*).—*v.i.* to utter lamentations.—*adj.* bewalled'.—*n.* and *adj.* bewail'ing. [See *wail*.]
 beware, *bi-wēr'*, *v.i.* (*usu. with of or a clause*) to be on one's guard: (*obs.*) to take heed.—*v.t.* to be on one's guard against: (*obs.*) to see to it.—Used normally only in infinitive and imperative: old writers have *was ware*, etc. [*be*, *ware*.]
 beweeep, *bi-wēp'*, *v.t.* to weep over, to lament: wet or disfigure by weeping:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bewep't'.
 bewetted, *bi-wē'tēd*, *adj.* besmeared by wetting in blood. [*Pfx. be-*, and *wet*.]
 bewet, *bi-wēt'*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to wet or moisten.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bewett'ed, bewet'.
 bewhore, *bi-hōr'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to call a whore: to make a whore of.
 bewig, *bi-wig'*, to cover with a wig.—*adj.* bewigged'.
 bewilder, *bi-wil'dər*, *v.t.* to perplex or lead astray.—*adj.* bewil'dered, lost, confused in mind: confused, trackless; bewil'dering.—*adv.* bewil'deringly.—*n.* bewil'derment, confusion, mental confusion: perplexity. [*Pfx. be-*, and *obs. Eng. wildern*—O.E. *wilddeoren*, wilderness—*wild*, wild, *dēor*, beast.]
 bewitch, *bi-witch'*, *v.t.* to affect by witchcraft (mostly malignantly): to fascinate or charm.—*n.* bewitch'ery.—*adj.* bewitch'ing, charming, enchanting.—*adv.* bewitch'ingly.—*n.* bewitch'ment.
 bewray, *bi-rā'*, *v.t.* to reveal: to divulge: to show up: to reveal the existence, presence, or whereabouts of.—Sometimes confused with *beray*. [M.E. *bevreien*—*be-*, and O.E. *wreagan*, to accuse.]
 bey, *bā'*, *n.* a Turkish governor. [Turk. *bey*.]
 beyond, *bi-yōnd'*, *prep.* on the farther side of: farther onward in comparison with: out of reach of: above, superior to: apart from.—*adv.* farther away.—*n.* the unknown: the hereafter.—beyond measure, excessively; beyond one, past one's comprehension; beyond seas, abroad; go beyond, to surpass: to circumvent (*B., Shak.*) to overreach; the back of beyond, a place of extreme remoteness. [O.E. *begeondan*—*pfx. be-*, and *geond*, across, beyond; see *yon*.]

bez, *bez-antler*, -*tine*. See *bay* (6).
bezant, *bez-ant*, or *biz-ant*, *n.* a gold coin first struck at Byzantium or Constantinople: (*her.*) a small circle or (i.e. yellow), like a gold coin.
bezeli, *bez'l*, *n.* the part of the setting of a precious stone which encloses it: the oblique side or face of a cut gem: the grooved rim in which a watch-glass is set: a sloped cutting edge (usually basil, *baz'l*). [From an O.Fr. word represented by mod. Fr. *biseau*; ult. origin uncertain.]
bezique, *bi-zek'*, *n.* a game at cards for two, three, or four, played with two to four packs, from which cards below the seven have been removed: the combination of the knave of diamonds and queen of spades. [Fr. *besique*, of obscure origin.]
bezoar, *bē-zūr*, *n.* a stony concretion found in the stomachs of goats, antelopes, llamas, chamois, etc., formerly esteemed an antidote to all poisons.—*adj.* bezoardic (*bez-ō-ard'ik*). [Through Sp. *bezoar* and Ar. *bāzahr*—Pers. *pādzahr*, antidote—*zahr*, poison.]
bezonian, *bi-zō-nyān*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a beggar. [It. *biogno*, need.]
bezzle, *bez'l*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to drink hard.—*v.t.* to squander: to despoil: to consume. [O.Fr. *besiler*. See *embezzle*.]
bhang, *bang*, *n.* a narcotic and intoxicant, leaves and shoots of hemp. [Hind. *bhāng*; Pers. *bang*; Sans. *bhangā*.]
bharal, *bur'al*, *n.* the blue sheep of the Himalaya, connecting the true wild sheep with the goats.—Also *burrel*, *burrell*, *burhel*, *burhel*. [Hind.]
bhisti, *bheesty*, *bheestle*, *bhistec*, *bē'stē*, an Indian water carrier. [Urdu. *bhisti*—Pers. *bhisti*—*bhisti*, paradise.]
blinnual, *bl-an'ū-āl*, *adj.* two-yearly: also half-yearly. [L. *bi-*, twice, *annus*, year.]
blas, *bl'as*, *n.* an obliquity: an oblique line: a bulge or greater weight on one side of a bowl (in the game of bowling), making it turn to one side: a turning to one side: a one-sided inclination of the mind: a prejudice: any special influence that sways the mind.—*adj.* biased: cut slantwise.—*adv.* slantwise.—*v.t.* to cause to turn to one side: to prejudice, or prepossess: to cut obliquely.—*pr.p.* *bl'asing* (by some *bl'assing*).
bl'ased (*bl'assed*),
 turn awry; *bl'asing*,
 side. [Fr. *blais*, slant; of unknown origin.]
blaxial, *bi-ak'si-āl*, *adj.* having two (optic, etc.) axes.—Also *blax'al*. [L. *bi-*, and *axial*.]
blb, *blb*, *n.* a cloth put under a child's chin: a similar article of dress for adults: the pout, a fish of the cod and haddock genus with a large chin barbel.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to drink, to tipple.—*adj.* blb'acious.—*ns.* blb'ation, tippling; blb'ber, a tippler: chiefly used in composition as (*B.*) wine-bibber; blb'cock, a tap with down-turned nozzle. [Prob. from L. *bibere*, to drink; perh. partly imit.]
blbblo-babble, *blb'l-bab'l*, *n.* (*Shak.*) idle talk. [Reduplication of *babble*.]
blbelot, *bb'lō*, *n.* a knick-knack. [Fr.]
Bible, *bi-bl'*, *n.* the sacred writings of the Christian Church, consisting of the Old and New Testaments: (also *bible*) a big or authoritative book: the third stomach of a ruminant, with many folds like the leaves of a book.—*adj.* biblical (*bi-bl'ik*), or of relating to the Bible.—*adv.* blb'lically.—*ns.* blb'licism (-*izm*), biblical doctrine, learning, or the Bible; blb'licist, a learner: one who adheres to its letter. [Fr.—L.L. *biblia*, fem. sing., earlier neut. pl., from Gr. *biblia*, books, esp. the canonical books (sing. *biblion*, a book, dim. of *biblos*, papyrus, paper).]
blbli-, *blb'li-*, in composition, book.—*n.* bibliographer (-*og'ra-fr*), one versed in bibliography: the compiler of a bibliography.—*adj.* bibliographic (-*g'ro-fik*), -*al*.—*ns.* bibliography, study, description or knowledge of books, in regard to their outward form, authors, subjects, editions, and history: a descriptive list of books: a book containing such a list; bibliolater (-*ol'ā-ter*), bibliolatrism, one given to bibliolatri.—*adj.*

blbliol'atrous.—*n.* bibliol'atry (Gr. *latreia*, worship), a superstitious reverence for a book, esp. the Bible.—*adj.* bibliol'ogical (-*ō-lō'j-i-kl*).—*ns.* bibliol'ogist (-*ol'ō-jist*); bibliol'ogy, bibliography: booklore; bibliol'mancy (-*man-si*; Gr. *mantelē*, divination), divination by opening the Bible or other book at hazard; bibliol'mā'nia (Gr. *manīa*, madness), a mania for collecting or possessing books: book-fancying; bibliol'mā'niac.—*adj.* bibliol'mā'niacal (-*ni-ik*; Gr. *pēgnynai*, to fit), a bookbinder: a fine art of (*-of-just*); Gr. *phagein*, to eat), a devourer of books; bib'l'ophil, -*philē* (-*fil*; Gr. *philos*, friend), a lover or collector of books.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* bib'l'ophilism; bib'l'ophilist; bib'l'ophil'y; bib'l'ophil'bia (Gr. *phobēin*, to fear), hatred of books; bib'l'opole (Gr. *pōlē*, seller), a bookseller.—*adj.* bib'l'opolic (-*pōl'ik*), -*al*.—*ns.* bib'l'op'olism; bib'l'op'olism, a series
biblion, books, *cl. biblic*.
bibulous, *bi-b'ū-lus*, *adj.* drinking or sucking in: spongy. [L. *bibulus*—*bibere*, to drink.]
bicameral, *bi-kam'ar-əl*, *adj.* having two chambers. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *camera*, chamber.]
bicarbonate, *bi-kār'bōn-āt*, *n.* an acid salt of carbonic acid. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *carbonate*.]
bicc, *bis*, *n.* a pale blue or green paint. [Fr. *bis*.]
bicentenary, *bi-sen'tin-ār-i*, or *-tēn'*, or *-ten'*, *adj.* pertaining to two hundred (years).—*n.* a bicentennial. [L. *bi-*, twice, *centēnārius*, pertaining to a hundred—*centum*, a hundred.]
bicentennial, *bi-sen'ten'jāl*, *adj.* pertaining to two hundred years.—*n.* a two hundredth anniversary. [L. *bi-*, twice, *centum*, a hundred, *annus*, a year.]
biceps, *bi-seps*, *n.* a two-headed muscle: esp. one in front of the upper arm or one on the back of the thigh.—*adj.* bi-cip'ital, two-headed. [L. *biceps*, two-headed—*bis*, twice, and *caput*, head.]
bichromate, *bi-krō'māt*, *n.* a dichromate, or salt of dichromic acid. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *chromate*.]
bicker, *bik'er*, *v.i.* to contend in a petty way: to quarrel: to brawl, as running water: to patter.—*n.* a fight, a quarrel, esp. (*Scot.*) a street or school encounter: a clattering noise: (*Scot.*) a strife. [Poss. a freq. conn. with *beak*.]
bicker, *bik'er*, *n.* a bowl, esp. of wood, for holding liquor: a vessel of wooden staves for porridge. [Scot. form of *beaker*.]
biceave, *bi-kon'kāv*, *adj.* concave on both sides. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *concave*.]
biconvex, *bi-kon'veks*, *adj.* convex on both sides. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *convex*.]
bicorporate, *bi-kor'par-āt*, *adj.* (*her.*) double-bodied, as the head of a lion to which two bodies are attached. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *corporeat*.]
bicuspid, *bi-kus'pid*, *adj.* having two cusps.—*n.* a premolar tooth.—*adj.* bicuspidate. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *cuspid*.]
bicycle, *bi-si-kl*, *n.* a vehicle with two wheels, one before the other, driven by pedals or a motor.—*v.i.* to ride a bicycle.—*n.* bicyclist. [L. *bi-*, twice, Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, wheel.]
bid, *bid*, *v.t.* to offer: to propose: to proclaim, as the banns of marriage: to command: (*arch.*) to invite: to offer to pay at an auction: to call (in card games).—*v.i.* to make an offer or venture.—*pr.p.* *bidd'ing*; *pa.t.* *bade* (*bad*); also, as in the poets, *bād*; *bid*; *pa.p.* *bidd'en*, *bid*.—*n.* an offer of a *p*—*or proposal*: a call: tractable.—*ns.* *bidd'e*, *price*; *bidd'ing*, *offer*: fair, to seem likely. [O.E. *béodan*; Goth. *biudan*, Ger. *bieten*, to offer.]
bid, *bid*, *v.t.* to ask for: to invite: to command: (nearly *obi.*) to pray: hence to salute with, say as a greeting:—Tenses are as in the preceding verb, with which it has been confused.—*n.* *bidd'ing-prayer*, originally the praying, or saying, of a prayer, then by confusion with the foregoing word taken to mean enjoining or inviting of

- prayer. [O.E. *biddan*; Goth. *bidjan*; Ger. *bitten*. See *bead*.]
- biddy**, *bid'ī*, *n.* (*dial.*) a fowl: in *Shak.* applied to Malvolio—red-biddy (see *red*). [Poss. the woman's name *Biddy* for *Bridget*.]
- bide**, *bid*, *v.i.* to wait: to dwell: to remain fixed or persistently.—*v.t.* to await: to face unshrinkingly: to endure.—*pa.t.* *bid'ed*, *bōde*, (*Shak.*) *bid*, (*Scot.*) *bade* (*bād*); *pa.p.* *bid'ed*, (*obs.* and *Scot.*) *bidd'en*.—*n.* *biding* (*Shak.*), residence, habitation. [O.E. *bīdan*; but sometimes for *abide*.]
- bident**, *bi'dent*, *n.* a two-pronged tool: a two-year-old sheep.—*adj.* *bidental* (*bi'dent'l*), two-pronged: two-toothed.—*n.* a place struck by lightning (possibly consecrated by the Romans by sacrifice of a sheep)—*adjs.* *bident'ate*, *-d*, two-toothed. [L. *bi-*, twice, *dēns, dentis*, a tooth.]
- bidet**, *bē-dā, bi-det'*, *n.* a nag: a bestridable bath and stand. [Fr., *pony*.]
- bield**, *bēld*, *n.* (*Scot.*; Wordsworth) shelter: protection.—*adj.* *bield'y*. [Northern; O.E. *beldo* (W.S. *bieldo*), courage; cf. *bold*.]
- bien**, another spelling of *bein*.
- biennial**, *bi-en'y'al*, *adj.* lasting two years: happening or appearing once in two years.—*n.* a plant that flowers and fructifies only in its second year, then dies.—*adv.* *bienn'ally*. [L. *biennium*, two years—*bi-*, twice, and *annus*, a year.]
- bier**, *bēr*, *n.* a carriage or frame of wood for bearing the dead to the grave. [O.E. *bær*; Ger. *bahre*, L. *feretrum*. From root of verb *bear*.]
- biestings**. Same as *beestings*.
- bifacial**, *bi-fā'sh'l*, *adj.* two-faced: having two unlike sides. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *facial*.]
- bifarious**, *bi-fā'ri-əs*, *adj.* double: in two rows. [L. *bifarius*, double.]
- biff**, *bif*, *n.* (*coll.*) a blow.—*v.t.* to strike hard.
- biffin**, *bi'fin*, *n.* a variety of apple: such an apple slowly dried and flattened into a cake. [For *beefing*, from its colour of raw beef.]
- blifd**, *bi'fid*, *bi'fid*, *adj.* (*bot.*) cleft in two. [L. *bifidus*—*bi-*, twice, and *findere*, to cleave or split.]
- bifilar**, *bi-fi'lār*, *adj.* having two threads. [L. *bi-*, twice, *filum*, thread.]
- bifocal**, *bi-fō'kal*, *adj.* composed of parts of different focal lengths.—*n.pl.* *bifo'cals*, spectacles with bifocal lenses, for far and for near vision. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *focal*.]
- bifold**, *bi'fōld*, *adj.* twofold: (*Shak.*) of two kinds. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *fōld*.]
- bifoliate**, *bi-fō'li-āt*, *adj.* having two leaves or leaflets.—*adj.* *bifol'iolate*, having two leaflets. [L. *bi-*, twice, *fōlium*, leaf.]
- biform**, *bi-form*, *adj.* having two forms. [L. *biformis*—*bi-*, twice, and *forma*, form.]
- bifurcate**, *bi-fur-kāt*, or *-fur'*, *adj.* two-forked; having two prongs or branches.—*v.t.* to divide into two branches.—*n.* *bifurc'ation*, a forking or division into two branches.—*adj.* *bifurcated*. [L. *bifurcus*—*bi-*, bis, twice, *furca*, a fork.]
- big**, *big*, *adj.* (*compar.* *bigg'er*; *superl.* *bigg'est*) large or great: pregnant: grown up: magnanimous: great in air, mien, or—
Also *adv.* (as in *talk*)
having a big belly: pregn
a swelling of currant buds owing to a gall-mite.—
adj. *bigg'ish*.—*ns.* *big'horn*, the Rocky Mountain goat or sheep; *big'ness*, bulk, size; *big'wig* (*colloq.*), a leading man, a person of some importance.—*big* business, large business enterprises and organisations, esp. collectively; *big end*, in an internal-combustion engine, the larger end of the connecting rod. [M.E. *big*; origin obscure.]
- big, big, v.t.** (*Scot.*) to build, to pile up.—*n.* *bigg'in*, anything built, a house. [O.N. *byggja*, O.E. *būan*.]
- bigamy**, *big'a-mī*, *n.* the custom, crime, or fact of having two legal or supposed wives or husbands at once: (*ecc.* *law*) a second marriage.—*n.* *big'amist*, one who has committed bigamy.—*adj.* *big'amous*.—*adv.* *big'amously*. [L. *bi-*, twice; Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]
- bigener**, *bi-jin'er*, *n.* a hybrid between different genera.—*adj.* *bigeneric* (*-er'ik*). [L. *bigēner*, a hybrid.]
- bigg**, *big*, *n.* six-rowed barley: sometimes bear. [O.N. *bygg*.]
- biggin**, *big'in*, *n.* a child's cap or hood: a nightcap: a serjeant's coil. [Fr. *béguin*, from *béguine's* cap.]
- bigħa**, *bē'gā*, *n.* a land measure in India, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre. [Hindi.]
- bigħt**, *bit*, *n.* a wide bay: a bend or coil. [O.E. *byht*; cf. Dan. and Sw. *bugt*, Du. *bocht*.]
- Bigonia**, *bi-gō'ni-ā*, *n.* a genus of tropical plants with trumpet-shaped flowers, giving name to the family *Bignoniaceae*. [Named after the Abbé *Bignon*, Louis XIV's librarian.]
- bigot**, *big'ot*, *n.* one blindly and obstinately devoted to a particular creed or party.—*adj.* *big'oted*, having the qualities of a bigot.—*n.* *big'otry*, blind or excessive zeal, esp. in religious matters. [O.Fr.; origin unknown.]
- bljou**, *bē'zhōn*, *n.* a trinket: a jewel: a little box:—*pl.* *bioux* (*bē'zhōz*).—*adj.* small and elegant. [Fr.]
- biwoner**. Same as *bywoner*.
- bike**, *byke*, *bik*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a nest of wasps, wild bees, etc.: a swarm of people.—*v.i.* to swarm. [Origin unknown.]
- bike**, *bik*, *n.* and *v.i.* (*coll.*) for *bicycle*.
- bilabial**, *bi-lā'bi-əl*, *adj.* two-lipped: (*phon.*) produced by contact or approximation of the two lips, as the sound of *b*, *w*.—*n.* a bilabial consonant.—*adj.* *bilā'biate*, two-lipped, as some corollas. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *labium*, a lip.]
- bilander**, *bi-lānd'er*, *n.* a two-masted hoy, having her mainsail bent to the whole length of her yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizontal at an angle of about 45°.—Also *by'lander*. [Du. *bijslander*.]
- bilateral**, *bi-lat'er-əl*, *adj.* having or involving two sides: affecting two parties or participants reciprocally.—*n.* *bilateralism*, two-sidedness: equality in value of trade between two countries.—*adv.* *bilat'erally*. [L. *bi-*, twice, *latus*, *-eris*, side.]
- bilberry**, *bi'ber-i*, *n.* a whortleberry or blueberry shrub: its dark blue berry. [Cf. Dan. *billebær*.]
- bilbo**, *bi'bō*, *n.* a rapier or sword. [From *Bilbao*, in Spain.]
- bilboes**, *bi'bōz*, *n.pl.* a bar with sliding shackles. [Perh. connected with the foregoing.]
- bile**, *bil*, *n.* a thick bitter fluid secreted by the liver—yellow in man and carnivorous animals, green in vegetable feeders: derangement of its secretion: (*fig.*) ill-humour.—*n.* *bile-duct*, the duct that conveys the bile to the small intestine.—*adjs.* *billiary* (*bi'l'y-ər*), belonging to or conveying bile; *billious* (*bi'l'y-ər*), pertaining to or affected by bile.—*adv.* *bil'lously*.—*n.* *bil'lousness*. [Fr.,—L. *bilis*.]
- bilge**, *bilj*, *n.* the bulging part of a cask: the broadest part of a ship's bottom: filth such as collects there: (*slang*) piffle.—*v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge, as a ship.—*ns.* *bilge'-keel*, a ridge along the turn of the bilge of a ship to check rolling; *bilge'-pump*; *bilge'-water*.—*adj.* *bilg'y*, having the appearance and disagreeable smell of bilge-water. [Perh. *bulge*.]
- Bilharzia**, *bi-lār'zi-ā*, *n.* a genus of trematode worms parasite in human and other blood.—*n.* *bilharzi'asis*, *bilharziō'sis*, a disease caused by it, common in Egypt. [From the helminthologist, Theodor *Bilharz*.]
- bilian**, *bi-li'an*, *n.* a heavy ant-proof lauraceous timber tree of Borneo. [Malay.]
- billmbi**, *bi-lim'bi*, *n.* an East Indian tree of the wood-sorrel family: its acid fruit.—Also *billm'bing*, *blim'bing*. [Davidian and Malay.]
- biligual**, *bi-gw'al*, *adj.* expressed in two languages: speaking two languages, esp. native or habitual languages.—*ns.* *biligu'alism*; *biligu'-uist*. [L. *biliguus*—*bi-*, twice, *lingua*, tongue.]
- billirubin**, *bi-lī-rō'bin*, *n.* a reddish pigment in bile.—*n.* *billiver'din*, a green pigment in bile. [L. *bilis*, bile, *ruber*, red, Fr. *verd*, green.]
- billateral**, *bi-lit'er-əl*, *adj.* of or involving two letters: written in two scripts. [L. *bi-*, twice, *littera*, a letter.]
- bilk**, *bilk*, *v.t.* to elude: to cheat.—*n.* *bilk'er*, [Perh. a form of *balk*; at first a term in cribbage.]

bill, *bil*, *n.* a concave battle-axe with a long wooden handle; a kind of hatchet with a long blade and wooden handle in the same line with it, often with a hooked point, used in cutting thorn hedges or in pruning.—*ns.* *bill'-hook*, a bill or hatchet with curved point; *bill'-man*, a soldier armed with a bill. [O.E. *bil*; Ger. *bille*.]

bill, *bil*, *n.* the beak of a bird, or anything like it: a sharp promontory: the point of an anchor fluke.—*vt.* to join bills as doves: to caress fondly.—*n.* *bill'-board*, a board used to protect the planking from injury by the bill when the anchor is weighed.—*adj.* *billed*, having a bill.—*n.* and *adj.* *bill'ing*. [O.E. *bile*, most prob. same word as preceding.]

bill, *bil*, *n.* an account of money: a draft of a proposed law: a written engagement to pay a sum of money at a fixed date: (U.S.) a bank-note: a placard: a slip of paper serving as an advertisement: any written statement of particulars: (Eng. criminal law) a written accusation of serious crime.—*vt.* to announce or advertise by bill.—*ns.* *bill'-board*, a board on which placards are posted; *bill'-book*, a book used in commerce in which an entry is made of all bills accepted and received; *bill'-broker*, one who deals in bills of exchange and promissory notes; *bill'-chamber*, a department of the Scottish Court of Session dealing with summary business—so called because formerly both summonses and diligence or execution were usually commenced by a writ called a *bill*; *bill'-discounter*, one who discounts or advances the amount of bills of exchange and notes which have some time to run; *bill'-head*, a form used for business accounts, with name and address printed at the top; *bill'-sticker*, -poster, one who sticks or posts up bills or placards.—*bill* of adventure, a writing by a merchant stating that goods shipped by him, and in his name, are the property of another, whose adventure or chance the transaction is; *bill* of costs, an account of a solicitor's charges and disbursements in the conduct of his client's business; *bill* of exceptions, a statement of objections, by way of appeal against the ruling of a judge who is trying a case with a jury in the Court of Session; *bill* of exchange, a document purporting to be an instrument of pecuniary obligation for value received, employed for the purpose of settling a debt in a manner convenient to the parties concerned; *bill* of fare, a list of dishes or articles of food; *bill* of health, an official certificate of the state of health on board ship before sailing; *bill* of indictment, a statement of a charge made against a person; *bill* of lading, a paper signed by the master of a ship, by which he makes himself responsible for the safe delivery of the goods specified therein; *bill* of mortality, (*hist.*) an official return of births and deaths—hence within the bills of mortality, within the London district for which such returns were made; *bill* of sale, in English law, a formal deed assigning personal property; *bill* of sight, an entry of imported goods of which the merchant does not know the quantity or the quality; *bill* of store, a licence from the customs authorities to reimport British goods formerly exported; *bill* of victualling, a list of necessary stores shipped from the bonded warehouse, or for drawback on board vessels proceeding on overseas voyages. [L. *bill*—*L. bulla*, a knob, a seal, hence a document bearing a seal, etc.; cf. *bull*.]

billabong, *bil'-bang*, *n.* (*Austr.*) a cut-off loop of a river, replenished only by floods; an effluent from a river (strictly one that does not rejoin). [Native words *bill*, river, *bung*, dead.]

billet, *bil'it*, *n.* a little note or paper: a ticket assigning quarters to soldiers or others: quarters requisitioned: a destined resting-place: (*coll.*) a post or occupation.—*vt.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers.—*pr.p.* *bill'eting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *bill'eted*. [O.Fr. *billette*, dim. of *bille*; see *bill*.]

billet, *bil'st*, *n.* a small log of wood used as fuel: a piece of timber sawn on three sides and rounded on the fourth: a bar of metal: (*archit.*) an ornament in Norman architecture in the form of short cylinders with spaces between: (*her.*) a bearing

in the form of an upright rectangle.—*n.* *bill'et-head*, a piece of wood round which a harpoon-line is turned. [Fr. *billette*—*bille*, the young stock of a tree; orig. unknown.]

billet-doux, *bil-i-doo*, *n.* a love-letter:—*pl.* *billets-doux* (same pron. as *sing.*). [Fr. *billet*, letter, *doux*, sweet.]

billiards, *bil'yards*, *n.* a game played with a cue and balls on a table with pockets at the sides and corners.—*adj.* *bill'iard*.—*ns.* *bill'iard-ball*; *bill'iard-cloth*, a green cloth for covering a billiard table; *bill'iard-marker*, a person who marks the points made by the players; *bill'iard-table*. [Fr. *billard*—*bille*, a stick, also a ball.]

billingsgate, *bil'ingz-gat*, *n.* foul and abusive language like that once familiar to the ear at *Billingsgate* (the London fish-market).

billion, *bil'yən*, *n.* a million millions (1,000,000,000,000): in U.S.A. and France, one thousand millions (1,000,000,000) or milliard.—*n.* *bill'ionaire*.—*adj.* and *n.* *bill'ionth*. [L. *bi*, twice, and *million*.]

billon, *bil'on*, *n.* base metal: esp. an alloy of silver with copper, tin, or the like. [Fr., from same root as *billet* (2).]

billow, *bil'ō*, *n.* a great wave: (*poet.*) a wave, the sea.—*vt.* to roll or swell in great waves: to bulge slowly.—*adj.* *bill'owed*, *bill'owing*, *bill'owy*. [App. O.N. *bylgja*; Sw. *bölja*, Dan. *bølge*, wave.]

billy, *billie*, *bil'i*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a brother: a comrade, a companion in-arms: an Australian bushman's (or other's) boiling-pan or tea-pot (also *billy*-can; poss. for *bouilli can*):—*pl.* *billies*.—*n.* *billy*-goat, a he-goat. [Prob. from *Bill*, a familiar abbrev. of William.]

billyboy, *bil'i-boi*, *n.* a bluff-bowed one-masted trading-vessel. [Prob. conn. with *hlander*.]

billycock, *bil'i-kok*, *n.* a bowler hat. [From *billy-cocked*, i.e. cocked like the bullies.]

bilobar, *bi-lō'bar*, *bilobed*, *bi-lō'bd*, *adj.* having two lobes.—*adj.* *bilobular*, *bi-lō'b'ū-lar*, having two lobules. [L. *bi*, twice, and *lobe*, lobule.]

bilocation, *bi-lō-hā'shan*, *n.* the power of being in two places at the same time. [Coined from *bi*, twice, and *location*.]

biocular, *bi-lok'ū-lar*, *adj.* divided into two cells. [L. *bi*, twice, *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, place.]

biltong, *bil'tong*, *n.* (S. Africa) sun-dried lean meat. [Du. *bil*, buttock, *tong*, tongue.]

blimna, *blim'-nā*, *bi-mā'nā*, *n.pl.* two-handed animals, an obsolete name for mankind.—*adj.* *blim'anal*, *blim'anous*. [L. *bi*, twice, *manus*, hand.]

blimbashi, *blim-bā'shē*, *n.* a military officer (in Turkey or Egypt). [Turk. *bin*, thousand, *bash*, head.]

bimestrial, *bi-mes'tri-al*, *adj.* of two months' duration. [L. *bimestris*—*bi*, and *mēnsis*, a month.]

bimetallicism, *bi-met'al-izm*, *n.* a monetary system in which gold and silver are on precisely the same footing as regards mintage and legal tender.—*adj.* *bimetallic* (*bi-mi-tal'ik*).—*n.* and *adj.* *bimetal'list*. [L. *bi*, twice, and *metal*.]

bimonthly, *bi-munth'li*, *adj.* once in two months: also twice a month. [L. *bi*, two, and *month*.]

bin, *bin*, *n.* a receptacle for corn, wine, dust, etc. [O.E. *bin*, a manger.]

bin, *bin* (*Shak.*) used for *be* and *been*.

binary, *bi'nar-i*, *adj.* composed of two: twofold.—*n.* a double star: two stars revolving about their centre of gravity (also *binary star*, *binary system*).—*adj.* *bi'nate*, growing in pairs: double: consisting of two leaflets; *binary form* (*mus.*), a form of movement founded on two themes; *binary scale*, the scale of notation whose radix or base is 2 (instead of 10). [L. *binarius*—*bin*, two by two, *bi*, twice.]

binaural, *bin-aw'r'l*, *adj.* having, employing, or relating to two ears. [L. *bin*, two by two, *auris*, ear.]

bind, *bind*, *vt.* to tie or fasten together with a band: to encircle round: to restrain: to fix: to make fast: to sew a border on: to tie up or bandage: to fasten together and put a cover on (a book): to impose an obligation upon: to oblige by oath

fāte, *fār*, *dik*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *dhen* (then)

or promise: to indenture: to hold or cement firmly: to render hard: to constipate.—*v.i.* to become bound: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bound, bound).—*n.* a stalk of hop or other twiner: the indurated clay of coal-mines: (*mus.*) the tie for indicating that a note is to be held on, not repeated (of the same form as the slur or legato mark): (*Scot.*) capacity, measure.—*ns.* bind'er, one who binds, as books or sheaves: anything that binds, as a rope, a bandage, a cementing agent, a tie-beam, a header in masonry, a case for binding loose papers: an attachment to a reaping-machine for tying the bundles of grain cut and thrown off: a reaping-machine provided with one; bind'ery (esp. U.S.); a bookbinder's establishment.—*adj.* bind'ing, restraining: obligatory.—*n.* the act of one who binds: anything that binds: the covering of a book.—*ns.* bind'weed, convolvulus: also (black bindweed) a species of *Polygonum*; bine, the slender stem of a climbing plant.—be bound up in, to be wholly devoted to; bind over, to subject to legal obligation; I dare or will be bound, I will be responsible for the statement. [O.E. *bindan*; Ger. *binden*, Sans. *bandh*.]

binervate, *bi-nér'vát*, *adj.* with two ribs or nerves. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *nerve*.]

bing, *bing*, *n.* a heap or pile: a bin. [O.N. *bingr*.] *bing*, *bing*, *v.i.* (*obs. slang*; *Scot.*) to go.

binge, *bing*, *binzh*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*dial.*) to soak: to drink deep.—*n.* (*slang*) a spree.

bingo, *bing'gō*, *n.* a familiar name for brandy. [Prob. B. for brandy, and stingo.]

binik, *bingk*; *n.* (*Scot.*), a bench, a bank, a shelf: a plate-rack: a wasp's or bee's nest: a small heap of mortar. [Northern form of bench.]

binnacl, *bin'á-kl*, *n.* (*naut.*) the box in which a ship's compass is kept. [Formerly *bittacle*.—Port. *bitdola*—L. *habitatulum*, a dwelling-place—*habitare*, to dwell.]

binocle, *bin'ó-kl*, *n.* a telescope for use with both eyes at once.—*adj.* binocular (*bi-, bi-nók'ú-lar*), with two eyes: suitable for use with two eyes: stereoscopic.—*n.* a binocular telescope (usually in *pl.*) or microscope.—*adv.* binocularly. [L. *biní*, two by two, *oculus*, an eye.]

binomial, *bi-nóm'i-ál*, *adj.* (*alg.*) consisting of two terms, as *a+b*.—*n.* a binomial expression.—*adj.* binominal (*bi-nóm'in-ál*), making use of two names, as the Linnaean nomenclature which names every species by giving first the generic and then the trivial name.—binomial theorem, Newton's theorem giving any power of a binomial. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *nómen*, a name, a term.]

bintrung, *bin'tá-rong*, *n.* an East Indian prehensile-tailed carnivore, akin to the civet. [Malay.]

bio-, *bi'ō-*, *bi'ō-*, in composition, life.—*adj.* bio-bibliographical, dealing with the life and writings of any one.—*n.* bi'oblast (Gr. *blastos*, germ), a hypothetical unit of living matter: a minute granule in protoplasm.—*adj.* biochem'ical.—*ns.* biochem'istry, physiological chemistry; bio-coenosis (*bi'ō-si-nō-sis*; Gr. *koínos*, common), an association of organisms ecologically interdependent.—*adj.* biocoenotic (*-not'ik*), ecological.—*ns.* bi'ogen (*-jen*; Gr. *genos*, race, offspring), a hypothetical unit of protoplasm; biogen'esís (Gr. *genesis*, production), the derivation of living things from living things only: biogeny.—*adj.* biogenet'ic, relating to biogens or to biogeny, or to biogenesis; biogenous (*-oj'*), parasitic.—*ns.* biogeny, the course of organic evolution or development of the individual or the race; biogeog'rapher.—*adj.* biogeographical.—*ns.* biogeog'raphy, the geography of living things: geographical distribution of plants and animals; bi'og'raph (Gr. *graphein*, to write), a biography: a bioscope; biographer, one who writes biography.—*adj.* biograph'ic, *-al*.—*adv.* biograph'ically.—*n.* biog'raphy, a written account or history of the life of an individual: the art of writing such accounts.—*adj.* biological (*-lój'*), of pertaining to organisms.—*adv.* biologically, the science

of living things: sometimes restricted to ecology.—*adj.* biomet'ric (Gr. *metron*, measure).—*ns.* biomet'rician (*-trish'an*); biomet'rics, biomet'ry, the statistical or quantitative study of biology; bi'omorph (Gr. *morphē*, form), a representation of a living thing in decoration.—*adj.* biomorph'ic; biomon'ic.—*ns.* blonom'ics (Gr. *nomos*, law), the study of the relations between the organism and its environment: ecology; biophys'ics, a form of biology dealing with biological structures and processes in terms of physics; biophor(e) (*bi'ō-for, -jör*; Gr. *phoros*, carrying), Weismann's hypothetical unit of living matter; bi'oplasm (Gr. *plasma*, form, *plastos*, moulded), protoplasm; bi'oplast, a minute portion of protoplasm; bi'oscope (Gr. *skopein*, to look at), a cinematographic apparatus or theatre.—*adj.* biotic (*bi'ot'ik*), pertaining to life.—biogenetic law, the law of recapitulation of the history of the race in that of the individual; biological warfare, methods of fighting involving the use of disease bacteria. [Gr. *bios*, life.]

blotin, *bi'ō-tin*, *n.* one of the members of the vitamin B₂ complex (also known as vitamin H).

blotite, *bi'ō-tit*, *n.* a black or dark ferro-magnesian mica. [Named after J. B. Biol (1774-1862).]

biparous, *bi-pár'us*, *adj.* bearing two at a birth: dichasial. [L. *bis*, twice, *parere*, to bring forth.]

bipartite, *bi-pár'tit*, *adj.* divided into two parts: having two corresponding parts, as a document: affecting two parties, as an agreement.—*adj.* bipart'isan (*-i-zan*), pertaining to, supported by, or consisting of members of two parties.—*n.* bi-partition.

[L. *bi-*, *bis*, twice, *partitio*, to divide.—*iri*, to divide.]

biped, *bi'ped*, *n.* an animal with two feet.—*adj.* biped, bip'edal, having two feet. [L. *bipēs*, *-pedis*—*bi-*, twice, *pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

bipetalous, *bi-pet'al-us*, *adj.* having two petals. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *petal*.]

bipinnaria, *bi-pin'á-ri-á*, *n.* a starfish larva with two ciliated bands. [L. *bi-*, twice, *pinna*, a feather.]

bi'pinnate, *bi-pin'át*, *adj.* pinnate with each pinna itself pinnate. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *pinnate*.]

biplane, *bi'plán*, *n.* an aeroplane or glider with two sets of wings, one above the other. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *plane*.]

bipod, *bi'pod*, *n.* a two-legged stand. [L. *bi-*, twice, Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

bipyramid, *bi-pir'á-mid*, *n.* a form of two pyramids base to base, or with a pyramid at each end.

biquadratic, *bi-kuod-rát'ik*, *n.* a quantity twice squared, or raised to the fourth power.—biquadratic equation, an equation involving the fourth, and no higher, power of the unknown quantity: biquadratic root, the square root of the square root. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *quadrātus*, squared.]

bi'quintile, *bi-kuin'til*, *n.* (*astron.*) the aspect of planets when they are twice the fifth part of a great circle (i.e. 144 degrees) from each other. [L. *bi-*, twice, *quintus*, the fifth.]

birch, *berch*, *n.* a hardy forest-tree (*Betula*), with smooth white bark and very durable wood: a rod for punishment, consisting of a birch twig or twigs.—*v.t.* to flog.—*adj.* birch, birch'en, made of birch.—*n.* birch'-rod, a birch for punishment. [O.E. *bere*, *berce*; O.N. *björk*, Sans. *bhūrja*.]

bird, *berd*, *n.* a general name for a feathered animal (orig. applied to the young): (*slang*) a person: (*slang*) an object of admiration: (*arch.* and *dial.*) a girl or woman (confused with bride or burd 1 or 2.—*v.i.* to shoot at, seek to catch or snare birds.—*n.*, *adj.*, *adv.* bird-alane (see burd, 2).—*ns.* bird'bath, a basin set up for birds to bathe in; bird'-bating, bat-fowling; bird'-bolt (*Shnk.*), a short thick blunted bolt or arrow for killing birds without piercing; bird'-cage, a cage of wire or wicker for holding birds; bird'call, a bird-catcher's instrument for imitating birds' notes; bird'-catcher, a professional catcher of birds.—*n.* and *adj.* bird'-catching (bird'-catching spider, see bird-spider).—*n.* bird'-cherry, a small wild cherry tree (*Prunus Padus*): its astringent fruit.—*adj.* bird'-eyed, quick-sighted.—*ns.* bird'-

fancier, one who has a fancy for rearing birds: one who keeps birds for sale; bird'ie (*dim.*), a little bird: (*orig. U.S.*) the achievement of a hole in golf in one stroke less than par; bird'ing, the hunting, shooting, snaring, or catching of birds; bird'ing-piece, a fowling-piece; bird-house, a louse-like insect of the Mallophaga, parasitical on birds and mammals (*pl. bird'-lice*); bird'-lime, a sticky substance for catching birds; bird'-of-paradise (see *paradise*); bird'-of-paradise flower, *Strelitzia*; bird'-pepper, a species of capsicum; bird'-seed, seed (hemp, etc.) for cage-birds; bird's-eye, a kind of primrose, of speedwell, or of tobacco.—*adj.* such as might be seen by a flying bird: having markings like birds' eyes.—*ns.* bird's-foot, a papilionaceous genus (*Ornithopus*) with clawlike pods; bird's-nest, the nest in which a bird lays and hatches her eggs: a name given to several plants from their appearance, esp. *Monotropa* and *Neottia* (bird's nest orchis); bird's-nesting, bird'-nesting, seeking and robbing birds' nests; bird'-spider, a large spider (*Mygale*) that preys on small birds, found in Brazil: extended to others of the Aviculariidae; bird'-table, a table, inaccessible to cats, for wild birds to feed on.—*adj.* bird'-witt'ed, flighty: incapable of sustained attention.—a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, a certainty is not to be thrown away for a poor chance of something better; a little bird told me, I heard in a way I will not reveal; bird's-eye view, a general view from above: a general view of a subject; bird's-foot trefoll, a papilionaceous genus (*Lotus*) with clustered pods like birds' feet; get the bird (i.e. the goose) in stage slang, to be hissed, hence dismissed; like a bird, with alacrity. [*O.E. brid*, the young of a bird, a bird.]

birefringent, *bi-ré-frin-jént*, *adj.* doubly refracting, like Iceland spar.—*n.* birefringence. [*L. bi-*, twice, and *refringent*.]

blème, *bl'ém*, *n.* an ancient vessel with two banks of oars. [*L. bremis*—*bi-*, twice, and *remus*, an oar.]

biretta, *bi-ré-tā*, *n.* a square cap worn by clergy—by priests, black; bishops, purple; cardinals, red. [*It. berretta*—*L.L. biretium*, cap.]

birch, *birch*, *n.* Scots and prov. for birch.—*adj.* birch'en (*Scot.*), birchen.

birle, *bir'l*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a strutting or swaggering fellow: a fellow generally.—*adj.* active. [*Perh. conn. with O.N. berlja, O.E. beornn*, to bark.]

birli, *bir'l*, *v.t. and v.i.* (*Scot.*) to spin round: to toss (a coin): to spend (esp. on liquor). [*Apparently onomatopoeic.*]

birli, *birle*, *bir'l*, *v.t. and v.i.* (*Scot.*) to pour out: to ply with drink: to carouse.—*ns.* bir'ler (*Cumberland*); bir'ling, the act of drawing liquor. [*O.E. byrellan*—*byrle*, a cup-bearer, *beran*, to bear.]

birleman, *bir'h-mæn*, *n.* (*Scott.*) Same as byrlawman.

birliinn, *bir'lin*, *n.* a chief's barge in the Western Isles. [*Gael. birliinn*—*O.N. byrthlung*—*byrthr*, burden.]

Birminghamise, *bir'ming-am-iz*, *v.t.* to make up artificially. [*See Brummagem.*]

bistrostrate, *bi-ró-strát*, *adj.* double-beaked. [*L. bi-*, twice, *róstratus*, beaked—*róstrum*, a beak.]

birr, *bir*, *n.* (*Scot.*) impetuosity: a violent push: stress in pronunciation: any sharp whirling sound. [*O.N. byrr*, a favouring wind.]

birse, *birs*, *n.* (*Scot.*) bristle.—*adj.* bir'sy.—flek the birse, to draw a hog's bristle through the mouth—as in admission as a hurgess in Selkirk; set up one's birse, to rouse the wrath of, from the bristling up of enraged animals. [*O.E. byrst*.]

birste, *bir'st*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to scorch, to toast. [*Origin unknown.*]

birth, *birth*, *n.* a ship's station at anchor. [*Same as berth.*]

birth, *birth*, *n.* the act of bearing or bringing forth: coming into the world: the offspring born: dignity of family: origin.—*ns.* birth'-control, the control of reproduction by contraceptives; birth'day, the day on which one is born, or (usually) its anniversary, or a day officially held

instead.—*adj.* relating to the day of one's birth.—*ns.* birth'day-book, a book for autograph records of friends' birthdays; birth'day-suit, the naked skin; birth'dom (*Shak.*), birthright; birth'-mark, a peculiar mark on one's body at birth; birth'night, the night on which one is born, or the anniversary of that night: (*obs.*) the evening of the king's (or queen's) birthday; birth'place, the place of one's birth; birth'-rate, proportion of births to population; birth'right, the right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth: native rights.—*adj.* birth'-strangled (*Shak.*), strangled at birth.—*n.* birth'wort, a plant (*Aristolochia Clematitis*) formerly reputed to help parturition.—birth'day honours, titles, etc., conferred on the king's (or queen regnant's) official birthday. [*Prob. O.N. byrthr.*]

bis, *bis*, *adv.* twice: (*mus.*) a direction for repetition. [*L.*]

biscacha. Same as vlsacha.

Biscayan, *bi'ská-an*, or *ká'*, *adj.* and *n.* of or pertaining to Biscay in Spain, or its people: Basque generally: a long heavy musket, or its bullet.

biscuit, *bi'skit*, *n.* hard dry bread in small cakes: (*U.S.*) a soft round cake: pottery that has been fired but not yet glazed: (*mil. slang.*) a square mattress.—*adj.* pale brown in colour.—*n.* biscuit-root, camass. [*O.Fr. bescoit* (mod. *biscuit*)—*L. bis*, twice, *coquere*, *coctum*, to cook or bake.]

bise, *béz*, *n.* a cold north or north-east wind prevalent at certain seasons in and near Switzerland. [*Fr.*]

bisect, *bi-sékt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to divide into two (*usu. equal*) parts.—*ns.* bise'ction; bise'ctor, a line that divides an angle, etc., into two equal parts. [*L. bi-*, twice, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.]

biserial, *bi-sé-ri-ál*, *adj.* arranged in two series or rows. [*L. bi-*, twice, and *series*.]

biserrate, *bi-sér-át*, *adj.* doubly serrate. [*L. bi-*, twice, and *serate*.]

bisexual, *bi-séks-ü-ál*, *adj.* hermaphrodite. [*L. bi-*, twice, and *sexual*.]

bishop, *bish'ap*, *n.* in the Western and Eastern Churches, and in the Anglican communion, a clergyman consecrated for the spiritual direction of a diocese, usu. under an archbishop, and over the priests or presbyters and deacons: a spiritual overseer in the early Christian Church, whether of a local church or of a number of churches: a chessman whose move is in a diagonal line, its upper part carved into the shape of a bishop's mitre (formerly the archer): a wholesome hot drink compounded of red wine (claret, Burgundy, etc.) poured warm or cold upon ripe bitter oranges, sugared and spiced to taste: any of several kinds of weaver-bird (bish'op-bird).—*v.t.* (*jocularly*) to play the bishop, to confirm: to supply with bishops: to let (milk or the like) burn while cooking.—*ns.* bish'opess, a bishop's wife: (*Joe.*) a she-bishop; bish'opric, the office and jurisdiction of a bishop: sometimes a diocese—also bish'opdom; bish'opweed, goutweed or goatweed.—bishop's cap, a genus (*Mitella*) of the saxifrage family, with one-sided inflorescences; the bishop has put his foot in it, it has burnt while cooking. [*O.E. biscop*—*L. episcopus*—*Gr. episkopos*, an overseer—*epi*, upon, *skopein*, to view.]

bishop, *bish'ap*, *v.t.* to fill, or otherwise tamper with, the teeth of (to make a horse seem younger). [*From a person of the name.*]

bisk. See *bisquo* (r).

bismar, *bi'*, *bi'z-mar*, *n.* (*Orkney and Shetland*) a kind of steelyard. [*O.N. bismari*.]

bismillah, *bi-mil-ál*, *interj.* in the name of Allah. [*Ar.*]

bismuth, *bi'* or *bi'z-muth*, *n.* a brittle reddish-white element, of atomic number 83. [*Ger. bismuth*, *zinnmuth* (now *zinnit*), origin unknown.]

bison, *bi'sn*, -*zn*, *n.* a large wild ox with shaggy hair and a fatty hump—the European bison, extinct except in parks, and the American, commonly called buffalo in America. [*From L. bisoñ*, -*ontis*, prob. of Gmc. origin; cf. *O.H.G. ziuunt*, *O.E. teizend*.]

fäte, fär, dsk; mä, häz (her); mäne; müte; müte; mön; dhen (then)

bisque, bisk, *bisk*, *n.* a rich soup, esp. crayfish soup. [Fr.]

bisque, *bisk*, *n.* a kind of unglazed white porcelain: pottery that has undergone the first firing before being glazed. [See biscuit.]

bisque, *bisk*, *n.* a term at tennis, golf, etc., for the handicap whereby a player allows a weaker opponent (at latter's choice of time) to score a point in a set, or deduct a stroke at a hole, etc. [Fr.]

bissextile, *bis-ekst'il*, *adj.* having an intercalary day, *n.* leap-year. [L. *bisextilis*—*bis*, twice, *sextus*, sixth, the sixth day before the kalends of March (24th February) being doubled.]

bisson, *bis'on*, *adj.* (*Shak.* beesome), blind, purblind: (*Shak.* bisson) perh. blinding. [O.E. *bisene*, blind.]

bistort, *bis'tort*, *n.* adderwort or snakeweed, a plant (*Polygonum Bistorta*) of the dock family, with twisted rootstock. [L. *bistorta*—*bis*, twice, *tortus*, -a, -um, twisted.]

bistoury, *bis'tur-i*, *n.* a narrow surgical knife for making incisions. [Fr. *bistouri*.]

bistre, *bister*, *bis'ter*, *n.* a pigment of a warm brown colour made from the soot of wood, esp. beech-wood.—*adj.* *bis'tred*. [Fr. *bistre*; origin unknown.]

blstro, *bl-strö*, *n.* (*Fr. slang*) a small tavern.

bisulcate, *bi-sul'kat*, *adj.* (*zool.*) cleft in two: cloven-footed: with two furrows. [L. *bi-*, twice, *sulcus*, a furrow.]

bisulphate, *bi-sul'fat*, *n.* an acid sulphate.—*n.* bisulphide, a disulphide.

bit, *bit*, *n.* a bite, a morsel: a small piece: a coin: the smallest degree: a brief space of time: a small boring tool (see brace): the boring part of a drilling machine: the part of the bridle that the horse holds in his mouth: somewhat (as a *bit* of a fool): (*Scot.*) used in the sense of a bit of, sometimes with the effect of a diminutive (as a *bit* laddie, *pl. bits a' laddies*).—*v.t.* to put the bit in the mouth of: to curb or restrain.—*pr.p.* *blt'ing*: *pa.p.* *blt'ed*.—*n.* *blt'ock* (*Scot.*), a little bit.—*bit* and *sup.* something to eat and drink: *bit* by *bit*, piecemeal: gradually: do one's bit, do one's due share: take the bit in one's teeth, to throw off control. [From bite.]

bitch, *bich*, *n.* the female of the dog, wolf, and fox: (abusively) a woman, very rarely a man. [O.E. *bicec*; O.N. *bikkja*.]

bite, *bit*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to seize or tear with the teeth: to puncture with the mouth-parts, as an insect: to cut or penetrate: to eat into chemically: to take effect: to grip: to wound by reproach: to deceive, to take in (now only in passive): (*pa.t.* *bit*; *pa.p.* *bit* or *blt'en*).—*n.* a grasp by the teeth: a puncture by an insect: the wound or sore caused thereby: a nibble at the bait: something bitten off: a mouthful: biting quality: grip: pungency: corroding action: (*old slang*) a playful imposition or befooling.—*v.t.* *bite-in* (*etching*), to eat out the lines of with acid: to repress.—*n.* *blt'er*, one who bites: an animal with a habit of biting: a fish apt to take the bait: a cheat.—*n.* and *adj.* *blt'ing*.—*n.* *biting-house*, a bird-house; bite the dust, to fall, to die; bite the thumb, to express defiance by knocking the thumb-nail against the teeth. [O.E. *bitan*; Goth. *beitan*, O.N. *bitta*, Ger. *beissen*.]

bito, *be'to*, *n.* a tree (*Balanites aegyptiaca*; family Zygophyllaceae) of dry tropical Africa and Asia: its oil-yielding fruit.

blit, *bit*, *n.* (*haut.*) a post for fastening cables (usu. in *pl.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to fasten round the blits.—*n.* *blt'er*, the turn of cable round the blits, hence perhaps the bitter end, the end of the rope that remains aboard, and so the last extremity (but perhaps from *blt'er* *adj.*). [Perh. O.N. *bitt*, a cross-beam.]

blttacite. Same as blttacite.

bitter, *bit'er*, *adj.* having a taste like that of quinine or hops: sharp: painful: acrimonious.—*n.* any substance having a bitter taste, esp. a type of ale.—*ns.* bitter-apple, colocynth; bitter-cress, Cardamine; bitter-earth, magnesia.—*adj.* *blt'erish*.—*n.* bitter-king, an intensely bitter shrub of the quassia family, growing in the Eastern Archipelago.—*adv.* *blt'erily*.—*ns.* *blt'erness*; bitter-pit, a disease of apples, etc., characterised by brown

spots and depressions; bitter-root, an American xerophytic plant of the purslane family:—*n.pl.* *blt'ers*, a liquid prepared from bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic.—*ns.* bitter-spar, dolomite; bitter-sweet, the woody nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*), whose stems when chewed taste first bitter, then sweet: (*Shak.*) an apple that tastes both sweet and bitter: a mixture of sweet and bitter; *blt'erwood*, various trees, esp. of the Simarubaceae. [O.E. *biter*—*bltan*, to bite.] *blttern*, *bl'tern*, *n.* a marsh bird of the heron family. [M.E. *bittour*, *bator*—O.Fr. *butor*.] *blttern*, *bl'tern*, *n.* an oily liquid remaining in salt-works after crystallisation of the salt. [blt'ter.] *blttock*. See bit.

bittor, *bittour*, *bittur*, *bl'tor*, *n.* (*Spens.*, *Dryden*) the bittern.

bitumen, *bi-tū'man*, or *bit'*, *n.* a name applied to various inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphalt.—*v.t.* *bltū'minate*, to mix with or make into bitumen—also *bltū'minise*.—*adj.* *bltū'minous*, *bltū'med* (or *bit'*; *Shak.*), impregnated with bitumen; bituminous coal, coal that flames in burning, from richness in volatile hydrocarbons. [L. *bitumen*, -inis.]

bivalent, *bi'vā-lant*, or *bi-vū'lant*, *adj.* (*chem.*) having a valency of two.—*ns.* bivalence, bivalence. [Pfx. *bi-* and *valent*.]

bivalve, *bi'vālv*, *n.* an animal having a shell in two valves or parts, like the oyster—esp. a lamellibranch: a seed-vessel of like kind.—*adj.* having two valves.—*adj.* *bivaiv'ular*. [L. *bi-*, twice, *valva*, a door-leaf.]

bivious, *bi'v-i-əs*, *adj.* leading two, or different, ways.—*n.* *bi'vium*, in echinoderms the two ways enclosing the madreporite. [L. *bivius*—*bi-*, twice, *via*, a way.]

bivouac, *bi'vō-ak*, *n.* the resting at night of soldiers in the open air, instead of under cover in camp.—*v.i.* to pass the night in the open air:—*pr.p.* *bi'vouacking*; *pa.p.* *bi'vouacked*. [Fr.,—Ger. *beivacht*, additional watch.]

bi-weekly, *bi-week'ly*, *adj.* occurring or appearing once in two weeks or twice a week.—Also *adv.*—*n.* a periodical issued twice a week.

Bixa, *bi'k'sā*, *n.* a tropical American genus of plants yielding anatta, giving name to the Bixaceae, a family of parietal Archichlamydeae. [Sp. *bixa* (*bija*)—Taino *bixa*.]

bizarre, *bi-zā'r*, *adj.* odd: fantastic: extravagant.—*n.* *bizzar'erie*. [Fr.,—Sp. *bizarro*, gallant, brave, poss.—Basque *bizarra*, beard.]

blzacaiba. See viscacha.

blzone, *bl'zōn*, *n.* a unit formed of two zones, as that comprising the British and U.S. occupation zones in Germany after 1945.

blab, *blab*, *v.t.* to talk much: to tell tales.—*v.t.* to let out (a secret): (*pr.p.* *blabb'ing*; *pa.p.* *blabb'ed*).—*n.* (*Milt.*) one who lets out secrets: a tattler: tattling.—*n.* *blabb'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* (*Shak.*) *blabb'ing*. [M.E. *blabbe*, cf. O.N. *blabbra*, Ger. *plappern*.]

blab, *blab*, *n.* (*obs.*) a blister.—*v.t.* to swell.—*adj.* *blabb'er*, swollen. [Blab.]

black, *blak*, *adj.* of the darkest colour: reflecting no light: obscure: dismal: sullen: horrible: dusky: foul, dirty: malignant: dark-haired: wearing dark armour or clothes.—*n.* black colour or absence of colour: a negro or other dark-skinned person: a black pigment: a smut: smut fungus: black clothes (formerly, still in Scotland, in *pl.*).—*v.t.* to make black: to soil or stain: to draw in black.—*n.* *black'amoor*, a black Moor: a negro.—*adj.* *black'-and-tan*, having black hair on the back, and tan or yellowish-brown elsewhere, esp. of a terrier.—*n.* an auxiliary policeman in Ireland, about 1920 (from his khaki uniform with black cap and armband).—*adj.* *black'-and-white*, partly black, partly white: drawing or drawn in black on a white ground: *black'-a-vis'd* (*blak'-a-vist*, -vīzd, perh. Fr. *à vis*, in the face) swarthy.—*v.t.* *black'-ball*, to vote against by putting a black ball into a ballot-box.—*ns.* *black'ball'ing*, the act of so rejecting a candidate; *black'-band*, iron ore containing enough of coal to calcine it; *black'-*

bass', a North American freshwater fish (*Micropterus*); black'-bee'tle, a cockroach; black'-berry, the fruit of the bramble: in some districts the black currant or the crowberry; black'-bird, a black species of thrush: (U.S.) a grackle or other bird of the *Icteridae*: a negro or Polynesian recruited or kidnapped for labour; black'-bird'er; black'-bird'ing; black'-board, a board painted black, for writing on.—*adj.* black'-bod'ing, of evil omen.—*n.* black'-boy, the Australian grass-tree.—*adj.* black'-browed, having black eye-brows: sullen.—*ns.* black'-buck, the common Indian antelope; black'-bully, sapodilla; black'-cap, a warbler with a black crown: an apple roasted until it is black: a black American raspberry: the cap put on by English judges to pronounce sentence of death; black'-cat, the pekan or fisher; black'-cattle, (*arch.*) bovine animals of any colour: (*orig.*) Welsh and Scottish cattle; black'-chalk, bluish-black clay-slate, used for drawing, and for making black paint.—*adj.* black'-coated, wearing a black coat: of the professional class.—*ns.* black'-cock, the male of the black'-grouse or black'-game, a species of grouse, common in the north of England and in Scotland.—*fem.* grey'-hen; black'-currant, the small black berry of a garden shrub of the gooseberry genus, used in making jam.—*adj.* black'-currant.—*ns.* black'-damp, air in which the oxygen has been displaced by carbon dioxide; black'-death, a deadly epidemic of bubonic plague that swept over Asia and Europe, reaching England in 1348 (from the black spots that appeared on the skin); black'-di'amond, the Brazilian mineral carbonado, used for drilling very hard substances: (*pl. coll.*) coal; black'-draught, (*coll.*) a purgative medicine, chiefly senna and Epsom salts; black'-drop, a liquid preparation of opium, vinegar, and sugar; black'-earth, a fertile deposit covering wide regions in S. Russia and in Central Indis.—*v.t.* black'en, to make black: to defame.—*v.i.* to become black.—*adj.* black'-faced.—*ns.* black'-fellow, an Australian aboriginal; black'-fish, a name given to several kinds of fish, e.g. the black ruff, a kind of perch: the e'ing whale: a salmon after spawning; black'-fish'er, poacher of fish by night; black'-fish'ing; black'-flag, the flag of a pirate: that hoisted at the execution of a criminal; black'-fox, the pekan; black'-fri'ar, a Dominican, from his black mantle (over a white woollen habit); blackguard (*blag'-ard*), originally applied to the lowest menials about a court, who took charge of the pots, kettles, etc.: a low, ill-conducted fellow.—*adj.* low; scurrilous.

black'guardly.—*ns.* black'guards, the black-headed gull: a comedo.—*adj.* black'headed, having a black head.—*n.* black'heart, a dark kind of cherry.—*adj.* black'-heart'ed, of an evil disposition.—*ns.* black'-hole, a punishment cell, esp. that at Calcutta (1756) in which 123 of 146 British prisoners died of suffocation; black'ing,

bago, not lead) used in making pencils, blacking grates, etc.; black'leg, black'-quarter: a low gambling fellow: a turf-swindler: a worker continuing to work during a strike or one taking a striker's place (also black'-neb); black'-letter, the Old English (also called Gothic) letter (black'-letter); black'-list, a list of defaulters or persons against whom a warning is necessary; black'mail, tribute formerly paid to robbers for protection: hush-money extorted under threat of exposure, often baseless.—*v.t.* to extort money from (a person) so.—*ns.* black'mall'er; black'ness; black'out, total extinction or concealment of lights: sudden loss of consciousness, or failure of the mind to work.—*adj.* for blacking out with.—*ns.* black'-pudd'ing, a blood-pudding (*qv.*); black'-quart'er, an apoplectic disease of cattle; black'-smith, a smith who works in iron; black'-thorn, a dark-coloured thorn bearing sloes: a

stick made from its stem.—*adj.* black'-vis'nged, having a black visage or appearance.—*ns.* black'-wash, a lotion of calomel and lime-water: anything that blackens; black'-water, a cattle disease (see red-water).—black and blue, with the livid colour of a bruise; black art, magic (perh. a translation of *L. nigromantia*, erroneously used for *Gr. nekromanteia*, see necromancy); black body, one that absorbs all incident radiation, reflecting none; black book, an important book bound in black: a book recording the names of persons deserving punishment; black bread, rye-bread; black eye, an eye of which the iris is dark: a discoloration around the eye due to a blow or fall; black frost, frost without rime or snow; black hand, a secret society or underground influence, often imaginary; black in the face, purple through strangulation, passion, or effort; black Maria, a prison van: (*mil. slang*) a shell that emits dense black smoke or a gun discharging it; black market, surreptitious trade in rationed goods; black mass, a travesty of the mass in diabolism or devil-worship; black Monday, Easter Monday: the day of return to school; black monk, a Benedictine; black out, to obliterate with black: to extinguish or cover all lights; black rat, the smaller of the two British rats (usually brown) now comparatively rare; Black Rod, the usher of the chapter of the Garter and of the House of Lords; black sheep, a disreputable member of a family or group; black s.

(*fig.*) something rare or non-existent; Black Watch (see watch); black-water fever, a fever in which the urine is dark-coloured; black widow, a very venomous American spider, the female with a black body and the habit of eating her mate; in black and white, in writing or in print: in art, in no colours but black and white; in one's black books, having incurred one's displeasure. [O.E. *blacc*, black.]

bladder, *blad'er*, *n.* a thin distended or distensible bag: any such bag in the animal body, esp. the receptacle for urine.—*adj.* bladder'ed, bladder'ery.—*ns.* bladder'-camp'lon, a species of Silene with inflated calyx; bladder'-cherry, the winter-cherry or strawberry-tomato; bladder'-cr-nut, a genus (*Staphylea*) of shrubs with inflated capsule; bladder'-worm, the asexual stage of a tapeworm or cestode; bladder'wort, a genus (*Utricularia*) of floating plants with bladders that catch small animals; bladder'-wraek, a common brown seaweed with bladders. [O.E. *blædre*—*blæcan*, to blow; O.H.G. *blā(h)en*, *blājen*, to blow; Ger. *blättern*—*blāhen*; cf. *L. flatus*, breath.]

blade, *blād*, *n.* the flat or expanded part of a leaf or petal, esp. a leaf of grass or corn: the cutting part of a knife, sword, etc.: the flat part of an oar: the paddle-like part of a propeller: the free outer part of the tongue: a dashing fellow.—*n.* blade'-bone, the flat bone at the back of the shoulder, the scapula.—*adj.* blad'ed. [O.E. *blæd*; O.N. *blath*; Ger. *blatt*.]

blac, *blā*, *adj.* (Scot.) blackish or dark bluish: livid: black.—*n.* (in *pl.*) hardened clay or somewhat carbonaceous shale, often blac in colour.—*n.* blac'berry, the whortleberry or bilberry. [O.N. *blār*, livid.]

blague, *blāg*, *n.* humbug: bounce.—*n.* blagueur (*blā-gr*), one given to blague. [Fr.]

blah, *blā*, *n.* (U.S. slang) bunkum.

blain, *blān*, *n.* a boil or blister. [O.E. *blegen*.]

blain, *blān*, *n.* a fish (*Gadus luscus*), the bib or pout.

blame, *blām*, *v.t.* to find fault with: to censure: to impute fault to: to charge with being cause: (Sp. *blamar*, to blame) imputation of

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fāte, fār, fāh; mē, luv (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōan; dhen (then)

meriting blame.—*adv.* blame'fully.—*n.* blame'fulness.—*adj.* blame'less, without blame: guiltless: innocent.—*adv.* blame'lessly.—*ns.* blame'worthy, worthy of blame: culpable.—to blame, blameworthy as being the cause. [Fr. *blâmer*, O.Fr. *blamer*—Gr. *blasphémēcin*, to speak ill; see *blaspheme*.]

blanch, *blānsh*, *v.t.* to whiten.—*v.i.* to grow white.—*adj.* and *adv.* (see *blench*). [Fr. *blanchir*—*blanc*, white; see *blank*.]

blanc-mange, *blā-mān'zh'*, —*monzh'*, *n.* a jelly prepared with milk: or fish, fowl or other flesh with cream, etc.: a shaped milk pudding. [Fr. *blanc-manger*—*blanc*, white, *manger*, food.]

bland, *blānd*, *adj.* smooth: gentle: mild: polite, suave: ironical.—*adv.* bland'ly.—*n.* blandness. [L. *blandus*.]

bland, *blānd*, *n.* in Orkney and Shetland, butter-milk and water. [O.N. *blanda*.]

blatfish, *blān'tish*, *v.t.* to flatter and coax, to cajole.—*n.* blandishment, act of expressing fondness: flattery: winning expressions or actions. [Fr. *blatir*, *blādis*, from L. *blandiri*.]

blank, *blangk*, *adj.* without writing or marks, as white paper: empty: featureless: expressionless: nonplussed: sheer: unrhymed.—*n.* a paper without writing: a lottery-ticket that brings no prize: an empty space, a void or vacancy (*archery*) the white mark in the centre of a target: (*arch.* except U.S.) a form of document having blank spaces to be filled up: blank verse: a roughly shaped piece to be fashioned into a manufactured article.—*v.t.* to make blank: to make pale: (*Milton*) to disconcert: mindingly used for damn, from the once usual form of printing d.—*adv.* blank'ly.—*ns.* blank'ness.—blank cartridge, one without a bullet: blank cheque, a signed cheque in which the sum is not filled in: blank door, window, a recess imitating a doorway or window: blank verse, unrhymed verse of five feet; in blank, with blank spaces to be filled in. [Fr. *blanc*, from root of Gr. *blēkein*, to glitter—O.H.G. *blīchen*; cf. Gr. *phlegēin*, to shine.]

blanket, *blangk'it*, *n.* originally a white woollen fabric: a covering, generally woollen, for a bed, or used as a garment by American Indians, etc.: a covering generally.—*v.t.* to cover, obstruct, or extinguish with, or as with, a blanket (as a ship by taking the wind out of her sails, gun-fire by getting in the way): to toss in a blanket.—*n.* blanket'eting, cloth for blankets: tossing in a blanket.—blanket Indian, Kaffir, one who wears a blanket, not European clothes: blanket stitch, a stitch used for the edge of a blanket: blanket vote, the Kaffir vote; on the wrong side of the blanket, illegitimately: wet blanket, a damper of spirits: a kill-joy. [O.Fr. *blankete*, dim. of *blanc*, white.]

blare, *blār*, *v.i.* to roar: to sound loudly, usu. harshly, as a trumpet.—*n.* roar: noise. [M.E. *blaren*.]

blarney, *blār'ni*, *n.* flattery or cajoling talk.—*v.t.* to cajole.—*n.* blar'ney-land, Ireland. [Blarney Castle, near Cork, where a stone difficult to reach confers the gift on those who kiss it.]

blasé, *blā'zā*, *adj.* dulled to pleasures: used up: surfeited. [Fr. *pa-pé* of *blaser*, to cloy.]

blash, *blash*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a dash or splash of liquid or semi-liquid: battering rain: watery stuff.—*adj.* blash'y.

blaspheme, *blas-fēm'*, *v.t.* to speak impiously of.—*v.i.* to speak profanely or impiously: to curse and swear.—*ns.* blasphem'er.—*adj.* blasphemous (*blā'sfī-mas*; *Spens.*, *Milt.* —*fé*).—*adv.* blas'phemously (*Spens.* —*fé*).—*n.* blas'phemy (*Spens.* also —*fé*), impious or profane speaking: contempt or indignity offered to God. [Gr. *blasphēmīā*; see *blame*.]

blast, *blāst*, *n.* a blowing or gust of wind: a forcible stream of air: a sound of a wind-instrument: an explosion or detonation: a golf stroke of explosive effect: any scorching, withering or pernicious influence: a blight.—*v.i.* to emit blasts, blow: to use explosives: (*dial.*) to swell: (*obs.*) to wither: to curse.—*v.t.* to blow up: to rend asunder with an explosive: to blow into: (*dial.*) to inflate: to

strike with a blast: to blight, wither, scorch: to strike with a curse.—*adj.* blast'ed, blighted: cursed, damned.—*ns.* blast'er, one who blasts: a kind of niblick; blast'-furnace, a smelting furnace into which hot air is blown; blast'-hole, a hole in the bottom of a pump through which water enters.—*n.* and *adj.* blast'ing.—*ns.* blast'ment (*Shak.*), blight; blast'-pipe, a pipe in a steam-engine, to convey the waste steam up the chimney.—*in*, at, full blast, in a state of maximum activity. [O.E. *blāst*; cf. O.N. *blāsa*; Ger. *blasen*.]

blastema, *blās-tē'mā*, *n.* primordial material: the primordium of an organ: the protoplasmic part of an ovum, distinguished from the yolk: the axial part of a plant embryo. [Gr. *blastēma*, sprout.]

blastō, *blāstō*—, in composition, sprout, bud, germ.—*ns.* blastōderm (Gr. *derma*, skin; *embryology*), the layer or layers of cells arising from the germinal disk, or the portion of a partially segmenting egg which undergoes division; blastogenesis (*-jen'*), transmission of hereditary characters by the germ-plasm: reproduction by budding.—*adj.* blastogen'ic, pertaining to the germ-plasm.—*adj.* and *n.* blast'oid.—*n.pl.* Blastoid'ea (Gr. *eidos*, form), a group of bud-like calcareous fossil echinoderms.—*ns.* blastōmere (Gr. *meros*, part), a cell formed in an early stage of the cleavage of a fertilised ovum; blastopore (Gr. *poros*, a pore), a pore in the blastula.

of a fertilised ovum.—*adj.* blast'ular.—*n.* blastula'tion. [Gr. *blastos*, a sprout.]

blatant, *blāt'ant* (*Spens.* also *blattant*, prob. *blāt'ant*), *adj.* clamorous: clamorously clamorous: egregiously vulgar: (loosely) flagrant.—*adv.* blat'antly. [Prob. a coinage of *Spens.* for the *blatant* beast, see *Faerie Queene*, V. xii. 37 onward.]

blate, *blāt*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) bashful, timidly awkward. [Perh. O.E. *blāt*, pale.]

blather, blatherskite. See blether.

blatter, *blāt'er*, *n.* a clattering rainy blast: (*Scott*) a clatter or torrent of words.—*v.t.* to beat with clattering, like rain on a window.—*v.t.* to utter volubly. [L. *blaterāre*, to prate, with sense probably modified by sound.]

blaud, *blāud*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a fragment: a broken-off slab: a screed or selection of verse.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to strike: to disfigure. [Perh. conn. with O.E. *blācan*, to blow.]

blauwbok, *blāwbok*, *n.* a small South African antelope: also a large extinct species. [D. *blauwe*, blue, *bok*, goat.]

blawort, *blā'*, *blā'wort*, *n.* the harebell: the corn bluebottle.—Also blewart (*blō'art*). [Scot. *blae*, and O.E. *wyrt*, herb.]

blay, bley, *blā*, *n.* the bleak (fish). [O.E. *blæge*.]

blaze, *blāz*, *n.* a rush of light or of flame: a bursting out or active display.—*v.i.* to burn with a strong flame: to throw out a brilliant light.—*n.* blaz'er, a light sporting jacket, originally bright-coloured.—*n.pl.* blazes, the fires of hell, in imprecations like to blazes; also like blazes, with fury. [O.E. *blaze*, torch.]

blaze, *blāz*, *n.* a white mark on a beast's face: a mark on a tree made by chipping the bark or otherwise.—*v.t.* to mark (a tree or a track) with a blaze.—blaze the trail, to show the way as a pioneer. [Perh. Du. *bles* or O.N. *blest*; or blaze (1).]

blaze, *blāz*, *v.t.* to proclaim, to spread abroad.—*n.* blaz'er (*Spens.*), one who spreads abroad or proclaims. [Connected with O.N. *blāsa*, to blow; confused with blazon.]

blazon, *blā'zn*, *v.t.* to make public: to display: (*her.*) to depict or to explain in heraldic terms.—*n.* a coat-of-arms, heraldic bearings (also *fig.*): the science or rules of coats-of-arms.—*ns.* blaz'oner, one who blazons: a herald: a slanderer; blaz'onry, the art of drawing or of deciphering coats-of-arms: heraldry. [Fr. *blason*, a shield, confused with blaze (3).]

bleach, *blēch*, *v.t.* to make pale or white: to whiten, as textile fabrics.—*v.i.* to grow white.—*n.* a process or act of bleaching: a bleaching agent.—*ns.*

bleach'er; bleach'ery, a place for bleaching; bleach'field, a place for bleaching cloth: a bleacher's office or works.—*n.* and *adj.* bleach'ing; bleach'ing-green, a green for bleaching clothes on; bleach'ing-powder, a compound of calcium, chlorine, and oxygen (CaClOCl). [O.E. *blæcan*.] *bleak*, *blēk*, *adj.* colourless: dull and cheerless: cold, unsheltered.—*adv.* bleak'ly.—*n.* bleak'ness.—*adj.* bleak'y, bleak. [Apparently O.N. *bleikr*, answering to O.E. *blæc*, *blōc*, pale, shining, black; cf. *bleach*.]

bleak, *blēk*, *n.* a small white river-fish. [O.N. *bleikja*, or a lost equivalent O.E. word.]

blear, *blēr*, *adj.* dim, watery: blurred as with inflammation.—*v.t.* to dim: to blur: to dim the sight of: to hoodwink.—*adj.* bleared; blear'-eyed.—*n.* blear'iness.—*adj.* blear'y. [Cf. Ger. *blerr*, soreness of the eyes.]

bleat, *blēt*, *v.i.* to cry like a sheep.—*n.* a sheep's cry or similar quavering sound.—*n.* and *adj.* bleat'ing. [O.E. *blætan*; imit.; cf. L. *bālāre*, to bleat; Gr. *blēthē*, a bleating.]

bleb, *blēb*, *n.* a transparent blister of the cuticle: a bubble, as in water. [Prob. imit.]

bled, *blēd*, *pa.t.* and *po.p.* of bleed.

blee, *blē*, *n.* (orch.) complexion, colour. [O.E. *blēo*.]

bleed, *blēd*, *v.i.* to lose blood or sap: to die by slaughter: to issue forth or drop as blood: to have money, etc., extorted from one: (fig.) to feel great pity.—*v.t.* to draw blood from, esp. surgically: to draw sap from: to extort from: (in bookbinding) to trim so as to encroach on letterpress or illustrations.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bled.—*ns.* bleed'er, one who bleeds: an extortioner: one who suffers from hæmophilia; bleed'ing, a discharge of blood or sap: the operation of letting blood: diffusion or running of colouring matter.—*adj.* full of compassion: emitting sap: terribly weakened by war: (Shak.) bloody.—bleeding heart, a name given to various plants of the genera *Dicentra*, *Colocasia*, etc. [O.E. *blēdan*. See blood.]

blemish, *blēm'ish*, *n.* a stain or defect: reproach.—*v.t.* to mark with any deformity: to tarnish: to defame.—*n.* blem'ishment (Spens.). [O.Fr. *blemir*, *blemir*, *pr.p.* *blemissant*, to stain, of dubious origin.]

blench, *blēnsh*, *blench*, *v.i.* to shrink or start back: to blinch: (Shak.) to start aside, fly off: (Shak.) to be inconstant.—*n.* (Shak.) a starting aside. [O.E. *blencan*.]

blench, *blēnsh*, *blench*, *adj.* or *adv.* on the basis of payment of a nominal yearly duty.—Also blench. [See blank.]

blend, *blēnd*, *v.t.* to mix together, esp. intimately or harmoniously: (Spens.) to pollute, vitiate.—*v.i.* to be mingled: to harmonise: to shade off: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* usu. *blend'ed*, also, esp. *poet.*, *blend*).—*n.* a mixture.—*ns.* blend'er; blend'ing. [M.E. *blenden*; cf. O.E. *blandan*, O.N. *blanda*.]

blend, *blēnd*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to blind: to dazzle: to obscure.—*pa.p.* (*y*)blend'. [O.E. *blendan*.]

blende, *blēnd*, *n.* a mineral, zinc sulphide. [Ger. *blende*—*blenden*, to deceive, from its resemblance to galena.]

..... of spaniel named from scat.

..... a discharge of mucus.

[Gr. *blennos*, mucus, *rhōid*, flow.] *blenny*, *blēn'i*, *n.* a genus (Blennius) of acanthopterygian fishes, usually slimy. [Gr. *blennos*, mucus.]

bleat, *blēt*, *po.t.* and *pa.p.* of blend (1) and (2).

blepharism, *blēf'ar-izm*, *n.* spasm of the eyelid.—*n.* blephar'itis, inflammation of the eyelid. [Gr. *blepharōn*, eyelid.]

blesbok, *blēf'bok*, *n.* a South African antelope with a blazed forehead. [Du. *bles*, blaze, *bok*, goat.]

bles, *blēs*, *v.t.* to consecrate: to make the sign of the cross over: to extol as holy, to pronounce holy or happy: to invoke divine favour upon: to wish happiness to: to make joyous, happy, or prosperous: to glorify.—*pa.p.* blessed (bles), or bles't.—*adj.* blessed, blest, happy; prosperous: in heaven: beatified: (euphemistically) accursed,

confounded.—*adv.* bless'edly.—*ns.* bless'edness; bless'ing, a wish or prayer for happiness or success: any means or cause of happiness: (B.) a gift or present: a form of invoking the favour of God at a meal.—single blessedness, the unmarried state. [O.E. *blēdsion*, *blētsian*, *bletsian*, to bless, prob. from *blōd*, blood.] *bless*, *blēs*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to brandish: to brandish around.—*pa.t.* blest, blist. [Perh. from bless (1) as if to make the sign of the cross; or from bless (3); or poss. conn. with blaze.]

bless, *blēs*, *v.t.* to wound: to beat. [Fr. *blessor*, to wound.]

blest, *blēst*, *pa.p.* of bless.—Also *adj.*

blet, *blēt*, *n.* incipient internal decay in fruit, sleepiness (without external sign): a part so affected.—*v.i.* to become soft or sleepy.—*pr.p.* blett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* blett'ed. [Fr.]

blether (Scot.), *blēth'ar*, blather (U.S., etc.), *bladh'ar*, *v.i.* to talk garrulous nonsense.—*n.* one who blethers: (often in *pl.*) fluent, garrulous nonsense.—*n.* blether'a'tion.—*n.* and *adj.* bleth'er'ing.—*ns.* bleth'erskate, bleth'eranskate (Scot.), blath'erskile (U.S.), a loquacious talker of nonsense. [M.E. *blöther*—O.N. *blathra*, to talk foolishly, *blathir*, nonsense; proh. skate (the fish).]

blew, *blōw*, *pa.t.* of blow.

blew, an old spelling (Spens., *Milt.*) of blue.

blewits, *blē'its*, *n.* a kind of edible mushroom, bluish in part. [Perh. from blue.]

bley, *blē*, *n.* same as blay.

blight, *blīt*, *n.* a disease in plants which blasts or withers them: a fungus, insect, or other cause of blight: anything that injures, destroys, depresses, or frustrates: a damp, depression, decay, set-back, check.—*v.t.* to affect with blight: to blast: to frustrate.—*n.* blight'er, a cause of blighting: (slang) a term of (usually playful) abuse, scamp, beggar, wretch.—*n.* and *adj.* blight'ing.—*adv.* blight'ingly. [17th cent.; origin obscure; poss. conn. with bleach, bleak.]

blightly, *blī'ti*, *n.* (mil. slang) home: the home country: a wound necessitating return home. [Hind. *blīdyoti*, foreign, European—Ar. *wīlāyat*, province, country. Cf. *vīlayet*.]

blimbling. Same as blimbl.

blimey, *blīmy*, *blī'mi*, *interj.* a Cockney vulgarity for God blind me.

blimp, *blīmp*, *n.* a small type of air-ship for scouting, etc.

blin, *blīn*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to cease.—*n.* cessation: stoppage. [O.F. *blinnan*, to cease, *pfz.* *be-*, and *linnan*, to cease.]

blind, *blīnd*, *adj.* without sight: dark: obscure: invisible: concealed: not directed, or affording no post-..... by foresight: igno-..... ving: voluntaril-..... ening: failing to..... intended to

blind one to the facts: a window-screen: a shade: (poker) a stake put up without seeing one's cards.—*v.t.* to make blind: to darken, obscure, or deceive: to dazzle.—*ns.* blind'age (mil.), a temporary wooden screen faced with earth as a protection against splinters of shell and the like; blind'-all'ey, a cul-de-sac.—*adj.* (of a juvenile employment) leading to no settled occupation in adult life.—*ns.* blind'-coal, anthracite (as burning without flame): coal partly carbonized by an igneous intrusion.

—*adj.* blind'-drunk, so drunk as to be like a blind man; blind'-ed, deprived of sight: without intellectual discernment.—*ns.* blind'er, one who or that which blinds: a horse's blinker; blind'fish, an eyeless fish (Ambylopterygia) of the Kentucky Mammoth Cave.—*adj.* blind'fold (earlier blind'-felled, struck blind), having the eyes bandaged so as not to see themselves: performed without seeing:..... to cover the eyes of:..... the caecum.—*n.* and *adj.* blind'ing.—*adj.* blind'less.—*adv.* blind'ly.—*ns.* blind man's-buff (i.e. buffet), a game in which a blindfold player tries to catch the others; blind'ness, want of sight: ignorance: folly: blind'-side, the side on which a person is blind to danger: weak point; blind'-story, a

triforium; blind-worm, a slow-worm, a legless lizard with eyes so small as to be supposed blind.—blind road, a grassy track invisible to those that are on it; blind spot, the spot on the retina where the optic nerve joins and where there are no visual cells: (*radio*) a point within the normal range of a transmitter at which the field strength is abnormally small: a point just outside the range of one's vision: a region of understanding in which one's intuition and judgment always fail; blind tooling, impression without gilding. [O.E. *blind*; O.N. *blindr*.]

blink, *blinsh*, *v.i.* to glance, twinkle, or wink: to see obscurely: to look with the eyes half-closed: to shine unsteadily.—*v.t.* to shut out of sight: to ignore or evade.—*n.* a glimpse, glance, or wink: a gleam, esp. momentary.—*n.* blink'ard, one who blinks or has bad eyes.—*adj.* blinked, affected with blinking.—*n.* blink'er, a leather flap to prevent a horse from seeing sideways.—*adj.* blink'ing (*slang*), a meaningless substitute for bloody.—*n.* blinks, a mud or water weed (*Montia*) of the purslane family, with minute flowers. [Cf. *blench*.] bliss, *blis*, *n.* the highest happiness: the special happiness of heaven.—*adj.* bliss'ful.—*adv.* bliss'fully.—*n.* bliss'fulness.—*adj.* bliss'less. [O.E. *bliths*—*blithe*, *blithe*.]

bliss, *blis*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of bless (1 and 2). blister, *blis'ter*, *n.* a thin bubble or bladder on the skin, often containing watery matter: a similar spot elsewhere, as on a leaf, metal, paint: (*naut.*) the protective bulging outer hull of a double-hulled ship, to lessen risk of sinking: a plaster applied to raise a blister.—*v.t.* to raise a blister or blisters on: (*fig.*) to burn with scathing words: (*Shak.*) to ornament with puffs.—*v.i.* to develop blisters.—*ns.* blis'ter-beetle, blis'ter-fly, an insect used for blistering, esp. Spanish fly (*Cantharis*); blis'ter-plas'ter, a plaster made of Spanish flies used to raise a blister; blis'ter-steel, blis'tered-steel, steel made from wrought-iron with blistered surface.—*adj.* blis'tery. [M.E.; most prob. O.Fr. *blestre*, conn. with O.N. *blástr*, *blása*, to blow; Ger. *blase*.]

blite, *blit*, *n.* a name for several plants of the goose-foot family. [Gr. *bliton*.]

blithe, *blith*, *adj.* jocund: cheerful: gay: sprightly.—*adv.* blithe'ly.—*n.* blithe'ness.—*adj.* blithe'some, joyous.—*adv.* blithe'somely.—*n.* blithe'someness. [O.E. *blithe*, joyful. See *bliss*.]

blither, *blith'er*, *v.i.* another form of blather, blither.—*adj.* blith'ring, as an expression of contempt.

blitz, *blitz*, *n.* an attack or bombing from the air: any sudden, overwhelming attack.—*v.t.* to attack or damage by air-raid. [Ger. *blitzkrieg*, lightning war, the German method in 1939—*blitz*, lightning, *krieg*, war.]

blive, *bliv*, *adv.* (*Spens.*). Same as belive. blizzard, *bliz'ard*, *n.* a blinding storm of wind and snow, a snow-squall.—*adjs.* blizz'ardly, blizz'ardous. [A modern coinage, most prob. onomatopoeic, on the analogy of *blow*, *blast*, etc.]

bloat, *blat*, *v.t.* to swell or puff out: to dry partially by smoke (applied to fish).—*v.i.* to swell or dilate: to grow turgid.—*n.* hoove (also bloating): bloat-edness: (*U.S.*) a drunkard.—*adj.* bloat'ed.—*n.* bloat'er, a herring partially dried in smoke, esp. at Yarmouth. [Cf. O.N. *blautr*, soft.]

blob, *blob*, *n.* a drop or globule: anything soft and round, as a gooseberry: a round spot: zero. [Imit.]

block, *blok*, *n.* a combination of parties, nations, or other units to achieve a common purpose. [Fr.] block, *blok*, *n.* a mass of wood or stone, etc., usu. flat-sided: a piece of wood or other material used as a support (as for chopping, beheading), or as a mould (as for hats), or for printing from (as wood-engravings, process-blocks), or as a toy (for building): a pulley with its framework or the framework alone: a connected group of houses, seats, sheets of paper, shares, etc.: a section of territory: (*U.S.*) a building lot bounded by streets: an obstruction: a blockhead: an impassive person: (*cricket*) the place where a batsman rests his bat.—*v.t.* to enclose or shut up: to restrict: to obstruct:

to make inactive: to shape as on a block, or to sketch out roughly (often with *in* or *out*): to stop (a ball) with bat resting upright on the ground.—*n.* blockade, the blocking up of a place by surround-it with troops or by ships.—*v.t.* to block up by troops or ships.—*ns.* blockade'-runner, a person or ship that passes through a blockading force; block'-book, a book printed from engraved blocks, not movable types; block'-chain, an endless chain of blocks and links; block'-coal, coal that breaks into cuboidal blocks.—*adj.* blocked, meanings as *pa.p.* of verb: subject to restriction in use.—*nr.* block-head, a wooden head: a dolt; block'-house, a small temporary fort.—*adj.* block'ish, like a block: stupid: dull.—*ns.* block'-ship, a war-ship too old for action, but useful in port defence: block'-system, a system in which no train is allowed on to a section of railway so long as any other is on it; block'-tin, tin in the form of blocks or ingots.—block capital, block letter, a capital letter written in imitation of type: block type; block type, a heavy-letter type, without serifs; blocking motion, notice of intention to bring up a certain matter at a future date, and thus prevent (or block) raising the subject on a motion for adjournment. [Fr. *bloc*, probably Gme.]

bloke, *blök*, *n.* (*slang*) a man: (*naut.*) the commander. bloncket, *blong'ket*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) grey. [Fr. *blanquet*, *blanchet*, whitish, dim. of *blanc*, white.]

blond (*fem.* blonde), *blond*, *n.* a person of fair complexion and light-coloured hair—opp. to *brunet* (te).—*adj.* (of hair) between golden and light chestnut in colour: of a fair complexion: fair.—*n.* blond(e)'lace, lace made of silk, originally raw silk. [Fr.]

blood, *blud*, *n.* the oxygenating fluid (red in the higher animals) circulating in the body: descent, good birth: relationship, kindred: (elliptically) a blood-horse, one of good pedigree: a swaggering dandy about town: the blood-royal (as in *princes of the blood*): temperament: bloodshed or murder: the juice of anything, esp. if red: the supposed seat of passion—hence temper, anger (as *his blood is up*), etc.: the sensual nature of man: (*slang*) a sensational or melodramatic tale, a penny-dreadful.—*v.t.* to bleed: to smear with blood: to initiate into blood sports or to war.—*adj.* blood-and-thun'der, sensational, melodramatic.—*n.* blood'-bath, a bath in warm blood: a massacre.—*adj.* blood'-bespott'ed, spotted, sprinkled with blood.—*n.* blood'-bird, an Australian honey-eater with scarlet plumage in the cock-bird.—*adjs.* blood'-bol'tered, elotted or matted with blood; blood'-bought (*Shak.*), bought at the expense of blood or life.—*n.* blood'-broth'er, a brother by blood: among primitive peoples, one who has entered a close and binding friendship with another by ceremonies involving the mixing of blood.—*adjs.* blood'-consuming (*Shak.*), blood'-curdling, exciting horror with a physical feeling as if the blood had curdled; blood'ed, having blood: of pure blood—pedigreed: initiated.—*ns.* blood'-dust, hæm-oconia; blood'-feud, a family feud arising out of an act of bloodshed: a vendetta; blood'-flower, *Haemanthus*: a species of *Asclepias*.—*adj.* blood'-froze'n (*Spens.*), having the blood frozen or chilled.—*ns.* blood'-group, any one of the four groups distinguished by different kinds of blood which may or may not prove incompatible on transfusion; blood'-guilt'iness, the guilt of shedding blood, as in murder.—*adj.* blood'-guilty.—*ns.* blood'heat, the temperature of human blood (about 98° Fahr.); blood'-horse, a horse of the purest and most highly prized blood, origin, or stock.—*adj.* blood'-hot, as hot or warm as blood.—*n.* bloodhound, a large, keen-scented (sleuth) hound, noted for its powers of tracing: (*fig.*) a detective.—*adv.* blood'ily.—*adj.* blood'less, without blood: dead: anaemic: without the shedding of blood: (*Shak.*) without spirit or activity.—*ns.* blood'lessness; blood'letter; blood'letting, bleeding by opening a vein; blood'-money, money earned by laying or supporting a capital charge against anyone, esp. if the charge be false or made by an accomplice: money paid to a hired assassin: compensation formerly paid to the next of kin of a

victim slain; blood'-plate, a platelet; blood'-poisoning, a name popularly, but loosely, used of pyæmia and allied diseases; blood'-pudding, a pudding made with blood and other materials; blood'-rain, rain coloured by red dust from the desert.—*adj.* blood'-red', of the colour of blood.—*ns.* blood'-relation, one related by common ancestry; blood'-root, a plant (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) of the poppy family with red rootstock and sap; blood'-roy'al, royal descent; blood'-sacrifice (*Shak.*), a sacrifice made with bloodshed; blood'-shed, the shedding of blood: slaughter.—*adj.* blood'-shot (of the eye), red or inflamed with blood; blood'-sized, sized or smeared with blood.—*nr.* blood'-spav'in, a disease of horses consisting of the swelling of a vein on the inside of the hock, from a checking of the blood.—*adj.* blood'-sprent, sprinkled with blood.—*n.* blood'-stain.—*adj.* blood'-stained, stained with blood: guilty of murder.—*nr.* blood'-stone, a green chalcedony with blood-like spots of red jasper: haematite; blood'-sucker, an animal that sucks blood, esp. a leech: an extortioner: one who sponges upon another.—*adj.* blood'-sucking (*Shak.*), that sucks or draws blood.—*nr.* blood'-tax, conscription or universal military service, as drawing from the nation a number of lives or recruits annually; blood'-thirstiness, eager desire to shed blood.—*adj.* blood'-thirsty.—*ns.* blood'-transfusion, transfer of blood from the veins of one person to those of another; blood'-vessel, a vein or artery; blood'-wite, -wit (*hist.*), a fine for shedding blood: the right to levy it; blood'-wood, a name for various trees with red wood or juice, or their timber, as a lythraceous tree of the East Indies (*Lagerstroemia*), eucalyptus of different kinds, logwood; blood'-wurm, a red aquatic midge larva (*Chironomus*).—*adj.* blood'-y, of the nature of blood: stained with blood: murderous, cruel: vulgarly, as an *adj.* emphasising anger or the like, or almost meaningless: as an *adv.* employed as a mere intensive—most prob. from the habits of the late 17th century bloods (Etheridge, 'bloody-drunk').—*v.t.* to make bloody.—*n.* blood'-y-bones' (see rawhead).—*adj.* blood'-y-eyed; blood'-y-faced.—*nr.* blood'-y-flux', dysentery, in which the discharges from the bowels are mixed with blood; blood'-y-hand' (see hand).—*adj.* blood'-y-mind ed.—*nr.* blood'-y-mind'edness; blood'-y-sweat, a sweat accompanied with the discharge of blood.—avenger of blood, the next-of-kin to a murdered man whose duty it was thought to avenge his death; blood agar, agar-agar for growing bacteria to which blood has been added before the jelly set; blood bank, a supply of blood plasma, or the place where it is kept; blood orange, a variety of orange with red or red-streaked pulp; blood pressure, the pressure of the blood on the walls of the blood-vessels, varying with age and physical condition; blood sports, those involving the killing of animals—fox-hunting and the like; blood test, an examination (chemical, microscopical, bacteriological) of a small specimen of blood usually drawn from a blood-vessel; in blood, in full vigour; in hot or cold blood, under or free from excitement or sudden passion. [O.E. *blād*; O.Fris. *blād*; Ger. *blut*.]

bloom, *blōm*, *n.* a blossom or flower (also collectively): the state of being in flower: the prime or highest perfection of anything: the first freshness of beauty of anything: rosy colour: the glow on the cheek: a powdery, waxy, or cloudy surface or appearance: an efflorescence.—*v.i.* to put forth blossoms: to flower: to be in a state of beauty or vigour: to flourish.—*v.t.* to give a bloom to.—*n.* bloom'er, a plant that blooms: a floriated initial letter: (*slang*) an absurd and embarrassing blunder.—*adj.* bloom'ing, flowering: flourishing: fresh and youthful: bright: (*slang*) euphemistically for bloody.—*adj.* bloom'less, without bloom; bloom'y, flowery: flourishing: covered with bloom. [O.N. *blóm*; cf. Goth. *blōma*, Ger. *blume*.]

bloom, *blōm*, *n.* a mass or bar of iron or steel in an intermediate stage of manufacture, esp. one thicker

than a *billet*.—bloom'ery, a furnace for making iron ore or iron into blooms. [O.E. *blōma*.]

bloomer, *blōm'ər*, *n.* and *adj.* a dress for women, devised by Mrs. Bloomer of New York about 1849, consisting of a jacket with close sleeves, a skirt falling a little below the knee, and Turkish trousers: (in pl.) bloomer trousers, or similar garment.

bloosme, *blōm*, *n.* and *v.i.* Spenser's form of blossom, modified by bloom.

blore, *blōr*, *n.* a violent gust of wind. [Prob. related to blare and blow.]

blossom, *blōs'm*, *n.* a flower or bloom, esp. one that precedes edible fruit: the state of being in flower, literally or figuratively.—*v.i.* to put forth blossoms or flowers: to flourish and prosper.—*n.* bloss'oming.—*adj.* bloss'omy, covered with flowers, flowery. [O.E. *blōstm*, *blōstma*, from the same root as bloom, and L. *flōs*.]

blot, *blōt*, *n.* a spot, as of a drop of ink: an obliteration: a stain in reputation: a blemish.—*v.t.* to obliterate: to spot or smudge: to disgrace: to blemish: to dry with blotting-paper.—*pr.p.* blott'ing; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* blott'ed.—*n.* blott'er, one who blots: a bad author: a sheet, pad, or book of blotting-paper.—*n.* blottesque (-*esk*), a painting executed with heavy blot-like touches: a daub: (*fig.*) a vigorous descriptive sketch.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* blott'ing, spotting as with ink: ubliterating: smudging: drying with blotting-paper: blotting-paper: blott'ing-pad, a pad of blotting-paper: blott'ing-paper, unsized paper, used for absorbing ink.—*adj.* blott'o (*slang*), helplessly drunk; blott'y, blotted: smudged.—blot one's copybook, to blemish one's record, esp. by an indiscretion. [Origin obscure.]

blot, *blōt*, *n.* a piece liable to be taken at backgammon: exposure of a piece: a weak place in anything. [Cf. Dan. *blot*, Du. *bloot*, naked, exposed.]

blot, *blōt*, *n.* (Spens.) spawn. [Perh. conn. with blow (3).]

blotch, *blōch*, *n.* an irregular discoloration: a pustule: any plant disease characterised by blotching.—*v.t.* to mark or cover with blotches.—*adj.* blotched.—*n.* blotch'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* blotch'ing.—*adj.* blotch'y. [Prob. formed on blot.]

blouse, *blōz*, *n.* a loose sack-like, belted outer garment, like the smock-frock: a loose-fitting bodice for women, tucked in at the waist. [Fr.]

blow, *blō*, *n.* a stroke or knock: a sudden misfortune or calamity. [At a blow, by a single action, suddenly.] [Found from the 15th century; perh. from blow (3), or conn. with Ger. *blōuen*, to bear, beetle.]

blow, *blō*, *v.i.* to bloom or blossom:—*pr.p.* blowing; *pa.t.* blew (*blōw*); *pa.p.* blown (*blōn*).—*n.* blossom, bloom: display of blossom. [O.E. *blōwan*; Ger. *blāhen*; cf. bloom, blossom.]

blow, *blō*, *v.i.* to produce a current of air: to move, as air or wind (often *impers.*): to breathe hard: to spout, as whales: to boast: (*slang*) to inform: (of insects) to deposit eggs.—*v.t.* to drive air upon or into: to drive by a current of air: to sound, as a wind-instrument: to destroy or force by explosive: to spread by report: to inform upon: to fan or kindle: (of insects) to deposit eggs on: to curse: (*slang*) to squander: (*po.t.* blew, *blōw*; *pa.p.* blown, *blōn*, in imprecations blowed, *blād*).—*n.* a blast: an insect egg.—*nr.* blow'ball, the downy head of a dandelion in seed; blow'er, one who blows: a metal plate on the upper part of a fireplace, to increase the draught: a machine for driving a blast of air; blow'fly, a flesh-fly (*Sarcophago*): a blue-bottle (*Calliphoro*); blow-gun, a blowpipe (weapon); blow'-hole, a whale's nostril: a hole in ice to which seals, etc., come to breathe: a hole for escape of gas: a bubble in metal; blow'lamp, a portable lamp producing heat by a blast.—*adj.* blown, out of breath, tired; swelled: stale, worthless.—*nr.* blow-out' (*slang*), a feast; blow'pipe, a pipe through which air is blown on a flame, to increase its heat, used from blow'pipe analysis, etc.: a long straight tube from which an arrow, pellet, etc., is blown by the breath: a glass-blower's tube: blow'-valve, a

snifting valve.—*adj.* blow'y, windy; gusty.—
blow hot and cold, to be favourable and unfavourable by turns, to be irresolute: blow in, to turn up casually; blow off (steam, etc.), to allow to escape, to escape forcibly; blow one's own trumpet, to sound one's own praises; blow over, to pass away, as a danger or a scandal; blow up, to come into being: to shatter or destroy by explosion: to inflate: to scold; blow upon, to take the bloom, freshness, or the interest off: to bring into discredit: to inform upon. [O.E. *blāwan*; Ger. *blähen, blasen*; L. *flāre*.]

blowze, *blowz*, *n.* a ruddy, fat-faced wench.—*adj.* blowzed, blowz'y, fat and ruddy, or flushed with exercise: dishevelled. [Perh. related to blush or blow, or of cant origin.]

blubber, *blub'er*, *n.* a jellyfish: the fat of whales and other sea animals: excessive fat: a weeping.—*v.i.* to weep effusively (shortened to blub).—*adj.* blubb'ered, of a face, swollen with weeping. [M.E. *bluber*, *bluber*; prob. imit.]

blucher, properly *blüh'er*, often *blöck'er*, or *blöcher*, *n.* a strong leather half-boot or high shoe. [Marshall *Blücher*, the Prussian general at Waterloo.]

blude, *blad*, *n.* a Scots form of blood.—*adj.* blud'y blud'ie.

bludgeon, *bluj'n*, *n.* a short stick with a heavy striking end.—*v.t.* to beat with a bludgeon: to assail heavily. [First in 18th century; origin very obscure.]

blue, *blö*, *adj.* of the colour of the unclouded sky, or that of wood-smoke, skim-milk, lead: livid: greyish: dismal: learned, pedantic: indecent or obscene: dressed in blue: symbolised by blue.—*n.* one of the colours of the rainbow: the sky: the sea: a blue pigment: a blue powder or liquid (indigo, Prussian blue, etc.) used in laundries: a member of a party whose colour is blue (as the opponents of the Greens in ancient Constantinople, *blui*, the Presbyterians, and later often the Conservatives): a present or past representative of Oxford or Harrow (dark), Cambridge or Eton (light blue) in sports: a similar representative of any university: the badge awarded to him, or the honour of wearing it: blue clothes: a blue-stocking: a butterfly of the family *Lycaenidae*: a former squadron of the British fleet: (in *pl.*) the blue devils: (in *pl.*) slow, dismal type of song orig. American negro folksong.—*v.t.* to make blue: to treat with blue: to squander.—*v.i.* to turn blue.—*ns.* blue'-back, the sockeye, chief salmon of the North Pacific; blue'-bell, in S. England the "nod-hvacinth" (*blö'bel*), in Scotland and N. England the harebell; blue'-berry, the fruit of *Vaccinium vacillans* and other American species; blue'-bird, a small American bird (*Sialia sialis*) akin to the warblers.—*n.* and *adj.* blue'-black, black with a tinge of blue: blue changing in time to black.—*ns.* blue-bonn'et, a round flat blue woollen cap: hence a Scottish peasant, a Scotsman; blue-book, a report or other paper printed by parliament (from its blue paper wrapper); blue'-bottle, the blue cornflower: a large fly (*Calliphora*) with metallic blue abdomen: (slang) a policeman or beadle; blue'-buck, the blaubok; blue'-eap a salmon of one year, with blue-spotted head: the blue titmouse: (*Shak.*) a Scotsman; blue'-chip, term applied to the most reliable industrial shares; blue'-coat (*arch.*), a serving-man, almsman, or other wearing a blue coat: a pupil of Christ's Hospital or other Bluecoat school, whose garb is a blue coat.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* blue'-eye, a blue-cheeked Australian honey-eater; blue'-fish, a large voracious fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*) of the Serranidae, on the U.S. Atlantic coast; blue'-fox, an arctic fox; blue'-gown, one of a former class of licensed beggars in Scotland, a King's Bedesman; blue'-grass, a slightly glaucous permanent grass (*Poa pratensis*, etc.) of Europe and North America, esp. Kentucky.—*adjs.* blue-green, blue-grey, between blue and green or grey (blue-green algae, the *Cyanophyceae*).—*ns.* blue'-ground, a greyish-blue decomposed agglomerate in which diamonds are got; blue'-gum,

species of Eucalyptus, esp. *E. globulus*; blue'-hare, the mountain hare; blue'-ing, blue'ing, the lous, esp. to metal, 'ot in wood: (U.S.) a seaman in the navy; blue'-jay, an American jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*); blue'-mould, a fungus that turns bread, cheese, etc., blue; blue'-ness; blue'-nose, a nickname for a Nova Scotian; blue'-pen'cil, to correct, edit, or censor, as if with a blue pencil; blue'-pill, a mercurial pill; blue'-print, a photographic print, white upon blue, on paper sensitised with a ferric salt and potassium ferricyanide from a photographic negative or a drawing on transparent paper—also called cyanotype, ferroprussiate print: a preliminary sketch or plan of work to be done.—Also *v.t.*—*ns.* blue'-rot', a blue discoloration in coniferous wood, caused by a fungus, *Ceratomyces*; blue'-stocking, a learned lady, esp. one inclining to pedantry (said to be from Benjamin Stillingfleet, a member of Mrs. Montagu's coterie, who preferred worsted to black silk); blue'-stone, or blue vitriol, hydrated copper sulphate; blue'-throat, or blue'-breast, a bird akin to the nightingale; blue'-water, open sea; blue'-weed, viper's bugloss (also blue thistle); blue'-wing, an American teal.—*adj.* bluey (*blö'ü*), inclined towards blue (esp. in compounds, as blue'-ey-green').—*n.* (*Austr.*) a bushman's bundle, often in a blue cloth.—*adj.* blue'-ish.—blue baby, a baby with congenital cyanosis; blue Blanket, the banner of the Edinburgh craftsmen; blue blood, aristocratic blood (*Sp. sangre azul*, from the blue veins of descendants of the Visigoths); blue devil, an evil demon: (in *pl.*) the apparitions seen in delirium tremens, hence deep despondency; Blue Ensign, a blue flag with the Union Jack in canton, till 1864 flag of the Blue Squadron, now flown by the Naval Reserve and certain yachts and merchant vessels; blue funk (*slang*), great terror; blue John, ornamental flourspar; blue laws, sumptuary laws; Blue Mantle, one of the pursuivants of the English Herald's College; blue moon, a very long but quite indeterminate time; blue murder, extreme activity or commotion; Blue Peter, a blue flag with a white rectangle hoisted when a ship is about to sail: a call for trumps in whist; blue ribbon, riband, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter: any very high distinction or prize: the badge of the teetotal Blue Ribbon Army, founded in America in 1878; blue ruin (*slang*), gin; blue sheep, the bharal; blue sky laws (U.S.), laws to prevent fraud in the sale of stocks (against capitalising of the blue skies); blue whale, Sibbald's orqual, the biggest living animal; burn blue, to burn with a blue flame, as in the presence of sulphur, terrestrial or infernal; out of the blue, from the cloudless sky: hence, entirely unexpectedly; the Blues, the Royal Horse Guards; true blue, faithful to blue principles (see above). [M.E. *blew*—O.Fr. *bleu*, of Gmc. origin; O.N. *blá* gave M.E. *bla*, *blo*, and *blac*.]

blue, *blö*, *v.t.* to squander. [Prob. for blow.]

bluff, *bluf*, *adj.* steep or upright in front: blustering: rough and hearty: outspoken.—*n.* a high steep bank: a horse's blinker: a bluffing act or behaviour.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to deceive or seek to deceive by concealment of weakness or show of self-confidence or threats.—*adv.* bluff'ly.—*n.* bluff'ness. [Origin unknown; perh. different words.]

buggy, *blug'i*, *adj.* jocularly for bloody.

bluid, *blüd*, *n.* a Scots form of blood.—*adj.* bluid'y blunder, *blun'dar*, *v.i.* to make a gross mistake: to flounder about.—*v.t.* to utter thoughtlessly: to mismanage, bungle: to achieve, put, render, by blundering.—*n.* a gross mistake.—*n.* blun'derer.—*n.* and *adj.* blun'dering.—*adv.* blun'deringly. [M.E. *blondren*; prob. conn. with bland, to mix.]

blunderbuss, *blun'dar-bus*, *n.* a short hand-gun with a wide bore. [Du. *donderbus*—*donder*, thunder, *bus*, a box, gun-barrel, gun; Ger. *donnerbüchse*.]

blunk, *blungk*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to spoil: to bungle.—*n.* blunk'er, (*Scott.*) a bungler, or according to Jamieson, one who prints cloth.

blunt, *blunt*, *adj.* having a dull edge or point: rough: outspoken: dull: (*Spens.*) barren.—*v.t.* to dull.—*v.i.* to become dull.—*n.* (*slang*) money.—*adj.* blunt'ish.—*adv.* blunt'ly.—*n.* blunt'ness.—*adj.* blunt'-witt'ed (*Shak.*), dull, stupid. [Origin unknown.]

blur, *blur*, *n.* an ill-defined spot or smear: a confused impression.—*v.t.* to blot: to render indistinct in outline: to blemish.—*v.i.* to make blurs:—*pr.p.* blurr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* blurred. [Perh. a variety of *blar*.]

blurb, *blurb*, *n.* a publisher's puff or commendatory description of a book, commonly printed on the jacket. [Attributed to Gelett Burgess, American author.]

blurt, *blurt*, *v.t.* to utter suddenly or unadvisedly (with out).—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to snort or puff in scorn.—*n.* an abrupt outburst.—*adv.* with a blurt.—*n.* and *adj.* blurt'ing. [Prob. imit.]

blush, *blush*, *n.* a red glow on the skin caused by shame, modesty, etc.: any reddish colour or suffusion.—*adj.* pinkish.—*v.i.* to show shame or confusion by growing red: to grow red.—*ns.* blush'er; blush'et (*Ben Jonson*), a blushing girl.—*adj.* blush'ful.—*n.* and *adj.* blush'ing.—*adv.* blush'ingly.—*adj.* blush'less.—*adv.* blush'lessly.—*n.* blush'-rose, a pink variety of rose.—at the first blush, at the first glance or sight: offhand; put to the blush, to cause to blush. [Cf. O.E. *blýscan*, to shine.]

bluster, *bluster*, *v.i.* to blow boisterously: to storm, rage: to bully or swagger.—*v.t.* to utter stormily: to drive by storming.—*n.* a blast or roaring as of the wind: bullying or boasting language: a storm of anger.—*n.* and *adj.* blust'ering.—*adv.* blust'eringly.—*adj.* blust'rous (*Shak.*), blust'rous), noisy: boastful; blust'ery, stormy: swaggering. [Cf. O.E. *blāstern*, to bluster.]

bo, *bo*, *bo*, *interj.* a word used to drive geese or to frighten children.—cannot say bo to a goose, is inarticulate from extreme meekness.

bo, *bo*, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) man (as a term of address.)
boa, *boa*, *n.* a genus, mainly South American, of large snakes that kill their prey by pressure: boa, popularly any large constricting snake: long, serpent-like coil of fur, feathers, or the like, worn round the neck by ladies.—boa constrict'or, properly the name of one species; popularly any boa, python, or similar snake. [L. *boa*, a kind of snake.]

boanerges, *bo-an-er-jēz*, *n.* a noisy preacher or shouting orator (*sing.* and *pl.*). [Sons of thunder—Mark, iii. 17.]

boar, *boar*, *n.* the male swine, or its flesh.—*ns.* boar'fish, a fish (*Capros*) of the horse-mackerel family with hoglike snout; boar'hound, a powerful dog used for hunting the wild boar, esp. the great Dane or German mastiff.—*adj.* boar'ish, swinish: brutal.—*n.* boar'-spear, a spear used in boar-hunting. [O.E. *bār*; Du. *beer*.]

board (*Spens.*, etc., *board*, *board*, *board*), *board*, *n.* a broad and thin strip of timber: a table: supply of food: provision of meals (with or without lodging): a council-table: a council or authorised body: a slab prepared for playing a game (as a chess-board) or other special purpose (as a notice-board, blackboard, knife-board): side (*obs.*, except seaboard, and the side of a ship): (in *pl.*) the stage: a kind of thick stiff paper or sheets of paper pasted together, as in pasteboard, Bristol-board, esp. that used in the binding of books: a rectangular piece forming the side of a book-binding: (*Spens.*) conversation: (*Spens.*) coast.—*v.t.* to cover with boards: to supply with food (and bed) at fixed terms: to enter (a ship, or, orig. U.S., a train, bus, etc.): (*Shak.*) to accost: to attack.—*v.i.* to receive food (and lodging): (*Spens.*) to border.—*ns.* board'er, one who receives board: one who boards a ship: board'-foot, a unit of board'-measure, for timber, a piece one inch thick by 12 inches square; board'ing, the act of covering with boards: a structure or collection of boards: act of boarding a ship; board'ing-house, a house where boarders are kept; board'ing-pike, a pike used in boarding a ship, or in defending it when attacked; board'ing-

school, a school in which board and lodging are provided for pupils; board'-school, a school under control of a school-board.—*n.pl.* board'-wa'ges, payment to a seaman in lieu of food.—above board, openly: Board of Trade unit (*elect.*), a kilowatt-hour (contracted B.T.U.); board out, to have board elsewhere than where one lives: to place in a house for board; by the board, over the board or side of a ship; on board, aboard; sweep the board, to take all the cards: to win everything. [O.E. *bord*, board, the side of a ship; O.N. *borth*, conn. either with bear or with broad.]

board. See *bort*.

boast, *bōst*, *v.i.* to talk vaingloriously: to brag (with of).—*v.t.* to brag of: to speak proudly or confidently of, esp. justifiably: to possess with pride.—*n.* an expression of pride: a brag: the cause of boasting.—*n.* boast'er.—*adj.* boast'ful, given to bragging.—*adv.* boast'fully.—*ns.* boast'fulness, boast'ing.—*adj.* boast'less, without boasting; simple, unostentatious. [M.E. *bōst*; origin unknown; apparently W. *bostio*, Gael. *bōsd*, a bragging, are borrowed from English.]

boat, *bōt*, *n.* a small open craft usually moved by oars: a ship: a boat-shaped utensil (as sauce-boat).—*v.i.* to sail about in a boat.—*v.t.* to put or convey in a boat: to ship (as oars): (with it) to go in a boat.—*ns.* boat'bill, a bird of the heron family (from the shape of its bill); boat'-bulldozer, one who constructs boats; boat'-deck, a ship's top deck, on which the small boats are carried; boat'er, one who boars: a straw hat; boat'-fly, a water-bug (*Notonecta*), with boat-shaped body, that swims on its back; boat'-hook, a hook fixed to a pole used for pulling or pushing off a boat; boat'house, a house or shed for a boat; boat'ing, the art, sport, or practice of sailing in boats; boat'-load; boat'man, a man who has charge of a boat: a rower; boat'race, a race of rowing-boats; boat'-racing; boat'-song, a song sung by a boatman; boat'tail, a grackle; boat'-train, a train run in connexion with a ship.—have an oar in another's boat, to meddle with his affairs; in the same boat, in the same circumstances. [O.E. *bāt*; cf. Du. *bōt*; Fr. *bateau*.]

boatswain (often *bosun*, *bo's'n*, *bo's'n*), *bo's'n*, *n.* foreman of a crew (warrant-officer in the navy) who looks after a ship's boats, rigging, flags, etc.: skua (prob. from its aggressiveness): transferred (app.) to the tropic-bird (boat'swain-bird),—boatswain's call, pipe, whistle (see whistle); boatswain's mate, boatswain's assistant. [boat, swain.]

bob, *bob*, *v.i.* to move quickly up and down: to curtsy: to ride a bobbed: to fish with a bob.—*v.t.* to move in a short jerking manner: to execute with a bob: to cut (hair) square across: to dock, to bobtail: (*pr.p.* bobb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bobbed).—*n.* a short jerking motion: a curtsy: (*Scot.*) a dance: a slight blow: a jibe: anything that moves with a bob or swing: the weight of a pendulum, plumb-line, or the like: a pendant: a knot of hair: bobbed or docked hair: a bunch or cluster (as of cherries): a bunch of lobworms, used in catching eels: any small roundish body: the refrain or burden of a song: a short line at or near the end of a stanza: a term in bell-ringing for certain changes—a bob minor is rung upon six bells; a bob major on eight; a bob royal on ten; a bob maximus on twelve.—*adj.* bobb'ish, in good spirits.—*ns.* bob'b'le, the movement of water in commotion: a woolly ball for trimming dresses; bob'-cat, a kind of lynx; bob'-cherry, the pastime of catching a swinging cherry with the teeth; bob'sled, bob'sleigh, a short sledge or a sleigh made up of two smaller sledges coupled together; bob'tail, a short or cut tail: an animal with a bobbed tail (also *adj.*): a tag applied in contempt to the rabble, as in *wag-rag* and *bobtail*.—Also *v.t.*—*adj.* bob'tailed, with tail cut short.—*ns.* bob'-wheel, in verse, the bob with the lines following it; bob'-wlg, one with the ends turned up into short curls. [Poss. Gael. *baban*, *babag*.]

bob, *bob*, *v.t.* to befool: (*Shak.*) to take by cheating: (*Shak.*) to cheat (out of). [O.F. *bober*.]

fāte, fār, dāk; mē, hōr (lier); mīnē; mūle; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

bob, *bob*, *n.* (*slang*) a shilling:—*pl.* *bob*. [Prob. not O.F. *bobe* = *rid*.]
bobak, *bobak*, *bōbak*, *n.* a species of marmot. [Pol. *bobak*.]
Bobadil, *bob'-dil*, *n.* a swaggering boaster, from the soldier in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*.
bobbery, *bob'-er-i*, *n.* a noisy row. [Perh. Hind. *bāp re*, O father.]
bobbin, *bob'in*, *n.* a reel or spool for winding yarn, wire, etc.—*ns.* *bobbin-lace*, lace made on a pillow with bobbins; *bobbin-net* or *bobbinet*, a fine machine-made netted lace. [Fr. *bobine*.]
bobby, *bob'i*, *n.* (*slang*) a policeman. [Familiar form of *Robert*, from Sir Robert Peel, Home Secretary at the passing of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1828; cf. *peeler*.]
bobbysock, *bob'i-sok*, *n.* (*slang*) an ankle-sock.—*n.* *bobbysox'er*, an adolescent girl, teenager.
bobolink, *bob'o-link*, *n.* a North American singing bird. [At first *Bob Lincoln*, from its note.]
bobstays, *bob'stāz*, *n.pl.* (*naut.*) ropes or stays used to hold the bowsprit down to the stem or cutwater, and counteract the strain of the foremast-stays.
bob-white, *bob'hoit*, *n.* an American quail. [Imit.]
boeage. See *boesage*.
boeche, *bosche*, *bosh*, *n.* abusive French slang for a German.
bodach, *bod'ah*, *n.* (*Scot.*) an old man, a churl: a goblin. [Gael.]
bode, *bōd*, *v.t.* to portend: to foreshow: to augur: to have a presentiment of.—*v.i.* to augur.—*n.* (*Scot.*) a bid, offer.—*adj.* *bode'ful*, *boding*, ominous.—*n.* *bode'ment*, an omen, presentiment.—*adj.* *bod'ing*, presaging.—*n.* an omen or portent. [O.E. *bodian*, to announce—(*ge*)*bod*, a message; allied to *bld*.]
bode, *bōd*. See *blde*.
bodega, *bō-dē-gā*, *n.* a wine-shop. [Sp.]
bodge, *boj*. Same as *botch*: (*Shak.*) prob. same as *bugde*.—*n.* *bodg'er*.
bodice, *bod'is*, *n.* (*arch.*) a stiffened inner garment (orig. *pl.* of *body*): a woman's outer garment covering the waist and bust: the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's gown.
boddkin, *bo'i-kin*, *n.* dim. of *body*, in 'Od's *bodikins*, God's little body.
bodkin, *bod'kin*, *n.* a small dagger: a small instrument for pricking holes, for dressing the hair, for correcting type, etc.: a large blunt needle.—to sit, or ride, *bodkin*, to be wedged in tight between two others. [Poss. conn. with W. *bidog*, dagger.]
bodle, also *boddle*, *bod'l*, *bōd'l*, *n.* a 17th century Scots copper coin, worth about one-sixth of an English penny, the smallest coin. [Origin unknown.]
bodrag, *bod'rag*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a hostile attack, a raid.—Also *bord'raging*. [Perh. Ir. *buaidhreadh*, a disturbance.]
body, *bod'i*, *n.* the whole frame of a man or lower animal: the main part of an animal, as distinguished from the limbs: the main or middle part of anything: a garment or part of a garment covering the trunk: a bodice: a corpse: matter, as opposed to spirit: substance or substantial quality: fullness, solidity: opacity of a paint or pigment: a mass: (*coll.*) a person: a number of persons united by some common tie: size of type:—*pl.* *bod'ies*.—*v.t.* to give form to: to embody:—*pr.p.* *bod'y'ing*; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* *bod'ied*.—*adj.* *bod'iless*, without a body: incorporeal.—*adj.* *bod'ily*, of the body, esp. as opposed to the mind: (*Shak.*) actual, real.—*adv.* in the flesh: as a whole.—*ns.* *bod'y-cav'ity*, the coelom, or cavity in which the viscera of the higher animals lie; *bod'y-colour*, degree of consistency, substance, and tingeing power of a paint: water-colour mixed with zinc or other white to give it body; *bod'y-cur'er* (*Shak.*), a doctor; *bod'yguard*, a guard to protect the person, esp. of a sovereign; *bod'y-pol'itic*, the collective body of the people in its political capacity; *bod'y-servant*, a personal attendant; *bod'y-snatcher*, one who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead for the purposes of dissection.—*bod'y-line* bowl-

ing, in cricket, fast bowling delivered at the batsman's body. [O.E. *bodig*.]
Boeotian, *bi-ō'sh(y)en*, *adj.* of *Boeotia* in Greece, proverbial for the dullness of its inhabitants: hence, stupid, dull.—Also *n.*
boer, *bōer*, *n.* a S. African of Dutch descent, esp. one engaged in farming.—Also *adj.* [Du.; see *boor*, *bower*.]
boffin, *bof'in*, *n.* (*service slang*) a scientist.
bog, *bog*, *n.* spongy, unsu. peaty, ground: a marsh or quagmire.—*v.t.* to sink.—*ns.* *bog'-as'phodel*, a bog plant (*Narthecium*); *bog'-buckbean*; *bog'-butt'er*, an animal origin found in Irish peat-bogs; *bogg'iness*.—*adj.* *boggy*.—*ns.* *bog'land*; *bog'-Lat'in*, *Shelta*; *bog'-moss*, the sphagnum genus; *bog'-myr'tle*, sweet-gale (*Myrica Gale*), a bog plant; *bog'-oak*, trunks of oak embedded in bogs and preserved from decay—of a deep black colour, often used for making ornaments; *bog'-ore*, *bog'-iron*, an iron ore found in boggy land, limonite; *bog'-spav'in*, distension of the capsule of the hock-joint of the horse; *bog'trotter*, one who lives in a boggy country, hence an Irishman.—*n.* and *adj.* *bog'trotting*. [Ir. and Gael. *bogach*; *bog*, soft.]
bogey, *bog'i*, *n.* in golf, the score, for a given hole or for the whole course, of an imaginary good player, Colonel *Bogey*, fixed as a standard—the bogey is higher than par. [Perh. *bogy*.]
bogy. See *bogie*, *bogy*.
boggard, *bog'ard*, *boggart*, *-art*, *boggle*, *bog'l*. See *bogle*.
boggle, *bog'l*, *v.i.* to stop or hesitate as if at a bogle: to start with fright: to make difficulties about a thing: to equivocate.—*n.* a scruple, objection: a bungle.—*n.* *bogg'ler*, one who boggles: a doubter: (*Shak.*) one who hesitates or swerves. [See *bogle*.]
bogle, *bogey*, *bō'gi*, *n.* a low heavy truck, a trolley: a pivoted undercarriage, as in a locomotive engine. [Ety. unknown: perh. conn. with *bogy*, goblin.]
bogle, *bō'gl*, *n.* a spectre or goblin: a scarecrow (*tatt'ie-bo'gle*): a bugbear, or source of terror.—*bogg'le*, *boggard*, *bogg'art*, are North of England forms.—*bogle* about the bush, stacks, a kind of hide-and-seek. [Scot.; possibly connected with *bug* (1).]
bogong. See *bugong*.
bogus, *bō'gus*, *adj.* counterfeit, spurious. [An American cant word, of very doubtful origin—it may possibly be ult. related to *boggy*.]
bogy, *bogey*, *bō'gi*, *n.* a goblin: a bugbear or special object of dread: the devil:—*pl.* *bo'gies*, *bo'geys*.—*ns.* *bog'(e)ysm*; *bo'g(e)y-man*. [Perhaps a form of *bogle* and *boggard*.]
bohea, *bō-hē*, *n.* the lowest quality of black tea: black tea generally. [From the *Wu-i* hills, in China.]
Bohemian, *bō-hē-mi-an*, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Bohemia: a Czech: a gypsy: a person of loose or irregular habits: an artist or man of letters, or indeed anyone, who sets social conventionalities aside: the Czech language.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *Bohē'mianism*.—Bohemian ruby, rose quartz; Bohemian topaz, citrine. [Fr. *bohémien*, a gypsy, from the belief that these wanderers came from Bohemia.]
boil, *boil*, *v.i.* to pass rapidly from liquid into vapour with violent evolution of bubbles: to bubble up as if from the action of heat: to be heated in boiling liquid: to be hot: to be excited or agitated.—*v.t.* to heat to a boiling state: to cook, dress, clean or otherwise treat by boiling.—*n.* act or condition of boiling.—*ns.* *boil'er*, one who boils: that in which anything is boiled: a vessel in which steam is generated: a vessel for heating water for baths, etc.: an electric apparatus for boiling a kettle or the like; *boil'ery*, a place for boiling, esp. for obtaining salt; *boil'ing*, the act of causing to boil: the condition of being boiled or at boiling-point: a quantity boiled at once: (*coll.*) collection, set.—*adj.* at boiling-point: very hot: bubbling: swelling with heat or passion.—*n.*

boiling-point, the temperature at which a liquid, esp. water, boils, esp. at atmospheric pressure.—
boiled shirt, (U.S.) a dress shirt; boiled down, to reduce in bulk by boiling; to extract the substance of; to epitomize; boil over, to bubble over the sides of the containing vessel: to break out into unrestrained indignation. [O.Fr. *boillir*—L. *bullire*—*bullā*, a bubble.]

boil, *boil*, *n.* an inflamed swelling. [O.E. *byl*; Ger. *beule*.]

bolsterous, *bois'ter-əs*, *adj.* wild; noisy; turbulent; stormy.—*adv.* *bois'terously*.—*n.* *bois'terousness*. [A.E. *bolstaus*.]

bok, *bok*, *n.* (*S. Africa*) a goat: an antelope—used alike of male and female. [Du. *bok*, goat.]

boko, *bō'kō*, *n.* (*Slong*) the nose. [Origin unknown.]

bolás, *bō'lás*, *n.* (properly *pl.*) a South American missile, consisting of two or more balls or stones strung together, swung round the head and hurled so as to entangle an animal. [Sp., *balls*.]

bold, *bōld*, *adj.* daring: actively courageous; forward or impudent: presumptuous; executed with spirit: striking to the sense, standing out clearly, well marked: steep or abrupt.—*v.t.* *bold'en* (*obs.*), to make bold.—*adj.* *bold-faced*, impudent: of type, having a heavy face.—*adv.* *bold'ly*.—*n.* *bold'ness*.—to make bold, to take the liberty, to make free. [O.E. *bold*; O.H.G. *bold*, O.N. *ballr*.]

bold-beating, *bōld'be'ing*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *possa*, for bowl-beating, pot-thumping.

bole, *bōl*, *n.* the trunk of a tree. [O.N. *bolr*; Ger. *bohle*, a plank.]

bole, *bōl*, *n.* a friable earthy clay, usually red. [Gr. *bēlos*, a clod.]

bole, *bōl*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a recess in a wall: an opening to admit light and air. [Or.—*...*]

bolelection, *bolel'ec-tion*, *bo-*
around a panel projecti
the framing. [Origin unknown.]

bolero, *bō-lā'rō*, or *bō-lē'rō*, *n.* Spanish national dance: a tune to which it may be danced: a jacket-like bodice, coming barely to the waist. [Sp.]

Boletus, *bol-ē'tus*, *n.* a genus of fungi, edible and poisonous, with a pore-like surface instead of gills. [L. *boletus*—Gr. *bōlētēs*, mushroom.]

bolide, *bō'līd*, *n.* a large meteor, esp. one that bursts: a fireball. [Fr.—L. *bolis*, -*idus*—Gr. *bolis*, -*idos*, a missile.]

bolívar, *bol-ē'vār*, *n.* the standard monetary unit of Venezuela. [From Simón Bolívar.]

boliviano, *bol-ē'vi-ā'niō*, *n.* a Bolivian dollar (100 centavos).

boll, *bōl*, *n.* a swelling: a knob: a round capsule, as in cotton, flax, poppy, etc.—*v.i.* to swell, to form balls.—*adj.* *bolled* (*bōld*), swollen, podded; bollen (*bōln*), swollen (*Shak.*).—*ns.* *boll'-weevil*, a weevil (*Anthonomus granitis*) whose larvae infest cotton-bolls; *boll'-worm*, a moth caterpillar that destroys cotton-bolls, maize, tomatoes, etc.—in U.S. *Chloridea obsoleta*, in Egypt and India *Earias insulana* and *E. fabia*. [A form of bowl—O.E. *balla*.]

boll, *bōl*, *n.* a measure of capacity for grain, etc., used in Scotland and the north of England—in Scotland usually = 6 imperial bushels; in England varying from 2 to 6 bushels: also a measure of weight, containing, for flour, 140 lb. [Prob. O.N. *bolli*.]

Bollandist, *bol'ən-dist*, *n.* any of the Jesuit writers who continued the *Acta Sanctorum* by John Bolland (1596-1665).

bollard, *bol'ard*, *n.* a short post on a wharf or ship, etc., round which ropes are secured. [Prob. *bole*.]

bolletle, *bol'-lē*. Same as bully-tree.

Bologna, *bol-ō'n-yā*, *adj.* of the town of Bologna in Italy.—Bologna phial, an unannealed bottle that shatters on scratching; Bologna phosphorus, barium sulphide; Bologna sausage; Bologna stone, fibrous barytes.—*adj.* and *n.* Bolognese (or -*ēs*). [L. *Bononia*.]

bolometer, *bō-lom-i'ter*, *n.* an instrument for measuring radiant energy. [Gr. *bolē*, stroke, ray (*ballēin*, to throw), *metron*, a measure.]

boloney. See baloney.

Bolshevik (or bol-), *bol'sha-vik*, -*vik*, *n.* a member of the Russian Majority (or Extreme) Socialist party (opp. to *Menshevik*): a violent revolutionary Marxist communist.—Also *adj.*—coll. contracted *bol'shie*, *bol'shy*.—*v.t.* *bol'shevis*.—*ns.* *bol'shevism*; *bol'shevist*, a Bolshevik: an extreme revolutionary communist (of any country)—loosely used by opponents.—Also *adj.* [Russ.—*bolshe*, greater, from its more thorough-going programme, or from its being in a majority (i.e. at the Russian Socialist Democratic Congress in 1903).]

bolster, *bōl'ster*, *n.* a long round pillow or cushion: a pad: anything resembling it in form or use, esp. any piece of mechanism affording a support against pressure.—*v.t.* to support as with a bolster: to hold up.—*adj.* *bol'stered*, supported; swelled out.—*n.* and *adj.* *bol'stering*, propping up or supporting. [O.E. *bolster*.]

bolt, *bōlt*, *n.* a bar used to fasten a door, etc.: a stout pin with a head: an arrow, esp. for a cross-bow: a thunderbolt: a roll of a definite measure (of cloth, etc.): the uncut edge of a sheet folded for a book.—*v.t.* to fasten with a bolt: to shackle or fetter: to throw or utter precipitately: to expel suddenly: to discharge, as a bolt: to swallow hastily: (U.S.) to break away from, withhold support from.—*v.i.* to spring, dart: to rush away: to take flight: to run away: to start up: (U.S.) to withhold support from one's party, or its policy or nominee.—*adv.* like a bolt.—*ns.* *bol'ter*, one who bolts: a horse given to running away; *bol't-head*, the head of a bolt; *bol't-hole*, a hole to receive a bolt: a secret passage or way of escape: a refuge from danger: (*arch.*) a distilling receiver; *bol't-rope*, a rope sewed all round the edge of a sail to prevent it from tearing.—*adv.* *bol't'-upright*, -*upright*, upright and straight as a bolt or arrow: (*obs.*) supine.—*n.* *bol't'-uprightness* (or -*rit'*).—a fool's bolt is soon shot, a fool soon gives away the initiative and leaves himself unprotected. [O.E. *bolt*; O.H.G. *bolz*.]

bolt. See bolt.

bolus, *bō'lus*, *n.* a rounded mass: a large pill. [L. *bōlus*—Gr. *bōlos*, a lump.]

boma, *bō'mā*, *n.* a fenced enclosure. [Swahili.]

boma, *bō'mā*, *n.* a boa or anaconda. [Congo; thence carried by Portuguese to Brazil.]

bomb, *bōm* (old-fashioned *bun*), *n.* a hollow case containing explosive, incendiary, smoke-producing, poisonous, or other offensive material, deposited, thrown, dropped, or shot from a mortar: a rounded mass of lava thrown out by a volcano.—*v.i.* to throw, discharge, or drop bombs.—*v.t.* to attack, injure, or destroy with bombs.—*n.* bombard (*bom'bārd*), an early cannon, throwing stones, etc.: (*Shak.*) a large liquor-jug, a black-jack: an old form of bassoon.—*v.t.* *bombard*, to attack with artillery: to batter or pelt: to subject to a succession of blows or impingements: (*fig.*) to assail (as with questions).—*ns.* bombardier (*bom-bār-dēr*), the lowest non-commissioned officer in the British artillery, formerly a man employed about a bombard: bombardment (*bom-bārd'mēt*); bombardier (*or bom'*), the bass tuba.—*n.* bomber (*bom'ēr*), one who bombs: a bombing aeroplane.—Also *adj.*—*n.* bomb-calorimeter, an apparatus for determining the calorific value of fuels by ignition in a thick-walled steel vessel.—*adj.* bomb-proof, proof or secure against the force of bombs.—*n.* a bomb-proof structure.—*ns.* bomb-shell, a bomb: now only *fig.*, a sudden and surprising piece of news: bomb-vessel, bomb-ketch, a vessel for carrying the mortars used in bombarding from the sea.—bombardier beetle, a name given to beetles (*Brachinus*, etc.) that discharge an acid volatile fluid with explosive force from the abdomen. [Fr. *bombe*—Sp. *bomba*—L. *bombus*—Gr. *bombos*, a humming sound; imit.]

bombazine, bombazine, *bom'-*, *bum'bā-zēn*, or -*zēn*, *n.* a twilled or corded fabric of silk and worsted, or of cotton and worsted. [Fr. *bombazin*—L. *bombycinus*—Gr. *bombykīnos*, *bombyx*, silk-worm.]

bombast, *bam'-*, *bum'bōst*, *n.* cottonwool: padding: stuffing: inflated or high-sounding language,

fāte, fār, dāh; mē, hār (ber); mīne; mōste; mūte; mūn; dhen (then)

fustian.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) inflated.—*v.t.* (*-bast'*, also *bom'*, *bum'*) to pad, stuff; to inflate, render grandiose.—*adj.* bombastic, high-sounding; inflated.—*adv.* bombastically.—*n.* Bom'box, a genus of tropical, chiefly S. American trees, giving name to silk-cotton family, Bombacaceae.—*adj.* bombacaceous. [*L.L. bombox*, cotton—*Gr. hmbōx*; silk.] Bombay duck, *bom'bā duk*, *n.* a fish, the bummalo. Bornbyx, *bom'biks*, *n.* the silkworm genus, giving name to the family Bombycidae (*-bi'i-dē*).—*n.* bombycid, an insect of the family.—Also *adj.* [*Gr. bombyx*.]

bonanza, *bon-an'zā*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a rich mass of gold; any mine of wealth or stroke of luck.—*adj.* very prosperous. [*Sp.*, good weather.]

Bonapartean, *bō-na-pārt'i-an*, *adj.* of Napoleon Bonaparte or his family.—*n.* Bonapartism, attachment to his dynasty or policy.—*n.* and *adj.* Bonapartist.

bona-roba, *bō-nā-rō'bā*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a showy wanton, a courtesan. [*It. buona roba*, lit. good stuff (or dress).]

bonas(s)us, *bon-as'əs*, *n.* a bison. [*L.*—*Gr. bonasos*, *bonassos*.]

bonbon, *bon'bon*, *n.* a sweetmeat; a cracker (for pulling).—*n.* bonbonniere (*bon'-bon-ye'r*), a fancy box for holding sweets. [*Fr.*, redup. of *bon*, good.]

bond, *bond*, *n.* that which binds, a band; link of connexion or union; a writing of obligation to pay a sum or to perform a contract; a debenture; (*Scots law*) a mortgage; any constraining or cementing force; in building, the overlapping connexion of one stone or brick with another, as in English bond, Flemish bond, etc.: (*in pl.*) imprisonment, captivity; the condition of goods retained in a warehouse, called a bonded warehouse or bonded store, until duties are paid.—*v.t.* to connect, secure, or bind with a bond; to put in a bonded warehouse; to put in a condition of bond.—*adj.* bonded, secured by bond.—*ns.* bond'er, a bondstone or header; bond'-hold'er, one who holds bonds of a private person or public company; bond'ing; bonds'man, a surety; bond'stone, a stone that reaches a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together; bond'-timber, timber built into a wall as it is carried up for the purpose of binding it together in a longitudinal direction.—bonded debt, the debt of a corporation represented by the bonds it has issued, as contrasted with its floating debt; bond paper, a superior kind of paper, originally intended for bonds. [A variant of band—*O.E. bindan*, to bind.]

bond, *bond*, *adj.* in a state of servitude.—*ns.* bond'age, captivity; slavery; bond'ager, a female outworker in the Borders and North of England, whom the *hind* or married cottar was bound to provide for the farm-work; bond'maid, bond'-woman, bonds'woman, a woman-slave; bond'-man, bonds'man, a man-slave; bond'manship; bond'serv'ant, a slave; bond'-service, the condition of a bond-servant; slavery; bond'-slave, a slave. [*O.E. bonda*, a boor, a householder, from *O.N. bōndi*, *bīandi*, a tiller, a husbandman, *būa*, to till, cog. with *O.E. būan*, meaning affected by association with bond (1).]

bonduc, *bon'duk*, *n.* the nicker scud. [*Ar. bonduq*, a kind of nut.]

bone, *bōn*, *n.* a hard substance forming the skeleton of the higher
ton: a piece
making: (*in p.*
(*in pl.*) mort:

the like held between the fingers of the hand and rattled together to keep time to music: (*in pl.*) dice.—*v.t.* to take the bones out of, as meat: to furnish with bones: (*slang*) to seize, to steal.—*ns.* bone'-ache, pain in the bones; bone'-ash, bone'-earth, the remains of bones burned in an open furnace; bone'-bed, a deposit of fossil bones; bone'-breccia, a rock formed of broken fossil bones; bone'-black, the carbonaceous remains of bones heated in a close vessel; bone'-cave, a cave containing deposits of fossil bones of animals that lived in it or their prey.—*adjs.* bone'-dry, as dry

as bone; under total prohibition; boned, having bones: having the bones removed.—*ns.* bone'-dust, ground or pulverised bones, used in agriculture; bone'-head (*U.S.*), a blockhead.—*adj.* bone'-idle, utterly idle, idle to the bone.—*n.* bone'-lace, lace woven with bobbins, which were often made of bones.—*adj.* bone'-less, wanting bones: (*fig.*) spineless.—*ns.* bone'-meal, ground bones used as fertiliser and as animal feed; bone'-mill, a mill where bones are ground; bone'-oil, a liquid got in dry distillation of bones; bone'-set, an American species of hemp agrimony; bone'-setter, one who treats broken bones without being a duly qualified surgeon; bone'-shaker, a familiar name for earlier forms of bicycle; any crazy vehicle; bone'-spavin, a bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse; bone'-tur'quoise, blue fossil bone or tooth, used as turquoise; bōn'iness.—*adj.* bōn'y, full of, or consisting of, or like bones: thin.—a bone of contention, something that causes strife; a bone to pick, something to occupy one, a difference to be cleared up with somebody; bony fishes, the Teleostei, an order of fishes including most of the living forms; bony pike, the American (and fossil) garfish; make no bones of, about, to have no scruples about; to the bone, to the inmost part. [*O.E. bān*; *Ger. Bein*, leg.]

bonfire, *bon'fir*, *n.* a large fire in the open air on occasions of public rejoicing, for consuming garden refuse, etc.—perhaps originally a fire in which bones were burnt. [bone, and fire.]

bongrace, *bon'grās*, *n.* a shade from the sun once worn by women on the front of the bonnet: a broad-brimmed hat or bonnet. [*Fr. bonne* (*fem.*) good, *grâce*, grace.]

bongo, *bong'gō*, *n.* an African bushbuck. [Native name.]

bonhom(m)ie, *bon'-o-mē*, *n.* easy good-nature. [*Fr.*]

bonle. See bonny.

boniface, *bon'i-fās*, *n.* an inn-keeper—from the hearty *Boniface* of Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*, or the *Bonifazio* of Ariosto's *La Scialistica*.

boning, *bōn'ing*, *n.* estimation of straightness by looking along a row of poles, as in boning-rod or -telescope.

bonito, *bo-nē'tō*, *n.* a tunny of various kinds. [*Sp.*]

bonne, *bon*, *n.* a French maid or nursemaid. [*Fr.*; *fem. of bon*, good.]

bonne-bouche, *bon-bōosh*, *n.* a delicious morsel. [*Fr.*, pleasant taste; *bonne* (*fem.*), good, *bouche*, mouth.]

bonnet, *bon'it*, *n.* a woman's head-covering, tied on by strings: a soft cap: the velvet cap within a coronet: (*fort.*) a small work before the salient or flanked angle of the ravelin: (*naut.*) an additional part laced to the foot of jibs, or other fore-and-aft sails, to gather more wind: a wire-cowl over a chimney-top: the cover of a motor-car engine, or of various parts of machinery, etc.: the second stomach of a ruminant: a decoy or pretended player or bidder at a gaming-table or an auction, the accomplice of a thimble-rigger or other petty swindler.—*v.t.* to put a bonnet on: to crush his hat over the eyes of.—*adj.* bonn'eted.—*ns.* bonn'et-monkey, an Indian macaque (from the appearance of the head); bonn'et-piece, a gold coin of James V of Scotland, on which the king wears a bonnet instead of a crown; bonn'et-rouge (*Fr.*: *bon-a-rōz'h*), the red cap of liberty of the French Revolution, in the form of a Phrygian cap.—bonnet laird (*Scot.*), a small landowner who wore a bonnet, not the hat of the gentry. [*O.Fr.*—*L.L. bonnetum*, orig. the name of a stuff.]

bon(n)bell, *bon-i-bel*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a good and fair maid. [*Fr. bonne et belle*, good and fair: or for bonny belle.]

bon(n)lasse, *bon'i-lās*, *n.* (*Spens.*) for bonny lass. bonny, bonnie, *bon'i* (*Scat.* also *bō'ni*; *Burns* bonie), *adj.* comely; pretty; gay; plump; pleasant-looking; as a general term expressing appreciation, considerable, etc., often ironically: cheerful: (*Shak.*) stout, strong.—Also *adv.*—*adv.* bonn'ily,

boot-hook, an instrument for pulling on long boots; boot-hose (*Shak.*), a stocking used instead; mōte; mâte; mōon; dhen (then)

of a jack-boot:—*pl.* boot'hose; boot'ikin, the boot for torture; a boot or mitten for the gouty; boot'jack, an instrument for taking off boots; boot'lace, a lace for fastening boots; boot'last, boot'urce, the last or foot-like mould on which boots or shoes are made or stretched to keep their shape; boot'leg, the leg of a high boot.—*v.t.* to smuggle (liquor).—*ns.* boot'legger, one who smuggles alcoholic liquor in a bootleg or elsewhere: an illicit dealer; boot'legging.—*adj.* boot'less, without boots.—*ns.* boot'licker, a toady (U.S. boot'lick; also *v.t.*); boot'licking; boot'maker; boot'making; boots, an inn servant who cleans boots, runs messages, etc.: also used in combination, as lazyboots, slyboots.—boot and saddle (a corr. of Fr. *boute-selle*, place saddle), the signal for mounting; like odd boots (*slang*), vigorously; the boot is on the other leg, the tables are turned: the responsibility is (now) the other way: the reverse is the truth; die in one's boots, to die a sudden death, not in bed; get the boot (*slang*), to be dismissed; have one's heart in one's boots, to have lost courage. [O.Fr. *bote* (mod. *bottle*)—L.L. *botta*, *bota*, of doubtful origin.]

boot, *bōt*, *v.t.* to profit or advantage.—*n.* advantage: profit: in old law, any reparation or compensation paid: (*Shak.*) booty.—*adj.* boot'less, without boot or profit: useless.—*adv.* boot'lessly.—*n.* boot'lessness.—to boot, in addition. [O.E. *bōt*, compensation, amends, whence *bētan*, to amend.]

Bootes, *bō-ō'tēz*, *n.* a northern constellation beside the Great Bear, containing the bright star Arcturus. [Gr. *Bōtēs*, lit. an ox-driver.]

booth, *bōōth*, *bōōth*, *n.* a hut or temporary erection formed of slight materials: a small shop of simple construction: a covered stall at a fair or market: a polling place. [O.N. *búth*, or a cognate word; cf. Ger. *bude*.]

booty, *bōō'tē*, *n.* spoil taken in war or by force: plunder, a prize.—play booty, to join with others in order: to cheat one player, to play a game with intention to lose. [O.N. *byti*, share—*byta*, to divide.]

boozee. See bouse.

bo-peep, *bō-pēp*, *n.* a simple play among children in which one peeps from behind something and cries 'Bo'.

bor, *bac*(*r*), *n.* neighbour, an East Anglian form of address to man or woman. [O.E. *būr*, usu. *gebūr*, farmer; cf. neighbour.]

bora, *bō'rā*, *n.* a strong north-east wind in the upper Adriatic. [Venetian variant of It. *borea*—L. *boreas*; or Slav; cf. Serbian *burā*.]

bora, *bō'rā*, *n.* an Australian initiation rite. [Native word.]

borachio, *bor-ach*(*i*)-ō, *n.* a Spanish wine-skin: a drunken fellow. [Sp. *borracha*, *borracho*.]

borage, *bur'ij*, *n.* a blue-flowered bristly plant of the genus *Borago*, giving name to the family Boraginaceae, tubiferous dicotyledons with cinnate inflorescence and four nutlets. [L.L. *borragō*.]

borax, *bō'raks*, *n.* a mineral, hydrated sodium tetraborate, found on alkaline lake shores.—*adj.* bor'ic, boracic (*bō-ras'ik*), or of relating to borax or boron.—*ns.* ho'racite (*-r-r-rit*), a mineral composed of magnesium borate and chloride; bor'ate, a salt of boric acid.—boric or boracic or orthoboracic acid, an acid (H_3BO_3) obtained by dissolving borax, and also found native in mineral springs in Italy, changing successively by loss of water on heating to metaboric acid, tetraboric or pyroboric acid, and boric anhydride. [Fr. and L.L. *borax*—Ar. *būraq*.]

bord, *borde*, obs. spellings of board.

bordar, *bor'dar*, *n.* a villain who held his hut at his lord's pleasure. [L.L. *bordarius*; of Gmc. origin. See board.]

Bordeaux, *bor-dō*, *n.* claret, wine of Bordeaux.—Bordeaux mixture, a mixture of lime and copper sulphate, used to kill fungus and insect parasites on plants.

bordel, *bor'del*, *n.* (*arch.*) a house for prostitution.—Also bordello (*-del'ō*; It.). [O.Fr. *bordel*, a cabin—L.L. *borda*.]

border, *bord'ar*, *n.* the edge or margin of anything: the boundary of a country, etc., esp. (*cap.*—also in *pl.*) that between England and Scotland: a flower-bed in a garden: a piece of ornamental edging or trimming.—*adj.* of or on the border.—*v.i.* to come near or to be adjacent (with *on*, *upon*, *with*).—*v.t.* to furnish with a border: to bound.—*adj.* bord'ered.—*ns.* bord'er'er, one who dwells or was born on the border of a country: bord'er'land, a border region.—*adj.* belonging to the undefined margin between two things, e.g. sanity and insanity.—*adj.* bord'er'less.—*n.* bord'er'-line.—Also *adj.*, marginal, hardly or doubtfully coming within the definition (esp. of insanity).—bordered pit (*bot.*), a thin area in the wall between two vessels or tracheids, surrounded by a thickened border. [O.Fr. *bordure*; from root of board.]

bordraging, *bord'rag-ing*, *n.* See bodrag.

bordure, *bor'dūr*, *n.* (*her.*) a border surrounding a shield. [See border.]

bore, *bōr*, *v.t.* to pierce so as to form a hole: to thrust against (as one racehorse against another): to weary or annoy with tediousness (perb. a different word—*not* known before mid-18th century).

—*n.* a hole made by boring: the size of the cavity of a tube: a person or thing that wears.—*ns.* bore'dom, tedium; bore'hole, a bore in the earth's crust for investigation or for water, oil, etc.; bor'er, the person or thing that bores: a name common to many animals that pierce wood, rocks, etc.; bor'ing, the act of making a hole in anything: a hole made by boring: (*in pl.*) the chips produced by boring. [O.E. *borian*, to bore; cf. Ger. *bohren*; allied to L. *forāre*, to bore, Gr. *pharynx*, the gullet.]

bore, *bōr*, *pa.t.* of bear.

bore, *bār*, *n.* a tidal flood that rushes with great violence up the estuaries of certain rivers, also called eagre. [O.N. *bāra*, a wave or swell.]

Boreas, *bor'ē-as*, *n.* the north wind personified.—*adj.* bor'e'al (*bō'rē-āl*). [L. and Gr. *Bōrēas*.]

borecole, *bō'r-kōl*, *n.* kale. [Du. *boerenkool*, lit. peasant's cabbage.]

boreen, *bō-reen*, *n.* a lane: byroad. [Ir. *bōithrín*.]

borie. Same as boracle. [See borax.]

born, *born*. (See bear, *z.*)—born again, having received new spiritual life; born fool, one whose folly is from his birth; in one's born days, in one's whole lifetime.

borne, *born*, *pa.p.* of bear, to carry.

borne, *bor'nā*, *adj.* limited, narrow-minded. [Fr. *pa.p.* of *borner*, to limit.]

bornite, *born'it*, *n.* a copper ore, sulphide of copper and iron. [J. von Born, mineralogist (1742-91).]

boron, *bō'ron*, *n.* a non-metallic element (symbol B), of atomic number 5, present in borax and boric acid, obtained as an amorphous powder or impure in diamond-like crystals. [See borax.]

borough, *bur'ā*, *n.* a town with a corporation and special privileges granted by royal charter: a town that sends representatives to parliament.—*ns.* bor'ough-English, a custom in some ancient English boroughs (till 1925), by which estates descended to the youngest son; bor'oughmonger, a buyer or seller of the patronage of boroughs; bor'ough-reeve, the chief municipal official in some unincorporated English towns prior to 1835.—close or pocket borough, a borough whose representation was in the nomination of some person—common before 1832; county borough, a borough (of above 50,000 inhabitants by Act of 1888, of 75,000 or more by Act of 1926) with some of the characters of a county; rotten borough, one which still returned members to parliament although the constituency had disappeared—all abolished in 1832.—The Scottish terms are grouped under burgh. [O.E. *burg*, *burh*, a city, from *beorgan*; Ger. *bergen*, to protect.]

borrel, *borrell*, *borrel*, *bor'el*, *adj.* (*arch.*) rustic, clownish. [O.Fr. *burel*, coarse cloth worn by peasantry.]

borrow, *bor'ō*, *n.* (*arch.*) a pledge or surety: (*Shak.*) a borrowing.—*v.t.* to obtain on loan or trust: to adopt from a foreign source: to derive from another (with *from*, *of*).—*adj.* bor'rowed, taken

on loan; counterfeit; assumed.—*n.* borrower.—*n.* and *adj.* borrowing.—borrowing days, the last three days of March (O.S.), supposed in Scottish folklore to have been borrowed by March from April, and to be especially stormy; to borrow, for a pledge or surety. [O.E. *borgian*—*borg*, *borh*, a pledge, security.]

borstal, *bor'stal*, *bor'stal*, *n.* a way up a hill, still used in the district of the Downs.—**Borstal system**, a system of detaining juvenile-adult delinquents, named from the first reformatory of the kind at Borstal, a suburb of Rochester. [O.E. *beorh*, a hill, and *stigel*, a stile, or *borg*, security, *steall*, place.]

bort, *boart*, *bort*, *n.* diamond fragments or dust: a coarse diamond or semicrystalline form of carbon. [Fr.]

borzol, *bor'zoi*, *n.* a dog like a huge greyhound, but with a soft coat about the length of a deerhound's. [Russ., swift.]

bosage, *bosh'ij*, *n.* thick foliage; woodland. [Fr. *bosage*, *bocage*—L.L. *boscus*, conn. with Ger. *busch*, Eng. *bush*.]

bosch, *bosh*, *bosh*. See *bush*.

bosehe. See *boche*.

bosh, *bosh*, *n.* nonsense; foolish talk.—Also *interj.* [Turk. *bosh*, worthless, frequent in Morier's novel *Ayesha* (1834).]

bosk, *bosk*, *n.* a thicket; a little wood.—*ns.* *bosk'et*, a thicket; a plantation; *bosk'iness*.—*adj.* *bosk'y*, woody or bushy; *shady*. (*coll.*) somewhat tipsy. [Cf. *bu*] very good.

bosker, *bos'k'n*,

bosom, *bos'am*, *n.* the breast of a human being; the part of the dress that covers it; the imagined seat of the passions and feelings; the heart; (*Shak.*) desire; embrace, enclosure; any close or secret receptacle.—in composition, confidential; intimate.—*v.t.* to enclose in the bosom.—*adj.* *bos'omed*, having a bosom; enclosed.—**Abraham's bosom**, the abode of the blessed dead. [O.E. *bōsm*; Ger. *busen*.]

boss, *bos*, *n.* a knob or stud; a raised ornament.—*v.t.* to ornament with bosses.—*adj.* *bossed*, embossed; *boss'y*, having bosses. [O.Fr. *bōce* (Fr. *bōse*), from O.H.G. *bōzan*, to beat.]

b

or control; to domineer over.—*adj.* *boss'y*. [New York Dutch *baas*, master.]

boss, *bos*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) hollow; empty. [Obscure.]

boss, *bos*, *v.t.* (*dial.* and *slang*) to make a mess of.—*adj.* *boss-eyed*, with one good eye; squint-eyed; out of true. [Origin unknown.]

bostangl, *bos-tan'ji*, *n.* a Turkish palace guard. [Turk. *bostanjī*.]

boston, *bost'an*, *n.* a game of cards, somewhat similar to whist; a kind of waltz. [From *Boston*, U.S.A.]

bostryx, *bo'stri'x*, *n.* (*bot.*) a cymose inflorescence in which each lateral axis arises on the same side (cyclically) of its parent axis. [Gr., curl.]

bosun. See *boatswain*.

Boswellian, *bos-wel'li-an*, *adj.* after the hero-worshipping, detailed intimate manner of James Boswell in his biography of Samuel Johnson.—*v.i.* *Boswellise* (*-wal-iz*), to write like Boswell.—*v.i.* *Boswellism*.

bot, *bot*, *bot*, *n.* the maggot of a botfly, parasitic in the intestines of the horse and other animals; (in *pl.*) the diseased condition thereby caused; (*Scot.* *batts*) colic.—*ns.* *bot'fly*, a name for various flies of the family *Oestridae* that lay their eggs on horses, etc.; *bot'hole*, a hole in a hide due to boring by a bot. [Origin unknown.]

botany, *bot'an-i*, *n.* the science of plants: fine wool, orig. from Botany Bay.—*adj.* *botan'ic*; *botan'ical* (*also*), a vegetable drug.—*adv.* *botan'ically*.—*v.i.* *bot'anise*, to seek for and collect plants for study.—*ns.* *bot'anist*, one skilled in botany; *bot'anomancy*, divination by means of plants, esp. the leaves of sage and fig.—**Botany Bay**, early convict settlement near what is now Sydney: con-

vict settlements generally. [Gr. *botanē*, grass, fodder.]

botargo, *bot-ar'gō*, *n.* a relish made of mullet or tunny roe. [It.—Ar. *butarkhah*.]

botch, *boch*, *n.* a swelling on the skin; (*Ålt.*) a boil, pimple, or sore; a blemish; a clumsy patch; ill-finished work.—*v.t.* to patch or mend clumsily; to put together unsuitably or unskillfully; to bungle.

—*v.i.* to do repairs; to bungle.—*ns.* *botch'er*, a repairer; a bungler; *botch'ery*.—*n.* and *adj.* *botch'ing*.—*adj.* *botch'y*, marked with or full of botches. [Parly O.N.Fr. *boche* (O.Fr. *boce*), ulcer; partly perh. some other root.]

botfly. See *bot*.

both, *bōth*, *adj.* and *pron.* the two: the one and the other.—*adv.* or *conj.* as well (sometimes of more than two). [O.N. *báthar* (superseding O.E. *bēgen*, *bā*); Ger. *beide*; cf. L. *ambo*, Gr. *amphō*, Sans. *ubha*, orig. *ambha*.]

both'er, *both'ar*, *v.t.* to perplex or tease; to fluster.—*n.* petty trouble, difficulty, or perplexity.—*interj.* expressing irritation.—*n.* *bothera'tion* (*coll.*).—*adj.* *both'ersome*. [First found in 18th-cent. Irish-born writers; poss. Anglo-Irish for *poth'er*.]

bothy, *bothle*, *both'i*, *n.* a humble cottage or hut; a one-roomed hut or temporary dwelling; a barely furnished dwelling for farm-servants in the north-east of Scotland.—*n.* *both'y-man*. [Cf. *booth*.]

botanē, *bottony*, *bot'an-i*, *adj.* (*her.*) having buds or knobs at the extremity, applied to a cross having each arm terminated in three buds, like trefoil. [O.Fr.; see *button*.]

bo-tree, *bō'trē*, *n.* in Ceylon, the pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), holy tree of the Buddhists, planted close by every temple. [Sinh. *bo*, from Pali *bodhi*, perfect knowledge.]

botryoid, *-al*, *bot'ri-oid*, *-oid'al*, *adj.* like a bunch of grapes.—*adj.* *bot'ryose*, *botryoidal*; (*bot.*) racemose. [Gr. *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, *eidōs*, form.]

bottine, *bot'en*, *n.* a high boot; a half-boot; a lady's boot; a small boot. [Fr., dim. of *bottle*, boot.]

bottle, *bot'l*, *n.* a bundle (of hay). [O.Fr. *botel*.]

bottle, *bot'l*, *n.* a narrow-necked hollow vessel for holding liquids: the contents of such a vessel; liquor or drinking.—*v.t.* to enclose in bottles.—*ns.* *bot'tle-brush*, a brush for cleaning bottles; with bristles standing out from a central axis; a name given to various plants of like appearance, as horse-tail, mare's-tail, *Banksia*, and *Callistemon*; *bot'tle-chart*, a chart showing currents from evidence of bottles thrown into the sea; *bot'tle-coaster*, a bottle-slider.—*adj.* *bot'tled*, enclosed in bottles; shaped or protuberant like a bottle; kept in restraint; (*slang*) drunk.—*ns.* *bot'tle-fish*, a fish, *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*, that can blow its body out like a bottle; *bot'tle-glass*, a coarse green glass used in the making of bottles; *bot'tle-gourd*, or *false calabash*, a climbing, musky-scented Indian eucurbitaceous annual, whose fruit is shaped like a bottle, an urn, or a club.—*adj.* and *n.* *bot'tle-green*, dark green, like bottle-glass.—*ns.* *bot'tle-head*, a bottle-nosed whale; *bot'tle-holder*, a boxer's attendant; a backer or supporter generally; *bot'tle-imp*, an imp confined in a bottle; *bot'tle-neck*, a narrow place in a road where traffic is apt to be congested (often *fig.*); *bot'tle-nose*, a large swollen nose; a bottle-nosed toothed whale (*Hyperoodon*).—*adj.* *bot'tle-nosed*; *bot'tle-shouldered*, with sloping shoulders like a champagne bottle.—*ns.* *bot'tle-silder*, a tray for passing a decanter round the table; *bot'tle-tree*, an Australian sterculiaceous tree with swollen trunk; *bot'tle-washer*, one whose business it is to wash out bottles; a factotum generally.—*bottle off*, to draw from the cask and put into bottles; *bottle up*, to enclose as in a bottle; to hold back.—bring up on the bottle, to rear artificially rather than by the breast; pass the bottle of smoke, to acquiesce in some falsehood; to make pretence; three-bottle man, one who could drink three bottles of wine without losing his decorum. [O.Fr.

bouteille, dim. of *botte*, a vessel for liquids—*L.L. butis*, a vessel.]
bottom, *bot'am*, *n.* the lowest part or surface of anything; that on which anything rests or is founded: the sitting part of the body: the bed of the sea, a river, etc.: the part that supports the contents of a vessel: the seat of a chair: the less dignified end: the foot of a page, hill, etc.: low land, as by a river: the lower part of a ship, hence the ship itself: groundwork: fundamental character or ingredient: staying power: financial resources: the portion of a wig hanging down over the shoulder: (*Shak.*) a ball of thread.—*adj.* undermost.—*v.t.* to ground or base: (*Shak.*) to wind.—*v.i.* to find bottom: to found, rest.—*adj.* *bottomed*.—*n.* *bottom-fish*, a fish that feeds on the bottom (also collectively); *bottom-glade* (*Milt.*), a glade or open space in a bottom or valley; *bottom-grass* (*Shak.*), grass growing on low grounds; *bottoming*, foundation; *bottom-land* (*U.S.*), alluvial deposits.—*adj.* *bottomless*.—*n.* *bottomry*, a contract by which money is borrowed on the security of a ship or bottom; *bottom-sawyer*, the sawyer who works at the bottom of the saw-pit.—at bottom, fundamentally; at the bottom of, the real origin of; bet one's bottom dollar, to bet all one has; bottom drawer, a supposed receptacle for possessions hoarded by a young woman against marriage; bottomless pit, hell; from the bottom of the heart, with heartfelt sincerity; get to the bottom of, to investigate exhaustively; stand on one's own bottom, to be independent; touch bottom, to reach the lowest point. [*O.E. botm*; *Ger. boden*; *conn.* with *L. fundus*, bottom, *Gael. bonn*, the sole.]
bottony. See *botoné*.
botulism, *bot'ū-lizm*, *n.* sausage-poisoning, or poisoning by tinned or other food infected with *Bacillus botulinus* (or *Clostridium botulinum*). [*L. botulus*, sausage.]
boudoir, *bōd'vār*, *n.* a lady's private room. [*Fr.*—*bouder*, to pout, to be sulky.]
bouffe. See *opera-bouffe*.
Bougainvillea, *bōg-ān-vil'ē-ā*, or *-vil'*, *n.* a Neotropical genus of Nyctaginaceae, frequently trained over trellises, its triplices of flowers almost concealed by rosy or purple bracts.—Also *Bougainvillea*. [From the first French circumnavigator of the globe, Louis Antoine de Bougainville (1729-1811).]
bouge. A Shakespearian form of budge (vb.).
bought. A Spenserian form of budget.
bough, *bow*, *n.* a branch of a tree: the gallows.—*n.* *bough'pot*, *bow'pot* (*arch.*), a pot for boughs as an ornament: a flower-pot: a bunch of flowers. [*O.E. bōg, bōh*, an arm, the shoulder; *Ger. buig*, shoulder, the bow of a ship—*O.E. bāgan*, to bend.]
bought, *baot*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of buy.—*arch. pa.p.* *bought'en*.
bought, *bowt*, *n.* a bight or bend: (*Spens.*) a twist or coil: the bend of a sling. [See *bight*.]
boughe, *bōō-zhē*, *n.* a wax candle: an instrument (orig. of waxed linen) for distending contracted mucous canals. [*Fr.*—*Bougie* in Algeria.]
bouillabaisse, *bōō-yā-bēs'*, *n.* a Provençal kind of fish chowder, familiar through Thackeray's appreciative ballad. [*Fr.*]
bouilli, *bōō-yē*, *n.* boiled or stewed meat.—*n.* *bouillon* (*bōō-yon'*), a strong broth. [*Fr.*; see *boil*.]
bouk, *boōk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) body: bulk. [*O.E. bāc*, belly, *O.N. búkr*, coalescing with *bulkr*.]
boulder, *bōld'ər*, *n.* a large stone rounded by the action of water: (*geol.*) a mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed.—*adj.* containing boulders.—*n.* *bould'er-clay*, a stiff stony mass of finely ground rock, usually containing boulders and pebbles, formed as a ground-moraine under land-ice. [Origin obscure; *Swed. dial. bullersten*, large stone in a stream, has been compared.]
boule. Same as *buhl*.
boule, *bōō'lē*, *n.* in ancient Greece, a council or senate. [*Gr. boulē*.]

boulevard, *bōō'l(ə)-vār*, *n.* a broad road, walk, or promenade bordered with trees, originally applied to those formed upon the demolished fortifications of a town: (*esp. U.S.*) a broad main road.—*boulevardier* (*bōōl-vār-dyā*), a frequenter of boulevards. [*Fr.*—*Ger. bollwerk*; see *bulwark*.]
bouleversement, *bōōl-vers-mān'*, *n.* an overturning, overthrow, ruin. [*Fr.*]
boult, *bolt*, *bōlt*, *v.t.* to sift through coarse cloth: to examine by sifting.—*ns.* *bo(u)lt'er*, a sieve: a machine for separating bran from flour; *bo(u)lt'ing*; *bo(u)lt'ing-hutch*, a hutch or large box into which flour falls when it is bolted. [*O.Fr. bulter*—*buleter*, app. from *bure*—*L.L. burra*, a coarse reddish-brown cloth—*Gr. pyrrhos*, reddish.]
boun, *bowne*, *bōōn*, *boun*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (used *refl.*) to prepare: to get ready: to dress: to set out.—*adj.* ready. [See *bound* (4); revived by *Scott*.]
bounce, *bowns*, *v.i.* to jump or spring suddenly: to bound like a ball, to throw oneself about: to burst (into or out of a room, etc.): to boast: to exaggerate.—*v.t. (obs.)* to beat: to cause to rebound: (*U.S.*) to turn out, eject, dismiss.—*n.* a thud: a leap or spring: a boast: (*U.S.*) dismissal: a bold lie.—*adv.* and *interj.* expressing sudden movement or the noise of a gun.—*n.* *bounce'er*, one who bounces: something big: a bully: a liar: (*U.S.*) a chucker-out.—*adj.* *bounce'ing*, large and heavy: lusty: swaggering. [*Du. bonzen*, to strike, from *bonz*, a blow.]
bounce, *bowns*, *n.* the lesser spotted dogfish.
bound, *bound*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of bind.—*n.* *bound'-ball'it*, a sheriff's officer, so called from his bond given to the sheriff for the discharge of his duty.—*bound* to, obliged to: certain to (perhaps partly from *bound*, 4).
bound, *bound*, *n.* a limit: (in *pl.*) the limit of that which is reasonable or permitted: (in *pl.*) a borderland, land generally within certain understood limits, the district.—*v.t.* to set bounds to: to limit, restrain, or surround.—*ns.* *bound'ary*, limit: border: termination: (*cricket*) a hit to the limit of the ground: a score for such a hit; *bound'ary-rider* (*Anstr.*), one who rides around a station and repairs fences.—*adj.* *bound'ed*, restricted, cramped; *bound'less*, having no limit: vast.—*n.* *bound'lessness*. [*O.Fr. bonne*—*L.L. bodina*; *cf. Bret. bonn*, a boundary.]
bound, *bound*, *v.i.* to spring or leap.—*n.* a spring or leap.—*n.* *bound'er*, one who bounds: an obtrusively ill-bred man: one whose moral conduct is objectionable.—*adj.* *bound'ing*, moving forward with a bound: leaping.—by leaps and bounds, by startlingly rapid stages. [*Fr. bondir*, to spring, in *O.Fr.* to resound—*L. bombitare*.]
bound, *bound*, *adj.* ready to go, going: on the way. [*O.N. bunn*, *pa.p.* of *būa*, to prepare; *cf. boun*.]
bounden, *bound'n*, *adj.* obligatory. [*Archaic pa.p.* of *bind*.]
bountree, *bōōn'tri*. See *bourtrec*.
bounty, *boun'ti*, *n.* liberality in bestowing gifts: the gift bestowed: money offered as an inducement to enter the army, or as a premium to encourage any branch of industry, or (king's, or queen's bounty) to a mother who has three or more children at a birth.—*adj.* *boun'teous*, *boun'tiful*, liberal in giving: generous.—*adv.* *boun'teously*, *boun'tifully*.—*ns.* *boun'teousness*, *boun'tifulness*; *boun'tihood*; *boun'tyhed* (*Spens.*).—*Lady Bountiful*, a character in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*: now used for the charitable great lady of a district. [*O.Fr. bontet* (*bonté*), goodness—*L. bonitās*, *-ditis*—*bonus*, good.]
bouquet, *bōōk'ā*, or *-ā'*, *n.* a bunch of flowers: a nosegay: the perfume exhaled by wine. [*Fr. bouquet*, dim. of *bois*, a wood; *cf. It. bosco*; see *bosage*, bush.]
bourasque, *bōō-rāsh'*, *n.* a tempest. [*Fr. bourrasque*; *It. borasco*, a storm.]
Bourbon, *bōōr-bon*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a reactionary: a race of roses: maize whisky (orig. made in Bourbon County, Kentucky).—*ns.* *Bour'bonism*; *Bour'bonist*, an adherent of the Bourbons. [From the *Bourbon* family, which long reigned in France and Spain.]

bound, *bōrd*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a jest, sport.—*n.* *bound'er* (*obs.*), a jester. [*O.Fr. bourde*, origin unknown.]
bourdon, *bōrd'ān*, *n.* the refrain of a song: a drone bass: a bass stop in an organ or harmonium. [*See burden.*]
bourdon, *bōrd'ān*, *n.* (*obs.*) a pilgrim's staff: a club. [*Fr.*—*L.L. burdō*, *-ōnis*, a mule.]
bourg, *burg*, *n.* Same as burgh, borough.
bourgeois, *bur'jōis*, *n.* a type larger than *brevier* and smaller than *longprimer*. [*Fr.*; *perh.* from the name of the type-founder.]
bourgeois, *bōrz'h'wā*, *n.* a citizen: a member of the middle class: a merchant or shopkeeper.—*adj.* middle class: conventional: humdrum: conservative.—*n.* bourgeoisie (*bōrz'h'wā*—*zē*, *-zē*), the middle class of citizens. [*Fr. bourgeois*, a citizen.]
bourgeon, *bur'jōn*, *v.i.* to put forth sprouts or buds: to grow. [*Fr. bourgeon*, a bud, shoot.]
Bourignan, *bōr-in'yān*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Antoinette Bourignon (1616-80), a religious visionary who made religion consist in inward emotion, not in knowledge or practice.
bourlaw. See *byrlaw*.
hour, *bourne*, *bōrn*, or *bōörn*, *n.* a boundary, a limit, or goal: (*Keats*) domain. [*Fr. borne*, a limit.]
hour, *bourne*. See *burn* (1).
bourrée, *bōr-ā*, *n.* a brisk dance in duple time, originating in Auvergne or in the Basque provinces: a musical composition in the same rhythm, often introduced in old suites. [*Fr.*]
house, *boor*, *n.* an exchange where merchants meet for business. [*Fr. bourse*. See *purse*.]
houree, *bōr'ri*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the elder-tree.—Also *boun'tree* (*bōn'tri*).—*n.* *boun'tree*, *gun*, a pop-gun made of an elder twig. [*Ety.* unknown.]
house, *booz*, *boose*, *bōoz*, *booz*, *v.i.* to drink deeply.—*n.* intoxicating liquor: a drinking bout.—*adj.* *bous'log*, etc., drinking: for drinking (*Spens.* *houzing can*).—*n.* *bous'lngken* (*obs.* *thieves' slang*), a low drinking-shop.—*adj.* *bous'y*, etc., inclined to house: drunken. [Apparently *Middle Du. būsien*, to drink deeply—*buis*, a tube or flask; allied to *box*.]
house, *bowse*, *bores*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to haul with tackle. [*Orig.* unknown.]
boustrophedon, *bōs* or *bou-strof-ē'don*, *adj.* and *adv.* (of ancient writing) ploughwise, alternately from right to left and from left to right. [*Gr. boustrophēdon*—*bous*, ox, *strophē*, a turning.]
bout, *boet*, *n.* a turn, round: a spell: a trial: a fit. [*bought* (2).]
boutade, *bōt-ād'*, *n.* a sudden outburst: a caprice. [*Fr.*—*bouter*, to thrust.]
bouts-rimés, *bōt-rē-mā*, *n.pl.* rhyming words given out by some one as the line-endings of a stanza, for others to fill up the lines. [*Fr.*, rhymed ends.]
bovate, *bōvāt*, *n.* (*hist.*) an oxgang. [*L.L. bovāta*—*būs* *bovis*, an ox.]
bovine, *bōv'īn*, *adj.* pertaining to cattle. [*L. būs*, *bovis*, an ox or cow.]
Bovril, *bōv'ril*, *n.* a registered trade-mark applied to a special meat extract.—*v.t.* *bov'rilise*. [*Coined from L. būs*, *bovis*, an ox, and *vril*, the electric fluid represented as the one common origin of the forces in matter in Lytton's novel *The Coming Race*, 1871.]
bow, *bōt*, *v.t.* to bend: to bend the neck or body in saluting, acknowledging a compliment, etc.: to submit.—*v.t.* to bend or incline downwards, to crush down: to usher with a bow: to express by a bow.—*n.* a bending of the neck or body in salutation.—*adj.* bowed (*bōwd*), bent forward, esp. in the back.—a bowing acquaintance, a slight acquaintance; make one's bow, to retire ceremoniously: to leave the stage. [*O.E. bāgan*, to bend; akin to *L. fugere*, to flee, to yield.]
bow, *bō*, *n.* a piece of elastic wood or other material for shooting arrows, bent by means of a string stretched between its ends: anything of a bent or curved shape, as the rainbow: (*Shak.*) a yoke: the instrument by which the strings of a violin etc. are sounded: a ring of metal forming a handle: a knot with one or two loops: a looped knot of

ribbons: a necktie or the like, so tied: a single movement (up or down) or stroke of the bow in playing an instrument.—*v.i.* to handle the bow in playing.—*v.t.* to play with a bow: to distribute between up-bows and down-bows: to mark such distribution.—*adj.* *bow'-backed*, with bent back: *bow'-bent* (*Milton*), bent like a bow.—*n.* *bow'-boy*, a boy archer: (*Shak.*) *Cupid*:—*n.pl.* *bow'-compasses*, a small pair of compasses, often with a bow-shaped spring instead of a hinge.—*n.* *bow'-fin*, a North American fresh-water fish (*Amia*) of the Holostei; *bow'-hand*, the hand in which the bow is held—normally in archery, the left, in violin-playing the right; *bow'-leg*, a bandy leg like a bow.—*adj.* *bow'-legged*.—*n.* *bow'-man*, an archer; *bow'-saw*, a saw with a narrow blade stretched like a bowstring in a strong frame; *bow'-shot*, the distance to which an arrow can be shot from a bow; *bow'-string*, the string by which a bow is drawn: a string with which the Turks strangled offenders: a horizontal tie on a bridge or girder.—*v.t.* to strangle with a bowstring (*pat.* and *pa.p.* *bow'strung*, sometimes *bow'strung*).—*adj.* of, for, having, a bowstring.—*n.* *bow'string-hemp*, the genus *Sansevieria* or its fibre; *bow'-win'dow*, a window projecting in a curve: (*slang*) a pot-belly.—*adj.* *bow'-win'dowed*.—*n.* *bow'-yer*, a bowman: a maker of bows.—draw the long bow, to make extravagant statements; on the bow hand, wide of the mark; two strings to one's bow, an alternative in reserve. [*O.E. boga*; *cog.* with *Ger. bogen*.]
bow, *bōw*, *n.* the forepart of a ship—often used in *pl.*, the ship being considered to have starboard and port bows, meeting at the stem.—*n.* *bow'er*, *bow'er-aneh'or*, an anchor at the bow or forepart of a ship (*best-bower* and *small-bower*); *bow'-oar*, the oar nearest the bow.—bold, or bluff, *bow*, a broad bow; lean bow, a narrow one; on the bow, within 45° of the point right ahead. [*From a L.G., Du. or Scand. word* for shoulder; see *bough*.]
bowat, *bowet*, *buat*, *bōw'at*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a lantern.—*MacFarlane's* *buat* (*Scott*), the moon. [*L.L. boeta*, box.]
bowdlerise, *bōwd'lar-īz*, *v.t.* to expurgate a book or writing, by removing whatever might raise a blush, esp. to do so unnecessarily.—*n.* *bowdlerisation*; *bowd'leriser*; *bowd'lerism*. [*From Dr. T. Bowdler* (1754-1825), who published an expurgated Shakespeare in ten volumes in 1818.]
bowel, *bōw'əl*, *n.* an interior part of the body: (*in pl.*) the entrails, intestines: the interior part of anything: (*fig.*) the heart, pity, tenderness (the emotions being supposed to be seated in the bowels—*B.* and *Shak.*).—*v.t.* *bow'el*, to take out the bowels (*pr.p.* *bow'elling*; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* *bow'elled*). [*O.Fr. boet*—*L. botellus*, a sausage, an intestine.]
bower, *bōw'er*, *n.* a shady enclosure or recess in a garden, an arbour: an inner apartment: a lady's private room, boudoir: (*poet.*) a dwelling.—*v.t.* to enclose: (*Shak.*) to embower.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to lodge.—*n.* *bow'er-bird*, an Australian bird that makes a bower adorned with gay feathers, shells, etc.—*adj.* *bow'ery*, having bowers: shady. [*O.E. bār*, a chamber; root of *bān*, to dwell.]
bowyer, *bōw'er*, *n.* the name in eulchre for the two highest cards, the knave of trumps, and the other knave of the same colour, the right and left bowyer respectively. [*Ger. bauer*, peasant.]
bowyer, *bōw'er-anchōr*. See *bow* (3).
bowery, *bōw'ē-ri*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a farm—the Bowery, a street in New York. [*Du. bouwcruij*.]
bowes. A Miltonic spelling of boughs.
bowet. Same as *bowat*.
bowget. A variant of *budget*.
bowle-knife, *bōw'ī-nīf*, *n.* a strong, one-edged dagger-knife with a blade about twelve inches long. [*From Colonel Bowle*, its inventor, died 1836.]
bowl, *bōl*, *n.* (*obs.*) a ball: a heavy wooden ball with a bias: (*in pl.*) a game played by rolling such balls on a green towards a jack: (*dial.*, *in pl.*) skittles: (*Scot. bōil*) a marble: (*in pl.*) the game of marbles.—*v.i.* to play at bowls: to roll or trundle: to travel

swiftly and smoothly in a wheeled vehicle: (*cricket*) to pitch the ball to the batsman at the wicket: to be bowler.—*v.t.* to roll or trundle: (*cricket*) to deliver by bowling: to put out by hitting the wicket with a bowled ball (also with *out*: *fig.* to overcome).—*ns.* bowler, one who plays at bowls or bowls in cricket; bowling; bowling-all'ey, a long narrow covered place for skittles; bowling-crease (see crease); bowling-green, a smooth grassy plot for bowls.—to bowl over, to knock down: to overwhelm. [*Fr. boule—L. bulla.*]

bowl, *bōl*, *n.* a nearly hemispherical basin for domestic use: a large vessel for brewing punch: a round drinking-cup, rather wide than deep—hence a synonym for conviviality: the round hollow part of anything: the pocket of a pound-net. [*O.E. bōlo. See bole.*]

bowler, *bōl'ər*, *n.* Same as boulder.

bowler, *bō'lar*, *n.* a round felt hat.—Also bowler-hat. [*Prob. bowl (2), but perh. bowl (1) or possibly the name of a hatter.*]

bowline, *bō'lin*, *n.* a rope from the weather side of the square sails (to which it is fastened by *bridles*) to the larboard or starboard bow, to keep the sail close to the wind.—bowline knot, a simple but secure knot used in fastening the bowline bridle to the cringles. [*Origin obscure.*]

bow-pot. Same as bough-pot.

bower, *bōw*, *n.* (*Spens.*) muscle. [*bow, to bend.*]

bouse. Same as bouse.

bowsprit, *bō'sprit*, *n.* a strong spar projecting over the bows of a ship. [*Apparently Du. boegspriet.*]

bowwow, *bōw'wōw*, *n.* a dog's bark: (*Scott.*) a full-mouthed literary style: (*childish or facet.*) a dog. [*Imit.*]

box, *boks*, *n.* an evergreen shrub or small tree (*Buxus sempervirens*) with hard smooth yellowish wood, often used to border garden-walks and flower-beds (also box-tree, box wood): its wood: extended to various other plants: a case or receptacle for holding anything: the contents of a box: a fund: a (Christmas) present: a compartment: a ruled off space: (*baseball*) a pitcher's standing-place: a small house or lodge, as a shooting-box, etc.: in a theatre, a small enclosure with several seats: an old square pew or similar enclosure, as a *senry-box*, *signal-box*, *bathing-box*, *witness-box*, etc.: the driver's seat on a carriage: the case of a ship's compass: a predicament.—*v.t.* to put into or furnish with boxes: to enclose: (*Scott.*) to panel, wainscot: (*slang*) to overturn (a watchman) in his box: (*Austr.*) to mix, as flocks of sheep.—*ns.* box-bed, a kind of bed long common in Scottish cottages, having its ends, sides and roof of wood, and capable of being closed in front by two sliding panels: box-car, (*U.S.*) a box-wagon: box-cloth, a heavy cloth for riding garments: box-coat, a heavy overcoat for coaching: box-day, one of the Court of Session vacation days when papers ordered to be deposited in court must be lodged.—*adj.* box'en, made of or like boxwood.—*n.* box'ful, as much as a box will hold:—*pl.* box'fuls.—*v.t.* box'haul, to veer (a ship) sharp round on her heel, by putting the helm a-lee, bracing the head-yards flat aback, and hauling to windward the head-sheets.—*ns.* Box'ing-day, the day after Christmas, when boxes or presents are given: box-iron, a hollow smoothing-iron heated by a heater put into it: box-keeper, an attendant who opens the doors of boxes at theatres, etc.: box-kite, a kite composed of open-ended boxes: box-lobb'y, the lobby leading to the boxes in a theatre: box-office, in a theatre, etc., the office at which seats may be booked: box-pleat, a double fold of cloth turned opposite ways: box-room, a room in which boxes are stored: box-seat, a driver's seat: box-wagon, a closed railway wagon: box-wood, wood of the box-tree: the plant itself.—box the compass, to name the 32 points in their order and then backwards: hence to make a complete roundabout in any opinion: in the wrong box, in a false position, in a scrape. [*O.E. box—L. buxus—Gr. pyxos, the tree, pyxis, a box.*]

box, *boks*, *n.* a blow on the head or ear with the hand.—*v.t.* to strike with the hand or fist.—*v.i.* to fight with the fists.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scott.*) to butt.—*ns.* box'er, one who boxes or is skilled in boxing: Boxer, a member of a Chinese society hostile to foreigners: box'ing, the act or art of fighting with the fists: a combat with the fists: box'ing-glove, a padded glove worn in boxing. [*Possibly connected with Gr. pyx, with the fist.*]

box-calf, *boks'kalf*, *n.* a chrome-tanned calfskin with rectangular markings made by rolling. [*Said to be named after one Joseph Box, shoemaker.*]

boy, *boi*, *n.* a male child: a lad: a young man generally: (Ireland and elsewhere) a man: (*Shak.*) a camp-follower: (*obs.*) knave: in some countries a native servant or labourer: a slave.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to play (a female part) as a boy.—*n.* boy'hood.—*adj.* boy'ish.—*adv.* boy'ishly.—*n.* boy'ishness.—boy bishop, a mock bishop formerly elected by choirboys or schoolboys, in office from St. Nicholas' to Holy Innocents' Day (6th-28th December): boy friend, a girl's favourite boy for the time being: Boys' Brigade, an organisation of boys for the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, and self-respect: Boy Scout, a member of an organisation of boys formed to develop mental and physical alertness and strong character: boy's love, southernwood: boy's play, trifling. [*M.E. boi, boy; Fris. boi; Du. boef, Ger. buhe.*]

boyar, *bo-yōr*, *boi'ar*, *n.* a member of the old Russian aristocracy next in rank to the ruling princes, before the reforms of Peter the Great. [*Russ. boyarin.*]

boyau, *bōy'ō*, *bōy'ō*, *boi'ō*, *n.* (*fort.*) a communication trench:—*pl.* bo'yaux. [*Fr., bowel.*]

boycott, *boi'kot*, *v.t.* to shut out from all social and commercial intercourse.—*n.* an act of boycotting, a kind of secular excommunication. [*From Captain Boycott of County Mayo, who was so treated by his neighbours in Dec. 1880.*]

Boyle's law. See law.

brabble, *brab'l*, *v.i.* to babble or clamour: to brawl or wrangle.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a clamorous contest, a brawl: a quibble.—*n.* brabblement. [*Du. brab-belen, to stammer, to jabber.*]

braccate, *brak'at*, *adj.* having feathered legs or feet. [*L. braccatus, wearing breeches.*]

braccio, *brō'i'chō*, *n.* an Italian measure of length, varying from half a yard to a yard:—*pl.* braccia (*brō'i'chā*). [*It., lit. arm.*]

brace, *brās*, *n.* (*Shak.*) armour for the arm: anything that draws together and holds tightly: a bandage: an instrument of wood or iron used by carpenters and metal-workers for turning boring tools: a mark () connecting words, lines, staves

of music, indicating that they are taken together, and also used as a bracket in algebra: a pair or couple (esp. of game shot): (*in pl.*) a combination of straps for supporting the trousers: (*in pl.*) ropes for squaring or traversing horizontally the yards of a ship.—*v.t.* to tighten or strengthen, to give firmness to: to tone up: (*Spens.*) to embrace, encompass.—*n.* brace'er.—*adj.* brace'ing, giving strength or tone. [*O.Fr. broce (Fr. bros), the arm, power—L. brachium, brachium, Gr. brachion.*]

bracelet, *brā'l'it*, *n.* an ornament for the wrist: (*coll.*) a handcuff. [*Fr. dim.,—L. brachiola—brachium; see brace.*]

brach, *brach*, *n.* a dog for the chase, a bitch hound.—*n.* brace'et, brace'et, a brach: a whelp: a brat. [*O.Fr. brochet, pl. brochets, dim. of broc—L.L. broccō, of Gmc. origin.*]

brachial, *brāk* or *braki'al*, *adj.* of the arm.—brachial artery, the great arterial trunk supplying the upper extremity between the armpit and the elbow, direct continuation of the axillary artery. [*See brace.*]

brachiopod, *brak'i-ō-pōd*, *n.* a member of a class Brachiopoda (*-ōp'ō-dā*) of shelled animals allied to worms and Polyzoa, having usually two long arm-like processes serving to waft food particles to the mouth. [*Gr. brachion, an arm, and pous, podos, a foot.*]

brachistochrone, *bra-kis'tō-kron*, *n.* the curve along which a particle acted on by a force (e.g. gravity) will pass in shortest time from one given point to another. [*Gr. brachistos*, superl. of *brachys*, short, *chronos*, time.]

brachys, short, dwarfed, etc.)
brachy-, braki-, i-, in composition, short.—*ns.*
brachy-axis (*crystall.*), the shorter lateral axis;
brachycephal (*sef'ul*; *Gr. kephālē*, head), a short-
headed person.—*adjs.* brachycephalic (*-si-fal'ik*),
brachycephalous (*-sef'-ls*), short-headed, having
a skull whose breadth is 80 (or 78) per cent. or
more of its length.—*n.* brachycephaly, short-
headedness.—*opp.* to *dolichocephaly*.—*adjs.* brachy-
dactyl, brachydactyl'ic, brachydactylous (*Gr.*
daktylos, finger, toe).—*ns.* brachydactyl'y, ab-
normal shortness of fingers and toes; brachy-
diag'onal (*crystall.*), the shorter lateral axis;
brachy'dome, a dome parallel to the brachy-
diagonal; brachy'graphy, abbreviated writing;
brachy'logy, condensed expression; brachy-
pin'akoid, brach'yprism, a pinakoid, prism,
parallel to the brachydiagonal.—*adjs.* brachyp-
terous (*Gr. pteron*, wing), short-winged; short-
finned.—*n.pl.* Brachyura (*-ū-rā*; *Gr. ourā*, tail),
a group of decapod crustaceans having the abdomen
reduced and bent forward under the thorax, the
crabs.—*adjs.* brachyu'ral, brachyu'rous. [*Gr.*
brachys, short.]

brack, *brak*, *n.* a flaw in cloth. [See break (1).]
bracken, *brók'ən*, *n.* a fern, esp. *Pteris aquilino*, the
commonest British fern, abundant on hillsides, etc.
[*Ety.* obscure.]

bracket, *brak'it*, *n.* a projecting support: a small shelf fastened to a wall: a gas-pipe projecting from a wall: in printing, one of the marks used to enclose words or mathematical symbols: one of the side pieces of a gun-carriage, supporting the trunnions: (*artillery*) the space intervening between over-estimated and underestimated shots at a target in straddling: a bracketed group.—*v.t.* to support by brackets: to enclose by brackets: to group, as in an honour list, implying equality: (*artillery*) to straddle. [*Fr. braguette*—*Sp. bragueta*—*L. bræca*, sing. of *bræcae*, breeches.]

brackish, *brak'ish*, *adj.* saltish, rather salt.—*n.*
brack'ishness. [Du. *brak*, brackish; prob. the
same as *brok*, refuse.]

bract, *bract*, *n.* a leaf (often modified) that bears a flower in its axil. —*adj.* bract'cal. —*n.* bract'cate (*archaeology*), a thin-beaten plate of gold or silver. —*adj.* of metal beaten thin: having bracts. —*adj.* bract'colate, having bracteoles. —*n.* bract'cole, a small leaf on the axis of a flower. —*adj.* bract'less. —*n.* bract'let, a bracteole. [*L. bractea*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf.]

brad, *brad*, *n.* a small nail with a side projection instead of a head.—*n.* brad'awl, a small boring tool. [O.N. *broddr*, spike.]

Bradshaw, *brad'shaw*, *n.* a noted railway-guide, first issued in 1825 by George Bradshaw (1801-52).

first issued in 1839 by George Bradstreet (1801-53).
brady-, brad'-, in composition, slow.—*n.* brady-
card'ia (Gr. *kardia*, heart), slowness of heart-
beat.—*adj.* bradypept'ic (Gr. *peptikos*, digesting),
slow of digestion.—Also *n.* brad'yseism
(-izm; Gr. *seismos*, a shake), a slow up and down
movement of the earth's crust. [Gr. *brady*,
slow.]

brag, *brd*, *n.* (Scot.) the slope bounding a riverside plain; a hill-slope. [O.N. *brd*, *eyclid*; cf. *brow*.]
brag, *brag*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to boast or bluster: (*pr.p.* brag'ing; *pt.t.* and *pa.p.* bragged).—*n.* a boast or boasting: a thing one boasts of or is proud of: a card game like poker.—*adj.* or *adv.* (*Spens.*) proud, proudly.—*adv.* brag'ingly, brag'ly (*Spens.*). [Origin doubtful.]

braggadocio, *brag-dō'shō*, *n.* a bragart or
booster; empty boasting. [*from Braggadocio*
(prob. *-dō'shō*) in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*.]
braggart, *brag'art*, *adj.* boastful. —*n.* a vaunter.
—*n.* **braggartism** (*Shak. bragadismo*), boast-
fulness. [*fr. bragard, vain, bragging.*]
Brahma, *brā'mā*, *n.* a fowl of Chinese breed, modi-
fied in Europe and America. [*Brahmaputra*,
whence it is said to have been brought.]

Brahma, *brā'mā* (*brā-mā*), *n.* the supreme post-Vedic Hindu deity.—*n.* Brah'man (*-man*), Brah'min, a person of the highest or priestly caste among the Hindus.—*adj.* Brahmanic (*-man*'), —*al*, Brah'min'ic, —*al*, Brah'min'ee, appropriated to the Brahmins.—*ns.* Brah'manism, Brah'minism, one of the religions of India, the worship of Brahma; Brah'mi (*brā'mē*), an ancient Indian alphabet.—**Brahma Samaj** (*sum-jē*) or Brah'mo Samaj, a reformed Hindu theistic society or church, founded in 1830; brahmin bull, cow, ox, the zebu.

braided, *brād*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to jerk, whip out; to plait, intertwine: to arrange in plaits: to thread, wind about through: to trim, bind, or outline with braid.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to start: (*obs.*) to change colour or appearance.—*n.* (*obs.*) a sudden movement, start: a plait, especially of hair: a band for the hair: a fabric woven in a narrow band: an interweaving, plaiting: embroidery.—*adj.* braided, plaited: entwined: trimmed with braid: (*obs.*)

braided, change colour, plait, weave; O.N. *bregtha*, quickly, braid, *bræd*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to upbraid, to reproach.

brauld, brauld, v.t. (Brauld.) to upbraid, to reprehend.
[Prob. from upbraid; or brauld (1).]
brauld, brauld, adj. Scots form of broad.

bralde, brād, adj. (Shak.) dissembling, deceitful.
[OE. *brād*, falsehood, *braden* to weave.]

[O.E. *brægd*, falsehood—*bregdan*, to weave.]
Braidism, *brād'izm*, *n.* (arch.) hypnotism. [From

Dr. James Braid, who practised it c. 1842.]
brail, brâl, *n.* a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's

wing: (pl.) the feathers about a hawk's rump: (naut.) one of the ropes used to truss up a sail.—
v.t. to haul in, as a sail, by pulling upon the brails.
[O.Fr. *brail*—L. *bracēle*, a waist-belt—*brācae*,
breeches.]

Braille, bral, *n.* a kind of type in relief for the blind, having arbitrary signs consisting of varying combinations of six points arranged thus (:::), there being sixty-three distinguishable combinations—also *adj.* [From Louis Braille, the inventor (1800-52).]

brain, *brān*, *n.* (often in *pl.*) in vertebrates, that part of the central nervous system that is contained within the skull; in invertebrates, the nervous ganglia near the head end of the body; the seat of the intellect and of sensation; the intellect (often used in *pl.*).—*v.t.* to dash out the brains of: (*Shak.*) to conceive of.—*n.* brain'-coral, a coral with brain-like convolutions.—*adj.* brain'd, having brains.—*ns.* brain'-fag, a tired condition of the nerves or brain; brain'-f'e-ve'r, a loose popular term which includes congestion of the brain and its membranes, delirium tremens, and inflammation of the brain substance itself.—*adjs.* brain'ish (*Shak.*), brain-sick, hot-headed, furious; brain'-less, without brains or understanding; silly.—*n.* brain'-pan, the skull.—*adj.* brain'-sick, diseased in the understanding, deranged.—*adv.* brain'-sick'ly (*Shak.*).—*ns.* brain'-sickness; brain'-storm, a sudden and severe disturbance of the mind; brain'-wav'c, a sudden bright idea; an access of cleverness.—*adj.* brain'y, well endowed with brains; intellectual.—brain'-f'e-ve'r b'rd, an Indian cuckoo that sings seals in the night.—brains trust, a committee of experts: a number of reputedly well-informed persons chosen to answer questions of general interest in public and without preparation. [O.E. *brægen*; Du. *brēin*, prov. Ger. *brēgen*.]

braird, brârd, brœr, brêr, n. (orig. Scot.) the first shoals of corn or other crop.—*v.i.* to appear above ground. [O.E. *brerd*, edge.]

braise, *brâz*, *v.t.* to stew in a closed vessel. [Fr. *braiser*.]

bralisc, *bralzc*, *brāy*, n. a sea-bream or porgy.
[Perh. cogn. with *bream*.]

brake, brāk, obsolete *pa.t.* of break.

brake, *brāk*, *n.* a fern: a bracken. [Perh. bracken.]
brake, *brāk*, *n.* a thicket.—*adj.* brak'y. [Ety.

brake, *brāk*, *n.* an instrument for breaking flax or

brake, *brak*, *n.*, an instrument for breaking flax or hemp: a harrow: a contrivance for retarding by

fäte, fär, äsk; mä, här (ber); minz; möte; mäte; mön; dhen (then)

friction : a kind of vehicle (see break).—*n.* brake'-block, a block pressed against a wheel as brake.—*adj.* brake'less, without a brake.—*ns.* brakes' man, the man whose business it is to manage the brake of a railway train; brake'-shoe, the rubbing part of a brake; brake'-van, the carriage wherein the brake is worked; brake'-wheel, the wheel to which a brake is applied. [From root of break, cf. Du. *brak*, a flax-brake.]

brake, *brāk*, *n.* a handle, as of a pump : a lever for working a machine. [Prob. through O.Fr. *brac*, from L. *brāchium*, an arm.]

brake, *brāk*, *n.* (*Shak.*) an obscure word in *Measure for Measure*, II. i. 39 (not made clearer by emendation of *ice* to *vice*).

Bramah-press, *brām'ā-pres*, *n.* a hydraulic press invented by Joseph Bramah (c. 1748-1814), inventor also of the Bramah-lock, etc.

bramble, *brām'bl*, *n.* the blackberry bush, a wild prickly shrub of the raspberry genus (*Rubus*) : any rough prickly shrub. (*Scot.*) a blackberry.—*ns.* bram'ble-berry; bram'ble-bush, blackberry bush or thicket; bram'ble-finch, bram'bling, a bird nearly allied to the chaffinch.—*adj.* bram'bl'y. [O.E. *brēmel*; Du. *braam*, Ger. *brambere*.]

brame, *brām*, *n.* (*Spens.*) sharp passion, longing. [Prob. It. *brama*.]

bran, *bran*, *n.* the refuse of grain : the inner husks of corn sifted from the flour; the coarser part of anything.—*ns.* bran'fulness; bran'-mash'; bran'-pie', bran'-tub, a tub of bran from which Christmas presents, etc., are drawn.—*adj.* brann'y. [O.Fr. *bran*, *bran*, perh. Celt.]

brancard, *brang'kārđ*, *ard*, *n.* a horse litter. [Fr.]

branch, *brānsh*, *n.* a shoot or arm-like limb of a tree : anything like a limb of a tree : any off-shoot from a main trunk : a sub-division, a section or department of a subject : any subordinate division of a business, subsidiary shop, office, etc. : (*U.S.*) a tributary or brook.—*v.t.* to divide into branches : (*Spens.*, etc.) to adorn with figures of branches, by embroidery or otherwise.—*v.i.* to spread out as a branch (with *out*, *off*, *from*), or in branches.—*adj.* branched.—*ns.* branch'er, a young hawk or other bird when it leaves the nest and begins to take to the branches; branch'ery, branches collectively (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*n.* and *adj.* branch'ing.—*adj.* branch'less, without branches.—*ns.* branch'-let, a little branch; branch'-pilot, one who holds the Trinity House certificate; branch'-work, ornamental figured patterns.—*adj.* branch'y.—root and branch, thorough; thoroughly. [Fr. *branche*—L.L. *branca*, a beast's paw.]

branchia, *brang'ki-ā*, *n.* a gill.—*pl.* branchiæ (*-ē*).—*adjs.* branch'ial; branch'iate, furnished with branchiæ. [L. *branchia*—Gr. *branchion* (*pl.* -*ai*).

Branchiopoda, *brangh-i-op'o-dā*, *n.pl.* a class or subclass of Crustacea with numerous flattened, leaf-shaped, lobed swimming-feet that serve also as breathing organs.—*n.* and *adj.* branch'iopod. [Gr. *branchia*, gills, *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

brand, *brand*, *n.* a piece of wood burning or partly burned : an instrument for branding : a mark burned into anything with a hot iron : a trade-mark, made by burning or otherwise, as on casks : a particular class of goods (as if distinguished by a trade-mark) : a sword, from its glitter : a mark of infamy : a general name for the fungoid diseases or blights of grain crops (*bunt*, *mildew*, *rust*, and *smut*).—*v.t.* to burn or mark with a hot iron, or otherwise : to fix a mark of infamy upon.—*adj.* brand'ed.—*n.* brand'er (*Scot.*) a gridiron.—*v.t.* to cook on the gridiron.—*adjs.* brand'ed, brand'cring.—*ns.* brand'ing-iron; brand'-iron, a gridiron : an iron to brand with : a trivet or tripod to set a pot or kettle upon : (*Spens.* brand'-iron, etc.) a sword; brandise (*brand'is*; O.E. *isen*, iron), a trivet; brand'ling, a salmon-parr : an earthworm banded in red and yellow, found in dunghills, used by anglers.—*adj.* brand(d)'ncy, quite new (as if newly from the fire).—*n.* brand'-reth (O.N. *brandreith*—*reith*, carriage), a stand of wood for a cask or hayrick : a rail round a well.—a brand from the burning, one snatched out of

a pressing danger—from Amos, IV. 11. [O.E. *brand*, *brand*, O.N. *brandr*, from root of burn.]

brandish, *brand'ish*, *v.t.* to wave or flourish as a brand or weapon.—*n.* a waving or flourish. [Fr. *brandir*, *brandiss*—from root of brand.]

brandy, *brand'i*, *n.* an ardent spirit distilled from wine.—*adj.* brand'ied, heartened or strengthened with brandy.—*ns.* brand'y-ball, a kind of sweet; brand'y-paw'nee (Hind. *pāni*, water), brandy and water; brand'y-snap, a thin gingerbread biscuit flavoured with brandy. [Formerly *brandwine*—Du. *brandewijn*—*branden*, to burn, to distil, and *wijn*, wine; cf. Ger. *branntwein*.]

brangle, *brang'gl*, *v.i.* (*arch.*) to wrangle.—*n.* (*obs.*) a brawl.—*n.* brang'ling, disputing. [Fr. *brangler*.]

brank, *brangk*, *n.* buckwheat. [Pliny says *brance* (doubtful reading, perh. *brace*) is the Gallic name of a kind of corn.]

brank, *brangk*, *v.t.* to prance, toss the head : to strut or swagger.—*adj.* brank'y (*Scot.*), showy. [Prob. a variant of prank.]

branks, *brangk's*, *n.pl.*, rarely in *sing.* (*Scot.*) a bridle : a scold's bridle, having a hinged iron framework to enclose the head and a bit or gag. [Ety. very obscure; O.Fr. *bernac* (see barnacle 2); Ger. *pranger*, pillory, Du. *prang*, fetter, have been compared.]

brankursine, *brangk'ar-sin*, or *-ur'*, *n.* acanthus, or bear's-breech. [L.L. *branca ursina*, a bear's paw.]

bran-new. See brand.

bran(s)le, *brawl*. See brawl (2).

brant-geese. See brant-geese.

brantle, *brant'l*. See brawl (2).

brasero, *brā-sā-rō*, *n.* a brazier : a place for burning criminals or heretics. [Sp.—*brasa*, a live coal.]

brash, *brash*, *n.* angular fragments of rock, which occasionally form the basement bed of alluvial deposits : fragments of crushed ice : clippings of hedges or trees.—*adj.* brash'y. [Prob. Fr. *brèche*.]

brash, *brash*, *n.* an cruciation or belching of acid water from the stomach—water-brash : a sudden burst of rain : (*Scot.*) a slight attack of illness : (*obs.*) an attack or bout.—*v.t.* to disturb. [Prob. onomatopoeic.]

brash, *brash*, *adj.* (*U.S.*) impetuous : forward.

brasier. Same as brazier.

brass, *brās*, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc : (*obs.*)

bronze : (*fig.*) effrontery : (*slang*) money : an article or fixture of brass : a monumental plate of brass, commonly with effigy : (*collectively* and in *pl.*) the brass wind-instruments or their players in an orchestra or band.—*adj.* of brass.—*ns.* brass'-boulder, a midshipman : a privileged apprentice on a ship for whom a premium is paid (from his gold braid); brass'founder, one who casts objects in brass; brass'founding; brass'-hat' (*mil. slang*), a staff officer (with gold braid on his bat).—*adv.* brass'ily.—*ns.* brass'iness; brass'y, a brass-soled wooden golf-club (also brassie); a bronze-coloured fish, the bib or pout.—*adj.* like brass in appearance, hardness, sound, or otherwise : brassen-faced.—brass band, a band of players of (mainly) brass wind instruments : a small military band; brass farthing, a white; brass tacks, details of practical business. [O.E. *bræs*.]

brassard, *brās'ārd*, *n.* a piece of armour for the arm (also brassart, *brās'art*, brass'et) : an arm-band or armet : a symbolic band for the arm. [Fr.—*bras*, arm.]

brasserie, *brās'(-ō)-rē*, *n.* a beer garden or restaurant. [Fr., brewery.]

Brassica, *brās'i-kā*, *n.* the turnip and cabbage genus of Cruciferae. [L., cabbage.]

brassière, *brās-i-er*, *-er'*, *n.* a woman's undergarment supporting the breasts. [Fr.]

brast, *obs.* and *Northern* for burst (*pr.t.*, *pa.t.*, and *pa.p.*).

brat, *brat*, *n.* a contemptuous name for a child : an annoying child : any over-garment of coarse cloth : a child's pinafore : an apron.—*n.* brat'ling, a little brat. [O.E. *bratt*, prob. Old Ir. *brat*, plaid, Gael. *brat*, apron.]

bratchet, *brach'it*, *n.* See brach.

brattice, *brat'is*, *brattish*, *brat'ish*, *brettice*, *bret'is*, *n.* in mediaeval siege operations, a fixed tower of wood: a covered gallery on a castle wall, commanding the wall-face below (in these senses also *bretesse*, *bri-tes'*, *bretasche*, *bri-tash'*): a wooden partition: a wooden lining: a partition to control ventilation in a mine.—*v.t.* to furnish with a brattice.—*ns.* *bratt'ice-cloth*, strong tarred cloth used for mine brattices; *bratt'eling*, *bratt'ish-ing*, work in the form of brattices; (*archit.*) cresting, or ornamental work along a ridge, cornice or coping. [O.Fr. *breteshe*—L.L. *bretachia*; cf. *bartisan*.]

brattle, *brat'l*, *n.* a clattering noise: a quarrel: tumult.—*v.i.* to make a clattering noise.—*n.* and *adj.* *bratt'ling*. [Imit.]

braunch. An old spelling of branch.

bravado, *brav-a'dō*, *n.* a display of bravery: a boastful threat: a swaggerer.—*pl.* *brava'do(es)*.—*v.i.* to display bravado. [Sp. *bravada*; see *brave*.]

brave, *brāv*, *adj.* daring, courageous: noble: making a fine appearance: finely dressed, showy, handsome (*Scot.* *braw*): a general word for excellent.—*v.t.* to meet boldly: to defy: to face (out).—*n.* (*obs.*) a bully (*arch.*) a bravo: a hired assassin: a brave soldier, esp. among the North American Indians: (*arch.*) *bravado*.—*adv.* (*poet.*) *bravely*.—*interj.* excellent.—*adv.* *brave'y*.—*n.* *brav'ery*, (*obs.*) *bravado*: courage: heroism: finery, showy dress. [Fr. *brave*; It. and Sp. *bravo*; origin unknown.]

bravo, *brāv'ō*, *n.* a daring villain: a hired assassin.—*pl.* *bravo(es)*.—*interj.* well done: excellent (also *brav'a* when addressed to a woman, *bravi*, *-v'e*, to a number of persons). [Sp. and It.]

bravura, *brāv-ū'vā*, *n.* (*mus.*) spirit and dash in execution: a florid air with difficult and rapid passages.—Also *adj.* [It.]

braw, *brāw*, *adj.* fine: attired in finery.—*adj.* *braw'y*.—*n.* *pl.* *braws*, fine clothes. [*Scots* form of *brave*.]

brawl, *brawl*, *n.* a noisy quarrel.—*v.i.* to quarrel noisily: to make a disturbance: to murmur or gurggle.—*n.* *brawl'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *brawl'ing*. [M.E. *bralle*, of doubtful origin; perh. conn. with Du. *brallen*, Ger. *brahlen*, to boast.]

brawl, *brawl*, *n.* an old French dance or dance-tune.—Also *brantle*, *branslo*, *brantle*. [Fr. *branle*.]

brawn, *brāwn*, *n.* muscle, esp. of the arm or calf of the leg: thick flesh: muscular strength: a boar: a preparation of meat made from pig's head and ox-feet, cut up, boiled, and pickled.—*adj.* *brawned*.—*n.* *brawn'iness*, quality of being brawny: muscularity.—*adj.* *brawn'y*, fleshy: muscular: strong. [O.Fr. *braon*, flesh (for roasting); of Gmc. origin, cf. Ger. *braten*, to roast.]

braxy, *brak's*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a bacterial disease of sheep: applied loosely to various diseases of sheep: a sheep so infected: its flesh.—Also *adj.*—*braxy* mutton, the flesh of a braxy sheep or generally of a sheep that has died of disease or accident. [Prob. originally plural of *brack*, a variant of *break*.]

bray, *brā*, *v.t.* to break, pound, or grind small, as in a mortar.—*n.* *bray'er*, an instrument for grinding or spreading ink in printing. [O.Fr. *breier* (Fr. *brayer*).]

bray, *brā*, *n.* the cry of the ass: any harsh grating sound.—*v.i.* to cry like an ass: to give forth harsh sounds, esp. of the trumpet.—*n.* *bray'er*. [O.Fr. *brai*, *brai*; *braire*—L.L. *bragire*, perh. of Celt. origin.]

braze, *brāz*, *v.t.* to cover with, or make like, brass.—*adj.* *brāz'en*, of or belonging to brass: impudent.—*v.t.* to face (out) with impudence.—*n.* *brāz'en-face*, one remarkable for effrontery.—*adj.* *brāz'en-faced*.—*adv.* *brāz'enly*.—*n.* *brāz'enness*, *brāz'enry*, effrontery; *brāz'ier* (*brāz'yar*, *brāzh'(y)ar*), a worker in brass. [Hrass.]

braze, *brāz*, *v.t.* to join with hard solder.—*adj.* *brāz'less*, without soldering.—*n.* *brāz'ler* (*brāz'-v'r*, *brāzh'(y)r*), a vessel or tray for hot coals. [O.Fr. *bracer*, to burn; perh. influenced by brass. Cf. *bralse*, *brascro*.]

brazil, *brāzil'*, *n.* usually *brazil'-wood*, the hard reddish wood of the East Indian sappan tree or other species of *Caesalpinia*, used in dyeing: also that of *Guaiacum*.—*n.* *Brazil'ian*, a native or citizen of Brazil, in South America.—*adj.* of Brazil.—*ns.* *Brazil'ian-wax*, carnauba; *Brazil'-nut*, the edible seed of a large leguminaceous Brazilian tree (*Bertholletia*). [O.Fr. *brasil* (Sp. *brasil*, It. *brasil*)—L.L. *brasiliūm*, a red dye-wood brought from the East, itself prob. a cor. of some Oriental word. When a similar wood was discovered in South America the country became known as *terra de brasil*, land of red dye-wood.]

breach, *brēch*, *n.* a break: an act of breaking: an opening, or discontinuity: a breaking of law, contract, covenant, promise, etc.: a quarrel: a broken condition or part of anything: a gap made in a fortification: surf.—*v.t.* to make a breach or opening in.—*breach* of promise, often used simply for breach of promise of marriage; *breach* of the peace, a violation of the public peace by riot or the like. [O.E. *bryce*, *brice*, related to *break*.]
bread, *brēd*, *n.* food made of flour or meal baked: food: livelihood.—*n.* *bread-and-butt'er*, bread sliced and buttered: livelihood.—*adj.* connected with making a living or with the occupation of

(*slang*) the stomach; *bread-berry*, a sop of bread in hot milk; *bread-chipper* (*Shak.*), one who chips bread, an under-butter; *bread-corn*, corn of which bread is made; *bread-crumbs*, the inner parts of a loaf: bread crumbled down as for dressing food (also in *pl.*).—*v.t.* to cover with bread-crumbs.—*ns.* *breadfruit*, the fruit of a moraceous tree (*Artocarpus incisa*) of the South Sea Islands, which when roasted forms a good substitute for bread; *breadnut*, the fruit of a tropical American tree (*Brosimum alicatrum*) akin to the breadfruit tree, used as bread when boiled or roasted; *bread-room*, an apartment in a ship's hold where the bread is kept; *breadroot*, the prairie-turnip, a North American papilionaceous plant (*Pisacalea esculenta*) with an edible root: also the yam; *bread-stud'y*, any branch of study taken up as a means of gaining a living; *bread-stuff*, bread in any form; any material of which bread is made; *bread-tree*, a name for various trees whose seeds or pith yield a substitute for bread, e.g. *Kaffir-bread*; *bread-winner*, one who earns a living for a family.—*bread-and-butter* letter, a letter of thanks for hospitality; *bread buttered on both sides*, very fine. which side one's ow how to act from out of one's mouth, to deprive of the means of living. [O.E. *brēad*, prob. from a Gmc. root meaning 'a fragment'; cf. *Scots* use of *plece*.]

breaded. See *brede*.

breadth, *brēdth*, *n.* extent from side to side: width: liberality of mind: in art, subordination of details to the harmony of the whole.—*adv.* *breadth'ways*,—*wise*, in the direction of breadth: broadside on. [O.E. *brædū*; Ger. *breite*; see *bread*.]

break, *brāk*, *v.t.* to divide, part, or sever, wholly or partially, by applying a strain: to rupture: to shatter: to crush: to make by breaking: to destroy the continuity or integrity of: to interrupt (a fall, journey, etc.): to bruise or penetrate the surface of: to break a bone in, or separate the bones of: to subject, overcome, or wear out: to tame or habituate to obedience (also with *in*): to crush the spirit of: to cure (of a habit): to violate (as a law, promise, bounds, prison): to set aside (as a will): to cut up (an animal's body): to unfurl: to impart (esp. with delicacy): to make bankrupt: to degrade or cashier: to arpeggiate: to cause to change from a simple vowel to a diphthong.—*v.i.* to separate, come apart, or go to pieces, esp. with suddenness: to give way: to start away: to burst forth: to force a passage: to pass suddenly into a condition or action (as into laughter, revolt, sweat, spots): to become
vit
ly

fāc, *fār*, *āsk*; *mā*, *hār* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *māte*; *mōn*; *dhēn* (then)

to crack (as the voice): to collapse: to burst into foam: to sever a connexion: to fall out (with a friend): to change direction (as a cricket-ball on pitching): to change from a simple vowel to a diphthong under influence of a neighbouring sound: (*pa.t.* bröke, *arch.* bräke; *pa.p.* bröke'n, less usu. bröke).—*n.* an act of breaking: the state of being broken: an opening: a discontinuity: a pause, interval, or interruption: (*billiards, croquet*) a consecutive series of successful strokes: the number of points so scored at billiards: a continuous run of anything: (*cricket*) the deviation of a ball on striking the pitch: the dawn (*break of day*): onset (of the monsoon): (*U.S.*) a social blunder: (*U.S.*) a chance (as in *an even break*, a fair or equal chance): a good chance.—*adj.* break'able.—Also *n.*, in *pl.*—*ns.* break'ableness; break'age, act of breaking or its consequences: a broken place; break'away, revolt; secession: (*Austr.*) stampede, stampeding animal.—*adj.* break'back, crushing.—*ns.* break'down', a stoppage through accident: collapse: disintegration: a vigorous and noisy negro dance or the like: an analysis; break'er, a person or machine that breaks: a wave broken on rocks or shore.—*n.* and *adj.* break'ing.—*adj.* break'-jaw, very difficult to pronounce accurately; break'neck, headlong: threatening to break the neck.—*ns.* break'-prom'ise, break'-vow (both *Shak.*), one who habitually breaks promises or vows; break'through, a forcible passage through a barrier; break'-up, dissolution; break'water, a barrier against force of waves.—break a jest, to utter a jest; break n lance with, to enter into a contest with; break away, to go away, escape, abruptly: (*fig.*) to sever connexion forcibly or abruptly: to be scattered, as clouds after a storm; break-bone fever, dengue; break bulk, to open the hold and take out a portion of the cargo: to begin to use goods supplied in bulk; break cover, to burst forth from concealment, as a fox; break down, to demolish; crush: collapse: fail completely: analyse; break'-down gang, wreckage clearers after an accident; break even, to avoid loss but fail to gain; break forth, to burst out, issue; break ground, to begin working untouched ground: to lead in new work; break in, in upon, or into, to enter violently: to interpose abruptly; break loose, to extricate oneself forcibly: to break through all restraint; break no squares, to make no difference, do no harm, matter little; break off, to detach by breaking: to put an abrupt end to: to leave off abruptly; break one's mind, to communicate one's thoughts to somebody; break out, to appear suddenly: to break through all restraint: to come into sudden activity: to become covered with (with *in*); break sheer (said of a ship riding at anchor), to be forced by wind or tide out of a position clear of the anchor; break the balls (or simply break; *billiards*), to open the game by striking the red ball or giving a miss, or to continue the game thus when a similar position occurs; break the heart, to crush with grief; break the ice (*fig.*), to get through first difficulties, esp. restraint on first meeting; break through, to force a passage through (a barrier): break up, to break open: to break in pieces: to go to pieces: to put an end to: to disperse: to dig or plough up: to decay in health or faculties; break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching on a wheel and breaking the bones; break wind, to void wind. [O.E. *brecan*; Ger. *brechen*.]

break, brake, bräk, *n.* a long wagonette: a carriage frame all wheels and no body, used in breaking in horses. [break, *v.t.*]

breaker, bräk'er, *n.* a small water-cask, used on shipboard. [Prob. Sp. *barea*, barrel.]

breakfast, break'fast, *n.* a break or breaking of fast: the first meal of the day.—*v.t.* to take breakfast.—*v.t.* to furnish with breakfast.—*n.* break'-fast-set, the china or other ware used at breakfast; break-fast-table.

bream, brēm, *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp family, with high-arched back: a fish of the family Sparidae (sea-bream): a fish (Ray's bream, *Brama rai*) akin to the mackerel: extended to other

fishes. [O.Fr. *bresme* (Fr. *brême*)—O.H.G. *brahsma* (mod. Ger. *brossen*).]

bream, brēm, *v.t.* to clean, as a ship's bottom, by burning off seaweed, shells, etc. [Prob. conn. with broom, Du. *brem*.]

breare, brēr, *n.* (*Spens.*). Same as brier.

breast, brest, *n.* the forepart of the human body between the neck and the belly: one of the two mammary glands in women (or rudimentary in men), forming soft protuberances on the chest: the corresponding part of any animal: a swelling slope: (*fig.*) conscience, disposition, affections: (*obs.*) voice.—*v.t.* to oppose the breast to: to oppose manfully: to mount.—*n.* breast'-bone, the sternum, the bone running down the middle of the breast, to which the first seven ribs are attached.—*adv.* breast'-deep, deep, as up to the breast.—*adj.* breast'ed, having a breast.—*n.* breast'-girdle, the pectoral girdle.—*adv.* breast'-high, high as the breast: breast'-deep.—*ns.* breast'-knot, a knot of ribbons worn on the breast; breast'-pin, an ornamental pin for the breast; breast'plate, a plate or piece of armour for the breast: (*B.*) an embroidered square of linen with precious stones worn on the breast of the Jewish high-priest; breast'-plough, a kind of spade for cutting turf, with a cross-bar against which the breast is pressed; breast'rail, the upper rail of a breastwork; breast'-stroke, a stroke made in swimming on the breast; breastsummer, bressummer (*bres'a-mur*), a summer or beam supporting the whole, or a great part, of the front of a building in the manner of a lintel; breast'-wall, a retaining wall; breast'-wheel, a water-wheel turned by water delivered upon it at about half its height; breast'work, a hastily constructed earthwork.—make a clean breast, to make a full confession. [O.E. *bréost*; Ger. *brust*, Du. *borst*.]

breath, brēth, *n.* the air drawn into and then expelled from the lungs: power of breathing: life: a single act of breathing: (*phon.*) breathing without vibrating the vocal cords: a sound so produced: the time occupied by one breathing: a very slight breeze.—*adj.* produced by breath without voice.—*adj.* breathed (*bretht*), having a breath (esp. in compounds, as long-breathed: see also under breathe); breath'ful (*Spens.*), full of breath or air, also full of scent or odour; breath'-less, out of breath: with the breath held or taken away, from excitement, interest, etc.: breezeless: dead.—*adv.* breath'lessly.—*n.* breath'lessness.—*adj.* breath'-taking, astounding.—above one's breath, aloud; below, under, one's breath, in a low voice; catch the breath, to stop breathing for an instant; out of breath, having difficulty in breathing; spend one's breath, as in profitless talk; take breath, to recover freedom of breathing: to stop for breath, rest, or refreshment; with hated breath, with breath restrained from reverence or fear. [O.E. *brāth*; Ger. *brodem*, steam, breath.]

breathe, brēdh, *v.t.* to draw in or expel breath or air to or from the lungs or other respiratory organs: to respire: to take breath, to rest or pause: to live.—*v.t.* to draw into or expel from the lungs: to infuse: to give out as breath: to utter by breath: to utter softly, whisper: to express: to keep in breath, to exercise: to tire by some brisk exercise.—*adj.* breathed (*brēdh*), pronounced without voice (see also under breathe).—*ns.* breath'er, one who breathes or lives: a spell of exercise: a rest to recover breath; breath'ing, the act of breathing: aspiration, secret prayer: respite: one or other of two signs used in Greek to signify presence ('rough breathing) or absence ('smooth breathing) of the aspirate.—*adj.* life-like.—*ns.* breath'ing-space, breath'ing-time, time to breathe or rest: a brief respite; breath'ing-while, time sufficient for drawing breath: any very short period.—breathe again, to be relieved from an anxiety; breathe freely, to be at ease; breathe upon, to tarnish the name of. [From breath.]

breccia, brēch'yā, *n.* a rock composed of angular

fragments.—*adj.* breeclated (*brech'i-a-tid*) reduced to or composed of breccia. [It.]

brecham, *breh'ām*, *n.* (Scot.) a horse-collar. [O.E. *beorgan*, to protect, hama, covering.]

bred, *bred*, *pat.* and *pa.p.* of breed.

brede, *brēd*, *n.* and *v.t.* an archaic form of braid.—*pat.* and *adj.* (*Spens.*) bread'ed.

bree, *brē*, *n.* (still in Scot.) the eyebrow. [O.E. *brāw*, *brēow*; cf. Ger. (*augen*) *braue*; and *brae*.]

bree, *brē*, *n.* the liquor in which anything has been boiled. [O.E. *brīw*; cf. *berry* (2), Ger. *brei*.]

breech, *brēch*, *n.* (almost always in pl., breeches, *brēch's*), a garment worn by men on the lower parts of the body—strictly, as distinguished from trousers, coming just below the knee, but often used generally for trousers; (*orch.*) the lower part of the body behind: the hinder part of anything, esp. of a gun: *pl.* in these senses pron. *brēch'iz*—*v.t.* (*brich*, *brēch*) to put into breeches: to flog.—*adj.* breeched.—*n.* breeching (*brēch'ing*), a part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle, coming round the breech and hooked to the shafts: a strong rope attached to the breech of a gun to secure it to a ship's side.—*adj.* (*Shok.*) subject to whipping.—*n.* breech'es-buoy, a life-saving apparatus enclosing the person like a pair of breeches.—*adj.* breech'less, trouserless.—*n.* breech'-loader, a firearm loaded by introducing the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle.—*adj.* breech'-loading.—breech birth, breech delivery, one in which the breech comes first: Breeches Bible, the Geneva Bible (*q.v.*), with 'breeches for 'aprons' in Gen. iii. 7: breeches part (*theot.*), a part in which a girl wears men's clothes; wear the breeches (said of a wife), to be master. [O.E. *brēa*, plur. of *brēc*; cf. Ger. *bruch*, Du. *broek*.]

breed, *brēd*, *v.t.* to generate or bring forth: to cause or promote the generation of, or the production of breeds of: to train or bring up: to cause or occasion.—*v.i.* to be with young: to produce offspring: to be produced or brought forth: (*Scot.*) to be in training: (*pat.* and *pa.p.* bred).—*n.* that which is bred, progeny or offspring: a strain, variety or race: a kind.—*ns.* breed'-bato (*Shak.*), one who foment debate or strife; breed'er; breed'ing, act of producing: education or manners.—breeding in-and-in, in-breeding, breeding from near kin. [O.E. *brēdan*, to cherish, keep warm; Ger. *brüten*, to hatch.]

breeks, *brēks*, *n.pl.* Scots form of breeches, trousers.

breer. See braird.

breeze, *brēz*, *n.* a gentle gale: a wind: a disturbance or quarrel: a whispered rumour.—*v.i.* to blow as a breeze: (*slang*) to go briskly.—*adj.* breeze'less; breeze'y, fanned with or subject to breezes: bright, lively, exhilarating: to breeze up, to freshen into a breeze. [Old Sp. *briza*, north-east wind.]

breeze, breeze, brize, *brēz*, *n.* a gadfly, botfly, or other dipterous pest of horses and cattle. [O.E. *brīota*.]

breeze, *brēz*, *n.* furnace refuse used by brick-makers. [Perh. O.Fr. *brése*.]

bregma, *breg'mā*, *n.* the part of the skull where the frontal and the two parietal bones join—sometimes divided into the right and left bregmata:—*pl.* bregmata.—*adj.* bregmat'ic. [Gr.]

brehon, *brē'hān*, *n.* an ancient Irish judge.—Brehon Law's, the system of jurisprudence in use among the Irish until near the middle of the 17th century. [Ir. *breitheamh*, *pl.* *breitheamhuin*.]

breloque, *brē-lōk*, *n.* an ornament attached to a watch-chain. [Fr.]

breme, breem, *brēm*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) fierce, keen. [Perh. related to O.E. *brēman*, to rage.]

brénne, *brēn*, *v.t.* and *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to burn: (*pat.* and *pa.p.* brént).—*adj.* brént. [See burn (2).]

brén-gun, *brēn'gun*, *n.* a light machine-gun fired from the shoulder. [Brno, Brünn, in Moravia, and Enfield, in Middlesex.]

brent, *brēnt*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) lofty: steep: smooth, unwrinkled. [O.E. *brant*, steep: O.N. *bratt*.]

brent-goose, *brēnt'gōs*, *n.* a small wild goose, having the head, neck, long wing feathers, and

tail black, the belly white, the rest alaty-grey, often confounded with the barnacle goose.—Also brant'-goose, or brént barnacle. [Prob. *branded*, brindled.]

brer, *brēr*, *n.* a negro pronunciation of brother.

brere, *brēr*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a form of brier.

bressummer. Same as breastsummer.

bretasche, bretesse. See brattice.

brethren, *brēd'h'rān*, *pl.* of brother.

Breton, *brēt'ān*, *n.* a native of Brittany (*Bretagne*), France: the Celtic tongue of Brittany—i.e. Brezonek.—*adj.* of Brittany: Armoric.

brattice. See brattice.

Bretwalda, *brēt-waldā*, *n.* a title of certain kings of old English kingdoms, whose superiority over the others was more or less acknowledged. [Prob. Lord of the Britons, or of Britain.—O.E. *walda*, ruler.]

breve, *brēv*, *n.* a pope's letter: the mark (v) of a short vowel, opp. to macron: (*mus.*) an obsolescent note, || c|, twice as long as the longest now used (the semibreve), but half (or in 'perfect' time one-third) as long as the obsolete long. [L. *brevis*, short.]

brevet, *brēv'ēt*, *n.* a military commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives pay.—*v.t.* to confer such rank on:—*pr.p.* brev'eting; *pat.* and *pa.p.* brev'eted (those who pronounce *brī-vēt* write brevett'ing, brevett'ed). [Fr.—L. *brevis*, short.]

brevari, *brēv'ī-ārī*, *n.* a book containing the daily service of the R.C. Church. [L. *brēviārium*—*brevis*, short.]

brevalte, *brēv'ī-āl*, *n.* a short compendium: a lawyer's brief. [L. *brēviātus*—*brēviāre*, to shorten.]

brevler, *brēv'ēr*, *n.* a type (8-point) between bourgeois and minion, said (doubtfully) to have been used for brevities.

brevely, *brēv'ī-āl*, *n.* shortness: conciseness. [L. *brēvitas*, -*ātis*—*brevis*, short.]

brew, *brōw*, *v.t.* to prepare by infusion, boiling and

materials, but fer-plot.—*ale* or beer: to be gathering or forming.—*n.* a brewing: a brewage: a variety or making of a brewed beverage: a variety.—*ns.* brew'age, something brewed: mixed liquor; brew'er, one who brews; brew'ery, brew'-house, a place for brewing; brew'ing, the act of making liquor from malt: the quantity brewed at once; brew'ster (now mainly Scot.; orig. fem.), a brewer. [O.E. *brēowan*; cf. Ger. *brauen*.]

brewis, *brōw'is*, *n.* (*orch.* and *diol.*) broth, esp. beef broth: bread soaked in broth, fat, gravy, or the like. [O.Fr. *broez*, influenced by O.E. *brūw*, brew.]

Brezonek, *brēz'ā-nēk*, *n.* See Breton.

brlar. See brler (1 and 2).

Briarean, *brī-ārī-ān*, *adj.* relating to Briareus (Gr. *Brīārīs*), a hundred-handed giant: hence many-handed. [Gr. *brīārōs*—strong.]

brlbe, *brīb*, *n.* (*obs.*) spoil: something offered to influence the judgment unduly or corrupt the conduct.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to steal: to influence by a bribe: to gain over.—*v.i.* to practise bribery.—*ns.* brīb'er, one who bribes; brīb'ery, the act of giving or taking bribes; brīb'ery-oath, an oath taken by an elector that he has not been bribed. [O.Fr. *brībe*, a lump of bread; origin dub.]

brle-a-brac, brlenbrac, brīk'a-brōk, *n.* old curiosities, knick-knacks, or other treasured odds and ends. [Fr.]

brick, *brīk*, *n.* baked or 'burned' clay: a shaped block of burned clay, generally rectangular (the standard dimensions being 9 x 4 x 3 inches): a brick-shaped block of other material, often compressed: a child's building block of wood, etc.: a loaf or a bun more or less in the shape of a brick: (*slang*) a spirited good fellow.—*v.t.* to build (*in*, *up*, etc.) with brick: to cover with brick or an appearance of brick.—*ns.* brīk'bat, a piece of brick, esp. as a missile; brīk'-clay, a clay containing sand and a good deal of iron: any clay,

loam, or earth used for brick-making; brick'-dust, powdered brick: the colour of powdered red brick; brick'-earth, a clayey silt or loam used for brick-making.—*adj.* brick'en, made of brick.—*ns.* brickfield, a place where bricks are made; brickfielder (*Austr.*) a hot dry wind (orig. one bringing dust from the brickfields of Sydney suburbs); brick'ing, brickwork: imitation brickwork; brick'kiln, a kiln in which bricks are made; brick'layer, one who builds with bricks; brick'-laying, brick'maker; brick'-nog, -nogging (see nogging).—*adjs.* brick'-red, of the colour of an ordinary red brick; brick'shaped, of the shape of a standard brick.—*ns.* brick'-tea, tea pressed into cakes; brick'work, work constructed in brick: bricklaying: a factory for bricks.—*adj.* brick'y, like or of brick.—*n.* brick'yard, a brickfield.—drop a brick, to make an undisguisable and horrifying blunder; like a ton of bricks, heavily and promptly. [Fr. *brique*, from the root of break.]

brickle, *brik'l*, *adj.* (*Spens.* and *Scot.*) apt to break: weak: troublesome. [Cf. bruckle.]
brickwall, *brik'wawl*, a corruption of bricolc.
bricole, *brik'ol*, or -*ol*, or *brik-bl'*, *n.* an ancient engine for throwing stones: the rebound of a ball from the wall of a tennis-court: an indirect stroke: a similar stroke in billiards. [Fr.—*L.L. bricola.*]
bridal, *brid'al*, *n.* a marriage feast: a wedding.—*adj.* belonging to a bride or a wedding: nuptial. [O.E.—*brýdeala*, lit. bride-ale; see bride and ale (feast).]
bride, *brid*, *n.* a woman about to be married or newly married.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (with *it*; *Shak.*) to act the bride.—*ns.* bride'-ale (*arch.*; see bridal), the ale-drinking at a marriage feast; bride'-bed, the marriage bed; bride'-cake, bride's'-cake, a cake distributed at a wedding; bride'-chamber, a nuptial apartment: the room in which a wedding is performed; bride'-groom, a man about to be married or newly married; bride'-maid(en), bride's'-maid, brides'-maid, bride'-man, bride's'-man, brides'-man, young unmarried people who attend the bride and bridegroom at a wedding. [O.E. *brýd*; O.N. *brúthr*. Ger. *braut*.]
bridewell, *brid'wel*, *n.* a house of correction: a gaol. [From a palace near *St. Bride's Well* in London.]

bridge, *bríj*, *n.* a structure spanning a river, road, etc., giving communication across it: the narrow raised platform whence the captain of a ship gives directions: a thin upright piece of wood supporting the strings in a violin or similar instrument: the bony part of the nose: a support for a billiard cue: a bridge-like structure by which false teeth are borne by natural teeth or roots: in the theatre, a platform that rises above the stage: anything that connects across a gap.—*v.t.* to be or to build a bridge over: (*fig.*) to connect the extremities of (a gap).—*ns.* bridge'-board, a notch-board; bridge'-head, a fortification covering the end of a bridge nearest to the enemy's position: a place suitable for such fortification: any advanced position seized in enemy territory; bridge'-house, a house at the end of a bridge.—*adj.* bridge'less.—*n.* bridge'-of-boats, a bridge resting on boats moored abreast across a piece of water.—*n.* and *adj.* bridg'ing. [O.E. *brýeg*; Ger. *brücke*, O.N. *brýggja*.]
bridge, *bríj*, *n.* a modification of whist in which the dealer or his partner chooses the trump-suit, or no-trumps, and the dealer plays his partner's hand as a dummy, with peculiarities in scoring—superseded by auction bridge and contract bridge.—*n.* bridge'-drive a tournament of bridge-playing. [Earlier known as *bridge whist*, *biritch*; etymology unknown.]

bridle, *brí'dl*, *n.* the apparatus on a horse's head by which it is controlled: any curb or restraint: a movement expressing resentment, scorn, or vanity—a throwing back of the head with a forward tilt, like a horse pulled up by the bridle.—*v.t.* to put a bridle on: to manage by a bridle: to check or restrain.—*v.i.* to make the movement described (often with *up*; at the thing taken amiss).—*ns.* brí'dle-hand, the hand that holds the bridle in

riding—the left hand; hrí'dle-path, -road, a path or way for horsemen; brí'dler, one who governs or restrains as by a bridle; brí'dle-rein, the strap of a bridle. [O.E. *bridel*; O.H.G. *brittel*.]
bridoon, *brid-oon'*, *n.* the light snaffle usual in a military bridle in addition to the ordinary bit, controlled by a separate rein. [Fr. *bridon*—*bride*, a bridle.]

brief, *bríf*, *n.* a summary of a client's case for the instruction of counsel: a writ: a short statement of any kind.—*adj.* short: concise.—*v.t.* to issue instructions to.—*n.* brief'-bag, -case, a case for carrying briefs.—*adj.* brief'less.—*adv.* brief'ly.—*n.* brief'ness.—hold a brief to be retained as counsel: to assume the attitude of advocate rather than judge; in brief, in few words; king's briefs, royal mandates ordering collections to be made in chapels for building churches, etc.; papal brief, a papal document issued without some of the solemnities proper to bulls; take a brief, to undertake a case; the brief and the long (*Shak.*), the short and the long; to be brief, to speak in a few words. [Fr. *brief*—*L. brevis*, short.]

brier, briar, *brí'ar*, *n.* a prickly shrub: a wild rose bush.—Also (*Spens.*, etc.) brere (*brér*).—*adjs.* briared, briared, caught in, covered with, briery, thorny: abounding in, beset with, briery—sweet brier, eglantine, a wild rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*) with scented leaves. [O.E. (*Anglian*) *brér* (W.S. *brær*).]
brier, briar, *brí'ar*, *n.* the white heath, a shrub grown in Algeria: a tobacco-pipe made of its root.—*ns.* and *adjs.* brí'er-root, -wood. [Fr. *bruyère*, heath.]

brig, *brig*, *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel. [Shortened from brigantine.]
brig, *brig*, *n.* Scots form of bridge (1).

brigade, *brig-ad'*, *n.* a body of troops consisting of a group of regiments, battalions, or batteries commanded by a general officer: a band of people more or less organised.—*v.t.* to form into brigades: to organise, esp. oppressively.—*ns.* brigade'-major, a staff-officer attached to a brigade; brigadier (*brig-a-dér*), formerly brigadier'-general, a general officer of the lowest grade, who has command of a brigade: (*bré-gá-dyá*), in the French army, a lance-corporal. [Fr. *Brigade*—*It. brigata*—*L.L. brigata*, strife.]

brigand, *brig'and*, *n.* a bandit or freebooter.—*ns.* brig'andage, brig'andry, freebooting; plundering: brigandine, brigantine (*brig'an-dén*, -*tén*), a coat-of-mail of steel rings or plates sewed upon linen or leather. [Fr.—*It. brigante*—*briga*, strife.]
brigantine, *brig'an-tén*, *n.* a two-masted vessel, with the main mast of a schooner and the foremast of a brig. [Fr. *brigantin*—*It. brigantino*, pirate ship.]

bright, *brít*, *adj.* shining: full of light: vivid: clear: (*arch.*) beautiful: cheerful: vivacious: clever: illustrious.—*adv.* brightly: clearly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* bright'en, to make or grow bright or brighter: to clear up.—*adv.* bright'ly.—*n.* bright'ness.—*adj.* bright'some, bright: brilliant. [O.E. *byrht*, *beorht*; cog. with Goth. *bairhts*, clear, *L. flagrare*, to flame.]

Bright's disease, *brít's-díz-éz'*, *n.* a generic name for diseases of the kidneys with albumen in the urine. [From Dr. Richard Bright (1789-1858).]

brigue, *brég*, *v.i.* to intrigue.—*n.* strife: intrigue.—*n.* briguig (*bré'ging*), canvassing. [Fr. *brigue*.]
brill, *bril*, *n.* a fish akin to the turbot, spotted with white. [Ety. unknown.]

brilliant, *brí'lyant*, *adj.* sparkling: glittering: splendid: superlatively bright, having a dazzling hard lustre: of out-standing or conspicuous ability: showily, strikingly, or superficially clever: performing or performed in a hard or showy manner or with great display of technical skill: brilliant-cut.—*n.* a diamond or other gem cut in a many-faceted form resembling two truncated cones base to base: a very small type (about 4-point).—*ns.* brill'iance, brill'iancy; brill'iantine, a dressing for making the hair glossy.—*adv.* brill'iantly.—*n.* brill'iantness. [Fr. *brillant*, pr.p. of *briller*,

to shine, which, like Ger. *brille*, eyeglass, is from L.L. *beryllus*, a beryl.]

brim, *brim*, *n.* the margin or brink of a river or lake: the upper edge of a vessel: the rim of a hat.—*v.t.* to fill to the brim.—*v.i.* to be full to the brim: (pr.p. *brimming*; pa.t. and pa.p. *brimmed*).—*adj.* *brimful*, *brim-full*, full to the brim: *brimming* with tears.—*n.* *brimful* (ness).—*adj.* *brimless*, without a brim; *brimmed*, *brim-full*: having a brim (used also in composition).—*n.* *brimmed*, a bowl full to the brim.—*adv.* and *adj.* *brimfull*, [M.E. *brymme*.]

brimstone, *brimston*, *n.* sulphur: (fig.) a virago: (in full, *brimstone* butterfly) a common yellow pierid butterfly (*Gonepteryx rhamni*).—*adj.* *brimston*. [Lit. burning stone; from O.E. *bryne*, a burning—byrnan, to burn, and stone; cf. Ger. *bernstein*.]

brinded, *brin'did*, *brindled*, *brin'dld*, *brindie*, *brin'dle*, *adj.* marked with spots or streaks.—*n.* *brin'dle*, state of being brindled. [See *brand*.]
brine, *brin*, *n.* very salt water: the sea.—*us.* *brine-pan*, -pit, a pan or pit in which brine is evaporated to obtain salt: a salt spring: *brine-shrimp*, a small phytoplend crustacean of salt-lakes and brine-pools.—*adj.* *brinish*, like brine; somewhat salt: *briny*, pertaining to brine or to the sea: salt.—the *briny* (vul.), the sea. [O.E. *bryne*, a burning.]

bring, *bring*, *v.t.* to fetch: to cause to come: to persuade: to adduce or institute (as an argument, charge, action):—pa.t. and pa.p. *brought* (*brawt*).—*us.* *bringer*; *bring'ing* (*Shak.* *bringings* forth, the fruits of his own actions; bringing up, upbringing, rearing, training).—*bring* about, to bring to pass, effect: to turn round; *bring* down, to humble: to shoot: to overthrow: to lower; *bring* down the house, to call forth a general burst of applause; *bring* forth, to give birth to, produce; *bring* forward, to advance: in book-keeping (used in pa.p.) to transfer (a partial sum) to the head of the next column; *bring* home, to prove: to impress; *bring* in, to introduce: to yield: to pronounce (a verdict); *bring* off, to bring away, as by a boat from a ship, to rescue: to achieve; *bring* on, to induce: to cause to advance; *bring* out, to make clear, or prominent: to put before the public, as a book, a play, a singer: to introduce (a young woman) formally into so-called society; *bring* over, to convert; *bring* round, to restore from illness or unconsciousness: to win over; *bring* to, to restore to consciousness: (*naut.*) to bring to a standstill; *bring* under, to subdue; *bring* up, to rear or educate: to introduce to notice: to make prominent: to vomit; *bring* up the rear, to come last. [O.E. *bringan*, to carry, to bring; allied perh. to bear.]

brinjal, *brin'jal*, *n.* the egg-plant, or its fruit.—Corrupted brown jolly. [Sans. *vatīngana*, through Pers., Ar. and Port.]

brinjarry, *brin-jār't*, *n.* a travelling dealer in grain and salt, in Southern India. [Urdu *bānjāra*.]
brink, *brink*, *n.* the edge or border of a steep place or of a river: often fig. [Prob. Dan. *brink*, declivity.]

brío, *bré'o*, *n.* liveliness, vivacity, spirit. [It.]
bríoche, *bré-oh'*, *n.* a sponge cake or roll. [Fr.]
briony. Same as *bryony*.

brquette, *brí-ke't*, *n.* a brick-shaped block made of coal-dust: a small brick-shaped slab. [Fr. *brquette*, dim. of *brique*, brick.]

brisk, *brisk*, *adj.* (*obs.*) spruce: (*obs.*) pert: full of life and spirit: lively: promptly active: sharp: effervescent.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become brisk: to move briskly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *brisk'en*, to make or become brisk.—*adj.* *briskish*, *brisk'y* (*Shak.*).—*adv.* *briskly*.—*n.* *briskness*. [First found in Shakespeare's time; poss. Welsh *brysg*, brisk of foot; perh. Fr. *brusque*.]
brisket, *brí'ket* (*Scott.* *breaskit*, *bré'kit*), *n.* the breast: the part of the breast next to the ribs [Perh. conn. with Fr. *brechet*, *brichet*.]

bristling, *brí'st'ing*, *n.* a Norwegian sprat. [Norw., *sprat*.]
brissel-cock, *brí'st'-kok*, *n.* (*obs.* *Scott.*) a fowl conjectured to be the turkey. [Origin unknown.]

bristle, *brí'st'l*, *n.* a short stiff hair.—*v.i.* to stand erect, as bristles: to be set as with bristles: to have or set bristles erect: (fig.) to show rage or resistance.—*v.t.* to cover, as with bristles: to make bristly: to erect (as bristles).—*pr.p.* *brist'ling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *brist'led*.—*adj.* *brist'led*, furnished with bristles.—*nt.* *brist'le-fern*, a filmy fern (*Trichomanes radicans*) with a hrisle on the receptacle; *brist'le-tall*, any insect of the Thysanura, *brist'le-worm*, a chaetopod; *brist'illness*.—*adj.* *brist'ly*, set with bristles: rough.—to set up one's bristles, to show resistance. [Conn. with O.E. *byrst*; Scot. *birse*; cog. with Ger. *borste*, O.N. *burst*.]

Bristol, *brí'st'l*, *n.* a city of Gloucestershire.—*us.* *Bris'tol-board*, a smooth pasteboard; *Bris'tol-brick*, an earthy material for scouring cutlery, like bath-brick; *Bris'tol-diamond*, a kind of quartz crystal found near Bristol; *Bris'tol-milk*, sherry. *Bris'tol* fashion, in good order.

brisure, *brí'st'ur*, *bré-zúr*, *n.* (*fort.*) any part of a rampart or parapet which breaks off at an angle from the general direction; (*her.*) a variation of a coat-of-arms showing the relation of a younger to the main line. [Fr.—*bris*, to break.]

brlt, *brt*, *n.* a young herring, sprat, or other fish.
Britannic, *brít'-nik*, *adj.* pertaining to Britannia or Britain (*arch.*, surviving officially in *Britannic majesty*).—*Britannia* metal, an alloy of tin with antimony and a little copper, sometimes zinc. [L. *Britannia*, *Britannia* (*n*), Great Britain or the British Islands.]

British, *brít'ish*, *adj.* pertaining to Britain, to its former or present inhabitants or citizens, or to the empire or commonwealth of nations of which it is the nucleus.—*n.* the language of the ancient Britons: Welsh.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *Brit'ish*, to make or become British or like the British: to assimilate to the British.—*us.* *Brit'ishism*, *Brit'ishism* (*-ism*), an expression characteristic of the English spoken in Britain; *Brit'isher* (*orig.* U.S.) a native or citizen of Britain.—*British* gum, dextrin; *British* plate, a kind of German silver; *British* thermal unit, the heat required to raise 1 pound of water from 60° to 61° F. [O.E. *Bretlice*—*Bret*, a Briton, Welshman.]

Briton, *brít'on*, *n.* one of the Brythonic inhabitants of Britain before the coming of the English, or one of their present representatives the Welsh: a native or citizen of Great Britain or of any of the associated states: (*rare*) a Breton:—*fem.* (*Spens.*) *Brit'ones*. [L. *Britō*, -ōnis, or -ōnis; see *Brythonic*.]

brittle, *brít'l*, *adj.* apt to break: easily broken: frail.—*us.* *britt'leness*; *britt'le-star*, an ophiroid or sand-star. [O.E. *breotan*, to break.]

britzka, *brítzka*, *brítzka*, *brít'ská*, *brít'sheka*, *brít'há*, *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage with one seat. [Polish *briczka*.]

brize. See *breeze* (2).

broach, *bróch*, *n.* a tapering, pointed instrument, used chiefly for boring or rounding holes: a spit: a church spire, now restricted to one without parapets, consisting of a tall octagonal and a low square pyramid interpenetrating each other: a visible corner of the square pyramid in such a spire.—*v.t.* to pierce as a cask, to tap; to open up or begin: to utter.—*n.* *broach'er*, a broach or spit: one who broaches or utters.—*broach* the admiral, to steal some liquor from a cask in transit or in store; *broach* to (*naut.*), to turn to windward. [Fr. *broche*; cf. *brooch*.]

broad, *bróad*, *adj.* wide: large, free or open: outspoken: coarse, indelicate: liberal minded: widely diffused: giving prominence to main elements, or harmony of the whole, without insisting on detail: slow and full-toned: strongly marked in pronunciation or dialect.—*n.* the broad part: (in East Anglia) a lake-like expansion of a river.—*adv.* *broad*, *broad'ly*.—*us.* *broad-arrow*, a mark (↑) on government property; *broad-bean*, the common bean (*Vicia Faba*); *broad-brim*, a hat with a broad brim, such as those once worn by Quakers: (*coll.*) a Quaker.—*adj.* *broad'cast*, scattered or sown over the general surface: dispersed widely:

fáte, *fär*, *dsk*; *mä*, *här* (ber); *míne*; *möte*; *mäte*; *möin*; *dhen* (then)

communicated generally, by word of mouth, pamphlets, wireless, or any other means: by means of broadcast.—*adv.* in all directions.—*n.* sowing by broadcasting: general dissemination: the sending forth of material by wireless for reception by the public.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to scatter broadcast or freely: to disseminate by any means, esp. wireless telephony: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* broad'cast; by some broad'casted).—*ns.* broad'caster; broad'casting; broad'cloth, a fine woollen fulled cloth, used for men's garments.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* broad'en, to make or grow broad or broader.—*adj.* broad'-gnugge (see gauge); broad'ish; broad'-leaf, having broad leaves, not needles; broad'-minded, liberal: tolerant.—*ns.* broad'-ness; broad'piece (or broad), a 17th century 20-shilling coin; broad'side, the side of a ship: all the guns on one side of a ship of war: their simultaneous discharge: (also broad'sheet) a sheet of paper printed on one side, containing a proclamation, a ballad, or other popular matter; broad'sword, a cutting sword with a broad blade: a man armed with such a sword; broad'way, a broad road, often the name of the chief thoroughfare of a town or district.—*adv.* broad'ways, -wise, breadthwise.—as broad as it is long, six of one and half-a-dozen of the other; Broad Church, a party within the Church of England favouring a broad and liberal interpretation of dogmatic definitions and creed subscription—the name was used in 1853 by W. J. Conybeare; broad day(light), fully diffused daylight; broad Scots or Scotch, Scottish dialect. [O.E. *brōd*, Goth. *brāths*.]

Broddingnagian, *brod'-ding-nag'-i-an*, *n.* an inhabitant of the fabulous region of Broddingnag in *Gulliver's Travels*, where everything was gigantic.—*adj.* gigantic.—*adj.* Brob'dingnag, immense (often erroneously Broddingnag).

brocade, *brōk'-ād*, *n.* a silk stuff on which figures are wrought.—*adj.* brocād'ed, woven or worked in the manner of brocade: dressed in brocade. [It. *broccato*, Fr. *brocart*, from It. *broccare*, Fr. *brocher*, to prick, stitch; from root of broach.]

brocade. See brokage (under broker).

brocard, *brōk'ārd*, *n.* an elementary law or principle: a canon: (Fr.) a gibe. [Fr. *brocard*, L.L. *brocarda*, from *Brocard* or Burchard, Bishop of Worms, who published a book of ecclesiastical rules.]

broccoli, *brōk'-li*, *n.* a hardy variety of cauliflower. [It.; pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot.]

broch, *brōh*, *n.* an ancient dry-built circular castle with galleries in the thickness of the wall, common in the north of Scotland, very rare in the south.—Also brogh and brough. [Scots.—O.N. *borg*; O.E. *burh*.]

broch, *brōch*, obsolete spelling of broach, brooch. brochure, *bro-shōor*, *n.* a pamphlet. [Fr.—*brocher*, to stitch—*broche*, a needle. See broach.]

brock, *brōk*, *n.* a badger—hence, from the smell, a dirty, stinking fellow.—*adj.* brocked, brock'it, (Scot.), variegated, esp. in black and white. [O.E. *brocc* from Celtic (as Gael. *broc*, badger; *brec*, speckled).]

brocket, *brōk'it*, *n.* a stag in its second year, with its first horns, dagger-shaped. [Fr. *brocard*—*broque*, a spike.]

brockram, *brōk'ram*, *n.* (N. England) breccia.

brod, *brōd*, *n.* a Scots form of board: esp. a church collection plate or box.

brod, *brōd*, *n.* (Scot.) a goad: a spike: a kind of nail: a prick.—*v.t.* to prick: to prod. [O.E. *brōd*; O.N. *broddr*.]

brodekin, brodkin, *brūd'kin*, *n.* a buskin. [Fr. *brodequin*.]

brog, *brōg*, *n.* (Scot.) an awl.—*v.t.* to prick. [Origin obscure.]

brogue, *brōg*, *n.* a stout shoe (also brō'gan): an accent, esp. Irish (perh. a different word). [Ir. *brōg*, dim. *brōgan* and Gael. *brōg*, a shoe.]

broider, broid'er, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to embroider.—*ns.* broid'erer; broid'ering; broid'ery. [O.Fr. *broider*, *broder*; see embroider.]

broil, *brōil*, *n.* a noisy quarrel: a confused disturbance.—(Scot.) brulyle, brulzie (brool'i).—*n.* broil'er, one who stirs up broils. [Fr. *brouiller*, to trouble.]

broil, *brōil*, *v.t.* to cook over hot coals: to grill.—*v.i.* to be greatly heated. [Ety. dub.]

broke, *brōk*, *pa.t.* and old *pa.p.* of break, surviving as *pa.p.* chiefly in the sense of hard up.—*pa.p.* brok'en.—*adj.* brok'en, rent: infirm: humbled or crushed: thrown into disorder: dispersed, routed: altered in direction: shattered in health, spirit, estate or position: bankrupt: (obs.) outlawed: trained to the saddle or bridle: infringed: variegated: with surface interrupted: incomplete, fragmentary: interrupted: uncertain: of a language, ill spoken, as by a foreigner.—*adj.* brok'en-backed, having the back dislocated: of a ship, so loosened in her frame as to droop at both ends; brok'en-down, disintegrated: decayed: ruined in character or strength; brok'en-heart'ed, crushed with grief: greatly depressed in spirit.—*adv.* brok'enly.—*n.* brok'eness.—*adj.* brok'en-wind'ed, having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse.—broken man (*hist.*), one under outlawry, esp. in the Highlands and Border country; broken meats, the leavings of a banquet; broken music (*Shak.*), concerted music.

broker, *brōk'er*, *n.* one employed to buy and sell for others: a second-hand dealer: a go-between, pander, or intermediary. (obs.) a petty or disreputable trafficker.—*v.i.* broke, to bargain, negotiate: (*Shak.*) to act as broker.—*ns.* brok'erage, brok'age, the business of a broker: commission for transacting business for others: procuring; brok'ery, the business of a broker: broker's wares. [M.E. *brocour*—A.Fr. *brocour*. The original meaning seems to be tapster; cf. broach.]

broolly, *brōli*, *n.* (*slang*) a clipped form, umbrella.

brome-grass, *brōm'-grās*, *n.* a grass (*Bromus*) strongly resembling oats. [Gr. *bromos*, a kind of oats.]

Bromelia, *brō-mēl'yā*, *n.* a genus of plants giving name to the pineapple family, Bromeliaceae, a tropical American family of monocotyledons, mainly epiphytic and xerophytic, with stiff leaves in rosettes.—*adj.* bromeliaceous.—*n.* bromel'lad, any plant of the family. [Named in honour of the Swedish botanist Olaus *Bromel* (1639-1705).]

bromine, *brōmēn*, -*mīn*, -*mīn*, *n.* a non-metallic chemical element (at. numb. 35), a red liquid giving off an irritating, poisonous brown vapour.—*n.* brō'mate, a salt of bromic acid.—*adj.* brō'mic.—*n.* brō'mide, a salt of hydrobromic acid: a platiitudinous person (from the use of bromides as sedatives): an utterance worthy of such a person, as 'How small the world is after all'.—*adj.* brō'mid'ic, conventionally commonplace.—*ns.* brō'mid'rō'sis, osmidrosis; brō'moform, a bromine compound analogous to chloroform.—bromic acid, a compound of hydrogen, bromine and oxygen, HBrO₃; bromide paper, in photography, a paper with a sensitive surface containing bromide of silver, used in printing from a negative. [Gr. *bromos*, stink.]

bronco, broncho, *brōng'kō*, *n.* (U.S.) a half-tamed horse.—*n.* bronco'o-bust'er, one who breaks in broncos: a cowboy. [Sp. *bronco*, rough, sturdy.] bronchus, *brōng'kəs*, *n.* either of the main forks of the windpipe.—*pl.* bronch'i (-i).—*n.* *pl.* bronch'ia (erroneously *bronchiae*), the ramifications of the bronchi.—*adj.* bronch'ial, pertaining to the bronchi, or the bronchia; bronchitic (-it'ik), pertaining to bronchitis.—*n.* bronchitis (-it'is), inflammation of the lining of the bronchial tubes. [Gr. *brāchos*, windpipe; *brāchia*, bronchia.]

brond. See brand.

Brontosaurus, *brōn-tō-saw'r'əs*, *n.* a genus of dinosaurs found fossil in Wyoming and Colorado. [Gr. *brōntē*, thunder, *sauros*, lizard.]

bronze, *brōnz*, *n.* an alloy of copper and tin used in various ways since prehistoric times: anything cast in bronze: the colour of bronze: (fig.) impudence.—*adj.* made of bronze: coloured like bronze.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become bronze-

like: (*fig.*) to harden.—*adj.* bronzed, coated with bronze: bronze-coloured, sunburned: hardened: bronzed/en.—*ns.* bronze-wing, bronze-plumage, an Australian pigeon of various species with lustrous bronze markings on the wings.—*v.t.* bronzy'ly, to make into bronze.—*ns.* bronzing, the process of giving or assuming the appearance of bronze: bronzy'ite, an enstatite with bronzy lustre.—*adj.* bronzy', having the appearance of bronze.—Bronze Age, a prehistoric condition or stage of culture marked by the use of bronze as the material for tools and weapons—coming between the Stone Age and the Iron Age; bronzed skin, Addison's disease. [Fr.—It. *bronzio*, *bronzino*—L. (*aes*) *Brundisium*, (*brass*) from Brindisi.]

broo, brō, brā, brā, n. (*Scot.*) liquor that comes off from anything or in which anything has been boiled. [Proh. O.Fr. *bro*, *breu*, *broth*.]

broo, brow, brō, n. (*Scot.*) brow in any sense: (perh. a different word) liking (with of). [brow.]

brooch, brōch, n. an ornamental clasp with a jointed pin fitting into a hook.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to adorn as with a brooch. [Fr. *broche*, a spit. See *broach*.]

brood, brōd, n. something bred: offspring, children, or family: a race, kind: parentage, extraction: the number hatched, produced, or cherished at once: condition of breeding or brooding.—*adj.* for breeding (as in brood-mare, etc.).—*v.t.* to sit upon or cover in order to breed or hatch: to hatch: to cover, as with wings: to mature or foster with care: to meditate moodily upon.—*v.i.* to sit as a hen on eggs: to hang envelopingly: to think anxiously for some time: to meditate silently (with on, over).—*adv.* brood'ingly.—*n.* brood'-pouch, a body-cavity in which eggs or embryos are put to develop.—*adj.* brood'y, inclined to sit or incubate: apt to brood or to breed. [O.E. *brōd*; Du. *broed*; cf. *breed*.]

brook, brook, n. a small stream.—*ns.* brook'let, a little brook; brook'weed, water pimpernel (*Samo-*lus), a water-plant of the primrose family superficially like a crucifer. [O.E. *brōc*, water breaking forth: Du. *broek* Ger. *bruch*.]

brook, brook, *v.t.* to enjoy: to bear or endure. [O.E. *brūcan*, to use, enjoy; Ger. *brauchen*, L. *frui*, *fructus*.]

brookite, brook'it, n. a mineral, titanium oxide. [After Henry James Brooke (1771-1857), English mineralogist.]

brooklime, brook'lim, n. a speedwell that grows in brooks and ditches. [brook, and O.E. *hlcomoc*, brooklime.]

brook, brōl, n. a deep murmur. [Ger. *brüll*, a roar.]

broom, brōm, n. a papilionaceous shrub, *Cytisus scoparius*, or kindred kind: a besom made of its twigs or of anything else: a long-handled domestic sweeping brush.—*v.t.* to sweep with a broom.—*ns.* broom'-corn, a kind of millet of which brooms are made; broom'-rape (*L. rapum*, a knob), a genus (*Orobancha*) of plants parasitic on broom and other roots; broom'-staff, broom'-stick, the handle of a broom.—*adj.* broom'y, abounding in or consisting of broom.—*marry* over the broom-stick or jump the besom, to go through an irregular form of marriage in which both jump over a broomstick; new brooms sweep clean, people newly appointed to a position work very conscientiously, or try to sweep away abuses. [O.E. *brōm*.]

broose (*Scot.*, *brouze*), brōz, brāz, n. (*Scot.*) a race at a wedding. [Derivation unknown.]

brose, brōz, n. a food made by pouring boiling water or milk on oatmeal or pease-meal, seasoned with salt and butter.—*Atbolle brose*, a mixture of whisky and honey. [Scot.; perh. conn. with *brewis*, *broo*.]

broth, broth, n. an infusion or decoction of vegetable and animal substances in water, used as soup or as a medium for culture of bacteria.—*a* broth of a boy (*Irish*), the quintessence of a good fellow. [O.E. *broth*—*brōtan*, to brew. See *brew*.]

brothel, broth'l, broth'l, n. a house of prostitution. [M.E. *brothel*, worthless person—O.E. *brothen*,

ruined, *brōthan*, to go to ruin; influenced in meaning by *bordel*.]

brother, brudh'ər, n. a male born of the same parents: any one closely united with or resembling another, associated in common interests, occupation, etc.: a fellow-member of a religious order, a guild, etc.: a fellow-creature: a fellow-citizen: a co-religionist: (*B.*) a kinsman: *pl.* broth'ers and broth'ren, the latter esp. used in the sense of fellow-members and in the names of certain hodies, as Christian Brethren, Moravian Brethren, Plymouth Brethren, etc.—*adj.* associated in any relation (also in composition as brother-man).—*ns.* broth'er-ger-man, a full-brother, one having both parents in common, in contradistinction to a half-brother: broth'erhood, the state of being a brother: an association of men for any purpose: broth'er-in-law, the brother of a husband or wife: a sister's husband.—*adj.* broth'er-like.—*n.* broth'erliness.—*adj.* broth'erly, like a brother: kind: affectionate. [O.E. *brōðor*, *pl. brēðer*; cog. with Ger. *bruder*, Gael. *brathair*, L. *frāter*, Sans. *bhrātṛ*; Gr. *phrātēr*, fellow-clansman.]

brougham, brō'əm, brī'əm, or brōm, n. a one-horse close carriage, named after Lord Brougham (1778-1868): a motor-car with uncovered driver's seat.

brought, brat'et, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of bring.

brouze. See broose.

brow, brow, n. the eyebrow: the ridge over the eyes: the forehead: the edge of a hill: a gallery in a coal-mine running across the face of the coal: a pit-head: (*fig.*) aspect, appearance.—*n.* brow'-antler, -time, the first time of a deer's horn.—*v.t.* brow'-beat, to bear down with stern looks or speech: to bully.—*adj.* brow'-bound, crowned: brow'less, without eyebrows: without shame. [O.E. *brū*.]

brown, brōwn, *adj.* of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to red or yellow: dark-complexioned: sunburnt: formerly conventionally applied to a sword, perh. burnished, perh. rusty, perh. blood-stained.—*n.* a dark-reddish colour: (*slang*) a copper.—*v.t.* to give a brown colour to: to roast brown.—*v.i.* to become brown.—*n.* brown'ing, the process of making or becoming brown: a preparation for the purpose.—*adj.* brown'ish.—*ns.* brown'ness; brown'spar, a brownish variety of dolomite.—*adj.* brown'y (*Shak.*), of a brownish colour.—brown algae, brown seaweeds, the Phaeophyceae, one of the main divisions of the algae: brown bear, the common bear of Europe and Asia; brown Bess, the old British flint-lock musket—from the brown walnut stock; brown bill, a foot-soldier's or watchman's halberd, painted brown; brown bread, any dark coloured bread, esp. that made of unbolted flour; brown coal, lignite; browned off (*slang*), fed up: bored: dejected; brown George, a hard biscuit: a brown earthen vessel; brown owl, the tawny owl: a woman who has charge of a group of Brownies; brown paper, coarse and strong paper used chiefly for wrapping; brown rat, the larger and commoner of the two British rats (often black); brown stone (*U.S.*), a dark brown sandstone, regarded as the favourite building material of the prosperous classes; brown stout, a kind of porter; brown study, reverie: absent-mindedness; brown sugar, unrefined or partially refined sugar; do brown (*slang*), to do thoroughly, to deceive or take in completely. [O.E. *brūn*; Du. *bruin*, Ger. *braun*.]

Brownian, brōwn'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to Robert Brown (1773-1858), who drew attention to Brownian movement, an agitation of particles in a colloidal solution caused by impact of molecules in the surrounding medium.

brownie, brōwn'i, n. (*Scottish folklore*) a drudging domestic goblin: a member of the junior section of the Girl Guides, in brown garb. [brown.]

Brownist, brōwn'ist, n. one holding the church principles of Robert Brown (c. 1550-c. 1633), which may be said to have given birth to the Independents or Congregationalists of England.

brown jolly, brōwn jol'i, a corruption of *brinjal*.

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīnz; mōte; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

browse, *brouz*, *v.i.* to feed on rough shoots of plants: to read desultorily.—*v.t.* to browse on.—*ns.* browse, a twig: a browsing; brows'ing, the shoots and leaves of plants: fodder: the action of the verb browse. [O.Fr. *brouster* (Fr. *brouter*)—*broust*, a sprout.]

browst, *broust*, *n.* (Scot.) a brewing. [brew.]
bruelne, *broos'en*, *n.* an alkaloid got from nux vomica, wrongly thought to come from the simarubaceous genus *Brucea*, named after James Bruce (1730-94), Scottish African traveller.

bruelte, *broos'te*, *n.* a mineral, magnesium hydroxide.

[Named after A. Bruce, American mineralogist.]
bruckle, *bruik'l*, *adj.* (Scot.) liable to break, brittle and unstable. [O.E. *brucol*—*brecan*, to break.]

Bruin, *broo'in*, *n.* the name of the bear in the beast-epic *Reynard the Fox*; hence in general use. [Du., brown.]

brulse, *broos*, *v.t.* to crush by beating or pounding without breaking the surface: to pound: to pulverise by pounding: to mark and discolour part of the surface of.—*v.i.* to box: to ride recklessly.—*n.* an injury with discoloration of the skin made by anything blunt and heavy: a spot slightly injured in this manner.—*n.* bruise'er, one who bruises: a prize-fighter.—*n.* and *adj.* bruising'. [O.E. *brisan*, to crush, combined with O.Fr. *brisier*, *bruiser*, *bruiser*, to break.]

bruit, *broot*, *n.* noise: something noised abroad: a rumour or report: a murmur heard in auscultation.—*v.t.* to noise abroad: to report: to make famous. [Fr. *bruit*—Fr. *bruire*; cf. L.L. *brigitus*; prob. imit.]

brulzie, *bruilzie*, *brool'(y)i*, *brall'yi*, *n.* Scottish and northern form of broil.

Brunaire, *bru-me'r*, *n.* the second month in the French revolutionary calendar, about Oct. 22 to Nov. 20. [Fr. *brume*, fog—L. *bruma*, winter.]

brumby, *brum'bi*, *n.* (Austr.) a wild horse. [Origin unknown.]

brume, *broom*, *n.* fog.—*adjs.* brum'al, relating to winter; brum'ous, foggy, wintry. [L. *bruma*, winter, contr. from *brevima*, the shortest day.]

Brummagem, *brum'-jam*, *n.* a local form of Birmingham (the town): a thing made in Birmingham.—*adj.* showy and worthless, sham, counterfeit.

brummer, *broom'er*, *n.* (S. Africa) a large fly, resembling the common house-fly, its larva destructive of locusts. [Onomatopoeic.]

brunch, *brunsh*, *n.* a compromise between breakfast and lunch [Portmanteau word.]

brunette, *broon-el'*, *n.* a woman with brown or dark hair and complexion.—Also (esp. *anthrop.*) in *masc.* brunet'. [Fr. dim. of *brun*, brown.]

Brunonian, *broo-no'ni-an*, *adj.* relating to the system of medicine founded by Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh (c. 1736-88)—all diseases *sthenic* or *asthenic*, depending on excess or deficiency of excitement. [Brūnō, -ōnis, Latinisation of Brown.]

brunt, *brunt*, *n.* the shock of an onset or contest: the force of a blow: the chief stress or crisis of anything.—*v.t.* to bear the brunt of.—at the instant brunt, at the outset, at once. [Origin obscure.]

brush, *brush*, *n.* an instrument set with bristles or the like for cleansing or for applying friction or a coating of some material: a painter's hair pencil: a manner of painting: a painter: a tuft: a bushy tail: a bundle of wires, strips, or the like, making electrical contact between surfaces in relative motion: a brushlike discharge of electricity or any brushlike appearance: an application of a brush: a grazing contact: a skirmish: lopped or broken twigs: an assemblage of shrubs and small trees: an area covered with thickets: (Australia) a forest: the backwoods: (U.S.) a brisk run or race.—*v.t.* to pass a brush over: to touch or rub as if with a brush: to remove by a sweeping motion (with off, or away).—*v.i.* to use a brush: to pass with light contact: to make off.—*ns.* brush'er, one who brushes: a small wallaby; brush'ing, the act or process of brushing.—*adj.* in a lively manner: brisk.—*ns.* brush'wheel, a revolving brush: a friction wheel with bristles on the rubbing sur-

face; brush'wood, loppings and broken branches: underwood or stunted wood; brush'work, work done with a brush: a painter's manner of using the brush.—*adj.* brush'y, like a brush: covered with brush.—brush kangaroo, a wallaby; brush turkey, an eastern Australian mound-bird; brush up, to brighten: to revive. [O.Fr. *brasse*, brush-wood; prob. connected with *bristle*.]

brusque, *broosh*, *brusk*, *adj.* blunt and abrupt in manner.—*adv.* brusquely.—*ns.* brusque'ness, brusquerie (broos'ka-rē). [Fr.]

Brussels, *brus'elz*, *n.* the capital of Belgium: (in full Brussels carpet), a kind of carpet in which the worsted threads are arranged in the warp, and are interwoven into a network of linen, the bulk of the carpet consisting of wool.—Brussels lace, a fine lace with sprigs applied on a net ground; Brussels sprouts, a variety of the common cabbage with sprouts like miniature cabbages.

brust, *brust* (Spens.). Same as burst.

brute, *broot*, *adj.* belonging to the lower animals: irrational: stupid: rude: crude.—*n.* one of the lower animals, esp. the larger mammals: a brutal man.—*adj.* brut'al like a brute: unfeeling: inhuman: stupidly cruel or sensual.—*v.t.* brut'alise, to make like a brute, to degrade.—*v.i.* to live like a brute.—*n.* brut'al'ity.—*adv.* brut'al'ly.—*n.* brute'ness, brutelike state: brutality: (Spens.) stupidity.—*v.t.* brut'ify, to make brutal, stupid or uncivilised.—*pr.p.* brut'ifying; *pa.p.* brut'ified.—*adj.* brut'ish, brutal: (E.) unwise.—*adv.* brut'ishly.—*n.* brut'ishness. [Fr. *brut*—L. *brūtus*, dull, irrational.]

Brutus, *broo'tas*, *n.* a kind of wig: a way of wearing the hair brushed back from the forehead, popular at the time of the French Revolution, when it was an affectation to admire the old Romans, as *Brutus*.

bryology, *brī-ol'-ō-jī*, *n.* the study of mosses.—*adj.* bryological (brī-ol'-ō-jī-kal).—*n.* bryol'ogist. [Gr. *bryon*, moss, liverwort, and *logos*, discourse.]

bryony, *brī'-ō-nī*, *n.* a wild climbing plant (*Bryonia dioica*, while bryony) of the gourd family, common in English hedgerows: black bryony, a climbing plant (*Tamus communis*) of the yam family, similar to bryony in habit and disposition. [L. *bryōnia*—Late Gr. *bryōniā*.]

bryophyte, *brī'-ō-fīt*, *n.* a member of the Bryophyta (brī'-ō-fī-tā), one of the main groups of the vegetable kingdom, mosses and liverworts. [Gr. *bryon*, a moss, a liverwort, *phyton*, plant.]

Bryozoa, *brī-ō-zō-ā*, *n.pl.* an old name for the Polyzoa, from their resemblance to mosses. [Gr. *bryon*, moss, *zōia*, living things.]

Brython, *brī-thŏn*, *n.* a Celt of the group to which Welsh, Cornish, and Bretons belong—distinguished from Goidel.—*adj.* Brython'ic. [Welsh *Brython*, Briton—introduced in philological use by Sir John Rhys.]

buat. Same as bowat.

buaze, *bwazi*, *bua'zi*, *bū'āz*, *n.* an African fibre-yielding polygalaceous shrub (*Securidaca*). [Native name.]

bub, *bub*, *bubby*, *bub'i*, *n.* (U.S.) boy (in addressing). [Cf. Ger. *bube*, boy.]

bub, *bub*, *n.* (slang) strong drink. [Origin unknown.]

Bubalis, *bū-bal-i*, *n.* the hartebeest genus of antelopes, not to be confused with *Bubalus*, the buffalo.—*adj.* bub'aline. [Gr. *boubalis*.]

bubble, *bub'l*, *n.* a bladder of liquid or solidified liquid blown out with gas: anything empty: an unsound or fraudulent scheme.—*adj.* unsubstantial: deceptive: fleeting, transient.—*v.i.* to rise in bubbles: to give off bubbles: to make sounds as of rising and bursting bubbles: (Scot.) to blubber.—*v.t.* to cheat with bubble schemes.—*n.* bubb'le-shell, a gastropod (*Bulla*) with thin globose shell.—*adj.* bubb'ly.—*n.* bubb'ly-thick (Scot.), a turkey-cock—bubble and squeak, meat and cabbage fried together; bubble over, as of a pot boiling, with anger, mirth, etc.; bubbly (water), (slang) champagne. [Cf. Sw. *bubbla*, Du. *babbel*.]

bubo, *bū-bō*, *n.* an inflammatory swelling of the glands, esp. in the groin or armpit.—*adj.* bubonic

(-bon'), accompanied by buboes.—*n.* būb'ukle, a ridiculous word of Fluellen's for a red pimple, compounded of *bubo* and *carbuncle*. [*L.* būbō—*Gr.* *boubōn*, the groin, a bubo.]

buccal, būk'al, *adj.* pertaining to the cheek. [*L.* bucca, cheek.]

buccaneer, buccanier, būk-an-ēr', *n.* one of the piratical adventurers in the West Indies during the 17th century, who plundered the Spaniards chiefly.—*v.i.* to act as a buccaneer.—*n.* buccaneer'ing.—*adj.* buccaneer'ish. [*Fr.* *boucanier*—*boucan*, a Carib wooden gridiron (used by French settlers in the West Indies).]

buccina, būk'in-ā, a Roman curved trumpet.—*n.* būc'cinātor, a flat cheek muscle used in chewing and blowing.—*adj.* būc'cinatory.—*n.* būc'cinum, the whelk genus of molluscs, with trumpet-like shell. [*L.* būcino, trumpet, būc'nātor, trumpeter.]

bucellas, bū(yō)-sel'as, *n.* a white wine from *Bucellas* near Lisbon.

Bucentaur, bū-sen'tor, *n.* state barge used formerly in the marriage of Venice with the Adriatic. [*It.* *bucentoro*, *bucintoro*; poss. from *Gr.* *bous*, an ox, *kentouros*, a centaur—perh. from the figurehead.]

Bucephalus, bū-sef'a-lis, *n.* Alexander the Great's famous war-horse: a familiar name for a riding-horse. [*Gr.* *Boukephalos*—*bous*, ox, *kephale*, head.]

Buchmanism, bū(h)-man-izm, *n.* the Oxford Group movement.—*adj.* and *n.* Buch'manite (-it). [See Oxford.]

buchu, būku, bū(h)hōō, -chōō, -kōō, *n.* (*S. Africa*) a rutaceous genus (*Barosma*) with leaves of medicinal value for wounds, etc. [*Zulu*.]

buck, būk, *n.* the body of a cart.—*ns.* buck'board, a board or rail projecting over cart-wheels: (*Amer.*) a plank on four wheels, with a light seat to hold two persons: buck'-cart, a buck'-board: a cart with boards projecting over the wheels; buck'-wagon (*S. Africa*), a large canvas-covered trek wagon. [*O.E.* būc, body.]

buck, būk, *n.* the male of the deer, goat, hare, and rabbit (cf. *doe*): (*spec.*) a male fallow-deer: (*S. Africa*) a goat or antelope (of either sex): a dashing fellow: a male negro or African Indian: (*cards*) a counter: (*U.S.*) a dollar: an act of bucking.—*v.i.* (of a horse or mule) to attempt to throw by rapid jumps into the air, coming down with the back arched, head down, and forelegs stiff.—*v.t.* to throw by bucking: (*U.S.*) to resist: (*slang*) to cheer, invigorate, tone up.—*ns.* buck'een', a poor Irish gentleman, without means to support his gentility; buck'cr, an animal that bucks; buck'-eye, the American horse-chestnut (genus *Aesculus*); buck'horn, buck's-horn, the material of a buck's horn (buck's-horn plantain, a British plantain with pinnatifid leaves); buck'hound, a small kind of staghound used for hunting bucks.—*adj.* buck'ish, lively, frisky: dandified: goatish.—*ns.* buck'-jumper, an animal that bucks; buck'-rabb'it, a male rabbit: a Welsh rabbit with poached egg; buck'-saw, a large frame-saw used with a saw-buck; buck'-shot, a large kind of shot, used in shooting deer; buck'skin, a soft leather made of deerskin or sheepskin: a strong twilled woollen cloth, cropped of nap: a horse of buckskin (greyish-yellow) colour: an American: (*pl.*) breeches or suit of buckskin.—*adj.* made of or like the skin of a buck.—*ns.* buck'thorn, a genus (*Rhamnus*) of shrubs whose berry supplies the sap-green used by painters (see also sea-buckthorn); buck'-tooth, a projecting tooth.—buck up (*slang*), to bestir oneself: to cheer up: to improve: to stimulate: (*prov.*) to dress up; pass the buck, (*slang*; orig. *U.S.*) to shift the responsibility to someone else (as one passes a marker to the next dealer in forms of poker). [*O.E.* *buc*, *bucca*; *Du.* *bok*, *Ger.* *bock*, a he-goat.]

buck, būk, *v.t.* to soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching.—*n.* ly in which clothes are bleached.—*ns.* buck'-basket, a basket in which clothes are carried to be bucked; buck'ing; buck'-wash, -ing. [*Ety.* obscure: *M.E.* *bouken*; cog. words are *Ger.* *büchen*, *beichen*.]

buckaroo, būk'-rōō, or -rōō', *n.* (*U.S.*) a cowboy. [*Sp.* *vaquero*.]

buckbean, būk'bēn, *n.* a trifoliate marsh plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) of the gentian family.—[Also bogbean. [*Flem.* *bocks boonen*, goat's beans.]]

bucket, būk'it, *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water, etc.: one of the compartments on the circumference of a water-wheel: one of the scoops of a dredging-machine: a leather socket for holding a whip, carbine or lance: the piteer in some orchids: a bucketful.—*v.t.* to lift in a bucket: to ride very hard: to push forward mercilessly: to swindle.—Also *v.i.*—*ns.* buck'etful, as much as a bucket will hold:—*pl.* buck'etfuls; buck'etling (*U.S.*), jerky rowing; buck'et-shop, the office of an outside broker—a mere agent for bets on the rise or fall of prices of stock, etc.; buck'et-wheel, a contrivance for raising water by means of buckets attached to the circumference of a wheel.—give the bucket, to dismiss; kick the bucket (*slang*), to die. [*Prob.* conn. with *O.E.* būc, a pitcher: or *O.Fr.* *buket*, a pail. Not *Gael.* *bucaid*, a bucket.]

buckle, būk'ī, *n.* (*Scot.*) a shellfish such as the whelk: a refractory person. [*Prob.* related somehow to *L.* *buccinum*, a shellfish.]

buckle, būk'l, *n.* fastening for a strap or band, consisting of a rim and a tongue: a crisped, curled, or warped condition.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to connect with a buckle: to prepare for action: to join closely as in fight or marriage: to bend or warp.—*v.i.* to apply oneself zealously (with *to*).—*ns.* buck'le-beggar, a hedge-parson; buck'ler, a small shield used for parrying. [*Fr.* *boucle*, the boss of a shield, a ring—*L.L.* *bucula*, dim. of *bucca*, a cheek.]

buckra, būk'rā, *n.* a word used by West Indian and American negroes for a white man—said to mean 'demon' in dialect of the Calabar coast.

buckram, būk'ram, *n.* a coarse open-woven fabric of jute, cotton, or linen made very stiff with size: stiffness in manners and appearance.—*adj.* made of buckram: stiff: precise.—*v.t.* to give the quality of buckram. [*O.Fr.* *boqueront*.]

bucksblsb. Same as *baksheesh*.—*n.* buck'shee, -shee, -shee, -shee.—*adj.* free, gratuitous.

... .. ling of buxom.

... .. *Polygonum* or *Fogopyrum* used in Europe for feeding horses, cattle and poultry, in America made into cakes for the breakfast table. [*Prob.* *Du.* *boekweit*, or *Ger.* *buchweizen*, beech-wheat, from the shape of the seeds.]

bucolic, -al, bū-kol'ik, -al, *adjs.* pertaining to the tending of cattle: pastoral: rustic, countrified.—*n.* bucol'ic, a pastoral poem or poet: a rustic. [*L.* *bucolicus*—*Gr.* *boukolikos*—*boukolos*, a herdsman.]

bud, būd, *n.* a rudimentary shoot of a plant: (*biol.*) a protuberance that develops asexually into a new individual: a young person (as a term of endearment): (*U.S.*) a debutante.—*v.t.* to put forth as buds: to graft by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree.—*v.i.* to put forth buds: to come as a bud: to be in or issue from the bud; (*pr.p.* *budd'ing*; *po.p.* *budd'cd*).—*n.* and *adj.* *budd'ing*.—*n.* bud'-scale, a leaf specialised as a scale protecting a bud.—*adjs.* bud'd'y; bud'less.—*nip* in the bud, to destroy at its very beginning. [*M.E.* *budde*; perh. related to *Du.* *bot*, a bud.]

bud, būd, buddy, būd'ī, *n.* (*U.S.*) brother: pal, most constant companion. [*Childish* or *negro* for brother.]

Buddha, būd'dā, *n.* a title applied to Sakyamuni or Gautama, the founder of the Buddhist religion: a general name for any one of a series of teachers of whom he is one.—*ns.* Budd'hism, the religion founded by the Buddha; Budd'hist, a believer in Buddhism.—*adjs.* Budd'hist, Budddhist'ic.—Buddhist cross the swastika. [*Sans.* *buddha*, wise, from *budh*, to know.]

buddle, būd'l, *n.* an inclined hutch for washing ore.—*v.t.* to wash with a buddle. [*Origin* obscure.]

Buddleia, būd'l-ā, būd'l-ā', *n.* a genus of plants of the Loganiaceae, shrubs and trees with opposite leaves and showy clusters of purple or orange flowers. [Named in honour of Adam Buddle (d. 1715), botanist.]

buddy, See bud (2).

budge, *bug*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to move or stir.—*n.* budge'er, one who stirs. [*Fr. bouger*—*L. bullire*, to bubble.]
budge, *bug*, *n.* lambskin fur.—*adj.* pompous; stiff. [Origin obscure.]

budgerie, *bug'er-é*, *adj.* (*Austr.*) good. [*Native word, budgeri*.]

budgerigar, *bug'er-i-gar'*, *n.* a favourite cage and aviary bird, an Australian parakeet.—*fam.* budge, *bug*, budgie, *bug'i*. [*Australian native budgeri*, good, *gar*, cockatoo.]

budget, *buft'i*, *n.* a sack or its contents: a compact collection of things: news: a socket in which the end of a cavalry carbine rests: a financial statement and programme put before parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: a plan of domestic expenditure or the like.—*v.i.* to prepare a budget.—*v.t.* to provide for in a budget: (*pr.p.* budg'eting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* budg'eted). [*Fr. bougette*, dim. of *bouge*, a pouch—*L. bulga*.]
budmash. See *badmash*.

buff, *buf*, *n.* originally buffalo-hide: now white leather from which the grain surface has been removed, used for army accoutrements: a military coat: the colour of buff, a light yellow: the bare skin: a buff-stick or buff-wheel: (*in pl.*) certain regiments in the British army, from their former buff-coloured facings—e.g. East Kent Regiment, Ross-shire Buffs: a member of a party whose colour is buff.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to polish with a buff.—*ns.* buff'-coat, buff'-jer'kin, a strong, military coat: a soldier; buff'er, one who buffs or polishes; buff'-leath'er; buff'-stick, buff'-wheel, a stick or wheel covered with buff-leather or the like, and charged with an abrasive for polishing.—*In buff*, naked. [*Fr. buffle*, a buffalo.]

buff, *buf*, *n.* (*obr.*) a buffet, blow, or stroke: a dull blow or its sound.—*v.t.* to strike, esp. with a dull sound: to burst out.—*ns.* buff'er, a mechanical apparatus for deadening the force of a concussion, as in railway carriages: a ship's tender: a boat-swain's mate: a fellow, esp. a dull or ineffectual fellow (as in *old buffer*); buff'er-state', a neutral country lying between two others whose relations are or may become strained. [*O.Fr. buffe*, a blow.]

buffalo, *buf'a-lō*, *n.* a name for certain large animals of the ox kind, esp. the tame, often domesticated Asiatic buffalo, and the entirely wild and fierce Cape buffalo: (*U.S.*) the American bison: a bison:—*pl.* buff'aloes.—*v.t.* to bewilder: to overawe.—*ns.* buff'alo-berry, a North American shrub of the Elacagnaceae, or its edible fruit; buff'alo-bird, an ox-pecker; buff'alo-grass, a low creeping grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*) growing on the western prairies of the U.S.: any of several other prairie grasses; buff'alo-nut, a North American shrub of the sandalwood family: its oil-yielding nut; buff'alo-robe, a bison-hide rug or cloak. [*It. buffalo*, through *L.* from *Gr. boubalos*.]

buffet, *buf'it*, *n.* a blow with the fist: a slap: a stroke, esp. heavy and repeated, as of the wind, fortune, etc.—*v.t.* to strike with the hand or fist: to struggle against, beat back.—*v.i.* to deal heavy blows.—*n.* buff'eting, a striking with the hand, boxing: contention: repeated blows. [*O.Fr. buffet*—*buffe*, a blow, esp. on the cheek.]

buffet, *buf'it*, *n.* a sideboard: a low (esp. rectangular) stool: a refreshment-bar (in this sense usu. *buf'a*). [*Fr. buffet*; origin unknown.]

bufflehead, *buf'l'-hed*, *n.* a N. American diving duck resembling the golden-eye: a stupid fellow. [*From buffalo and head*.]

buffo, *boof'fo*, *adj.* comic.—*n.* the comic actor in an opera.—*pl.* buf'f'i (*fe*); *fem.* buf'fa; *pl.* buf'fe (*fū*). [*It.*]

buffoon, *buf-ōon*, *n.* one who sets himself to amuse by jests, grimaces, etc.: a low, vulgar, or indecent jester, one without self-respect.—*n.* buffoon'ery, the practices of a buffoon: low or vulgar jesting. [*Fr. bouffon*—*It. buffone*; *buffare*, to jest.]

bufo, *bū'fo*, *n.* (*Ben Jonson*) a black tincture in alchemy. [*L. būfo*, toad.]

bug, *bug*, *n.* an object of terror.—*ns.* bug'aboo, a bogey, or object of terror; bug'bear, an object of terror, generally imaginary.—*adj.* causing fright.—

n. bug'-word, (*arch.*) a terrifying or threatening word. [*M.E. bugge*, prob. *W. bag*, a hobgoblin.]
bug, *bug*, *n.* a name applied loosely to certain insects, esp. of the Hemiptera (Heteroptera), and specifically to one (*Cimex lectularius*) that infests houses and heds: in America applied to any insect, small animal, or even disease-germ; (*U.S.*) a craze: a crazy person: an important person (*big bug*).—*adj.* crazy.—*ns.* bug'bane, bug'wort, a ranunculaceous plant (*Cimifuga foetida*) akin to baneberry, reputed to drive away insects.—*adj.* bug'house, mad.—*n.* bug'-hunter, a collecting entomologist. [*Ety.* unknown.]

bug, *bug*, *v.i.* (*U.S.*) to start or bulge:—*pr.p.* bugg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bugged.

bugger, *bug'ar*, *n.* orig. a Bulgarian heretic, believed capable of any crime: one guilty of bestiality and unnatural vice: a low term of abuse, often quite colourless or even kindly.—*n.* bugg'ery (*law*), bestiality, unnatural vice. [*Fr. bougre*—*L. Bulgarius*, a Bulgarian.]

buggy, *bug'i*, *n.* a light carriage or gig of several kinds—in America, a one-horse, four-wheeled vehicle with one seat: in England, two-wheeled; in India, hooded. [*By some conn. with bogie*; *ety.* really quite unknown.]

bugle, *bū'gl*, *n.* orig. a buffalo or wild ox: hence (also *bū'gle-horn*) a horn used as a drinking vessel or hunting-horn: a treble instrument with or without keys, usually made of copper, like the trumpet, but having the bell less expanded and the tube shorter and more conical, used more for signalling than music.—*v.t.* to sound a bugle.—*ns.* bū'gle-band; bū'gle-call; bū'gler, one who sounds the bugle; bū'glet, a small bugle. [*O.Fr. bugle*—*L. bŭculus*, dim. of *bŭs*, an ox.]

bugle, *bū'gl*, *n.* a slender elongated bead, usually black.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) like bugles. [*Poss. conn. with L.L. bugulus*, hair-pad, or with *Du. beugel*, ring.]

bugle, *bū'gl*, *n.* a genus (*Ajuga*) of labiate plants without upper lip. [*Fr., It. bugola*—*L.L. bugula*, *bāgil*.]

bugloss, *bū'glos*, *n.* a name for several plants of the borage family, esp. *Lycopsis arvensis*, a common cornfield weed, and viper's bugloss (*a.v.*). [*Fr. buglosse*—*L. bāglōsia*—*Gr. bouglōssos*—*bous*, ox, *glōssa*, tongue.]

bugong, *bū'gong*, *n.* a noctuid moth eaten by Australian blacks. [*Native name*.]

buhl, *bū'el*, *n.* a complicated form of inlay, gold, silver, or brass and pewter, ivory and mother-of-pearl in tortoiseshell, etc., forming panels for furniture decoration: furniture thus decorated.—Also *bouille*, *boule*. [*From André Charles Bouille* (1642-1732), a cabinet-maker in the service of Louis XIV.]

buhrstone, *bur'stōn*, *n.* a variety of quartz, containing many small empty cells, which give it a peculiar roughness of surface particularly adapted for millstones.—Also *burstone*. [*Perh. conn. with burr*, from its roughness.]

bulk, *būk*, *būk*, *būk*, *n.* a Scots form of book: a variant of Scots book.

build, *bid*, *v.t.* to erect, as a house or bridge: to form or construct, as a railway, etc.—*v.i.* to depend (with *on*, *upon*): (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* built, *arch.* build'ed).—*n.* form: make.—*ns.* build'er, one who builds, or controls the work of building; build'ing, the art of erecting houses, etc.: anything built: a house; build'ing-board, artificial material made in slabs for lining walls.—*adj.* built, formed or shaped.—*n.* build'-up, (*coll.*) the act of building up, esp. a reputation (particularly if it is not merited).—*build in*, to enclose or fix by building; building society, a society that advances money to its members towards providing them with houses, as a duty: to erect (any structure, as a reputation): to put together from parts already made: to edify spiritually. [*O.E. gebylde*, *p.p.* of an assumed *byldan*, to build—*bold*, a dwelling.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el's-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

bullion, *boof'yun*, n. gold and silver in the mass and uncoined: occasionally, precious metal, coined and uncoined: a heavy twisted cord fringe, often covered with gold or silver wire.—*n.* bull'ionist.

one in favour of metallic currency. [Perh. conn. with L.L. *bullia*, -*ants*, a boiling.]

bullock. See **bull** (1).

bully, *bool'i*, *n.* a cruel oppressor of the weak: a blustering, noisy, overbearing fellow: a ruffian hired to beat or intimidate anyone: one who lives upon the gains of a prostitute: (*obs.*) a term of genial familiarity, esp. to a man.—*adj.* blustering: brisk: (*U.S.*) excellent.—*v.i.* to bluster.—*v.t.* to oppress cruelly: to threaten in a noisy way: (*pr.p.* *bullying*; *pa.p.* *bullied*).—*interj.* good.—*ns.* *bullyism*; *bully-rook*, a bully: a comrade. [Perh. Du. *boel*, a lover; cf. Ger. *buhle*.]

bully, *bool'i*, *n.* a miner's hammer.

bully, *bool'i*, *n.* (*football*) a scrimmage: (*hockey*) the opening (or reopening) of the game—two opposing players each striking the ground on his own side of the ball and his opponent's stick alternately, three times, and then trying to strike the ball—also *bully-off*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *bully* (-*off*).

bully, *bool'i*, *bully-beef*, *bool'i-bēf*, *ns.* canned or pickled beef. [Prob. Fr. *bouilli*, boiled beef, influenced by *bull*.]

bullyrag, *bool'i-rag*, *ballyrag*, *bal'i-rag*, *v.t.* (*coll.*) to assail with abusive language or horse-play: to badger. [Origin unknown; perh. from *rag*, 2.]

bully-tree, *bool'i-trē*, *n.* a name for several West Indian sapotaceous trees yielding good timber, edible fruits, and balata, esp. *Mimusops Balata*.—Also *bull'et-tree*, *bull'etrie*, *boll'etrie*. [Perh. from *bullock*; perh. from *balata*.]

bulrush, *bool'rush*, *n.* a name given to two distinct tall marsh or water plants—the reed-mace or cat's-tail, and clubrush, a plant of the sedge family (*Scirpus lacustris*).—*adj.* *bul'rushy*.—*bulrush* millet, pearl millet. [Perh. *bole* (1) or *bull* (1) in sense of great or coarse, and *rush* (2).]

bulse, *bul't*, *n.* a bag for or of diamonds, etc. [Port. *bolsa*—L.L. *bursa*, a purse. See *purse*.]

bulwark, *bool'wark*, *n.* a fortification or rampart: a breakwater or sea-wall: the side of a ship projecting above the deck: any means of defence or security.—*v.t.* to defend: to fortify. [Cf. Ger. *bollwerk*.]

bum, *bum*, *n.* (*Shak.*) the buttocks.—*n.* *bum'bal'iff* (*Shak.* *bum'-bay'lie*), a bailiff who comes behind to make arrests: a sheriff's officer. [Cf. *bump* in sense of swelling.]

bum, *bum*, *v.i.* to hum or make a murmuring sound, as a bee.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to toss, hurl: (*pr.p.* *bum'-ming*; *pa.p.* *bummed*).—*n.* a humming sound.—*ns.* *bum'-bee'* (*Scot.*), a bumble-bee; *bum'-clock* (*Scot.*), a drone-beetle; *bumm'er*, a person or thing that bums.—*head'-bumm'er* (*Scot.*), a manager or person in authority. [Imit.]

bum, *bum*, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) a spree: a dissolute fellow: a sponger.—*adj.* worthless: despicable.—*v.i.* to loaf: to sponge: to live dissolutely.—*n.* *bumm'er*, a plundering straggler or camp-follower (during the American Civil War): a dissolute fellow: a loafer: a sponger.

bumbaze, *bum-bāz*, *v.t.* to confound, bamboozle. [Origin obscure.]

bumble, *bummle*, *bum'(b)*, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to bungle: to utter indistinctly: to bustle about blunderingly.—*n.* confusion: indistinct utterance: a bungler: an idler.—*ns.* *bum'ble-bee'*, a large wild loud-humming bee, a humble bee; *bum'ble-foot*, cellulitis in a fowl's foot, due to pus-forming organisms: club-foot; *bum'ble-puppy*, the old game of nine-holes: unscientific whist: a racket game in which a string is wound round a post by hitting a slung ball or bag. [Freq. of *bum* (2).] a self-important minor [From Mr. Bumble]

bumbo, *bum'bō*, *n.* a mixture of rum or gin, water, sugar, and nutmeg, or similar drink. [Perh. It. *bombō*, a child's word for drink.]

bum-boat, *bum'bōt*, *n.* orig. a Thames scavenger's boat: a boat bringing vegetables, etc., for sale to ships. [Origin doubtful.]

bumkin, *bumpkin*, *bum'kin*, *n.* a short beam of timber projecting from each bow of a ship, for the

purpose of extending the lower corner of the foresail to windward: a small outrigger over the stern of a boat, usually serving to extend the mizzen. [From *boom*, and *dim.* termination -*kin*.]

bummalo, *bumalo*, *bum'a-lō*, *n.* the Bombay duck, a small Indian fish of a family (*Scopelidae*) akin to the salmon, dried and eaten as a relish.—Also *bummalō'tl*. [Marathi *bombil*.]

bummaree, *bum-ar-ē'*, *n.* orig. a middleman in Billingsgate fish-market: a porter at Smithfield meat-market. [Ety. unknown.]

bummer. See **bum** (2 and 3).

bummle. See **bumble** (1).

bummock, *bum'ek*, *n.* (*Orkney*) a brewing of ale for a feast. [Ety. unknown.]

bump, *bump*, *v.i.* to make a heavy or loud noise: to knock dully: to jolt: to move joltingly: (of a cricket-ball) to bound high on striking the pitch.—*v.t.* to strike with a dull sound: to strike against: (*boat-racing*) to overtake and impinge upon—the bumper consequently taking the place of the bumped in rank: to spread out in printing so as to fill any desired number of pages.—*n.* a dull heavy blow: a thump: an irregular condition of air causing an aeroplane to jolt: a high rebound of a cricket-ball: a jolt: a lump or swelling: a protuberance on the head confidently associated by phrenologists with qualities or propensities of mind: hence (*coll.*) faculty.—*n.* *bump'er*, anything or person that bumps: a bar on a motor-car to lessen the shock of collision: (*U.S.*) a railway buffer: a bumping race: a cup or glass filled to the brim for drinking a toast: anything large or generous in measure: a crowded house at a theatre or concert.—*adj.* full to overflowing.—*v.i.* to drink bumpers.—*ns.* *bump'iness*; *bumpol'ogy* (*jocose*), phrenology.—*adj.* *bump'y*.—*bumping* race, a boat-race in which the boats seek to bump, not to pass; *bump off* (*slang*), to kill, murder. [Imit.]

bump, *bump*, *n.* the booming cry of the bitter.—*v.i.* to utter that cry. [Imit.]

bumpkin, *bump'kin*, *n.* an awkward, clumsy rustic: a clown.—*adj.* *bump'kinish*. [Prob. Du. *boomken*, a log; cf. *bumkin*.]

bumpitious, *bump'shēt*, *adj.* offensively self-important.—*adv.* *bump'tiously*.—*n.* *bump'tiousness*. [Prob. formed from *bump* (1).]

bun, *bun*, *n.* a kind of sweet cake: a rounded mass of hair. [Perh. from O.Fr. *bugne*, a swelling.]

bun, *bun*, *n.* a dry stalk: a hare's scut. [Possibly Gael. *bun*, a root, a stump.]

bun, *bun*, *n.* a playful name for a rabbit or a squirrel. [Origin unknown.]

Buna, *boō'na*, *n.* an artificial rubber made by the polymerisation of butadiene.

bunch, *busn*, *bunch*, *n.* a lump: a lumpish gathering: a number of things aggregated or fastened together: a definite quantity fastened together, as of linen yarn (180,000 yards), etc.: a cluster: a handful as of flowers: something in the form of a tuft or knot.—*v.i.* to swell out in a bunch: to cluster.—*v.t.* to make a bunch of: to concentrate.—*adjs.* *bunch'-backed* (*Shak.*), *bunch-backed*; *bunched*, *bumped*, *protuberant*; *lumpy*.—*ns.* *bunch'-grass*, a clumped Western American grass of several kinds; *bunch'iness*.—*adj.* *bunch'y*, growing in bunches or like a bunch: *bulging*.—*bunch* of fives, the clenched fist. [Origin unknown.]

buncombe. See **bunkum**.

bund, *boont*, *n.* a league or confederacy.—*ns.* *bundesrat(h)* (*boon'ds-rāt*), federal council; *bundestag* (-*tāhh*), lower house of federal Germany.

bund, *bund*, *n.* (*India*, etc.) an embankment or dam. [Hind. *band*, from Pers.]

bundle, *bund'l*, *n.* a number of things loosely bound together: a bunch: a loose parcel, esp. one contained in a cloth: (*biol.*) a strand of conducting vessels, fibres, etc.: a definite measure or quantity, as two reams of paper, twenty hanks of linen yarn, etc.—*v.t.* to make into bundles: to put hastily or unceremoniously: to hustle.—*v.i.* to pack up one's things for a journey: to go hurriedly or in confusion (with *away*, *off*, *out*): to lie in bed together fully clad (an old custom in Wales and New

England for sweethearts and others). [Conn. with blind and bond.]

bundobust. Same as bandobast.

bundook, bun'dook, n. (mil. slang) a rifle. [Hind. bondi.]

bung, bung, n. the stopper of the hole in a barrel: a large cork.—*v.t.* to stop up or enclose with a bung (also fig.).—*ns.* bung-hole, a hole for a bung; bung-vent, a small hole in a bung to let gases escape, etc. [Ety. dubious.]

bung, bung, n. (obs.; thieves' cant) a purse: (Shok.) a curpurse.—*nip* a bung, to cut a purse. [Cf. O.E. *þung*, purse.]

bung, bung, v.t. (slang) to toss.

bungalow, bung'gə-lō, n. a lightly-built house, properly with a veranda and one story: now loosely, a one-story house.—*adj.* and *n.* bungaloid.—*dāk-bungalow*, a house for travellers in India. [Hind. *baṅglā*, Bengalese.]

bungle, bung'gl, n. anything clumsily done: a gross mismanagement.—*v.t.* to act in a clumsy manner.—*v.i.* to make or mend clumsily: to mismanage grossly: to make a failure of by want of skill.—*n.* bung'ler.—*adj.* bung'ling, clumsy, awkward: unskillfully or ill done.—Also *n.* *adu. bung'lingly*. [Ety. dub.; prob. onomatopoeic; cf. Sw. dial. *bonglo*, to work ineffectually; Hindes Groome suggests Gypsy *bongo*, left, awkward.]

bumion, bun'yon, n. a lump or inflamed swelling on the first joint of the great toe. [Ety. unknown; poss. ft. *bugnone*, a botch.]

bunk, bung'h, n. a box or recess in a ship's cabin, a sleeping-berth anywhere.—*v.i.* to occupy a bunk.—*n.* bunk'er, (Scott.) a window-seat and chest: (Scott.) a turf seat: (Scott.) a large bin or chest, esp. one used for stowing coals: (Scott.) a slab beside a sink: a compartment for fuel on shipboard: a sand-pit or sandy gap in turf, esp. one forming a hazard in a golf course: a bomb-proof shelter or fort.—*v.t.* to fuel: to play into a bunker.—*v.i.* to fuel.—*adj.* bunk'ered, in a bunker: in difficulties. [Cf. O.N. *bunki*, Swed., Norw., Dan. *bunke*, heap.]

bunk, bung'h, n. (slang) slight (esp. in phrase to do a bunk).—*v.i.* to flee.

bunko, bunco, bung'hō, n. (U.S.) a form of confidence-trick by which a simple fellow is swindled or taken somewhere and robbed.—*v.t.* to rob or swindle in such a way.—*n.* bunk'o-steer'er, that one of the swindling confederates who allures the victim.

bunkum, bung'kum, n. bombastic speechmaking intended for the newspapers rather than to persuade the audience: humbug; claptrap.—Also *bun'combe, bunk*. [From *Buncombe*, a county in North Carolina, whose member is said to have gone on talking in Congress, explaining apologetically that he was 'only talking for Buncombe'.]

bunnia, bun'ī-o, n. a Hindu merchant. [Hind.]

bunny, bun'ī, n. a pet name for a rabbit.—*n.* bunny-hug, a 20th-century American dance.—also *v.i.* [Ety. unknown; cf. *bun*.]

buuodont, bū'ō-dont, adj. having tuberculate molars—opp. to *lophodont*. [Gr. *bounos*, a rounded hill, *odontos*, a tooth.]

bunsen, boon'sən, or bun'sən, adj. invented by the great chemist, R. W. Bunsen of Heidelberg.—*n.* bun'sen-burn'er, a gas-burner in which a plentiful supply of air is caused to mingle with the gas before ignition, so that a smokeless flame of low luminosity but great heating power is the result.

bunt, bunt, n. stink-brand, a disease of wheat: the fungus (*Tilletia*) that causes it.—*adj.* bunt'ed, bunt'y. [Ety. unknown.]

bunt, bunt, n. the bagging part of a fishing-net, a sail, etc.—*v.i.* to belly, as a sail.—*n.* bunt'line, a rope passing from the foot-rope of a square sail to prevent bellying in furling. [Ety. unknown.]

bunt, bunt, v.i. to push with the horns, butt: to spring, rear.—*n.* a push.—*n.* bunt'ing, pushing: a boy's game, played with sticks and a small piece of wood: a strong timber, a stout prop.

bunter, bunt'er, n. a rag-picker: a low woman.

Bunter, boon'tər, n. (Geol.) the lowest division of the Trias. [Ger., mottled.]

bunting, bunt'ing, n. a thin worsted stuff for ships' colours: flags, cloth decorations. [Ety. dub.]

bunting, bunt'ing, n. any finch of a group (*Emberiza*, etc.) nearly allied to the crossbills.

bunting. See *bunt*.

bunya, bun'ya, bun'ya-bun'ya, n. an Australian monkey-puzzle with large edible seeds. [Native word.]

bunyip, bun'yip, n. an Australian swamp monster, invisible to whites: an impostor. [Native word.]

buoy, boi, n. a floating secured mark, serving (by its shape, colour, light, sound, etc.) as a guide or as a warning.—*v.t.* to furnish or mark with buoys or marks: to keep afloat, bear up, or sustain: to raise, lift.—*v.t.* to rise.—*ns.* buoy'age, a series of buoys or floating beacons to mark the course for vessels: the providing of buoys; buoy'ance (rare), buoy'ancy, capacity for floating lightly on water or in the air: loss of weight owing to immersion in a fluid: (fig.) lightness of spirit, cheerfulness.—*adj.* buoy'ant, tending to float or to buoy up: light, cheerful, and elastic.—*n.* buoy'antness. [Du. *boei*, buoy, fetter, through Romance forms (Norman *boie*), from L.L. *boia*, a collar of leather.]

Buphaga, bū'fā-gā, n. a small genus of African birds, nearly related to the starlings, feeding on the larvae of gadflies and the like, which they find on the backs of cattle, camels, etc.—Also *beef-eater* and *ox-pecker*. [Gr. *bous*, an ox, *phagein*, to eat.]

buplever, bū'plet'er, n. hare's-car (Bupleurum). [Fr. *bupleure*—L. *bupleurum*—Gr. *bous*, ox, *pleuron*, rib.]

Buprestis, bū'pres'tis, n. a genus of beetles, typical of a large family, Buprestidae, those occurring in warmer countries having lively colour and metallic sheen—some known as golden beetles. [Gr. *bouprēstis*, a kind of poisonous beetle—*bous*, ox, *prēthein*, to swell.]

bur, burr, bur, n. the prickly seed-case or head of certain plants, which sticks to clothes or animals: any impediment or inconvenient adherent: any lump, ridge, etc., more or less sharp, an excrescence on a tree, or markings representing it in wood: a knot in thread: a knob at the base of a deer's horn: the rough edge to a line made by an engraving tool, which, when the plate is inked, gives a further quality to the line: waste raw silk: the sweetbread or pancreas: (Scott.) club-moss: the name for various tools and appliances, as the triangular chisel for clearing the corners of mortises, etc.: the blank driven out of a piece of sheet-metal by a punch: a partly vitrified brick.—*ns.* bur'dock, a composite plant (*Arcium lappa*) with hooked involucre bracts and docklike leaves: any species of *Xanthium*; bur'-mar'igold, any plant of the composite genus *Bidens*, with barbed pappus: a species of *Xanthium*; bur'-reed, a reedlike genus (*Sparganium*) of water-plants with globular flower-heads.—*adj.* burr'y.—*ns.* bur'-this'tle, spear-thistle; bur'-weed, various burry plants, as burdock, bur'-reed, clothbur (*Xanthium*), etc.—bur in the throat, something seeming to stick in the throat, producing a choking sensation. [Cogn. with Dan. *borre*, a bur.]

bur, burr, bur, n. the rough sound of r pronounced in the throat, as by many Northumberland people.—*v.t.* to whisper hoarsely, to murmur. [Usually associated with *bur*, i, but perh. from the sound.]

burble, burbl, n. a tangle.—*v.t.* to confuse. [Scott.; prob. conn. with O.Fr. *barbouiller*, to confound.]

burble, burbl, n. a murmur.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to murmur: to gurgle: (coll.) to talk excitedly and rather incoherently. [Prob. onomatopoeic.]

burbot, bur'bot, n. a fresh-water fish, like the ling, with a longish barbel on its lower jaw. [Fr. *bourbotte*, *barbotte*.—L.L. *borba*, mud, or L. *barba*, a beard.]

burd, burd, n. (obs.) a maiden: a lady. [O.E. *byrde*, well-born (or perh. *bryd*, bride), prob. combined or confused with O.N. *byrthr*, O.E. *byrd*, birth, offspring.]

burd, burd (Scott.) n. a bird: a young bird: a young animal of any kind: offspring, progeny: a term of endearment.—*n.* burd'-alane, bird'-alane, the last remaining of a family.—*adj.* and

ado. (*Morris blrd'-alone*) quite alone.—*n.* *burd'fe* (*dim.*).
burdash, *burd'-ash*, *n.* a fringed sash worn by fine gentlemen in the time of Anne and George I. [Origin unknown.]
burden, *bur'dn* (*arch.* *burthen*, *-dhan*), *n.* a load: weight: cargo: a ship's carrying capacity (still often *burthen*): that which is grievous, oppressive, or difficult to bear: an obligation: (*Scot. law*) any restriction, limitation, or encumbrance affecting person or property: (*ob.*) a child in the womb: a birth: (*in pl.*) a boat's floor-boards.—*v.t.* to load: to oppress: to encumber.—*adj.* *bur'denous*, *bur'densome*, heavy: oppressive.—*burden* of proof, the obligation to prove one's contention. [*O.E.* *byrthen*—*beran*, to bear.]
burdon, *bur'dn*, (*arch.* *burthen*, *-dhan*), *n.* *bourdon* or *bass*: part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza, refrain: the leading idea of anything. [*Fr.* *bourdon*, a humming tone in music—*L.L.* *burdō*, a drone bee; confused with *burden* (*r.*)].
burden, *bur'dn*, *n.* a pilgrim's staff. [See *bourdon*.]
burdock. See *bur* (*r.*).
bureau, *bū-rō'* *bū-rō'*, *bū-rō'*, *n.* a writing-table combined with chest of drawers: a room or office where such a table is used: a department or office for the transacting of business, such as collecting and supplying information: a government department.—*pl.* *bureaux*, *bureaus* (*-ōz*). [*Fr.* *bureau*—*O.Fr.* *burel*, russet cloth—*L.* *burrus*, red.]
bureaucracy, *bū-rōk'-rā-si*, or *-rōk'*, *n.* a system of government by officials, responsible only to their departmental chiefs.—*ns.* *bureaucrat*, *bureau'-cratist*, one who practises or favours bureaucracy.—*adv.* *bureaucrat'ically*. [*bureau*, and *Gr.* *kratos*, power.]
urette, *bū-ret'*, *n.* a graduated glass tube with a tap, for measuring liquids run off: an altar-cruet. [*Fr.*]
burg, *boorg*, *burg*, *n.* (*hist.*) a fortress: a walled town: (*U.S. coll.*, pron. *burg*) a town. [*West Gmc.* *burg*; *O.E.* *burh*.]
burgage, *bur'gij*, *n.* a tenure in socage for a yearly rent: a tenure in Scotland in royal burghs under nominal service of watching. [*L.L.* *burgagium*, from the root of *borough*, *burgh*.]
burganet, *burgonet*, *bur'gə-net'*, *n.* a light 16th-century helmet with cheek-pieces. [*Fr.* *bourguignotte*, lit. *Burgundian*.]
burgee, *bur'jē*, *n.* a swallow-tailed flag or pennant: a kind of small coal for furnaces. [Origin unknown.]
bourgeois, *bur'jōn*, *n.* and *v.i.* Same as *bourgeois*.
burgess, *bur'jis*, *n.* a freeman or citizen of a borough: a member of a privileged class in a town: (*hist.*) a member of parliament for a borough: (*hist.*) a borough magistrate or town councillor. [*O.Fr.* *burgais*.]
burgh, *bur'ə*, another spelling of *borough*, used for Scottish burghs, otherwise archaic.—*adj.* *burghal* (*burg'l*).—*n.* *burgher* (*burg'ər*), a freeman or citizen of a borough (*burgh*): a townsman: (*Scot. eccles.*) a seceder who felt himself free to take the burgh oath (see *antiburgher*): (*hist.*) a citizen of one of the South African Boer republics: in Ceylon, a Eurasian, or a person of European race assimilated to the native population.—*burgh* of barony, a corporation under a feudal superior or baron, who sometimes nominated the magistrates; *burgh* of regality, a burgh of barony enfranchised by crown charter, with regal or exclusive criminal jurisdiction within its territory; *parliamentary burgh*, one whose boundaries, as first fixed in 1832 for parliamentary representation, were adopted later for municipal purposes: a burgh which by itself or in combination elects a member of parliament: often applied to one that has ceased to do so; *police burgh*, a burgh constituted by the sheriff for purposes of improvement and police; *royal burgh*, a corporate body deriving its existence, constitution, and rights from a royal charter, actual or presumed to have existed. [See *borough*.]
burglar, *burg'lar*, *n.* one who breaks into a house by night to commit a felony, esp. to steal.—*v.t.* to rob or take as a burglar.—*v.i.* to commit burglary.

—*adj.* *burglariou* (*-lār'i-si*).—*adv.* *burglār'-lously*.—*vs.t.* *burglarise*, *burg'le* (a facetious back-formation).—*n.* *burg'lary*. [*Ety. dub.*]
burgomaster, *bur'gō-mās-ter*, *n.* the chief magistrate of a Dutch, Flemish or German town. [*Du.* *burgemeester*; *Ger.* *bürgermeister*, lit. *borough-master*.]
burgonet. See *burgonet*.
burgoo, *bur-gōo'*, *bur-gōo'*, *n.* a sailors' dish of boiled oatmeal with salt, butter, and sugar: a stew or thick soup for American picnics. [Derivation unknown.]
burgrave, *bur'grāv*, *n.* the governor or hereditary ruler of a town or castle. [*Ger.* *burg-graf*.]
burgundy, *bur'gən-dī*, *n.* a generous French wine (generally red), made in *Burgundy*: a similar wine made elsewhere.—*Burgundy* mixture, a fungicide composed of copper sulphate, sodium carbonate, and water; *Burgundy pitch*, a resin prepared by melting and straining the exudation from Norway spruce (now got mainly elsewhere).
burbel. Same as *bharal*.
burial, *ber'i-al*, *n.* the act of burying: (*arch.*) a tomb.—*ns.* *bur'ial-ground*, a ground set apart for burials; *bur'ial-place*, a burial-ground: the place where anyone is buried.—*burial* society, an insurance society for providing the expenses of burial. [*O.E.* *byrgels*, a tomb; see *bury*.]
burin, *būr'in*, *n.* a kind of chisel of tempered steel, used in copper engraving: the distinctive style of an engraver.—*n.* *bur'inist*, an engraver. [*Fr.*; from root of *bore*.]
buriti, *būr-i-ti'*, *n.* the miriti palm. [*Tupi*.]
burke, *burk*, *v.t.* to murder, esp. by stifling: hence (*fig.*) to put an end to quietly. [*From Burke*, an Edinburgh Irishman (hanged 1829), who committed the crime in order to sell the bodies of his victims for dissection.]
bur, *bur*, *n.* a small knot in thread: a knot in wood.—*v.t.* to pick knots, etc., from, in finishing cloth.—*ns.* *bur'ler*; *bur'ling-iron*; *bur'ling-machine*.—*adj.* *bur'ly*, knotty.
bur, *bur*, *n.* a coarse canvas for wrappings, wall-coverings, etc.—usually in *pl.* [Origin unknown.]
burlesque, *bur-lesh'*, *n.* ludicrous imitation: a piece of literature, of acting, or other performance that mocks its original by grotesque exaggeration or by combining the dignified with the low or the familiar: (*mus.*) a playful or jocular composition.—*adj.* of the nature of burlesque: practising burlesque.—*v.t.* to mock by burlesque: to make a burlesque of. [*It.* *burlesco*; prob. from *L.L.* *burra*, a flock of wool, a trifle.]
burletta, *bur-let'ā*, *n.* a musical farce: comic opera [*It.*; *dim.* of *bur*], a jest.
burly, *bur'li*, *adj.* big and sturdy.—*n.* *bur'liness*. [*M.E.* *borlich*; perh. the same as *O.H.G.* *burllil*, high—*bōr*, a height.]
Burmese, *bur'mēz'*, *-mēz'*, *adj.* relating to *Burma* or its people or language.—*n.* a native of *Burma*: the language of *Burma*.—Also *Bur'man*.
burn, *burn*, *n.* (now chiefly *Scot.*) a small stream or brook.—*n.* *burn'side*, the ground beside a burn. [*O.F.* *burna*, brook, spring; cf. *Du.* and *Ger.* *born*.]
burn, *burn*, *v.t.* to consume or injure by fire or great heat: to produce an effect of heat upon (as to bake pottery, calcine lime, scorch food, wither grass): to oxidise: to use (up), e.g. uranium, in a nuclear reactor; to corrode: to make by fire or analogous means.—*v.i.* to be burnt: to be on fire: to give out heat or light: to glow: to feel excess of heat: to be inflamed with passion: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *burnt* or *burned*).—*n.* a burn or mark due to burning.—*ns.* *burn'er*, one who burns: a fixture or part of a lamp or gas-jet from which a flame comes; *burn'ing*, act of consuming by fire: conflagration: inflammation: a quantity burned at one time.—*adj.* very hot: scorching: ardent: excessive.—Also *adv.*—*ns.* *burn'ing-glass*, a convex lens concentrating the sun's rays at its focus; *burn'ing-house*, a kiln; *burn'ing-mirror*, a concave mirror for producing heat by concentrating the sun's rays; *burn'ing-point*, the temperature at which a volatile oil in an open vessel will take fire

from a plath held close to its surface; burnt'-almonds (pl.) almonds in burnt sugar; burnt'-cork, charred cork used for blacking the face.—Also *v.t.*—*ms.* burnt'-ear, a smut in oats, wheat, etc.; burnt'-off'ring, something offered and burned upon an altar as a sacrifice; burnt'-sienna (see sienna); burnt'-the-wind (Scot.), a blacksmith.—burn a hole in one's pocket, said of money when one is eager to spend it; burn blue (see blue); burn daylight (Shok.), to waste time; burn down, to burn to the ground; burn in, to fix and render durable by intense heat, to imprint indelibly; burning bush, the emblem of the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian churches with the motto, 'Nee tamen consumebatur,' adopted from Exodus iii. 2, in memory of the unconquerable courage of the Covenanters under the cruel persecutions of the early centuries.

plant, etc.; burning mountain, a volcano; burning question, one keenly discussed; burn one's boats, to cut oneself off from all chance of retreat, to stake everything on success; burn one's fingers, to suffer from interfering, from embarking in speculations, etc.; burn out, to destroy or drive out by burning; to burn till the fire dies down from want of fuel; burn the candle at both ends (see candle); burn the midnight oil, to study late into the night; burn the water, to spear salmon by torchlight; burn up, to consume completely by fire; to be burned completely: to increase in activity of burning; (money) to burn, in great abundance. [O.E. the transitive weak verb *burnan*, *bærnde*, *bærned*, has been confused with the intransitive strong verb *beornan*, *byrnan*, *barn*, *bornen*; cf. *Get. brennen*, to burn.]

burnet, *burn't*, *adj.* (obs.) dark brown.—*n.* a fine dark woollen cloth of the Middle Ages: the name of two closely related rosaceous plants, the great burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis* or *Poterium officinale*), a meadow-plant, and common or salad burnet (*P. Sanguisorba*) found on the chalk and sometimes used in salads, cool-tankard, etc., both with close aggregates of brownish-purple flowers.—burnet moth (or burnet), a moth of the Zygaenidae, esp. of the genus *Anthrocera*, with red-spotted or red-streaked fore-wings; burnet (-leaved) rose, a wild rose (*Rosa spinosissima*) with leaves like burnet, the Scotch rose; burnet saxifrage, a plant (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*) neither burnet-coloured nor a saxifrage but a green umbellifer akin to anise, with burnet-like leaves. [O.Fr. *burnete*, *brunette*; see brunette.]

burnettise, *burn'ti-tiz*, *v.t.* to treat with Burnett's fluid, a solution of zinc chloride, a preservative for timber, etc., against dry-rot and insects, introduced by Sir William Burnett (1779-1861.).

burnish, *burn'ish*, *v.t.* to polish: to make bright by rubbing.—*n.* polish: lustre.—*ns.* burn'isher, an instrument employed in burnishing: one who burnishes; burn'ishing; burn'ishment. [Fr. *burnir*, *burniss-*, to burnish—*brun*, brown.]

burnous, *burn'ous*, *n.* o mantle with o hood much worn by the Arabs. [Fr.—Ar. *burnus*.]

Burnsian, *burn'si-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Robert Burns (1759-1796), the Scottish poet.—*n.* a student or admirer of Burns.—*n.* Burns'ite, a devotee of Burns.

burnt, *pa.t.* and *po.p.* of burn.—Also *adj.*
hurr. Same as bur.—burnstone, see buhrstone.
burramundi, *bur-a-man'di*, a variant of barramunda.

burrel, *bur'l*, *n.* a coarse russet cloth of mediæval times. [See burcau.]

burrell, burrell. See bharal.

burro, *boor'o*, *n.* a donkey. [Sp.]

burrow, *bur'ô*, *n.* a hole in the ground dug esp. by certain animals for shelter or defence: a passage, hole, or gallery dug or eaten through wood, stone, etc.; o refuge.—*v.t.* to make holes underground as rabbits: to work one's way through earth, etc.: to dwell in o concealed place.—*v.t.* to make a burrow in: to make by burrowing.—*ns.* burr'-ow-

duck, the sheldrake or bergander; burr'owing-owl, a small long-legged diurnal American owl nesting in burrows. [Prob. a variant of borough—O.E. *beorgan*, to protect.]

burrowstown, *bur'as-toon*, *n.* (Scot.) a town that is a burgh. [burgh.]

bursa, *bur'sa*, *n.* (zool.) a pouch or sac, esp. one containing viscid lubricating fluid at points of friction.—*pl.* bur'sae (—sê).—*adj.* bur'sal, relating to a bursa: fiscal.—*n.* bur'sar, one who keeps the purse, a treasurer: in Scotland, a student or pupil maintained at a university or school by funds derived from endowment.—*adj.* bursarial (—sâ'ri-al).—*ns.* bur'sarship, the office of a bursar; bur'sary, the treasury of a college or monastery: in Scotland, a scholarship; burse, a purse: an obsolete form of bourse.—*adj.* burse'fûlat, resembling a small pouch; burse'iform, pouch-shaped.—*n.* burse'tis, inflammation of a bursa. [L.L. *bursa*, a purse—Gr. *byrsa*, skin or leather.]

bursch, *boorsh*, *n.* a German student:—*pl.* bursch'-cn.—*ns.* bursch'enism; bursch'enchaft (—shâft), a student's association. [Ger. *bursch*, a companion, student.]

Bursera, *bur'ser-â*, *n.* a tropical American genus of trees yielding elemi and timber, giving name to the family Bursera'ceae, akin to the rue family.—*adj.* bursera'ceous. [Named after Joachim Burser (1593-1689), German botanist.]

burst, *burst*, *v.t.* to break into pieces: to break open or cause to give way suddenly or by violence: to make by bursting.—*v.i.* to fly open or in pieces, esp. owing to a force from within: to give way suddenly: to break forth or away: to force a way: to break suddenly into activity, or expression
burst, *arch.*, *diol.*, or
p.a.p. burst'cn).—*n.* an act, occasion, or result of bursting: a sudden outbreak: a hard gallop: a spurt: a drunken bout.—*ns.* burst'er (see also buster); burst'-up, a complete break; disruption; commotion; collapse: failure. [O.E. *berstan*; Ger. *bersten*.]

burthen, *bur'dhn*, *n.* and *v.t.* See burden, (1 and 2).
burton, *bur'tn*, *n.* a tackle of two or three blocks,
bury, *ber'i*, *v.t.* to hide in the ground: to cover: to consign to the grave, the sea, etc., as a dead body: to hide or blot out of remembrance:—*pr.p.* bur'ying; *pa.t.*, *pa.p.* bur'ied.—*n.* (*diol.*) a burrow.—*ns.* bur'ying-beetle, a beetle (*Necrophorus* or kindred genus) that buries small animals as food for its larvae; bur'ying-ground, ground set apart for burying the dead: a graveyard; bur'ying-place; bury the hatchet, to renounce enmity. [O.E. *byrgan*, to bury; Ger. *bergen*, to hide.]

bus, *bys*, (*obs.* buss), *n.* an omnibus (along) a heavy aeroplane:—*pl.* bus'es.—*ns.* bus'-bar, an electric conductor connecting with a number of circuits: bus'boy, bus'girl (U.S.), on assistant waiter or waitress; bus'-fare; bus'man, the driver or conductor of a bus.—busman's holiday, a holiday spent in activities similar to one's work; miss the bus, to lose an opportunity. [Short for omnibus.]

bushy, *bush'i*, *n.* a fur hat with a bag hanging on its right side, worn esp. by hussars. [Prob. Hung.]

bush, *booth*, *n.* a woody plant in size between a tree and an undershrub: a shrub thick with branches: anything of bushy tuft-like shape: forest: wild uncultivated country (even though treeless): country covered with bushes: the wild: a bunch of ivy hung up as a tavern sign: a tavern.—*v.i.* to grow thick or bushy.—*v.t.* to set bushes about: to support with bushes: to cover (seeds) by means of the bush-harrow.—*ns.* bush'-ba'by, a small South African lemur (*Golago maholi*) also called night-ape; bush'-buck, a small S. African antelope, or any other of the same genus (Tragelaphus).—Also (Du.) bosch-bok (*bos-bok*); bush'-cat, the serval; bush'craft, practical knowledge of the bush and skill in its ways.—*adj.* bushed, lost in the bush.—*ns.* bush'-fruit, a fruit growing on a bush, as gooseberry, raspberry; bush'-harr'ow, a light harrow for covering

grass-seeds, formed of a barred frame interwoven with bushes or branches; bush'iness; bush'man, a settler in uncleared land; a woodsman: Bushman, one of a now almost extinct nomadic, stunted, yellowish-brown, aboriginal race of hunters in S. Africa—Cape Du. *Bos(jes)man*.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* bushmanship, bushcraft; bush'master, a venomous South American snake (*Lachesis muta*); bush'ranger, in Australia, a lawless person, often an escaped criminal, who takes to the bush and lives by robbery; bush-rope, a liana; bush'-shrike, any bird of a sub-family of *Formicariidae* (ant-thrushes); bush'-tit, a small long-tailed titmouse of West America, building a large hanging-nest; bush'veld, bosc'veld (*bos'*), veld made up largely of woodland.—*v.i.* bush'whack, to range through the bush: to fight in guerilla warfare.—*ns.* bush'whacker, a guerilla fighter: a country lout: a short heavy scythe for cutting bushes; bush'whack'ing, the habits or practice of bushwhackers: the process of forcing a way for a boat by pulling at the bushes overhanging a stream.—*adj.* bush'y, full of or like bushes: thick and spreading.—beat about the bush, to go round about anything, to evade coming to the point. [M.E. *bush*, *busch*—O.N. *bushr*, from a Gmc. root found in Ger. *busch*, L.L. *boscus*, Fr. *bois*. Some uses are from the corresponding Du. *bosch*.]

bush, *booth*, *n.* the metal box or lining of any cylinder in which an axle works.—*v.t.* to furnish with a bush.—*n.* bush'-metal, hard brass, gun-metal, a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings, etc. [Du. *bus*—L. *buxus*, box-tree.]

bushel, *booth'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (U.S.) to mend or alter, as men's clothes.—*ns.* bush'eller; bush'elling; bush'el-man, -woman. [Cf. Ger. *bosseln*.]

bushido, *bōō'shi-dō*, *n.* a Japanese code of chivalry. [Jap.]

business, *biz'nis*, *n.* employment: trade, profession, or occupation: a task or errand incumbent or undertaken: matter requiring attention: dealings, commercial activity: a commercial or industrial concern: one's concerns or affairs: a matter or affair: (*theat.*) action as distinguished from dialogue: (*coll.*) a thing, used quite indefinitely: (*biz'i-nis*, also written *busyness*) state of being busy.—Also *adj.* (*biz'nis*).—*adj.* bus'iness-like, methodical, systematic, practical.—*n.* bus'iness-man, one engaged in commercial transactions.—do the business for, to settle, make an end of: to ruin; genteel business (*theat.*), such parts as require good dressing; make it one's business, to undertake to accomplish something or see it done; man of business, a law agent who conducts one's affairs, mean business, to be in earnest; mind one's own business, to confine oneself to one's own affairs; place of business, the ordinary place for the practice of one's vocation; send about one's business, to dismiss promptly. [busy.]

busk, *busk*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to prepare: to dress. [O.N. *būa*, to prepare, and -*sk*, contr. of *sik*, the refl. pron. self.]

busk, *busk*, *n.* the piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a woman's stays: a corset.—*adj.* busked. [Fr. *busc*.]

busk, *busk*, *v.i.* (*naut.*) to cruise along a shore, to beat about: to seek.—*n.* busk'er, a wandering musician or actor. [Prob. Sp. *buscar*, to seek.]

busket, *busk'et*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a little busb. [See bush.]

buskin, *busk'in*, *n.* a high thick-soled boot worn in ancient times by actors in tragedy.—*adj.* busk'ined, wearing buskins: tragic. [Ety. uncertain; cf. O.Fr. *brousequin*; Du. *broosken*; Sp. *borcegut*.]

busky, *busk'y*, *adj.* (*Shak.*). Same as bosky.

buss, *bus*, *n.* a rude or playful kiss, a smack.—*v.t.* to kiss, esp. in a rude or playful manner. [Cf. Ger. dial. *buss*, W. and Gael. *bus*, L. *bārium*.]

buss, *bus*, *n.* a small two-masted Dutch vessel, used in the herring and mackerel fisheries. [O.Fr. *bussa*, L.L. *bussa*; cf. Ger. *büse*.]

bussu, *boos'ōo*, *n.* a tropical American palm (*Manicaria*) with gigantic leaves and netted spathe that serves as cloth. [Pert. from Tupi *bussu*.]

bust, *bust*, *n.* a sculpture representing the head and breast of a person: the upper front part of the human body, esp. a woman's.—*adj.* bust'ed, breasted: adorned with busts. [Fr. *buste*; It. and Sp. *busto*.]

bust, *bust*, *n.* and *v.* a vulgar form of burst:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bust'ed.—*ns.* bust'er, something large: a frolic: (*slang*) a roisterer: (U.S.) a horse-breaker: (*Austr.*) a stormy south wind: bust'-up, a burst-up. bustard, *bust'ard*, *n.* any bird of the genus *Otus*, sometimes made the type of a large family, usually ranked with cranes. [Fr. *bistard*—L. *avis tarda*, slow bird (a misnomer).]

bustle, *bust'l*, *v.i.* to bustle oneself noisily or fussily.—*n.* hurried activity: stir: tumult.—*n.* bust'ler. [M.E. *bustelen*, of doubtful relations.]

bustle, *bust'l*, *n.* a contrivance for causing a skirt to hang back from the hips. [Origin doubtful.]

busy, *biz'i*, *adj.* fully employed: active: diligent: meddling: fussily active.—*v.t.* to make busy: to occupy.—*pr.p.* bus'y'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bus'y'ed.—*adv.* bus'y'ly.—*ns.* bus'y'body, one who meddles in others' affairs: mirror(s) at window arranged to show passers-by; bus'y'ness, state of being busy (see business). [O.E. *byrig*.]

but, *but*, *prep.* (*obs.*) without: except: (*Scot.*) in or toward the outer room of.—*conj.* on the other hand: in contrast: nevertheless: unless, if not: otherwise than (that): except that (merging in *prep.*): that not (developing into a negative *rel. pron.*): (*arch.*) than, sooner than.—*adv.* only: (*Scot.*) in or to the outer room, outwards.—*n.* an objection (as in Mrs. Centlivre's 'But me no buts'): (*Scot.*) an outer room.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to put forward as an objection—but and (*obs.*), and also; but and ben (see ben); but for, but that, were it not for, or that; but if (*obs.*) unless: sometimes equivalent to but alone in various senses. [O.E. *be-utan*, *būtan*, without—*be*, by, and *ūtan*, out—near, and yet outside.]

but, *but*, *n.* Same as butt.

butadiene, *bū-ī-dī'ēn*, *n.* (L. *dis*, twice) a hydrocarbon, C_4H_6 , used in making synthetic rubber.—*n.* but'ane, a hydrocarbon of the methane series, C_4H_{10} . [butyl.]

butcher, *booch'ar*, *n.* one whose business is to slaughter cattle for food, or who deals in their flesh: one who delights in bloody deeds: (U.S.) a sweet-seller on a railway train.—*v.t.* to slaughter for food: to put to a bloody death, to kill cruelly: (*fig.*) to spoil, as a bad actor or the like.—*ns.* butcher'er-bird, a shrike; butcher'ering, butcher'ing (back-formation), the act of killing for food, or cruelly.—*adv.* butcher'erly, butcher-like, cruel, murderous.—*ns.* butcher'er's meat, the flesh of animals slaughtered by butchers, as distinguished from fish, fowls and game; butcher'er's-broom, an evergreen shrub (*Ruscus aculeatus*) of the lily family, with phylloides, formerly used by butchers for sweeping their blocks; butcher'ery, great or cruel slaughter: a slaughter-house or shambles. [O.Fr. *bochier*, *bouchier*, one who kills he-goats—*boc*, a he-goat; allied to Eng. *buck*.]

Butea, *būt'ē*, *n.* the dhak genus of papilionaceous trees, yielding Bengal kino. [Named after Lord Bute, prime minister and botanist.]

but-end. Same as butt-end.

butene, *bū'tēn*, *n.* butylene.

butler, *but'ler*, *n.* a servant who has charge of liquors, plate, etc.: an officer in a royal household.—*v.t.* to act as butler.—*ns.* but'lerage, (*obs.*) a duty on imported wine once paid to the king's butler: (*obs.*) the office of butler: a butler's department; but'lership; but'lerly, the butler's pantry. [Norm. Fr. *butuiller*—L.L. *buticuliarius*. See bottle.]

butment. Same as abutment.

butt, *but*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to strike with the head, as a goat, etc.—*n.* a push or blow with the head.—*n.* butt'er, an animal that butts.—butt in, to interpose: thrust oneself in. [O.Fr. *boter*, to push, strike.]

butt, *but*, *n.* a large cask: a wine butt = 126 gallons, a beer and sherry butt = 108 gallons. [Cf. Fr. *boute*, Sp. *bota*, L.L. *butta*.]

butt, *but*, *n.* a mark or mound for archery practice: a mound behind targets: one who is made an object of ridicule: a hiding place for grouse-shooters.—*n.* butt'-shaft (*Shak.*), a shaft for shooting at butts with. [Fr. *but*, goal.]

butt, *but*, *n.* the thick and heavy end: the stump: a tree trunk: hinder part of a hide: thick leather: the flag-end of a cigar or cigarette: remnant: square end of a plank meeting another.—*v.i.* to abut: to meet end to end.—*ns.* butt'(ed)-joint, a joint formed between the squared ends of the two jointing pieces, which come together but do not overlap; butt'-end. [Ety. dub.; prob. connected with butt (3) and abut.]

butt, *but*, *n.* a flat-fish of various kinds. [Cf. Sw. *butta*, turbot, Du. *bot*, flounder; and hallbut, turbot.]

butte, *but*, *n.* a conspicuous and isolated hill, cliff-sided, often flat-topped, in the western United States. [Fr.]

butter, *but'er*, *n.* an oily substance obtained from cream
various substances
old chemical nan
(butter of

antimony, of tin, etc.): flattery.—*v.t.* to spread over with butter, mortar, or other soft substance: to flatter: to fail to catch, let slip.—*ns.* butt'er-bake (*Scot.*), -bis'cuit, a cake like a biscuit but softer; butt'er-bean, an American bean akin to the French-bean; butt'er-blrd, in Jamaica, the bobolink; butt'er-boat, a table vessel for melted butter; butt'er-box, a box for butter: an old nickname for a Dutchman; butt'erbur', butt'er-dock', a plant akin to coltsfoot with knobbed masses of flower heads and great rhubarb-like leaves; butt'er-cloth', -mus'lin, a loose-woven cloth suitable for wrapping butter; butt'er-cooler, a dish for keeping butter in water at table; butt'er-cup, a crowfoot (*Ranunculus*), esp. of one of those species that have golden-yellow cup-shaped flowers; butt'er-dish, -plate, a dish or plate for holding butter at table; butt'er-fat', the fat contained in butter, chiefly glycerides of palmitic and oleic acids.—*adj.* butt'er-fingered, prone to let things slip.—*ns.* butt'er-fingers, (*sing.*) one who lets a ball, etc., he ought to catch slip through his fingers; butt'er-fish, a name for

butt'erfly-bow', a bow whose loops and ends are spread like butterfly's wings; butt'erfly-fish', a blenny with an eye-spot on the dorsal fin: any fish of the family Chaetodontidae; butt'erfly-flow'er, one adapted for pollination by butterflies; butt'erfly-orchid, an orchid (of various kinds) with flowers resembling a butterfly; butt'erfly-screw', -nut', a screw or nut, turned by winged finger-grips; butt'erfly-weed', pleurisy-root; butt'erine

the butter has been separated from the cream by churning; butt'ernut, the oily nut of the North American white walnut: the tree itself: its light-coloured close-grained wood: the souari-nut of Guiana; butt'er-paper, a translucent paper suitable for wrapping butter; butt'er-pat', a pat of butter: a wooden instrument for working butter into shape; butt'er-print', a stamp for shaping butter: (old slang) a child; butt'er-scotch, a kind of toffee containing much butter; butt'er-treo, a name for many trees that yield a buttery substance, notably of the genera *Bassia*, *Butyro-spermum*, *Caryocar*, *Pentadactyla*; butt'er-wife, butt'er-wom'n, a woman who makes and sells butter; butt'erwort, any species of *Pinguicula*, a genus of insectivorous bog-plants (family *Lentibulariaceae*) with glistening leaves.—*adj.* butt'-cry, like butter: smeared with butter or the like.—

buttered eggs, (*arch.*) scrambled eggs. [O.E. *buttere*; Ger. *butter*; both from L. *būtyrum*—Gr. *bautyron* app.—*baut*, ox, *tyros*, cheese.]

butter. See butt (1).

butter-bump, *but'ar-bump*, *n.* the bittern. [See bittern, and bump (2).]

buttery, *but'eri*, *n.* a domestic storeroom for provisions, esp. liquors.—*ns.* butt'ery-bar', the ledge for holding tankards in the buttery; butt'ery-hatch', a half-door over which provisions are handed from the buttery. [Fr. *boutillerie*, lit. place for bottles; *butter*, bottle.]

buttock, *but'ək*, *n.* the rump or protuberant part of the body behind: in wrestling, a throw by use of the buttock.—*v.t.* to throw in this way.—*n.* butt'ock-mall (*Scot.*), the fine formerly exacted by the church in commutation of sitting on the stool of repentance. [Dim. of butt, end.]

button, *but'n*, *n.* a knob or disk, used as a fastening, ornament, or badge: a knob, e.g. that at the end of a foil, that for winding a watch, that to which a violin tailpiece is looped: a bud: the head of an unexpanded mushroom: a pimple: the knob of an electric bell, etc.: anything of small value: a person who acts as a decoy; (in pl.) sheep's dung: (pl. in form, treated as *sing.*) a page of livery (also boy in buttons).—*v.t.* to fasten by means of buttons: to close up tightly.—*v.i.* to admit of fastening with buttons.—*ns.* butt'on-bush, a North American shrub (*Ceanothus*) of the madder family, having; butt'on-hole, the slit through which a button is passed: a flower or flowers therein.—*v.t.* to make button-holes in: to work with a stitch suitable for defence of edges (*button-hole stitch*): to detain in talk (orig. butt'onhold).—*ns.* butt'on-hook, a hook for pulling buttons through button-holes; butt'on-wood, a small tropical Atlantic coast tree (*Myrsine*) of the myrobalan

butt'on-ball, a button.—*ce* a button, butt-ton scurvy, yaws; in his buttons, a conjectural reading in *Merry Wives* where the quarto has *betmes*, prob. a misprint for *talons*. [Fr. *bouton*, any small projection, from *bouter*, to push.]

buttress, *but'ris*, *n.* a projecting support built on to the outside of a wall: any support or prop.—*v.t.* to prop or support, as by a buttress.—*n.* butt'ress-root, a root, often adventitious, that helps to keep a plant upright. [App. O.Fr. *bouter*—*bouter*, to push, bear against.]

butty, *but'i*, *n.* (*prov.*) a chum, comrade, work-fellow, partner, esp. in a coal-mine: one who takes a contract for work in a coal-mine: a barge towed by another.—*ns.* butty'-coll'er, butty'-gang. [App. dim. of *prov. butt*, a companion.]

butyric, *but'ir-ik*, *n.* from butter.—*ns.* alcohol radical, C₃H₇COOH, an olefine hydroc

—*adj.* buty'ra'ceous, buttery, containing butter.—*n.* buty'rate, a salt of butyric acid.—butyric acid, a volatile fatty acid (C₃H₇COOH), smelling like rancid butter. [See butter.]

buxom, *buk'səm*, *adj.* yielding, elastic; gay, lively, jolly; plump and comely.—*n.* bux'omness. [M.E. *buhsum*, pliable, obedient—O.E. *būgan*, to bow, yield, suff. -some.]

buy, *bi*, *v.t.* to purchase for money: to bribe: to obtain in exchange for something.—*pr.p.* buy'ing; *part.* and *pa.p.* bought (*bawt*).—*adj.* buy'able.—*n.* buy'er, one who buys: one employed to buy goods.—a good buy (*coll.*), a wise purchase, a bargain; buy and sell (*Shak.*), to traffic in; buy in, to collect a stock of by buying: to buy back for the owner at an auction; buy off, to buy exemption or release for: to get rid of by paying; buy out, to dispossess entirely by payment: to buy off; buy over, to win over by payment; buy up, to purchase the whole stock of. [O.E. *byegan*, *bohte*, *boht*; Goth. *būgan*.]

buzz, *buz*, *v.i.* to make a noise like that of insects' wings: to murmur: (*slang*) to move quickly.—*v.t.* to utter with a buzzing sound: to whisper or spread secretly: to transmit by Morse over a

telephone wire by means of a key: (*slang*) to throw.
 —*n.* the noise of bees and flies: a humming sound: a voiced hiss: a whispered report.—*ns.* buzz-bomb, a flying-bomb; buzz'er, one who buzzes: (*Shak.*), a whisperer or tell-tale: an apparatus that makes a buzzing sound, as a hooter, a circular saw, or an electrical device for signalling, etc.—*n.* and *adj.* buzz'ing.—*adv.* buzz'-ingly.—*ns.* buzz'-saw, (*U.S.*) a circular saw; buzz'-wig, a great bushy wig.—*adj.* buzz'y. [From the sound.]

buzz, *bu:z*, *v.t.* to drain to the last drop of wine.
 buzzard, *buz'ərd*, *n.* a large bird of prey of the genus *Buteo*, despised by falconers: extended to some others, as the *honey-buzzard*, *turkey-buzzard*: a blockhead, coward or sluggard. [*Fr. busard.*]
 buzzard, *buz'ərd*, *n.* a blundering insect, as a cockchafer or night-flying moth: an ignorant blunderer (often *blind buzzard*).—*n.* buzz'ard-cloek (*dial.*) a cockchafer. [buzz.]

bwana, *bua'nā*, *n.* master: sir. [*Swahili.*]

by, *bi*, *prep.* at the side of: near to: along a route passing through, via: past: in oaths, in the presence of, or with the witness of: through (denoting the agent, cause, means, etc.): to the extent of: in quantity measurable in terms of: in accordance with: in respect of: of time, not after: multiplied into, or combined with another dimension of: in succession to: (*Scot.*) besides: (*Scot.*) in comparison with.—*conj.* (*arch.* and *Scot.*) by the time that: (*Scot.*) than.—*adv.* near: aside: away: past: in reserve.—*n.* and *adj.* see *bye*.—*adv.* by'-and-by, at some future time: before long: (*Spens.*) successively.—*ns.* by'-blow, a side blow: an illegitimate child; by'-corner, an out-of-the-way place; by'-drinking (*Shak.*), drinking between meals; by'-election, a parliamentary election for a seat during the sitting of parliament: by'-end, a subsidiary aim; by'-form, a subsidiary form: a form varying from the usual one; by'-going, the action of passing by (esp. in the by-going, in passing).—*adj.* by'gone (*-gon*).—*n.pl.* by'gones, past happenings or grievances.—*ns.* by'-lane, a side lane or passage out of the common road; by'-motive, an unavowed motive; by'-name, a nickname.—*adj.* by'-ordinar (*Scot.*) extraordinary.—*n.* by'-pass, a side track for carrying traffic, fluids, electricity, etc., round an obstruction or congested place.—*v.t.* to supply with, conduct by, or pass by, a by-pass: to circumvent.—*n.* by'-passage, a side passage.—*adj.* by'-past (*Shak.*), past: gone by.—*ns.* by'path, a secluded or indirect path; by'-place, a retired place; by'play, action subordinate to and apart from the main action of a play; by'-plot, a subsidiary plot; by'-product, a product formed in the process of making something else; by'road, a retired side road, by'-room (*Shak.*), a side or private room; by'-speech, a casual speech, by'-stander, one who stands by or near one: a looker-on; by'-street, an obscure street; by'-thing, a thing of minor importance; by'-time, leisure time; by'way, a private, secluded, or obscure way; by'word, a common saying: a proverb: a term of reproach: an object of common derision; by'work, work for leisure hours.—by and large (*naut.*), whether close-hauled or before the wind: (*U.S.*; not a nautical use) speaking generally: on the whole; by the by(e), by the way, in passing: incidentally; let bygones be bygones, let the past be ignored. [*O.E. bi, bi, big; Ger. bei, L. ambi-*]

bycocket, *bi'kok-it*, *n.* a turned-up peaked cap worn by noble persons in the 15th century—sometimes erroneously *abacot*. [*O.Fr. bicoquet*, prob. *bi-* (*L. bis*), double, *coque*, a shell.]

bye, *bi*, *n.* anything of minor importance, a side issue, a thing not directly aimed at: in games, the state of one who has not drawn an opponent, and passes without contest to the next round: in cock-fighting, a battle not forming part of a main: in golf, the holes remaining after the match is decided, played as a subsidiary game: in cricket, a run made from a ball bowled but not struck or touched by the batsman.—*adj.* subsidiary: apart: indirect. See also *by*.

byke. Same as *bike* (1).

bylander. Same as *bilander*.

bylaw, *bi-law*, *bi-law*, *n.* the law of a local authority or private corporation: a supplementary law or an inferred regulation. [The same as *byrlaw*, from *O.N. býjar-lög*; *Dan. by-law*, town-law; from *O.N. búa*, to dwell. See *bower*.]
 bylive (*Spens.*). Same as *belive*.

bynempt. See *bename*.

byre, *bir*, *n.* (mainly *Scot.*) a cow-bouse.—*ns.* byre'man, byre'woman, a farm-servant with care of cows. [*O.E. byre*.]

byrlady, *bi-lā'di*, *byrlakin*, *bi-lā'kin*, (*arch.*) contractions for *By Our Lady, Ladykin*.

byrlaw, *bi'law*, *n.* a sort of popular jurisprudence long surviving in Scotland in villages and among husbandmen, concerning local matters in dispute.—*n.* byr'law-man (*Scott* bir'lieman), an arbiter, oddsmen, or umpire in such matters. [See *bylaw*.]

byrne, *bi'ni*, *n.* (*hist.*) a mail-coat: a breast-plate. [A *Scots* form—*O.N. brynja*; *O.E. byrne*.]

byroad, bystander, byway, etc. See *by*.

Byronie, *bi-ron'ik*, *adj.* possessing the characteristics of Lord Byron (1788-1824), or of his poetry, overstrained in sentiment or passion, cynical and libertine.—*adv.* Byron'ically.—*n.* Byronism (*-ron-izm*).

byssus, *bi'ss*, *n.* a fine yellowish flax: linen made from it (the 'fine linen' of the Bible): the bundle of filaments by which some shellfish attach themselves.—*adj.* byssaceous, composed of a mass of fine threads: d' yss'al, pertaining to a mo made of fine linen.—*n.* lung disease of cotton byssaceous. [*L.*—*Gr. byssos*, a fine flaxen substance.]

bytownite, *bi'town-it*, *n.* a plagioclase intermediate between anorthite and labradorite. [*Bytown*, now Ottawa, where it occurs.]

bywoner, *bi'won-ər*, *bi'vōn-ər*, *n.* an authorised squatter on another's farm: a poor white parasite. [*Du. bijwonen*, to be present.]

byzant, *bi'zənt*, or *bi'z-ant*. Same as *bezant*.

Byzantine, *bi'z-ant'in*, or *bi'z-ant'in*, or *-tin*, or *bi'z-ən*, *adj.* relating to *Byzantium* or *Constantinople*.—*n.* an inhabitant thereof.—*n.* *Byzantinism*, manifestation of Byzantine characteristics.—*Byzantine architecture*, the style prevalent in the Eastern Empire down to 1453, marked by the round arch springing from columns or piers, the dome supported upon pendentives, capitals elaborately sculptured, mosaic or other incrustations, etc.; *Byzantine Church*, the Eastern or Greek Church; *Byzantine Empire*, the Eastern or Greek Empire from 395 A.D. to 1453; *Byzantine historians*, the series of Greek chroniclers of the affairs of the Byzantine Empire down to its fall in 1453.

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *eɪ'ə-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

C

C, c, sé, n. the third letter of our alphabet, a rounded form of the Greek *gamma* (see *G*), which the Romans used instead of *k*, and in some languages came to have the sound of *s* or one like it: (*mus*.) one of the notes of the gamut, the sound on which the system is founded—the keynote of the natural scale, *C* major, having neither flats nor sharps: as a time-signature, common time: as a Roman numeral, *C* = 100: *C*3, of low physique.

ca', kaw, (Sect.) v.t. and v.i., to call: to drive: to propel: to knock (with down, off, over, etc.).—*n.* *ca'ing*- or *caa'ing*-whale, a species of dolphin (*Globiocephalus melas*) often taken by *ca'ing* or driving ashore.—*ca' canny*, to go easy: deliberately to restrict output or effort [*call*].

caatinga, ká-á-ting'gá, n. in Brazil, open, comparatively low forest, on white sandy soil derived from granite. [*Tupi*, white forest.]

cab, kab, n. a public carriage of various sizes and shapes, with two or four wheels, horse-drawn or motor-driven: the driver's shelter on a locomotive, motor-lorry, etc.—*ns.* *cabb'y*, familiar dim. of *cab'man*, one who drives a horse cab; *cab-rank*, *cab'stand*, a place where cabs stand for hire; *cab-runner*, *cab-tout*, one whose business it is to call cabs. [*Shortened from cabriolet*.]

cab, kab, n. a Hebrew dry measure nearly three pints. [*Heb. gab*.]

cabal, ká-bal', n. a small party united for some secret design: the plot itself: a name in English history esp. given to five unpopular ministers of Charles II (1672), whose initials happened to make up the word.—*v.i.* to form a party for a secret purpose: to intrigue (*pr.p.* *caball'ing*; *part.* and *pa.p.* *caballed'*).—*n.* *caball'er*. [*Fr. cabale*; from *Heb. qabbalah*; see *cabbala*.]

caballero, ká-bá-lyá-ró, n. a Spanish gentleman. [*Sp.*—*L. caballarius*, horseman—*caballus*, horse.]

caballine, kab's-lín, adj. pertaining to, or suited to, a horse. [*L. caballinus*—*caballus*, a horse.]

cabaret, kab'a-rá, n. a restaurant with variety turns: the kind of entertainment there given. [*Fr.* tavern; prob. for *cabanaret*—*cabane*, a hut.]

cabas, caba, kab'á, n. (U.S.) a woman's work-basket, reticule, or hand-bag. [*Fr.*, flat basket.]

cabbage, kab'ij, n. a vegetable (*Brassica oleracea*) of the Cruciferae: the edible terminal bud of various palms.—*ns.* *cabb'age-but'terfly*, *cabb'age-white'*, a large white butterfly (*Pieris*) whose larvae injure the leaves of cabbage and kindred plants; *cabb'age-fly*, a fly (*Anthomyia brassicae*), whose maggots injure cabbage roots; *cabb'age-lett'uce*, a lettuce with cabbage-like head; *cabb'age-moth*, a moth (*Mamestra brassicae*) whose larva feeds on the cabbage; *cabb'age-palm*, *cabb'age-tree*, *Oreodoxa oleracea* or other palm with an edible cabbage; *cabb'age-rose*, a rose of bunchy cabbage-like form; *cabb'age-worm*, the larva of the cabbage-butterfly or of the cabbage-moth.—*adj.* *cabb'ngy*—*Kerguelen cabbage*, a wind-pollinated plant of the cabbage family growing on Kerguelen island. [*Fr. caboche*, head; cf. *It. capocchia*, augmentative—*capo*, head—*L. caput*.]

cabbage, kab'ij v.t. and v.i. to purloin, orig. of tailors who took portions of a customer's cloth as a perquisite.—*n.* cloth so appropriated.

cabbala, cabala, kab's-lá, n. a secret traditional lore, theological, metaphysical, and magical, of Jewish rabbis, who read hidden meanings into the Bible.—*ns.* *cabb'als*; *cabb'nlist*, *cabalist*; *cabalistic*, *cabalistic*; *cabala*: having

a hidden meaning. [*Heb. qabbáláh*, tradition, *qibbél*, to receive.]

caber, káb'ar, káb'or, n. a pole, generally the stem of a young tree, which is poised and tossed or hurled by Highland athletes. [*Gael. cabar*.]

cabin, kab'in, n. a hut or cottage: a small room, esp. in a ship, for officers or passengers.—*v.i.* to shut up in a cabin.—*v.i.* to dwell in a cabin.—*n.* *cab'in-boy*, a boy who waits on the officers or cabin-passengers of a ship; *cab'in-pass'enger*, one entitled to superior accommodation; *cab'in-ship*, a ship carrying only one class of passengers. [*Fr. cabane*—*L.L. capanna*.]

cabinet, kab'(i)-nit, n. (obs.) a little cabin or hut: (*Shak.*) the bed or nest of a beast or bird: a small room, closet, or private apartment: a case for storing or displaying articles of value: a private room for consultation, esp. a king's: hence a select inner group of the ministers who govern a country.—*ns.* *cab'inet-coun'cil*, a council or consultation of the members of the Cabinet; *cab'inet-edi'tion*, one less in size and price than a library edition, but still elegant in format; *cab'inet-maker*, a maker of cabinets and other fine furniture; *cab'inet-making*, the occupation or art of the cabinet-maker: the getting together of a new set of cabinet-ministers; *cab'inet-min'ister*, a member of a cabinet; *cab'inet-photo'graph*, one of the size larger than a carte-de-visite; *cab'inet-pudd'ing*, a cake-like pudding. [*Dim. of cabin*; cf. *Fr. cabinet*.]

Cabiri, ka-bí'ri (L. ká-bé'rè), n.pl. ancient mystic divinities whose cult spread from Lemnos, Samothrace, and Imbros—also *Cabel'ri*.—*adj.* *Cabir'inn*, *Cabir'ic*. [*Latinised from Gr. Kabiroi*.]

cable, ká'bl, n. a strong rope or chain for hauling or tying anything, esp. a ship's anchor: a cable-laid rope: a cable-length: a line of submarine telegraph wires embedded in gutta-percha and encased in coiled strands of iron wire: a bundle of insulated wires laid underground: a cabled message.—*Also adj.*—*v.t. and v.i.* to provide with a cable, to tie up: to telegraph by cable.—*n.* *cá'blegram*, a telegram sent by cable.—*adj.* *cá'ble-laid*, composed of hawsers with a right-handed twist, twisted together to the left hand; *cá'ble-length*, *cá'ble's-length*, a tenth of a nautical mile, approximately 200 yards.—*ns.* *cá'ble-mould'ing*, a bead or moulding carved in imitation of a thick rope; *cá'ble-tramway*, *-rail'way*, one along which cars or carriages are drawn by an endless cable; *cá'ble-way*, a structure for transport of material in cars suspended from a cable; *cá'bling*, a bead or moulding like a thick rope: the filling of flutes on a column with a moulding like a cable. [*Fr.*—*L.L. capium*, a halter—*L. capere*, to hold.]

cabob, ká-bob', n. an Oriental dish of pieces of meat roasted with herbs: roast meat generally in India. [*Ar. kabab*.]

caboeer, kab'á-sér, n. a West African head-man. [*Port. cabocira*—*cabo*—*L. caput*, head.]

caboched, caboshed, ká-bosh't, adj. (her.) in full face with no neck showing. [*Fr. caboché*—*L. caput*, head.]

cabochon, ka-bó-shon', n. a precious stone polished but uncut, or cut en (*en*) cabochon, i.e. rounded on top and flat on back, without facets—*also adj.* [*Fr.*—*caboché*—*L. caput*, head.]

caboodle, ká-bóod'l, n. (slang) crowd, collection. [*Origin unknown*.]

caboose, ká-bóos', n. a ship's kitchen: an open-air cooking stove: (*U.S.*) car on a goods or construction train for the train crew or workmen: a hut. [*Du. kombuis*; cf. *Ger. kabuse*.]

fâte, fûr, duk; mé, har (her); mîne; môte; mûte; mûon; dhen (then)

cabré, *kā-brā*, *adj.* (*her.*) rearing: of an aeroplane, flying tail-down. [Fr.—*cabrer*, to caper.]

cabrie, *kā-brē*, *n.* a prong-horn.—Also **cab'rit**. [Sp. *cabrito*, kid.]

cabriole, *kā-ri-ōl*, *n.* a capriole.—*adj.* (of furniture legs) curved, often like an animal's paw.—*n.* cabriolet (—*lā*), a light carriage with two wheels: (after 1830) a cab: a type of motor-car like a coupé, with folding top: a small armchair of curved design (18th century). [Fr.—*L. capra*, a goat.]

cacafogo, *kak-ō-fō-gō*, *cacafugo*, —*fū-gō* (Sp. *kū-kā-jwā-gō*), *n.* (*obs.*) a spitter, blusterer. [Sp. *cagar*, to void excrement, Port. *fogo*, Sp. *fuego*, fire.]

cacao, *kā-kā-ō*, *kā-kā-ō*, *n.* the tropical American tree *Theobroma Cacao* (family *Sterculiaceae*) or its seeds from which cocoa and chocolate are made. [Mex. *cacaual*, cacao tree.]

cachaemia, *kā-kē-mi-ā*, *n.* a morbid state of the blood.—*adj.* **cachae'mic**. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *haima*, blood.]

cachalot, *kash'a-lot*, or —*lō*, *n.* the sperm-whale. [Fr.]

cache, *kash*, *n.* a hiding-place for treasure, provisions, ammunition, etc.: stores so hidden.—*v.t.* to hide.—*n.* **cache-pot** (*kāsh'pō*, —*pōt*), an ornamental flower-pot enclosing a common one. [Fr. *cache*, to hide.]

cachet, *kāsh'ā*, *n.* a seal: any distinctive stamp: a capsule enclosing a medicine.—*lettre de cachet* (*hist.*), a letter under the private seal of the king of France, by which his pleasure was made known to individuals, and the administration of justice often interfered with. [Fr.]

cachexy, *cachexia*, *kā-kēk-si*, —*ā*, *n.* a bad state of body: a depraved habit of mind.—*adjs.* **cachec'tic**, —*al*. [L.—Gr. *kachexia*—*kakos*, bad, *hexis*, condition, from the root of *echin*, to have.]

cachinnate, *kā'in-dā*, *v.i.* to laugh loudly.—*n.* **cachinnā'tion**.—*adj.* **cachinnā'tory** (or *kak'*). [L. *cachinnare*, to laugh loudly.]

cacholong, *kāch'ō-long*, *n.* a variety of quartz or of opal, generally of a milky colour. [Fr. from *Kalmuk*.]

cacholot. Same as **cachalot**.

cachou, *kā-shōō*, *n.* a pill or lozenge of extract of liquorice, cashew-nut, or the like, used by some smokers in the hope of sweetening the breath. [Fr.]

cachucha, *kā-chōō'chā*, *n.* a lively Spanish dance in 3-4 time, like the bolero. [Sp.]

cacique, *kā-sēk'*, *n.* a West Indian chief: a political boss. [Haitian.]

cack, *kak'*, *n.* the sound made by a hen or goose: talk or laughter of similar sound or value.—*v.i.* to make such a sound.—*n.* **cack'ler**, a fowl or person that cackles. [M.E. *cakelen*; cog. with Du. *kaketen*.]

cacodaemon, *cacodemon*, *kak-ō-dē'mon*, *n.* an evil spirit: (*Shak.*) a nightmare. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *daimōn*, spirit.]

cacodoxy, *kak-ō-dok-si*, *n.* bad doctrine, wrong opinion, heterodoxy. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *doxa*, an opinion.]

cacodyl, *kak-ō-dil*, *n.* a colourless stinking liquid, composed of arsenic, carbon, and hydrogen. [Gr. *kakōdēs*, stinking, *hylē*, matter.]

caecothēs, *kak-ō-thēs*, *n.* a bad habit or itch. [Gr. *kakōthēs*, —*ēs*, ill-disposed—*kakos*, bad, *ēthos*, habit.]

cacogastric, *kak-ō-gas'trik*, *adj.* pertaining to a disordered stomach, dyspeptic. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *gaster*, the belly.]

cacography, *kak-og'rā-fi*, *n.* bad hand-writing or spelling.—*adj.* **cacographic** (—*ō-graf'ik*). [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *graphē*, writing.]

cacotet, *kā-kō-lā*, *n.* a military mule-litter. [Fr., prob. from Basque.]

cacology, *kā-kol-ō-jī*, *n.* faulty vocabulary or pronunciation. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *logos*, speech.]

cacoon, *kā-kōōn*, *n.* the large seed of a tropical climber (*Entada scandens*) of the mimosa family, used for making scent-bottles, snuff-boxes, etc.: the purgative and emetic seed of a tropical Ameri-

can climber (*Fevillea cordifolia*) of the gourd family. [Origin doubtful.]

cacophony, *kā-kof'ā-nī*, *n.* a disagreeable sound: discord of sounds.—*adjs.* **cacoph'onus**, **cacoph'onic** (—*ō-fon'ik*), —*al*, **cacophonious** (—*ō-ni-ōs*), harsh-sounding. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *phōnē*, sound.]

cacotrophy, *kā-kol'rā-fi*, *n.* bad nourishment. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *trophē*, nourishment.]

cactus, *kak'tus*, —*tus*, *n.* a name given to any plant of the American family *Cactā'ceae* (now divided into several genera), fleshy xerophytes whose stems store water and do the work of leaves, which are generally reduced to spines.—*pl.* **cac'ti** or **cac'tuses**.—*adjs.* **cactā'ceous**, **cac'tiform**. [L.—Gr. *kaktos*, a prickly plant found in Sicily.]

cacumen, *kā-kū'men*, *n.* a top or point.—*adjs.* **cacū'minal**, pertaining to the top: (*phon.*) produced by turning the tip of the tongue up and back; **cacū'minous**, with pointed or pyramidal top. [L. *cacūmen*, —*inis*.]

cad, *kad*, *n.* (*obs.*) an inferior assistant: (*obs.*) a hanger-on, tavern-yard loafer, or errand-runner: (*obs.*) a bus-conductor: (*obs.*) a passenger taken by a conductor for his own profit: a townsman (at Oxford): a low vulgarian: one who lacks the instincts of a gentleman.—*adj.* **cadd'ish**.—*n.* **cadd'ishness**. [Short for *cadet*.]

cadastral, *kā-das'tral*, *adj.* pertaining to a *cadastre* or public register of the lands of a country for fiscal purposes: applied also to a survey on a large scale. [Fr.—*L.L. capitastrum*, register for a poll-tax—*L. caput*, the head.]

cadaverous, *kā-dāv'ā-rūs*, *adj.* corpse-like: sickly-looking: gaunt, haggard.—*n.* **cadā'ver** (*surg.* and *anat.*), a corpse.—*adj.* **cadā'veric**.—*n.* **cadā'verousness**. [L. *cadāver*, a dead body—*cadere*, to fall (dead).]

caddie, **caddy**, *kād'i*, *n.* one who attends a golfer at play, carrying the clubs: (18th cent.) a messenger or errand porter in Edinburgh.—*v.i.* to carry clubs. [See *cadet*.]

caddis, *kād'is*, *n.* (*Shak.* *caddyss*) worsted ribbon. [O.Fr. *cadaz*, *cadaz*, tow.]

caddis, **caddice**, *kād'is*, *n.* the larva of the **cadd'is-fly** (*Phryganea*) or other insect of the *Trichoptera*, which lives in water in a **cadd'is-case**, a silken sheath covered with fragments of wood, stone, shell, leaves, etc., open at both ends.—Also **cadd'is-worm**. [Origin obscure.]

caddy, *kād'i*, *n.* a small box for holding tea. [Malay *kati*, the weight of a small packet of tea.]

cade, *kād*, *n.* a barrel or cask. [Fr.—*L. cadus*, a cask.]

cade, *kād*, *n.* and *adj.* a lamb or colt brought up by hand, a pet lamb. [Ety. unknown.]

cadence, *kād'sn*, *n.* (*Milton*) falling, sinking: the fall of the voice: rise and fall of sound, modulation: rhythm: a succession of chords closing a musical period (perfect cadence, chord on the tonic preceded by dominant or subdominant; imperfect cadence, finishing on dominant chord).—*adj.* **cā'denced**, **rhythmical**.—*n.* **cā'dency**, **rhythm**: (*her.*) the relative status of younger sons.—*adj.* **cā'dent** (*Shak.*), falling.—*n.* **cadēn'za** (*kā-dēn't'zā*, *kā-dēn'zā*), a flourish given by a solo voice or instrument towards the end or at some important stage of a movement. [Fr. *cadence*, It. *cadenza*—*L. cadere*, to fall.]

cadet, *kā-*, *kā-det'*, *n.* a younger son: a member of the younger branch of a family: one studying or qualifying for a commission in the army, navy, or other service, or (formerly) in the East India Company's service: a boy undergoing training for one of the armed forces: in New Zealand, a newcomer gaining experience.—*n.* **cadet'ship**.—**cadet corps**, an organised body of boys undergoing military training. [Fr. *cadet*, formerly *cadet*—dim. of *L. caput*, the head.]

cadge, *kāj*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to beg or go about begging: to sponge.—*n.* **cadg'er**, a carrier who collects country produce for disposal: a hawker: a fellow who picks up his living about the streets. [Prob. conn. with *catch*.]

cadge, *kaj*, *n.* a padded wooden frame on which a number of hawks may be carried. [Prob. cage; perh. cadgo (1).]
cadgy, *kaj'i*, *adj.* (prov.) cheerful and friendly; foliosome: wanton. [Cf. Dan. *kaad*, wanton, O.N. *kdr*, merry.]
cadli, *kā'di*, *kā'di*, *n.* a magistrate in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. *qādi*, a judge.]
Cadmean, *kad-mē'an*, *adj.* relating to *Cadmus* (Gr. *Kadmos*), who introduced the original Greek alphabet.
cadmium, *kad'mi-um*, *n.* the element of atomic number 48, a white metal, occurring in zinc ores. [Gr. *kadmīa*, *kadmeid* (gē), Cadmean (earth), calamine.]
cadrans, *kad'rānz*, *n.* an instrument by which a gem is adjusted while being cut. [Fr. *cadran*, a quadrant.]
cadre, *kad'r*, *kā'dar*, *n.* a nucleus, framework, esp. the permanent skeleton of a military unit, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, etc., around whom the rank and file may be quickly grouped. [Fr.]
caduac, *kad'ū-ak*, *n.* a casualty or windfall. [Scot. —L. *cadūcum*.]
caduceus, *ka-dū'si-us*, *n.* (myth.) the rod of *Hermes*, messenger of the gods—a wand surmounted with two wings and entwined by two serpents:—*pl.* *cadū'cei*.—*adj.* *cadū'cean*. [L. *cādūceus*, akin to Gr. *hērýkeion*, a herald's wand—*kēryx*, —*ýkos*, a herald.]
caducibranchiate, *ka-dū-si-brang'ki-āt*, *adj.* losing the gills on attaining maturity. [L. *cadūcus*, *caducous*, *branchiae*, gills.]
caducous, *ka-dū'kus*, *adj.* falling early, as leaves or flowers: (Rom. law) lapsing.—*n.* caducuity. (*ka-dū'si-ti*), transitoriness, senility: lapse. [L. *cadūcus*—*cadere*, to fall.]
Caecilia, *sē-sil'i-ā*, *n.* a genus of legless burrowing Amphibia with hidden eyes.—*adj.* *caecil'ian*.—*n.* any member of the class to which *Caecilia* belongs. [L. *caecus*, blind.]
caecum, *sē'kam*, *n.* a blind sac: a sac or bag having only one opening, connected with the intestine of an animal:—*pl.* *cae'ca*.—*adj.* *cae'cal*. [L., neut. of *caecus*, blind.]
caen-stone, *kā'n-stōn*, *n.* a cream-coloured limestone brought from *Caen* (*kā'n*) in France.
caerulean. Same as *cerulean*.
Caesalpinia, *sēs-sē-al-pī'n-i-ā*, *n.* a genus, including brazil-wood and divi-divi, giving name to a family *Caesalpinia'ceae* of leguminous plants. [Named after *Andrea Cesalpino* (1519-1603), botanist.]
Caesar, *sē'sar*, *n.* an absolute monarch, an autocrat, from the Roman dictator *Gaius Julius Caesar* (100-44 B.C.).—*adj.* *Caesarean*, —*ian* (*-d'i-an*), relating to *Julius Caesar*.—*n.* an adherent of *Caesar*, an imperialist.—*us*. *Caesarism*; *Caesarist*; *Caesarship*.—*Caesarean* operation, section, the delivery of a child by cutting through the walls of the abdomen, as is improbably said to have been the case with *Julius Caesar* or an ancestor.
caesium, *sēs'i-əm*, *n.* the element of atomic number 55, a silver-white, soft, and extensible alkaline metal, with blue lines in its spectrum, discovered by *Bunsen* and *Kirchoff* in 1860 by spectrum analysis.—*adj.* *caes'ious*, bluish or greyish green. [L. *caesius*, bluish grey.]
caespitose, *sēs'pi-tōs*, *adj.* tufted: turf-like. [L. *caespes*, —*itis*, turf.]
caesura, *cesura*, *si-sū'rā*, *n.* (pros.) division of a foot between two words: a pause in a line of verse (generally near the middle).—*adj.* *caesū'ral*. [L. *caesūra*—*caedere*, *caerum*, to cut off.]
cafard, *kā-fār*, *n.* depression: the blues. [Fr.]
café, *kā'fā*, *n.* a coffee-house, a restaurant. [Fr.]
cafeteria, *ka-fi-tē-rē-ā* (also *-tē-rī-ā*), *n.* a coffee-stall, a restaurant with a counter for self-service. [Cuban Span., a tent in which coffee is sold.]
caffeine, *kā'f-i-n*, or *kā'f-in* (or *-in*), *n.* theine, an alkaloid present in coffee and tea.—*n.* *caff'e-* (in)ism, a morbid state caused by caffeine.—

fāte, *fār*, *ask*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *māte*; *māte*; *mān*; *dhen* (thien)
caff'elite, a plastic made from coffee. [Fr. *caffine*; see *coffee*.]
caffre. See *kaffir*.
caftan, *kā'tān*, *kā'fān*, *n.* a long-sleeved Persian or Turkish garment. [Turk. *qafān*.]
cage, *kāj*, *n.* a box or compartment wholly or partly of open work for captive animals: (obs.) a prison: a frame with a platform or platforms used in hoisting in a vertical shaft: the framework supporting a peal of bells: a wire-guard: any structure resembling a bird's cage: (prov.) a squirrel's nest.—*v.t.* to imprison in a cage:—*pr.p.* *cag'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *caged*.—*adj.* *caged*, confined.—*ns.* *cage'bird*, a bird of a kind habitually kept in a cage; *cage'ling*, a bird that is or has been kept in a cage; *cage'work*, open work like the bars of a cage. [Fr.—L. *cavea*, a hollow place.]
cagot, *kā'gō*, *n.* one of an outcast class found scattered in the western Pyrenees, supposed to be the descendants of lepers. [Fr.; origin unknown.]
cahoot, *kā-hoot*, *n.* (U.S.) company or partnership.
caillach, *kā'yahh*, *n.* an old woman.—Also *caillach*, *caillach*. [Gael. *caillach*.]
calmac, *calmacam*. See *kaimakam*.
calman. Same as *caymán*.
Cain, *kān*, *n.* Adam's son, murderer of *Abel* (Gen. iv), hence allusively a murderer.—*adj.* *Cain'-coloured* (*Shak.*), of the traditional colour of *Cain's* beard and hair, red.—*n.* *Cain'ite*, a descendant of *Cain*: a member of a 2nd century set of Gnostics who revered *Cain* and *Judas*.—raise *Cain*, to make a determined or angry fuss.
caln, *kān*, *kān*, *n.* in old Scots law, rent paid in kind, esp. in poultry, etc.: tribute.—*n.* *caln'-hen*, a hen given up as *caln*—pay the *caln*, to pay the penalty. [Ir. and Gael. *caln*, rent, tax.]
ca'ing-whale. See *ca'*.
Calnozole, *kā-nō-zō'ik*, *adj.* and *n.* (geol.) Tertiary. [Gr. *kainos*, new, *zōē*, life.]
caique, *kā'ek*, *n.* a light skiff used on the Bosphorus: the skiff of a galley. [Fr.—Turk. *kaik*, a boat.]
calrd, *kārd*, *n.* a tramping tinkler, a gypsy, a vagrant. [Gael. and Ir. *ceard*.]
calrn, *kārn*, *n.* a heap of stones, esp. one raised over a grave, or as a landmark on a mountain-top or path: a small variety of Scottish terrier (in full *calrn terrier*) suitable for driving foxes from their earths among *calrns*.—*n.* *calrngorm* (—stone), brown or yellow quartz found among the *Calrngorm* Mountains. [Gael. *calrn*.]
calsson, *kā'sən*, *kā'sōn*, *n.* a tumbril or ammunition wagon: a chest of explosives.—*n.* *calson*, a case for keeping: of a bridge are b—
 a vessel out of the water for repairs or inspection: the pontoon or floating gate used to close a dry-dock.—*calsson* disease, bends, a disease affecting divers, *calsson*-workers, etc., who are too suddenly subjected to atmospheric pressure: it is due to formation of nitrogen bubbles in the tissues while under reduced air-pressure. [Fr., from *caisse*, a case or chest. [See *case*.]
caltiff, *kā'tif*, *n.* a mean despicable fellow.—*adj.* *mean*, base.—*n.* *cal'tivo* (*Spens.*), captive, subject. [O.Fr. *caltif* (Fr. *chétif*)—L. *capitīvus*, a captive—*capere*, to take.]
cajole, *kā-jōl*, *v.t.* to coax: to cheat by flattery.—*n.* *cajolement*, coaxing for the purpose of deluding: wheedling language: flattery; *cajol'cr*; *cajol'cry*. [Fr. *cajoler*, to chatter; ety. dub.]
cajuput, *kā'jū-put*, *n.* a pungent, volatile, aromatic oil, distilled from the leaves of an Indo-Malayan and Australian myrtaceous tree *Melaleuca Leucodendron*.—Also *caj'put*. [Malay.]
cake, *kāk*, *n.* a piece of dough that is baked: a small loaf of fine bread: any flattened mass baked, as *oat-cake* (whence Scotland has been called the 'Land of Cakes'), or formed by pressure or drying, as of soap, clay, snow, blood: a breadlike composition enriched with additions such as sugar, spices, currants, peel, etc.: a separately made mass of such composition: (*slang*) a madcap or fool.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to form into a cake or hard mass.—*n.* and *adj.* *cak'ing*.—*n.* *cake'-wall*, *n.* a prancing movement performed by American negroes in

competition for a *cake*: a dance developed therefrom: music for the dance.—*v.i.* to perform a cake-walk or execute similar movements.—*adj.* cak'y.—cakes and ale, vaguely, all the good things of life; caking coal, a bituminous coal that fuses into a mass in burning; eat one's cake and have it, to have the advantage of both alternatives; his cake is dough, his hope has failed; take the cake (*slang*), to carry off the honours, rank first (ironically). [O.N. *kaka*, cog. with Ger. *kuche*(n), Du. *koek*.]

Calabar-bean, *kal-ə-bār-bən*, or *kal'*, *n.* the seed of the tropical African *Physostigma venenosum* (*Papilionaceae*), used in emulsion in witchcraft ordeal, the accused being acquitted if he can vomit the poison.

calabash, *kal-ə-bash*, *n.* a gourd, or its shell used as a vessel, tobacco-pipe, etc.: the fruit of the calabash tree or its shell similarly used.—calahash nutmeg, the fruit of a tropical anacardiac tree *Monodora myristica*, whose seeds are used as nutmegs; calabash tree, a bignonaceous tree of tropical America (*Crescentia Cujei*) with large melon-like fruit. [Fr. *calabasse*—Sp. *calabaza*—Pers. *kharbuz*, melon.]

calahoose, *kal-ə-boos*, *bōos'*, *n.* (U.S.) a prison. [Sp. *calabozo*.]

Caladium, *kal-ā-dī-um*, *n.* an American genus of plants of the arum family, with edible starchy root-stocks. [Latinised from Malay *kēlādī*, a kindred plant.]

calamanco, *kal-ə-mang'kō*, *n.* a satin-twilled woolen stuff, checkered or brocaded in the warp. [Du. *kalamink*, Ger. *kalmank*, Fr. *calmande*; origin unknown.]

calamander, *kal-ə-man'der*, *n.* a hard and valuable cabinet-wood of the ebony genus, brownish with black stripes, brought from India and Ceylon. [Prob. Sioh.]

calamary, *kal-ə-mar-i*, *n.* a squid. [L. *calamarius*—*calamus*—Gr. *kalamos*, pen, from its internal sheath.]

calamine, *kal-ə-min*, *-mīn*, *n.* a mineral, zinc carbonate (smithsonite); in U.S., hydrous zinc silicate (hemimorphite, or electric calamine). [Fr.—L.L. *calamina*, prob.—L. *cadmia*; see cadmium.]

calamint, *kal-ə-mīn*, *n.* a genus (*Calamintha*) of labiate plants allied to mint and thyme. [Fr.—Gr. *kalaminthē*, some related plant.]

calamite, *kal-ə-mīt*, *n.* a general name for a family of fossil plants abundant in the Coal-Measures, gigantic trees related to horse-tails. [L. *calamus*, a reed.]

calamity, *ka-lam'i-ti*, *n.* a great misfortune: affliction.—*adj.* calamitous, making wretched, disastrous.—*adv.* calamitously.—*n.* calamitousness. [Fr. *calamité*—L. *calamitas*, *-ditis*.]

calamus, *kal-ə-mus*, *n.* the traditional name of the sweet-flag: the reed pen used by the ancients in writing: (*zool.*) a quill: *Calamus*, a genus of palms whose stems make canes or rattans.—*pl.* calami. [L.—Gr. *kalamos*, reed, cane, pen.]

calando, *kā-lān'dō*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) gradually slower with diminishing volume of tone. [It., falling off.]

calash, *ka-lash*, *n.* a light low-wheeled carriage with a folding top: a hood with hoops formerly worn by ladies over the cap. [Fr. *calèche*; of Slav. origin.]

calavance, *kal-ə-vans*, *n.* a name for certain varieties of pulse.—Also *caravance*. [Sp. *garbanzo*, chick-pea, said to be Basque *garbantzu*.]

calcanum, *kal-kā'n-um*, *n.* the heel-bone.—*adj.* calcanal, calcanean. [L. *calcaneum*, the heel—*calc*, the heel.]

calcar, *kal-kār*, *n.* (*biol.*) a spur or spur-like projection, esp. from the base of a petal: a bird's spur: the prehallux: the hippocampus minor or calcar avis (bird's spur) in the brain.—*adj.* calcarate; calcariform; calcarine. [L., a spur—*calc*, the heel.]

calcar, *kal-kār*, *n.* a fritting furnace, an oven or furnace for calcining the materials of frit before melting: an arch or oven for annealing. [L. *calcāria*, a lime-kiln.]

calcareous, *kal-kā'ri-əs*, *adj.* chalky: limy. [L. *calcārius*, from *calc*, lime.]

calceamentum, *kal-si-ə-men'tum*, *n.* a red silk embroidered sandal forming part of the insignia of the Holy Roman Empire. [L. *calcēmentum*, a shoe.]

calced, *kalst*, *adj.* shod, wearing shoes—opp. to *discaled*—of Carmelites.—*v.t.* cal'ceate, to shoe.—*adj.* cal'ceate, *-d*, shod; cal'ceiform, cal'ceolate, slipper-shaped. [L.L. *calceus*, a shoe—*calc*, the heel.]

calcedony. See chalcedony.

Calceolaria, *kal-si-ō-lā'ri-ā*, *n.* a South American genus of Scrophulariaceae, largely cultivated for the beauty of the slipper-like flowers. [L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe.]

calcium, *kal'si-əm*, *n.* the metal present in lime, chalk, gypsum, etc.—*adj.* calcic, containing calcium; calcicolic, calciculous, growing on limestone or limy soils.—*n.* calcif'crol, vitamin D₂ (*calciferous* and *ergosterol*).—*adj.* calcif'crous, containing lime; calcific, calcifying or calcified.—*n.* calcificā'tion, the process of calcifying, a changing into lime.—*adj.* calcifuge (*-fūj*), calcif'ugous (*-ū-gəs*), avoiding limestone.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* cal'cify, to make or become limy, by secretion, deposition, or substitution.—*adj.* calcig'erous (*-sī'g-rəs*), containing lime; calc'clnable.—*n.* calcinā'tion.—*v.t.* cal'cine (or *-sin'*), to reduce to a calc by the action of heat: to subject to prolonged heating, esp. so as to oxidise, or so as to drive off water and carbon dioxide.—*v.i.* to become calc or powder by heat.—*nr.* cal'cite, cal'spar (*kal'k'spār*), a mineral, calcium carbonate crystallised in the hexagonal system; calc'sin'ter, calc'-tuff, travertine, a porous deposit from springs charged with calcium carbonate.—*Calciferous* Sandstone, the lowermost group of Carboniferous rocks in Scotland, answering to part of the English Carboniferous Limestone. [L. *calc*, *calcis*, lime, limestone.]

calculate, *kal-kā-lāt*, *v.t.* to count or reckon: to think out, esp. mathematically: (U.S.) to think, purpose, suppose.—*v.i.* to make a calculation: to estimate.—*adj.* cal'culable.—*p.* *adj.* cal'culated, thought out: reckoned: computed: (now rare) fitted, likely, of such a nature as probably; cal'culating, given to forebought: deliberately selfish and scheming.—*n.* calculā'tion, the art or process of calculating: estimate: forecast.—*adj.* cal'culative, relating to calculation.—*n.* cal'culātor, one who calculates: a book, table, or machine for obtaining arithmetical results.—calculating machine, a machine for obtaining arithmetical results without calculation. [L. *calcularē*, *-ātum*, to reckon by help of little stones—*calculus*, dim. of *calc*, a stone.]

calculus, *kal-kā-lus*, *n.* a stone-like concretion which forms in certain parts of the body (*pl.* cal'culi): a system of computation used in the higher branches of mathematics (*pl.* cal'culuses).—*adj.* cal'cular, pertaining to the mathematical calculus; cal'culary, cal'culose, cal'culous, pertaining to or affected with stone or with gravel.—calculus of finite differences is concerned with changes in functions due to finite changes in variables—it does not assume continuity; differential calculus, a method of treating the values of ratios of differentials or the increments of quantities continually varying; integral calculus, the summation of an infinite series of differentials. [L.; see foregoing.]

caldera, *kāl-dā'rā*, *n.* (*geol.*) a volcanic crater of great size. [Sp., cauldron.]

cauldron. Same as cauldron.

Caledonian, *kal-i-dō-ni-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to ancient Caledonia, to the Highlands of Scotland, or to Scotland generally, or (*geol.*) to a mountain-forming movement with folds and overthrusts trending generally N.E. and S.W. in Silurian and Old Red Sandstone times, well developed in Scotland.—(*factious*) a Scot. [L. *Caledonia*.]

calefaction, *kal-i-fak'shən*, *adj.* act of heating: state of being heated.—*adj.* calefactant (*-fak'shənt*), warming.—*n.* anything that warms: a blister or

superficial stimulant.—*adj.* calefac'tive, communicating heat.—*n.* calefac'tor, a small stove.—*adj.* calefac'tory, warming.—*n.* a room in which monks warmed themselves: a warming-pan, or pome.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* cal'efy, to make or grow warm. [*L. calefactre—calere*, to grow hot, *factre*, factum, to make.]

calendar, kal'an-dar, *n.* the mode of adjusting the natural divisions of time with respect to each other for the purposes of civil life: an almanac or table of months, days, and seasons, or of special facts, etc.: a list of documents arranged chronologically with summaries of contents: a list of canonised saints, or of prisoners awaiting trial: any list or record.—*v.t.* to place in a list: to analyse and index.—*ns.* cal'endarer, cal'endarist; calendar-llne, the date-line.—calendar month, year, see under month, year. [O.Fr. *calendrier*—*L. calendarium*, an account-book, *kalendae*, calends.]

calender, kal'an-dar, *n.* a machine with bowls or rollers for finishing the surface of cloth, paper, etc., by combined moisture, heat, and pressure: a person who calenders (properly a calenderer).—*v.t.* to dress in a calender.—*ns.* cal'endering; cal'ender; cal'endry, a place where calendering is done. [Fr. *calandre*—*L. cylindrus*—Gr. *kylin-dra*, roller.]

calender, kal'an-dar, *n.* a dervish. [Pers. *qalandar*.] calends, kal'andz, *n.pl.* among the Romans, the first day of each month. [*L. kalendae—calere*; Gr. *kalecin*, to call (because the beginning of the month was proclaimed).]

Calendula, ka-len'du-la, *n.* the marigold genus: a preparation of marigold flowers, as a vulnerary. [*L. kalendae*, calends (but the connexion is not obvious).]

calenture, kal'an-tur, *n.* a fever or delirium occurring on board ship in hot climates. [Fr.—Sp. *calentura*—*L. calens*, *-entis—calere*, to be hot.] calescence, kal-es'ens, *n.* increase in heat. [*L. calere*, inchoative of *calere*, to be hot.]

call, kalf, *n.* the young of the cow, elephant, whale, and certain other mammals: calf-skin leather: a stupid or loutish person: an iceberg in relation to its parent glacier.—*pl.* calves (*käuv*).—*adj.* calf-bound, bound in calf-skin.—*ns.* calf-country, -ground, home of one's youth: calf-dozer, a small bulldozer; calf-lick, a cow-lick; calf-love, a boy's or girl's transient amorous attachment: calf's-foot, calves'-foot, the foot of the calf, used in making a jelly: calf'skin, the skin of the calf, making a good leather for book-binding and shoes: calf-time, youth.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* calvo (*käv*), to bring forth (as) a calf: to detach (as) an iceberg.—divinity calf, a dark-brown calf bookbinding with blind stamping, and without gilding—common on theological books: golden calf, the image set up by Aaron during the absence of Moses on Sinai, or one of those erected by Jeroboam at Bethel and Dan: wealth as an object of worship: half-calf, a bookbinding in which the back and corners are in calf-skin: mottled calf, a light coloured book-binding, decorated by the sprinkling of acid in drops: smooth calf, a binding in plain or undecorated calf leather: tree calf, a bright brown calf bookbinding, stained by acids with a pattern resembling the trunk and branches of a tree. [O.E. (Anglian) *calf* (W.S. *caelf*); Ger. *kalf*.]

call, kalf, *n.* the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.—*adj.* calf-less, with a thin poor calf. [O.N. *kalf*; perh. the same word as the preceding.] callure-wood, kal'i-z-lir-wood, *n.* red sanders.—Also callatur, callature, etc.

callbean, kal'i-ban, *n.* a man of beastly nature, from the monster in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

callbre, callber, kal'i-bar, *n.* the size of the bore of a tube: diameter (*fix*) character, capacity.—*adj.* cal'ibred, cal'ibered.—*v.t.* cal'ibräte, to determine the calibre of, or the true values answering to the graduations of.—cal'ibrä'tion. [Fr. *calibre*, the bore of a gun; perh. *L. quä lbra*, of what weight, or from Ar. *qäläb*, a mould.] caliche, kä-l'chä, *n.* Chile salt-petre. [Sp.] calico, kal'i-kä, *n.* a cotton cloth first brought from Calicut in India: plain white unprinted cotton

cloth, bleached or unbleached: coarse printed cotton cloth.—*pl.* cal'icoes, cal'icoes.—*adj.* made of calico: spotted.—*ns.* cal'ico-bush, -flower, -tree, kalmia; cal'ico-print'er, one employed in printing calico(ies); cal'ico-wood, the snowdrop-tree.

called, kal'id, *adj.* warm.—*n.* call'd'ity. [*L. calidus*, hot.]

callf. See callph.

callifornium, kal-i-for'ni-um, *n.* element 98 (symbol Cf). [Produced at the University of California.] caligo, kal-i-gä, *n.* dimness of sight.—*adj.* calliginous (kal-i-gi-nous), dim, obscure, dark.—*n.* calliginosity. [*L. caligö, -inis*, fog.]

calligraphy, a faulty spelling of calligraphy.

callology, kal-i-ol'o-jy, *n.* the science of birds' nests. [Gr. *kallä*, *kallidä*, a nest, *logos*, discourse.]

calipash, kal-i-pash, *n.* the part of a turtle close to the upper shell, a dull greenish fatty gelatinous substance.—*n.* cal'ippe, the light-yellowish

Ar. *khalifah*, of caliph. [Fr. *colife*—Ar. *khalifah*, a successor.]

Callippic, Callippic, ka-lip'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the Athenian astronomer Kal(hippos (c. 350 B.C.) whose cycle equalled four Metonic cycles less one day, or seventy-six years.

callsaya, kal-i-sä-yä, *n.* a variety of Peruvian bark. See callisthenics.

calliver, kal-i-vor, *n.* (Shak.) a kind of light musket. [Same as callibre.]

callx. See calyx.

Callixtin, Callixtine, kal-iks'tin, *n.* a member of the more moderate party among the Hussites—a Utraquist.—Also *adj.* [From their demanding the cup (*L. calix*) as well as the bread for the laity.]

Callixtin, Callixtine, kal-iks'tin, *n.* a follower of the Syncretist Lutheran divine, George Callixtus (1586-1656).

call. See caulk.

call, kawk, *n.* a pointed piece on a horse-shoe to prevent slipping—also cal'kin, cal'ker, caulk'er.—*v.t.* to provide with a call. [O.E. *cale*, shoe—*L. calx*, a heel.]

call, calque, kawk, *v.t.* to copy by rubbing the back with colouring matter and then tracing with a blunt point. [*L. calcäre*, to tread, *calx*, the heel.]

call, kanel, *v.i.* to ery aloud (often with out): to make a short visit (with upon, for, at): to make a telephone call: (poker) to demand a show of hands after repeated rising of stakes.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (card games) to undertake to score: to declare (trump suit, etc.).—*v.t.* to name: to summon: to rouse: to appoint or proclaim: to designate or reckon: to select for a special office, as to the bar: to read out the names in (a roll): to demand the playing of (an exposed card): (call.) to apply bad names to.—*n.* a summons or invitation (to the witness-box, the telephone, before the curtain, etc.): a sense of vocation: a demand: a short visit: a signal by trumpet, bell, etc.: a telephone connexion or conversation, or a request for one: (cards) a declaration or undertaking, or the right to make it in turn: a cry, esp. of a bird: an instrument mimicking a bird's cry: admission to the rank of barrister: an invitation to the pastorate of a congregation: (roll.) occasion, cause.—*ns.* call'-at-large, a form of pastoral call sometimes adopted by a presbytery where a congregation is not unanimous, in which the name of the person to be called is not inscribed beforehand, and the names cannot be adhibited by mandate: call'-bird, a bird trained to allure others into snares; call'-box, a public telephone-box; call'-boy, a boy who waits upon the prompter in a theatre, and calls the actors when wanted on the stage; call'-er, one who calls; call'ing, vocation; call'ing-crab, the siddler-crab, which waves its larger claw when disturbed; call'-loan, call'-money, a loan or money payable when asked for; call'-note, the note by which a bird or beast calls to its kind; call-up,

äte, fär, dik; mä, hör (her); mäne; möte; müte; möön; ähen (then)

an act of calling up.—at call, readily available; call attention to, to point out; call away, to divert the mind; call back, to recall; call cousins, claim kindred; call down, to invoke: (*U.S.*) to rebuke; call for, to ask loudly: to claim; call forth, to evoke; call for trumps, to play a card as a signal to a partner to lead a trump; call in, to bring in from outside, as the notes in circulation, etc.: to call to one's help (as a doctor, the police); call'ing card, a visiting card; call in question, to challenge, throw doubt on; call off, to summon away: to withdraw or back out: to cancel or abandon; call on, or upon, to invoke, appeal to: to make a short visit to; call out, to challenge to fight a duel: to summon to service, bring into operation; call over, to read aloud (a list); call to account, to summon to render an account; call to mind, to recollect; call to order, to call upon to observe the rules of debate; call up, to summon from beneath, or from another world, to a tribunal, to the colours, to memory; within call, with calling distance.—boatswain's call (see whistle). [*Found in O.E. (W.S.) as ceallian; O.N. kalla; call, kæll, n. (Spens.) a caul or cap.*]

Calla, *kal'ā*, *n.* a marsh plant of the arum family: erroneously (often *kal'-a-ll'y*) the lily of the Nile (*Richardia* or *Zantedeschia*). [*Origin doubtful.*]

callant, *kāl'ant*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a lad. [*Du. kalant.*]

caller, *kāl'ər*, *kaw'ər*, *adj.* fresh: (*Scot.*) cool. [*Prob. the same as calver.*]

callet, *kal'it*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a scold, a woman of bad character, a trull. [*Origin obscure.*]

callid, *kāl'id*, *adj.* shrewd. *n.* callid'ity, shrewdness. [*L. callidus, expert.*]

calligraphy, *kə-lig'ə-fī*, *n.* fine penmanship: characteristic style of writing.—*n.* calligrapher.—*adj.* calligraph'ic (*kal-i-grəf'ik*), *-al*, *n.* calligraphist. [*Gr. kallos, beauty, graphein, to write.*]

Calliope, *kāl'i-ō-pē*, *n.* the muse of epic poetry: a set of steam-whistles played by a keyboard. [*Gr. Kalliope.*]

callipers, callipers, *kāl'i-pəz*, *n.pl.* compasses with legs suitable for measuring the inside or outside diameter of bodies.—Also calliper-compasses.—*adj.* call'iper.—calliper splint, a splint fitted to the leg, so that the patient may walk without any pressure on the foot. (*calibre.*)

callippic. Same as callippe.

Callistemon, *kal-i-stē-mōn*, *n.* an Australian genus of the myrtle family, bottle-brush shrubs. [*Gr. kallos, beauty, stēmōn, a thread (stamen).*]

callisthenics, *kal-is-then'iks*, *n.pl.* exercises for cultivating gracefulness and strength.—*adj.* callisthen'ic.—Also callisthenics, *-ic*. [*Gr. kallos, beauty, sthenos, strength.*]

Callitriche, *kal-i'tri-kē*, *n.* the water-starwort genus, constituting the callitrich'aceae, a family of uncertain affinities, placed by some beside the spurge and boxes, by others with the mare's tails. [*Gr. kallos, beauty, thrix, trichos, hair.*]

callous, *kal'əs*, *adj.* hardened: unfeeling.—*n.* callos'ity, a thickening of the skin.—*adv.* call'ously.—*n.* call'ousness. [*L. callōsus=callus, hard skin.*]

callow, *kal'ō*, *adj.* not covered with feathers: unfledged; unlearned: inexperienced. [*O.E. calu; Ger. kahl, bald.*]

callow, *kal'ō*, *adj.* low-lying and liable to be submerged.—*n.* an alluvial flat. [*Perh. Irish calad, a riverside meadow.*]

Calluna, *kə-l'yū-nā*, *n.* the heather genus. [*Gr. kallinein, to beautify, to sweep=kalos, beautiful.*]

callus, *kal'us*, *n.* a thickening of the skin: (*path.*) new material by which fractured bones are consolidated: (*bot.*) soft tissue that forms over a cut surface. [*L.*]

calm, *kām*, *adj.* still or quiet: serene, tranquil.—*n.* absence of wind—also in *pl.*: repose: serenity of feelings or actions.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become calm: to quiet.—*v.t.* to becalm.—*ns.* and *adjs.* (*med.*) calmant, calmative (both *kal' or kām*).—*adj.* calmed (*kām'd*).—*adv.* calm'ly.—*n.* calm'ness.—*adj.* calm'y (*Spens.*), characterised by

calm. [*Fr. calme (It. calma), from L.L. cauma=Gr. kauma, noonday heat=kaiin, to burn.*]

calm, calmstane. See cam (3).

calmuck. See kalmuck.

calomel, *kal'ō-mel*, *n.* mercurous chloride, used in medicine. [*Fr. calomel, apparently from Gr. kalos, beautiful, melas, black, possibly because, itself a colourless crystalline substance, it gives a black product with ammonia, or is got from a black mixture.*]

caloric, *kal-lor'ik*, *n. (arch.)* heat: the once supposed material principle or cause of heat.—*ns.* calor'escence (*kal-or-es'ens*; an ill-formed word, meaning the contrary of what it should mean), the transmutation of heat rays into luminous rays; cal'orie, the amount of heat needed to raise a gram (*small*) or gram-calorie or a kilogram (*great, large, kilogram-calorie*) of water 1° centigrade in temperature (the great calorie is used as a unit in reckoning the heat- or energy-producing value of food): the hundredth part of the heat required to raise a gram (*mean calorie*) or a pound (*pound-calorie*) from 0° to 100°C.—*adj.* calorif'ic, causing heat: heating.—*ns.* calorific'ation; calorim'eter, an instrument for measuring heat (not temperature) or thermal constants; calorim'etry; cal'orist, one who held heat to be a subtle fluid called caloric.—calorific value, of a food or fuel, the number of heat units got by complete combustion of unit mass. [*L. calor, heat.*]

calotte, *kal-ot'*, *n.* a plain skull-cap or coif worn by R.C. clergy. [*Fr.*]

calotype, *kal'ō-tip*, *n.* an early kind of photography (invented c. 1840 by W. H. Fox Talbot) by means of silver iodide and silver nitrate.—*n.* cal'otypist. [*Gr. kalos, beautiful, typos, an image.*]

caloyer, *kal'ō-yər*, *n.* a Greek monk, esp. of the order of St. Basil. [*Fr.—It.—Late Gr. kalogēros.*—*Gr. kalos, beautiful, gēras, old age.*]

calp, *kalp*, *n.* in Ireland, a dark shaly limestone occurring in the middle of the Carboniferous Limestone.

calpa. Same as kalpa.

calpac, calpack. See kalpac.

calque. See calk (3).

caltrop, *kal', kaw'trɒp*, *n.* an instrument armed with four spikes, so arranged that one always stands upright, used to obstruct an enemy: a sponge spicule of like shape: a name for several plants with fruits so shaped, e.g. (*esp. in pl.*) water chestnut.—Also cal'trap, cal'thop. [*O.E. colte-træppe, calcatripe=L. calx, heel, and the root of trap (1).*]

columba, *kə-lum'bā*, *n.* the root of an East African plant (*Jateorhiza columba*, fam. Menispermaceae) used as a stomachic and tonic. [*Perh. from Colombo in Ceylon.*]

calumet, *kal'ū-met*, *n.* the peace pipe of the North American Indians, a tobacco-pipe smoked in token of peace. [*Norman Fr. calumet, shepherd's pipe (Fr. chalumeau)=L. calamus, reed.*]

calumny, *kal'əm-nī*, *n.* false accusation: slander.—*v.t.* calumni'ate (*kə-lum'ni-āt*), to accuse falsely: to slander.—*v.i.* to spread evil reports.—*ns.* calum'niation; calum'niator.—*adjs.* calum'nifactory, calum'nious, of the nature of calumny: slanderous.—*adv.* calum'niously. [*L. calumnia, prob. conn. with calvi, to deceive.*]

Calvados, *kal-və-dōs'*, *n.* a liqueur made from cider or apple-pulp, esp. in the Calvados department of Normandy.

Calvary, *kal'və-ri*, *n.* the name of the place where Jesus was crucified: a representation of Christ's crucifixion, or a series of scenes connected with it.—Calvary cross, a Latin cross on three steps. [*L. calvāria, Vulgate rendering of Gr. krānion, as that again of Aramaic gogolthā or gogolthā (Heb. gulgōleth=Grecised as golgotha), all three words meaning skull.*]

calve, calves. See calf.

calver, *kal'vər*, *v.t.* to prepare (salmon or other fish) when alive or freshly caught.—*p.adj.* cal'v'ered. [*cf. caller.*]

Calvinism, *kal'vīm-izm*, *n.* the doctrines of the great Geneva religious reformer, John Calvin

(1509-1564), as these are given in his *Institutio*, esp. on particular election, predestination, the incapacity for true faith and repentance of the natural man, efficacious grace, and final perseverance.—*n.* Calvinist.—*adj.* Calvinistic.—*calvities*, *kal-vish'i-tyz*, *n.* baldness. [*L. calvitia—calvus*, bald.]

calx, *kalks*, *n.* the substance of a metal or mineral that remains after strong heating.—*pl.* calxes (*kalk'siz*), or calces (*kal'sez*). [*L. calx*, calcs, lime.]

Calycanthus, etc. See under *calyx*.
calypso, *ka-lip'sō*, *n.* a West-Indian folk-song made up as the singer goes, or singers go, along.
calyptra, *ka-lip'trā*, *n.* a Greek veil: a hood, covering, esp. that of a moss capsule, or of a root.—*adj.* calyptrate, capped.—*n.* calyptragen, the group of cells giving rise to the root-cap. [*Gr. kalyptō*, a veil.]

calyx, *kal'iks*, or *kā'iks*, *n.* (bot.) the outer covering of a flower, its separate leaves termed sepals: (zool. by confusion with *L. calix*, cup) applied to various cup-like structures, as the cup of a coral:—*pl.* calyces (*-sez*), or calyxes.—*n.pl.* Calycanthaceae (*kal-ik-on-thā-si-ē*; *Gr. anthos*, flower), the Carolina allspice family of plants, in which there is a transition from sepals to petals.—*ns.* calycanthemy (*kol-ik-an-thi-mi*; *Gr. anthema*, flower), the condition of having the calyx like a corolla; Calycanthus, a small North American genus of shrubs, Carolina allspice or strawberry shrub.—*n.pl.* Calyciflorae (*kal-is-i-flō-rē*; *L. flōr*, flōris, flower).—*adj.* calyciform (*kal-i's*), having the form of a calyx; calycinal, calycine (*kal-i-sin*), pertaining to a calyx.—*n.* calyete, calycule, (bot.) a whorl of bracts, epicalyx or involucre: (zool.) a calyx.—*adj.* calyeteal, having a calyete; calycoid, calycoideous, like a calyx. [*Gr. kalyx*, a covering—*kalyptein*, to cover.]

cam, *ham*, *n.* (mech.) an eccentric projection on a revolving shaft, shaped so as to give some desired linear motion to another part.—*ns.* cam-shaft, -wheel, a shaft, wheel, bearing a cam or cams. [*Du. kam*, cam, comb; cf. comb, came.]

cam, *adj.* and *adv.* See *cam*.

cam, *caum*, *calm*, *kām*, *kāem*, *n.* (Scot.) pale blues: a slate-pencil: pipelay: (obs.) limestone.—*v.t.* to whiten with camstone.—*n.* cam'stone, -stane, a white argillaceous stone used for whitening hearthstones and doorsteps.—*adj.* calm'y, clayey. [Origin unknown.]

cameau, *kām-d-yō*, *n.* a cameo: a painting in monochrome, or in simple colours not imitating nature: a style of printing pictures producing the effect of pencil-drawing. [*Fr.*; see *cameo*.]

Camaldulensis, *St. Romuald at Camaldulensis*.—*Also adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* Camaldulense.

caman, *kām'on*, *n.* a shinty stick.—*n.* camanaehd (*kam-on-ahh*), shinty. [*Gael.*]

camaraderie, *kām-a-rād'i-ē*, *n.* good-fellowship: the intimacy of comradeship. [*Fr.*]

camarilla, *kām-a-ril'ō*, *n.* a body of secret intriguers, esp. of a court party against legitimate ministers: a small room. [*Sp. dim. of camarā*, a chamber.]

camass, *camas*, *camash*, *quamash*, *kām'at*, *-ash*, *krom'ath*, *krom'ash*, *n.* a small plant (*Comastio*) of the lily family growing in the north-western United States: its nutritious bulb.—*n.* camass'-rat, a small gopher rodent that devours the bulbs. [*Chinook kāmān*.]

camber, *kām'ber*, *n.* a slight convexity upon an upper surface: the curve of a ship's plank: a small dock for timber.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to arch slightly. [*Fr. cambrer*—*L. cambrere*, to vault.]

Camberwell beauty, *kām'ber-wel'bi-ti*, *n.* (*Vonesta*, or *Nymphalis*, *antipopa*) a large and beautiful butterfly, first recorded in England in 1748 at Camberwell, then a rural place.

camblist, *kām'blit*, *n.* one skilled in the science of exchange.—*ns.* camblism, camblistry. [*It. cambista*—*L. cambire*, to exchange.]

camblum, *kām'bi-m*, *n.* a layer or cylinder of meristem by whose differentiation into xylem and

phloem new wood and bast are formed.—*adj.* camblial, cambliform. [*L.L.*—*L. cambire*, to change.]

cambo, obsolete form of *gamboge*.

cambrel, *kām'brāl*, *n.* a bent stick or rod for hanging a carcass: an animal's hock. [*Perh. conn. with camber*, or *cambr*.]

Cambrian, *kām'brī-an*, *n.* to *Cambria* (well represented in Wales) next above the Archaean.—*n.* an inhabitant of *Cambria*, or *Wales*: the *Cambrian* system. [*Latinised from W. Cymry*, Welshmen, *Cymru*, *Wales*.]

cambric, *kām'brīk*, *n.* a fine white linen, originally manufactured at *Kamerijk* (*Cambrai*) in French Flanders: a cotton imitation.

came, *kām*, *pat.* of *come*.

camel, *kām'el*, *n.* an animal of Asia and Africa with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding: a watertight structure for raising a vessel in shallow water: a humped type of aeroplane.—*adj.* cam'el-backed, hump-backed.—*ns.* cam'eleer, one who drives or rides a camel; cam'eline, camel.—*adjs.* cam'eline, of the nature of a camel; cam'elish, like a camel, obstinate; cam'eloid, of the camel family—also *n.*—*ns.* cam'elry, cam'el-corps, troops mounted on camels.—cam'el's hair, the hair of the camel: the hair of the squirrel's tail used for paint-brushes; cam'el's thorn, a papilionaceous manna-yielding desert plant (*Alhagi maurorum*) which camels eat greedily. [*L. camelus*—*Gr. kamēlas*—Phoenician or Heb. *gāmal*.]

camelcon. See *cheamelcon*.

Camellia, *ka-mel'ya*, often *ka-mel'ya*, *n.* a genus of evergreen shrubs close akin to tea, natives of eastern Asia, grown for the singular beauty of their flowers. [Named from *Kamel*, Latinised *Camellus*, a Moravian Jesuit, who collected plants in the Philippine Islands in 1639.]

camelopard, *kām-el'ō-pōrd*, or *kām'el-ō-pōrd*, *n.* the giraffe.—Also *camelopard* (*kām-el'ō-pōrd*; as by Shelley, by confusion with leopard). [*L. camelopardus*—*Gr. kamēlopardalis*; from *Gr. kamēlos*, the camel, and *pardalis*, the panther.]

camelot, *kām'lōt*, *n.* Same as *camel*.

Camembert, *kām-em-ber*, *-ān'-ber*, *n.* a soft rich cheese made near *Camembert*, in Normandy.
cameo, *kām'i-ō*, *n.* a gem with figure carved in relief, esp. one in which a differently coloured lower layer serves as ground.—*pl.* cam'eos.—*n.* cam'eo-shell, a helmet-shell.—cameo ware, pottery with relief figures.—[*It. cammeo*—*L.L.*]

camera, *kām'ērā*, *n.* om: judge's private chamber: legislative chamber: the papal treasury: the photographer's apparatus, a form of camera-obscura in which the outside image is recorded on a light-sensitive plate or film.—*pl.* cam'eras.—*adj.* cam'eral.—*ns.* cam'era-lu-cida (*L.*, light chamber), a drawing device by which the image of the object is made by reflection to appear as if projected on the paper; cam'era-magn', photographer, esp. for press or cinema; cam'era-obscur'a (*L.*, dark chamber), dark chamber in which an image of outside objects is thrown upon a screen.—*adj.* cam'eralized, chambered: vaulted.—*n.* camera'tion. [*L. camera*, *Gr. kamārā*, vault.]

camerlengo, *kām-er-len'gō*, *n.* a papal treasurer.

Cameronian, *kām-a-rī-an*.

Covenant Richard Cameron, a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, a body that refused to accept the Revolution settlement (mostly united with the Free Church in 1876): a soldier of the Cameronian regiment (26th Foot, now the First Battalion of Scottish Rifles) formed from a body of Cameronians (1689).—Also *adj.*

camion, *kām'i-on*, *n.* a heavy lorry, wagon. [*Fr.*]
camls, *kām'is*, *camus*, *kām'is*, *n.* (*Spent*) a loose light robe.—*ns.* camlsade, camlsado (for *Sp. camisada*), a night attack, probably because shirts were often put on over the armour; camlsard (*-sār*, *-zār*), an insurgent Huguenot of the Cevennes,

fāte, *fār*, *dak*; *mē*, *fur* (het); *mūze*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *dhen* (then)

so called from the *camise* or blouse worn by the peasants; *cam'isole*, a sleeved jacket, a woman's loose morning gown or jacket: a loose underbodice with or without sleeves:—*n. pl. cam'is* knick'ers, combined camisole and knickers. [Sp. and Prov. *camisa*, shirt.—*L. camisia*.]

camise, *camese*, *kam'is*, *n.* the usual Arab shirt. [Ar. *qamis*, perh. *L. camisia*.]

camlet, *kam'lit*, *n.* a cloth perhaps originally of camel's hair, but now chiefly of wool and goat's hair. [Fr.—*L. L. camelotum*—*L. camelus*; or perh. Ar. *khamlat*, nap.]

camomile, *chamomile*, *kam'ō-mil*, *n.* a name for several plants akin to chrysanthemum, or their dried flowers, used in medicine, affording a bitter stomachic and tonic.—esp. *Anthemis nobilis* (common camomile) and *Matricaria Chamomilla* (wild camomile). [Fr. *camomille*—*L. chamomilla*—Gr. *chamaimelon*, lit. earth-apple, from the apple-like smell of its blossoms—*chama*, on the ground, *melon*, an apple.]

Camorra, *kom-ō'ō*, *n.* a Neapolitan secret society.—*ns. Camorrist*; *Camorrist*. [It.]

camoufflet, *kō-mōo-flā*, *n.* a mine to destroy an underground hostile gallery.—*n. cam'oufflage* (-flāzh), any device (esp. visual) for deceiving an adversary.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to deceive, to counterfeit, to disguise. [Fr. *camoufflet*, a whiff of smoke intentionally blown in the face, an affront, a camoufflet.]

camp, *kamp*, *n.* a place on which a tent or tents or the like are pitched: a collection of temporary dwellings, or their inhabitants collectively: temporary quarters of an army, tribe, travellers, holiday-makers, or others: an old fortified site: a permanent military station: a mushroom town, as a mining camp: (fig.) military service or life: a party or side.—*v. i.* to encamp, or pitch tents: to lodge in a camp (often with *out*, i.e. in the open).—*ns. camp'-bed*, -chair, -stool, a portable folding bed, etc.; *camp'-fe'ver*, typhus, typhoid, or other fever apt to occur in camps; *camp'-fire*, the fire of an encampment: a reunion, lodge, or section, of certain organisations; *camp'-foll'ower*, a non-combatant who follows in the train of an army, as sutler, servant, etc.; *camp'-meeting*, a religious gathering in the open air or in a temporary encampment; *camp'-preach'er*, one who preaches at such meetings. [Fr. *camp*, *camp*—*L. campus*, a plain.]

camp, *kamp*, *n. (obs.)* conflict: an old form of the game of football.—*v. i.* to fight, struggle.—*v. i.* *camp'le*, to wrangle. [O.E. *camp*, battle; cf. Ger. *kampf*.]

campaign, *kam-pān'*, *n. (arch.)* campaign or open country: the time during which an army keeps the field: the operations of that time: an excursion into the country: an organised series of operations in the advocacy of some cause or object.—*v. i.* to serve in a campaign.—*ns. campaign* (*kām-pān'yā*; Ital.), once equivalent to *champaign*, now used only as a proper name; *campaign'er*, one who has served in several campaigns. [Fr. *campagne*—*L. campania*—*campus*, a field.]

campanero, *kam-pa-nē'rō*, *n.* the South American bell-bird or arapunga, a snow-white chatterer with a note like a church bell. [Sp., bell-tower.]

campanile, *kam-pān'-ē-lā*, *n.* a bell-tower, esp. a tall one detached from the church.—*pl. campanilles*, sometimes (It.) *campanilli* (-lā). [It., from *campana*, a bell.]

campana, *kam-pā-nō*, *n.* a bell-shaped object, as the core of a Corinthian capital; (*Drayton*) a flower, perhaps the pasque-flower.—*n. campanist* (*kām-pān-ist*), one versed in bells.—*adj. campaniform* (-pān'), bell-shaped; *campanological*.—*ns. campanologist*; *campanology*, the subject or science of bells or bell-ringing; *Campan'ula*, a genus (giving name to a family *Campanulaceae*) commonly known as bell-flowers or bells, the best-known the harebell or Scottish bluebell.—*adj. campanulā'ceous*, *campan'ulan*.—*n. Campanulā'ria*, a common genus of Hydrozoa, with stems simple or branched, the nutritive polyps surrounded by transparent bell-shaped sheaths.—

adj. campan'ulate, bell-shaped. [It. *campana*; a bell.]

Campanellite, *kam'pēl-it*, *n.* a member of the sect known as Disciples of Christ, founded by Alexander Campbell (1788-1866).

campeachy-wood, *kam-pēch'i-wood*, *n.* logwood, first exported from Campeachy (*Campeche*).

campeador, *kam-pi-ā-dōr*, *n.* a champion, esp. the Cid. [Sp.]

campestral, *kam-pē'strāl*, *adj.* growing in or pertaining to fields.—Also *campe'strian*. [*L. campester*—*compus*, field.]

camphire, *kam'fir*, *n.* an old name for camphor: (*Bible*) henna. [campbor.]

camphor, *kam'fōr*, *n.* a solid essential oil, got from the camphor laurel (a species of cinnamon-tree) of Formosa, etc., or synthetically manufactured, having a peculiar aromatic taste and smell: any similar compound of the terpene series.—*ns. camphane* (*kām'fān*), a terpene hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₆), parent substance of the camphor group; *camphen* (*kām'fēn*, -fēn'), a camphor-like terpene hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₆); *camphine* (*kām'fēn*, -fēn), an old name for rectified oil of turpentine.—*adj. camphorā'ceous*, like camphor.—*v. t. cam'phorate*, to impregnate with camphor.—*adj. camphoric* (-fō'rik), pertaining to camphor. [Fr. *camphre*—*L. L. camphora*—Ar. *kōfūr*.]

camplon, *kam'pī-ōn*, *n.* any plant of the genera *Lychnis* (or *Melandryum*) and *Silene*. [Origin unknown.]

Camptodea, *kam-pō'di-ō*, *n.* a genus of bristle-tails.—*adj. camptodē'iform*, resembling a *Camptodea*, as certain six-legged active insect grubs. [Gr. *kampē*, caterpillar, *eidōs*, form.]

camp-sheathing, -shedding, -sheeting, -shot, *kamp'shē'dhing*, -shed'ing, -shē't'ing, -shot, *ns.* piles and boarding protecting a river bank or the like. [Origin unknown.]

Camptonite, *kamp'ton-it*, *n.* an igneous rock composed essentially of plagioclase and hornblende.—*adj. camptonitic* (-it'ik). [*Campton* in New Hampshire.]

campus, *kam'pas*, *n. (U.S.)* college grounds. [*L. field*.]

campylotropous, *kam-pil-ō'trō-pōs*, *adj.* of an ovule, curved so as to bring the micropyle near the chalazas. [Gr. *campylos*, curved, *trōpē*, turning.]

camsho, *kām'shō*, *camshoch*, *camsheugh*, *kām'shēgh*, *adj. (Scot.)* crooked. [Cf. *cam*, and O.E. *seothl*, awry.]

camstair, *camsteerie*, *camsteary*, *kam'stār'i*, -stē'r'i, *adj. (chiefly Scot.)* perverse, unruly. [Ety. dub.]

camstone. See *cam* (3).

camus, *kam'us*, *adj.* flat-nosed. [Prob. Fr. *camus*.]

camus. See *camis*.

cam-wood, *kam'-wood*, *n.* the wood of *Baphia nitida*, a West African papilionaceous tree, at first white, turning red on exposure to air, used as a red dye. [Perh. from African name *kambi*.]

can, *kān*, *v. t. (obs. in infin. except in Scots)* to be able: have sufficient power: (obs.) know: have skill in.—3rd pers. *can*, 2nd sing. *canst*; *parts. obs. except could* in Scots; *part. i. could*—*can* is used for *gon* in M.E. and in Spenser. [O.E. *cunnan*, to know (how to do a thing), to be able; pres. indic. *con*; Goth. *kunnan*, Ger. *können*, to be able. See *con*, *ken*, know; also cannot, can't, couth.]

can, *kān*, *n.* a vessel for holding or carrying liquids, generally of tinned iron, with a handle over the top: a chimney-pot: (esp. U.S.) a tin, vessel of tin-plate in which meat, fruit, etc., are sealed up: a drinking-mug.—*v. t.* to put up for preservation in tins (pr.p. *cann'ing*, *pa.p.* and *part. canned*).—*p. adj. canned*, packed in tins (or in U.S. jars): (slang) drunk.—*ns. can'ful*, as much as a can will hold.—*pl. can'fuls*; *cann'er*; *cann'ery*, a place where provisions are tinned. [O.E. *come*.]

cañada, *kān-yō'dā*, *n.* a narrow cañon. [Sp.]

Canadian, *kē-nā'di-ān*, *adj.* pertaining to Canada.—*n.* a native or citizen of Canada.—*Can'ada balsam* (see *balsam*); *Canada ricc* (see *Zizania*); *Canadian water-weed* (see *Anacharis*).

canaligre, *ko-ná'gr*, *n.* a Texan dock whose root is used in tanning. [Mexican Sp.]

canaille, *ká-ná'è*, *n.* the mob, the vulgar rabble. [Fr., *L. canis*, a dog.]

canakin. See cannikin.

canal, *ká-nal*, *n.* an artificial watercourse, esp. for navigation: (*biol.*) a duct that conveys fluids: a groove.—*ns.* canal'-boat, a boat for canal traffic; canal'-cell, a cell in the neck of an arehegonium.—*adj.* canalic'ular (*kon-á'lik'ú-lar*), like or pertaining to a canaliculus; canalic'ulate, -*d*, channelled, grooved.—*ns.* canalic'ulus (*anat.*), a small furrow or channel.—*pl.* canalic'uli; canalisá'tion (*kán-á'sá'sh'ón*), the construction of canals: formation of an artificial channel: conversion into a canal: (*lit.* and *fig.*) direction into a fixed channel.—*v.t.* can'alise, to make a canal through: to convert into a canal: (*lit.* and *fig.*) to direct into a fixed channel.—*n.pl.* canal'-rays, (*phys.*) positive rays, a stream of positively electrified particles through a perforation in the cathode of a vacuum-tube. [*L. canalis*, a water-pipe.]

canapé, *ká-ná-pá'*, *n.* a piece of fried or toasted bread with caviar, or other dainty, etc. [Fr.]

canard, *ká-nór(d)*, *n.* a false rumour: an early duck-like type of aeroplane. [Fr., *lit.* duck.]

Canarese. See Kanarese.

canary, *ká-ná-ri*, *n.* a light sweet wine from the Canary Islands: a song-bird (finch) found in the Canary Islands, bright yellow in domestic breeds: a lively dance said to have taken origin in the Canary Islands (often in *pl.*)—*adj.* canary-coloured, bright yellow.—*v.i.* to dance the canary: to prance about.—*ns.* caná'ry-bird, a canary: (*slang*) a fall-bird: a mistress; caná'ry-cree'per, a yellow-flowered Tropaeolum (popularly but ungrammatically canarien'sia); caná'ry-grass, a grass (*Phalaris canariensis*) whose seed (caná'ry-seed) is used to feed canaries; caná'ry-wood, the timber of two species of *Persea* or *Laurus* of the Canaries, Azores, and Madeira.

canasta, *ká-nor'á*, *n.* a card-game of the rummy type, originating in South America. [Sp., basket.]

canaster, *ká-ná'ster*, *n.* a kind of tobacco, so called from the rush basket in which it was originally brought from Spanish America. [Sp. *canastra*, *canasta*—*Gr.* *kanastroon*.]

cancon, *kán'kon*, *n.* a wild and indecorous dance of French origin. [Fr. *cancon*, chatter, scandal, the cancan; usually referred to *L. quamquam*, the pronunciation of which was long hotly disputed in the French schools; Littré quotes O. Fr. *caquehen*, a noisy assembly.]

cancel, *kán'sel*, *v.t.* to cross out: to annul or suppress: to abolish or wipe out: to counterbalance or compensate for: to remove as balancing each other, e.g. like quantities from opposite sides of an equation, like factors from numerator and denominator of a fraction (*pr.p.* can'celling; *part.* and *pa.p.* can'celled).—*n.* the suppression of a printed leaf or sheet: the part so cancelled, or (usually) the new one substituted.—*n.pl.* cancells (*kán-sel's*; *L. kang-hel's*), cross-pieces forming a lattice-work or grating, as in the division between the choir and the body of a church: (*anat.*) reticulations.—*adj.* can'cellate, -*d*, marked latticewise, reticulated.—*n.* cancellsá'tion, cancelling: crosswise marking.—*adj.* can'cellous, [*L. cancellatus*, to cross out, cancelli, lattice-work, dim. of *cancer*, a lattice.]

canceller, *canceleer*, *kán-si-lér*, *v.i.* (Scott) of a hawk, to turn on the wing before stooping.—

Also *n.*

Cancer, *kán'sar*, *n.* the genus to which the edible crab belongs: a constellation (the Crab) between Gemini and Leo, and a sign of the zodiac (once coincident with it) whose first point marks the limit of the sun's course northward in summer: cancer, loosely any malignant new growth or tumour: properly a carcinoma or disorderly growth of epithelial cells which invade adjacent tissue and spread by the lymphatics and blood-vessels to other parts of the body: (*fig.*) any corroding evil.—*v.i.* cancer'ate, to become cancerous.—*ns.* cancersá'tion.—*adj.* can'cerous, of, like,

affected with, cancer.—*n.* can'cer-root, breech-drops.—*adj.* canceriform (*kang'kri-form*), crab-shaped: like cancer; can'erine (*kang'krin*), crab-like: palindromic (from the false notion that a crab walked backwards); cancerizans (*kang'kri-zanz; mus.*), of a canon, having the answer repeating the subject backwards; canceroid (*kang'kroid*), crab-like: cancer-like.—Also *n.* [*L. cancer*; cogn. with *Gr. karkinos*, a crab.]

canelonero, *kán-thyó-ná-ró*, *n.* a collection of songs. [Sp.]

candela, *kón-dé'á*, *n.* a unit of luminance such that the brightness of a black body radiator at the temperature of platinum is

one candela. [*L. candela*, a branched lamp-stand.—*pl.* candela'bras. *fl.* candela'bra.]

candell, *kán-dél*, *n.* a false ring, with a spurge.

candent, *kán'dént*, *adj.* glowing: white-hot. [*L. candere*, to glow.]

candescence, *kán-des'ens*, *n.* a white heat.—*adj.* candesc'ent. [*L. candescere*, inceptive of *candere*, to glow.]

candid, *kón'did*, *adj.* (*obs.*) white; shining, clear: frank, ingenious: free from prejudice: fair, impartial.—*adu.* can'didly.—*n.* can'didness.—*can'did camera*, a type of camera used for taking unposed photographs of people engaged in the normal occupations of their daily life: this style of photography. [*L. candidus*, white.]

candidate, *kán'di-dát*, *n.* one who offers himself for any office or honour, so called because, at Rome, the applicant used to dress in white.—*ns.* can'didá'ture, can'didateship, can'didacy (*-dó-si*). [*L. candidus*—*candidus*, white.]

candled. See *candy*.

candle, *kón'dl*, *n.* a cylinder of wax, tallow, or the like surrounding a wick: a candle-shaped object: a candle-metric unit.—*ns.* can'dles, a bay-

berry (*Myrica caribea*) of the spurge family, or its fruit: can'die-bomb, a small glass bomb filled with water, exploding in a candle-flame;

can'dle-coal (same as *cannel-coal*); can'die-dipping, the method of making candles by dipping instead of moulding; can'die-end, the end-piece of a burnt-out candle; can'die-fish, the eulachon;

another West American fish, a cheek-armoured acanthopterygian (*Anoplopoma fimbria*); the black candle-fish; can'die-holder, one who holds a candle to another while working—hence one who abets or connives; can'die-light, the light of a candle: illumination by candles: the time when candles are lighted; can'die-lighter, one whose business is to light the candles: a spill; can'die-nut, the oil-yielding fruit of a species of *Aleurites* (spurge family) of the Pacific Islands; can'die-power, illuminating power in terms of a standard candle—a name applied to various units of photometry; can'die-snuffer, an instrument for snuffing candles: an attendant, esp. in a theatre, who snuffed the candles; can'diestick, a portable stand for a candle, originally a stick or piece of wood; can'die-tree, a tropical American tree (*Parmentiera cerifera*) of the lignonia family, with candle-like pods; can'die-waster, one who studies late; can'die-wood, the wood of various West Indian and Mexican resinous trees.—burn the candle at both ends, to waste or use up in two ways at once; not fit to hold a candle to, not to be compared with; sell by the candle, to offer for sale as long as a small piece of candle burns, the bid made just before it goes out being successful; the game is not worth the candle, the thing is not worth the labour or expense of it. [*O.E. candel*—*L. candelo*, from *candere*, to glow.]

Candlemas, *kán'dl-más*, *n.* the R.C. festival of the purification of the Virgin Mary, on and February, when candles are blessed: a quarter-day in Scotland. [candle, mass.]

candock, *kán'dók*, *n.* the yellow water-lily. [*can* (*n.*) and *dock*.]

candour, *kan'dər*, *n.* freedom from prejudice or disguise; sincerity; justice: openness. [*L. candor*, whiteness, from *candēre*, to shine.]

candy, *kan'di*, *n.* a sweetmeat of sugar boiled and crystallised (also *su'gar-candy*): (U.S.) any form of confectionery: (U.S. pl. *candies*).—*v.t.* to preserve or dress with sugar: to crystallise as sugar or the like: to encrust.—*v.i.* to crystallise: to become encrusted.—*adj.* *can'died*, encrusted with candy or sugar: (*fig.*) sugared, flattering. [*Fr. candi*, from *Ar. qandah*, candy.]

candy, *kan'di*, *n.* a South Indian weight, generally containing 20 maunds, about 500 pounds English.—Also *can'die* and *kan'dy*. [*Tamil*.]

candytuft, *kan'di-tuft*, *n.* a cruciferous plant (*Iberis*), with flowers in tufts or corymbs, the outer petals larger than the inner. [*From Candia* or *Crete*, whence a species was brought, and tuft.]

cane, *kān*, *n.* the stem of one of the small palms (as *calamus* or *rattan*) or the larger grasses (as *bamboo*, *sugar-cane*), or raspberry or the like: a slender rod for beating: a walking-stick.—*v.t.* to beat with a cane.—*adj.* *cane'-bottomed*, having a seat of interwoven cane strips.—*ns.* *cane'-brake*, a thicket of canes, esp. (in Southern U.S.) of a giant reed; *cane'-chair*, chair made of *rattan*; *cane'fruit*, fruit borne upon canes, as raspberries, blackberries; *cane'-mill*, a mill for crushing sugar-cane; *cane'-su'gar*, sucrose, esp. that obtained from the sugar-cane; *cane'-trash*, refuse of *sugar-cane* used for fuel in boiling the juice; *cane*.—*adj.* *can'y*, like, cane. [*Fr. canne*—*L. canna*—*Gr. kannē*, a reed.]

caneh. Same as *kaneh*.

canella, *kan-el'ā*, *n.* (*obs.*) cinnamon: *Canella*, a genus of low aromatic trees of a small family *Canellaceae*, one of which yields white cinnamon or *canella bark*. [*L.L.*, dim. of *canna*, reed.]

canephor, *kan'i-för*, *n.* (*archit.*) a female figure bearing a basket on her head.—Also *canephorus* (*kan-ē'fōr-əs*). [*Gr. kanēphoros*, a basket bearer, as at the Panathenaic festival—*kaneon*, basket, *phoros*, bearing.]

canescent, *ka-nēs'ent*, *adj.* tending to white: hoary.—*n.* *canesescence*. [*L. canescēns*—*candere*—*canus*, hoary.]

cangue, *cang*, *hang*, *n.* a Chinese portable pillory borne on the shoulders by petty offenders. [*Fr. cangue*—*Port. cango*, a yoke.]

canicular, *ka-nik'ū-lər*, *adj.* pertaining to the Dogstar (*Canicula*) or to the Dog-days: (*facetious*) pertaining to a dog.—*canicular year*, cycle, Sothic year, cycle. [*L. caniculāris*, *canicula*, dim. of *canis*, a dog.]

canine, *kan'in*, *kān'in*, *kan-in'*, *adj.* like or pertaining to the dog.—*canine appetite*, a huge appetite: *canine letter*, R (from its growling sound); *canine tooth*, a sharp-pointed tooth between the incisors and the premolars. [*L. caninus*—*canis*, a dog.]

canister, *kan'is-tər*, *n.* a box or case, for holding tea, shot, etc.: (for *can'ister-shot*), case-shot. [*L. canistrum*, a wicker-basket; *Gr. kanostron*—*kanōn*, a reed.]

canities, *ka-nish'i-ēz*, *n.* whiteness of the hair. [*L.*]

canker, *kan'kər*, *n.* an eating sore: a gangrene: a fungus disease in trees, esp. one due to *Nectria*: inflammation in horses' feet: eczema of dogs' ears: an abscess or ulcer in birds: anything that corrupts, consumes, irritates or decays: a canker-worm: (*Shak.*) a dog-rose.—*v.t.* to eat into, corrupt, or destroy: to infect or pollute: to make sour and ill-conditioned.—*v.i.* to grow corrupt: to decay.—*adj.* *can'k'ered*, corroded: venomous, malignant: soured: crabbed.—*adv.* *can'k'eredly*.—*n.* *can'k'ercdness*.—*adj.* *can'k'erous*, corroding like a canker.—*n.* *can'k'cr-worm*, a larva that cankers or eats into plants.—*adj.* *can'k'ery*, affected with canker: (*Scot.*) crabbed. [*L. cancer*, a crab, gangrene.]

cann. Same as *can* (3).

Canna, *kan'ā*, *n.* the Indian shot genus of plants. [*L.*, a reed.]

canna, *kān'ā* (*Scot.*). See *cannot*.

canna, *kān'ā*, *cannach*, *kān'ahh*, *n.* (*Scot.*) cotton-grass. [*Gael. canach*.]

cannabic, *kan'ab-ik*, or *-ab'*, *adj.* pertaining to hemp.—*ns.* *cann'abin*, a resin obtained from the hemp plant; *Cann'abis*, the hemp genus of the nettle family. [*Gr. kannabis*; cf. O.E. *hænep*.]

cannel, *kan'l*, *n.* a bituminous coal that burns with a bright flame, much used for making oils and gas.—Also *cann'el-coal*, *can'dle-coal*. [*Prob. candic*.]

cannclure, *kan'i-(y)ōr*, *n.* a groove or a fluting: a groove round the cylindrical part of a bullet. [*Fr.*]

cannibal, *kan'i-bl*, *n.* an eater of the flesh of his own species.—*adj.* relating to or practising cannibalism.—*n.* *cann'ibalism*, the practice of eating one's own kind.—*adj.* *cannibalist'ic*.—*adv.* *cann'ibally* (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* *cann'ibalise*, (U.S.) to repair (a vehicle) with parts taken from other vehicles: to take (parts) for such repairs. [*Sp. Canibal*, *Caribal*, *Carib*.]

cannikin, *kan'i-kin*, *n.* a small can.—Also *can'akin*, *can'ikin*. [*Dim. of can*.]

cannon, *kon'ən*, *n.* a great gun (*pl. cann'ons* or *cann'on*): a cannon-bone: a cannon-bit: a stroke in billiards in which the cue-ball hits both the red and the opponent's ball (*perh. for carom*): a similar stroke in certain other games.—*v.i.* to cannonade: to make a cannon at billiards: to strike on the rebound: to collide.—*v.t.* to collide with.—*n.* *cannonade*, an attack with cannon.—*v.t.* to attack or batter with cannon.—*ns.* *cann'on-ball*, a ball to be shot from a cannon; *cann'on-ball'trec*, a South American tree (*Couroupita guianensis*) with a large woody fruit; *cann'on-blt* a smooth round bit; *cann'on-bone*, in mammals in which the digits are reduced in number, a bone formed by the fusion of the persisting metacarpals or metatarsals, which supports the limb from 'knee' (wrist) or hock to fetlock: in birds, the tarsometatarsus; *cannoncer*, *cannonier*, one who manages cannon; *cann'on-fodder*, men regarded merely as material to be consumed in war; *cann'on-game*, a form of billiards in which, the table having no pockets, the game consists in making a series of cannons; *cann'on-met'al*, gun-metal.—*adj.* *cann'on-proof*, proof against cannon-shot.—*ns.* *cann'onry*, cannonnading: artillery; *cann'on-shot*, a cannon-ball: the distance to which a cannon will throw a ball. [*Fr. canon*, augmentative—*L. canna*, a reed.]

cannot, *kan'ot*, *v.t.* can not (contracted *can't*, *kānt*, *Scots canna*, *kan'ā*). [*can* and *not*.]

cannula, *kan'ū-lā*, *n.* a surgical tube, esp. one enclosing a trocar or perforator, or the breathing-tube inserted in the windpipe after tracheotomy.—*adj.* *cann'ulate*. [*Dim. of canna*, a reed.]

canny, *kān'i*, *adj.* (*Scot.* and *Northern*) knowing: skilful: shrewd: lucky: of good omen: free from taint of the supernatural or dangerous: comfortable: sparing in money matters: gentle: innocent, harmless (sometimes euphemistically): sly or pawky.—Also *adv.*—*adv.* *cann'ily*.—*n.* *cann'i-ness*.—*ca' canny* (see *ca'*); *no' canny*, preternatural: dangerous. [*App. conn.* with *can*.]

canoe, *ka-nōō*, *n.* a boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins: a skiff driven by paddling.—*v.i.* to paddle a canoe.—*ns.* *canoe-ing*; *canoe'ist*. [*Sp. canoa*—*Haitian canoa*.]

canyon, *can'yən*, *kan'yən*, *n.* a deep gorge or ravine. [*Sp. cañon*, a hollow, from root of *cannon*.]

canon, *kan'ən*, *n.* a law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters: a general rule: standard: the books of the Bible accepted as the standard or rule of faith by the Christian Church: the recognised genuine works of any author: a species of musical composition constructed according to a rule, one part following another in imitation: a list of saints canonised: (*print.*) a large kind of type.—*adj.* *canonic* (*kan-nō'ik*), -al, of the nature of, according to, or included in a canon: regular: ecclesiastical.—*adv.* *canon'ically*.—*n.pl.* *canon'icals*, the official dress of the clergy, regulated by the church canons.—*ns.* *canonicity* (*kan-an-is-i-ti*), the state

canon, *kan-on*, *a*, a digest of the formal decrees of councils, oecumenical, general, and local, of diocesan and national synods, and of patriarchal decision as to doctrine and discipline; canon of the mass, that part of the mass which begins after the 'Sanctus' with the prayer 'Te igitur', and ends just before the 'Paternoster'; canonical hours, set hours for prayer: those wherein marriage may take place in an English parish church (formerly 8 a.m. to 12 noon, extended in 1886 to 3, in 1934 to 6 p.m.). [O.E. *canon*—L. *canōn*—Gr. *kanōn*, a straight rod—*kannē*, a reed.]

canon, *kan-on*, *n*, a member of a body of clergymen serving a cathedral or other church and living under a rule; a clerical dignitary belonging especially to a cathedral, enjoying special emoluments, and obliged to reside there part of the year.—*nr*. *can-on-ess*, a member of a community of women living under a rule; a woman holding a prebend or canonry, often living in the world: *can-on-ry*, the benefice of a canon.—*Canon Regular*, a member of an order (Augustinian, Austin, or Black Canons) living under a rule based on St. Augustine's teaching, or of an offshoot (Premonstratensians, White Canons), intermediate between monks and secular clergy; *canon residentiary*, a canon obliged to reside at a cathedral and take a share in the duty; *canon secular*, one other than a canon regular; *honorary canon*, one having the titular rank of canon in a cathedral, but without duties or emoluments; *minor canon*, one who conducts cathedral services but is not a member of the chapter. [O.E. *canon*—

canophilist, *kan-oh-fil-ist*, *n*, a lover of dogs. [L. *canis*, a dog, Gr. *philein*, to love.] *Canopus*, *kan-oh-pus*, *n*, a bright star in the southern constellation *Argo navis*: an Egyptian human-headed vase for holding the entrails of the embalmed body.—*adj*. *cano-pic*. [L.—Gr. *Kanōpor*, Menelaus's steersman who died at Canopus in Egypt, was stelled as Canopus, and identified with an Egyptian god worshipped in the form of a jar with human head.]

canopy, *kan-oh-pi*, *n*, a covering hung over a throne or bed; a covering of state held over the head: any overhanging covering, as the sky: a roof-like projection over a niche, tomb, statue, stall, altar, etc.—*v.t.* to cover with a canopy (*pr.p.* *can-opy-ing*; *pa.t.* and *pp.* *can-opy-ed*).

L. cōnōpium, a covering with a mosquito net.

canorous, *kan-oh-er-us*, *adj*. [L. *canorus*—*canere*, to sing.]

canst. See *can* (1).

canstle, *kan-stik*, *n* (Shab). [Contr.]

cant, *kan-t*, *v.t.* to talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical way.—*n*, a hypocritical or affected or perfunctory style of speech or thought: the language peculiar to a sect: odd or peculiar talk of any kind: slang: a common saying: affected use of religious phrases or sentiments.—*Also adj.*—*n*. *can't-er*, one who can't, a beggar: one who makes hypocritical professions.—*adj*. *cant-ing*, whining, pretending to piety: (*her*) in the form of a rebus, or implying a pun on the bearer's name, allusive. [L. *cantāre*, freq. of *canere*, to sing.]

cant, *kan-t*, *n*, an inclination from the level: a toss or jerk: a sloping or tilted position or face: one of the segments forming a side-piece in the head of a cask: a ship's timber lying obliquely to the line of the keel.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn on the edge or corner: to tilt or toss suddenly.—*nr*. *cant-board*, a sloping board; *cant-ing*, tilting; *cant-ing-corn*, a piece of wood to prevent rolling

of casks; *cant-ing-wheel*, a wheel with bevelled cogs; *cant-rail*, a timber supporting the roof of a railway-carriage. [Prob. conn. with Du. *kant*; Ger. *kante*, corner.]

cant, *kan-t*, *n*, sale by auction.—*v.t.* to sell by auction. [O.Fr. *encant*, auction; der. uncertain, cf. L.L. *incantāre*, to put up to auction.]

cant, *kan-t*, *adj*. (Scot.) brisk: lively. [Cf. L.G. *kant*, and *canty*.]

can't, *kānt*, a colloquial contraction for cannot.

Cantab, *kan-tab*, for Cantabrigian, *kan-ta-brij-i-an*, *adj*. of or pertaining to Cambridge (Latinised Cantabrigia).—*Also n*.

cantabank, *kan-ta-bangh*, *n*, a strolling singer. [It. *cantabanco*.]

cantabile, *kān-tā-bī-lē*, *adj*. easy and flowing. [It.]

cantaloup, *kan-tā-loop*, *n*, a small, ribbed muskmelon: in U.S. extended to other varieties. [Fr.—It. *Cantalupo*, near Rome, where it was first grown in Europe.]

cantankerous, *kān-tang-ker-us*, *adj*. cross-grained: perverse in temper.—*adv*. *cantan'terously*.—*n*. *cantan'terousness*. [M.E. *contek*, strife.]

cantar. Same as *kantar*.

cantata, *kān-tā-tā*, *n*, originally the name applied to a sort of musical narrative by one person, accompanied by a single instrument; subsequently an air was introduced—the modern concert-aria: now also a choral work, a short oratorio or opera intended for concert performance only.—*n*. *cantatrice* (*kān-tā-trē-chō*), a female singer. [It.—L. *cantāre*, freq. of *canere*, to sing.]

cantate, *kān-tā-tē*, *kan-tā-tē*, the 98th Psalm, from its opening words in Latin, 'Cantate Domino'.

canteen, *kan-tēn*, *n*, a vessel used by soldiers for holding liquors: a box of cooking utensils or of knives, forks and spoons: a barrack-tavern, or refreshment house for soldiers: a restaurant attached to an office, works, or the like: (*S. Africa*) a public house.—*wet, dry, canteen*, one in which alcoholic liquors are, are not, sold. [Fr. *cantine*—It. *cantina*, a cellar; further der. uncertain.]

canter, *kan-ter*, *n*, an easy gallop.—*v.t.* to move at an easy gallop.—*v.t.* to make to canter. [Orig. *Canterbury-gallop*, from the easy pace at which the pilgrims rode to Canterbury.]

canterbury, *kan-ter-ber-i*, *n*, a stand with divisions in it for holding books, music, etc.—*Canterbury bells*, bell, orig. the nettle-leaved bell-flower, or throatwort: transferred to a cultivated species *Campanula Medium* with large blue, white, or pink bells, in some varieties double: loosely applied to other large-flowered bell-flowers.

cantharis, *kan-thar-is*, *n*, a blister-beetle or Spanish fly (*Lytta*) in *pl.* *cantharides* (*kan-thar-idēz*), their dried bodies, used for blisters.

can'thard, a member

[L. *cantharis*—Gr. *kantharis* (a blister-beetle), *pl.* *kantharidēs*.]

cantharus, *kan-tha-rus*, *n*, a large two-handled drinking-cup: a laver in the atrium before ancient churches.—*pl.* *can'thari*. [L.—Gr. *kantharos*.]

canthus, *kan-thus*, *n*, the angle at the junction of the eyelids.—*pl.* *can'thi*. [Gr. *kanthos*.]

canticle, *kan-ti-kl*, *n*, a song: a non-metrical hymn, esp. one used in church service as the *Benedicite* (*Shems*): a canto: a short canto: (*pl.*) the Song of Solomon.—*n*. *can'ticum*, a canticle: a part-song in an ancient play. [L. *canticum*, dim. *canticulum*.] *Canticle(y)*. See *Kantikoy*.

cantilena, *kan-ti-lē-nā*, *n*, a ballad or light song: a vocal or instrumental melody: a cantus firmus or melody for church use: a singing exercise or solfeggio. [L. *cantilēna*.]

cantilever, *kan-ti-lē-vēr*, or *-lēr*, *n*, a large bracket for supporting cornices, balconies, and even stairs.—*cantilever bridge*, one composed of arms projecting from the piers and connected together in the middle of the span. [Perh. *cant*, angle, and *lever*.]

cantillate, *kan-ti-lāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to chant, intone.—*n*. *cantillation*.—*adj*. *can'tillatory*.

cantion, *kan'shən*, *n.* (Spens.) a song. [L. *cantiō*, -ōnis.]

cattle, *kan'tl*, *n.* a corner, edge or slice of anything: the raised hind part of a saddle: (Scot.) the crown of the head or of the causeway.—*v.t.* to cut a piece from: to divide.—*n.* cant'let, a fragment. [cant, edge.]

canto, *kan'tō*, *n.* a division of a long poem: (*mus.*) the part that carries the melody:—*pl.* cantos.—Also (*Shak.*) can'ton.—can'to fer'mo, plain-song, the unornamented melody used in the Western Church from the earliest times, to which later other parts in counterpoint were added. [It.—L. *cantus*—*canēre*, to sing.]

canton, *kan'tən*, *kan-ton'*, *n.* a corner: a division or space: a division of territory, constituting in Switzerland a separate government, in France a subdivision of an arrondissement: a pilastered or quoined corner of a building: (*her.*) an ordinary of a shield, being a square occupying generally the dexter, sometimes the sinister, chief of the field.—*v.t.* to divide into cantons: (mil. pron. *kan-tōn'*) to allot quarters to.—*adj.* can'tonal, pertaining to or divided into cantons; cant'oned (*archit.*), ornamented at the corners with projecting pilasters: (*her.*) placed in the midst of charges occupying the corners.—*n.* canton'ment (mil. pron. *kan-tōn'ment*), the temporary quarters of troops taking part in manoeuvres or active operations: in India, a permanent military or civil town generally a few miles from an Indian town. [O.Fr. *canton*; It. *cantone*, corner, district—*canto*, a corner: cf. cant (2).]

cantor, *kan'tor*, *n.* the leader of the singing in a church, a precentor.—*adj.* canto'rial (*-tō'ri-əl*); cantō'ris (gen. of L. *cantor*) of the cantor, i.e. on the north side of a choir (opposed to *decant*). [L., singer, *canēre*, to sing.]

cantred, *kan'tred*, *cantref*, *kan'trev*, *n.* (*hist.*) a division of the country—a hundred. [W. *cantref*—*cant*, hundred, and *tref*, town.]

cantrip, *kan'trip*, *n.* (Scot.) a freak or wilful piece of trickery: a witch's spell. [Ety. unknown.]

Cantuarian, *kan-tā-ā'ri-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Canterbury as the archiepiscopal see of the primate of the Church of England. [L.L. *Cantuariensis*, *Cantuarensis*—O.E. *Cantware* (*pl.*) the people of Kent.]

cantus, *kan'tus*, *n.* a melody, esp. an ecclesiastical style of music:—*pl.* can'tus.—can'tus firmus, canto fermo. [L., song—*canēre*, to sing.]

canty, *kan'ti*, *adj.* (Scot.) cheerful, lively.—*n.* can'tiness. [cant (4); cf. L.G. *kanth*.]

canuck, *ka-nuk*; *n.* (U.S.) a Canadian: (Canada) a French-Canadian: a small horse.

canvas, *kan'vas*, *n.* a coarse cloth made of hemp or other material, now esp. cotton, used for sails, tents, etc., and for painting on: the sails of a ship: a piece of stretched canvas, painted or to be painted: material for covering the ends of a racing-boat (whence a canvas-length, win by a canvas).—*v.t.* to cover with canvas.—*nr.* can'vas-back, a North American duck, very good eating, its back ashy white, crossed by broken, zigzag, dark lines: can'vas-climber (*Shak.*), a sailor: can'vas-stretch'er, a wooden frame on which canvas is stretched for oil-painting; can'vas-work, embroidery upon canvas, or upon cloth over which canvas has been laid to guide the stitches.—under canvas, having the sails unfurled, under sail: living in tents. [O.Fr. *canevas*—L. *cannabis*—Gr. *kannabis*, hemp.]

canvass, *kan'vas*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to toss in canvas, or in a blanket: to toss or turn about: to examine: to discuss: to solicit votes, orders, contributions, etc., from: (in American elections) to scrutinise.—*v.i.* to solicit votes, etc. (with *for*).—*n.* close examination: a seeking or solicitation: (U.S.) an election scrutiny.—*n.* can'vasser. [canvas.]

cany, *kan'i*, *adj.* (*Milton*) made of canes.

canyon. Same as cañon.

canzone, *kan-zō'nā*, *n.* a song or air resembling a madrigal but less strict: an instrumental piece of like character: a series of stanzas in Italian poetry, of various metrical arrangements:—*pl.*

canzoni (*-nē*).—*ns.* (dim.) *canzonet* (*kan-zō-net'*), *canzonetta* (*kān-tō-net'tā*; *pl.* *canzonette*, -*tā*). [It., a song, L. *cantiō*, -ōnis—*canēre*, to sing.]

caoutchouc, *kaw'chook*, *n.* india-rubber, gum-elastic: the latex of rubber trees. [Fr.—Carib. *cauchuc*.]

cap, *kāp*, *n.* a woman's light head-dress: brimless covering for the head: an official or symbolic head-dress or one appropriated to a special class or use, academic, athletic, etc.: membership of a team symbolised by a cap: a caplike covering of any kind: the top of a toadstool: the uppermost or terminal part of anything: a percussion-cap (see percussion): a paper disk enclosing a fulminating substance for use with toy pistols, etc.: a lifting of the cap in salutation.—*v.t.* to cover the end or top of: to touch with a cap in conferring a degree: to admit to membership of a team: to outdo or surpass by following with a better.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to salute by raising the cap: (*pr.p.* *capp'ing*, *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* *capped*, *kapt*).—*ns.* cap-case, (*obs.*) a small travelling-case, a chest; cap'-paper, a kind of wrapping paper: a size of writing paper; cap'ping, a covering: a graduation ceremony.—feather in one's cap, something to be proud of; black cap, that put on by the judge before pronouncing sentence of death; cap and bells, the marks of a professional jester; cap in hand, submissively: supplicatingly; cap of liberty, or Phrygian cap, the conical cap given to a Roman slave on enfranchisement, now the symbol of republicanism; cap of maintenance (see maintenance); cap verses, to quote verses in turn, according to rule; college cap, a mortar-board or trencher-cap; set one's cap at, of a woman, to set herself to captivate a man; the cap fits, the allusion is felt to apply; throw up one's cap, in token of immoderate joy. [O.E. *cæppe*—L.L. *cappa*, a cape or cope.]

cap, *caup*, *kāp*, *kawp*, *n.* (Scot.) a wooden drinking-bowl, with two handles. [O.E. *copp*, a cup; or Scand. *koppur*.]

capa, *kā'pā*, *n.* a Spanish cloak: fine Cuban tobacco for the outsidings of cigars. [Sp.]

capable, *kā'pā-bl*, *adj.* able (often with *of*): qualified.—*ns.* capability, cap'ableness. [Fr.—L.L. *capābilis*—L. *capere*, to hold, take.]

capacity, *ka-pā'si-ti*, *n.* power of holding, containing, absorbing, or grasping: room: volume: ability: power of mind: character in which one does something: legal competence: maximum possible output or performance: capacitance.—*adj.* (U.S.) attaining the full capacity.—*adj.* capacious (*ka-pā'shəs*), including much: roomy: wide: extensive.—*adv.* capā'ciously.—*ns.* capā'ciousness; capae'ltance, ratio of electric charge to potential.—*v.t.* capac'itate, to make capable: to qualify.—*n.* capac'itor, an electrical condenser:—capacity for heat, power of absorbing heat; legal capacity, the power to alter one's rights or duties by the exercise of free-will, or responsibility for one's acts; to capacity (U.S.) to the utmost capacity, the fullest extent possible. [Fr. *capacité*—L. *capax*, -*acis*, able to receive—*capere*, to hold.]

cap-a-pie, *kap-ā-pe'*, *adv.* from head to foot, referring to arming, as a knight. [O.Fr. *cap a pie* (mod. *de pied en cap*)—L. *caput*, head, *ad*, to, *pēs*, foot.]

caparison, *ka-par'i-sən*, *n.* the covering of a horse: a rich cloth laid over a war-horse: dress and ornaments generally.—*v.t.* to cover with a cloth, as a horse: to dress very richly.—*adj.* capar'isoned. [Fr. *caparaçon*—Sp. *caparazón*, augmentative of *capa*, a cape, cover—L.L. *cappa*.]

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can solanaceous plant with bladdery calyx, naturalised in S. Africa: its edible fruit; Cape nightingale, a frog; Cape pidgeon, the pintado petrel; Cape smoke, S. African brandy, dop.—the Cape, Cape of Good Hope: Cape Colony or Province. [Fr. *cap*—*L. caput*, the head.]

capellin, *kap'ə-lin*, *n.* a small fish of the smelt family, abundant off Newfoundland, much used as bait.—Also *cap'lin*. [Fr. *capellon*.]

capelline, *kap'ə-lin*, *n.* a small iron skull-cap worn by archers: a light woollen hood for evening wear: a surgical bandage for the head.—Also *cap'elline*. [Fr.—*L. L. capella*—*capra*, a cap.]

Capella, *ka-pel'ə*, *n.* a first-magnitude star in the lit. she-goat.
wen-like swelling on a back part of his hock.
a cap.
kapellmeister.

caper, *ka'pər*, *n.* the pickled flower-bud of a bush (*Capparis spinosa*) grown in Sicily.—*ns.* *cap'per-bush*; *cap'per-sauce*, a sauce for boiled mutton, etc., made with capers; *cap'per-surge*, a kind of spurge whose capsules are sometimes pickled; *cap'per-tea*, a black tea with a knotty curled leaf. [L. *capparis*—Gr. *kapparis*.]

caper, *ka'pər*, *v.i.* to leap or skip like a goat: to dance in a frolicsome manner.—*n.* a leap: a frisk.—*n.* *cap'perer*.—to cut a caper, to execute a frisk. [See *capriole*.]

capercalzie, *-ilic*, *-izic*, *cap-ar-kal'z(y)*, *n.* a species of grouse almost as big as a turkey. [Gael. *capull coille*, horse of the wood.]

Capernaltie, *ka-ber-nal'ti*, *n.* an inhabitant of Capernum in Galilee: (polemically) a believer in transubstantiation (John vi. 35, 51).—*adj.* *Capernaltic* (*-it'ik*).—*adv.* *Capernaltically*.

capernolt, *-le*, *capernoltly*, *kap-ar-nol'ti*, *n.* (*Seal*.) the head, noddle.—*adj.* *peevish*: crabbed: capricious.—*adj.* *capernolt'ed*, capernoltly. [Origin unknown.]

capillaceous, *kap-i-lā'shəs*, *adj.* hairlike.—*ns.* *capillaire* (*-lār*), orig. an infusion of maidenhair fern (Fr. *capillaire*): a syrup flavoured with orange-flower water; *capillarity* (*-lār'i-ti*), capillary quality: capillary attraction.—*adj.* *capillary* (*kap-i-lār'i*, sometimes *kap'*), having to do with hair: hairlike: of very small bore.—*n.* a fine-bored tube: a minute vessel such as those that connect arteries with veins. (*kap-i-lār'i-ti*), attraction, the force that draws capillary tubes and wicks, to spread through blotting-paper, etc. [L. *capillus*, hair.]

capital, *kap'i-tl*, *adj.* relating to the head: involving the death penalty: placed at the head: main, chief, principal: (*coll.*) excellent: relating to capital.—*n.* the chief or most important thing: the chief town or seat of government: a large letter, such as is used at the beginning of a sentence, etc.: the stock of money used for carrying on any business: possessors of capital collectively, or their political and economic influence and interests: any advantage used as a means of gaining further advantages.—*v.t.* to furnish with capital.—*n.* *capitalisation*.—*v.t.* *cap'tallise*, to capital: to convert into capital or money: to turn to account: to print or write with capital letters.—*ns.* *cap'tallism*, condition of possessing capital: the economic system which generates and gives power to capitalists; *cap'tallist*, one who derives income and power from capital.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* *cap'tallist'ic*.—*adv.* *cap'tallly*, chiefly: principally: (*coll.*) excellently: by capital punishment.—*capital* cross, a Greek cross with terminations like Tuccan capitals; *capital* goods, producers' goods; *capital* levy, an exaction by a state, for a specific purpose, of a proportion of the capital (money value—cash, securities, mortgages, houses, machinery, goodwill, etc.) of its members; *capital* ship, a warship of the largest and strongest class.—*circulating* or *floating* capital, that which constantly changes hands, as wages paid to workmen, raw material used; *fixed* capital consists of buildings, machines,

tools, etc.; *mnke* capital out of, to turn to advantage. [O.Fr. *capitel*—*L. capitālis*—*caput*, the head.]

capital, *kap'i-tl*, *n.* the head or top part of a column, etc.: a chapter of a book. [L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*, head.]

captain, *kap'i-tān*, or *kap'i-tan*, *n.* (*hist.*) the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet.—*n.* *captain*o, a head-man. [Sp. *capitán*, and It. *capitano*; see *captain*.]

capitate, *kap'i-tāt*, *adj.* having a head, knob, or capitulum.—*n.* *capitā'tion*, numbering of heads or individuals: a poll-tax.—*capitation* grant, a grant of so much a head. [L. *capitatus*, headed, *capitatus*, -ōms, poll-tax—*caput*, head.]

captain, *kap'i-tān*, *n.* (*Spens.*) captain.

Capitol, *kap'i-tol*, *n.* the temple of Jupiter at Rome, built on the Capitoline hill: (U.S.) the house where Congress or a state legislature meets.—*adj.* *capitol'ian*, *capitol'ine*. [L. *Capitolium*—*caput*, the head.]

capitular, *ka-pit'ul-ər*, *n.* a statute passed in a chapter or ecclesiastical court: a member of a chapter.—*adj.* relating or belonging to a chapter in a cathedral.—*adv.* *capit'ularly*.—*n.* *capit'ulary*, a collection of ordinances: a heading.—*adj.* of a chapter. [See *chapter*.]

capitulate, *ka-pit'ul-āt*, *v.i.* to treat: to draw up terms of agreement: to yield or surrender on certain conditions or heads.—*ns.* *capit'ulant*, one who capitulates; *capitula'tion*.—*adj.* *capit'ulatory*. [L. *capitulatus*, *pa.p.* of *capitulāre*, to arrange under heads—*capitulum*, a chapter.]

capitulum, *ka-pit'ul-um*, *n.* (*bot.*) a close head of sessile flowers, as in *Compositae*: (*anat.*) the head of a bone, esp. of a rib (also *capitell'um*):—*pl.* *capit'ula*, *capitell'a*.—*adj.* *capit'ulate*; *capit'ular*. [L., dim. of *caput*, head.]

caple, *capul*, *ka'pl*, *n.* a horse. [M.E. *capel*; cf. O.N. *kappell*; Ir. *capall*; L. *caballus*, a horse.]

caplin. See *capelin*.

capnomancy, *kap-nō-man-si*, *n.* divination by smoke. [Gr. *kappnos*, smoke, *manteia*, divination.] *capnochla*, *ka-pok'kyā*, *n.* (*Shak.* *chloechla*) a fool. [It.]

capon, *ka'pən*, *n.* a castrated cock: (jocularly) a fish, esp. a herring: (*Shak.*) a letter.—*v.t.* *cap'pon-ise*. [O.E. *capun*; L. *capā*, -ōnis, Gr. *kapon*—*koptein*, to cut. See *chop*.]

caponiere, *kap-ū-nēr*, *n.* a covered passage across the ditch of a fortified place.—Also *caponier*. [Fr. *caponnière*, Sp. *caponera*, *capon-coop*.]

caporal, *kap-or-āl*, *n.* a kind of shag tobacco. [Fr.]

capot, *ka-pot'*, *n.* the winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet, and scoring forty.—*v.t.* to score capot against. [Fr.]

capote, *ka-pōt'*, *n.* a long kind of cloak or mantle. [Fr. dim. of *cape*, a cloak; see *cape*.]

capotaine. See *copataine*.

Cappagh-brown, *kap'ā-brōwn*, *n.* a brown bituminous earth pigment, stained with oxide of manganese and iron from Coppagh near Cork.—Also *Cappāh-brown*.

Capparis, *kap'ər-us*, *n.* the caper genus, giving name to the family *Capparidaceae*, akin to the crucifers.—*adj.* *capparid'aceous*. [See *caper*.]

capreolate, *kap'ri-ō-lāt*, *adj.* tendrilled. [L. *caprēdus*, a tendril.]

caprie, *kap'rih*, *caprole*, *kap-rō'ik*, *caprylic*, *kap-rī'ik*, *adj.* applied to three fatty acids obtained from butter, etc., with goat-like smell.—*ns.* *cap'rate*, *cap'roate*, *cap'rylate*, salts respectively of these. [L. *caper*, a goat.]

caprice, *ka-prēs*, *n.* a change of humour or opinion without reason: a freak: changeableness.—*ms.* *capriccio* (*ka-prē'chō*), a sportive motion: (*mus.*) a species of free composition, not subject to rule as to form or figure; *capriccioso* (*-chō'sō*), a direction in music for a free style.—*adj.* *capricious* (*ka-prish'əs*) (*Shak.*), humorous: full of caprice: changeable.—*adv.* *capric'iously*.—*n.* *capric'iousness*. [Fr. *caprice* and It. *capriccio*; perh. from L. *caper*, *capra*, a goat.]

Capricorn, *kap'ri-korn*, *n.* a constellation and a sign of the zodiac represented as a horned goat or monster. [L. *capricornus*—*caper*, a goat, *cornū*, a horn.]

caprifig, *kap'ri-fi*, *n.* a goat-fig, wild fig.—*n.* capriflora, a method of promoting the fertilisation and ripening of cultivated figs (which are practically dioecious) by hanging on the trees branches of caprifig (which have male flowers as well as sterile female or gall flowers) so that the gall-wasps emerging from the galls and flying to the cultivated fig to lay their eggs, carry with them some pollen.—*v.t.* caprifly. [L. *caprificus*, the wild fig—*caper*, a goat, and *ficus*, a fig.]

caprine, *kap'rin*, *adj.* goat-like.

caprifole, *kap'ri-fol* (*Spens.* caprifoll, -foil), an old name for honeysuckle.—*n.pl.* Caprifoliaceae, the honeysuckle family.—*adj.* caprifoliaceous. [L. *caper*, goat, *folium*, leaf.]

capriform, *kap'ri-form*, *adj.* goatlike. [L. *caper*, goat, *forma*, form.]

capriole, *kap'ri-ol*, *n.* a caper: a leap without advancing.—*v.i.* to leap: to caper. [O.Fr. *capriole*—It. *capriola*—L. *caper*, *capra*, a goat.]

caps, *kap*, *n.pl. (coll.)* for capitals, capital letters.

Capstan, *kap'stan*, *adj.* of a Mediterranean culture answering to the Aurignacian. [L. *Capsa*, Gafsa, in Tunisia.]

Capsicum, *kap'si-kəm*, *n.* a tropical shrubby genus of the potato family, yielding cayenne pepper.—*n.* cap'sicin (-sin), an extract from capsicum. [Perh. L. *capsa*, a case.]

capsize, *kap-siz*, *v.t.* to upset.—*v.i.* to be upset.—*adj.* capsizable. [Origin unknown.]

capstan, *kap'stan*, *n.* an upright machine turned by bars or otherwise so as to wind a cable upon it. [Fr. *cabestan*, *capestan*, through L.L. forms from L. *capere*, to take, hold.]

capsule, *kap'sul*, *n. (bot.)* a dry dehiscent fruit of more than one carpel: the spore-bearing part of a moss: (*zool.*) a fibrous or membranous covering: a small dish: a small gelatine case for holding a dose of medicine.—*adj.* cap'sular, cap'sulary; cap'sulate. [Fr.—L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a case—*capere*, to hold.]

captain, *kap'tin*, *n.* a head or chief officer: the commander of a troop of horse, a company of infantry, a ship, or a portion of a ship's company: in the navy, an officer ranking with a colonel: in the army, an officer ranking with a naval lieutenant: the overseer of a mine: the leader of a team or club: the head-hoy of a school.—*v.t.* to lead.—*ns.* cap'taincy, the rank or commission of a captain; cap'tain-general, commander of an army; cap'tainship, cap'tainry (*obs.*), rank or condition of a captain: skill in commanding.—*captain of industry*, a great industrial employer. [O.Fr. *capitaine*—L.L. *capitaneus*, chief—L. *caput*, head.]

captation, *kap'shan*, *n.* the act of taking: an arrest: (*Engl. law*) the formal title of an indictment or deposition which shows the authority under which it is executed or taken: in Scotland, before 1837, a formal warrant to apprehend a debtor or other defaulting obligant, given in the Bill Chamber after letters of horning had been executed: (*esp. U.S.*) a heading, legend, or accompanying wording of an article, chapter, illustration, or cinematograph picture, etc.—*adj.* cap'tious, ready to catch at faults or take offence: peevish.—*adv.* cap'tiously.—*ns.* cap'tiousness. [L. *captio*, -ōnis—*capere*, to take.]

captive, *kap'tiv*, *n.* a prisoner: a person or animal kept in confinement.—*adj.* confined: kept in bondage: restrained by a line (as a balloon): (*fig.*) charmed or subdued by anything: pertaining to captivity.—*v.t.* (*kap'tiv*); also in *Spens.*, *Milt.* *kap'tiv*) to make captive or to captivate.—*v.t.* cap'tivate, to charm: to engage the affections of.—*adj.* cap'tivating.—*ns.* cap'tiva(w)nee (*Spens.*), captivity; cap'tivity; cap'tor, one who takes a captive or a prize; cap'ture, the act of taking: the thing taken: an arrest: (*geol.*) transference of a tributary to another river by more active denudation.—*v.t.* to take as a prize: to take by force. [L.

captivus, *captor*, *captūra*—*capere*, *captum*, to take.]

capuccio, *ka-poo't'chō*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a hood. [It.]

capuche, *ka-poo'sh'*, -poo'ch', *n.* a hood, esp. that worn by the Capuchins.—*n.* Capuehin (*kap'u-chin* or *kap-ō-shēn'*), a friar of a branch of the Franciscan order so called from the hood he wears: a cloak like a capuchin's: a hooded pigeon: a capuchin monkey.—*capuehin cross*, a cross with each arm terminated by a ball; *capuehin monkey*, a South American monkey (*Cebus*) with hair like a cowl. [Fr., cowl—L.L. *cappa*; see *cap*, *cape*.]

capul. See *caple*.

caput, *kap'ut*, -it, *n.* a head: a knob:—*pl.* cap'ita.—*caput mortuum*, the residuum after distillation: worthless residue. [L.]

capybara, *kap-i-bā'rā*, *n.* the largest living rodent, a native of South America, allied to the guinea-pig. [Port. from Tupi.]

car, *kār*, *n.* a vehicle moved on wheels, applied to very various forms—a large and splendid vehicle, as a triumphal car, a funeral car, the two-wheeled Irish jaunting-car, a motor-car: (*prov.*) a four-wheeled cab, as opposed to a hansom: a street tramway carriage: in America, applied to all vehicles for railway travelling, as a passenger-car, freight-car, etc.; in Britain, to certain forms of railway carriage, as dining-car, sleeping-car, Pullman-car: (*poet.*) a chariot: the part of a balloon or airship that carries passengers and load.—*n.* car man, a man who drives a car or cart: a carter. [O.Fr. *carre*—L.L. *carra*, a Celt. word, seen in Ir. *carr*, Bret. *karr*.]

carabine. See *carbline*.

Carabus, *kar'a-bus*, *n.* a genus of beetles giving name to the ground-beetle family, Carabidae (*ka-rab'i-dē*). [Gr. *kārabos*, a kind of beetle.]

caracal, *kar'a-kal*, *n.* the Persian lynx. [Fr., prob.—Turk. *qara-gulak*, black ear.]

caracara, *kār-rā-kā-rā*, or *kā-rā-kā-rā*, *n.* a name for several South American vulture-like hawks. [Imit.]

carack. See *carack*.

caracol, *caracole*, *kar'a-kōl*, *n.* a half-turn or wheel made by a horseman: a winding stair.—*v.i.* to turn half-round: to prance about. [Fr. *caracole*—It. *caracollo*—Sp. *caracol*, a spiral snail shell.]

caract, *kar'akt*, *n.* (*Shak.*) mark: sign. [App. Gr. *charaktos*, marked.]

caracul. See *karakul*.

carafe, *ka-rāf'*, *n.* a water-bottle for the table. [Fr. *carafe*, prob. from Ar. *gharafa*, to draw water.]

carambola, *ka-rām-bō'lā*, *n.* a small East Indian tree (*Averrhoa Carambola*) of the wood-sorrel family: its acrid pulpy fruit used for tarts, etc. [Port.]

carambole, *kar'am-bōl*. See *carom*.

caramel, *kar'a-mel*, *n.* a dark-brown substance produced from sugar by loss of water on heating, used in colouring puddings, whisky, wines, etc.: a tenacious sweetmeat made with sugar, butter, etc.—*vs.i.* and *vs.i.* caramel, car'amellise.—Also *car'omel*. [Fr.—Sp. *caramelo*.]

Caranx, *kar'angk*, *n.* the scad genus of fishes, giving name to a family Carangidae (*kar-an'ji-dē*).—*adj.* carangoid (*kar-ang'goid*). [Origin obscure.]

caranna, *kar-an'ā*, *caraua*, -aw'nā, *n.* a resinous substance yielded by various South American burseraceous trees. [Sp. *caraña*, from Tupi.]

Caranx, *kar'angk*, *n.* the scad genus of fishes, giving name to a family Carangidae (*kar-an'ji-dē*).—*adj.* carangoid (*kar-ang'goid*). [Origin obscure.]

carapace, *kar'a-pās*, *n.* the shell of the crab, tortoise, etc.—*adj.* carapā'cial (-shl). [Fr.—Sp. *carapacho*.]

carat, *kar'at*, *n.* (*gems*) a weight of approximately 205 milligrams—the metric carat (C.M.) = 200 milligrams: (*gold*) a twenty-fourth part in stating fineness. [Fr.—Ar. *qirāt*, perh. from Gr. *keration*, a carob-seed used as a weight.]

caraua. See *caranna*.

caravan, *kar'a-van*, -*van'*, *n.* a company travelling together for security, esp. in crossing the deserts: a company of people: a fleet with convoy: a covered van: a house on wheels.—*v.t.* to travel in a caravan [*pr.p.* *car'avaning* or *caravann'ing*; *pp.p.* and *pa.t.* *car'aved*, *caravann'ed*].—*us.* *caravan-er*, the leader of a caravan; *caravanserai* (-*van'sa-ri*), a kind of unfurnished inn or extensive enclosed court where caravans stop.—Also *caravansarai*, -*sary*. [*Pers.* *kāwān*, *caravan*, *kār-tānsarāi* (*sarāi*, inn).]

caravel, *kar'a-vel*, *n.* a light Mediterranean sailing-ship. [*Fr.* *caravelle*—*It.* *caravella*; *cf.* *L.L.* *cārabus*, *Gr.* *kārabos*, a light ship.]

caraway, *kar'a-wā*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Carum Carvi*) with aromatic fruits (caraway seeds) used as a tonic and condiment. [*Prob.* *Sp.* *alcarauea* (and *carvi*) from *Ar.* *kariyā*—*Gr.* *karon*.]

carbamide, *kārb-om'id*, *kārb'm-id*, *n.* urea. [*carbonyl*, *amidic*.]

carbide, *kārb'id*, *n.* a compound of carbon with another element. [*carbon*.]

carbine, *kārb'in*, *carabin(e)*, *kar'a-bin*, -*bin*, *n.* a short light musket.—*n.* *car(abin)ineer*, a soldier armed with a carbine: a light cavalryman: a soldier of the 6th Dragoon Guards. [*Fr.* *carabine*.]

carbocyclic, *kārb-bō-sik'lik*, *adj.* homocyclic. [*carbon*, *cyclic*.]

carbohydrate, *kārb-bō-hi'drāt*, *n.* a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the last two being in the same proportion as in water: extended to include kindred compounds. [*See* *carbon*, *hydrate*.]

carbolic, *kārb-bō'ik*, *n.* (in full carbolic acid) phenol. [*L.* *carbō*, *coal*, *oleum*, *oil*.]

carbon, *kārb'on*, *n.* a non-metallic element (atomic number 6), widely diffused, occurring uncombined as diamond and graphite: a piece of carbon (esp. an electrode or a lamp-filament), or of carbon paper: a carbonado diamond.—Also *adj.* *carbōnā-ccious*, *coaly*: containing much carbon: like carbon.—*n.* *carbōnate*, a salt of carbonic acid.—*v.t.* to combine or impregnate with carbon dioxide: to carbōnise.—*n.* *carbōnā'tion*.—*adj.* *carbōnic* (-*bō'ik*), pertaining to carbon: carbōnif'erous, producing carbon or coal: (*geol.*) Carbōniferous, belonging to the Carboniferous System, one of the main divisions of the Palaeozoic rocks, underlying the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone, underlying the Permian, and including the Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone, the Millstone Grit, and the Coal Measures.—*n.* *carbōnisā'tion*.—*v.t.* *carbōnise*, to reduce to carbon: to char or coke: to cover with carbon.—*v.i.* to become carbōnised.—*carbon copy*, a duplicate of writing or typed matter made by interleafing sheets of carbon paper, a paper coated with lampblack; carbon dioxide, carbōnic anhydride, an oxide of carbon (CO₂), popularly called *carbōnic acid*, which in solution in water forms carbōnic acid (H₂CO₃), a weak acid; carbon disulphide, CS₂, a solvent for rubber; carbon process (*phot.*), printing process using paper coated with gelatine chromate, carbon tet. [*Fr.* *carbōne*—*L.* *carbō*, *coal*.]

carbonado, *kārb-bōn-ā'dō*, *n.* (*obs.*) a piece of meat cut crossways for broiling on coals.—*v.t.* to cut crossways for broiling: to slast. [*Sp.* *carbōnada*.]

carbonado, *kārb-bōn-ā'dō*, *n.* a variety of crystalline carbon, black, opaque, harder than diamond, used in drilling, etc., called also black diamond, *carbon*. [*Port.*, carbōnated.]

Carbonari, *kārb-bōn-ā-ri*, *n.pl.* members of a secret society in Italy at the beginning of the 19th century, founded to help forward a republican government.—*n.* Carbonar'ism. [*It.*, *lit.* *char-coal burners*.]

carbonyl, *kārb-bōn'il*, *n.* (*chem.*) the radical CO. [*carbon*, and *Gr.* *hōl*, *matter*.]

Carborundum, *kārb-bōr-un'dum*, *n.* a silicic carbide, used as a substitute for corundum. [*carbon* and *corundum*: a trade-mark in some countries.]

carboy, *kār'boi*, *n.* a large glass bottle, with basket-work or other casing, for dangerous chemicals. [*Pers.* *qarābah*.]

carbuncle, *kār-bung-kli*, *n.* a mythical self-luminous gem: a fiery-red precious stone (almandine or precious garnet): an inflamed ulcer: a pimple on the nose.—*adj.* *carbuncled*, set with the gem carbuncle: afflicted with carbuncles: inflamed spots; *carbun'*: a carbuncle: red: inflam. of carbō, a coal.]

carburet, *kār'bū-ret*, or *ret'*, *n.* (*obs.*) a carbide.—*v.t.* *carburel*, *carb'urate*, *carb'urise*, to combine with carbon: to charge with carbon compounds.—*n.* *carbura'tion*, *carburi'sā'tion*.—*p.adj.* *carburetted* (or *ret'*).—*n.* *carb'urector*, -*er* (or *ret'*), an apparatus for charging a gas with carbon compounds, esp. part of an internal-combustion engine in which air is mixed with volatile fuel in the desired proportion.—*carburetted gas*, a mixed illuminant got by passing water-gas over hot hydrocarbons; carburetted hydrogen, marsh-gas, olefant gas, of other compound of carbon and hydrogen. [*Fr.* *carbure*—*L.* *carbō*, *coal*.]

carcajou, *kār'kə-jō*, *n.* the glutton or wolverene. [*Canadian Fr.*, *prob.* from an Indian name.]

careake, *kār'hāk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a kind of cake for Shrove Tuesday. [*O.E.* *caru*, grief, and cake.]

carcanet, *kār'kə-net*, *n.* a collar of jewels: (*obs.*) a jewelled head-ornament. [*Fr.* (and *obs.* *Engl.*) *carcan*, an iron collar used for punishment—*L.L.* *carcanum*, from *Gmc.*]

carcase, carcass, *kār'kəs*, *n.* a dead body, no longer used of a human corpse: (disrespectfully) a live human body: the framework of anything: a ruin: an incendiary shell. [*O.Fr.* *carquois* (*mod.* *carcase*), a skeleton.]

carcinogen. See *carcinoma*.
carcinology, *kār-si-nol'ō-jī*, *n.* the study of crustaceans.—*adj.* *carcinol'ogical* (-*ō-lō-j'i-kāl*).—*n.* *carcinol'ogist*. [*Gr.* *karkinos*, a crab, *logos*, discourse.]

carcinoma, *kār-si-nō'mā*, *n.* a cancer:—*pl.* *carci-nō'mata*.—*adj.* *carci'nō'matous*.—*us.* *carci'n-ogen* (-*jen*), a substance that encourages the growth of cancer; *carcinogen'es*; *carci'nō'sis*, *carci'nō'matō'sis*, spread of cancer in the body. [*Gr.* *karkinōma*—*karkinos*, crab.]

card, *kārd*, a small piece of pasteboard: one with figures for playing a game, with a person's name and address, with a greeting, invitation, message, programme, etc. (*playing-card*, *vinting-card*, *Christmas card*, *wedding card*, *race-card*, etc.): a domino: the dial of a mariner's compass: a map: a perforated plate used as a guide in weaving: (*U.S.*) a personal announcement in a newspaper or elsewhere: an invitation: (*Slang*) a person: a wag or eccentric:—*in pl.* a game played with cards.—*us.* *card'board*, a stiff, finely finished paste-board: *card-case*, a case for carrying visiting-cards: *card-castle*, an erection of playing cards in storeys: any flimsy or precarious structure; *card-catalogue*, -*index*, one with entries on separate cards; *card-sharpener*, one who cheats at cards; *card-table*, a table for playing cards on; *card-vote*, a voting system that gives each delegate's vote a value in proportion to the number he represents.—*cards in one's hands*, everything under one's control; *cards on the table*, one's resources and moves freely laid open; *cooling card* (see *cool*); *knowing card*, one who is wide awake; on the cards, not improbable; play one's cards well, badly, to make, not to make, the best of one's chances; show one's cards, to expose one's secrets or designs; speak by the card, to speak with precision and to the point; *suro card*, a sure means to succeed; throw up the cards, to give in: to confess defeat. [*Fr.* *carte*—*L.* (*h)arta*—*Gr.* *chartis*, paper; *cf.* *cartio*.]

card, *kārd*, *n.* an instrument for combing wool or flax.—*v.t.* to comb (wool, etc.).—*n.* *card'er*. [*Fr.* *carde*—*L.* *carduus*, a thistle.]

Cardamine, *kār-dam'i-nē*, *n.* a genus of cress, including the cuckoo-flower or lady's smock. [*Gr.* *hardamīnē*—*kardamon*, cress.]

śāte; *fār*, *āk*; *mā*, *hūr* (het); *mīne*; *māte*; *mān*; *dien* (then)

cardamom, *kār'dā-mom*, *n.* the capsules of several tropical plants of the ginger family, which form an aromatic, pungent spice. [*L. cardamomum*—*Gr. kardamōmōn*.]

cardeue, *carducue*, *kār'di-kū*, *n.* (*obs.*) an old French silver coin, about 1s. 6d. [*Fr. quart d'écu*, quarter of a crown.]

cardiac, *kār'di-ak*, *adj.* belonging to the heart or to the upper end of the stomach: *cordial*.—*n.* a *cordial*.—*adj.* *cardiacal* (*-di'-a-kil*), *cardiac*.—*ns.* *cardialgia* (*-di-al'-ji-ā*; *Gr. algos*, pain), *cardialgy*, an uneasy sensation or burning pain at the upper orifice of the stomach, apparently at the heart—hence called *heartburn*; *cardiograph*, an instrument for recording movements of the heart; *cardiogram*, a tracing so obtained.—*adj.* *cardioid*, heart-shaped.—*n.* a heart-shaped curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle rolling on an equal circle.—*n.* *carditis*, inflammation of the heart. [*Gr. kardis*, heart, the upper end of the stomach.]

cardigan, *kār'di-gan*, *n.* a knitted woollen jacket, named after Lord Cardigan (1797-1868).

cardinal, *kār'di-nl*, *adj.* pertaining to a hinge: on which a thing hinges: *fundamental*: of a deep scarlet colour, like a cardinal's cassock or hat.—*n.* one of the seventy (or fewer) princes of the church constituting the sacred college at Rome, to whom pertains the right of electing a new pope: a short cloak, formerly worn by ladies: a *cardinal-bird*.—*ns.* *cardinalate*, *cardinalship*, the office or dignity of a cardinal; *cardinal-bird*, a large American finch, the cock bright red with a crest, a song-bird; *cardinal-flower*, a scarlet-flowered American lobelia: extended to a blue species (*blue cardinal*).—*adv.* *cardinally*, *fundamentally*.—*cardinal* numbers, numbers expressing how many (1, 2, 3, distinguished from *ordinals*); *cardinal points*, the four chief points of the compass—north, south, east, and west; *cardinal virtues*, justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude, upon which the whole of human nature was supposed to hinge. [*L. cardinalis*—*cardo*, *cardinis*, a hinge.]

cardoon, *kār-dōon*, *n.* a Mediterranean plant close akin to the true artichoke, its leafstalks and ribs eaten like celery. [*Obs. Fr. cardon*—*L. carduus*, a thistle.]

cardophagus, *kār-dof'-gəs*, *n.* a thistle-eater, a donkey. [*Latinised from Gr. kardos*, thistle; *phagos*, eater, glutton.]

carduus, *kār'dū-us*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a thistle. [*L.*]

care, *kār*, *n.* affliction: anxiety: heedfulness: heed: charge, oversight: an object of anxiety or watchfulness.—*v.t.* to be anxious: to be inclined: to be concerned: to mind: to have liking or fondness: to provide, look after, watch over (with *for*).—*adj.* *care-crazed* (*Shak.*), *crazed* or broken with care and solicitude; *care-free*, void of anxiety; *care-ful*, full of care: *heedful* (*B.*) *anxious* (*Spens.*) *grievous* (*Spens.*) *sorrowful*.—*adv.* *care-fully*.—*n.* *care-fulness*.—*adj.* *care-less*, without care: *heedless*, unconcerned.—*adv.* *care-lessly*.—*ns.* *care-lessness*; *care-taker*, one put in charge of anything, esp. a building.—*adj.* *exercising temporary supervision or control*.—*adj.* *care-worn*, worn or vexed with care.—*Caro* of, to be delivered to the custody of, or at the address of; *take care*, to be careful or cautious; *take care of*, to look after with care (*coll.*) to make the necessary arrangements regarding. [*O.E. caru*; *Goth. kara*, sorrow; *O.N. kerra*, to lament.]

careen, *kār-rēn*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn over on the side, esp. for repairing or cleaning.—*n.* a heeling position.—*n.* *careen age*, a place where ships are careened: the cost of careening. [*L. carina*, keel.]

career, *kār-rē* (*obs. cariere*; *Spens. kar'*), *n.* (*obs.*) a racecourse or lists, a course passed over: a rush: progress through life, esp. advancement in profession.—*v.i.* to gallop: to move or run rapidly.—*n.* *careerist*, one intent on his own advancement. [*Fr. carrière*, a racecourse—*L.L. carraria*, carriage-road—*carrus*, wagon.]

caress, *kā-res*, *v.t.* to touch endearingly: to fondle.—*n.* an endearing touch.—*n.* and *adj.* *caress-ing*.

—*adv.* *caress-ingly*. [*Fr. caresser*—*It. carezza*, an endearment—*L. cārus*, dear.]

caret, *kār-et*, *n.* a mark, ^, to show where to insert something omitted. [*L.*, there is wanting.]

Carex, *kā-rēks*, *n.* a genus of sedges. [*L. carex*.]

carfax, *-fox*, *kār-faks*, *-foks*, *n.* a place where four roads meet—now used mainly of particular examples, as at Oxford. [*L. quadrifurcus*, four-forked.]

cargo, *kār-gō*, *n.* the goods a ship carries:—*pl.* *car go'es*. [*Sp.*, from root of *car*.]

cargoose, *kār-gōos*, *n.* the crested grebe:—*pl.* *cargeese*. [*O.N. kiarr*, copsewood, and *goose*.]

cariacou, *kār-i-ā-kōo*, *cariaeu*, *kār-jā-kōo*, *n.* any deer of the American genus or subgenus *Cariaeu*, including the Virginian deer. [*Tupi. cariacu*.]

carriama, *sā-ri-ā-mā*, *n.* Same as *seriema*.

Carib, *kār-ib*, one of a race inhabiting parts of Central America and northern South America: their language.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* and *adj.* *Carib-bee'an*, *Caribbee'*.—*Caribbee bark*, the bark of a West Indian rubiaceae genus (*Exostema*) once esteemed a substitute for cinchona. [*Cf. cannibal*.]

caribe, *kār-rē-bā*, *n.* the piranha. [*Sp.*, *Carib*, savage, piranha.]

caribou, *kār-i-bōo'*, *n.* the American reindeer. [*Canadian Fr.*]

Carica, *kār-i-kā*, *n.* the papaw genus, giving name to a family *Caricaceae*, akin to the passion-flowers. [*L. Carica* (*ficus*), a Carian dried fig.]

caricature, *kār-i-kā-tūr*, or *tūr*, *n.* a likeness of anything so exaggerated or distorted as to appear ridiculous.—*v.t.* to turn into ridicule by distorting a likeness: to burlesque.—Formerly *caricaturā*.

—*n.* *caricaturist*. [*It. caricatura*—*caricare*, to load, from root of *car*.]

carriere, an *obs.* form of *career*.

caries, *kār-i-ēz*, *n.* decay, esp. of teeth.—*adj.* *cār'ious*, decayed. [*L. caries*.]

carillon, *kār-il'yon*, *kār'il-yon*, *n.* a set of bells for playing tunes: a mechanism for playing them: a melody played on them.—*n.* *carill'onist* (or *kar*). [*Fr.*—*L.L. quadril'io*,—*ōntr*, a quaternary, as formerly rung on four bells.]

carina, *kār-rī-nā*, *n.* a keel or keel-like ridge: the boat-shaped structure formed by the two lower petals in the pea family.—*adj.* *carinate* (*kār-i-nāt*), keeled. [*L. carina*, a keel.]

cariole, *carriolo*, *kār-i-ōl*, *n.* a small open carriage: a light cart. [*Fr. carriole*—root of *car*.]

carl, *kār-k*, *n.* (*arch.*) care, anxiety, or solicitude.—*v.t.* to burden, harass.—*v.i.* to be anxious.—*adj.* *carl'ing*. [*Norm. Fr. kark(e)*—*L.L. carcare*—*carciare*, to load. See *charge*.]

carl, *kār-l*, *n.* a husbandman, a clown: a *churl*: (*Scot.*) a niggard.—*ns.* *carl'-hemp*, the female plant of hemp (*lit. male-hemp*, as stronger than female, the true male): *carl'line* (*-lin*), an old woman: a witch.—*adj.* *carl'ish*, churlish: clownish.—*n.* *car'lot* (*Shak.*), a *churl*, peasant. [*O.N. karl*, a man, a male; see *churl*.]

carline, *kār-lin*, *n.* any plant of a genus (*Carlina*: *Carline* thistle) closely allied to the true thistles. [*From a legend that an angel showed the root to Charolus, Karl, or Charlemagne, as a remedy for a plague*.]

Carlist, *kār-list*, *n.* a supporter of the claims of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos de Borbón (1788-1855), second son of Charles IV., and his representatives.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *Carlistm*.

carlock, *kār-lok*, *n.* a Russian isinglass. [*Russ. karluk*.]

Carlovingian, *kār-lo-vin'-ji-an*, *adj.* relating to a dynasty of Frankish kings, so called from *Karl* the Great or Charlemagne (742-814).—Also *Carolin'-gian*.

Carlylese, *kār-lil'-ēz*, *n.* the vigorous, irregular phraseology and vocabulary of Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881).—*adj.* *Carlylesque*, *Carlyl'can*.—*n.* *Carlylism* (or *lil'*).

carmagnole, *kār-man-yōl'*, *n.* a popular song and dance of the French Revolution: a kind of jacket worn by revolutionists at that time, with short skirts, a broad collar and lapels, and several rows of buttons. [*Prob. from Carmagnola in Piedmont*.]

Carmelite, *kār'mi-lit*, *n.* a White Friar, or friar of the order of Our Lady at Mount Carmel, in Palestine, founded there c. 1156, made a mendicant order in 1247—the habit brown, with a white cloak and scapular: a nun of a similar order (from 1452): a variety of pear: a fine woollen stuff like heige.

carmulative, *kār'mi-na-tiv*, or *-min*, *adj.* expelling flatulency.—*n.* a medicine with that effect. [*L. carminare*, to card, comb out—*carmen*, a card for wool.]

carmine, *kār'min*, *-min*, *n.* the red colouring matter of the cochineal insect: its colour.—*adj.* of that colour. [*Fr. carmin* or *Sp. carmin*—*Sp. carmesin*, crimson—*Ar. girmaz*, crimson. Same root as *crimson*.]

carnage, *kār'niġ*, *n.* (obs.) a heap of slain: slaughter. [*Fr.*—*It. carnaggio*, carnage—*L. carū*, *carnus*, flesh.]

carnahuba. See *carnauba*.

carnal, *kār'nal*, *adj.* fleshly: sensual: unspiritual: bodily: sexual: (*Shok.*) murderous, flesh-eating.—*v.i.* to act carnally.—Also *car'nal'ise*, *-ns*, *car'nalism*; *car'nalist*, a sensualist: a worldling: *carnality* (*-nal-ity*), state of being carnal.—*adv.* *car'nally*, *-adly*, *car'nal-minded*, worldly-minded: *carnassal* (*Fr. carnassier*), adapted for flesh-eating.—*n.* a carnivore's scissor-tooth, usually long and large, used for traring flesh.—*adj.* *car'neous*, *carnase*, fleshly: of or like flesh.—*n.* *car'nifex* (*L.*), an executioner.—*adj.* *car'nificial* (*-fishal*), *-n.* *carnosity*, a fleshy excrescence growing in and obstructing any part of the body. [*L. carō*, *carnis*, flesh.]

carnallite, *kār'nal-lit*, *n.* a milk-white or pinkish hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium. (Named from the mineralogist Von Carnall (1804-74).)

carnation, *kār-nā'shun*, *n.* (obs.) flesh-colour: a colour ranging from light pink to deep crimson: a florist's double-flowering variety of the clove pink.—*adj.* of the colour carnation.—*adj.* *car'nated*, ruddy. [*L. carnatio*, *-ōnis*, fleshiness.]

carnauba, *carnahuba*, *kār-nā-ōō-bā*, or *-notā*, *n.* a Brazilian palm (*Capericia*): its yellowish wax—also *Brazilian wax*. [*Braz.*]

carnelian. See *cornelian*.

carnival, *kār'mi-ul*, *n.* a feast observed by Roman Catholics just before the fast of Lent: any season of revelry or indulgence: riotous feasting, merriment, or amusement: a fair-like entertainment. [*It. carnevale*—*L.L. carnevaledium*, apparently from *L. cornem levare*, to put away flesh.]

Carnivora, *kār-niv'ō-rā*, *n.pl.* an order of flesh-eating mammals.—*n.* *car'nivore* (*-vōr*), a carnivorous animal.—*adj.* *car'nivorous*, flesh-eating.—*adv.* *car'nivorously*—*n.* *car'nivorousness*. [*L. carō*, *carnis*, flesh, *vōrere*, to devour.]

carnotite, *kār'nō-tit*, *n.* a mineral (hydrated vanadate of uranium and potassium) notable as a source of radium. [From Adalphe Carnot, French mine inspector.]

carney, *carney*, *kār'ni*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*prov.*) to coax, wheedle.—*n.* flattery. [Origin unknown.]

carob, *kār'ob*, *-ōb*, *n.* the algarroba or locust-tree (*Cerotonia Siliqua*), a caesalpiniaaceous Mediterranean tree. [*Fr. sarobe*—*Ar. kharrūbah*; cf. *algarroba*.]

caroche, *kār'ōsh*, *n.* a coach or carriage. [*Fr.*—*It. carrocio*, *carro*—*L. carrus*, *car*.]

carol, *kār'al*, *n.* (*arch.*) a ring-dance or the song accompanying it: a song of joy or praise: Christmas song or hymn: an enclosure for a study in a cloister, etc.—*v.i.* to dance or sing a carol: to sing or warble.—*v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song (*fr.p.* *carolling*; *p.p.* and *pa.t.* *car'olled*). [*O.Fr. carole*; *L. carola*, orig. a ring-dance; acc. to Diez, a dim. of *L. choros*, *Gr. choros*.]

Carolina, *kār-ō-lī-nā*, *n.* two states (North and South) of the United States.—Also *adj.*—*Carolina allspice* (see *Calyceanthus*); *Carolina pink*, an American species of *Silene* (see also *Spigelia*).

Carollinian, *kār-ō-lī-ni-an*, *adj.* Same as *Carlo-vingian*.

Carolus, *kār'ō-lus*, *n.* a gold coin of the time of Charles I.—*adj.* *Car'olline*, belonging to the time

of Charles (I. or II., or Charlemagne, or any other Charles). [*L. Carolus*, Charles.]

carom, *kār'm*, *n.* and *v.* an abbreviation for *carambole* (*kār'm-būl*), the same as cannon in billiards.

carotene, *kār'ō-tēn*, *n.* any of a number of reddish-yellow pigments widely distributed in plants, precursors of vitamin A.—*n.* *carotenoid* (*kār'ō-tin-oid*), any of a group of pigments similar to carotenes, some of which are precursors of vitamin A.—Also *car'otin*, *carot'inoid*.

carotid, *kār'ō-tid*, *adj.* relating to the two great arteries of the neck. [*Gr. karōtēs* (*pl.*)—*karos*, sleep, the ancients supposing that deep sleep was caused by compression of them.]

carouse, *kār-rouz'*, *adv.* (*abr.*) in drinking, all out.—*n.* a drinking-bout: a noisy revel.—*v.i.* to hold a drinking-bout: to drink freely and noisily.—*ns.* *carous'al*, a carouse: a feast: *carous'er*.—*adv.* *carous'ingly*. [*O.Fr. caraus*, *Fr. carrouse*—*Ger. gar aus*, quite out, that is, empty the glass.]

carousel, *kār-ōō-zel'*, *n.* a tilting match or tournament, in which were added games, shaws, and allegorical representations: (*U.S.*) a merry-go-round. [*Fr. carrousel*.]

carp, *kārp*, *v.i.* to catch at small faults or errors (with *at*).—*n.* *carp'er*—*n.* and *adj.* *carp'ing*, cavilling; fault-finding.—*adv.* *carp'ingly*. [Most prob. Scand., *O.N. karpa*, to boast, madifird in meaning through likeness to *L. carpere*, to pluck, deride.]

carp, *kārp*, *n.* a fresh-water fish common in ponds. [*O.Fr. corpe*—*L.L. carpa*; poss. *Gmc.*]

carpal. See *carpus*.

carpel, *kār'pl*, *n.* a modified leaf forming the whole or part of the gynaecium of a flower.—*adj.* *car'pel'ary*—*n.* *carpog'o'nium*, the female organ in red seaweeds, indirectly producing *carp'ospores*.—*adj.* *carpoph'agous*, fruit-eating.—*n.* *carp'o-phore*, a prolongation of a flower axis below or between the carpels. [*Gr. karpōs*, fruit.]

carpenter, *kār'pint-er*, *n.* a worker in timber as used in building houses, etc.—*v.i.* to do the work of a carpenter.—*ns.* *car'penter-bee*, a bee that excavates its nest in wood; *car'pentry*, the trade or work of a carpenter. [*O.Fr. carpentier*—*L.L. carpentarius*—*carpentum*, a car, from root of *car*.]

carpet, *kār'pit*, *n.* the woven or felted covering of floors, stairs, etc.: (*Shak.*) a table-cloth: a *carpet-moth*.—*v.t.* to cover with or as if with a carpet: to have up for reprimand (*fr.p.* *car'petting*; *p.p.* and *pa.t.* *car'petted*).—*ns.* *car'pet-bag*, a travelling-bag made of carpeting; *car'pet-bagger*, one who comes to a place for political or other ends (as if he carried his whole property qualification for citizenship with him in his carpet-bag); *car'pet-beat'ing*, the removing of dust from carpets by beating; *car'pet-bedd'ing*, a system of horticulture in which plants are arranged in mosaic or geometrical designs; *car'petting*, material of which carpets are made: carpets in general; *car'pet-knight*, one dubbed a knight by mere court favour, nat on account of his military exploits—hence an effeminate person; *car'pet-monger* (*Shak.*), an effeminate person; *car'pet-moth*, any of the larger moths, with carpet-like markings, of the geometrid family *Larentidae*; *car'pet-rod*, one of the rods used to keep a stair carpet in its place; *car'pet-slipper*, a slipper made of carpeting; *car'pet-snake*, a variegated python of Australia; *car'pet-sweeper*, an apparatus with a revolving brush and a dust-pan, for sweeping carpets.—on the carpet, under discussion (a locular translation of *Fr. sur le tapis*). [*O.Fr. carpit* (*Fr. tartepe*)—*L.L. carpele*, *carpita*, a coarse fabric made from rags pulled to pieces—*L. carpere*, to pluck.]

carphology, *kār-fōl'ō-jī*, *n.* flaccillation, fitful plucking movements as in drilium. [*Gr. karphos*, straw, *logia*, gathering.]

carpus, *kār'pus*, *n.* the wrist, or corresponding part of the fore-limb.—*adj.* *car'pal*, pertaining to the carpus.—*n.* a bone of the carpus.—*n.* *carpometacarpus*, in birds, a bone of the wing formed by fusion of some of the carpals with the metacarpals. [Latinised from *Gr. karpōs*, wrist.]

Sile, *Jār*, *dik*; *mē*, *hōr* (her); *mūne*; *mūle*; *mōtr*; *mōn*; *then* (then)

carr, *kār*, *n.* (a copse in) boggy ground. [O.N. *kjorr*.]
carrack, *kar'ak*, *n.* (*hist.*) a large ship of burden, which was also fitted for fighting.—Also **car'ack**, **car'act**, **car'ect**. [O.Fr. *carraque*—L.L. *caraca*; *ety.dub.*]
carrag(h)een, *kar-a-jen'*, *n.* a purplish-red North Atlantic seaweed (*Chondrus crispus*) and a related species (*Gigartina mamillata*), used for making a highly digestible soup and a kind of blanc-mange, as well as size—also called *Irish moss*. [From *Carrogeen*, near Waterford, where it abounds.]
carrai, *carraway*. Same as *carat*, *caraway*.
carriage, *kar'ij*, *n.* act or cost of carrying: a vehicle for carrying, esp. a luxurious road vehicle, or a railway passenger-car: a wheeled support of a gun: the structures on which an aeroplane lands: a carrying part of a machine: (*Shak.*) the loop of a sword-belt: behaviour: bearing: (*Shok.*) burden: (*B.*) baggage.—*adj.* **carriageable**, that may be conveyed in carriages.—*ns.* **carriage-company**, or **-people**, people who keep their carriages: **carriage-clock**, a small portable clock, usu. with a case; **carriage-dog**, a coach-dog; **carriage-drive**, a road for carriages through parks, etc.—*adv.* **carriage-free**, without charge for transport; **carriage-forward**, without prepayment of carriage.—*n.* **carriage-horse**, a horse that draws a carriage.—*adv.* **carriage-paid**, with prepayment of carriage.—*n.* **carriage-way**, a road, or part of a road, used by vehicles.—**carriage and pair**, a turn-out of a carriage and two horses. [See *carry*.]
carriack-bend, *kar'ik-bend'*, *n.* (*naut.*) a knot for joining two ropes, formed by looping and interlacing the ends together. [Perh. conn. with *car-rack*, and the root of *blind*.]
carriole. See *carriole*.
carrión, *kar'i-on*, *n.* the dead and putrid body or flesh of any animal: anything vile.—*adj.* relating to, or feeding on, putrid flesh.—*ns.* **carrión-crow**, the common crow: (*U.S.*) the black vulture; **carrión-flower**, a S. African asclepiad (*Stopelia*) with fleshy stem and stinking flowers. [Fr. *carogne*—L.L. *carōnia*—L. *carō*, *carnis*, flesh.]
carritch, *kar'ich*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a catechism. [Fr. *catéchèse*, taken to be a plural.]
carriwitchet, *kar-i-witch'it*, *n.* a quip: a quibble. [Origin unknown.]
Carron, *kar'an*, *n.* a town in Stirlingshire with iron works.—*ns.* **carronade**, a short cannon of large bore, first made there; **car'ron-oil**, a liniment of linseed-oil and lime-water, used for burns at the iron works.
carrot, *kor'ot*, *n.* a plant of the *Umbelliferae*, having a tapering root of a reddish or yellowish colour: the root itself, which is edible and sweet.—*adj.* **car'oty**, **carrot-coloured**, applied to the hair. [Fr. *carotte*—L. *corōto*.]
carry, *kar'i*, *v.t.* to convey: to bear: to lead or transport: to take by force: (*mil.*) to hold in saluting position: to effect: to gain: to behave or demean: (of money) to be sufficient for: to pass, by a majority: (*arith.*) to add to another column; (of a newspaper) to publish e.g. an item of news, or to publish as a regular feature.—*v.i.* (of a voice, a gun, etc.) to reach, indicating its range (*pr.p.* **carry'ing**; *pa.p.* and *po.t.* **car'ried**).—*n.* the distance a golf-ball goes when struck till it touches the ground: range: an act of carrying: the portage of a boat: land across which a boat has to be carried between one navigable stream or stretch and another: the position of 'carry arms': (*prov.*) the sky, cloud-drift.—*ns.* **car'rier**, one who carries, esp. for hire: anything that carries: an instrument for carrying: a basket, framework, or the like, for carrying luggage, as on a bicycle: one who transmits disease (without suffering from it) by harbouring germs, virus, etc.: (*wireless*) the independent component of a modulated wave, frequency, etc.: a carrier-pigeon; **car'ler-pigeon**, a pigeon with homing instinct, used for carrying messages: a pigeon of a fancy breed no longer so used; **car'y-tale** (*Shok.*), a tale-bearer.—**carry** all before one, to bear down all obstacles; **carry away**, to carry

off: deprive of self-control by exciting the feelings: to transport; **carry it**, to behave, demean oneself: to gain the advantage, **carry the day** (also **carry it away**): **carry off**, to cause the death of: to gain, to win, as a prize: to cause to pass muster, to make to pass by assurance or dissimulation; **carry on**, manage: continue: proceed: complain or behave unrestrainedly (*n.* **carry-on**): have amour (with); **carry one's bat** (see *bat*); **carry one's point**, to overrule objections to one's plan or view; **carry out**, to accomplish: to carry out for burial; **carry over**, to bring into the other party: to take to a new page, as an account, etc.: to postpone to next occasion; **carry the day**, to be successful: to win the day; **carry through**, to support through difficulties: to succeed in putting into effect, to accomplish; **carry too far**, to continue beyond reasonable limits; **carry up**, to continue a building upward: to trace back; **carry weight**, to possess authority: to have force. [O.Fr. *carier*—L.L. *carrière*, to cart—L. *corrus*, a cart.]
carry-all, *kar'i-awl*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a light four-wheeled one-horse carriage. [*carriole*, changed by folk-etymology.]
carse, *kārs*, *n.* (*Scot.*) an alluvial river-side plain. [Perh. *car*.]
cart, *kārt*, *n.* a two-wheeled vehicle without springs, used for farm purposes, or for conveying heavy loads: a light two-wheeled vehicle with springs.—*v.t.* to convey in a cart: to carry publicly in a cart as a punishment—formerly done to bawds.—*ns.* **cart'age**, the act or cost of carting; **cart'er**, one who drives a cart; **cart-horse**, a horse suitable for drawing a cart; **cart-house**, a shed for keeping carts; **cart-load**, as much as a cart can carry; **cart-road**, **cart-way**, a road or way by which carts may pass; **cart's-tail**, the hind part of a cart, formerly a place of punishment; **cart-wheel**, the wheel of a cart: a sideways somersault, or Catherine-wheel; **cartwright**, a carpenter who makes carts; see also *dog-cart*, *mail-cart*, *tax-cart*, etc.—In the cart (*lang.*), in the lurch: in a fix; put the cart before the horse, to reverse the natural order of things; **village cart**, an uncovered two-wheeled carriage for one horse, with a low body and one seat; **whitechapel cart**, or **chapel cart**, a light two-wheeled spring-cart used in delivering shop goods. [*ety. dub.*; O.E. *cræt*, or O.N. *kartr*.]
carta. See *charta*.
carte, *kārt*, *n.* the fourth position of the wrist in fencing. [Fr. *quarte*—It. (*snd* L.) *quarto*, fourth.]
carte, *kārt*, *n.* a bill of fare: (*Scot.*) a playing-card: a *carte-de-visite*.—*ns.* **carte'-blanche** (*-blōn'sh*), a blank paper, duly signed, to be filled up at the recipient's pleasure: freedom of action; **carte-de-visite** (*-dō-vē-zē't*), a small photographic portrait pasted on a card; **cart'e'l**, a challenge: an agreement for exchange of prisoners: a card with writing on it: a political condition or bloc: (also *kār-tel*), a combination of firms for certain purposes, esp. to keep up prices and kill competition.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **cartellise**. [Fr.—L. *charta*; see *card*.]
Cartesian, *kār-tē-zī-an*, or *-shyan*, *adj.* relating to the French philosopher René Descartes (1596-1650), or his philosophy, or his system or coordinates.—**Cartesian devil**, diver, or **bottle-lmp**, a scientific toy named after Descartes, a bottle with a floating figure that sinks when the cover is pressed.
carthamine, *kār'thā-mīn*, *n.* a dye got from safflower. [L.L. *carthamus*—Ar. *qartum*, saffron.]
Carthusian, *kār-thū-zī-an*, or *-thōō*, *n.* a monk or (since 1229) a nun of an order founded by St. Bruno in 1086, noted for its strictness: a scholar of the Charterhouse School, founded on the site of a Carthusian monastery in London, now in Godalming.—*adj.* of or pertaining to the order or the school. [L. *Cortusianus*—Cotorissium, Chatrouse, a village in Dauphiné, near which their first monastery, La Grande Chartreuse, was founded.]
cartilage, *kār'ti-līj*, *n.* gristle, a firm pearly white substance, often converted later into bone.—*adj.* **cartilaginous** (*-lāj*).—**cartilaginous** fishes, fishes with a cartilaginous skeleton—sharks, rays, chimaeras. [Fr.—L. *cartilāgō*, *-inis*; cog. with *crātis*, wickerwork, Gr. *kartollos*, a basket.]

cartography, *kār-tog'ry-fi*, *n.* map-making.—*n.* **cartographer**.—*adj.* **cartographic** (*-tō-graf'ik*), *-al*. [*L. (h)arta*—*Gr. chartēs*, a sheet of paper, and *Gr. graphein*, to write.]

cartomancy, *kār'tō-man-sī*, *n.* divination by playing-cards. [*L.L. carta*, *n* card, *Gr. manteia*, divination.]

carton, *kār'tŏn*, *n.* a thin pasteboard: a box made from it: a small disk within the bull's-eye of the target: a shot that strikes it.—*ns.* cartonage, pasteboard: the outer covering of a mummy; carton-pierre (*kār'tŏn'-pyer*), a kind of papier-mâché imitating stone. [*Fr.* See cartoon.]

cartoon, *kār-tōon*, *n.* a preparatory drawing on strong paper to be reproduced in fresco, tapestry, etc.: any large sketch or design on paper: a comic or satirical representation of current events or politics in a paper: a cinematograph film made by photographing a succession of drawings.—*v.t.* to make a cartoon or working design of: to caricature by a cartoon.—*n.* cartoonist, one who makes cartoons. [*Fr. cartoon* or *l. cartone*, *surgm. of carta*.]

cartouches, *kâr-tôush'*, *n.* a case for cartridges or formerly for mortar bullets; (*archit.*) a scroll-like ornament with rolled ends: an ancient Egyptian oval figure enclosing royal or divine names.—Also *cartouch'*. [*Fr.*—*It.* *cartaccio*—*L.* *c(h)arta*—*Gr.* *chartis*, paper.]

cartridge, *kār'trij*, *n.* a case containing 'the charge for a gun (blank'-*car'tridg*, with powder only; ball'-*car'tridg*, with a bullet as well).—*nr.* *car'tridge*-belt, a belt having pockets for cartridges; *cartridge*-*pā'per*, a light-coloured, strong paper, originally manufactured for making cartridges. [A corr. of *cartouche*.]

cartulary, *kār'tā-lar-i*, *n.* a register-book of a monastery, etc.; one who kept the records; the place where the register is kept. [*L.L. chartularium*—*L. chartula*, a document—*charta*, paper.

car'uate, *kar'(yoo-kāt, n.* as much land as a team of oxen could plough in a season.—*n* car'uage, a tax on the caruate, first imposed by Richard I. in 1198. [*L.L. carruagēta*, ploughland—*carruca*, plough, from root of *car*.]

caruncle, *ka-, kə-rung'kl*, *n.* a small fleshy ex-
 crecence; an outgrowth on a seed near the
 micropyle.—*adjs.* *carun'cular*, *carun'culate*
carun'culous. [*Fr.—L. caruncula.*]

carvacrol, *kār'və-krol*, n. an isomer of and substitute for thymol, obtained from origanum, etc. [*Fr. carti*, caraway, *L. acer* sharp, *oleum*, oil.]

carve, *kārv*, *v.t.* to cut into forms, devices, etc.; to make or shape by cutting; to cut up (meat) into slices or pieces; to apportion or distribute.—*v.t.* to exercise the art or perform the act of carving (*Shak.*) app., to make affected gestures or amorous advances: (*infm.*, *Shens.*, *carv'en*; *ph.*, *carved arch.*, *carv'gn*).—*adj.*, *carv'ng*, *carved*.

arch, *carv* en).—*adj.*, *carv* en, *carved*.—*n.*, *carver*, one who carves: a wood-carver: a sculptor: a carving-knife: (*Spens.*) a tree used for carving: *carv* ing, the act or art of sculpture especially in wood or ivory: a carved device or figure: the act or art of cutting up meat at table: *carv* ing knife, a large knife for carving meat.—*carve* out, to hew out: to gain by one's exertions.—*cut* and *carve*, to refine. [*O.E.* *eorfan*, to cut; *Dutch* *keren*: *Ger.* *haben* to notch.]

carvel, kâr'vel, *n.* older form of caravel.—*aa*
car'vel-built, built without overlap of planks
(distinguished from *clinker-built*).

carvy, *kâr'vi*, *n.* (Scot.) caraway; a caraway seed esp. one coated with sugar. [Fr. *carvi*; see caraway.]

caryatid, *kari-at'id*, n. a female figure used instead of a column to support an entablature.
caryatids, *kari-at'idz*.
caryatidal, *kari-at'id'al*.
Karydis, a priest.
Karydis, a priest.

Caryocar, *kari-ô-kâr*, n. the butternut genus giving name to the family Caryocaracae. [*karyon*, nut, *kard*, head.]

caryophyllaceous, *kari-i-ô-si-lô'shûs*, *adj.* belonging to the pink family (Caryophyllaceae). [*Caryophyllus*, an early botanical name for the clove-tree.]

—Gr. *karyophyllon*, clove-tree (from similar smell.)
caryops, *kar-i-op'sis*, n. a dry indehiscent fruit in which the pericarp is united with the testa, characteristic of the grasses. [Gr. *karyon*, a nut, *opsis*, appearance.]

Casanova, kas-ə-nō'vā, n. (coll.) a person conspicuous for his amorous adventures, as was

[illegible]

1. *accusative - ending to fall*

It. *cascata* = L. *cadere*, to fall.)
cascara, *kās-kā-rā*, or (Sp.) *kās'kā-rā*, n. (*cāscara*
sagrada), a Californian buckthorn (*Rhamnus*) bark
 used as a tonic aperient: (*cāscara amarga*), a bitter
 Honduras bark of the quassia family, — n. *cascar-*
ill'a, the aromatic bitter bark of a West Indian
 Croton. [Sp. *cāscara*, bark.]

case, *kas*, n. a Philippine lighter. [Sp.]
 case, *kās*, n. a covering, box, or sheath: a set: a
 facing for walls: the boards and back of a book:
 the tray in which a compositor has his types before
 him.—*v.t.* to enclose in a case: to skin.—*n.* case'-

bottle, a bottle made to fit into a case with others, a bottle with a covering, —*v.t.* case-board 'em, to harden on the surface, as by carbonizing iron: (*fig.*) to make callous or insensitive. —*ns.* caso'-hard-ening; case'-knife, a large knife kept in a sheath; case'-maker, one who makes covers for books.

putting on a case or of skinning: an outside covering of any kind, as of boards, plaster, etc. [O.N.Fr. *casse* (mod. Fr. *châsse* and *caisse*)—L. *capsa*—*capsere*, to take.]

case, *kāi*, n. that which falls or happens, event; state or condition; subject of question or inquiry; an instance of disease; a person under medical treatment; (*slang*) an odd character; a legal statement of facts; a law-suit; a plausible contention

ment of facts: a law-suit; a plausible contention; something to be said for a position or action; the grammatical relation of a noun, pronoun, or (in some languages) adjective to another word in the sentence, or its variation in form to express that relation—the nominative being imagined as a

vertical line, and the oblique cases in various stages of falling or *declension*.—*n. case*—book, a book in which a doctor records the history of his cases.—*case-law*, law as decided in previous cases.—*case history*, record of ancestry, environment

case history, record of ancestry, environment, personal history, etc., for use in diagnosis and treatment, or for other purpose; in any case, at all events: at any rate; in case, in the event that; lest; in case to, in fit condition for make out one's case. In five word reasons for

make out one's case, to give good reasons for one's statements or position; put (the) case, to suppose an instance: to take for example; the case, the fact, the reality. [O.Fr. *cas*—L. *casus*—*cadere*, to fall.]

cassinate, *kă's'măt*, *n.* any bomb-proof vaulted chamber, even when merely used as quarters for a garrison: (*orig.*) a loopholed gallery, from which the garrison of a fort could fire upon an enemy who had obtained possession of the ditch.—*adj.* *cassinat*. [*Fr.*: *der. uncertain.*]

casement, *kā'sment*, *n.*, the case or frame of a window: a window that opens on vertical hinges
a hollow moulding.—*nr.* casement-cloth, a plain cotton fabric, suitable for casement-curtains
casement-curtain, a curtain hung from

case' (*n.*) *encasement*, *inclosure*. — *v.* *to encase*.
casement (*n.*) *a window-frame; a window-sash.* — *adj.* *casemented*, having casements. — *n.* *casement-window*. [For enclosurement (*fr.* *protectionem*).] — *casementum* house-frame, *cassidamentum* helmet.
casement (*n.*) *a window-frame; a window-sash.* — *adj.* *casemented*, having casements. — *n.* *casement-window*. [For enclosurement (*fr.* *protectionem*).] — *casementum* house-frame, *cassidamentum* helmet.

becoming chalky. *calcareous* the principal
pal aluminous constituent of milk, in which it is
found as a calcium salt. [*L. calcareus*, cheese.]
casern(e) *kā-zern'*. *n.* a barrack. [*Fr.* — *Sr.*]

cash, kash, n. coin or money: ready money.—*v. t.* to turn into or exchange for money.—*pr. cash.*

fä:e, fär, äsk; mē, hēr (her); mūne; mōle; mūle; mö:n; dhen (then)

account', an account to which nothing is carried but cash; a form of account with a bank, by which a person is entitled to draw out sums as required by way of loan to a stipulated amount—also called cash-credit; cash-book, a book in which an account is kept of the receipts and disbursements of money; cashier (-er), cash-keeper, one who has charge of the receiving and paying of money; cash-payment, payment in ready money; cash-railway, a mechanical device for interchange of cash between counter and cash-desk in a shop; cash-register, a till that automatically and visibly records the amount put in.—cash in (one's checks) to exchange counters for money on leaving the gaming-table: to die; hard cash, spot cash, ready money; out of cash, in cash, without, or with, money: out of, or in, pocket. [A doublet of case, a box—O.Fr. *casé*, a box.]

cash, *kaśh*, *n.* a small Eastern coin. [Port. *caixa*—Sinh. *kāśi*, coin.]

cashaw, *ka-shaw*, *n.* (U.S.) a kind of pumpkin: a W. Indian mesquite. [Algonkin.]

cashew, *kā-shōō*, *kashōō*, *n.* a spreading tropical American tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) with kidney-shaped nuts (cashew-nuts) whose kernels and fleshy stalks (cashew-apples) are used as food. [Tupi *caju*; cf. *acajou*.]

cashier, *kash-ēr*, *v.t.* to dismiss from a post in disgrace: to discard or put away: to annul.—*ns.* cashier-er; cashier-ing, a punishment for army and naval officers, severer than dismissal, in that it disqualifies from entering the public service in any capacity; cashier-ment, dismissal. [Du. *casteren* (*kasteren*), to cashier—Fr. *caster*—L. *castāre*—*casus*, void, empty.]

cashmere, *kash-mēr*, *n.* (a shawl or fabric made from) fine soft Kashmir goats' hair: any similar product.

casino, *ka-sē-nō*, *n.* a room for public dancing: a building with public dance halls, gaming tables, etc.: a card-game. [It. from L. *casa*, a cottage.]

cask, *kāsh*, *n.* a hollow round vessel for holding liquor, made of staves bound with hoops: a measure of capacity: (*obs.*) a casque.—*v.t.* to put in a cask. [Fr. *casque*—Sp. *casco*, skull, helmet, cask.]

casket, *kash'it*, *n.* a little cask or case: a small case for holding jewels, etc.: (U.S.) a coffin. [Ety. uncertain; hardly a dim. of cask.]

casque (*obs.* cask), *kāsh*, *n.* a cover for the head: a helmet. [A doublet of cask.]

Cassandra, *cas-an-drā*, *n.* a daughter of Priam, king of Troy, beloved by Apollo, who gave her the gift of prophecy, but not of being believed—hence any one who expresses gloomy views of the political or social future and is not listened to.

cassareep, cassaripe, *kas's-rēp*, *n.* the juice of the bitter cassava, a potent antiseptic, used in sauces, and in the West Indian pepper-pot. [From Tupi.]

cassation, *ka-sā-shon*, *n.* annulment: (*French law*) the quashing of a decision of a court—hence court of cassation, the supreme tribunal. [L.L. *castitū*, *ōnis*—*castāre*, to bring to nought.]

cassava, *ka-sā-vā*, *n.* manioc: tapioca. [From a Taino name.]

casserole, *kas's-rōl*, *n.* a stew-pan: a vessel in which food is both cooked and served: the outer part of several dressed dishes.—casserole cookery, cooking in the dish in which the food is to be served. [Fr.]

cassia, *kas(h)ya*, *n.* a coarser kind of cinnamon (*cassia-bark*): the tree that yields it; Cassia, a genus of shrubs of the Caesalpinia family, yielding senna, and the drug cassia fistula or purging cassia. [L. *casia*—Gr. *kasīā* (also *kassīā*)—Heb. *qetsi'āh*.]

cashmere, *kas'i-mēr*, *n.* a twilled cloth of the finest wools.—Also *kerseymere*. [Corr. of cashmere.]

casino, *ka-sē-nō*, *n.* a game at cards. [See casino.]

Cassiopeia, *kas-i-ō-pē* (yā), *n.* a northern constellation named after the mother of Andromeda.—*n.* cassiopeium, the element of atomic number 71.

cassiterite, *ka-si't-rit*, *n.* a brown native tin dioxide. [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.]

cassock, *kas'hk*, *n.* a long loose robe or outer coat, formerly in common wear, but now worn only by

clergy and choristers: a shorter garment, usually of black silk, worn under the Geneva gown by Scottish ministers.—*adj.* casso'cked. [Fr. *cas-aque*—It. *casacca*.]

cassolette, *kas'ō-let*, *n.* a censer: a perfume-box with perforated lid. [Fr.—Sp. *casoleta*—*cazo*, a saucepan.]

cassonade, *kas-o-nād*, *n.* unrefined sugar. [Fr.]

cassowary, *kas'ō-wēr-i*, *n.* a genus (*Casuarium*) of birds, found esp. in New Guinea, nearly related to the emu. [Malay *kasuari* or *kasavāri*.]

cassumunar, *kas-ōō-mū'nar*, *n.* an East Indian ginger. [Origin unknown.]

cast, *kāst*, *v.t.* to throw or fling: to throw off, shed, drop: to drop prematurely: to throw down: to throw up: to reckon: to add: to project: (*arch.*) to reject, condemn, decide against: to mould or shape: (*arch.*) to purpose, devise, consider: to appoint as actor (*for a part*): to assign as his part (*to an actor*): (*Scot.*) to cut and throw up to dry (peat).—*v.i.* to warp (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cast).—*n.* act of casting: a throw of anything, as the sounding-lead, a fishing-line: the thing thrown, esp. in angling: the distance thrown: a motion, turn, or squint, as of the eye: a turn or sample performance: (*Scot.*) a good turn, as a lift or conveyance in a vehicle: matter ejected by a bird, earthworm, etc.: a throw or turn of fortune, a chance: a mould: form, manner, stamp, or quality: a shade of colour, a degree of guilt, etc.: the assignment of the various parts of a play to the several actors: the company of actors playing rôles: a couple of hawks.—*adj.* moulded: rejected, cast off: defeated at law.—*n.* cast'away, one shipwrecked in a desolate place: an outcast.—*adj.* worthless, rejected.—*adj.* cast'ed (*Shak.*), cast off.—*ns.* cast'ing, act of casting or moulding: that which is cast: a mould; cast'ing-net, a species of net for fishing; cast'ing-vote, a chairman's deciding vote in case of equality; cast'ing-weight, the weight that makes the balance cast or turn when exactly poised; cast-iron, an iron-carbon alloy distinguished from steel by its containing substantial amounts of cementite or graphite, which make it unsuitable for working.—*adj.* hard, rigid: unassailable.—*adj.* cast'-off, laid aside or rejected.—*n.* anything thrown aside.

n. cast-steel, steel that has been cast, not shaped by mechanical working.—cast about, to contrive, to look about, to search for, as game: (*B.*) to turn, to go round; cast a horoscope nativity, to make an astrological calculation; cast anchor, to anchor a ship; cast an eye, a glance, to look; cast a spell upon, to put under an enchantment; cast a vote, to record or make a vote; cast away, to wreck: to waste; cast back, to revert; cast down, to deject or depress in mind: to turn downward; cast in one's teeth, to bring up as a reproach against some one: to calculate; cast loose, to set loose or adrift; cast lots (see lot); cast off, to reject: to loose (hawks, hounds): to unmoor: to eliminate stitches: to estimate amount of printed matter that copy will make; cast on, to make stitches; cast out (*Scot.*), to quarrel; cast up, to throw up: to bring up as a reproach: (*Scot.*) to turn up, appear, emerge; cast water (*arch.*), to inspect urine in diagnosis; the last cast, extremities. [O.N. *kasta*, to throw.]

Castalian, *kas-tā'li-an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Castalia*, a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

castanets, *kas'ta-nets*, *-nets*, *n.pl.* two hollow shells of ivory or hard wood, bound by a band on the thumb, and struck by the finger to produce a clicking sound—much used in Spain as an accompaniment to dances and guitars. [Sp. *castañeta*—L. *castanea*, a chestnut.]

Castanospermum, *kas-tan-ō-sper'mum*, *n.* an Australian papilionaceous tree, the Moreton Bay chestnut, so called from the taste of its nuts. [Gr. *kastanon*, chestnut, *sperma*, seed.]

caste, *kāst*, *n.* a social class in India: an exclusive social class: a type of individual in some polymorphic social insects.—*n.* caste-mark, an indication of caste on the forehead.—lose caste, to

descend in social rank. [Port. *casta*, breed, race—
L. *castus*, pure, unmixed.]

castellan, castellated. See castle.

caster. Same as castor (2).

castigate, kas'tig-ăt, v.t. to chastise; to criticize severely; to emend.—*ns.* castigă'tion; cas'ti-gător.—*adj.* castigatory (-ă-țor-i). [L. *castigare*, -ătum, from *castus*, pure.]

Castilian, *kas-til'yan*, *adj.* of Castile.—*n.* a native of Castile: the language thereof, standard Spanish.—*Castile* soap, a hard soap made with olive-oil and soda. [*Sp. Castellano.*]

castle, *ka's'l*, *n.* a fortified house or fortress: the residence of a prince or noblemen, or a large country mansion generally: a rook in chess: a defensive tower borne on an elephant's back: a large ship, esp. of war.—*v.i.* to enclose or fortify with a castle.—*v.t.* (*chess*) to move the king two squares towards the castle and place the castle on the square the king has passed over.—*n.* **castellan**, (*kas'tel-an*), governor or captain of a castle.—*adj.* **castellated** (*kas'tel-dt-id*), having turrets and battlements like a castle.—*n.* **castle-bulldog**, the act of building castles in the air or forming visionary projects.—*adj.* **castled**, furnished with castles.—*n.* **castle-guard**, the guard for the defence of a castle.—**castles** in the air, or in Spain, groundless or visionary projects. [*O.E.* *castel*—*L.* *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fortified place.]

castock, *kds'tək*, custock, *kus'*, n. (Scot.) a cabbage stock. [*kalc.* stock.]

Castor, *kás'tor*, -*tor*, *n.* one of the DioscURI, twin-brother of POLLUX, son of Leda, famous for his skill in horse-taming: a bright star in the constellation GEMINI (the TWINS). [*L.*—*Gr.* *Kastór*.]

castor, castor, *kāst'ar*, n. a small solid swivelled wheel on a leg of furniture: a vessel with perforated top for sprinkling.—castor sugar, castor sugar, white powdered sugar. [cast.]

white powdered sugar. [*Castor*]
castor, *kás'tŭr*, *n.* the beaver (genus *Castor*):
castoreum (a hat-of-beaver-fur or substitute.—*ns.*
castoreum [*kás'tŭr-ĭ-ŭm*], the perineal sacs of the
beaver, or a brown unctuous strong-smelling
substance got from them, once used in medicine
and perfumery; **cast'ory** (*Spens.*), a red or pink
colour got from castoreum. [*L. castŭr, -ŭris*—*Gr.*
kastŏr, -ŏras, beaver: cf. Sans. *kastáŕi, -ŭŕi.*]

castor-oil, *kă'stər-oi'l*, n. a medicinal and lubricating oil obtained from the seeds of a tropical African euphorbiaceous plant, *Ricinus communis*. (Perh. from use as substitute for castor(eum).)

castral, *kas'tral*, *adj.* belonging to the camp. [*L. castrum*.]

castrametation, *kas-trə-me-tā'shun*, n. the art of designing a camp. (L. *castra*, a camp, *mētārī*, -*dītus*, to measure off—*mēta*, a boundary.)

castrate, *kas'trát*, *v.t.* to deprive of the power of generation: to remove the testicles from, geld, emasculate: to take from or render imperfect.—*adj.* *cas'trated*, gelded: expurgated.—*ns.* *castrá'tion*; *castrato* (*kás-trá'tó*; Ital.), a male singer castrated in boyhood so as to preserve a soprano or alto voice:—*pl.* *castra'ti* (*-tí*). [*L.* *castrare*, *-átum*.]

casual, *kaz(h)'a-l*, *adj.* accidental: unforeseen:

[illegible]

cas ually. —*cas*, casualness; *cas uality* that which falls out: an accident: a misfortune: (*mil.*) loss by wounds, death, desertion, etc.: an incidental charge or payment. —*cas ual* labourer, a worker without a fixed employment; *casualties* of superiority, in the feudal law of Scotland, payments to the superior in certain contingencies (e.g. death) — ultimately redeemed or extinguished by Act of 1704; *casualty ward*, a hospital ward in which accidents are treated; *casual ward*, a workhouse department for casuals. [*L. cāsualis*—*cāsus*. See *case*.]

Casuarina, kas-ŭ-ŭ'nd, *n.* the she-oak or beef-wood genus of trees, mainly Australian, constituting a family *Casuarinac'ae*, perhaps akin to birch

sāte, sūr, dsk; mīl, hūr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

grinning; enough to make a cat laugh, i.e. even the least inclined; Kilkenny cats proverbially fight till each destroys the other; rain cats and dogs, to pour down heavily; room to swing a cat, a minimum of space; see which way the cat jumps, to watch how things are going to turn before committing oneself; turn (the) cat in (the) pan, to change sides with dexterity; whip the cat (see whip). [O.E. *cat*; found also in Celt., Slav., Ar., Finn., etc.]

cat, kat, *n.* an old name for a coal and timber vessel on the north-east coast of England.—*n.* cat'boat, a cat-rigged boat.—*adj.* cat'-rigged, having one great fore-and-aft main-sail spread by a gaff at the head and a boom at the foot, far smooth water only. [Obscurely connected with *cat* (1).]

catabolism. See *catabolism*.

catacaustic, *kat-a-kaw'stik*, *adj.* (*geom.*) belonging to caustic curves formed by reflection. [Gr. *kata*, against, and *caustic*.]

catachresis, *kat-a-khré'sis*, *n.* (*rhet.*) misapplication of a word.—*adj.* catachrestic (*-khré'tik*, or *-khré'tik*), *-al*, *adv.* catachrestically. [Gr. *katachresis*, misuse—*chré'sis* use.]

cataclasm, *kat-a-khlazm*, *n.* a disruption, breaking down.—*adj.* cataclastic (*-khlaz'tik*, or *-khlaz'tik*), *-al*, *adv.* cataclastically. [Gr. *kataklasma*—*kata*, down, *klain*, to break.]

cataclysm, *kat-a-khlizm*, *n.* a flood of water: a debacle: a great revolution.—*adj.* cataclystic (*-khlizm*). [Gr. *kataklýsmos*—*kata*, downward, *klýzein*, to wash.]

catcomb, *kat-a-köm*, *n.* a subterranean excavation used as a burial-place, esp. near Rome, where many of the early Christian victims of persecution were buried: any place built with crypt-like recesses for storing books, wine, etc.—*adj.* catacumbal (*-kum'bál*). [It. *catacomba*—L.L. *Catacumbas*, perh. in some way—Gr. *kata*, down, and *kymbē*, a cup.]

catacoustics, *kat-a-köös'tiks*, or *-kows'*, *n.* the part of acoustics that treats of echoes or sounds reflected. [Gr. *kata*, back, and *acoustics*.]

catadioptric, *-al*, *kat-a-di-op'trik*, *-al*, *adj.* pertaining to both reflection and refraction. [See *catoptric*, *dioptric*.]

catadromous, *kat-ad'rom-əs*, *adj.* of fishes, descending periodically for spawning to the lower parts of a river or to the sea. [Gr. *kata*, down, *dromos*, a run.]

catafalque, *kat-a-falk*, *n.* a temporary tomb-like structure used in funeral ceremonies: a funeral car.—Also *catafal'co*. [Fr.,—It. *catafalco*.]

Catalan, *Catayan*, *ka-tá'an*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a Cathayan, Chinese—a vague term of reproach. [Cathay, poetical name for China.]

Catalan, *kat-a-lan*, *adj.* of or belonging to Catalonia or its language, a dialect of Provençal.—*n.* a native of Catalonia: the language thereof.

catalectic, *kat-a-lek'tik*, *adj.* incomplete: (*pros.*) wanting one syllable in the last foot.—*n.* catalex'is. [Gr. *kataléktykos*, incomplete—*katalétein*, to step.]

cataplexy, *kat-a-lep-si*, *n.* a state of more or less complete insensibility, with bodily rigidity: cataplexy in animals.—*adj.* and *n.* cataplex'tic. [Gr. *katalépsis*, seizure, *cataplexy*—*kata*, down *lépsis*, taking, seizure.]

catalactic, *kat-a-lak'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to exchange.—*adv.* catalactically.—*n.* catalactics, political economy. [Gr. *katalaktis*, a money-changer.]

catalogue, *kat-a-log*, *n.* a systematic list of names, books, pictures, etc.—*v.t.* to put in a catalogue: to make a catalogue of.—*n.* cat'aloguer.—*v.t.* cat'aloguise.—*n.* cat'alog (U.S.), a university calendar. [Gr. *katalogos*, from *kata*, in order, *legein*, to reckon.]

Catalpa, *kat-al-pá*, *n.* an American and Japanese genus of low bignoniaceous trees with profuse blossoms and long cigar-like pendent pads. [American Indian (Creek) *kutuhpa*.]

catalysis, *kat-al-i-sis*, *n.* the chemical influence of a substance not itself permanently changed.—*n.* catalase, an enzyme that reduces hydrogen peroxide.—*v.t.* catalyse (*-líz*), to subject to

catalysis.—*ns.* cataly'ser, cat'alyt (*-list*), a catalysing agent.—*adj.* catalytic (*-lit'ik*), *-al*. [Gr. *katalysis*—*kata*, down, *lyein*, to loosen.]

catamaran, *kat-a-ma-ran*, or *kat-am'a-ran*, *n.* a raft of logs lashed together: a double boat: an old kind of fire-ship, long superseded: an ill-natured woman. [Tamil *katta-maram*, tied wood.]

catamenia, *kat-a-mé'ni-a*, *n. pl.* the menstrual discharge.—*adj.* cataménial. [Neut. pl. of Gr. *kataménios*, monthly—*kata*, against, *mén*, a month.]

catamite, *kat-a-mít*, *n.* a boy kept for unnatural purposes. [Corruption of Ganymede.]

catamount. See *cat*.

catapan, *kat-a-pan*, *n.* the governor of Calabria and Apulia for the Byzantine emperor. [Acc. to Littré, from Gr. *katepanō tōn axiōmatōn*, one placed over the dignities.]

cataphonics, *kat-a-fon'iks*, *n.* catacoustics.—*adj.* cataphon'ic. [Gr. *kata*, back, *phōnē*, sound.]

cataphract, *kat-a-frakt*, *n.* a suit of mail: (Milton) a soldier in full armour.—*adj.* cataphract'ic. [Gr. *kataphraktēs*, a coat-of-mail—*kata*, intens., and *phrassein*, to enclose, protect.]

cataphyll, *kat-a-fil*, *n.* a rudimentary or simplified leaf.—*adj.* cataphyll'ary. [Gr. *kata*, down, *phyllon*, leaf.]

cataphysical, *kat-a-fiz'i-kl*, *adj.* (*rare*) unnatural. [Gr. *kata*, down, against, *physis*, nature.]

cataplasm, *kat-a-plazm*, *n.* a plaster or poultice. [Gr. *kataplasma*.]

cataplexy, *kat-a-plek-si*, *n.* a condition of immobility induced by emotion: in animals the state called shamming death.—*adj.* cataplex'tic. [Gr. *kataplēxis*, amazement—*kata*, down, *plēsein*, to strike.]

catapult, *kat-a-pult*, *n.* anciently, an engine of war (properly one resembling the ballista) for throwing stones, arrows, etc.: a small forked stick having an elastic string fixed to the two prongs, used by boys for throwing small stones: any similar device, as for launching aeroplanes.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shoot out from, or as if from, a catapult.—*adj.* catapult'ic.—*n.* catapultier.—*catapult* fruit, one that shoots out its seeds. [L. *catapulta*—Gr. *katapeltēs*.]

catarect, *kat-a-rakt*, *n.* (*rare*) a portcullis: a waterspout, etc.: a waterfall: (Milton) a floodgate: an opaque condition of the lens of the eye, painless, unaccompanied by inflammation. [L. *catarecta*—Gr. *kataraktēs*, portcullis, waterfall.]

catarrh, *kat-ār*, *n.* a discharge of fluid from the inflammation of a mucous membrane, esp. of the nose, caused by cold in the head: the cold itself.—*adj.* catarrh'al, catarrh'ous. [L. *catarrhus*—Gr. *katarraos*—*kata*, down, *rheîn*, to flow.]

catarrhine, *catarrhine*, *kat-a-rin*, *adj.* pertaining to that one of the two divisions of Primates, including all the Old-World monkeys, having a narrow partition between the nostrils. [Gr. *kataris*, with hanging nose—*kata*, down, *rhis*, rhinos, nose.]

casta, *kat-a-tá*, *n.* a block on which slaves were exposed for sale: a stage or place for torture. [L.]

castastis, *kat-as-tis*, *n.* the part of a drama in which the action has reached its height. [Gr. *katastasis*, settlement.]

catastrophe, *kat-a-trō-fi*, *n.* an overturning: a final event: the climax of the action of the plot in play or novel: an unfortunate conclusion: a sudden calamity. (*Shak.*) rear.—*adj.* catastrophic (*kat-a-strof'ik*).—*ns.* catas'trophism, the old theory of geological change by vast catastrophes and new creations (app. to uniformitarianism); catas'trophist. [Gr. *kata*, down, *strophē*, a turning.]

catatonla, *kat-a-tō'ni-d*, *catatony*, *kat-a-tō-ni*, *ns.* a type of achizophrenia characterised by periodic states of stupor.—*adj.* catatonic (*-tōn*). [Gr. *kata*, down, *tonos*, stretching, straining—*teinein*, to stretch.]

catawba, *ka-taw'ba*, *n.* an American grape (*Vitis Labrusca*): a red wine made from it. [*Catawba* River in Carolina.]

cat-blrd; *cat-call*. See *cat*.

catch, *kach*, *v.t.* to take hold of, esp. of a thing in motion: (cricket) to gather (the ball) after the

batsman has hit it and before it touches the ground: to dismiss (a batsman) thus; to apprehend or understand: to seize after pursuit: to trap or ensnare: to come upon: to be in time for: to strike: to take (a disease) by infection: to take (fire): to take up by sympathy or imitation.—*v.i.* to be contagious: to be entangled or fastened (*infin.* in *Spens.* sometimes catchen, ketch; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* caught, *havt*, also *obs.* and *dial.* catched, catcht; *pa.t.* in *Spens.* also kelight, hit).—*n.* seizure: an act of catching, esp. the ball at cricket, etc.: a clasp, or anything that seizes or holds: that which is caught or is worth catching: a sudden advantage taken: a concealed difficulty or disadvantage: a round for three or more voices, later seeking comic effect by the interweaving of the words.—*adj.* catch'able, that may be caught.—*nt.* catch'-as-catch'-can, a style of wrestling in which any hold is allowed.—Also *adj.* and *adv.*—*ns.* catch'-basin, -plt, a trap for dirt in a drain; catch'-drain, a drain on a hillside to catch the surface-water; catch'er; catch'fly, a name for a species of campion (*Lychnis viscaria*) and several of bladder-campion (*Silene*) with sticky stems; catch'ing, the action of the verb: a nervous or spasmodic twitching.—*adj.* infectious: captivating, attractive.—*ns.* catch'ment, river drainage; catch'ment-area, -basin, the area from which a river or a reservoir is fed; catch'penny, worthless thing made only to sell.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* catch'-phrase, a phrase repeated from mouth to mouth: a slogan; catch'-the-ten', card game in which the aim is to capture the ten of trumps; catch'-weed, goosegrass or cleavers; catch'word, actor's cue: the word at the head of the page in a dictionary or encyclopædia: the first word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page: any word or phrase taken up and repeated esp. as the watchword or symbol of a party.—*adj.* catch'y, attractive: deceptive: readily caught up, or taking hold of the mind, as an air, etc.: fitful.—catch *nt.*, to snatch at; catch fire, to become ignited: to become inspired by passion or zeal; catch hold of, to seize; catch it, to get a scolding or the like; catch me, him, etc., an emphatic colloquial phrase implying that there is not the remotest possibility of my or his doing something suggested; catch on, to comprehend: to catch the popular fancy; catch out, to put out at cricket by catching the ball after it has been hit and before it touches the ground: (*fig.*) to detect in error; catch sight of, to get a glimpse of; catch up, to overtake; catch up, or away, to snatch or seize lustily. [From O.Fr. *cachier*—L.L. *captiare* from *captare*, inten. of *capere*, to take; see chase.]

Indian plants (acacia, betel-nut, etc.) rich in tannin. [Cf. Malay *cachu*.]

catechumen, *kai-kū-mən*, *n.* one who is being taught the rudiments of Christianity: in the early Christian Church a converted Jew or heathen undergoing instruction preparatory to baptism.—*n.* catechu'menate.—*adj.* catechumen'ical.—*adv.* catechumen'ically.—*ns.* catechu'menism, catechu'menship. [*Gr.* *katecheuomenos*, being taught, *pr.p.* pass. of *katechein*, to teach; cf. catechise.]

category, *kat'-gor-i*, *n.* what may be affirmed of a class: a class or order.—*adj.* categorematic (*-gor-i-mat'ik*), capable of being used by itself as a term; categorical (*-gor'*), positive; absolute: without exception.—*adv.* categor'ically, absolute-ly: without qualification: expressly.—*n.* categor'icalness, the quality of being absolute and unqualified.—*n. pl.* cat'egories (*phil.*), the highest classes under which objects of philosophy can be systematically arranged, understood as an attempt at a comprehensive classification of all that exists: in Kant's system, the root-notions of the understanding, the specific forms of the *a priori* or formal element in rational cognition (*quantity, quality, relation, modality*, etc.).—*v.t.* cat'egorise, to place in a category or list: to class.—*n.* cat'egorist, one who categorises.—categorical imperative, in the ethics of Kant, the absolute unconditional command of the moral law, irrespective of every ulterior end or aim—universally authoritative, belonging to the fixed law of nature. [*Gr. katagōrā*, assertion, predication, accusation—*kat-gōros*, an accuser, *kata*, down, against, *agōra*, assembly.]

catalog, an obs. spelling of catalogue.

catena, *kă-tē'nă*, *n.* a chain or connected series, as in *catena patrum*, a chronological series of extracts from the Fathers on any doctrine of theology.—*adj.* *catenarian* (*kă-tē'nă-ri-ăn*), of, of the nature of, a chain or a catenary.—*n.* *catē'nary*, the curve formed by a flexible homogeneous cord, hanging freely between two points of support, and acted on by no other force than gravity.—*adj.* relating to a chain, like a chain.—*v.t.* *catenate* (*kă-tē'năt*), to connect as in or by a chain.—*adj.* linked as in a chain.—*n.* *catenā'tion*. [*L. catēna*, chain.]

cater, *kā'tēr*, *n.* (*obs.*) an acater; a purveyor.—
v.i. to provide food, entertainment, etc. (*with for*).
—n. *cā'terer*; *cā'teress*; *cā'tering*. [*See*
acater.]

catèran, *kat's-ran*, n. a Highland reiver or freebooter; a robber or brigand generally. [*Gael. ceathairne*, *ceatharn*, *Ir. ceithern*, a band of soldiers.]

cater-cousin, *kā'tər-kuz'n*, *n.* (*Shak.*) vaguely, or allied by familiarity, affection, sympathy, rather than kindred. [More prob. conn. with *cater* than *quatre* or *quarter*.]

caterpillar, *kat'ər-pil-ər*, *n.* a butterfly or moth grub: extended to other insect larvae: an unproductive consumer: (in full caterpillar tractor) a tractor or other vehicle whose wheels carry endless chains forming an articulated track. [*Prob. O.Fr. chatepelote*, hairy cat: see *cat*, *pille*.]

cat'erwaul, *kat'ér-wawl*, *n.* the shriek or cry emitted by the cat when in heat.—*v.i.* to make such a noise; to make any discordant sound; to behave lasciviously; to quarrel like cats.—*n.* cat'erwauling. [*cat*; the second part prob. imit.]

ates. See cate.

catgut. See cat.

Cathari, *kath'ar-i*, *n.pl.* a mediaeval Manichaean sect, chiefly in S. France and N. Italy, the Albigensians.—*ns.* Cath'arism; Cath'arist. [*Gr. katharos*, pure.]

cathartic, -al, *kath-art'ik*, -al, *adj.* cleansing, purifying: having the power of cleansing the bowels: purgative.—*n.* cathart'ic, a purgative medicine.—*v.t.* cathar'ise, to render absolutely clean.—*n.* cathar'is, purification: evacuation of the bowels: purification of the emotions, as by the drama according to Aristotle: (*psych.*) the purging

catchpole, -poll, *kach'pöl*, n. a constable, petty officer of justice. [Through O.Fr. from L.L. *catchepolus*, *charripullus*, one who chases fowls. See chase and pullet.]

catchup, catsup. See ketchup.

cate, *kā'ti*, n. (nearly always in pl.) a viand: a dainty.
[Aphetic; see *acates*; cf. *cater*.]

catechise, *kat'i-kiz*, *v.t.* to instruct by question and answer; to question as to belief; to examine systematically by questioning.—*adj.* catechetical

[illegible]

practice of teaching by question and answer: that part of theology which treats of catechesis (*-hē'sis*), or primary oral instruction, as that given to catechumens; *cat'echisler*; *cat'echising*; *cat'echism*, any compendious system of teaching drawn up in the form of question and answer: a set of questions: an examination by questions: *cat'echist*, one who catechises: a teacher of catechumens: a native teacher in a mission church.—*adj.* *catechis'tic*, *-al*, *catechis'mal*, pertaining to a catechist or catechism. [*cat'echismus*, formed from Gr. *katechizō* *katechein*, to din into the ears—*kata*, back, *echē* a sound.]

catechu, *kat'i-chō*, -*shō*, *n.* a dark extract of

fāte, fār, dāh; mā, hār (her); mīne; māl:te; vāle; fāwān; dhen (then)

of the effects of a pent-up emotion, by bringing them to the surface of consciousness. [Gr. *katharizōs*, fit for cleansing, *katharos*, clean.]
Cathayan, *ka-thā'yan*, *n.* and *adj.* Chinese. (See *Cataian*.)

catead. See *cat*.

cathedral, *ka-thē'drāl*, *n.* the principal church of a diocese, containing the bishop's throne.—*adj.* belonging to a seat of authority or a cathedral.—*n.* **cathedra** (*-thē'drā*, *-thē'drā*), a bishop's seat, the episcopal dignity.—*adj.* **cathedrat'ic**, promulgated *ex cathedra*, authoritative. [L. *cathedra*, *cathedra*—Gr. *kathēdrā*, a seat.]

Catherine-wheel, *kath'(-ə)-rin-hwēl*, *n.* (*archit.*) a rose-window: (*her.*) a wheel set round with teeth: a rotating firework: a sideways somersault.—**Catherine pear**, a small and early variety of pear. [From *St. Catherine* of Alexandria (4th cent.), tortured, says legend, on a wheel.]

catheter, *kath'i-tor*, *n.* a tube for admitting or removing gases or liquids through channels of the body, especially for removing urine from the bladder.—*ns.* **catheterism**, use of the catheter; **cathetom'eter**, an instrument for measuring small differences of level of different liquids in tubes; **cath'etus**, a straight line perpendicular to another straight line or surface. [Gr. *kathetos*, perpendicular, *kathetēr*, a catheter—*kathienai*, to send down—*kata*, down, *hienai*, to send.]

cathex'is, *ka-thēk'sis*, *n.* (*psych.*) a charge of mental energy attached to any particular idea or object. [Gr. *kathexis*, holding.]

cathisma, *ka-thiz'mō*, *n.* in Greek use, a section of the psalter: a troparion or short hymn used as a response. [Gr.—*kathizein*, to sit down.]

cathode, *kath'ōd*, *n.* the electrode at which an electric current leaves an electrolyte or gas (opposed to *anode*)—*adj.* **cath'odai**; **cathod'ic**—*ns.* **cathod'ograph**, a photograph by X-rays; **cathod'ographer**; **cathod'ography**—**cathode rays**, streams of negatively electrified particles, or electrons, proceeding from the cathode of a vacuum-tube; **cathode ray tube**, a device in which a narrow beam of electrons, which can be deflected by magnetic and/or electrostatic fields, impinges on a fluorescent screen or photographic surface—used in television, etc. [Gr. *kathodos*, a going down, *kata*, down, *hodos*, a way.]

cat-hole. See *cat*.

catholic, *kath'ə-lik*, *adj.* universal: general, embracing the whole body of Christians: orthodox, as opposed to *heterodox* and *sectarian*: liberal, the opposite of exclusive: belonging to the Christian Church before the great schism between East and West, or to any church claiming to be in historic continuity with it, esp. after the schism the Western church, after the Reformation the Church of Rome (Roman Catholic), but applied also, e.g., to Anglicans: relating to the Roman Catholics.—*n.* an adherent of the R.C. Church.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **cathol'icise** (*-isē*), to make or become Catholic.—*ns.* **Cathol'icism**, the tenets of the R.C. Church: (*rare*) catholicity; catholic'ity (*-is'i-ti*), universality: liberality or breadth of view: (*rare*) Catholicism; **cathol'ic** (*-kon*), a panacea; **cathol'icos**, the Patriarch of Armenia.—**Catholic** (and) **Apostolic**, Irvingite; **catholic creditor** (*Scots law*), one whose debt is secured over two or more subjects belonging to the debtor—e.g. over two or more heritable estates; **Catholic emancipation**, the relief of the Roman Catholics from certain vexatious penal regulations and restrictions, granted in 1829; **catholic** or **general epistles**, certain epistles in the canon addressed to the Church universal or to a large and indefinite circle of readers; **Catholic King** (*hist.*), the king of Spain; **German Catholics**, a body that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church in Germany in 1844 on the occasion of the exhibition of the Holy Coat at Trier; **Old Catholics**, a body that broke away from the Roman Catholic church in Germany in opposition to the dogma of papal infallibility proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870. [Gr. *katholikos*, universal—*kata*, throughout, *holos*, the whole.]

Catiline, *kat'i-lin*, *n.* the type of a daring and reckless conspirator, L. Sergius *Catilina*, whose plot to destroy Rome was foiled by Cicero, 63 B.C.—*adj.* **catilinarian** (*-li-nā'ri-an*).

cation, *kat'i-on*, *n.* an ion that travels towards the cathode. [Gr. *kata*, down, *ion*, neut.—*pr.p.* of *ienai*, to go.]

catkin, *catling*, *catmint*. See *cat*.

Catonian, *ka-tō-ni-an*, *adj.* resembling or relating to *Cato*, the Roman censor (234-149 B.C.), or *Cato Uticensis* (95-46 B.C.), both remarkable for gravity of manners—hence grave, severe, unbending.

catoptric, *kat-op'trik*, *adj.* relating to reflection.—*n.pl.* **catop'trics**, the part of optics which treats of reflected light. [Gr. *katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, back, and the root of *opsomai*, I shall see.]

cat's-tail. See *cat*.

cattabu, *kat'a-bū*, *n.* a cross between common cattle and zebu. [From *Cattle* and *Zebu*.]

cattalo, *kat'a-lō*, *n.* a cross between the bison ('buffalo') and the domestic cow. [From *Cattle* and *Buffalo*.]

cattle, *kat'l*, *n.pl.* beasts of pasture, esp. oxen, bulls, and cows: sometimes also horses, sheep, etc.—*ns.* **cattle-lift'er**, a stealer of cattle, **catt'le-lift'ing**; **catt'le-man**, one who tends cattle, or who rears them on a ranch; **catt'le-plague**, plague among cattle, esp. rinderpest or steppe murrain; **catt'le-show**, an exhibition of cattle or other domestic animals in competition for prizes. [O.Fr. *catel*, *chattel*—L.L. *capitāle*, *l. capitāle*—*caput*, the head.]

catty, *kat'i*, *n.* the Chinese kin or pound, usually a little over 1½ lb. avoirdupois. [Malay *katī*.]

Caucasian, *kaw-kā's(hi)-an*, *adj.* pertaining to the *Caucasus* or the country around it.—*n.* and *adj.* adopted by Blumenbach for one of his main ethnological divisions of mankind, by some later anthropologists used for the white race.

caucus, *kaw'kus*, *n.* (U.S.) a meeting of members of a party to nominate candidates or delegates or to decide how to vote on any question, its decision binding on those who attend: (in Britain) party organisation. [Ety. dub.; perh. John Smith's Algonkin word *Caw-cawassough*, an adviser; perh. a corr. of 'caulkers' meetings.]

caudal, *kaw'dl*, *adj.* pertaining to the tail.—*adj.* **caud'ate**, *-dē*, tailed. [L. *cauda*, tail.]

caudex, *kaw'deks*, *n.* (*bot.*) the stem of a tree, esp. of a palm or tree-fern.—*pl.* **caud'ices** (*-i-sēz*), **caud'exes**—*n.* **caudicē**, the stalk of the pollen-masses of certain orchids. [L.]

caudle, *kaw'dl*, *n.* a warm drink, sweetened and spiced, given to the sick, esp. women in childbirth.—*v.t.* to give a caudle to: to mix.—**hempen caudie** (*Shak.*), the hangman's noose. [O.Fr. *chaudel*—L. *calidus*, hot.]

caudron, *kaw'dran*, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as **cauldron**.

caught, *kawt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *catch*.

cauk, *cawk*, *kawk*, *n.* chalk: barytes in platy crystals. [A form of chalk.]

cauker. See *caulk*.

caul, *kaw'l*, *n.* a net or covering for the head: the membrane covering the head of some infants at their birth. [O.Fr. *caule*, a little cap, prob. Celt.; cf. Ir. *calla*, a veil, hood.]

cauld, *kawld*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a dam in a stream a weir. [Origin obscure.]

cauld, *kawld*, *adj.* and *n.* (*Scot.*) cold.—*adj.* **cauld'rife** (*kawld'rif*), apt to feel chilly: chilling, lifeless, without vigour.

cauldron, *kawld'ran*, *n.* a large kettle for boiling or heating liquids. [O.Fr. *caudron*—L. *caldarium*—*calidus*, hot—*calēre*, to be hot.]

cauliflower, *kaw'l-flōr*, *n.* a variety of cabbage whose young inflorescence is eaten. [Earlier *cole-florye*, *colie-florie*—L.L. *cauliflōra*—L. *caulis*, cabbage; see *cole* and *flower*.]

caulis, *kaw'lis* (L. *kaw'lis*), *n.* the stem of a plant: one of the main stems at the angles of the Corinthian capital.—*pl.* **caul'es** (*-lēz*; *-lās*).—*adj.* **caulescent**, having a stem rising above the ground.—*n.* **caul'icle**, a rudimentary stem.—*adj.* **caulic'ulous**, growing on a stem; **caulic'ū-lāte**—*ns.* **caulic'ūlus**, one of the slender stems

springing from the *coules* or main stalks supporting the volutes in the Corinthian capital; *cauliflory*, production of flowers on old stems from dormant buds.—*adj.* *cauliform*, having the form of a stem; *cauligenous*, borne upon the stem; *caulinary*, *cauline*, belonging to a stem.—*n.* *caulome*, a plant's stem-structure as a whole. [*L. caulis*, a stalk.]

caulk, *caulk*, *kawk*, *v.t.* to render watertight by pressing *jakum*, etc. into the seams.—*v.i.* (*soilers' slang*) to snore.—*ns.* *caulk'er*, one who caulks; *o' dram*: a big lie—also *cauk'er*; *caulk'ing*; *caulk'ing-iron*, an instrument like a chisel used for pressing oakum into the seams of ships. [*O.Fr. caugier*, to press—*L. calcare*, to tread—*colx*, heel.]

caulker. See *caulk* (1)

caum, *caumstane*. See *cam* (3).

cause, *kaiz*, *n.* that which produces an effect: that by or through which anything happens: motive: inducement: o legal action between contending parties: sake, advantage: that side of a question which is taken up by an individual or party: (*Shak.*) accusation: (*Shak.*) matter, affair in general.—*v.t.* to produce: to make to exist: to bring about: (*Spens.*; *infin.* *caus'en*) to give excuses for.—*conj.* (*dial.*) because (usu. 'cause).—*adj.* *caus'al*, being the cause, that causes: relating to a cause or causes.—*n.* *causal'ity*, the relation of cause and effect: the working of a cause.—*adv.* *caus'ally*.—*ns.* *caus'ation*, the act of causing: the bringing about of an effect; the relation of cause and effect: *caus'ationism*, the principle of universal causation; *caus'ationist*.—*adj.* *caus'ative*, *causal*: of the nature of, or expressing, causation.—*n.* o form of verb expressing causation.—*adv.* *caus'atively*.—*adj.* *cause'less*, without cause: without just cause.—*adv.* *cause'lessly*.—*ns.* *cause'lessness*; *cause'r*, efficient cause, the means by which o thing took its present form: final cause, the end or object for which o thing is done, esp. the design of the universe: first cause, the original cause or creator of all; formal cause, the essence or idea of a thing; hour of cause (*Scot.*), hour or time of trial; make common cause (*trih*), to unite for a common object; material cause, that out of which a thing is framed; occasional causes (occasionalism); secondary causes, such as are derived from a primary or first cause; have or show cause, to have to give reasons for a certain line of action; show cause (*Eng. law*), to argue against the confirmation of a provisional order or judgment. [*Fr.*—*L. causa*.]

causerie, *kaz'er-iz*, *n.* a talk or gossip: a paragraph of chat about literature or art: a short and informal essay on any subject in a newspaper or magazine. [*Fr.*]

causeway, *kaw'ez*, *n.* a raised way through a marsh or water: a pathway raised and paved with stone: a paved or cobble-stoned road.—*v.t.* to pave.—*p.adj.* *cause'wayed*, *cause'eyed*. [*M.E. caute*—*O.Fr. caudic*—*L.L. (vul)* *calicida*, a trodden way—*L. calx*, heel; *causeway* is for *causeway*.]

caustic, *kaw'tik*, *adj.* burning: (*fig.*) bitter, severe, cutting.—*n.* a substance that exerts a corroding or disintegrating action on the skin and flesh: (*moth.*) an envelope of rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected (*catacaustic*) or refracted (*diacaustic*) by a surface or a curve.—*adv.* *caus'tically*.—*n.* *caustically* (*br'is*), quality of being caustic.—*caustic ammonia*, ammonia as a gas, or in solution; *caustic lime*, quicklime; *caustic potash*, potassium hydroxide; *caustic soda*, sodium hydroxide; common *caustic*, potash; also silver nitrate; lunar *caustic*, silver nitrate in sticks for surgical use. [*L. causticus*—*Gr. kausikos*—*kainein*, fut. *kausein*, to burn.]

cautel, *kaw'tel*, *n.* (*Shak.*) craft: insidious purpose; caution: wariness: a traditional caution or written direction about the proper manner of administering the sacraments.—*adj.* *cautelous* (*Shak.*), cautious: insidious: artful. [*Fr. cautelle*—*L. cautilla*—*coute*, *cautum*, to guard against.]

cauterise, *kaw'ter-iz*, *v.t.* to burn with a caustic or a hot iron: (*fig.*) to scorch.—*ns.* *cauter*, *cautery*,

a burning with caustics or a hot iron: a burning iron or caustic used for burning tissue; *cauteris'ation*, *cauterism*. [*Fr. cautériser*—*L.L. cauterisare*—*Gr. kouter*, a hot iron—*kainein*, to burn.]

caution, *kaw'shan*, *n.* heedfulness: warning: (*coll.*) an alarming, amusing, or astonishing person or thing: (*Scots law*; also *kd'*) security, surety, bail.—*v.t.* to warn to take care.—*adj.* *cautionary*, containing caution: given as a pledge.—*ns.* *cautioner*; one who cautions or advises: (*Scots law*; also *kd'*) a surety; *cautionry* (*Scots law*; *kd'*), the act of giving security for another.—*adj.* *caut'ous* (*-thus*), possessing or using caution: watchful: prudent.—*adv.* *caut'ously*.—*n.* *caut'ousness*.—*caution money*, money paid in advance as security for good behaviour. [*Fr.*—*L. cautio*, *-onis*—*cavere*, to beware.]

cavalcade, *kaw-al-kad'*, *n.* a train of persons on horseback: o parade.—*v.i.* to go in o cavalcade. [*Fr.*, through *it*, and *L.L.*—*L. caballus*, o horse.]

cavaller, *kaw-al-er'*, *n.* o knight: a Royalist in the great Civil War: o swaggering fellow: a gallant or gentleman in attendance upon a lady, as her escort or partner in a dance or the like: in military fortification, o raised work so situated as to command the neighbouring country.—*adj.* like a cavalier; gay: war-like: haughty, supercilious; free-and-easy, off-hand.—*v.i.* to act as cavalier.—*adj.* *cavaller'ish*, *cavaller'y*, like, characteristic of, a cavalier.—*n.* *cavaller'ism*.—*adv.* *cavaller'ly*, off-hand: with supercilious disregard or curtness.—*n.* *cavallero* (*kaw-al-yar'o*; *Sp. caballero*). [*Fr.*—*It. cavallo*; see *cavalcade*.]

cavally, *kav'al-ly*, *n.* an American fish of the scad family. [*Sp.* and *Port. covalla*, mackerel.]

cavalry, *kav'al-ri*, *n.* horse-soldiers: a troop of horse or horsemen. [*Fr. cavalerie*—*It. cavalleria*—*L. caballarius*, horseman—*caballus*, horse.]

cavass. See *kavass*.

cavatina, *kav-at-in'd*, *n.* a melody with no second part or da capo: loosely, a short operatic air, of a smooth and melodious character, often part of a grand scena. [*It.*]

cave, *kav*, *n.* a hollow place in a rock: a small faction of seceders from a political party (from the Cave of Adullam *1 Sam.* 22, 1-2).—*v.t.* to hollow out.—*v.i.* to lodge in o cave.—*ns.* *cave'-bear* (*Ursus spelaeus*), a Pleistocene bear found fossil in caves; *cave'-dweller*, one who lives in a cave, esp. one of the Stone Age of pre-historic times; *cave'-earth*, a fine deposit on cave floors; *cave'-man*, o cave-dweller: (*coll.*) a modern male of primitive ways.—*n.* *cav'ing*, yielding.—*cave in*, to slip, to fall into o hollow: to yield to outside pressure, to give way, collapse. [*Fr. cave*—*L. cavus*, hollow.]

cave, *kav'i*, *v.i.* or *interj.* (*schoolboy slang*) beware.—*n.* *caveat* (*kd'vi-or*), a notice or warning: o formal warning, entered in the books of a court or public office, that no step be taken in a particular matter without notice to the person lodging the caveat. [*L. edict*, imperat. sing., *caveat*, 3rd. sing. pres. subj., of *cavere*, to take care.]

cavel, *kav'l*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a piece of wood, etc. used in casting lots: a lot. [*Du. kavel*.]

cavendish, *kav-in-dish*, *n.* tobacco moistened and pressed into quadrangular cakes. [Possibly from the name of the original manufacturer.]

cavern, *kav'ern*, *n.* a deep hollow place in rocks.—*v.t.* to put in a cavern: to hollow out.—*adj.* *cav'erned*, full of caverns: dwelling in a cavern; *cav'ernous*, hollow: full of caverns.—*adv.* *cav'ernously*.—*adj.* *cav'ernulous*, full of little cavities. [*Fr. caverna*—*L. caverna*—*caver*, hollow.]

cavesson, *kav'ss-on*, *n.* a nose-band for a horse. [*Fr. cavesson*—*It. cavessone*—*L. capitio*, capitulum, a head-covering.]

cavetto, *kd-ver'to*, *n.* a hollowed moulding whose curvature is the quarter of a circle, used chiefly in cornices. [*It.*; dim. of *cavo*—*L. cavus*, hollow.]

caviare, *kav'iar*, *kd-vi-ar'*, *kd-vi-ar'*, also *kd-vi-ar'*, (*Shak.*) *caviar'ic*, (*obs.*) *cavier*, *kd-vi-ar'*, *n.* salted roe of the sturgeon, etc.: (*fig.*) something whose flavour is too fine for the vulgar taste. [*Prob. the 16th-cent. It. caviale*; the Turk. *kahkaydr* is prob. borrowed.]

cavicorn, *kav'i-korn*, *adj.* hollow-horned, as a ruminant.—*n.* one of the *Cavicornia*, or *Bovidae*. [*L. cavus*, hollow, *cornu*, a horn.]

cavie, *kāv'i*, *n.* a hen-coop or cage. [*Cf. Du. kevie* Gr. *kāfig*—*L. cavus*.]

cavil, *kāv'il*, *v.t.* to make empty, trifling objections: to use false arguments (*pr.p. cav'iling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *cav'illed*).—*n.* a frivolous objection.—*ns.* *cavilla'tion*, *cav'iling*; *cav'iller*. [*O.Fr. caviller*—*L. cavillāri*, to practise jesting.]

cavity, *kāv'i-ti*, *n.* a hollow: a hollow place: hollowness: an opening.—*n. cavita'tion*, the formation of cavities in a structure, or of gas bubbles in a liquid, or of a vacuum.—*adj.* *cav'itied*. [*L. cavitas*—*cavus*, hollow.]

cavo-rilievo, *kāv-rē-lyā'vō*, *n.* a kind of relief in which the highest surface is level with the plane of the original stone, which is left round the outlines of the design. [*It. cavo*, hollow, *rilievo*, relief; see *cave* and *relief*.]

cavort, *kāv-vort*, *v.i.* (*U.S. slang*) to curvet, bound. [Explained as a corr. of *curvet*.]

cavy, *kāv'i*, *n.* the guinea-pig genus (*Cavia*) of rodents. [*Cabiai*, native name in French Guiana.]

caw, *kāv*, *v.i.* to cry as a crow.—*n.* the cry of a crow—also *kaw*.—*n.* *caw'ing*. [From the sound.]

cawk. See *cauk*, *caulk*.

cawker. Same as *calker*.

caxon, *kāk'son*, *n.* a kind of wig formerly worn. [Origin obscure.]

Caxton, *kāk'ston*, *n.* a book printed by William Caxton (1422-91), the first English printer: a kind of printing-type in imitation of Caxton's.

cay, *kā*, *n.* a low islet, the same as *key*. [*Sp. cayo*.]

cayenne, *kā-en'*, *n.* a very pungent red pepper (*cayenne-pepper*), made from several species of *Capsicum*.—*adj.* *cayenned*, seasoned with cayenne. [Usually referred to *Cayenne* in French Guiana; but prob. from *Tupli*.]

cayman, *kā'man*, *n.* an alligator, esp. of South American kinds:—*pl.* *caymans*. [*Sp. caimán*, most prob. *Carib*.]

cayuse, *kā-us'*, *n.* (*U.S.*) an Indian pony: a small or poor horse. [*Amer. Indian*.]

cazique, a form of *cacique*.

Ceanothus, *se-nō'thas*, *n.* an American genus of shrubs of the buckthorn family. [*Gr. kēanōthos*, corn-thistle.]

cease, *se*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to give over: to stop: to end.—*n.* end: cessation.—*n.* *cease-fire*, an order to cease firing: an agreed cessation of active hostilities.—*adj.* *cease'less*, without ceasing: incessant.—*adv.* *cease'lessly*.—*n.* *ceas'ing*. [*Fr. cesser*—*L. cessāre*, give over—*cedere*, yield.]

ceaze, an obs. spelling of *selze*.

cebadilla. See *sabadilla*.

Cebus, *se'bus*, *n.* generic name of the Capuchin monkeys.—*n.pl.* *Cebidae* (*se'b'i-dē*) a family including all the New-World monkeys except the marmosets. [*Gr. kēbos*, a kind of monkey.]

Cecidomyia, *ses-id-o-mī'i-ā*, *n.* a gall-midge, a genus of flies destructive to vegetation. [*Gr. kēkis*, -idos, a gall, *myia*, a fly.]

ccells, *ses'*, *se'silz*, *n.pl.* minced meat, bread-crumbs, onions, etc., made up into balls and fried.

cecility, *se'si-ti*, *n.* blindness.—*n.* *cecuitency* (*si-kū'thyen-si*), a tendency to blindness. [*L. caecus*, blind.]

Cecropia, *si-kō'pī-ā*, *n.* a tropical American genus of trees of the mulberry family, some with hollow stems that give food and housing to a protective garrison of ants. [Named after the mythical Attic King *Cecrops* (*Gr. Kēkrops*).]

cedar, *se'dar*, *n.* a large evergreen coniferous tree (*Cedrus*, including *Cedar of Lebanon*, *Atlantic cedar*, and *deodar*) remarkable for the durability and fragrance of its wood; applied also to many more or less similar trees, as the Barbados cedar, properly a juniper, and the Bastard Barbados cedar, properly a *Cedrela*.—*adj.* made of cedar.—*n.* *cē'dar-blrd*, an American waxwing.—*adj.* *cē'dared*, covered with cedars; *cē'darn*, of cedar.—*n.* *cedar-nut*, the seed of the cembra pine.—*adj.* *cē'drine*, belonging to the cedar-tree. [*L. cedrus*—*Gr. kedros*.]

cede, *sed*, *v.t.* to yield or give up to another.—*v.i.* to give way. [*L. cedere*, *cessum*, to yield, to give up.]

cedilla, *se-dil'ā*, *n.* a mark placed under the letter *c* (thus *ç*), originally a subscript: *Z*, formerly used in Spanish to indicate that it had the sound of (Spanish) *Z* where that of *K* would be expected, still used esp. in French and Portuguese to indicate an *S*-sound as before *a, o, u*. [*Sp. (Fr. cedille, It. zediglia)*, all dims. from *zēta*, the Greek name of *z*. See *z*.]

cedrate, *se'drat*, *n.* citron. [*Fr. cédrat*—*L. citrus*.]

Cedrela, *se-dil'ā*, *n.* a tropical genus of *Meliaceae*, allied to mahogany.—*adj.* *cedrelā'ceous*. [*Sp.*—*dim. of cedro*, *cedra*, cedar; see *cedar*.]

cedula, *se'dū-lā*, *n.* a S. American promissory-note or mortgage-bond on lands. [*Sp.*; cf. *schedule*.]

cee-spring, *c-spring*, *se'-spring*, *n.* a spring in the shape of a C to support the frame of a carriage.

cell, *sel*, *v.t.* to overlay the inner roof of: to overlay or line.—*n.* *cell'ing*, the inner roof of a room: the limiting height of aircraft: an upper limit. [*Prob. conn. with Fr. ciel, It. cielo, L.L. caelum*, a canopy.]

cellidh, *kā'li*, *n.* an informal evening of song and story. [*Gael.*, a visit.]

celadon, *se'l-don*, *n.* a pale-green colour: a Chinese pottery glaze of the colour. [*Fr.*, perh. after a character in D'Urfé's *Astre*.]

celandine, *se'l-din*, *n.* swallow-wort (*Chelidonium majus*; greater celandine) a plant of the poppy family, supposed to flower when the swallows came, and to perish when they went: also pile-wort (*Ranunculus Ficaria*; lesser celandine). [*O.Fr. celidone*—*Gr. chelidonium*—*chelidōn*, a swallow.]

celebrate, *se'l-brāt*, *v.t.* to make famous: to distinguish by solemn ceremonies, as a festival or an event: to perform with proper rites and ceremonies, as mass, the eucharist, marriage, etc.: to publish the praises of.—*n.* *cel'brant*, one who celebrates: the principal officiant at a rite.—*adj.* *cel'brated*, distinguished: famous.—*ns.* *celebrā'tion*, act of celebrating: any solemn ceremony: an extolling; *cel'brator*: *celebrity* (*se-leb'ri-ti*), the condition of being celebrated: fame: notoriety: a person of distinction or fame. [*L. celebrāre*, -atum—*celeber*, frequented.]

celerity, *si-le'r-i-ti*, *n.* quickness: rapidity of motion. [*Fr. célérité*—*L. celeritas*—*celer*, quick.]

celery, *se'l-ri*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Apium graveolens*) whose blanched leaf-stalks are eaten cooked or uncooked.—*n.* *celeric* (*si-le'r-i-ak*), a turnip-rooted variety of celery. [*Fr. céleri*—*Gr. selinon*, parsley.]

celesta, *se-lest'ā*, *n.* a keyboard instrument in which the hammers strike steel plates over wooden resonators. [*Fr. céleste*, heavenly.]

celeste, *si-lest'*, *adj.* sky-blue.—*n.* *voix céleste*: a kind of soft pedal on a piano. [*Fr. céleste*.]

celestial, *si-lest'yel*, *adj.* heavenly: dwelling in heaven: in the visible heavens: (*coll.*) Chinese.—*n.* an inhabitant of heaven: a Chinese.—*adv.* *celest'ially*.—*n.* *celestine* (*se'l-i-tēn*, -*tin*, -*tim*), a mineral, strontium sulphate, sometimes sky-blue.—the Celestial Empire, China. [Through French from *L. caelestis*—*caelum*, heaven.]

Celestine, *se'l-i-tin*, or *sil-es'tin*, *n.* a monk of an order founded 1264 by Pietro da Morrone, afterwards Pope *Celestine V*.

cellac. Same as *coellac*.

celibacy, *se'l-bā-si*, an unmarried state, esp. under a vow.—*adj.* *celibatā'rian*, favouring celibacy; *cel'bate*, living single.—*n.* one who is unmarried, or bound not to marry. [*L. caelebs*, single.]

cell, *sel*, *n.* a small room in a prison, monastery, etc.: a monastery or nunnery dependent on another: a hermit's one-roomed dwelling: a small cavity: a vessel with electrodes and an electrolyte, for electrolysis or for generating an electric current by chemical action: a unit-mass of living matter, whether walled or unwalled, by itself or associated with others in a higher unity: a unit group, esp. of communist propagandists.—*n.* *cell'a*, the naos or inner chamber of a temple.—*adj.* *celled*, having cells, cellular; *celif'erous*, having or producing cells; *cel'lular*, consisting of, characterised by, or containing cells or compartments: composed of

ordinary cells without vessels (as the lower cryptogams): porous: of open texture; cell'ulated.—*n.* cell'ule, a little cell.—*adj.* cellulif'erous, having or producing little cells.—*ns.* cellulif'its, spreading infection of subcutaneous tissue with pyogenic bacteria; cell'ulosa, a thermoplastic, made from nitro-cellulose, camphor, and alcohol, which is elastic and very strong.—*adj.* cell'ulose, containing cells.—*n.* a carbohydrate forming the chief component of cell-walls of plants and of wood (cotton down, linen fibre, wood pulp being almost pure cellulose): extended to cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, etc., compounds used in making artificial silk, etc. [O.Fr. *celle*—*L.* *cella*, conn. with *cellare*, to cover.]

cellar, *sel'ar*, *n.* any underground room or vault: a room for storing wine, beer, coal, etc.: a stock of wine.—*v.t.* to store in a cellar.—*ns.* cell'arage, cellars: charge for storing in cellars; cell'ar-book, a record of wines kept in a cellar; cell'arer, cell'arist, one who has charge of the cellar: an officer in a monastery who looks after the provisions; cell'aret, a case for holding bottles; cell'ar-flap, a plate covering an entrance to a cellar; cell'arman, one who has the care of a cellar.—*adj.* cell'arous (*Dickens*), belonging to a cellar: excavated; sunken. [O.Fr. *celier*—*L.* *cellarium*—*cella*.]

cellar. See saltcellar.

cello, *chel'ō*, for violoncello: sometimes written 'cello.—*cellist*, 'cellist, for violoncellist.

cel'stitude, *sel'stī-tūd*, *n.* loftiness. [*L.* *cel'stitudo*—*cel'stus*, lofty.]

Celsius, *sel'si-us*. See centigrade.

celt, *sel't*, *n.* a prehistoric axe-like instrument. [Founded on *celte*, perh. a misreading for *certe* (surely), in the Vulgate, Job, xix. 24, taken to be from a supposed *L.* word *celtes*, a chisel.]

Celt, *kelt*, *sel't*, *n.* (*hist.*) a Gaul: extended to include members of other Celtic-speaking or recently Celtic nations. Also *Kelt*.—*adj.* Cel'tic, Cel'tic, of a branch of the Indo-European languages including Irish, Gaelic, Manx.—*ns.* Cel'tic idiom or custom; Celtomā'nla, Keltomā'nla.—Celtic cross, a type varying from a cross incised on a flat slate to an elaborate monument carved in the style common to the Celts, Scandinavians, and Northumbrian Angles, sometimes miscalled Runie cross. [*L.* *Celtae*; *Gr.* *Keltae* or *Keltai*.]

cembalo, *chem'bā-lō*, *n.* a musical instrument with strings struck by hammers, a dulcimer: a similar instrument with a keyboard, as a harpsichord or pianoforte.—*n.* cembalist (*chem'* or *sen'*). [*It.*; see cymbal.]

cembra, *sembrā*, *n.* (also cembra pine), the Swiss ante-pine. [*Ger. dial.* *zember*=*zimmer*, timber.]

cement, *si-ment'* formerly *sem'ent*, *n.* anything that makes two bodies stick together: mortar: a bond of union: the bony substance forming the outer layer of the root of a tooth.—*v.t.* to unite with cement: to join firmly.—*ns.* cementation (*sem-en-tā'shun*), the act of cementing: the process of impregnating the surface of one substance with another by surrounding it with powder and heating, as in steel-making, case-hardening, turning glass into porcelain.—*adj.* cement'ite, iron carbide (Fe₃C).—*adj.* cement'itious, cement'itious, or uniting firmly.—*ns.* cement'-copper, copper obtained by precipitation; cement'-stone, a clayey limestone, suitable for making hydraulic cement; cement'-water, water containing copper salts, as in copper mines. [O.Fr. *ciment*—*L.* *caementum*, chip of stone used to fill up in building a wall, *caedimentum*—*caedere*, to cut.]

cemetery, *sen'i-ri*, *n.* a burying-ground. [*L.* *coemeterium*—*Gr.* *kōimētērion*, sleeping-place.]

cemuläre, *sen'plä*, *n.* a supper-room, esp. that in which the Last Supper was eaten by Christ and the apostles; a coterie, or its meeting-place. [*Fr.* *cenacle*—*L.* *cenaculum*—*cena*, supper.]

cenobite. Same as coenobite.

cenotaph, *sen'ō-tāf*, *n.* a sepulchral monument without a burial. [*Gr.* *kenotaphion*—*kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.]

Cenozoic, *sen-nō-zō'ik*. Same as Cainozoic.

cense, *sen's*, *v.t.* to burn incense before. [*Incense*.] cense, *sen's*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to think: to assess.—*n.* (*obs.*) a public rate or tax: rank, condition. [*L.* *censere*, to estimate.]

censer, *sen'sar*, *n.* a pan in which incense is burned. [O.Fr. *cenier*, *encensier* (mod. *encensoir*)—*L.* *incensatorium*—*L.* *incendere*, *incensum*, to burn.]

censor, *sen'sor* or *-sor*, *n.* a magistrate who kept account of the property of Roman citizens, imposed taxes, and watched over their morals: an official with analogous functions elsewhere: an official who examines books, papers, telegrams, plays, letters, etc. with power to delete or to forbid publication, acting, or delivery: (*psych.*) an unconscious inhibitive mechanism in the mind, that prevents what is painful to conscious aims from emerging into consciousness: one who censures or blames.—*v.t.* to subject to censorial examination or condemnation.—*adj.* censorin' (*-sō'ri-n'*), belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals; censō'rian, censorial; censō'rious, expressing censure: fault-finding.—*adv.* censō'riously.—*ns.* censō'riousness; cen'sorship, office of censor: time during which he holds office. [*L.* *censor*, -ōris.]

censure, *sen'shor*, *n.* an opinion or judgment (formerly general, now unfavourable only): blame: reproof.—*v.t.* to form or give an opinion or judgment (now unfavourable) of; to blame: to condemn as wrong; (*Shak.*) to sentence.—*adj.* cen'surable, deserving of censure: blamable.—*n.* cen'surableness.—*adv.* cen'surably. [*L.* *censura*—*censere*, to estimate.]

census, *sen'sus*, *n.* an official enumeration of inhabitants with statistics relating to them.—*adj.* cen'sual, relating to or containing a census. [*L.* *census*, -ūs, a register.]

cent, *sent*, *n.* a hundredth part, esp. of a dollar: a coin of that value.—*ns.* centage, rate by the hundred: cent'al, a weight of 100 lb.—per cent., by the hundred. [*L.* *centum*, a hundred.]

centaur, *sen'taer*, *n.* a fabulous monster, half man, half horse.—*adj.* centaurlan. [*Gr.* *kentauros*.]

centaury, *sen'taer-i*, *n.* a name applied to plants of the gentianaceous genera *Erythraea* and *Chlora*, and to the composite genus *Centaurea* (knapsweed, etc.). [The centaur Chiron is said to have healed a wound with *kentauros*, one of these plants.]

centavo, *sen-tā'vō*, *n.* a Portuguese and Brazilian money of account, 100 centavos making 1 escudo or cruzado. [*Port.*]

centavo, *sen-tā'vō*, *n.* a Spanish American coin and money of account. [*Sp.*]

centenary, *sen'ten-er-i* (also *-tēn'* or *-ten'*), *n.* a hundred: a century or hundred years: a centennial.—*adj.* pertaining to a hundred.—*ns.* centenā'rian, one who is a hundred years old: centenā'rianism; centener (*sen'ten-er*), a centurion: a police-officer in Jersey. [*L.* *centēnārius*—*centēni*, a hundred each—*centum*.]

centennial, *sen'ten-yəl*, *adj.* happening once in a hundred years.—*n.* a hundredth anniversary. [*L.* *centum*, a hundred, *annus*, a year.]

center, American spelling of centre.

center, *sen'tar*, *n.* (*Shak.*) clature, waist-belt, centering, centering, *sen'tar-ing*, *n.* (*archit.*) the framework upon which an arch or vault of stone, brick, or iron is supported during its construction. centesimal, *sen'tes-i-mal*, *adj.* hundredth: designating a centigrade thermometer.—*adv.* centes'i-mally. [*L.* *centēsimus*—*centum*.]

centiare, *sen'ti-ār*, *n.* the hundredth part of an are, i.e. 100 sq. yards. [*L.* *centum*, a hundred, *area*, area.]

centigrade, *sen'ti-grād*, *adj.* having a hundred degrees: divided into a hundred degrees, as the centigrade thermometer constructed by Celsius (1701-44), in which freezing-point of water is zero and boiling-point is 100° (to convert degrees Celsius or centigrade to Fahrenheit multiply by

g, and add 32). [*L. centum*, and *gradus*, a step, a degree.]

centigram(me), *sen'ti-gram*, *n.* the hundredth part of a gram(me) or 1/15432 of a grain troy. [*Fr.*—*L. centum*, a hundred, and gram(me).]

centilitre, *sen'ti-lē-tr*, *n.* the hundredth part of a litre, 10 cubic centimetres, or a little more than 1/6 cubic inch. [*Fr.*—*L. centum*, a hundred, and *litre*.]

centillion, *sen-til'yan*, *n.* the hundredth power of a million—i.e. 1 followed by 600 ciphers: (*U.S.* and *France*) the hundredth power of a thousand—i.e. 1 followed by 300 ciphers.—*n.* centilli'onth. [*L. centum*, a hundred, and the ending of million.]

centime, *sān' tēm*, *n.* a French coin, 1/100 of a franc: other coins 1/100 of their standard. [*Fr.*—*L. centesimus*, a hundredth.]

centimetre, *sen'ti-mē-tr*, *n.* a linear measure, the hundredth part of a metre, 0.3937 inches.—**centimetre-gram(me)-second** (*contr. C.G.S.*) system, a system of scientific measurement with the metre, etc., as units of length, mass, time. [*Fr.*—*L. centum*, a hundred, and *metre*.]

centinel(l), *obs.* spellings of **sentinel**.—**centinel** (*private*), a private soldier.

centipede, *sen'ti-pēd*, *n.* any myriapod of the class Chilopoda, carnivorous flattened animals with many joints, most of which bear one pair of legs. [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot.]

centner, *sen'tnər*, *n.* a hundredweight, usually of 50 kg. [*Ger.*—*L. centēnarius*; cf. *centenary*.]

cento, *sen'tō*, *n.* a poem manufactured by putting together verses or passages of one author, or of several authors, so as to make a new meaning: a composition formed by joining scraps from other authors: a mere string of commonplace phrases and quotations:—*pl.* usually *cen'tos*.—*adj.* *cen'tonate* (*bot.*) blotched.—*ns.* *cen'toist*, *cen'tonist*. [*L. centō*, *ōnis*, *Gr. kentron*, patchwork.]

centoncel(l), *Spenserian* spellings of **sentinel**.

centre (*or, esp. U.S., center*), *sen'tər*, *n.* the middle point of anything, esp. a circle or sphere: the middle: a fixed point of reference: the point toward which all things move or are drawn: a nucleus: a resort: the chief leader of an organisation.—**head-centre**: a player in a central position: a centre-forward: the men of moderate political opinions in the French Chamber, sitting right in front of the president: the Ultramontane party in Germany.—*v.t.* to place on or collect to a centre.—*v.i.* to be placed in the middle: to have a centre: to lie or move in relation to a centre (*pr.p.* *cen'tring*, *cen'tering*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *cen'tred*, *cen'tered*).—*adj.* *cen'tral*, belonging to, in, or near, the centre: principal, dominant.—*ns.* *centralisā'tion*, *centralism*, the tendency to administer by the sovereign or central government matters which would be otherwise under local management.—*v.t.* *centralise*, to draw to or concentrate at a centre.—*n.* *centrality* (*-trāl'i-ti*), central position.—*adv.* *cen'trally*.—*ns.* *cen'tre-bit*, a joiner's tool, turning on a centre, for boring circular holes—one of the chief tools of the burglar; *cen'tre-board*, a movable plate, fitted to drop below the keel of a racing yacht; *cen'tre-forward*, in association football and hockey, the central player among the forwards; *cen'tre-half* (*-back*), the central player among the half-backs; *cen'tre-piece*, an ornament for the middle of a table, ceiling, etc.; *cen'tre-rail*, a rail between the ordinary rails.—*adj.* *cen'tric* (*bot.*) terete: relating to, placed in, or containing the centre; *cen'trical*.—*adv.* *cen'trically*.—*ns.* *cen'tricality*, *centricity* (*-trī'i-ti*); *cen'tring* (see *centering*); *cen'trum*, the body of a vertebra.—*central cone*, a conic section that has a centre—ellipse or hyperbola; *central fire*, of a cartridge having the fulminate in the centre of the base; *central forces*, forces causing an acceleration, towards or from a fixed point, the centre of force; *central heating*, a system of heating a building by water or steam from one boiler; *central nervous system* (*cool.*) the main ganglia of the nervous system with their associated nerve cords; *Central Powers*, in and before the war of 1914-18, the German Empire and Austria-

Hungary.—centre of attraction, the point to which bodies tend by the force of gravity or the like; centre of buoyancy, or displacement, the centre of gravity of the fluid displaced; centre of gravity, the point at which the weight of a body may be supposed to act; centre of inertia, or mass, the point through which any plane divides a body into two parts of equal mass; centre of oscillation, the point in a pendulum such that, if all the matter were concentrated there, the pendulum would have the same period; centre of percussion, the point where the direction of a blow meets the plane in which lie the centre of inertia and a possible axis of rotation such that the blow imparts a rotation without pressure on the axis; centre of pressure, the point on an immersed surface at which the pressure resultant may be taken to act; centre of symmetry, a point in a figure such that any straight line through it meets the figure in two points at equal distances on either side. [*Fr.*—*L. centrum*—*Gr. kentron*, a sharp point.]

centri-, *sen-tri*, **centro-**, *sen'tro-*, in composition, centre.—*adj.* *centrifugal* (*-sen'trif'ū-gol*; *L. fugēre*, to flee from), tending away from a centre: efferent: (*bot.*) proceeding in development from the apex towards the base: using, or produced by, centrifugal force.—*v.t.* *centrif'ugally*, to subject to centrifugal force.—*adv.* *centrif'ugally*.—*n.* *centrifuge* (*-fūj*; also *centrifugal machine*), a machine which, by rapid rotation, separates substances of different densities—used in industry, biochemistry, etc.—*v.t.* to subject to such whirling.—*n.* *centrifugation* (*-fū-gd'shən*).—*adj.* *centripetal* (*L. petēre*, to seek), tending towards a centre: afferent: proceeding from base towards apex.—*n.* *centrip'etallism*.—*adj.* *centrobaric* (*-bār'ik*; *Gr. baros*, weight), relating to the centre of gravity; *centroclinal* (*Gr. klīnein*, to lean; *geol.*) dipping towards a centre from all directions.—*ns.* *cen'trode* (*Gr. hodos*, a path), a locus traced out by the successive positions of an instantaneous centre of pure rotation; *cen'troid* (*Gr. eidos*, form), the point where the medians of a triangle intersect; *cen'trosome* (*Gr. soma*, a body), a small body found in the protoplasm of a cell, forming by division the two poles of the mitotic spindle.—**centrifugal force**, the resistance of a revolving body, by virtue of its inertia, to an acceleration towards the centre, equal and opposite to the constraining force. [*Gr. kentron* and *L. centrum* (from *Gr.*) a sharp point.]

centre (*Shak.*) for **cincture**.

centry, an obs. spelling of **centry**.

centumvir, *sen-tum'vir*, *n.* one of the Roman judges chosen annually for civil suits, orig. 105 in number (three from each of the thirty-five tribes):—*pl.* *centum'viri*.—*n.* *centum'virate*. [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *vir*, a man.]

centuplo, *sen'tū-pli*, *adj.* hundredfold.—*v.t.* to multiply or increase a hundred times.—*n.* *centuplī'cation*.—*adj.* *centup'licate*, *centuple*.—*n.* one of a hundred like things or copies.—*v.t.* to centuple. [*L. centuplus* and *centuplex*—*centum*, *plīcāre*, to fold.]

century, *sen'tū-ri*, *n.* a set or series of a hundred, as Roman soldiers, runs at cricket, or miles ridden, or consecutive years (esp. reckoned from the conventionally accepted date of Christ's birth).—*adj.* *centū'rial*.—*ns.* *centū'riator*, one of a company of 16th-century Reformed divines of Magdeburg who compiled a church history in 13 vols., each volume covering a century; *centū'rior*, the commander of a century: one who has scored or achieved a hundred in any way.—*century plant* (see *agave*). [*L. centuria*—*centum*.]

ceorl, *chōrl*, *hōrl*, *n.* before the Norman Conquest an ordinary freeman not of noble birth. [*O.E. ceorl*; see *churl*.]

cephal-, *sef'al-*, *si-fal'*, in composition, head.—*ns.* **cephalagra** (*Gr. agra*, a catching), gout in the head; **cephalalgia** (*-al'ji-ā*; *Gr. algos*, pain), headache.—*adj.* **cephal'al'gic**.—*n.* **Cephalas'pis** (*Gr. aspis*, shield), an Upper Silurian and Old Red Sandstone genus of fishes or fishlike animals

(ostracoderms) with a head-shield.—*adj.* cephalate, having a head; cephalic, of, belonging to, the head; for curing pains in the head.—*n.* a remedy for head-pains.—*n. pl.* Cephalotitis, inflammation of the brain.—*n. pl.* Cephalochorda (—*chor'dā*; Gr. *chor'dē*, cord), a lowly class of chordate animals in which the persisting notochord projects beyond the nerve-cord to the end of the snout—the lancelets or amphioxus.—*n.* cephalopod (—*pod*; Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot), a member of the Cephalopoda (—*op'od-ad*), the highest class of molluscs, usu. large animals, exclusively marine, with the foot modified into arms surrounding the mouth—cuttle-fish, etc.—*ns.* cephalothorax, the fused head and thorax in some arthropods; cephalotomy (—*ot'-mī*; Gr. *tomē*, a cut), the dissection of the head.—*adj.* cephalous, having a head.—cephalic index, the ratio of the breadth to the length of the skull expressed as a percentage. [Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

ceramic, keramic, se- or ke-ram'ik *adj.* pertaining to pottery.—*n.* (treated as sing.) ceram'ics, keram'ics, the potter's art: articles made by the potter. [Gr. *keramos*, potter's earth.]

cerargyrite, ser-ār-jēr-it, *n.* horn-silver—a horn-like mineral, silver chloride. [Gr. *keras*, horn, *argyros*, silver.]

cerasin, ser'-s-in, *n.* the insoluble portion of cherry-tree gum. [L. *cerasin*, Gr. *kerasin*, the cherry-tree.]

Cerastes, se-ras'tēs, *n.* the North African horned viper, with a horny process over each eye.—*n.* Ceras'tium, the mouse-ear chickweed, with horn-shaped capsules. [Gr. *kerastis*—*keras*, a horn.]

cerate. See cere.

ceratilis. See keratilis.

Ceratodus, ser-at'ō-dūs, *n.* the barramunda, an Australian lung-fish, now called Neoceratodus, the name Ceratodus being reserved for a fossil genus. [Gr. *keras*, horn, *odus*, tooth.]

ceratoid, ser'-tōid, *adj.* horny. [Gr. *keratoidēs*—*keras*, horn, *eidos*, form.]

Cerberus, ser-bēr'-s, *n.* (myth) the monster that guarded the entrance to Hades, a dog with (at least) three heads.—*adj.* cerberian. [L.—Gr. *Kerberos*.]

cercal. See cercus.

cercaria, ser-kā'-ri-ā, *n.* a larval stage of many trematodes.—*adj.* cercar'ian. [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail.] Cercopithecus, ser-kō-pi-thē'-kūs, *n.* an African genus of long-tailed monkeys, including the Diana monkey, vervet, and mona. [Gr. *kerkos*, tail, *pithekos*, monkey.]

cercus, ser'-kūs, a tail-like appendage.—*adj.* cer'cal, pertaining to a tail. [Gr. *kerkos*, tail.]

cere, ser, v. i. to cover with wax.—*n.* the bare waxlike patch at the base of the upper part of a bird's beak.—*adj.* cēr'aceous, waxy.—*ns.* cēr'ate, a paste or stiff ointment containing wax: cere-cloth, cerement (ser'men), a cloth dipped in melted wax to wrap a dead body in; a winding-sheet or grave-clothes generally.—*adj.* cēr'eous, waxy. [L. *cera*, wax.]

cerax. See Ceres.

cerebrum, ser'-i-brum, *n.* the front and larger part of the brain.—*adj.* cerebell'ar, cerebell'ous.—*n.* cerebell'um, the hinder and lower part of the brain.—*adj.* cerebr'al, pertaining to the brain or the cerebrum: (phon.) of consonant sounds, produced by inverting the tip of the tongue on the palate.—*ns.* cerebr'alism, the theory that all mental operations originate in the brain; cer'c-bralist.—*v. i.* cer'eb-ate, to show brain action.—*n.* cerebr'ation, action of the brain, esp. unconscious.—*adj.* cer'eb-ic (or ser'-ē-ri), cerebr'al; cerebr'iform (—ē-ē), brain-shaped.—*ns.* cerebr'i'tis, inflammation of the cerebrum.—*adj.* cer'ebro-spl'nal, relating to the brain and spinal cord together.—cerebral hemispheres, the two great divisions of the cerebrum; cerebro-spl'nal fever, meningitis. [L. *cerebrum*, the brain; prob. cogn. with Gr. *kephē*, the head, *kranion*, the cranium.]

ceremony, ser'-i-mā-ni, *n.* a rite; a formal act: the outward form, religious or other: any empty form without inwardness: pomp or state.—*adj.* cere-

monial (—mō'ni-āl), relating to ceremony.—*n.* outward form: a system of ceremonies.—*n.* ceremō'nialism, adherence to outward form.—*adv.* ceremō'nially.—*adj.* ceremō'nious, full of ceremony: particular in observing forms: precise.—*adv.* ceremō'niously.—*n.* ceremō'niousness.—master of ceremonies, the person who directs the form and order of the ceremonies to be observed on some public occasion; stand on ceremony, to be punctilious about forms. [L. *caerimonia*, sanctity.]

Ceres, sē'rēs, *n.* the Roman name for the Greek Demeter, goddess of tillage and corn: one of the minor planets.—*adj.* cer'e'al (sē'rē-āl), relating to edible grain.—*n.* a grain used as food, such as wheat, barley, etc.: a food prepared from such grain, esp. a breakfast food easily got ready.—*n.* cēr'e'alist, a specialist in cereals: a feeder on cereals. [L. *Cērēs*, —*eris*, prob. from root of *crede*, to create.]

Cereus, sē'rē-us, *n.* a large genus of cactuses, including some of the most imposing forms. [L. *cereus*, waxen, wax-taper (from their stiff form).]

cerge, sērj, *n.* a large wax-candle burned before the altar.—Also cierge, serge. [O.Fr.—L. *cereus*—*cera*, wax.]

Cerinthian, ser-in'thi-ān, *adj.* pertaining to Cerinthus, one of the earliest heretics in the Christian Church, against whose crude Gnosticism the Gospel of John was written, according to Irenaeus, ceriph. Same as serif.

cerise, ser-tēs, also -ēs, *n.* and *adj.* light and clear red. [Fr., cherry.]

cerium, sē'rē-um, *n.* the metallic element of atomic number 58.—*ns.* cēr'ia, its oxide; cēr'ite, a mineral, its hydrous silicate. [Named from the planet Ceres, discovered about the same time.]

cerne, sern (Shak.), a short form of concern.

cernuous, ser-nū-ūs, *adj.* (bot.) nodding, bowing down, drooping. [L. *cernuus*, inclined forwards.] cerograph, sē'rō-grāf, *n.* a writing on wax: an encaustic painting: engraving by means of a plate spread with wax.—*adj.* cerographic (—grāf'ik), —al—*ns.* cerographist (—rōgrāf-ist); cerography. [Gr. *keros*, wax, *graphein*, to write.]

ceromancy, sē'rō-man-i, *n.* divination by dropping melted wax in water. [Gr. *keros*, wax, *manthein*, divination.]

ceroon. See seroon.

ceroplastie, sē'rō-plas'tik, *adj.* pertaining to wax-modelling.—*n. pl.* ceroplast'ics, the art of wax-modelling. [Gr. *keros*, wax, *plastikos*, plastic—*plassein*, to mould.]

cerlis, ser'-is, *n.* the Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*).—*adj.* cer'cial. [L. *cerreus*.]

certain, ser'-in, *adj.* sure: not to be doubted: resolved: fixed: determinate: regular: inevitable: some: one.—*adv.* certainly.—*ns.* cert'itude, cert'ainty (slang cert, sometimes in phrase dead cert).—a certain person, implying some degree of contempt; a lady of a certain age, of an age best not stated accurately—at least no longer young; for certain, assuredly; in a certain condition, newspaper euphemism for pregnant; moral certainty (see moral). [O.Fr.—L. *certus*—*certare*, to decide.]

certes, sēr'tēs, *adv.* certainly: in sooth.—my cer'tie, cer'ty (Scot.) assuredly. [Fr.]

certificate, ser-ti-fi'-kā-l, *n.* a written declaration of some fact: a testimonial of character or definite statement of qualifications.—*v. t.* to give a certificate.—*adj.* cer'tifiable (—fā-bil), capable of being certified (esp. as a lunatic).—*adv.* cer'tifiably.—*adj.* cer'tificated, holding a certificate.—*ns.* cer'tification; cer'tificatory, a certificate.—Also *adj.*—*n.* cer'tifier, one who certifies.—*v. t.* cer'tify, to make known as certain: to inform: to declare in writing: to certify as insane: (pr.p. cer'tifying; p.p. cer'tified). [Fr. *certificat*—L. *certificare*, *certus*, certain, and *facere*, to make.]

certiorari, ser-shi-bēr'-rē, *n.* a writ by which causes are removed from inferior courts into the High Court of Justice. [L.L. *certiorari*, to be informed of—*certior*, comp. of *certus*, certain.]

cerulean, caerulean, *si-rōo'li-an*, *adj.* sky-blue: dark-blue: sea-green.—*adjs.* caerule (*str'ul*; *Spens.*) sky-blue; ceruleous.—*n.* cerulein, a coal-tar colour, producing fast olive-greens. [*L. caeruleus*, dark blue or green.]

cerumen, *si-rōo'men*, *n.* ear wax.—*adj.* ceruminous. [*L. cera*, wax.]

ceruse, *si-rōos*, or *si-rōos'*, *n.* white-lead.—*n.* cērus(s)ite, native lead carbonate. [*Fr.*—*L. cerussa*, conn. with *cēra*, *Gr. kēras*, wax.]

cervix, *sar'vix*, *n.* the neck of an organ.—*adj.* cervical (*sar'vi-kh*, *sar-vi'kh*). [*L. cervix*, cervical, neck.]

cervine, *sar'vin*, *adj.* relating to deer: like deer: fawn coloured. [*L. cervinus*—*cervus*, a stag.]

caesarean. See caesarean.

caesarevitch, -vitch, caesarevna. See tsar.

caespitose. Same as caespitose.

cess, *ser*, *n.* a tax, a local rate.—*v.t.* to impose a tax.—bad cess to (in Ireland), ill luck to; out of all cesse (*Shak.*), excessively, immoderately. [Shortened from assess.]

cessation, *ses-d'shon*, *n.* a ceasing or stopping: a rest: a pause. [*L. cessatio*,—*omis*. See cease.]

cesse, *ser*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*). Same as cease.

cession, *ses'hon*, *n.* a yielding up.—*n.* cess'lonary, one to whom an assignment has been legally made.

cesslo (*ses'i-d*, *ses'h'i-d*) bon'd'rum (*Scots law*), a debtor's surrender of his estate to his creditors in return for a judicial protection from imprisonment in respect of his debt—after 1880 a summary process in small bankruptcies, finally abolished 1913. [*L. cēssio*,—*omis*; see cede.]

cesspool, *ses'pool*, *n.* a pool or pit for collecting filthy water. [Origin obscure.]

cestode, *ses'tōd*, *n.* a tapeworm or bladder-worm.—*n.* ces'told, a cestode: a ribbon-like ctenophoran (*Venus's* girdle).—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* cestod'can. [*Gr. kēstos*, a girdle, a strap, and *eidōs*, form.]

Cestracion, *ses-trā'si-on*, *n.* an antiquated type of shark represented by the Port Jackson shark. (Perh. *Gr. kēstrā*, a kind of fish, or *kēstros*, sharp, *aktē*, point.)

cestui, *set-ē*, *ses'tui*, *n.* that one—in such phrases as cestui que trust (*ki-trust*), a person entitled to the benefit of a trust. [*O.Fr.*, dat. of *cest*, that.]

cestus, *ses'tus*, *n.* a girdle, esp. Aphrodite's. [*L.*—*Gr. kēstos*, girdle.]

cestus, *ses'tus*, *n.* an ancient boxing-glove loaded with metal. [*L. caestus*.]

cesure, *ses'tur*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a break: interruption. [*caesura*.]

Cetacea, *si-tā'shi-ā*, -*shyā*, *n.pl.* an order of mammals of aquatic habit and fish-like form, including the toothed whales, or *Odontoceti* (sperm whales, bottle-nose, dolphins, etc.) and the baleen whales, or *Mystacoceti* (right whale, hump-backs, porquals).—*n.* and *adj.* cetā'cean.—*adj.* cetā'ceous.—*ns.* cetol'ogy, the study of whales; Ceteosau'rus (*Gr. sauros*, lizard), a large Jurassic dinosaur. [*Gr. kētos*, a sea-monster.]

Ceterach, *ses'ar-ak*, *n.* the scale-fern genus. [*Ety.* unknown.]

cevadilla. See sabadilla.

Ceylonese, *ses-lon-ēz*, *adj.* of or belonging to Ceylon.—*n.* a native of Ceylon: a Sinhalese.—*n.* cey'lonite, cey'lanite, a magnesia-iron spinel.

ch, *ch*, *pron.* obs. S.W. and conventional dialect for ich, I, fused with the verb, as charm, I am, have, I have, chill, I will. [*M.E. ich*—*O.E. ic*.]

cha, *chā*, *n.* tea: rolled tea. [*Chin. ch'a*.]

chabazite, *kab'a-zit*, *n.* a zeolite, a hydrated calcium-aluminium silicate, in pink and glassy white crystals. [From a misreading of *Gr. chalazios*, a kind of stone—*chalaza*, hailstone.]

Chablis, *shāblē*, *n.* a celebrated white Burgundy wine made at Chablis, near Auxerre, in France.

chabouk, *chā'bōk*, *n.* a horsewhip. [*Pers. chābuk*.]

chacc. See chase (1).

chack, *chāk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a snack or slight hasty meal: a snapping or pinching, as by a door or window.—*v.t.* to pinch or nip in such a way. [*Imit.*]

chacma, *chak'mā*, *n.* a large South African baboon. [From Hottentot.]

chaco. Same as shako.

chaconne, *sha'*, *sha-kon*, *n.* an old dance, with slow movement: its music, a series of variations on a ground bass, mostly eight bars in length, appearing in sonatas as well as ballets. [*Fr.*—*Sp. chacona*—Basque *chucun*, pretty.]

chad, *shad*, *n.* a kind of fish. [See shad.]

Chaetodon, *ke'tō-don*, *n.* a tropical genus of fishes with slender teeth, giving name to the family Chaetodontidae. [*Gr. chaitē*, hair, *odontos*, tooth.]

chaetopod, *ke'tō-pod*, *n.* a worm (as earthworm, lobworm, sea-mouse) that crawls by the help of bristles. [*Gr. chaitē*, hair, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

chafe, *chāf*, *v.t.* to heat, fret, or wear by rubbing: to cause to fret or rage.—*v.i.* to fret or rage (with against, *at*).—*n.* heat caused by rubbing: rage: passion.—*ns.* chaf'er (*obs.*), a chafing-dish, a saucepan; chaf'ing-dish, a vessel for heating by hot coals, etc.: (*esp. U.S.*) a dish for cooking on the table; chaf'ing-gear, mats, spun-yarn, battens, etc., put upon the rigging and spars of a ship to prevent their being chafed. [*Fr. chausser*—*L. calefare*—*calere*, to be hot, and *facere*, to make.]

chafer, *chāf'er*, *n.* a beetle, esp. of the Scarabaeidae. [*O.E. cēfer*; *Du. kever*, *Ger. käfer*.]

chaff, *chāf*, *n.* the husks of corn as threshed or winnowed: cut hay and straw: refuse, or worthless matter: (*slang*) perh. a different word) light banter, badinage.—*v.t.* (*slang*) to banter.—*ns.* chaff'-cut'ter, chaff'-engine, a machine for cutting up straw or hay.—*n.* and *adj.* chaff'ing.—*adv.* chaff'ingly.—*adj.* chaff'less; chaff'y. [*O.E. ceaf*; *cf. Du. kaf*.]

chaffer, *chāf'er*—*v.i.* to bargain: to haggle about price: (*Spens.*) to sell, exchange, or bandy.—*ns.* chaff'erer, a haggler; chaff'ery, buying and selling: (*Spens.*) haggling. [*M.E. chafpare*, a bargain, from *O.E. ceap*, price, *fari*, way.]

chaffinch, *chāf'inh*, *n.* a little song-bird of the finch family. [Said to delight in chaff. See finch.]

chaffron. See chamfrain.

chaft, *chāft*, *n.* (*Scot.* and *Northern English*) the jaw. [*O.N. kjaftir*; *cf. Sw. käft*, *Dan. kjeft*.]

chagan, *kāg-an*, *n.* an early form of khan.

chagrin, *shā-grēn*, -*grin*, *shāgrin*, *n.* that which weirs or gnaws the mind: vexation: annoyance.—*v.t.* (*-grēn*) to vex or annoy.—*p.adj.* chagrined'. [*Fr. chagrin*, shagreen, rough skin, ill-humour.]

chai, *chi*, *chi*, *fem.* of chal.

chain, *chān*, *n.* a series of links or rings passing through one another: a number of things connected in series: a linked series: a mountain range: a string of islands: something that binds: a connected course or train of events: a measure of 100 links, or 66 feet (see Gunter): a succession of cigars or cigarettes smoked without intermission: (*chem.*) a number of atoms linked in succession: (*pl.*) fetters, bonds, confinements generally.—*v.t.* to fasten: to fetter: to restrain: (*Shak.*) to embrace.—*ns.* chain'-arm'our, chain-mail; chain'-bolt, a large bolt used to secure the chain-plates to the ship's side; chain'-bridge, a bridge suspended on chains: a suspension-bridge; chain'-cable, a cable composed of iron links; chain'-drive, transmission of power by chain-gear.—*adj.* chain'-driven.—*p.adj.* chained, bound or fastened, as with a chain: fitted with a chain.—*ns.* chain'-gang, a gang of convicts chained together; chain'-gear, -gearing, gearing consisting of an endless chain and (generally) sprocket-wheels; chain'-harrow, a harrow composed of chainwork.—*adj.* chain'-less, without chains: unfettered.—*ns.* chain'-let, a small chain; chain'-letter, a letter soliciting (among other things) the sending of duplicates with or without a limit; chain'-light'ning, forked or zigzag lightning: a harsh whisky; chain'-mail, armour of connected links, much used in Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries; chain'-mould'ing, moulding in the form of a chain; chain'-pier, a pier supported by chains like a chain-bridge.—*n.pl.* chain'-plates, on ship-board iron plates bolted below the channels to serve as attachments for the dead-eyes, through which the standing

(ostracoderms) with a head-shield.—*adj.* cephalate, having a head; cephalic, of, belonging to, the head; for curing pains in the head.—*n.* a remedy for head-pains.—*n.* cephalitis, inflammation of the brain.—*n.pl.* Cephalochorda (—*chor-dā*; Gr. *chorde*, cord), a lowly class of chordate animals in which the persisting notochord projects beyond the nerve-cord to the end of the snout—the lancelets or amphioxus.—*n.* cephalopod (—*pod*; Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot), a member of the Cephalopoda (—*opod*), the highest class of molluscs, usu. large animals, exclusively marine, with the foot modified into arms surrounding the mouth—cuttle-fish, etc.—*ns.* cephalothorax, the fused head and thorax in some arthropods; cephalotomy (—*ot*—*mi*; Gr. *tomē*, a cut), the dissection of the head.—*adj.* cephalous, having a head.—cephalic index, the ratio of the breadth to the length of the skull expressed as a percentage. [Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

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Cerastes, ser-ast'-tēz, *n.* the North African horned viper, with a horny process over each eye.—*n.* Cerastium, the mouse-ear chickweed, with horn-shaped capsules. [Gr. *kerastēs*—*keras*, a horn.]

cerate. See cere.
ceratilis. See keratilis.

Ceratodus, ser-at'-dus, *n.* the barramunda, an Australian lung-fish, now called Neoceratodus, the name Ceratodus being reserved for a fossil genus. [Gr. *keras*, -atos, horn, *odous*, tooth.]

ceratoid, ser'-toid, *adj.* horny. [Gr. *keratoeidēs*—*keras*, horn, *eidos*, form.]

Cerberus, ser-bar'-s, *n.* (myth) the monster that guarded the entrance to Hades, a dog with (at least) three heads.—*adj.* cerberian. [L.—Gr. *Kerberos*.]

cercal. See cereus.

cercaria, ser-kä'-rā *n.* a larval stage of many trematodes.—*adj.* cercarian. [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail.]

Cercopithecus, ser-kō-pi-thē'-kus, *n.* an African genus of long-tailed monkeys, including the Diana monkey, vervet, and mona. [Gr. *kerkos*, tail, *pithekos*, monkey.]

cercus, ser'-kus, a tail-like appendage.—*adj.* cer'cal, pertaining to a tail. [Gr. *kerkos*, tail.]

cere, ser, *v.t.* to cover with wax.—*n.* the bare waxlike patch at the base of the upper part of a bird's beak.—*adj.* cerā'ceous, waxy.—*ns.* cer'ate, a paste or stiff ointment containing wax; cere-cloth, cerement (ser'ment), a cloth dipped in melted wax to wrap a dead body in; a winding-sheet or grave-clothes generally.—*adj.* cer'eous, waxy. [L. *cera*, wax.]

cereal. See Ceres.

cerebrum, ser'i-brum, *n.* the front and larger part of the brain.—*adj.* cerebell'ar, cerebell'ous.—*n.* cerebellum, the hinder and lower part of the brain.—*adj.* cer'ebral, pertaining to the brain or the cerebrum: (phon.) of consonant sounds, produced by inverting the tip of the tongue on the palate.—*ns.* cer'ebrallism, the theory that all mental operations originate in the brain; cer'e-bralist.—*v.t.* cer'ebrate, to show brain action.—*n.* cer'ebration, action of the brain, esp. unconscious.—*adj.* cer'ebric (or ser'-eb'rik), cerebral; cerebriform (—'eb'), brain-shaped.—*ns.* cerebri'tis, inflammation of the cerebrum.—*adj.* cer'ebro-spinal, relating to the brain and spinal cord together.—cerebral hemispheres, the two great divisions of the cerebrum; cerebro-spinal fever, meningitis. [L. *cerebrum*, the brain; prob. cogn. with Gr. *kora*, the head, *kranion*, the cranium.]

ceremony, ser'i-mo-ni, *n.* a rite; a formal act; the outward form, religious or other; any empty form without inwardness: pomp or state.—*adj.* cere-

monial (—*mō'ni-əl*), relating to ceremony.—*n.* outward form: a system of ceremonies.—*n.* ceremō'nialism, adherence to outward form.—*adv.* ceremō'nially.—*adj.* ceremō'nious, full of ceremony: particular in observing forms: precise.—*adv.* ceremō'niously.—*n.* ceremō'niousness, —master of ceremonies, the person who directs the form and order of the ceremonies to be observed on some public occasion; stand on ceremony, to be punctilious about forms. [L. *cereimōnia*, sanctity.]

Ceres, sē'rez, *n.* the Roman name for the Greek Demeter, goddess of tillage and corn: one of the minor planets.—*adj.* ce'real (sē'-ri-əl), relating to edible grain.—*n.* a grain used as food, such as wheat, barley, etc.: a food prepared from such grain, esp. a breakfast food easily got ready.—*n.* ce'realist, a specialist in cereals: a feeder on cereals. [L. *Cēris*, -eris, prob. from root of *crebre*, to create.]

Cereus, sē'-ri-as, *n.* a large genus of cactuses, including some of the most imposing forms. [L. *cēreus*, waxen, wax-taper (from their stiff form).]

cerge, sērj, *n.* a large wax-candle burned before the altar.—Also cierge, serge. [O.Fr.—L. *cēreus*—*cēro*, wax.]

Cerinthian, ser-in'thi-an, *adj.* pertaining to Cerinthus, one of the earliest heretics in the Christian Church, against whose crude Gnosticism the Gospel of John was written, according to Irenaeus.

ceriph. Same as serif.

cerise, ser-ēs, also -ēs, *n.* and *adj.* light and clear red. [Fr., *cherry*.]

cerium, sē'-ri-um, *n.* the metallic element of atomic number 58.—*ns.* cer'ia, its oxide; cer'ite, a mineral, its hydrous silicate. [Named from the planet Ceres, discovered about the same time.]

cerne, sern (Shak), a short form of concern.

cernuous, ser'nū-as, *adj.* (bot.) nodding, bowing down, drooping. [L. *cernuus*, inclined forwards.]

cerograph, sē'rō-graf, *n.* a writing on wax: an encaustic painting: engraving by means of a plate spread with wax.—*adj.* cerographic (—'graf'ik), -al.—*ns.* cerographist (—'rog'ra-fist); cerography. [Gr. *keros*, wax, *graphein*, to write.]

ceromancy, sē'rō-man-si, *n.* divination by dropping melted wax in water. [Gr. *keros*, wax, *manteia*, divination.]

ceroon. See seroon.

ceroplaste, sē'rō-plas'tik, *adj.* pertaining to wax-modelling.—*n.pl.* ceroplastics, the art of wax-modelling. [Gr. *keros*, wax, *plastikos*, plastic—*plastain*, to mould.]

cerria, ser'is, *n.* the Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*).—*adj.* cer'rial. [L. *cerreus*.]

certain, ser'tin, *adj.* sure: not to be doubted: resolved: fixed: determinate: regular: inevitable: some: one.—*adv.* cer'tainly.—*ns.* cer'titude: cer'tainty (along cert, sometimes in phrase dead cert).—a certain person, implying some degree of contempt; a lady of a certain age, of an age best not stated accurately—at least no longer young; for certain, assuredly; in a certain condition, newspaper euphemism for pregnant; moral certainty (see moral). [O.Fr.—L. *certus*—*certare*, to decide.]

ceries, ser'iz, *adv.* certainly; in sooth.—my cer'ie, cer'y (Serot.) assuredly. [Fr.]

certificate, ser-ti-fi-kāt, *n.* a written declaration of some fact: a testimonial of character or definite statement of qualifications.—*v.t.* to give a certificate.—*adj.* cer'tifiable (—'fi-ā-bil), capable of being certified (esp. as a lunatic).—*adv.* cer'tifiably.—*adj.* cer'tificated, holding a certificate.—*ns.* cer'tification: cer'tificatory, a certificate.—Also *adj.*—*n.* cer'tifier, one who certifies.—*v.t.* cer'tify, to make known as certain: to inform: to declare in writing: to certify as insane: (pr.p. cer'tifying; p.p. cer'tified). [Fr. *certificat*—L. *certificare*, certus, certain, and *facere*, to make.]

certiorari, ser-shi-b-rä'ri, *n.* a writ by which causes are removed from inferior courts into the High Court of Justice. [L.L. *certiorāri*, to be informed of—*certior*, comp. of *certus*, certain.]

cerulean, caerulean, *si-roo'li-on*, *adj.* sky-blue: dark-blue: sea-green.—*adjs.* caerule (*sér'ál*; *Spens.*) sky-blue; ceruleous.—*n.* cerulein, a coal-tar colour, producing fast olive-greens. [*L. caeruleus*, dark blue or green.]
 cerumen, *si-roo'men*, *n.* ear wax.—*adj.* ceruminous. [*L. cera*, wax.]
 ceruse, *sér'roos*, or *si-roos'*, *n.* white-lead.—*n.* cérus(s)ite, native lead carbonate. [*Fr.*,—*L. cérussa*, conn. with *céra*, *Gr. kéras*, wax.]
 cervix, *sér'viks*, *n.* the neck of an organ.—*adj.* cervical (*sér'vi-kil*, *sér-vi'kil*). [*L. cervix*, cervicis, neck.]
 cervine, *sér'vin*, *adj.* relating to deer: like deer: fawn coloured. [*L. cervinus*—*cervus*, a stag.]
 caesarean. See caesarean.
 cesarevitch, -vitch, cesarevna. See tsar.
 caespitose. Same as caespitose.
 cess, *ser*, *n.* a tax, a local rate.—*v.t.* to impose a tax.—bad cess to (in Ireland), ill luck to; out of all cesse (*Shak.*), excessively, immoderately. [Shortened from assess.]
 cessation, *ses-a'shon*, *n.* a ceasing or stopping: a rest: a pause. [*L. cessatio*, -*ōnis*. See cease.]
 cesse, *ser*, *v.* (*Spens.*). Same as cease.
 cession, *resh'on*, *n.* a yielding up.—*n.* cess'ionary, one to ... being legally made.
 -cess' ... 3 rum (*Scots law*), a debt ... ate to his creditors in return for a judicial protection from imprisonment in respect of his debt—after 1830 a summary process in small bankruptcies, finally abolished 1913. [*L. cessio*, -*ōnis*; see cede.]
 cesspool, *ser'pool*, *n.* a pool or pit for collecting filthy water. [Origin obscure.]
 cestode, *ser'tod*, *n.* a tapeworm or bladder-worm.—*n.* ces'toid, a cestode: a ribbon-like ctenophoran (*Venus's* girdle).—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* cest'old'ean. [*Gr. kēstos*, a girdle, a strap, and *eidōs*, form.]
 Cestracion, *ses-trā'si-on*, *n.* an antiquated type of shark represented by the Port Jackson shark. (Perh. *Gr. kēstrā*, a kind of fish, or *kēstros*, sharp, *akē*, point.)
 cestul, *set-ə'*, *ser'twē*, *n.* that one—in such phrases as cestul que trust (*ki-trust*), a person entitled to the benefit of a trust. [*O.Fr.*, dat. of *cest*, that.]
 cestus, *ser'ts*, *n.* a girdle, esp. Aphrodite's. [*L.*,—*Gr. kēstas*, girdle.]
 cestus, *ser'ts*, *n.* an ancient boxing-glove loaded with metal. [*L. caestus*.]
 cesure, *ser'sūr*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a break: interruption. [*Caesura*.]
 Cetacea, *si-tā'shi-ā*, -*shyā*, *n.pl.* an order of mammals of aquatic habit and fish-like form, including the toothed whales, or *Odontaceti* (sperm whales, bottle-nose, dolphins, etc.) and the baleen whales, or *Mystacoceti* (right whale, hump-backs, porquals).—*n.* and *adj.* cetā'cean.—*adj.* cetā'ceous.—*ns.* cetology, the study of whales; Ceteosaurus (*Gr. sauros*, lizard), a large Jurassic dinosaur. [*Gr. kētos*, a sea-monster.]
 Ceterach, *ser'ər-ak*, *n.* the scale-fern genus. [*Etym.* unknown.]
 cevadilla. See sabadilla.
 Ceylonese, *ser-lā-ēs'*, *adj.* of or belonging to Ceylon.—*n.* a native of Ceylon: a Sinhalese.—*n.* ceylonite, ceylanite, a magnesia-iron spinel.
 ch, *ch*, *pran.* obs. S.W. and conventional dialect for *ch*, I, fused with the verb, as cham, I am, chavé, I have, chill, I will. [*M.E. ich*—*O.E. ic*.]
 cha, *chā*, *n.* tea: rolled tea. [*Chin. ch'a*.]
 chabazite, *kab'ə-zit*, *n.* a zeolite, a hydrated calcium-aluminium silicate, in pink and glassy white crystals. [From a misreading of *Gr. chalazios*, a kind of stone—*chalaza*, hailstone.]
 Chablis, *shāb'lē*, *n.* a celebrated white Burgundy wine made at Chablis, near Auxerre, in France.
 chabouk, *chā'book*, *n.* a horsewhip. [*Pers. chābuk*.]
 chace. See chase (1).
 chack, *chāk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a snack or slight hasty meal: a snapping or pinching; as by a door or window.—*v.t.* to pinch or nip in such a way. [*Imit.*]
 chaema, *chak'mā*, *n.* a large South African baboon. [From Hottentot.]

chaco. Same as shako.
 chaconne, *sha', sha-kān'*, *n.* an old dance, with slow movement: its music, a series of variations on a ground bass, mostly eight bars in length, appearing in sonatas as well as ballets. [*Fr.*,—*Sp. chacona*—*Basque chucun*, pretty.]
 chad, *shād*, *n.* a kind of fish. [See shad.]
 Chaetodon, *kē'tō-don*, *n.* a tropical genus of fishes with slender teeth, giving name to the family Chaetodontidae. [*Gr. chaitē*, hair, *odontos*, *odontas* tooth.]
 chaetopod, *kē'tō-pad*, *n.* a worm (as earthworm, lobworm, sea-mouse) that crawls by the help of bristles. [*Gr. chaitē*, hair, and *pous*, *pados*, foot.]
 chafe, *chāf*, *v.t.* to heat, fret, or wear by rubbing: to cause to fret or rage.—*v.i.* to fret or rage (with *against*, *at*).—*n.* heat caused by rubbing: rage: passion.—*ns.* chaf'er (*obs.*), a chafing-dish, a saucepan; chaf'ing-dish, a vessel for heating by hot coals, etc.: (esp. *U.S.*) a dish for cooking on the table; chaf'ing-gear, mats, spun-yarn, battens, etc., put upon the rigging and spars of a ship to prevent their being chafed. [*Fr. chausser*—*L. calefacere*—*calere*, to be hot, and *facere*, to make.]
 chafer, *chāf'ər*, *n.* a beetle, esp. of the Scarabaeidae. [*O.E. cæfer*; *Du. kever*, *Ger. käfer*.]
 chaff, *chāf*, *n.* the husks of corn as threshed or winnowed: cut hay and straw: refuse, or worthless matter: (*slang*); perh. a different word) light banter, badinage.—*v.t.* (*slang*) to banter.—*ns.* chaff'-cut'ter, chaff'-en'gine, a machine for cutting up straw or hay.—*n.* and *adj.* chaff'ing.—*adv.* chaff'ingly.—*adjs.* chaff'less; chaff'y. [*O.E. cæf*; *cf. Du. kaf*.]
 chaffer, *chāf'ər*,—*v.i.* to bargain: to haggle about price: (*Spens.*) to sell, exchange, or bandy.—*ns.* chaff'erer, a haggler; chaff'ery, buying and selling: (*Spens.*) haggling. [*M.E. chaffare*, a bargain, from *O.E. cæp*, price, *faru*, way.]
 chaffinch, *chāf'ins*, *n.* a little song-bird of the finch family. [Said to delight in chaff. See finch.]
 chaffron. See chamfron.
 chaff, *chāf*, *n.* (*Scot.* and *Northern English*) the jaw. [*O.N. kjaþr*; *cf. Sw. kaft*, *Dan. kjeft*.]
 chagan, *kāg-ān'*, *n.* an early form of khan.
 chagrin, *sha-grēn'*, -*grin'*, *shāgrin*, *n.* that which wears or gnaws the mind: vexation: annoyance.—*v.t.* (-*grēn'*) to vex or annoy.—*p.adj.* chagrined'. [*Fr. chagrin*, shagreen, rough skin, ill-humour.]
 chal, *chī*, *chī*, *fem.* of chal.
 chain, *chān*, *n.* a series of links or rings passing through one another: a number of things connected in series: a linked series: a mountain range: a string of islands: something that binds: a connected course or train of events: a measure of 100 links, or 66 feet (see Gunter): a succession of cigars or cigarettes smoked without intermission: (*chem.*) a number of atoms linked in succession: (*pl.*) fetters, bonds, confinement generally.—*v.t.* to fasten: to fetter: to restrain. (*Shak.*) to embrace.—*ns.* chain'-arm'our, chain-mail; chain'-bolt, a large bolt used to secure the chain-plates to the ship's side; chain'-bridge, a bridge suspended on chains: a suspension-bridge; chain'-cable, a cable composed of iron links; chain'-drive, transmission of power by chain-gear.—*adj.* chain'-driven.—*p.adj.* chained, bound or fastened, as with a chain: fitted with a chain.—*ns.* chain'-gang, a gang of convicts chained together; chain'-gear, -gearing, gearing consisting of an endless chain and (generally) sprocket-wheels; chain'-harrow, a harrow composed of chainwork.—*adj.* chain'-less, without chains: unfettered.—*ns.* chain'-let, a small chain; chain'-letter, a letter soliciting (among other things) the sending of duplicates with or without a limit; chain'-light'ning, forked or zigzag lightning: a harsh whisky; chain'-mail, armour of connected links, much used in Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries; chain'-mould'ing, moulding in the form of a chain; chain'-pier, a pier supported by chains like a chain-bridge.—*n.pl.* chain'-plates, on ship-board iron plates bolted below the channels to serve as attachments for the dead-eyes, through which the standing

chancre, *shang'kr*, *n.* the hard swelling that constitutes the primary lesion in syphilis.—*n.* chancre'roid, a non-syphilitic ulceration of the genital organs due to venereally contracted infection.—*adj.* chancre'roid, chancre'rous. [Fr.; a form of canker.]

chandelier, *shan-di-lér'*, *n.* a frame with branches for holding lights.—*ns.* chandler (*chond'lor*), a candle-maker: a dealer in candles, oil, soap, etc.: a dealer generally (as in corn-chandler, ship-chandler); chand'lering.—*adj.* chand'lerly.—*ns.* chand'lerly, goods sold by a chandler. [Fr.—*L.L.* *candelarius*, a candle-maker, *candelário*, a candlestick.—*L.* *candela*, a candle.]

change, *chāng*, *v.t.* to alter or make different: to put or give for another: to make to pass from one state to another: to exchange.—*v.i.* to suffer change: to change one's clothes or vehicle.—*n.* the act of changing: alteration or variation of any kind: (*Shah.*) exchange: (*Shok.*) fickleness: a shift: variety: money given for money of a different kind, or in adjustment of a payment: small coin: (*coll.*) satisfaction: an exchange (now usu. 'change)—*ns.* changeab'il'ity, change'ableness, fickleness: power of being changed.—*adj.* change'able, subject or prone to change: fickle: inconstant: admitting possibility of change: (*Shak.*) showing change of colours, shot.—*adv.* change'ably.—*adj.* change'ful, full of change: changeable.—*adv.* change'fully.—*ns.* change'fulness: change'house (*Scot.*), a small inn or alehouse.—*adj.* change'less, without change: constant.—*n.* change'ling, a surreptitious substitute: a child substituted for another, esp. one supposed to be left by the fairies: hence, an undersized crabbed child: a half-wit: (*nrech.*) one apt to change; change'o-ver, transition to a new system or condition; chang'er, one who changes the form of

discounting
idle person.
ale; change
nstruation is
about to cease—a woman's climacteric, the menopause; change oneself (now *Scot.*) to change one's clothes; change one's mind, to form a different opinion; change one's tune, to change from joy to sorrow: to change one's manner of speaking; put the change on, to delude, trick; ring the changes, to go through all the possible permutations in ringing a peal of bells: to go over in every possible order: to pass counterfeit money: to humiliate a shopman into giving too much change; small change, small coin: a petty thing. [Fr. *changer*—*L.* *canibire*, to barter.]

chank, *changk*, chank-shell, *changk'-shel*, *n.* the shell of several molluscs of the genus *Chama* for Hindu y

channel, *chan'l*, *n.* the bed of a stream of water: a strait or narrow sea: a navigable passage: a passage for conveying a liquid: a groove or furrow: a gutter: means of passing or conveying: (*Scot.*) gravel.—*v.t.* to make a channel: to furrow: to convey.—*pr.p.* chann'elling; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* chann'elled.—*adj.* chann'elled.—*n.* chann'el-stone, -stane, (*Scot.*), a curling-stone.—the Channel, the English Channel. [O.Fr. *chanel*, *canal*—*L.* *canalis*, a canal.]

channel, *chan'l*, *n.* a flat piece of wood or iron projecting horizontally from a ship's side to spread the shrouds and keep them clear of the bulwarks—*fore*, *moin*, and *mizen* channels. [For *chain-wale*.]

chanson, *shān'son'*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a song.—*n.* chansonette (*-son-ét'*), a little song, a ditty.—*chanson de geste* (*di zhst*; see *gest*), an old French epic poem. [Fr.]

chant, *chant*, *chānt*, *v.t.* to sing: to celebrate in song: to recite in a singing manner: to intone: to sell (a horse) fraudulently.—*ns.* song: melody: a kind of church music, in which prose is sung.—*ns.* chant'er, chant'cr, chant'or, a singer: a precentor: in a bagpipe, the pipe with finger-holes, on which the melody is played: one who cries up horses; chant'ress, chaunt'ress; chant'ry,

chaunt'ry, an endowment, or chapel, for the chanting of masses; chanty (see shanty, 2). [Fr. *chanter*—*L.* *cantāre*—*cantare*, to sing.]

chantage, *shān'-tāzh'*, *chānt'ij*, *n.* blackmail. [Fr.]

chanterelle, *shon-*, *shān'-ter-el'*, *n.* the highest string of a musical instrument. [Fr.—*L.* *cantare*, to sing.]

chanterelle, *chān'-ter-el'*, *n.* a yellowish edible fungus (*Cantharellus cibarius*). [Fr., dim. from *Gr.* *kontioros*, cup.]

chanticleer, *chānt'i-klēr*, *-klēr'*, *n.* a cock. [From the name of the cock in the old best-epic of *Reynard the Fox*—O.Fr. *chanter*, to sing, *cler*, clear.]

chaos, *kā'os*, *n.* the shape of matter before it was reduced to order: disorder: shapeless mass.—*adj.* chaot'ic, confused.—*adv.* chaot'ically. [Gr.]

chap, *chap*, *v.i.* to crack: (*Scot.*) to strike, of a clock, etc., or to knock at a door.—*v.t.* to fissure.—*n.* a crack: an open fissure in the skin, caused by exposure to cold: a knock.—*adj.* chap'less.—*adj.* chapped, cracked, of a heavy soil in dry weather, or of the skin in cold weather: cut short.—*adj.* chapp'y. [M.E. *chappen*; cog. with *Du.* and *Ger.* *kappen*.]

chap, *chap*, *n.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) a customer (for chapman): (*coll.*) a fellow.—*ns.* chap'book, a book or pamphlet of a popular type such as was hawked by chapmen; chap'man, one who buys or sells: an itinerant dealer: a pedlar: (*obs.*) a purchaser; chapp'le, a familiar dim. of chap. [O.E. *cepp*, trade, *ceopmon*, trader; cf. *cheap*; *Ger.* *kaufer*, *koufmann*.]

chap, *chap*, *n.* a chop or jaw: a cheek.—*adj.* chap'-fall'en, (see chop-fallen); chap'less, without a lower jaw. [Cf. *chop* (3); Northern Eng. and *Scot.* *chaft*, O.N. *haptar*, jaw.]

chaparral, *chāp-ā-rāl'*, *n.* dense tangled brushwood.—chaparral cove, a ground-cuckoo of the Californian and Mexican chaparral. [Sp.—*choparro*, evergreen oak, one of its constituents.]

chapbook. See *chap* (2).

chape, *chāp*, *n.* the plate of metal at the point of a scabbard: the catch or hook by which the sheath of a weapon was attached to the belt.—*adj.* chapo'less. [Fr.—*L.L.* *copa*, a cap.]

chapeau, *shā-pō*, *n.* a hat.—chapeau-bras (*brā*; English French), a three-cornered hat formerly carried under the arm. [Fr.]

chapel, *chap'l*, *n.* a place of worship inferior or subordinate to a regular church, or attached to a house or institution: an oratory in a mausoleum, etc.: a cell of a church containing its own altar: a dissenters' place of worship, as of Nonconformists in England, Roman Catholics or Episcopalians in Scotland, etc.: a chapel service (to keep one's *chapel*), to make the requisite number of attendances in chapel: a body of

orchestra, or both, w
chapel or not: a printing
workmen therein.—*ns.* chap'el-master (*Ger.* *kapell-meister*), a music-director: a conductor; chap'clry, the jurisdiction of a chapel.—chapel cart (see *cart*); chapel of ease, a chapel for worshippers at some distance from the parish church; chapel royal, the oratory of a royal palace; lady chapel (see *lady*); proprietary chapel, one that is private property. [O.Fr. *capelle*—*L.L.* *coppello*, dim. of *cappa*, a cloak or cope; orig. from the cloak of St. Martin.]

chaperon, *shāp'-rūn*, *n.* a kind of hood or cap: one (esp. now an older woman) who accompanies a lady for protection, restraint, or appearance's sake.—*v.t.* to attend in such a capacity.—*n.* chap'cronage. [Fr., a large hood—*chope*, a hooded cloak—*L.L.* *cappa*; see *cape*.]

chaplier, *chap'i-ter*, *n.* the head or capital of a column. [Fr. *chopitre*—*L.* *caput*, the head.]

chaplain, *chap'lin*, *n.* a clergyman attached to an institution, establishment, organisation, or family.—*ns.* chap'lancy, chap'lary, chap'lainship.

[O.Fr. *chapelain*—L.L. *cappellānus*—*cappella*; see chapel.]

chaplet, *chap'lit*, *n.* a garland or wreath for the head: a circle of gold, etc.: a string of beads used in counting prayers, one-third of a rosary in length: anything in a string: a metal support of a cylindrical pipe.—*adj.* chap'leted. [O.Fr. *chapelet*—*chope*, a head-dress.]

chapman. See chap (2).

chaprassi, *chu-prō'si*, *n.* an office messenger: a household attendant: an orderly. [Hind. *chaprāsi*, badge-wearer, messenger—*chaprās*, a badge.]

chaps. See Chaparajos.

chapter, *chap'ter*, *n.* a main division of a book, or of anything: a subject or category generally: a division of the Acts of Parliament of a session: an assembly of the canons of a cathedral or collegiate church, or the members of a religious or military order (from the custom of reading a chapter of the rule or of the Bible): its members collectively: an organised branch of a society or fraternity: a Roman numeral on a clock or watch face: (*Spens.*) a chapter.—*v.t.* to put into chapters: to take to task.—*n.* chap'ter-house.—chapter and verse, the exact reference to the passage of the authority of one's statements; chapter of accidents (see accident); to the end of the chapter, through-out. [O.Fr. *chapitre*—L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head.]

chaprel, *chap'trel*, *n.* the capital of a pillar which supports an arch. [Dim. of chapter.]

char, *charr*, *chōr*, *n.* a small fish (*Salvellinus*) of the salmon kind, found in mountain lakes and rivers. [Prob. Celt.; cf. Gael. *ceor*, red, blood-coloured.]

char, *chōr*, *v.t.* to reduce to carbon.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to scorch (*pr.p.* *charr'ing*; *po.t.* and *po.p.* *charred*).—*adj.* *charr'y*, pertaining to charcoal. [Origin obscure.]

char, *chār*, *chare* (*Shak.*), *chār*, *n.* an occasional piece of work, an odd job, (*pl.*) household work—also chore (*chōr*): a charwoman.—*v.i.* to do odd jobs of work: to do house-cleaning.—*v.t.* (*Scott.*) to do, accomplish: (*pr.p.* *charr'ing*, *chār'ing*; *po.t.* and *po.p.* *charred*, *chared*).—*n.* *char* woman, a woman hired to do rough cleaning. [O.E. *ceran*, *cierron*, to turn; see also *jar* (3), *ajar*.]

char, *chār*, *n.* (*slong*) tea. [Chin. *chai*, tea.]

Chara, *kā'ra*, *n.* a genus of freshwater plants of a family and class (stoneworts, *Chara'ceae*, *Charoph'ya*) more or less akin to the green seaweeds, having stems encrusted with calcareous matter and wored branches. [L., some plant.]

char-à-banc, *shar-à-bong*, *bān'*, *n.* a long open vehicle with rows of transverse seats, now loosely applied to a tourist coach.—*Vulg. contr.* *char-à-pl.* *char-à-bancs* or (as in French) *chars-à-bancs*. [Fr. *chor à bancs*, carriage with benches.]

Characinidae, *kar-à-sini-dē*, *n.pl.* a family of freshwater fishes to which belong the dorado and the piranha.—*adj.* *chara'cinoid*. [Gr. *charax*, a fish of some kind.]

character, *kar'ak-tēr*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, etc. —*ak'*) *n.* a letter, sign, figure, stamp, or distinctive mark: a mark of any kind, a symbol in writing, etc.: writing generally, handwriting: a secret cipher: any essential feature or peculiarity: a quality: nature: (*obs.*) personal appearance: the aggregate of peculiar qualities which constitutes personal or national individuality: esp. moral qualities: the reputation of possessing these: a formal statement of the qualities of a person who has been in one's service or employment: official position, rank, or status, or a person who has filled it: a person noted for eccentricity or well-marked personality: a personality as created in a play or novel (*Shak.* *char'act*) or appearing in history: a literary genre, consisting in a description in prose or verse of a human type, or of a place or object on that model, a dominant form of literature in the 17th century under the influence of Theophrastus and the theory of humours.—*v.t.* to engrave, imprint, write: (*arch.*) to represent, delineate, or describe.—*ns.* *char'acter-essay*; *char'acter-lit'ature*; *characterisā'tion*.—*v.t.* *char'acterise*, to describe by peculiar qualities: to be a distinguishing

mark or quality of.—*ns.* *char'acterism*, a character-istic: a characterisation; *characteris'tic*, that which marks or constitutes the character: the integral part of a logarithm.—*adjs.* *characteris'tic*, —*al.*—*adv.* *characteris'tically*.—*adj.* *char'acterless*, without character or distinctive qualities.—*ns.* *char'acterlessness*; *char'actery* (in *Shak.* —*ok'*), writing; impression; that which is characterized.—in character, in harmony with the part assumed, appropriate: dressed for the part. [Fr. *caractère*—L. *choroctēr*—Gr. *charoktēr*, from *charassin*, to cut, engrave.]

charad, *shā*, *shā-rōd'*, *n.* a species of riddle, the subject of which is a word proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its component syllables and of the whole: an acted riddle in which the syllables and the whole are uttered or represented in successive scenes. [Fr., perh.—Prov. *charrada*, chatter, or Sp. *charrada*, clownishness.]

Charadrius, *kor-ad'ri-us*, *n.* the plover genus, giving name to the family *Charad'ridae*. [Gr. *Charadrios*, a bird, prob. the thick-knee.]

charas. Same as *churrus*.

charcoal, *chōr'kōl*, *n.* charred wood, or coal made by charring wood: the carbonaceous residue of substances that have undergone smothered combustion. [Char, coal.]

chard, *chōrd*, *n.* the edible leafstalk of cardoon, artichoke, or a variety (*Swiss chard*) of white beet. [L. *carduus*, thistle.]

chare. See *char* (3).

charet, *char'et*, *n.* (*Spens.*) same as *chariot*.

charge, *chārg*, *v.t.* to load, to put something into, to fill: to load heavily, burden: to fill completely: to cause to accumulate electricity: to lay a task upon, to enjoin, command: to deliver an official injunction, exhortation, or exposition to: to accuse: (*her.*) to place a bearing upon (with *with*): to exact or demand from, to ask as the price: to set down as a liability against: to attack at a rush.—*v.i.* to make an onset.—*n.* that which is laid on: cost or price: the load of powder, fuel, etc., for a gun, furnace, etc.: attack or onset: care, custody: the object of care: an accumulation of electricity: command: exhortation: accusation: (*her.*) a device borne on a shield: (*pl.*) expenses.—*adj.* *charg'e-able*, liable to be charged, imputable: blamable: (*B.*) burdensome.—*n.* *charg'e-ableness*.—*adv.* *charg'e-ably*.—*adj.* *charg'e-ful* (*Spens.*; *Shak.*) burdensome, or expensive.—*ns.* *charg'e-hand*, —*man*, the leader of a gang of workmen; *charg'e-house* (*Shok.*), a school.—*adj.* *charg'e-less*.—*ns.* *charg'er*, a flat dish capable of holding a large joint, a platter: a war-horse; *charg'e-sheet*, a police list of accused and the charges against them.—give in charge, to hand over to the police; take charge of, to assume the care of. [Fr. *charger*—L.L. *carriōre*, to load—L. *carrus*, a wagon; see *car*, *cargo*.]

chargé-d'affaires, *shār-zhō-dā-fer'*, *n.* a diplomatic agent of lesser rank, accredited, not to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs and holding his credentials from the minister: the person in charge for the time. [Fr.]

charily, *char'iness*. See *chary*.

chariot, *char'i-ot*, *n.* a pleasure or state car: a god's car: a car used in ancient warfare or racing: a light four-wheeled carriage with back-seats and box.—*v.t.* to carry in a chariot.—*v.i.* to ride in a chariot.—*n.* *chariotecr'*, one who drives a chariot.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to drive or to ride in such. [Fr., dim. of *char*, a car.]

Charis, *kar'is* (Gr. *hēar'is*), *n.* any one of the three *Char'ites* (*-tēs*, Gr. *-tēs*), the Graces (*Aglaia*, *Euphrosyne*, *Thalla*), Greek goddess of whatever imparts graciousness to life.—*n.* *char'ism*, a free gift of grace.—*adj.* *char'ismatic*, of or pertaining to a charism. [Gr. *charis*, —*itos*, grace.]

charity, *char'i-ti*, *n.* (*N.T.*) universal love: the disposition to think favourably of others, and do them good: almsgiving: a charitable foundation, institution, or cause: (*pl.*) affections.—*adj.* *char'i-table*, of or relating to, showing, inspired by charity.—*n.* *char'itableness*.—*adv.* *char'itably*.—*ns.* *char'ity-boy*, —*girl*, a pupil in a *char'ity-*

crossing lines.—*v.i.* (*falconry*) to forsake the quarry for some other bird (with *at*): to come to a stop.—*n.* a position in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king: anything that checks: a sudden stop, repulse, or rebuff: restraint: control. (*B.*, *Shak.*) a rebuke: a mark put against items in a list: an order for money (usually written cheque, except in U.S.): a means of verification or testing: any counter-register used as security, a counterfoil: a token, given for example to a person leaving his seat in a theatre with the intention of returning: a restaurant bill: (*U.S.*) a counter used in games at cards (hence 'to pass in one's checks' = to die): a mechanism that holds a piano hammer after striking: a pattern of cross lines forming small squares, as in a chess-board: any fabric woven with such a pattern.—*adj.* divided into small squares by crossing lines.—*ns.* check-ac'tion, piano action with checks: check-clerk, a clerk who checks accounts, etc.: check'er, one who hinders, rebukes, or scrutinises: check'er-board, a checked board on which checkers or draughts is played: check'ers (*U.S.*) draughts: check-key, a latch-key: check'-list, a list for verification purposes: check'mate, in chess, a check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished: a complete check: defeat: overthrow.—*v.t.* in chess, to put in check-mate: to defeat.—*ns.* check'-rein, a coupling rein, a strap hindering a horse from lowering its head: check'-room, check'ing-room (*U.S.*) a cloak-room or luggage-room: check'-string, a string by which the occupant of a carriage may attract the driver's notice: check'-tak'er, one who takes tickets: check'-till, a till that records sums received: check'-up, a testing scrutiny: (*U.S.*) one of a series of regular medical examinations: check'-weigh'er, one who on the part of the men checks the weight of coal sent up to the pit-mouth.—check in, out, record one's arrival or departure from work: (*U.S.*) to perform the necessary business at a hotel office on arriving or leaving: check up (*U.S.*), to examine and test (often with *on*). [*Fr.* *eschec*, *eschac*, through *Ar.* from Pers. *shah* king, checkmate being *O.Fr.* *eschec mat*—*Ar.* *shah mat* (o) the king is dead.]

checker. See chequer.

checker-berry, *chek'er-ber-i*, *n.* the American winter-green (*Gaultheria*).

checklston, *s(c)hecklaton*, *chek-*, *shek-lat'on*, *n.* understood and explained by Spenser as gilded leather used for making embroidered jackets. [*celation*, *perh.* with association with *latten*.]

Cheddar, *ched'er*, *n.* an excellent kind of cheese first made at Cheddar in Somersetshire.—Cheddar pink, a species of pink (*Dianthus cæsius*) found on

..... (*sko*) a

..... (*chek*) a

chce-chee, *ch'ch'*, *n.* in India, a Eurasian affected Eurasian English. [*Perh.* *Hind.* *ch-chi*, dirt, fil.]

cheek, *ch'ek*, *n.* the side of the face below the eye, the fleshy lateral wall of the mouth: (*coll.*) effrontery, impudence: a side-post of a door, window, etc.: the cheek-strap of a horse's bridle: the ring at the end of a bit: anything arranged in lateral pairs.—*v.t.* to address insolently.—*ns.* cheek'-bone, the bone above the cheek: check'-pouch, a dilatation of the cheek, forming a bag, as in monkeys, etc.: cheek'-tooth, a molar tooth.—*adj.* check'y, saucy.—check by fowl, side by side. [*O.E.* *cec*, *ceac*, cheek, jaw; cf. *Du.* *kaak*.]

cheep, *ch'ep*, *v.i.* to chirp, as a young bird.—*n.* a sound of cheeping.—*n.* cheep'er, a young bird, esp. of game. [*imit.*]

cheer, *ch'ed*, *n.* (*arch.*) face: disposition, frame of mind (with *good*, etc.): joy: a shout of approval or welcome: kind treatment: entertainment: fare, food.—*v.t.* to comfort: to encourage: to applaud: to inspire.—*v.i.* to take comfort: to be of good cheer.—*n.* cheer'er.—*adj.* cheerful, in, of,

..... y good spirits.—*adv.* *icss*,—*adv.* cheer'ly, cheer'lo, cheer'o, a bright informal good-bye.—*ns.* cheer'ishness (*Milton*), cheerfulness: cheer'-leader, (*U.S.*) one who directs organised cheering, as at team games.—*adj.* cheer'icss, comfortless.—*adv.* cheer'lessly.—*n.* cheer'icssness.—*adj.* cheer'ly, cheerful.—*adv.* in a cheerful manner: heartily.—*adj.* cheer'y, cheerful: promoting cheerfulness.—cheer up, (*coll.*) to make, or become, more cheerful. [*O.Fr.* *chere*, face.—*L.L.* *cara*, the face.]

cheese, *ch'ez*, *n.* a wholesome article of food, made from the curd of milk coagulated by rennet, separated from the whey, and pressed into a solid mass: a compressed cake of various nature: the receptacle of a thistle-head.—*ns.* cheese'-cake, a cup of pastry containing formerly cheese, now some sort of curd: cheese'-cloth, a loose-woven cloth suitable for pressing cheeses: cheese'-cutter, a square-peaked cap: cheese'-hopper, the larva of a small fly, remarkable for its leaping power, found in cheese: cheese'-milk, a very small arachnid that breeds in cheese: cheese'-monger, a dealer in cheese: cheese'-paring (*Shak.*), paring, or rind, of cheese: a very thin man: parsimony.—*adj.* mean and parsimonious.—*ns.* cheese'-press, a machine in which curds for cheese are pressed: cheese'-rennet, the plant lady's bed-straw, said to have been used as rennet in curdling milk: cheese'-straw, a long thin biscuit flavoured with cheese: cheese'-taster, a scoop for taking a sample from the inside of a cheese: cheese'-vat, a vat or wooden case in which curds are pressed: cheese'-wring, a cheese-press: cheese'icss.—*adj.* chees'y, having the nature of cheese.—green cheese, cheese not yet dried: make cheeses, to whirl round and then sink down suddenly so as to make the skirt stand out like a cheese. [*O.E.* *ceise*, *cyse*, curdled milk (*Ger.* *käse*)—*L.* *caseus*.]

cheese, *ch'ez*, *n.* (*obs. slang*) the correct thing: anything of excellent quality. [*Prob.* Pers. and *Hind.* *chiz*, thing.]

cheese, *ch'ez*, *v.t.* (*slang*), in the phrase cheese it, stop, have done, run off.

cheetah, *ch'et'a*, *n.* an Eastern animal like the leopard, used in hunting. [*Hind.* *chitā*—Sansk. *chitraka*, *chitrakāya*, having a speckled body.]

cheewink. Same as chewink.

chef, *sh'ef*, *n.* a head-cook (in full *chef de cuisine*, *de k'ue-zin*, kitchen-head): a reliquary in the shape of a head.—chef d'œuvre (*sh'd-ä-ür'*), a masterpiece.—*pl.* chefs d'œuvre (*sh'd*). [*Fr.*; see *chicf*.]

chetro-, *hi'rū*, *hi-rō*, (see also *chiro*—) in composition, hand.—*ns.* chetro'nomy, chiro'nomy (*Gr.* *gnōmē*,), chiro'graph, a writ: chiro'grapher (*obs.*), Common Pleas: chiro'graphy, in handwriting: raphy, handwriting: ch(c)iro'logy, ges. the hand: ch(c)iro'mancy (*-man-ry*), fortune-telling by the hand (*Gr.* *mantis*, divination).—*adj.* ch(c)iro'mant'ic, -al.—*n.* ch(c)iro'nom'er (*Gr.* *nomos*, law), a calculator.—*adj.* ch(c)ironom'ic.—*n.* ch(c)iron'omy, the art of gesticulation or of

..... op'tern (*Gr.* *pteron*,), ch(c)iroptroph' (love), pollinated by Chelroth'rium (*Gr.*), a massive labyrinthodont with hand-like footprints. [*Gr.* *cheir*, hand.]

cheka, *ch'ka*, *n.* the Russian secret police of 1917-1922. [*Russ.* *che ka*, names of the initial letters of the words for extraordinary commission.]

chela, *ch'el'a*, *n.* the prehensile claw of an arthropod.—*adj.* ch'el'ate.—*n.* Ch'el'ifer, the book-scorpion. [*Latinised* from *Gr.* *chēla*.]

chela, *ch'el'a*, *n.* a novice in Buddhism.—*n.* ch'e'laship. [*Hind.* *chēla*, servant, disciple.]

chelicerca, *kē-lis'ā-rā*, *n.* a biting appendage in Arachnida.—*pl.* *chelicerae* (*-rē*). [*Gr.* *chēlē*, a crab's claw, *keras*, horn.]
Chellean, *shēl'i-an*, *adj.* belonging to an early Palaeolithic culture, older than Acheulean. [*Chelles*, near Paris, where flints of this stage are found.]
Chelonian, *kī-lō'ni-ā*, *n.* an order of reptiles with horny skull and horny head, tortoises, and turtles.—*adj.* and *n.* *chelonian*. [*Gr.* *chelonē*, a tortoise.]
chemin de fer, *shō-man'-dō-fer*, *n.* a variety of baccarat (familiarily *chemmy*, *shēm'i*). [*Fr.*, railway.]
chemise, etc. See under *chemistry*.
chemise, *shī-mēz'*, *n.* a woman's shirt, a smock or shift.—*n.* *chemisette*, a kind of bodice worn by women: lace or muslin filling up the open front of a woman's dress. [*Fr.* *chemise*—*L.L.* *comista*, a nightgown, surplice.]
chemistry, *kēm'is-trī*, formerly *chymistry*, *kīm'is-trī*, *n.* the science of the properties of substances elementary and compound, and of the laws of their combination and action one upon another.—*adj.* *chemical*, *iatrochemical*; *chem'ic*, (*obs.*) *alchemical*; (*obs.*) *iatrochemical*: *chemical*.—*n.* (*obs.*) an alchemist or a chemist: bleaching powder.—*v.t.* to treat with bleaching powder (*pr.p.* *chem'icking*, *past.* and *part.* *chem'icked*).—*adj.* *chem'ical*, (*obs.*) *alchemical*: (*obs.*) *iatrochemical*: relating to chemistry: versed in or studying chemistry.—*n.* a substance obtained by chemical means or used in chemical operations.—*adv.* *chem'ically*.—*ns.* *chem'ism*, chemical action; *chem'ist*, (*obs.*) an alchemist: one skilled in chemistry: a manufacturer of or dealer in chemicals and drugs: a pharmacist; *chem'itype*, any chemical process for obtaining impressions from an engraving; *chem'itypy*; *chem'onasty*, nastic movement under diffuse chemical stimulus.—*adj.* *chemotax'ic*, pertaining to chemotaxis.—*ns.* *chemotax'is*, movement of a whole organism in a definite direction in response to chemical stimulus; *chemotherap'utics*, *chemother'apy*, treatment of a disease by means of a chemical compound, having a specific bactericidal or bacteriostatic effect against the micro-organism involved; *chemotrop'ism* (*bot.*), orientation by

use of agricultural products, or other organic raw materials, for industry.—*adj.* *chemurg'ic*, *-al*, chemical affinity, the tendency to combine with one another exhibited by many substances, or the force by which the substances constituting a compound are held together; *chemist* and *druggist*, one who has passed the lower, pharmaceutical *chemist*, one who has passed the higher examinations, qualifying him to practise as a pharmacist. [See *alchemy*.]
chenille, *shō-nēl'*, *n.* a thick, velvety cord of silk or wool resembling a woolly caterpillar: a velvet-like material used for table-covers, etc. [*Fr.* *chenille*, caterpillar.—*L.* *conicula*, a hairy little dog, *canis*, a dog.]
Chenopodium, *kēn-ō-pō'di-əm*, *n.* the goosefoot genus, giving name to the family *Chenopodiaceae*, akin to the pink family.—*adj.* *chenopodiaceous*. [*Gr.* *chēn*, goose, *pous*, *podos*, foot.]
cheque (*U.S.* *check*), *chēk*, *n.* (*obs.*) a counterfoil: a money order on a banker.—*ns.* *cheque-book*, a book of cheque forms; *chequ'uer* (*arch.*), a chess-board, also a chess-man: alternation of colours, as on a chess-board (see also *checker*).—*v.t.* to mark in squares of different colours: to variegate: to interrupt.—*adj.* *chequ'ered*, *cheek'ered*, variegated, like a chess-board: varying in character: eventful, with alternations of good and bad fortune.—*adv.* *chequ'erwise*.—*n.* *chequ'uer-work*, any pattern having alternating squares of different colours.—*adj.* *chequ'y*, *cheek'y* (*her.*) *chequered*.—blank cheque, a cheque signed by the drawer without having the amount indicated: (*fig.*) concession of power without limit; crossed cheque, an ordinary cheque with two transverse lines drawn across it,

which have the effect of making it payable only through a bank account. [See *check*.]
chercheff't, a Miltonic spelling of *kerehiefed*.
cherimoya, *cherimoyer*, *cher-i-moi'ā*, *-or*, *n.* a Peruvian fruit (*Anono Cherimolia*) resembling the custard-apple. [Quechua.]
cherish, *cher'ish*, *v.t.* to protect and treat with affection: to nurture, nurse: to entertain in the mind.—*n.* *cher'ishment*. [*Fr.* *cherir*, *cherissent*—*cher*, dear—*L.* *cārus*.]
chernozem, *cher'no-zem*, *n.* a very fertile soil of subhumid climate, consisting of a dark topsoil over a lighter calcareous layer. [*Russ.*, black earth.]
cheroot, *shō-rōot'*, *n.* a cigar not pointed at either end. [*Fr.* *cheroute*, representing the Tamil name *shurutu*, a roll.]
cheroot. See *shaya-root*.
cherry, *cher'i*, *n.* a small stone-fruit: the tree (*Cerasus*, a subgenus of *Prunus*) that bears it: extended to many fruits resembling it in some way, as Barbados cherry (family *Malpighiaceae*), winter-cherry (*q.v.*)—*adj.* like a cherry in colour: ruddy.—*ns.* *cherry-bean*, cow-pea; *cherry-bob*, in children's games, two cherries joined by the stalks; *cherry-bounee*, *cherry-brandy*; brandy and sugar; *cherry-brandy*, a pleasant liquor made by steeping Morello cherries in brandy; *cherry-coal*, a soft shining coal; *cherry-lau'rel*, a species of cherry with evergreen laurel-like leaves; *cherry-pepp'er*, a West Indian Capsicum, *cherry-pie*, a pie made of cherries: the common heliotrope; *cherry-pit*, a game in which cherry-stones are thrown into a small hole; *cherry-plum*, a plum of flavour approaching a cherry; *cherry-stone*, the hard endocarp of the cherry. [*O.E.* *ciris*—*L.* *cerosus*—*Gr.* *kerasos*, a cherry-tree. It is said to have been introduced from *Kerasos* (*Cerasus*) in Pontus, by Lucullus, but was known in Europe long before his time.]
cherry, cher'i, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to *cher*. [See *cherish*.]
cheresonese, *ker'sō-nēz*, *-nēs*, *n.* a peninsula. [*Gr.* *cheresonēsos*—*chersos*, land, dry land, *nēsos*, an island.]
chert, *chert*, *n.* a compact flinty chalcedony.—*adj.* *chert'y*. [Etymology doubtful.]
cherub, *cher'eb*, *n.* a winged creature with human face, represented as associated with Jehovah: a celestial spirit: a chubby-faced person, esp. a child.—*pl.* *cher'ubs*, *cher'ubim* (*-yoo-bim*), *cher'ubims*.—*adj.* *cheruble* (*-oo'bik*), *-al*, *cherubim'ic*, *angelic*.—*adv.* *cheru'bially*.—*n.* *cher'ubin* (*Shok.*), a cherub. [*Heb.* *k'rub*, *pl.* *k'rubim*.]
cherup, *cher'up*. Same as *chirrup*.
chervil, *cher'vil*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Anthriscus Cerefolium*) cultivated as a pot-herb: also other species of *Anthriscus* (*common*, *wild*, and *rough chervil*): extended to sweet cicely (*sweet chervil*). [*O.E.* *cerfille*—*L.* *caerefolium*—*Gr.* *chairephyllon*.]
chessil, *chēz'il*, *n.* gravel: shingle: bran.—Also *chis'el*. [*O.E.* *cisil*.]
chess, *ches*, *n.* a game of skill for two, played with figures or men of different kinds which are moved on a chequered board.—*ns.* *chess-board*, the board on which chess is played: a chequered design; *chess-man*. [*O.Fr.* *eschis* (*Fr.* *échecs*; *It.* *scacchi*; *Gr.* *schach*)—*Pers.* *shāh*, a king.]
chess, *ches*, *n.* one of the parallel planks of a pontoon-bridge—generally in *pl.*
chessel, *cher'*, *n.* a cheese mould. [*cheese*.]
chessyllite, *cher'i-hit*, *n.* basic carbonate of copper, azurite. [*Chessy*, near Lyons, where it occurs.]
chest, *chest*, *n.* a large strong box: the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, the thorax: a treasury: a chestful.—*adj.* *chest'ed*, having a chest: placed in a chest.—*ns.* *chest'ful*, enough to fill a chest; *chest'-note*, in singing or speaking, a deep note; *chest'-protector*, a covering to keep the chest warm; *chest'-register*, *-tone*, *-voice*, the lowest register of the voice.—*adj.* *chest'y*, of the quality of chest-voice: (*coll.*) suggestive of disease of the chest: (*slang*) self-important.—*chest* of drawers, a case in which

drawers slide; chest of viols (*arch.*), a set of viols (two trebles, two tenors, two basses); off one's chest, (*coll.*) off one's mind. [O.E. *cyst*—L. *cista*—Gr. *kistē*; Scot. *kist*.]

chesterfield, *chest'ər-fīld*, *n.* a long overcoat: a heavily padded sofa. [Lord Chesterfield.]

chestnut (now rarely chesnut), *ches'nut*, *n.* a tree of genus *Castanea*, esp. the Spanish or Street Chestnut: its edible nut, encased (three together) in a prickly husk: its hard timber: the horse-chestnut (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*), its fruit or nut: a chestnut horse: in Australia, *Castanosperrum*: a horny knob on a horse's foreleg: (*slang*) a stale joke.—*adj.* of chestnut colour, reddish-brown. [O.Fr. *chastaigne*—L. *castanea*—perh. from *Castana*, in Thessaly.]

cheval-de-frise, *shə-vāl-də-frēz'*, *n.* a spiky defensive structure used esp. to stop cavalry:—*pl.* *chevaux-de-frise* (*shə-vō'-*). [Fr. *cheval*, horse, *de*, of, *frise*, Friesland.]

cheval-glass, *shə-vāl-glās*, *n.* a large glass or mirror supported on a frame. [Fr. *cheval*, horse, *stand*.]

chevalier, *shə-vā-lēr'*, *n.* a cavalier: a knight: a gallant. [Fr.—L. *caballarius*—L. *caballus*, a horse.]

chevelure, *shə-v'(-)lūr*, *n.* a head of hair: a periwig: the nebulous part of a comet. [Fr.—L. *capillatūra*—*capillus*, hair.]

cheven, *chē-vən*, *n.* the chub.—Also *chev'in*. [Fr. *chevin*, *chevanne*.]

cheverel, *chē-vər-əl*, *n.* a kid: soft, flexible kid-skin leather.—*adj.* like kid leather, pliable.—*ns.* *chev-(e)ron* (*shēv'*), *obr.* a kid glove; chevrette (*shē-vrēt'*) a thin kind of goat-skin. [Fr. *chevreau*, *chevrette*, a kid—*chèvre*; L. *capra*, a she-goat.]

chevesalle, *chē-vā-sāl*, *n.* an ornamental collar of a coat. [O.Fr. *chevesalle*—*chevece*, the neck.]

Chiviot, *chī-vī-ət* (or *chē-vī-ət*), *n.* a hardy breed of short-woolled sheep reared on the Chiviot Hills: a cloth made from their wool.

chivisance, *chē-vī-zāns*, *n.* achievement: resource: gain: money dealings: (*Spens.*) performance: an unidentified flower. [Fr.—*chevir*, to accomplish; *chef*, the head, the end.]

chevron, *shē-vrən*, *n.* a rafter: (*her.*) the representation of two rafters of a house meeting at the top: a V-shaped band on the sleeve, a mark of non-commissioned rank or (in army and R.A.F., inverted) of long service and good conduct.—*adj.* *chev'roned*; *chev'rony*. [Fr. *chevron*, rafter—L. *capreolus*, dim. of *capra*, a goat.]

chevrotain, *shē-vrō-tān*, or *-tān*, *n.* a mouse-deer, any member of the Tragulidae, an Old World tropical family of small deerlike animals not very near the deer but forming a separate section of artiodactyls. [Fr., dim. of *chèvre*—L. *capra*, she-goat.]

chevy, *chē-vī*, *chivy*, *chiv'i*, *n.* a hunting cry: a pursuit: prisoner's base.—*v.t.* to chase: (often *chivvy*) to harass.—*v.i.* to scamper. [Perh. from the Border ballad of battle, *Chery Chase*.]

chew, *chō*, *v.t.* to bruise and grind with the teeth: to masticate: (*fig.*) to meditate, reflect.—*n.* action of chewing: a quid of tobacco.—*n.* *chew'ing-gum*, a preparation made from chicle gum, produced by the *sapodilla* plum tree, sweetened and flavoured.—*chew* the cud, to masticate a second time food that has already been swallowed and passed into the first stomach: to ruminate in thought; *chew* the rag, the fat, (*slang*) to keep on arguing the point. [O.E. *ctōcan*; Ger. *kauen*; cf. *jav.*]

chewet, *chē-wīt*, *n.* a chough: (*Shah.*) a chatterer. [Fr. *chouette*, chough (now owl).]

chewet, *chē-wīt*, *n.* a pie or pudding of miscellaneous chopped meats.

chewink, *chē-tingk'*, *n.* a large finch of eastern N. America, the red-eyed towhee. [Limit.]

chi, *kī*, *līk'*, *n.* the twenty-second letter (X, x) of the Greek alphabet, representing an aspirated k sound: as a numeral $\chi = 600$, $\chi\chi = 600,000$: in inscriptions $\chi = 1,000$ (*chillion*). [Gr. *chi*, *chī*.]

chi, *chī*. Same as *chal*.

Chilan, *kī'an*, *adj.* pertaining to Chios in the Aegean Sea.

Chilanti, *kē-ān'tī*, *n.* a red (or white) wine of Tuscany. [*Chiantini* Mountians.]

chiaroscuro, *kyār-o-shōō'rō*, *n.* management of light and shade in a picture.

chiasm, *kī'azm*, *n.* (*anat.*) a decussation or intersection, esp. that of the optic nerves—also *chias'ma*—*n.* *chias'mus* (*rhet.*), contrast by parallelism in reverse order, as *Do not live to eat, but eat to live*.—*adj.* *chias'tic*.—*n.* *chias'tolic*, (*min.*) a variety of andalusite with black cruciform inclusions. [Gr. *chiasma*, a cross-shaped mark, *chias'tos*, laid crosswise, like the Greek letter X (*chi*, *chri*), *lithos*, a stone.]

chlaus, *chōw*, *n.* Same as *chouse*.

chihol, *chī'b'əl*. See *cibol*.

chihouk, *chīboukuc*, *chi-book'*, *n.* a long straight-stemmed Turkish pipe. [Turk. *chībūh*.]

chic, *shēk*, *n.* style, elegance: artistic skill.—*adj.* having chic: smart and fashionable. [Fr.]

chieca, *chē'kā*, *n.* an orange-red dye-stuff, got by boiling the leaves of a South American Bignonia. [From a native name.]

chicane, *shī-hān'*, *v.i.* to use shifts and tricks.—*v.t.* to deceive.—*n.* a trick or artifice: a bridge hand without trumps, for which a score above the line used to be allowed.—*ns.* *chicā'ner*, one who chicanes: a quibbler; *chicā'nery*, trickery or artifice, esp. in legal proceedings: quibbling; *chicā'ning*, quibbling. [Fr. *chicane*, sharp practice at law, from Late Gr. *tykanion*, a game at mall, *tykanicein*, to play at mall.—Pers. *tchaugan*, a crooked mallet.]

chick, *chēk*. Same as *chick-pea*.

chicha, *chīk'hā*, *n.* a South American liquor fermented from maize. [Said to be Haitian.]

chick, *chīk*, *n.* the young of fowls, esp. of the hen: a child, as a term of endearment.—*ns.* *chick'-a-biddy*, *chick'-a-diddle*, terms of endearment addressed to children; *chick'en*, the young of birds, esp. of the domestic fowl: the flesh of a fowl, not always very young: a prairie chicken: a youthful person: a faint-hearted person; *chick'en-fed* (U.S.), poultry food: (*slang*) small change; *chick'en-haz ard*, a game at hazard for low stakes.—*adj.* *chick'en-heart'ed*.—*ns.* *chick'en*.

chickwort, one of the commonest of weeds, much relished by fowls and cage-birds (mouse-eared chickweed, the kindred genus *Cerastium*; chickweed-wintergreen (see wintergreen, under winter). [O.E. *cicēn*; cf. Du. *hicken*, Ger. *küchlein*.]

chick, *chīk*, *n.* (*Ind.*) a hanging door-screen or sun-blind of laced bamboo slips, etc. [Hind. *chik*.]

chickadee, *chīk'-ə-dē'*, *n.* an American titmouse. [From its note.]

chickaree, *chīk'-ə-rē'*, *n.* an American red squirrel. [From its cry.]

chickling, *chīk'ling*, *n.* a species of pea (also chickling vetch, *Lathyrus sativus*).—*n.* *chick'-pea*, gram, a plant of the pea family (*Cicer arietinum*): its edible seed. [Earlier *chich*, *chichling*, *chickpense*—Fr. *chiche*—L. *cicer*, chick-pea.]

chicle, *chīk'li*, *chīk'hī*, *n.* the gum of the *sapodilla* tree, chewing-gum. [Sp.—Mex.]

chicory, (also *chileory*), *chīk'-ō-rī*, *n.* succory, a blue-flowered composite (*Cichorium intybus*): its carrot-like root (ground to mix with coffee). [Fr. *chicoree*—L. *cichorium*—Gr. *nichorium*.]

chide, *chīd*, *v.t.* to scold, rebuke, reprove by words: to be noisy about, as the sea.—*v.i.* to make a snarling, murmuring sound, as a dog or trumpet: *pr.p.* *chīd'ing*; *part. chīd*, sometimes *chīd'ed*, *chōde*; *pp.* *chīd*, *chīd'd'en*.—*ns.* *chīd'er* (*Shak.*), a quarrelsome person; *chīd'ing*, scolding. [O.E. *chidan* (a weak verb).]

chief, *chēf*, *adj.* head: principal, highest, first: outstanding, important (with *comp.* *chief'er*, *superl.* *chief'est*). (*Scot.*) intimate.—*adv.* *chiefly*—*n.* a head or principal person: a leader: the principal part or top of anything: the greater part: (*her.*) an ordinary, consisting of the upper part of

the field cut off by a horizontal line, generally made to occupy one-third of the area of the shield.—*ns.* chief-bar'on, the President of the Court of Exchequer; chief'dom, chief'ship, state of being chief: sovereignty: chief'ery, chief'ry (in *Spens.* cheverye), an Irish chieftaincy: the dues paid to a chief or the supreme lord: a chief's lands; chief'ess, a female chief; chief'just'ice (see justice).—*adj.* chief'less, without a chief or leader.—*n.* chief'llng.—*adv.* chief'ly, in the first place: principally: for the most part.—*ns.* chief'tain, the head of a clan: a leader or commander:—*fem.* chief'tainness; chief'taincy, chief'tainry; chief'tainship.—in chief (*her.*) borne in the upper part of the shield: of a tenure, held directly from the sovereign: at the head, as commander-in-chief. [Fr. *chef*—*L.* *caput*, the head.]

child, *child*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a lad, a man.—Also *chiel*. [Apparently a form of *child*.]

chiff-chaff, *chif'-chaf'*, *n.* a small warbler. [Imit.]

chiffon, *shé'fon'*, *shif'on*, *n.* a thin gauzy material used as a trimming: (*pl.*) trimmings, etc.—

chiffonier (*shif-on-ér*), an ornamental cupboard or cabinet. [Fr.—*chiffe*, rag.]

chignon, *shé'nyon'*, *n.* a fold or roll of hair worn on the back of the head and neck. [Fr., meaning first the nape of the neck (jointed like a chain)—*chainon*, link of a chain—*chaîne*, a chain.]

chigoe, *chig'ö*; chigre, chigger, *chig'er*, *n.* a West Indian and South American flea (*Sarcophylla penetrans*), the gravid female of which buries itself, esp. beneath the toe-nails: the larva of an American harvest-mite that burrows in the skin.—

Also *jig'ger*. [West Indian name.]

chikara, *chí-ká-rá*, *n.* a four-horned Indian antelope: an Indian gazelle. [Hind. *chikárá*.]

chikara, *chík'-á-rá*, *n.* an Indian instrument of the violin class. [Hind. *chikárá*.]

chik(h)or. See *chukor*.

chilblain, *chil'blán*, *n.* a painful red swelling, esp. on hands and feet in cold weather. [chill and blain.]

child, *child*, *n.* a very young person (up to the age of sixteen for the purpose of some acts of parliament): (*Shak.*) a female infant: a son or daughter: one who stands in relation of origin or adoption: a disciple: a youth of gentle birth, esp. in ballads, etc. (sometimes *childe* and *chylde*): (*in pl.*) offspring: descendants: inhabitants.—*pl.* child'ren (*chil'dren*); a double *pl.* from older and dial. *chil'der*].—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*arch.*) to bring forth.—

ns. child-bearing, the act of bringing forth children; child'bed, the state of a woman brought to bed with child; child'birth, the giving birth to a child: parturition; child'-crowing, a nervous affection with spasm of the muscles closing the glottis.—*adj.* child'ed (*Shak.*), possessed of a child.—*n.* child'hood, state of being a child: the time of being a child.—*adjs.* child'ing (*Shak.*), fruiting, teeming; child'ish, of or like a child: silly: trifling.—*adv.* child'ishly.—*ns.* child'ishness, what is natural to a child: puerility.—*adj.* child'less, without children.—child'-life, the life or lives of children.—*adjs.* child'like, like a child: becoming a child: docile: innocent; child'ly, natural or becoming to a child.—*ns.* child'ness (*Shak.*), nature or character of a child; child'-study, the psychology and physiology of children; child'-welfare, health and well-being of young children as an object of systematic social work; child'-wife, a very young wife.—child's play, something very easy to do, from or of a child, since the days of childhood; second childhood, the childishness of old age; with child, pregnant. [O.E. *cild*, *pl.* *cild*, later *cildru*, -*ra*.]

childermas, *chil'dar-mas*, *n.* Innocents' Day, a festival (Dec. 28) to commemorate the slaying of the children by Herod. [O.E. *cildra*, gen. *pl.* of *cild*, *child*, *mæsse*, mass.]

Chile, *chil'*, *adj.* of Chile.—*n.* and *adj.* Chil'eán (*ohr. Chil'lan*).—Chile saltpetre, sodium nitrate.

chillad, *hil'i-ad*, *n.* the number 1,000: 1,000 of anything (e.g. years).—*ns.* chil'lagon, a plane figure with 1,000 angles; chil'lahédron, a solid

figure with 1,000 plane faces; chillarch (*hil'i-árk*), a leader or commander of a thousand men; chil'larchy, the position of chiliarch; chil'lasm, the doctrine that Christ will reign bodily upon the earth for 1,000 years; chil'lást, one who holds this opinion. [Gr. *chiliás*, -*ados*—*chilioi*, 1,000.]

chill, *chil*, *n.* coldness: a cold that causes shivering: anything that damps or disheartens: a foundry mould.—*adj.* shivering with cold: slightly cold: opposite of *cordial*.—*v.i.* to grow cold.—*v.t.* to make chill or cold: to cool: to preserve by cold: to injure with cold: to discourage: to cloud or bloom the surface of (by cold air): (*dial.*) to take the chill off:—*adj.* chilled, made cold: hardened by chilling, as iron: preserved by cold, as beef.—

adv. chill'ly.—*n.* chill'iness.—*n* and *adj.* chill'ing.—*n.* chill'ness.—*adj.* chilly, cold: chilling: sensitive to cold.—take the chill off, to warm slightly: to make lukewarm. [O.E. *cele*, *ciele*, cold; see cold, cool.]

chilli, *chil'i*, *n.* the pod of the capsicum, extremely pungent and stimulant, used in sauces, pickles, etc. and dried and ground to form Cayenne pepper. [Nahuatl.]

chillum, *chil'um*, *n.* the part of a hookah containing the tobacco and charcoal balls: a hookah itself: the act of smoking it. [Hind. *chilam*.]

Chilognatha, *ki-log'nā-thā*, *n.pl.* millipedes. [Gr. *cheilos*, lip, *gnathos*, jaw.]

Chilopoda, *ki-lop'o-dá*, *n.pl.* centipedes. [Gr. *cheilos*, lip, *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

Chiltern hundreds. See *hundreds*.

chimaera, chimera, *ki-mé-rá*, *n.* a fabulous, fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body: any idle or fanciful: a picture of an animal having its parts made up of various animals: a genus of cartilaginous fishes, often ranked with the sharks and rays: an organism made up of two genetically distinct tissues.—*adjs.* chimeric (*-mer'ik*), -al, of the nature of a chimæra: wild: fanciful.—*adv.* chimer'ically. [L.—Gr. *chimaira*, a she-goat.]

chime, *chim*, *n.* a set of bells tuned in a scale: the ringing of such bells in succession (often in *pl.*): a definite sequence of bell-like notes sounded as by a clock: the harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments: agreement of sound or of relation: harmony: rhyme: jingle.—*v.i.* to sound a chime or in chime: to accord or agree: to jingle: to rhyme.—*v.t.* to strike, or cause to sound in chime: to indicate by chiming: to say words over mechanically.—chime in, to join in, in agreement. [M.E. *chimbe*, prob. O.Fr. *cymbale*—*L.* *cymbalum*, a cymbal.]

chime, chimb, *chim*, *n.* the rim formed by the ends of the staves of a cask: (*naut.*) a hollowed or bevelled channel in the water-way of a ship's deck. [Cog. with *Du. kim*, Ger. *kimme*, edge.]

chimer, *chim'er*, chimere, *chi-mér'*, *n.* a long sleeveless tunic: the upper robe worn by a bishop. [O.Fr. *chamarre*; cf. *cymar*; Sp. *zamorra*, *chamarra*, sheepskin.]

chimney, *chim'ni*, (*dial.* *chimley*, *chumley*, *chim'*, *chum'li*), *n.* a passage for the escape of fumes, smoke, or heated air from a fireplace or furnace: a glass tube surrounding a lamp flame: a cleft in a rock-face.—*ns.* chim'ney-board, a board blocking up a fireplace; chim'ney-can, a chimney-pot; chim'ney-corner, -nook (*Scot.* -*nulck*), in old chimneys, the space between the fire and the side-wall of the fireplace: fireside, commonly spoken of as the place for the aged and infirm; chim'ney-piece, a shelf over the fireplace; chim'ney-pot, a cylindrical pipe of earthenware or other material at the top of a chimney: a top-hat (in full chimney-pot hat); chim'ney-shaft, the stalk of a chimney which rises above the building; chim'ney-stack, a group of chimneys carried up together; chim'ney-stalk, a very tall chimney; chim'ney-swallow, the common swallow: (*U.S.*) a species of swift; chim'ney-sweep, chim'ney-sweeper, one who sweeps or cleans chimneys; chim'ney-top, the top of a chimney. [Fr. *cheminée*—*L.* *caminus*; Gr. *kaminos*, a furnace.]

chimpanzee, *chim-pān-zē*, also *-pōr*, *n.* an African ape, the highest of the anthropoid apes. [West African.]

chin, *chin*, *n.* the jutting part of the face below the mouth.—*n.* and *v.i.* *chin'-wag* (*slang*), talk. [O.E. *cin*; Ger. *kinn*, Gr. *genny*.]

china, *chi'na*, *n.* fine kind of earthenware, originally made in China, porcelain.—*adj.* of china: China, Chinese.—*ns.* chin'a-clay, a fine white clay used in making porcelain; Chin'a-grass, ramie; Chin'a-man, a Chinese: off-break bowled by left-handed bowler to right-handed batsman; Chin'a-root, the root-stock of *Smilax China*; Chin'a-rose, name applied to several varieties of garden roses; chin'-stone, partly decomposed granite; Chin'-town, a Chinese quarter in a town; chin'-ware, porcelain-ware.—*n.* Chinese, a native or citizen of China (*pl.* Chinese—hence *coll. sing.* Chinese): the language of China.—Also *adj.* (in names of commodities, sometimes without capital).—China aster (see aster); China ink (see ink); China lute, a species of Abutilon; Chinese lantern, a paper lantern; Chinese paper, a fine soft brownish paper-like material made from bamboo bark, giving fine impressions of engravings: also the so-called rice paper; Chinese pavillion (see pavillion); Chinese white, a zinc oxide pigment.

china, *hi'nā, kē'nā*, See *kina*.

chinampa, *chin-om'pā*, *n.* a floating garden. [Sp.,—Nahuatl *chinomill*.]

chinch, *chinch*, *n.* the bed-bug in America. [Sp. *chínche*—L. *cimex*.]

chinchilla, *chin'chā*, *n.* a small South American rodent, allied to the chinchilla. [Sp.]

chinchilla, *chin-chil'ā*, *n.* a small rodent of South America valued for its soft grey fur: the fur itself [Sp.]

chincough, *chin'kof*, *n.* whooping-cough. [For *chink-cough*; cf. Scot. *kink-hoast*, Du. *kinkhoest*; see *chink* (3) and *cough*.]

chine, *chin*, *n.* the spine or backbone: a piece of the backbone and adjoining parts for cooking: [Spens.] the back: a ridge crest.—*v.i.* to break the back of. [O.Fr. *echine*, prob. from O.H.G. *scina*, pin, thorax.]

chine, *chin*, *n.* a ravine. [O.E. *cinu*, a cleft.]

chine, *shē'nā*, *adj.* mottled, with the pattern printed on the warp. [Fr., dyed in a (supposedly) Chinese way.]

Chinese. See *China*.

chink, *chingk*, *n.* a cleft, a narrow opening.—*v.i.* to crack.—*v.t.* to fill up cracks.—*adj.* chink'y, full of chinks. [Apparently formed upon M.E. *chine*, a crack—O.E. *cinu*, a cleft.]

chink, *chingk*, *n.* the clink, as of coins: (*slang*) money (in *Shak.* *chink*).—*v.i.* to give forth a sharp sound. [Imit.]

chink, *chingk*, (Northern *clink*, *kingk*), *n.* a gasp for breath.—*v.t.* to gasp. [Cf. Du. *hinken*, to cough; Ger. *hechen*, to gasp.]

Chink, *chingk*, *n.* and *adj.* (*slang*) Chinese. [China.]

chinkapin, *chincapin*, *chinguapin*, *ching'ka-pin*, *n.* the dwarf chestnut of the U.S. [Ind.]

Chinook, *chin'-nik*, a traders' jargon, consisting of words from French, English, Chinook, and other American-Indian tongues: chinook, a warm, dry wind blowing down the eastern side of the Rocky Mts, making winter grazing possible: also a warm moist wind from the Pacific.

chinovnik, *chin-ov'nik*, *n.* a high official in the Russian civil service: a bureaucrat. [Russ. *chin*, rank.]

chintz, *chintz*, *n.* a cotton printed generally in several colours on a white or light ground. [Orig. pl.—Hind. *chini*, spotted cotton-cloth.]

Chionodoxa, *ki-ō-nō-dok'sā*, *n.* glory of the snow, an early-blooming blue-flowered genus of liliaceous plants. [Gr. *chion*, snow, *doxa*, glory.]

chip, *chip*, *v.t.* to strike with small sharp cutting blows: to strike small pieces off the surface of: to remove by chipping: to slice or pare: (of batching chickens) to crack by pecking: to cut as with an adze: (*coll.*) to chaff, tease.—*v.i.* to become chipped: to play a chip-shot (*pr.p.* chipping; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* chipped).—*n.* an act of chipping: a piece chipped

off, esp. a flattish fragment: a surface flaw: a thin slice, esp. of fried potato: a thin strip of wood, used for making boxes, baskets, etc.: a chip-basket: a counter: a sovereign: a piece of dried dung of cow or bison: (*Shak.*) a key on a musical instrument.—*ns.* chip-basket, a fruit basket of interwoven chips; chip-carving, wood carving by removal of splinters; chip-hat, a hat of palm-leaf strips; chips (*slang*) a chin's

pioneer, a regimental penter: fried chipped, shot (golf), a short loft

in chips: ury as a chip: seedy from an overdose of liquor; chip in, to enter the game by putting chips on the table: to interpose; chip of the old block, one with the characteristics of his father; chip on one's shoulder, a defiant challenging manner, as if daring anybody to knock it off. [M.E. *chuppen*, to cut in pieces; conn. with *chop*.]

chipmunk, *chipmuck*, *chip'munk*, *-muk*, a North American squirrel. [From Indian name.]

Chippendale, *chip'm-dāl*, *adj.* applied to a light style of drawing-room furniture, after the name of a well-known cabinet-maker of the 18th century: also applied to a style of book-plates.

chipper, *chip'ar*, *adj.* (esp. U.S.), brisk and cheerful. [Perh. same word as Northern dial. *kipper*, lively.]

chiquichiqui, *ché-ké-ché'ké*, *n.* a piassava palm (Leopoldinia). [Tupi.]

chiragra, *hi-rag'rā*, *n.* gout in the hand.—*adj.* chirag'ric, *-al*. [Gr. *cheiragrā*—*cheir*, hand, *agrā*, a catching.]

chirrho, *ki-rō*, *n.* a monogram of XP (*chi, rho, ch, r*), the first letters of the Greek *Christos* (Christ).

chirimoya. See *cherimoyer*.

chirrk, *chark*, *v.i.* to chirp or squeak: (Scot.) to grate. [O.E. *ceorcan*, to creak.]

chirl, *chirl*, *v.i.* (Scot.) to emit a low sound: to warble.—*n.* a kind of musical warble. [Imit.]

chirm, *churn*, *v.i.* to cry out: to chirp.—*n.* noise, din, hum of voices: a flock of goldfinches (also charm). [O.E. *cirman*, to cry out; cf. Du. *kermen*.]

chiro. See *chelro*.

Chironomus, *hi-rō-nō'mi*, *n.* a large genus of common midges, giving name to the family Chironomidae (*hi-rō-nō'mi-dē*).—*n.* chiron'omid, any member of the family. [Gr. *chironomōn*, gesticulator.]

chiropodist, *hi-rōp'o-dist*, *n.* one who treats corns, bunions, warts, etc. [App. Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *pous*, *podor*, foot; but *chiropodist* means having chapped feet.]

chiropractic, *hi-rō-prak'tik*, *n.* a method of healing which relies upon the removal of nerve interference by manual adjustment of the spinal column: a chiropractor.—*n.* chiroprac'tor, one who practices chiropractic. [Gr. *cheir*, hand, *prothikos*, concerned with action—*proteîn*, to do.]

chirp, *churp*, *n.* the sharp thin sound of certain birds and insects.—*v.i.* to make such a sound; to talk in a cheerful and lively strain.—*v.t.* to urge by chirping.—*n.* chirp'er, a little bird: a chirping-cup.—*adv.* chirp'ily.—*adj.* chirp'ing.—*n.* chirp'ing-cup, a cup that cheers.—*adj.* chirp'y, lively: merry. [Imit.]

chirr, *chir*, *v.t.* to chirp like a cricket or grasshopper. [Imit.]

chirrup, *chir'ap*, *v.t.* to chirp: to make a sound with the mouth to urge on a horse: to cheer up. [Lengthened form of *chirp*, associated with cheer up.]

chirt, *churt*, *n.* a squeeze: a squirt.—*v.t.* to squeeze: to squirt. [Conn. with *chirr*.]

chirurgieon, *chirurgery*, *chirurgica*, *hi-ur'jōn*, *-jō-i*, *-jō-kl*, old forms of surgeon, surgery, surgical, with pronunciation readjusted to the ultimate Greek etymology.—*adv.* chirur'geonly (*Shak.*), in a manner becoming a surgeon. [Fr. *chirurgien*—Gr. *cheirourgos*—*cheir*, hand, *ergon*, a work.]

chisel, *chiz'l*, *n.* a tool with the end bevelled to a cutting edge: esp. the tool of the sculptor.—*v.t.* to cut, carve, etc. with a chisel: (*slang*) to cheat (*pr.p.* *chis'elling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *chis'elled*).—

choriam'ble. [Gr. *choriambos*—*chorēos*, a trochee, *iambos*, *iambus*.]
choric. See chorus.

chorion, *kō'ri-on*, *n.* the outer foetal envelope:—*pl.* *chō'ria*, *adj.* *chō'roid*; *chō'roid*.—Also *ns.*—choroid (coat) the vascular tunic of the eye, between the retina and the sclerotic. [Gr. *chorion*.]
chorists, *kō'ris-is*, *n.* (*bot.*) multiplication of parts by branching.—*n.pl.* *chōripct'alae*, a series of dicotyledons having the petals separate if present at all.—*ns.* *chō'rizont*, *-zont* *ist*, one who disputes identity of authorship, as of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. [Gr. *chō'risis*, separation, *chō'rizōn*, *-ontōs*, separating.]

chorography, *kō-ro'grā-fi*, *n.* geography: topography.—*adj.* chorographic (*-ro-graf'ik*), *-al*; chorological.—*ns.* chorologist; chorology, the science of geographical distribution. [Gr. *chō'ra*, region, country.]
chortle, *chort'l*, *v.i.* to chuckle: to utter a low, deep laugh. [Coined by Lewis Carroll in 1872.]

chorus, *kō'ras*, *n.* a band of singers and dancers: in Greek plays, a number of persons who between the episodes danced, and chanted comment and counsel: a person who performs similar functions by himself: a company of singers: that which is sung by a chorus: the combination of voices in one simultaneous utterance: a refrain, in which the company may join: an obsolete kind of bagpipe.—*v.t.* to sing or say together:—*pr.p.* *chō'rus'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *chō'rus'ed*.—*adj.* *chō'ral*, pertaining to a chorus or a choir.—*n.* (*kō'ral*'), often altered to *chorale*'), a simple harmonised composition with slow rhythm: a psalm or hymn tune: in R.C. usage, any part of the service sung by the whole choir.—*adv.* *chō'rally*, in the manner of a chorus: suitable for a choir.—*n.* choreographer (*kō'ri-og'ra-fēr*).—*adj.* chorographic (*-graf'ik*).—*ns.* choreography, choregraphy, the art, or the notation, of dancing, esp. ballet-dancing: the art of arranging dances, esp. ballets: the arrangement of a ballet.—*adj.* *choric* (*kō'rik*, *kō'rik*).—*ns.* *chorist* (*kō'rist*, *kō'rist*), *chō'rist*, *quī'rist*, a member of a choir; *chō'rus-gīrl*, a woman employed to sing or dance in a chorus on the stage. [L.—Gr. *choros*, dance; see also *choir*.]
chose, chosen. See choose.

chota-hazri, *chō'ta-hāz'ri*, *n.* (*Anglo-Indian*) early light breakfast. [Hind. *chhoti*, little, *hazri*, breakfast.]

chough, *chuf*, *n.* the red-legged crow, or any bird of the genus *Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax*: (*obs.*) a jackdaw. [Perh. from its cry.]

chough. See chuff.

choultry. See choultry.

chouse, *chous*, *n.* (*obs.*) a cheat: one easily cheated: a trick.—*v.t.* to cheat, swindle. [Prob. from Turk. *chaush*, a messenger or envoy.]

chout, *chout*, *n.* one-fourth part of the revenue, extorted by the Maharrats as blackmail: blackmail, extortion. [Hind. *chauth*, the fourth part.]

chow-chow, *chow'chow*, shortened as *chow*, *n.* food: a Chinese mixed condiment: a dog of a Chinese breed.—*adj.* mixed, miscellaneous.—*n.* Chow, (*slang*) a Chinese. [Pidgin English, food.]

chowder, *chow'dar*, *n.* a dish made of a mixture of fish and biscuits. [Fr. *chaudière*, a pot.]

chowkidar. See choky.

chowry, *chow'ri*, *n.* an instrument used for driving away flies. [Hindi, *chaunri*.]

choy-root. See chay (2).

chrematist, *kř'mā-tist*, *n.* a political economist.—*adj.* chrematist'ic, pertaining to finance, money-making, or political economy.—*n.* chrematist'ics, the science of wealth. [Gr. *chř'matistēs*, a money-getter—*chř'ma*, *-atos*, a thing, possession, money.]
chrestomathy, *kř's-tōm'ā-thi*, *n.* a book of selections esp. in ———— beginners.—*adj.* ———— *-al*. [Gr. *chř'stō*, ———— *-iōn*.]
chris, *kř'izm*, *n.* consecrated or holy oil: unction: confirmation: chrism.—*adj.* *chris'mal*, pertaining to chrisom.—*n.* a case for containing chrism: a pyx: a veil used in christening.—*ns.* *chris'ma-*

tory, a vessel for containing chrism; *chris'om*, *chris'om-cloth*, a white cloth or robe put on a child newly anointed with chrism after its baptism: the child itself.—*chrisom* child (*Shak.*), a child still wearing the chrisom-cloth: a child that died in its first month, buried in its chrisom-cloth: an innocent child. [O.Fr. *chresme* (Fr. *chrême*)—Gr. *chř'sma*—*chř'siōn*, to anoint.]

Christ, *křist*, *n.* the Anointed, a name given to Jesus: a Messiah.—*nt.* *criss-*, Christ-cross-row (*křis'-křos-rō*), the alphabet, from the use in horn-books of having a cross at the beginning; *Christ's-thorn*, a prickly shrub (*Paliurus Spina-Christi*), of the buckthorn family common in the Mediterranean region, from which the crown of thorns is fancied to have been made: a kind of jujube tree (*Zizyphus Spina-Christi*) with the like legend.—*v.t.* *christen* (*křis'n*), to baptise in the name of Christ: to give a name to.—*ns.* *Christ'tendom*, that part of the world in which Christianity is the received religion: the whole body of Christians; *christ'ening*, the ceremony of baptism; *Christ'hood*, the condition of being the Christ or Messiah; *Christlan* (*křis't'yan*), a believer in the religion of Christ or one so classified: a follower of Christ: one whose behaviour is considered becoming to a follower of Christ: often a vague term of approbation, a decent, respectable, kindly, charitably minded person: (*coll.*) a human being.—*adj.* relating to Christ or his religion: in the spirit of Christ.—*v.t.* *christ'ianise*, to make Christian: to convert to Christianity.—*ns.* *Christ'ianism*, Christianity (*křis-ti-an'i-ti*), the religion of Christ: the spirit of this religion.—*adj.* *Christ'ianlike*, *Christ'ianly*.—*ns.* *Christ'ianness*; *Christ'liness*. *adj.* *Christ'less*; *Christ'like*; *Christ'ly*, like Christ.—*Christlan* era, the era counted from the date formerly assigned to the birth of Christ; *Christlan* name, the name given at christening: the personal name as distinguished from the surname; *Christian* Science, a religion which includes spiritual or divine healing, founded in 1866 by Mrs. Eddy; *Christian Scientist*, a believer in Christian Science; *Christian Socialism*, a mid-nineteenth century movement for applying Christian ethics to social reform: the principles of an Austrian Roman Catholic political party. [O.E. *Crist*—Gr. *Chřstos*—*chř'stēin*, to anoint.]

Christadelphian, *křis-tā-del'fi-an*, *n.* a member of a small religious body believing in conditional immortality—sometimes called *Thomasites* from Dr. John Thomas, of Brooklyn (1805-71). [Gr. *Chřstos*, Christ, and *adelphos*, brother.]

Christmas, *křis'mas*, *n.* an annual festival, orig. a mass, in memory of the birth of Christ, held on the 25th of December: the season at which it occurs: evergreens, esp. holly, for Christmas decoration.—Also *adj.*—*Christ'mas(s)y*, savouring of Christmas.—*n.* *Christ'mas-tide*, *-time*, the season of Christmas.—*Christmas* box, a box containing Christmas presents: a Christmas gift; *Christmas* card, a card, more or less ornamented, sent from friend to friend at Christmas; *Christmas* daisy, the aster; *Christmas* eve, Dec. 24; *Christmas* rose, or flower, *Helleborus niger*, flowering in winter; *Christmas* tree, a tree, usu. fir, set up in a room or a public place, and loaded with Christmas gifts and/or gauds. [Christ and mass.]

Christolatry, *křis-tol'ā-tri*, *n.* worship of Christ. [Gr. *Chřstos*, Christ, *latreia*, worship.]

Christology, *křis-tol'ō-jī*, *n.* that branch of theology which treats of the nature and person of Christ.—*adj.* Christological (*-tol'ō-jī-kal*).—*n.* *Christol'ogist*. [Gr. *Chřstos*, and *logos*, discourse.]

chrisom, *křis'm*. Same as chrisom.

christophany, *křis-tof'ā-ni*, *n.* an appearance of Christ to men. [Gr. *Chřstos*, and *phainesthai*, to appear.]

Christy-minstrel, *křis'ti-min'strəl*, *n.* one of a troupe of minstrels imitating negroes, with bones, banjos, etc. [Instituted by George Christy, in New York.]

chroma, *krō'mā*, *n.* quality of colour: a hue.—*n.* **chrō'mate**, a salt of chromic acid.—*adj.* **chrō'mat'ic**, pertaining to, or consisting of, colours: coloured: (*mus.*) relating to notes in a melodic progression, which are raised or lowered by accidentals, without changing the key of the passage, and also to chords in which such notes occur.—*ns.* **chrō'mat'ics** (*pl.* in form), the science of colours: **chrō'matin**, a readily stained substance in the nucleus of a cell; **chrō'matog'raphy**, methods of separating substances in a mixture which depend on selective adsorption, partition between non-mixing solvents, etc., and which present the substances as a **chrō'mat'ogram**, such as a series of visible bands in a vertical tube.—*adj.* **chrō'matograph'ic**.—*ns.* **chrō'mat'ophore** (*zool.*) a pigment-cell: (*bot.*) a plastid or pigment-bearing body in protoplasm; **chrō'matop'sia** (*Gr. opis*, sight), coloured vision; **chrō'matype**, **chrō'mo-type**, a photographic process that uses chromium salts: a photograph in colours: a sheet printed in colour.—*ns.* **chrome**, chromium or a chromium compound.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **chrome'-al'um**, potassium chromium sulphate; **chrome'-leath'er**, leather prepared by chrome-tanning; **chrome'-plating**, electroplating with chromium; **chrome'-spinel**, picolite; **chrome'-steel**, an alloy steel containing chromium; **chrome'-tann'ing**, tanning with salts of chromium; **chrome'-yell'ow**, a pigment of lead chromate.—*adj.* **chrō'mic**, pertaining to trivalent chromium.—*n.* **chrō'mid'lum**, an algal cell in a lichen: a free fragment of chromatin.—*pl.* **chrō'mid'la**.—*ns.* **chrō'mite**, a mineral, a double oxide of chromium and iron; **chrō'mium**, a metal (at. numb. 24) remarkable for the beautiful colour of its compounds; **chrō'mogram**, a combination of photographs in different colours to give an image in natural colours; **chrō'mo-lith'ograph**, or merely **chrō'mō**, a lithograph printed in colours; **chrō'mo-lithog'raphy**; **chrō'muplast** (*bot.*) a chromatophore; **chrō'moscope**, an apparatus for combining coloured images; **chrō'mosome**, a rod-like portion of the chromatin of a cell-nucleus, performing an important part in mitotic cell-division, and, it is believed, in the transmission of hereditary characters; **chrō'mosphere**, a layer of incandescent gas surrounding the sun through which the light of the photosphere passes.—also **chrō'matosphere**; **chrō'mo-typog'raphy**, printing in colours; **chrō'mo-xylog'raph** (*Gr. xylon*, wood), a picture printed in colours from wooden blocks; **chrō'mo-xylog'raphy**.—**chromatic scale**, a scale proceeding by semitones; **chromic acid**, an acid of chromium (H_2CrO_4), of an orange-red colour, much used in dyeing and bleaching. [*Gr. chrōma*, -atos colour.]

chron-, **chronō-**, *krōn'*, -ō-, -ō-, *krōn-*, *krōn-o'*, in composition, time.—*adj.* **chron'ic**, (*obs.*) relating to time: lasting a long time: of a disease, deep seated or long continued, as opp. to *acute*: (*slang*) deplorable.—*n.* a chronic invalid: (*slang*) a student who repeatedly fails in examinations.—*adj.* **chron'ical**, **chronic**.—*adv.* **chron'ically**.—*n.* **chron'icle**, a bare record of events in order of time: a history: a story, account; **Chronicles**, the name of two of the O.T. books.—*v.t.* to record as in a chronicle.—*ns.* **chron'icler**, a writer of a chronicle; **chron'ogram** (*Gr. gromma*, letter), an inscription from which a date is got by adding the values of such letters as are Roman numerals; **chron'ograph** (*Gr. graphō*, to write), a **chronogram**: an instrument for taking exact measurements of time, or for recording graphically the moment or duration of an event; **chronog'rapher**, a **chronider**; **chronog'ram**.—*adj.* **chronog'raphic**.—*ns.* **chronog'raphy** (*Gr. logos*, discourse), the science of computing time: a scheme of time: order of time; **chronom'eter** (*Gr. metron*, measure), an instrument for accurate measurement of time.—*adj.* **chronom'etric**, -al.—*ns.* **chronom'etry**, the art of measuring time by means of instruments: measurement of time; **chronoscope** (*Gr. skopeō*, to look), an instru-

ment used for measuring extremely short intervals of time, especially in determining the velocity of projectiles.—**chronological age**, age in years, etc.—opp. e.g. to *mental age*. [*Gr. chronos*, time; *adj.* *chronikos*; partly through A.Fr. *chronicle* (O.Fr. *chronique*).]

chrys-, *kris-*, **chryso-**, *krisō-*, -ō-, *krisō-*, in composition, gold.—*ns.* **chrys'alid**, **chrys'alids** (*Gr. chrysos*, gold; *alid*, from *allos*, butterfly pupa; *alids*, from *allos*, butterfly pupa).

chrysanthemum, a genus of composite plants to which belong the corn marigold and ox-eye daisy; **chrysarō'bin** (see *araroba*), a yellow crystalline mixture got from Goa powder and from rhubarb root: also one of its components, an active purgative; **chryselephant'inc** (*Gr. elephantos*, made of ivory—*elephas*, -antos, ivory), made of gold and ivory; **chrysob'eryl**, a mineral, beryllium aluminate, of various shades of greenish-yellow or gold colour; **chrysocoll'a** (*Gr. chrysokolla*, gold-solder, perh. applied to this mineral—*kolla*, glue), a silicate of copper, bluish-green; **chrysoc'racy** (*Gr. krates*, to rule), the rule of wealth; **chrys'o-lito** (*Gr. lithos*, stone), olivine, esp. yellow or green precious olivine; **chrys'ophan** (*Gr. phainēs-thai*, to appear), an old name for chrysarobin.—*adj.* **chrysophan'ic** (chrysophanic acid, an oxidation product of chrysarobin used against skin diseases).—*ns.* **chrysoph'illite** (*Gr. philein*, to love), a lover of gold; **chrys'oprax** (-*prax*; *Gr. prason*, a leek), a green chalcidony; **chrys'otile** (*Gr. tilos*, a shred), a fibrous serpentine. [*Gr. chrysos*, gold.]

chthonian, *thū'n-i-an*, *adj.* pertaining to the earth or the underworld.—Also **chthonic** (*thōn'ik*). [*Gr. chthōn*, *chthōnos*, the ground.]

chub, *chub*, *n.* a small fat river-fish of the carp family.—*adjs.* **chubb'd**, **chubb'y**, short and thick, plump; **chub'-faced**, plump-faced.—*n.* **chubb'i-ness**. [Origin unknown.]

Chubb, *chub*, *n.* a lock invented by Chubb, a locksmith in London.—Also **chubb'-lock**. [Registered trademark.]

chuck, *chuk*, *n.* the call of a hen: a chicken (*dim.* **chuck'ic**): a word of endearment.—*v.i.* to call, as a hen. [A variant of *cluck*.]

chuck, *chuk*, *n.* a gentle blow under the chin: (*coll.*) a toss or throw, hence dismissal: a pebble or small stone (*usu.* **chuck'ic**, **chuck'ic-stone**, -stone): (*in pl.*) a game with such stones, often called **chuck'les**: any game of pitch and toss.—*v.t.* to tap under the chin: to toss: to pitch: to abandon or dismiss.—*ns.* **chuck'er-out**, one who expels undesirable people; **chuck'-far'thing**, a game in which a farthing is chucked into a hole.—**chuck'it** (*coll.*), stop, give over; **chuck'up** (*coll.*), to give up: to give in: to throw up (the sponge). [*Fr. choquer*, to jolt: allied to *shock*.]

chuck, *chuk*, *n.* a lump or chunk: an instrument for holding an object so that it can be rotated, as upon the mandrel of a lathe: (*slang*) food.—**chuck'-wagon**, a wagon carrying food, cooking apparatus, etc. [Der. uncertain; cf. *It. cioco*, a block, stump.] **chuck'-full**. Same as **chuck'-full**. [See *chuck*.]

chuckle, *chuk'l*, *n.* a quiet laugh: the cry of a hen.—*v.t.* to call, as a hen does her chickens.—*v.i.* to laugh in a quiet, suppressed manner, in derision or enjoyment.—*n.* **chuck'ling**. [*Cf.* **chuck** (t.).]

chuckle, *chuk'l*, *adj.* clumsy.—*n.* **chuck'ic-head**, a loutish fellow. [Prob. *chuck*, a log.]

chuddar, *chuddah*, *chud'd'r*, *n.* (*Anglo-Ind.*) a sheet worn as a shawl or cloak by the women of northern India: a cloth spread on a Mohammedan tomb. [*Hind. chador*, a square of cloth.]

chufa, *chō'fā*, *n.* a sedge with edible tubers. [*Sp.* **chufa**, *chuf*, *n.* a clove: a surly fellow.—*n.* **chuff'i-ness**, boorishness.—*adj.* **chuff'y**, coarse and surly. [*M.E. chuffa*, *choffe*, a boor (ety. dub.).]

chukker, *chukka*, *chuk'kr*, -ā, *n.* a period of play in polo. [*Hind. chakar*, a round.]

chukor, *chu-kor*, *chukar*, -hār, *chik(h)or*, *chikor*, *n.* an Indian partridge. [*Hind. chakor*.]

chum, *chum*, *n.* a chamber-fellow: a friend or associate.—*v.i.* to share a room: to be or become

a chum.—*v.t.* to assign as chum (with *on*): to be or become a chum to: to accompany.—*n.* chumm'age, the quartering of two or more persons in one room: a fee demanded from a new chum.—*adj.* chumm'y, sociable.—*n.* a chum: a compact motor-car body for a small company.—chum up with, to become intimate with. [Perh. a mutilation of chamber-fellow.]
 chum, *chum*, *n.* a dog-salmon or keta.
 chummy, *chum'i*, *n.* (old slang) a chimney sweeper's boy. (chimmcy.)
 chump, *chump*, *n.* an end lump of wood, mutton, etc.: a thick lump: a blockhead: the head.—off his chump, out of his mind. [Perh. related to chunk.]
 chunk, *chunk*, *n.* a thick piece of anything, as wood, bread, etc. [Perh. related to chuck.]
 chapati, *chapattic*, *chapatty*, *chap-ātī*, *n.* a thin cake of unleavened bread. [Hind. *chapātī*.]
 chuprassy, *chup-rās'i*. Same as chaprassi.
 church, *church*, *n.* a house set apart for public worship, esp. that of a parish, and esp. that of an established or once established form of religion: a church service: the whole body of Christians: the clergy: any particular sect or denomination of Christians: any body professing a common creed, not necessarily Christian.—*adj.* of the church: ecclesiastical.—*v.t.* to perform a service in church with (e.g. a woman after childbirth, a newly-married couple, a new town council).—*ns.* church'ale, a church festival; church'-bench (*Shak.*), a seat in the porch of a church; church'-court: a court for deciding ecclesiastical causes: a kirk session: a presbytery, synod, or general assembly; church'-goer, one who habitually goes to church; church'-going, the act or habit of going to church; churchian'ity, religion centring in the church rather than in Christ; church'ing; church'ism, adherence to the form or principles of some church, esp. established.—*adj.* church'-less, not belonging to a church: (*Tennyson*) without church approval; church'ly, concerned with the church: ecclesiastical;—*ns.* church'man, a clergyman or ecclesiastic: a member or upholder of the established church; church'-mouse, a mouse inhabiting a church, a proverbial type of poverty; church'-off'icer, a church attendant or beadle; church'-parade', military parade for the purpose of church-going: promenade of fashionable church-goers after service; church'-rate, an assessment for the sustentation of the fabric, etc., of the parish church; church'-ser'vice, a religious service in a church: the form followed, a book containing it; church'-text, a thin and tall form of black-letter print.—*adv.* church'ward, *s.*—*ns.* church'-war'den, an officer who represents the interests of a parish or church: a long clay-pipe; church'way, the public way or road that leads to the church.—Also *adj.* (*Shak.*).—*n.* church'woman, a female member or upholder of a church, esp. the Anglican Church.—*adj.* church'y, obtrusively devoted to the church: savouring of church.—*n.* church'yard, a burial-ground round a church.—Church Army, an organisation of the Church of England, resembling the Salvation Army; church militant, the church on earth in its struggle against evil; church triumphant, the portion of the church which has overcome and left this world. [O.E. *cirice*, *circe*.—*Gr.* *kýriakon*, belonging to the Lord—*kýrios*, lord.]
 churinga, *chao-ring gā*, *n.* a stone amulet. [Austr.]
 churl, *churl*, *n.* a rustic, labourer: an ill-bred, surly fellow.—*adj.* churl'ish, rude: surly: ungracious.—*adv.* churl'ishly.—*n.* churl'ishness. [O.E. *ceorl*, a countryman; O.N. *karl*, Ger. *kerl*, a man; Scot. *carl*.]
 churn, *churn*, *n.* a machine used for the production of butter from cream or from whole milk: a large milk-can suggestive of an upright churn.—*v.t.* to agitate so as to obtain butter.—*v.i.* to perform the act of churning.—*ns.* churn'-drill, a drill worked by hand, not struck with the hammer, a jumper; churn'ing, the act of making butter: the quantity of butter made at once; churn'-milk, butter-milk; churn'-staff, the plunger of an upright

churn: the sun-spurge. [O.E. *cyrin*; O.N. *kirna*, a churn, Du. *karnen*, and Ger. *kernen*, to churn.]
 churn-owl, *churn'-owl*, *n.* the night-jar. [App. *churr* and owl.]
 churr, *churr*, *n.* a low sound made by certain birds and insects.—*v.i.* to make this sound.—*n.* churr'-worm, the fen-cricket. [Prob. imit.]
 churru, *charas*, *chur'ur*, *n.* the resinous exudation of hemp, a narcotic and intoxicant. [Hind. *charas*.]
 chuse, *chōz*, an obs. spelling of choose.
 chute, *chut*, *interj.* an expression of impatience.
 chute, shoot, *shāt*, *n.* a waterfall, rapid: a passage or sloping trough for sending down goods, water, logs, rubbish, etc.; a narrow passage for controlling cattle. [Fr. *chute*, fall, combined with shoot.]
 chutney, *chut'ni*, *n.* an East Indian condiment, of mangoes, chillies, etc.; an imitation made with home materials, as apples. [Hind. *chatni*.]
 chyle, *kil*, *n.* a white fluid, mainly lymph mixed with fats derived from food in the body.—*n.* chyl'uria (Gr. *ouron*, urine), presence of chyle in the urine. [Gr. *chylōs*, juice—*chein*, to pour.]
 chyme, *him*, *n.* the pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach.—*n.* chymification, the act of being formed into chyme.—*v.t.* chym'ify, to form into chyme.—*adj.* chym'ous. [Gr. *chymos*, chyme, juice—*chein*, to pour.]
 chymical, chymistry. See chemical, chemist'ry.
 chynd, *chind*, *p.adj.* (*Spens.*) cut into chines.
 chypre, *shē'pr*, *n.* a scent from Cyprus. [Fr., Cyprus.]
 cibation, *si-bā'shan*, *n.* (obs) the seventh of the twelve processes employed in the search for the philosopher's stone, 'feeding the matter'; taking food, feeding. [It. *cibatio*, *-ōnis*, feeding.]
 cibol, *sib'al*, cibol, *chib'al*, *n.* a variety of onion. [Fr. *ciboule* (Sp. *cebolla*—L.L. *cēpola*, dim. of L. *cēpa*, an onion; see *sybo*(w)).]
 ciborium, *si-bā'ri-um*, *n.* (R.C.) a vessel nearly resembling a chalice, with an arched cover, in which the host is deposited: a canopy supported on four pillars over the high altar:—*pl.* cibō'ria. [L., a drinking-cup—Gr. *kibōrion*, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian water-lily.]
 cicada, *si-kā-dā*, *-hā-dā*, cicala, *-hā'lā*, *n.* homopterous insect remarkable for its loud chirping sound. [It. *cicada*; It. *cicala*.]
 cicatrix, *sik-ā'triks*, or *sik'-a-triks*, cicatrice, *sik'-a-tris*, *ns.* a scar over a healed wound: scar in the bark of a tree: mark left where a leaf, etc., has been attached: (*Shak.*) mark, impression; *pl.* cicatr'ices; cic'atrices.—*ns.* cicatric'ula, the germinating point in the yolk of an egg; cicatr'is'ation, the process of healing over.—*v.t.* cic'atrise, to help the formation of a cicatrix on: to scar.—*v.i.* to heal. [L. *cicātrix*, *-icis*, a scar.]
 cicely, *sis'-li*, *n.* a name for several umbelliferous plants allied to chervil, esp. *Myrrhis odorata* (sweet cicely). [L. and Gr. *sereli*.]
 Cicero, *sis'-rō* (L. *kik-e-rō*), *n.* a famous Roman orator: cicero, a type-body between pica and English.—*n.* cicerone (*chich'-a-rō-nā*, also *sis'-a-rō-ni*), one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place: a guide:—*pl.* ciceroni (*-nē*).—*v.i.* to act as cicerone.—*adj.* Cicero'nian (*sis-*), Ciceronic (*-ron'ik*).—*n.* Cicero'nianism, the character of Cicero's Latin style. [L. *Cicerō*, *-ōnis*; It. *Cicerane*.]
 cichlid, *sik'lid*, *n.* any fish of the family Cich'lidae, to which the angel-fish of the Amazon belongs.—*adj.* cich'lold. [Gr. *kichlē*, a kind of wrasse.]
 Cichorium, *si-kō'ri-um*, *n.* the chicory and endive genus of Compositae.—*adj.* cichor'aceous. [L. *cichōrium*—Gr. *kichorion*.]
 Cicindela, *si-sin-dē-lā*, *n.* a genus of carnivorous beetles, type of the family Cicinde'lidae, the tiger-beetles, active in running down their insect prey. [L. *cicindela*, glow-worm—*candēla*, a candle.]
 cincinnati, *si-sin'-ti*, *n.* a cincinnati. [Latinised from Gr. *kinkinnos*, a ringlet.]
 cicisbeo, *chē-chēz-bā'ō*, *n.* a married woman's gallant or *cavaliere servente* in Italy:—*pl.* cicisbē'i (*-ē*).—*n.* cicisbē'ism. [It.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'-a-mant*, *in'-fent*, *ran'-dam*

ciclaton, ciclatoun, *sik'la-tan*, -*tōn*, *n.* (*obs.*) cloth of gold or other rich stuff: misunderstood by Spenser (see checklaton). [O.Fr. *ciclaton*, from Ar., perh. from the root of scarlet.]
 Cicuta, *si-kū'tā*, *n.* a genus of poisonous umbelliferous plants—*water-hemlock* or *cowbane*. [*L. cicuta*, hemlock.]
 Cid, *sid*, *n.* a chief, captain, hero—title of the 11th-century Castilian champion Rodrigo, or Ruy, Diaz. [Ar. *sayyid* lord.]
 cidaris, *sid'-ris*, *n.* a Persian tiara: Cidarlis, a genus of sea-urchins, mostly fossil. [Gr. *kidaris*.]
 cide, *sid*, *v.t.* a proposed emendation for Shakespeare's *slid* (q.v.), as if aphetic for decide, adjudge.
 cider (sometimes cyder), *si'dar*, *n.* a drink made from apples.—*ns.* *ci'der*-cup, a mixture of cider and other spirits; *ci'der*-cup, a drink of sweetened cider, with other ingredients; *ci'derkin*, an inferior cider.—*adj.* *ci'der*. [Fr. *cidre*—*L.*—Gr. *sikera*, strong drink—Heb. *shekar*.]
 ciel, ceiling, variants of cell, ceiling.
 cierge. See cerge.
 cigar, *si-gār*, *n.* a roll of tobacco-leaves with a pointed end for smoking.—*ns.* cigarette (*sig'-ret*), finely-cut tobacco rolled in thin paper (constr. *cig*); cigarette-'card', a picture card formerly given away with a packet of cigarettes, valued
 paper, paper for making cigarettes; cigar'-tree, a species of Catalpa with long cigar-like pods. [Sp. *cigarro*.]
 cilice, *sil'is*, *n.* haircloth: a penitential garment made of haircloth.—*adj.* *cilic'ious*. [*L.*—Gr. *kilikion*, a cloth made of Cilician goat's hair.]
 cillum, *sil'i-um*, *n.* a hair-like lash borne by a cell: a flagellum.—*pl.* *cil'la*.—*adj.* *cil'liary*.—*n.pl.* *Cili'ia*, a subclass of Infusoria retaining *cilia* throughout life.—*adj.* *cil'iate*, -*d*, bearing a cillum or *cilia*: fringed with hairs; *cil'iolate*, fringed with very short fine hairs.—*n.pl.* *Cilioph'ora* (Gr. *phoros*, bearing), the Infusoria. [*L. cilium*, eyelash.]
 cimar. See cymar, chimera.
 cimella, *si-mē'li-ā*, *n.pl.* treasures. [Gr. *keimelia*.]
 Cimex, *si'meks*, *n.* the bed-bug genus of Hemiptera, giving name to the family cimicidae (*si-* or *si-mis'i-dē*).
 cimier, *si-myā'*, *n.* the crest of a helmet. [Fr.]
 ciminite, *sim'in-it*, *n.* a rock intermediate between trachyte and andesite, containing olivine. [Monte Cimini, in Italy.]
 Cimmerian, *sim'-ri-on*, *adj.* relating to the Cimmerii, a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual darkness.
 cinmollite, *sim'-līt*, *n.* a species of clay, or hydrous silicate of aluminium, used as fuller's earth. [Gr. *kimollā*, prob. from *Kimōlos*, an island of the Cyclades.]
 cinch, *sinch*, *n.* (U.S.) a saddle-girth: (*coll.*) a certainty, a secure hold.—*v.i.* to tighten the cinch. [Sp. *cincha*—*L.* *cingula*.]
 Cinchona, *sin-kō'nā*, a rubiaceous genus of trees, yielding the bark from which quinine and its congeners are obtained—also called *Peruvian bark*.—*adj.* *cinchonaceous* (*-kōn-ō'shēs*), *cinchonlic* (*-kōn'ik*).—*n.* *cinchonine*, an alkaloid obtained from cinchona bark.—*adj.* *cinchonin'ic*.—*n.* *cinchonisation*.—*v.t.* *cinchonise*, to bring under the influence of cinchona or quinine.—*n.* *cinchonism*, a morbid state due to overdoses of cinchona or quinine. [Said to be so named from the Countess of Chinchón, who was cured of a fever by it in 1638.]
 cinclannus, *sin-nn'us*, *n.* (*bot.*) a uniparous cymose inflorescence in which the plane of each daughter axis is at right angles, alternately to right and left, with that of its parent axis.—*adj.* *cinclinn'ate*. [*L.*, a curl.]
 cincture, *sinck'tyur*, *n.* a girdle or belt: a moulding round a column.—*v.t.* to gird, encompass.—*adj.* *cinct*, surrounded; *cinctured*, having a cincture. [*L. cinctura*—*cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird.]
 cinder, *sin'dar*, *n.* the refuse of burned coals: an ember: anything charred by fire: a scorificous fragment of lava: (*slang*) a strong stimulant put in tea, soda-water, etc.—*ns.* *cin'der*-cone, a hill of loose volcanic materials; *Cinderella*, a scullery-maid: the despised and neglected one of a set; *Cinderella*-dance, a dancing-party ending at midnight—from the nursery tale; *cin'der*-path, -track, a path, racing-track, laid with cinders.—*adj.* *cin'dery*. [O.E. *sinder*, alag; cf. Gr. *sinter*; not connected with Fr. *cendre*.]
 cinematograph, *sin-i-mat'-grāf*, *n.* apparatus for projecting a series of instantaneous photographs or pictures so as to give a moving representation of a scene, with or without reproduction of sound: a camera for taking such photographs (*cinematograph camera*): an exhibition of such photographs or pictures: a building in which they are shown.—Also *kinematograph* (*kin', kin'*). Shortened familiarly to *cin'ema*, *kin'ema* (or *kin'-ē-mā*, *kin'i-mā*), and in composition *cine-* (*sin'i-*; sometimes *ciné-*).—*ns.* *ciné*-biology, the study of biological phenomena by means of cinematographic records; *cin'ema*-organ, a theatre-organ, an organ of greater adaptability and showier effects than a church or concert organ.—*adj.* *cinemat'ic*, pertaining to, suitable for, or savouring of the cinema.—*n.* cinematographer (*-matog'-rāf-er*).—*adj.* *cinematographic* (*-grāf'ik*).—*al.*—*nt.* cinematographist, cinematography. [Fr. *cinématographe*—Gr. *kinēma*, -*atos*, motion, graphēin, to write, represent.]
 cineol, -ole, *sin'ti-ol*, -*ol*, *n.* eucalyptol, a camphor-smelling disinfectant liquid (C₁₅H₁₄O) got from several essential oils, as eucalyptus, wormwood, cajuput. [From *Artemisia Cina*, a species of wormwood, and *L. oleum*, oil.]
 Cineraria, *sin-ə-rī-ā*, *n.* a South African genus of plants, close akin to Senecio, with ash down on the leaves. [*L. cinerārius*, ash—*cinis*, *cineris*, ash.]
 cinerary, *sin'-rī-ri*, *adj.* pertaining to ashes: for containing ashes of the dead.—*ns.* cinerā'tion; cinerāt'or; cinē'rea, grey nerve matter.—*cinē'real*, ash: cinerary; cinē'reous, ash-grey: cinerif'lous, ash-grey: cinerif'ous, pertaining to grey nerve matter. [*L. cinereus*, ash—*cinis*, *cineris*, ash.]
 Cingalese. See Sinhalese.
 cingulum, *sin-gū-lum*, *n.* a girdle: a girdle-like structure. [*L.*—*cingere*, to gird.]
 cinnabar, *sin'-bār*, *n.* a mineral, sulphide of mercury, called vermilion when used as a pigment.—*adj.* vermilion-coloured.—*adj.* *cinnabarinic* (*-bār'ik*), *cinnabarinic* (*-bār-ēn*).—*cinnabarin*, a large red moth whose black and yellow caterpillars feed on ragwort. [Gr. *kinnabari*, from Persian.]
 cinnamon, *sin'-mōn*, *n.* the spicy bark of a lauraceous tree of Ceylon: the tree: a light yellowish brown.—Also *adj.* *cinnamic* (*-am'ik*), *cinnamonic* (*-mōn'ik*), obtained from, or consisting of, cinnamon.—*ns.* *cinnamōn*-bear, a cinnamon-coloured variety of grizzly or American black bear; *cinnamōn*-stone, a yellowish grossular garnet. [Gr. *kinnamōmon*, later *kinnamōn*—Heb. *qinnāmōn*.]
 cinque, *sinck*, *n.* the number five as on dice.—*ns.* *cinque-foli* (*her.*), a common bearing representing a flower with five petals borne full-faced and without a stalk: (*arch.*) a similar figure formed by cusps in a circular window or the head of a pointed arch: (*bot.*) species of the genus *Potentilla*: the five-bladed clover; *cinque-paco* (*Shak.* also *sinke*-a-pace), a kind of dance, the pace or movement of which is characterised by five beats.—*adj.* *cinque-spotted* (*Shak.*), having five spots.—*Cinque Ports*, the five ancient ports on the south of England lying opposite to France—Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings (later associated with Winchelsea, Rye, and a number of subordinate ports). [Fr.]
 cinque-cento *ching'kce-chen-tō*, *n.* the 16th century—the art and architecture of the Renaissance period. [It., five hundred, *mil*, one thousand, being understood.]
 clon, a spelling of sclon still used in U.S.

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

cipher (sometimes cypher), *s'fər*, *n.* (*arith.*) the character 0; any of the Arabic numerals: any person or thing of little value: a nonentity: an interweaving of the initials of a name: a secret mode of writing: in an organ, continuous sounding of a note not played.—*v.i.* to work at arithmetic: of an organ, to sound a note continuously when it is not played.—*v.t.* to write in cipher: to calculate: (*Shak.*), to decipher.—*ns.* ciphering; cipher-key, a key to a cipher or piece of secret writing. [O.Fr. *cyfre*, Fr. *chiffre*—Ar. *ṣifr*, zero, empty.]

cipollino, *chē-pol-lē'nō*, *n.* a marble with green bands in which calcite is interfoliated with mica or talc.—Also *cipollina* (*sip'ō-lin*). [It., *cipolla*, an onion.]

cippus, *sip's*, *n.* the stocks: a monumental pillar:—*pl.* cippi. [L. *cippus*, a post.]

circa, *sər'kā*, *prep.* and *adv.* about, around. [L.]

Circaean, *sər-sē'an*, *adj.* relating to the beautiful sorceress Circe, who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine by a magic beverage: infatigating and degrading.—Also **Circean**.—*n.* **Circeac'a**, the enchanter's nightshade genus. [L. *Circē*—Gr. *Kirkē*.]

circar. Same as **sircar**.

Circassian, *sər-has(h)'yən*, *adj.* belonging to **Circassia**, the country of the **Tcherkesses**, in the western Caucasus.—*n.* a **Tcherkess**: the language of the **Tcherkesses**: **circassian**, a kind of light cashmere (also **circassienne**).—**Circassian circle**, a progressive dance in reel time.

circensian, *sər-sen'shi-an*, *adj.* relating to the **Circus Maximus**, Rome, where the games were held.—Also **circen'sial** (*obs.*). [L. *circēnsis*—**circus**.]

circinate, *sər-sin'at*, *adj.* ring-shaped: (*bot.*) rolled inwards. [L. *circināre*, *-ātum*, to make round.]

circle, *sər'kl*, *n.* a plane figure bounded by one line every point of which is equally distant from a fixed point called the centre: the circumference of the figure so defined: a circular object: a ring: a planet's orbit: a series ending where it began: a figure in magic: a group of things in a circle: a company surrounding or associating with the principal person: those of a certain class or group.—*v.t.* to move round: to encompass.—*v.i.* to move in a circle: to stand in a circle.—*adj.* **circle'd**, **circled**, **encircled**.—*ns.* **circle'r**, **circle-rider**, one who rides in circles to round up cattle; **circle-riding**; **circle't**, a little circle: a little circular band or hoop, esp. a metal headband.—*n.* and *adj.* **circle'ing**, moving in a circle.—**dress circle** (see **dress**); **fairy circle** (see **fairy**); **great, small, circle**, a circle on the surface of a sphere whose centre is, is not, the centre of the sphere; **reasoning in a circle**, assuming what is to be proved as the basis of the argument. [O.E. *circul*—L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*; allied to O.E. *hiring*, a ring.]

circs, *sərks*, *n.pl.* a slang contraction of **circumstances**.

circuit, *sər'kit*, *n.* a journey round: a way round: perimeter: a roundabout way: area enclosed: the path of an electric current: a round made in the exercise of a calling, esp. by judges: the judges making the round: a district in which such a round is made, as by Methodist preachers, commercial travellers: a group of theatres, cinemas etc., under common control, through which an entertainment circulates: (*Shak.*) **diadem**.—*v.t.* to go round.—*ns.* **circle-breaker**, a switch or other device for interrupting an electric circuit; **circuiteer**, a judge who goes on a circuit.—*adj.* **circuitous** (*-kū'i-təs*), round-about.—*adv.* **circuitously**.—*ns.* **circuitousness**; **circle'r**, a preacher who goes on circuit; **circle'ly**, motion in a circle: an indirect course. [Fr.,—L. *circulātus*—**circūre**, **circum**, round, **ire**, to go.]

circular, *sər'kū-lər*, *adj.* of or pertaining to a circle: in the form of a circle: round: ending in itself: recurring in a cycle: addressed to a circle of persons.—*n.* an intimation sent to a number of persons.—*v.t.* **circle'arise**, to make circular: to send circulars to.—*n.* **circularity** (*-lar'i-ti*).—*adv.* **circle'arly**—**circular function**, any of the trigonometrical functions with argument in

radians; **circular letter**, a letter of which copies are sent to several persons; **circular measure**, the reckoning of angles in radians; **circular note**, a letter of bank-credit for the use of a traveller, being a kind of bill personal to the bearer, who also bears a letter of indication addressed to foreign bankers. [L. *circulāris*.]

circulate, *sər'kū-lāt*, *v.t.* to make to go round in a circle: to spread.—*v.i.* to move round: to be spread about: to repeat in definite order (of decimals).—*adj.* **circle'able**, capable of being circulated.—*n.* and *adj.* **circle'ating**.—*ns.* **circle'ation**, the act of moving in a circle or in a closed path (as the blood): spreading or moving about: dissemination; the sale of a periodical: the money in use at any time in a country.—*adjs.* **circle'ative**, **circle'atory**, **circle'ing**.—*n.* **circle'ator**.—**circulating library**, one from which books are circulated among subscribers. [L. *circulāre*, *-ātum*.]

circum-, *sər'kəm-*, *sər-kum'*, *pfz.* around. [L. *circum*.]

circumambages, *sər-kəm-am-bā'jēz*, *-am'bi-jiz*, *n.* sing. and *pl.* roundabout speech.—*adj.* **circumambā'gious** (*-jōs*), roundabout in speech. [L. *ambāgēs*, a winding.]

circumambient, *sər-kəm-am'bi-ənt*, going round about, encompassing.—*ns.* **circumamb'ience**, **circumamb'ieney**. [L. *ambire*, to go round.]

circumambulate, *sər-kəm-am'bū-lāt*, *v.i.* to walk round about.—*n.* **circumambula'tion**. [L. *ambulāre*, *-ātum*, to walk.]

circumbendibus, *sər-kəm-ben'di-būs*, *n.* a roundabout way or expression. [Jocular formation from L. *circum*, round, bend, and L. abl. *pl.* ending *-ibus*.]

circumcentre, *sər'kəm-sen-tər*, *n.* the centre of the circumscribed circle or sphere.

circumcise, *sər'kəm-siz*, *v.t.* to cut off the foreskin or the labia minora of: (*figs.*) to purify.—*ns.* **circumciser**; **circumcision** (*-sish'n*), the act of circumcising: the state of being circumcised: those who are circumcised, esp. the Jews. [L. *circumcidere*, *-cidere*, to cut.]

circumdenudation, *sər-kəm-den-ū-dā'shən*, *n.* (*geol.*) denudation or erosion of surroundings, leaving an isolated elevation.

circumduct, *sər'kəm-dukt*, *v.t.* to lead around or about, to cause to revolve round an imaginary axis so as to describe a cone.—*v.t.* **circumducc** (*-dūf*) (*Scotts law*) to declare at an end (of the term for bringing proof).—*n.* **circumduct'ion**.—*adj.* **circumduct'ory**. [L. *dūcere*, *ductum*, to lead.]

circumference, *sər-kum'fər-əns*, *n.* the boundary-line, esp. of a circle: compass: distance round.—*adj.* **circumferential** (*-en'shəl*).—*n.* **circumfer-entor** (*-en-tər*), an instrument for measuring horizontal angles, consisting of a graduated circle, sights, and a magnetic needle: a graduated wheel for measuring the circumference of wheels. [L. *ferre*, to carry.]

circumflect, *sər-kəm-flekt'*, *v.t.* to bend round: to mark with a circumflex.—*ns.* **circumflex**, an accent (A) originally denoting a rising and falling of the voice on a vowel or syllable—also *adj.*; **circumflexion** (*-flek'shən*), a bending round. [L. *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.]

circumfluence, *sər-kum'floo-əns*, *n.* a flowing round: the engulfing of food by surrounding it (as by protozoa, etc.).—*adjs.* **circumfluent**, **circumflu'ous**. [L. *fluere*, to flow.]

circumforaneous, *sər-kəm-fō-rā-ni-əs*, *adj.* wandering about as from market to market, vagrant.—Also **circumfora'nean**. [L. *forum*, the forum, market-place.]

circumfuse, *sər-kəm-fūz'*, *v.t.* to pour around.—*p.adj.* **circumfused**.—*adj.* **circumfus'ile**, molten.—*n.* **circumfusion** (*-fū'shən*). [L. *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour.]

circumgyrate, *sər-kəm-jī-rāt*, *v.i.* to whirl round.—*n.* **circumgyrā'tion**.—*adj.* **circumgy'ratory**. [L. *gyrāre*, *-ātum*, to turn.]

circumjacent, *sər-kəm-jā'sent*, *adj.* lying round: bordering on every side.—*n.* **circumjā'cency**. [L. *jacēre*, *-entis*, lying—*jacēre*, to lie.]

circumittoral, *sar-kam-lit'ô-ral*, *adj.* adjacent to the shore-line. [*L. littus*, for *litus*, -oris, shore.]
circumlocution, *sar-kam-lô-kû'shun*, *n.* roundabout speaking.—*v.i.* **circumlocûte**, to use circumlocution.—*n.* **circumlocûtionist**, one who practises circumlocution.—*adj.* **circumlocutory** (*-lôk'û-sar-i*).—**Circumlocution Office**, in Dickens's *Little Dorrit*, a government department, dilatory in attending to business. [*L. loquî, locûtus*, to speak.]

circummore, *sar-kam-mûr'*, *v.t.* (*Shok.*) to wall round. [*L. murus*, a wall.]

circumnavigate, *sar-kam-nau'i-gôt*, *v.t.* to sail round.—*adj.* **circumnavigable**.—*ns.* **circumnavigation**; **circumnavigator**. [*navigate*.]

circumnutation, *sar-kam-nû-tô'shun*, *n.* rotation in a nodding position, as in the growing point of a plant.—*v.i.* **circumnûtat**.—*adj.* **circumnûtatory**. [*L. nutre, -atum*, to nod.]

circumpolar, *sar-kam-pô'lar*, *adj.* situated or ranging round the pole.—**circumpolar stars**, stars so near the pole of the heavens that (for places at the latitude in question) they never set but merely revolve round the pole. [*See polar*.]

circumpose, *sar-kam-pôz'*, *v.t.* to place round.—*n.* **circumposition**, the act of placing round. [*See position*.]

circumscissile, *sar-kam-sis'il*, *adj.* opening by a circular rent. [*L. scissilis*, cleavable.]

circumscribe, *sar-kam-skrib'*, *v.t.* to draw a line round; to describe a curve or figure touching

tain limits, to
 : b'able, able to
 : ib'er, one who
 (*-skrip'shun*),

scribing: an inscription running round; a defined district.—*adj.* **circumscriptive**, marking the external form or outline. [*L. scribere, scriptum*, to write.]

circumspect, *sar-kam-spekt*, *adj.* looking round on
 is: prudent.—*n.* **circ-**
 : caution; examining.
 king around: wary.—
 : circumspectness. [*L.*

specere, spectre, spectrum, to look.]

circumstance, *sar-kam-stans*, *n.* the logical surroundings of an action; an attendant fact; an accident or event: ceremony: detail: (*pl.*) the state of one's affairs.—*v.t.* to place in particular circumstances.—*adj.* **circumstantial** (*-stan'shal*), consisting of details: minute.—*n.* **circumstantiality** (*-stan-shi-al'i-ty*), the quality of being circumstantial: minuteness in details: a detail.—*adv.* **circumstantially**.—*pl.* **circumstantialia**, incidentals: details.—*v.t.* **circumstantiate**, to

scribe exactly.—
 : which is not
 is gathered in
 in the case; in

good or bad circumstances, prosperous or unprosperous; in, under, the circumstances, conditions being what they are: not a circumstance to, (*U.S.*) nothing to. [*L. stans, stantis, standing-stare*, to stand.]

circumvallate, *sar-kam-val'at*, *v.t.* to surround with a rampart.—*n.* **circumvallation**, a rampart: a wall: a town or fort: a

rounding it (as by)
 (*L. vallum*, rampart.)
circumvent, *sar-kam-vent'*, *v.t.* to go round: to encompass: to surround so as to intercept or capture: to get round, or to outwit.—*n.* **circumvention**.—*adj.* **circumventive**, deceiving by artifices. [*L. venire, ventum*, to come.]

circumvolve, *sar-kam-vôlt'*, *v.t.* to roll round.—*v.i.* to revolve.—*n.* **circumvolution** (*-lôv', -lû*), a turning or rolling round: anything winding or sinuous. [*L. volvere, volutum*, to roll.]

circus, *sar-kûs*, *n.* a circular building for the exhibition of games: a place, building, or tent for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship and other performances: a show of this kind or the company of performers: a group of houses arranged in the form of a circle: an open place at a street junction:

a natural amphitheatre.—*adj.* **cir'cus(s)y**.—*n.* **claque** (*sar-k; Fr.*), a circus: a ring: a corrie. [*L. circus*—*Gr. kirkos*.]

cirl, *sarl*, *n.* a species of bunting (usu. *cirl* bunting). [*It. cirlo*.]

cirrhopoda, **cirrhopoda**, older forms of **cirripede**, **cirripedia**. [*As if from Gr. kirrhos, tawny, pous, podos*, foot; so by confusion **cirrhipede**, **cirrhipedia**.]

cirrhosis, *si-rô'sis*, *n.* a wasting of the proper tissue of an organ, accompanied by abnormal growth of connective tissue. [*Gr. kirrhos, tawny*—from the colour of the liver so diseased.]

cirripede, *si-r'i-pêd*, *n.* one of the **Cirripêd'ia**, a degenerate class of Crustacea, the barnacles and acorn-shells.—Also **cirriped** (*-pêd*). [*L. cirrus*, a curl, *pêd, pedis*, foot.]

cirrus, *si-r'us*, *n.* the highest form of clouds consisting of curling fibres: (*bot.*) a tendril: (*zool.*) any curled filament:—*pl.* **cirri**.—*adjs.* **cirrate**, **cirri'form**, like a cirrus; **cirri'grade**, moving by cirri.—*n.* **cirri'o-cu'mulus**, a cloud of small white flakes or ripples (also **macherel-sky**).—*adj.* **cirri'ose**, with tendrils.—*n.* **cirri'o-strâ'tus**, a high thin sheet of haze-like cloud.—*adj.* **cirri'ous**, having a cirrus. [*L.*, a curl, tuft. The common spellings **cirrhous**, etc. are due to confusion with *Gr. kirrhos*, tawny.]

Cisalpine, *sis-alp'in*, *-in*, *adj.* on this (i.e. the Roman) side of the Alps.—So **Cisatlant'ic**; **Cislethan** (*-li'i(h)an*) on this side the Leitha (which once in part separated Austria and Hungary): **Austrian**; **cismontane**, on this side the mountains—*opp.* to **ultramontane**; **Cispadane** (*-pa'dân*, *sis'pa-dân*; *L. Padus*), on this (Roman) side the Po; **cispon'tine**, on this side of the bridges, viz. in London, north of the Thames. [*L. cis*, on this side.]

cisclure, *siz'ôlôr*, *n.* the art or operation of chasing: the chasing upon a piece of metal-work.—*n.* **cis'clour** (*-lôr*), a chaser. [*Fr.*]

cissoid, *sis'oid*, *n.* a plane curve consisting of two infinite branches symmetrically placed with reference to the diameter of a circle, so that at one of its extremities they form a cusp, while the tangent to the circle at the other extremity is an asymptote. [*Gr. kissoeidês, ivy-like*—*kissos*, ivy, *eidôs*, form.]

cissy, *sis'i*, *n.* (slang) an effeminate person.—Also *adj.* [*Partly from the name Cecily*, partly from *sister*; cf. *sis*.]

cist, *sist*, *n.* a tomb consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs.—*adjs.* **cist'ed**, containing *cists*: **cist'ic**, like a *cist*. [*See chest*.]

Cistercian, *sis'tar-shan*, *n.* a member of the order of monks established in 1098 in the forest of Cîteaux, (*Cistercium*), in France—an offshoot of the Benedictines.—Also *adj.*

cistern, *sis'tern*, *n.* any receptacle for holding water or other liquid: a reservoir: in a steam-engine, the vessel surrounding the condenser. [*L. cisterna-cista*, a chest.]

Cistus, *sis'tus*, *n.* the rock-rose genus of shrubby plants, giving name to the family *Cistac'ceae*, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. [*Gr. kistos*, rock-rose.]

cistvaen. See *kistvaen*.

cit, *sit*, *n.* (*orch. slang*) a term of contempt for a city. [*Is (Dryden)*.]

city, *city*, *n.* a city: the place where the guns are kept in a war-ship. [*It. cittadella*, dim. of *città*, a city; see *city*.]

cite, *sit*, *v.t.* to call or summon: to summon to appear in court: to quote: to name: to adduce as proof.—*adj.* **cit'able**, that can be cited.—*ns.* **cit'al**, summons to appear: **citâ'tion**, an official summons to appear: the document containing the summons: the act of quoting: the passage or name quoted: (*U.S.*) mention in dispatches.—*adj.* **cit'atory**, having to do with citation: addicted to citation. [*L. citare, -atum*, to call, inten. of *citre, citre*, to make to go.]

cithara, *sith's-râ*, *n.* an ancient Greek musical instrument differing from the lyre in its flat shallow sound-chest.—*n.* **cith'arist**, a player on it.—*adj.*

fâte, fâr, âtk; mî, for (her); mîne; mûte; mûte; mûon; dlien (then)

clitharist'ic.—*ns.* clith'er, clith'ern, clith'ern, an early modern metal-stringed musical instrument, played with a plectrum: as the Tirolese zither. [*L.*—*Gr.* *kitharā*; cf. guitar, zither.]

citigrade, *sit'igrād*, *adj.* moving quickly: applied to a tribe of spiders that run down their prey—*Lycosidae* or wolf-spiders. [*L.* *citrus*, quick, *gradus*, a step.]

citizen, *sit'izən*, *n.* an inhabitant of a city: a member of a state: a townsman: a freeman: (*U.S.*) a civilian:—*fem.* cit'izeness.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) like a citizen.—*v.t.* cit'izenise, to make a citizen of.—*ns.* cit'izenry, the general body of citizens; cit'izenship, the rights of a citizen. [*M.E.* *citeisn*—*O.Fr.* *citeain*; see *city*.]

cithole, *sit'öl*, *sit'öl'*, *n.* a mediaeval stringed instrument, app. of the nature of a cithara, psaltery, or rote. [*O.Fr.*—*L.* *cithara*; see *cithara*.]

citron, *sit'rən*, *n.* the fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon: the tree that bears it (*Citrus medica*), considered to be the parent of the lemon and lime-fruit.—*ns.* cit'range (—*rən*), a hybrid between citron and orange; cit'rate, a salt of citric acid.—*adjs.* cit'reous, citrine; cit'ric, derived from the citron; cit'rine (—*rīn*), dark and greenish yellow, like a citron or lemon.—*n.* citrine colour: a rock-crystal of this colour.—*ns.* citronell'a, a Ceylon grass (citronella-grass, *Cymbopogon Nardus*) yielding citronella-oil, used in perfumery; cit'ron-tree; cit'ron-wood, cit'rus-wood, the most costly furniture wood of the ancient Romans (perhaps sandarach).—cit'rus, a citron tree: Citrus, a genus of Rutaceae including the citron, lemon, orange, etc.—citric acid, the acid to which lemon and lime juice owe their sourness ($C_6H_8O_7$); citrus fruits, citrons, lemons, limes, oranges, grapefruit. [*L.* *citrus*, from which comes also *Gr.* *kithron*, a citron.]

citurn. Same as either. [See under *cithara*.]

city, *sit'ē*, *n.* a large town: an incorporated town that has or had a cathedral: a town on which the dignity has been conferred by tradition or grant: in various countries a municipality of higher rank, variously defined: the business centre or original area of a large town.—*city* article, in a newspaper, a financial or commercial article; *city* company, a London corporation representing any of the mediaeval trade guilds; *city* editor, the financial editor; *city* fathers, the magistrates: the Town or City Council; *city* man, a man engaged in commercial or financial work in a city; *city* manager, a man appointed by an elected body to manage the administrative affairs of a city; *city* mission, a mission for evangelising the poor classes in the large cities; *city* of God, heavenly city, etc., the ideal of the Church of Christ in glory; *city* of refuge, by the Jewish law a city where the perpetrator of an accidental homicide might flee for refuge; *city* state, a sovereign state consisting of a city with a small surrounding territory.—Eternal City, Rome; Holy City, Jerusalem. [*Fr.* *cité*, a city—*L.* *civitas*, —*ditis*, the state—*civis*, a citizen.]

civet, *siv'it*, *n.* a perfume obtained from the civet or civet-cat, a small cat-like carnivore (*Viverra*) of Africa, India, etc. [*Fr.* *civet*—*Ar.* *zabād*.]

civic, *siv'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to a city or citizen.—*n.* civics, the science of citizenship.—*civic* centre, a place in which the chief public buildings of a town are grouped; *civic* crown, an oak wreath awarded to a Roman soldier for saving a citizen's life in battle. [*L.* *civicus*—*civis*, citizen.]

civil, *siv'il*, *adj.* pertaining to the community: having the refinement of city-bred people: polite (in any degree short of discourtesy): pertaining to ordinary life, not military: lay, secular, temporal, not ecclesiastical: pertaining to the individual citizen: (*law*) relating to private relations amongst citizens, and such suits as arise out of these, as opposed to *criminal*: (*theol.*) naturally good, as opposed to good through regeneration.—*n.* civil'ian, a professor or student of civil law (not canon law): one engaged in civil as distinguished from military and naval pursuits.—Also *adj.*—*ns.*

civil'ist, one versed in civil law; civil'ity, civilisation: good-breeding: politeness: polite attentions.—*adv.* civil'ily.—*adj.* civil'-suit'ed (*Milton*), sombrelly clad.—*n.* civil'ism, good citizenship: state of being well-affected to French Revolution principles; civ'vy (*slang*), civilian: (in *pl.* *civvies*) civilian clothes:—Also *adj.*—civil day, year, time, the day, year, time, as reckoned for ordinary purposes; civil death, the loss of all civil and legal privileges; civil engineer, one who plans and builds railways, docks, etc., as opposed to a military engineer, or to a mechanical engineer, who makes machines, etc.; civil law, as opposed to criminal law, the law laid down by a state regarding the rights of the inhabitants, esp. that founded on Roman law; civil list, formerly a list of charges for civil government purposes: now the expenses of the sovereign's household only; civil list pensions, those granted by royal favour; civil service, the paid service of the state, in so far as it is not military or naval; civil war, a war between citizens of the same state. [*L.* *civilis*—*civis*, citizen.]

civilise, *siv'il-iz*, *v.t.* to reclaim from barbarism: to instruct in arts and refinements.—*adj.* civilis'able.—*n.* civilisation, state of being civilised: culture: cultural condition or complex.—*adj.* civilised.—*n.* civil'iser. [See *civil*.]

cizers, an old spelling (*Shak.*) of scissors.

clabber, *klab'ər*, *n.* (esp. *Ir.*) mud. [*Ir.* *clabar*, mud.]

clachan, *klāh'hən*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a small village. [*Gael.* *clachan*—*clach*, stone.]

clack, *klak*, *v.i.* to make a noise as of a flat thing flapping: to chatter: to cackle.—*n.* a noise of this kind: an instrument making it: sound of voices: (*coll.*) the tongue.—*ns.* clack'-box, the box containing the clack-valve of an engine; clack'-dish (*Shak.*), a wooden dish carried by beggars, having a movable cover which they clacked to attract attention; clack'er; clack'-valve, a valve consisting of a hinged flap or other device that falls back with a clacking noise. [*Prob.* from the sound.]

clad, *klad*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.*, also (*Spens.*) *pres.infin.*, of clothe.

cladode, *klad'öd*, *n.* (*bot.*) a branch with the appearance and functions of a leaf. [*Gr.* *klados*, a shoot.]

claes, *klāz*, *n.pl.* Scots for clothes.

clag, *klag*, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to stick.—*v.t.* to bedaub.—*adj.* clagg'y, tenacious. [*Prob.* *Scand.*; *Dan.* *klag*, mud; cf. *clay*.]

claim, *klām*, *v.t.* to call for: to demand as a right: to maintain or assert.—*n.* a demand for something supposed due: right or ground for demanding: the thing claimed, esp. a piece of land appropriated by a miner or other: (*Spens.* *clame*) a call, shout.—*adj.* claim'able, that can be claimed.—*ns.* claim'-ant, claim'er, one who makes a claim; claim'-jump'er, one who takes possession of another's mining claim.—*lay* claim to, to assert a right to. [*O.Fr.* *clamer*—*L.* *clamāre*, to call out.]

clairaudience, *klār-awd'i-əns*, *n.* the alleged power of hearing things not present to the senses.—*n.* and *adj.* clairaud'ient. [*Fr.* *clair*—*L.* *clārus*, clear, and *audience*.]

clair-obscure, *cläre obscure*, *klār-ob-skūr'*. Same as *chiaroscuro* (*q.v.*). [*Fr.* *clair*—*L.* *clārus*, clear, and *Fr. obscur*—*L.* *obscurus*, obscure.]

clairseach, *klār'shāh*, *n.* the old Celtic harp strung with wire. [*Gael.* and *Ir.* *clairseach*, a harp.]

clairvoyance, *klār-voi'əns*, *n.* the alleged power of seeing things not present to the senses.—*n.* and *adj.* clairvoy'ant. [*Fr.* *clair*—*L.* *clārus*, clear, and *Fr. voir*—*L.* *vidēre*, to see.]

clam, *klam*, *n.* a gripping instrument: (*coll. U.S.*) a very reticent person: a scallop or scallop-shell (*Pecten*): in America an edible shellfish of various kinds, esp. the round clam or quahog (*Venus mercenaria*) and the long clam (*Amya arenaria*).—*v.i.* to take clams: (*coll.*) to be silent (*pr.p.* clam'm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clammed).—*ns.* clam'-bake, *n.* a baking of clams on hot stones, with layers of potatoes, fish, Indian corn, etc., popular

at picnic parties in U.S.: such a party; clam'-chow'der, chowder made with clams; clam'-shell. [O.E. *clam*, fetter; cf. Ger. *klamm*; Dan. *klamme*.]

clam, *klam*, *v.t.* to clog: to smear (*pr.p.* *clamm'ing* *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *clammed*).—*n.* dampness.—*adv.* *clamm'ly*.—*n.* *clamm'iness*.—*adj.* *clamm'y*, sticky: moist and adhesive. [O.E. *clāman*, to anoint; cf. Du., Dan. *klam*, damp.]

clam, *klam*, *n.* noise produced by ringing two or more bells together.—Also *v.t.* and *v.i.* [Prob. onomatopoeic.]

clamant, *klam'ant*, *klam'ant*, *adj.* calling aloud or earnestly.—*n.* clam'ancy, urgency. [L. *clāmāre*, to cry out.]

clambe, *klām*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* of climb.

clamber, *klam'ber*, *v.t.* to climb with difficulty, grasping with hands and feet.—*n.* the act of clambering. [From root of climb; cf. Ger. *klammern*—*klemmen*, to squeeze or hold tightly.]

clame (*Spens.*). Same as *claim*.

clanjamphrie, *klām-jām'fri*, *n.* (Scot.) rubbish: nonsense: rabble.—Also *clanjamfray*. [Der. uncertain.]

clamour, *klam'or*, *n.* a loud continuous outcry: uproar; any loud noise: persistent expression of dissatisfaction.—*v.i.* to cry aloud in demand: to make a loud continuous outcry.—*adj.* clam'orous, noisy, boisterous.—*adv.* clam'orously.—*ns.* clam'orousness; clam'ourer. [L. *clāmōr*, -ōris.]

clamour, *klam'or*, *v.t.* (Shak.) to silence, check the ringing of. [Perh. conn. with *clam* (3).]

clamp, *klamp*, *n.* a piece of timber, iron, etc., used to fasten things together or to strengthen their framework: any instrument for holding.—*v.t.* to bind with a clamp. [From a root seen in O.E. *clam*, fetter; Du. *klamp*, a clamp; akin to *clip*, *climb*.]

clamp, *klamp*, *n.* a heavy tread.—*v.i.* to tread heavily. [Prob. from the sound.]

clamp, *klamp*, *n.* a stack, as of bricks for burning, peats, etc.: a heap: a covered heap of potatoes.—*v.t.* to put in clamps. [Prob. Du. *klamp*, heap.]

clammer, *klam'por*, *v.t.* to botch up. [Der. unknown; prob. conn. with *clamp* (1).]

clan, *klan*, *n.* a tribe or collection of families subject to a single chieftain, commonly bearing the same

pa.t. and *pa.p.* *clapped*).—*ns.* *clap'-board* (or *klap'ard*), wood for barrel staves, wainscot; (U.S.) a thin board used in covering wooden houses; *clap'-bread*, a kind of hard-baked oatmeal cake; *clap'-dish* (same as *clack-dish*); *clap'-net*, a net made to clap together suddenly by pulling a string; *clapp'cr*, one who claps: that which claps, as the tongue of a bell: a contrivance for shaking a mill hopper: an instrument for making a noise, as a rattle, or (in pl.) the bones of negro minstrels: a glib tongue.—*v.t.* *clapp'cr-claw* (Shak.) to claw or scratch: to scold.—*ns.* *clapp'ing*, noise of striking: applause; *clap'-sill*, a lock-sill, the bottom part of the frame on which lock-gates shut; *clap'trap* (Shak.), a trick to gain applause: flashy display: empty words: *clap'trapp'cry*.—*adj.* *clap'trapp'ish*.—*clap eyes on*, to catch sight of; *clap hands* (Shak.), to make an agreement; *clap hold of*, to seize roughly; *clap up* (Shak.), to conclude suddenly. [O.N. *klappa*, to pat; Du. and Ger. *klappen*.]

clap, *klap*, *n.* gonorrhoea.—*v.t.* to infect with gonorrhoea. [Cf. Du. *klapoor*.]

clapper, *klap'or*, *n.* (esp. in Devon) a rude bridge of slabs or planks laid across supports: a raised footpath: a rabbit-hole. [L.L. *claperium*, heap of stones, rabbit-hole.]

claque, *klāk*, *n.* an institution for securing the success of a performance, by preconcerted applause: a body of hired applauders.—*n.* *claqueur* (*klā-kar*), a member of the claque. [Fr.,—*claqueur*, to clap.]

clarabella, *klar-ə-bel'ā*, *n.* an organ-stop of a sweet, flute tone. [L. *clarus*, clear, *bellus*, beautiful.]

Clare, *klār*, *n.* a nun of a Franciscan order founded by St. Clare (1212).—Also Poor Clare.

clarence, *klar'ens*, *n.* a four-wheeled carriage, seated inside for two or more persons. [Named after the Duke of Clarence (William IV.).]

Clarenceux, *Clarenceux*, *klar'en-sh*, *n.* (her.) the second king-of-arms in England, so named from the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.

clarendon, *klar'en-don*, *n.* (print.) a form of type having a heavy face.

clare-obscure. Same as *chlaroscuro*.

claret, *klar'et*, *n.* originally applied to wines of a light-red colour, but now used in England for the dark-red wines of Bordeaux: (*slang*) blood.—*v.t.* to drink claret.—*ns.* *clar'et-cup*, a drink made up of iced claret, brandy, sugar, etc.; *clar'et-jug*, a fancy jug for holding claret. [Fr. *clair-et*—*clair*—L. *clarus*, clear.]

clarichord, *klar'i-kord*, *n.* a clavichord. [As if from L. *clarus*, clear; see *clavichord*.]

clarify, *klar'i-fi*, *v.t.* to make clear or pure.—*v.i.* to become clear (*pr.p.* *clar'ifying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *clar'ified*).—*ns.* *clar'ification*; *clar'ifier*. [L. *clarus*, clear, and *facere*, to make.]

clarinet, *clarinet*, *klar-in-et*, or *klar'*, *n.* a wind-instrument, usually of wood, in which the sound is produced by a single thin reed, the compass being approximately that of the violin.—*n.* *clarinet'ist*.—the bass clarinet is pitched an octave lower than the ordinary clarinet. [Fr.—L. *clarus*, clear.]

clarion, *klar'i-on*, *n.* a kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill: the sound of a trumpet, or a sound resembling that of a trumpet. [Fr. *clairon*—*clair*—L. *clarus*, clear.]

clarify, *klar'i-fi*, *n.* clearness. [M.E. *clarite*—L. *claritas*, -itatis.]

Clarkia, *klār'ki-ā*, *n.* a North American genus of the evening-primrose family, a favourite border plant. [Named in honour of Captain Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition.]

clarty, *klār'ti*, *adj.* (Scot.) sticky and dirty. [Der. unknown.]

clary, *klār'i*, *n.* a plant of the sage genus (*Salvia Sclarea*) with pale-blue flowers and large coloured bracts: extended to others of the genus. [L.L. *sclarea*; origin unknown.]

clash, *klāsh*, *n.* a loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of sheets of metal: opposition: contradiction: (Scot.) chatter, country talk.—*v.i.* to dash noisily together: to meet in opposition: to act in a contrary direction: to disagree: of events,

clan'ship, association of families under a chieftain: feeling of loyalty to a clan; clans'man, clans'-woman, a member of a clan. [Gael. *clann*, offspring, tribe—L. *planta*, a shoot.]

clandestine, *klan-des'tin*, *adj.* concealed or hidden: private: sly.—*adv.* *clandes'tinely*. [L. *clan-destinus*—*clām*, secretly.]

clang, *klang*, *v.t.* to produce a loud deep ringing sound.—*v.i.* to cause to clang.—*n.* a ringing sound, like that made by striking large pieces of metal, or that of a trumpet: the sonorous cry of some birds, as cranes or geese.—*n.* and *adj.* *clang'ing*.—*adj.* *clangorous* (*klang'or-us*).—*adv.* *clang'orously*.—*n.* *clang'our*, a clang: loud ringing noise.—*v.i.* to make a clangour. [L. *clangere*, to sound; *clangor*, noise of birds or wind instruments.]

clang. See *clang*.

clank, *klangk*, *n.* a metallic sound, less prolonged than a clang, such as is made by a chain.—*v.i.* or *v.t.* to make or cause to make a clank.—*n.* *clank'ing*.—*adj.* *clank'less*, without clank. [Prob. formed under the influence of *clink* and *clang*.]

clap, *klap*, *n.* a sudden blow or stroke (*lit.* or *fig.*): a slap: (Scot.) a pat: the noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands: a burst of sound, esp. thunder.—*v.t.* to strike together so as to make a noise: to thrust or drive together suddenly: to fasten promptly: (Scot.) to pat: to applaud with the hands: to bang: to put suddenly (e.g. in prison).—*v.i.* to strike the hands together: to strike or slam with noise: to applaud: (*arch.*) to come or go suddenly (*pr.p.* *clapp'ing*;

to to (S. t.) to gossip.—*v.t.*
to to) to bang, slam.—
n. against: opposition,
cor cf., Ger. and Sw.
klotsch.]

clasp, *klāsp*, *n.* a fastening: a supplementary decoration in the form of a bar on the ribbon of a medal: an embrace: a grasp.—*v.t.* to fasten with a clasp: to enclose and hold in the hand or arms: to embrace.—*ns.* clas'per, that which clasps: the tendril of a plant: (*zool.*) a clasping organ: clasping: clas'p-knife, a knife whose blade folds into the handle. [*M.E. clapse*.]

class, *klās*, *n.* a rank or order of persons or things: high rank or social standing: a number of students or scholars who are taught together, or are (esp. in U.S.) in the same year of their course: a scientific division or arrangement in biological classification, a division above an order: a grade, as of merit in examination, accommodation in a ship or railway train: a section of a Methodist congregation.—*v.t.* to form into a class or classes: to arrange methodically.—*v.i.* to take rank.—*adj.* (*slang*) of high class.—*adjs.* clas's'able, clas's'ible, capable of being classed.—*n.* class'-book, a book used in class teaching.—*adjs.* clas's'-con'scious, clearly or acutely conscious of membership of a social class; clas'sed.—*ns.* clas's'-fellow, clas's'-mate, a pupil in the same class at school or college; clas'sic, (*klas'-ik*) any great writer, composer, or work, esp. in Greek and Latin literature: a student of the ancient classics: a standard work: (*pl.*) Greek and Latin studies.—*adjs.* clas's'ic, -al, of the highest class or rank, esp. in literature and music: originally and chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers: (as opposed to *romantic*) like in style to the authors of Greece and Rome or the old masters in music: chaste, refined, restrained, in keeping with classical art: having literary or historical associations: traditionally accepted, long established: (*slang*) excellent, standard: (*Milt.*) Presbyterian, of a classis.—*n.* clas'sical'ity.—*adv.* clas'sically.—*ns.* clas'sicalness; clas'sicism (-izm), a classical idiom: in literature, music, etc., a principle, character, or tendency such as is seen in Greek classical literature, marked by beauty of form, good taste, restraint, and clarity—opposed to *romanticism*; clas'sicist, one versed in the classics, or devoted to their being used in education: one who is for classicism rather than romanticism; clas's'-lead'er, the leader of a class in a Methodist church; clas's'man, one who has gained honours of a certain class at the Oxford examinations—opp. to *passman*; clas's'-room, a room in which a class is held; clas's'-war', hostility or hostilities between different social ranks or classes, esp. between the proletariat and the combined middle and upper classes.—*adj.* (*slang*) clas's'y, of or characteristic of high or upper class.—*classic* races, the five chief annual horse-races—the Two Thousand Guineas, One Thousand, Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger; class legislation, legislation in the interests of a class; take a class, to take honours in an examination, as opposed to the mere pass. [*L. classis*, a division of the Roman people.].

classify, *klas'i-fi*, *v.t.* to arrange in classes (*pr.p.* class'ifying; *po.p.* class'ified).—*adj.* classifi'able, capable of being classified; classifi'ic, denoting classes.—*n.* classifica'tion, act or system of arranging in classes.—*adj.* classificat'ory.—*n.* classifi'er. [*L. classis*, and *facere*, to make.].

classis, *klas'is*, *n.* a group: (*obs.*) a Presbyterian: (*obs.*) a bay of a library. [*L.*]

clastic, *klas'tik*, *adj.* composed of fragments, fragmental. [*Gr. klostos*—*klacin*, to break.].

clat. See *claut*.

clatch, *klāch*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a splashy slapping sound: a slap: anything sloppy and pasty: anything lumbering or clumsy, as an old gig: an ungainly person: a slut: a botched piece of work.—*v.t.* to dabble or work in miry matter.—*v.t.* to daub, plaster: to work up into a pasty mess: to botch. [*Cf. Ger. klotsch*, slap.].

clatter, *klāt'ter*, *n.* a repeated rattling noise: a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds: noisy talk: (*Scot.*, often in *pl.*) gossip.—*v.i.* to make rattling sounds: to chatter.—*v.t.* to cause to rattle.—*n.* clatt'er'er.—*adv.* clatt'eringly. [*O.E. clatrun*, clattering (verbal noun).]

Claude Lorraine glass, *klawd lor-ān' glās*, *n.* a convex mirror, usu. coloured, employed for viewing landscape. [Named after the painter *Claude Gellée*, known as *le Lorrain* (1600-82).]

Claudian, *klaw'di-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the Romans of the name of *Clodius*, esp. the emperors of that gens (Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero), or to their period (14-68 A.D.).

claudication, *klaw-di-kā'shən*, *n.* a limp. [*L. claudicatio*, -ōnis—*claudus*, lame.].

claught, *claucht*, *klau'ht*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to snatch: to clutch.—*n.* a hold: a snatch: a clutch. [From the *p.t.* of *cleek*.]

clause, *klawz*, *n.* a sentence: part of a sentence with subject and predicate: an article or part of a contract, will, act of parliament, etc.—*adj.* claus'ūlar, pertaining in, or consisting of, a clause or clauses. [*Fr. clause*—*L. claudere*, to shut.].

claustral, *klaw's-trāl*, *adj.* cloistral, secluded: pertaining to a claustrum.—*ns.* claustrā'tion, the act of shutting in a cloister; claustraph'obia (*Gr. phobos*, fear), a morbid dread of confined places.—*adj.* claustraphobic (-jōb'ik).—*n.* claustrum, a thin layer of grey matter in the brain hemispheres.—*pl.* claus'tra. [*L. cloustrum*, an enclosed place.].

claut, *klawt*, *clat*, *klāt*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a claw: a scratch: a blow: a grasp: a scraping hoe: something scraped together, a lump.—*v.t.* to scratch, claw: to scrape: to hoe. [*Perh. conn. with claw*.].

clavate, -d, *klāv'āt*, *klāv'āt*, -id, *adj.* (*biol.*) club-shaped.—*n.* clavā'tion, articulation in a socket.—*adj.* clavif'orm, in the form of a club.—*n.* clav'iger (-i-jēr), a club-bearer.—*adj.* clavig'erous (-ij-er-əs), club-bearing (see also under *clavis*).—*adj.* clav'ulate, somewhat club-shaped. [*L. clāva*, a club.].

clave, *klāv*, *p.t.* of *clavare* (both verbs).

clavacin, *klāv'ā-sin*, *n.* a harpsichord.—*n.* clav'ic-clinist. [*Fr. clavicin*—*L. clavis*, a key.].

claver, *klāv'ər*, *n.* (*Scot.*) idle talk, gossip.—*v.i.* to talk idly. [*Der. uncertain*.].

clavicembalo, *klav-i-chem'bā-lō*, *n.* a cembalo with keys—a harpsichord. [*It.*,—*L. clāvis*, key and *cembalo*.].

clavichord, *klav'i-kord*, *n.* an old keyboard stringed instrument in which the tangent which struck the string and produced the sound also determined the vibrating length. [*L. clāvis*, a key, *chordo*, a string.].

clavicle, *klav'i-kl*, *n.* collar-bone: merry-thought of birds—Also *clavicle'ula*.—*adj.* clavicle'ular. [*Fr. clavicule*—*L. clavicula*, dim. of *clāvis*, a key.].

clavicorn, *klav'i-korn*, *adj.* having clavate antennae.—*n.* a member of the *Clavicornia*, a group of beetles. [*L. clāva*, a club, *cornū*, a horn.].

clavie, *klāv'i*, *n.* (*Scot.*) tar barrel burnt for luck at Burghhead on Hogmanay (O.S.). [Unknown.].

clavier, *klāv-ēr*, *n.* keyboard of a musical instrument: stringed keyboard instrument, esp. clavichord or the pianoforte. [*Fr.*—*L. clāvis*, a key.].

clavis, *klāv'is* (*L. klāv'is*), *n.* a key, hence a clue or aid for solving problems, interpreting a cipher, etc.—*pl.* clāv'es (-vēs; *L. klāv'es*).—*n.* clav'iger (*klāv'i-jēr*), one who keeps a key, a custodian.—*adj.* clavig'erous, keeping keys (see also under *clavate*). [*L. clāvis*, a key.].

claw, *klaw*, *n.* the hooked nail of a beast or bird: the leg of a crab, insect, etc., or its pointed end or pincer: an instrument shaped like a claw: (*bot.*) the narrow basal part of a petal: anything like a claw.—*v.t.* to scratch: to tear: to scrape: to seize: (*fig.*) to flatter, fawn on.—*n.* claw'back, a toady; flatterer.—*adj.* clawed, having claws.—*ns.* claw-hammer, a hammer with one part of the head divided into two claws, for drawing nails; claw-hamm'er-coat, a facetious name for a dress-coat.—*adj.* claw'less.—claw me and I'll claw thee, favour me and I shall do you good in

return. [O.E. *clawu*; cog. with Ger. *klaue*; akin to cleave, to stick.]

clay, *klā*, *n.* (*agri.*) earth in very fine particles, tenacious and impervious: (*chem.* and *min.*) a tenacious ductile earthy material, hydrated aluminium silicates more or less impure; earth in general: the human body: (in full clay-pipe) a tobacco-pipe of baked clay.—*v.t.* to purify with clay, as sugar.—*adj.* **clay'-bank**, (*U.S.*) brownish yellow; *clay'-hazard* (*Shak.*) *acid*; *clay'-mold*, cold as c to chevi

adj. **clayed**, **clay-like**; **clay'cy**, made of clay: covered with clay: like clay.—*ns.* **clay'-ground**, ground consisting mainly of clay; **clay'-iron-stone**, a clayey chalybite.—*adj.* **clay'ish**, of the nature of clay.—*ns.* **clay'-mari**, a whitish chalky clay; **clay'-mill**, a mill for preparing clay; **clay'-pigeon**, a clay disk thrown from a trap and shot at as a substitute for a live pigeon; **clay'-slate**, hard, fissile argillaceous rock; **clay'-pit**, a pit from which clay is dug.—wet one's clay, to drink. [O.E. *clæg*; cf. Dan. *klæg*, Ger. *klei*.]

claymore, *klā-mōr'*, *n.* a large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders: the old Celtic one-handed, two-edged longsword: now applied inaccurately to the basket-hilted sword of the officers of Highland regiments. [Gael. *claidheamh-mór*—Gael. and Ir. *claidheamh*, sword, *mór*, great.]

clean, *klēn*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) **clear**: **clear-cut**: sharply defined: even: neat: free from dirt, stain, or whatever defiles: pure: guiltless: complete: (*angling*) without a catch.—*adv.* quite: entirely: smoothly: without mishap.—*v.t.* to make clean, or free from dirt.—*n.* **clean'er**, one who or that which cleans.—*n.* and *adj.* **clean'ing**, the act of making clean.—*adj.* **clean'-limbed**, with shapely limbs: trim.—*n.* **cleanliness** (*klēn'li-nis*), habitual cleanness or purity.—*adj.* **cleanly** (*klēn'li*), clean in habits and person: pure: neat.—*adv.* (*klēn'li*) in a clean manner.—*n.* **cleanness** (*klēn'nis*).—*adj.* **clean'-tim'bered** (*Shak.*), well-proportioned.—*n.* **clean'-up**, an act of thorough cleaning: the stamping-out of an evil.—**clean slate**, a fresh start; **clean hands**, freedom from guilt or corruption; **come clean**, (*slang*) to confess, to divulge, everything; show a **clean pair of heels**, to escape by running. [O.E. *clæne*; Ger. *klein*, small.]

cleans, *klēnz*, *v.t.* to make clean or pure.—*adj.* **cleans'able**.—*ns.* **cleans'er**, one who, or that which, cleans; **cleans'ing**, purification. [O.E. *clēnsian*.]

clear, *klēr*, *adj.* pure, bright, undimmed, unclouded, undulled: free from obstruction, difficulty, complication, contents, blame, or accusation: disengaged: plain: distinct: obvious: without blemish, defect, drawback, or diminution: perspicuous: transparent.—*adv.* in a clear manner: plainly: wholly: quite.—*v.t.* to make clear: to empty: to free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt: to free, acquit, or vindicate: to leap, or pass by or over: to make as profit: to settle, as a bill: to move on, as wounded from a temporary field hospital (casualty clear'ing-station): to set free for sailing.—*v.i.* to become clear: grow free, bright, transparent: sail after satisfying all demands and obtaining permission.—*ns.* **clear'ng**, piece of land cleared; **clear'ance**, act of clearing: general removal or emptying: eviction from lands: removal of hindrances: intervening space: play between parts, as of a machine: certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.—*adj.* **clear'-cut**, sharp in outline: free from obscurity.—*n.* **clear'er**.—*adj.* **clear'-eyed**, *clear-sighted*, *clear-seeing*: **clear'-headed**: **clear'ing**, act

of wood, etc., for cultivation: method by which bankers change cheques and drafts, and arrange the differences; **clear'ing-house**, an office where such clearing business is done (railway clear'ing-house, an office for adjusting claims of different railways for shares of freights and through tickets);

clear'ing-nut, the seed of *Strychnos potatorum*, used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water.—*adv.* **clear'ly**, in a clear manner: distinctly.—*ns.* **clear'ness**; **clear'-obscure** (see *chiaroscuro*).—*adj.* **clear'-sligh'ted**, having clearness of sight: discerning.—*ns.* **clear'-sligh'tedness**; **clear'-skin** (*Australian*), an unbranded animal; **clear'-starch'er**, a laundress: **clear'-starch'ing**, the act of stiffening linen with clear starch; **clear'-story** (see *clerestory*); **clear'wing**, a transparent-winged moth.—**clear off**, to get rid of, dispose of: (*coll.*) to go away, esp. in order to avoid something; **clear out**, to get rid of: to empty: of a ship, to clear and leave port: to take oneself off; **clear the air**, simplify the situation and relieve tension; **clear the way**, to make the way open; **clear up**, to make or to become clear. [Fr. *clair*—*L.* *clarus*, clear.]

clearcole, *klēr'kōl*, *n.* a priming coat consisting of size or glue with whiting.—Also **clere'cole**, **claircolle** (*klār*). [Fr. *claire colle*, clear glue.] **cleat**, *klēt*, *n.* a wedge: a piece of wood, etc., nailed across anything to keep it in its place or give it an additional strength: a piece attached to parts of a ship for fastening ropes.—*v.t.* to strengthen with a cleat. [From a supposed O.E. *clēat*; cf. Du. *kloot*; Dan. *klode*; Ger. *kloss*.]

cleave, *klēv*, *v.t.* to divide, to split: to separate with violence: to go through: to pierce.—*v.i.* to part asunder: to crack (*pr.p.* **cleav'ing**; *pa.t.* **clōvo** or **cleft**, *arch.* **clāve**; *pa.p.* **clōv'en** or **cleft**).—*adj.* **cleav'able**, capable of being cleft.—*ns.* **cleav'ableness**; **cleav'age**, a split: a tendency to split, esp. (in rocks and minerals) in certain directions: mitotic cell-division; **cleav'er**, one who or that which cleaves: a hutter's chopper.—*adj.* **cleav'ing**, splitting.—*n.* a cleft. [O.E. *clēfan*, cog. with Ger. *kleben*.]

cleave, *klēv*, *v.i.* to stick or adhere: to unite (*pa.t.* **cleaved** or **clave**; *pa.p.* **cleaved**).—*ns.* **cleav'ers**, **clivers** (*kliv'ərz*), goose-grass (*Golium Aporine*) which cleaves to fur or clothes by its hooks; **cleav'ing**, the act of adhering.—Also *adj.* [O.E. *clēfan*; cog. with Ger. *kleben*.]

cleché, *klēch'ā*, *klēsh'ā*, *adj.* (*her.*) voided or hollowed throughout, showing only a narrow border. [Fr.]

cleck, *klek*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to hatch.—*n.* **cleck'ing**, o brood. [O.N. *klekja*; cf. Dan. *klække*, to hatch.] **cleek**, *klēk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a large hook: o narrow-faced iron-headed golf-club.—*v.t.* to seize, to hook.—*v.i.* (*Scot.*) to go arm in arm; to link: to marry (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **cleeked**, **cleekit**, **claught**, *pron.* *klawht*). [Northern, *perb.* related to *clutch*.]

cleep. See *clepe*.

clef, *klef*, *n.* a character placed on the stave by which the absolute pitch of the notes is fixed. [Fr. *clef*, *key*—*L.* *clavis*; Gr. *kleis*, o key.]

cleft, *kleft*, *pa.t.* and *po.p.* of **cleave** (1).—**cleft pnlate**. See *polate*.

cleft, *kleft*, *n.* an opening made by cleaving or splitting: a crack, fissure, or chink.—Also **cliff** (B.). [Cf. Ger. *klüft*, Dan. *hlyft*, o hole.]

clegg, *kleɡ*, *n.* gaddy, horse-ly. [O.N. *kleggi*.] **cleistogamy**, *cllistogamy*, *klis-tōg'a-mi*, *n.* (*bot.*) production of small flowers, often simplified and inconspicuous, which do not open, and in which self-pollination occurs.—*adj.* **cleistogamic** (*-trō-gam'ik*), **cleistogamous**. [Gr. *kleistos*, closed, *gamos*, marriage.]

cleithral, *clithral*, *klī'thrāl*, *adj.* completely roofed over. [Gr. *kleithron*, a bar.]

clem, *klēm*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to starve. [Prov. Eng. *clām*; Ger. *klemmen*, to pinch.]

Clematis, *klēm'a-tis*, *n.* a genus of Ranunculaceae, including *Virgin's Bower* or *Traveller's Joy*. [L.—Gr. *klematis*, a plant, *prob.* periwinkle—*klema*, a twig.]

clement, *klēm'ent*, *adj.* mild: gentle: kind: merciful.—*ns.* **clem'ency** (*Spens.*), **clem'ency**, the quality of being clement: mildness: readiness to forgive.—*adv.* **clem'ently**. [Fr.—*L.* *clēmēns*, *-entis*.]

clench, *klēnsh*, *klēnch*, *v.t.* to close tightly: to grasp: to clinch. [Same as *clinch*.]

klit, fūr, dsh; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mūn; dhen (then)

clepe, clep, *klēp*, *v.t. (arch.)* to call: to name.—*p.p. yclept (i-klēpt)*. [O.E. *clēpian*, to call.]
clepsydra, *klēp'si-drā*, *n.* an instrument for measuring time by the trickling of water, a water-clock. [L.—Gr. *klepsydra*—*kleptan*, to steal, *hydōr*, water.]

clerestory, clear-story, *clēr'stō-ri*, *n.* an upper story or part with its own row of windows—*esp.* the story above the triforium in a church. [Clear, prob. in sense of lighted, and story (2).]

clergy, *klēr'jī*, *n.* the ministers of the Christian or other religion, as holders of an allotted office, in contra-distinction to the laity: (*arch.*) learning, education.—*adj.* cler'gyable, cler'gible, entitled to or admitting of the benefit of clergy.—*nr.* cler'gyman, one of the clergy, a regularly ordained minister; cler'gy-woman, a woman who is a minister of religion: (jocular) a woman belonging to a clergyman's family.—*adj.* cler'ic, -al, (*klēr'ik*, -al) belonging to the clergy: pertaining to a clerk or scribe.—*ns.* cler'ic, a clergyman; cler'icalism, undue influence of the clergy: sacerdotalism.—*n.pl.* cler'icals, clerical garb.—*ns.* cler'icate, clerical position; clericity (*klēr-i-ti*), state of being a clergyman; clerisy (*klēr-i-si*), the class of learned men, scholars.—benefit of clergy, originally an exemption of clergymen, in certain cases, from criminal process before a secular judge, but later covering the first offence of all who could read.—black clergy, in Russia, all the regular or monastic, as distinct from the secular or parochial, clergy; clergyman's sore throat, chronic pharyngitis. [Fr. *clergé*—L. *clēricus*—Gr. *klērikos*, from *klēros*, a lot, a heritage, then the clergy.]

clerihew, *klēr-i-hū*, *n.* a jingle in two short couplets purporting to quintessentialise the life and character of some notable person. [Started by E. Clerihew (Bentley) in his *Biography for Beginners* (1905).]

clerk, *klārk* (U.S. *klōrk*), *n.* a clergyman or priest: a scholar: one who leads the responses in the English Church service: in common use, one employed as a writer, assistant, copyist, account-keeper, or correspondent in an office: (U.S.) a shop-assistant.—*v.i.* to act as clerk.—*adj.* cler'ical (see under clergy).—*ns.* cler'k'dom; cler'k'ess, a female clerk.—*adj.* cler'k'ish, like a clerk; cler'k'less, ignorant; cler'k'-like, scholarly.—*n.* cler'k'ling, a young clerk.—*adj.* cler'k'ly, scholarly.—*adv.* in a scholar-like or learned manner.—*n.* cler'k'ship.—Bible clerk, a scholar who reads the lessons in some college chapels; clerk of the weather, an imaginary functionary facetiously supposed to direct the weather; clerk of works, one who superintends the erection of a building, etc.; Lord Clerk Register (see register); St. Nicholas's clerks, (*arch.*) thieves. [O.E. *clerc*, a priest—L.L. *clēricus*; see clergy.]

cleromancy, *klēr'o-man-si*, *n.* divination by lot. [Fr. *klēros*, lot, *mantēd*, divination.]

cleruch, *klēr'ōk*, -uk, *n.* (Greek hist.) an allotment-holder in foreign territory retaining his Athenian citizenship.—*n.* cler'uchy, cleruch'ia. [Gr. *klērouchos*—*klēros*, allotment, *echēin*, to have.]

cleugh, cleugh, *klōōgh*, Scottish form of clough.

cleve, *klēv*, *n.* cliff: hillside. [Now rare. M.E. *cleof*, a variant of cliff.]

cleveite, *klē'vit*, *klāv'it*, *n.* a pitchblende in octahedral crystals containing bismuth. [P.T. Cleve, Swedish chemist.]

clever, *klēv'ər*, *adj.* able or dexterous; ingenious: shrewd. [O.E. *clifra*, good counsel.—*cf.* *cleverly*, what]

clew, *klēw*, *n.* a thread
anything that points to the solution of a mystery (usu. clue); the corner of a sail.—*v.t.* to coil up into a clew or ball: to tie up to the yards (usu. with up), (*fig.*) to fix up.—*n.* clew'-garnet (*naut.*), a tackle for clewing up the smaller square sails for furling.—*n.pl.* clew'-lines, ropes on the smaller square sails by which they are clewed up for furling. [O.E. *clitren*; cf. Du. *kluwen*; Ger. *knäuel*.]

cliché, *klē-shū*, *n.* the impression made by a die in any soft metal: an electrotpe or stereotype plate:

a stereotyped phrase, or literary tag. [Fr.—*clicher*, to stereotype.]

click, *klīk*, *n.* a short, sharp ticking sound: anything that makes such a sound, as a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel: a clucking sound produced by sudden retraction of the tongue from the upper teeth, palate, or elsewhere; characteristic of Hottentot and other South African languages, represented by C (dental), Q (palatal), and X (lateral); a latch for a gate.—*v.i.* to make a light, sharp sound: (*slang*) to fit into place opportunely or successfully, esp. to succeed in coming into relations of sociability with a person of the other sex.—*ns.* click'-bee'tle, any beetle of the family Elateridae, characterised by leaping in the air with a click when laid on their backs; click'-clack, a persistent clicking noise; click'er, the compositor who distributes the copy among a companionship of printers, makes up pages, etc.: one who cuts up leather for the uppers and soles of boots; click'ing, the action of the verb. [Dim. of clack.]

clicket, *klīk'et*, *n.* a latch.—*v.i.* to make a clicking sound. [O.Fr. (and Fr.) *cliquet*.]

client, *klī'ent*, *n.* one who employs a lawyer or professional adviser: a dependant; a customer.—*n.* cli'entage, the whole number of one's clients: the client's relation to the patron.—*adj.* cliental (*-ent'āl*).—*ns.* clientele (*klī'en-tēl*), clientèle (*klē-dān'-tēl'*), a following: the whole connexion of a lawyer, shop-keeper, etc.; cli'entship. [L. *clīens*, -entis, a dependent upon a *patrōnus*.]

cliff, *klīf*, *n.* a high steep rock: the steep side of a mountain.—*adj.* cliffed, cliff'y, having cliffs: craggy. [O.E. *clif*; Du. *clif*; O.N. *kljǫf*.]

cliff, *klīf*, *n.* (mus.). Same as clef.

clift. See cleft (2).

clift, *klīft*, *n.* same as cliff (through the influence of cleft).—*adj.* clift'ed, clift'y, broken into cliffs.

climacteric, *klī-mak'ter'ik*, or *klī-mak'tēr'ik*, *n.* a critical period in human life, in which some great bodily change is supposed to take place: a critical time.—*adj.* pertaining to such a period: critical.—*adj.* climacter'ical.—the grand climacteric, (generally) the sixty-third year, supposed to be a critical period for men. [Gr. *klimaktēr*—*klimax*, a ladder.]

climate, *klī'māt*, -mit, *n.* the condition of a country or place with regard to temperature, moisture, etc.: (*fig.*) character of something.—*u.s.* (*Shak.*) to remain in a certain place.—*adj.* cli'matal, cli'matic (-mat'ik), -al.—*v.t.* cli'matise (see acclimatise).—*adj.* climatograph'ical.—*n.* climatog'raphy, a description of climates.—*adj.* climatolog'ical.—*ns.* climatol'ogist; climatol'ogy, the science of climates, or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends; cli'mature (*Shak.*), region.—climate of opinion, the critical atmosphere, complex of opinions prevalent at a particular time or in a particular place. [Fr. *climat*—L. *clima*—Gr. *klima*, -atos, slope—*klimēn*, to slope.]

climax, *klī'maks*, *n.* (*rhet.*) the arranging of discourse in order of increasing strength: (*loosely*) the last term of the rhetorical arrangement: hence, a culmination.—*v.i.* to ascend in a climax: to culminate.—*adj.* (wrongly formed) climact'ic, -al, pertaining to a climax.—*adv.* climact'ically. [Gr. *klimax*, -akos, a ladder—from *klimēn*, to slope.]

climb, *klīm*, *v.i.* or *v.t.* to ascend or mount by clutching with the hands and feet: to ascend with difficulty: to mount: of plants, to ascend by clinging to other objects, by means of hooks, tendrils, twining stems, or otherwise: extended to similar downward movement (to climb down—also fig. to abandon an excessive or overweening demand, position, or attitude) (*p.a.t.* and *p.p.* climbed, *arch.* clomb, *klōm*).—*n.* an act of climbing: an ascent.—*adj.* climb'able.—*ns.* climb'-down; climb'er, one who or that which climbs: one who is intent upon his own social advancement: an old-fashioned name for a bird whose feet are mainly adapted for climbing: (*bot.*) a climbing plant.—*n.* and *adj.* climb'ing. [O.E. *climban*; cf. Ger. *klimmen*; clamber, cleave (2).] *clime*, *klīm*, *n.* a country, region, tract. [climate.]

clinamen, *klin-a'men*, *n.* inclination. [*L. clinamen.*]
clinch, *klinch*, *klinch*, *v.t.* to fasten or rivet a nail by bending and beating down the point: to clench: (*fig.*) to drive home (as an argument): to settle or confirm.—*v.i.* to grapple.—*n.* something set firmly: the fastening of a nail by beating.

clinch, *clinch*, *v.t.* to stick close by adhesive surface or by clasp: to adhere in interest or affection: to remain by an opinion: of wood, to shrink.—*v.t.* to attach: to shrivel (*part.* and *part.* *clung*).—*n.* adherence.—*adj.* *clinch*, *clinch*, *clinch*, having the pulp adhering firmly to the stone (of peaches).—*opp.* to *freestone*: *clinchy*, *stinky*. [*O.E. clingan.*]

clinch, *-al*, *clinik*, *-al*, *adj.* pertaining to a bed: (*med.*) applied to practical instruction given in hospitals.—*n.* *clinik*, one confined to bed by sickness: the teaching of medicine or surgery at the bedside of hospital patients: a private hospital or nursing-home: an institution for treating out-patients or for diagnosis or giving advice—also *clinique* (*klin-ik*).—*adv.* *clinically*.—*n.* *clinician* (*-ik-an*).—*clinal*, *clinal*, baptism administered to persons on their sick-bed: *clinal* convert, one converted on his death-bed: *clinal* medicine, or surgery, medicine or surgery as taught by clinics: *clinal* lecture, one to students at the bedside of the sick: *clinal* thermometer, one for taking the temperature of patients. [*Gr. klinikos—klinē*, a bed.]

clink, *klīng*, *n.* a ringing sound made by striking metal, glass, etc.—*v.t.* to cause to make a ringing sound.—*v.i.* to ring: to go with a clink.—*n.* *clinker*, a hard brick (also *klinker*, as Dutch): a scale or globule of black iron oxide obtained from red-hot iron under the hammer: incombustible residue of fused ash raked out of furnaces: furnace slag: the cindery crust of some lava-flows.—*adj.* *clinker-built*, made of planks which overlap those below (as distinguished from carvel-built) and fastened with clinched nails.—*n.* *clink-stone*, phonolite (from its metallic clink when struck). [*A form of click and clank.*]

clink, *klīng*, *n.* (*slang*) prison. [*Appar. orig. one in Southwark.*]

clink, *klīng*, *n.* (*Spens.*) said to mean keyhole, or latch. [*Cf. Du. klinke, latch.*]

clink, *klīng*, *v.t.* to clinch: to rivet.—*n.* *clink'er*, anything worthy of warm admiration in its kind.—*adj.* (*slang*) *clink'ing*. [*Northern form of clinch.*]

clino, *klī-nō*, in composition, oblique.—*n.* *clinoidal* (*crystal*), the clinodagonal: *clinodagonal*, in a monoclinic crystal, that lateral axis which is not perpendicular to the vertical axis: *clinometer* (*klīn*, *klīn-om'i-tēr*), and of *clin-*.

clinochlore, *klīnō-klōr*, *n.* a green mineral, a distinctly monoclinic variety of chlorite.

clinkant, *klīng'ant*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) tinselly: glittering.—*n.* tinsel: glitter. [*Fr.—Du. klinken, to clink.*]

Clio, *klī'ō*, *n.* the muse of history. [*Gr. Kleiō*, proclaimer.]

Clio, *klī'ō*, *n.* a genus of shell-less pteropods, 'whales' food'. [*Gr. Kleiō*, a sea-nymph.]

clip, *klip*, *v.t.* to cut with shears: to cut off: to trim or cut off the hair, twigs, ends, edges, etc. of: to pare down: to reduce or curtail: to shorten in indistinct utterance.—*v.i.* to go at a good speed (*part.* *clipping*; *part.* *clipped*, *clipt*).—*n.* an act of clipping: the thing removed by clipping: yield of wool: a smart blow: (*U.S.*) a high speed.—*adj.* *clipped*, *clipt*.—*ns.* *clipp'er*, one who clips: a clipping instrument: a swift mover: a sharp-built fast sailing-vessel: (*slang*) a dashing person, or

anything admired in its kind: *clipp'ing*, the act of clipping, esp. the edges of coins: a small piece clipped off, shred, paring: a newspaper cutting.—*adj.* superb: fast-going.—*clipp coin*, to pare the edges of coins: *clip the wings*, to cut the feathers of a bird's wings to prevent it from flying: (*fig.*) to restrain ambition: to deprive of the means of rising. [*Prob. from O.N. klippo, to cut; Dan. klippe.*]

clip, *klip*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to embrace: to encircle: to hold firmly.—*n.* a device for gripping or clasping, or holding things together.—*n.* *clipp-hook*, a sister-hook. [*O.E. clyppon*, to embrace; *O.N. klippa*, to pinch; *Ger. kluppe*, pincers.]
clique, *klēk*, *n.* an exclusive group of persons: a faction: a coterie—used generally in a bad sense.—*adj.* *cliqu'ish*, relating to a clique: exclusive.—*ns.* *cliqu'ishness*: *cliqu'ism*, tendency to form cliques. [*Fr., orig. in sense of clique; prob. conn. with click.*]

clish-clash, *klīsh-klash*, *clishmaclavcr*, *klīsh-ma-klav'er*, *n.* gossip. [*Scot. See clash, claver.*]

clitogamy. See *clitogamy*.

clitellum, *klī*, *klī-tel'am*, *n.* a glandular belt on a worm, secreting a cocoon.—*pl.* *clitell'a*.—*adj.* *clitell'ar*. [*L. clitellor*, pack-saddle.]

clitral. Same as *clitral*.

clitoris, *klī'* or *klī'ta-ris*, *n.* a homologue of the penis in the female. [*Gr. klitoris.*]

clitter, *klī'ter*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, or cause to make, a shrill rattling noise.—*n.* *clitt'er-clatt'er*, idle talk, chatter. [*Related to clatter.*]

clivers. Same as *cleavers*.

cloaca, *klō-a-kā* (*L. -ā-kā*), *n.* a sewer: a privy: a cavity in birds and reptiles, in which the intestinal and urinary ducts terminate: a sink of moral filth.—*pl.* *cloacae* (*klō-a-kā*; *L. -ā-kā*).—*adj.* *clō'al*, *clō'aline* (*klō-a-līn*), *clō'alinal* (*klō-a-lī-nāl*). [*L. cloaca*, *clūre*, to purge.]

cloak, *klōk*, *n.* a loose outer garment: a covering: that which conceals: a disguise, pretext.—*v.t.* to clothe with a cloak: to cover: to conceal.—*ns.* *cloak-bag* (*obj.*), a portmanteau: *cloak-room*, a room for keeping coats and hats: a railway office where luggage may be left: a lavatory.—Also *cloke*. [*O.Fr. cloke, cloque*—*L.L. cloca*, a bell, a horseman's bell-shaped cap; see *clock*.]

clom, *klōm*, *n.* and *adj.* earthenware, clay, or made of such. [*O.E. clōm*, mud.]

cllobber, *klōb'er*, *n.* a paste used by shoemakers to hide the cracks in leather: (*slang*) clothing, gear. [*Ety. dub.*]

clock, *klōk*, *n.* a glass under which plants are forced: a lady's close-fitting hat. [*Fr.; see clock.*]

clock, *klōk*, *n.* a machine for measuring time, strictly one with a bell: a time-measurer in general: (*Shak.*) the striking of the hour.—*v.t.* to time by a clock or stop-watch.—*v.i.* to register a time by a recording clock.—*n.* *clock-golf*, a putting game on a green marked like a clock dial, in which the player puts from each hour-figure to a hole near the centre.—*adv.* *clock-wise*, in the manner or direction of the hands of a clock.—*n.* *clock-work*, the works or machinery of a clock: machinery steady and regular like that of a clock.—*adj.* *automatic*.—*clock in*, out, on, off, to register time of coming or going, in, out, on, off; know what o'clock it is, to be wide awake, to know how things are: o'clock, for earlier of the clock, as reckoned or shown by the clock. [*M.E. klokke*, prob. through *O.Fr.* from *L.L. cloca*, *cloca*, a bell; *mod. Fr. cloche*, *Du. klok*; *Ger. klokke*, a bell.]

clock, *klōk*, *n.* an ornament on the side of a stocking.—*adj.* *clocked*, ornamented with clocks. [*Ety. dub.*]

clock, *klōk*, *n.* (*Scot.* and *dial.*) a beetle—common name in Scotland. [*Origin unknown; cf. Swed. dial. klokka*, beetle, earwig.]

clock, *klōk*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to eluck: to brood or sit.—*n.* a brooding hen's cry: a eluck.—*n.* *clock'er*, a clocking hen. [*O.E. cloccian*; *Du. klokken*.]

clod, *klōd*, *n.* a thick round mass or lump, that sticks together, esp. of earth or turf: a concreted mass: the ground: a brd of firelay in a coal-mine: the body of a man, as formed of clay: a stupid fellow.—

v.t. to pelt: (*Scot.*) to throw.—*v.i.* to throw clods (*pr.p.* clodd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clodd'ed).—*adj.* clodd'ish; clodd'y, abounding in clods: earthy.—*n.* clod'hopper, a countryman: a peasant: a dolt.—*adj.* clodhopp'ing, boorish.—*adv.* clod'ly.—*ns.* clod'pate, clod'pole, clod'poll, a stupid fellow.—*adj.* clod'pated. [A later form of clod.]

cloff, klof, n. a cleft. [Cf. O.N. *klof*.]

cloff, klof, n. an allowance on buying goods wholesale, of 2 lb. in every 3 cwt., after tare and tret have been deducted. [Origin obscure.]

clog, klog, n. a block of wood: anything hindering motion: an obstruction: an impediment: a shoe with a wooden sole.—*v.t.* to fasten a piece of wood to: to choke up with an accumulation: to obstruct: to encumber: to sole with wood.—*ns.* clog'al'manac, an early form of almanac having the indicating characters notched on wood, horn, etc.; clog'-dance, a dance performed with clogs, the clatter keeping time to the music.—*adj.* clogged, encumbered.—*ns.* clogg'er, one who make clogs; clogg'iness.—*adj.* clogg'y, lumpy, sticky. [Ety. dub.]

cloison, klwā-zon', kloī-zn, n. a partition, dividing fillet or band.—*n.* cloisonnage (*klwāz-on-āzh'*), cloisonné work or process.—*adj.* cloisonné (*klwāz-on-ā, kloī-zon'ā, or -ā'*), decorated in enamel, in compartments formed by small fillets of metal.—*n.* work of this kind. [Fr.]

cloister, kloī-ter, n. a covered arcade forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment: a place of religious retirement, a monastery or nunnery: an enclosed place: monastic life.—*v.t.* to confine in a cloister: to confine within walls.—*adj.* clois'tered, dwelling in cloisters.—*ns.* clois'terer, one belonging to a cloister; clois'ter-garth, the court or yard enclosed by a cloister.—*adj.* clois'tral, claustral, pertaining or confined to a cloister: secluded.—*n.* clois'tress (*Shak.*), a nun. [O.Fr. *cloistre* (O.E. *claustr*)—L. *claustrum*—*claudēre, clausum*, to shut.]

clोक. Same as cloak.

clomb, klōm, old pa.t. and pa.p. of climb.

clon, klōn, n. (biol.) the whole stock of individuals derived asexually from one sexually produced. [Gr. *klōn*, shoot.]

clonus, klō-nis, n. a spasm of alternate contractions and relaxations of the muscles.—*adj.* clonic (*klōn'ik*). [Latinised from Gr. *klōnos*, tumult.]

cloop, klōop, n. the sound of drawing a cork. [Imit.]

cloot, kloot, Scot. klūt, klit, n. a division of a cloven hoof: (loosely) a hoof.—*ns.* Cloot'le, Cloots, the devil. [Scot.; ety. dub.]

clop, klof, n. the sound of a horse's hoof-tread.—*adv.* with a clop.—*v.i.* to make, or go with, such a sound.—Also clop-clop. [Imit.]

close, klōs, adj. shut up: with no opening: confined, unventilated: stifling: narrow: stingy: near, in time or place: intimate: compact: crowded: hidden: reserved: private: secret: (of a vowel) pronounced with slight opening, or with the tongue tense.—*adv.* in a close manner: tightly: nearly: densely: secretly.—*n.* an enclosed place: a small enclosed field: a narrow passage of a street: the precinct of a cathedral.—*adj.* close'-band'ed, closely united; close'-barred, firmly closed; close'-bod'ied, fitting close to the body; close'-fist'ed, close'-hand'ed, penurious, covetous; close'-grained, with the particles, fibres, etc., close together, compact; close'-hauled, in trim for sailing as near as possible to the wind.—*adv.* close'ly.—*n.* close'ness.—*adj.* close'-reef'ed, having all reefs taken in.—*n.* close'-stool, a chamber utensil enclosed in a box or stool.—*adj.* close'-tongued (*Shak.*), cautious in speaking.—*n.* close'-up, a photograph or film taken near at hand and thus detailed and big in scale: a close scrutiny; close call (*U.S.*), a narrow escape; close corporation, a corporation which fills up its own vacancies, without outside interference; close season, time, a time of the year when it is illegal to kill certain game or fish—the breeding season: a prohibited period: close tennis, tennis properly so called, distinguished from lawn tennis. [Fr.]

close, shut—L. *claudēre, clausum*, to close, shut up.] close, klōs, *v.t.* to make close: to draw together and unite: to end.—*v.i.* to come together: to grapple: to come to an end.—*n.* the manner or time of closing: a pause or stop: a cadence: the end; junction: (*Shak.*) encounter.—*adj.* closed '-chain' (*chem.*) having a molecule in which the atoms are linked ringwise, like a chain with the ends united.—*ns.* clos'er, one who or that which concludes: any portion of a brick used to close up the bond next to the end brick of a course; clos'ing, enclosing: ending: agreement; clos'ure, the act of closing: the end: the stopping of a debate by vote of the House.—*v.t.* to apply the closure to.—close a bargain, to make an agreement; close down, to come to a standstill or stoppage of work: to give up business; closed shop, an establishment in which only members of a trade union, or of a particular trade union, will be employed: the principle or policy implied in such a regulation: an establishment boycotted by the trade unions; closed syllable, one ending in a consonant; close in upon, to surround and draw near to; close with, to accede to: to grapple with; with closed doors, in private, the public being excluded, as in special cases in court, etc. [Fr. *clōre, clos*—L. *claudēre, clausum*.]

closet, kloī't, n. a small private room: a recess off a room: a privy: the private chamber of a sovereign, an apartment for private audience or council, or for private or domestic devotions.—*v.t.* to shut up in or take into a closet: to conceal.—*pr.p.* clos'-eting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clos'eted.—*ns.* clos'et-play, -drama, a play to be read rather than acted; clos'et-strat'egist, a mere theorist in strategy. [O.Fr. *closet*, dim. of *clōs*; see *close*.]

clot, klof, n. a mass of soft or fluid matter concentered, as blood: a fool.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to form into clots (*pr.p.* clott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clott'ed).—*n.* clot'poll (*Shak.*), a clodpoll, a blockhead.—*ns.* clott'iness, clott'-ness.—*clott'y*, clotted (also *clotted*)—*Devonshire dainty*, [O.E. *clott*, a clod of earth; cf. Du. *klos*, block; Dan. *klods*; Ger. *klotz*.]

clote, klōt, n. the burdock: extended to other plants of burry character.—*n.* clotbur (*klōt'bur*), burdock: a species of *Xanthium*.—Also clote'-bur. [O.E. *clate*.]

cloth, klof, n. woven material from which garments or coverings are made: a piece of this material: clothing: the usual dress of a trade or profession, esp. the clerical: a table-cloth: sails: a theatre curtain.—*pl.* cloths (*kloths, klawdhz*).—*v.t.* clothe (*klōdh*), to cover with a garment: to provide with clothes: (*fig.*) to invest as with a garment: to cover: *pr.p.* clothing (*klōdh'ing*); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clothed (*klōdh'd*), or clad.—*n.pl.* clothes (*klōdhz*; *coll. klōz*), garments or articles of dress: blankets, sheets and cover for a bed.—*ns.* clothes'-basket, a large basket for holding and carrying clothes for the wash; clothes'-brush, a brush for clothes; clothes'-horse, clothes'-screen, a frame for hanging clothes on to dry; clothes'-line, a rope or wire for hanging clothes on to dry; clothes'-moth, one of various tineas whose larvae feed on woollens; clothes'-peg, -pin, a forked piece of wood or clamp to secure clothes on a line; clothes'-pole, a pole from which clothes-lines are hung; clothes'-press, a place for holding clothes: apparatus for pressing clothes; clothes'-prop, a movable notched pole for raising or supporting a clothes-line; cloth'-hall, exchange building or market for the cloth trade; clothier (*klō'dhi-er*), one who makes or sells cloth or clothes; clothing (*klō'dhing*), clothes, garments: covering: cloth-yard, the yard by which cloth was measured, formerly 37 inches.—clothe in words, to express in words; clothe on, or upon, to invest: to cover; cloth of gold, a tissue of threads of gold and silk or wool; cloth of state, a canopy; cloth-yard shaft, an arrow a cloth-yard long.—the cloth, the clerical profession: the clergy. [O.E. *dāth*, clōth; Ger. *klid*, a garment.]

Clotho, klō'thō, n. (Gr. myth.) the Fate that spins

the thread of life: the puff-adder genus. [Gr. *klōthō*.]

cloture, *klō-tūr*, *n.* and *v.t.* closure. [Fr. *clôture*; see closure.]

cloud, *kloud*, *n.* a mass of fog, consisting of minute particles of water, often in a frozen state, floating in the atmosphere: (fig.) anything unsubstantial: a great number or multitude of anything (as cloud of witnesses): anything that obscures, as a cloud: a dullness: a dark or dull spot: (*Shok.*) a dark spot on a horse's face: a great volume of dust or smoke: anything gloomy, overhanging or bodiful.—*v.t.* to overspread with clouds: to darken: to defame: to stain with dark spots or streaks: to dull.—*v.i.* to become clouded or darkened.—*ns.* cloud'age; cloud'berry, a low plant related to the bramble, found on elevated moors in Britain, with an orange-red berry of delightful flavour.—*adj.* cloud'-built, made of clouds, unsubstantial.—*n.* cloud'-burst, a sudden flood of rain over a small area.—*adj.* cloud'-capt (*Shok.*), capped with or touching the clouds.—*ns.* cloud'-castle, cloud'land, cloud'-cuck'oo-land, or -town, an imaginary situation or land (the last translating Aristophanes's *Nephelokokkysgia*); cloud'-chamber, an apparatus in which the path of charged particles is made visible by means of water-drops condensed on gas ions.—*adj.* cloud'-compell'ing, driving or collecting the clouds, an epithet of Zeus; cloud'ed, hidden by clouds: (fig.) darkened: ~~indistinctly~~ *dim* with spots.—*adv.*

cloud'ing, a cloudy dim.—*adj.* cloud'-kiss'ing (*Shok.*), touching the clouds; cloud'less, unclouded, clear.—*adv.* cloud'lessly.—*n.* cloud'-let, a little cloud.—*adj.* cloud'-topped, covered with or touching the clouds; cloud'y, darkened with, or consisting of, clouds: obscure: gloomy: stained with dark spots: (*coll.*) 'shady'—under a cloud, in trouble, disgrace, or disfavour. [O.E. *clūd*, a hill (as still in Derbyshire), then a cloud, the root idea being a mass or ball; cf. *clod*, *clot*.] clough, *kluf*, or *klota*, *n.* a ravine: a valley. [O.E. would be *clōh*; Scot. *cleuch*.]

clour, *klūr*, *n.* (Scot.) a knock: a swelling caused by a knock.—*v.t.* to knock: to raise a bump. [Origin doubtful.]

clout, *klout*, *n.* a piece of cloth, esp. used for mending: a patch: a protective plate or nail: a rag: a mark for archers to shoot at: a shot that hits: a blow or cuff.—*v.t.* to mend with a patch: to protect with a plate or with nails: to cover with a cloth: to cuff.—*adj.* clout'ed (*Shak.*), heavy and patched or having nails in the soles, as shoes: covered with a clout.—*adj.* clout'erly, clownish.—*ns.* clout'-nail, a large-headed nail: clout'-shoe, a shoe with clout-nails: a clown. [O.E. *clāt*; cf. O.N. *klāttr*, a kerchief; Dan. *klud*, rag.]

clouted, *klout'id*, *adj.* clotted. [See clot.]

clove, *klōv*, *pa.t.* of cleave.—*ns.* clove-hitch (see hitch); clove-hook, a sister-hook.

clove, *klūr*, *n.* a division of a bulb, as in garlic. [O.E. *clufu*; cf. cleave.]

clove, *klōv*, *n.* an old weight (7, 8, or 10 pounds) for wool and cheese. [Fr. *clou*—*L. clāvus*, nail.]

clove, *klōv*, *n.* the flower-bud of the clove-tree (*Eugenia coryophyllota*), a native of the Moluccas, dried as a spice, and yielding an essential oil: (*pl.*) a cordial got therefrom.—*ns.* clove'-gill'flower, clove'-pink, a variety of pink, smelling of cloves [Fr. *clou*, nail, from its shape—*L. clāvus*, a nail.]

cloven, *klōv*, *n.* *pa.t.* split: divided.—*adj.* clov'en-foot'ed, clov'en-hoof'ed, having the hoof divided, as the ox or sheep.—the cloven hoof, applied to any indication of devilish agency or temptation, from the early representation of the devil with cloven hoofs—prob. from Pan, some of whose characteristics he shares. [Pa.p. of cleave, to divide.]

clover, *klōvər*, *n.* a genus (*Trifolium*) of papilionaceous plants, with heads of small flowers and trifoliate leaves, affording rich pasturage.—*adj.* clov'ered, covered with clover.—*n.* clov'er-grass, clover.—*adj.* clov'ery, abounding in clover.—live in clover, to live luxuriously or in abundance.

[O.E. *clāfre* (usu. *clāfre*); Du. *klaver*; Dan. *kløver*; Ger. *klee*.]

clow, *klow*, *n.* a Scots form of clove (4).—*n.* clow'-gilliflower.

clown, *klown*, *n.* a rustic or country-fellow: one with the awkward manners of a countryman: an ill-bred fellow: a fool or buffoon, esp. of the harlequinade or the circus.—*v.i.* to play the clown.—*ns.* clown'cry, a clown's performance; clown'ing.—*adj.* clown'ish, of or like a clown: coarse and awkward: rustic.—*adv.* clown'ishly.—*ns.* clown'ishness; clown'ship. [Prob. conn. with clod and clot.]

cloy, *klōi*, *v.t.* (*obr.*) to prick (a horse in shoeing): to gore: (of a cannon) to spike: to block up: to overcharge with food, to satiate, esp. with sweetness: to disgust, weary.—*v.i.* to cause distaste, become distasteful from excess.—*adj.* cloy'ed; cloy'ing; cloy'less (*Shok.*), that cannot cloy.—*n.* cloy'ment (*Shok.*), satiety, surfeit.—*adj.* cloy'some, satiating. [Appetised from *occlōy*—O.Fr. *enclōyer* (Fr. *enclouer*)—*L.L. includere*, to drive in a nail—in, *clāvus*, a nail.]

cloye, *klōi*, *v.t.* (*Shok.*) app., to claw, stroke with the claw. [Perh. *claw*.]

club, *klub*, *n.* a heavy tapering stick, knobby or massy at one end, used to strike with: a cudgel: a bat used in certain games: an instrument for playing golf, with a wooden, iron, or aluminium head, or a wooden head with brass sole: a bunch: a card of one of the four suits: a combination: a clique, set: an association of persons for social, political, athletic, or other ends: an association of persons who possess a building as a common resort for the members: a club-house, or the house occupied by a club.—*v.t.* to beat with a club: to gather into a bunch: to combine: to use as a club: (*mil.*) to throw into confusion.—*v.i.* to join together for some common end: to combine together: to share in a common expense.—*adj.* club'able, sociable; clubbed, enlarged at the end like a club.—*n.* clubb'ing, beating: combination: a thickening, as of finger-ends, ~~caused~~ by insect larvae.—*adj.*

ns. clubb'ism, the clubman; club'-face, the face of a golf-club; club'-foot, a deformed foot.—*adj.* club'-foot'ed.—*v.t.* club'-haul (*naut.*), to tack by dropping the lee anchor and slipping the cable.—*n.* club'-head, the head of a golf-club.—*adj.* club'-head'ed, having a thick head.—*ns.* club'-house, a house for the accommodation of a club; club'-law, government by violence; club'-line, a short line at the end of a paragraph; club'-man, one who carries a club: a member of a club: a frequenter of clubs, man about town; club'-master, the manager of, or purveyor for, a club; club'-moss, a lycopod; club'-room, the room in which a club meets; club'-rush, any sedge of the genus *Scirpus*; club'-woman.—*n.pl.* clubs (see clumps). [O.N. and Sw. *klubbō*; same root as clump.]

cluck, *kluk*, *n.* the call of a hen to her chickens: any similar sound.—*v.i.* to make such a sound. [Imit.; cf. Du. *klokken*, Ger. *klucken*, Dan. *klukke*, and *clock*.]

clue, *klō* (see clew).—*adj.* clue'less, without trace: trackless.

clumber, *klumb'ər*, *n.* a kind of spaniel, formerly bred at Clumber, in Notts.

clump, *klump*, *n.* a thick, short, shapeless piece of anything: a cluster: a clot: a thick additional sole: a blow.—*v.i.* to walk heavily: to clot: to cluster.—*v.t.* to put in a clump: to beat.—*n.* (*pl.* in form) clumps, a parlour game of question and answer—also clubs.—*adj.* clump'y, abounding; in clumps: heavy. [Prob. Scand.; Dan. *klump*, a lump. Cf. Ger. *klump*, and club.]

clumsy, *klum'zī*, *adv.* shapeless: ill-made: unwieldy; awkward: ungainly.—*adv.* clums'ily.—*n.* clums'iness. [M.E. *clumsen*, to be stiff or unbumbed.]

clunch, *klunsh*, *n.* a tough clay. [Prob. related to clump.]

clung, *klung*, *pa.t.* and *po.p.* of cling.

Cluniac, *klōn'i-ak*, *n.* a monk or nun of a branch of the Benedictine order originating at Cluny in France in 910.—Also *adj.*

Clupea, *klōo-pi-ā*, *n.* the herring genus.—*n.* clupeoid, any fish of the herring family. **Clupeidæ**,—Also *adj.* [*L. clupea*, a kind of fish.]

Clusia, *klōo's(h)-ā*, *n.* a typical American genus of (mostly) climbing plants, giving an alternative name *Clusiaceae* to the Guttiferae. [After the French botanist Charles de Lécure (L. Clusius).]

cluster, *klus'ter*, *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together: a bunch: a mass: a crowd.—*v.i.* to grow in or gather into clusters.—*v.t.* to collect into clusters: to cover with clusters.—*n.* cluster-cup, an aecidium.—*adj.* cluster-tered, grouped; cluster-ting.—*n.* cluster-pine, the pinaster (*Pinus Pinaster*), a pine with clustered cones.—*adj.* cluster-tery.—clustered column, a pier which consists of several columns or shafts clustered together. [O.E. *clyster*; L.G. *kluster*; cf. *clot*.]

clutch, *kluch*, *v.t.* to close the hand upon: to hold firmly: to seize or grasp.—*v.i.* to make a snatching movement.—*n.* a claw: a hand (often in pl.): a device by which two shafts or rotating members may be connected or disconnected either while at rest or in relative motion: grasp: a snatching movement. [O.E. *clycan*, to clench.]

clutch, *kluch*, *n.* a brood of chickens: a sitting of eggs.—*v.t.* to hatch. [Cf. *cleck*.]

clutter, *klut'ar*, *n.* a clotted or confused mass: confusion: stir: noise.—*v.i.* to crowd together: to go about in noisy confusion.—*v.t.* to litter. [From *clot*; influenced in meaning by *cluster* and *clatter*.]

clv, *klv*, *v.t.* (slang) to seize, steal.—*ns.* clv-fak'er, a pickpocket; clv-fak'ing, pocket-picking. [Prob. related to *claw*; referred by some to Du. *kleed*, a garment, to *fake* a clv, to take a garment.]

Clydesdale, *klidz-dāl*, *adj.* originating in *Clydesdale* (of a breed of cart-horses)—*n.* a Clydesdale horse.

clypeus, *klip'i-es*, *n.* the shield-like part of an insect's head.—*adj.* clypeal, of the clypeus; clypeate, clypeiform, buckler-shaped. [*L. clypeus* (clypeus), a round shield.]

clyster, *klis'ter*, *n.* a liquid injected into the intestines.—*n.* clyster-pipe (*Shak.*), a pipe or syringe for injecting a clyster. [*Gr. klyster*, a clyster-pipe—*klyzein*, to wash out.]

Cnicus, (*knik's*), *n.* a genus of thistles. [*Gr. knēkos*.]

cnida, (*knidā*), *n.* a nematocyst:—*pl.* *cnidæ* (-*dē*).—*n.pl.* *cnidā'ria*, a division of the Coelenterata characterised by *cnidae*.—*n.* *cnidoblast*, the mother-cell of a *cnida*. [*Gr. knidē*, a nettle, a sea-anemone.]

co, *kō*, *pl.* with: together. [*L. co-* for *com*, old form of *cum*, with.]

co, *kō*, Scots form of *quo*.

co, *kō*, an abbreviation for company.

coacervate, *kō-as'er-vāt* (or -*er*'), *v.t.* to heap: to mass.—*adj.* heaped: massed.—*n.* coacervation. [*L. coacervare*, -*atum*—*acervus*, heap.]

coach, *kōch*, *n.* formerly, a private carriage: a large, close, four-wheeled carriage, esp. one for state occasions or one plying for conveyance of passengers: a railway carriage: a motor vehicle for tourists and sight-seers: a ship's cabin near the stern: a private tutor: a professional trainer in athletics: a decoy animal.—*v.t.* to carry in a coach: to tutor, instruct, prepare for an examination, boat-race, etc.—*v.i.* to go by coach: to act as tutor: to study with a tutor.—*ns.* coach-box, the driver's seat on a coach; coach-builder; coach-building; coach-dog, a spotted dog, kept chiefly as an attendant on carriages, a Dalmatian dog; coach-ee, coach'y, a coachman; coach'er, one who coaches: a coach-horse; coach'-fellow, a yoke-fellow; coach-hire, money paid for the use of a hired coach; coach-horn, a post-horn; coach-horse, a horse used for drawing a coach; coach-house, a house to keep a coach in; coach'ing, travelling by coach: tutoring: instruction; coach-man, the driver of a coach: a servant employed to drive a carriage; coach-

office, a stage-coach booking-office; coach'-road; coach'-stand, a place where coaches stand for hire; coach'-way; coach'-wheel; coach'-whip, a coachman's whip: a kind of whip-snake; coach'-whip-blrd, an Australian bird (*Psophodes*) that utters a sound like the crack of a whip; coach'-work, the fine work of a motor-car body.—*adj.* coach'y, pertaining to a coach. [*Fr. coche*—Hung. *kocsi*, from *Koc*, in Hungary.]

coact, *kō-akt'*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to act together.—*n.* coaction (*kō-ak'shən*), mutual relations.—*adj.* coactive (*Shak.*), acting together.—*n.* coactivity. [*Pfx. co-* and *act*.]

coact, *kō-akt'*, *v.t.* to compel.—*n.* coaction (*kō-ak'shən*), compulsion.—*adj.* coactive, compulsory. [*L. cōgere*, *cōactum*, to compel.]

coadjacent, *kō-a-jās'ant*, *adj.* contiguous.—*n.* coadjacency.

coadjutant, *kō-a-jōo'tant*, *kō-aj'oo-tant*, *adj.* mutually helping.—*n.* one who helps another.—*ns.* coadjutor (or *aj'*), a helper, assistant: an associate:—*fem.* coadjutress, coadjutrix; coadjut'orship. [*L. adiutor*, a helper—*ad*, to, *juvare*, to help.]

coadunate, *kō-ād'ū-nāt*, *v.t.* to unite: to combine.—*n.* coadunā'tion.—*adj.* coadunā'tive. [*L. adunare*, -*atum*, to unite—*ad*, to, *unus*, one.]

co-agent, *kō-ā-jēt*, *n.* a joint agent.—*n.* co-agency.

coagulate, *kō-ag'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to make to curdle, clot, or set by a chemical reaction.—*v.i.* to curdle, clot, or set irreversibly.—*adj.* (rare) clotted: curdled.—*n.* coagulability.—*adj.* coagulable.

ns. coagulant, a substance that causes coagulation; coagulation.—*adj.* coagulative; coagulatory.—*n.* coagulum, what is coagulated. [*L. coagulare*, -*atum*—*agere*, to drive.]

coalta, *kō-i-tā*, the red-faced spider monkey. [*Tupi*.]

coal, *kōl*, *n.* (obs.) charcoal: a piece of charcoal, esp. glowing: a firm, brittle, generally black combustible carbonaceous rock derived from vegetable matter (the usual sense now): a piece of this rock: a cinder: an ember.—*v.i.* to take in coal.—*v.t.* to supply with coal: to char.—*ns.* coal-ball, a calcareous nodule found in coal; coal-bed, a stratum of coal.—*adj.* coal-black, black as coal, very black.—*ns.* coal-box, a box for holding coal: (*mil. slang*) a shell that emits black smoke; coal-brass, iron pyrites found with coal; coal-bunker, a box, recess, or compartment for holding coal; coal-cellar, a cellar or similar place for storing coal; coal-cutter, a machine for undercutting a coal-bed; coal-dust, coal in fine powder; coal-facc', the exposed surface of coal in a mine; coal-field, a district containing coal strata; coal-fish, a dusky fish of the cod family, with a green back—the saith or sillock; coal-flap, coal-plate, a flap or plate covering the entrance from the pavement to a coal-cellar; coal-gas, the mixture of gases produced by the distillation of coal, used for lighting and heating; coal-heaver, one employed in carrying coal; coal-hole, a small coal-cellar: (*U.S.*) a hole in the pavement for filling a coal cellar; coal-house, a covered-in place for keeping coal; coal'ite, a smokeless fuel got by low-temperature carbonisation of coal; coal-man, one who has to do with coals; coal-master, the owner or lessee of a coalfield; coal-mine, -pit, a pit or mine from which coal is dug; coal-miner; coal-mouse, coal-tit, coal-tit-mouse (also *coile*), a dark species of tit; coal-oil (*U.S.*), rock-oil, shale-oil, petroleum; coal-own'er, one who owns a colliery; coal-plant, a fossil plant of the Carboniferous strata; coal-port'er, one who carries coal; coal-scutt'le, a fireside vessel for holding coal; coal-tar, gas-tar, a thick, black, opaque liquid formed when coal is distilled; coal-trimmer, one who stores or shifts coal on board vessels; coal-whipper, one who unloads coal from vessels to barges.—*adj.* coal'y, of or like coal: covered with coal.—blow the coals, to excite passion, foment strife; carry coals to Newcastle, to take a thing where it is already most abundant; coaling station, a port at which steamships take in coal; Coal Measures (*geol.*),

the uppermost division of the Carboniferous; coal-scuttle bonnet, a bonnet shaped like a coal-scuttle upside down; haul (or call) over the coals, to reprimand—from the discipline applied to heretics; heap coals of fire on the head, to excite remorse by returning good for evil (Rom. xii. 20). [O.E. *col*; cogn. with O.N. *kol*, Ger. *kohle*.] **coalesce**, *kō-sē-lēs*, v.t. to grow together or unite into one body.—*n.* coalescence, growing into each other: fusion.—*adj.* coalesce'nt.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* co'alise (*kō's-līz*), to bring or come into coalition.—*n.* coal'lition (*-līsh'ən*), combination or alliance short of union, esp. of states or political parties.—*adj.* coal'litional.—*ns.* coal'litioner, coal'litionist.—coal'lition government, government by a coalition of parties, sometimes called a national government. [L. *coalescere*—*olēscere*, to grow up.]

coamings, *kōm'ingz*, *n. pl.* (*nout.*) raised work about the edges of the hatches of a ship to keep water out. [Der. unknown.]

coapt, *kō-apt*, v.t. to adjust.—*n.* coaptā'tion. [L. *coaptare*—*aptare*, to fit.]

coarb, *kō'arb*, *n.* (*hist.*) head of a family in an Irish sept; an ecclesiastical successor.—Also *comarb* (*kō'arb*). [Ir. *comharba*, successor.]

coarctate, *kō-ōrk'tā*, *adj.* compressed; constricted.—*n.* coarctā'tion. [L. *coarctare*, *-atum*—*arctare*, to draw together.]

coarse, *kōrs*, *adj.* common, base, or inferior; rough; rude; uncivil; harsh; gross: large in grain, fibre, or mesh, etc.: without refinement: roughly approximate.—*adj.* coarse'-grained, large in grain: (*fig.*) coarse in nature: gross.—*adv.* coarse'ly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* coars'en, to make or become coarse.—*n.* coarse'ness.—*adj.* coars'ish, somewhat coarse.—coarse fish, freshwater fish other than those of the salmon family; coarse metal, impure cuprous sulphide got in course of smelting. [From phrase 'in course', hence ordinary.]

coast, *kōst*, *n.* (*obs.*) side: border of land next the sea; the seashore: (*obs.*) limit or border: (*Altit.*) region: a hill suitable for coasting: an act or spell of coasting; coast, *coaste* (*kōst*, *kost*, *Spens.*) coast: region: direction: footing, terms: side.—*v.i.* coast (*Spens.*, also *cost*), to approach: to sail along or near a coast: to travel downhill on a sledge, on a cycle without pedalling or in a motor-car out of gear: to glide.—*v.t.* to sail by or near to.—*adj.* coast'al.—*ns.* coast'er, vessel that sails along the coast: foot-rest on bicycle: container for decanter, etc. on table; coast'-guard, body of men organised to watch along coast for prevention of smuggling, for life-saving, defence, etc.: a member thereof; coast'-guard(s)man.—*adj.* coast'ing, keeping near the coast: trading between ports in the same country.—*n.* the act of sailing, or of trading, along the coast: advances towards acquaintance, courtship: sliding downhill.—*ns.* coast'-line, the line or boundary of a coast: shore-line; coast'-wall'er, a custom-house officer for coasting shipping.—*adv.* coast'ward, -s, toward the coast; coast'wise, along the coast.—*adj.* carried on along the coast.—the coast is clear, there is no obstacle or danger in the way. [O.Fr. *cote* (Fr. *côte*)—L. *costa*, a rib, side.]

coat, *kōt*, *n.* an outer garment with sleeves: an overcoat: the hair or wool of a beast: vesture or habit: any covering: a membrane or layer, as of paint, etc.: a coat of arms (see below): (*diol.*) a skirt or petticoat.—*v.t.* to clothe: to cover with a coat or layer.—*ns.* coat'-arm'our, coat of arms, or heraldically embroidered garment worn over armour: armorial devices; coat'-card, a card bearing the representation of a coated figure, the king, queen, or knave—now, less correctly, called *court-card*; coatee', a close-fitting coat with short tails; coat'-frock, a dress for use without coat or jacket; coat'-hanger, a curved piece of wood, etc., with a hook, by which a coat may be hung and kept in shape; coat'ing, a covering, layer: cloth for coats.—coat of arms, the family insignia embroidered on the surcoat worn over the hauberk, or coat of mail: the heraldic bearings of a gentle-

man; coat of mail, a piece of armour for the upper part of the body, made of metal scales or rings linked one with another.—turn one's coat, to change one's principles, or to turn from one party to another. [O.Fr. *cote* (Fr. *cotte*)—L.L. *cottus*, *cotta*, a tunic; the further etymology is uncertain.]

coat, coate, Shakespearean forms of *quote*.

coatli, *kō-ā'ti*, or *kō's-ti*, *n.* an American plantigrade carnivorous mammal allied to the raccoons.—Also *coatli-mun'dli*, -mon'dli. [Tupi.]

coax, *kōks*, v.t. to persuade by fondling or flattery: to humour or soothe: to pet.—*ns.* coax, coax'er, one who coaxes.—*adv.* coax'ingly. [Coles.]

co-axial, *kō-ak'si-əl*, *adj.* having the same axis.—*adv.* coax'ially.

cob, *kob*, *n.* (*diol.*) a big or notable man: a short-legged strong horse: a male swan (also *cob'-swan*): a lump (esp. of coal, ore, clay): a rounded object: a herring's head: a cobloaf: the axis of a head of maize, a corncob: a cobnut.—*adj.* cobb'y, like a cob: (*diol.*) stout, brisk, lively, arrogant.—*ns.* cob'loaf, a rounded, round-headed, or misshapen loaf: (*Shak.*) an expression of contempt; cob nut, a large hazel-nut: a game played by children with nuts; cob'-pipe, a tobacco pipe made from a corncob. [Perh. conn. with *cop*.]

cob, *kob*, *n.* a kind of composition of clay and straw for building.—*n.* cob'-wall. [Origin unknown.]

cob, *kob*, *n.* a wicker basket used by sowers. [Origin unknown.]

cob, *kob*, v.t. to strike: to thump on the buttocks. **cobalt**, *kō'bālt*, or *-bālt*, *n.* a metallic element, of atomic number 27: a blue pigment prepared from it—also *cō'bālt-blue*.—*adj.* of this deep-blue colour.—*n.* cob'alt-bloom', erythrite.—*adj.* cob'altic; cob'alif'erous.—*n.* cob'altite, a sulphurarsenide of cobalt (also cobalt glance). [Ger. *kobalt*, from *kobold*, a demon, a nickname given by the German miners, because they supposed it to be a mischievous and hurtful metal.]

cobber, *kōb'ər*, *n.* (*Austr.*; *coll.*) mate, chum, buddy. [Origin unknown.]

cobble, *kōb'l*, *cobble-stone*, -*stōn*, *ns.* a rounded stone, esp. used in paving.—*vs.t.* to pave with cobble-stones. [Ety. dub.]

cobble, *kōb'l*, v.t. to patch up or mend coarsely, as shoes.—*ns.* cobb'ler, one who cobbles or mends shoes: a drink made up of wine, sugar, etc., and sucked through a straw; cobbler's punch, a warm drink made of beer, with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice. [Der. unknown.]

co-belligerent, *kō-bi-līj's-rənt*, *adj.* co-operating in warfare.—Also *n.*

Cobdenism, *kōb'dən-izm*, *n.* the policy of Richard Cobden (1804-1865), the English 'Apostle of Free Trade': *n.* Cob'den'ite, a supporter of Cobdenism, esp. a free-trader.

cobia, *kō-bi-ā*, *n.* the sergeant-fish. [Perh. of West Indian origin.]

cobic, *kōb'ic*, *kōb'l*, *n.* a small flat-bottomed boat. [Cf. W. *embal*, a hollow trunk, a boat.]

cobra, *cobra de capello*, *kō'b'rā*, *kō'rā*, *di* *kō-pel'ō*, *n.* a poisonous snake, found in India and Africa, which dilates its neck so as to resemble a hood.—*adj.* cob'r'ic; cob'riform, like or akin to the cobra. [Port., snake of the hood.]

coburg, *kō'b'urg*, *n.* a thin fabric of worsted with cotton or silk, twilled on one side. [Coburg, in Germany.]

cobweb, *kōb'web*, *n.* a spider's web or net: any snare or device intended to entrap: anything flimsy or easily broken: anything that obscures.—*n.* cobwebb'cry.—*adj.* cob'webby. [Prob. *attorcep-iteb*; see *attorcep*, web.]

coca, *kō'kā*, *n.* a Peruvian shrub (*Erythroxylon Coca*) of a family akin to flax, whose leaves furnish an important narcotic and stimulant.—*ns.* cocaino (*kō'kā-in*, *kō'kā-in*, *kō-kā'n*), an alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves, used as a local anæsthetic and as an intoxicant; cocainisā'tion.—*v.t.* *cōcā'nise*.—*ns.* cōcā'nism, a morbid condition induced by over-use of cocaine; coca'nist. [Sp.—Quichua *coca*.]

Coca-Cola, *kō'kə-kō'lā*, *n.* a carbonated soft drink. [Registered trade-mark.]

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); māne; mūte; mūte; mōūn; dhen (then)

cocagne, cocalgne. Same as **cockaigne**.
cocclaneous, kok-sin'-es, adj. bright red. [*L. cocineus—cocum, cochineal.*]
cocco, kok'ō, coco, kō'kō, n. the taro or other edible araceous tuber.
coccolite, kok'ō-lit, n. a variety of pyroxene: a small rounded body found in deep-sea ooze (also *coccolith*). [*Gr. kokkos, a berry, lithos, a stone.*]
coccus, kok'os, n. (bot.) a one-seeded portion of a dry fruit that breaks up: a spherical bacterium: *Coccus*, a genus of insects in the Hemiptera, type of a family *Coccidae* (*kok-si-dē*):—*pl. cocci* (*kok-si*).—*adj. coccol'd.*—*n. Coccol'ulus*, a tropical genus of climbing plants (*Menispermaceae*).—*cocculus indicus*, the dried fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus* (same family), narcotic and poisonous. [*L.*—*Gr. kokkos, a berry.*]
coccyx, kok'siks, n. (anat.) the terminal triangular bone of the vertebral column:—*pl. coccyges* (*kok-si-jēs*).—*adj. coccygeal* (*kok-si-j'i-āl*), *coccyg'ian*. [*Gr. kokkys, -jgos, cuckoo, coccyx* (as resembling its bill).]
coch, kōch, n. (Spens.) Same as **coach**.
Cochin, kok'in, Cochín-China, -ch'i'nā, n. a large feathery-legged domestic hen, originally from Cochín-China.
cochineal, kok'i-nēl, -nēl', n. a scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a *Coccus* insect gathered from a cactus in Mexico, the West Indies, etc.: the insect itself. [*Sp. cochinita, dim. of L. coccinus, scarlet—cocum* (*Gr. kokkos*), a berry, as the similar kermes insect was formerly supposed to be the berry or seed of an oak.]
cochlea, kok'i-lā, n. anything spiral-shaped, esp. a snail-shell, a medick-pod, a winding stair: (*anat.*) the spiral cavity of the ear.—*adj. coch'lear* (*li-ār*), pertaining to the cochlea of the ear: spoon-shaped.—*ns. coch'lear, cochleār'e* (*L.*) a spoon.—*n. pl. Cochleār'ia*, the scurvy-grass genus.—*adj. cochleār'iform*, spoon-shaped; *cochleāt'e*, *cochleāt'e*, twisted spirally: spoon-like. [*L. coch'leā, a shell, screw, and coch'leār'e*], a spoon—*Gr. kokh'ias, a snail.*]
cock, kok, n. a male bird, esp. of the domestic fowl (often compounded, as *cock'bird*, *cock-rob'in*, *cock-sparr'ow*): the time of cock-crowing: a weathercock: a plucky chap, a term of familiarity: a strutting chief or leader: anything set erect: a tap: part of the lock of a gun, held back by a spring, which, when released by the trigger, produces the discharge: upward turn or upturned part, as of a hat-brim.—*v.t.* to set erect or upright: to set up the brim of: to draw back, as the cock of a gun: to turn up or to one side: to tilt up knowingly, inquiringly, or scornfully.—*v.i.* to strut: to swagger.—*n. cock-a-doo'dle* (*-doo'*), the crow of a cock.—*v.i. to crow*.—*adj. cock-a-hoop*, in exultant spirits.—*n. cockalō'rūm*, a bumptious little person: a boy's jumping game.—*adj. cock-and-bull*, rambling and incredible.—*n. cock-broth*, the broth made from a boiled cock; *cock-chäfer*, a large greyish brown beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*), most destructive to vegetation: *cock-crow*, -ing, early morning, when cocks crow.—*adj. cocked*, set erect: turned up or to one side.—*ns. cock'er*, one who follows cock-fighting: a small spaniel employed in pheasant and woodcock shooting; *cock'ercl*, a young cock; a young man—also *cock'le*, whence *cock'le-brained*, foolish; *cock-eye*, a squinting eye: the loop by which a trace is attached to the whipple-tree.—*adj. cock-eyed*.—*ns. cock-fight*, -ing, a fight or contest between game-cocks: a fight; *cock-horse*, a child's imaginary or toy horse: a trace-horse for a coach: a spirited animal.—*adj. prancing, proud*.—*adv. properly a-cock-horse* (i.e. on cock-horse) on horseback: exultingly.—*nr. cockle-leek'ic, cocky-leek'y, cockaleek'ic* (*Scot.*), soup made from a fowl and leeks; *cock-laird* (*Scot.*), a yeoman; *cock-loft*, a room just under the roof; *cock-match*, a cock fight; *cock-of-the-rock*, a South American bird of the cotinga family; *cock-pad(d)'le, -pald'le* (see *paddle*, 2); *cock-pit*, a pit or enclosed space where game-cocks fought: a frequent battle-ground:

part of a ship-of-war's lower regions used for the wounded in action: a sheltered depression in the deck of a yacht or small ship: in air-craft a compartment in the fuselage for pilot or passenger: the driver's seat in a racing car; *cock's-comb*, *cocks-comb*, the comb or crest on a cock's head: a jester's cap: (*Shak.*) a head: a crest-like crystalline mineral aggregate (as in *cockcomb pyrites*): a name for various plants, esp. a monstrous *Celosia* (*fam. Amarantaceae*) with fasciated inflorescence like a cock's comb, also yellow-rattle (*Rhinanthus*), and *sainfoin*: a coxcomb; *cock's-foot*, a genus (*Dactylis*) of grasses with inflorescences like a cock's foot; *cock-shoot* (*obs.*), a glade where woodcock were netted as they shot through; *cock'shot*, a shy at a mark; *cock'shut* (*Shak.*), twilight, probably referring to the time when poultry are shut up, or when woodcock shoot; *cock-shy*, a throw at a thing, originally a cock, as for amusement: the object set up, or a showman's outfit for the purpose; *cocks'iness, cox'iness*.—*adj. cock'sure*, quite sure, esp. offensively.—*adj. cock'sy, coxy*, self-important, bumptious.—*n. cock'tail*, racing horse that is not thoroughbred: one who apes the gentleman: a concoction of spirituous or other liquors, used as an appetiser.—*adj. cock'tailed*, having the tail cocked or tilted up; *cock-thropp'led, -thropp'led*, of a horse, bending the windpipe on bridling.—*n. cock'-throwing*, the old sport of throwing sticks at a cock.—*adj. cock-up*, turned up: (*print.*), rising above the tops of the other letters, superior; *cock'y, pert*.—*n. cock'yolly* (*kok-i-ol'i*), a nursery or pet name for a bird.—*cock a snook*, to put the thumb to the nose; *cocked hat*, an old-fashioned three-cornered hat: a note folded into a three-cornered shape; *cock of the walk*, chief of a set; *knock into a cocked hat*, to give a profound beating. [*O.E. coc; O.N. kokkr.*]
cock, kok, n. a small pile of hay, dung, etc.—*adj. cocked*, heaped up in cocks. [*Cf. O.N. kōkkr, a lump.*]
cock, kok, n. (Shak.) a cockboat.—*ns. cock'boat*, a ship's small boat: a small frail boat; *cockswain* (see *coxswain*). [*Cf. cog* (3).]
cock, corr. of god.—cock and ple (see *ple* (2)).
cock-a-bondy, kok'a-bon'di (coll. *kok'i-bun'di*), *n.* a fly for angling. [*Welsh cock a bon ddu*, red, with black stem.]
cockade, kok-ad', n. a rosette worn on the hat as a badge. [*Fr. cocarde—cog, cock.*]
Cockaigne, Cockayne, kok-är', n. an imaginary country of luxury and delight. [*Ety. dub.*; *Fr. cocagne*, acc. to some from *L. coquere*, to cook.]
cockatoo, kok-a-too', n. a large crested parrot of the Australian region: (*Austr.*; also *cock'y*) a small farmer.—*n. cockatiel, cockaleel* (*-lēl'*), a small crested parrot of Australia.—*cow cocky*, a dairy farmer. [*Malay, kakatua.*]
cockatrice, kok'a-tris, -tris, n. a fabulous monster like a serpent, often confounded with the basilisk: (*her.*) a cock-like monster with a dragon's tail: (*obs.*) a prostitute. [*O.Fr. cocatrice.*]
cockboat. See *cock* (3).
cocker, kok'ər, v.t. to pamper: to fondle: to indulge. [*Ety. dub.*; *cf. Du. kokelen, O.Fr. coqueliner, to dandle.*]
Cocker, kok'ər, n. a standard of accuracy and orthodoxy. [*From Edward Cocker* (1631-75) reputed author of a popular arithmetic book.]
cockernony, kok-ər-non'i, n. (Scot.; obs.) the gathering of hair in a fillet: a coiffure: a pad of false hair: a starched cap. [*Origin obscure.*]
cocket, kok'it, n. (hist.) the custom-house seal: a custom-house certificate. [*Origin doubtful.*]
cockle, kok'l, n. a cornfield weed, esp. now the corncockle.—*n. cock'le-bur*, clobur (*Xanthium*). [*O.E. coccel.*]
cockle, kok'l, n. a large bivalve mollusc (*Cardium edule* or other species) with thick, ribbed, heart-shaped, equal-valved shell: its shell: a bivalve shell generally.—*adj. cock'led*, shelled like a cockle.—*ns. cock'le-hat*, a hat bearing a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim; *cock'le-shell*, the shell of a cockle: a frail boat.—*cockles of the*

heart, the heart itself. [Fr. *coquille*—Gr. *konchylion*—*konché*, a cockle.]

cockle, *kòk'l*, *n.* a pucker.—*v.t.* to pucker.—*v.t.* to cause to pucker. [Perh. Fr. *coquiller*, to blister—*coquille*; see *cockle* (2).]

cockle, *kòk'l*, *n.* a furnace or stove. [Perh. Du. *kachel*.]

cockney, *kòk'ni*, *n.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) an egg, esp. a small misshapen egg; (*obs.*) a coddled child; (*Shak.*) a milkop; one whose experience and knowledge are exclusively townish; (still in U.S.) a townsman; (often cap.) one born in London, strictly within hearing of Bow Bells; London dialect.—*adj.* characteristic of a Cockney; *cockneyfication*, *n.*—*v.t.* *cockneyfy*, to make Cockney.—*adj.* *cockneyish*, *n.* *cockneyism*, a Cockney idiom or characteristic.—the Cockney School, an old nickname for a supposed school of writers belonging to London—Leigh Hunt, Keats, and others. [M.E. *coke-ey*, *coke's* egg. Others would connect with Fr. *coquin*, a rogue—L. *coquus*, a cook.]

cockroach, *kòk'ròch*, *n.* an orthopterous insect, the so-called black beetle. [Sp. *cucaracha*, woodlouse, *coekroach*.]

cockshy. See *cock*, *cockatoo*.

coco, *kò'hò*, *n.* a tropical seaside palm-tree (*Cocos nucifera*), with curving stem (also *co'co-palm*, *co'conut-palm*, *co'co-tree*), producing the coconut.—*ns.* *co'co-de-mer* (*-de-mer*); Fr. the double coconut; *co'conut*, (less correctly) *co'coanut*, *co'kernut*, a large edible nut, yielding *co'conut-butter* or *co'conut-oil*, and *co'conut-milk*; *co'conut-matt'ing*, matting made from the husk of the coconut; *co'conut-shy*, a cockshy with coconuts as targets or as prizes.—double coconut, the large two-lobed nut of the Seychelles palm, *Lodoicea Sechellorum*. [Port. and Sp. *coco*, a bugbear; applied to the nut from the three marks at the end of it, which form a grotesque face.]

cocoa, *kò'hò*, *n.* the seed of the cacao or chocolate tree: a powder made from the seeds: a drink made from the powder.—*ns.* *co'co-beans*, the seeds, esp. when dried and fermented; *co'coo-butt'er*, *co'coo-fat*, a fat got from the seeds (different from coconut butter); *co'coo-nibs*, *cocoa-beans* shelled and bruised. [cacao.]

coconscious, *kò-kon'shòs*, *adj.* conscious in a subsidiary stream, apart from the main stream.—*n.* *cocon'sciousness*.

cocoon, *kò-kòon*, *n.* the silken sheath spun by many insects in passing into the pupa stage and by spiders for their eggs: the capsule in which earthworms and leeches lay their eggs.—*n.* *cocoon'ery*, a place for keeping silkworms when feeding and spinning cocoons. [Fr. *cocoon*, from *coque*, a shell—L. *concha*, a shell.]

copulm, *kò'hò-plum*, *n.* a West Indian rosaceous tree (*Chrysobalanus Icaco*): its edible fruit. [Sp. *icaco*, and *plum*.]

cocotte, *kò-kòt*, *n.* a light-o'-love: a loose woman: a small fireproof dish, *usu.* for an individual portion. [Fr.]

coco-wood, *cocòo-wood*, *kò'hò-wood*, *n.* the wood of a West Indian mimosaecous tree, *Inga vera*: a trade-name for *kòk'ra-wood*.

coction, *kòk'shan*, *n.* boiling: cooking.—*adj.* *coct'ile*, baked: hardened by fire, as a brick. [L. *cocture*, *coctum*, to boil, cook.]

cocus-wood, *kò'kòs-wood*, *n.* the so-called Jamaica ebony (*Brya Ebenus*; *Papilionaceae*): a trade-name for *kòk'ra-wood*.

cod, *kòd*, *codfish*, *kòd'fish*, *n.* a food fish (*Gadus morhua*) of northern seas.—*nt.* *cod'-fisher*; *cod'-fish'ery*; *cod'-fishing*; *cod'ling*, small cod.—*cod'-liver oil*, a medicinal oil extracted from the fresh liver of the common cod. [Ety. dub.]

cod, *kòd*, *n.* (*obs.*) a bag: a pod; the scrotum.—*adj.* *codd'ed*, enclosed in a cod; *codd'ing* (*Shak.*), lecherous.—*n.* *cod'-piece*, a baggy appendage once worn in front of tight hose. [O.E. *codd*, a small bag; cf. next.]

cod, *kòd*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a pillow or cushion. [O.N. *kodd*, a pillow; cf. foregoing.]

cod, *kòd*, *n.* (*slang*) a fellow: a codger: a Charter-

house pensioner: a jest: a hoax.—*v.t.* to hoax: to poke fun at. [Ety. dub.]

coda, *kò'dà*, *n.* (*mus.*) a passage forming the completion of a piece, rounding it off to a satisfactory conclusion. [It.—L. *cauda*, a tail.]

coddle, *kòd'l*, *v.t.* to pamper: to fondle: to parboil.—*n.* an effeminate person. [Ety. dub.]

code, *kòd*, *n.* a collection or digest of laws: a system of rules and regulations (*spec.* regarding education): established principles or standards (of art, moral conduct, etc.): a volume: a system of signals: a system of words, letters, or symbols which represent sentences or other words, to ensure economy or secrecy in transmission: a cipher.—*v.t.* to codify: to express in code.—*ns.* *codifica'tion* (*kòd' kòd'*); *codifier* (*kòd' kòd'*), *cod'ist*, one who codifies.—*v.t.* *codify* (*kòd' kòd'*), to put into the form of a code: to digest: to systematise (*pr.p.* *cod'ifying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *cod'ified*). [Fr. *code*; see *codex*.]

codine, *kò'di-n*, *n.* an alkaloid got from poppy-juice. [Gr. *hódēia*, poppy-head.]

codex, *kò'deks*, *n.* a code: a manuscript volume:—*pl.* *codices* (*kòd'i-siz*). [L. *codex* or *caudex*, -*icis*, the trunk of a tree, a set of tablets, a book.]

codger, *kòj'z*, *n.* a mean fellow: an old person: a chap. [Prob. a variant of *cadger*.]

codicil, *kò'di-sil*, *n.* a supplement to a will.—*adj.* *codicil'ary*. [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.]

codilla, *kò'dil'à*, *n.* the coarsest part of hemp or flax. [Dim. of *it. codo*—L. *cauda*, a tail.]

codillo, *kò'dil'*, *n.* a situation in ombre when the challenger loses. [Fr.]

codling, *kòd'ling*, *codlin*, *kòd'lin*, *n.* an elongated apple.—*n.* *cod'lin-moth*, the moth whose larvae cause 'worm-eaten' apples to fall prematurely. [Ety. dub.]

codling. See *cod* (1).

coeducation, *kò-ed-ù-kò'shan*, *n.* education of the sexes together.—*n.* *co'ed* (U.S.), a girl or woman educated at a coeducational institution.—*adj.* *coeducational*.

coefficient, *kò-ef-i-sh'ant*, *n.* that which acts together with another thing: (*math.*) a numerical or literal expression for a factor of a quantity in an algebraic term: (*phys.*) a numerical constant used as a multiplier to a variable quantity.

coelenterata, *sè-lèn-tèr-à'tà*, *n.pl.* a phylum of many-celled animals, radially symmetrical, with a single body-cavity, the criterion—Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, Anthozoa, Ctenophora.—*adj.* and *n.* *coelenterate*. [Gr. *kòilos*, hollow, *enteron*, intestine.]

coelom, *sè'lò-m*, *-lom*, *n.* the body-cavity, or space between the intestines and the body-wall in animals above the Coelenterates.—*n.pl.* *Coelò'mata*, animals possessing a coelom.—*adj.* *coelomate*, having a coelom.—*n.* a coelomate animal.—*adj.* *coelomat'ic*, *coelom'ic*. [Gr. *kòilòmos*—*kòilòs*, the belly.]

coelostat, *sè'lò-stat*, *n.* a clock-driven mirror on an axis parallel to the earth's, so as to reflect continuously the same region of the sky. [L. *caelum* (misspelt *coelum*), sky, Gr. *stator*, fixed.]

coemption, *kò-emp'shan*, *n.* the buying up of the whole of a commodity: in Roman law, a mode of marriage under the fiction of a mutual sale. [L. *coemptio*, -*emere*, to buy.]

coenæsthesia, *sè-nè-sih'sis*, *n.* the general bodily consciousness. [Gr. *kòinos*, common, *aisthēsis*, perception.]

coenobite, *sè'nò-bit*, *n.* a monk who lives in a community.—*adj.* *coenobitic* (-*bit'ik*), -*al*.—*ns.* *coenobitism*; *coenòblum*, a religious community: (*biol.*) a colony of unicellular organisms:—*pl.* -*bia*. [Gr. *koinòbios*—*kòinos*, common, *bios*, life.]

coenosarc, *kēn'ō-sārk*, *n.* the common tissue uniting the polyps of a coral or the like. [Gr. *koinos*, common, *sarx*, flesh.]

coequal, *kō-ē'kwəl*, *adj.* equal with another of the same rank or dignity. — *n.* one of the same rank. — *n.* coequality (*-kwāl*). — *adv.* coequally.

coerce, *kō-ērs'*, *v.t.* to restrain by force: to compel. — *adj.* coercible. — *adv.* coercibly. — *ns.* coercion, restraint: government by force; coercionist. — *adj.* coercive, having power to coerce: compelling. — *adv.* coercively. — *n.* coerciveness. [L. *coercere* — *arēre*, to shut in.]

co-essential, *kō-es-ēsh'əl*, *adj.* partaking of the same essence. — *n.* co-essentiality (*-sh'ēl-ē-tē*).

coetaneous, *kō-i-tā-ni-ēs*, *adj.* of the same age: contemporary. [L. *aetās*, *aetātis*, age.]

co-eternal, *kō-i-tēr-nəl*, *adj.* alike eternal with another. — *adv.* co-eternally. — *n.* co-eternity.

coeval, *kō-ē-vəl*, *adj.* of the same age. — *n.* one of the same age: a contemporary. [L. *coaeuus* — *actuum*, age.]

co-exist, *hū-egz-ist'*, *v.i.* to exist at the same time. — *n.* co-existence. — *adj.* co-existent.

co-extend, *kō-ēks-tēnd'*, *v.i.* to extend equally. — *n.* co-extension. — *adj.* co-extensive.

coff, *kof*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to buy. [A new present formed from *coft*, *p.a.t.* and *p.p.* originally of *cope* — M.Du. *copen*, *cofte*, (*ghe*) *coft* (Mod. Du. *kopen*, *kocht*, *gekocht*) to buy.]

coffee, *kof'i*, *n.* a drink made from the seeds of tree (*Coffea arabica* and other species) of the madder family: the powder made by roasting and grinding the seeds. — *ns.* coff'ee-bean, the seed of the coffee-plant; coff'ee-berry, the fruit or the seed of the coffee-tree; coff'ee-bug, a coccus destructive to the coffee-plant; coff'ee-cup, a cup for coffee; coff'ee-disease, a leaf-disease of coffee caused by a rust-fungus, *Hemileia vastatrix*; coff'ee-house, a house where coffee and other refreshments are sold; coff'ee-mill, a machine for grinding coffee-beans; coff'ee-pot, a pot in which coffee is prepared and served; coff'ee-room, a room in a hotel where coffee and other refreshments are served: a public room; coff'ee-stall, a movable street stall for coffee and other refreshments; coff'ee-tree. [Turk. *kahveh* — Ar. *qahwah*, orig. meaning wine.]

coffer, *kof'ər*, *n.* a chest for holding money or treasure: a deep panel in a ceiling. — *v.t.* to hoard up. — *n.* coff'er-dam, a water-tight structure allowing under-water foundations to be built dry. — *adj.* coff'ered. — *n.* coff'er-fish, a fish (*Ostracion*) enclosed in a box of bony scales. [O.Fr. *coffre*, a chest — L. *coquina*, a basket — Gr. *kophinos*.]

coffin, *kof'in*, *n.* (*obr.*) a pie-crust: a chest for a dead body. — *v.t.* to place in a coffin. — *ns.* coff'in-bone, a bone enclosed in a horse's hoof; coff'in-ship, a dangerously unsound ship. — drive a nail in one's coffin, to do something tending to hasten death or ruin. [O.Fr. *cofin* — L. *coquina* — Gr. *kophinos*, a basket.]

coffle, *kof'l*, *n.* a gang, esp. of slaves. [Ar. *qāfilah*, a caravan.]

cog, *kog*, *v.t.* to cheat or deceive: to wheedle: to manipulate (dice) so that they may fall in a given way. — *n.* the act of cheating: deception. — *n.* cogger. [Thieves' slang.]

cog, *kog*, *n.* a catch or tooth as on a wheel. — *v.t.* to furnish with cogs: to stop (a wheel) by putting a block before it (*pr.p.* cogging; *p.a.t.* and *p.p.* coggled). — *n.* cog-wheel, a toothed wheel. [M.E. *cogge*; *ety. dub.*; cf. Sw. *kugge*.]

cog, *kog*, *n.* formerly a large ship of burden or for war: a small boat: a cock-boat. [M.E. *cogge*, *perh.* from O.Fr. *cogue*, a ship, or O.N. *kugga*, a merchant ship.]

co-gent, *kō-jēnt*, *adj.* powerful: convincing. — *ns.* co-gence, co-gency, convincing power. — *adv.* co-gently. [L. *cōgens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *cogere*, *co-*, *agere*, to drive.]

coggle, *koggl*, *kog'g*, *kūg'g*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a small wooden bowl. — Also *cog*. [Dim. of *cogue*.]

coggle, *kog'l*, *v.t.* to be unsteady. — *n.* a cobblestone. — *adv.* coggly (*Scot.*), *ahaky*. [Origin doubtful.]

cogitate, *kō'i-tāt*, *v.i.* to turn a thing over in one's

mind: to meditate: to ponder. — *adj.* cogitable, capable of being thought. — *n.* cogitation, deep thought: meditation. — *adj.* cogitatively, having the power of thinking: given to cogitating. [L. *cogitare*, *-ātum*, to think deeply, *co-*, *agitare*, to put in motion.]

Cognac, *kōn'yāk*, *n.* an excellent quality of French brandy, much of which is made near Cognac, in Charente.

cognate, *kōg'nāt*, *adj.* of the same family, kind, or nature: derived from the same ancestor, root, or other original: related or allied. — *n.* (*Roman law*, and generally) one related by blood, a kinsman (whether agnate or not): often, any kinsman on either side other than an agnate: (*Scots law*) a relative on one's mother's side. — *n.* cognation. — cognate object, a word akin in origin or meaning to a normally intransitive verb, and used as its object. [L. *cognātus* — *co-*, (*gnāsci*, (*gnātus*, to be born.)

cognition, *kog-nish'ən*, *n.* knowledge: apprehension: (*psychol.*) knowing, in the widest sense, including sensation, perception, etc., distinguished from emotion and conation. — *adj.* cognisable (*kog-niz-ə-bil*; also *kōn'iz-*), that may be known or understood: that may be judicially investigated. — *adv.* cognisably. — *ns.* cognisance, -zance (or *ice*, judicial or private: that by which one is cognisant (or *kōn'iz-*),

having cognisance or knowledge of. — *v.t.* cognise, to become conscious of. — *adj.* cognitive, capable of, or pertaining to, cognition. [L. *cognitiō*, *-ōnis* — *cognoscere*, *cognitum* — *co-*, (*gnoscere*, to know.)

cognomen, *kog-nō'mən*, *n.* a surname: a nickname: a name: the last of the three names of a Roman, indicating the house or family to which he belonged. — *adj.* cognominal (*-nom*), like-named: relating to a cognomen. — *v.t.* cognominate, to name. — *n.* cognominat'ion. [L. *cognōmen*, *-inis* — *co-*, (*gnōmen*, a name.)

cognosce, *kog-nōs'*, *v.t.* (*Scots law*) to examine: to give judgment upon: to declare to be an idiot. — *adj.* cognoscible. [L. *cognoscere* — *co-*, (*gnoscere*, to know.)

cognoscente, *kō-nyō-shēnt'ē*, *n.* one professing a critical knowledge of works of art, music, literature, etc.: a connoisseur. — *pl.* cognoscenti (*-ē*). [It. (*mod. conoscente*) — L. *cognoscere*, to know.]

cognovit, *kog-nō'vit*, *n.* (*law*) an acknowledgment by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause is just. [L. *cognovit actiōnem*, (he) has confessed the action.]

cogue, *kog*, *kōg*, *kog*, *n.* (*esp. Scot.*) a round wooden vessel, usu. of staves and hoops. [Ety. *dub.*]

cohabit, *kō-hab'it*, *v.i.* to dwell together as husband and wife, or as if husband and wife. — *ns.* cohabitant, one dwelling with others; cohabitat'ion. [L. *cohabitare* — *co-*, *habitare*, to dwell.]

co-heir, *kō-hēr*, *n.* a joint heir: — *fem.* co-heiress. — *n.* coheritor (*kō-her'it-ər*), a co-heir.

cohere, *kō-hēr*, *v.i.* to stick together: to be consistent. — *ns.* coher'ence, a sticking together: congruity; coher'ency. — *adj.* coher'ent, sticking together: connected: consistent in thought or speech. — *adv.* coher'ently. — *n.* coher'er, an apparatus for detection of electric waves by reduced resistance of imperfect contact, as if by cohesion. — *adj.* coh'esible (*-hēz'*), capable of cohesion. — *n.* coh'esion (*-zhēn*), the act of sticking together: a form of attraction by which particles of bodies stick together: (*bot.*) concrescence of like parts: logical connexion. — *adj.* coh'esive, having the power of cohering: tending to unite into a mass. — *adv.* coh'esively. — *ns.* coh'esiveness, cohesibility. [L. *cohaerere*, *cohaesum* — *co-*, *haerere*, to stick.]

cohibit, *kō-hib'it*, *v.t.* to restrain. — *n.* cohibition (*-ish'ən*). — *adj.* cohib'itive. [L. *cohibere* — *co-*, *hibere*, to have, hold.]

coho, *kōhō*, *kō'hō*, *n.* a Pacific salmon, a species of *Oncorhynchus*.

cohog. Same as quahog.

cohort, *kō'hört*, *n.* a tenth part of a Roman legion: any band of men, esp. warriors: (*bot.*) a group of families. [*L. cohors*, -tis, an enclosed place, a multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers.]

cohortative, *kō-hor'ta-tiv*, *adj.* encouraging.—*n.* in Heb. grammar, a lengthened form of the imperfect. [*L. cohortāri*, -*ālus*—*co*-, *hortārī*, to exhort.]

cohune, *kō-hōon'*, *n.* a Central and South American palm (*Attalea cohune*) yielding cohune nuts and cohune oil.

coif, koif, n. a covering for the head, esp. the close-fitting cap of white lawn or silk originally worn by sergeants-at-law: a covering for the head worn by women.—**v.t.** to provide with a coif: to dress (the hair).—**ns.** **coiff'eur** (*kūāf-ūr*), a hairdresser: *fem.* **coiffeuse** (*-r*); **coiff'ure** (*kūāf-ūr*), style of hairdressing: a head-dress.—Also **v.t.** [*Fr. coiffer*—*L.L. cofia*, a cap.]

colgn, colgne, koin. Same as coln (esp. first sense—after *Shak.*), quoln.

coil, *coil*, *v.t.* to wind in rings : to enclose in twists.
—*v.i.* to wind.—*n.* a coiled object : one of the rings
into which anything is coiled : a wire wound
spirally to conduct electricity. [O.Fr. *coillir* (Fr.
cueillir)—L. *colligere*=*col-*, together, *legere*, to
gather : cf. *cull*, *collect*.]

coll, *koil*, *n.* tumult : hubbub : noise : fuss. — mortal
coll (*Hamlet* III.3.68), the toil and trouble of
human life. [Der. unknown.]

coin, *koin*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a corner-stone, quoin, or
colgn: a piece of metal legally stamped and
current as money: money.—*v.t.* to convert into
money: to stamp: to make, invent, fabricate: gain
money by means of.—*ns.* coin'age, the act of
coining money: the currency: the pieces of metal
coined: the invention, or fabrication, of something
new: what is invented: coln'er, one who coins
money: a maker of counterfeit coins: an inventor:
coln'ing, minting: invention.—coln money, to
make money rapidly: colgn(e) of vantage, an
advantageous salient corner: hence, a good
position generally: pay a man in his own coin,
to give tit for tat: to give as good as one got. [*Fr.*
coin, a wedge, also the die to stamp money.—*L.*
cuneus, a wedge.]

coincide, *kō-in-sid'*, *v.i.* to occupy the same place or time; agree; to correspond; to be identical.—*ns.* coincidence (*kō-in-si-dens*), fact, event, or condition of coinciding; the occurrence of events simultaneously or consecutively in a striking manner but without any causal connexion between them; col'endency.—*adjs.* col'nident, col'cidental (*-dent'*).—*adv.* col'nidently. [*L. co-, incidere—in, in, cadere, to fall.*]

co-inhere, *kō-in-hēr'*, v.i. to inhere together.—*n.*
co-inhēr'ence.

co-inheritor, *kō-in-her'it-ər*, n. a joint heir.—n.
co-inher'itance.

co-instantaneous, *kō-in-stən-tā'ni-əs*, *adj.* exactly simultaneous.—*ns.* **co-instantaneity** (*-tə-nē'i-tī*).
-instantā'neousness.—*adv.* **co-instantā'neously**.

co-insurance, kō'in-shō'rans, n. insurance jointly with another, esp. when the insurer bears part of the risk.

colr, *koir*, *n.* the strong fibre of coconut husk. [Malayalam, *kāyar*, cord—*kāyaru*, to be twisted.]
colstril, *koi's'tril*, *n.* a groom: (*Shak.*) a knave.

coition, *kū-ish'an*, *n.* sexual intercourse. [*L. coitū*,

cojōln, kŭ-jōin', v.t. (Shak.). Same as conjōln.

coke, *kŭk*, *n.* a form of fuel obtained by the heating of coal in confined space whereby its more volatile

[Ety. dub.; not before 17th century.]

cokernut, *kō'kər-nut*, *n.* a faulty form of coconut.
cokes, *kōks*, *n. (obs.)* a simpleton. [Origin unknown.]

col, *hol*, *n.* (*geog.*) a depression or pass in a mountain-range: (*meteor.*) a region between two anticyclones giving a similar figure when represented in contour [Fr.—L. *collum*, a neck.]

col- See con-.

colander, cullender, *kul'an-dər*, *n.* a vessel having small holes in the bottom, used as a strainer in cookery.—*ns.* colat'ion, colaturo, straining.—*adj.* col'iform, like a sieve. [*L. cōldre*, to strain.] colatitude, *kō-lat'i-tūd*, *n.* the complement of the latitude. [complement, latitudo.]

Colbertine, kol'ber-tin, n. a kind of lace, so called from Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-83), Minister of

colcannon, *kol-kan'an*, *n.* an Irish dish, being a stew of pounded cabbage and potatoes with butter. [*colle*, cabbage; *cannon*, unknown.]

Colchicum, kol'ki-kom, n. a genus of *Liliaceae* including meadow saffron: its corm and seeds, used for gout and rheumatism and yielding colchicine (ch'i- or k'hi-sén), an alkaloid used to produce polyploidy, etc. [L.—Gr. *kolchikon*, meadow saffron, neut. of *Kolchikos*, relating to *Kolchis*, the sorceress Medea's country.]

colchath, *kol'kū-thār*, *n.* a dark-red iron peroxide formed by calcining iron sulphate. [*Ar. qolqutār.*]
cold, *köld*, *adj.* giving or feeling a sensation that is felt to be the opposite of hot; chilly; low in temperature; without passion or zeal; spiritless; unfriendly; indifferent; reserved (*paint.*) suggesting cold rather than heat, as blue or grey.—*n.* a relative want of heat: the feeling or sensation

relative want or heat: the feeling of sensibility caused by the absence of heat: coldness: a spell of cold weather: a disease caused by cold, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs, usually accompanied by hoarseness and coughing (cold in the head, coryza): catarrh: chilliness.—*adj.* cold-blood'ed, having body-temperature as fishes: without sentiment, as fishes: without sons or actions.

cold'-blood'edness; cold'-chis'el, a strong and finely-tempered chisel for cutting cold metal, as distinguished from a blacksmith's chisel for cutting hot iron; cold'-cream', a creamy ointment usually of almond-oil, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water, used as a cooling dressing for the skin.

—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to apply cold-cream to,—*adj.* cold'-drawn, drawn through a die without heating.—

cold'-frame', **cold'house**, a plant frame, greenhouse without artificial heat—*adj.* **cold'**

heart'ed, wanting feeling; indifferent; cold'ish, somewhat cold.—*adv.* cold'ly.—*n.* cold'ness.—*adj.* cold'-short, brittle when cold; (*fig.*) of thin temper.—*v.t.* cold-should'er, to give the cold shoulder to.—*n.* cold-without', brandy with cold water and no sugar.—catch cold, to contract a cold.

cold; cold as charity, a proverbial phrase expressing ironically great coldness or indifference; cold feet, discouragement; frost; cold front;

the radicle of some plants. [Gr. *koleos*, sheath, *rhiza*, root.]
 cole-slaw, *kol'slaw*, n. cabbage salad. [Du. *kool-sla*, for *kool solade*, cole salad.]
 collibri, *kol'ih-ré*, n. a humming-bird. [Sp. *colibrí*, and Fr. *colibri*, said to be the Carib name.]
 colic, *kol'ik*, n. a disease attended with severe pain and flatulent distension of the abdomen, without diarrhoea.—*adj.* (see under colon).—*adj.* colicky, like, suffering or causing colic.—*n.* colitis (see colon). [colon (2).]
 collin, *kol'in*, n. the Virginian quail. [Ety. dub.]
 coliseum. See colosseum.
 coll, *kol*, v.t. (*Spens.*) to embrace.—*n.* coll'ing, embracing. [Fr. *col*—*L. collum*, the neck.]
 collaborate, *kol-ab'or-át*, v.i. to work in association (sometimes invidiously, with an enemy).—*ns.* collabora'tion; collaborator, collabora'tionist (in invidious sense). [*L. collabórare*, -*átum*—*lobórare*, to work.]
 collagen, *kol'-jén*, n. a protein in fibrous connective tissue, readily turned into gelatine. [Gr. *kollo*, glue, and *gen-*, the root of *gignesthai*, to become.]
 collapse, *kol-ops'*, n. a falling away or breaking down: any sudden or complete breakdown or prostration.—*v.i.* to cave in: to close or fold up: to break down: to go to ruin: to lose heart.—*adj.* collaps'able, -ible, capable of collapsing. [*L. collāpsus*—*col-*, together, and *lāpi*, *lāpsus*, to slide or fall.]
 collar, *kol'ar*, n. something worn round the neck by man, horse, dog, etc.: the part of a garment at the neck: a ring: a surrounding band: the junction of root and stem in a plant.—*v.t.* to seize by the collar: to put a collar on: (*slang*) to seize.—*ns.* coll'ar-beam, a horizontal piece of timber connecting or bracing two opposite rafters, to prevent sagging; coll'ar-bone, the clavicle, a bone connecting the shoulder-blade and breast-bone.—*adj.* collared, having, or ornamented with, a collar: rolled up and bound with a string, as a piece of meat having the bones removed: captured.—*ns.* collar'ette, a small collar; coll'ar-stud, a stud for fastening a collar; coll'ar-work, hard work against the horse-collar: drudgery. [O.Fr. *collar*—*L. collāre*—*collum*, the neck.]
 collard, *kol'ard*, n. cole-wort. [cole-wort.]
 collate, *kol-át*, v.t. to bring together for comparison: to examine and compare, as books, and esp. old manuscripts: to place in or confer a benefice upon: to place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding: to examine with respect to completeness and sequence of sheets, etc.—*adj.* collā'table.—*ns.* collā'tion, act of collating: a bringing together for examination and comparison: presentation to a benefice: a description of a book as collated: a repast between meals, from the habit of reading the *Collationes* of Johannes Cassianus during a slight meal in monasteries.—*adj.* collā'tive, having the power of conferring: of livings where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.—*n.* collā'tor, one who collates or compares: one who bestows or presents. [*L. collātum*, used as supine of *conferre*—*prfx. col-* and *lātum* (*ferre*, to bring).]
 collateral, *kol-of'er-l*, *adj.* side by side: running parallel or together: corresponding: descended from the same ancestor, but not in direct line.—*n.* a collateral relation: a contemporary: a rival.—*adv.* collat'erally.—collateral security, an additional and separate security for the performance of an obligation. [*L. col-*, *lotus*, *loteris*, a side.]
 collaigue, *kol'ég*, n. one associated with another in some employment—not a partner in business.—*n.* coll'eagueship. [Fr. *collègue*—*L. collēgo*—*col-*, *legere*, to choose.]
 collaigue, *kol-ég*, v.t. to ally: to conspire:—*pr.p.* collaiguing (*kol-ég'ing*); *p.p.* collaigued (*kol-ég'd*). [O.Fr. *colliguer*, to join in alliance—*L. colligare*, to bind together.]
 collect, *kol-*, *kol-ekt'*, v.t. to assemble or bring together: to infer: to put (one's thoughts) in order: to receive payment of: to call for and remove.—*v.i.* to run together: to accumulate.—*n.* collect (*kol'*), a short prayer, peculiar to the

liturgies of the Western Church, consisting of one sentence, conveying one main petition.—*adj.* collect'able, -ible.—*n.pl.* collecta'nea, a collection of passages: a miscellany.—*adj.* collect'ed, gathered together: having unscattered wits: cool: firm.—*adv.* collect'edly.—*ns.* collect'edness, self-possession: coolness.—*n.* and *adj.* collect'ing.—*ns.* collect'ing-box, a field-naturalist's box for specimens: a box for receiving money contributions; collect'ion, act of collecting: gathering of contributions, esp. of money: the money collected: an assemblage: a book of selections. (*Shok.*) inference: composure: an examination at the end of the terms in certain colleges.—*adj.* collect'ive, considered as forming one mass or sum: congregate: common. (*Milt.*) inferential: (*grom.*) expressing a number or multitude.—*adv.* collect'ively.—*v.t.* collect'ivise, to give a collectivist organisation to.—*ns.* collect'ivism, the economic theory that industry should be carried on with a collective capital—a form of socialism: a system embodying this; collect'ivist.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* collect'or, one who collects or takes up, as tickets, taxes, etc.: one who sets himself to acquire and set together examples or specimens, as of books, minerals, curiosities: in India, the chief official of a district, collecting revenue and acting as a magistrate; collect'orate, collect'orship.—collect'ive fruit (*bot.*), a multiple fruit—one derived from several flowers, as fig, mulberry. [*L. colligere*, *collectum*—*legere*, to gather.]
 colleen, *kol'en*, *kol'en'*, n. a girl. [Irish *coilín*.]
 college, *kol'ij*, n. an incorporation, company, or society of persons joined together generally for literary or scientific purposes, and often possessing peculiar or exclusive privileges: a body or society that is a member of a university or is coextensive with a university: a seminary of learning: a literary, political, or religious institution: the edifice appropriated to a college.—*n.* coll'eger, a member of a college: one of the foundationers at Eton College.—*adj.* collegial (*ka-lé'ji-ál*), pertaining to a college.—*ns.* collé'gian, a member or inhabitant of a college: (*slang*) inmate of a prison; collé'glanc, a member of a college, a student.—*adj.* collé'giate, pertaining to or resembling a college: containing a college, as a town: instituted like a college: corporate.—*n.* inmate of a prison, etc.—College of Arms, *Heralds' College*, a collegiate body incorporated in 1483, presided over by the Earl Marshal, and including Garter, principal King-of-arms, Clarenceux, and Norroy, besides six heralds and four pursuivants; college of cardinals, the whole body of cardinals, electors of the pope; College of Justice, in Scotland, a great forensic society, composed of judges, advocates, writers to the signet, and solicitors; collegiate church, collegial church, a church having a college or chapter, consisting of a dean or provost and canons, attached to it: in Scotland, a church occupied by two or more pastors of equal rank (also collegiate charge). [Fr. *collège*—*L. collégium*, from *col-*, and *legere*, to gather.]
 Collenboja, *kol-em'bō-lā*, *n.pl.* an order of entirely wingless insects (*Apterygota*), whose abdomen has six segments or fewer, a forward-pointing springing fork and an adhesive apparatus—the springtails. [Gr. *kolla*, glue, *embolos*, a peg, pin.]
 collenchyma, *kol-eng'ki-mā*, *n. (bot.)* strengthening tissue of thick-cornered cells.—*adj.* collenchym'atous. [Gr. *kollo*, glue, *en* in, *chyma*, that which is poured.]
 collet, *kol'it*, n. a ring or collar: the collar of a plant: the part of a ring which contains the stone. [Fr.—*L. collum*.]
 collide, *ka-lid'*, v.i. to dash together: to clash.—*nt.* collision (*-li-zh'n*), state of being struck together: a violent impact, a crash: conflict: opposition: clashing: collis'ion-mat, a mat for covering a hole in a ship's side caused by a collision. [*L. collidère*, *collisum*—*col-*, *loedere*, to strike.]
 collie, *colly*, *kol'ti*, n. a long-haired, intelligent breed of sheep-dog, originating in Scotland. [Ety. dub.]

search for comets; cometography; cometology. [Gr. *komētēs*, long-haired—*komē*, hair.]
comether, *kam-edh'ar*, *n.* (mainly fr.) wheedling: charm. [come hither, a call to cows, etc.]
comfit, *kum'fit*, *n.* a sweetmeat: a sugar-coated seed or almond.—*n.* (obs.) comfiture, conserve. [A doublet of confect; Fr. *confit*, *confiture*.]
comfort, *kum'fort* (Spens. *com'fort*), *v.t.* to relieve from pain or distress; to soothe: to cheer, revive.—*n.* relief: encouragement: ease: quiet enjoyment: freedom from annoyance: whatever gives ease, enjoyment, etc.: a subject of satisfaction.—*adj.* com'fortable, imparting or enjoying comfort.—*n.* (U.S.) a bed quilt.—*adv.* com'fortably.—*n.* com'forter, one who administers comfort: (B.) the Holy Ghost: a long, narrow woollen scarf: a dummy teat: (U.S.) a bed quilt.—*adj.* com'fortless.—*n.* com'fortlessness.—*adj.* com'fy (coll.), comfortable.—cold comfort, little, if any, comfort: comfort station, (U.S.) public lavatory. [O.Fr. *conforter*—L. *con-*, and *fortis*, strong.]
comfrey, *kum'fri*, *n.* a rough boraginaceous plant (*Symphytum*). [O.Fr. *confrie*.]
comic, *kom'ik*, *adj.* relating to comedy: raising mirth: droll.—*n.* the quality or element that arouses mirth: (coll.) an actor of droll parts: (coll.) an amusing person: (coll.) a comic paper, strip cartoon (orig. comic, later also serious, even horrific).—*adj.* com'ical, funny.—*ns.* comical'ity, com'icalness.—*adv.* com'ically.—*n.* comique (*kō-mēk'*), a comic actor or singer. [See comedy.]
Cominform, *kom'in-form*, *n.* the Communist Information Bureau, created in 1947, taking the place of the Comintern.
Comintern, *kom'in-tarn*, *n.* the Communist International, or Third International (q.v.).
comitadjl. Same as komitaji.
comitatus, *kom-i-tā'tus*, *n.* a prince's escort: a county or shire. [L. *comitatus*, -ūs—comes, -itis, companion, count.]
comitia, *ko-mish'i-ā*, *n.pl.* the assemblies of the Romans for electing magistrates, passing laws, etc. [L.—*com*, together, *ire*, *itum*, to go.]
comity, *kom'i-ti*, *n.* courteousness: civility.—*comity* of nations (*comitas gentium*), the international courtesy by which effect is given (within limits) to the laws of one state within the territory of another. [L. *comitās*, -ātis—*cōmis*, courteous.]
comma, *kom'ā*, *n.* (rhet.; *Shak.*) a phrase: in punctuation, the point (,) that marks the smallest division of a sentence: the smallest interval, break, discontinuity: hence perh. (*Shak.*) a connecting link: (*mus.*) a name for various minute intervals, esp. the difference between twelve perfect fifths and seven octaves.—*comma* bacillus, the micro-organism that causes cholera; *comma* butterfly, a nymphaline butterfly (*Polygonia*) with a white comma-shaped mark on the under side of the hind-wing; *inverted commas*, marks of quotation (" " " "). [L.—Gr. *kōmma*, a section of a sentence, from *kōptein*, to cut off.]
command, *kam-and'*, *v.t.* to order: to bid: to exercise supreme authority over: (*Shak.*) to demand: to cause to act: (*Shak.*) to exact: to have within sight, range, influence, or control.—*v.i.* to have chief authority: to govern.—*n.* an order: authority: control: power to overlook, influence or use: the thing commanded.—*ns.* commandant (*kom-an-dant'*), an officer who has the command of a place or of a body of troops: commandant'ship.—*v.t.* commandeer' (*Cape Dutch*), to compel to military service, or seize for military use: (coll.) to take arbitrarily.—*ns.* commander, one who commands: an officer in the navy next in rank under a captain: a member of a higher class in an order of knighthood: a district administrator in religious military orders: command'er-in-chief', the officer in supreme command of an army, or of the entire forces of the state; command'ership; command'ery, the district under a commander, esp. in the religious military orders.—*adj.* command'ing, fitted to impress or control.—*adv.* command'ingly.—*ns.* command'ment, a command: a precept; command'o (Port.) in South Africa, a military party: (*mil.*) a

unit of a special service brigade equivalent to a battalion: (inaccurately) one serving in such a unit.
command paper, one laid before Parliament by command of the crown; command performance, a performance by royal command; at command, available for use; commander of the faithful, a title of the caliphs; on commando, on military service in the field; ten commandments, the ten Mosaic laws: (*Shak.*) the finger-nails, esp. a woman's. [Fr. *commander*—L. *commandāre* (L. *commendāre*)—L. *mandāre*, to entrust.]
commensure, *kam-esh'ar*, *v.t.* to equal in measure: to coincide with.—*n.* commensurable (same as commensurable.)
Commellina, *kom-a-li'nā*, *n.* a tropical genus of monocotyledons, giving name to the fam. Commelinaceae (*-li-nā'-si-ē*). [After the Dutch botanists Johannes (1629-72) and Caspar (1667-1731) Commelin.]
commemorate, *kam-em'a-rāt*, *v.t.* to call to remembrance by a solemn or public act: to celebrate: to preserve the memory of.—*adj.* commem'orable.—*n.* commemora'tion, preserving the memory of some person or thing, esp. by a solemn ceremony: the specification of individual saints in the prayers for the dead: the great festival of the Oxford academic year, usually taking place on the third Wednesday after Trinity Sunday.—*adj.* commem'orative, commem'oratory, tending or serving to commemorate.—*n.* commem'orator. [L. *commemōrāre*, -ātum, to remember—*com-*, intens., and *memor*, mindful.]
commence, *kam-ens'*, *v.t.* to begin: to originate: to take rise.—*v.i.* to begin: to originate: to enter upon: to take a university degree (as *commence M.A.*)—*n.* commence'ment, the beginning: at certain universities the act of taking the degrees: the ceremony when these are conferred. [O.Fr. *commencer*—L. *com-*, and *initiare*, to begin—in, into, and *ire*, to go.]
commend, *kam-end'*, *v.t.* to commit as a charge: to recommend as worthy: to praise: to adorn, set off.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a greeting: (*Shak.*) praise.—*adj.* commend'able.—*n.* commend'ableness.—*adv.* commend'ably.—*ns.* commend'am (L.L. *accus.*), an ecclesiastical benefice held, or the tenure or grant of a benefice held, in *commendam*, i.e. theoretically till a pastor was provided for it, but often for life and without duties; *commendation* (*kom-an-dā'shan*), the act of commending, esp. of commending the dying or dead to the favour mercy of God: praise: declaration of esteem; *commendatōr*, one who holds a benefice in *commendam*: a titular abbot, etc.: the head of a commandery.—*adj.* commend'atory, commend': containing praise or commendation: presenting to favourable notice or reception: held, or holding, in *commendam*.—*commnd me* to, remember me kindly to: give me by preference. [L. *commendāre*—*com-*, and *mandāre*, to trust.]
commensal, *ko-men-sal*, *adj.* eating at the same table: (*biol.*) living together for mutual benefit: esp. an association of less intimate kind than that called symbiosis.—*n.* a messmate: an organism living in partnership (not parasitism) with another.
commen'sally, *kom-en'sall-m*.—*adv.* *commen'sally*. [L. *com-*, together, *mēnsa*, a table.]
commensurable, *kom-en'sū-rā-bl*, *adj.* having a common measure: capable of being measured exactly by the same unit: in due proportion.—*ns.* commensurabil'ity, commensurableness.—*adv.* commensurably.—*adj.* commensurātely, equal in measure or extent: in due proportion.—*adv.* commensurātely.—*ns.* commensurateness, commensurā'tion. [L. *com-*, *mēnsūra*, a measure—*mētrī*, *mēnsus*, to measure.]
comment, *kom'ent*, *n.* a note conveying an illustration or explanation: a remark, observation, criticism.—*v.i.* (or *kam-ent'*) to make critical or explanatory notes: to annotate: (*Shak.*) to meditate.—*v.t.* to say in comment: (*Spens.*) to expound.—*ns.* comment'ary, a comment: a remark: a series or book of comments or notes; commentā'tion, annotation; commentātōr, one who com-

ments; the writer of a commentary: a broadcaster of a running commentary.—*adj.* commentarial, pertaining to the making of commentaries.—*n.* commententer, -or (or -ment'). [*L. commentari, to devise, contrive—com- and L. mēns, mentis, the mind.*]

commerce, *kom'ars*, *n.* interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals: extended trade or traffic: intercourse: fellowship.—*v.i.* **commeree** (*kom-ars'*), to trade: to have communication with.—*adj.* **commercial** (-shl), pertaining to commerce: mercantile.—*n.* a commercial traveller.—*v.t.* **commercialise**, to reduce to a branch of commerce: to subject to the commercial spirit.—*ns.* **commercialism**, the commercial spirit: an expression characteristic of commercial language: **commercialist**; **commerciality** (-shi-d'i-ti)—*adv.* **commercially**.—**commercial room**, a room in a hotel set apart for commercial travellers; **commercial traveller**, an accredited travelling representative of a trading house. [*Fr.—L. commercium—com-, merx, merces, merchandise.*]

commère, *kom'er*, *n.* fem. of *compère*. [*Fr.*, godmother; cf. *cumier*.]

commerge, *kom-mérj*, *v.i.* to merge together.

comminate, *kom'in-át*, *v.t.* to threaten.—*n.* **commination**, threatening, denunciation: a recital of God's threatenings made on Ash-Wednesday and at other times in the English Church.—*ads.* **comminative**, **comminatory**, threatening punishment. [*L. commināri, -atum—com-, inten-, and mināri, to threaten.*]

commingle, *kom-ing-gl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mingle or mix together.—*adj.* **commingled**.

comminute, *kom'in-út*, *v.t.* to reduce to minute particles: to pulverise.—*n.* **comminution**.—**comminuted fracture**, the breaking of a bone in several places: a compound fracture. [*L. comminūere, -atum, to break into pieces—com-, and minūere, to make small—root of minus, less.*]

Commiphora, *kom-if'ar-a*, *n.* a genus of plants of the family Burseraceae, natives of tropical Asia and Africa, yielding myrrh, bdellium, and other resins. [*Gr. kommi, gum, gommein, to bear.*]

commiserate, *kom-is'ar-át*, *v.t.* to feel or express compassion for: to pity: to condole with.—*adj.* **commiserable**, requiring commiseration: pitiable.—*n.* **commiseration**, pity.—*adj.* **commiserative**, feeling or expressing sympathetic sorrow.—*n.* **commiserator**. [*L. com-, miseri, to deplore—miser, wretched.*]

commissary, *kom'is-er-i*, *n.* one to whom any charge is committed: a deputy: (*Scotts law*) the judge in a commissary court: a higher officer of police: (*eccles.*) an officer representing a bishop, and performing his duties in distant parts of the diocese: an officer who furnishes provisions, etc., to an army: a commissar.—*n.* **commissar'**, a commissary: in the Soviet Union a minister or head of a government department (also *kornissar*).—*adj.* **commissarial**, pertaining to a commissary.—*ns.* **commissariat**, the department charged with the furnishing of provisions, as for an army: the supply of provisions: the office of a commissary or of a commissar: a body of commissars; **commissary-general**, the head of the department for supplying provisions, etc., to an army; **commissaryship**.—**Commissary Court**, a Scottish court with jurisdiction in matters that had belonged to the bishops' courts, abolished in 1836. [*L.L. commissarius—committēre, committum.*]

commission, *kom'ish-n*, *n.* act of committing: the state of being commissioned or committed: that which is committed: an instrument conferring authority, or the authority itself, esp. that of a military, naval, or air officer, or a justice of the peace: a percentage paid to an agent: a body of persons appointed to perform certain duties: an order for a piece of work, esp. of art: (of a warship, etc.) a state of being manned, equipped, and ready for service: (of an office) temporary or permanent delegation to a number of persons who act jointly.—*v.t.* to give a commission to or for: to empower: to appoint: to put in commission.—*v.i.* to be put

in commission.—*ns.* **commission-agent**, -*mer'*-chant, one who transacts business for another for a commission; **commissionaire** (-ár'), a messenger or doorkeeper in uniform: a member of a corps of old soldiers and sailors employed as doorkeepers, etc.—*adj.* **commiss'ioned**.—*ns.* **commiss'ioner**, one who holds a commission to perform some business: a member of a commission; **commiss'ionership**.—**commiss'ioned officer**, one appointed by commission; **High Commission Court**, a court established in 1529 to investigate ecclesiastical cases, abolished as illegal in 1641; **Lord High Commissioner**, the representative of the crown at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. [*See commit.*]

commisssure, *kom'is-úr*, *n.* a joint: a surface of junction: a suture: a bundle of nerve-fibres connecting two nerve-centres.—*adj.* **commis'sural**. [*L. commissura, a joining; see commit.*]

commit, *ka-mít*, *v.t.* to give in charge or trust: to consign: to become guilty of, perpetrate: to compromise or involve: to pledge (*pr.p.* **commit'ting**; *po.p.* **commit'ted**).—*ns.* **commit'tment**, act of committing: an order for sending to prison: imprisonment: an obligation undertaken; **commit'tal**, **commit'tment**: a pledge, actual or implied; **commit'tee**, a portion selected from a more numerous body (or the whole body) to which some special business is committed: (*kom-i-té'*) a person to whom something is committed: (*law*) one charged with the care of a lunatic or imbecile; **commit'teeship**.—**Committee of the whole House**, the House of Commons, or other legislative body, when it resolves itself into a committee with chairman, etc.; **committee stage**, the stage in the passage of a bill through parliament, between the second and third readings, when it is discussed in detail in committee; **commit to memory**, to learn by heart; **go into committee**, to resolve itself into a committee; **in committee**, during the deliberations of a committee. [*L. committēre—com-, with, mittēre, to send.*]

commix, *ka-miks*, *v.t.* to mix together.—*v.i.* to mix.—*ns.* **commix'tion** (-tyon), **commix'ture**, act of mixing together: the state of being mixed: the compound formed by mixing: the rite of putting a piece of the host into the chalice, emblematic of the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection: (*obs.*) sexual intercourse.

commodious, *ka-mód'us*, *adj.* suitable or convenient: roomy, spacious: (*Shak.*) serviceable: comfortable.—*n.* **commode**, a small sideboard: an ornamental chest of drawers: a night-stool: a large, high head-dress formerly worn by ladies.—*adv.* **commo'diously**.—*ns.* **commo'diousness**; **commodity** (-mod'), convenience: (*Shak.*) profit, expediency, advantage, privilege: (*Shak.*) parcel, portion: an article of traffic: (*pl.*) goods, produce. [*L. commodus—com-, modus, measure.*]

commodore, *kom'p-dór*, *n.* an officer intermediate between an admiral and a captain: the senior captain in a fleet of merchantmen: the president of a yacht-club: a commodore's ship. [*Perh. from Du. kommandeur.*]

common, *kom'on*, *adj.* belonging equally to more than one: public: general: usual: frequent: ordinary: easy to be had: of little value: vulgar: of low degree.—*n.* (*Shak.*) the commonality: a tract of open land, used in common by the inhabitants of a town, parish, etc.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to share: (*Spens.*) to converse: (*arch.*) to board.—*adj.* **commonable**, held in common.—*ns.* **comm'on-ore**, right of pasture.

commonality; **commoner**, one who is not a noble: a member of the House of Commons: at Oxford, a student who pays for his commons; **comm'on-ey**, an ordinary playing marble.—*adv.* **comm'on-ly**, in a common manner: meanly, vulgarly: ordinarily: usually: generally: (*Spens.*) familiarly, intimately: (*B.*) publicly.—*n.* **comm'onness**.—*adj.* **comm'on-or-garden**, ordinary.—*n.* **comm'on-place**, a common topic or subject: a platitude: a

memorandum: a note.—*adj.* lacking distinction: hackneyed.—*v.t.* to make notes of: to put in a commonplace-book.—*v.t.* to platitudinise.—*ns.* **comm'onplace-book**, a note or memorandum book; **comm'on-riding**, the Scottish equivalent of beating the bounds; **comm'on-room**, in schools, colleges, etc., a room to which the members have common access.—*n.pl.* **comm'ons**, the common people; their representatives—i.e. the lower House of Parliament or House of Commons: common land: food at a common table: at Oxford, rations served at a fixed rate from the college buttry: food in general, rations.—*ns.* **comm'on-sense'**, (*obs.*) an inner consciousness unifying the five outer senses: average understanding: good sense or practical sagacity: the opinion of a community: the universally admitted impressions of mankind; **comm'on-shore'** (see *shore*)—Court of Common Bench, Common Pleas, one of the divisions of the High Court of Justice; common chord, a tone with its third (major or minor) and perfect fifth; common forms, the ordinary clauses which are of frequent occurrence in identical terms in writs and deeds; common gender, the gender of a noun or pronoun having one form for male and female, as *L. būs*, bull, cow, Eng. *student*; common law, in England, the ancient customary law of the land; common measure, (*math.*) a quantity that is a measure of several quantities: (*mus.*) common time; common noun, a name that can be applied to all the members of a class—*opp.* to *proper noun*; Common Prayer (Book of), the liturgy of the Church of England; common school (*U.S.*) a public elementary school; common stair, an interior stair giving access to several independent flats or dwellings; common time (*mus.*), four-beat or two-beat rhythm.—in **common**, together: equally with others; make common cause with, to cast in one's lot with: to have the same interest and aims with; philosophy of common-sense, that school of philosophy which takes the universally admitted impressions of mankind as corresponding to the facts of things without any further scrutiny; short commons, scant fare; the common, that which is common or usual; the common good, the interest of the community at large; the corporate property of a burgh in Scotland; the common people, the people in general. [Fr. *commun*—*L. communis*, prob. from *com-*, together, and *mūnis*, serving, obliging.]

commonweal, *kom'ən-wēl*, **commonwealth**, *kom'ən-wēldis*, *ns.* the common or public good: the government in a free state: the public or whole body of the people: a form of government in which the power rests with the people, esp. that in England after the overthrow of Charles I: a state or dominion, esp. applied to the Australian federation and certain states of America: a group of states united by a strong but elastic link.—*n.* **comm'onwealth'sman**, **comm'onwealthsman**, (*obs.*) a (good) citizen: an adherent of Cromwell's Commonwealth. [See *wealth*.]

commorant, *kom'ər-ənt*, *n.* and *adj.* resident (esp. at a university). [*L. commorāns*, —*āntis*, pr.p. of *commorāri*, to abide.]

commove, *kə-mōvō*, *v.t.* to put in motion: to agitate: to disturb, excite.—*n.* **commotion** (—*mō'ʃən*), a violent motion or moving: excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental: agitation: tumult.—*adj.* **comm'ot'ional**. [*L. com-*, inten., and *movēre*, *mōtum*, to move.]

commune, *kom'ūn*, *n.* a corporation: in France, etc., a small territorial division with some self-government and a mayor.—*adj.* **communal** (*kə-mū'nəl* or *kom'*), pertaining to a commune or a community.—*ns.* **commūnalisa'tion**; **commū'nalism**; **commūnalist**; **comm'ūnard** (or —*ard'*), an adherent of the Paris Commune in 1871: a communist.—the Commune at Paris in 1871 was a revolt against the national government, the principle of the revolt being that each city or district should be ruled independently by its own

commune or local government. [Fr. *commune*. See *common*.]

commune, *kə-mūn'*, *kom'ūn*, *v.i.* to converse or talk together: to have intercourse, esp. spiritual: to receive Holy Communion.—*n.* **comm'unc**, **converse**.—*n.* and *adj.* **commūn'ing**. [O.Fr. *communier*, to share.]

communicate, *kə-mū'nī-kāt*, *v.t.* to give a share of, impart: to reveal: to bestow.—*v.i.* to have something in common with another: to have communication: to have means of passage: to have intercourse: to partake of Holy Communion.—*ns.* **commūnicability** (—*kə-bil'i-ti*), **commū'nica'bleness**,—*adj.* **commū'nica'ble**, that may be communicated: affable.—*adv.* **commū'nica'bly**.—*ns.* **commū'nica'nt**, one who partakes of Holy Communion; **commūnica'tion**, act of communicating: that which is communicated: intercourse: correspondence: a means of communicating, a connecting passage or channel.—*adj.* **commū'nica'tive**, inclined to communicate or give information: unreserved.—*adv.* **commū'nica'tively**.—*ns.* **commū'nica'tiveness**; **commū'nica'tor**.—*adj.* **commū'nica'tory**, imparting knowledge.—*n.* **communiq'ue** (*kom-ū-nē-kā'*), an official announcement. [*L. communicāre*, —*ātum*—*communis*, common.]

communio, *kəm-ūn'yo*, *n.* act of communion: spiritual intercourse: fellowship: common possession: interchange of transactions: union in religious service: the body of people who so unite; (Holy Communion), sacrament commemorating Christ's last supper with his disciples before the crucifixion.—**Communio** of Saints, the spiritual fellowship of all true believers, the blessed dead and the faithful living—in R.C. doctrine held to involve a mutual exchange of examples, prayers, merits and satisfactions. [*L. communio*, —*ōnis*, from *communis*, common.]

communism, *kom'ū-nizəm*, *n.* a theory or condition of things according to which private property should be abolished, and all things held in common: Marxian socialism as understood in Russia.—*v.* **comm'unise**, to make common property: to make communist.—*n.* **comm'unist**, a believer in communism.—*adj.* **communist'ic**, **community**, *kəm-ūn'i-ti*, *n.* common possession or enjoyment: agreement: communion: (*Shak.*) commonness: people having common rights, etc.: the public in general: a body of persons in the same locality: a body of persons leading a common life, or under a socialistic or similar organisation: a monastic body.—*n.* **commūnista'rian**, a member of a community.—**community singing**, organised singing by a gathering. [O.Fr. *communité*—*L. communitas*, —*ātis*—*communis*, common.]

commute, *kə-mūt*, *v.i.* to exchange: to exchange for a punishment less severe: to compound for (by a single payment, a simple or more convenient method, etc.): to change (electric current) from alternating to direct or vice versa.—*v.i.* (*U.S.*) to use a season ticket, esp. between suburban home and town office.—*n.* **commūtab'il'ity**.—*adj.* **commū'table**, that may be commuted or exchanged.—*v.t.* **commutate** (*kom'*; *electr.*) to commute.—*n.* **commūta'tion**, the act of commuting: change or exchange of one thing for another: the change to a lighter penalty, simpler or easier mode of payment, etc.—*adj.* **commū'tative** (or *kom'*), relating to exchange: interchangeable.—*adv.* **commū'tatively**.—*ns.* **comm'ūtator**, an apparatus for reversing electric currents; **commū't'or** (*U.S.*), a season ticket-holder—**commutation ticket** (*U.S.*), a season ticket. [*L. commūtāre*—*com-*, with *mūtāre*, to change.]

commutual, *kə-mū'tū-əl*, *adj.* mutual, reciprocal.

comose, **comous**. See *coma*.

comp, *komp*, *n.* abbreviated form of *compositor*. **compact**, *kəm-pakt'*, *adj.* closely placed or fitted together: composed or framed: firm: close: brief.—*n.* **compact** (*kom'*), a compacted body or structure, a combination: a small case containing face-powder for carrying in the handbag (powder compact).—*v.t.* (—*pakt'*) to press closely together; to consolidate: (*Shak.*) to confirm.—*adj.* **com-**

paet'ed.—adv. compact'edly.—n. compact'edness.—odu. compact'ly.—ns. compact'ness; compact'ure (Spens.), close union or knitting together. [L. *compactus*, pap. of *compingere*—*com-*, *pnigere*, to fix.]

compact, *kom'pakt*, n. a mutual bargain or agreement: a league, treaty, or union: (Shak.) league, in bad sense.—adj. (*kom'pakt*) united: leagued: (Spens.) agreed upon, arranged. [L. *compactum*—*compocisci*, from *com-*, *pocisci*, to bargain.]

compages, *kam-pa'jéz*, n. structure (also obs. compage') :—pl. compages.—n. compagination (—*poj-i-ná-shan*).—v.t. compaginate, to join, connect. [L. *compagēs*, *compagināre*, —*ditum*, *com-* and root of *pangere*, to fasten.]

companion, *kam-pan'yən*, n. one who keeps company or frequently associates with another: an associate or partner: a higher rank of servant, who, though receiving pay, stands rather in the relation of a friend: fellow, in a bad sense: a member of an order, esp. in a lower grade: one of a pair or set of things.—v.t. to accompany.—adj. of the nature of a companion: accompanying.—odis. compan'able (obs.), sociable; compan'ionable, fit to be a companion: agreeable.—n. compan'ionableness.—adv. compan'ionably.—adj. compan'ionate, shared in companionship: companioned, having a companion.—n. compan'ionhood.—adj. compan'ionless.—n. compan'ionship, state of being a companion: company, fellowship: a body of companions.—companionate marriage, an easily dissolved union, with birth-control, etc. [Fr. *compagnon*, from L.L. *compānium*, a mess—L.L. *com-*, with, and *pānis*, bread.]

companion, *kam-pan'yən*, n. (naut.) the skylight or window-frame through which light passes to a lower deck or cabin: companion-ladder.—ns. compan'ion-hatch, the covering of an opening in a deck; compan'ion-ladder, the ladder or stair leading from the deck to a cabin or to the quarter-deck; compan'ion-way, a staircase from the deck to a cabin. [Cf. Du. *kompanje*; O.F. *compagne*; It. *compagna*, store-room.]

company, *kum'pə-ni*, n. a person or persons associating with one: any assembly of persons, or of beasts and birds: persons associated for trade, etc.: a society: a sub-division of a regiment: the crew of a ship: state of being a companion: presence in association: fellowship: social intercourse.—v.t. to accompany.—v.i. to associate: to cohabit (pr.p. *com'panying*, Spens. *companioning*; po.t. and pa.p. *com'panied*).—company promoter, one who promotes or superintends the formation of joint-stock companies; good, or bad, company, having or lacking companionable qualities; keep company, to associate with: to court; know a man by his company, to determine his character by the quality of his friends. [Fr. *compagnie*; see companion.]

compare, *kam-pār*, v.t. to set together so as to ascertain how far things agree or disagree (often with *with*): to liken or represent as similar (with *to*). (gram.) to give the degrees of comparison of.—v.i. to make comparison: to stand in comparison: to vie.—n. (obs.) compeer: comparison.—adj. comparable (*kom'pār-ə-bl*).—n. comparableness.—ndv. *com'parably*.—adj. comparative (*kam-pār-ə-tiv*), pertaining to or making comparison: estimated by comparing with something else: not positive or absolute: (gram.) expressing more.—adv. *com'paratively*.—n. comparison (—*par-i-tən*), the act of comparing: capacity of being compared: a comparative estimate: a simile or figure by which two things are compared: (gram.) the inflection of an adjective or adverb to express different relative degrees of its quality.—beyond compare, without any rival or like. [L. *comparāre*, to match, from *com-*, *parāre*, to make or esteem equal—*par*, equal.]

compare, *kam-pār*, v.t. (Spens.) to get or provide. [L. *comparāre*—*com-*, *intēn*, *parāre*, to prepare.]

compartment, *kam-pār'tmēt*, n. a partitioned off or marked off division of an enclosed space or area: a division of a railway carriage: a division of

anything.—v.t. *compart'*, to divide into parts. [Fr. *compartiment*—L. *com-*, *partiri*, to part.]

compass, *kum'pas*, n. a circuit or circle: space: limit: range of pitch of a voice or instrument: circumference: girth: an instrument consisting of a magnetised needle, used to find directions: (pl.) a pair of jointed legs, for describing circles, etc.—v.t. to pass or go round: to surround or enclose: to besiege: to grasp, comprehend: to bring about, accomplish, achieve, or obtain: to devise: to contrive or plot: (Shak.) to curve, bend.—adj. *com'passable*, capable of being compassed.—ns. *com'pass-card*, the circular card of a compass; *com'passing*, contrivance: design: *com'pass-plane*, a plane, convex on the under side, for smoothing curved timber; *com'pass-plant*, any plant (as species of lettuce and *Silphium*) that places its leaves north and south to avoid the midday sun; *com'pass-saw*, one for cutting in curves; *com'pass-signal*, a signal denoting a point in the compass; *com'pass-timber*, curved timber, used for shipbuilding, etc.; *com'pass-win'dow*, a semicircular bay-window.—adj. *com'past* (Spens.), rounded.—box the compass (see box); *fetch a compass*, to go round in a circuit. [Fr. *compas*, a circle, prob. from L.L. *compassus*—L. *com-*, *passus*, a step.]

compassion, *kam-pash'ən*, n. fellow-feeling, or sorrow for the sufferings of another: pity.—v.t. to pity.—adj. *compass'ionable*, pitiable; *compass'ionate*, inclined to pity or mercy: merciful.—v.t. to have compassion for: to have pity or mercy upon.—adv. *compass'ionately*.—n. *compass'ionateness*. [Fr.,—L.L. *compassiō*, —*ūnis*—*cam-*, with, *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.]

compatible, *kam-pə-*...
gruous: capable of combination.—ns. ...
ness.—adv. *compat'ibly*. [Fr.,—L. *com-*, with, *pati*, to suffer.]

compatriot, *kam-pā'tri-ət*, or —*pat'*, n. a fellow-countryman.—Also adj.—adj. *compatriot'ic* (—*ot'ik*).—n. *compatriotism*. [Fr. *compatriote*—L. *compatriōta*; see patriot.]

compeer, *kam-pēr*, v.t. (Scots law) to appear in court.—ns. *compeer'ance*; *compeer'ant*. [Fr. *comparaître*—L. *compārēre*—*cam-*, *pārēre*, to appear.]

compeer, *kam-pēr*, *kam'pēr*, n. an equal: a companion: an associate.—v.t. (—*pēr*; Shak.) to equal. [L. *compar*—*cam-*, *par*, equal.]

compel, *kam-pel*, v.t. to drive or urge on forcibly: (Spens.) to bring with urgency: to oblige: to force: to obtain by hard labour (pr.p. *compell'ing*; *pat.* and *po.p.* *compelled*).—adj. *compell'able*; *compell'ing*, forcing attention. [L. *com-*, *intēn*, *pellēre*, *pulsare*, to drive.]

compellation, *kom-pə-lā'shən*, n. style of address: an appellation.—adj. *compellative* (*kam-pel'ə-tiv*).—n. *compellation*. [L. *compellāre*, —*ditum*, to address, freq. of *compellēre*.]

compend, *kom'pend*, *compen'dum* (*kam-*; *pl.* —*diums*, —*dia*), ns. a shortening or abridgment: a book or treatise containing the substance of a larger one: an epitome: an abstract: a comprehensive, generally compressed, treatise.—adj. *compen'dious*, short: concise: comprehensive.—adv. *compen'diously*.—n. *compen'diousness*. [L. *compendium*, what is weighed together, or saved (opp. to *dispendium*, what is weighed out or spent)—*com-*, together, *pendēre*, to weigh.]

compensate, *kom'pən-sāt*, or *kam-pen'sāt*, v.t. to make amends for, or to recompense: to counter-balance.—v.i. to make up.—n. *compensā'tion* (*kom-*), act of compensation: ... for loss sustained: (phys.) ... posing forces: (U.S.) ... tional, *compensative* ... satory, giving compensation.—n. *com'pensā'tor*, one who or that which compensates.—compensation balance, pendulum, a balance-wheel or pendulum so constructed as to counteract the effect of the expansion and contraction of the metal under variation of temperature. [L. *com-*, *intēn*, and *pendere*, freq. of *pendere*, to weigh.]

compère, *kon^u-per*, *n.* one who introduces and interlinks items of an entertainment. [Fr., god-father.]

compesce, *kəm-pes'*, *v.t.* (*arch. Scot.*) to restrain.
[*L. compescere.*]

compete, *kəm-pēt'*, *v.i.* to seek or strive for something in opposition to others; to contend for a prize.—*n.* **competition** (*kəm-pi-tish'ən*), the act of competing; rivalry in strife for the same object; a match or trial of ability.—*adj.* **competitive** (*kəm-pet'i-tiv*), pertaining to or characterised by competition.—*n.* **competitor**, one who competes; a rival or opponent: (*Shak.*) an associate, confederate, fellow. [*L. competere*, to strive together —*com-*, *petere*, to seek, strive after.]

competent, kom'pi-tənt, *adj.* suitable: sufficient:
fit: belonging: legally qualified: legitimate.—*ns.*
com'petence, com'petency, *fitness*: capacity:
sufficiency: enough to live on with comfort: legal
power or capacity.—*adv.* com'petently. [*L.*
competere, to come together, be convenient—*con-*,
petere, to seek.]

compile, kəm-pīl', *v.t.* to write or compose by collecting the materials from other books : to draw up or collect : to compose : (*Spens.*) to heap up, to put or bring together : (*Spens.*) to compose (in peace and rest) : (*cricket slang*) to pile up a score of.—*n.* **compilā'tion** (-pīl- or -pīl-), the act of compiling: the thing compiled, a literary work made by gathering the material from various authors; **compilē'ment**, a compilation; **compil'er**, **compilātōr**, one who compiles.—*adj.* **compilāt'ory**. [*Fr. compiler*, prob. from *L. compilāre*—*com-*, together, *pīlāre*, to plunder, or *pīlāre*, to pound down; influenced by *pile*.]

compital, *kom'pit-əl*, *adj.*, pertaining to cross-roads, or to the intersection of leaf-veins: acutely intersecting.

compl: ... satisfac-
tion: ... please—

ns. complā'cence, complā'cency, pleasure: satisfaction: complaisance.—*adv.* complā'cently. [*l.* *complacere*—*com-*, intens. *placere* to please.]

complain—*com-plain'*, *v.t.* (also *refl.*) to express grief, pain, censure: to murmur or express a sense of injury: to accuse: to make a mournful sound: to show that one is ill.—*v.t.* to deplore: to utter as a complaint.—*n.* complaint.—*ns.* complain'ant, one who complains: (*law*) one who raises a suit, a plaintiff: complain'er, a murmurer: complainant.—*n.* and *adj.* complain'ing.—*adv.* complain'ingly.—*n.* complaint', a complaining: an expression of gri
setting forth m
representation o
the thing compl
an ailment. [Fr
L. *com-*—*inten-*

complaisant, *kom'ple-zánt, kom-ple-zánt', kəm-plá'-zánt*, *adj.* desirous of pleasing; obliging: *facile*, ready to condone.—*n.* *complaisance* (or *zânc*, or *-plá'*), care or desire to please, esp. in excess: an obliging civility.—*adv.* *complaisantly*. [*Fr., complaire*—*L. complacere*.]

complanate, *kom'plān-āt*, *adj.* flattened.—*n.* **complan'tion**. [*L. complānāre*, -*ātum*, make flat.]
compleat. See **complete**.

com-plect, *kam-plekt'*, *v.t.* to embrace: to interweave.—*adj.* **com-plect'ed**, interwoven. [*L. com-plecti*, to embrace—*com-*, *plectĕre*, to twine.]
complected. See **complexion**.

complement, *komp'pli-mənt*, *n.* that which completes or fills up: that by which an angle or arc falls short of a right angle or quadrant: one of the parallelograms not intersected by the diagonal of a given parallelogram when it is divided into four parallelograms by straight lines through a point in the diagonal: that by which a logarithm falls short of 10: that which is added to certain verbs to make a complete predicate: that by which an interval falls short of an octave: one of two colours which together give white: full number or quantity: (*Spens.*) consummateness, completeness: (*her.*) fulness (of the moon): (*Spens.; Shak.*) politeness, *-v.t.* complement (*-ment'*) or *komp'pli-*

ment, to be the complement of: (*arch.*) to compliment.—**adj.** **complement'al**, completing: (*Shak.*) **complimental**; **complement'ary**, completing: together making up a whole, a right angle, ten, an octave, white. [*L. complementum*—*com-*, and *plere*, to fill.]

complete *kām-plēt', adj.* free from deficiency: perfect; finished: entire: fully equipped: consummate.—*arch.* **compleat** (-plēt').—*v.t.* to finish: to make perfect or entire: to accomplish.—*adj.* **complet'able**; **complet'ed**.—*adv.* **complete'y**.—*ns.* **complete'ness**; **completion**, the act of completing: the state of being complete: fulfillment.—*adj.* **completive**; **complet'ory**, fulfilling: completing. [*L. complere, -ētum, to fill up—com-, inten., and plere, to fill.*]

complex, *kəm'pleks*, *adj.* composed of more than one, or of many parts: not simple; intricate: difficult.—*n.* a complex whole: (*psychology*) a group of (repressed and forgotten) ideas or impressions to which are ascribed abnormal mental conditions and abnormal bodily conditions due to mental causes: loosely applied to the mental condition itself.—*v.t.* **complex**, to complicate.—*ns.* **complex**—**edness**, **com**plexness, **com**plex'ity, state of being complex: complication.—*adv.* **com**plexly.—*n.* **complex'us**, a complicated system; a large muscle of the back, passing from the spine to the head.—**complex number**, the sum of a real and an imaginary number; **complex sentence**, one consisting of a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses. [*L. complex—com-*, together, and root of *plicāre*, to fold. See *complicate*.]

complexion, *kəm-plek'shən*, *n.* disposition; colour: quality: colour or look of the skin, esp. of the face: general appearance, temperament, or texture: (*Shak.*) bodily constitution.—*v.t.* to give a colour to.—*adj.* **complexional**, pertaining to the complexion; **complexioned** (*U.S.* **complexioned**), having a certain complexion, or temperament; **complexionless**, colourless: pale. [*Fr.*—*L.* *complexiō*, *-ōnis*, a combination, physical structure of body.—*com-*, and *plectre*, to plait.]

compliance, *kəm-pli'əns*, *n.* a yielding; agreement
complaisance: assent; submission (in bad sense).—*adj.* **complai'able**, disposed to comply.—*n.* **compli'ancy**, **compliance**.—*adj.* **compli'ant**, yielding
pliant: civil.—*adv.* **compli'antly**. [See **comply**.]

complicate, *kom'pli-kāi*, *v.t.* to twist or plait together: to render complex: to entangle.—*adj.* complex: involved: folded together.—*n.* *com'plicity* (*-kə-sī*), the quality or state of being complicated.—*adj.* *comp'plicant*, overlapping, *comp'plicated*, intricate.

complicated fracture, a fracture where there is some other injury (e.g. a flesh wound not communicating with the fracture, a dislocation, a rupture of a large blood-vessel); **complication of diseases**, a number of diseases present at the same time. [*L. com-*, together, and *plicāre*, -*ātum*, to fold.]

complice, *kom'plis*, *n.* (*Shak.*) an associate; an accomplice.—*n.* **complic'ity**, state or condition of being an accomplice; complexity.

compliment, *kom'pli-mənt*, *n.* an expression of regard or praise; delicate flattery: an expression of formal respect of civility: a present.—*v.t.* **compliment'** (*-ment'* or *kom'pli-mənt'*), to pay a compliment to: to express respect for: to praise: to flatter: to congratulate: to present in compliment.—*v.i.* to make compliments.—*adjs.* **compliment'al**, expressing or implying compliment; **complime:** of

civility or p
 compliment
 who pays
 season, compliments appropriate to special times,
 as Christmas and birthdays; left-handed compli-
 ment, a saying intended to seem a compliment,
 but in reality the reverse; pay, or present, one's
 compliments, to give one's respects or greeting.
 [Fr. *compliment*—L. *complimentum*: see *compl*].

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt, in'fənt, rən'dəm*

complin, compline, kom'plin, *n.* the 7th and last service of the day, at 9 p.m., completing the canonical hours. [O.Fr. *compline* (mod. *complies*)—*L. complito* (hōra); *n.* unexplained.]
complish, kom'plish, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to accomplish.
complot, kom'plot, *n.* a conspiracy.—*v.i.* *complot'* (*ham.*), to plot together: to conspire.—*v.t.* to plan [*pr.p.* *complotting*; *pa.t.* and *pp.* *complotted*]. [*Fr.*]
compluvium, kom-plū'vī-am, *n.* a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house. [*L.*]
comply, kom'ply, *v.i.* to yield to the wishes of another: to agree or consent to (*with*): (*Shak.*) to use ceremony: (*pr.p.* *complying*; *pa.t.* and *pp.* *complied*).—*n.* *complier*, one who complies.—*p.adj.* *complying*, *compliant*. [*It. complire*, to fulfil, to suit, to offer courtesies—*L. complere*, to fulfil; see *complete*.]
compo, kom'po, *n.* a mortar of cement: a mixture of whitening, resin, and glue for ornamenting walls and cornices: a bankrupt's composition.—*composition* (*milit.*), a composite "hard" ration for use in the field when no fresh food is available. [*Abbr.* of *composition*.]
component, kom-pō'nent, *adj.* making up: forming one of the elements or parts.—*n.* one of the parts or elements of which anything is made up, or into which it may be resolved.—*n.* *componentancy*,—*adj.* *componental* (*kom-pō-nent'l*). [*L. componere*.]
compozy, komponé, kom-pō'ni, *adj.* (*her.*) consisting of a row of squares of alternate tinctures. [*Origin doubtful*.]
comport, kom-pōrt', *v.i.* to agree, suit (*with*).—*v.t.* (*refl.*) to bear: to behave.—*n.* manner of acting.—*n.* *comportance* (*Spens.*); *comportment*, behaviour. [*L. comportare*—*com.*, *portare*, to carry.]
compose, kom-pōz', *v.t.* to form by putting together or being together: to set in order or at rest: to settle or soothe: to dispose artistically: to set up for printing: to create (*esp.* in literature and music).—*v.i.* to write (*esp.*) music: to set type.—*p.adj.* *composed*, settled: quiet: calm.—*adv.* *composedly*,—*ns.* *composedness*; *composér*, a writer or author, *esp.* of music; *composér'st-ick*, a boxlike instrument for holding type before it is placed on the galley; *composure* (*kom-pōsh' (y)ar*), calmness: self-possession: tranquillity: composition: (*Shak.*) temperament, character. [*Fr. composer*—*L. com.*, and *ponere*, to cease, rest; confused and blended in meaning with words from *ponere*, *ponitum*, to place.]
composite, kom-pōz-it, formerly *-poz'*, *adj.* made up of distinct parts or elements: (*archit.*) blending Ionic and Corinthian: (*bot.*) belonging to the *Compositae* (*kom-pōz-it-té*), a great family akin to the bell-flowers but having small flowers crowded together in heads on a common receptacle surrounded by bracts so as to resemble single flowers.—*n.* *composité*, a composite thing: a plant of the *Compositae*.—*ns.* *compositeness*; *composition*, the act or a proportion of the composed: a wo an exercise in writing prose or verse: disposition of parts: congruity: combination: an artificial mixture, *esp.* one used as a substitute: mental or moral payment: velocities, forces, into a single resultant.—*adv.* *compositionally*; *compositive* (*-poz'*).—*ns.* *compositior*, one who sets up type; *composit* (*kom'posit*, *-pōst*), *compositure* (*Shak.*), a mixture, *esp.* for manure.—*composit* carriage, a railway carriage with compartments of different class; *composit* portrait, a blend of several portraits: a photograph printed from several negatives representing different persons or the same person at different times; *composition* of felony, *compounding* of felony. [*L. compositus, composita*—*com.*, and *ponere*, to place.]
compossible, kom-pōs-i-bl, *adj.* possible in co-existence with something else.—*n.* *compossibility*.

compot, compote, kom'pot, or *kom'pōt*, *n.* fruit preserved in syrup: stewed fruit. [*Fr. compote*; cf. *composite*.]
compotation, kom-pō-tā'shan, *n.* a carouse together.—*ns.* *compotationship*; *compotator*, a bottle-companion.—*adj.* *compotatory*. [*L. compotatio, -ōnis*—*com.*, *potare*, to drink.]
compound, kom-pōund', *v.t.* to make up: to combine: to settle or adjust by agreement: to agree for a consideration not to prosecute (a felony).—*v.i.* to agree, or come to terms: to bargain in the lump.—*adj.* *compound* (*kom'*), mixed or composed of a number of parts: (*chem.*) resolvable into two or more elements, so united that the whole has properties of its own which are not necessarily those of its constituents, as in the case of a mixture: (*arith.*) not simple, dealing with numbers of various denominations of quantity, etc., as in *compound addition*, etc.; or with processes more complex than the simple process, as in *compound proportion*.—*n.* a mass made up of a number of parts: a word made up of two or more words: (*chem.*) a compound substance: a compounded drug.—*n.* *compounder*,—*compound animal* (see *colonial animal*); *compound engine*, a condensing engine in which the mechanical action of the steam is begun in one cylinder, and ended in a larger cylinder; *compound fracture*, breaking of a bone, communicating with a co-existing skin wound; *compound householder*, one who pays his rates in his rent, the landlord being immediately chargeable with them; *compound interest* (see *interest*); *compound leaf*, one divided into leaflets by divisions reaching the midrib; *compound quantity* (*alg.*), a quantity consisting of more than one term, as $a+b$; *compound ratio*, the product of ratios; *compound sentence* (*gram.*), one containing more than one principal clause; *compound time* (*mus.*), time in which each bar is made up of two or more simple measures. [*O.Fr. compundre* from *L. compondere*—*com.*, *ponere*, to place.]
compound, kom-pōund, *n.* an enclosure round a house or factory (in India), or for confining native labourers (S. Africa). [*M*]
comprador(e), kom-prā-c, through whom a foreign dealers. [*Port.*, *buyer*—*L. com.*, *parare*, to furnish.]
comprehend, kom-prā-hend', *v.t.* to seize or take up with the mind, to understand: to comprise or include.—*ns.* *comprehensibility*, *comprehensibleness*.—*adj.* *comprehensible*, *comprehensibly*.—*adv.* *comprehensibly*.—*n.* *comprehension*, power of the mind to understand: (*logic*) the intension of a term or the sum of the qualities implied in the term: the inclusion of Nonconformists within the Church of England.—*comprehensive*, having the quality or power much: inclusive: *sively*.—*n.* *comendare*, *-hendum*—
compress, kom-pres', *v.t.* to press together: to force into a narrower space: to condense or concentrate: (*arch.*) to embrace.—*n.* *compress* (*kom'*; *surg.*), a pad used to apply pressure to any part: a folded cloth applied to the skin.—*adj.* *compressed*, pressed together: compacted: (*biol.*) laterally flattened or narrowed.—*ns.* *compressibility*, *compressibleness*, the property of being reduced in volume by pressure: the ratio of the amount of compression per unit volume to the compressing force applied: (*aero.*) a shock-wave phenomenon causing increased drag, which asserts itself when the fluid is that may be compressed.—*n.* *compression* (*kom-prish'ən*), act of compressing: state of being compressed: condensation: flattening: deformation by pressure: the stroke that compresses the gases in an internal combustion engine.—*adj.* *compressional*; *compressive*, able to compress.—*ns.* *compressor*, anything that compresses

or raises pressure; a muscle that compresses certain parts; **compressure** (*-presk'ar*). [*L. compressûre, com-, together, and pressûre, to press—premere, pressum, to press.*]

comprint, *kom-print'*, *v.t.* to share in printing—of the former privilege shared with the Stationers' Company and the King's Printer by Oxford and Cambridge universities.

comprise, *kom-priz'*, *v.t.* to contain, include: to comprehend: to consist of (*Spens.*) to hold together.—*adj.* **compris'able**, *n.* **compris'al**, the act, condition, or fact of comprising. [*Fr. compris, p.p. of comprendre—L. comprehendere; see comprehend.*]

compromise, *kom-prô-miz'*, *n.* (*Shak.*) arbitration: a settlement of differences by mutual concession: partial waiving of theories or principles for the sake of settlement: anything of intermediate or mixed kind, neither one thing nor another.—*v.t.* to settle by mutual concession; to involve or bring into question: to expose to risk of injury, suspicion, censure, or scandal.—*v.i.* to make a compromise. [*Fr. compromis—L. compromittere, -missum—com-, together, prômittere, to promise.*]

comprovincial, *kom-pro-vin'shal*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) belonging to the same province.

compt, **computer**, **comptible**, *kom-ent, -ar, -a-bl*, *obs.* forms of **count**, etc.—*n.* **Comptometer** (*komptom'eter*), a machine that adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides (*trade-mark*).

comptroll, **comptroller**. See under **control**.

compulse, *kom-puls'*, *v.t.* to compel.—*adj.* **compulsatory**, **compulsative** (*Shak.*), **compulsory**.—*n.* **compulsator** (*Scots law*), a means of compelling. [*L. compulsiô, freq. of compellere; see compel.*]

compulsion, *kom-pul'shan*, *n.* the act of compelling: force.—*n.* **compulsionist**, a believer in compulsion.—*adj.* **compulsive**, **coercive**: with power to compel.—*adv.* **compulsively**; **compulsorily**.—*adj.* **compulsory**, **compelled**: obligatory: compelling. [*L. compellere, -pulsus, to compel; see compel.*]

compunction, *kom-pungk'shan*, *n.* (*obs.*) pricking or uneasiness of conscience: remorse tinged with pity.—*adj.* **compunctious**, of the nature of compunction: feeling compunction.—*adv.* **compunctiously**. [*O.Fr., -L. compunctiô, -ônis—com-, intens., and pungere, punctum, to prick.*]

compurgation, *kom-pur-gâ'shan*, *n.* in Old English and other Germanic law, the clearing of the accused by witnesses joining their oaths to his: evidence in favour of the accused: vindication.—*n.* **compurgator**, one who testifies to the innocence or veracity of another.—*adj.* **compurgatorial** (*kom-*), **compurgatory**. [*L. compurgare, to purify wholly—com-, intens., purgare, to purify: taken as if meaning to clear together; see purge.*]

compursion, *kom-pur'shan*, *n.* a pursuing together (*Sterne*).

compute, *kom-pût'*, *v.t.* to calculate: to number: to estimate.—*adj.* **computable** (*kom'* or *-pût'*), **calculable**.—*ns.* **computant**, **computator**, **computist**, a calculator; **computer**, a calculator: a large machine carrying out calculations of several stages automatically; **computation**, the act of computing: reckoning: estimate.—*adj.* **computative** (or *-pût'*), given to computation. [*L. computare—com-, putare, to reckon.*]

comrade, *kom-rid*, *kum-rid* (*Shak., Milt.; -râd'*), *n.* a close companion: an intimate associate: in some socialist and communist circles used as a term of address, or prefixed to a name.—*n.* **comradeship**. [*Sp. camarado, a roomful, a room-mate—L. camera, a room—Gr. kamara.*]

comstockery, *kum-stok-â-ri*, or *kom'*, *n.* prudery.—*ns.* **comstocker**; **comstockism**. [*From Anthony Comstock (1844-1915), an American denunciator of the nude in art.*]

Comtism, *kom-tizm*, *kom-t'izm*, *n.* the philosophical system of Auguste Comte, the founder of Positivism (1798-1857).—*ns.* and *adj.* **Comt'ian**; **Comt'ist**. **Comus**, *kô-mus*, *n.* (*Milt.*) a god of mirth: **comus**, a revel. [*L.—Gr. komos, a revel.*]

con, *kon*, *adv.* and *n.* a contraction of *L. contra*, against, as in *pro* and *con*, for and against.

con (*Spens. conne, kon*), *kon*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to know: (*Spens.*) to learn: to study carefully, scan, pore over: to commit to memory: (*obs.*) to acknowledge (as to *con thanks*): (*obs.*) to teach, show (*pr.p. conning; p.a.t. and p.a.p. conned, Spens. cond, kond*).—*ns.* **conner**; **conning**. [Another form of *can*, *O.E. cunnan*, to know; perh. partly *cunnan*, to seek to know, examine. (See *conner*, 2.)]

con, *conn*, *kun*, *kon*, *v.t.* to direct the steering of.—*Also v.i.*—*n.* act or station of conning.—*ns.* **con'der**, **conner** (*kun'ar, kon'ar*), one who directs steering: a look-out on land, who signals the movements of fish to fishermen; **conning**; **conning-tower**, the pilot-house of a warship or submarine. [*Older forms cond, condué, etc., apparently—Fr. conduire—L. conducere; see conduct.*]

con, *kon*, *n.* (*dial.*) a knock. [*Fr. cogner, to knock.*]

con-. See **Prefixes**.

conacre, *kon-â-kar*, *n.* the custom of letting land in Ireland in small portions for a single crop, for rent in money or labour—also **corn-acre**.—*v.t.* to sublet in conacre.—*n.* **con-acreism**. [*corn, acre.*]

conarium, *kô-nûr'i-um*, *n.* the pineal gland.—*adj.* **conâ'rial**. [*Gr. hânorion, pineal gland, dim. of kônos, cone.*]

conatus, *kon-nâ'tas*, *n.* an effort: an impulse: a tendency, *nisus*.—*pl.* **conâ'tus**.—*n.* **conâ'tion**, the active aspect of mind, including desire and volition.—*adj.* **conative** (*kon', kôn-â-tiv*). [*L. conâ'tus, -ûs, effort.*]

conateenate, *kon-kat'-â-nât*, *v.t.* to chain or link together: to connect in a series.—*n.* **conateenâ'tion**, a series of links united: a series of things depending on each other. [*L. con-, cotêno, a chain.*]

concease, *kon-kavuz*, *n.* a co-operating cause.

conceave, *kon-kâv, kon-kâv'*, *adj.* curved inwards (opposed to *convex*).—*n.* a hollow: an arch or vault.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become hollow.—*adv.* **con'cavely**.—*n.* **con'cavity** (*kôn-kav'i-ti*), the quality of being concave: a hollow.—*adj.* **con'cav'ô-con'cave**, or **doub'le-con'cave**, **con'cave** on both sides; **con'cav'ô-con'vex**, **con'cave** on one side, and **convex** on the other. [*L. concavus, from con-, inten., and cavis, hollow. See cave.*]

conceal, *kon-sêl'*, *v.t.* to hide completely or carefully: to keep secret: to disguise: to keep from telling.—*adj.* **conceal'able**.—*n.* **conceal'ment**, hiding: keeping secret: secrecy: disguise: hiding-place: (*Shak.*) a mystery. [*O.Fr. concealer—L. concealere, from con-, inten., and cêlâre, to hide.*]

concede, *kon-sêd'*, *v.t.* to yield or give up.—*v.i.* to make concession.—*n.* **conced'er**. [*L. concedere, -cêssum—con-, wholly, and cêdere, to yield.*]

conceit, *kon-sêt'*, *n.* overweening self-esteem: fancy: thought: wit: a witty thought, esp. far-fetched, affected or over-ingenious: (*Spens.*) idea: (*Shak.*) understanding: estimate.—*v.t.* to conceive: to think.—*adj.* **conceit'ed**, (*obs.*) clever, witty, fantastical: having a high opinion of oneself: egotistical.—*adv.* **conceit'edly**.—*n.* **conceit'edness**.—*adj.* **conceit'ful** (*Spens.*) thoughtful; **conceit'less** (*Shak.*), without conceit, stupid; **conceit'y**, characterised by conceit.—*out* of conceit with, displeased with. [*From conceive, on the analogy of deceive, deceit.*]

conceive, *kôn-sêv'*, *v.t.* to receive into or form in the womb: to form in the mind: to imagine or think: to understand: to grasp as a concept: to express.—*v.i.* to become pregnant: to think.—*ns.* **conceivability**, **conceivableness**.—*adj.* **conceiv'able**.—*adv.* **conceiv'ably**. [*O.Fr. concever—L. concipere, conceptum, from con-, and cipere, to take.*]

concert, *kôn-sent'*, *n.* (*arch.*) a harmony or concord of sounds: concert of voices.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to fit, adjust duly. [*L. concertus, p.p. of concinere—con-, cœnere, to sing.*]

concentrate, *kôn-sên-trât*, or *kôn-sen'-*, *v.t.* to bring towards a common centre: to focus: to direct with exclusive attention upon the matter in hand: to condense, to increase the quantity in unit space.—*v.i.* to draw towards a common centre: to direct one's thoughts or efforts towards one object.—*n.* a product of concentration.—*adj.* **concen'trate**,

having a common centre: concentrated.—*n.* concentration, act of concentrating: condensation: proportion of molecules or ions to unit volume: the keeping of the mind fixed on something.—*adj.* concentrative, tending to concentrate.—*ns.* concentrativeness; concentrator, apparatus for concentrating solutions or for obtaining minerals from ores by physical means.—concentration camp, a settlement for segregating persons who might be in the way of, or obnoxious to, the authorities. [A lengthened form of *concentre*.]

concentre, *concenter*, *kən-sen'tr*, *v.i.* to tend to or meet in a common centre: to be centric.—*v.t.* to bring or direct to a common centre or point:—*pr.p.* concentrating, —centring; *po.t.* and *po.p.* concentrated, centred.—*adj.* concentric, -al, having a common centre.—*adv.* concentrically.—*n.* concentricity (*kən-sen'tris-i-ti*). [*Fr.* *concentre*—*L. con-*, *centrum*—*Gr. kentron*, point.]
concept, *kon'sept*, *n.* a thing conceived, a general notion.—*ns.* conceptacle (*kən-sep'ta-kəl*; *obs.*) a receptacle: a reproductive cavity; conception, the act of conceiving: the fertilisation of an ovum: the formation, or power of forming in the mind, a concept, plan, thought, etc.: a concept: a notion: (*Shok.*) a mere fancy: o plan: a thing conceived, esp. in some seaweeds; Conceptionist, a nun of an order founded in Portugal in 1484 in honour of the Immaculate Conception.—*adj.* conceptious (*Shok.*), fruitful; conceptive, capable of conceiving; conceptual, pertaining to conception.—*ns.* conceptualism, the doctrine in philosophy that universals exist in the mind; conceptualist.—*adj.* conceptualistic. [*L. concipere*, —*ceptum*, to conceive.]

concern, *kən'sern*, *v.t.* to relate or belong to: to affect or interest: to involve by interest, occupation or duty: to implicate: to make uneasy: to trouble:—*n.* that which concerns or belongs to one: affair: business: interest: regard: anxiety: a business establishment.—*n.* concernancy (*Shok.*, in burlesque), bearing, relevancy.—*adj.* concerned, interested: involved: troubled: (*obs.*) under the influence of liquor, drunk.—*adv.* concernedly.—*n.* concern'dness.—*prep.* concern'ing, regarding: about.—*n.* concernment, concern: importance.—*as* concerns, as regards. [*L. concernere*, to distinguish, later to have respect to—*con-*, *cernere*, to distinguish.]

concert, *kən'sert*, *n.* union or agreement in any undertaking: harmony: musical harmony: a musical entertainment.—*v.t.* concert (*kən'sert*), to frame or devise together: to arrange, adjust.—*n.* concertante (*kən-cher-tān'tā*), a composition for two or more solo instruments, usu. with orchestra.—*adj.* concerted (*-sɜrt*), mutually planned: (*mus.*) arranged in parts.—*ns.* concert-giver, a habitual attendant of concerts; concert-grand, a grand piano suitable for concerts; concertina (*kən-sert-īn*), a musical instrument consisting of a pair of bellows, usually hexagonal, the sounds produced by free vibrating reeds of metal, as in the accordion.—*v.i.* to collapse or fold up like a concertina.—*ns.* concertino (*kən-cher-tīnō*) a short concerto; concerto (*kən-cher-tō*), a composition for solo instrument(s) and orchestra in sonata form: applied by the older composers to various combinations and forms.—*pl.* concertos.—concert pitch, a standard of pitch that has varied (see International concert pitch, French pitch): also fig. [*It. concertare*, sing in concert, *perh.*—*L. con-*, *certāre*, to strive.]

concession, *kən-sei'shən*, *n.* the act of conceding: the thing conceded: a grant.—*adj.* concessible (*-is*).—*n.* concessionaire, one who has obtained a concession.—*adj.* concessional.—*n.* concessionalist.—*adj.* concessive, implying concession. [See *concede*.]

conchetto, *kən-cher'tō*, *n.* on ingenious turn of expression: a conceit.—*pl.* conceits, (*-tē*).—*n.* conceitism, the use of conceits; conceitist, [*It.*—*L. conceptum*, conceit.]

conch, *kɒŋk*, *n.* a name for various marine gastropods, esp. chank and Strombus, and for their

shells: a shell used as a trumpet, as by the Tritons: a poor white or other native of the Bahamas or Florida Keys (from their feeding on conchs): a concha.—*n.* conch'n, (*orchit*), the semi-dome of an opse: the apse itself: the outer car, or its cavity.—*adj.* conch'ate, conch'iform, shaped like a shell, esp. one valve of a bivalve shell; conch'iferous, having a shell: shelly.—*ns.* conch'itis, inflammation of the concha: conch'oid, a plane curve, ($x^2 + y^2)(x - a) = l^2x$, locus of point making with fixed straight line constant intercept on ray of pencil through fixed point.—*adj.* conchoid'al, pertaining to a conchoid: (*min.*) shell-like, applied to a fracture like that seen in glass: concholog'ical.—*ns.* conchologist: conchology, the study of molluscs and their shells. [*L. concho*—*Gr. konchē*, a cockle or mussel; Sans. *ṣaṅkha*, a shell; *conn.* with chank, cockle.]
conchy, *kən'chi*, *n.* (*slang*) a conscientious objector.
conclerge, *kən-si-erzh*, *n.* a warden: a janitor: a porter or a portress. [*Fr.*; *ety.* unknown.]
conciliar, *kən-sil-i-er*, *adj.* pertaining to a council.—Also *concill'ary*. [*L. concilium*, council.]
conciliate, *kən-sil-i-āt*, *v.t.* to gain, or win over: to reconcile.—*v.i.* to make friends.—*adj.* conciliable (*obs.*).—*n.* conciliation, act of conciliating.—*adj.* conciliative.—*n.* conciliator.—*adj.* conciliatory. [*L. conciliāre*, —*atum*—*concilium*, council.]

concinity, *kən-sin-i-ti*, *n.* harmony: congruity: elegance.—*adj.* concinnous, elegant: harmonious. [*L. concinnus*, well adjusted.]

concient, *kən-sip-i-ant*, *adj.* conceiving.—*n.* concip'ency. [*L. concipiēns*, —*entis*, *pr.p.* of *concipere*, to conceive.]

concise, *kən'sis*, *adj.* cut short: brief.—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to mutilate.—*adv.* concisely.—*ns.* conciseness, the quality of being concise: terseness.—*n.* concision (*-sizi-shən*), mutilation: (*B.*) circumscription: conciseness. [*L. concisus*, *pa.p.* of *concidere*—*con-*, *cædere*, to cut.]

conclamation, *kən-kla-mā'shən*, *n.* a shout of many together. [*L. conclamatio*, —*ōnis*.]

conclave, *kən'klaʊ*, *n.* (*obs.*) a private room: the room in which cardinals meet to elect a pope: the body of cardinals: any close assembly.—*n.* con-clavist, an attendant on a cardinal in conclave. [*L. conclāve*—*con-*, *clāvis*, a key.]

conclude, *kən'klood*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to enclose: to include: to restrain or debar: to close: to end: to decide: to settle or arrange finally: to infer.—*v.i.* to end: to form a finality. [*L. concludere*, to state the object finished: settled.—*a.* —*ing*.]

conclusion, *kən'klusən*, *n.* the end, close, or last part of an experiment: (*Shok.*) a proposition, a ridicule.—*adj.* conclusive (*-klusiv*), conclusory, final: convincing.—*adv.* conclusively.—*n.* conclusiveness.—In conclusion, finally.—to try conclusions, to experiment: to engage in a contest. [*L. concludere*, *conclūsum*—*con-*, *cludere*, to shut.]

concoct, *kən'kokt*, *v.t.* to digest: to prepare or mature: to make up or put together: to plan, devise: to fabricate.—*ns.* concocter, concoctor; concoction, the act of concocting: a made-up story.—*adj.* —*ing*. [*L. concoctum*—*con-*, *co-*, to cook, to boil.]

concolor, *kən'kul-ər*, *adj.* of uniform colour.—Also *concolorate*, *concolorous*. [*L.*—*con-*, *color*, colour.]

concomitant, *kən-kom-i-tant*, *adj.* accompanying: conjoined.—*n.* he who or that which accompanies.—*ns.* concomitance, concomitancy, state of being concomitant.—*adv.* concomitantly. [*L. con-*, *comitāns*, —*antis*, *pr.p.* of *comitari*, to accompany—comes, a companion.]

concord, *kən'kord*, or *kong'*, *n.* state of being of the same heart or mind: harmony: agreement: a combination of sounds satisfying to the ear.—*v.t.* concord (*kən-*), to agree: to harmonise.—*n.* concordance, agreement: an index of the words or passages of a book or author.—*adj.* concordant,

harmonious, united.—*adv.* concordantly.—*n.* concord'at, an agreement, generally between the pope and a secular government.—*adj.* concordial, harmonious. [Fr. *concorde*—*L. concordia*—*concor*, of the same heart, from *con*-, *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

concorporate, *kən-kor'pə-rāt*, *v.t.* to unite in one body.—*adj.* united in the body.

concourse, *kən'kōrs*, or *kong'*, *n.* an assembly of persons or things running or drawn together: (*Scots law*) concurrence of an officer who has legal right to grant it: a large hall: an open space, esp. at a road-junction or in a railway station. [Fr. *concourse*—*L. concursus*—*con*-, *curre*, to run.]

concreate, *kən'krē-āt*, *v.t.* to create with or at the same time.

concremation, *kən-kri-mā'shan*, *n.* complete burning: cremation: burning together: suttee. [L. *concremare*, *-ātum*—*con*-, *intens.*, *cremare*, to burn.]

concrecence, *kən-kres'ens*, *n.* a coalescence or growing together.—*adj.* concrecent. [L. *concrecentia*—*con*-, *crecere*, to grow.]

concrete, *kən'krēt* (or *kən-krēt'*), *adj.* formed into one mass: the opposite of abstract, and denoting a particular thing: (*kon'*) made of concrete.—*n.* (*kon'*) a mass formed by parts growing or sticking together: a mixture of sand, gravel, etc., and cement, used in building.—*v.t.* *concrete*, to form into a solid mass: (*kon'*) to cover with concrete.—*v.i.* (*krēt'*) to harden.—*adv.* *concretely* (or *kon'*)—*ns.* *concreteness* (or *kon'*); *concretion* (*-krē'shan*), a mass concreted: (*geol.*) a nodule or lump formed within a rock by materials rearranging themselves about a centre: a solid mass formed within an animal or plant body, whether by deposition or by accumulation of foreign matter.—*adj.* *concretitious*; *concretive*, having power to concrete.—concrete steel, reinforced concrete. [L. *concretus*—*con*-, *crecere*, *cretum*, to grow.]

concrew, *kən-kroō'*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to grow together. [Fr. *concrū*, *p.p.* of *concroître*—*L. concrecere*.]

concubine, *kong'kū-bin*, *n.* one (esp. a woman) who cohabits without being married.—*n.* concubinage (*kən-kū-bin-āj*), state of living together as man and wife without being married.—*adj.* concubinary.—*ns.* concubintancy, a custom by which marriage between certain persons is obligatory; concubitant, one subject to such an obligation.—Also *adj.* [Fr.—*L. concubina*—*con*-, *cubare*, to lie down.]

concupiscence, *kən-kū'bis-ens*, *n.* a violent desire: sexual appetite: lust.—*adj.* concupiscent, concupiscent. [L. *concupiscentia*—*concupiscere*—*con*-, *intens.*, *cupere*, to desire.]

concupy, *kong'kū-pi*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a shortened form of concupiscence (or perh. of concubine).

concur, *kən-kur*, *v.i.* to run together: to meet in one point: to coincide: to act together: to agree: to assent (*pr.p.* *concurring*; *pa.p.* *concurrent*).—*ns.* concurrence, the meeting of lines in one point: coincidence: joint action: assent: competition; concurrentcy.—*adj.* concurrent, meeting in the same point: running, coming, acting, or existing together: coinciding: accompanying.—*n.* one that concurs: a competitor: one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness.—*adv.* concurrently.—*adj.* concurring, agreeing. [L. *currere*—*con*-, *curre*, to run.]

concess, *kən-kus*, *v.t.* to disturb: to overawe: to coerce.—*n.* concussion (*-kush'*), state of being shaken: a violent shock caused by the sudden contact of two bodies: a violent blow, esp. on the head: the resulting condition: any undue pressure or force exerted upon anyone.—*adj.* concussive, having the power or quality of concussion. [L. *concussus*, *p.p.* of *concute*—*con*-, together, *quatre*, to shake.]

concylic, *kən-si'klik*, *adj.* (*geom.*) lying on the circumference of the same circle.—*adv.* concyclically. [L. *con*-, together, *Gr. kyklos*, wheel.]

cond, See *con* (2).

condemn, *kən-dem'*, *v.t.* to pronounce guilty: to censure or blame: to sentence: to give up to some fate: to pronounce unfit for use: to reject.—*adj.* condemnable (*-dem'ns-bl*), blamable.—*n.* condemnation (*kən-dem-nā'shan*), state of being

condemned.—*adj.* condemnatory, expressing or implying condemnation.—*p.adj.* condemned, pronounced to be wrong, guilty, or useless: belonging or relating to one who is sentenced to punishment (e.g. *condemned cell*): declared dangerous or unfit. [L. *condemnare*, from *con*-, *intens.*, and *damnare*, to hurt.]

condense, *kən-dens*, *v.t.* to reduce to smaller compass: to render more dense or more intense: to reduce to a denser form, as vapour to liquid: (*chem.*) to subject to condensation.—*v.i.* to become condensed.—*n.* condensability.—*adj.* condensable.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* condensate, to condense:—*n.* a product of condensation.—*ns.* condensation (*kon-*), set of condensing: (*chem.*) the union of two or more molecules of the same or different compounds with the elimination of water, alcohol, or other simple substance: loosely applied to almost any reaction in which a product of higher molecular weight than the reactant is obtained; condens'er, an apparatus for reducing vapours to a liquid form: a mirror or lens for focusing light: an appliance for collecting or condensing electricity.—condensed milk, milk reduced by evaporation, and sugared; condensed type, printing type of narrow face. [L. *condensare*—*con*-, *intens.*, and *densus*, dense.]

condescend, *kən-ds-send'*, *v.i.* to descend willingly from a superior position: to act graciously to inferiors: to deign: to stoop to what is unworthy: to comply: to agree, consent.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to concede or grant: (*Scot.*) to specify.—*n.* condescendence, condescension: (*Scots law*) an articulate statement annexed to a summons, setting forth the allegations in fact upon which an action is founded.—*adj.* condescending, gracious to inferiors: offensively patronising.—*adv.* condescendingly.—*n.* condescension, condescend upon, to specify: to mention. [L. *con*-, *intens.*, and *descendere*, to descend—*de*, down from, *scandere*, to climb.]

condiddle, *kən-did'l*, *v.t.* (*Scott.*) to steal. [L. *con*-, and *didic*.]

condign, *kən-dīn'*, *adj.* well merited (usu. of punishment): (*Spens.*) worthy, deserving.—*adv.* condignly.—*n.* condignness. [L. *condignus*—*con*-, *intens.*, *dignus*, worthy.]

condiment, *kond-i-mant*, *n.* a seasoning.—*v.t.* to season. [L. *condimentum*—*condire*, to preserve, to pickle.]

condisciple, *kon-di-si'pl*, *n.* a fellow-disciple: a schoolfellow: a fellow-student. [L. *con*-, and *disciple*.]

condition, *kən-dish'an*, *n.* state in which things exist: a good or fit state: a particular manner of being: quality: rank (as a *person of condition*): prerequisite: temper: a term of a contract: (in *pl.*) circumstances: (*logic*) that which must precede the operation of a cause: (*law*) a provision upon which an obligation depends: (U.S.) obligation of passing a future examination to make up a deficiency.—*v.t.* to make terms.—*v.t.* to agree upon: to restrict, limit: to determine: to put into the required state: (U.S.) to allow to proceed in an education course on condition of passing a future examination.—*adj.* conditional, depending on conditions: expressing condition.—*n.* conditionality.—*adv.* conditionally.—*v.t.* conditionate, to condition: to qualify.—*adj.* conditioned, having a certain condition, state, or quality: circumstanced: depending: relative—the opposite of *absolute*: subject to condition.—conditioned reflex, a reflex response to a stimulus which depends upon the former experience of the individual; conditioning house, an establishment in which the true weight, length, and condition of articles of trade and commerce are determined scientifically. [L. *conditio* (wrongly *conditio*), *-ōnis*, a compact—*condicere*—*con*-, together, *dicere*, to say.]

condole, *kən-dōl'*, *v.i.* to grieve with another: to express sympathy in sorrow: (*Shak.*) to grieve.—*adj.* condolatory, expressing condolence.—*ns.* condol'ment, condol'ence, expression of sym-

pathy with another's sorrow.—*adj.* *condol'ent*.
[*L. con-*, with, *dolere*, to grieve.]

condominium, *kon-dō-mī-ni-əm*, *n.* joint sovereignty. [*L. con-*, together, *dominium*, lordship.]

condone, *kon-dōn'*, *v.t.* to forgive; to pass over without blame, overlook: to excuse, atone for.—*n.* *condon'ation* (*kon-*), forgiveness: (law) such forgiveness granted by the injured party as may be urged against divorce for adultery. [*L. con-*, intens., *dōnāre*, to give. See *donation*.]

condor, *kon-dor*, *-dər*, *n.* a large South American vulture. [*Sp. cóndor*—*Quichua cantur*.]

condottiere, *kon-dot-ti-ər*, *n.* a leader of a mercenary band of military adventurers:—*pl.* *condottic'ri* (*-rē*). [*It.*—*condotto*, way—*L. con-*, and *dūcere*, to lead.]

conduce, *kon-dūs*, *v.i.* to help to bring about, contribute (towards a result): (*Shak.*) app., to go on, conduct itself, or pass to assemble.—*n.*

conducement (*Alit.*).—*adj.* *conduc'ible*, *conduc'ive*, leading or tending: having power to promote: advantageous. [*L. con-*, together, *dūcere*, to lead.]

conduct, *kon-dukt'*, *v.t.* to lead or guide; to convey (water, blood, sap, etc.): to direct: to manage; to behave: (*elect.*) to carry or transmit: (*mus.*) to bear time for and coordinate:—*n.* (*kon'*), act or method of leading or managing: guidance: escort: guide: management: behaviour.—*ns.* *conduct'ance*, a conductor's power of conducting electricity, the reciprocal of the resistance; *conduct'ibility*,—*adj.* *conduct'ible*, capable of conducting heat, etc.: capable of being conducted or transmitted.—*n.* *conduct'ion*, act or property of conducting or transmitting.

conductor, *as heat*—*n.* quality or power of

nk. *conduct'ivity*, power of transmitting heat, electricity, stimuli: a substance's specific power of conducting electricity, conductance across a unit cube, reciprocal of the resistivity; *conduct'or*, the person or thing that conducts; a leader: a manager: a director of an orchestra, or choir; one in charge of a bus, etc.: (*U.S.*) a railway guard: that which has the property of transmitting electricity, heat, etc.:—*fem.* *conduct'ress*; *conduct'orship*, the office of conductor. [*L. conductus*—*conducere*. See *conduce*.]

conduit, *kon-dit*, or *kon'*, *n.* a channel or pipe conveying water or other fluid, or covering electric wires, etc.: a fountain for supplying the public with water. [*Fr. conduit*—*L. conductus*—*conducere*, to lead.]

conduplicate, *kon-dūp'li-kāt*, *adj.* folded together lengthwise. [*L. conduplicare*,—*ātur*, to double—*con-*, and *duplicare*, double.]

condyle, *kon-dil*, *n.* a protuberance at the end of a bone serving for articulation with another bone.—*adj.* *condylar*, *condyl'oid*.—*n.* *condyl'oma*, an overgrowth of skin about the mucous passages:—*pl.* *condyl'omata*.—*adj.* *condyl'omatous*. [*Gr. kondylor*, knuckle.]

cone, *kon*, *n.* an infinite solid figure generated by a straight line passing through a fixed point and intersecting some curve in space: esp. (*right circular cone*) one generated by revolution of a triangle about one of its sides: a portion of such a figure terminated at the vertex: anything shaped like a cone: a form of weather signal: a tapering part of a machine, as a race for ball-bearings: a volcanic hill: a fan of alluvium where a torrent is checked at the foot of a declivity or in a lake: the typical flower (or fruit) or inflorescence of the *Coniferae*, a more or less conical mass of scale-like sporophylls set closely about an axis: a similar structure in other plants, e.g. horsetails: a sensory body in the retina: an ice-cream cornet.—*adj.* *cone'-in-cone* (*petrology*), showing a series of cones, one within another.—*nt.* *cone'-shell*, a *Gastropod* mollusc of a family (*Conidae*) with substantial conical shells; *cone'-wheat*, a bearded variety of wheat.—*adj.* *conic* (*kon'ik*),—*al*, having the form of or pertaining to a cone.—*n.* a conic section: (*in pl.*) the geometry of the cone and its

sections.—*adv.* *con'ically*.—*adj.* *con'iform*, in the form of a cone.—*conle* section, a figure made by the section of a cone by a plane. [*Gr. kōnos*.] *coney*. See *cony*.

confabulate, *kon-fab'ū-lāt*, *v.i.* to chat (*coll. confab'*).—*adj.* *confab'ular*; *confab'ulatory*.—*ns.* *confab'ulation* (*coll. confab'*, *con'fab'*); *confab'ulator*. [*L. confabulārī*—*con-*, *fabulārī*, to talk.]

confarreation, *kon-far-i-ā'shan*, *n.* a Roman patrician mode of marriage, in which a spelt cake was offered up.—*adj.* *confar'cate*. [*L. confarreatiō*—*con-*, with, *far*, spelt.]

confect, *kon-fekt*, *n.* fruit, etc., prepared with sugar: a sweetmeat; a confit.—*v.t.* (*kon-fekt'*), to prepare: to preserve.—*n.* *confec'tion*, composition, compound: a composition of drugs: a sweetmeat: the French word for a ready-made article of dress for women's wear.—*v.t.* to make (into a confection).—*n.* *confec'tionary* (*B.*), a confectioner: a sweetmeat: a place where confections are made or kept.—*adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of confectionery.—*ns.* *confec'tioner*, one who makes or sells sweets; *confec'tionery*, confectioners' work or art: sweetmeats in general. [*L. conficere*, *confectum*, to make up together—*con-*, *facere*, to make.]

confederate, *kon-fed'ar-āt*, *adj.* leagued together: allied (esp. the seceding American states of the Civil War).—*n.* one united in a league: an ally: an accomplice.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to league together or join in a league.—*ns.* *confed'eracy*, a league or mutual engagement: persons or states united by a league: a conspiracy; *Confederacy*, (*U.S. hist.*) the league of eleven seceding states in the Civil War; *confeder'ation*, a league: alliance, esp. of princes, states, etc.—*adj.* *confed'orative*, of or belonging to a confederation. [*L. confederāre*,—*ātum*—*con-*, *foedus*, *foedbris*, a league.]

confer, *kon-fər*, *v.t.* to give or bestow: to compare: to collate—*abbrev. Cf.*—*v.i.* to talk or consult together (*pr.p.* *confer'ring*; *part.* and *part.* *confer'ring*).—*nr.* *confer'ee* (*kon-*), one conferred with; *conference* (*kon'*), the act of conferring: an appointed meeting for instruction or discussion.—*adj.* *conferential* (*kon-fər-en'shəl*).—*n.* *confer'ment*, *bestowal*: a thing bestowed.—*adj.* *confer'able*.—*n.* *confer'er*. [*L. conferre*—*con-*, together, *ferre*, to bring.]

Conferva, *kon-fər-vā*, *n.* a genus of fresh-water Algae (*Heterocontae*) forming slimy masses or tufts of unbranched filaments.—*adj.* *confer'void*, like *Conferva*. [*L. conferva*, a kind of water-plant.]

confess, *kon-fes*, *v.i.* to acknowledge fully (esp. something wrong): to own or admit: to make known, as sins to a priest: to hear a confession from, as a priest: (*poet.*) to reveal, betray, or make manifest.—*v.t.* to make confession.—*ns.* *confession* (*kon-fesh'ən*), acknowledgment of a crime or fault: avowal: the thing confessed: a statement of religious belief: acknowledgment of sin to a priest: a religious body of common belief; *confess'ional*, the seat or enclosed recess where a priest hears confessions: the institution of confession.—*adj.* pertaining to confession.—*ns.* *confess'ionalism*; *confess'ionalist*.—*adj.* *confess'ionary*, of or belonging to confession.—*n.* a confessional.—*ns.* *confess'or* (or *kon'*), a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution: one who makes avowal, esp. of religious faith: one who endures persecution but not death.—*fem.* *confess'ores*; *confess'orship*.—*adj.* *confessed*, *confest*, admitted: avowed: evident.—*adv.* *confess'edly*, *confest'ly*.—*confession* of faith, a formula embodying the religious beliefs of a church or sect: a creed: *confess* to, to admit, acknowledge; stand confessed, to be revealed. [*Fr. confesser*—*L. confitēri*, *confessus*—*con-*, sig. completeness, and *fateri*, to confess—*fātī*, to speak.]

confetti, *kon-fet'tē*, *kon-fet'ti*, *n.pl.* sweetmeats or confits: plaster or paper imitations of them flung in carnival: bits of paper flung at brides and bridegrooms. [*It. (sing. confetto)*; see *confit*, *confect*.]

confide, *kən-fid'*, *v.t.* to trust wholly or have faith (with in): to impart secrets with trust: to rely.—*v.i.* to entrust: to impart with reliance upon secrecy.—*ns.* **confidant** (*kən-fi-dant'*), one confided in or entrusted with secrets, esp. in love affairs: a bosom friend.—*fm.* **confidante**: **confidence** (*kən-fi-dəns*), firm trust or belief: faith: trust in secrecy: self-reliance: firmness: boldness: presumption: admission to knowledge of secrets or private affairs: a confidential communication; **confidencery**—*adj.* **confident**, trusting firmly: having full belief: assured: bold.—*n.* a confidential friend.—*adj.* **confidential** (*-den-shl*), given in confidence: admitted to confidence: private.—*adv.* **confidentially**; **confidently**.—*n.* **confid'er**, one who confides.—*adj.* **confid'ing**, trustful.—*adv.* **confid'ingly**.—*n.* **confid'ingness**.—**confidence trick**, a swindler's trick, whereby a person is induced to hand over money as a mark of confidence in the swindler; **confident person**, in Scots law, a confidential person, partner, agent, etc. [*L. confidēre*—*con-*, sig. completeness, and *fidere*, to trust.]

configuration, *kən-fig-ū-rā'shən*, *n.* external figure or shape; outline: relative position or aspect, as of planets: (*chem.*) spatial arrangements of atoms in a molecule.—*v.t.* **configure**, *con-fī-gū-ŕe*, to shape. [*L. configurāre*, to form.]

confine, *kən-fin*, *n.* border, boundary, or limit—generally in pl.: (*kən-fin'*) confinement: (*Shak.*) a prison.—*v.t.* **confine**, to border: to be adjacent to: to limit, enclose: to imprison.—*adj.* **confin'able**; **confined**, limited: imprisoned: narrow; **confineless** (*Shak.*), without bound: unlimited.—*ns.* **confinement**, state of being shut up: restraint: imprisonment: restraint from going abroad by sickness, and esp. of women in childbirth; **confin'er**, one within the confines: (*Shak.*) an inhabitant.—*adj.* **confin'ing**, bordering: limiting.—*be confined*, to be limited: to be in child-bed. [*L. confinis*, bordering—*con-*, together *fins*, the end.]

confirm, *kən-fərm'*, *v.t.* to strengthen: to fix or establish: to ratify: to verify: to assure: to admit to full communion.—*adj.* **confirm'able**.—*n.* **confirm'ation**, a making firm or sure: convincing proof: the rite by which persons are admitted to full communion in many churches: (*Scots law*) ratification by a competent court of the appointment of an executor, constituting his right to act.—*adj.* **confirm'ative**, tending to confirm.—*n.* **confirm'ator**.—*adj.* **confirm'atory**, giving additional strength to: confirming; **confirmed**, settled: inveterate.—*ns.* **confirm'ee**, one to whom a confirmation is made; **confirm'er**; **confirm'ing**; **confirm'or**. [*O.Fr. confermer*—*L. confirmāre*—*con-*, intens., and *firmāre*—*firmus*, firm.]

confiscate, *kən-fis-kāi*, or *kən-fis'*, *v.t.* to appropriate to the state, as a penalty: to take possession of by authority.—*adj.* **confiscated**.—*adj.* **confisc'able** (or *-fis'*), **confiscatory** (*kən-fis-kā-tor-i* or *kən-fis'kō-tor-i*), of the nature of confiscation.—*ns.* **confisc'ation**, the act of confiscating; **confisc'ator**, one who confiscates. [*L. confiscāre*, *-ātum*—*con-*, together, *fiscus*, a basket, purse, treasury.]

confit, *kən-fit*, *n.* (*obs.*). Same as *comfit*.
confiteor, *kən-fit-i-or*, *n.* a form of prayer or confession used in the Latin Church. [*L. confiteor*, I confess.]

confiture, *kən-fit-ūr*, *n.* (*obs.*). Same as *confiture*.
confix, *kən-fiks'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to fix firmly. [*L. configere*, *-fixum*—*con-*, intens., *figere*, to fix.]
conflagrate, *kən-flā-grāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to burn up.—*adj.* **conflagrant** (*Milt.*), burning.—*n.* **conflagr'ation**, a great burning or fire. [*L. conflagrāre*—*con-*, intens., and *flogrāre*, to burn; see *flagrant*.]

conflate, *kən-flāt'*, *v.t.* to fuse: to combine (two variant readings of a text) into one.—*n.* **confli'ation**. [*L. conflāre*, *-ātum*, to blow together—*con-*, and *flāre*, to blow.]

conflict, *kən-flikt'*, *n.* violent collision: a struggle or contest: a battle: a mental struggle.—*v.t.* (*kən-flikt'*), to fight: contend: to be in opposition:

to clash.—*adj.* **conflict'ing**, clashing: contradictory.—*n.* **conflic'tion**.—*adj.* **conflict'ive**, tending to conflict. [*L. cōnfigere*, *-flictum*—*con-*, together, and *figere*, to strike.]

confluence, *kən-floo-əns*, *n.* a flowing together: meeting-place, as of rivers: a concourse: the act of meeting together.—*adj.* **confluent**, flowing together: running into one: uniting.—*n.* a stream uniting and flowing with another.—*adv.* **confluently**.—*n.* **conflux** (*-fluks*), a flowing together. [*L. cōnflūere*, from *con-*, together, *flūere*, fluxum, to flow.]

conform, *kən-form'*, *v.t.* to make like or of the same form: to adapt.—*v.i.* to be or become of the same form: to comply: to obey.—*n.* **conformability**, state of being conformable.—*adj.* **conform'able**, corresponding in form: suitable: compliant: (*geol.*) in unbroken continuity of bedding.—*adv.* **conform'ably**.—*ns.* **conform'ation**, particular form, shape, or structure: adaptation; **conform'er**, **conform'ist**, one who conforms, esp. to the worship of the Established Church; **conform'ity**, likeness: compliance: consistency: (*geol.*) conformability.—in **conformity** with, in accordance with. [*L. cōnformāre*—*con-*, *formāre*—*forma*, form.]

confound, *kən-fownd'*, *v.t.* to overthrow, defeat: to mingle so as to make the parts indistinguishable: to confuse, fail to distinguish: to throw into disorder: to defeat in argument: to perplex: to astonish: used in the imperative as a mild curse: (*pa.p.*, *Spens.*, *confound*).—*adj.* **confound'ed**, confused: astonished: (*coll.*) consummate, egregious (a term of disapprobation).—*adv.* **confound'edly** (*coll.*), hatefully, shamefully: cursedly; **confound'ingly**, astonishingly.—**confound you**, a gentle execration or curse. [*O.Fr. confondre*—*L. cōnfundere*, *-fūsum*—*con-*, *fundere*, to pour.]

confraternity, *kən-fra-tər-ni-ti*, *n.* a brotherhood: clan: brotherly friendship. [*L. con-*, *frāter*, brother.]

confère, *kən-f'rer*, *n.* a colleague: a fellow-member or associate. [*Fr.*—*L. con-*, together, *frāter*, a brother.]

confront, *kən-frunt'*, *v.t.* to come or be face to face with: to face in opposition: to bring face to face: to compare.—*n.* **confront'ation** (*kən-*), **confront'ment**, the bringing of people face to face.—*adj.* **confront'ed** (*kən-frunt'ē*; *her.*) face to face. [*Fr. confronter*—*L. con-*, together, and *frōns*, frontis, forehead; see *front*.]

Confucian, *kən-fū'shyən*, *adj.* of or belonging to Confucius, the Chinese philosopher (551-479 B.C.).—*ns.* **Confu'clanism**; **Confu'clianist**.

confuse, *kən-fūz*, *v.t.* to pour or mix together so that things cannot be distinguished: to throw into disorder: to perplex: to fail to distinguish.—*v.i.* to be confused.—*adj.* **confused**, perplexed: disordered.—*adv.* **confus'edly**, in a confused manner: disorderly.—*ns.* **confus'edness**, state of being confused: disorder; **confu'sion** (*-zhən*), the state of being confused: disorder: shame: overthrow: perdition: perplexity: embarrassment: turmoil. [See *confound*.]

confute, *kən-fūt'*, *v.t.* to prove to be false: to refute: to bring to naught.—*adj.* **confut'able**.—*n.* **confut'ation** (*kən-*)—*adj.* **confut'ative**, tending to confute.—*n.* **confute'ment**. [*L. cōnfutāre*—*con-*, intens., and *putāre*, to pour (as if to pour cold water on); see *futile*.]

congé, *kən'zhā*, *congee*, *kən'ji*, *n.* a bow: dismissal: leave to depart.—*v.t.* to take leave: to bow.—*congé d'élire* (*dā-lēr*; *Fr.*), permission to elect: the crown's formal permission to a dean and chapter to elect a certain person as bishop. [*Fr. cōgē*—*L. commēdātus*, leave of absence—*con-*, together, *medāre*, to go.]

congeal, *kən-jē*, *v.t.* to freeze: to change from fluid to solid by cold: to solidify, as by cold.—*v.i.* to pass from fluid to solid, as by cold: to stiffen: to coagulate.—*adj.* **congeal'able**.—*ns.* **congeal'ableness**; **congeal'ment**, **congelation** (*kən-jī-lā'shən*), act or process of congealing: anything

congealed. [*L. congelāre*, from *con-*, and *gelū*, frost.]

congee. See *congé*, *conjee*.

congener, *kon-jī-nēr*, *n.* a person or thing of the same kind or nature: a member of the same genus.—*adj.* akin.—*adj.* congeneric (*-ner'ik*), *-al*, of the same genus, origin, or nature; congenous (*kən-jen'ər-əl*), of the same nature or kind; congenetic (*kən-jī-net'ik*), alike in origin. [*L.*—*con-*, with, and *genus*, *genēr*, kind.]

congenial, *kən-jē-ni-əl*, *adj.* of the same genius, spirit, or tastes: kindred, sympathetic: to one's taste; suitable.—*n.* congeniality (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* congenially. [*L. con*, with, and *geniū*, see *genial*.]

congenital, *kən-jen'i-tal*, *adj.* begotten or born with one—said of diseases or deformities dating from birth: innate.—*adv.* congenitally. [*L. congenitus*, from *con-*, together, *gignere*, *genitum*, to beget.]

conger, *kong'gər*, *n.* a large sea-fish of the eel family—also *con'ger-eel*. [*L.*—*Gr. kongros*.]

conger, *kong'gər*, *n.* (*hist.*) a company of co-operating booksellers. [Origin unknown.]

congeries, *kən-jēr'i-ēz*, *-jēr'*, *n.* an aggregation:—*pl.* congeries:—false *img.* congerly (*kən'jər-i*). [*L. congeries*—*con-*, together, *gerere*, *gestum*, to bring.]

congest, *kən-jest'*, *v.t.* to bring together, or heap up: to accumulate: to cause congestion in.—*adj.*

congested, affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood; overcrowded; packed closely; overcharged; clogged: incapable of supporting its population; congestible.—*n.* congestion (*-jən*), an accumulation of blood in any part of the body: fullness: an overcrowded condition.—*adj.* congestive, indicating or tending to congestion. [*L. congestere*, *congestum*—*con-*, together, and *gerere*, *gestum*, to bring.]

conglary, *kong'jər-i*, *n.* a gift to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, oil, etc., later in money. [*L. congiarium*—*congius*, the Roman gallon.]

conglobate, *kən-glōb'*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to collect together into a globe or round mass.—*adj.* conglobato (*kong'lō-bāt*, *kən-glō'bāt*) formed into a globe or ball.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to form into a globe or ball.—*n.* conglobation.—*v.i.* conglobulate (*-glōb'*), to gather into a globule or small globe. [*L. con-*, together, and *globare*, *-atum*—*globus*, a ball, globe.]

conglomerate, *kən-glōm'ər-āt*, *adj.* gathered into a clow or mass: bunched: (*geol.*) composed of pebbles cemented together.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to gather into a ball.—*n.* (*geol.*) a conglomerate rock: a miscellaneous mass or collection.—*adj.* conglomeratic (*-at'ik*) (*geol.*) of the nature of conglomerate.—*n.* conglomerat'ion, state of being conglomerated: a collection or jumble of things. [*L. conglomerare*, *-atum*—*con-*, together, and *glomus*, *glomeris*, a clow, akin to *globus*.]

conglutinate, *kən-glōv'tin-āt*, *v.t.* to glue together: to heal by uniting.—*v.i.* to unite or grow together.—*adj.* conglutinant.—*n.* conglutin'ation, a joining by means of some sticky substance: healing.—*adj.* conglutinative, having power to conglutinate.—*n.* conglutinator. [*L. conglutinare*, *-atum*—*con-*, together, and *gluten*, glue.]

congou, *kong'gō*, *n.* a kind of black tea.—Also *congo*. [Chinese *kung-fu*, labour, referring to that expended in producing it.]

congratulate, *kən-grat'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to express pleasure in sympathy with: to felicitate: to pronounce or deem happy (*csp. refl.*).—*adj.* congratulable.—*adj.* congratulan'.

n. a congratulator.—*adj.* gratulāri, *-ātus*—*con-*, inten., *gratulāri*—*grātus*, pleasing.]

congree, *kən-grē'*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to agree together: to accord. [*L. con-*, together, and *fr. grē*, goodwill.—*L. grātus*, pleasing.]

congreect, *kən-grē'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to salute mutually. [*L. con-*, together, and *greet*.]

congregate, *kong'gr-ēd*, *v.t.* to gather together: to assemble.—*v.i.* to flock together.—*p.adj.* (*Spens.*)

congregated.—*p.adj.* congregated, assembled; aggregated.—*n.* congregat'ion, the act of congregating: an assemblage of persons or things: (*O.T.*) a name given to the children of Israel: a body of people actually or habitually attending a particular church: the body of Protestant Reformers in Scotland in the time of Mary: a board charged with some department of administration in the Roman Catholic Church: a name given to certain religious orders without solemn vows: an academic assembly—at Cambridge, the senate, at Oxford, the resident masters, doctors, etc., or a smaller degree-conferring body.—*adj.* congregat'ional, pertaining to a congregation: Congregat'ional, pertaining to the Independent Church.—*ns.* Congregat'ionalism, a form of church government in which each congregation is independent in the management of its own affairs—also called *Independency*; Congregat'ionalist, an Independent. [*L. congregare*, *-atum*—*con-*, together, and *greg*, *gregis*, a flock.]

congress, *kong'gres*, *n.* the act of meeting together: interwoven: an assembly of delegates, specialists, ambassadors, etc., for discussion or settlement of problems: Congress, the federal legislature of the United States and of some other American republics.—*v.i.* to meet in congress.—*adj.* congressional (*-gresh'*).—*n.* Congressman, a member of Congress, esp. of the House of Representatives. [*L. con-*, together, and *grad*, *gressus*, to step, to go.]

Congreve, *kong'grēv*, *n.* a rocket for use in war.—*n.* Congreve-match, a kind of friction match. [Both invented by Sir William Congreve (1772-1828).]

congrue, *kong'grōv*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to agree.—*ns.* congruence, congruency, quality of being congruent: agreement: suitability.—*adj.* congruent, agreeing: suitable: congruous: giving the same remainder on division by the same number: (*geom.*) capable of coincident superposition.—*n.* congruity, agreement, between things: consistency: fitness.—*adj.* congruous, suitable: fit: consistent.—*adv.* congruously.—*n.* congruousness. [*L. congruere*, to run together.]

conlia. See *conline*.

conic, *-al*. See *cone*.

conidium, *kōn'id-i-əm*, *n.* a spore produced by abstriction, not in a sporangium:—*pl.* conidia.—*adj.* conidial.—*ns.* conid'ophore (*Gr. phoros*, bearing), a hypha that produces conidia; conid'ospore, a conidium. [*Gr. konis*, dust.]

conifer, *kōn'if-ər*, *n.* a member of the Coniferace, an order of gymnosperms, including yews, pines, firs, etc., which typically bear cones.—*adj.* coniferous, cone-bearing: of the Coniferace. [*L. cōnus* (*Gr. hūnos*) a cone, *ferre*, to bear.]

coniform. See *cone*.

coniline, *kōn'i-lēn*, *n.* a liquid, highly poisonous alkaloid ($C_8H_{11}N$) found in hemlock (*Conium*).—Also *con'lia*, *con'line*. [*Gr. kōnion*, hemlock.]

conima, *kōn'i-mā*, *n.* the fragrant resin of a tropical American burseraceous tree (*Protium*). [*Carib name*.]

conirostral, *kōn-i-ro's-trəl*, *adj.* having a strong conical beak. [*L. cōnus* (*Gr. hūnos*), cone, *rōstrālis*—*rōstrum*, a beak.]

conject, *kən-jekt'*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to conjecture.—*n.* conjecture, a forecast: an opinion formed on slight or defective evidence or none: an opinion without proof: a guess: an idea.—*v.t.* to make conjectures regarding: to infer on slight evidence: to guess.—*adj.* conjecturable, that may be conjectured; conjectural, involving conjecture: given to conjecture.—*adv.* conjecturally. [*L. conjectere*, *conjectum*, to throw together—*con-*, *jacere*, to throw.]

conjee, congee, *kōn-jē*, *n.* water in which rice has been boiled.—*v.t.* to starch with conjee. [*Tamil kaji*.]

conjoin, *kən-jōin'*, *v.t.* to join together: to combine.—*v.i.* to unite.—*adj.* conjoined', united: in conjunction: conjoin', joined together: united.—*adv.* conjoin'tly. [*Fr. conjoindre*—*L. con-*, *jungere*, *junctum*, to join; see *join*.]

fāte, *fār*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hər* (*her*); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (*then*)

conjugal, *kon'joo-gl*, *adj.* pertaining to marriage.—*n.* conjugality (*-gal'i-ti*).—*adv.* conjugally. [*L. conjugalis—conjug*, a husband or wife—*con-*, and *jugum*, a yoke.]

conjugate, *kon'joo-gât*, *v.t.* (*gram.*) to give the various inflections or parts of (a verb); (*biochemistry*) to unite.—*v.i.* to unite.—*adj.* joined; connected: coupled (*bot.*) occurring in pairs: reciprocally related: (*math.*) of two complex numbers, having their real parts equal and their imaginary parts equal but of opposite sign.—*n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word: anything conjugate with another.—*n.pl.* Conjugatae (*-gât'ê*) a class of fresh water algae reproducing by conjugation of like gametes, including desmids, Spirogyra, etc.—*adj.s.* conjugated, conjugate: (*chem.*) of atoms, groups, bonds, or the compounds in which they occur showing a special type of mutual influence, esp., characterised by an arrangement of alternate single and double bonds between carbon atoms; conjugational, conjugative, conjugate.—*n.* and *adj.* conjugating.—*n.* conjugation, the act of joining: union: (*gram.*) a connected view or statement of the inflectional forms of a verb: a class of verbs similarly inflected: (*biol.*) temporary or permanent union of two cells or individuals preparatory to the development of new individuals: esp. the union of isogametes: in *Infusoria*, an exchange of nuclear material.—conjugate diameters, two diameters in a conic section, such that each is parallel to the tangent at the extremity of the other; conjugate foci (see *focus*); conjugate mirrors, mirrors set so that rays from the focus of one are reflected to that of the other. [*L. conjugare, -atum—con-*, together, and *jugare—jugum*, a yoke.]

conjunct, *kân-junk't*, or *kon'*, *adj.* conjoined: joint.—*n.* conjunction, connexion, union: combination: (*gram.*) a word that connects sentences, clauses, and words: one of the aspects of the planets, when two bodies have the same celestial longitude or the same right ascension (formerly when they were in the same sign).—*adj.* conjunctional, relating to a conjunction.—*adv.* conjunctively.—*n.* conjunctiva (*kon-junk't-i-vâ*), the modified epidermis of the front of the eye, covering the cornea externally and the inner side of the eyelid.—*adj.s.* conjunctival, of the conjunctiva; conjunctive, closely united: serving to unite: connective: (*gram.*) copulative: of the nature of, or introduced by, a conjunction.—*adv.* conjunctively.—*ns.* conjunctiveness; conjunctivitis (*-iv-i'tis*), inflammation of the conjunctiva.—*adv.* conjunctly, conjointly: in union.—*n.* conjuncture, combination of circumstances: important occasion, crisis.—conjunctive mood, the subjunctive mood generally, or when used in a principal clause, or in the principal clause of a conditional sentence; conjunct tetrachords (*Greek music*), tetrachords in which the highest note of the lower is the lowest note of the higher. [*L. conjunctio, -ônis—conjungere*; see *conjoin*.]

conjure, *kun'jâr*, *v.i.* to practise magical arts: to make an invocation (*obs.*) to conspire.—*v.t.* (*usu. kon-joo'*) to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner: to implore: to implore earnestly: (*kun'jâr*) to compel (a spirit) by incantations: to put a spell upon: to call before the imagination: to render, effect, cause to be or become, by magic or jugglery.—*ns.* conjuration, conspiracy: act of summoning by a sacred name or solemnly: enchantment; conjurator, a conspirator; conjurement, adjuration; conjurer, -or, one who practises magic: an enchanter; conjuror, one bound by oath with others; conjuring, magic-working: the production of effects apparently miraculous by natural means; conjury, magic. [*Fr. conjurer—L. conjurare, -e* to swear together—*con-*, and *jurare*, to swear.]

conk, *konk*, *n.* (U.S.) the fructification of a fungal parasite on a tree: timber disease due to the parasite: (*slang*) the nose.—*ns.* conk'er, a strung snail-shell or horse-chestnut used in the game of conk'ers, in which each seeks to break his op-

ponent's: a horse-chestnut; conk'y (*slang*) a large-nosed person.—*adj.* affected by the disease of conk. [*conch.*]

conk, *konk*, *v.i.* (*slang*) to get out of order, fail, break down (often with *out*). [*Origin unknown.*]

conn. See *con* (3).

connascent, *kân-as'ent*, *adj.* born or produced at the same time.—*ns.* connascence, connascency.—*n.* connation (*biol.*) union, esp. of like parts.—*adj.* connate (*kon'ât*), inborn: innate: allied: congenial: united in growth.—*adj.* connatural (*kon-at'yar-âl*), of the same nature with another.—*v.t.* connaturalise.—*n.* connatural'ity.—*adv.* connaturally.—*ns.* connaturalness; connature. [*L. con-, nasci, natus*, to be born.]

conne. See *con* (2).

connect, *kân-ekt*, *v.t.* to tie or fasten together: to establish a relation between: to associate.—*adj.* connectable, -ible, capable of being connected.—*p.adj.* connect'ed, joined: linked: coherent: related.—*adv.* connect'edly, in a connected manner.—*ns.* connect'or, -or, one who or that which connects.—*ns.* connection (same as *connexion*)—*adj.s.* connective, connexive (*obs.*), binding together.—*n.* a word that connects sentences and words.—*adv.* connect'ively.—*n.* connexion (*-ek'shen*), act of connecting: that which connects: a body or society held together by a bond: coherence: intercourse: context: relation: intimacy: opportunity of change of trains, buses, etc.: a relative.—connective tissue, an animal tissue including a great variety—e.g. bone, cartilage, ligaments, and ensheathing membranes. [*L. con-, andnectere, nexum*, to tie.]

conner. See *con* (2) and (3).

conner, *kun'or*, *n.* an inspector or tester. [*O.E. cunnere—cunnan*, to learn, seek to know.]

conner, *kun'or*, *n.* a kind of wrasse, the goldsinny or corkwing: an allied American fish. [*Origin obscure.*]

conning-tower. See *con* (3).

connive, *kân-iv*, *v.i.* to wink (*usu. fig.*, as at a fault): to take no notice: to have a private understanding: (*biol.*) to converge.—*ns.* connivance, -ancy, conniv'ence, -ency.—*adj.* conniv'ent.—*n.* conniv'er. [*L. connivere, cōnivere*, to wink.]

connaisseur, *kon-es-â'*, -is-â', *n.* a well-informed judge in the arts, etc.—*n.* connaisseur'ship, the skill of a connoisseur. [*Fr. (now connaisseur), -connoître (connaître)—L. cognoscere*, to know.]

connote, *kon-ôt*, *v.t.* to signify secondarily: to imply as inherent attributes: to include.—*v.t.* connote (*kon'ô-tât*), to connote.—*n.* connotation, implication of something more than the denotation of an object: the aggregation of attributes connoted by a term.—*adj.s.* connotative (or -not'), connot'ive. [*L. con-, with, notare*, to mark.]

connubial, *kân-a-bi-âl*, *adj.* pertaining to marriage.—*n.* connubiality (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* connubially. [*L. con-, nubere*, to marry.]

connumerate, *kân-a'm-rât*, *v.t.* to count together.—*n.* connumeration.

conoid, *kôn-oid*, *n.* anything like a cone in form; a solid generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.—*adj.s.* con'oid, conoid'al, -ic, -ical. [*Gr. kônos*, a cone, *eidos*, form.]

conquer, *kon'kar*, *v.t.* to gain by force or with an effort: to overcome or vanquish.—*v.i.* to be victor.—*adj.* conquerable.—*ns.* conquerableness.—*adj.* conquering.—*adv.* conqueringly.—*ns.* conqueror, one who conquers: a victor.—*fem.* conquerress; conquest (*kon'kwest*), the act of conquering: that which is conquered or acquired by physical or moral force: the act of gaining the affections of another: (*Scots law*) acquisition otherwise than by inheritance.—the Conqueror, William I. of England (*L. conquer'tor*); the Conquest, the acquisition of the throne of England by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066. [*O.Fr. conquerre—L. conquistare, conquerere—con-, inten-*

querere, to seek.]

conquistador, *kon-kês-la-dôr'*, or *kwis'*, *n.* a conqueror, applied to the conquerors of Mexico

and Peru:—pl. -dors, -dores (dör'as). [Sp.,—L. *conquirere*.]

consanguine, *kon-sang'gin*, *adj.* related by blood: of the same family or descent—also **consanguineous**.—*n.* **consanguinity**, relationship by blood: opposed to affinity or relationship by marriage: [*L. consanguineus*—*con-*, with, *sanguis*, or *sanguis*, blood.]

conscience, *kon'shans*, *n.* (*Shak.*) inmost thought, consciousness; moral sense; scrupulousness, conscientiousness; in genitive case commonly written *conscience's*.—*interj.* (*Scot.*) an expression of surprise (also my conscience!).—*adj.* conscience-proof, unvisited by any compunctions of conscience; conscience-smitten, stung by conscience; conscientious (*-shi-ent'shan*), regulated by a regard to conscience; scrupulous.—*adv.* conscientiously.—*n.* conscientiousness.—*adj.* conscionable (*-shan-a-bil*), governed or regulated by conscience.—*n.* conscionableness.—*adv.* conscionably.—case of conscience, a question in casuistry; conscience clause, a clause in a law to relieve persons of conscientious scruples, esp. against religious instruction; conscience money, money given to relieve the conscience, by discharging a claim previously evaded; conscientious objector, one who objects on grounds of conscience, esp. to military service; good, or bad, conscience, an approving or reproving conscience; in all conscience, certainly: (*coll.*) by all that is right and fair; make a matter of conscience, to have scruples about; speak one's conscience (*Shak.*), to speak frankly; to give one's opinion; upon conscience, o' my conscience, truly. [*Fr.*—*L.* *conscientia*, knowledge—*conscire*, to know well, in one's own mind—*con-*, *scire*, to know.]

conscious, *kon'shəs*, *adj.* having the feeling or knowledge of something; aware; having consciousness.—*adv.* consciously.—*n.* consciousness, the waking state of the mind: the knowledge which the mind has of anything: awareness: thought. [*L. conscius*—*conscire*, to know; see conscience.]

[*l.* *consilium*—*consilite*, to know; see *conscience*].
conscribe, *kon-skrīb*, *v.t.* to enlist by conscription.
-adj. *conscript* (*kon'skrīpt*), enrolled, registered,
esp. compulsorily.—*n.* one enrolled and liable to
 serve compulsorily.—*v.t.* (*kon-skrīb'*) to enlist
 compulsorily.—*n.* *conscription*, a compulsory
 enrolment for service, in a narrower sense, of a
 number drawn, but now usu. employed of universal
 service: the obtaining of recruits by compulsion.—
adj. *conscriptional*.—*n.* and *adj.* *conscript*—
thoist.—*conscript fathers* (*l.* *pères conscripti*),
 the senators of ancient Rome. [*l.* *conscribere*,
 to enrol—*con*, together, *scribere*, *scripsum*, to write.]

consecrate, *kon'se-krate*, *v.t.* to set apart for a holy use: to render holy or venerable; to hallow; to devote.—*adj.* consecrated: devoted; sanctified.—*n.* consecratedness; consecration, the act of devoting to a sacred use; consecrator.—*adj.* consecratory (*-hrá'tor-i*), making sacred. [*l.* *consecrāre*, *-āre*, to make wholly sacred.—*con-*, *sacrāre*, to set apart as sacred.—*sacer*, sacred.]

consecutaneous, *kon-sek-ú-tí-ní-s*, *adj.* following as a natural consequence.—*n.* consecratory, a deduction, corollary. [*l.* *consecutari*, freq. of *consequi*; see next.]

consecution, *kon-si-ku'shan*, *n.* a train of consequences or deductions; a series of things that follow one another: (*mus.*) succession of similar intervals in harmony.—*adv.* **consecutively** (*kam-sek'a-tiv*), following in regular order or one after another: (*gram.*) expressing consequence.—*adv.* **consecutively**.—*n.* **consecutiveness**. [*L. consecutus*—*con-*, *sequi*, *seductus*, to follow.]

consensescence, *kon-sen-es'ens*, *n.* general decay.—
Also consensesc'ency. [*L. con-, sensescere*, to grow
old.]

consensus, *kun-ten'ss*, n. agreement of various parts: agreement in opinion: unanimity: (*loose*) trend of opinion.—n. consen'sion, mutual consent.—adj. consensual, relating to consent: involving voluntary and involuntary action in correlation.—adv. consensually.—consensual contract, a contract requiring merely the consent of the

parties. [*L. cōsensus*—*consentire*; see next word.]
consent, *kən-sent*, *v.t.* to be of the same mind: to agree: to give assent: to yield: to comply.—*v.i.* to agree: (*Milit.*) to allow.—*n.* agreement: accordance with the actions or opinions of another: concurrence.—*adj.* **consentaneous** (*kən-sən-tā'ni-əs*), agreeable or accordant: consistent.—*adv.* **consentaneously** (*kən-sen-tā-nē'i-ti*).—*n.* **consentience** (*kən-sen'shəns*), agreement: power of unifying impressions below the level of consciousness: imperfect consciousness.—*adj.* **consentient**, agreeing: having consentience.—*adv.* **consentingly**.—*n.* **age of consent**, the age at which a person is legally competent to give consent to certain acts, esp. marriage, sexual intercourse: bc of consent (*Shak.*), to be accessory: with one consent, unanimously. [*L. cōsentire*—*con-*, *sentire*, to feel, to think.]

consequence, *kon'si-kwans*, *n.* that which follows or comes after as a result or inference; effect: the relation of an effect to its cause; importance: social standing; consequentiality: (in *pl.*) a game describing the meeting of a lady and gentleman and its consequences, each player writing a part of the story, not knowing what the others have written.—*v.i.* (*Milt.*) to draw inferences.—*adj.* *con'sequen* following, esp. as a natural effect or deduction: (*geom.*) flowing in the direction of the original slope of the land (distinguished from *subsequent* and *obsequent*).—*n.* that which follows: the natural effect of a cause.—*adj.* *consequen'tial* (*-kuen'shl*), following as a result, esp. an indirect result; self-important.—*advs.* *consequen'tially*; *con'sequently*. [*Fr.*—*L.* *consequi*—*con.*, *sequi*, to follow.]

conserve, *kon-sér'*, *v.t.* to keep entire: to retain: to preserve: (*obs.*) to preserve in sugar.—*n.* something preserved, as fruits in sugar.—*adj.* *con'servable*.—*n.* *con'servancy*, a court or board having authority to preserve the fisheries, navigation, banks, etc., of a river: the act of preserving: esp. official care of a river, forest, etc.—*ph.adj.* *con'servant*.—*n.* *con'servat'ion* (*kon-*), the act of conserving: the keeping entire.—*adj.* *con'servat'ional*.—*n.* *con'servat'ism*, the opinions and principles of a Conservative: dislike of innovations.—*adj.* *con'servat'ive*, tending or having power to conserve: averse to change: (*boresl.*) moderately estimated or understated.—*n.* *Conservative*, one of the political party which desires to preserve the institutions of the country against innovation: one averse to change.—*ns.* *con'servativeness*; *con'servat'ors* (*kon'-ser-vá-tó'rs*, *kon-sér'-və-tó'rs*), *con'servat'or* (*houn*), a school of music; *con'servat'or* (*for kon-sér'-və-tor*), one who preserves from injury or violation: a guardian, custodian:—*fem.* *con'servat'rix*; *con'servat'orship*; *con'servat'ory*, a storehouse: a greenhouse or place in which exotic plants are kept: a school or music.—*adj.* *preservative*.—*n.* *con'ser'ver*,—conservation of energy, the principle that the total amount of energy in an isolated system is constant; conservation of matter, the principle of indestructibility of matter. [*L.* *conseruare*—*con.*, *seruare*, to keep.]

consider, *kon-sid'ar*, *v.t.* to look at attentively or carefully: to think or deliberate on: to take into account: to attend to: to regard as: to 'think, hold the opinion (that): to reward, *-v.i.* to think seriously or carefully: to deliberate. *-adj.* consid'erable, worthy of being considered: of some importance: more than a little. *-n.* consid'erableness. *-adv.* consid'erably. *-n.* consid'erance (*Shak.*), consideration. *-adj.* consid'erite, consid'erative (*obs.*), thoughtful: serious: prudent: thoughtful for the feelings and interests of others. *-adv.* consid'erately. *-nr.* consid'erateness, thoughtfulness for others, consider'ation, deliberation: importance: motive or reason: com-

. basis of a compact:
 abstained from by
 view of that other
 from something.—It
 and obj. consid'ring (*N. in Shak.*)—*prep.*
 view of.—*conj.* seeing that.—*adv.* everything
 considered.—*adv.* consid'ringly, with considera-
 ; note; môte; môte; then (them)

sāte, sār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; vāle; māte; vāñ; dhen (then)

tion. [*L. cōsiderāre*, supposed to have been orig. a term of augury—*con-*, and *sideris*, a star.]
consign, *kən-sin'*, *v.t.* to sign or seal: to devote: to transfer: to entrust: to commit: to transmit.—*adj.* **consignable**, *—ns.* **consignation** (*kən-sig-nā-shən*); **consignatory** (*kən-sig-nā-tōr-i*), a consignatory.—*adj.* **consigned**, given in trust.—*ns.* **consignee** (*kən-sin-ē*), one to whom anything is consigned or entrusted; **consigner**, **consignor**; **consignment**, the act of consigning: the thing consigned: a set of things consigned together. [*L. cōsignāre*, to attest.]

consignify, *kən-sig-ni-fī*, *v.t.* to mean when taken along with something else.—*n.* **consignification**.—*adj.* **consignificative**.

concurrence, *kən-kū-rēns*, *n.* concurrence: coincidence.—*adj.* **concurrent**, agreeing. [*L. con-*, together, and *salire*, to leap.]

consimilar, *kən-sim-i-lār*, *adj.* like each other.—*ns.* **consimilarity**, **consimilitude**, **consimilitude**. [*L. cōsimilis*.]

consist, *kən-sist'*, *v.i.* to exist, subsist: to be composed: (*Shak.*) to insist: to co-exist: to agree: to hold together.—*ns.* **consistence**, degree of density: substance; **consistency**, consistency: agreement: self-consistency.—*adj.* **consistent**, fixed: not fluid: agreeing together, compatible: free from self-contradiction: true to principles.—*adv.* **consistently**.—*adjs.* **consistential**, **consistential**.—*n.* **consistory** (or *-ist*), properly, a place of assembly: the place where the privy-council of the Roman emperor met: the council itself: an assembly or council: a spiritual or ecclesiastical court.—Also *adj.*—**consist in**, to inhere in: to have as essence: to be composed of; **consist of**, to be made up of. [*L. cōsistere—con-*, together, *sistere*, to set, stand.]

consociate, *kən-sō-shi-āt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to associate together.—*p.adj.* **consociated**.—*n.* **consociation** (*-si* or *-shi-ā-shən*), companionship: association: alliance, esp. of churches: a federal council of Congregational churches. [*L. cōsociāre, -dum—con-*, sociare, to associate—*socius*, a companion.]

console, *kən-sōl'*, *v.t.* to give solace or comfort to: to cheer in distress.—*adj.* **consolable**.—*v.t.* **console** (*kən-sōl-āt; Shak.*), to console.—*ns.* **consolation**, solace: alleviation of misery: a comforting circumstance; **consolation-match**, -prize, -race, etc., a match, prize, race, etc., for the otherwise unsuccessful.—*adj.* **consolatory** (*kən-sōl-ā-tōr-i*, or *-sōl'*), comforting.—*n.* (*Milt.*) a message of comfort.—*ns.* **consolment**; **consoler**—*fem.* **consolatrix**. [*L. cōsōlārī—con-*, solārī, to comfort.]

console, *kən-sōl*, *n.* (*archit.*) a projection resembling a bracket, frequently in the form of the letter S, used to support cornices, or for placing busts, vases, or figures on: the key-desk of an organ: a large cabinet radio set or radiogram: a cabinet for this or similar apparatus.—*n.* **console-table**, a table supported against a wall by consoles or brackets. [*Fr. console*; prob. conn. with *consolidate*.]

consolidate, *kən-sol-i-dāt*, *v.t.* to make solid: to form into a compact mass: to unite into one: to merge: (*mil.*) to rearrange and strengthen.—*v.i.* to grow solid or firm: to unite.—*adj.* **made firm or solid**: united.—*p.adj.* **consolidated**.—*n.* **consolidation**.—*adj.* **consolidative**, tending to consolidate: having the quality of healing.—*n.* **consolidator**.—**consolidated annuities**, that part of the British national debt which consists of several stocks consolidated into one fund; **consolidated fund**, a fund made up by uniting the yield of various taxes, etc., from which are paid interest on national debt, grants to royal family, etc.; **consolidation acts**, acts of parliament which combine into one general statute several special enactments. [*L. cōsolidāre, -dum—con-*, inten., and *solidus*, solid.]

consols, *kən-solz*, or *kən-solz'*, *n.pl.* short for consolidated annuities.

consommé, *kən-som-i*, *n.* a soup made from meat by slow boiling: a clear soup. [*Fr., p.p.—L. cōsummare, -dum*, to consummate.]

consonant, *kən-sən-ənt*, *adj.* consistent: suitable: harmonious.—*n.* an articulation which can be sounded only with a vowel: a letter of the alphabet representing such a sound.—*ns.* **consonance**, a state of agreement: agreement or union of sounds: (*mus.*) a combination of notes which can sound together without the harshness produced by beats: concord; **consonancy**, harmony.—*adj.* **consonantal** (*-ant'i-l*).—*adv.* **consonantly**.—*adj.* **consonous**, harmonious. [*L. cōsonāns, -antis*, *pr.p.* of *cōsonāre*, to harmonise—*con-*, sonāre, to sound.]
consort, *kən'sort*, *-sart* (*Spens.*, *-sort*), *n.* a partner: a companion: a wife or husband: an accompanying ship: (*obs.*) a number of people: partnership: company: agreement: accord: formerly (by confusion) for concert: a group of instruments played or musicians playing together.—*v.t.* **consort**, to accompany: to associate.—*v.i.* to associate or keep company: to agree.—*adj.* **consort'ed**, associated.—*ns.* **consorter**, one who consorts; **consortism**, symbiosis; **consortium** (*kən-sor'thi-əm*), fellowship: association: an international banking or financial combination: the association of fungus and alga in a lichen: a lichen thallus.—*pl.* **consortia**; **consortship**.—*in* **consort**, in company: in harmony. [*L. cōsorta, -sortis—con-*, sort, a lot.]

conspicuous, *kən-spek'tʃʊs*, *n.* a comprehensive view or survey: a synopsis.—*n.* **conspicuity** (*kən-spek'tʃʊ-i-ti; Shak.*), sight. [*L. cōspectus—cō-*, spectare, to look at; see next.]

conspicuous, *kən-spek'tʃʊ-s*, *adj.* catching the eye: prominent.—*ns.* **conspicuity** (*kən-*), **conspicuousness**.—*adv.* **conspicuously**. [*L. cōspicius—cōspiciere—con-*, inten., *specere*, to look.]

conspire, *kən-spir'*, *v.i.* to plot or scheme together: to devise: to concur to one end.—*v.t.* to plan, devise.—*n.* **conspiracy** (*-spir-ā-n*), the act of conspiring: a banding together for a secret purpose: a plot: concurrence.—*adj.* **conspirant**, **conspiring**.—*ns.* **conspiration**, conspiracy; **conspirator**, one who conspires.—*fem.* **conspiratress**.—*adj.* **conspiratorial**.—*n.* **conspirer** (*Shak.*), conspirator.—*adv.* **conspiringly**. [*L. cōspirāre—con-*, together, *spirāre*, to breathe.]

conspicuous, *kən-spur-kʃʊ-s*, *n.* (*obs.*) defilement. [*L. cōspicere, -dum*, to defile.]

constable, *kən'stā-bl*, or *kən'*, *n.* formerly a state-officer of the highest rank: the warden of a castle: a peace-officer: a policeman.—*ns.* **constableness**; **constableness**, the district of a constable; **constabulary** (*kən'stā-bl-ā-r-i*), an organised body of constables.—*adj.* of or pertaining to constables, or peace-officers.—**Constable of France**, chief of the household under the old French kings, then commander-in-chief of the army, judge in questions of chivalry, tournaments, and martial displays; **High Constable**, one of two constables formerly ordained in every hundred or franchise, to make the view of armour, and to see to the conservation of the peace; **Lord High Constable of England**, an officer of the crown, formerly a judge in the court of chivalry; **Lord High Constable of Scotland**, a similar officer (now a mere hereditary title); **outrun the constable**, to go too fast: to get into debt; **petty constable**, a parish constable who was under the High Constable; **special constable**, a person sworn in by the justices to preserve the peace, or to execute warrants on special occasions. [*O.Fr. cōnestable (Fr. cōnētable)*—*L. comes stabuli*, count or companion of the stable.]

constant, *kən'stənt*, *adj.* fixed: unchangeable: firm: continual: faithful.—*n.* (*math.*) a fixed quantity.—*n.* **constancy**, fixedness: unchangeableness: faithfulness: (*Shak.*) perseverance: (*Shak.*) certainty.—*adv.* **constantly**. [*L. cōstāns, -stāntis*, from *cōstāre*, to stand firm—*con-*, inteo., *stāre*, to stand.]

Constantia, *kən'stən'shi-ā*, *n.* a sweet wine produced around *Constantia*, near Cape Town.

Constantinian, *kən'stən-tin'i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Constantine I. (A.D. 324-337; emperor 306-337).

Constantinopolitan, *kən'stən-ti-nō-pol'i-tən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Constantinople.

and Peru:—*pl.* dors, dores (*dōr'es*). [*Sp.*—*L. conquirere*.]

consanguine, *kon-sang'wīn*, *adj.* related by blood: of the same family or descent—also consanguineous.—*n.* consanguinity, relationship by blood: opposed to affinity or relationship by marriage: [*L. consanguineus*—*con-*, with, *sanguis*, or *sanguis*, blood.]

conscience, *kon'shāns*, *n.* (*Shok.*) inmost thought, consciousness: moral sense: scrupulousness, conscientiousness: in genitive case commonly written conscience.—*interj.* (*Scot.*) an expression of surprise (also my conscience!).—*adj.* conscience-proof, unvisited by any compunctions of conscience; conscience-smitten, stung by conscience; conscientious (*-shi-ent'shāns*), regulated by a regard to conscience: scrupulous.—*adv.* conscientiously.—*n.* conscientiousness.—*adj.* conscientiousable (*-shun-a-bī*), governed or regulated by conscience.—*n.* conscientiousableness.—*adv.* conscientiously.—*case* of conscience, a question in casuistry; conscience clause, a clause in a law to relieve persons of conscientious scruples, esp. against religious instruction; conscience money, money given to relieve the conscience, by discharging a claim previously evaded; conscientious objector, one who objects on grounds of conscience, esp. to military service; good, or bad, conscience, an approving or reproving conscience; in all conscience, certainly: (*coll.*) by all that is right and fair; make a matter of conscience, to have scruples about; speak one's conscience (*Shok.*), to speak frankly: to give one's opinion; upon conscience, o' my conscience, truly. [*Fr.*—*L. conscientio*, knowledge—*con-*scire, to know well, in one's own mind—*con-*, scire, to know.]

conscious, *kon'shās*, *adj.* having the feeling or knowledge of something: aware: having consciousness.—*adv.* consciously.—*n.* consciousness, the waking state of the mind: the knowledge which the mind has of anything: awareness: thought. [*L. conscius*—*con-*scire, to know; see conscience.]

conscribe, *kon-skrīb'*, *v.t.* to enlist by conscription.—*adj.* conscript (*kon'skrīpt*), enrolled, registered, esp. compulsorily.—*n.* one enrolled and liable to serve compulsorily.—*v.t.* (*kon-skrīpt'*) to enlist compulsorily.—*n.* conscription, a compulsory enrolment for service, in a narrower sense, of a number drawn, but now usu. employed of universal service: the obtaining of recruits by compulsion.—*adj.* conscriptional.—*n.* and *adj.* conscriptionist.—conscription fathers (*L. patrēs conscripti*), the senators of ancient Rome. [*L. conscribere*, to enrol—*con-*, together, *scribere*, scriptum, to write.]

consecrate, *kon'si-krāt'*, *v.t.* to set apart for a holy use: to render holy or venerable; to hallow; to devote.—*adj.* consecrated: devoted: sanctified.—*ns.* consecratedness; consecration, the act of devoting to a sacred use; consecrator.—*adj.* consecratory (*-krā'tr-i*), making sacred. [*L. consecrare*, *-atum*, to make wholly sacred—*con-*, sacrare, to set apart as sacred—*sacer*, sacred.]

consecutaneous, *kon-sek-tā-ni-əs*, *adj.* following as a natural consequence.—*n.* consecratory, a deduction, corollary. [*L. consecutari*, freq. of *consequi*; see next.]

consecution, *kon-si-kū'shān*, *n.* a train of consequences or deductions: a series of things that follow one another: (*mus.*) succession of similar intervals in harmony.—*adj.* consecutive (*kon-si-kū'shān*), in order or one after another.—*adv.* consecutively. [*L. consequi*—*con-*, sequi, scilicet, to follow.]

consequence, *kon-san-es'āns*, *n.* general decay.—Also consequence. [*L. con-*, senescere, to grow old.]

consensus, *kon-sen'ss*, *n.* agreement of various parts: agreement in opinion: unanimity: (*loosely*) trend of opinion.—*n.* consension, mutual consent.—*adj.* consensual, relating to consent: involving voluntary and involuntary action in correlation.—*adv.* consensually.—consensual contract, a contract requiring merely the consent of the

parties. [*L. consensus*—*consentire*; see next word.]

consent, *kon-sen't*, *v.i.* to be of the same mind: to agree: to give assent: to yield: to comply.—*v.t.* to agree: (*Milt.*) to allow.—*n.* agreement: accordance with the actions or opinions of another: concurrence.—*adj.* consentaneous (*kon-sen-tā-ni-əs*), agreeable or accordant; consistent.—*adv.* consentaneously.—*ns.* consentaneousness, consentaneity (*kon-sen-tā-ni-ti*).—*n.* consentience (*kon-sen'shāns*), agreement: power of unifying impressions below the level of consciousness: imperfect consciousness.—*adj.* consentient, agreeing: having consentience.—*adv.* consentingly.—age of consent, the age at which a person is legally competent to give consent to certain acts, esp. marriage, sexual intercourse: be of consent (*Shak.*), to be accessory: with one consent, unanimously. [*L. consentire*—*con-*, sentire, to feel, to think.]

consequence, *kon'si-kwāns*, *n.* that which follows or comes after as a result or inference: effect: the relation of an effect to its cause: importance: social standing: consequentiality: (*in pl.*) a game describing the meeting of a lady and gentleman and its consequences, each player writing a part of the story, not knowing what the others have written.—*v.i.* (*Milt.*) to draw inferences.—*adj.* consequent, if effect or deduction: on of the original slope from subsequent and follows: the natural sequential (*-kwen'shīl*).

following as a result, esp. an indirect result: self-important.—*adv.* consequentially; 'consequently. [*Fr.*—*L. consequi*—*con-*, sequi, to follow.]

conserve, *kon-serv'*, *v.t.* to keep entire: to retain: to preserve: (*obs.*) to preserve in sugar.—*n.* something preserved, as fruits in sugar.—*adj.* conservable.—*n.* conservancy, a court or board having authority to preserve the fisheries, navigation, banks, etc., of a river: the act of preserving: esp. official care of a river, forest, etc.—*p.adj.* conservant.—*n.* conservātion (*kon-*), the act of conserving: the keeping entire.—*adj.* conservational.—*n.* conservatism, the opinions and principles of a conservative: dislike of innovations.—*adj.* conservative, tending or laying power to conserve: averse to change: (*loosely*) moderately estimated or understated.—*n.* Conservative, one of the political party which desires to preserve the institutions of the country against innovation: one averse to change.—*ns.* conservativeness; conservatoire (*kon'-ser-vā-twār*, *kon-serv'-vā-twār*), conservatorium, a school of music; conservator (or *kon-serv'-vā-tor*), one who preserves from injury or violation: a guardian, custodian: *fem.* conservatrix; conservatorship; conservatory, a storehouse: a greenhouse or place in which exotic plants are kept: a school or music.—*adj.* preservative.—*n.* conserv'er.—conservation of energy, the principle that the total amount of energy in an isolated system is constant; conservation of matter, the principle of indestructibility of matter. [*L. conservare*—*con-*, servare, to keep.]

consider, *kon-sid'ər*, *v.t.* to look at attentively or carefully: to think or deliberate on: to take into account: to attend to: to regard as: to think, hold the opinion (that): to reward.—*v.i.* to think seriously or carefully: to deliberate.—*adj.* considerable, worthy of being considered: of some importance: more than a little.—*n.* considerableness.—*adv.* considerably.—*n.* consideration (*Shak.*), consideration.—*adj.* considerate; considerative (*obs.*), thoughtful: serious: prudent: thoughtful for the feelings and interests of others.—*adv.* considerately.—*ns.* considerateness, thoughtfulness for others; consideration, deliberation: importance: motive or reason: compensation, reward: the reason or basis of a compact: (*law*) the thing given or done or abstained from by agreement with another, and in view of that other giving, doing, or abstaining from something.—*n.* and *adj.* considering (*pl.* in *Shak.*).—*prep.* in view of.—*conj.* seeing that.—*adv.* everything considered.—*adv.* consideringly, with consideration: *fāte, fār, āsh; mē, lār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōwn: then (then)*

tion. [*L. considerāre*, supposed to have been orig. a term of augury—*con-*, and *sidus, sideris*, a star.]
 consign, *kən-sin*, *v.t.* to sign or seal: to devote: to transfer: to entrust: to commit: to transmit.—*adj.* consignable.—*ns.* consignment (*kən-sig-ni-mēnt*); consignatory (*kən-sig-nə-tər-ē*), a consignatory.—*adj.* consigned, given in trust.—*ns.* consignment (*kən-sig-nēnt*), one to whom anything is consigned or entrusted; consign'er, consign'or; consign'ment, the act of consigning: the thing consigned: a set of things consigned together. [*L. consignāre*, to attest.]

consignify, *kən-sig-ni-fi*, *v.t.* to mean when taken along with something else.—*n.* consignment.—*adj.* consignificative.

consilience, *kən-sil-i-ens*, *n.* concurrence: coincidence.—*adj.* consilient, agreeing. [*L. con-*, together, and *salire*, to leap.]

consimilar, *kən-sim-i-lar*, *adj.* like each other.—*ns.* consimilarity, consimilitude, consimilarity. [*L. consimilis*.]

consist, *kən-sist*, *v.i.* to exist, subsist: to be composed: (*Shak.*) to insist: to co-exist: to agree: to hold together.—*ns.* consist'ence, degree of density: substance; consistency, consistence: agreement: self-consistency.—*adj.* consistent, fixed: not fluid: agreeing together, compatible: free from self-contradiction: true to principles.—*adv.* consist'ently.—*adj.* consist'orial, consistorian.—*n.* consistory (or -ist'), properly, a place of assembly: the place where the privy-council of the Roman emperor met: the council itself: an assembly or council: a spiritual or ecclesiastical court.—Also *adj.*—consist in, to inhere in: to have as essence: to be composed of; consist of, to be made up of. [*L. consistere*—*con-*, together, *sistere*, to set, stand.]

consociate, *kən-sō-shi-āt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to associate together.—*p.adj.* consociated.—*n.* consociation (*-si* or *-shi-āt-shan*), companionship: association: alliance, esp. of churches: a federal council of Congregational churches. [*L. consociāre*, -*ātum*—*con-*, sociāre, to associate—*sociā*, a companion.]

console, *kən-sōl*, *v.t.* to give solace or comfort to: to cheer in distress.—*adj.* consolable.—*v.t.* console (*kən-sōl-āt*; *Shak.*), to console.—*ns.* consolation, solace: alleviation of misery: a comforting circumstance; consolation-match, -prize, -race, etc., a match, prize, race, etc., for the otherwise unsuccessful.—*adj.* consolatory (*kən-sōl-ə-tər-i*, or -*sōl'*), comforting.—*n.* (*Milt.*) a message of comfort.—*ns.* console'ment; consol'er.—*fem.* consolā'trix. [*L. consōlāri*—*con-*, solāri, to comfort.]

console, *kən-sōl*, *n.* (*archit.*) a projection resembling a bracket, frequently in the form of the letter S, used to support cornices, or for placing busts, vases, or figures on: the key-desk of an organ: a large cabinet radio set or radiogram: a cabinet for this or similar apparatus.—*n.* console-table, a table supported against a wall by consoles or brackets. [*Fr. console*; prob. conn. with consoldate.]

consolidate, *kən-sōl-i-dāt*, *v.t.* to make solid: to form into a compact mass: to unite into one: to merge: (*mil.*) to rearrange and strengthen.—*v.i.* to grow solid or firm: to unite.—*adj.* made firm or solid: united.—*p.adj.* consolidated.—*n.* consolidation.—*adj.* consolidative, tending to consolidate: having the quality of healing.—*n.* consolidator.—consolidated annuities, that part of the British national debt which consists of several stocks consolidated into one fund; consolidated fund, a fund made up by uniting the yield of various taxes, etc., from which are paid interest on national debt, grants to royal family, etc.; consolidation acts, acts of parliament which combine into one general statute several special enactments. [*L. consolidāre*, -*ātum*—*con-*, inten., and *solidus*, solid.]

consols, *kən-sōlz*, or *kən-sōlz'*, *n.pl.* short for consolidated annuities.

consommé, *kən-som-ā*, *n.* a soup made from meat by slow boiling: a clear soup. [*Fr. pa.p.*—*L. consummare*, -*ātum*, to consummate.]

consonant, *kən-sən-ənt*, *adj.* consistent: suitable: harmonious.—*n.* an articulation which can be sounded only with a vowel: a letter of the alphabet representing such a sound.—*ns.* consonance, a state of agreement: agreement or union of sounds: (*mus.*) a combination of notes which can sound together without the harshness produced by beats: concord; consonancy, harmony.—*adj.* consonantal (*-ant'l*).—*adv.* consonantly.—*adj.* consonous, harmonious. [*L. consonāns*, -*āntis*, *pr.p.* of *consonāre*, to harmonise—*con-*, sonāre, to sound.]
 consort, *kən-sort*, -*sört* (*Spens.*, -*sört*), *n.* a partner: a companion: a wife or husband: an accompanying ship: (*obs.*) a number of people: partnership: company: agreement: accord: formerly (by confusion) for concert: a group of instruments played or musicians playing together.—*v.t.* consort', to accompany: to associate.—*v.i.* to associate or keep company: to agree.—*adj.* consort'ed, associated.—*ns.* consort'er, one who consorts; consortism, symbiosis; consortium (*kən-sört-shi-əm*), fellowship: association: an international banking or financial combination: the association of fungus and alga in a lichen: a lichen thallus.—*pl.* consort'ia; consortship.—in consort, in company: in harmony. [*L. cōsors*, -*sorsis*—*con-*, sors, a lot.]

conspectus, *kən-spek-tus*, *n.* a comprehensive view or survey: a synopsis.—*n.* conspectuity (*kən-spek-tū-i-ti*; *Shak.*), sight. [*L. conspectus*—*cō-*spicere, to look at; see next.]

conspicuous, *kən-spi-kū-əs*, *adj.* catching the eye: prominent.—*ns.* conspicuity (*kən-*), conspicu-ousness.—*adv.* conspicuously. [*L. cōspicius*—*cōspicere*—*con-*, inten., *specere*, to look.]

conspire, *kən-spi'*, *v.t.* to plot or scheme together: to devise: to concur to one end.—*v.t.* to plan, devise.—*n.* conspiracy (*-spi-rā-si*), the act of conspiring: a banding together for a secret purpose: a plot: concurrence.—*adj.* conspir'ant, conspiring.—*ns.* conspir'ation, conspiracy; conspir'ator, one who conspires:—*fem.* conspir'atress.—*adj.* conspir'atorial.—*n.* conspir'er (*Shak.*), conspirator.—*adv.* conspir'ingly. [*L. cōspirāre*—*con-*, together, *spirāre*, to breathe.]

conspuration, *kən-spur-ā-shən*, *n.* (*obs.*) defilement. [*L. cōspurāre*, -*ātum*, to defile.]
 constable, *kun-stā-bl*, or *kən*, *n.* formerly a state-officer of the highest rank: the warden of a castle: a peace-officer: a policeman.—*ns.* constableness; constableness, the district of a constable; constabulary (*kən-stāb-ul-ār-i*), an organised body of constables.—*adj.* of or pertaining to constables, or peace-officers.—Constable of France, chief of the household under the old French kings, then commander-in-chief of the army, judge in questions of chivalry, tournaments, and martial displays; High Constable, one of two constables formerly ordained in every hundred or franchisc, to make the view of armour, and to see to the conservation of the peace; Lord High Constable of England, an officer of the crown, formerly a judge in the court of chivalry; Lord High Constable of Scotland, a similar officer (now a mere hereditary title); outrun the constable, to go too fast: to get into debt; petty constable, a parish constable who was under the High Constable; special constable, a person sworn in by the justices to preserve the peace, or to execute warrants on special occasions. [*Fr. constable* (*Fr. cōnnétable*)—*L. comes stabuli*, count or companion of the stable.]

constant, *kən-stənt*, *adj.* fixed: unchangeable: firm: continual: faithful.—*n.* (*math.*) a fixed quantity.—*n.* constancy, fixedness: unchangeableness: faithfulness: (*Shak.*) perseverance: (*Shak.*) certainty.—*adv.* constantly. [*L. cōstāns*, -*stāntis*, from *cōstāre*, to stand firm—*con-*, inten., *stāre*, to stand.]

Constantia, *kən-stān-shi-ā*, *n.* a sweet wine produced around Constantia, near Cape Town.

Constantinian, *kən-stān-tin-i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Constantine I. (A.D. c.274-337; emperor 306-337).
 Constantinopolitan, *kən-stān-tin-ō-pol-it-ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Constantinople.

constate, *kon-stā't*, *v.t.* to assert (a Gallicism). [*Fr. constater*.]

constellate, *kon-stel-āt*, or *kon-stel'āt*, *v.t.* to cluster: to compel or affect by stellar influence.—*n.* constellā'tion, a group of stars: an assemblage of persons distinguished in some way: (*astrolog.*) a particular disposition of the planets, supposed to influence the course of human life or character.—*adj.* constell'atory. [*L. cōnstellātus*, studded with stars—*con-*, *stellāre*—*stella*, a star.]

conster. See construe.

consternate, *kon-stēr-nāt*, *v.t.* to fill with dismay.—*n.* consternā'tion, terror that throws into confusion: dismay. [*L. cōnsterndre*, -*ātum*, from *con-*, wholly, *sternere*, to strew.]

constipate, *kon-stip-āt*, *v.t.* to stop up: to make costive: (*obs.*) to press together.—*n.* constipā'tion, costiveness, an irregular and insufficient action of the bowels. [*L. cōnstipāre*, -*ātum*, to press together—*con-*, *stipāre*, to pack.]

constitute, *kon-stit-ūt*, *v.t.* to set up: to establish: to form or make up: to appoint: to give being to.—*n.* constituency (*kon-stit'ū-an-si*), the whole body of voters, or a district, or population, represented by a member of parliament or the like.—*adj.* constit'uent, constituting or forming: essential: elemental: component: electing: constitution-making.—*n.* an essential or elemental part: one of those who elect a representative, esp. in parliament: an inhabitant of one's constituency.—*n.* constitū'tion (*kon-*), the act of constituting: the natural condition of body or mind: disposition: a system of laws and customs established by the sovereign power of a state for its own guidance: an established form of government: a particular law or usage: (*chem.*) molecular structure, taking into account not only the kinds and numbers of atoms but the way in which they are linked.—*adj.* constitū'tional, inherent in the natural frame: natural: agreeable to the constitution or frame of government: essential: legal: reigning subject to fixed laws: supporting the existing constitution.—*n.* a walk for the sake of one's health.—*v.t.* constitū'tionalise, to make constitutional.—*ns.* constitū'tionalism, adherence to the principles of the constitution: constitū'tion(al)ist, one who favours the constitution: or the constitution;

constitū'tionally.—*adj.* constitutive or establishes: having power to constitute: essential: component. [*L. cōstituere*, *cōstitu'tum*—*con-*, *stoluere*, to make to stand, to place.]

constrain, *kon-strān'*, *v.t.* to urge with irresistible power: to bring about by force: to force, compel: to distress: to violate: to confine: to limit: to cause constraint: to restrict by a condition.—*adj.* constrain'able.—*p.adj.* constrained', forced, compelled: lacking ease and spontaneity of manner: embarrassed.—*adv.* constrain'edly.—*n.* constrain't, irresistible force: compulsion: confinement: repression of one's feelings: embarrassment: a restricting condition. [*O.Fr. cōnstrāndre*—*L. cōstringere*—*con-*, *stringere*, to press; see following words and strain.]

constrict, *kon-strīkt'*, *v.t.* to press together: to contract: to cramp: to narrow locally.—*p.adj.* constrict'ed, narrowed: cramped: (*bot.*) narrowed in places.—*n.* constrict'ion, a pressing together: contraction: tightness: a narrow place.—*adj.* constrict'ive.—*n.* constrict'or, that which constricts or draws together: a muscle that compresses an organ or structure: a snake that crushes its prey in its folds. [*L. cōstringere*, -*strictum*; see preceding and following.]

constringe, *kon-strīnj'*, *v.t.* to draw together: to cause to contract.—*v.t.* to contract.—*n.* constring'ency.—*adj.* constring'ent, having the quality of contracting. [*L. cōstringere*; see preceding.]

construct, *kon-strukt'*, *v.t.* to build up: to compile: to put together the parts of: to make: to compose: to put in grammatical relation.—*adj.* constructed.—*n.* (*kon'strukt*), a thing constructed, esp. in the mind.—*adj.* construct'able, construct'ible, able to be

constructed.—*ns.* construct'er, construct'or; construc'tion, the act of constructing: anything piled together: building: a stage structure: manner of forming: (*gram.*) the syntactic relations of words in a sentence: interpretation: meaning.—*adj.* construc'tional, pertaining to construction: used for structures: making use of structures.—*n.* construc'tionism, use of structures: principle of using structures or of following structure.—*adj.* construct'ive, capable of, tending towards, or concerned in, construction.—*adv.* construct'ively, advice—*opp.* to destruc'tive, but inferred.—*adv.* construct'iveness, construct'ivism, constructionism; construct'ure.—bear a construction, to allow of a particular interpretation; construct state, in Semitic languages, the state of a noun depending on another noun, where in Indo-Germanic languages the other would be in the genitive case—e.g. House of God—house being in the construct state. [*L. cōstruere*, -*structum*—*con-*, *struere*, to build.]

construe, *kon-strōō'*, *kon'strōō'*, (old form *conster*, *kon'star*), *v.t.* to exhibit in another language the grammatical structure and literal meaning of: to translate: to explain: to interpret: to construct

(*construere*, *construere*, *construere*). [*L. construere*, *construere*, to pile together.]

construate, *kon-stū-prāt*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to ravish.—*n.* construp'tion. [*L. cōstuprare*—*con-*, intensive, *stuprum*, defilement, disgrace.]

consist, *kon-sib-sist'*, *v.i.* to subsist together.

consubstantial, *kon-sub-stōn'shl*, *adj.* of the same substance, nature, or essence, esp. of the Trinity.—*ns.* consubstan'tialism, the doctrine of consubstantiation; consubstan'tialist, one who believes in consubstantiation; consubstantiality (*-shi-ol'i-ti*).—*adv.* consubstan'tially, with sameness of substance.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* consubstan'tiate (*-shi-ōi*), to unite in one common substance or nature.—*adj.* so united.—*ns.* consubstan'tiation, the Lutheran doctrine of the actual, substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ co-existing in and with the bread and wine used at the Lord's Supper; consubstantia'tionist. [*L. con-*, with, and substantial, etc.]

consuetude, *kon-sui-tūd*, *n.* custom: familiarity.—*adj.* consuetū'dinary, customary.—*n.* an unwritten law established by usage, derived by immemorial custom from antiquity: a ritual of customary devotions. [*L. cōsuetudo*, -*inis*, custom.]

consul, *kon-səl*, *n.* one of the two chief-magistrates in the Roman republic: one of the three heads of the French republic, 1799-1804: an agent for a foreign government appointed to attend to the interests of its citizens and commerce.—*n.* consulage, duty paid to a consul for protection of goods.—*adj.* consul'ar (*-sū-lār*), pertaining to a consul.—*n.* a man of consular rank.—*ns.* consul'ate (*sul-*, or *sul-*), the office, residence, jurisdiction, government, or time of a consul or consuls; consul'ship, the office, or term of office, of a consul. [*L. cōsul*.]

consult, *kon-sult'*, *v.t.* to ask advice of: to decide or act in favour of: to look up for information or advice: to discuss: to consider: to take measures for the advantage of.—*v.i.* to consider jointly: to take counsel.—*n.* (*kon-sult'*, or *kon'sult*) consultation: council: a meeting for conspiracy or intrigue.—*ns.* consulta (*kon-sool'tā*; *It* and *Sp.*), a meeting of council; consultant (*kon-sult'ant*), one who seeks advice or information: one who gives professional advice or takes part in consultation; consulta'tion (*kon'sul-*, *-sul-*), deliberation, or a meeting for deliberation, esp. of physicians or lawyers.—*adj.* consult'ative, of or pertaining to consultation, esp. of bodies without vote on the decision; consult'atory, of the nature of consultation.—*ns.* consult'ee, the person consulted; consult'er, one who consults.—*adj.* consult'ing, of a physician or lawyer prepared to give advice; consult'ive, consultative.—*n.* consult'or.—*adj.*

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (bcr); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn; dhen (then)

consult'ory, consultatory. [L. *consultāre*, inten. of *consultāre*, to consult.]

consume, *kən-sūm'*, -sūm', *v.t.* to destroy by wasting, fire, evaporation, etc.: to use up; to devour: to waste or spend: to exhaust.—*v.t.* to waste away.—*adj.* consum'able.—*adv.* consum'edly, exceedingly—originally a fantastic variant of *confoundedly*, and prob. influenced in meaning by *consummately*.—*ns.* consum'er, one who consumes: as opposed to producer, one who uses an article produced.—*n.* and *adj.* consum'ing, wasting or destroying: engrossing.—consumer(s) goods, goods to be used without further manufacturing process to satisfy human needs. [L. *consumēre*, -sūmptum, to destroy—*con-*, sig. completeness, *sūmēre*, to take.]

consummate, *kən-sūm'-āt*, or -sūm-, *v.t.* to raise to the highest point: to perfect or finish: to make (marriage) legally complete by sexual intercourse.—*adj.* (*kən-sūm'-āt*, -it), complete, supreme, perfect of its kind.—*adv.* consumm'ately, perfectly.—*n.* consummā'tion, act of completing: perfection: conclusion of life or of the universe: the subsequent intercourse which makes a marriage legally valid.—*adj.* consumm'ative.—*n.* consummā'tor.—*adj.* consumm'atory. [L. *consummare*, -ātum, to perfect—*con-*, *summus*, highest, perfect, *summa*, a sum.]

consumption, *kən-sūm'(p)'shən*, *n.* the act or process of consuming or using up: the quantity consumed: wasting of the body: pulmonary tuberculosis.—*n.* consumpt (*kən-sūm'(p)t*, *kən-sūm'(p)'t*), quantity consumed.—*adj.* consumpt'ive, wasting away: inclined to the disease consumption.—*adv.* consumpt'ively.—*ns.* consumpt'iveness, consumpt'ivity (*kən-*), a tendency to consumption. [See consume.]

contabescent, *kən-tāb-es-ənt*, *adj.* wasting away, atrophied: failing to produce pollen.—*n.* contabescence. [L. *contabescēns*, -entis, -em—*contabescere*, to waste away.]

contact, *kən'takt*, *n.* touch: meeting: (*math.*) meeting in a point without intersection: close approximation allowing passage of electric current or communication of disease: a place or part where electric current may be allowed to pass: association: means or occasion of communication: a person who has been exposed to contagion.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*slang*; also *kən-takt'*) to bring or come into contact: to get into touch with, or establish a connexion with.—*ns.* contact-lens, a lens, usu. of plastic material, worn in contact with the eyeball, instead of spectacles, to correct defects of vision; contact-metamorphism, alteration of rocks in the neighbourhood of igneous materials; contactor, a device for repeatedly making and breaking an electric current.—*adj.* contact'ual, pertaining to contact.—contact man (*coll.*), an intermediary in transactions, esp. shady ones. [L. *contingere*, *contactum*, to touch—*con-*, wholly, *tangere*, to touch.]

contadino, *kən-tā-dē'nō*, *n.* an Italian peasant:—*pl.* contadini (-*nē*).—*fem.* contadi'na (-*nā*).—*pl.* contadi'ne (-*nā*), contadi'nas. [It.]

contagion, *kən-tā-jən*, *n.* transmission of a disease by direct contact with an infected person or object: a disease or poison so transmitted: the means of transmission: a hurtful influence.—*n.* contā'gionist, one who believes in the contagiousness of a disease.—*adj.* contā'gious, communicable by contact: carrying disease or other contagion: (*obs.*) noxious.—*adv.* contā'giously.—*ns.* contā'giousness; contā'gium, contagion: contagious matter. [L. *contāgiō*, -ōnis—*con-*, *tangere*, to touch.]

contain, *kən-tān'*, *v.t.* to have within, enclose: to comprise, include: to restrain: to keep fixed: to hold back: (*Shak.*) to retain.—*adj.* contain'able.—contain'er, that which contains: that in which goods are enclosed for transport: a vessel for holding gas; contain'ment. [O.Fr. (*Fr.*) *contenir*—L. *continēre*—*con-*, *tenēre*, to hold.]

contaminate, *kən-tām-i-nāt*, *v.t.* to defile by touching or mixing with: to pollute: to corrupt: to infect: to blend.—*adj.* contaminated.—*adj.* contam'inable.—*n.* contaminā'tion, pollution:

blending.—*adj.* contam'inative. [L. *contāmināre*, -ātum—*contāmen* (for *contagmen*), pollution; see contact.]

contango, *kən-tang'gō*, *n.* a percentage paid by the buyer to the seller of stock for keeping back its delivery to the next settling-day, continuation—*opp.* to *backardation*:—*pl.* contang'os.—Also *v.t.*—*n.* contang'o-day (see continuation-day). [Arbitrarily from *continue*.]

conte, *kōnt'*, *n.* a short story (as a literary genre). [Fr.]

conteek, *kōnt'ek*, *n.* (*Spens*), strife. [O.Fr. *contek*, prob. conn. with *contehier*, to touch.]

contemn, *kən-tem'*, *v.t.* to despise (*pr.p.* contemning, -tem'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* contemned, *Spens. pa.p.* contempt').—*n.* contem'ner (-*er*, -*ner*). [L. *contemnere*, -temptum, to value little—*con-*, inten., *temnere*, to slight.]

contemper, *kən-temp'ər*, *v.t.* to blend together, to qualify by mixture: to adapt.—*ns.* contemperā'tion (*obs.*), contem'perature. [L. *contemperare*.] contem'plate, *kən-tem-plāt*, older *kən-tem-plāt*, *v.t.* to consider or look at attentively: to meditate on or study: to intend.—*v.i.* to think seriously: to meditate (with on, upon).—*adj.* contemp'lable.—*ns.* contem'plant, contem'plā'tion, meditation: a meditative condition of mind: attentive viewing or consideration: matter for thought: purpose; contemp'latist.—*adj.* and *n.* contem'plative (or *kən-tem-plā-*), given to contemplation.—*adv.* contem'platively (or -tem').—*ns.* contem'plative-ness (or -tem'); contem'plator, one who contemplates:—*adj.* contem'plative life (*theol.*) (opposed to the active life), to mark out carefully

a *templum* or place for auguries—*con-*, sig. completeness, and *templum*.]

contemporaneous, *kən-tem-pə-rā'nēəs*, *adj.* living, happening, or being at the same time: (*geol.*) belonging approximately to the same relative place in the succession, not necessarily strictly synchronous.—*n.* and *adj.* contemporā'necan, contemporary.—*n.* contemporā'neously (-*nē-i-ti*).—*adv.* contemporā'neously.—*ns.* contemporā'neousness; contem'porariness.—*adj.* contem'porary, belonging to the same time (*with*).—*n.* one who lives at the same time: a newspaper or magazine of the same time.—*v.t.* contem'porise, to make contemporary in mind. [L. *con-*, *tempus*, -oris, time.]

contempt, *kən-tempt'*, *n.* scorn: disgrace: (*law*) disregard of the rule, or an offence against the dignity, of a court (*with of, for*).—*ns.* contempt'ibility, contempt'ibleness.—*adj.* contempt'ible (*Spens, kon'*), despicable.—*adv.* contempt'ibly.—*adj.* contempt'uous, haughty, scornful.—*adv.* contempt'uously.—*n.* contempt'uousness. [See contemn.]

contend, *kən-tend'*, *v.i.* to strive: to struggle in emulation or in opposition: to dispute or debate (*with against, for, with, about*): to urge one's course.—*v.t.* to maintain in dispute (*with that*).—*ns.* contend'ent, contend'er, one who contends.—*n.* and *adj.* contend'ing, striving.—*n.* contention, a violent straining after any object: strife: debate: a position argued for.—*adj.* conten'tious, quarrelsome: given to dispute: in, or relating to, dispute.—*adv.* conten'tiously.—*n.* conten'tiousness. [L. *contendere*, -tentum—*con-*, *tendere*, to stretch.]

contentment, *kən-ten'i-mənt*, *n.* (*obs.*) property necessary to maintain one's station. [L. *con-*; see tenement.]

content, *kōnt'ent*, sometimes *kən-ten't*, *n.* that which is contained: capacity: the substance: (*in pl.*) the things contained: (*in pl.*) the list of chapters, sections etc., in a book. [See contain.]

content, *kən-ten't*, *adj.* having the desire limited by present enjoyment: satisfied: quietly happy.—*n.* satisfaction.—*interj.* I am content, agreed!—the formula of assent in the House of Lords.—*v.t.* to make content: to satisfy the mind: to quiet: to please.—*n.* contentā'tion (*obs.*).—*adj.* content'ed, content.—*adv.* content'edly.—*ns.* content'ed-ness, content'ment.—*adj.* content'less, without

content: discontented. [Fr.—L. *contentus*, contained, hence satisfied—*con-*, and *tenere*, to hold.]
 conterminous, *kon-tēr'mīn-ōs*, *adj.*, adjacent, meeting along a common boundary: meeting end to end: coincident: co-extensive in range.—*adj.*, conterminial, adjacent: end to end: conterminant, conterminative, adjacent. [L. *conterminus*, neighbouring—*con-*, *terminus*, a boundary.]
 contest, *kon-tēst*, *v.t.* to call in question or make the subject of dispute: to strive to gain.—*v.i.* to contend.—*n.* (*kon't*), a struggle for victory: competition: strife: debate.—*adj.*, contestable.—*ns.*, contestant, one who contests; contestation, the act of contesting: contest, strife: emulation.—*p.adj.*, contested; contesting.—*adv.*, contestingly.—contested election, one in which there are more candidates than are to be elected: (U.S.) one whose validity is disputed. [Fr. *contester*—L. *contestari*, to call to witness—*con-*, *testari*, to be a witness—*testis*, a witness.]

context, *kon-tēkst*, *n.* the parts of a discourse or treatise which precede and follow a special passage and may fix its true meaning.—*adj.*, contextual.—contextually.—*n.*, contexture, the process or manner of weaving together: structure: fabric. [L. *contextus*, *contextere*—*con-*, *texere*, *textum*, to weave.]

coincident, *kon-tis-ēnt*, *adj.* (Thackeray) silent. [L. *coincident*, —*entis*—*con-*, *intens*, *incēre*, to be silent.]
 conignation, *kon-tig-nā'shan*, *n.* joining together of timber: framework boarding. [L. *contignatio*, —*onis*—*contignare*—*con-*, *ignum*, beam.]
 contiguous, *kon-tig-ū-ōs*, *adj.*, touching: near.—*ns.*, contiguous.—*adv.*, contiguously. [L. *contiguus*, —*us*, *contingere*, to touch.]

continent, *kon-tī-nēnt*, *n.* that which contains: a bank or shore: sum and substance: a great extent of land not broken up by seas: one of the great divisions of the land surface of the globe: the mainland portion of one of these, esp. Europe or North America: mainland: solid earth: land: the main or whole body of anything.—*adj.*, restraining within due bounds, or absolutely abstaining from, the indulgence of pleasure, esp. sexual: temperate: virtuous.—*ns.*, continence, continency, self-restraint or abstinence, esp. sexual: chastity.—*adj.*, continental (—*ent*'), of, characteristic of, or of the nature of, a continent, esp. the European continent, the colonies of North America at the period of independence, or the main body of the United States.—*n.*, a native or inhabitant of a continent: an American soldier of the War of Independence: a currency note of the Continental Congress.—*adj.*, continental, —*ent*'), pertaining to the usage or character of the continent.—*Continentals*, —*ent*'), of delegates of the United States before the United States: Continental Society, Napoleon's plan for shutting out England from all commercial connexion with Europe. [L. *continens*, —*entis*—*continere*, to contain—*con-*, *tenere*, to hold.]

contingent, *kon-tin-jēnt*, *adj.*, dependent on something else: liable but not certain to happen: accidental.—*n.*, an event liable but not certain to occur: a share, quota, or group, esp. of soldiers.—*ns.*, contingency, contact: (rare) contingency; contingency, quality or state of being contingent: contact: close connexion: uncertainty: chance: a chance happening or concurrence of events: a possible future event: something dependent on such: an incidental.—*adv.*, contingently. [L. *contingens*, —*entis*—*con-*, *tangere*, to touch.]

continue, *kon-tin-ū*, *v.t.* to draw out or prolong: to extend: to maintain: to go on with: to resume: to adjourn: to be a prolongation of.—*v.i.* to remain in the same place or state: to last or endure: to persevere.—*adj.*, continually; continually, without interruption: unceasing: persistent.—*adv.*, continually.—*n.*, continuance, duration: uninterrupted succession: stay.—*adj.*, continuant, continuing: capable of continuing.—*n.*, an open consonant.—*adj.*, continuante, closely united:

(Shak.) unbroken.—*ns.*, continuā'tion, going on: persistence: constant succession: extension: resumption: a further instalment; continuā'tion-class, a class for continuing the education of those who have left school; continuā'tion-day, the same as contango-day, that on which contangos are fixed.—*adj.*, continuative, continuing.—*n.*, continuator, one who continues: one who keeps up a series or succession.—*adj.*, continued, uninterrupted: unceasing: extended: resumed: in instalments.—*adv.*, continually.—*ns.*, continuance, continuance, one who continues: one who has the power of persevering; continuity, state of being continuous: uninterrupted connexion: a complete scenario of a motion picture: the person who writes it (in full continuity-writer); continuo (*kon-tin-ū-ō*; It. —*ten-tō*), thorough-bass.—*adj.*, continuo, joined together without interruption.—*adv.*, continuously.—*ns.*, continuousness; continuoum (L.), that which is continuous: that which must be regarded as continuous and the same and which can be described only relatively.—*pl.*, continua. [L. *continūare*—*continūus*, joined, connected, from *continēre*, to hold together.]

contline, *kon-tīn*, *n.* the space between stowed tasks: a spiral interval between the strands of a rope. [Prob. cant, line.]

conto, *kon-tō*, *n.* a Portuguese and Brazilian money of account, 1000 escudos or cruzeiros. [Port., million (reis)—L. *computus*, a sum.]

contorno, *kon-tor-nō*, *n.* contour or outline.—*n.*, contour plate, a coin or medal with a deep groove round the disk.—*adj.*, having this. [It. *contorno*, circuit, contour.]

contort, *kon-tor-t*, *v.t.* to twist or turn violently: to writhe.—*adj.*, contorted, twisted: twisted, as some flower-buds when each floral leaf overlaps its neighbour always on the same side round the circle: (geom.) much and irregularly plicated.—*n.*, contortion, a violent twisting: deformation.—*adj.*, contortional, contortionate.—*n.*, contortionist, a gymnast who practises contorted postures: one who twists words and phrases.—*adj.*, contortive. [L. *con-*, *intēn-*, and *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.]

contour, *kon-tūr*, or *kon-tūr*, *n.* outline: the line that bounds the figure of any object: general character or aspect: artistic quality of outline: a contour line, a point, line, or surface, at, along, or on which some property or characteristic is constant, or its representation in a map or diagram.—*v.t.* to mark with contour lines: to follow the contour lines of.—contour feathers, those that determine the contours of the body; contour line, a line on the ground whose points are all at the same height above sea-level, or the intersection of the ground surface by a level surface of constant elevation: representation of such a line on a map: contour map, a map in which the configuration of land is shown by contour lines. [Fr. *contour* (It. *contorno*)—L. *con-*, *tornus*—Gr. *tornos*, a lathe.]

contra, *kon-trā*, —*trā*, *adv.* and *prep.* against.—*n.*, an argument against: the other side. See also Prefixes. [L. *contra*.]

contraband, *kon-trā-band*, *adj.*, excluded by law: prohibited.—*n.*, illegal traffic: smuggled or prohibited goods: in the American Civil War, a refugee slave.—*ns.*, contrabandism, trafficking in contraband goods; contrabandist, a smuggler.—contraband of war, commodities not to be supplied by neutral to belligerent powers. [Sp. *contrabando*—It. *contrabbando*—L. *contra*, L.L. *bandum*, ban.]

contrabass, *kon-trā-bās*, *n.* the double-bass or bass-viol, playing an octave below the 'cello.—*adj.*, applied to other instruments taking a similar part.—Also *contrabasso* (—*bās-sō*) and *counterbass*. [It. *contrabasso*—*pl.*, *contra*—indicating an octave lower, and *basso*, bass.]

contrabassoon, *kon-trā-bos-sūn*, *n.* the double bassoon.

contraception, *kon-trā-sep'shan*, *n.* prevention of

conception.—*n.* **contractive**, a means of contraction.—*Also adj.* [**conception**.]
contract, *kən-trakt'*, *v.t.* to draw together; to lessen; to shorten; to effect by agreement; to come into, become the subject of; to incur, catch (a disease); to bargain for; to betroth.—*v.i.* to shrink; to become less; to become shorter.—*n.* (*kən'*), an agreement on fixed terms; a bond; a betrothal; the writing containing an agreement; a season-ticket; **contract bridge**, a final bid in **contract bridge** (coll.) an undertaking.—*n.* **contractibility**—*adj.* **contractible** (*kən-*), able to be contracted, esp. of a disease or habit; **contracted**, drawn together; shortened; narrow; mean; affianced.—*adv.* **contractedly**.—*ns.* **contractedness**; **contractibility**—*adj.* **contractible**, capable of being contracted; **contractile**, tending or having power to contract or to draw in.—*n.* **contractility** (*kən-*); **contraction** (*kən-*), act of contracting; a word shortened in speech or spelling; a symbol for shortening in palaeography, etc.—*adj.* **contractive**, tending to contract.—*n.* **contractor**, one of the parties to a bargain or agreement; one who engages to execute work or furnish supplies at a stated rate.—*adj.* **contractual**.—*n.* **contracture**, persistent muscular contraction; shortening due to spasm or paralysis of muscles, etc.; tapering of a column.—**contract bridge**, a development of auction bridge, in which tricks beyond the number bid for count only like honours; **contract out**, to arrange that certain conditions shall not apply. [*L. contractus*—*con-*, together, *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.]
contra-dance. See **country-dance**.
contradict, *kən-trā-dikt'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to oppose by words; to deny what is affirmed by; to assert the contrary of; to deny; to be contrary to in character.—*adj.* **contradictable**.—*n.* **contradiction**, act of contradicting; a speaking against; denial; inconsistency.—*adj.* **contradictory**, prone to contradiction.—*adv.* **contradictiously**; **contradictorily**.—*adj.* **contradictive**.—*adv.* **contradictively**.—*n.* **contradictor**.—*adv.* **contradictorily**.—*n.* **contradictoriness**, the quality of being contradictory.—*adj.* **contradictory**, affirming the contrary; inconsistent. [*L. contradicere*, *-dictum*.]
contradistinction, *kən-trā-dis-tingk'shən*, *n.* distinction by contrast.—*adj.* **contradistinctive**, distinguishing by opposite qualities.—*v.t.* **contradistinguish**, to contrast and mark the difference between.
contrafagotto, *kən-trā-fə-got'tō*, *n.* the double bassoon, an octave lower than the bassoon. [*It. contra-*, indicating an octave lower, and *fagotto*, bassoon.]
contrahent, *kən-trā-hənt*, *adj.* entering into a contract.—*n.* a contracting party. [*L. contrahens*, *-entis*—*contrahere*, to contract.]
contra-indicate, *kən-trā-in-dī-kāt*, *v.t.* (*med.*) to point to as unsuitable; to forbid.—*ns.* **contra-indication**, **contra-indication**.—*adj.* **contra-indicative**.
contrale, *kən-trāl'*, an obsolete form of **contrary**.
contralto, *kən-trāl'tō*, *n.* the lowest musical voice in women; the part sung by it: possessor of such a voice.—*pl.* **contralti** (*-tē*), *-tos*.—*Also adj.* [*It. contranant*, *kən-trā-nānt*, *adj.* swimming upstream. [*L. contrā*, *natāns*, *-antis*, *pr.p.* of *natāre*, to swim.]
contraplex, *kən-trā-pleks*, *adj.* (*teleg.*) having messages passing opposite ways at once. [*L. contrā*, against, and *-plex*, as in *duplex*, *simplex*.]
contraposition, *kən-trā-pō-zish'ən*, *n.* opposition, contrast (*logic*) an immediate inference, which consists in denying the original subject of the contradictory of the original predicate.—*adj.* and *n.* **contrapositive**.
contraption, *kən-trap'shən*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a contrivance. [*Perh. arbitrarily from contrive*.]
contrapuntal. See **counterpoint**.
contrary, *kən-trā-ri*; still sometimes *kən-trā'ri*, *adj.* opposite; contradictory (coll.): usu. *kən-trā'ri* perverse.—*n.* an extreme opposite (*logic*) a proposition so related to another that both cannot

be true though both may be false.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to oppose; to contradict; to annoy.—*n.* **contrariety** (*-rī-tē*), opposition; inconsistency.—*adv.* **contrarily** (*kən' or trā'*).—*n.* **contrariness** (*kən' or trā'*).—*adj.* **contrarious** (*kən-trā'ri-əs*), showing contrariety; repugnant; opposite.—*adv.* **contrarily**, contrarily; **contrariwise** (*or trā'*, *or trā'*), in the contrary way; on the other side; on the other hand.—**contrary motion** (*mus.*), movement of parts in opposite directions—one up, another down; on the contrary, far otherwise; to the contrary, to the opposite effect. [*L. contrarius*—*contrā*, against.]
contrast, *kən-trāst'*, *v.i.* to stand in opposition.—*v.t.* to set in opposition to, in order to show difference.—*n.* **contrast** (*kən'*), opposition or unlikeness in things compared; exhibition of differences.—*adj.* **contrastive**. [*Fr. contraster*—*L. contrā*, opposite to, *stāre*, to stand.]
contrate, *kən-trāt*, *adj.* having cogs parallel to the axis. [*L. contrā*, opposite.]
contra-tenor. See **counter-tenor**.
contravallation, *kən-trā-vāl-d'shən*, *n.* a fortification built by besiegers about the place invested. [*L. contrā*, *vallāre*, *-atum*, to fortify.]
contravene, *kən-trā-vēn'*, *v.t.* to oppose; to infringe.—*n.* **contravention**. [*L. contrā*, *venire*, *ventum*, to come.]
contrayerva, *kən-trā-yērvā*, *n.* a tropical American plant of the mulberry family, once esteemed as an antidote: a Jamaican birthwort of like reputation. [*Sp.* (now *contrahierba*)—*L. contrā*, against, *herba*, a herb.]
contritemps, *kən-trī-tānt'*, *n.* something happening inopportunistically or at the wrong time, anything embarrassing, a hitch. [*Fr. contre* (*L. contrā*) against, *tempus* (*L. tempus*) time.]
contribute, *kən-trīb'ūt* (*Milt. kōr'*), *v.t.* to give along with others; to give for a common purpose; to add towards a common result, to a fund, etc.; to write and send for publication with others.—*v.i.* to give or bear a part; to be a contributor.—*adj.* **contributable**, payable; subject to contribution.—*n.* **contribution** (*kən-*), the act of contributing; a levy or charge imposed upon a number of persons; anything furnished to a common stock or done towards a common end; a written composition supplied to a periodical, etc.—*adj.* **contributive**, **contributory**, (**contributory**, *obs.*), giving a share; helping.—*n.* **contributor**. [*L. con-*, *tribere*, *-atum*, to give.]
contrast, *kən-trīst'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to sadden.—*n.* **contrastion**. [*Fr. contrister*—*L. contristare*—*con-*, *inten-*, and *tristis*, sad.]
contrite, *kən-trīt*, *adj.* broken-hearted for sin; penitent.—*adv.* **contritely**.—*ns.* **contriteness**; **contrition** (*kən-trīsh'ən*), deep sorrow for sin; remorse. [*L. contritus*—*conterere*—*con-*, wholly, *terere*, to bruise.]
contriturate, *kən-trīt'ū-rāt*, *v.i.* to pulverise.
contrive, *kən-trīv'*, *v.t.* to plan; to invent; to bring about or effect; to plot; (*Spens.*) to conceive, understand.—*adj.* **contrivable**, that may be contrived.—*ns.* **contrivance**, **contrivment**, act of contriving; the thing contrived; invention; design; artifice; **contriver**, a schemer, a manager. [*O.Fr. controuer*—*con-*, *trouver*, to find.]
contrive, *kən-trīv'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to spend, as time. [*L. contrivere*, *contritum*, *perf. contrivī*, to wear out.]
control, *kən-trōl'*, *n.* restraint; authority; command; regulation; a check; a means of controlling or testing; a station for doing so; an experiment performed to afford a standard of comparison for other experiments (also **control experiment**); a disembodied spirit or other agency supposed to direct a spiritualistic medium; a lever ('joy-stick') or wheel to move ailerons and elevator, and so control the movements of air-craft (also **control-column**, *-lever*, *-stick*); a plane that controls the movements of an aircraft, as rudder, elevator, stabiliser (also **control-surface**).—*adj.* pertaining to **control**.—*v.t.* to check; to restrain; to govern (*pr.p.* **controlling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **controlled**).—Formerly **comptroll'**, **countroll'**, **countroll'**.—*adj.* **controllable**, capable of, or subject to, control.—

ns. **controll'er**, one who checks the accounts of others by a counter-roll (also **comptroller**): an official authorised to control some activity or department: one who controls or regulates: an apparatus for controlling electric current or power control. register.

controvert, *kon-trə-vərt*, v.t. to oppose: to argue against: to dispute.—n. **controverse** (*Spens.*), dispute.—adj. **controversial** (-sh), relating to controversy.—n. **controversialist**, one given to controversy.—adv. **controversially**.—ns. **contro-versy**, a debate: contention: dispute: a war of opinions, in books, pamphlets, etc.—adj. **controvertible**.—adv. **controvertibly**.—n. **controvertist** (or *vert*). [*L. contrā*, against, and *vertēre*, to turn.]

contumacious, *kon-tū-mā-shəs*, adj. opposing lawful authority with contempt: obstinate: stubborn.—adv. **contumaciously**.—n. **contumaciousness**.—n. **contumacy** resistance. [*L. contumāx*, -acis, insolent, from *con-*, and *tumēre*, to swell, or *temēre*, to despise.]

contumely, *kon-tū-mil-i* (also *-tū*, or *-mēl'*, or *kon-tūm-ē*, etc.), n. scornful insolence.—adj. **contumelious** (-mē'), haughtily insolent.—adv. **contumeliously**.—n. **contumeliousness**. [*L. contumēlia*, prob. from the same source as *contumāx*.] **contund**, *kon-tund*, v.t. to bruise or pound.—v.t. **contuse** (-tūz), to beat or bruise: to crush.—n. **contusion** (-tū-zhən), act of bruising: state of being bruised: a bruise.—adj. **contusive**, apt to bruise. [*L. contundere*, *contusum*—*con-*, *tundere*, to bruise.]

conundrum, *kon-un-drum*, n. a riddle turning on some odd or fanciful resemblance between things quite unlike: any puzzling question. [*Ety. dub.*] **conurbation**, *kon-ur-bā-shən*, n. a congeries of towns. [*L. con-*, together, *urbis*, city.]

convalesce, *kon-val-es*, v.i. to regain health.—ns. **convalescence**, **convalescence**, gradual recovery of health and strength.—adj. **convalescent**, gradually recovering health.—n. one recovering health. [*L. con-*, and *valēscere*—*valere*, to be strong.]

Convallaria, *kon-vā-lā-ri-ā*, n. the lily-of-the-valley, a genus of Liliaceae. [*L. convallis*, a sheltered valley.]

convection, *kon-vek-shən*, n. transmission, esp. that of heat or electricity through liquids or gases by means of currents.—adj. **convection**, **convectional**, **convective**.—n. **convect'or**, apparatus for heating by convection. [*L. convectio*, -ōnis, bringing together—*con-*, and *vehere*, to carry.]

convenience, *kon-vē-nāns*, *kon-vēn-āns*, n. what is suitable or proper:—(pl.) the conventional usages or social proprieties. [*Fr.*]

convene, *kon-vēn*, v.i. to come together: to assemble.—v.t. to call together.—adj. **convenable**.—n. **conven'er**, one who convenes a meeting: the chairman of a committee. [*Fr. convenir*—*L. convenire*—*con-*, together, and *venire*, to come.]

convenient, *kon-vēn-yant*, adj. suitable: handy: commodious.—adj. **convenient** (*kon-vēn-ā-bl*; obs.), fitting.—ns. **convenience**, **convenience**, suitability: an advantage: any particular domestic accommodation, as a closet, etc.—adv. **conveniently**. [*L. convenire*.]

convent, *kon-vent*, n. an association of persons secluded from the world and devoted to a religious life: the house in which they live, a monastery or nunnery.—adj. **conventual**, belonging to a convent.—n. a monk or nun: a member of one of the two divisions of the Franciscans, following a mitigated rule—the other being the Observants. [Through *Fr.* from *L. conventum*, *convenire*, to come together.]

convert, *kon-vent'*, v.t. (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) to convene, summon, etc.—v.i. (*Shak.*) to be suitable. [*L. convenire*, *conventum*—*con-*, *venire*, to come.]

conventicle, *kon-vent'i-kul* (earlier *kon-vent'*), n. a

secret, illegal, or forbidden religious meeting, applied esp. to those of English dissenters and to the Scottish Presbyterian field-preachings in the persecutions under Charles II and James VII: any private, clandestine, or irregular meeting.—v.t. to hold such a meeting.—n. **conventicler**. [*L. conventiculum*, a secret meeting of monks, dim. of *conventus*.]

convention, *kon-ven'shən*, n. the act of convening: an assembly, esp. of representatives or delegates for some common object: any extraordinary assembly called upon any special occasion: a parliament not summoned by the sovereign: an assembly for framing or revising a constitution: (U.S.) a meeting of political party delegates for nominating a candidate for the presidency or other purpose: any temporary treaty: an agreement: established usage: fashion: in card games, a mode of play in accordance with a recognised code of signals, not determined by the principles of the game.—adj. **conventional**, formed or adopted by convention: bound or influenced by convention: growing out of tacit agreement or custom: customary: not spontaneous: stylised: arbitrary.—v.t. **conventionalise**, to make conventional: to delineate according to a convention rather than nature.—ns. **conventionalism**, that which is established by tacit agreement, as a mode of speech, etc.; **conventionalist**, one who adheres to a convention, or is swayed by conventionalism; **conventional'ity**, state of being conventional: that which is established by use or custom.—adv. **conventionally**.—adj. **conventionary**, acting under contract.—ns. **conventioner**, **conventionist**. [*L. conventiō*, -ōnis; see *convene*.]

converge, *kon-vərg*, v.i. to tend towards or meet in one point or value: to acquire like character independently.—ns. **convergence**, **convergence**.—adj. **convergent**, **converging**: due to or characterised by convergence; **converging**, meeting in a point: coming nearer together: (*bot.*) with gradually approaching tips. [*L. con-*, *vergere*, to bend, to incline.]

conversazione, *kon-vər-sāt-si-ō-nā*, n. a meeting for conversation, particularly on learned subjects:—pl. **conversazio'nes**, or **conversazio'ni** (-nē). [*It.*]

converse, *kon-vərs'*, v.i. to have intercourse: to talk familiarly: to commune.—n. **converse** (*kon'*), familiar intercourse: conversation: communing.—adj. **conversable**, disposed to converse: sociable.—adv. **conversably**.—ns. **conversance**, **conversancy**, state of being conversant: familiarity.—adj. **conversant** (also *-vers'*), acquainted by study: familiar: concerned or occupied: association: (*obs.*) dwelling.—n. **conversatio'n**, intercourse: talk: familiar discourse; (*B.*) behaviour or deportment.—adj. **conversational**.—ns. **conversationalist**, **conversationalist**, one who excels in conversation; **conversationalism**, a colloquialism.—adj. **conversative**, ready to talk. [*Fr. converser*—*L. conversari*, to turn about, go about, associate, dwell.—*con-*, intens. and *versare*, to keep turning—*vertēre*, to turn.]

convert, *kon-vert'*, v.t. (*obs.*) to turn about: to change or turn from one thing, condition, opinion, party, or religion to another: to change from an irreligious to a holy life: to change by a spiritual experience: to change into the converse: to alter into something else (esp. iron into steel, a try into a goal, a merchant ship into a cruiser): to apply to a particular purpose.—n. (*kon'*), one who is converted.—adj. **converso**, reversed in order or relation.—n. that which is the opposite of another: (*log.*) a proposition in which the subject and predicate have changed places: (*math.*) a proposition in which that which is given and that which is to be proved in another proposition are interchanged.—adv. **conversely**.—ns. **conversion**, change from one condition, use, opinion, party, religion or spiritual state to another: appropriation to a special purpose: (*logic*) act of constructing a proposition in accordance with the rules of direct inference, in which the terms of another proposition are interchanged; **convertend**, the proposition to be converted;

convert'er, one who converts: a vessel in which materials are changed from one condition to another (esp. iron into steel): apparatus for making a change in electric current (also **converter**); **convertibility**.—*adj.* **convertible**, that may be converted: of currency, that may be converted into gold (or dollars) at a fixed price: equivalent.—*n.* anything convertible: a car with folding top.—*adv.* **convertibly**.—*n.* **convertite**, a convert: a reformed woman. [*L. convertēre, conversum—con-, vertēre, to turn.*]

convex, *kən'veks*, also *kən'veks'*, *adj.* rising into a round form on the outside, the reverse of concave.—*n.* a convex figure, surface, body, or part: the vault of heaven, etc.—*adj.* **convexed**, made convex.—*adv.* **convexedly**.—*ns.* **convexity** roundness of form on the outside: a convex part or figure; **convexness** (or *veks'*).—*adv.* **convexly** (or *veks'*).—*adj.* **convex-o-concave**, convex on one side, and concave on the other; **convex-o-con'vex**, convex on both sides. [*L. convexus—convēhēre—con-, vēhēre, to carry.*]

convey, *kən'vei*, *v.t.* to carry: to transmit: to impart: to steal: to communicate, as ideas: to make over in law.—*adj.* **conveyable**.—*ns.* **convey'al**; **convey'ance**, act or means of conveying; **trickery**: a vehicle of any kind: (*law*) the act of transferring property: the writing that transfers it; **convey'ancer**, one who prepares deeds for the transference of property; **convey'ancing**; **convey'er**, **convey'or**, a person or thing that conveys in any sense: a mechanism for continuous transport of materials, packages, goods in process of manufacture, etc.—also **convey'or-belt**. [*O.Fr. conveier—L. con-, vin-, a way.*]

convicinity, *kən-vi-sin'i-ti*, *n.* neighbourhood.
convict, *kəm-vikt'*, *v.t.* to prove guilty: to pronounce guilty.—*n.* **convict** (*kən'*), one convicted or found guilty of crime: one who has been condemned to penal servitude.—*ns.* **conviction**, act of convicting; strong belief: a proving guilty: (*theol.*) the condition of being consciously convicted of sin; **convictism**, the convict system.—*adj.* **convictive**, able to convince or convict.—*carry conviction*, to bear irresistibly the stamp or proof of truth. [See **convince**.]

convince, *kən-vins'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*, *Spens.*) to overcome, get the better of: to subdue the mind of by evidence: to satisfy as to truth or error: (*B.*) to convict: to refute.—*n.* **convince'ment**.—*adj.*

company: relating to a feast: social: jovial.—*v.i.* **convive** (*-vīv'*, *Shak.*), to feast together.—*n.* (*kən'-vīv'*; *obs.* *kən'-vīv'*) a companion at table.—*ns.* **convivialist**, a convivial fellow; **conviviality**.—*adv.* **convivially**. [*L.,—convivium, a living together, a feast—con-, together, vivēre, to live.*]
convoke, *kən-vōk'*, *v.t.* to call together: to assemble.—also **convocate** (*kən-vō-kāt*).—*n.* **convoca'tion**, act of convoking: a provincial synod of clergy, esp. those of the provinces of Canterbury and York in the Church of England: the great legislative assembly of the university at Oxford and elsewhere.—*adj.* **convoca'tional**.—*n.* **convoca'tionist**. [*L. convocare—con-, together, and vocare, -ātum, to call.*]

convolve, *kən-volv'*, *v.t.* to roll together, or one part on another.—*adj.* **convolute** (*kən-vō-lūt*, *-lūt*), *-d.* rolled together, or one part on another: (*bot.*) coiled laterally with one margin within, one without: of a flower-bud, contorted: of a gastropod shell, having the inner whorls concealed or overlapped by the outer.—*n.* **convolution** (*-lōō'*, *-lūt*), twisting: a fold or sinuosity, esp. of the brain surface. [*L. con-, together, volvere, -ātum, to roll.*]
Convolvulus, *kən-vōl-vū-ləs*, *n.* the bindweed genus of twining or trailing plants, giving name to the fam. **Convolvul'aceae**, akin to the nightshade family: **convolvulus**, a plant of the genus or of the kindred *Calystegia*. [*L.,—convolvere.*]
convoy, *kən-vōi'*, *v.t.* to accompany for protection.—*nn.* (*kən'*), the act of conveying: protection: that

which convoys or is conveyed, esp. a ship or ships of war guarding a fleet of merchant-vessels: also the ships so protected: an honourable escort: a supply of stores, etc., under escort: a train of military wagons or the like. [*Fr. convoier; see convey.*]

convulse, *kən-vuls'*, *v.t.* to agitate violently: to affect by spasms.—*adj.* **convul'sible**, subject to convulsion.—*n.* **convul'sion**, any involuntary contraction of the voluntary muscles of the body, esp. such seizures in which the body is thrown into violent spasmodic contractions: any violent disturbance.—*adj.* **convul'sional**, **convul'sionary**, pertaining to convulsions.—*ns.* **convul'sionary**, one who has convulsions, esp. one of a fanatical sect of Jansenists who sprang up in France about 1730; **convul'sionist**, a religious convulsionary: a believer in the importance of convulsions in geological history (opposed to *uniformitarian*).—*adj.* **convul'sive**, attended with convulsions: spasmodic.—*adv.* **convul'sively**.—*n.* **convul'siveness**. [*L. con, inten-, and vellere, vulsum, to pluck, to pull.*]

coney, *kōnē*, *ko'ni*, or (historically right) *kun'i*, *n.* a rabbit: rabbit-skin: (*B.*) a hyrax: (*obs.*) a term of endearment for a woman: (*obs.*) a dupe.—*n.* **co'ny-burr'ow**, a rabbit-warren.—*v.t.* **co'ny-catch** (*Shak.*), to cheat.—*ns.* **co'ny-catcher**, a cheat; **co'ny-wool**, rabbits' fur. [*Prob. through O.Fr. conil, from L. cuniculus, a rabbit.*]

coo, *kōō*, *v.i.* to make a sound as a dove: to converse fondly.—*v.t.* to murmur softly or ingratiatingly: to effect as by cooing: (*pr.p.* *cōō'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *cooed*, *kōōd*).—*n.* the sound emitted by doves.—*n.* and *adj.* **coo'ing**, *adv.* **coo'ingly**. [*imit.*]

coo, *kōō*, *interj.* (*slong*) expressive of gentle wooer. **cooce**, **coocey**, *kōō'ē*, *n.* and *interj.*, an Australian signal-call.—*v.i.* to utter the call. [*Native word.*]

coof, *kōf*, *kif*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a lout. [*Origin obscure.*]

cook, *kōok*, *v.t.* to prepare as food by heat: manipulate for any purpose, or falsify, as accounts, etc.: concoct: (*slong*) to ruin, tire out: spoil (as a chess-problem, by finding another way out).—*v.i.* to practise cookery: to undergo cooking.—*n.* one who undertakes or is skilled in cooking: a process of heating: an unforeseen alternative that ruins a chess-problem.—*ns.* **cook'er**, a stove, special vessel, or other apparatus for cooking: a variety suitable for cooking; **cook'ery**, the art or practice of cooking; **cook'ery-book**, a book of recipes for cooking dishes (*U.S.* **cook'-book**); **cook'-gen'eral**, **cook'-house'maid**, a servant combining the functions of cook and general servant or housemaid; **cook'-house**, a building or room for cooking in.—*n.pl.* **cook'ing-apples**, etc., apples, etc., specially suitable for cooking.—*ns.* **cook'ing-range**, a stove adapted for cooking several things at once; **cook'maid**, a maid who cooks or assists a cook; **cook'-room**, a room in which food is cooked; **cook'-shop**, an eating-house.—to **cook** one's goose (*slang*), to finish off, to kill, to ruin, to spoil one's plans. [*O.E. cōc, a cook (cf. Ger. koch)—L. coquus.*]

cook, *kōok*, *v.i.* to make the sound of the cuckoo.
cook, *kōok*, *kook*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to appear and disappear by turns: to peep. [*Origin obscure.*]

cookie, *kōok'i*, *n.* a kind of sweet cake used at tea: in Scotland, a plain bun: in U.S. (*usu.* *cooky*), a biscuit.—*n.* **cook'ie-shine** (*facet.*), a tea-party. [*Du. koekje, a cake.*]

cool, *kōōl*, *adj.* slightly cold: free from excitement: calm: not zealous, ardent or cordial: indifferent: impudent: colloquially of a large sum of money, as *a cool thousand*.—*v.t.* to make cool: to allay or moderate, as heat, excitement, passion, etc.—*v.i.* to grow cool.—*n.* that which is cool: coolness.—*ns.* **cool'ant**, a cooling agent; **cool'er**, anything that cools: a vessel in which something is cooled.—*adj.* **cool'-head'ed**, not easily excited: capable of acting with composure.—*n.* **cool'-house**, a greenhouse kept at a cool temperature.—*adj.* **cool'ish**, somewhat cool.—*adv.* **cool'ly**, in a cool manner: indifferently: impudently.—*ns.* **cool'ness**, moderate cold: indifference: diminution of friendship: want of zeal; **cool'-tank'ard**, a cooling drink of

wine and water, with lemon-juice, spices, and borage: a local name of borage; *coolth* (*dial.*), coolness.—*adj.* cool'y (*Spens.*) cool.—cooling card (*Shak.*) anything that discourages, or dashes hopes; cool one's heels, to be kept waiting. [O.E. *cōl*; cf. Ger. *kühl*.]

coolie, cooly, *kōol'i*, *n.* an Indian or Chinese labourer who has emigrated under contract to a foreign land
Ko'li, a hired native labourer in
Ko'li, a tribe of W. India

coom, *kōom*, *n.* soot; coal-dust; dust of various kinds.—*v.t.* to begrime.—*adj.* coom'y. [App. Northern form of *culm*.]

coom, *kōom*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the wooden centering on which a bridge is built: anything arched or vaulted.—*adj.* coom'-celled, said of a garret with the inside ceiling sloping from the wall. [Origin obscure.]

coomb, comb(e), *kōom*, *n.* a deep little wooded valley: a hollow in a hillside. [O.E. *cumb*, a hollow.]

coomb, comb, *kōom*, *n.* a measure of capacity = 4 bushels. [O.E. *cumb*, a measure.]

coon, *kōon*, *n.* the raccoon: a sly fellow; a negro.—*n.* coon'-song, a nigger-song.—a goose coon, one whose case is hopeless. [U.S.; for raccoon.]

coon-can, *kōon'kan*, *n.* a card game in which one tries to form sequences. [Sp. *con quén* with whom.]

coontle, coonty, *kōon'ti*, *n.* an American cypress yielding a sort of arrowroot. [Seminole *kuntli*.]

coop, *kōop*, *n.* a wicker basket: a box or cage for fowls or small animals: a prison.—*v.t.* to confine in a coop or elsewhere. [Perh. from an unknown O.E. *cūpe*, collateral with *cype*, cask; cf. L. *cūpa*, cask.]

cooper, *kōop'ar*, *n.* one who makes tubs, casks, etc.: a mixture of stout and porter.—*v.t.* to repair (tubs, etc.): to prepare, patch up.—*ns.* cooper'age, the work or workshop of a cooper: the sum paid for a cooper's work; cooper'ing; cooper'y, the business of a cooper. [Also L.G.—L.L. *cūpārius*—*cūpa*, cask; cf. *coop*.]

co-op, *kō-op'*, (*coll.*) short for cooperative society or store.

cooper, *kōop'er*. See *cooper*.

co-operate, *kō-op'er-āt*, *v.i.* to work together.—*n.* co-op'eration, joint operation: combination in co-operative societies.—*adj.* co-op'erative (also *n.*); co-op'erant, working together.—*n.* co-op'erator, one who co-operates: a member of a co-operative society.—co-op'rating grace (*theol.*), the R.C., Arminian, and Socinian doctrine that the human will co-operates with the divine in the matter of saving grace; co-op'rative society, an association for supplying goods or for carrying on some branch of industry, the profits going to the members; co-operative store, the shop of a co-operative society. [Co-, together, and operate.]
 co-opt, *kō-opt'*, *v.t.* to elect into any body by the votes of its members.—*ns.* co-opt'a'tion, co-op'tion.—*adj.* co-op'tative. [L. *cooptāre*, -atum—*co-*, together, optāre, to choose.]

co-ordinate, *kō-or-di-nāt*, *adj.* of the same order or rank: pertaining to or involving co-ordination.
 co-ordinates.—*v.*

order or rank: to of: to combine or integrate harmoniously: to harmonise.—*n.* an element of the same order as another: each of a system of two or more magnitudes used to define the position of a point, line, or surface by reference to a fixed system of lines, points, etc.—*n.* co-or'dinance, a joint ordinance.—*adv.* co-or'dinately.—*ns.* co-or'dinate-ness; co-ordinā'tion.—*adj.* co-or'dinative: co-ordinating: co-ordinated, indicating co-ordination; co-ordinate geometry, geometry by the use of co-ordinates, analytical geometry.

coosen, coosin, *ols.* spellings of cousin, cozen.

coost, *kōst*, a Scottish form of east (*pa.t.*).

coot, *kōot*, *n.* a short-tailed water-fowl, with a characteristic white spot—an extension of the bill—on the forehead; hence called *bold*, as in phrase, *bold as a coot*. [M.E. *cote*; cf. Du. *koet*.]

coot. See *cuit*.

cop, *kop*, *n.* a 40p o ball of thread on a copped, rising to a
 cop, *kop*, *v.t.* (*slang*) to capture; to catch.—*ns.* cop (*slang*), a policeman: a capture; copp'er (*slang*), a policeman.

copaiba, copaiva, *kō-pī'bā*, -*vā*, or -*pā*, *n.* a balsam obtained from S. American caesalpinaceae trees (*Copaifera*) much used in medicine. [Sp. and Port. from Tupi.]

copal, *kō'pal*, *n.* a hard resin got from many tropical trees, and also fossil. [Sp.—Nahuatl *copalli*, resin.]

coparcener, *kō-pār'sen-er*, *n.* a joint heir to an undivided property.—*n.* and *adj.* coparc'enary, -ary.

copartner, *kō-pār'tn-er*, *n.* a joint partner.—*ns.* copart'nership, copart'ncry.

copatane, *kō'pā-tān*, *adj.* (*Shah.*) high-crowned like a sugar-loaf. [Ety. obscure.]

compatriot, a form of compatriot.

cope, *kōp*, *n.* a covering: a cap or hood: anything spread overhead: a copegi: a semicircular, sleeveless hooded vestment worn over the alb or surplice in processions, at solemn lauds and vespers.—*v.t.* to cover as with a cope.—*ns.* cope'-stone, cop'ing-stone, a stone that copes or tops a wall; cop'ing, the covering course of masonry of a wall; cop'ing-saw, (U.S.) a narrow saw with a handle at each end, for cutting curves. [M.E. *cape*—hypothetical O.E. *cāpe*—L.L. *cūpa*; cf. *cap*.]

cope, *kōp*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to barter or exchange. [Cf. Du. *koop*.]

cope, *kōp*, *v.t.* to contend: to have to do, esp. on equal terms or successfully.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to encounter, meet;

Shak.), a com; an adversary;

colaphus (Gr. *kolaphos*), a buffet.]

cope, *kōp*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to tie or sew up the mouth of (a ferret). [Origin obscure; cf. *uncape*, *uncope*.]

copeck. Same as *kopek*.

copepod, *kō'pōd*, *n.* a member of the Copepoda, a class of crustacea, minute animals with oarlike swimming feet. [Gr. *kūpe*, handle, oar, *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

cooper, often *cooper*, *kōop'ar*, *n.* a ship employed in surreptitiously supplying strong drink to deep-sea fishermen.—*v.i.* to supply liquor in such a way. [Du. *kooper*—*koopen*, to trade; cf. Ger. *kaufen*, to buy; O.E. *cūpan*.]

Copernican, *kō-pār'ni-kān*, *adj.* relating to Copernicus, the famous Prussian astronomer (1473-1543), or to his system, in which the earth revolves about the sun.

copier. See *copy*.

coping. See *cope* (1).

co-pilot, *kō'pī-līt*, *n.* a fellow pilot.

copious, *kō'pī-əs*, *adj.* plentiful; overflowing: abounding: rich in words: not concise.—*adv.* cop'iously.—*n.* cop'iousness. [L. *cōpius*—*cōpia*, plenty—*co-*, intens., and *ops*, *opis*, wealth.]

co-polymer, *kō-pōlī-mor*, *n.* a substance polymerised along with another, the result being a chemical compound, not a mixture.—*v.t.* co-polymerise.—*n.* co-polymerisation.

co-portion, *kō-pōr'shən*, *n.* (*Spens.*) share.

copper, *kōp'ar*, *n.* a moderately hard metal (symbol Cu for L. *cuprum*; atomic number 29), of a reddish colour, perhaps the first metal used by man: money made of copper: a copper coin: a copper vessel: a boiler (orig. of copper) for clothes, or soap, etc.—*adj.* made of copper: copper-coloured.—*v.t.* to cover with copper.—*n.* copp'er-beech, a variety of the common beech with purplish, copper-coloured leaves.—*adj.* copp'er-bo'lt'omed, having the bottom covered with copper: sound, esp. financially.—Also *v.t.*—*n.* copp'er-cap'tain, one who styles himself captain without grounds.—*adj.* copp'er-faced, faced with copper, as type; copp'er-fas'tened, fastened with copper bolts.—*ns.* copp'er-glance, a mineral, cuprous sulphide; copp'er-head, a venomous United States snake akin to the rattle-snake:

(U.S.) a northern sympathiser with the South in the Civil War; copp'ring, the act of sheathing with copper; a covering of copper.—*adj.* copp'erish, somewhat like copper.—*ns.* copp'cr-nick'el, nicolite, a copper-red mineral, arsenide of nickel; copp'cr-nose, a red nose; copp'erplate, a plate of polished copper on which something has been engraved: an impression taken from the plate: faultless handwriting; copp'er-pyri'tes, a yellow double sulphide of copper and iron; copp'er-skin, an American Indian; copp'cr-smith, work in copper: a smith who works in copper; copp'cr-work, a place where copper is wrought or manufactured; copp'er-worm, the ship-worm.—*adj.* copp'ery, like copper.—Copper Age; a stage in culture in some regions leading up to the Bronze Age, characterised by the use of copper unmixed with tin; hot coppers, parched tongue and throat after a bout of drinking. [O.E. *coppor*—L.L. *cuper*—L. *cuprum*, a form of *cyprum* (aes), Cyprian (brass), because found in Cyprus.]

copperas, *kop'ar-as*, *n.* a name formerly applied to copper and other sulphates, now only to ferrous sulphate. [Fr. *couperose* (It. *coparosa*), perh.—L. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper, or *aqua cuprosa*, copper water.]

coppice, *kop'is*, *copsc*, *kops*, *ns.* a wood of small growth for periodical cutting: a wood of sprouts from cut stumps.—*v.t.* to make into coppice: to cover with coppice.—*n.* copse'wood.—*adj.* cop'sy. [O.Fr. *copiez*, wood newly cut—L.L. *colpare*, to cut—L. *colaphus*—Gr. *kolaphos*, a buffet.]

coppin. See *cop* (1).

coppie, *kop'i*, *n.* (obs.) a bird's erect.—*n.* copp'le-crown.—*adj.* copp'le-crowned. [App. from *cop*.]

coppie-stone, an obsolete form of cobble-stone. *copra*, *kop'ra*, *n.* the dried kernel of the coconut, yielding coconut oil. [Port., from Malayalam.]

co-presence, *ko-pres'ens*, *n.* presence together.—*adj.* co-pres'ent.

copro-, in composition, dung.—*n.* coprolite (*kop'ra-lit*; Gr. *lithos*, stone), a piece of fossil dung: loosely applied to phosphatic concretions.—*adj.* coprolitic (*lit'ik*).—*ns.* coprol'ogy (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the unclean in literature and art; coproph'agan (Gr. *phagein*, to eat), a dung-beetle.—*n.* coproph'agist (*-jist*), a dung-eater.—*adj.* coproph'agous.—*n.* coprophil'ia (Gr. *philia*, love), morbid pleasure in dung or filth.—*adj.* coproph'ilous, delighting in dung or filth: growing on or in dung.—*n.* copros'terol, a compound formed from cholesterol in the intestine. [Gr. *kopros*, dung.]

copse, copsewood. See *coppice*.

Copt, *kopt*, *n.* a Christian descendant of the ancient Egyptians.—*adj.* Copt'ic.—*n.* the language of the Copts. [Gr. *Aigyptios*, Egyptian.]

copula, *kop'la-lā*, *n.* that which joins together: a bond or tie: copulation: (*logic*) the word joining the subject and predicate.—*adj.* cop'ular.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* cop'ulate, to unite in sexual intercourse.—*n.* copul'ation.—*adj.* cop'ulative, uniting: indicating combination, not alternative or adversative relation.—*n.* (*gram.*) a conjunction that does this.—*adj.* cop'ulatory. [L. *copula*—*co*, *apere*, to join.]

copy, *kop'i*, *n.* (obs.) abundance, copiousness: an imitation: a transcript: a reproduction: an exemplar: that which is imitated or reproduced: a specimen to be imitated: matter for printing: a size of paper, 16 by 20 inches.—*v.t.* to write, paint, etc. after: to imitate closely: to transcribe: to reproduce or duplicate by copying-press or otherwise.—*v.i.* to make a copy: to follow: to look on a schoolfellow's work and filch the result (*pr.p.* cop'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cop'ied).—*ns.* cop'ier, one who copies: an imitator; cop'y-book, a writing or drawing book of models printed for imitation: (U.S.) a letter-book, or collection of copies of documents; cop'y-cat (*slang*) a term applied in resentful derision to an imitator.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to imitate.—*ns.* cop'yhold (Eng. *law*), a species of estate or right of holding land, according to the custom of a manor, by copy of the roll originally made by the steward of the lord's court;

cop'yholder, a holder of land by copyhold: an assistant who reads copy aloud to a proof-reader; cop'ying-ink, ink suitable for copying by impression; cop'ying(ink)-pencil, an ink-pencil; cop'ying-press, a machine for copying manuscript letters by pressure; cop'yism, servile or plagiaristic copying; cop'yist, one whose business is to copy documents: a mere copier; cop'y-right, the sole right to reproduce a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work—also to perform, translate, film, or record such a work (in the United Kingdom, since July 1, 1912, for books the term is the author's lifetime and fifty years after his death).—*adj.* protected by copyright.—*v.t.* to secure the copyright of.—*n.* cop'y-wri'ter, a writer of copy (esp. advertisements) for the press.—a copy of verses, a set of verses, esp. a college exercise. [Fr. *copie*, from L. *cōpia*, plenty; in L.L. a transcript.]

coquelicot, *kōk'li-kō*, *n.* (*Jane Austen*) a brilliant red, the colour of the red poppy. [Fr., poppy.] coquet, coquette, *kō-ket*, *v.i.* to flirt: to dally.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to flirt with (*pr.p.* coquett'ing; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* coquett'ed).—*ns.* cōquetry (*-kit-ri*), act of coqueting: attempt to attract admiration, without serious affection: deceit in love: any artful prettiness; coquette', a woman (rarely a man) who seeks admiration from mere vanity: a flirt.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* coquett'ish, practising coquetry: befitting a coquette.—*adv.* coquett'ishly.—*n.* coquett'ishness. [Fr. *coqueter*—*coquet*, dim. of *coq*, a cock.]

coquilla, *kō-kil'yā*, *n.* the nut of the piassava palm (*Attalea*), whose mottled, dark-brown endosperm is used by button-makers and turners. [Sp.; dim. of *coca*, shell.]

coquimbite, *kō-kim'bit*, *n.* a yellowish hydrous sulphate of iron found in Coquimbo.

coquito, *kō-ket'ō*, *n.* a beautiful Chilean palm, *Jubaea spectabilis*. [Sp. dim. of *coco*, coco-palm.]

cor, *kōr*, *n.* a Hebrew measure, the homer, 10 ephahs or baths (roughly 11 bushels). [Heb. *kōr*, round vessel.]

coracle, *kōr'-kl*, *n.* a small oval rowing-boat used in Wales, made of skins or oilcloth stretch on wickerwork. [W. *coragl*—*corug*, anything round; Gael. *curach*, a wicker-boat.]

coracoid, *kōr'-koid*, *adj.* shaped like a crow's beak.—*n.* (*anat.*) a paired ventral bone in the breast-girdle, forming along with the scapula the articulation for the fore-limb; in mammals, except monotremes, reduced to a coracoid process, fused to the scapula. [Gr. *korax*, *korakos*, a crow, and *eidos*, form.]

co-radicate, *kō-rad'i-kāt*, *adj.* (*philol.*) of the same root.

coraggio, *kōr-ad'jō*, *interj.* courage! [It.]

coral, *kōr'al*, *n.* a hard substance of various colours growing on the bottom of the sea, skeleton, mostly calcareous, of Anthozoa and of some Hydrozoa: the animal or colony that produces it: a young child's toy of coral or other material for biting.—*adj.* made of or like coral, esp. red coral.—*ns.* cor'al-berry, an American shrub of the snow-berry genus, or its red berry; cor'al-fish, a tropical, spiny-finned fish of many kinds abundant about coral reefs; cor'al-is'land.—*adj.* corall'aceous, like, or having the qualities of, coral.—*n.* Corallian (*-al*); *geol.* a Jurassic formation overlying the Oxfordian, including the Coral-Rag and Coralline Oolite.—*adj.* corallif'erous, containing coral; coralliform (*-al*), having the form of coral; corallif'cous, producing coral; cor'alline, of, like, or containing coral.—*n.* a common limy seaweed (*Corallina*) of a delicate pinkish or purplish colour: a coral-like substance or animal.—*n.* cor'allite, the cup of a simple coral or of one polyp: a fossil coral.—*adj.* cor'alloid, corallold'al, in the form of coral: resembling coral.—*ns.* corallum (*-al*), the skeleton of a coral colony.—*pl.* corall'a; Cor'al-Rag, a coarse limestone rock formed chiefly of coral in the Corallian formation; cor'al-reef, a reef or bank formed by the growth and deposit of coral; cor'al-rock, a limestone composed of coral; cor'al-root, a species of Cardamine with knobbed rootstock: a genus of

orchids (*Corallorhiza*) with coral-like rootstock; cor'al-snake, an American genus, *Elaps* (or *Micurus*), of small venomous snakes; cor'al-tree, a tropical genus (*Erythrina*) of trees and shrubs with red coral-like flowers; cor'al-wort, coral-root, in either sense.—*Coralline* Crag (*geol.*) a division of the English Pliocene, shelly sands and clays with fossil polyzoa; *Coralline* Oolite, a massive limestone underlying the Coral-Rag. [*L. corallum*—*Gr. korallion*.]

coranach. See **coronach**.

cor anglais, kor an'-glá', an oboe set a fifth lower than the ordinary oboe—also called (*It.*) *corneo inglese* (*kor'nō ing-glá'sá*). [*Fr.*, English horn, but probably not English.]

coranto, kor-ránt'ō, a rapid and lively dance: the music for it, in triple time.—Also *Courante* (*kōō-rán't*). [*Fr. courante*, lit. running—*L. currere*, to run—(*It.* *coranta*, from *Fr.*)]

corban, kor'ban, n. anything devoted to God in fulfilment of a vow. [*Heb. qorban*, an offering, sacrifice.]

corbe, korb (*Spens.*). See **corbel**, **courbe**.

corbeau, kor-bō, n. a blackish green colour. [*Fr.*, raven.]

corbeil, kor'bel, -be'i, n. (*fort.*) a basket filled with earth, set up as a protection: (*archit.*) a carved representation of a basket.—*n.* *corbeille*, a basket of flowers. [*Fr. corbeille*—*L. corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket.]

corbel, kor'bl, n. (*archit.*) a projection from the face of a wall, supporting a weight.—*adj.* *corbelled*.—*m.* *corbelling*; *cor-bel-tā'bie*, a row of corbels and the parapet or cornice they support. [*O.Fr. corbel*—*L. corvillus*, dim. of *corvus*, a raven.]

corbicula, kor-bik'-ū-lā, n. the pollen basket of bees, consisting of the dilated posterior tibia with its fringe of long hairs:—*pl.* *corbiculae* (*-lā*).—*adj.* *corbiculate*. [*L.*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket.]

corble, kor'bi, n. a raven: a crow.—*corblō* messenger (*Scot.*), one who returns too late, or not at all; *cor-blē-steps*, erow-steps. [*O.Fr. corblin*—*L. corvus*, a crow.]

corcass, kor'kas, n. in Ireland a salt-marsh, or readily flooded land by a river. [*Ir. corcach*.]

Corchorus, kor'ko-ras, n. the jute genus. [*Gr. korchoros*, the name of a plant.]

cord, kord, n. a small rope or thick string: something resembling a cord (as spinal cord, umbilical cord): anything that binds or restrains: a measure of cut wood (128 cubic feet), orig. determined by use of a cord or string: a raised rib on cloth: a string crossing the back of a book in binding.—*v.t.* to supply with a cord: to bind with a cord.—*n.* *cord age*, a quantity of cords or ropes, as the rigging of a ship, etc.—*adj.* *cord'ed*, fastened with cords: (*her.*) wound about with cords: ribbed: piled in cords.—*ns.* *cord'-grass*, a genus (*Spartina*) of grasses of which one species found in muddy salt-marshes is used for making ropes; *cord'ing*, the act of binding: eordage; *cord'ite*, a cord-like smokeless explosive; *cord'-wood*, wood put up in cords. [*Fr. corde*—*L. chorda*; see **chord**.]

Cordatites, kor-dā-tēz, n. fossil plants, typical of gymnosperms nearer the

[Named after A. K. J. *Corda*, botanist (1809-49).]

cordate, kor'dāt, *adj.* heart-shaped: (*bot.*) having the base indented next the petiole.—*adj.* *cord'iform*, heart-shaped. [*L. cordatus* (in modern sense)—*L. cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

Cordelier, kor-dā-lēr, n. a Franciscan friar, from the knotted cord worn as a girdle: (*in pl.*) a club in the French Revolution.—*Cordelier* convert:—*rope*. [*Fr.*]

cordlai *armth* of heart: sincere: affectionate: reviving the heart or spirits.—*n.* anything which revives or comforts the heart: a medicine or drink for refreshing the spirits: a beverage containing alcohol or sugar or stimulating drugs.—*v.t.* *cord'ialise*, to become cordial, to fraternise.—*ns.* *cordiality* (*-al'it*), *cord'ialness*.—*adv.* *cord'ially*. [*Fr.*—*L. cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

cordierite, kor-dī-er'it, n. the mineral ilolite or A. Cordier (1777-1861),

cordillera, n. a chain of mountains, as the Andes and Rocky Mountains. [*Sp.*—*Old Sp. cordilla*—*L. chorda*, cord—*Gr. chordē*.]

cordiner, kor-dī-nēr. Same as **cordwainer**.

córdoba, kor-dō-bā, n. the monetary unit of Nicaragua. [Named after Francisco Fernández de Córdoba (d. about 1518).]

cordón, kor-don, -dān, n. a cord or ribbon bestowed

as a badge of honour: (*fort.*) a row of stones along the line of a rampart: a line of men set to prevent passage: a single-stemmed fruit-tree.—*v.t.* to enclose with a cordón. [*Fr.*]

cordov-- goat's in *Sp.* in *cordovan* or *cordwain*: a shoemaker; *cord'-wainery*.

corduroy, kor-dā-roi', or *kor'*, n. a ribbed fustian, a cotton stuff made after the fashion of velvet: (*in pl.*) corduroy trousers.—*adj.* of corduroy.—*corduroy* road, a track laid transversely with tree-trunks. [*Perh. Fr. corde du roi*, king's cord.]

Cordylle, kor-dī-lī-nē, n. a tropical and sub-tropical liliaceous genus similar to the dragon-tree. [*Gr. kordylē*, club.]

core, kor, n. the innermost part, esp. of fruit.—*v.t.* to take out the core of.—*adj.* *cored*, having the core removed: cast by means of a core: having a core; *core'less*, without core: pithless: hollow.—*n.* *cor'cr*, an instrument for removing the core. [*Poss. L. cor*, the heart, or *Fr. cor*, horn, corn (on the foot), or *corps*, body.]

core, kor, n. a company, gang, shift. [See **corps**.]

co-regent, kō-rē-jent, n. a joint-regent.

Coregonus, kor-i-gō-nas, n. whitefish, a genus of herring-like fishes of the salmon family, pollan, vendace, etc.—*adj.* *coregonine*. [*Gr. korē*, pupil of the eye, *gōnia*, angle.]

co-relation, co-re'lative. See **correlate**.

co-religionist, kō-rā-lī-jān-ist, n. one of the same religion as another.

co-respondent, kō-rā-spond-ent, n. (*law*) a man or woman charged with adultery, and proceeded against along with the wife or husband who is the respondent.

corf, korf, n. a coal-miner's basket, now usu. a tub or trolley: a cage for fish or lobsters.—*pl.* *corves* (*korvz*).—*n.* *corf'-house* (*Scot.*), a salmon-curing house. [*Du.*—*L. corbit*, basket.]

corl, kor'el, n. a small Welsh dog. [*Welsh corrl*, dwarf, ci, dog.]

coriander, kor-i-an-dār, n. an umbelliferous plant (*Coriandrum sativum*), whose seeds are used as spice, etc.—*n.* *coriander-seed*. [*Fr. coriandre*—*L. coriandrum*—*Gr. koriannon*.]

Corinthian, kor-inth'i-an, *adj.* of Corinth (*Gr. Korinthos*) in Greece: of an ornate style of Greek architecture, with acanthus capitals: over-brilliant in literary style: profligate.—*n.* a profligate: a man of fashion: an amateur sportsman.—*n.* *Cor'inth* (*obs.*) a brothel.—*v.t.* *cor'inth'anise*, to be licentious.—*Corinthian* brass, bronze, an alloy made in Corinth, much valued in ancient times: assurance or effrontery.

corium, kō'ri-um, n. (*anat.*) leather armour: (*anat.*) the true skin, under the epidermis.—*adj.* *coriā-ceous*, cor'ious, leathery. [*L. corium*—*Gr. chorion*, skin, leather.]

co-rival, co-rivalry, co-rivalship. See **corival**.

cork, kork, n. the outer bark of the cork-tree, an oak found in S. Europe, N. Africa, etc.: a stopper made of cork: any stopper: (*bot.*) a tissue of close-fitting, thick-walled cells, almost air-tight and water tight, forming bark or covering the surfaces of wounds: a piece of cork: a float of cork.—*adj.* made of cork.—*v.t.* to stop with a cork: to stop up.—*ns.* *cork'age*, corking or uncorking of bottles: a charge made by hotel-keepers for uncorking of bottles when the liquor has not been supplied from the house.—*ns.* *cork'-bore*, an instrument for boring holes in corks to receive glass tubes in chemical apparatus; *cork'-cam'blum*, phellogen;

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, kor (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhien (then)

cork'-car'pet, -lino'leum, -mat, a floor-covering, mat, made of pieces of cork with rubber and linseed oil; cork'-cutter, one employed in cutting corks for bottles, etc.: an instrument used for this.

—*adj.* corked, stopped as by a cork; tainted as if by the cork, as wine: blackened by burnt cork.—*ns.* cork'er, a finisher: (*slang*) a conclusive argument: a person or thing that surpasses; cork'-heel', a shoe-heel of cork.—*adj.* cork'-heeled', having cork heels; wanton.—*n.* cork'iness.—*adj.* cork'ing (*slang*), surpassing.—*ns.* cork'-jack'et, a jacket made of or lined with cork, to aid in swimming; cork'-leg, an artificial leg; cork'-oak, a species of oak (*Quercus Suber*) which supplies the cork of commerce in Spain and Portugal; cork'-screw, a screw for drawing corks from bottles.—*adj.* like a cork-screw in shape.—*v.t.* to move in a spiral manner.—*v.t.* to pull out with difficulty, as a cork; to obtain information from by force or cunning.—*ns.* cork'-sole', an inner shoe-sole made of cork; cork'-tree, the cork-oak: applied to various trees with corky bark or very light wood; cork'wing, the goldsinny; cork'wood, very light wood: applied to many trees with light wood, e.g. balsam, alligator apple.—*adj.* cork'y, of or resembling cork: (*Shak.*) withered. [Perf. from Sp. *alcortaque*, cork slipper, which may be from *L. quercus*, oak, with the Arabic article *al*. Sp. has also *corche*, *corcha*, *corcho*, perh. *L. cortex*, bark, rind.]

corking-pin, cork'ing-pin, *n.* a pin of the largest size. [Perf. for talking-pin.]

corkir, korkir, kor'kor, *n.* (*Scot.*) a lichen used for dyeing (red or purple). [*Gael. corcur*—*L. purpura*, purple.]

corm, *korm*, *n.* a short, bulbous, subterranean stem as in the crocus.—*n.* corm'ophyte (*-fit*), a plant differentiated into leaf, stem, and root.—*adj.* cormophytic (*-fit*).—*n.* corm'us, the differentiated body of a cormophyte: the whole body of a compound animal. [*Gr. kormos*, the lopped trunk of a tree.]

cormorant, kor'ms-rant, *n.* a genus (*Phalacrocorax*) of web-footed sea-birds, of great voracity: a glutton. [*Fr. cormoran*, from *L. corvus marinus*, sea crow.]

corn, *korn*, *n.* a grain, hard particle: a kernel, small hard seed: collectively seeds of cereal plants, or the plants themselves:—*esp.* (in England) wheat, (in Scotland and Ireland) oats, (in North America) maize.—*adj.* of, for, pertaining to, made from, growing among, feeding upon, corn: granular.—*v.t.* to make granular: to sprinkle with grains of salt: to salt: (*Scot.*) to give corn to, as a horse: (*slang*) to intoxicate.—*v.t.* to form seed.—*ns.* corn'-baby (see *kirn*); corn'-ball, (*U.S.*) a sweetened ball of popcorn; corn'-bin, a bin for corn; corn'-borer, a European moth (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) whose larvae have become a maize pest in America; corn'-brake', a maize plantation; corn'-bran'dy, spirits made from grain; whisky; corn'-brash, (*Gael.*) a clayey limestone of the Oolite, giving good corn soils; corn'-bread, -cake (*U.S.*), bread, a cake, made of maize meal; corn'-chandler, a retailer of grain; corn'-chandlery; corn'-cob, the woody axis of a maize ear: a corn-cob pipe; corn'-cockle, a tall, beautiful cornfield weed (*Agrostemma Githago*) akin to the camions; corn'-cracker (*U.S.*) a poor white: a Kentuckian; corn'-craze, a rail with characteristic cry, inhabiting cornfields; corn'-dealer, -factor, -merchant, one who buys and sells corn; corn'-dodger (*U.S.*), a cake, small loaf, or dumpling of maize.—*p.adj.* corned, granulated: salted (e.g. corned beef—also corn'-beef).—*n.* corn'-exchange, a mart for trade in corn.—*adj.* corn'-fed, fed on corn: well-fed.—*ns.* corn'-field, a field in which corn is growing; corn'-flag, a gladiolus; corn'-flower, finely ground maize, rice, or other grain: a pudding made of it: corn'-flower, the bluebottle, a beautiful blue-flowered cornfield weed of the Compositae (*Centaurea Cyanus*); corn'-fly, the gout-fly; corn'-husk (*U.S.*), a corn-shuck; corn'-husker, a person or machine that removes cornhusks; corn'-husking; corn'-ing-house, a place where gunpowder is granulated;

corn'-land, ground suitable for growing grain; corn'-law, a law regulating trade in grain, *esp.* (in *pl.*) laws that restricted importation to Britain by a duty, repealed 1846; corn'-loft, a granary; corn'-maiden (see *kirn*); corn'-mar'igold, a yellow cornfield chrysanthemum; corn'-mill, a flour-mill; corn'-miller; corn'-moth, a moth of the clothes-moth genus (*Tinea granella*) whose larvae feed on grain; corn'-pipe, a musical instrument made of a stalk of oat or other cereal; corn'-plit (*U.S.*), part of an exchange where business is done in maize; corn'-pone (*U.S.*), maize-bread: a maize loaf; corn'-popper, a pan or grating for popping corn; corn'-rent, rent paid in corn, not money; corn'-rig (*Scot.*), a ridge or strip on which oats are grown; corn'-sal'ad, lamb's lettuce, a genus (*Valerianella*) of humble weeds of the valerian family, sometimes used as salads; corn'-shuck (*U.S.*), the leaves enclosing a maize ear; corn'-shucking, the removal of corn-shucks: an assembly for the purpose; corn'-snow, granulated snow; corn'-spirit, a vegetation god or spirit concerned in the growth of corn; corn'-stalk, a stalk of corn: a tall thin person, *esp.* one born in New South Wales; corn'-starch, maize starch or flour, for puddings; corn'-stone, a silicious limestone, favourable for corn-growing; corn'-thrrips, a minute insect of the Thysanura, that sucks the sap of grain; corn'-van, an instrument for winnowing corn; corn'-whisky, an American whisky made from maize; corn'-weevil, a small weevil (*Calandra granaria*), destructive in granaries; corn'-worm, a corn-weevil: a corn-moth larva.—*adj.* corn'y, like corn: produced from corn: (*slang*) tipsy.—corn-cob pipe, a tobacco-pipe with the bowl made of a maize cob; corn in Egypt, abundance (*Gen. xlii. 2.*). [*O.E. corn*; *Goth. kurn*; akin to *L. grānum*.]

corn, *korn*, *n.* a small hard growth chiefly on the toe or foot, resulting from an increase of thickness of cuticle, caused by pressure or friction.—*ns.* corn'-cure, a remedy for corns; corn'-cutter, one who cuts corns.—*adj.* corn'eous, horny.—*ns.* corn'icle, cornic'ulum, a little horn: a hornlike process; *esp.* one of the wax-secreting tubes of a greenfly.—*adj.* cornic'ulate, horned: horn-shaped; cornif'erous, containing hornstone; cornif'ic, producing or forming horn or horns.—*n.* cornific'ation.—*adjs.* corn'iform, shaped like a horn; corniferous (*kor-ni'f-er-əs*) horned.—*ns.* corn'-plaster, a remedial plaster for corns; cor'nū (*L. kor'nū*), a horn, hornlike part, or process:—*pl.* cor'nūa.—*adj.* cor'nūal.—*adj.* corn'y, of or pertaining to horns or corns; having corns: horny.—corniferous limestone, a coral limestone with chert nodules in the Devonian of North America; tread on one's corns, to hurt one's feelings. [*L. cornū*, a horn.]

cornage, horn'ij, *n.* (*hist.*) a feudal service or rent fixed according to number of horned cattle—horngeld. [*O.Fr.*—*L. cornū*, horn.]

cornea, kor'mi-z, *n.* the transparent horny membrane that forms the front covering of the eye.—*adj.* cor'neal. [*L. cornea* (*tela*), horny (tissue).]

cornel, kor'ni, *n.* the so-called cornelian cherry or cornelian tree, a small tree (*Cornus mas*) of middle and southern Europe: any species of the genus *Cornus*, type of the family Cornaceae (akin to Umbelliferae), such as dwarf cornel, an alpine herb with four white bracts surrounding its umbel, and dogwood.—*ns.* cor'nel-tree, corné'lian-tree. [*L.L. cornolum*—*L. cornus*, cornel.]

cornelian, kor-né'li-an, *n.* a fine chalcedony, generally translucent red.—Also corné'lian (*kôr-ri*). [*Fr. cornaline*—*L. cornū*, a horn, or *cornum*, cornelian cherry, from its appearance; confused with *carō*, *carnis*, flesh.]

cornemuse, kor'mi-müz, *n.* a French bagpipe. [*Fr.*] corner, kor'nər, *n.* the point where two lines or several planes meet: an angular projection or recess: a secret or confined place: an embarrassing position, difficulty. (*obs.*) a point in a rubber at whist: a free kick given to the opposite side when a player in football kicks the ball over his own goal-line: an operation by which the whole of a

stock or commodity is bought up so that the buyers may resell at their own price.—*v.t.* to supply with corners; to put in a corner; to put in a fix or difficulty; to form a corner against; to get control of by forming a corner.—*adj.* *cornered*, having corners; put in a difficult position.—*ns.* *corner-man*, the man at the end of the row in a nigger-minstrel performance; *corner-stone*, a stone that unites the two walls of a building at a corner; the principal stone, esp. the corner of the foundation of a building; (*fig.*) something of very great importance.—*n.pl.* *corner-teeth*, the lateral incisors of a horse.—*adv.* *cornerwise*, with the corner in front; diagonally.—*turn the corner*, to go round the corner; to get past a difficulty or danger; within the four corners of, contained in. [*O.Fr. cornier*—*L. cornū*, horn.]

cornet, *kor'nit* (U.S. also -*net*), *n.* an obsolete woodwind instrument: an organ stop of various kinds: a treble brass valve instrument, more tapering than the trumpet—also *cornūpean*, *cornet-à-piston(s)* (*kor-nā-ā-pēs-ton*): a cornet-player; any funnel-shaped object, as a piece of gold for assaying, a shopkeeper's screwed paper bag, an ice-cream-filled wafer cone, a cream-filled pastry.—*n.* *cornetist* (U.S. *cornettist*), a cornet-player. [*Fr. cornet*, dim. of *corne*—*L. cornū*, horn.]

cornet, *kor'nit*, *n.* an old form of ladies' head-dress, with side lappets: its lapet: (*adv.*) a cavalry—later sub-
he marches.
of cornet.

CORNICE

cornice, *kor'nīs*, *n.* (classical *archit.*) the uppermost member of the entablature, surmounting the frieze: a projecting moulding along the top of a building, window, etc.: a plaster moulding round a ceiling: a support for picture-hooks: an overhanging crest of a roof.—*v.t.* to furnish with a cornice.—*adj.* *corniced*—*ns.* *cornice-hook*, -pole, -rail, a hook, pole, rail, for hanging pictures, curtains, etc.—*n.* *cornice-ring*, a ring or moulding on a cannon next below the muzzle-ring. [*Fr.*—*It.*, poss. *Gr. korūis*, a curved line, cf. *L. cornū*.]

corniculate, etc. See *corn*.

corn, *kor'nā*, *n.* the French horn.—*n.* *corn'ist*, a horn-player.—*corn* *d'assetto*, the basset-horn: an organ-stop. [*Fr.*—*L. cornū*, a horn.]

cornopean. See *cornet* (1).

cornu. See *corn* (2).

cornucopia, *kor-nū-kō'pī-ā*, *n.* the horn of plenty: according to the fable, the horn of the goat that suckled Jupiter, placed among the stars as an emblem of plenty.—*adj.* *cornucopian*. [*L. cornū cōpiā*—*cornū*, horn, *cōpia*, plenty.]

cornute, *kor-nūt*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to cuckold.—*adj.* *cornute*, -d, horned: hornlike: (*obs.*) cuckolded.—*n.* *cornūt'o* (or -*nō*; *It.*; *obs.*), a cuckold. [*L. cornūtus*, horned—*cornū*, horn.]

corny, *kor'ni*, *adj.* (U.S. slang) old-fashioned, out-of-date, uninteresting from frequent use, dull, foolish.

corocoro, *corocoro*, *kor'ō-kōr*, -*ō*, *n.* a Malay form of boat. [*Malay korakura*.]

corody. See *corody*.

corolla, *kor-ol-ā*, *n.* the inner circle or whorl of the floral envelopes.—*adj.* *corollaceous*.—*n.pl.* *Corolliflorae* (-i-flō-rē; *L. flūs, flōris*, flower), in some classifications the Gamopetalae or Sympetalae.—*adj.* *corollifloral*, *corolliflorous*; *corolliform*; *corolline* (or *kor*). [*L. corolla*, dim. of *corōna*, a crown.]

corollary, *kor-ol-ā-ri*, or *kor-ol-ā-ri*, *n.* an easy inference: a consequence or result: a supplement, surplus, or supererogatory. [*L. corollarium*, a garland, money for a garland, *sup-er-corolla*.]

corona, *kor-ō-nā*, *ks.*, *n.* (*archit.*) the large, flat, projecting member of a cornice crowning the entablature: (*bot.*) the trumpet of a flower.

corona, *kor-ō-nā*, *n.* (*astron.*) one of the sun's envelopes, outside the chromosphere, observable

during total eclipse: a round pendent chandelier:—*pl.* *corō-nas*, *corō-nae*.—*n.* *cor'onal* (-*ō-nāl*), a circlet, small crown or garland.—*adj.* *cor'onal*, *cor'onary* (-*ō-n-ā-ri*), pertaining to a crown, a corona, or to the top of the head: like a crown: surrounding a part (coronary arteries, those that supply the muscle of the heart-wall with blood; so coronary circulation); *cor'onate*, -d, crowned: applied to shells with a row of projections round the apex.—*ns.* *coronā-tion*, the act of crowning; *cor'onium*, name given to a hypothetical element in the solar corona assumed to explain spectral lines now known to be due to iron and nickel atoms that have lost a large number of electrons. [*L. corōna*, a crown.]

coronach, *kor'ā-nākh*, -*nākh*, *n.* a dirge. (Said to be a Gaelic word, but evidence insufficient.)

coronation (*Spens*), for *coronation*.

coroner, *kor'ā-nr*, *n.* orig. guardian of the pleas of the crown: now an officer whose chief duty is to enquire into the causes of accidental or suspicious deaths. [*O.Fr. corouner*—*L. corōna*, crown.]

coronet, *kor'ā-mit*, *n.* a small crown worn by the nobility: an ornamental head-dress: the part of a horse's pastern just above the coffin—also *cor'net*.—*adj.* *cor'neted*. [*O.Fr. coronete*, dim. of *corōne*, crown—*L. corōna*.]

coronis, *kor'ō-nīs*, *n.* in Greek, a sign (') marking a crisis, as *kūv=kai* *ak*. [*Gr. korōis*, a curved line.]

coronium. See *corona*.

coronoid, *kor'ā-noid*, or *kor'ō-noid*, *adj.* (*anat.*) like a crow's bill, as the coronoid process of the lower jaw. [*Gr. korōnē*, a crow, *eidos*, form.]

corozo, *kor'ō-sō*, *n.* a South American short-stemmed palm (*Phytelephas*) whose seed (corozo nut) gives vegetable ivory: also the cohune palm, or other. [*Sp.* from an Indian language.]

corporal, *kor'pā-rəl*, *n.* a non-commissioned officer next under a sergeant; in the navy, a petty officer under a master-at-arms; the leader of a gang of miners, etc.—*n.* *cor'poralship*. [*Fr. caporal*—*It. caporale*—*capo*, the head—*L. caput*, the head.]

corporal, *kor'pā-rəl*, *adj.* belonging or relating to the body: having a body: material: not spiritual.—*n.* the cloth used in Catholic churches for covering the elements of the Eucharist—also *cor'poras* (*obs.*)—*n.* *corporality* (-*al-ī-ti*)—*adv.* *cor'porally*—*adj.* *cor'porate*, legally united into a body so as to act as an individual: belonging to a corporation: united—*adv.* *cor'porately*.—*ns.* *cor'porateness*; *corpora'tion*, a body or society authorised by law to act as one individual: a town council: (U.S.) a company: (*vulg.*) a belly, esp. a pot-belly.—*adj.* *cor'porative*.—*n.* *cor'porator*, a member of a corporation.—*adj.* *corporeal* (*kor'pō-ri-əl*) having a body or substance: materialism; *corp'oreal*—*adv.* *corp'oreally*.—*cor'porification*, art of making corp'orify, to embody.

corporation, a corp'oral persons; *corporal*, inflicted on the body, as wounding, etc.; sole corpora-tion, a corporation which consists of one person and his successors. [*L. corpus*, *corpōis*, the body].

corpulent, *kor'pō-zant*, *n.* St. Elmo's fire, an electrical brush discharge forming a glow about a mast-head, etc. [*Port. corpo santo*—*L. corpus sanctum*, holy body.]

corps, *kor*, *n.* a division of an army forming a tactical unit: a branch or department of an army: an organised body: a German students' society: a set of people working more or less together.—*pl.* *corps* (*korz*). [*Fr.*—*L. corpus*, body.]

corpse, *korps*, or *kars*, *n.* a dead human body.—*ns.* *corpse-candle*, a light seen hovering over a grave—an omen of death; *corpse-gate*, a lightning. [*M.E. corps*, earlier *cor*—*O.Fr. cors*—*L. corpus*, the body.]

corpus, *kor'pā*, *n.* a body, esp. a dead body: any special structure in the body: a body of literature, law, etc.—*pl.* *cor'pora*, -*pā-rā*.—*ns.* *cor'pulence*, *cor'pulence*, fleshiness of body: excessive fatness.

fāte, *fār*, *āsh*; *mē*, *kor* (her); *māne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *dhen* (then)

—*adj.* corpulent.—*adv.* corpulently.—*n.* corpuscle (—*pus-l*; sometimes —*pus'l*), a minute particle—also *corpus culc.*—*adj.* corpuscular, corpuscularian.—*ns.* corpuscularian, one who holds the corpuscular philosophy; corpuscularity.—*corpus Chris'ti* (—*ti*, —*ti*), the festival in honour of the Eucharist, held on the Thursday after the festival of the Trinity; corpus delicti (de-lik'ti), (*Scots law*) the essential facts of the crime charged, e.g. in a murder trial, that somebody is actually dead and has been murdered; corpuscular theory of light, Newton's theory that light consists in the emission of material particles; corpus vile (v'e'lā, v'e'lē), a useless thing (suitable for experiment)—see Foreign Words under fiat. [*L. corpus*, the body.]

corral, kor'al, *n.* a pen for cattle: an enclosure to drive hunted animals into: a defensive ring of wagons.—*v.t.* to pen: to form into a corral. [*Sp.*]

correct, kor-, kor-ekt', *v.t.* to make right or supposedly right: to remove or mark faults or supposed faults from or in: to do this and evaluate: to set (a person) right: to punish: to counter-balance: to bring into a normal state: to reduce to a standard.—*adj.* right: according to standard: free from faults.—*adj.* correctable, correctible.—*adv.* correctly.—*n.* correction, emendation or would-be emendation: amendment: punishment: reduction: compensation: quantity to be added to bring to a standard or balance an error: bodily chastisement.—*adj.* correctional.—*ns.* corrector (Shak.), one who administers correction; correctness.—*adj.* corrective, of the nature of, by way of, correction: tending to correct; correcting.—*n.* that which corrects.—*ns.* correctness; corrector, he who, or that which, corrects: a director or governor: a proof-reader.—*adj.* correctory, corrective.—under correction, subject to correction—often used as a formal expression of deference to a superior authority. [*L. corrigere, correctum*—*cor*-, *inten.*, *regere*, to rule.]

corregidor, ko-reh'h-i-dor, *n.* the chief magistrate of a Spanish town. [*Sp.*, corrector.]

correlate, kor'i-lāt, *v.i.* to be related to one another.—*v.t.* to bring into relation with each other: to establish relation or correspondence between.—*n.* either of two things so related that one implies the other or is complementary to it: (*rare*) an analogue.—*adj.* (*rare*) correlated.—*n.* correlation.—*adj.* correlative (—*el's-tiv*).—*n.* a person or thing correspondingly related to another person or thing.—*adv.* correlatively.—*ns.* correlativeness, correlativity. [*L. cor*-, with, and relate.]

correlationist. See co-religionist.

correction, kor-ep'shen, *n.* shortening in pronunciation: (*obs.*) reproof. [*L. correptio*, —*onis*—*cor*-, *inten.* and *rapere*, to seize.]

correspond, kor-i-spond', *v.i.* to answer, suit, agree (with to, with): to hold intercourse, esp. by letter.—*ns.* correspondence, correspondency, suitability: harmony: relation of agreement, part to part; or one to one: friendly intercourse: communication by letter: a body of letters.—*adj.* correspondent, answering: agreeing: suitable.—*n.* one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters: one who contributes letters, or is employed to send special reports (e.g. *foreign correspondent*, *war correspondent*), to a periodical: a person or firm that regularly does business for another elsewhere.—*adv.* correspondently.—*adj.* corresponding, correspondent: answering: suiting: carrying on correspondence by letters.—*adv.* correspondingly.—*adj.* responsive, corresponding: answering.—correspondence course, school, etc., one conducted by postal correspondence; corresponding member, a member living at a distance who communicates with a society without taking part in its administration; doctrine of correspondences, there is a spiritual natural object and to these correspondences. [*L. cor*-, with, and respondere.]

corridor, kor'i-dor, *n.* a passage-way or gallery

communicating with separate chambers in a building or compartments in a railway train: a strip of territory by which a country has access to a port, etc.—*ns.* corridor-carr'lage, -train, a carriage, train, in which one can pass along from one compartment to another. [*Fr.*—*It. corridore*—*It. correre*, to run—*L. currere*.]

corrie, kor'i, *n.* a semicircular mountain recess or cirque. [*Gael. coire*, a cauldron.]

corrigendum, kor-i-jen-dm (*L. gen'doom*), *n.* that which requires correction:—*pl.* corrigenda, esp. corrections to be made in a book. [*L.*, gerundive of *corrige*, to correct.]

corrigent, kor'i-jent, *adj.* and *n.* corrective.—*adj.* corrigible, that may be corrected: open to correction.—*n.* corrigibility. [*L. corrigere*, to correct; see correct.]

corival, kor-i-val, *n.* a rival: a competitor: an equal.—*adj.* contending; emulous.—*v.i.* to rival.—*v.t.* to vie.—*ns.* corivalry; corivalship. [*L. con*-, with, and rival.]

corroborate, kor-ob'a-rāt, *v.t.* to confirm: to make more certain.—*adj.* confirmed. (*Shak.*) used blunderingly by Ancient Pistol, perh. for *corroded* or *corrupted*.—*adj.* corroborable; corroborant; corroborative, tending to confirm.—*n.* that which corroborates.—*ns.* corroborations, confirmation; corroborator.—*adj.* corroboratory, corroborative. [*L. cor*-, *inten.*, and *robore*, —*atum*, to make strong; see robust.]

corroboree, kor-ob'a-rē, *n.* a dance of Australian aborigines: a song for such a dance: a festive gathering.—*v.i.* to hold a corroboree. [*Native word*.]

corrode, kor-ōd', *v.t.* to eat away by degrees, esp. chemically: to rust.—*v.i.* to be eaten away.—*adj.* corroded, having the power of corroding.—*n.* that which corrodes.—*n.pl.* Corrodentia (—*en-shyd*), the Psocoptera, or book-lice, etc.—*n.* corrosibility (—*rōz*).—*adj.* corrosible (also corroddible).—*n.* corrosion (—*rō-zhan*), act or process of eating or wasting away.—*adj.* corrosive, having the quality of eating away.—*n.* that which has the power of corroding.—*adv.* corrosively.—*n.* corrosiveness.—corrosive sublimate, mercuric chloride. [*L. cor*-, *inten.*, *rodere*, *rōsum*, to gnaw.]

corrody, corody, kor-ō-di, *n.* an allowance: pension: originally the right of the lord to claim free lodging from the vassal. [*O.Fr. conroi, conroi*.]

corrugate, kor(y)oo-gāt, *v.t.* to wrinkle or draw into folds.—*ns.* corrugation, the act of wrinkling or state of being wrinkled: a wrinkle; corrugator (*anat.*), a wrinkling muscle.—corrugated iron, sheet iron bent by ridged rollers into a wavy form for the sake of strength; corrugated paper, a wrinkled paper used as wrapping material. [*L. cor*-, *inten.*, *rigare*, —*atum*, to wrinkle—*riga*, a wrinkle.]

corrupt, kor-upt', *v.t.* to make putrid: to taint: to debase: to spoil: to destroy the purity of: to pervert: to bribe.—*v.i.* to rot: to lose purity.—*adj.* putrid: depraved: defiled: not genuine: much vitiated or debased in transcription: bribed: venal: of the nature of bribery.—*ns.* corrupter; corruptibility, corruptibleness.—*adj.* corruptible, liable to be corrupted.—*adv.* corruptibly.—*ns.* corruption, rottenness: putrid matter: impurity: bribery; corruptionist, one who defends or who practises corruption.—*adj.* corruptive, having the quality of corrupting.—*adv.* corruptly.—*n.* corruptness.—corruption of blood, the former inability of an attainted person to inherit or transmit lands, titles or dignities. [*L. cor*-, *inten.*, and *rumper*, *ruptum*, to break.]

corsage, kor'sij, kor-sāsh', *n.* the bodice or waist of a woman's dress: (*U.S.*) a bouquet to be worn there or elsewhere. [*O.Fr.*—*cors*—*L. corpus*, the body.]

corsair, kor'sār, *n.* a privateer (esp. of Barbary): a privateering ship: a pirate. [*Fr. corsaire*, one who courses or ranges—*L. cursum*, a running—*currere*.]

corse, kor's, *n.* a poetic form of corpse.

corselet. Same as corslet.

corset, kor'sit, *n.* a close-fitting stiff inner bodice: stays: a stiff belt coming down over the hips.—*v.t.* to furnish with a corset (*pr.p.* corsetting, *pa.t.* and

po.p. cor'setted). [Dim. of O.Fr. *cors*—L. *corpus*, the body.]

corsive, *kor'siv*, *n.* (Spens.) and *adj.* Same as corrosive.

corselet, *kor'slit*, *n.* a cuirass, a protective body-covering of leather, or steel, etc.; a modified corset, or combined belt and brassière.—*adj.* *cor'seleted*. [Fr. *corselet*, dim. of O.Fr. *cors*—L. *corpus*, the body.]

corseled, *kor'sned*, *n.* the ordeal of swallowing a piece of bread or cheese, taken to prove guilt if it stuck in the throat. [O.E. *corseled*—*gecor* (cf. *coren*, p.p. of *ceosan*, to choose) and *snæd*, a piece, from *snidan*, to cut.]

cortège, *kor-tezh'*, *n.* a train of attendants: a procession, a funeral procession. [Fr.—It. *corte*, court.]

Cortes, *kor'tes*, *n.* the parliament of Spain and of Portugal. [Sp. pl. of *corte*, a court.]

cortex, *kor'teks*, *n.* the bark of skin of a plant, between the epidermis and the vascular bundles: a covering:—*pl.* *cortices* (*kor'ti-sēs*).—*adj.* *cor'tical*, pertaining to the cortex: external; *cor'tilcatc*, -*d*, furnished with bark. [L. *cortex*, *corticeis*, bark.]

cortile, *kor-tē'ld*, *n.* an enclosed courtyard within a building, generally roofless. [It.]

cortisone, *kor'ti-sōn*, *n.* 'compound E', a steroid isolated from the adrenal cortex, or prepared from ox bile, etc., used against rheumatoid arthritis, etc. **corundum**, *ko-run'dam*, *n.* a mineral consisting of alumina, second in hardness only to the diamond—including sapphire, ruby, emery. [Tamil *kurundom*, ruby.]

coruscate, *kor's-kāt*, *v.i.* to sparkle: to throw off flashes of light.—*adj.* *corus'cant*, flashing.—*n.* *coruscation*, a glittering: sudden flash of light. [L. *coruscāre*, -*ātum*, to vibrate, glitter.]

corvée, *kor'vā*, *n.* the obligation to perform gratuitous labour (such as the maintenance of roads) for the sovereign or feudal lord. [Fr.—L.L. *corrogiā*—L. *corrogiāre*—*cor*, together, *rogāre*, to ask.]

corves. See *corf*.

corvet. Same as *curvet*.

corvette, *kor'vet'*, *n.* formerly a flush-decked vessel, with one tier of guns: now an escort vessel specially designed for protecting convoys against submarine attack. [Fr.—Sp. *corbeta*—L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship from *corbis*, a basket.]

Corvus, *kor'vəs*, *n.* the crow genus, typical of the family *Corvidae* and subfamily *Corvinae*: a southern constellation: *corvus*, a grappling-hook in ancient Roman naval warfare: a hooked ram for destroying walls.—*adj.* *cor'vine* (-*vīn*). [L. *corvus*, a raven.]

corybant, *kor'i-bant*, *n.* a priest of Cybele, whose rites were accompanied with noisy music and wild dances (Eng. pl. *cor'ybants*; L. pl. *corybant'es*).—*adj.* *coryban'tic*, wildly excited.—*n.* *cor'y-bantism*. [Gr. *korybas*, *korybant's*.]

Corydalis, *kor-id'a-lis*, *n.* a genus akin to fumitory.—*n.* *cor'ydaline*, an alkaloid (C₂₂H₂₇O₄N) obtained from *Corydalis* root. [Gr. *korydallīs*, crested lark, from a fancied resemblance of the flower.]

Corydon, *kor'i-don*, *n.* generic proper name for a rustic. [L.—Gr. *Korydōn*, a shepherd's name in Theocritus and Virgil.]

Corylus, *kor'i-ləs*, *n.* the hazel genus. [L.]

corymb, *kor'im'b*, *n.* (bot.) a flat-topped raceme.—*adj.* *cor'ymbos* (or -*imb'*).—*n.* *corym'bus*, a girl's top-knot. [L. *corymbus*—Gr. *korymbos*, a cluster.]

Corypha, *kor'i-fə*, *n.* the talipot genus of gigantic tropical Asian palms. [Gr. *koryphē*, top.]

coryphaeus, *kor-i-fē'əs*, *n.* the chief or leader, esp. the leader of a chorus (pl. *coryphae*, -*fē't*).—*n.* *coryphée* (*kor-i-fā*; Fr.), the principal danseuse in the ballet. [L.—Gr. *koryphaios*—*koryphē*, the head.]

coryphænc, *kor'i-fēn*, *n.* a fish of the genus *Coryphaena*, called dolphin. [Gr. *koryphaina*.]
coryza, *ko-ri-zā*, *n.* a cold in the head. [L.—Gr. *koryzo*.]

cos, *kos*, *n.* a long-leaved lettuce. [Introduced from the Aegean island of Cos (Gr. *Kōs*).]

cos, *kos*, (*math.*) for *cosino*.

coscinomancy, *kos'i-no-man-si*, *n.* an ancient mode of divination by a sieve and pair of shears. [Gr. *koshinon*, a sieve, *monteidā*, divination.]

cose, *kōz*, *v.i.* to make oneself cosy. [See *cosy*.]

coscant, *kō-sek'ant*, -*sēk'*, *n.* the secant of the complement of an angle—*abbrev.* *cosc* (*kō'sek*).—*n.* *cosc* (*kō'sek*).

coselsmal, *kō-quake shock*

[L. *co-*, together

co-sentient, *kō-sen'tent*, *n.* a

cosh, *kosh*, *adj.* (Scot.) cosy, snug.

cosh, *kosh*, *n.* (slang), a bludgeon, truncheon, lead-pipe, piece of flexible tubing filled with metal, or the like, used as a weapon.—Also *v.t.*

cosh, *kosh*, *n.* a conventional abbreviation for hyperbolic cosine.

coshier, *kosh'ar*, *v.t.* to pamper, to coddle.—*v.i.* to chat in a friendly way.

coshier. See *koshier*.

coshery, *kosh'ar-i*, *n.* the ancient right of an Irish chief to quarter himself and his retainers on his tenantry—also *cosh'ring*.—*v.i.* *cosh'er*, to live on dependants.—*n.* *cosh'erer*. [Ir. *coisir*, a feast.]

cosier. Same as *cozier*.

co-signatory, *kō-sig'nā-tō-ri*, *adj.* uniting with others in signing.—*n.* one who does so.—*adj.* *co-significative*, having the same signification.

cosine, *kō'sin*, *n.* the sine of the complement of an angle—*abbrev.* *cos* (*kos*).

cosmetic, *kōz-met'ik*, *adj.* purporting to improve beauty, esp. that of the complexion.—*n.* a preparation for the purpose.—*adj.* *cosmet'ical*.—*adv.* *cosmet'ically*.—*v.t.* *cosmet'icise* (-*sīz*).—*n.* *cosmet'icism*. [Gr. *kōsmētikos*—*kōsmētin*, to adorn—*kōsmos*, order.]

cosmos, *kōz'mos*, *n.* the world or universe as an orderly or systematic whole—*opp.* to chaos: order.—*adj.* *cos'mic*, relating to the cosmos: orderly; *cos'mical*, *cosmic*: (*astron.*) happening at sunrise: rising with the sun.—*adv.* *cos'mically*.—*ns.* *cos'mism*, the notion of the cosmos as a self-existing whole; *cos'mist*, a secularist; *cos'mocrat*, ruler of the world.—*adj.* *cosmocrat'ic*; *cosmogon'ic*, -*al*, relating to cosmogony.—*ns.* *cosmogonist*, one who speculates on the origin of the universe; *cosmog'ony* (Gr. *kōsmogōnīd*), a theory or a myth of the origin of the universe, esp. of the stars, nebulae, etc.—Also *cosmogeny* (-*mōj*); *cosmog'rapher*.—*adj.* *cosmograph'ic*, -*al*.—*n.* *cosmog'raphy*, a description of the world: the science of the constitution of the universe; *cosmol'atry* (Gr. *latreia*, worship), worship of the world.—*adj.* *cosmolog'ical*.—*ns.* *cosmol'ogist*; *cosmol'ogy*, the science of the universe as a whole: a treatise on the structure and parts of the system of creation.—*adj.* *cosmoplast'ic* (Gr. *plassein*, to form), moulding the universe: world-forming.—*ns.* *cosmopol'icy* (Shelley); *cosmopol'is* (Gr. *polis*, city, state), an international city: a world-city; *cosmopol'itan*, a citizen of the world: one free from local or national prejudices.—*adj.* belonging to all parts of the world: unprejudiced.—*n.* *cosmopol'itanism*.—*n.* and *adj.* *cosmopolite* (*kōz-mōh'a-lit*).—*adj.* *cosmopol'itics*, -*ical*; *cosmo-*, a view of, or the world,

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stellar space. [Gr. *kosmos*, order, world, universe.]
co-sphered, *kō-sfērd*, *adj.* being in the same sphere.

cost, *kōst*, *n.* a measure of distance in India, averaging about 1½ mile. [Hindi *kōs*—Sans. *krośa*, a call.]

Cossack, *kōs'ak*, *n.* one of a people in south-eastern Russia, formerly holding by military tenure and serving as cavalry.—Cossack boots, Russian boots; Cossack post, a small group of mounted troops on outpost duty. [Turk. *quzāq*, freebooter.]
cosset, *kos'it*, *n.* a hand-reared lamb: a pet.—*v.t.* to fondle (*pr.p.* cosset'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cosseted). [Perh. O.E. *cot-sæta*, *cot-sella*, cot-dweller.]

cost, *kōst*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to be obtainable at a price (of): to involve an expenditure (of): to require to be laid out or suffered or lost.—*v.t.* to estimate the cost of production of.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cost.—*n.* what is or would have to be laid out or suffered or lost to obtain anything: (in *pl.*) expenses of a lawsuit.—*adj.* and *adv.* cost'-free, free of charge.—*n.* cost'liness.—*adj.* cost'ly, of great cost: high-priced: valuable.—at all costs, cost what may, no matter what the cost or consequences may be; cost price, the price the merchant pays; prime cost, the price of production, without regard to profit or overhead expenses. [O.Fr. *couster* (Fr. *coûter*)—L. *constāre*, to stand at.]

cost, *coste*, *kōst*, *n.* (*Spens.*). See coast.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Shak.*, *Spens.*) to approach. [coast.]

costa, *kōst'ā*, *n.* a rib: a rib-like structure, vein, ridge: the fore-edge of an insect's wing: the nerve next it.—*adj.* cos'tal, of or near the ribs, the costa, or the side of the body.—*n.* the costal nerve.—*adj.* cos'tate, -d, ribbed: having the appearance of ribs. [L. *costa*, a rib.]

costard, *kōst'rd*, *n.* a large kind of apple: the human head (contemptuously).—*ns.* cos'tard-monger, cos'termonger, cos'ter, a seller of apples and other fruit: a seller of fruit and other wares from a barrow: (*Shak.*) a term of abuse. [Perh. L. *costa*, a rib.]

costean, *kōst'ēn*, *v.i.* to dig down to bed-rock in prospecting.—*ns.* costean'ing; costean'-pit. [Said to be from Cornish *cothas*, dropped, *stan*, tin.]

costive, *kōst'iv*, *adj.* constipated.—*adv.* cos'tively.—*n.* cos'tiveness. [Fr. *constipé*; see constipate.]

costmary, *kōst'mār-i*, *n.* alecost (*Chrysanthemum Balsamita*), a composite of southern Europe, grown in gardens for its fragrant leaves. [L. *costum*—Gr. *kostos*, costus, and *Maria*, the Virgin Mary.]

costrel, *kōst'ral*, *n.* an eared bottle, to be hung at the waist. [O.Fr. *costerel*.]

costume, *kōst'üm*, *kōst-tüm'*, *n.* a manner of dressing; dress, garb: a woman's outer dress as a unit: fancy dress.—*v.t.* (*kōst-tüm'*) to dress.—*adj.* costumed.—*ns.* costum'er, costum'ler, one who makes or deals in costumes. [Fr.—It. *costume*—L. *consuetudo*, -itudo, custom.]

Costus, *kōst'us*, *n.* a genus of plants of the ginger family: costus, an aromatic root wrongly assigned to it, really that of a composite of Kashmir, *Saussurea hypoleuca*—also *costus arabicus*, cos'tus-root. [Latinised from Gr. *kostos*.]

cosy, *kō'zi*, *adj.* (*orig. Scot.*) snug: comfortable.—*n.* a covering used for a teapot, to keep the tea warm (also tea'-cosy): a similar covering for a boiled egg.—*adv.* cō'silly. [Ety. unknown.]

cot, *kōt*, *n.* a small dwelling, a cottage.—*ns.* cot'-folk (*Scot.*), cottars: cot'-house, a house occupied by a cottar; cot'-land, land belonging to a cottage; cot'-quean, a scolding woman: (*Shak.*), a man who busies himself with women's affairs.—*adj.* cott'ed, lined with cots.—*n.* cot'-town, a group of cot-houses. [O.E. *cot*; cf. O.N. and Du. *kot*.]

cot, *cott*, *kōt*, *n.* a small bed or crib: (*naut.*) a swinging bed of canvas (for officers, sick, etc.): a hospital bed. [Anglo-Ind.—Hind. *khat*.]

cot (*Spens. cot*), *kōt*, *n.* a small boat. [Ir.]

cotangent, *kō-tan'jēnt*, *n.* the tangent of the complement of an angle—abbrev. cot (*kōt*).—*n.* coth (*Roht*), for hyperbolic cotangent.

cote, *kōt*, *n.* a cot: a place for animals, as dove-cote or dove-cot, sheep-cote. [O.E. *cote*; cf. cot (*x*).]

cote, *kōt*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to pass by: to outstrip (as one dog another). [Poss. conn. with coast.]

cote, a Shakespearean form of quote.

cote-hurdle, *kōt'-hārd'li*, *n.* a mediaeval close-fitting tight-sleeved body garment. [O.Fr.]

cotelline, *kōt'-lēn*, *n.* a kind of muslin, corded or ribbed. [Fr. *côte*, a rib—L. *costa*.]

cotemporaneous, etc. faulty forms of contemporaneous, etc.

co-tenant, *kō-len'ant*, *n.* a joint tenant.—*n.* cotenancy.

coterie, *kōt'ē-rē*, *n.* a social, literary, or other exclusive circle. [Fr.; orig. a number of peasants holding land jointly from a lord—L.L. *cota*, a cot.]
coterminous, a faulty form of coterminous.
cothurnus, *kō-thūrn'us*, cothurn, *kō'thurn*, or -thurn', *n.* the tragedian's buskin (*pl.* cothurn'i). [Latinise']

coticular, to whetstones. whetstone.]

co-tidal, at the same time.

cotillon, *kō-til'yōn*, cotillon, *kō-tē'yōn'*, *n.* a sort of country dance. [Fr., petticoat—*cotte*, a coat—L.L. *cotta*, a tunic; see coat.]

Cotinga, *kō-ting'gā*, *n.* a tropical American genus of passerine birds of bright plumage: cotinga, any bird of its fam., Cotingidae (-tin'ji-dē). [Of Tupi origin.]

cotise, cottise, *kōt'is*, *n.* (*her.*) one of the diminutives of the bend.—*v.t.* to border with cotises, barrulets, etc. [Fr. *cotise*; origin obscure.]

Cotoneaster, *kō-tō-nē-as'tēr*, *n.* a genus of shrubs or small trees akin to hawthorn. [L. *cōtōnea*, quince.]

Cotswold, *kōts'wōld*, *n.* a breed of sheep.—Cotswold lion, a sheep. [Cotswold Hills.]

cott. See cot (2) and (3).

cotta, *kōt'ā*, *n.* a surplice. [L.L. *cotta*.]

cottabus, *kōt'ā-bus*, *n.* an amusement in ancient Greece among young men, consisting in throwing wine into a vessel, success at which betokened fortune in love. [L.—Gr. *kottabos*.]

cottage, *kōt'ij*, *n.* a small dwelling-house: a country residence: (U.S.) a summer residence: (*Austr.*) a one-storey house.—*adj.* cottaged, covered with cottages.—*n.* cott'ager, one who dwells in a cottage, esp. of labourers.—cottage hospital, a small, simply organised hospital: one housed in a cottage or cottages; cottage loaf, a loaf consisting of a smaller lump on the top of a bigger one; cottage piano, a small upright piano. [L.L. *cottagium*—O.E. *cot*; see cot (1).]

cottar, *cotter*, *kōt'ar*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a peasant occupying a cot or cottage for which he has to give labour. [cot (1).]

cottier, *kōt'i-er*, *n.* a cottar: an Irish tenant holding land as the highest bidder; cottierism, the cottier system of land tenure. [Fr. *cotier*; cf. cot (1).]

cotter, *kōt'ar*, *n.* a pin or wedge for fastening and tightening.—*n.* cotter'-pin, a pin for keeping a cotter in place. [Origin obscure.]

cotton, *kōt'n*, *n.* a soft substance like fine wool, the long hairs covering the seeds of the cotton-plant: the plant itself, individually or collectively: yarn or cloth made of cotton.—*adj.* made of cotton.—*v.t.* to provide with cotton.—*v.t.* to agree: to take, or become attached (the connexion of the intransitive meanings is unknown).—*ns.* cottonade, an inferior cotton cloth; cotton-boll, the pod of the cotton-plant; cotton-gin, a machine for separating the seeds from the fibre of cotton; cotton-grass, a genus (*Eriophorum*) of sedges with long, silky, or cottony hairs about the ripened ovary; cotton-mill, a factory where cotton is spun or woven; cotton-mouth, the venomous water moccasin snake (from the white inside of its mouth); cottonocracy (*coll.*), the cotton planting or the cotton manufacturing interest; cotton-plant, one

Malvaceae), ss for compressing cotton into bales; cotton-on-seed, the seed of the cotton-plant, yielding a valuable oil; cotton-spinner, one who spins cotton, or employs those who do; cotton-tail, the ordinary United States

rabbit; cott'on-thistle, a strong thistle (*Onopordon Acanthium*) covered with a cottony down; cott'on-tree, the American cotton-wood; the Indian *Bombax malabaricum*; an Australian *Hibiscus*; cott'on-waste, refuse from cotton mills, used for cleaning machinery, etc.; cott'on-weed, cudweed, a cottony seaside composite, *Diots maritima*; cott'on-wood, any one of several American species of poplar; cott'on-wool, cotton in its raw or woolly state; loose cotton pressed in a sheet as an absorbent or protective agent, for stuffing, etc.; cott'on-worm, the caterpillar of an owl moth (*Aletha xylina*) destructive to American cotton crops.—*adj.* cott'on'y, like cotton: soft: downy. [Fr. *coton*—*Ar. qutun*.]

Cottus, *kot'əs*, *n.* a genus of fishes including the bullhead and father-lasber.—*n.* and *adj.* cott'oid. [Gr. *kottos*, a fish, perhaps the bullhead.]

cotyle, *kot'i-lē*, *n.* an ancient Greek drinking-cup: (zool.) a cup-like cavity:—*pl.* cotyl'ae (*-lē*), or cotyl'es.—*adj.* cotyl'iform (*bot.*) disk-shaped with raised rim; cotyl'oid, cup-shaped. [Gr. *kotylē*.]

cotyledon, *kot-i-lē'dən*, *n.* (*bot.*) a seed-leaf: (zool.) a tuft or patch of villi on the placenta, as in most ruminants.—*adj.* cotyl'edonary; cotyl'edonous, pertaining to or having cotyledons.—*n. pl.* Cotyl'oph'ora, the Pecora, or ruminants other than camels and chevrotains. [Gr. *kotylēdōn*—*kotylē*, a cup.]

coucal, *koo'hāl*, *n.* a genus (*Centropus*) of common bush-birds in Africa, India, and Australia, the lark-heeled cuckoos. [Imit.]

couch, *kouch*, *v.t.* to lay down: to lower: to cause to lie close: to spread: to level: to arrange in language, to express: to depress or remove (a cataract in the eye).—*v.i.* to lie down for the purpose of sleep, concealment, etc.: to bend or stoop.—*n.* any place for rest or sleep: a bed: a kind of sofa with half back and one raised end: the lair of a wild beast: a layer: that on which something is spread.—*adj.* couch'ant, couching or lying down: (*her.*) lying down with head up.—*n.* couch'ing, embroidery in which the surface is covered with threads and these are secured by stitches forming a pattern.—couch a spear, to fix it in its rest at the side of the armour. [Fr. *coucher*, to lay down—*L. collocare*, to place—*col-*, together, *locus*, a place.]

couch, couch-grass, *kouch'*, *kouch'* (*-grās*), *ns.* a grass akin to wheat, a troublesome weed owing to its creeping rootstocks. [A variant of quitch.]

couchée, *koo'shā*, *n.* an evening reception. [Fr. *couché*, a reception before going to bed; see couch.]

Couéism, *koo'ā-izm*, *n.* psychotherapy by auto-suggestion.—*n.* Coué'ist. [Émile Coué (1862-1926), its expounder.]

cougar, *koo'gār*, *-gər*, cougar, *-gwār*, *n.* a puma. [Fr. *cougar*, adapted from a Guarani name.]

cough, *kof*, *v.i.* to expel air with a sudden opening of the glottis and a characteristic sound.—*v.t.* to expel by coughing.—*n.* the act or the sound of coughing: an ailment of which coughing is a symptom.—cough'-drop, a cough-lozenge: (*slang*) a person of spicy character; cough'er; cough'ing; cough'-loz'enge, a medicated lozenge to allay coughing; cough'-mix'ture.—cough down, to put to silence by coughing; cough up, (*slang*) to pay out, hand over, under compulsion. [M.E. *coughen*; cf. Du. *kuchen*, Ger. *keuchen*, *keichen*, to gasp.]

could, *kood*, *pa.t.* of can. [M.E. *coude*, *couth*—O.E. *cūthe* for *cunthe*, was able; *l* is inserted from the influence of *would* and *should*.]

coulée, *koo-lā*, *n.* a lava-flow: (U.S. and Can.) a ravine. [Fr.—*coulée*, to flow.]

coulisse, *koo-lēs*, *n.* a piece of grooved wood, as the slides in which the side-scenes of a theatre run—hence (in *pl.*) the wings. [Fr.—*coulée*, to glide, to flow—*L. cōlāre*, to strain.]

coulour, *kool-wār*, *n.* a gully. [Fr. *passage*.]

coulomb, *koo-lom'*, *n.* the unit of quantity in measuring current electricity: the quantity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. [From the French physicist, C. A. de Coulomb (1736-1806).]

coulter, colter, *kōl'tər* (*Scot. kool'tər*), *n.* the iron cutter in front of a ploughshare. [O.E. *cultēr*—*L. cultēr*, knife.]

coumarin, cumarin, *koo'mā-rin*, *n.* a crystalline compound ($C_9H_6O_2$) obtained in Tonka beans, woodruff, melilot, etc.—*adj.* coumaric (*-mar'*), coumaril'ic. [Tupi *cumarā*, Tonka bean.]

council, *koun'sil*, *-səl*, *n.* an assembly called together for deliberation, advice, administration or legislation: the persons constituting such an assembly: the body directing the affairs of a town, county, parish, etc.: an assembly of ecclesiastics met to regulate doctrine or discipline: a governing body in a university: a committee that arranges the business of a society.—*ns.* coun'cil-board, the board or table round which a council meets for deliberation: the council itself: coun'cil-cham'ber, the room where a council is held; coun'cil-house, a house in which a council meets: a house erected by a municipal council; coun'cil-lor, (U.S.) coun'cilor, a member of a council; coun'cilman (London and U.S.) a member of a municipal council.—*adj.* councilman'ic (U.S.).—council of war, a conference of officers called to consult with the commander; council school, a school governed by a town or county council; general council, one called by an invitation to the church synod.

if received to the first seven: chamber: if a council to laws; Council, House, of States, upper house of Indian parliament. [Fr. *conseil*—*L. concilium*.]

counsel, *koun'sil*, *n.* consultation: deliberation: advice: plan: purpose: a confidential matter: one who gives counsel, a ————

to advise: to warn († *g.a.p.* coun'selled).—

one who can keep counsel or a secret.—*adj.* coun'sel-keep'ing (*Shak.*); coun'sellable, that may be counselled.—*ns.* coun'sellor, one who counsels: a barrister; coun'sellorship.—counsel of perfection, a commendation of something beyond the binding minimum, something not absolutely imperative, but commended as the means of reaching greater 'perfection'; keep counsel, to keep a secret; King's, Queen's Counsel (K.C., Q.C.), a barrister or advocate appointed by letters-patent—the office is honorary, but gives the right of precedence in all the courts. [Fr. *conseil*—*L. consilium*, advice—*consulere*, to consult.]

count, *kount*, *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) an imperial official: on the Continent, a noble equal in rank to an earl:—*fem.* count'ess, a lady of the same rank: the wife of a count or earl (*fem.* of earl).—*ns.* count'ship, a count's dignity or domain (also used as a title); count'ry (*obs.*) a count: (*obs.*) a countship: a portion of a country separated for administrative, parliamentary or other purposes, a shire.—*adj.* of a or the county: of county family.—Count of the Saxon Shore, in Roman Britain, an official in charge of the S.E. coast, liable to attacks by Saxons; county borough (see borough); county council, a council for managing the public affairs of a county; county councillor; county court, the highest court of law within a county; county cricket, cricket played in matches between clubs representing counties; county family, a family of nobility or gentry (count'ry-people), with estates and a seat in the county; county seat, (U.S.) the seat of county government; county school, a school under a county council; county town, the town in which the public business of the county is transacted: sometimes the titular or historic capital of a county. [O.Fr. *conte*—*L. comes*, *comitis*, a companion, *con-*, with, *trē*, to go.]

count, *obs. compt*, *kount*, *v.t.* to number, sum up: to name the numerals up to: to take into account, reckon as significant or to be recognised: to ascribe: to reckon, esteem, consider.—*v.i.* to number: to be numbered: to be of account: to be recognised in reckoning: to have a certain value: to reckon: to name the numerals in order.—*n.* act

āte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

of numbering; reckoning: the number counted: a number indicating size of yarn: (*boxing*) the counting of the seconds in which a fallen man may rise and resume (also *count-out*): esteem, consideration, account: a particular charge in an indictment—*adj.* *count'able* (formerly *compt'able*, -ible), capable of being counted: to be counted: *accountable*: (*Shak.*) sensitive; *count'ed*, accounted, reckoned—*ns.* *count'er*, he who or that which counts: that which indicates a number: a disk or the like, used in reckoning or as a substitute for a coin in games: a table on which money is counted or goods laid: (*hist.*) the name of certain prisons (officially *compter*); *count'er-caster* (*Shak.*), an arithmetician, reckoner; *count'er-jumper*, -*skipp'er*, contemptuous names for a shopman; *count'ing-house*, *count'ing-room*, a room in which a merchant keeps his accounts and transacts business.—*adj.* *count'less*, that cannot be counted: innumerable.—*n.* *count'-wheel*, a wheel with notched edge controlling the stroke of a clock in sounding the hours.—*count out*, of a meeting (esp. of the House of Commons), to bring to an end by pointing that a quorum is not present: in children's games, to eliminate by counting the players by repeating a rhyme (counting-out rhyme): in boxing, etc., to adjudge defeated by counting seconds; out for the count, (*fig.*) unconscious, or completely exhausted; under the counter, hidden from customers' sight (*adj.* *under-the-counter*, reserved for the favoured: secret, furtive). [*O.Fr. cunter* (*Fr. comptier*)—*L. computare*.]

countenance, *koun'ten-ans*, *n.* the face: the expression of the face; appearance: demeanour shown towards a person: favour: approbation: acquiescence.—*v.t.* to favour or approve: (*Spens.*) to make a show of.—*n.* *count'enancer*.—change countenance, to change expression of the face; in countenance, unabashed; out of countenance, abashed. [*O.Fr. countenance*—*L. continentia*, restraint, demeanour—*continnere*, to contain.]

counter, *koun'tar*, *adv.* the opposite way: in opposition.—*adj.* *contrary*: opposing: opposite.—*n.* that which is counter or opposite: (*mus.*) the voice-part set in immediate contrast with the air: (*Spens.*) an encounter: (*fencing*) a pary in which one foil follows the other in a small circle: the part of a horse's breast between the shoulders and under the neck: (*naut.*) the part of a ship's stern from the lower moulding to the water-line.—*v.t.* to encounter: to contradict: to meet or answer by a stroke or move: (*boxing*) to strike while receiving or parrying a blow. [*Partly apbetic for encounter*, partly directly from *A.Fr. coudre*, *O.Fr. (Fr.) contre*—*L. contra*, against.]

counter. See *count* (2).

counter-, *koun'ter-*, in composition, against.—*v.t.* *counteract*, to act counter or in opposition to: to hinder or defeat: to neutralise.—*n.* *counteraction*.—*adj.* *counteractive*, tending to counteract.—*n.* one who or that which counteracts.—*adv.* *counteractively*.—*ns.* *count'er-agent*, anything which counteracts; *count'er-approach*, a work thrown up outside a besieged place to command or check the approaches of the besieger; *count'er-attack*, an attack in reply to an attack; *count'er-attraction*, attraction in an opposite direction: a rival show.—*adj.* *count'er-attract'ive*.—*v.t.* *counterbalance*, to balance by weight on the opposite side: to act against with equal weight, power, or influence.—*ns.* *count'er-balance*, an equal weight, power, or agency working in opposition; *count'er-base* (see *contrabass*); *count'er-batt'ery* (*mil.*), a battery erected to oppose another; *count'erblast*, a defiant pronouncement or denunciation; *count'erblow*, a return blow; *count'erbond*, a bond to protect from contingent loss one who has given bond for another.—*v.t.* *count'er-brace* (*naut.*), to brace or fasten (the head-yards and after-yards) in opposite ways.—*n.* the lee-brace of the fore-topmast-yard.—*n.* *count'erbuff*, a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil: reaction: return blow: rebuff.—*v.t.* to rebuff.—*ns.* *count'er-cast* (*Spens.*), a

contrary cast [*Shak.*], exchanged, reversed or charge brought forward in opposition to another charge.—*v.t.* *count'ercharm*, to destroy or dissolve the effects of (another charm).—*n.* that which destroys the effects of another charm.—*v.t.* *count'ercheck*, to check by some obstacle: to rebuke.—*ns.* *count'ercheck*, a check in opposition to another: a rebuke; *count'er-claim*, (*esp. law*) a claim brought forward as a partial or complete set-off against another claim.—*adv.* *count'er-clockwise*, in a direction contrary to that of the hands of a clock.—*ns.* *count'er-current*, a current flowing in an opposite direction; *count'er-drain*, a drain alongside a canal, etc., to carry off water oozing out.—*v.t.* *count'erdrew*, to trace on oiled paper or other transparent material.—*ns.* *count'er-espionage*, spying in opposition, espionage directed against the enemy's spy system; *count'er-ev'idence*, evidence brought forward in opposition to other evidence; *count'erfoil*, the corresponding part of a bank cheque, postal order, ticket, etc., retained by the giver.—*adj.* *count'er-floury* (-*flou'ry*, -*flou'ry*), -*flou'ry*, -*flou'cred*, with flowers flowing in the contrary way.—*ns.* *count'er-force*, an opposing force; *count'er-fort*, a buttress or arch supporting a retaining wall; *count'er-gauge*, an adjustable scribing gauge for marking the measurements of a mortise on a piece to be tenoned; *count'er-guard* (*fort.*), an outwork consisting of two lines of rampart running parallel to the faces of the bastion, to guard the bastion from being breached; *count'er-influence*, an opposing influence; *count'er-irritant*, an irritant used to relieve another irritation; *count'er-irritation*; *count'erlight* (*paint.*), a light opposite to any object, disturbing the effect of its light.—*v.t.* *count'ermarch*, to march back or in a direction contrary to a former one.—*n.* a marching back or in a direction different from a former one: (*mil.*) an evolution by which a body of men change front, and still retain the same men in the front rank: change of measures.—*n.* *count'ermark*, an additional mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, so that it may not be opened except in the presence of all the owners: a mark put on standard metal by a Company in addition to the cavity made in the teeth of age.—*v.t.* *count'ermine*, to make a mine in opposition to: to oppose by means of a counter-mine: (*fig.*) to frustrate by secret working.—*ns.* (*kou'nt'*) a mine or chamber excavated by the besiegers to counteract or destroy the mines made by the besieged: (*fig.*) any means of counteraction.—*ns.* *count'er-motion*, an opposite motion; *count'er-move*, -*move'ment*, a contrary move, movement; *count'ermure*, a wall-facing: a supplement: (*mil.*) a wall facing by besiegers against a wall: (*mil.*) a wall facing by a countermure.—*ns.* *count'er-offensive*, counter-attack: attack by the defenders; *count'er-opening*, an aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; *count'er-pace*, a step in opposition to another, a contrary measure.—*adj.* *count'er-paled* (*her.*), divided equally, as an escutcheon, first palewise, then by a line fesswise, with tinctures counterchanged.—*ns.* *count'er-parole*, a word in addition to the password; *count'ertart*, the part that answers to another part: that which fits into or completes another, having the qualities which another lacks, and so an opposite: a duplicate: a double.—*adj.* *count'er-passant* (*her.*), passing each other contrary ways.—*n.* *count'ertplea*, a replication to a plea or request.—*v.t.* *count'ertplead*, to plead the contrary of; *count'ert-plot*, to plot against in order to frustrate another plot.—*n.* a plot or stratagem opposed to another plot.—*v.t.* *count'ertpoise* (*obs.* *count'ertpoise*, -*péze*), to poise or weigh against or on the opposite side: to act in opposition to with equal effect.—*n.* an equally heavy weight in the other scale.—*ns.* *count'ert-poison*, a poison used as the

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

antidote of another; coun'ter-pressure, opposing pressure; coun'ter-proof, an inverted impression obtained from a newly printed proof of an engraving, by laying it, while the ink is still wet, upon plain paper, and passing it through the press: Coun'ter-Proof—*within the counteract*

tion, a subsequent revolution counteracting the effect of a previous; coun'ter-roll, a copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., serving as a check on another's roll; coun'ter-round, a body of officers to inspect the rounds.—*adj.* coun'ter-salient (*her.*), salient in opposite directions.—*n.* coun'terscarp (*fort.*), the side of the ditch nearest to the besiegers and opposite to the scarp.—*v.t.* counterseal (*Shak.*), to seal along with others.—*n.* coun'ter-securely, security given to one who has become surety for another; coun'ter-sense, an interpretation contrary to the real sense.—*v.t.* coun'tershaft, an intermediate shaft driven by the main shaft; countersign, to sign on the opposite side of a writing; to sign in addition to the signature of a superior, to attest the authenticity of a writing.—*n.* (*count'*), a military private sign or word, which must be given in order to pass a sentry: a counter-signature.—*n.* coun'ter-signal, a signal used as an answer to another; coun'ter-signature, a name countersigned to a writing.—*v.t.* coun'tersink, to bevel the edge of a hole, as for the head of a screw-nail.—*n.* coun'ter-stand, opposition, resistance; coun'ter-statement, a statement in opposition to another statement; coun'terstroke (*Spens.*), a stroke in return; coun'ter-sub'ject (*mus.*), part of a figure in which the first voice accompanies the answer of the second; coun'ter-tail'y, a tally serving as a check to another; coun'ter-ten'or, the highest alto male voice (so called because a contrast to tenor); coun'ter-time, the resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege: resistance, opposition; coun'terturn, a turn in a play different from what was expected.—*v.t.* countervail, to be of avail against; to act against with equal effect: to be of equal value to: to compensate.—*adj.* countervail'able.—*n.* coun'ter-view, an opposing view: a posture in which two persons face each other; opposition: contrast.—*v.t.* counter-voice, to vote in opposition to: counter-weight, to weigh against, counter-balance.—*ns.* coun'ter-weight, a weight in an opposite scale.—*v.t.* coun'ter-wheel, to wheel in an opposite direction.—*n.* coun'ter-work, a work raised in opposition to another.—*v.t.* counter-work, to work in opposition to.—*p.adj.* coun'ter-wrought. [*A.Fr. contre, O.Fr. contre—L. contrā, against.*]

counterfeit, *kon'tar-fit*, *-fet*, *v.t.* to imitate: to copy without authority: to forge.—*n.* something false or copied, or that pretends

to be something else.—*n.* coun'terfeisance (*-fēz'ans; Spens. counterfeisance*), act of counterfeiting: forgery. [*O.Fr. contrefein, from contrefaire, to imitate—L. contrā, against, facere, to do.*]

countermand, *kon'tar-mōnd*, *v.t.* to give a command in opposition to one already given: to revoke.—*n.* a revocation to a former order.—*adj.* countermand'able. [*O.Fr. contremander—L. contrā, against, and mōndare, to order.*]

counterpane, *kon'tar-pān*, *n.* a coverlet for a bed.—Older form (*Shak.*) coun'terpoint. [*O.Fr. contrepoint; countepointe—L. culcita puncta, a stitched pillow; see quilt.*]

counterpoint, *kon'tar-point*, *n.* (*mus.*) the art of combining melodies: a melody added to another; (*Spens.*) app. a trick: an opposite point.—*adj.* contrapunt'al.—*n.* contrapunt'ist. [*Fr. contrepoint and It. contrappunto—L. contrā, against, punctum, a point, from the pricks, points or notes placed against those of the melody; in some senses counter- and point.*]

country, *kun'tri*, *n.* a region: a state: a nation: rural districts as distinct from town: land of birth or citizenship: the district hunted by a pack of foxhounds: the rock surrounding a mineral lode. (also coun'try-rock'),—*adj.* belonging to the country: rural: rustic: rude.—*adj.* coun'trified, coun'trified.—*ns.* coun'try-box, a small country-house; coun'try-dance, a dance as practised by country people: a dance in which an indefinite number of couples can take part, arranged in two lines; coun'try-dan'cing.—*n.pl.* coun'try-folk, fellow-countrymen: rural people.—*n.* coun'try-house, —seal, the residence of a country gentleman; coun'tryman, one who lives in the country: a farmer: one belonging to the same country, fellow-countryman; coun'tryside, a district or part of the country.—*adj.* countrywide', all over the country.—*n.* coun'try-woman, a woman who dwells in the country: a woman of the same country.—country cousin, a relative from the country, unaccustomed to town sights or manners; country gentleman, a landed proprietor who resides on his estate in the country; country party (*hist.*), the party opposed to the court; country town, a small town in a rural district; go to the country, to appeal to the community by a general election; the country (*cricket slang*), the outfield. [*O.Fr. contrée—L.L. contrāto, contrāda, an extension of L. contrā, over against.*]

country. See count (1).

coup, *kōp*, *n.* a blow, stroke, a successful hit: (*billiards*) the act of putting a ball in a pocket without having hit another ball. [*Fr.—L.L. colpus—L. colaphus—Gr. kolophos, a blow.*]

coup, *kōp*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to exchange or barter.—*n.* coup'er, a dealer. [*O.N. kōupo, to buy.*]

coup, *cowp, kōwp*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to overturn: to tip up.—*n.* an upset. [*O.Fr. colp, blow.*]

coupe, *kōp-pē*, *n.* the front part of a French stage-coach: a four-wheeled carriage seated for two inside, with a separate seat for the driver: an end compartment of a railway carriage with a seat on one side only: a covered motor-car seated for two.—*adj.* (*her.*), cut evenly off, as the head or limb of an animal.—Also couped (*kōpt*).—*n.* coupee, (*kōp-pē*) in dancing, a salute to a partner, while swinging one foot. [*Fr.—pop. of couper, to cut.*]

couple, *kup'l*, *n.* that which joins two things together: two of a kind joined together, or connected: two: a pair, esp. of married or betrothed persons, dancers, golfers, hunting dogs: a rafter: (*statics*) a pair of equal forces acting on the same body in opposite and parallel directions.—*v.t.* to join together.—*v.i.* to pair sexually.—*ns.* coup'lement, union: a couple; coup'ler, one who or that which couples or unites: an organ mechanism by which stops of one manual can be played from another or from the pedals; coup'let, a pair, couple: a twin: two successive lines of verse that rhyme with each other; coup'ling, that which connects: an appliance for transmitting motion in machinery, or for connecting vehicles as in a railway train; coup'ling-box, the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shafts.—*adj.* well'-coupled, of a horse, well formed at the part where the back joins the rump. [*O.Fr. couple—L. cōpula.*]

coupon, *kōp'on*, *-pən*, *-pōnt'*, *-pōng*, *n.* a billet, check, or other slip of paper cut off from its counterpart: a separate ticket or part of a ticket, a voucher that payments will be made, services performed, goods sold, or the like: a piece cut from an advertisement entitling one to some privilege. [*Fr.—couper, to cut off.*]

coupure, *kōp-pūr*, *n.* an entrenchment made by the besieged behind a breach: a passage cut to facilitate sallies. [*Fr.—couper, to cut.*]

cour, *cōre*, obsolete forms of cover, cower. courage, *kur'ij*, *n.* the quality that enables men to meet danger without giving way to fear: bravery: spirit: (*obs.*) desire.—*interj.* take courage.—*adj.* cour'ageful; courageous (*kə-rə'dʒ*), full of courage; brave.—*adv.* cour'ageously.—*n.* cour'ageousness.—Dutch courage, a factitious courage induced by drinking; pluck up courage, to nerve

fāte, fūr, ask; mē, hōr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

oneself: to gather boldness; the courage of one's convictions, courage to act up to, or consistently with, one's opinions. [O.Fr. *corage* (Fr. *courage*), from *L. cor*, the heart.]

courant, *kōō-rānt'*, *adj.* (*her.*) in a running attitude.—*ns.* *courante*, *courant'*, an old dance with a kind of gliding step, a coranto: music for it: a newspaper (now in titles only). [Fr., *pr.p.* of *courir*, to run; see *current*.]

courb, *curb*, *kōōrb*, *kurb*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to bend, stoop to supplicate.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) bent (*Spens. corbe*). [Fr. *courber*—*L. curvare*, to bend.]

courbaril, *kōōr-bā-ril*, *n.* the West Indian locust-tree: its resin, gum anime. [Fr. from Carib.]

courbette, *kōōr-bet'*, French form of *curvet*.

courd (*Spens.*) for covered.

courier, *kōō-ri-er*, *n.* a runner: a messenger: a state messenger: a travelling attendant: a frequent title of newspapers. [Fr., *L. currere*, to run.]

courlan, *kōōr-lan*, *n.* any bird of the American genus *Aramus*, akin to the rails. [Fr., from a South American name.]

course, *kōōrs*, *n.* a run: the path in which anything moves: the ground over which a race is run, golf is played, or the like: a channel for water: the direction pursued: a voyage: a race: regular progress from point to point: habitual method of procedure: a prescribed series, sequence, process, or treatment, as of lectures, training, water-drinking, etc.: each of the successive divisions of a meal—soup, fish, etc.: conduct: a range of bricks or stones on the same level in building: (*naut.*) one of the sails bent to a ship's lower yards (main-sail = *main-course*: fore-sail = *fore-course*: cross-jack = *mizzen-course*): (in *pl.*) the menses.—*v.t.* to run, chase, or hunt after.—*v.i.* to run: to move with speed, as in a race or hunt.—*ns.* *course'er*, a runner: a swift horse (*orig.* a charger): one who courses or hunts: a swift running bird (*Cursorius*): *course'ing*, hunting with greyhounds; *course'ing-joint*, a joint between two courses of masonry.—in *course*, in regular order: (*arch.* or *vulg.*) of course; of course, by natural consequence: indisputably, often a mere apology for making a statement. [Fr. *cours*—*L. cursus*, from *currere*, *cursum*, to run.]

court, *kōōrt*, *n.* a space enclosed: a space surrounded by houses: a piece of ground or floor on which certain games are played: a division marked off by lines on such a place: the palace of a sovereign: the body of persons who form his suite or council: an assembly of courtiers: attention, civility, as 'to pay court': (*late*) hall of justice; the judges and officials who preside there: any body of persons assembled to decide causes: a sitting of such a body.—*v.t.* to pay attentions to: to woo: to solicit: to seek.—*ns.* *court-bar'on*, the assembly of freehold tenants of a manor under a lord; *court-card* (see *coat-card*); *court-craft*, the courtier's art, intrigue; *court-cup'board* (*Shak.*), a movable cupboard or sideboard on which plate was displayed; *court-day*, a day on which a judicial court sits; *court-dress*, the special regulation costume worn on state or ceremonious occasions; *court-dress'er*, a flatterer; *court-fool*, a fool or jester, formerly kept at court for amusement; *court-guide*, a guide to, or directory of, the names and residences of the nobility in a town; *court-hand*, a modification of the Norman handwriting, as distinguished from the modern or Italian handwriting, in use in the English law-courts from the 16th century to the reign of George II; *court-house*, a building where the law-courts are held; *court'ier*, one who frequents courts or palaces: one who courts or flatters; *court'ierism*, the behaviour or practices of a courtier.—*adj.* and *adv.* *court'ierlike*.—*adv.* *court'ierly*.—*ns.* *court'ing*, paying addresses, wooing; (*Spens.*) attendance at court; *court'-leet*, a court of record held in a manor before the lord or his steward; *court'let*, a petty court.—*adj.* *court'like*, courtly: polite.—*ns.* *court'liness*; *court'ling*, a hanger-on at court.—*adj.* *court'ly*, having manners like those of, or befitting, a court: politely stately: fair and flattering.—*ns.* *court'-*

mar'tial, a court held by officers of the army, navy or air force for the trial of offences against service laws (one improvised in time of war round an upturned drum for summary judgment was a drumhead court-martial):—*pl.* *court's-mar'tial*; *court'-plas'ter*, sticking-plaster made of silk, originally applied as patches on the face by ladies at court; *court'-roll*, the record of a court of justice; *court'ship*, courtly behaviour: wooing; *court'-sword*, a light sword worn as part of court-dress; *court'yard*, a court or enclosed ground attached to a house.—*court holy water* (*obs.*), empty compliments: flattery; *court tennis*, the old game of tennis, distinguished from lawn tennis; out of court, without claim to be considered. [O.Fr. *cort* (Fr. *cour*)—*L.L. cortis*, a courtyard—*L. cors*, *cohors*, -tis, an enclosure; akin to *Gr. chortos*, an enclosed place; *L. hortus*, a garden. See *yard*.]

courteous, *kūrt'yās*, *kōrt'yās*, *adj.* polite, considerate or respectful in manner and action: obliging.—*adv.* *court'eously*.—*ns.* *court'eousness*; *court'esy*, (*kūrt'*, or *kōrt'e-si*) courteous behaviour: an act of civility or respect: a curtsy: (*law*) the life interest of the surviving husband in his wife's estate.—*v.i.* to make a curtsy (*pr.p.* *court'esying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *court'esied*).—*n.* *court'esy-ti'tle*, a title really invalid, but allowed by the usage of society—as to children of peers.—remember your courtesies (*obs.*), please put on your hat; strain courtesies (see *strain*). [O.Fr. *cortés*, *cortois*; see *court*.]

courtesan, -*zan*, *kōrt'*, *kūrt'i-zan*, or -*zan'*, *n.* a court mistress: a whore. [Fr. *courtisane*—*It. cortigiana*, orig. a woman of the court.]

couscous, *kōōs'kōōs*, *couscousou*, -*ōō*, *n.* a N. African dish of granulated flour steamed over broth. [Fr.,—*Ar. kuskus*—*kashasa*, to pound; see *cuscus* (2).]

cousin, *kūz'n*, *n.* formerly a kinsman generally: now, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt: a term used by a sovereign in addressing another, or to one of his own nobles: something kindred or related to another.—*ns.* *cous'in-ger'man*, a first cousin: something closely related; *cous'inhood*, *cous'inship*.—*adj.* *cous'inly*, like, or having the relation of, a cousin.—*n.* *cous'inry*, cousins collectively.—first cousins, children of brothers and sisters, full cousins; first cousin once removed, the son or daughter of a cousin-german—sometimes loosely called *second cousin*; second cousins, the children of first cousins. [Fr.,—*L. consobrinus*—*con-*, sig. connexion, and *sobrinus*, applied to the children of sisters from the root of *soror*, a sister.]

couter, *kōō'tar*, *n.* (*slang*) a sovereign. [Said to be from *Gypsy cuta*, a gold piece.]

couth, *kōōth*, obsolete *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *cán*: could: knew: known: did. [O.E. *pa.t. cūthe*, *pa.p. cūth*; see *could*.]

couthie, *kōōth'i*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) friendly, kindly: comfortable: snug. [Prob. O.E. *cūth*, known.]

coutil, *coutille*, *kōō-tīl'*, *n.* a strong cotton fabric used in mattresses, etc. [Fr. *coutil*.]

couvade, *kōō-vād'*, *n.* a custom among savages in many parts of the world for the father to take to his bed at the birth of a child, and submit to certain restrictions of food, etc. [Erroneously attributed to the Basques; the O.Fr. *couvade*, from *couver*, to hatch, never having had this special meaning.]

covalency, *kō-vā-lən-si*, *n.* the union of two atoms by the sharing of a pair of electrons, one from each atom—cf. *electrovalency*.—*adj.* *covalent*. [*L. co-*, together, and *valency*.]

cove, *kōō*, *n.* a small inlet of the sea: a bay: a cavern or rocky recess: (*archit.*) a curved junction of wall and ceiling.—*v.t.* to overarch.—*adj.* *coved*, formed with an arch.—*n.* *cove'let*, a small cove. [O.E. *cafa*, a room; O.N. *kofi*, Ger. *koben*.]

cove, *kōō*, *n.* (*slang*) a fellow, a customer:—*dim.* *cove'y*. [Origin obscure.]

covellite, *kō-vē'lī*, *n.* a blue mineral, cupric sulphide. [Covelli, its discoverer.]

coven. See *covin*.

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mūne; mōte; māte; mōon; dhen (then)

cower, *kow'ar*, *v.i.* to sink down through fear, etc.: to crouch shrinkingly.—*adv.* *cow'cringly*. [Cf. O.N. *kúra*, Dan. *kure*, to lie quiet.]

cowhage, *cowhage*, *cowitch*, *cow'ij*, *-ich*, *n.* a tropical leguminous climber (*Mucuna*): the stinging hairs on its pod, used as a vermifuge: its pods. [Hind. *kaw'dinch*.]

cowheard, *cowherd*, Spenserian spellings of *coward*.

cowl, *hovel*, *n.* a cap or hood: a monk's hood: the badge of monkhood: a monk: a cover for a chimney: an engine bonnet: a cowl.—*v.t.* to make a monk of: to cover like a cowl.—*adj.* *cowled*, wearing a cowl.—*n.* *cow'ling*, the casing of an aeroplane engine. [O.E. *cugele*; O.N. *hoft*; akin to *L. cucullus*, hood.]

cowl, *höl*, *kool*, *kowl*, *n.* (*dial.* or *arch.*) a tub or large vessel for liquids.—*n.* *cowl'-staff* (*Shak.*), a pole on which a basket or vessel is slung. [O.E. *cüfel* or O.Fr. *cuvete*, both—*L. cäpella*, dim. of *cäpa*, a cask.]

cowrie, *cowry*, *how'ri*, *n.* a large genus (*Cypraea*) of gastropods used among primitive people as money and magical objects. [Hindi *kauri*.]

cowslip, *cow'slip*, *n.* a species of primrose, with flowers in umbels, common in pastures: in U.S., the marsh-marigold.—*adj.* *cow'slip'd*, covered with cowslips. [O.E. *cüslippe*—*cü*, cow, *slippe*, slime, i.e. cow-dung.]

cox, *koks*, a shortened form of *coxswain*.

coxa, *koks'ä*, *n.* the hip: the proximal joint of an arthropod's leg.—*adj.* *cox'al*.—*n.* *coxal'gia* (*ji-ä*), pain in the hip. [*L.*]

coxcorn, *koks'körn*, *n.* a strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which professional fools used to wear: (*Shak.*) the head: a fool: a fop.—*adj.* *coxcornic* (*-körn*, *-körn*), *-al*, *coxcorn'ical*, foppish: vain.—*n.* *coxcorn'ical'ity*.—*adv.* *coxcorn'ically*.—*n.* *coxcorn'ery*, the manner of a coxcorn. [*cock's comb*.]

coxswain, *cocks'wain*, *koks'in*, or *koks'wän*, *n.* one who steers a boat: a petty officer in charge of a boat and crew.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to act as coxswain (*for*).—Often contr. *cox*. [*cock*, a boat, and *swain*.]

coxy. See *cock* (1).

coy, *koi*, *adj.* retiring: bashful: shy.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to caress: (*Shak.*) to disdain: to affect coyness (with it).—*adj.* *coy'ish*.—*adv.* *coy'ishly*.—*n.* *coy'ishness*.—*adv.* *coy'ly*.—*n.* *coy'ness*. [Fr. *coi*—*L. quiescens*, quiet.]

coyote, *kö-yö'tä*, *kö-ö'tä*, *k'i'öt*, *k'i'ot*, *n.* a prairie-wolf, a small wolf of N. America. [Mex. *coyotl*.]

coypu, *koi'poo*, or *-poo*, *n.* a large South American aquatic rodent (*Myopotamus*) yielding nutria fur—now found wild in East Anglia. [Native name.]

coystrel, *coystril*. Same as *colstril*.

coz, *kuz*, *n.* a contraction of *cousin*.

coze, *köz*, *v.i.* to chat.—Also *n.* [Fr. *causer*.]

cozen, *kuz'n*, *v.t.* to cheat.—*ns.* *coz'enage*, deceit; *coz'ener*. [Perh. Fr. *cousiner*, to claim kindred; see *cousin*.]

cozler, *cosler*, *kö'zi-er*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a cobbler. [O.Fr. *cousere*, tailor—*L. cönstrere*, to sew together.]

cozy. See *cozy*.

crab, *krab*, *n.* any of the *Brachyura* or short-tailed decapod crustaceans: Cancer (sign of the zodiac and constellation): a portable winch: the lowest throw at hazard—two aces.—*v.i.* to drift or fly sideways: to fish for crabs.—*n.* *crab'-eater*, a sergeant-fish: an antarctic seal.—*adj.* *crab'-faced*, having a peevish countenance.—*adj.* and *adv.* *crab'-like*.—*crab'-louse*, a crab-shaped louse infesting the hair of the pubis, etc.—*n.* *pl.* *crab'-eyes*, *crab'-stones*, prayer-beads, the scarlet and black seeds of the Indian liquorice tree (*Abrus precatorius*): a limy concretion in the crayfish's stomach.—*v.i.* *crab'-s'dle*, to go sideways like a crab.—*n.* *pl.* *crab'-yaws*, *framböesia* tumours on the soles and palms.—catch a crab, to sink the oar too deeply (or not enough) in the water and fall back in consequence. [O.E. *crabba*; Ger. *krabs*.]

crab, *krab*, *n.* a wild bitter apple: a sour-tempered

person.—*ns.* *crab'-apple*; *crab'-stick*; *crab'-tree*. [Ety. doubtful.]

crab, *krab*, *v.t.* (of hawks) to claw: (*coll.*) to decry: to obstruct, wreck, or frustrate.—*n.* *dejection*: *fault-finding*. [Crab (1).]

crabbed, *krab'id*, *adj.* ill-natured: harsh: rough: rugged: crooked: knotted: undecipherable.—*adv.* *crab'b'edly*.—*n.* *crab'b'edness*. [Crab (1), intermixed in meaning with crab (2).]

crab-nut, *-oll*, *-wood*. See *carapa*.

crack, *krak*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or cause to make a sharp sudden sound: to break into chinks: to split: to break partially or suddenly: (of petroleum, etc.) to break into simpler molecules: (*obs.*) to boast.—*v.i.* (*Scot.*) to chat.—*n.* a sudden sharp splitting sound: a chink: a flaw: a blow, a smack: a moment: break (of day): (*Scot.*) a friendly chat: (*U.S.*) a biting speech: (*slang*) housebreaking: an expert: a craze: one who has a craze: (*Shak.*) a pert boy.—*adj.* (*coll.*) excellent: expert.—*n.* *crack'-brain*, a crazy person.—*adj.* *crack'-brained*; *cracked*, rent: damaged: crazy.—*ns.* *crack'ajack*, *crack'erjack*, a person or thing of highest excellence (also *adj.*); *crack'er*, one who or that which cracks: a boaster, a lie: the pin-tail duck: (*U.S.*) a thin crisp biscuit: a gay favour-filled tubular paper package that explodes when the ends are pulled: a firework tied zigzagwise that bounces at each explosion; (*U.S.*) a poor white; *crack'er-box*, (*U.S.*) a biscuit-box.—*adj.* *crack'ers*, crazy: unbalanced.—*ns.* *crack'-halt'er*, *crack'-hemp* (*Shak.*), *crack'-rope*, one likely or deserving to be hanged.—*adj.* *crack'-jaw*, hard to pronounce.—*ns.* *cracks'man*, a burglar; *crack'-tryst*, one who breaks an engagement.—*crack* a bottle, open or drink a bottle; *crack* a crib (*thieves' slang*), to break into a building; *crack* a joke, to utter a joke with some effect; *crack* credit, to destroy one's credit; *crack* up, to praise: to fail suddenly, to go to pieces. [O.E. *cracan*, to crack; cf. Du. *kraken*, Gael. *crac*.]

crackle, *krak'l*, *v.t.* to give out slight but frequent cracks.—*n.* the giving out of slight cracks.—*ns.* *crack'lin*, a kind of china-ware, purposely cracked in the kiln as an ornament; *crack'ling*, the rind of roast pork: (*pl.*) skinny part of suet without tallow: four bars of velvet worn on both sleeves of students' gowns at St. John's College, Cambridge.—*adj.* *crack'ly*, brittle.—*n.* *crack'nel*, a light, brittle biscuit: (in *pl.*) pieces of fat pork fried crisp. [Freq. of *crack*.]

Cracovian, *kra-kö'vi-an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Cracoe*.—*ns.* *cracovicenne* (*-en*), a lively Polish dance: music for it, in 2-4 time.—Also *krako'viak*; *cracowe* (*krak'ow*), a long-toed boot fashionable under Richard II.

cradle, *krä'dl*, *n.* a bed or crib in which a child is rocked: (*fig.*) infancy: place of origin or nurture: a framework, esp. one for keeping bedclothes from pressing on a patient or one under a ship for launching: a rocking box for gold-washing: an engraver's knife used with a rocking motion.—*v.t.* to lay or rock in a cradle: to nurture.—*ns.* *crä'dle-scythe*, a broad scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain; *crä'dle-walk*, an avenue arched over with trees; *crä'dling*. [O.E. *cradol*; *cty*, obscure.]

craft, *kräft*, *n.* cunning: artifice: dexterity: art: skilled trade: occupation: a ship or ships (of any kind, orig. small).—*v.t.* to exercise one's craft (*Shak.*, *Cor.*, IV. vi. 118).—*ns.* *craft'-brother*, a person engaged in the same trade as another; *craft'-guild*, an association of men engaged in the same trade.—*adv.* *craft'ily*.—*n.* *craft'iness*.—*adj.* *craft'less*, free from craft: unskilled in any craft.—*ns.* *crafts'man*, one engaged in a craft; *crafts'manship*, *craft'manship*; *crafts'master*, one skilled in a craft.—*adj.* *craft'y*, having skill: cunning: wily. [O.E. *craft*; Ger. *kraft*, power.]

crag, *krag*, *n.* a rough steep rock or point: (*geol.*), a shelly deposit mixed with sand, found in the Pliocene of East Anglia.—*n.* *crag'-and-tail* (*geol.*), a hill-form with steep declivity at one end and a gentle slope at the other.—*adj.* *crag'fast*, unable to move from a position on a crag; *cragg'ed*,

craggy, —*ns.* cragg'edness, cragg'iness; crags'-man, one skilled in climbing rocks.—*adj.* cragg'y, full of crags or broken rocks: rough: rugged. [App. conn. with Gael. *creag*, *carraig*.]
crag, *krag*, *n.* neck: throat. [Cf. Du. *kraag*, Ger. *kragen*, the neck.]
craig, *kråg*, *n.* Scots form of *crag* (cliff) and of *crag* (neck).—*cralg'* fluke, the witch (*Pleuronectes cynoglossus*), a flat fish.
crake, *kråk*, *n.* (*dia.*) a crow, a raven: a cornerake: a croak: the cry of the cornerake.—*v.i.* to utter a crake.—*n.* crake'-berry (*dia.*), crowberry. [Cf. *cornerake*, *croak*.]
crake, *kråk*, *n.*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Spens.*) boast. [crack.]
cram, *kram*, *v.t.* to press close: to stuff: to fill: to superfluity: to overfeed: to feed with a view to fattening: (*slang*) to make believe false or exaggerated tales: to teach, or get up, hastily for a certain occasion (as an examination, a lawsuit), to the extent required for the occasion.—*v.t.* to eat greedily: to get up by cramming (*pr.p.* *cramm'ing*: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *crammed*).—*n.* a crush: (*slang*) a lie: information that has been crammed: the system of cramming.—*adj.* *cram'-full*: *cramm'able*; *crammed*.—*n.* *cramm'er*, a person or machine that crams poultry: one who crams pupils or a subject: (*slang*) a lie. [O.E. *crammian*; O.N. *kremja*, to squeeze; Dan. *kramme*, to crumple.]
crambo, *kram'bū*, *n.* a game in which one gives a word to which another finds a rhyme: rhyme.—*ns.* *cram'boelink*, -jingle, rhyming. [Prob. from L. *crambē repetita*, cabbage served up again.]
crame, *krām*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a booth for selling goods. [From Du. or Low Ger.]
cramoisy, *cramesy*, *kram'z-i* (or -*oi-zī*), *adj.* and *n.* crimson. [See *crimson*.]
cramp, *kramp*, *n.* an involuntary and painful contraction of a voluntary muscle or group of muscles (in U.S. often in *pl.*): restraint: *cramp-iron*: a contrivance with a movable part that can be screwed tight so as to press things together.—*adj.* hard to make out (used of handwriting): *cramped*: narrow.—*v.t.* to affect with spasms: to confine: to hamper: to fasten with a *cramp-iron*.—*ns.* *cramp'-bark* (U.S.), the guelder-rose, or its medicinal bark: *cramp'-bone*, the patella of the sheep, an old charm for *cramp*; *cramp'et*, *cramp'it*, a scabbard-chape: a *cramp-iron*: a *crampion*: an iron foot-board for curlers: *cramp'-fish*, the electric ray or torpedo: *cramp'-iron*, a piece of metal bent at both ends for binding things together: *cramp'on*, a grappling-iron: a spiked contrivance for climbing mountains or telegraph poles or walking on ice: *cramp'-ring*, a ring formerly blessed by the sovereign on Good-Friday against *cramp* and falling sickness.—*adj.* *cramp'y*, affected or diseased with *cramp*: producing *cramp*.—*bather's cramp*, paralysis attacking a bather; *writer's cramp*, or *Scribener's palsy*, a common disease affecting those in the habit of constant writing, the muscles refusing to obey only on attempting to write. [O.Fr. *crampe*; cf. Du. *krampe*, Ger. *krampf*.]
cran, *krān*, *n.* a measure of capacity in Scotland for herrings when just taken out of the net—37½ gallons.—*coup* the *cran* (*Scot.*), to upset, or be upset, as plans. [Prob. from Gael. *crann*, a measure.]
cranberry, *krān'ber-i*, *n.* the red acid berry of a small evergreen shrub (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*; *Ericaceae*) growing in peaty bogs and marshy grounds: the larger berry of an American species (*V. macrocarpum*): extended loosely to other species of the genus: the shrub itself.—*n.* *cran'-berry-tree* (U.S.), the guelder-rose. [For *craneberry*: a late word; origin obscure; cf. Ger. *kranbeere* or *krantcheere*.]
cranch, *craunch*, *krānsh*, *kraunsh*, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as *crunch*.
crane, *krān*, *n.* any bird of the *Gruidae*, large wading birds with long legs, neck, and bill: a bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask: a machine for raising heavy weights—both named from their likeness to the bird.—*v.t.* to raise with a crane: to stretch as a crane does its neck.—*v.i.* to stretch out

the neck: to pull up before a jump.—*ns.* *crān'age*, the use of a crane: the price paid for the use of it; *crane'-fly*, a fly (*Tipula*) with very long legs—the daddy-long-legs.—*adj.* *crane'-necked*.—*n.* *cranes'-bill*, *crane's'-bill*, any wild species of *Geranium*, from the beaked fruit. [O.E. *cran*; Ger. *kranich*, W. *garan*.]
crane. Same as *cranium*.

cranium, *krā'ni-əm*, *n.* the skull: the bones enclosing the brain.—*pl.* *crā'nla*.—*adj.* *crā'nial*.—*n.pl.* *Crā'nīā'ta* (*zool.*), the main division of Chordata, having a cranium.—*n.* *crā'nlog'omy*, *cranial physiognomy*.—*adj.* *crā'nolog'ical*.—*ns.* *crā'nolog'ist*; *crā'nolog'ogy*, the study of skulls: *phrenology*; *crā'nios'meter*, an instrument for measuring the skull; *crā'nios'metry*; *crā'nios'-copist*, a *phrenologist*; *crā'nios'copy*, *phrenology*; *crā'nio'tomy* (Gr. *tomē*, a cut; *obstetrics*), the act of breaking down the head of the foetus.—*cranial index*, the breadth of a skull as a percentage of the length. [L.L. *cranium*—Gr. *krānion*, the skull.]

crank, *krangk*, *n.* a crook or bend: a conceit in speech: a whim: a faddist: (*mach.*) an arm on a shaft for communicating motion to or from the shaft.—*v.i.* to move in a zigzag manner: to turn a crank (often with *up*).—*v.t.* to shape like a crank: to provide with a crank: to move or seek to move by turning a crank.—*adj.* *crooked*: *crabbed*: loose or slack.—*adv.* *crank'ly*.—*n.* *crank'iness*.—*adj.* *crank'y*, *crooked*: *infirm*: full of whims: *cross*. [O.E. *cranc*, cf. Ger. *krank*.]
crank, *krangk*, *adj.* brisk: merry.—Also *adv.* [Origin unknown.]

crank, *krangk*, *crank-sided*, *krangk-sī'did*, *adj.* (*naut.*) liable to be upset.—*n.* *crank'ness*, liability to be upset. [Ety. uncertain.]

crankle, *krangk'l*, *crinkle*, *kringk'l*, *n.* a turn, winding, or wrinkle, an angular protuberance.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to bend: to twist. [Freq. of *crank*.]
crannog, *krān'og*, *n.* in Scotland and Ireland a fortified island (partly natural and partly artificial) in a lake: a lake-dwelling. [Gael. *crann*, a tree.]
cranny, *krā'n-i*, *n.* a rent: a chink: a secret place.—*v.t.* to enter *crannies*.—*adj.* *crann'led*, having *crannies*, rents, or fissures. [Fr. *cran*, a notch.]
cranreuch, *krān'rūh*, *n.* (*Scot.*) hoar-frost. [Origin obscure; poss. for Gaelic.]

crants, *krānts*, *n.* (*Shak.*) the garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave. [Ger. *kranz*, a wreath, a garland.]

crap, *krāp*, *n.* Scots form of *crop*.—*v.t.* to crop: to *cramp*, stuff.—*n.* *crappit-head*, -held (*krāp'it-hēd*), a haddock's head stuffed with a compound of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper.

crape, *krāp*, *n.* a thin silk fabric, tightly twisted, without removing the natural gum—usually dyed black, used for mournings.—*adj.* made of *crape*.—*v.t.* to cloth with *crape*: to frizzle (hair).—*adj.* *crap'y*. [O.Fr. *crêpe* (Fr. *crêpe*)—L. *crispus*, crisp.]

craple, *krāp'l*, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as *grapple*.
crapulence, *krāp'ū-lens*, *n.* sickness caused by excessive drinking: *intemperance*.—*adj.* *crap'ulent*, *crap'ulous*.—*n.* *crapulos'ity*. [Fr. *crapule*—L. *crāpula*, intoxication.]

crare, *crayer*, *krār*, *n.* a trading vessel. [O.Fr. *cracir*.]

crash, *krash*, *n.* a noise as of things breaking or being crushed by falling: the shock of two bodies meeting: the failure of a commercial undertaking: a fall or rush to destruction.—*v.i.* to fall to pieces with a loud noise: to move with such a noise: to come to grief: (of aircraft) to alight with damage.—*v.t.* to dash in pieces: to drive to a crash: to intrude upon uninvited.—*n.* *crash'dive*, a sudden dive of a submarine.—*adj.* *crash'-proof*. [From the sound.]

crash, *krash*, *n.* a coarse strong linen. [Perh. from Russ.]

crasis, *krā'sis*, *n.* the mixture of different elements in the constitution of the body: temperament. (*gram.*) the mingling or contraction of two vowels into one long vowel, or into a diphthong.—*pl.* *crā'sēs* (-*sēs*). [Gr. *krāsis*, mixture.]

crass, *kras*, *adj.* gross: thick: dense: stupid.—*ns.* crassamentum, the thick part of coagulated blood: the clot; crassitude, coarseness: density: stupidity.—*adv.* crass'ly.—*n.* crass'ness.—*n.pl.* Crassulaceae, a family of succulent plants including stone-crop and house-leek. [*L. crassus*.]
Crataegus, *kra-tē-gos*, *n.* the hawthorn genus. [Latinised from *Gr. krataigos*.]

cratch, *krach*, *n.* a crib to hold hay for cattle, a manger.—*n.pl.* cratchbes, a swelling on a horse's pastern, under the fetlock. [*Fr. crèche*, manger; from a *Gmc.* root, whence also *erlb*.]

crate, *krāt*, *n.* a wicker-work case for packing crockery in, or for carrying fruit: a packing-case: an open frame-work of spars.—*v.t.* to pack in a crate. [*L. crātis*, a hurdle.]

crater, *krāt'er*, *n.* (*ant.*) a large bowl for mixing wine: the mouth of a volcano: a hole in the ground where a meteor has fallen or a shell, mine, or bomb exploded: a cavity formed in the carbon of an electric arc.—*n.* Craterellus, a genus of funnel-shaped fungi.—*adjs.* crateriform (*krat-er-i-form*, or *krāt'*) cup-shaped; crater'ous. [*L.*—*Gr. krātēr*.]

cratur, *krāt'ur*, *n.* (*Ir.* and *Scot.*) creature.—the cratur, whisky.

craunch, *kranch*, *A form of crunch.*

cravat, *krav-at*, *n.* neckcloth worn chiefly by men.—*v.t.* to dress in a cravat. [*Fr. cravate*—introduced in 1536 from the *Cravates* or Croations.]

crave, *krav*, *v.t.* to beg earnestly: to beseech: to require: to long for.—*n.* a longing: (*Scots law*) a claim.—*ns.* craver, one who craves: a beggar: crav'ing, a longing. [*O.E. crafian*, to crave; *O.N. krefja*.]

craven, *krav'en*, *n.* a coward: a spiritless fellow.—*adj.* cowardly: spiritless.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to render spiritless.—*adv.* crav'only.—*n.* crav'eness.—to cry craven, to surrender. [Origin obscure.]

craw, *krav*, *n.* the crop, throat, or first stomach of fowls: the stomach of animals generally. [*M.E. craue*; not found in *O.E.*; cf. *Du. kraag*, neck.]

crawfish. See crayfish.

crawl, *krawl*, *v.i.* to move slowly with the body on or close to the ground: to move on hands and knees: to creep: to move slowly or stealthily: to behave abjectly: to warp: to be covered with crawling things.—*n.* the act of crawling: a slow pace: an alternate overhand swimming stroke.—*n.* crawler, one who or that which crawls: an abject person: a sluggish person: a creeping thing: a cab moving slowly in hope of a fare: a caterpillar tractor: a baby's overall.—*n.* and *adj.* crawl'ing.—*adj.* crawl'y (*coll.*), with, or like the feeling of, something crawling over one: creepy. [*Scand.*; *O.N. kralja*, to paw; *Dan. krawle*.]

crawl, *krawl*, *n.* a pen for keeping fish: a kraal (*q.v.*).

Crax, *kraks*, *n.* the curassow genus of birds.

crayfish, *krā'fish*, *crayfish*, *krav'fish*, *n.* a large fresh-water decapod crustacean: the Norway lobster: the small spiny lobster. [*M.E. crevice*—*O.Fr. crevice* (*Fr. crevise*, a crayfish).—*O.H.G. krebiz*, a crab.]

crayon, *krā'en*, *n.* a pencil made of chalk or pipeclay, variously coloured, used for drawing: a drawing done with crayons.—*v.t.* to draw with a crayon.—in crayons, of a picture, made by crayons. [*Fr. crayon*—*crāie*, chalk, from *L. crēta*, chalk.]

craze, *krāz*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to shatter: to crack: to cover with fine cracks (as pottery): to weaken: to impair: to derange (of the intellect).—*v.i.* to develop fine cracks: to become mad.—*n.* a crack, flaw: a finely cracked condition: insanity: fashion, fad.—*adj.* crazed.—*adv.* craz'ily.—*ns.* craz'iness; craz'ing-mill, a mill for crushing tin-ore.—*adj.* craz'y, frail: cracked: insane: demented: fantastically composed of irregular pieces (as a quilt or pavement). [*Scand.*; cf. *Sw. krassa*, *Dan. krase*, to crackle; also *Fr. écaraser*, to crush.]

creagh, *creach*, *krehh*, *n.* a foray: booty. [*Gael. creach*.]

creak, *krekh*, *v.i.* to make a sharp, grating sound, as of a hinge, etc.—*n.* a grating noise, as of an unoiled hinge.—*adv.* creak'ly.—*adj.* creak'y. [From the sound, like *crake*, and *croak*.]

cream, *krēm*, *n.* the oily substance that rises on milk, yielding butter when churned: that which rises to the top: the best part of anything: any cream-like substance, as *cold cream* for the skin, etc., or any dish largely made of cream, or like cream, as *chocolate-cream*, *ice-cream*, *whipped-cream*, etc.—*v.t.* to take off the cream from: to treat with cream: to make creamy.—*v.i.* to gather or form as or like cream.—*adj.* of the colour of cream: prepared with cream.—*ns.* cream'-cake, a kind of cake filled with creamy material, etc.; cream'-cheese, cheese made with cream.—*adj.* cream'-coloured, of the colour of cream, light yellow.—*n.* cream'ery, an establishment where butter and cheese are made from the milk supplied by a number of producers: a shop for milk, butter, etc.—*adj.* cream'-faced, pale-faced.—*n.* cream'iness.—*adj.* cream'-laid, of a cream-colour or white with a laid water-mark.—*ns.* cream'-nut, the Brazil nut; cream'-slice, a wooden blade for skimming cream from milk.—*adjs.* cream'-wove, of a cream-colour or white, and wove; cream'y, full of or like cream: gathering like cream.—cream of tartar, a white crystalline compound made by purifying argol, potassium hydrogen tartrate; cream of tartar tree, the baobab; an Australian tree of the same genus. [*O.Fr. creme*, *creme*—*L. chrisma*—*Gr. chrisma*, unction.]

creance, *krē'ans*, *n.* the cord which secures the hawk in training. [*Fr. créance*.]

creant, *krē'ant*, *adj.* creating: formative. [*L. creans*, *antis*, *pr.p.* of *creare*; see *create*.]

crease, *krēs*, *n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything: (*cricket*) a regulative line, of three kinds—*bowling-crease*, from behind or astride of which the bowler must bowl, *popping-crease*, 4 feet in front of it, at which the batsman plays and behind which is his ground, *return-crease*, marking the sideward limits of the bowler.—*v.t.* to make creases in.—*v.i.* to become creased.—*adj.* creas'y, full of creases. [Origin uncertain.]

crease. See *iris*.

creasote. See *creosote*.

create, *krē'at*, *v.t.* to bring into being or form out of nothing: to bring into being by force of imagination: to make, produce, or form: to design: to invest with a new form, office, or character: to institute: to be the first to act (a part).—*v.i.* (*slang*) to make a fuss.—*adj.* (*Milt.*) created.—*adj.* creat'able.—*n.* crea'tion (*krē'at'shun*), the act of creating, esp. the universe: that which is created, the world, the universe: a specially designed garment.—*adj.* crea'tional.—*ns.* crea'tionism, the theory of special creation (opp. to *evolutionism*); the theory that God immediately creates a soul for every human being born (opp. to *traducianism*)—crea'tianism; crea'tionist.—*adj.* crea'tive, having power to create: that creates.—*adv.* crea'tively.—*ns.* crea'tiveness; crea'tor, one who creates: a maker.—*fem.* crea'trix, crea'tress; crea'torship.—*adjs.* creatural (*krē'tyur-əl*), crea'turely, pertaining to a creature or thing created.—*ns.* creature (*krē'tyur*), anything that has been created, animate or inanimate, esp. an animated being, an animal, a man: a term of contempt or of endearment: a dependent, instrument, or puppet: (*coll.*—usu. with *the*) alcoholic liquor; crea'tureship; creature comforts, material comforts, food, etc.: liquor, esp. whisky; the Creator, the Supreme being, God. [*L. creare*, *-atum*, to create, *creātūra*, a thing created.]

creatine, *krē'at-in*, *-tēn*, *n.* a constant and characteristic constituent of the striped muscle of vertebrates ($C_4H_7N_3O_2$).—*adj.* creatie (*krē'at'ik*), relating to flesh.—*n.* erē'atnine, dehydrated creatine ($C_4H_5N_3O$) found in urine and muscles. [*Gr. kreatos*, *kreatos*, flesh.]

crèche, *krēsh*, *n.* a public nursery for children. [*Fr. crèche*, manger.]

credence, *krē'dens*, *n.* belief: trust: (*obs.*) precautionary tasting of food for a great man's table: (*obs.*) a sideboard: the small table beside the altar on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated: a shelf over a piscina.—*n.*

credendum (*kri-den'dam*), a thing to be believed, an act of faith (*pl. creden'da*).—*adjs.* **cred'ent**, credible: credulous: believing; **credential** (*kri-den'shl*), giving a title to belief or credit.—*n.* that which entitles to credit or confidence: (*in pl.*) esp. the letters by which one claims confidence or credit.

for payment: the side of an account on which payments received are entered: a sum placed at a person's disposal in a bank up to which he may draw: in American schools and colleges certified completion of a course of study counting towards a final pass.—*v.t.* to believe: to trust: to sell or lend to on trust: to enter on the credit side of an account: to set to the credit of (with to or with).—*adj.* **cred'it-able**, trustworthy: bringing credit or honour.—*n.* **cred'itableness**. — *adv.* **cred'itably**. — *ns.* **cred'itor**, one to whom a debt is due; **cred'it'or** (*kri-dū'ti-tō*), credulousness: disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.—*adj.* **cred'ulous** (*kred'*), easy of belief: apt to believe without sufficient evidence: unsuspecting.—*adv.* **cred'ulously**.—**cred'ulousness**. [*L. credēre, creditum, to believe.*]

creo, *kre*, *v.t.* of grain, to soften by boiling or soaking. [*Fr. crever, to burst.*]

creed, *krēd*, *n.* a summary of articles of religious belief, esp. those called the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian: any system of belief.—*adjs.* **creod'al**, **cred'al**. [*O.E. crēda—L. crēdo, I believe.*]

creek, *krēk*, *n.* a small inlet or bay, or the tidal estuary of a river: any turn or winding: in America and Australia, a small river or brook.—*adj.* **creek'y**, full of creeks: winding. [*Prob. Scand., O.N. krikki, a nook; cf. Du. kreek, a bay; Fr. cricque.*]

creel, *krēl*, *n.* a basket, esp. a fish basket. [*Origin obscure.*]

creep, *krēp*, *v.i.* to move with the belly on or near the ground: to move or advance slowly or stealthily: to slip or encroach very gradually: to grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine: to fawn or cringe: to have the physical sensation of something creeping over or under the skin: to shudder: (*naut.*) to drag with a creeper.—*v.t.* (*Milit.*, etc.) to creep on: (*pat.* and *pa.p.* **crept**).—*n.* a crawl: a slow slipping or yielding to stress: crystallisation or rise of a precipitate on the side of a vessel above the surface of a liquid: a narrow passage: (*in pl.*) a horrible shrinking.—*ns.* **creep'er**, anything that creeps: a creeping plant, esp. a Virginia creeper: a small bird that runs up trees (*Certhia*): a kind of grapnel: an endless chain or conveyor.—*adj.* **creep'ered**, covered with a creeper.—*ns.* **creep'ing**, a low

ing.—*adv.* **creep'ingly**, in a low, silent and shrinking: **creep'y**, **creep'y-crawl'y**.—**creeping** (*slang*), a slinking person: **creeping Jenny**, moneywort, a creeping plant (*Lysimachia Nummularia*). [*O.E. creopan; Du. kruipen.*]

creese, *krease*. See *kris*.

creesh, *krēsh*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to grease.—*n.* grease.—*adj.* **creesh'y**. [*O.Fr. creasse—L. crassus, fat.*]

cremailière, *krē-mā-yer*, *n.* a zigzag line of fortification: a rack railway. [*Fr., pot-hook.*]

cremaster, *kri-mas'ter*, *n.* a muscle of the spermatic cord: the organ of attachment in lepidopterous pupae. [*Gr. kremastēr, suspender—kremannynai, to hang.*]

cremate, *kri-mā't*, *v.t.* to burn (esp. a dead body).—*ns.* **cremā'tion**; **cremā'tionist**, one who advocates cremation; **cremā'tor**, one who cremates: a furnace for cremation: an incinerator.—*adj.* **crematorial** (*krem-ā'ti-ri-āl*).—*n.* **cremā'torium**, a place for cremating dead bodies.—*adj.* **crem'a-tory** (*-ā'ti-ri*).—*n.* a crematorium. [*L. cremāre, -ātum, to burn.*]

crème, *krem*, *n.* (for *Fr. crème*) cream—applied to

various creamy substances.—**crème de menthe** (*də mən'ti*), a peppermint-flavoured liquor.

cremocarp, *krem-ō-kārp*, *n.* (*bot.*) the characteristic fruit of the Umbelliferae, composed of two one-seeded halves which split apart and dangle from the top of the axis. [*Gr. kremannynai, to hang, karpōs, fruit.*]

Cremona, *krim-ō'nā*, *n.* a superior kind of violin made at Cremona in Italy.

cremona, *kri-mō'nā*, *n.* an erroneous form of **cremorna**.

cremor, *krē'mor*, *n.* thick juice. [*L.*]

cremosin, **cremsin**, *krem'zin*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) crim-

son.

crenate, *-d, krēn'āt, krēn'āt, krēn-āt'*, *-id, adj.* (*bot.*) having rounded teeth between sharp notches.—*ns.* **crē'nā**, a notch or tooth; **crē'nā'tion**; **crē'nature**.—*adjs.* **crē'nulate**, *-d*, finely notched or crenate. [*From an inferred L. crēna, a notch.*]

crenel, *krēn'l*, *n.* (*archit.*) a notch in a parapet.—*v.t.* to indent with crenels.—*v.t.* **crē'nellate**, to embattle.—*adjs.* **crē'nellate**, *-d*, embattled: indented.—*n.* **crē'nellā'tion**.—*adj.* **crē'nelled**. These words are sometimes spelt with one *l*. [*O.Fr. crenel—inferred L. crēna, a notch.*]

creodont, *krē'ō-dont*, *n.* any member of a group of primitive fossil carnivores, appearing in Eocene times. [*Gr. kreas, flesh, odous, odontos, tooth.*]

creole, *krē'ol, krē-ōl'*, *adj.* and *n.* strictly applied in the former Spanish, French, and Portuguese colonies of America, Africa, and the East Indies to natives of pure European blood (in opposition to immigrants born in Europe or to coloured natives): native, but not aboriginal or indigenous: (*loosely*) native, but of mixed blood: (*U.S.*) applied to the native French or Spanish stock in Louisiana: a colonial patois (French, Spanish, etc.): a negro born in America—earlier **crē'ol**. [*Fr. créole—Sp. criollo, dim. of criado, nursing—criar, lit. to create, hence to bring up, nurse—L. créare.*]

creophagous, *krē-ō'f-ə-gəs*, *adj.* flesh-eating. [*Gr. kreas, flesh, phagēin, to eat.*]

creosote, *kreasote, krē'ō-sōt*, *n.* an oily liquid obtained by destructive distillation of wood-tar: a somewhat similar liquid got from coal-tar (**creosote oil**, or **coal-tar creosote**).—*v.t.* to treat with creosote.—*n.* **creosote-plant**, an American bush (*Lorrea mexicana*; fam. *Zygophyllaceae*) that smells of creosote and forms dense scrub. [*Gr. kreas, flesh, sōtēr, saviour—sōzein, to save.*]

crepance, *krē'pans*, *n.* a wound on a horse's hind ankle-joint, caused by the shoe of the other hind-foot. [*L. crepare, to break.*]

crêpe, *krăp, krēp*, *n.* a crape-like fabric: rubber rolled in thin crinkly sheets (**crêpe rubber**).—*v.t.* to frizz, as hair.—*ns.* **crêpe-de-chino** (*də shēn*), a crape-like fabric, originally of silk; **crêp'ollne**, a light crape-like dress material.—*adj.* **crêpe'-soled**, soled with crêpe rubber.—**crêpe paper**, thin crinkled paper. [*See crape.*]

crepitate, *krēp'i-tāt*, *v.t.* to crackle, snap: to rattle: (*of beetles*) to discharge an offensive fluid.—*adj.* **crep'itant**, crackling.—*n.* **crep'itā'tion**, the act of crepitating: crackle: a sound detected in the lungs by auscultation in certain diseases.—*adj.* **crep'itā'tive**.—*n.* **crep'itus**. [*L. crepitāre, -ātum, freq. of crepare, to crack, rattle.*]

crept, *krept, pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **creep**.

crepuscular, *kri-pus'hū-lar*, *adj.* of or pertaining to twilight—also **crepus'culous**.—*ns.* **crepuselo** (*krēp's-hāl, or -us'*), **crepuselo** (*krēp's-l, or -us'*), twilight. [*L. crepusculum—creper, dusky, obscure.*]

crecendo, *krēsh-en'dō*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) gradually increasing in loudness.—*n.* increase of loudness: a passage of increasing loudness.—Also *v.i.*—Often *crec.*, *crec.*, or *<*. [*It., increasing.*]

creseent, *krē'sent*, *adj.* increasing: shaped like the waxing moon.—*n.* the waxing moon: a figure like the crescent moon: the Turkish (originally Byzantine) standard or emblem: the Turkish power: the Moslem faith: a curved range of buildings (sometimes applied at random): a crescent-shape roll or bun.—*n.* **crese'entade**, a religious war for Islam.—*adjs.* **crese'ented**, **crese'entic** (*-ent'ik*), formed like a crescent; **crese'ivo**

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

(*Shak.*), increasing. [L. *crēscere*, to grow, *pr.p.* *crēscens*, *-entis*.]
cresol, *krēs'ol*, *n.* a product of distillation of coal-tar resembling phenol— C_7H_5O . [From *creosote* and *alcohol*.]
cross, *kres*, *n.* a name for many pungent-leaved cruciferous plants of *Lepidium* (garden cross), *Nasturtium* (watercross), *Arabis* (rock-cross) and other genera: extended to other plants of similar character, as Indian cross (*Tropaeolum*).—*adj.* *cross'y*, abounding in cresses. [O.E. *crestre*, *crēse*; cf. Du. *kers*, Ger. *kresse*.]
crest, *kres'it*, *n.* an iron basket, or the like, for combustibles, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, wharf, etc.: a torch generally. [O.Fr. *crasset*, *crasset* (Fr. *creuset*)—Old Du. *kruszel*, a hanging lamp.]
crest, *krest*, *n.* the comb or tuft on the head of a cock or other bird: the summit of anything, as a roof-ridge, hill, wave: the mane of a horse, etc.: (*anat.*) a ridge along the surface of a bone: a plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet: (*her.*) an accessory figure originally surmounting the helmet, placed on a wreath, etc., also used separately as a personal cognisance on plate, etc.—*v.t.* to furnish with a crest or serve as a crest for: to surmount.—*adj.* *crest'ed*, having a crest: (*bot.*) having an elevated appendage like a crest.—*adj.* *crest'fallen*, dejected: cast-down; *crest'less*, without a crest: not of high birth. [O.Fr. *creste* (Fr. *crête*)—L. *crista*.]
cretaceous, *kri-tā'shəs*, *adj.* composed of or like chalk: Cretaceous, belonging to the uppermost system of the Secondary or Mesozoic rocks, including in England the Wealden, the Gault and Greensand, and the Chalk.—Also *n.* [L. *cretaceus*—*crēta*, chalk.]
Cretic, *krē'tik*, *adj.* and *n.* Cretan, belonging to Cretic: cretic, a metrical foot consisting of one short syllable between two long.—*n.* *crē'tism*, a lie. [Gr. *krētikos*—*krēti*, Cretic.]
cretin, *krēt'in*, *krēt'in*, *n.* one affected with cretinism.—*n.* *crēt'inism*, a state of defective mental development, with bodily deformity or arrested growth, due to failure of secretion of the thyroid gland.—*adj.* *crēt'inous*, *crēt'inised*, *crēt'inoid*. [Fr. *crétin*—L. *christianus* (cf. use of innocent).]
cretonne, *krēt-on*, or *krēt'on*, *n.* a strong printed cotton fabric used for curtains or for covering furniture. [Fr., prob. from *Creton* in Normandy.]
creutzer. Same as *kreutzer*.
crevasse, *kriv-as*, *n.* a crack or split, esp. applied to a cleft in a glacier: (U.S.) a breach in a canal or river bank.—*v.t.* to fissure with crevasses.—*n.* *crevice* (*krē'is*), a crack or rent: a narrow opening. [O.Fr. *crevace*—L. *crepāre*, to creak, break.]
crew, *krōō*, *n.* a company, squad, or gang, often in a bad or contemptuous sense: a ship's company.—*n.* *crew'man*, a member of a gang of workmen. [O.Fr. *creue*, increase—*croistre*, to grow.]
crew, *krōō*, *pat.* of *crow*.
crow, *krōō*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a pot. [O.Fr. *crue*.]
crewel, *krōō'el*, *n.* a fine worsted yarn used for embroidery and tapestry: work in crewels.—*v.t.* to work in crewel.—*ns.* *crew'el*, *crew'ellery*. [Orig. a monosyllable, *crule*, *crewle*; *ety. dub.*]
crewels, *crue'l*(s), *krōō'elz*, *n.pl.* (*Scot.*) the king's evil, scrofula. [Fr. *écrouelles*.]
crib, *krib*, *n.* a manger or fodder-receptacle: a stall for oxen: a bin: a crate: a child's bed: a cabin or hut: a confined place: (*slang*) a house: (*slang*) a job: a timber framework for a dam, a pier foundation: a mine-shaft lining, etc.: a pilfering, or the thing pilfered: a plagiarist: a key or baldly literal translation, used by schoolboys, etc.: the discarded cards at cribbage, used by the dealer in scoring.—*v.t.* to put in a crib: to confine: to pilfer: to plagiarise (*pr.p.* *cribb'ing*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *cribb'ed*).—*ns.* *cribb'age*, a card game in which each player discards a certain number of cards for the *crib*, and scores by holding certain combinations and by bringing the sum of the values of cards played to certain numbers; *cribb'age-board*, a scoring-board for cribbage, with holes for pegs; *crib'bit'ing*, in horses, a vicious habit of biting

the manger, etc., and swallowing air; *crib'-work*, work formed of cribs. [O.E. *crib*; Ger. *krippe*.]
cribble, *krib'l*, *n.* a coarse screen or sieve used for sand, gravel or corn: coarse flour or meal.—*v.t.* to sift or riddle.—*n.* *cribell'um*, an accessory spinning-organ of certain spiders.—*pl.* *cribell'a*.—*adj.* *cribell'ar*; *cribl'le* (Fr. *krē-blā*), punctured like a sieve, dotted; *crib'rāte* (or *krib'*), *crib'rose*, perforated like a sieve.—*n.* *cribrā'tion*, sifting.—*adj.* *crib'riform*, perforated. [L. *cribrum*, *dim.* *cribellum*, a sieve.]
Cricetus, *kri-sē'təs*, *n.* the hamster genus. [Mod. L.—Slav. name of hamster.]
crick, *krik*, *n.* a spasm or cramp of the muscles, esp. of the neck.—*v.t.* to produce a crick in. [Prob. imit.]
cricket, *krik'it*, *n.* a saltatory, orthopterous insect, allied to grasshoppers and locusts. [O.Fr. *criquet*; cf. Du. *krekel*, Ger. *krechel*.]
cricket, *krik'it*, *n.* an outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and wickets, between two sides of eleven each: (*coll.*) that which is fair and sporting.—*v.t.* to play at cricket.—*n.* *crick'eter*.—*n.* and *adj.* *crick'eting*. [Fr. *criquet*; not O.E. *crýce*, a stock.]
cricket, *krik'it*, *n.* a low stool. [Ety. unknown.]
cricoid, *kri'hoid*, *adj.* (*anat.*) ring-shaped.—*n.* a cartilage of the larynx. [Gr. *krikoeides*—*krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, form.]
cried, *crier*, *cries*. See *cry*.
crikey, *cricky*, *crickey*, *krik'i*, *krik'i*, *interj.* (*slang*), a mild oath or expression of surprise. [Perh. softened from *Christ*.]
crime, *krim*, *n.* a violation of law, esp. if serious: an act punishable by law: such acts collectively or in the abstract: an act gravely wrong morally: sin: (*Spens.*) an accusation: (*Spens.*), a cause or motive of wrongdoing.—*v.t.* (*mil.*) to charge or convict of an infraction of law.—*adj.* *crime'ful*, *criminal*; *crime'less*, without crime, innocent.—*n.* *crime'sheet* (*mil.*), a record of offenses.—*adj.* *criminal* (*krim'*), relating to crime: guilty of crime: violating laws.—*n.* one guilty of crime.—*ns.* *crim'inallist*, one versed in criminal law; *criminal'ity*, guiltiness.—*adv.* *crim'inally*.—*v.t.* *crim'inate*, to accuse.—*n.* *crim'inā'tion*, act of criminating: accusation.—*adj.* *crim'inative*, *crim'inatory*, involving crimination.—*ns.* *crim'inol'ogist*; *crim'inol'ogy*, that branch of anthropology which treats of crime and criminals.—*adj.* *crim'inous*, *criminal*—now chiefly in the phrase 'a criminalous clerk'.—*n.* *crim'inousness*, *criminal* conversation, often *crim. con.*, adultery. [Fr.—L. *crimen*, *-inis*.]
crimine, *crimlnl*, *krim'i-ni*, *interj.* an ejaculation of surprise or impatience. [Perh. from *Gemin*; see *crikey*.]
crimp, *krimp*, *adj.* made crisp or brittle.—*v.t.* to wrinkle: to plait: to make crisp: to gash: to seize or decoy.—*n.* a plait: one who presses or decoys (sailors, etc.).—*ns.* *crimp'age*, act of crimping; *crimp'er*, one who or that which crimps or corrugates; *crimp'ing-iron*, an iron instrument used for crimping hair; *crimp'ing-machine*, a machine for forming crimps or plaits on ruffles.—*v.t.* *crimp'ic*, to contract or draw together: to plait: to curl. [O.E. *grympan*, to curl; cf. *cramp*, and Du. *krimpen*, to shrink.]
crimson, *krim'zn*, *n.* a deep red colour, tinged with blue: red in general.—*adj.* deep red.—*v.t.* to dye crimson.—*v.i.* to become crimson: to blush. [M.E. *crimousin*—O.Fr. *cramoisin*; from Ar. *qirmiz*, scarlet—*qirmiz*, kermes, from which it is made.]
crinal, *kri'nəl*, *adj.* of or belonging to the hair.—*adj.* *crin'ate*, *-d*, having hair; *crinical'tural*, relating to the culture or growth of the hair; *crinl'gerous*, hairy; *crin'te*, hairy: (*bot.*) resembling a tuft of hair; *crin'ose*, hairy. [L. *crinis*, the hair.]
crine, *krim*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to shrink or shrivel. [Gael. *crion*, dry.]
cringe, *kri'ng*, *v.i.* to bend or crouch with servility: to submit: to fawn: to flatter with mean servility.—*n.* a servile obeisance.—*ns.* *cringe'ling*, *crin'ger*, one who cringes.—*n.* and *adj.* *cring'ing*.—*adv.*

crin'glingly, in an obsequious manner. [Related to O.E. *crincan*, *cringan*, to shrink; cf. *crank*, weak.]

cringle, *kring'gl*, *n.* a small piece of rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail, and containing a metal ring or thimble. [Gmc.; cf. Ger. *kringel*.]

crinite. See *crinal*, *crinoid*.

crinkle, *hring'k'l*, *v.t.* to twist, wrinkle, crimp.—*v.i.* to wrinkle up, curl.—*n.* a wrinkle.—*adj.* crink'ly, wrinkly.—*n.* and *adj.* crink'um—crank'um, a word applied familiarly to things intricate or crooked.

crinoid, *krin'oid*, *hrin'oid*, *n.* a feather-star or sea-lily, an echinoderm of the class Crinoid'ea, with cup-shaped body and branching arms and well developed skeleton, usually attached by a jointed stalk, mouth upwards, well known in fossil forms as encrinetes or stone-lilies.—Also *adj.*—*n.* crinite (*krin* or *krin'it*), an encrinete or fossil crinoid.—*adj.* crinoid'al.—*adj.* and *n.* crinoid'can. [Gr. *krinoi'dēs*, like a lily—*krinon*, a lily, *eidōs*, form.]

crinoline, *krin'ō-len*, *-lin*, *n.* originally a stiff fabric of horse-hair and flax: this or other means to distend women's attire: a hooped petticoat or skirt made to project all round by means of steel-wire: a netting round ships as a guard against torpedoes.—*n.* crinnette, a small crinoline causing the dress to project behind only.—*adj.* crin'olined. [Fr., *crin*—*L. crinis*, hair, and *lin*—*L. linum*, flax.]

crio-sphinx, *kri'ō-sphingx*, *n.* a ram-headed sphinx. [Gr. *kríos*, a ram, *sphinx*, a sphinx.]

cripple, *krip'l*, *n.* a lame person.—*adj.* lame.—*v.t.* to make lame: to lame: to disable, impair the efficiency of.—*ns.* cripp'ledom; cripp'ling, a prop set up as a support against the side of a building. [O.E. *crýpel*; conn. with *creep*.]

crisis, *kri'sis*, *n.* point or time for deciding anything, the decisive moment or turning-point.—*pl.* crises (*kri'séz*). [Gr. *krisis*, from *kriain*, to decide.]

crisp, *krisp*, *adj.* curling closely: having a wavy surface: so dry as to be crumbled easily: brittle, or short: fresh and bracing: firm, the opposite of limp or flabby.—*v.t.* to curl or twist: to make crisp or wavy: to ripple.—*n.* a piece of food fried or roasted to crispness.—*adj.* cris'pâte, -d, having a crisped or wavy appearance.—*ns.* crisp'a-tion; crisp'ature, a curling, crisp'er, one who or that which crisps; crisp'ing-iron, -pin, a curling-iron.—*adv.* cris'ply.—*n.* crisp'ness.—*adj.* cris'py. [O.E.,—*L. crispus*.]

crispin, *kris'pin*, *n.* a shoemaker, from *Crispin* of Soissons, the patron saint of shoemakers, martyred 25th October 287.

criss-cross, *kris'kros*, *n.* the cross at the beginning of the alphabet on a hornbook (see *criss-cross-row*, at *Christ*): a mark formed by two lines in the form of a cross, as the signature of a person unable to write his name: a network of crossing lines: repeated crossings: cross-purposes: a game of noughts and crosses.—*adj.* and *adv.* crosswise.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to cross repeatedly. [From *Christ-cross*.]

crista, *kris'tā*, *n.* a crest.—*adj.* crist'ate, crested; crist'iform. [L.]

criterion, *kri-tē-ri-on*, *n.* a means or standard of judging: a test: a rule, standard, or canon.—*pl.* critē'ria. [Gr. *kritērion*—*kritēs*, a judge.]

crithomancy, *kri-thō-man-si*, *n.* divination by the meal strewn over the victims of sacrifice. [Gr. *kri-thē*, barley, and *manteia*, divination.]

critic, *hrit'ik*, *n.* one skilled in estimating the quality of literary or artistic work: a professional reviewer: one skilled in textual studies, various readings, and the ascertainment of the original words: a fault-finder.—*adj.* crit'ical, at or relating to a turning-point, transition or crisis: decisive: relating to criticism: rigorously discriminating; captious.—*adv.* crit'ically.—*ns.* crit'icalness, crit'icality; crit'icaster, a petty critic.—*adj.* crit'icisable (-iz').—*v.t.* crit'icise, to pass judgment on: to censure.—*ns.* crit'icism, the art of judging, esp. in literature or the fine arts: a critical judgment or observation; critique (*hri-tē'h*;

Fr.), a critical examination of any production: a review.—critical angle, the least angle of incidence at which a ray is totally reflected; critical philosophy, that of Kant is based on a critical examination of the faculty of knowledge; critical temperature, that temperature above which a gas cannot be liquefied by pressure alone; higher or historical criticism, as distinguished from textual or verbal criticism, the inquiry into the composition, date, and authenticity of the books of the Bible, from historical and literary considerations. [Gr. *kritikos*—*kriain*, to judge.]

croak, *krō'h*, *v.i.* to utter a low hoarse sound, as a frog or raven: to grumble: to forebode evil: (*slang*) to die.—*v.t.* to utter croakingly.—*n.* the sound of a frog or raven.—*n.* croak'cr.—*adv.* croak'ly.—*n.* croak'ing.—*adj.* croak'y. [Imit.]

croche, *krōch*, *n.* a knob at the top of a deer's horn. [Fr.]

crochet, *krō'shā*, *n.* looping work done with a small hook.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to work in crochet (*pr.p.* crocheting, *krō'shā-ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* crocheted *krō'shād*). [Fr. *crochet*—*croche*, *croc*, a hook.]

crocidolite, *krō-sid'ō-lit*, *n.* a fibrous mineral consisting mainly of silicate of iron and sodium, called *blue asbestos*: in S. Africa also a golden alteration product or pseudomorph of this mineral, largely quartz. [From Gr. *krokis*, -idos, nap of cloth, and *lithos*, stone.]

crock, *krōk*, *n.* a pot or jar: a potsherd.—*n.* crock'ery, earthenware: vessels of baked clay. [O.E. *croc*; Ger. *krug*; perh. of Celt. origin, as in W. *crochan*, a pot, Gael. *crogan*, a pitcher.]

crook, *krōk*, *n.* dirt, smut.—*v.t.* to besmut. [Origin doubtful.]

crook, *krōk*, *n.* an old ewe: an old horse: a broken down or decrepit person or thing.—*v.i.* to break down (often with *up*). [Cf. Norw. and Sw. *krake*, a poor beast.]

crocket, *krōk'it*, *n.* (*archit.*) an ornament on the sloping side of a pediment, pinnacle, etc., usu. like curled leaves or flowers. [See *croquet*.]

crocodile, *krōk'ō-dil*, *n.* a large reptile of the Nile with bony scutes and horny scales: extended to others of the genus (*Crocodylus*) or order (*Crocodyl'ia*, or *Loricata*, alligators, gavials, etc.): leather from crocodile skin: a double file of school pupils taking a walk.—*adj.* and *n.* crocodilian (*dil*).—*n.* crocodil'ity, captious arguing—from a sophistical problem about a crocodile.—crocodile bird, a bird, perh. a plover, said to pick the crocodile's teeth or take leeches from its throat: crocodile tears, hypocritical grief—from the old story that crocodiles (which have large lachrymal glands) shed tears over the hard necessity of killing animals for food. [L. *crocodylus*—Gr. *krokodēilos*, a lizard.]

crocus, *krō'kəs*, *n.* a bulbous iridaceous plant with brilliant yellow, purple, or white flowers: in old chemistry, various yellow or red powders (*crocus of Mars*, colcothar).—*adj.* croceous (*krō'shi-as*), saffron-coloured.—*n.* crocoite (*krō'kō-it*); crocoisite (*krō'*, or *kō'*), a bright red mineral, lead chromate. [L. *crocus*—Gr. *krokos*; prob. of Eastern origin; cf. Heb. *harkom*, and Ar. *kurkum*, saffron.]

crocus, *krō'kər*, *n.* (*slang*) a quack.

Croesus, *krō'səs*, *n.* a very rich man. [Croesus, king of Lydia, of fabulous wealth.]

croft, *kroft*, *n.* a small piece of arable land esp. adjoining a dwelling: a small farm.—*ns.* croft'er; croft'ing. [O.E. *croft*; perh. cog. with Du. *kroft*, hillock.]

croissant, *krwā'sān'*, *n.* a crescent roll. [Fr.]

Cro-Magnon, *krō-mā'nyon'*, *adj.* pertaining to a type of man, long-skulled but short-faced, surviving from Aurignacian times to the present day. [From *Cro-Magnon*, in Dordogne, where the first skulls of this race were found.]

crome, cromb, *krōm*, *krōm*, *n.* a hook or crook.—*v.t.* to draw with a crome. [Cf. Du. *kram*.]

cromlech, *krōm'le'h*, *lek*, *n.* a stone circle: formerly applied to a dolmen. [W. *cromlech*—*crom*, curved, circular, and *lech*, a stone.]

äte, fär, äsk; mē, hør (her); mīne; mōite; mūte; mōōn; ähen (then)

cromorna, cromorne, krō-morn'(ā), n. a krummhorn: a krummhorn stop. [Fr. *cromorne*—Ger. *krummhorn*.]

crone, krōn, n. an old woman, usually in contempt—rarely an old man: an old ewe. [Perh. O.Fr. *carogne*, carrion, hag, directly or through Du.]

croket, krō'net, n. the hair growing over the top of a horse's hoof. [coronet.]

crony, krōn'i, n. an old and intimate companion. [Said to be orig. university slang—Gr. *chronios*, long-continued, perennial.]

croodle, krōōd'l, v.i. to cower down, snuggle. [Origin unknown.]

croodle, krōōd'l, krōōd'l, v.i. (Scot.) to murmur like a dove. [imit.]

crook, krook, n. a bend, anything bent: a curved tube used to lower the pitch of a wind instrument: the bending of the body in reverence: a staff bent at the end, as a shepherd's or bishop's: an artifice or trick: (*Spens.*) gibbet: (*slang*) a professional swindler or thief.—*v.t.* to bend or form into a hook: to turn from the straight line or from what is right.—*v.i.* to bend or be bent.—*n.* crook'hack (*Shak.*), a hunchback.—*adj.* crook'hacked; crook'ed, bent like a crook: not straight: deviating from rectitude, perverse.—*adv.* crook'edly.—*n.* crook'edness.—*adj.* crook'-kneed; crook'-shouldered.—a crook in the lot, any trial in one's experience. [Prob. O.N. *krōkr*; cf. Dan. *krög*.]

croon, krōōn, v.i. (Scot. krūn) to utter a low, monotonous inarticulate sound like a hull: to murmur: to lament murmuringly: to sing or hum in an undertone.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sing quietly in an extravagant sentimental manner.—Also *n.*—*ns.* croon'er; croon'ing. [Cf. Du. *kreunen*, to groan.]

crop, kroop, n. (arch.) the top or end of anything, as a tree or twig: a sprout: (*archit.*) a finial: a whip-handle: a hunting whip with loop instead of lash: an end cut off: an act or mode of cutting: mode of cutting or wearing short hair: the total quantity produced, cut, or harvested: total growth or produce: a cultivated plant, collectively; that which is produced at a time, a growth, supply: a season's yield: an entire hide: the craw, a dilatation of a bird's oesophagus: a similar structure in another animal: an outcrop.—*v.t.* to cut off the top, ends, margins, or loose parts of; to cut short: to mow, reap, or gather: to hite off in eating: to raise crops on: to cut the hair of.—*v.i.* to yield a crop: to come to the surface (with up or out): hence, to come (up) casually, as in conversation: (*pr.p.* crop'ping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cropped).—*adj.* crop'-bound, suffering from impaction of the crop.—*ns.* crop'-comb, a semicircular comb to hold back a girl's hair; crop'-ear, a person, horse, dog, etc. with cropped ears.—*adj.* crop'-eared, having ears cropped, or hair cropped to show the ears (a Cavalier jibe at a Puritan).—*n.* crop'ful, as much as the crop can hold (*pl.* crop'fuls).—*adj.* crop'-full (*Milt.*) satiated.—*ns.* crop'per, one who or that which crops: a plant that yields a crop: one who raises a crop for a share of it: a kind of pigeon noted for its large crop: a small platen printing machine: a fall: a failure; crop'ing, act of cutting off: the raising of crops: (*geol.*) an outcrop; crop'py, one of the Irish rebels of 1798 who cut their hair short, like the French Revolutionists.—*adj.* crop'-sick, sick of a surfeit.—come a cropper to have a fall, perhaps from phrase *neck and crop*. [O.E. *cropp*, the top shoot of a plant, the crop of a bird; Du. *croep*, a bird's crop.]

croquet, krō'kē, n. a game in which wooden balls are driven by means of long-handled mallets, through a series of arches.—*v.t.* to drive away by striking another ball in contact. [North Fr. *croquet*, a dial. form of *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, *croche* a crook.]

croquette, krō'-het', n. a ball or round cake, especially of minced meat or fish, seasoned and fried. [Fr.—*croquer*, to crunch.]

crore, krōr, n. ten millions, or one hundred lakhs. [Hind. *krōr*.]

crozier, crozier, krō'z(h)yzr, n. the pastoral staff or crook of a bishop or abbot: erroneously, an archbishop's cross.—*adj.* cro'ziercd. [M.E. *crose* or *croce*—Late L. *crocia*, a crook.]

cross, kros, n. a gibbet on which the Romans exposed malefactors, typically consisting of two pieces of timber, one placed transversely to the other: the particular one on which Christ suffered: the symbol of the Christian religion, or of the crusades: the Christian doctrine of atonement: a representation of Christ's cross: any object, figure, or mark formed by two parts or lines transverse to each other, with or without elaboration: a staff surmounted by a cross: a monument not always in the form of a cross, where proclamations are made, etc.: a place in a town or village where such a monument stands or stood: a cross-shaped pendant or medal: the transverse part of an anchor, or the like: a surveyor's cross-staff: a crossing or crossway: anything that crosses or thwarts: adversity or affliction in general: mixing of breeds: a hybrid: something intermediate in character between two other things: unfairness or dishonest practices, esp. in sport where one corruptly allows himself to be beaten: a game or race lost by collusion: (*obs.*) the obverse of a coin, formerly often stamped with a cross: hence, a coin.—*adj.* lying across or crosswise; transverse: oblique: adverse: interchanged: peevish: hybrid: dishonest: halancing, neutralising.—*adv.* across (often written 'cross).—*v.t.* to mark with a cross: to make the sign of the cross over: to set something, or draw a line, across: (*Spens.*) to set in position athwart the mast: to place crosswise: to cancel by drawing cross lines: to pass from one side to the other of: to extend across: to interbreed: of a cheque, to draw two lines across, with name of a banking company or the words ' & Co.' between (thereby restricting it to payment through a bank): to obstruct: to thwart: to confront: to bestride.—*v.i.* to lie or pass across: to meet and pass: to interbreed.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* crossed, sometimes *crost*.—*ns.* cross'-action (*law*), an action brought by the defender against the pursuer; cross'-aisle (*obs.*) a transept; cross'-and-pile' (or -or-), heads or tails: a toss-up.—*adj.* cross'-armed, having the arms crossed.—*n.* cross'-hand, a deal plank nailed across the hull of a ship to keep the frame in position till the knees are fastened.—*adj.* cross'-hand'ed, having the grain of the veneer run across that of the rail—of a hand-rail.—*n.* cross'-har, a transverse bar: a kind of lever.—*adj.* cross'-barred.—*ns.* cross'-beam, a large beam stretching across a building and serving to hold its sides together; cross'-bearer, one who carries a cross in a procession; cross'-bedding (*geol.*) false hedding; cross'-bench, a bench laid crosswise: a bench on which independent members of parliament sometimes sit.—*adj.* independent: impartial.—*ns.* cross'-bencher; cross'-bill, a bill brought by the defendant in a Chancery suit against the plaintiff; cross'-bill, a finch of the genus *Loxia* with mandibles crossing near the points; cross'-birth, a birth in which the child lies transversely in the uterus.—*v.t.* cross'-bite (*arch.*) to hite in return: to cheat in return: to outwit: to entrap.—*n.pl.* cross'-bones, a figure of two thigh-bones laid across each other—forming with the skull a conventional emblem of death or piracy.—*ns.* cross'-bow, a weapon for shooting arrows, formed of a bow placed crosswise on a stock; cross'-bower, -bow man, one who uses a crossbow.—*adj.* cross'-bred.—*ns.* cross'-breed, a breed produced by crossing: the offspring of a cross; cross'-breed'ing; cross'-hun, a bun hearing a cross, customarily eaten on Good Friday (also hot cross bun); cross'-butt'ock, a particular throw over the hip in wrestling; cross'-correspondence, (*psychical research*) fitting together of communications separately unintelligible to give an intelligible whole.—*adj.* and *adv.* cross'-coun'try, across the fields rather than by the road.—*ns.* cross'-cross'let, a cross with its ends crossed; cross'-cut, a crosswise cutting: a short way across from one point to another.—*v.t.* (-kut')

to cut across.—*ns.* cross'-cut-saw, a large saw worked by two men, one at each end, for cutting beams crosswise; cross'-divi'sion, division into groups or classes that overlap.—*adj.* crossed.—*n.* cross'-examina'tion.—*v.t.* cross'-exam'ine, to question minutely, or with a view to checking evidence already given: to subject to examination by the other side.—*adj.* cross'-eyed, squinting.—*ns.* cross'-fertilisa'tion, the fecundation of a plant by pollen from another; cross'-fire (*mil.*), the crossing of lines of fire from two or more points: (also fig.); cross'-fish, the common sea-urchin *Asterias rubens*; cross'-gar'net, a T-shaped hinge.—*adj.* cross'-gar'tered (*Shak.*), wearing the garters crossed on the leg; cross'-grained, having the grain or fibres crossed or interwined: perverse: contrary: intractable.—*adv.* across the grain: perversely.—*ns.* cross'-grained'ness; cross'-guard, the bar, at right angles to the blade, forming the hilt-guard of a sword; cross'-hatch'ing, shading by intersecting sets of parallel lines; cross'-head, a beam across the head of something, esp. the bar at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-engine; cross'ing, the act of making the sign of the cross: act of going across: a place where a roadway, etc. may be crossed; intersection: esp. transepts and nave: act of thwarting: cross-breeding.—*adj.* cross'ing.—*ns.* cross'ing-o-ver, (*biol.*) interchange of parts of two chromosomes when they separate again after synapsis; cross'ing-sweeper, one who sweeps a street crossing.—*adj.* cross'ish.—*n.* cross'-jack, a mizzen course.—*adj.* cross'leaved, having leaves in four rows, set crosswise; cross'-legged, having the legs crossed.—*ns.* cross'let, a small cross; cross'light, a light whose direction makes an angle with that of another light, and which illumines additional parts or regions.—*adj.* cross'-lighted.—*adv.* cross'ly.—*ns.* cross'ness; cross'-patch', an ill-natured person (see patch, 2); cross'-plecc, a piece of material of any kind crossing another: (*naut.*) a timber over the windlass, with pins for belaying the running rigging; cross'-pollina'tion, conveyance of pollen from one flower to the stigma of another; cross'-pur'pose, a contrary purpose: contradictory conduct or system: (*in pl.*) a game in which answers to questions are transferred to other questions: (*in pl.*) a conversation or action by which the conversation is transferred to other questions; cross'-quar'ters, an ornament of a flower: the petals of a cruciform flower: a quatrefoil.—*vt.* cross'-ques'tion, to cross-examine.—*ns.* cross-ra'tio, of four points in a range, or rays in a pencil, the quotient of the position ratios of two with respect to the other two; cross'-ref'erence, a reference in a book to another title or passage; cross'-road, a road crossing the principal road, a bypath: a road joining main roads: a place where roads cross.—*in U.S.* often a hamlet (also cross'roads): (*in pl.*) a stage at which an important decision has to be made.—*adj.* cross'-roads.—*ns.* cross'-row (same as *christ-cross-row*); cross'-ruff', alternate ruffing by partners, each leading a suit that the other lacks; cross'-saddle, a saddle for riding stridelegs; cross'-sea, a sea that sets at an angle to the direction of the wind; cross'-sec'tion, a transverse section: a comprehensive representation.—*v.t.* to make a cross-section of.—*ns.* cross'-sill, a railway sleeper; cross'-spring'er, a cross-rib in a groined vault; cross'-staff, a surveying instrument consisting of a staff surmounted with a frame carrying two pairs of sights at right angles; cross'-stitch', a stitch in the form of a cross; needlework of such stitches; cross'-stone, chistolite: stauro-lite: harmotome; cross'-talk', interference of one telephone conversation with another: backchat; cross'-tie, a supporting tie placed transversely: a railway sleeper; cross'-tin'ing, a mode of harrowing crosswise; cross'-tree, a piece of timber or metal placed across the upper end of a ship's mast; cross'-vault'ing, vaulting formed by the intersection of simple vaults; cross'-way, a way that crosses another or links others; cross'-wind, an unfavourable, a side-wind.—*adv.* cross'wise, in the form of a cross: across.—*ns.* cross'word

(puzzle), a puzzle in which a square with blank spaces is to be filled with letters which, read across or down, will give words corresponding to clues given; cross'wort, a bedstraw with leaves set crosswise.—cross as two sticks, particularly perverse and disagreeable; cross one's mind, to flash across the mind; cross one's palm, put a coin in one's hand; cross one's path, come in one's way: thwart one; on the cross, diagonally. [O.E. *cross*—O.N. *kross*—L. *crux*, *crucis*.]

crosse, *kros*, *n.* a bent stick with a shallow net, used in playing lacrosse. [Fr.—O.Fr. *croce*, crook.] crosse'tte, *kro-set'*, *n.* a small projecting part of an impost-stone at the extremity of an arch: a shoulder in an arch-stone fitting into the stone next to it. [Fr.]

Crossopterygii, *kros-op-tar-yi'i-i*, *n. pl.* a subclass of fishes, nearly extinct, whose paired fins have an axis fringed with rays.—*adj.* and *n.* crossopteryg'-ian. [Gr. *krossoi*, tassels, fringe, *pteryx*, -gos, fin.]

crotal, *kro'tal*, *n.* a crotalum: a small spherical bell.—*n.* Crotalaria, *krot'*, *krot'-la'tri-a*, the sunn-hemp genus of Papilionaceae, including the American rattle-boxes (from their inflated pods)—*n. pl.* Crotalidae (-*tal*), the rattlesnake family.—*adj.* crotaline (*krot'-lin*), like a rattlesnake.—*ns.* crotallism, poisoning by crotalaria; crotalum (*krot'-lam*), a clapper or castanet used in ancient Mysteries; Crotalus (*krot'*), the rattlesnake genus. [Gr. *krotalon*, a rattle, castanet.]

crotal, crotle, *krot'l*, *n.* a lichen (of various kinds) used for dyeing. [Gael. *crotal*.]

crotch, *kroch*, *n.* a fork, as of a tree: the bifurcation of the human body.—*adj.* crotched. [Ety. obscure.]

crotch'et, *kroch'it*, *n.* a hook: a note in music, equal to half a minim; a crooked or perverse fancy: a whim, or conceit.—*adj.* crotch'eted, crotch'-ety, having crotchets or peculiarities: whimsical.—*n.* crotch'et'eer, a crotchety person. [Fr. *crochet*, dim. of *croche*, a hook; see *crochet*.]

Croton, *kro'ton*, *n.* a genus of tropical plants of the spurge family: extended by gardeners, etc. to a tropical hedge-plant of the same family, *Codiaeum variegatum*; croton oil, a powerful purgative got from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*. [Gr. *kro'ton*, a sheep-tick, which the seed resembles.]

crouch, *krouch*, *v.i.* to squat or lie close to the ground, as an animal preparing to spring: to bend low with legs doubled: to cringe: to fawn.—*vt.* to bend.—*n.* act or position of crouching. [Possibly connected with *crook*.]

crouched-friars, crutched-friars. See *crutch*. crouch-ware, *krouch'-uor*, *n.* an old salt-glazed stoneware made at Burslem. [Origin unknown.]

croup, *kroop*, *n.* inflammation of the larynx and trachea in children, associated with a peculiar ringing cough, present especially in diphtheria: a burr.—*vt.* to croak or speak hoarsely.—*n.* croup'iness.—*adj.* croup'ous, croup'y. [Imit.]

croup, croupe, *kroop*, *n.* the rump of a horse: the place behind the saddle.—*n.* croup'on (*obs.*), the croup; the human buttocks. [Fr. *croupe*; a protuberance; allied to *croup*.]

croupade, *kroo-pad'*, *n.* a leap in which the horse draws up his hind-legs toward the belly. [Fr.]

crouper, *kroop'er*, *n.* obsolete form of *crupper*. croupier, *kroop'i-er*, or *-er*, *n.* one who sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman at a public dinner: a vice-president: one who officiates at a gaming-table, collecting the stakes and paying the winners. [Fr., one who rides on the croup.]

crouse, *kroos*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) lively, cheerfully confident.—*adv.* boldly, pertly.—*adv.* crouse'ly. [N.E. *crūs*; cf. L.G. *hrūs*, gay, Ger. *kraus*, Du. *kroet*, crisp, cross.]

croustade, *kroos-lad'*, *n.* a case of fried bread or pastry for serving game, etc. [Fr.]

crout, *kroat*, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

croute, *kroot*, *n.* a thick slice of fried bread for serving entrées.—*n.* crouton (-*ton*'), (-*ton'*), a small piece of fried bread. [Fr. *croûte*, crust.]

crow, *kro*, *n.* a moderately large black bird, of the genus *Corvus*—in England C. *Corone* (the so-called *carion crow*), in Scotland the rook: extended

fäte, fär, dsk; mē, hār (het); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

to other birds: inferior coal: the defiant or triumphant cry of a cock: a child's inarticulate cry of joy: a crow-har.—*v.i.* to croak: to utter a crow: to boast, swagger, triumph (often with *over*):—*pa.t.* *crow*, *krōō*, or *crowed*; *pa.p.* *crowed*, also *crow* (*krōn*).—*ns.* *crow*-bar, a large iron bar mostly bent at the end, to be used as a lever; *crow*-berry, a small creeping moorland shrub (*Empetrum*) producing small black berries; *crow*-flower (*Shak.*), perhaps crowfoot; *crow*-foot, a buttercup, sometimes extended to other plants (*pl.* in this sense *crow*-foots): *crow*'s-foot: a number of lines rove through a long wooden block, supporting the backbone of an awning horizontally; *crow*-keeper (*Shak.*), a scarecrow; *crow*'-quill, a pen made of the quill of a crow, etc., for fine writing or etching; *crow*'s-bill, *crow*'-bill (*surg.*), a kind of forceps for extracting bullets, etc., from wounds; *crow*'s-foot, one of the wrinkles produced by age, spreading out from the corners of the eyes: (*mil.*) a caltrop; *crow*'-shrike, a piping-crow (see *pip*); *crow*'s'-nest (*naut.*), an elevated shelter for a man on the lookout.—*n.pl.* *crow*'-steps, steps on a gable.—*n.* *crow*'-toe (*Mil.*), probably the same as *crow*foot.—as the *crow* flies, in a straight line; eat *crow*, eat boiled crows, to be forced to do something very disagreeable, humiliate oneself; have a *crow* to pluck with, to have something to settle with someone; Royston *crow*, the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*)—said to be common near Royston in Herts. [O.E. *crāwe*, a *crow*, *crāwan*, to *crow*.]

crowd, *krōəd*, *n.* a number of persons or things closely pressed together, without order: the rabble: multitude: (*U.S.*) a set.—*v.t.* to gather into a lump or crowd: to fill by pressing or driving together: to compress: (*U.S.*) to thrust, put pressure on.—*v.i.* to press on: to press together in numbers: to swarm.—*adj.* *crowd*'ed.—*crowd* sail, to carry a press of sail for speed. [O.E. *crūdan*, to press.]

crowd, *krōəd*, *n.* (*obs.*) the *crwth*.—*n.* *crowd*'er (*obs.*) a fiddler. [See *crwth*.]

crowdie, *krōd'i*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a mixture of meal and water: brose: a cheese-like preparation of milk. [Der. unknown; perh. in part for *crud*.]

*crow*n, *krōwn*, *n.* a circular head ornament, esp. as a mark of honour: the diadem or state-cap of royalty: kingship: the sovereign: governing power in a monarchy: honour: the top of anything, as a head, hat, tree, arch: (*archit.*) a species of spire or lantern, formed by converging flying-buttresses: a stag's surrivals: the visible part of a tooth: the junction of root and stem: a short rootstock: a clamping metal cap for a bottle: chief ornament: completion or consummation: a coin originally stamped with a crown, esp. a 5s. piece: used to translate various coin names, as *krone*: the old French *écu*: a size of paper (15×20 in., in U.S. 15×19), originally water-marked with a crown.—*v.t.* to cover or invest with a crown: to cap: to invest with royal dignity: to fill with foaming liquor: in draughts, to convert into a king or crowned man by placing another draught on the top on reaching the crown-head: to adorn: to dignify: to complete happily.—*ns.* *crow*n'-ag'-ent, a solicitor in Scotland who prepares criminal prosecutions; *crow*n'-ant'-ler, the uppermost tine of an antler; *crow*n'-bark', a kind of cinchona bark:—*adj.* *crow*n'-ed.—*ns.* *crow*'er (*Shak.*), a coroner; *crow*n'-et, a coronet: (*Shak.*), that which crowns or accomplishes; *crow*n'-gall', a bacterial disease of plants, forming tumours; *crow*n'-glass, an alkali-lime glass: a window-glass formed in circular plates or disks; *crow*n'-graft', insertion of scions between bark and wood; *crow*n'-green, a bowling-green with a crown or arched surface; *crow*n'-head', in draughts, the back row of squares, where a man is crowned; *crow*n'-imp'-erial, a plant, a species of fritillary; *crow*n'-ing; *crow*n'-jewel, a jewel pertaining to the crown or sovereign; *crow*n'-land, land belonging to the crown or sovereign; *crow*n'-lawyer, the lawyer who acts for the crown in criminal cases.—*adj.* *crow*n'-less.—*ns.* *crow*n'-let, a small crown; *crow*n'-piece, a five-shilling piece;

*crow*n'-post, a king-post; *crow*n'-saw, saw consisting of a rotating teeth-edged cylinder; *crow*n'-wheel, wheel with teeth set at right angles to its plane; *crow*n'-work (*fort.*), an outwork composed of a bastion between two curtains, with demihastions at the extremes.—*crow*n and anchor, a dicing game; *crow*n colony, colony whose administration is directly under the home government; *crow*n Derby, a late 18th-century porcelain made at Derby, marked with a crown; *crow*n'd head, a monarch; *crow*n living, a church living in the gift of the crown; *crow*n octavo, an octavo 5×7½ in.; *Crown Office*, the office for the business of the crown side of the King's Bench: the office in which the great seal is affixed; *crow*n of the causeway, the middle of the street; *crow*n prince, the heir apparent to the crown; *crow*n witness, a witness for the crown in a criminal prosecution instituted by it. [O.Fr. *corone* (Fr. *couronne*)—*L.* *corōna*; cf. Gr. *korōnos*, *curved*.]

croze, *krōz*, *n.* the groove in the staves of a cask in which the edge of the head is set. [Perh. O.Fr. *croz* (Fr. *creux*), groove.]

crozier. See *crozier*.

crucial, *cruciāt*. See *crux*.

crucian, *crusian*, *krōō'shan*, *n.* the German carp, without barbels. [L.G. *kariusse* (Ger. *karausche*)—*L.* *coracinus*—Gr. *korakinos*, a black perch-like fish—*korax*, raven.]

crucible, *krōō's-bl*, *n.* an earthen pot for melting ores, metals, etc. [L.L. *crucibulum*.]

crucifer, *krōō'si-fēr*, *n.* a cross-bearer in a procession: a member of the Cruciferae.—*n.pl.* *Crucif'erac*, a family of archichlamydeous dicotyledons, with cross-shaped flowers, including cabbage, turnip, cress, wallflower.—*adj.* *crucif'erous*, bearing or marked with a cross: with four petals placed crosswise: of the Cruciferae. [*L.* *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, *ferre*, to bear.]

cruciform, *crucif'orm*. See *crux*.

crucify, *krōō'si-bl*, *v.t.* to expose or put to death on a cross: to fasten to a wheel or the like, as a military field punishment: to subdue completely: to mortify: to torment: (*pr.p.* *crucifying*: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *crucified*).—*ns.* *cruc'ifier*, one who crucifies; *cruc'ifix*, a figure or picture of Christ fixed to the cross; *crucifixion* (*-fik'shan*). [O.Fr. *crucifier*—*L.* *crucifigere*, *crucifixum*—*crux*, cross, and *figere*, to fix.]

cruck, *kruk*, *n.* in *crude* building, a curved timber supporting a roof. [Cf. *crook*.]

crud, *krud*, *krood*, *obs.* and *dial.* form of *curd*.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) and *v.i.* *crudd*'le, *curdle*.—*adj.* *crudd'y* (*Spens.*) *curdy*.

crude, *krōəd*, *adj.* raw, unprepared: not reduced to order or form: unfinished: undigested: immature: unrefined: inartistic.—*adv.* *crude*'ly.—*ns.* *crude*'ness; *crud*'ity, rawness: unripeness: that which is *crude*.—*adj.* *crud'y* (*Shak.*), *crude*, raw. [*L.* *crūdus*, raw.]

crue, a Miltonic spelling of *crew* (*n.*).

cruel, *krōō'el*, *adj.* disposed to inflict pain, or pleased at suffering: void of pity, merciless, savage: severe.—*adj.* *crue*'l-heart'ed, delighting in cruelty: hard-hearted: unrelenting.—*adv.* *crue*'lly.—*ns.* *crue*'lness (*obs.*); *crue*'lity. [Fr. *crue*!—*L.* *crūdēlis*.]

cruels, *cruell*s. Same as *crewels*.

cruet, *krōō'it*, *n.* a small jar or phial for sauces and condiments for the table: a vessel for wine, oil, or water for religious ceremonies.—*n.* *crue*'t-stand, a stand or frame for holding cruets. [A.Fr. dim. of O.Fr. *cruye*, jar, from root of *crook*.]

cruise, *krōōz*, *v.i.* to sail to and fro: to fly at a speed economical in fuel, etc.: (*coll.*; with *about*, etc.) to wander about seeking something.—*n.* a sailing to and fro: a wandering voyage in search of an enemy or for the protection of vessels or for pleasure or health: a land journey of similar character.—*ns.* *cruis'er*, one who or that cruises: speedy warship, specially intended for cruising: a privateer: a cruising yacht; *cruis'er*-weight, a boxer between middle and heavy, a light-heavyweight. [Du. *kruisen*, to cross.]

cruisic. See *cruisic*.

cruive, *cruve*, *krōv* (*Scot. krūv*, *kriv*), *n.* a pen, sty: a hovel: a wattled fish-trap.

cruiler, *krul'ar*, *n.* (U.S.) a fricadelle. [Cf. *Du. krullen*, to curl.]

crumb, *krum*, *n.* a small bit or morsel of bread: a small particle of anything: the soft part of bread.—*v.t.* to break into crumbs: to put crumbs in or on: to remove crumbs from.—*v.i.* to crumble.—*ns.* crumb'-brush, a brush for sweeping crumbs off the table: crumb'-cloth, a cloth laid under a table to keep crumbs from the carpet: druggit: crumb'-tray, a tray for crumbs removed from the table.—*adj.* crumb'y, in crumbs: soft: crum'my, crumby: (*slang*) plump, lousy. [O.E. *cruma*; *Du. krumm*; *Ger. krumm*; *crimp*.]

crumble, *krum'bl*, *v.t.* to break into crumbs.—*v.i.* to fall into small pieces: to decay.—*n.* a crumb: that which crumbles easily.—*adj.* crum'bly. [Orig. dim. of crumb; *Du. krummelen*; *Ger. krumeln*.]

crumen, *krōo-man*, *n.* a deer's tear-pit.—*n.* crum'enal (*Spens.*), a purse. [*L. crumēna*, a purse.]

crummock, *crummack*, *krum'ak*, *n.* a crook, stick with curved head. [*Gael. cromas*, hook, crook.]

crummy. See *crumb*, *crump*.

crump, *krump*, *adj.* crooked: wrinkled: (*Scot.*) crisp, friable.—*v.t.* to crump: to wrinkle: (*Scot.*) to crisp, friable.—*adj.* c:—*crump*, *crumped*; *Ger. krumm*. Cf. *crimp*.]

crumple, *krump'l*, *v.t.* to crush into irregular wrinkles: to wrinkle: to cause to collapse.—*v.i.* to wrinkle: to collapse.—*adj.* crump'led.—*n.* crump'ling. [*crump*.]

crunch, *krush*, *v.t.* to crush with harsh noise, with the teeth, under foot, or otherwise: to chew anything hard, and so make a noise.—*n.* the act or sound of crunching.—*n.* crunch'iness.—*adj.* crunch'y. [Cf. *crunch*.]

crunkle, *krunk'l*, *v.t.* to crumple. [Cf. *crinkle*.]

crutor, *krōo'or*, *n.* coagulated blood. [*L.*]

crupper, *krup'ar*, *n.* a strap of leather fastened to the saddle and passing under the horse's tail to keep the saddle in its place: the hind part of a horse. [*O.Fr. croupiere*—*croupe*, the croup.]

crural, *krōo'ral*, *adj.* belonging to or like a leg. [*L. crūrālīs*, from, *crūs*, *crūris*, the leg.]

crusade, *krōo-sād'*, *n.* a military expedition under the banner of the cross to recover the Holy Land from the Turks: any daring or romantic undertaking: concerted action to further a cause.—*v.i.* to go on a crusade.—*n.* crusad'er, one engaged in a crusade. [*Fr. croisade*—*Prov. crozada*—*croz*—*L. crux*, a cross.]

crusado, *krōo-sād'ō*, *n.* a Portuguese coin, so called because marked with a cross. [*Port. cruzado*.]

cruise, *krōōs*, also *krōōs*, an earthen pot: a small cup or hotle. [Cf. *O.N. krūs*; *Ger. kruise*.]

cruet, *krōo'sit*, *n.* a goldsmith's crucible. [Cf. *Fr. creuset*, *M.Du. kruiyel*, *M.L.G. krusel*.]

crush, *krush*, *v.t.* to break or bruise: to squeeze together: to beat down or overwhelm: to subdue: to ruin.—*v.i.* to become broken or crumpled under pressure.—*n.* a violent squeezing: a close crowd of persons.—*(slang)* a st: cattle: (*U.*) object.—*n.* restrain a:—*crush*, *crushed*; one who, or that which, crushes or subdues: (*slang*) a policeman: crush'-hat, an opera-hat.—*adj.* crushing.—*adv.* crush'ingly.—*n.* crush'-room, a room where an audience may promenade during the intervals of the entertainment.—*crush* a cup, to empty a cup: to quaff: crushed strawberry, of the pinky colour of strawberries that have been crushed. [*O.Fr. croisir*; *perh. cog.* with *M.H.G. krosen*, to crush.]

crusie, *krusy*, *krōōz'i*, *n.* (*Scot.*) an open iron lamp used with a rush wick. [*From* *crusiet*.]

crust, *krust*, *n.* hard rind or outside coating of anything: outer part of bread: covering of a pie, etc.: solid exterior of the earth: (*slang*) cheek.—*v.t.* to cover with a crust or hard case.—*v.i.* to gather into a hard crust.—*adj.* crust'al, pertaining to a crust: crust'ate, crust'ed, covered with a crust.—*n.*

crust'ation, an adherent crust.—*adv.* crust'ily.—*n.* crust'iness.—*adj.* crust'less; crust'y, of the nature of or having a crust, as port or other wine: having a hard or harsh exterior: hard: snappy: surly. [*L. crusta*, rind.]

crusta, *krus'tā*, *n.* a piece prepared for inlaying: a hard coating: a cocktail served in a glass, its rim encrusted in sugar.—*pl.* crustac (-i-). [*L.*]

Crustacea, *krus-tā'sh(y)ā*, -*shi*-6, *n.pl.* a large class of arthropod animals, almost all aquatic—crabs, lobsters, shrimps, sand-hoppers, wood-lice, water-fleas, barnacles, etc.—*adj.* and *n.* crustā'cean.—*adj.* crustā'ceous, crusty.

crutch, *krueh*, *n.* a staff with a cross-piece at the head to place under the arm of a lame person: any support of like form: a bifurcation, crotch: (*arith.*) a small figure inserted to show the number to be carried.—*v.t.* to support: to prop.—*v.i.* to go on crutches.—*adj.* crutched, marked by the sign of or wearing a Cross.—*n.pl.* Crutch'ed-friars, an order of friars so called from the sign of the cross which they wore—Crouched- or Crossed-friars. [*O.E. cryce*.]

crux, *kruih*, *n.* a cross: (*fig.*) something that occasions difficulty or perplexity: that on which a decision turns: the essential point, as of a problem.—*pl.* cruxes, cruces (*krōō'sh*).—*adj.* crucial (*krōō'shāl*, *shyāl*), crosslike: of the nature of a crux: testing or decisive, as if of the nature of a finger-post at a cross-road; cruciate (*krōō'shī-āt*), cross-shaped.—*v.t.* to torment.—*adj.* cruci-form (*krōō'shī-form*), cross-shaped; crucigerous (*krōō'shī-jer-ōs*), bearing a cross. [*L. crux*, *cruci*, a cross.]

cruzelro, *krōō-zā'rō*, *n.* the monetary unit of Brazil. [*Port.*—*crux*, cross.]

crwth, *krōoth*, *n.* the crowd, an old Welsh stringed instrument, four of its six strings played with a bow, two plucked by the thumb. [*W. crwth*, a hollow protuberance, a fiddle; *Gael. Ir. cruith*.]

cry, *krī*, *v.i.* to utter a shrill loud sound, esp. one of pain or grief: to lament: to weep: to howl.—*v.t.* to utter loudly: to exclaim: to proclaim or make public: to offer for sale by crying: (*Scot.*) to proclaim the hanns of marriage of (3rd pers. sing. cries: *pr.p.* crying, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cried, *krīd*).—*n.* any loud sound, esp. of grief or pain: a call or shout: a fit of weeping: a pack of hounds, hence of people: a particular sound uttered by an animal: the creak of bent tin: bawling: lamentation: prayer: clamour: report or rumour: a general utterance: a watchword, battle-cry, or slogan: a street call of wares for sale or services offered.—*pl.* cries.—*ns.* crī'er, one who cries, esp. an official maker of proclamations: cry'-baby, one who cries childishly: cry'ing, act of calling loudly: weeping.—*adj.* calling loudly: claiming notice: notorious:—a far cry, a great distance; cry against, to protest against; cry down, to condemn: to decry; cry off, to withdraw from an agreement; cry on, to call upon; cry out (*obs.*) to be in childbirth; cry over spilt milk, to waste time in bemoaning what is irreparable; cry quits, to declare a thing even; cry up, to praise; cry you mercy (*obs.*) I beg your pardon; great cry and little wool, much ado about nothing; huc and cry (see hue); in full cry, in full pursuit, used of dogs in hunt; out of cry, (*obs.*) beyond measure; beyond dispute; within cry, of, within hearing distance. [*Fr. crier*—*L. querere*, to scream.]

cryo-, *krī'ō*, *krī'ō-*, in composition, frost, ice.—*ns.* cryo'onic (*Gr. kōmē*, dust), dust found on the surface of polar ice; cry'ogen (-jen; *Gr.* root of *gignēsthai*, to become), a substance used for obtaining low temperatures, a freezing mixture.—*adj.* cryogen'ic.—*ns.* cryogen'ics, the branch of physics concerned with phenomena at very low temperatures; cryogeny (-jē-n), refrigeration: the study of methods of producing very low temperatures; cry'olite (*Gr. lithos*, a stone), an ice-stone or Greenland spar, sodium aluminium fluoride, earliest source of aluminium; cryom'eter (*Gr. metron*, measure), a thermometer for low temperatures.—*adj.* cryomet'ric.—*ns.* cryoph'orus (*Gr. pherein*, to bear), an instrument

for showing the decrease of temperature in water by evaporation; cryoscope (Gr. *skopein*, to look at), an instrument for determining freezing points. —*adj.* cryoscopic. —*ns.* cryoscopy, the study of the effect of dissolved substances on the freezing-points of solvents; cryostat, apparatus for achieving or demonstrating cooling by evaporation; any apparatus for maintaining a low temperature. [Gr. *kryos*, frost.]

crypt, *kript*, *n.* an underground cell or chapel: (zool.) a small cavity, a tubular gland. —*adj.* cryptal, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crypt; cryptic, —*al*, hidden: secret: unseen: mysteriously obscure: (zool.) protectively concealing. [L. *crypta*—Gr. *kryptē*—*kryptin*, to hide; cf. *grot*.]

crypt-, *kript-*, *kript-*, —*ō-*, —*o-*, in composition, hidden. —*n.* cryptaesthesia (*kript-es-thē-zā*, —*zhā*; Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception), supranormal perception, e.g. clairvoyance. —*adj.* cryptaesthetic. —*n.* cryptadia (*kript-iā-di-ā*; Gr.), things to be kept secret. —*adj.* cryptocrystalline, with crystalline structure visible only under the microscope. —*n.* cryptogam (Gr. *gamos*, marriage), any member of the Cryptogamia (*kript-gā-mi-ā*), the class of flowerless plants, so named by Linnaeus in the expectation that sexual reproduction would one day be discovered in them. —*adj.* cryptogamian, cryptogamic (—*gam-ik*), cryptogamous (—*to-gā-mos*). —*ns.* cryptogamist; cryptogamy. —*ns.* cryptogram, cryptograph (Gr. *gramma*, a letter, *graphein*, to write), anything written in cipher. —*ns.* cryptographer, —*ist*, —*adj.* cryptographic. —*ns.* cryptography; cryptology, secret language; Cryptomeria (Gr. *meros*, part), the Japanese cedar; crypton (same as krypton); cryptonym (Gr. *onyma*, name), a secret name. —*adj.* cryptonymous. [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden.]

crystal, *kris'tl*, *n.* (obs.) ice: rock-crystal, a clear quartz, like ice: a body, generally solid, whose atoms are arranged in a definite pattern, outwardly expressed by geometrical form with plane faces: a globe of rock-crystal or the like in which one may see visions: anything bright and clear: a superior glass of various kinds: cut glass: a watch-glass. —*adj.* composed of or like crystal. —*ns.* crystal-gazer; crystal-gazing, gazing in a crystal or the like to obtain visual images, whether in divination or to objectify hidden contents of the mind. —*adj.* crystal-line (—*lin*, —*in*; in the poets also —*tal*) like crystal or a crystal: composed of crystal, crystals, or parts of crystals: having the structure of a crystal. —*n.* a crystalline substance: (obs.) aniline: a shining fabric of silk and wool: crystallisable. —*n.* crystallisation. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* crystalise, to form into crystals: to make or become definite or concrete. —*ns.* crystalite, a small, imperfectly formed or incipient crystal: a minute body in glassy igneous rocks; crystallitis, inflammation of the crystalline lens; crystallogenicesis, origination of crystals. —*adj.* crystallogenetic. —*n.* crystallographer. —*adj.* crystallographic. —*ns.* crystallography, the science of the structure, forms, and properties of crystals; crystalloid, a substance in a state in which it dissolves to form a true solution which will pass through a membrane: (bot.) a minute crystalline particle of protein. —*adj.* like a crystal: of the nature of a crystalloid. —*n.* crystallo-mancy (Gr. *manteia*, divination), divination by transparent bodies. —crystalline heaven, sphere, in ancient astronomy a sphere between the fixed stars and the *primum mobile*, assumed to explain precession of the equinoxes; crystalline lens, the transparent refractive body of the eye; crystal set, a simple wireless receiving apparatus in which a crystal and a cat's-whisker rectify the current. [O.Fr. *crystal*—L. *crystallum*—Gr. *krysallos*, ice—*kryos*, frost.]

csárdás, *chár'dash*, *n.* a Hungarian dance, or its music, in two movements, one slow and the other fast. —Also (wrongly) czardas. [Hung.]

c-spring. See cee-spring.

cicene, *tén*, *n.* a comb-like swimming organ in the Ctenophora. —*adj.* cteniform (*tén*, or *ten*), ctenoid, *adj.* comb-shaped. —*n.* pl. Ctenophora,

a class of Coelenterates—beautifully delicate, free-swimming marine organisms, moving by means of meridionally placed comb-like plates. —*n.* *adj.* ctenophoran. [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, comb.]

cub, *kub*, *n.* the young of certain animals, as foxes, etc.: a whelp: a young boy or girl (playful or contemptuous, esp. of the ill-conditioned, unmannerly, raw, or conceited): a wolf-cub or embryo boy scout: (U.S.) an apprentice or novice. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* to bring forth: to hunt (fox-cubs): —*pr.p.* cubbing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cubbed. —*adj.* cubbish, like a cub: awkward or ill-mannered; cub-drawn (*Shak.*), drawn or sucked by cubs, —*ns.* cubhood; cub-hunting, cubbing, hunting young foxes. —*adj.* cubless. [Ety. dub.]

cub, *kub*, *n.* a cattle-pen: a chest. —*ns.* cubby, cubby-hole, a snug enclosed place. [Prob. from L.G.]

Cuban, *kū'bān*, *adj.* pertaining to Cuba or its people. —*n.* a native of Cuba. —Cuban heel, on footwear, a high heel without curves.

cube, *kūb*, *n.* a solid body having six equal square faces, a solid square: the third power of a quantity. —*v.t.* to raise to the third power. —*ns.* cubage, cubature, the act of finding the solid or cubic content of a body: the result thus found. —*adj.* cubic, —*al*, pertaining to a cube: of or involving the third power or degree: solid: (crystal.) isometric. —*adv.* cubically. —*n.* cubicalness. —*adj.* cubiform. —*n.* cubism, a modern movement in painting, which seeks to represent several aspects of an object seen from different standpoints arbitrarily grouped in one composition, making use of cubes and other solid geometrical figures. —*n.* and *adj.* cubist. —*n.* cuboid, a rectangular parallelepiped, esp. one whose faces are not all equal. —*adj.* cuboid, cuboidal, resembling a cube in shape. —cube root, the quantity of which the given quantity is the cube. [Fr., —L. *cubus*—Gr. *kybos*, a die.]

cubeb, *kū'bēb*, *n.* the dried berry of *Piper Cubeba*, a Sumatran climbing pepper shrub—used in medicine. [Fr. *cubēbe*—Ar. *kabābah*.]

cubica, *kū'bi-kā*, *n.* a fine worsted for linings. [Sp. *cábica*.]

cubicle, *kū'bi-hl*, *n.* a bedroom: part of a dormitory partitioned off: a cell or compartment. [L. *cubiculum*—*cubare*, to lie down.]

cubit, *kū'bit*, *n.* an old measure, the length of the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle-finger, from 18 to 22 inches—also *cū'bitus*, —*adj.* cubital, of the length of a cubit. [L. *cubitum*, the elbow; cf. L. *cubare*, to lie down.]

cucking-stool, *kū'king-stōl*, *n.* a stool in which scolds and other culprits were placed, usually before their own door, to be pelted by the mob. [Mentioned in Domesday Book as in use in Chester, and called *cathedra stercoris*. From an obs. word *cuck*, to defecate; cf. O.N. *húka*.]

cuckold, *kūk'əld*, *n.* a man whose wife has proved unfaithful. —*v.t.* to make cuckold. —*v.t.* cuck-oldise, to make a cuckold. —*adj.* cuck'oldy (*Shak.*). —*ns.* cuck'old-mak'er; cuck'oldom, cuck'oldry, state of a cuckold; act of making a cuckold. —*adj.* cuck'oldy. [O.Fr. *cucuault*—*cucu*, cuckoo.]

cuckoo, *kook'oo*, *n.* a bird (*Cuculus*) that cries *cuckoo*, remarkable for depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds: a silly person. —*ns.* cuck'oo-bud (*Shak.*), name of a plant; cuck'oo-clock, a clock in which the hours are told by a cuckoo-call; cuck'oo-flower, a species of Cardamine—*Lady's-smock*; ragged robin; cuck'oo-fly, a gold-wasp—from laying its eggs in wasps' and bees' nests; cuck'oo-pint (—*pint*), the Wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*; cuck'oo-spit, —*spit*! *le*, a froth secreted by frog-boppers on plants, surrounding the larvae and pupae. [Limit; cf. Fr. *coucou*, Ger. *kuckuck*, L. *cuculus*, Gr. *kōkhyx*, —*kyos*.]

cucullate, —*d*, *kū'kul-āt*, or —*kul*-, —*id*, *adj.* hooded: shaped like a hood. [L. *cucullatus*—*cucullus*.]

cucumber, *kū'kəm-bər*, *n.* a creeping plant (*Cucumis sativus*) of the Cucurbitaceae, with bristly lobed leaves and tendrils: its large oblong fruit, used as a salad and pickle: (U.S.) a cucumber-tree. —

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

Culdee, *ku'l'dē*, *n.* one of a fraternity of monks living in Scotland from the 8th century in groups of cells. [Old Ir. *cēle de*, servant or companion of God.—Latinised by Bocce into *Culdei* (*pl.*) as if *cūlōrēs Dei*.]

cul-de-four, *kū(f)-dā-fōor* (Fr. *kū*), *n.* (*archit.*) a sort of low spherical vault, oven-like.—*ns.* cul-de-lampe (*lānp*), an ornamental design used in filling up blank spaces in a book; cul-de-sac, a street, etc., closed at one end; a blind-alley. [Fr. *cūl*, bottom—*L. cūlus*; Fr. *de*, of, *four*, furnace, *lampe*, lamp, *sac*, sack.]

culet, *kū'lit*, *n.* the back of a brilliant-cut diamond; armour protecting the hips. [O.Fr. *culet*, dim. of *cūl*; see foregoing.]

Culex, *kū'leks*, *n.* the typical genus of *Culicidae* or gnats (pl. *cullees*, *kū'li-sēz*).—*adj.* culiciform (*-līz*); culleine.—*n.* culicid. [*L. culex*, *-icis*.]

cullinary, *kū'līn-ēr-i*, *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen or to cookery; used in the kitchen. [*L. cūlinārius*—*culina*, a kitchen.]

cull, *kūl*, *v.t.* to select, pick out.—*n.* an unsuitable animal eliminated from a flock or herd.—*ns.* cull'er; cull'ing. [Fr. *cucillir*, to gather—*L. colligere*—*col-*, together, *legere*, to gather.]

cull. See cully.

cullender. See colander.

cullet, *kū'lit*, *n.* waste glass, melted up again with new material. [Fr. *collet*—*L. collum*, neck.]

cullion, *kū'yan*, *n.* a wretch; a rascal.—*adj.* cull'ionly (*Shak.*), mean, base. [Fr. *couillon*, testicle, poultry (It. *coglione*)—*L. cōlus*, a leather bag—Gr. *koleos*, sheath.]

cullis, *kū'lis*, *n.* a strong broth. [O.F. *colcis*—*L. colāre*, to strain.]

cullis, *kū'lis*, *n.* a roof gutter or groove. [Fr. *coulisse*.]

cully, *kū'li*, *n.* a mean dupe; fellow, mate, a man generally.—*v.t.* to deceive meanly (*pr.p.* cull'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cull'led).—*ns.* cull, a dupe; cull'yism, state of being a cully. [Prob. a contr. of cullion.]

culm, *kūlm*, *n.* a grass or sedge stem.—*v.t.* to form a culm.—*adj.* culmif'erous, having a culm. [*L. culmus*, a stalk.]

culm, *kūlm*, *n.* coal-dust; anthracite dust; in some parts of England, anthracite.—*adj.* culmif'erous, producing culm.—Culm, Culm Measures, a Lower Carboniferous formation of Europe and Southwest England, with grits, sandstones, shales, etc. [Origin unknown; cf. *coom*.]

culmen, *kū'men*, *n.* highest point: the top ridge of a bird's bill. [*L.*; see next.]

culminate, *kū'mīn-āt*, *v.i.* (*astron.*) to be on, or come to, the meridian, and thus the highest (or lowest) point of altitude; to reach the highest point (with *in*).—*v.t.* to bring to the highest point.—*adj.* culminant, at its highest point.—*n.* culminat'ion, act of culminating: the top; the highest point (*astron.*) transit of a body across the meridian. [*L.L. culmināre*, *-ātum*—*culmen*, or *columen*—*cul-*, to reach.]

culpable, } —*ns.* culp-
pability, } —*adv.* —
culpably, } of blame.

[*L. culpa*, a fault.]

culprit, *kū'prīt*, *n.* one in fault; a criminal: (*Eng. law*) a prisoner accused but not yet tried. [From the fusion in legal phraseology of *cūl* (*culpable*, *culpabilis*), and *pri*t (*prist* (O.Fr. *prest*), ready).]

cult, *kūlt*, *n.* a system of religious belief; worship: a fad.—Also cult'us.—*adj.* cult, cult'ic. [*L. cultus*—*colere*, to worship.]

cutter, *kū'tr*, *n.* obsolete form of coultter.—*adj.* cultrate, *-d*, cul'trif'orm, knife-shaped. [*L.*, knife.]

cultism, *kū'tizm*, *n.* Gonorism.—*ns.* cult'ist, cult'orist. [*Sp. culto*, elegant—*L. cultus*.]

cultivate, *kū'tī-vāt*, *v.t.* to till or produce by tillage: to prepare for crops: to devote attention to: to civilise or refine.—*adj.* cultivable, cultivat'able, capable of being cultivated.—*ns.* cultivat'ion, the art or practice of cultivating: civilisation: refinement: cult'ivator, one who cultivates: an agricultural implement—a grubber.

—cultivate one's friendship, to seek to gain or foster it. [*L. cultivare, -dum—L. colere, to till, to worship.*]

culture, *kul'tyar*, *n.* cultivation: the state of being cultivated: refinement the result of cultivation: a type of civilisation: a crop of experimentally grown bacteria or the like.—*v.t.* to cultivate: to improve.—*adj.* *culturable*; *cultural*.—*adj.* *cultured*, cultivated: well educated: refined.—*adj.* *cultureless*. [*L. cultura—colere.*]

cultus. See *cult*.

culver, *kul'ver*, *n.* a dove, a pigeon: a wood-pigeon.—*n.* *culver-key*, (often in *pl.*) the wild hyacinth: the cowslip: ash-keys.—*adj.* *cul'vertailed*, dove-tailed. [*O.E. culfre.*]

culverin, *kul'ver-in*, *n.* an early form of cannon of great length, generally an 18-pounder, weighing 50 cwt.—*ns.* *culverineer*; *dem'i-cul'verin*, a 9-pounder of 30 cwt. [*Fr. coulevrine—conleuvre, snake—L. colubrinus, snake-like—coluber, snake.*]

Culver's physic, root, *kul'vers*, the rhizome of speedwell *Veronica virginica*, used medicinally. [*From one Dr. Culver.*]

culvert, *kul'vert*, *n.* an arched channel for carrying water beneath a road, railway, etc. [*Perh. from Fr. couler, to flow—L. colere.*]

culvertage, *kul'vert-tij*, *n.* degradation of a vassal to the position of a serf. [*O.Fr. culvert, a serf.*]

cum, *kum*, *prep.*, combined with. [*L.*]

cumbent, *kum'bant*, *adj.* lying down: reclining. [*L. cumbens, -entis, pr.p. of cumbere, to lie down.*]

cumber, *kum'ber*, *v.t.* to trouble or hinder with something useless: to get in the way of: to occupy obstructively.—*n.* encumbrance: cumbering.—*adj.* *cumbered*, hampered: obstructed.—*ns.* *cumberer*; *cumber-ground*, a useless thing, from Luke, xii, 7.—*adj.* *cumberless*, uncumbered.—*n.* *cumberment*.—*adj.* *cumber-some*, unwieldy.—*n.* *cumber-ance*, encumbrance.—*adj.* *cumbrous*, hindering: obstructing: unwieldy.—*adv.* *cumbrously*. — *n.* *cumbroussness*. [*Apparently O.Fr. cumber, to hinder—L.L. cumbus, a heap—L. cunulus, a heap.*]

cumin, *cummin*, *kum'in*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Cuminum Cuminum*) of the Mediterranean region, with seeds like caraway, valuable as carminatives. [*O.E. cymen—L. cuminum—Gr. kymion, cogn. with Heb. kammon.*]

cummer, *kum'er*, *kimmer*, *kim'er*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a godmother (*obs.*): a gossip: a woman: a girl. [*Fr. cuminère—L. con-, with mater, mother.*]

cummerbund, *kum'er-bund*, *n.* (*India*) a waist-belt, a sash. [*Pers. kamarband, a loin-band.*]

cumquat, same as *kumquat*.

cumshaw, *kum'shaw*, *n.* a gift, a tip. [*Pidgin-English.*]

cumulate, *kum'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to heap together: to accumulate.—*adj.* *cumulat*, -d, heaped up.—*n.* *cumulat'ion*, accumulation.—*adj.* *cumulative*, increasing by successive additions.—*adv.* *cumulatively*.—*cumulative vote*, a system by which a voter may distribute a number of votes at will among the candidates, giving more than one to a candidate if he chooses. [*L. cumulare, -dum—cunulus, a heap.*]

cunulus, *kū'mū-lūs*, *n.* a heap: a kind of cloud consisting of rounded heaps with a darker horizontal base.—*pl.* *cū'mulī*.—*adj.* *cū'muliform*; *cū'mulose*.—*ns.* *cū'mulo-clir'us*, a delicate cirrus-like cumulus; *cū'mulo-nim'bus*, a cumulus discharging showers. [*L. cunulus, a heap.*]

cunabula, *kū-nab'ū-lā*, *n.pl.* a cradle: incunabula. [*L. cindbula.*]

cunctator, *kun'k-tāt'or*, *n.* one who delays or puts off.—*n.* *cunctat'ion*, delay.—*adj.* *cunctat'ious*, *cunctat'ive*, *cunctat'ory*, inclined to delay. [*L. cunctator—cunctari, to delay.*]

cuneal, *kū-nī-āl*, *cuneate*, *kū-nī-āt*, *adj.* wedge-shaped.—*adj.* *cuneat'ic*, *cuneiform*; *cuneiform* (*kū-nī-ōr'm*, *kū-nī-(i)-ōr'm*), wedge-shaped—especially applied to the old Hittite, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian writings, of which the characters were impressed by the wedge-shaped facets of a stylus.—*n.* *cuneiform writing*. [*L. cuneus, a wedge.*]

cunette, *kū-net'*, *n.* a cuvette. [*Fr.*]

cunner. See *conner* (fish.).

cunning, *kun'ing*, *adj.* knowing: skilful: artful: crafty: (*U.S.*) dainty or quaintly pleasing.—*n.* knowledge: skill: faculty of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose: craftiness: artifice.—*adv.* *cunningly*.—*n.* *cunningness*, quality of being cunning: artfulness, slyness. [*O.E. cunnan, to know.*]

cup, *kup*, *n.* a drinking-vessel, usu. nearly hemispherical: an ornamented vessel offered as a prize: a hollow: a cup-shaped structure: a *cupful*: (*U.S.*) half a pint: the liquid contained in a cup: a mixed beverage made with wine (as *claret-cup*): that which we must receive or undergo: afflictions: blessings.—*v.t.* to form into a cup: to lodge in a cup: to extract blood from by means of cupping-glasses: (*Shak.*) to make drunk.—*v.i.* to become cup-shaped (*pr.p.* *cupping*; *part.* and *pa.p.* *cupped*).—*ns.* *cup-and-ball*, a ball and socket joint: the game of catching a tethered ball in a cup on the end of a stick; *cup-and-ring*, a prehistoric marking on rocks and stones, consisting of a cup surrounded by rings; *cup-bearer*, one who attends at a feast to fill out and hand the wine; *cupboard* (*kub'ord*), a place for keeping victuals, dishes, etc.—*v.t.* to store.—*ns.* *cup-board-love*, -faith, love or faith with a material end; *cup-coral*, a simple cup-shaped coral; *cupful*, as much as fills a cup.—*pl.* *cupfuls*; *cup-gall*, a cup-shaped gall in oak-leaves; *cup-head*, a hemispherical bolt-head or rivet-head; *cup-ll'chen*, or -moss, any lichen with cup-shaped structures; *cup-man*, a boon companion; *cup-mark*, a cup-shaped hollow made by prehistoric man on cave walls, standing-stones, etc.; *cupper*, a cup-bearer: one professionally engaged in cupping; *cupping*, the application of cups from which the air has been exhausted in order to draw blood; *cupping-glass*, a glass used in cupping; *cup-tie*, one of a series of games to determine the winners of a cup.—*cry* *cupboard*, to cry for food; in his cups, under the influence of liquor; there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, failure is possible at the last moment. [*O.E. cuppe—L. cūpa, cuppa, a tub.*]

cupel, *kū'pāl*, *n.* a small vessel used by goldsmiths in assaying precious metals: the movable hearth of a reverberatory furnace for refining.—*v.t.* to assay in a cupel (*pr.p.* *cupelling*; *part.* and *pa.p.* *cupelled*).—*n.* *cupellat'ion* recovery of precious metal in assaying. [*L. cūpella, dim. of cūpa; see cup.*]

Cupid, *kū'pid*, *n.* the Roman love-god, identified with Greek Eros: (*U.S.*) a kind of jam-tart.—*adj.* *cūpid'itous*, full of desire, esp. amorous.—*n.* *cūpid'ity*, covetousness. [*L. Cūpido, -inis—cupēre, to desire.*]

cupola, *kū'pō-lā*, *n.* a spherical vault, or concave ceiling, on the top of a building: the internal part of a dome: a dome: a lantern on the top of a dome: an armoured dome or turret to protect a gun: a furnace used in iron-foundries.—*v.t.* to furnish with a cupola.—*adj.* *cū'pōlād* (or *cū'pōlād*); *cū'pōlār*; *cū'pōlatēd*. [*It., —L. cūpula, dim. of cūpa, a cask.*]

cuprammonium, *kū-prā-mō'nī-am*, *n.* a solution of cupric hydroxide in ammonia.—*cuprammonium rayon* artificial silk made by dissolving cellulose in cuprammonium. [*L. cuprum, copper, and ammonium.*]

cupreous, *kū'pri-əs*, *adj.* of, containing, or like copper.—*adj.* *cū'pric*, of or containing bivalent copper; *cū'pril'eous*, yielding copper.—*n.* *cū'prite*, red copper ore, ruby copper, cuprous oxide (*Cu₂O*).—*adj.* *cū'prous*, of or containing univalent copper.—*n.* *cū'pro-nick'el*, an alloy of copper and nickel. [*L. cupreus—cuprum; see copper.*]

Cupressus, *kū-pres'əs*, *n.* the cypress genus. [*L.*]

cupule, *kū'pāl*, *n.* a small cup in a liverwort containing gemmae: a cup-shaped envelope on the fruit of some trees, e.g. oak, beech, chestnut.—*adj.* *cū'pūlār*, *cū'pūlate*, cup-like: pertaining to a cupule.—*n.pl.* *Cupulif'erac*, in some classifica-

tions a family including beech, oak, chestnut, with or without birch, hazel, and hornbeam.—*adj.* cupuliferous, of the Cupuliferae; bearing cupules. [*L. cūpula*, dim. of *cūpa*, tub.]

cur, *kur*, *n.* a worthless dog, of low breed: a contemptible scoundrel.—*adj.* curr'ish.—*adv.* curr'ishly.—*n.* curr'ishness. [*M.E. curre*; cf. *O.N. kurra*, to grumble.]

curaçao, *curaçao*, *kū'ra-sō*, *hoo-ra-sō*, *n.* a liqueur flavoured with bitter orange peel. [*Curacao*, Dutch island in West Indies, where first made.]

curare, *curari*, *kū-* or *hoo-rā'ri*, *n.* a paralyzing poison extracted from wourali root (*Strychnos toxifera*), etc. by South American Indians for arrows—now a source of valuable drugs.—Also *cura'ra*, *n.* cura'rine, a highly poisonous alkaloid therefrom, used, e.g. in surgery, as a muscle relaxant.—*v.t.* cura'rise. [*Port.* from Tupi.]

curassow, *kū'ra-sō*, *kū-ra-sō*, *n.* a large turkey-like S. American bird. [*From the island of Curaçao.*]

curat, *kū'rat*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a curiass. [*See curiass.*]

curate, *kū'ri*, *n.* one who has the cure of souls: an inferior clergyman in the Church of England, assisting a rector or vicar: (*coll.*) a small poker: a cake-stand.—*ns.* cur'acy (—*n.*), cur'ateship, the office, employment, or benefice of a curate.—*curate's* egg, anything of which parts are excellent. [*L.L. cūrātus*, *L. cūra*, care.]

curator, *kūr-ā'tor* (in Scots law *kūr-ā'ter*), *n.* one who has the charge of anything: a superintendent, esp. of a museum: one appointed by law as guardian: a member of a board for electing university professors and the like.—*fem.* curā'trix.—*n.* curā'torship. [*L. cūrātor*.]

curb, *kurb*, *n.* a chain or strap attached to the bit for restraining a horse: a hearth fender: a curb-stone or kerb-stone, pavement edge (also *kerb*): a curb-market: an edging or margin of various kinds: a check or restraint: a disease of horses, marked by hard swellings on the leg; the swelling itself.—*v.t.* to furnish with or guide by a curb: to restrain or check.—*adj.* curb'able; curb'less.—*ns.* curb'-mar'ket (*U.S.*) a market in stocks outside the stock-exchange, originally on the pavement; curb'-roof, a roof whose upper slope is less than its lower; curb'stone, kerb'stone, a stone placed edgewise as an edging to a path or pavement.—*See also* curb, kerb. [*Fr. courbe*—*L. curvus*, bent.]

curch, *kurch*, *n.* a covering for the head, a kerchief. [*See kerchief.*]

Curculio, *kur-kū'li-ō*, *n.* a weevil. [*L.*]

Curcuma, *kūr-kū'mā*, *n.* a genus of the ginger family yielding turmeric.—*n.* cur'cumine, the colouring matter of turmeric. [*Ar. kurkum*, saffron.]

curd, *kurd*, *n.* milk thickened or coagulated by acid: the cheese part of milk, as distinguished from the whey: any similar substance: in soap-making the granular soap that rises in the lye upon salting: the fatty matter between the flakes of salmon flesh.—*n.* curd'less.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* curd'le, to turn into curd: to coagulate: to thicken.—*adj.* curd'y, like or full of curd. [*Prob. Celt.*: *Gael. gnuth*, *Ir. cruth*.]

cure, *kūr*, *n.* care of souls or spiritual charge: care of the sick: act of healing: that which heals: a remedy, or course of remedial treatment: course or method of preserving: the total quantity cured: vulcanisation.—*v.t.* to heal: to preserve, as by drying, salting, etc.: to vulcanise.—*v.i.* to undergo a process or course of curing.—*adj.* cūr'able.—*ns.* cūr'ableness, cūr'ability.—*adj.* cūr'ative, cūr'atory, tending to cure.—*n.* cūr'e-all, a panacea.—*adj.* cūr'e'less, that cannot be cured.—*ns.* cūr'er, one who cures: a physician; cūr'ing-house, place in which anything is cured: building in West Indies in which sugar is drained. [*O.Fr. cūre*—*L. cūra*, care; not the same as care.]

cure, *kūr*, *n.* (*slang*) odd or queer person. [*Ety. dub.*]

curé, *kū-rā*, *kū-rā*, *n.* a parish priest in France. [*Fr.*; see *curate*.]

curfew, *kur'fū*, *n.* in feudal times the ringing of a bell as a signal to put out all fires and lights: the

ringing of a bell at a certain hour continued as a traditional custom: a signal for the imposition of restrictions of other kinds, e.g. from being abroad in the streets at night: the time of curfew: the bell itself.—*n.* curfew-bell. [*O.Fr. couvre-feu*; *couvrir*, to cover, *feu*, fire—*L. focus*.]

curia, *kū'ri-ā*, *n.* one of the ten divisions of a Roman tribe: a building in which the senate met: a provincial senate: a court, legislative or judicial: the court of the papal see.—*ns.* cū'rialism; cū'rialist.—*adj.* cū'rialist'ic.—cū'ria reg'is (see *aula*). [*L. curia*.]

curie, *kū-rē*, *kū-rē*, *n.* orig., the quantity of radon in radioactive equilibrium with a gram of radium: now, the quantity of a radioactive substance that undergoes 3.70×10^{10} radioactive transformations per sec.—*ns.* curiether'apy, treatment of disease by radium; curium (*kū'*), the chemical element of atomic number 96 (symbol *Cm*). [*After Marie and Pierre Curie, discoverers of radium.*]

curlet, *kū'ri-et*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a curiass. [*See curiass.*]

curlo, *kū'ri-ō*, *n.* any article of virtue or bric-à-brac, rare and curious.—*pl.*

us to learn: inquisitive: showing great care or nicety: (*Shak.*) solicitous; skilfully made: singular: rare: (in booksellers' catalogues) indecent: (*coll.*) odd.—*n.* curiosity (—*ori-ty*), state or quality of being curious: inquisitiveness; that which is curious; anything rare or unusual.—*adv.* cū'riously.—*n.* cū'riousness.—curious arts (*B.*), magical practices. [*Fr. curieux*—*L. cūriōsus*—*cūra*.]

curl, *kurl*, *v.t.* to twist into ringlets; to coil: to cause to move in a curve: to ripple.—*v.i.* to shrink into ringlets; to move in curves; to writhe: to ripple: to eddy: to play at the game of curling.—*n.* a ringlet of hair, or what is like it: a wave, bending, or twist: an eddy: a plant disease in which leaves curl: a curled condition.—*adj.* curled; curled'-pate (*Shak.*), having curled hair.—*ns.* curl'er, one who, or that which, curls: a player at the game of curling; curl'icue, a fantastic curl; curl'fewrile (*Scot.*), any fantastic round ornament; curl'iness; curl'ing, a game, common in Scotland, consisting in sliding heavy smooth stones along a sheet of ice.—*ns.* curl'ing-irons, curl'ing-tongs, an iron instrument used for curling the hair.—*ns.* curl'ing-pond, a pond for curling; curl'ing-stone, a heavy stone with a handle, used in curling; curl'-paper, a paper twisted into the hair to give it curl.—*adj.* curl'y, having curls: full of curls.—*n.* curl'y-greens, kale or borecole.—*adj.* curl'y-head'ed. [*M.E. crull*; *Du. krullen*, *Dan. krolle*, to curl.]

curlew, *kūr'lyūō*, *n.* a moorland bird (Numenius) of the woodcock family with long curved bill and long legs, and plaintive whistling cry—the whaup: the thick-knee (stone-curlew). [*O.Fr. corlieu*; *prob.* from its cry.]

curmudgeon, *kūr-mū'jən*, *n.* an avaricious, ill-natured churlish fellow: a miser.—*adj.* and *adv.* curmud'geonly. [*Origin unknown.*]

curmurring, *kūr-mūr'ing*, *n.* a rumbling sound, esp. that made in the bowels by flatulence. [*Imit.*]

curm, *kūr*, *n.* (*Scat.*) a grain: a particle: a small quantity, a little.—*adj.* curm'y, curm'ey, granular, coarse-grained. [*corn*.]

curpel, *kur'pl*, *n.* a Scots form of crupper.

curr, *kur*, *v.i.* (*Wordsworth*) to make a whirring or purring sound. [*Imit.*]

currach, -agh, *kūr'ə(hh)*, *n.* a coracle. [*Ir. curach*.]

currant, *kūr'ənt*, *n.* a small black raisin or dried seedless grape (imported from the Levant): extended to several species of Ribes (*black, red, white, flowering currant*), and to various other plants, and their fruits.—*ns.* curr'ant-bread, ordinary bread with some (grape) currants in it; currant'-bun, currant'-loaf, a dark spiced cake full of currants; curr'ant-cake, a cake with currants in it; curr'ant-jelly, a jelly made from red or black currants; currant'-wino'—*adj.* curr'anty, full of currants. [*Corinth.*]

current, *kūr'ənt*, *adj.* running or flowing: passing from person to person: generally or widely

fāte, fūr, ask; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mīle; mōon; dhēn (then)

received: now passing: present: belonging to the period of time now passing.—*n.* a running or flowing: a stream: a portion of water or air moving in a certain direction: a flow of electricity: course.—*ns.* cur'ency, circulation: that which circulates, as the money of a country: general estimation; cur'ent-bedding (*geol.*), false-bedding.—*adv.* cur'ently.—*n.* cur'entness.—currency note, paper-money, esp. that issued by the Treasury in 1914-28 as legal tender; current account, a bank account to meet current expenses; pass current, to be received as genuine. [*L. currēns, -entis*—*pr. p.* of *currere*, to run.]

curricule, *kur'i-kel*, *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise, drawn by two horses abreast: a chariot.—*n.* curric'ulum, a course, esp. the course of study at a university.—*pl.* -a. [*L. curriculum*, from *currere*.]

currish, currishly, etc. See *cur*.

curry, *kur'i*, *n.* a condiment much used in India, compounded of turmeric and mixed spices: food prepared with curry or curry powder.—*v. t.* to make a curry of.—*ns.* cur'ry-leaf, a rutaceous Indian tree (*Murraya koenigii*) whose leaves are an ingredient in curry; cur'ry-powder, ground spices and turmeric. [*Tamil kari*, sauce.]

curry, *kur'i*, *v. t.* to dress (leather): to rub down and dress (a horse): to beat: to scratch (*pr. p.* cur'rying; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* cur'ried).—*ns.* cur'rier, one who curries or dresses fanned leather; cur'ry-comb, an iron instrument or comb used for currying or cleaning horses; cur'rying—curry favour (orig. curry favell, to curry the chestnut horse), to seek to ingratiate oneself. [*O. Fr. corrier* (*Fr. corroyer*), *conrei*, outfit, from *L. con-*, with, and the root seen in array.]

curry, currie, obsolete forms of quarry.

curse, *kurs*, *v. t.* to invoke or wish evil upon: to devote to perdition: to vex or torment.—*v. i.* to utter imprecations: to swear.—*n.* invocation or wishing of evil or harm: evil invoked on another: torment: any great evil.—*adj.* curs'ed, under a curse: blasted by a curse: hateful.—*adv.* curs'edly.—*ns.* curs'edness; curs'er; curs'ing.—*adj.* curs't, cursed: deserving a curse: ill-tempered: shrewish: froward.—*n.* curs'tness, state of being curs't: peevishness; frowardness.—curse of Scotland, the nine of diamonds (origin unknown). [*O. E. cursian*—*curs*, a curse; ety. doubtful; not conn. with cross.]

cursor, *kur'si-tor*, *n.* a clerk or officer in the Court of Chancery who made out original writs de cursu, i. e. of ordinary course: (*obr.*) a vagrant. [*L. cursor*.]

cursive, *kur'siv*, *adj.* written with a running hand, of handwriting: flowing.—*adv.* cur'sively. [*L. cursivus*—*L. currere*, to run.]

cursor, *kur'sor*, *n.* a sliding part of an instrument.—*adj.* cursor'ary (*Shak.*); other readings curs'enary, curs'elarie; prob. intended for curs'tory, curs'ory.—*ns.* curs'ores (*-sō'ētēz*), in old classifications, running birds, variously limited.—*adj.* curs'orial, adapted for running.—*adv.* curs'orily (*-rōr*).—*n.* curs'oriness.—*adj.* curs'ory, running quickly over: hasty: superficial. [*L. cursor*, *pl. cursōrēs*, a runner—*currere*, *cursum*, to run.]

curst. See *curse*.

curst, *kur'st*, *n.* a race-course: a form of daily prayer or service: an academic curriculum.—*adj.* cur'sal. [*L.*]

curt, *kur't*, *adj.* short: concise: discourteously brief or summary.—*adj.* curt'ate, shortened or reduced; applied to the distance of a planet from the sun or earth projected on the plane of the ecliptic.—*n.* curt'ation.—*adv.* curt'ly.—*n.* curt'ness. [*L. curtus*, shortened.]

curtail, *kur-tal*, *v. t.* to cut short: to cut off a part of: to abridge.—*ns.* curtail'ment; cur'tail-step, a round-ended step at the bottom of a flight. [Old spelling *curtal*, *O. Fr. courtault*—*L. curtus*.]

curtain, *kur'tan*, *n.* hanging drapery at a window, around a bed, etc.: the part of a rampart between two bastions: a curtain-wall: (*theat.*) a screen of

cloth or metal concealing the stage, or restricting the spread of fire: the fall of the curtain, close of a scene: a protective barrier in general, as the fire of many guns directed along a certain line to prevent the passage of an enemy (also called cur'tain-fire).—*v. t.* to enclose or furnish with curtains.—*ns.* cur'tain-call, a summons from the audience to appear at the end of a scene; cur'tain-lecture, a lecture or reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband; cur'tain-raiser, a short play preceding the main performance; cur'tain-speech, a speech made before the curtain by actor, author, or manager; cur'tain-wall, a wall that merely fills a gap.—behind the curtain, away from public view; draw the curtain, to draw it aside, so as to show what is behind, or in front of anything so as to hide it; iron curtain, an impenetrable barrier to observation or communication. [*O. Fr. cortine*—*L. L. corina*; prob. *L. cōrs, cōrtis*, a court.]

curtal, *kur'tal*, *n.* a horse or other animal with a docked tail: anything docked or cut short.—*adj.* docked or shortened.—*n.* cur'tal-friar (*Scott*), a friar with a short frock. [See *curtail*.]

curtal-ax, *kur'tal-aks*, *curtaxe*, *kur'taks*, *n.* (*Spens.*), a short, broad sword. [A corr. of the earlier forms *coutelas*, *curtelas*. See *cutlass*.]

curtana, *kur-tā-nā*, -*tā-nā*, *n.* a pointless sword carried at coronations. [*L. curtus*, short.]

curtilage, *kur'til-ij*, *n.* a court attached to a dwelling-house. [*O. Fr. courtilage*; see *court*.]

curtsy, curtsey, *kur'tsi*, *n.* an obeisance, esp. by women, made by bending the knees.—*v. t.* to make or 'drop' a curtsy. [See *courtesy*.]

curule, *kur'yool*, *adj.* like a camp-stool with curved legs, applied to the chair of a higher Roman magistrate. [*L. curulis*—*currus*, a chariot.]

curve, *kurv*, *n.* anything bent: a line that is not straight: a line (including a straight line) answerable to an equation: a graph: a curved surface: an arch.—*v. t.* to bend: to form into a curve.—*v. i.* to bend: to move in a curve.—*adj.* cur'vate, -*d*, curved or bent in a regular form.—*n.* curv'ation.—*adj.* cur'vative (*-vā-tiv*).—*n.* cur'vatore (*-vā-tōr*), a curving or bending: the continual bending, or the amount of bending, from a straight line: the reciprocal of the radius at any point.—*adj.* cur'ved; curvicaudate, having a crooked tail; curvicos'tate, having curved ribs; curvisō'llato, having curved leaves; cur'visform; curvilinear, curvilinear, bounded by curved lines.—*n.* curvilinear'ity.—*adj.* cur'ving; curviro'stral, with the hill curved downward; cur'vital, of or pertaining to curvature.—*n.* cur'vity, the state of being curved. [*L. curvus*, crooked.]

curvet, *kur'vet*, *kur'vet'*, *n.* a light leap of a horse in which he raises his forelegs together, next the hind-legs with a spring before the forelegs touch the ground: a leap, frolic.—*v. i.* (*kur'vet'*, *kur'vet*) to leap in curvets: to frisk (*pr. p.* curvett'ing, cur'veting; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* curvett'ed, cur'vated). [*It. corvetta*, dim. of *corvo*—*L. curvus*.]

cus-cus, *kus-kus*, or *koos'-koos*, *n.* a phalanger of the Malay Archipelago. [Native name in the Moluccas.]

cuscus, *kus'kus*, *n.* the grain of the African millet. [Same as *couscous*.]

cuscus, *kus'kus*, *n.* the fragrant fibrous root of an Indian grass (*Andropogon squarrosus*), used for making fans, etc. [*Pers. khas khas*.]

cush. See *cuisse*.

cushat, *kush'et*, *n.* the ringdove or wood-pigeon. [*O. E. cūscate*, perh. from its note, and *scōtan*, to shoot.]

cushlon, *koosh'lon*, *n.* a case filled with some soft, elastic stuff, for resting on: a pillow: a pad: the pillow used in making bone-lace: an engraver's pad: the rubber of an electrical machine: a pad supporting a woman's hair: (*archit.*) the cap of a pier: the elastic lining of the inner side of a billiard-table (*coll. cush*): a body of steam remaining in the cylinder of a steam-engine, acting as a buffer to the piston: anything that serves to deaden a blow.—*v. t.* to seat on or furnish with a cushion: to serve as a cushion for or against.—*adj.* cush'ioned, furnished with a cushion,

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūle; mūte; mōon; dhēn (then)

cutcherry, cutchery. Same as kachahri.

cute, *kāt*, *adj.* an aphetic form of acute: (U.S.) daintily or quaintly pleasing.—*n.* eūtie, cū'ty, a smart girl.

Cuthbert, *kuth'burt*, *n.* the apostle of Northumbria (c. 635-687).—(St) Cuthbert's beads, perforated joints of encrinurus found on Holy Island; (St) Cuthbert's duck, the eiderduck.

cutkin. Same as cutkind.

cutis, *kū'tis*, *n.* the skin: the true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle.—*adj.* eūtān'ceous, belonging to the skin.—*n.* cū'ticle, the outermost or thin skin; (*bot.*) a waxy or corky layer on the epidermis in plants.—*adj.* cū'ticular.—*ns.* cū'tin, material forming plant cuticle; cū'tinl'sā'tion.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* cū'tinise. [L.]

cutlass, *kut'las*, *n.* a short, broad sword, with one cutting edge, used in the navy. [Fr. *couteas*, augmentative from L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a ploughshare, a knife.]

cutler, *kut'lor*, *n.* one who makes or sells knives.—*n.* cut'lery, the business of a cutler: edged or cutting instruments in general. [Fr. *cuteller*—O.Fr. *coute*—L. *culter*, knife.]

cutlet, *kut'lit*, *n.* rib and the meat belonging to it or similar piece of mutton, veal, etc.: other food made up in the shape of a cutlet. [Fr. *côtelette*, dim. of *côte*, from L. *costa*, a rib.]

cuttle, *kut'l*, *n.* a cephalopod mollusc (Sepia) remarkable for its power of ejecting a black, inky liquid—also cutt'lefish: extended to other cephalopods.—*n.* eutt'le-bone, the internal shell of the cuttlefish, used for making tooth-powder, for polishing the softer metals and for cage-birds to sharpen their beaks on. [O.E. *cudele*.]

cuttle, *kut'l*, *n.* (*obs.*) a knife: (*Shak.*) a bully. [Perh. L. *cultellum*, knife; perh. also for cut-throat, euphase, or cuttlefish.]

cutto, cuttoo, *kut'o*, *n.* a large knife. [Fr. *couteau*.]

cutty, *kut'i*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) short, curtailed.—*n.* a short clay pipe: a short, dumpy girl: applied to a woman, a term of reprobaton, serious or playful: a mischievous or teasing girl or woman.—*ns.* cutt'y-sark, a short shift, or its wearer; cutt'y-stool, the stool of repentance in old Scottish church discipline. [cut.]

cuvette, *hūv-et'*, *n.* a trench sunk along the middle of a dry ditch or moat, a cunette. [Fr.]

cyanogen, *si-an'ō-jen*, *n.* a compound of carbon and nitrogen (CN)₂ forming a colourless, poisonous gas with a characteristic odour—an essential ingredient of Prussian blue.—*ns.* cy'an, a greenish blue: printers' blue ink; cyan'amide, the amide of cyanogen, a white crystalline substance (NCNH₂): loosely applied to calcium cyanamide (CaNCN₂), a fertiliser; cyanate (*si'an-āt*) a salt of cyanic acid.—*adj.* cyan'ic, of or belonging to cyanogen.—*n.* cyanide, a direct compound of cyanogen with a metal.—*v.t.* to treat with a cyanide.—*ns.* cy'aniding, extraction of gold or silver from ore by means of potassium cyanide; cy'anin, a plant pigment, blue in cornflower, red in the rose.—*v.t.* cy'anise, to turn into cyanide.—*ns.* cy'anite (see kyanite); cyanom'eter, an instrument for measuring the blueness of the sky or ocean: Cyanophyceae (*si-an'ō-fish'i-tē*), the blue-green algae, simply organisms unicellular or filamentous thallophytes growing in water and on damp earth, rocks, or bark.—*n.* cyanō'sis, morbid blueness of the skin.—*adj.* cyanō'tic.—*ns.* cyan'otype, blue-print; cyan'uret (*obs.*), a cyanide.—cyanic acid, an acid composed of cyanogen, oxygen and hydrogen (HCNO). [Gr. *kyanos*, blue.]

cyathus, *si'a-thus*, *n.* an ancient Greek filling or measuring cup about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint.—*n.* Cyath'ea, a genus of tree-ferns, often with cup-shaped indusium, giving name to the family Cyatheaceae.—*adj.* cyathiform (or *athir*), cup-shaped.—*ns.* cyath'ium, the characteristic inflorescence of the spurge; Cyathophyll'um (Gr. *phyllon*, leaf), a fossil genus of cup-corals. [Gr. *kyathos*.]

Cybele, *si'b'i-lē*, *n.* a flora, treatise on the plants of a region. [L. *Cybele*—Gr. *Kybelē*, the mother goddess.]

cybernetics, *si-bēr-net'iks*, *n.* (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*) the study of communication and control mechanisms in machines and in living creatures. [Gr. *kybernetēs*, a steersman.]

cycad, *si'kad*, *n.* one of an order of gymnospermous plants, more or less akin to conifers but superficially resembling ferns and palms.—*adj.* cycadā'ceous. [Formed from supposed Gr. *kykas*, a misreading of *kolhas*, accus. pl. of *kolx*, dum-palm.]

cyclamen, *si'klā-man*, *n.* a S. European genus of Primulaceae, with nodding flowers and bent-back petals. [Gr. *kyklaminos*.]

Cyclanthaceae, *si-klan-thā'si-tē*, *n.pl.* a tropical S. American family of plants akin to the screw-pines, with a spadix sometimes resembling a pile of disks.—*adj.* cyclanthā'ceous. [Gr. *kyklos*, wheel, *anthos*, flower.]

cycle, *si'kl*, *n.* a period of time in which events happen in a certain order, and which constantly repeats itself: a recurring series of changes: an age: an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens: a series of poems, romances, etc., centring in a figure or event (also *cyclus*): a group of songs with related subjects: a bicycle or tricycle.—*v.i.* to move in cycles: to ride on a cycle.—*ns.* cy'cle-car, a small light motor-car; cy'cler (U.S.), a cyclist.—*adj.* cy'cllic, -al, pertaining to or containing a cycle: recurring in cycles: arranged in a ring or rings.—*ns.* cy'cllist, a bicyclist or tricyclist; cy'clograph, an instrument for describing arcs of circles without compasses; cy'clold, a figure like a circle: a curve made by a point on a radius of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line.—*adj.* nearly circular: (of fish) having scales with evenly curved border.—*adj.* cyclold'al.—*ns.* cyclold'an, a fish with cycloid scales; cyclom'eter, an instrument for measuring circular arcs: an apparatus attached to the wheel of a cycle for registering the distance traversed; eyelo'sis, circulation. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.]

cyclone, *si'klōn*, *n.* a system of winds blowing spirally inwards towards a centre of low barometric pressure: (*loosely*) a wind-storm: a separating apparatus, a kind of centrifuge.—*adj.* cyclōn'ic. [Gr. *kyklōn*, contr. pr.p. of *kykloin*, whirl round.]

cyclopaedia, *cyelopedia*, *si-klō-pē'di-ā*, *n.* a shortened form of encyclopaedia.—*adj.* cyclopae'dic, encyclopae'dic.

cyclopropane, *si-klō-prō'pān*, *n.* a cyclic hydrocarbon C₃H₆, a general anaesthetic. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *propane*.]

Cyclops, *si'klōps*, *n.* one of a fabled race of giants who lived chiefly in Sicily, with one eye in the middle of the forehead: a one-eyed monster: a genus of minute fresh-water copepods with an eye in front.—*pl.* cyclō'pes (-pēs), cy'clopes.—*adj.* cyclop'ean, cyclō'pian, cyclō'p'ic, relating to or like the Cyclopes: giant-like: vast: pertaining to a prehistoric style of masonry with immense stones of irregular form. [Gr. *kyklōps*, pl. *kyklōpēs*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye.]

cyclorama, *si-klō-rā'mā*, *n.* a circular panorama. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, *horāma*, view.]

cyclospermous, *si-klō-sper'mus*, *adj.* (*bot.*) with embryo bent round the endosperm. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, *sperma*, seed.]

Cyclostomata, *si-klō-stō'mō-tā*, *n.pl.* a class of animals with fixed open mouth, including the lampreys.—*n.* cy'lostome, a member of the class.—*adj.* cyclostomous (-klos'to-mus). [Gr. *kyklos*, wheel, *stōma*, mouth.]

cyclostyle, *si'klō-stil*, *n.* an apparatus for multiplying copies of a writing by use of a pen with a small puncturing wheel. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *style*.]

cyclothymia, *si-klō-thi'mi-ā*, *n.* a temperament inclined to alternation of high and low spirits.—*adj.* cyclothym'ic. [Gr. *kyklos*, thymos, spirit.]

cyclotron, *si'klō-tron*, *n.* (*phys.*) an apparatus for accelerating the circular movement of subatomic particles in a magnetic field, used for work in nuclear disintegration, artificial radioactivity, etc. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, -tron, agent suffix.]

cyder. Same as clder.

cygnet, *si'gnit*, *n.* a young swan. [Dim. from L. *cygnus*, directly or through Fr. *cygne*, which seems

D

D, d, *dē*, *n.* the fourth letter in our alphabet, as well as in the Phoenician, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, from which last it was immediately derived—its sound the voiced dental stop: (*mus.*) the second note in the natural scale: as a Roman numeral, D = 500.

'd, d, a shortened form of had, would.—'dst, hadst, wouldst.

da, dah, *dā*, *n.* a heavy Burmese knife. [Burmese *dā*.]

dab, *dab*, *v.t.* to strike gently with something soft or moist; to peck; to smear (*pr.p.* dabbing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dabbed).—*n.* a gentle blow; a small lump of anything soft or moist; a species (*Limanda limanda*) of fish of the Pleuronectidae; applied to other (esp. to small) flatfish.—*ns.* dabber, a pad for dabbing ink on blocks or plates; dab-chick, the little grebe. [Cf. *M.* and early Mod. Du. *dabben*, to pinch; Ger. *tappe*, a pat; confused with daub and tap.]

dab, dab, *n.* an expert person.—Also *adj.*—*n.*
dab'ster (*coll.*). [Origin unknown.]

dabble, *dab'l*, *v.t.* to shake about in liquid: to spatter with moisture.—*v.i.* to play in liquid with hands or feet: to do anything in a trifling or small way.—*n.* the act of dabbling.—*n.* dabb'ler.—*n.*, and *adj.* dabb'ling.—*adv.* dabb'lingly. [Freq. of dab.]

dacc, dās, dare, dār, dart, dārt, *n.* a small river fish (*Leuciscus vulgaris*) of the carp family and chub genus. [M.E. *darce*—O.Fr. *dars*—L.L. *dardus*, a dart or javelin—of Gmc. origin; from its quickness.]
dachshund, dāks'hoont, dāks'hoond, *n.* a badger-dog or teckel, of German origin, with long body and very short legs. [Ger. *dachs*, badger, *hund*, dog.]

dacite, *dū's'it*, *n.* a fine-grained eruptive rock composed of quartz and plagioclase, with mica, etc. [*Dacia*, where it occurs.]

dacker, *dāk'ər*, daker, dalker, *dā'kər*, v.i. (*Scot.*)
to lounge, saunter: to potter. [Origin unknown.]

dacolt, *dā-koit'*, *n.* one of a gang of robbers in India and Burma—also *dakolt'*.—*ns.* *dacolt'y*, *dakolt'i*, *dacolt'age*, robbery by gang-robbers, brigandage. [*Hind. dākait, dākait*, a robber.]

dactyl, *dak'til*, (*zool.*) a digit: (*classical pros.*) a foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, like the joints of a finger: in English, etc., a foot of three syllables, the first accented.—*adj.* *dac'-*

tylar, dactyl'ic.—*ns.* dactyl'lography, dactyl'logy, the study or lore of finger-rings or engraved gems; dactyl'iomancy (Gr. *manteia*, divination), divination by means of a finger-ring;

Dac'tylls, the cock's-foot grass genus; dac'tyllist, a writer of dactylic verse; dac'tylogram, a fingerprint; dactylog'raphy, the study of finger-prints; dactylology; dactylol'ogy, the art of talking with the fingers, like the deaf and dumb. [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger. *daktylios*, a finger-ring.]

dad, *dad*, daddy, *dad'i*, *nr.* (*childish and coll.*)
father.—*n.* *dad'dy*-long'-legs, the crane-fly.
[History uncertain.]

dad, daud, dād, dawd, v.t. (dial.) to throw against something; to dash, thump.—**n.** a lump: a blow, thump. [Der. unknown.]

Dada, Dadaism, *dādā* (-izm), *n.* a short-lived movement in art (from 1916) which sought to abandon all form and throw off all tradition. [Fr., perh.—*dada* (childish), hobby-horse.]

daddlc, dad'l, v. i. (dial.) to walk in an unsteady manner, as a child or very old person: to totter. [Perh. conn. with dawdlc.]

daddie, *dad'li*, *n.* (*dial.*) the hand. [Uncertain.]
daddock, *dad'ək*, *n.* (*prov.*) the heart of a rotten tree. [Perh. conn. with dodder.]
daddy. See *dad* (1).

dado, dā'dō, n. (*classical archit.*) the cubic block forming the body of a pedestal; a skirting of wood along the lower part of the walls of a room, often represented merely by wall-paper, painting, etc. (*cf. dados, dados*) [*Fr.: see die (2)*]

daedal, daedale, *dē dā*, Daedalian, *dē-dā'li-an*,
adj. formed with art; displaying artistic skill;
 intricate, varied. [From L. *Daedalus*, Gr. *Daidalos*,
 the mythical artist who constructed the Cretan
 labyrinth.]

daemon, *dē'mon*, *n.* a spirit holding a middle place between gods and men, as the daemon or good genius of Socrates.—*adj.* **daemonic** (*-mon'ik*), supernatural: of power or intelligence more than human: inspired. [*L. daemōn, -ōnis*—*Gr. daimōn, -ōnos*, a spirit, a genius, and later a devil; see **demon**.]

daff, *dāf*, *v.i.* to make sport, to play the fool.—*n.*
daff'ing, foolery, gaiety. [Origin doubtful.]

daff, *daf*, *v.t.* (*Shnk.*) to put off: to turn aside, dismiss, put by. [A variant of *doff*.]

daffodil, 'dæf-əd-əl, n. a yellow flower of the genus *Narcissus*.
daffy, 'dæf-i, adj. 1. silly, foolish. 2. childish, childishly.
daffy, 'dæf-i, n. 1. a silly person. 2. a childish person. 3. a childish person's behavior.

affodille.—O.Fr. *asphodile*.—Gr. *asphodelos*, *asphodel*; the *d* is unexplained.]

daffy, *daf'i*, n. an 'elixir of health' invented by one Thomas Daffy (d. 1680).

daft, *daft*, (*Scot.*) silly: weak-minded: insane: unreasonably merry.—*n.* *daft'ic*,—*adv.* *daft'ly*,—*n.* *daft'ness*. [See *dcft*.]

dag, dag, n. a heavy pistol of the 15th and 16th centuries. [Origin uncertain.]

dag, *dag*, *n.* (*obs.*) a tag, scallop, or laciniation; a dirt-clotted tuft of wool.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to cut into

dagger, *dag'ər*, *n.* a knife or short sword for stabbing

at close quarters; (*print.*) a mark of reference †; double dagger, diesis ‡.—at daggers drawn, in a state of hostility; look daggers, to look in a

daggle, *dag'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wet or grow wet by dragging or sprinkling.—*n.* daggle-tail, a draggle-

dago, *dā'gō*, *n.* (U.S.) a man of Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian origin:—*pl.* da'goes. [Prob. Sp. *Diego*—

L. Jācōbus, James.]
dagōḥa, *dā'gū-bā*, n. in Ceylon, a tope. [Sinh.

Dagon, *dā'gən*, -gon, *n.* the national god of the

Philistines, half-man, half-fish. [Heb. *dāgōn*—*dāg*, fish.]

daguerreotype, *də-ger'ē-tīp*, *n.* a method of photography by mercury vapour development of silver iodide exposed on a copper plate: a photograph so taken: (*obs.*) a faithful representation.—

v.f. to photograph by that process.—*adj.* daguerrean.—*n.* daguerreotype, the art of daguerreotyping. [Fr., from Louis *Daguerre* (1789-1851).]

dahablyah, -lych, -leh, -eeah, dā-hā-bē'(y)ā, -ə,
[see Nihilism; gold] [dā-hā-bē' gold]

Dahlia, *dāl'yā*, U.S. *dāl'yā*, *n.* a Mexican genus of garden composites with large flowers. [From *Dahlia*, Swedish botanist.]

daldle, *dā'dl*, *v.i* (*Scot.*) to waddle: to stagger: to idle about: to trifle: to potter.—*adj.* *dald'ling*, *foolish*: *dawdling*. [*daddle*.]

daiker, *dā'kər*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to deck out. [*Perh. Fr. dicorer*]

décorer.] **daiker.** See **dacker.**
Dail, dail, *n.* the lower house of the legislature of

Dail, *dail*, *n.* the lower house of the legislature of Eire. [Irish, assembly.]
daily *daili* *adi* and *adu* every day—*n.* a daily

daily, *ad li*, *adj.* and *adv.* every day.—*n.* a daily paper: a non-resident servant. [day.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mənt, in'fənt, rən'dəm*

daimen, *dem'an, dām'an, adj.* (Burns) occasional.

[Origin obscure.]

dalmio, *dī'myō, n.* a Japanese territorial noble under the old feudal system. [Jap.]

daine (*Shak.*). Same as deign.

dainty, *dā'n'ti, adj.* pleasant to the palate: delicate: tasteful: fastidious: choicely or fastidiously neat: (Spens.) elegant.—*n.* that which is dainty, a delicacy.—*adj.* daint, daynt (Spens.).—*adv.* dain'tily.—*n.* dain'tiness. [M.E. *deintec*, anything worthy or costly—O.Fr. *daintie*, worthiness—L. *dignitas*—*dtis*—*dignus*, worthy.]

dairy, *dā'ri, n.* the place where milk is kept, and butter and cheese made: an establishment for the supply of milk.—*ns.* dal'ry-farm; dal'ryling; dal'rymaid; dal'ryman; dayr'-house (Spens.), a dairy. [M.E. *deye*—O.E. *dæge*, a dairymaid; *arig*, a kneader of dough.]

dais, *dās* (*dās* is only a guess from the spelling), *n.* a raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall where the high table stood: a raised floor with a seat and canopy: the canopy over an altar, etc. [O.Fr. *deis*—L.L. *discus*, a table—L. *discus*, a quoit—Gr. *diskos*, a disk.]

daisy, *dā'zi, n.* a very common composite plant (*Bellis perennis*) growing in pastures and meadows: extended to other plants, as the *Ox-eye daisy*, which is a chrysanthemum: a general term of admiration, often ironical.—*adj.* dal'sed, covered with daisies.—*ns.* dal'sy-chain, a succession of daisies strung one upon another; dal'sy-cutter, a fast-going horse that does not lift its feet high: a cricket-ball skinned along the ground. [O.E. *dæges* *æge*, day's eye.]

dāk, *dāk, dawk, dawh, n.* in India, the mail-post: travelling as the mail goes (orig. by relays of bearers or horses).—*dāk* bungalow, a house for travellers in India; *dāk* runner, a runner or horseman who carries mails. [Hind. *dāk*, a relay of men.]

dacolt. See dacolt.

dai, *dāl, n.* the pigeon-pea, a pealike plant (*Cajanus indicus*) cultivated in India and the tropics: pulse.—Also *dhal*, *dhol*. [Hind.—*dal*, to split.]

dalai lama, *dāl-f' lām'a*, the head of the Buddhist hierarchy in Tibet. [Mongolian, *dalai*, ocean, Tibetan, *lama*, high-priest.]

dale, *dāl, n.* the low ground between hills: the valley through which a river flows.—*ns.* dalesman, specifically, a man of the dales of the Lake District. [O.E. *dæl*, reinforced by O.N. *dalr*; cf. Sw. *däl*; Ger. *tal*.]

dall, *dāl'i, n.* a tropical American tree akin to nutmeg yielding staves, etc. and wax seeds. [Native name.]

Dallia. See Deillah.

dalle, *dāl, n.* a slab or tile, esp. decorative: (U.S.) a rapid where a river runs over smooth slabs, esp. between steep rocks. [Fr.]

dallap. See dollap.

dally, *dāl'i, v.i.* to lose time by idleness or trifling: to play: to exchange caresses (*pr.p.* dall'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dall'ied).—*ns.* dall'iance, dall'ying, taying, or trifling: interchange of embraces: delay: dall'er, a trifier. [O.Fr. *dallier*, to chat.]

dalmahoy, *dāl-mā-hoi, -hoi, n.* (obs.) a bushy bob-wig worn in the 18th cent. [Said to be named from a wearer.]

Dalmatian, *dāl-mā'shan, adj.* belonging to Dalmatia.

—Dalmatian dog, the spotted catch-dog, like the pointer in shape.

dalmatic, *dāl-mat'ik, n.* a loose-fitting, wide-sleeved ecclesiastical vestment, worn specially by deacons in the R.C. Church, also sometimes by bishops. [L.L. *dalmatica*, a robe worn by persons of rank, on the pattern of a dress worn in Dalmatia.]

Dalradlan, *dāl-rā'di-an, adj.* applied to a series of Pre-Cambrian rocks well represented in the Scottish Highlands.—Also *n.* [From the ancient kingdom of Dalriada.]

dalt, dault, *dawl't, n.* (Scot.) a foster-child. [Gael. *dalta*.]

Daltonism, *dawl'tən-izm, n.* colour-blindness: inability to distinguish red from green.—*adj.*

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hōr (hor); *mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen* (then)

Daltō'nian. [From the chemist John Dalton (1766-1844), who described his own case.]

Daltonism, *dawl'tən-izm, n.* the Dalton plan, a school method by which each pupil pursues separately in his own way a course suited to himself, mapped out into monthly instalments. [First tried in 1920 at Dalton, Massachusetts.]

dam, *dām, n.* an embankment to restrain water: the water thus confined: (Scot.) a mill-stream.—*v.t.* to keep back by a bank (*pr.p.* damming; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dammed). [Gmc.; Du. *dam*, Ger. *damm*, etc.]

dam, *dām, n.* a mother, usu. of beasts, or contemptuous. [A form of dame.]

dam, *dām, n.* an obsolete Indian copper coin, one fortieth of a rupee. [Hind. *dām*.]

dam, *dām, n.* (obs. Scot.) a draughtman.—*n.* dam'-board, dam'broad (Scot.), a draught-board. [Fr. *dame*, lady.]

damage, *dām'ij, n.* hurt, injury, loss: the value of what is lost: (*coll.*) cost:—(*pl.*) the pecuniary reparation due for loss or injury sustained by one person through the fault or negligence of another.—*v.t.* to harm.—*v.i.* to take injury.—*adj.* dam'ageable.—damage feasant (*fes'ant*), doing damage (of beasts trespassing). [O.Fr. *damage* (Fr. *dommage*)—L. *damnum*, loss.]

daman, *dām'an, n.* the Syrian hyrax, the coney of the Bible. [Ar.]

damar. Same as dammar.

damask, *dām'-ask, n.* figured stuff, originally of silk, now usually of linen, also of cotton or wool, the figure woven not printed: Damascus steel or its surface appearance: the red colour of the damask rose.—*v.t.* to flower or variegate, as cloth: to damascene.—*adj.* red, like a damask-rose.—*n.* Damascene (*dām'ə-sen, or -sen*), a native or inhabitant of Damascus: damascene, a Damascus or damascened sword: inlay of metal (esp. gold) or other materials on steel, etc.: the structure or surface appearance of Damascus steel: a damson.—*v.t.* to decorate (esp. steel) by inlaying or encrusting: to ornament with the watered or wavy appearance of Damascus steel, or in imitation of it.—Also damaseene, damaskeen, -klen, -quin (-ken).—*ns.* damascening, inlaying upon steel: production of watered appearance on steel; dam'ask-plum, the damson; dam'ask-rose, a pink variety of rose; dam'ask-steel, Damascus steel; dam'assin, damask with flowered patterns in gold or silver thread.—Damaseus blade, a Damascus sword, the surface marked by wavy and variegating lines. [From *Damascus*, whence these things came; see also damson.]

damboard, dambrod. See dam (4).

dame, *dām, n.* the mistress of a house, a matron (now usu. jocular or patronising): a mother: (U.S. slang) a woman: the comic vulgar old woman of the pantomime: a noble lady: a lady of the same rank as a knight: a baronet's or knight's wife (as a formal title prefixed to the lady's first name).—*ns.* dame'-school, a school for young children usually kept by a woman: dame's'-vi'olet, a cruciferous plant (*Hesperis matronalis*) formerly cultivated in pots by ladies for its sweet scent at night. [Fr. *dame*—L. *domina*, a mistress.]

dammar, *dām'ar, n.* a copal used for making varnish, obtained from various conifers. [Malay *damar*.]

damn, *dām, v.t.* to censure or condemn: to sentence to eternal punishment: to doom: to curse or swear at.—*v.i.* to utter curses.—*n.* an oath: a curse.—*adj.* damnable (*dām'nā-bl*), deserving or tending to damnation: hateful: pernicious.—*n.* dam'nableness.—*adv.* dam'nably.—*n.* dam'nation (-mā'shan), condemnation: (theol.) the punishment of the impenitent in the future state: eternal punishment.—*afix.* dam'natory (-mā'tə-r-i), consigning to damnation; damned (*dām'd*; poet. *dām'nd*), sentenced to everlasting punishment: hateful: an intensive, meaning merely thorough (formerly often written *d*—*d*, and softened into *darned*, *dashed*, etc.).—*adv.* very, exceedingly.—*n.* damnification (*dām'nī-fī-kā'shan*), infliction of injury or loss.—*v.t.* dam'nify, to cause loss

to.—*adj.* damning (*dam'ing*, -*ning*), exposing to condemnation. [Fr. *damner*—L. *damnare*, to condemn—*damnum*, loss.]

Damoclean, *dam-ō-clē'an*, *adj.* like *Damocles*, flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse, taught the insecurity of happiness by being made to sit through a feast with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair.

damosel, *damosel*, *dam-ō-zel*, *n.* Same as *damsel*.

damp, *damp*, *n.* vapour, mist; moist air: in mines, etc., any gas other than air: lowness of spirits: a gloom: discouragement.—*v.t.* to wet slightly: to discourage: to check: to make dull: to diminish the amplitude of.—*adj.* moist: foggy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* damp'en, to make or become damp or moist.—*ns.* damp'er, one who or that which damps: a depressive influence: a door or shutter for shutting off or regulating a draught: a device for diminishing the amplitude of vibrations or cycles: (*mus.*) a mute: (*Austr.*) a kind of unfermented bread: damp'ing-off, a disease of seedlings caused by Pythium or other fungus in excess of moisture.—*adj.* damp'ish.—*n.* damp'ishness.—*adv.* damp'ly.—*n.* damp'ness.—*adj.* damp'-proof, impervious to moisture: damp'y (*poet.*), damp. [M.E. *dampen*; akin to Du. *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, vapour.]

damsel, *dam'zel*, *n.* a young unmarried woman: a girl. [O.Fr. *dameiselle* (Fr. *demoiselle*)—L.L. *domicella*, dim. of L. *domina*, lady.]

darason, *dam'zn*, *n.* a rather small oval-fruited dark purple plum.—*damson* cheese, damsons pressed into a solid cake. [Shortened from *Damasceus*—*Damasceus*.]

Dan, *dan*, *n.* a title of honour equivalent to Master or Sir formerly applied esp. to monks, and now by the poets to great poets, etc. [O.Fr. *dan*. (Sp. *don*; Port. *dom*)—L. *dominus*, lord.]

dan, *dan*, *n.* (*prov.*) a box for carrying coal: a tub. **dancee**, *dans*, *v.i.* to move with measured steps, esp. to music: to spring.—*v.t.* to make to dance or jump: to perform, execute, as a dance.—*n.* a movement of one or more persons with measured steps: the tune to which dancing is performed: the musical form of a dance-tune: a meeting for dancing.—*ns.* dance'-band; dance'-hall; dancee' music, music specially arranged for accompanying dancing: dance'er; dancee'-tune; dance'ing; dance'ing-girl, a professional dancer; dance'ing-mas'ter.—*dancee* a bear (*obs.*), to exhibit a performing bear; dancee attendance, to wait assiduously: dancee of death, a series of allegorical paintings symbolising the universal power of death, represented as a skeleton; dance upon nothing, to be hanged; lead one a dancee, to keep him involved in a series of wearying perplexities and vexations; merry dancers, the aurora. [O.Fr. *danser*, from Gmc.; O.H.G. *dansōn*, to draw along.]

daneette, *dān-set'*, *n.* (*her.*) a zigzag or indented line or figure: the chevron or zigzag moulding common in Romanesque architecture.—*adj.* dan-cettē, -ee, -y (*dān-set'-ā*, -i, or -set'), deeply indented. [O.Fr. *dent*, *dant*, tooth, notch—L. *dēns*, *dentis*.]

dandelion, *dan'di-lī-ŏn*, *n.* a common yellow-flowered composite (*Taraxacum officinale*) with jagged-toothed leaves. [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion-tooth.]

dander, *dān'dər*, *daunder*, *dawner*, *daw'n(d)ər*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to stroll, saunter.—*n.* a stroll, saunter. [Origin unknown.]

dander, *dān'dər*, *n.* a form of dandruff: (*U.S.*) anger: passion.—raise one's dander, to put him out of temper.

dander, *dān'dər*, *n.* (*Scot.*) furnace cinders. [Origin unknown.]

Dandle Dimont, *dan'di dīn'mənt*, *n.* a short-legged rough-coated terrier of Scottish Border breed, of pepper or mustard colour. [From *Dandie Dimont* in Scott's *Guy Mannering*, whose Peppers and Mustards are represented as the origin of the breed.]

dandiprat, *dandyprat*, *dan'di-prat*, *n.* (*obs.*) a silver three-halfpenny piece: an insignificant person: a little boy. [Origin unknown.]

dandle, *dan'dl*, *v.t.* to play with: to fondle or toss in the arms, as a baby. [Origin unknown.]

dandriff, *dandruff*, *dan'd'rif*, *n.* a scaly scurf on the skin under the hair. [Origin unknown.]

dandy, *dan'di*, *n.* a foppish, silly fellow: one who pays much attention to dress.—*adj.* (*coll. esp. U.S.*) smart, fine—a word of general commendation: a dandy-cock: a dandy-roll.—*adjs.* dand'i'acal; dand'lified, inclined to be a dandy.—*v.t.* dan'dify, to dress up.—*adv.* dan'dily.—*ns.* dan'dy-brush, a hard brush of whalebone bristles; dan'dy-cart, a light spring-cart.—*ns.* dan'dy-cock, -hen, a bantam; dan'dy-horse, an early bicycle without pedals, driven by kicking the ground; dan'dy-roll, a wire-gauze cylinder that impresses the ribs and water-mark on paper.—*adj.* dan'dyish.—*n.* dan'dyism. [Origin unknown; orig. Scots; poss. one spoiled by overmuch dandling.]

dandy, *dan'di*, *n.* a sloop-like vessel with jigger-mast abaft.—*adj.* dan'dy-rigged.

dandy-fever. See *dengue*.

Dane, *dān*, *n.* a native or citizen of Denmark: a very large dog (great I (lesser Dane).—*adj.* Dān.—*n.* the language of the [Dan. *Daner* (pl.); O.E. *Dene*.]

danegeld, *dān'geld*, *n.* a tax imposed in the 10th cent., to buy off the Danes or to defend the country against them. [O.E. *Dene*, Danes, *geld*, payment.]

dane-hole, *dān'hōl*, *n.* Same as *dene-hole*.

dang, *dang*, *v.t.* a minced form of *damn*.

danger, *dān'jər*, *n.* peril, hazard, or risk: insecurity: (*obs.*) power.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to endanger.—*adj.* dan'gerous, full of danger: (*obs.*) arrogant, stand-offish: unsafe: insecure.—Also (*Shak.*) *adv.*—*adv.* dan'gerously.—*ns.* dan'gerousness; dan'ger-point.—danger line, the boundary between safety and danger. [O.Fr. *danger*, absolute power (of a feudal lord), hence power to hurt.—L.L. *dominium*, feudal authority—L. *dominus*, a lord.]

dangle, *dang'gl*, *v.i.* to hang loosely or with a swinging motion: to follow about.—*v.t.* to make to dangle.—*n.* dang'ler, one who dangles about others, esp. about women.—*n.* and *adj.* dang'ling.—dangling participle, (*U.S.*) a misrelated participle. [Cf. Dan. *dangle*—O.N. *dingla*.]

Daniel, *dan'yəl*, *n.* a wise judge (in phrases as a second Daniel, a Daniel come to judgment). [From Daniel in the Book of Susannah.]

Danish. See *Dane*.

Danite, *dan'it*, *n.* one of a secret society amongst the early Mormons. [Dan; cf. Gen. xlix. 16, 17.]

dank, *dangk*, *adj.* moist, wet.—*n.* (*Milt.*) a wet place.—*adj.* dank'ish. [Origin uncertain.]

Dannebrog, *dan'e-brog*, *n.* the Danish national flag: the second of the Danish orders instituted by King Valdemar in 1219. [Dan.]

danseuse, *dān'sez*, *n.* a female dancer: a ballet dancer. [Fr.]

Dansker, *dan'skər*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a Dane.

Dantean, *dan'tē-ən*, *Dantesque*, *dan-tesk'*, *adjs.* like the poet Dante: sublime: austere.—*ns.* Dan'tist, a Dante scholar; Dantoph'ilist, a lover of Dante.

danton. See *daunton*.

dap, *dap*, *v.i.* to bounce: to drop bait gently into the water.—*n.* a bait so used: a bounce.—*n.* dapp'er. [Origin obscure.]

Daphne, *daf'nē*, *n.* a genus (fam. Thymelaeaceae) of shrubs, including mezerion and spurge-laurel. [Gr. *daphnē*, sweet bay.]

dapper, *dap'ər*, *adj.* quick: little and active: neat: spruce.—*n.* dapp'erling, a dapper little fellow. [Du. *dapper*, brave; cf. Ger. *täpfer*, quick, brave.]

dapple, *dap'l*, *adj.* marked with spots.—*v.t.* to variegate with spots.—*adjs.* dapp'le-bay', of bay colour, variegated with dapples; dapp'led; dapp'le-grey'. [Origin unknown.]

darbies, *dārbiz*, *n.pl.* (*slang*) handcuffs. [App. from the personal name *Darby*.]

Darbyite, *dār'bi-it*, *n.* one of the Plymouth Brethren, esp. of those branches that insist on excommunicating others. [From their principal founder, J. N. Darby (1800-82).]

dare, *dār*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to be bold enough; to venture (*3rd pers. sing. dare(s); 1st pers. durst*, commonly in subjunctive sense, *dared; 2d pers. dared*).—*v.t.* to challenge; to defy: to face (*3rd pers. dares; 1st pers. and 2d pers. dared*).—*n.* (*Shak.*) boldness: an act of daring or (*Shak.*) a challenge to perform it.—*n.* dare-devil, a rash, venturesome fellow.—*adj.* unreasonably rash and reckless.—*adj.* dare'ful (*Shak.*), full of daring, adventurous: dar'ing, bold: courageous: fearless.—*n.* boldness.—*n.* dar'ing-do (see derring-do).—*adj.* dar'ing-hard'y (*Shak.*), fool-hardy.—*adv.* dar'ingly.—I dare say, I suppose. [O.E. *durran* (preterite-present vb.), *prest. dearr*, *pret. dorste*; Goth. *daurson*; akin to Gr. *thorsein*.]

dare, *dār*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to lurk, crouch, shrink, be dismayed, doze, be fascinated, stare.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*; *Shak.*) to daze: to frighten.—*n.* a contrivance for fascinating larks with mirrors. [O.E. *darion*, to lurk, be hidden.]

dare, *dār*. Same as dare.

darg, *dārg*, *n.* (*Scott.*) a day's work: a task. [Contr. from *dacerk*, *day-terch*, *day-work*.]

dargle, *dār'gl*, *n.* (*Scott.*) a dell. [Prob. from the *Dargle* near Bray, mistaken by Scott for a common noun.]

darl. See *durra*.

daric, *dār'ik*, *n.* an old gold coin larger than an English sovereign, named after *Darius* I. of Persia.

dark, *dārk*, *adj.* without light: black, or somewhat blackish: gloomy: difficult to understand: unlightened: secret: sinister.—*n.* absence of light: nightfall: a state of ignorance.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) in a state of dark.—*v.t.* dark'en, to make dark or darker: to render ignorant: to sully.—*v.i.* to grow dark or darker.—*n.* dark-house (*Shak.*), a mad-house.—*adj.* dark'ish.—*n.* dark'lan'tern, a lantern whose light can be covered.—*v.i.* dark'le, to grow dark (a back-formation of *darkling*).—*adv.* and *adj.* dark'ling, dark: in the dark.—*adv.* dark'lings (*poet.*), in the dark; dark'ly.—*ns.* dark'mans (*thieves' slang*) night; dark'ness; dark'-room, a chamber free from such light as would affect photographic plates.—*adj.* dark'some, dark: (*poet.*) gloomy.—*ns.* dark'y, dark'ey (*coll.*) a negro: (*slang*) a dark-lantern.—Dark Ages, the period of intellectual darkness in Europe, from the 5th to the 10th or 12th (or 15th) century; Dark Continent, Africa; darken one's door, to enter one's house, visit one; dark horse, in racing, a horse whose capabilities are not known: also fig. of a person (usually implying undisclosed ability): a candidate not brought forward till the last moment; keep dark, to be silent or secret; keep it dark, to conceal it; prince of darkness, Satan. [O.E. *deorc*.]

darling, *dār'ling*, *n.* one dearly beloved: a favourite. [O.E. *deorling*; see *dear*.]

Darlingtonia, *dār'ling-tō-ni-ā*, *n.* a Californian pitcher-plant of the *Sarracenia* family. [Named after William Darlington (1782-1863), American botanist.]

darn, *dār'n*, *v.t.* to mend by interwoven stitches: to embroider or sew with the stitches used in mending holes.—*n.* a darned place.—*ns.* darn'er; darn'ing; darn'ing-need'le. [Etymology unknown.]

darn, *dār'n*, *v.i.* a minced form of *darn*.

darnel, *dār'nl*, *n.* a species of rye-grass: perh. the tares of the Bible. [Poss. conn. with O.E. *darne*, stupid, from its supposed narcotic properties.]

darralgn, *dār'algn*, *n.* a species of rye-grass: perh. the tares of the Bible. [Poss. conn. with O.E. *darne*, stupid, from its supposed narcotic properties.]

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game in which darts are thrown at a board: in some snails, a calcareous needle supposed to be used as a sexual stimulus: a sudden forward movement: (in full dart-moth) a cutworm moth (*Agrotis*) with a dart-like mark on the forewing.—*v.i.* to hurt suddenly: to send or shoot forth.—*v.t.* to start or shoot forth rapidly.—*freq.* dart'le.—*ns.* dart-board, the target used in the game of darts; darter, one who or that which, darts: a freshwater diving bird (*Plotus*) allied to cormorants: an archer-fish; applied also to various small American fishes akin to perch.—*adv.* dart'ingly.—*n.* dart'-sac, the gland that secretes the dart in snails. [O.Fr. *dart*; cf. O.E. *daroth*.]

dart. See *dace*.

dartre, *dār'ter*, *n.* herpes.—*adj.* dar'trous. [Fr.]

Darwinism, *dār'win-izm*, *n.* the theory of the origin of species propounded by C. Darwin (1809-82).—*adj.* and *n.* Darwin'ian.

dash, *dash*, *v.t.* to throw, thrust, or drive violently: to break by throwing together: to bespatter: to blotch: to frustrate: to confound: to modify by dilution or admixture.—*v.i.* to rush with violence.—*n.* a violent striking: a rush: a violent onset: a blow: a splash: a splash of colour: a stroke of the pen or similar mark: a mark (—) at a break in a sentence or elsewhere: a euphemism for damn (sometimes represented by this sign): a staccato mark: an acute accent used in algebra and in lettering of diagrams as a discriminating mark: a long element in the Morse code; verve: ostentation: a slight admixture: a dash-board.—*ns.* dash-board, a board, screen, or partition in front of a driver, on a horse-vehicle to keep off splashes of mud, in a motor-car or aeroplane to carry instruments; dash'er, one who dashes: (*coll.*) one who makes a great show.—*adj.* dash'ing, spirited: showy: ostentatiously fashionable.—*adv.* dash'ingly.—*ns.* dash'-pot, a device for damping vibration by a piston moving in a cylinder containing liquid; dash'-wheel, a washing-machine in the form of a partitioned drum.—dash off, to throw off or produce hastily: leave abruptly; dash out, to knock out by striking against something. [M.E. *doschen*, *dossen*, to rush, or strike with violence.—cf. Dan. *daske*, to slap.]

dassie *dā'si*, *n.* (*S. Africa*) the hyrax. [Du. *dasje*, dim of *dos*, badger.]

dastard, *dās'tard*, *n.* a cowardly fellow: loosely, one who does a brutal act without giving his victim a chance.—*adj.* shrinking from danger: cowardly.—*adj.* and *adv.* dastardly.—*ns.* dastardness, dastardliness, dastardly. [Prob. conn. with dazed.]

dasyphyllous, *dos-i-fil'z*, *adj.* having crowded, thick, or woolly leaves. [Gr. *dasy*, thick, bushy, hairy, *phyllon*, leaf.]

Dasyurus, *dā'si-pōs*, *-pus*, *n.* a genus of armadillos.—*n.* dasy'pod, any member of the genus.—*npl.* Dasypodidae the armadillo family. [Gr. *dasy-pous*, a hare—*dasy*, hairy, *pous*, *podus*, foot.]

dasyure, *dā'si-ūr*, *n.* any marsupial of the flesh-eating genus *Dasyurus* (called native cat) or the fam. *Dasyuridae* (Tasmanian devil, Tasmanian wolf, etc.). [Gr. *dasy*, shaggy, *oura*, tail.]

date, *dā'te*, *n.* which others may
[L. *dāta*, things
ive.]

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ive.]

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the 180th meridian with deviations.—out of date, antiquated; up to date, abreast of the times: adapted or corrected to the present time: modern. [O.Fr. *date*—L. *datum*, given.]

date, *dāt*, *n.* the fruit of the date-palm.—*ns.* date'-palm, -tree, a palm (*Phoenix doctylifera*) of N. Africa and S.W. Asia; date'-plum, a fruit of the ebony genus, persimmon; date'-shell, the date-shaped shell of *Lithodomus*, or the animal itself, of the mussel family, a borer in limestone rocks; date'-su'gar. [Fr. *datte*—L. *dactylus*—Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a date.]

dative, *dāt'iv*, *adj.* given or appointed: (*grom.*) expressing an indirect object.—*n.* the dative case: a word in the dative.—*adj.* datival (*dā-ti'vəl*). [L. *dativus*—*dare*, to give.]

datolite, *dāt'ol-lit*, *n.* a hydrated silicate of boron and calcium. [Gr. *datēsthai* to divide, *lithos*, stone.]

datum, *dāt'm* (see data).—*n.* *dāt'm*-line, the horizontal base-line from which heights and depths are measured. [L. *datum*, given—*dare*, to give.]

Datura, *dā-tū'ā*, *n.* the thorn-apple genus of the potato family, with strongly narcotic properties.—*n.* *datū'rine*, atropine, or a mixture of atropine with other alkaloids. [Hind. *dhatūrd*.]

daub, *dawb*, *v.t.* to smear: to paint coarsely.—*n.* a coarse painting.—*ns.* daub'er, one who daubs: a coarse painter; daub'ery (*Shak.* dawb'ry), a daubing, or crudely artful device, false pretence; daub'ing.—*adj.* daub'y, sticky. [O.Fr. *douber*, to plaster—L. *dealbare*, to whitewash—*dē*, down, and *abus*, white.]

daud, dawd, *doud*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to knock, thump.—*n.* a lump: large piece. [Scot. 2.]

daughter, *daw'ter*, *n.* a female in relation to her parent: a female descendant: woman (generally).—*adj.* (*biol.*) derived from another.—*ns.* daugh'ter-in-law, a son's wife: formerly a step-daughter:—*pl.* daughters—in-law; daugh'terliness; daugh'terling, a little daughter.—*adj.* daugh'terly, like or becoming a daughter. [O.E. *dohtor*; Scot. *dochter*, Ger. *tochter*, Gr. *thygater*.]

dault, *See* dalt.

daunder, dauner. Same as dander.

daunt, *dawnt*, or *dōnt*, *v.t.* to frighten: to discourage: to subdue.—*adj.* daunt'less, not to be daunted.—*adv.* daunt'lessly.—*n.* daunt'lessness.—*v.t.* daunt'on, to subdue: to dare. [O.Fr. *dauter* (Fr. *dompter*)—L. *domitare*—*domdere*, tame.]

dauphin, *daw'fin*, *n.* the eldest son of the king of France (1349-1830).—*n.* daup'hiness, his wife. [O.Fr. *daulphin* (Fr. *dauphin*)—*Delphinus*, family name of the lords of the Viennois—hence dolphins in their crest and name Dauphiné for their province (ceded to the king, 1349).]

daur, *dawr*, a Scots form of dare.

daut, dawt, *dawt*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to pet.—*n.* daut'lo, dawt'le, a pet. [Origin unknown.]

davenport, *daw'n-pōrt*, *n.* a small ornamental writing-desk—also *dev'onport*: (*U.S.*) a large sofa. [Prob. from the maker.]

davenport-trick, *daw'n-pōrt-trik*, *n.* an artifice by which a man can free himself from ropes wound round him and tied. [From two impostors who practised it (flor. 1845-65).]

dawlt, *daw'it*, *n.* one of a pair of erections on a ship for lowering or hoisting a boat. [App. from the name *Dowd*.]

Davy, *dā'vi*, Da'vy-lamp, -lamp, *n.* the safety-lamp for coal-miners invented by Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829).

Davy Jones, *dā'vi jōnz'*, *n.* a sailor's familiar name for the (malignant) spirit of the sea, the devil.—Davy Jones's locker, the sea, as the grave of men drowned at sea. [Origin unknown.]

daw, *daw*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to dawn. [O.E. *dagion*—*dæg*, day.]

daw, *daw*, *n.* a bird of the crow kind, a jackdaw: (*orch.*) a simpleton.—*n.* daw'cock (*arch.*) a cock jackdaw: a noodle.—*adj.* daw'ish. [M.E. *dawe*.]

dawd. *See* daud.

dawdio, *daw'di*, *v.i.* to waste time by trifling: to act or move slowly.—*n.* daw'dier. [Cf. *daddie*.]

dawk. *See* dāk.

dawn, *dawn*, *v.i.* to become day: to begin to grow light: to begin to appear.—*n.* daybreak: beginning.—Also dawn'ing.—*n.* dawn'-man, Eoanthropus.

—dawn on, to begin to become evident to or be understood by. [Appears first as dawning, prob. from O.N.; cf. Sw. and Dan. *dogning*.]

dawner. *See* dander (1).

dawt, dawtle. *See* daut.

day, *dā*, *n.* the time of light, from sunrise to sunset, morning till night: twenty-four hours, from midnight to midnight (formerly by some reckoned from sunrise, or sunset, or—by astronomers—from noon): the time the earth takes to make a revolution on its axis—this being the *sidereal* day (between two transits of the first point of Aries, or approximately of the same star), distinguished from the *apparent solar* day (between two transits of the sun), and the *mean solar* day (between two transits of the mean, or imaginary uniformly moving, sun): the hours devoted to work (*working-day*): a day set apart for a purpose, as for receiving visitors: lifetime: time of existence, vogue, or influence: a time: daylight: space between mullions of a window: ground surface over a mine.—*ns.* day'-bed (*Shak.*), a couch or sofa; day'-blind'ness, a defect of vision in which objects are best seen by a dim light; day'-board'-er, a pupil who feeds but does not sleep at a boarding school; day'-book, a book for entering the transactions of each day; day'-break, break of day; day'-coal, the upper stratum of coal; day'-dream, a dreaming or musing while awake; day'-fly, a May fly; day'-lā'bour, labour paid by the day; day'-lā'bourer; day'-level (*miming*), a level driven from the surface; day'-light, the light of day: a clear space: day'-light-sav'ing, reduction of loss of daylight, for work or play, by advancing the clock; day'-lil'y, a lilaceous plant (*Heimerallus*) whose blossoms last only for a day.—*adj.* day'long, during the whole day.—*ns.* day'mark, an unlighted sea-mark.—*adj.* day'-old, one day old.—*ns.* day'-peep (*Milt.*), dawn; day'-scholar, a pupil who attends a boarding-school during the school-hours, but boards at home (also day'-boy, day'-girl); day'-school, a school held during the day, as opposed both to a night-school and to a boarding-school; day'-sight, night-blindness; days'man, one who appoints a day to hear a cause: an umpire; day'spring, dawn; day'star, the morning star; day'time, the time of daylight.—*adj.* day'-wearied (*Shak.*), wearied with the work of the day.—*n.* day'-work.—call it a day, to announce a decision to leave off; day by day, daily; day in day out, for an indefinite succession of days; day off, a day's holiday; day out, a servant's free day; days of grace, three days allowed for payment of bills, etc., beyond the day named; one of these days, some indefinite time in the near future; see day-light, to arrive at some comprehension, illumination, prospect of a solution; the day, the time spoken of or expected: (*Scot.*) to-day; the day after the fair, too late; the other day, not long ago; the time of day, the hour of the clock: a greeting; win the day, to gain the victory. [O.E. *dæg*; Ger. *tog*; not L. *diēs*.]

dayes-man, daynt, day'rhouse (all *Spens.*). *See* day (daysman), dainty, dairy.

day-nettle, *dā-net'l*, *n.* a dead-nettle: (in Scotland and N. England) the hemp-nettle (which often cuts harvesters' hands): a gathering on the finger.—Also *dæ-nettle*. [Perh. for dead-nettle; but cf. O.N. (*akr*)*dai*, hemp-nettle.]

day-woman (*Shak.*). Same as *day-woman*.

daze, *dāz*, *v.t.* to stun, to stupefy.—*n.* bewilderment: (*arch.*) mica.—*adj.* dazed (*dāzəd*)—*adv.* dazedly (*dāz'id-li*). [O.N. *daso-sk* (refl.) to be breathless.]

dazzle, *dōz'l*, *v.t.* to dazzle or overpower with strong light: to confound by brilliancy, beauty, or cleverness.—*v.i.* to be dazzled.—*ns.* dazz'le, dazz'lement, the act of dazzling: that which dazzles; dazz'le-paint'ing, fantastic painting for camouflage; dazz'ler; dazz'ling.—*adv.* dazz'lingly. [Freq. of daze.]

de-, de-, pfx. See Prefixes: much used in civil service jargon in coining words expressing undoing or ridding.

deacon, *dē'kn*, n. in Episcopal churches, a member of the order of clergy under priests: in some Presbyterian churches, an officer, distinct from the elders, who attends to the secular affairs of the church: in Congregational and some other churches, an officer who advises the pastor, distributes the elements at communion, and dispenses charity: in Scotland, the master of an incorporated company: (*Scott.*) an adept: (*U.S.*) the skin of a very young calf:—*fem.* *dea'con* (in Presbyterian churches), a woman who is a deacon; *dea'coness*, a female servant of the Christian society in the time of the apostles: in a convent a nun who has the care of the altar: one of an order of women in some Protestant churches who nurse the sick and tend the poor.—*ns.* *dea'conhood*, *dea'conry*, *dea'conship*. [*L. diaconus*.—*Gr. diakonos*, o servant.]

deactivation, *dē-ak-tiv-a'shən*, n. return from activation to the normal state. [Pfx. *dē-* and active.]

dead, *dēd*, *adj.* without life: deathlike: at rest, out of play, of a ball: of a golf-ball, within a certain putt: out of use: obsolete: inactive: cold and cheerless: dull: numb: insensitive: as good as dead: inelastic: dull: without vegetation: utter: unerring.—*v.t.* to deaden, dull: to benumb.—*v.i.* to lose vitality: to become numb.—*adv.* in a dead manner: absolutely: utterly: directly.—*n.* one who is dead: the time of greatest stillness, as the *dead of night*.—*adj.* *dead-alive*, *dead-and-alive*, dull, inactive; *dead-beat*, quite overcome, exhausted; *dead-born*, still-born.—*n.* *dead-cart*, a cart for collecting the bodies of those dead of a pestilence.—*n.pl.* *dead-clothes*, clothes to bury the dead in.—*ns.* *dead-colouring*, the first broad outlines of a picture; *dead-deal*, o board for measuring and lifting o corpse.—*adj.* *dead-do'ing* (*Spens.*), putting to death, destructive; *dead-drunk*, completely drunk.—*v.t.* *dead'en*, to make dead: to deprive partly of vigour, sensibility, or sensation: to blunt: to lessen: to make soundproof.—*ns.* *dead-end*, o pipe, passage, etc., closed at one end: o cul-de-sac or blind alley; *dead-ener*.—*n.* and *adj.* *dead-en'ing*.—*ns.* *dead-eye*, (*naut.*), a round, flattish wooden block with a rope or iron band passing around it, and pierced with three holes for a lanyard; *dead-fall*, a trap with o weight that falls when its support is removed; *dead-fla'ish* (*Austr.*), a thickset or a thicket-forming shrub of the mimosa family (*Albizia*, *Acacia*): a complete standstill or vanquishment; *dead-fire*, an appearance of fire taken as a death-omen; *dead-freight*, money paid for the empty space in a ship by o person who engages to freight her, but fails to make out a full cargo; *dead-ground* (*mil.*), ground that cannot be covered by fire; *dead-hand*, mortmain; *dead-head*, one who enjoys privileges without paying, as in a theatre, etc.: a spruce; *dead-heat*, a heat or race in which two or more competitors are equal; *dead-house*, a mortuary; *dead-letter*, a letter undelivered and unclaimed at the post-office: a law or ordinance made but not enforced; *dead-level*, a stretch of land without any rising ground: sameness; *dead-lift*, -pull, a lift, pull, made without help, leverage, etc.; hence an effort under discouraging conditions.—*n.pl.* *dead-lights*, storm-shutters for o cabin window.—*ns.* *dead-liness*; *dead-line*, line in a military prison, on going beyond which a prisoner is liable to be shot—also *fig.* (*U.S.*) the closing date; *dead-lock*, the case when matters have become so complicated that all is at a complete standstill; *dead-loss*, a loss without any compensation.—*adj.* *dead-ly*, causing death: fatal: implacable: (*coll.*) very great.—*adv.* in a manner resembling death: (*coll.*) extremely.—*ns.* *dead-ly-night'shade*, *Belladonna*; *dead-march*, o piece of solemn music played at funeral processions, esp. of soldiers; *dead-meat*, the flesh of animals ready for the market.—*n.pl.* *dead-men*, empty

bottles after o carouse.—*ns.* *dead'ness*; *dead-nettle*, any species of *Lamium*, labiate plants superficially like nettles but stingless; *dead-pay*, continued pay dishonestly drawn for men actually dead; *dead-point*, o position of a crank in which the force exerted on it does not help to turn it; *dead-reek'oning*, on estimation of a ship's place simply by the log-book; *dead-rope*, a rope not running in any block; *dead-set*, a complete standstill, as of a setting dog: a determined and prolonged onslaught, esp. with o view to captivation; *dead-shot*, an unerring marksman.—*adj.* *dead-stroke*, without recoil.—*ns.* *dead-wall*, wall unbroken by windows or other openings; *dead-water*, still water: eddy water closing in behind a ship's stern; *dead-weight*, unrelieved weight; *dead-weight*, the difference in a ship's weight and buoyancy.—*ns.* *dead-wind*, *ea*, head wind; *dead-wood*, pieces of timber laid on the upper side of the keel at either end: useless material; *dead-work*, work, itself unprofitable, but necessary as a preliminary.—*deod* as a door-nail, a herring, absolutely dead; *dead language*, one no longer spoken; *deadly sin*, a mortal sin (see seven); *dead-men's bells*, the foxglove; *dead-men's fingers*, a very common actinozoan coelenterate (*Alcyonium digitatum*); *dead men's shoes*, succession to one who dies; *dead's part* (*Scott. low*), the part of a man's moveable property which he may bequeath by will, and which is not due to wife and children; *Dead Sea apple*, fruit, apple of Sodom; *dead (set) against*, utterly opposed to; put the dead wood on (*U.S. slang*), to gain a great advantage over. [*O.E. dēad*; *Goth. dauhts*, *Ger. tot*, from root of die.]

deaf, *dēf*, *adj.* dull of hearing: unable to hear or old: not willing to hear: inattentive: hollow, with no kernel.—*v.t.* *deaf'en*, to make deaf: to stun: to render impervious to sound.—*n.* *deaf'ening*, stuffing put into floors, partition-walls, etc., to prevent sounds from passing through.—*adv.* *deaf-ly*.—*ns.* *deaf-mute*, one who is both deaf and dumb; *deaf-mut'ism*; *deaf'ness*. [*O.E. dæf*; *Du. doof*, *Ger. taub*.]

deal, *dēl*, n. a portion: an indefinite quantity: a large quantity: the act of dividing cards: o bargain.—*v.t.* to divide, to distribute: to throw about: to deliver.—*v.i.* to transact business: to act: to distribute cards.—*part.* and *part.* *dealt* (*delt*).—*ns.* *dealer*, one who deals or whose turn it is to deal, or who has dealt the hand in play; a trader; *deal'ing*, manner of acting towards others: intercourse of trade. [*O.E. dēlan*—*dēl*, a part; *Ger. teilen*—*teil*, a part or division; cf. *dole*.]

deal, *dēl*, n. a fir or pine board of a standard size: timber.—*adj.* of deal.—*n.* *deal'fish*, a ribbon-fish (*Trochypetris*). [*M.L.G. dele*; cf. *O.E. thel*, *thille*, and mod. *thill*.]

dealbate, *dē-al'bāt*, *adj.* whitened.—*n.* *dealbā'tion*. [*L. dealbare*, -*atum*, to whitewash—pfx. *dē-*, in sense of over o surface, *albus*, white.]

deambulatory, *dē-am'bū-lā-tar-i*, n. o place for walking about in: a passage or aisle round the choir and apse of o church.—[*L. deambulāre*, -*atum*, to walk about.]

dean, *dēn*, *n.* a small valley. [*O.E. denu*, a valley; cf. *den*.]

dean, *dēn*, n. a dignity in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the canons: the president of a faculty in a college or of the Faculty of Advocates: a resident fellow of a college who has administrative and disciplinary functions: the senior member of o corps or body: the chief chaplain of the Chapel Royal: the chief judge of the Court of Arches: the president of a trade-guild.—*ns.* *dean'ery*, the office of a dean: a group of parishes presided over by a dean: o dean's house; *dean'ship*, the office or dignity of a dean.—*Dean of Arches*, dean of the Court of Arches (see arch); *Dean of Faculty*, president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland: *Dean of Guild*, a municipal functionary in Scotland who has authority over building and altering of houses;

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

rural dean, one who, under the bishop, has the special care and inspection of the clergy in certain parishes. [O.Fr. *deien* (Fr. *doyen*)—L.L. *decānus* or Gr. *dekānos*, a chief of ten—L. *decem* or Gr. *deka* ten.]

deaner, *den'ar*, *n.* (slang) a shilling. [Prob. L. *denarius*.]

dear, *dē', adj.* high in price; costly; characterized by high prices: scarce: highly valued: beloved: (Shak.), earnest.—*n.* one who is dear or beloved.—*adv.* at a high price:

surprise, pity, or of bought.—*n.* and *adj.* . . .

adj. dear'y.—*ns.* dear'ness; dear'y, one who is dear. [O.E. *dēore*, *dýre*; cog. with Ger. *teuer*.]

dear, deare, deere, *dēr*, *adj.* (Spens.; Shak.; Milt.) grievous.—Also *adv.* [O.E. *dēor*.]

deare. See dere.

dearn, dearnful, dearnly. See dern, etc.

dearth, *dorth*, *n.* dearthness, high price: scarcity: want: famine: barrenness. [dear.]

dearticulate, *dē-ār-tik'-u-lāt*, *v.t.* to disjoint. [Pfx. *dē-*, and articulate.]

deasil, *dēz'l*, *dērl*, *desh'l*, *dēsh'l*, *n.* (Scot.) sunwise motion—opp. to *withershins*.—*adv.* sunwise.—also *deas'oil*, *de/s(h)ea*, *deas'ial*. [Gael. *deiseil*.]

deaspirate, *dē-as'pir-āt*, *v.t.* to remove the aspirate from.—*n.* deaspir'ation.

death, *deth*, *n.* state of being dead: extinction or cessation of life: manner of dying; mortality: a deadly plague: cause of death: spiritual lifelessness: the killing of the animal in hunting.—*ns.*

death-add'er, a poisonous Australian snake (*Acanthophis antarcticus*); death-agony, the struggle often preceding death; death-bed, the bed on which one dies: the last illness; death-bell, the passing bell; death-blow, a blow that causes death; death-cup, a very poisonous

toadstool (*Auranta phalloide*.) often mistaken for a mushroom; death-damp, a cold, clammy sweat preceding death.—*adj.* death-dealing.—

n.pl. death-dū'ties, duties paid on inheritance of property.—*n.* death-fire, a light supposed to presage death.—*adjs.* death'ful, deadly, destructive: mortal; deathlike; death'less, never dying: everlasting.—*n.* death'lessness.—*adj.* death'like, deadly: like death.—*n.* death'liness.—*adjs.*

death'ly, deadly: deathlike; death'-marked, marked for or by death, destined to die.—*n.* death'-mask, a plaster-cast taken from the face after death.—*adj.* death'-prac'tised (Shak.), threatened with death by malicious arts.—*ns.*

death-rate, the proportion of deaths to the population; death-rattle, a rattling in the throat that sometimes precedes death; death-ray, a pretended ray that could destroy all life; death-roll, a list of the dead; death's-head, the skull of a human skeleton, or a figure of it: a memorial ring bearing such a figure; death's-man (Shak.), an executioner; death-song, a song sung before dying; death-stroke, a death-blow; death-throe, the dying agony; death-token (Shak.), a sign or token of impending death, a plague-spot; death-trap, an unsafe structure or place that exposes one to great danger of death.—*adv.*

death'ward, *s.*—*ns.* death'-warrant, an order from the authorities for the execution of a criminal; death-watch, a watch by a dying person: an insect that produces a ticking noise, esp. a beetle of the genus *Anobium*; death'-wound, a wound that causes death.—*adj.* death'y.—at death's door, very near to death; death's-head moth, a hawk-moth with pale markings on the back of the thorax somewhat like a skull; death on, to be fatal to, fond of, good at; do, or put, to death, to kill: to cause to be killed; gates, or jaws, of death, the point of death; in at the death, to be up on the animal before the dogs have killed it; to death, to the uttermost: to exhaustion. [O.E. *dēath*; Ger. *tot*; see dead and die.]

deave, *dēv*, *v.t.* (Scot.) to deafen. [See deaf.]

dew, dewy, -le (Spens.). See dew, dewy.

deb. See début.

débâcle, debacle, *dā-bāk't*, *di-bak'l*, *n.* a breaking up of ice on a river: (col.) a sudden flood of water leaving its path strewn with debris: a complete break-up or collapse: a stampede. [Fr. *débâcle*; *dé*, *dés*, and *bâcler*, to bar—L. *baculus*, a stick.]

debar, *di-būr*, *v.t.* to bar out: to exclude: to hinder (*pr.p.* debarr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* debarred).—*n.* debar'ment. [Pfx. *dē-*, and bar.]

debarik, *di-bār'k*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to disembark.—*n.* débar'cation, débar'cation. [Fr. *débarquer*—*dē*—(L. *dis*), away, and Fr. *barque*, a ship.]

debarrass, *di-bar'as*, *v.t.* to disembarass, disentangle, free. [Fr. *débarrasser*; *dé*-, *dés*- and *barre*, a bar.]

debase, *di-bās*, *v.t.* to lower: to make mean or of less value: to adulterate.—*adj.* debased, degraded: (her.) reversed.—*n.* debase'ment, degradation.—*adj.* debas'ing.—*adv.* debas'ingly. [L. *dē*, down, and base.]

debate, *di-bā't*, *n.* a contention in words or argument: (obs.) fight, strife.—*v.t.* to contend for in argument: (arch.) to fight for: to argue about.—*v.i.* (obs.) to fight, contend: to deliberate: to join in debate.—*adjs.* debāt'able, liable to be disputed: open to argument: contentious.—Also debate'able; debate'ful (Spens.), quarrelsome.—*ns.* debate'ment (Spens.; Shak.), controversy; debāt'er.—*adv.* debāt'ingly. Debat(e)land, a tract of border land between Esk and Sark formerly claimed both by England and Scotland. [O.Fr. *debatre*—L. *dē*, and *battuere*, to beat.]

debauch, *di-bawch*, *v.t.* to lead away from duty or allegiance: to corrupt with lewdness: to seduce: to vitiate.—*v.i.* to over-indulge.—*n.* a fit of intemperance or debauchery.—*adj.* debauched, corrupt; profligate.—*adv.* debauch'edly.—*ns.* debauch'edness; debauchee (*dēb'osh-ē*), a libertine; debauch'er; debauch'ery, excessive intemperance: habitual lewdness; debauch'ment. [O.Fr. *debaucher* (Fr. *débâcher*), to corrupt—*dē*-(L. *dis*), and *baucher*, to hew.]

debby. See début.

debel, *di-bel*, *v.t.* (Milt.) to conquer in war (*pr.p.* debell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* debelled'). [L. *dēbellare*—*dē*, down, *bellare*, to war—*bellum*, war.]

debtenture, *di-bent'yūr*, *n.* a written acknowledgment of a debt: a security issued by a company for borrowed money: a certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a repayment of the duty paid on their importation.—*adj.* debent'ured, entitled to drawback or debtenture, as goods. [L. *dēbentur*, there are due, 3rd pers. pl. pass. of *dēbere*, to owe—the first word of the receipt.]

debilitate, *di-bil'i-tāt*, *v.t.* to make weak: to impair the strength of.—*adj.* debile (*dēb'il*, *dēb'il*, *arch.*), weak, feeble.—*ns.* debilit'ation; debil'ity, weakness and languor: a weak action of the animal functions. [L. *dēbilitare*, *-itum*—*dēbilis*, weak—*dē*, from, *habilis*, able. See ability.]

debit, *dēbit*, *n.* a debt or something due: an entry on the debtor side of an account.—*v.t.* to charge with debt: to enter on the debtor side of an account.—*n.* deb'itor (Shak.), a debtor. [L. *dēbitum*, what is due, from *dēbere*, to owe.]

debonair, debonnaire, *dē-bā-nā'*, *adj.* of good appearance and manners: elegant: courteous: gay.—*adv.* debona'irly.—*n.* debona'ire (Fr. *dé*, of, *bon*, good, and the old word *aïre* (*masc.*), manner, origin; mod. Fr. *débonnaire*.)

debosh, *di-bosh*, an old form of debauch.

debouch, *di-bōosh*, *v.i.* to issue, emerge, to march or flow out from a narrow pass or confined place.—*ns.* débouché (*dā-bōō-shā*), an outlet; débouchement, an act or place of debouching; débouchure, the mouth of a river or strait. [Fr. *déboucher*—*dē*, from, *bouche*, mouth—L. *bucca*, cheek.]

débris, débrls, *dāb' or dāb'rē*, or *-rē*, *n.* wreckage: ruins: rubbish: a mass of rocky fragments. [Fr., from *bris*, akin to bruise.]

debruised, *di-brūz'd*, *adj.* (her.) surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries. [O.Fr. *debruier*—*dē*-, apart, *bruier*, to break.]

debt, *dēt*, *n.* what one owes to another: what one becomes liable to do or suffer: a state of obligation

or indebtedness: a duty: (B.) a sin.—*adj.* deb't'ed (*Shak.*), indebted, obliged.—*ns.* deb't'ec, a creditor; deb't'or, one who owes a debt.—*bad* debt, a debt of which there is no prospect of payment; debt of honour, a debt not recognised by law, but binding in honour.—*esp.* a gambling or betting debt; debt of nature, death; floating debt, miscellaneous public debt, like exchequer and treasury bills, as opposed to *funded* debt, that which has been converted into perpetual annuities like consols in Britain; In one's debt, under a pecuniary obligation to one. [O.Fr. *dette*—L. *dēbitum*, *dēbere*, to owe.]

debunk, *dē-bungk'*, *v.t.* (*slang*, *esp. U.S.*) to clear of bunk or humbug: to remove the whitewash from (a reputation). [L. *dē*, from, and *bunk*.]

début, *dā-bū'*, *n.* a beginning or first attempt: a first appearance before the public, or in society.—*n.* *débutant* (*dā-bū-tānt'*, *dēb'ū-tānt'*), one who makes his first appearance:—*fem.* *débutante* (*-tānt'*, *dēb'ū-tānt'*; U.S. *dim.* *deb*, *debb'y*). [Fr. *début*, a first stroke—*débuter*—*de*, from, *but*, aim, mark.]

decacljord, *dēk'ə-kord*, *n.* an old ten-stringed musical instrument. [Gr. *dekachordos*—*deka*, ten, and *chorde*, a string.]

decade, *dēkad*, *dēk'ad*, *dēk'ad*, *-ād'*, *n.* a group of ten, *esp.* a series of ten years.—*adj.* *dec'adal*. [Gr. *deka*, *-ados*—*deka*, ten.]

deceadence, *dēk'ə-dans*, or *dī-kā'-*, *dec'adency* (or *dī-kā'-*), *n.* state of decay: applied to a school in late 19th century French literature, the symbolists, and their like.—*adj.* *dec'adent* (or *dī-kā'-*), decaying: lacking in moral and physical vigour: symbolist.—*n.* one who is degenerate: a symbolist. [Fr.—L.L. *decadentia*, from L. *dē*, down—*cadere*, to fall.]

decaagon, *dēk'ə-gon*, *n.* a plane figure of ten angles and sides.—*adj.* *decagonal* (*-ag'ən-əl*). [Gr. *deka*, and *gōniā*, an angle.]

decagramme, decagram, *dēk'ə-gram*, *n.* a weight of ten grammes, equal to 0.353 oz. avoirdupois. [Fr. *decagramme*—Gr. *deka*, ten, and *grammē*.]

Decagynia, *dēk'ə-jin'ī-ā*, *n.pl.* in the Linnæan system a class of plants with ten pistils.—*adj.* *decagyn'lan*, *decagynous* (*-aj'*). [Gr. *deka*, ten, *gynē*, a woman.]

decahedron, *dēk'ə-hē'dron*, *n.* a solid figure having ten faces.—*adj.* *decahē'dral*. [Gr. *deka*, and *hedra*, a seat.]

decalcify, *dē-kal'si-fi*, *v.t.* to deprive of lime.—*n.* decalcification. [L. *pfx. dē*, and *calcify*.]

decalcescence, *dē-kāl-es'ens*, *n.* the behaviour of iron or steel which in heating from red to white reaches a point where it seems to go back for a little—the opposite of *recalcrescence*. [L. *dē*, down, *calcescere*, to grow hot.]

decalitre, *dēk'ə-lē-tr*, *n.* ten litres, about 2.2 imperial gallons. [Fr. *decalitre*—Gr. *deka*, ten, and *litra*, a pound.]

decalogue, *dēk'ə-log*, *n.* the ten commandments.—*n.* *decal'ogist* (*dī-kāl'ə-jist*) an exponent as of the decalogue. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *logos*, a discourse.]

Decameron, *dē-ham'ə-ron*, *-ron*, *n.* Boecaccio's book of a hundred tales, supposed to be told in ten days.—*adj.* *decameron'ic*. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *hēmera*, a day.]

decamerous, *dē-am'ə-rəs*, *adj.* having the parts in tens. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *meros*, part.]

decametre, *dēk'ə-mē-tr*, *n.* ten metres—about 32.8 feet. [Fr. *décamètre*—Gr. *deka*, ten, *metron*, a measure. See *metre*.]

decamp, *dī-kamp'*, *v.i.* to make off, *esp. secretly*.—*n.* *decampment*. [Fr. *décamper*.]

decanal, *dēk-an'əl*, *adj.* pertaining to a dean or deanery: *decani*.—*adj.* *decan'ī*, dean's, i.e. south (of the side of a choir where the dean sits, opposed to *cantoris*). [L.L. *decanus*, *-i*.]

Decandria, *dē-kan'drī-ā*, *n.pl.* in the Linnæan system a class of plants with ten stamens.—*adj.* *decan'drian*; *decan'drous*, with ten stamens. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *andros*, a man, male.]

decane, *dēk'an*, *n.* a hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₂₂) tenth of the methane series. [Gr. *deka*, ten.]

decant, *dī-kant'*, *v.t.* to pour off, leaving sediment: to pour from one vessel into another.—*ns.* *decantā'tion* (*dē-'*); *decant'er*, an ornamental bottle for holding decanted liquor. [Fr. *décanter* (It. *decantare*)—L. *dē*, from, *canthus*, beak of a vessel—Gr. *kanthos*, corner of the eye.]

decantate, *dē-kant'āt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to chant or say repeatedly. [L. *decantāre*—*pfx. dē-*, *cantare*, intens. of *canere*, to sing.]

decapitate, *dī-kap'ī-tāt*, *v.t.* to behead.—*n.* *decapitā'tion*. [L.L. *decapitāre*—L. *dē*, from, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head.]

Decapoda, *dī-kap'ə-dā*, *n.pl.* an order of higher crustaceans with ten feet (including pincers)—crabs, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, etc.: an order of cephalopods with ten arms.—*n.* *dec'apod*, a member of either of these orders.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* *decap'odal*, *decap'odan*, *decap'odous*. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

decarbonise, *dē-kār'bōn-īz*, *v.t.* to remove carbon or carbon dioxide from (also *decar'būrise*; *decar'bonate*).—*ns.* *decarbonisā'tion*, *decar'būrisā'tion*. [*pfx. de-* and *carbon*.]

decastere, *dēk'ə-stēr*, *n.* ten steres. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *stere*.]

decastich, *dēk'ə-stīk*, *n.* a poem of ten lines. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *stichos*, a row, a verse.]

decastyle, *dēk'ə-stīl*, *n.* a portico with ten columns in front.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, *stýlos*, a column.]

decasyllable, *dēk'ə-sil'ə-bl*, *n.* a verse-line, or a word, of ten syllables.—*a*

[Gr. *deka*, ten, *syllabē* a decadate, *dē-haw'dāt*, *v*

[L. *dē*, from, *cauda*, tail.]

decay, *dī-kā'*, *v.i.* to fall away from a state of health or excellence: to waste away: to rot.—*v.t.* to cause to waste away: to impair.—*n.* a falling into a worse or less perfect state: a wearing away: rotting: loss of fortune: (*obs.*) ruin, downfall.—*adj.* *decayed*, reduced in circumstances. [O.Fr. *decair*—L. *dē*, from *cadere*, to fall.]

decease, *dī-sēs*, *n.* death.—*v.i.* to die.—*adj.* *deceased*, dead: lately dead: (almost a *n.*) the dead person in question. [O.Fr. *deces* (Fr. *décès*)—L. *dēcessus*—*dē*, away, *cadere*, *cessum*, to go.]

deccent, *dī-sē'dent*, *n.* (U.S.) a deceased person. [L. *dēcedens*, *-tis*, *pr.p.* of *dēcedere* to depart—*dē*, away, *cadere*, to go.]

deceit, *dī-sēl'*, *n.* act of deceiving: anything intended to mislead another: fraud: falseness.—*adj.* *deceit'ful*, full of deceit: disposed or tending to deceive: insincere.—*adv.* *deceit'fully*.—*n.* *deceit'fulness*. [O.Fr. *deceite*—L. *dēcipere*, *dēceptum*, to deceive.]

deceive, *dī-sēv'*, *v.t.* to mislead or cause to err: to cheat: to disappoint.—*adj.* *deceiv'able*, that may be deceived: exposed to imposture.—*n.* *deceiv'ableness*.—*adj.* *deceiv'ably*.—*n.* *deceiv'cr*. [Fr. *décevoir*—L. *dēcipere*, *dēceptum*—*dē*, from *capere*, to take, catch.]

decelerate, *dē-sel'ə-rāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to retard.—*ns.* *decelera'tion*; *decel'erator*. [L. *dē*, down, *celer*, swift.]

December, *dī-sem'bar*, *n.* formerly the tenth, now the twelfth month of the year.—*adj.* *Decem'berish*, *Decem'berly*, wintry, cold.—*n.* *Decem'berist*, one of those who took part in the Russian conspiracy of December, 1825. [L. *December*—*decem*, ten.]

decemvir, *dī-sem'vēr*, *n.* a member of a body of ten men: *esp.* of those who drew up the Laws of the Twelve Tables at Rome (451-o B.C.).—*pl.* *decem'virs*, or *decem'viri* (L. *dekem-vi-rē*).—*adj.* *decem'viral*.—*n.* *decem'virāte*, a body of ten men in office: the term of office of decemvirs. [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.]

decennary, *dī-sen'ə-rī*, *n.* a period of ten years—also *decenn'ium*.—*adj.* *decenn'al*, consisting of, or happening every, ten years. [L. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.]

decennoval, *dī-sen'ə-vəl*, *adj.* pertaining to the number 19. [L. *decennovalis*—*decem*, ten, *novem*, nine.]

decent, *dē'sent*, *adj.* becoming: seemly: proper: modest: moderate: fairly good: passable: (*coll.*) showing tolerant or kindly moderation.—*n.* *dē'cency*, becomingness: modesty: (*coll.*) consideration, sense of what may be fitly expected of one.—*adv.* *dē'cently*. [*L. decēns, -ēntis*, *pr.p.* of *decēre*, to be becoming.]

decentralise, *dē-sen'tral-īz*, *v.t.* to withdraw from the centre: to transform by transferring functions from the central government to local centres.—*n.* decentralisation.

deception, *dī-sep'shən*, *n.* act of deceiving: state of being deceived: means of deceiving: error due to being deceived.—*n.* *deceptibility*.—*adj.* *deceptible*, capable of being deceived: *deceptious* (*Shak.*), deceitful: *deceptive*, tending to deceive: misleading.—*adv.* *deceptively*.—*n.* *deceptiveness*.—*adj.* *deceptory*, tending to deceive. [*O.Fr.—L.L. dēceptiō, -iōnis—decipere*, to deceive.]

decerebrate, *dē-ser'a-brāz*, *v.t.* to deprive of cerebrum.—*n.* decerebration. [*L. pfx. dē-*, and *cerereum*.]

decern, *dī-sēr'n*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scots law*) to judge: to decree: to pass judgment. [*O.Fr. decerner—L. decernere—dē*, and *cernere*, to distinguish.]

decease, *dī-sē'shən*, *n.* departure. [*See* *decease*.]

dechristianise, *dē-krist'i-zən-īz*, *v.t.* to turn from Christianity.

deciare, *dēs'i-ār*, *n.* the tenth part of an are. [*Fr., -L. deci-* (*in decimus*), and *arc*.]

decibel, *dēs'i-bel*, *n.* the tenth part of a bel. [*L. deci-*, and *bel*.]

decide, *dī-sīd'*, *v.t.* to determine: to end: to settle: to resolve.—*v.i.* to make up one's mind.—*adj.* *decidable*, capable of being decided:

decided, determined: clear, unmistakable: resolute.—*adv.* *decidedly*. [*O.Fr. decider—L. dēcidere—dē*, away, *cadere*, to cut.]

deciduous, *dī-sīd'ū-əs*, *adj.* liable to be shed at a certain period: transitory, not permanent: (*bot.*) shedding all the leaves together (*opp.* to *evergreen*): shedding wings (as some insects).—*n.* *decidua*, a membrane of the uterus discharged after parturition.—*adj.* *deciduate*.—*n.* *deciduosity*. [*L. deciduus—decidre*, *dē*, from, *cadere*, to fall.]

decigramme, *dēs'i-gram*, *n.* the tenth part of a gramme.

decilitre, *dēs'i-lē-tēr*, *n.* a tenth part of a litre.

decillion, *dī-sīl'yən*, *n.* a million raised to the tenth power: in French and American notation, a thousand raised to the eleventh power.

decimal, *dēs'i-māl*, *adj.* numbered or proceeding by tens.—*n.* a decimal fraction.—*v.t.* *decimally*, to reduce to the decimal system.—*ns.* *decimality*, use or advocacy of a decimal system: *decimality*.—*adv.* *decimally*.—*decimal* fraction, a fraction expressed by continuing ordinary decimal notation into negative powers of ten, a point being placed after the unit figure—the fraction being reduced to a vulgar fraction by taking the series of figures as numerator and for denominator a power of ten, allowing a zero for every figure: decimal notation, a system of writing numbers based on ten and powers of ten, our ordinary system: decimal system, a system in which each unit is ten times the next below it, esp. the metric system of weights and measures. [*L. decima* (*pars*), a tenth (*part.*).]

decimate, *dēs'i-māt*, *v.t.* to take the tenth part of: to punish by killing every tenth man: (loosely) to reduce very heavily.—*ns.* *decimation*, *decimator*. [*L. decimare, -itum—decimus*, tenth—*decem*, ten.]

décime, *dā-sēm*, *n.* a French coin equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ franc. [*Fr.—L. decima* (*pars*), a tenth (*part.*).]

decimetre, *dēs'i-mē-tēr*, *n.* a tenth of a metre.

decinormal, *dēs'i-nōr'māl*, *adj.* (*chem.*) of one-tenth of normal concentration. [*L. decimus*, tenth, and *normal*.]

decipher, *dī-sī'fēr*, *v.t.* to uncipher: to read or transliterate or interpret from secret, unknown, or difficult writing: to make out: (*Shak.*) to detect: (*Shak.*) to reveal: (*obs.*) to show forth.—*adj.* *decipherable*.—*n.* *decipherment*. [*L. pfx. dē-*, and *cipher*.]

decision, *dī-sīzh'ən*, *n.* the act of deciding: settlement: judgment: the quality of being decided in character.—*adj.* *decisive* (*-sī'siv*), having the power of deciding: showing decision: final: positive.—*adv.* *decisively*.—*n.* *decisiveness*.—*adj.* *decisory*, decisive. [*See* *decide*.]

decistere, *dēs'i-sīēr*, *n.* one tenth of a stère.

decitizenise, *dē-sī'tī-zən-īz*, *v.t.* to deprive of citizenship.

decivilise, *dē-sīv'i-līz*, *v.t.* to reduce from a civilised to a more savage state.

deck, *dēk*, *v.t.* to cover: to clothe: to adorn: to furnish with a deck: to pile up on a platform.—*n.* a covering: a horizontal platform extending from one side of a vessel to the other, thereby joining them together, and forming both a floor and a covering: a floor, platform, or tier as in a bus, bridge, etc.: (*slang*) the ground: a pile of things laid flat: (*Shak.* and *U.S.*) a pack of cards: the part of a pack used in a particular game, or the und dealt part.—*ns.* *deck-bridge*, a bridge whose upper stringer carries the roadway: *deck-car* go, cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel: *deck-chair*, a chair such as passengers sprawl on deck in, whether a long chair with leg-rest or a camp-chair: *deck'er*, the person or thing that decks: a vessel, vehicle, or other structure that has a deck or decks (used only in composition, as *three-decker*): one who adorns: *deck-game*, a game played on a ship's deck: *deck-hand*, a person employed on deck: a common sailor: *deck-house*, a house, room, or box on deck: *deck'ing*, adornment: a platform: *deck-load*, a deck-cargo: *deck-passage*, a passage securing only the right of being on deck, without cabin accommodation: *deck-pass'enger*: *deck-quoits*, quoits as played on a ship's deck, with rope rings: *deck-tennis*, lawn-tennis modified for playing on board ship. [*Du. dekken*, to cover; *cf.* *thatch*; *Ger. decken*; *L. tegere*.]

deckle, *dēk'l*, *n.* in paper-making a contrivance for fixing width of sheet: a deckle-edge.—*adj.* *deckled* (*dēk'ld*), deckle-edged.—*n.* *deckle-edge*, the raw or ragged edge of handmade paper or an imitation of it.—*adj.* *deckle-edged*, having a rough uncut edge. [*Ger. deckel*, lid.]

declaim, *dī-klām'*, *v.i.* to make a set or rhetorical speech: to baroque: to recite.—*v.i.* to utter, repeat, or recite declamatorily.—*ns.* *declaim'ant*, *declaim'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *declaim'ing*.—*n.* *declamation* (*dēk-lā-mā'shən*), act of declaiming: a set speech in public: display in speaking.—*adv.* *declamatorily* (*dī-klām'ə-tō-rī-ly*).—*adj.* *declamatory*, of the nature of declamation: appealing to the passions: noisy and rhetorical. [*L. declāmāre—dē-*, intens., *clāmāre*, to cry out.]

declare, *dī-klār'*, *v.t.* to make known: to announce: to assert: to make a full statement of, as of goods at a custom-house: (*bezigue*, etc.) to expose and claim a score for: (*bridge*) to announce as one's choice of trump-suit or no trumps.—*v.i.* to make a statement: to announce one's decision or sympathies: to show cards in order to score: (*cricket*) to end an innings voluntarily before ten wickets have fallen.—*adj.* *declar'able*, capable of being declared, exhibited, or proved.—*ns.* *declar'ant*, one who makes a declaration: *declaration* (*dēk-lā-rā'shən*), act of declaring: that which is declared: a written affirmation: in the criminal law of Scotland, the statement made by the prisoner before the magistrate: in common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff in an action at law sets forth his case against the defendant.—*adj.* *declarative* (*dī-klār'ə-tīv*), *declar'atory*, *explanatory*.—*adv.* *declaratively*, *declar'atorily*.—*n.* *declar'ator*, a form of action in the Court of Session, with the view of having a fact judicially ascertained and declared.—*adj.* *declared*, avowed.—*n.* *declar'er*, one who declares.—*adv.* *declār'edly*, *avowedly*.—*declaratory* act, an act intended to explain an obscure or disputed law: *declare off*, to renounce: to withdraw. [*L. dēclārāre, -itum—pfx. dē-*, wholly, *clārus*, clear (partly through *Fr. déclarer*).]

declass, *dē-klās'*, *v.t.* to remove or degrade from

- one's class.—*adj.* *déclassé*, *fem.* *déclassée* (*dā-kla-sā*; *Fr.*) having lost caste. [*Fr. déclasser.*]
- declassify, *dē-klas'-i-sī*, *v.t.* to take off the security list. [*Pfx. de-, and classify.*]
- declension, *di-klei'shan*, *n.* a falling off: decay: descent: (*gram.*) system of cases and case-endings: a class of words similarly declined: a statement in order of the cases of a word. [*See decline.*]
- decline, *di-klin'*, *v.i.* to bend or turn away: to deviate: to refuse: to bend or slope down: to fail or decay: to stoop or condescend: to draw to an end.—*v.t.* to bend down: to turn away from: to refuse: to avoid: (*gram.*) to give the various cases of.—*n.* a falling off: deviation: decay: a gradual sinking of the bodily faculties, consumption: a down-slope.—*adj.* *declin'able*, having inflection for case; *declin'al*, bending downward; *declinant* (*dēk-lin-ant*; *her.*), having the tail hanging down; *declinate* (*bot.*), curving downwards.—*ns.* *declin'ation* (*U.S.*), act of declining: a sloping or binding downwards: deviation: (*astron.*) angular distance from the celestial equator; *declin'ator*, an instrument determining declination.—*adj.* *declin'atory*, containing a declination or refusal.—*ns.* *declin'ature*, act of declining or refusing; (*law*) a plea declining the jurisdiction of a judge; *declinom'eter*, an instrument for measuring the declination of the compass—i.e. the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north. [*L. declinare—dē, down, away from, clindre, to bend (partly through Fr. décliner).*]
- declivity, *di-kli-vi-ti*, *n.* a place that declines, or slopes downward, opposite of *occlivity*: inclination downwards.—*adj.* *decliv'itous*, *decliv'ous*. [*Fr., —L. declivitas, -dis—dē, downward, clivus, sloping, akin to clindre.*]
- declutch, *dē-klučh'*, *v.i.* to release the clutch.
- decoct, *di-kok't*, *v.t.* to prepare by boiling: to extract the substance of by boiling: to boil: to devise.—*adj.* *decoct'ible*, *decoct'ive*.—*ns.* *decoct'ion*, an extract of anything got by boiling; *decoct'ure*, a substance prepared by decoction. [*L. decoquere, decoctum—dē, down, coquere, to cook.*]
- decode, *dē-kōd'*, *v.t.* to translate from a code.
- decoherer, *dē-kō-hē-rar*, *n.* a device for bringing a coherer back to its former condition after it has been affected by an electric wave.
- decollate, *dē-kol'-at*, *v.t.* to behead.—*adj.* *decol'l'ated*, rounded off, as the apex of a shell.—*n.* *decol'l'ation*, the act of beheading: a picture of a decapitation, esp. of the head of St. John the Baptist on a charger: the festival of the Baptist, Aug. 29. [*L. decollare—dē, from, collum, the neck.*]
- decolleté, *dā-kol'-tā*, *adj.* with neck uncovered: of dress, low cut. [*Fr. p.p. of décolleter, to bare the neck and shoulders—collet, collar. Cf. decolleté.*]
- decolour, *dē-kul'-ar*, *v.t.* to deprive of colour—also *decol'or*(u)rise.—*n.* *decol'orant*, a substance that bleaches or removes colour.—*v.t.* *decol'orate*, to deprive of colour.—*adj.* *without colour*.—*ns.* *decolor'ation*, removal or absence of colour; *decolo(u)ris'ation*. [*L. decolorare—dē, from, color, colour.*]
- decomplex, *dē-kom-pleks*, *adj.* repeatedly compound.
- decompose, *dē-kom-pōz'*, *v.t.* to separate the component parts of: to resolve into elements.—*v.i.* to decay, rot.—*adj.* *decompos'able*. [*Fr. décomposer—pfx. dé- (—L. dis-, apart), and composer; see compose.*]
- decomposition, *di-kom-pā-zish'ən*, *n.* act or state of decomposition: compound (*dē-kom-*) decompos'able. ; and composition;
- accidentally associated in meaning with decompose.]
- decomposition, *dē-komp-ā-zish'ən*, *n.* the compounding of things already compound.—*adj.* *decompos'ite*, (or -oz') doubly or further compounded.—*v.t.* *decompose* (*-kōm-pōznd*), to compound again, or further.—*adj.* (*dē*) compounded more than once: (*bot.*) having leaflets themselves composed of separate parts. [*L. pfx. dé-, intens., and composition, compound.*]
- decompound. See decomposition (1) and (2).
- decompress, *dē-kəm-prēs'*, *v.t.* to release from pressure.—*ns.* *decompress'ion* (*-prēs'hən*), *decompress'or*.
- deconsecrate, *dē-kon'si-krāt*, *v.t.* to deprive of the character given by consecration: to secularise.—*n.* *deconsecr'ation*.
- decontaminate, *dē-kon-tam'in-āt*, *v.t.* to free from contamination.—*n.* *decontamin'ation*.
- decontrol, *dē-kən-trōl*, *v.t.* to remove (esp. official) control from.—*n.* removal of control.
- décor, *dā-kor*, *n.* scenery and stage embellishments: disposition or setting or ornament. [*Fr.*]
- decorate, *dēk'-ar-āt*, *v.t.* to ornament, to beautify: to honour with a badge or medal.—*adj.* *dec'orated*.—*n.* *decor'ation*, ornament: badge of an order.—*adj.* *dec'orative* (*-rā-tiv*) ornamental.—*ns.* *dec'orativity*; *decor'ator*, one who decorates, esp. houses.—*Decorated style* (*archit.*), a style of Gothic architecture, elaborated and richly decorated, which prevailed till near the end of the 14th century; *Decoration Day*, May 30th, when the memory of the soldiers who fell in the American Civil War of 1861-65 is honoured by the decoration of their graves and by speeches, processions, etc. [*L. decorare, -atum—decus, what is becoming—decere, to be becoming.*]
- decorous, *dēk'-or-əs*, or *-kō'*, *adj.* becoming: suitable: proper: decent.—*adv.* *decorously*.—*ns.* *decorousness*; *decō'rum*, (*orch.*) that which is in keeping, congruous: that which is becoming in outward appearance: propriety of conduct: decency. [*L. decorus, becoming.*]
- decoctate, *dē-kor'ti-kāt*, *v.t.* to deprive of the bark, husk, or peel.—*n.* *decoct'ication*. [*L. decoctare, -atum—dē, from, cortex, bark.*]
- decoy, *di-koi'*, *v.t.* to allure: to entrap: to lure into a trap.—*n.* anything intended to allure into a snare: an apparatus of hoops and network for trapping wild-ducks—sometimes *duck-coy*.—*n.* *decoy-duck*, a wild-duck tamed and trained to entice others into a trap: (*fig.*) one employed to allure others into a snare. [*Perh. Du. de, the, or L. pfx. dé-, down, and Du. kool—L. cavea, a cage.*]
- decrassify, *dē-kras'i-sī*, *v.t.* to make less crass.
- decrease, *di-krés'*, *v.i.* to become less.—*v.t.* to make less.—*n.* (*dē-krés*) a growing less: loss.—*adv.* *decras'singly*. [*O.Fr. décrois, a decrease—L. decrescere—dē, from, crescere, to grow.*]
- decree, *di-kre'*, *n.* an order by one in authority: an edict or law: a judicial decision: (*theol.*) a predetermined purpose.—*v.t.* to decide or determine by sentence in law: to appoint.—*v.i.* to make a decree (*pr.p. decrec'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p. decreer*).
- creed.—*adj.* ;
- tree.—*n.* *decree*, esp. of the pope: book containing decrees: specif. in *pl.* the second part of the canon law, the decrees of various popes determining points of ecclesiastical law.—*n.* *decret'ist*, in mediaeval universities, a student of the decretals, a student of law.—*adj.* *decret'ive*; *decret'ory*, pertaining to a decree, judicial: having the force of a decree; *decreo nisi* (*nī'sī*; *L. nisi, unless*), a
- to decide.]
- decrement, *dēk'-ri-mənt*, *n.* the act or state of decreasing: the quantity lost by decrease. [*L. decrementum.*]
- decrepit, *di-krep'it*, *adj.* worn out by the infirmities of old age: in the last stage of decay.—*ns.* *decrep'itness*; *decrep'itude*, state of being decrepit or worn out with age. [*L. decrepitus, noiseless, very old—dē, from, crepitus, a noise.*]
- decrepitate, *di-krep'i-tāt*, *v.i.* to crackle, as salts when heated.—*v.t.* to roast so as to cause a continual crackling, to calcine.—*n.* *decrep'itation*. [*L. dē-, intens., crepitare, to rattle much, freq. of crepare.*]
- decreascent, *di-kres-ənt*, *adj.* becoming gradually
- fāte, fār, dāh; mē, hār (her); māne; mōte; mūte; mōw; dhen (then)

less.—*n.*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) decrescendo (*dē-kre-shen'dō*; *It.*), diminishing. [*L. dē, crēscere.*]
 decretal. See decree.
 decrew, *di-kroū*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to decrease. [*O.Fr. decru*, *pa.p.* of *decreistre*. See decrease.]
 decrown, *dē-kroūn*, *v.t.* to discrown.
 decrustation, *dē-kru-s-tā'shon*, *n.* removal of a crust.
 decry, *di-kri*, *v.t.* to cry down: to condemn: to censure as worthless: to blame (*pr.p.* decrying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* decried).—*ns.* decrī'al; decrī'er. [*Fr. dē-*, *des-* (*L. dis-*), and *cry*, to cry; see *cry*.]
 decuman, *dek'ū-mān*, *adj.* principal, large—of waves, etc.: connected with the principal gate of a Roman camp (near which the 10th cohort of the legion was stationed).—*n.* a great wave, as every tenth wave was supposed to be. [*L. decumānus*—*decem*, ten.]
 decumbent, *di-kum'bent*, *adj.* lying down: reclining on the ground: (*bot.*) lying flat with rising tip.—*ns.* decubitus (*-kūb'it-us*; *med.*), posture in bed; decumbence, decumbency, the act or posture of lying down.—*adv.* decumbently.—*n.* decumbiture, the time when a sick person takes to bed. [*L. decumbēns*, *-entis*—*dē*, down, and *-cumbere* (in compounds only), to lie.]
 decuple, *dek'ū-pl*, *adj.* tenfold.—*n.* a number ten times repeated.—*v.t.* to make tenfold. [*Fr. décuple*—*L. decuplus*.]
 decurlon, *di-kū'rī-an*, *n.* in a Roman army, an officer over ten soldiers: any overseer of ten: a councillor.—*ns.* decū'ri, decury (*dek'ū-ri*), a company of ten (or more); decū'riate. [*L.*]
 decurrent, *di-kur'ant*, *adj.* running or extending downward: (*bot.*) continued down the stem.—*n.* decur'ency.—*adv.* decurre'ntly.—*n.* decur'sion, a running down: a military manoeuvre or parade.—*adj.* decurs'ive.—*adv.* decurs'ively. [*L. decurrēns*, *-entis*—*dē*, down, *currere*, *cursum*, to run.]
 decussate, *di-kus'at*, *v.t.* to cross in the form of an X: to cross, as lines, etc.—*adj.* decuss'ate, -d, crossed: arranged in pairs which cross each other, like some leaves.—*adv.* decuss'ately.—*n.* decuss'ation (*dek-*). [*L. decussare*, *-atum*—*decussis*, a coin of ten asses (*decem asses*) marked with X, symbol of ten.]
 dedal, dedallan. See daedal.
 dedicate, *ded'i-kāi*, *v.t.* to set apart and consecrate to some sacred purpose: to devote wholly or (*S.*) to inaugurate dedicated.—*ns.* edicatee (*ded'i-* licated; *dedicā-* lress to a patron, prefixed to a book; *ded'icātor*—*adj.* dedicatorial (*-kō-tō'rī-āl*), ded'icatory (*-kō-* or *-kō-*). [*L. dedicāre*, *-atum*—*dē*, down, *dicāre*, to declare.]
 dedimus, *ded'i-mas*, *n.* a writ commissioning one not a judge to act as a judge. [From the opening, *dedimus* (*potestatem*; *L.*), we have given (power)—*dare*, to give.]
 deduce, *di-dis*, *v.t.* to derive: to infer from what precedes or from premises.—*ns.* deducement, what is deduced; deducibility, the quality of being deducible.—*adj.* deduc'ible, that may be deduced or inferred.—*v.t.* deduct (*-dūkt'*), to take away: to separate: to subtract: (*Spens.*) to reduce, weaken: (*obs.*) to deduce.—*adj.* deduct'ible.—*n.* deduc'tion, the act of deducting: that which is deduced: the drawing of a particular truth from a general, antecedently known, as distinguished from *induction*, rising from particular truths to a general: the act of deducting: that which is deducted: abatement.—*adj.* deduct'ive, concerned with deduction from premises or accepted principles.—*adv.* deduct'ively. [*L. dedūcere*, *deductum*—*dē*, from *dūcere*, to lead.]
 dee, *dē*, *v.i.* Scots. for die.
 dee, *dē*, *n.* name of the fourth letter of the alphabet: anything shaped like it.—*n.*, *v.t.*, *interj.* a substitute for damn. [See *D.*]
 deed, *dēd*, *n.* something done: an act: an exploit: a legal transaction: the written evidence of it.—*adj.* deed'ful (*Tenn.*), marked by deeds or exploits.

—*adv.* deed'ly.—*adj.* deed'less (*Shak.*), not having performed deeds.—*n.* deed'pōl, a deed executed by one party, originally having the edge *polled* or cut even, not indented.—*adj.* deed'y, industrious, active.—*deed* of saying (*Shak.*), performance of what has been said or promised; in deed, in reality. [*O.E. dād*—*dōn*, to do; *Ger. tat*.]
 deed, *dēd*, a Scottish form of indeed; also for died, dead.
 deem, *dēm*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to judge: to think: to believe (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* deemed, *Spens.* deempt).—*n.* (*Shak.*) opinion.—*ns.* deem'ster, a judge—now only in the Isle of Man; dempster (*dem'tar*), (*obs.*) a judge: formerly in Scotland an officer who repeated the sentence after the judge (also doom'ster). [*O.E. dēman*, to form a judgment—*dōm*, judgment; see *doom*.]
 deen, *dēn*, (*Spens.*) for din.
 deep, *dēp*, *adj.* extending or placed far down or far from the outside: far recessed: far involved: engrossed: difficult to understand: secret: wise and penetrating: profoundly versed: cunning: very still: profound: intense: excessive: heart-felt: sunk low: low in pitch: (of a road) encumbered with mud, sand, or ruts: (*cricket*) in the out-field, not close to the wickets.—*adv.* in a deep manner.—*n.* that which is deep: the sea: a deep place: the middle, deepest, or most intense part: anything profound or incomprehensible.—*adj.* deep-browed, of high intellectual powers; deep-drawing (of ships), requiring considerable depth to float in; deep-drawn; deep-dyed, thorough-going, extreme—in a bad sense.—*v.t.* deep'en, to make deeper in any sense: to increase.—*v.i.* to become deeper.—*adj.* deep-felt; deep-fet, (*Shak.*) fetched from a depth; deep-laid.—*adv.* deep'ly.—*adj.* deep'most, deepest; deep-mouthed, with deep voice.—*n.* deep'ness.—*adj.* deep-read, profoundly versed; deep-sea, pertaining to the deeper parts of the sea; deep-seat'ed, not superficial; deep-sink'er (*Austr.*), a drinking vessel of the largest size; deep-toned, having a deep tone.—deep field, fielding position deep behind the bowler; go in off the deep end, to express strong feelings with abandonment; in deep water, in difficulties; two deep, three deep, etc., in two, three, etc., layers or rows. [*O.E. dēop*; *Ger. tief*; *cf. dip*, dive.]
 deer, *dēr*, *n.* (*obs.*) any kind of animal (as in *small deer*): any animal of the Cervidae, a family of even-toed ungulates characterised by the possession of antlers by the males at least—including stag, reindeer, etc.—*pl.* deer.—*ns.* deer'berry, the huckleberry (*Gaylussacia*): the fruit of *Gaultheria*: that of *Vaccinium stamineum*, an inedible American whortleberry; deer-fence, a very high fence that deer cannot jump over; deer-forest, wild tract (not necessarily woodland) reserved for deer; deer-hair, a small species of club-rush; deer(-) horn, a deer's antler or its material: (*U.S.*) a fresh-water mussel; deer-hound, a large rough-coated greyhound; deer'let, a chevrotin; deer'lick, a spot of salt ground whither deer come to lick the earth; deer-mouse, the American deer-footed mouse—so called from its agility; deer-neck, a thin, ill-shaped neck—of horses; deer-park; deer-skin, skin of the deer, or leather therefrom; deer-stalker, one who stalks deer: a sportsman's helmet-shaped cap; deer-stalking. [*O.E. dēor*; *Ger. tier*, *Du. dier*; *O.N. dýr*.]
 deev, *dēv*. Same as div.
 deface, *di-fās*, *v.t.* to destroy or mar the face or external appearance of, to disfigure: to obliterate: (*Spens.*) to put out of countenance: (*Spens.*) to defame.—*n.* deface'ment, act of defacing: injury to form or appearance: that which defaces.—*adv.* defac'ingly. [*O.Fr. defacer*—*L. dis-*, away, *facis*, face.]
 defecate. Same as defecate.
 defalcate, *dē* or *dē-fal-kāt*, or *di-fa(w)l'kāt*, *v.* (*obs.*) to deduct a part of.—*v.i.* to embezzle money held on trust.—*ns.* defalca'tion, a diminution: a misappropriation of funds entrusted to one; def'alculator, a defaulter. [*L.L. defalcāre*, *-atum*,

deflagrate, *de-fla-grāt*, *v.i.* or *v.t.* to burn suddenly, generally with flame and crackling noise.—*ns.* deflagrability; deflagrating-spoon, a cup with long vertical shank for handling chemicals likely to deflagrate; deflagration; deflagrator, apparatus for deflagration. [*L. deflagrare—de*, down, *flagrare*, to burn.]

deflate, *de-flāt*, *v.t.* to reduce from a state of inflation.—*v.i.* to become deflated.—*n.* deflation, the act or process of deflating; the state of being deflated; removal of loose material by the wind.—*adj.* deflationary.—*n.* deflationist, one who favours deflation of currency.—Also *adj.* [*L. de*, from, *flare*, to blow.]

deflect, *di-flekt*, *v.i.* or *v.t.* to turn aside: to swerve or deviate from a right line or proper course.—*adj.* deflected.—*n.* deflection, bending.—*ns.* deflection, deflection.—*n.* deflection, bending: turning.—*deflection*, causing deflection.—*n.* deflector, a device for deflecting a flame, electric arc, etc.—*v.t.* deflex' (*zool.*, *bot.*), to bend down.—*adj.* deflexed.—*n.* deflexure, deviation. [*L. de*, from, down, and *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend, turn.]

defforate, *de-flū-rāt*, *adj.* past flowering: of an anther, having shed its pollen.—*v.t.* to defflower.—*n.* defforation, the act of defflowering. [*L. defflorare*; see next.]

defflower, *di-flōr*, *v.t.* to deprive of flowers: to deprive of grace and beauty, or of virginity: to ravish.—*n.* defflower'er. [*O.Fr. defflower—L.L. defflorare*, to strip flowers off—*L. de*, from, *flos*, *floris*, a flower.]

defluent, *de-flū-ent*, *adj.* running down, decurrent.—*n.* defluxion (*di-fluk'shon*: obs.), a downflow: a disease supposedly due to a flow of humour: a discharge of fluid in the body. [*L. defluere—de*, down, *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow.]

defoliate, *di-fō-li-āt*, *v.t.* to deprive of leaves.—*adj.* defoliate, -d.—*ns.* defoliation, the falling off of leaves: the time of shedding leaves; defoliation. [*L.L. defoliare*, -*ātum—de*, off, *folium*, a leaf.]

deforce, *di-fōrs*, *v.t.* (law) to keep out of possession by force: (Scots law) to resist (an officer of the law in the execution of his duty).—*ns.* deforcement; deforciant, one who deforces; deforestation, a legal distress. [*A.Fr. deforcer—de* (*L. de*); see force.]

deforest, *de-fōr-ist*, *v.t.* to deforest: to deprive of forests.—*n.* deforestation.

deform, *di-fōrm*, *v.t.* to alter or injure the form of: to disfigure: to change the shape of without breach of continuity.—*adj.* (Milt., etc.) hideous, unshapely.—*n.* deformation.—*adj.* deformed', misshapen.—*adv.* deformedly.—*ns.* deformedness; deform'er; deform'ity, state of being deformed: want of proper form: ugliness: disfigurement; anything that destroys beauty: an ugly feature or characteristic. [*L. deformis*, ugly—*de*, from, *forma*, beauty.]

defoul, *di-foul*, *v.t.* to befoul, defile. [*O.E. fūl*, foul, with *de-* from confusion with *O.Fr. defouler*, to trample; cf. defile.]

defraud, *di-fraud*, *v.t.* to deprive by fraud: to cheat or deceive.—*ns.* defraudation, defraudment. [*L. defraudare—de*, from, *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud.]

defray, *di-frā*, *v.t.* to pay: (Spens.) to satisfy, appease (*pr.p.* defray'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* defrayed).—*ns.* defray'al, defrayment. [*O.Fr. defrayer—de—L. dis-*, and *frasis*, expenses.]

defy, *deft*, *adj.* handy, clever.—*adv.* deftly.—*n.* deftness. [*M.E. defte*, *daste*, simple, meek; *O.E. gedæfte*, meek—*dæftan*, *gedæftan*, prepare, make fit; the stem appears in *gedæfen*, fit.]

defunct, *di-fungkt*, *adj.* having finished the course of life, dead.—*n.* a dead person.—*n.* defunction (Shak.), death.—*adj.* defunctive (Shak.), pertaining to the dead. [*L. defungi*, *defunctus*, to finish—*de*, fungi, to perform.]

defuse, *di-fuz*, *v.t.* (Shak.) to disorder.—*adj.* defused' (Shak.). [*For* diffuse.]

defy, *di-fi*, *v.t.* to challenge: to brave: (obs.) to

discard, dislike (*pr.p.* defy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* defied; 3rd pers. pres. ind. defies).—*n.* (Dryden) a defiance.—*n.* defier. [*O.Fr. defier—L.L. diffidre*, to renounce faith or allegiance—*L. dis-*, asunder, and *fidre*, to trust—*fidēs*, faith.]

dégagé, *dā-gā-zhā*, *adj.* unembarrassed, unconstrained, easy. [*Pap.* of *Fr. dégager*, to disentangle.]

degarnish. See disgarnish.

degauss, *dē-gowz*, *v.t.* to protect against magnetic mines by equipment for neutralising the earth's magnetic field. [*Pfx. de-*, gauss.]

degenerate, *di-jen-er-it*, *adj.* having departed from the high qualities of race or kind: become base.—*n.* one who is degenerate.—*v.i.* (-at) to fall from a nobler state: to be or to grow worse.—*v.t.* (Milton) to cause to degenerate.—*v.i.* degen'er (Spens.), to degenerate.—*ns.* degen'cracy, degen'cration, the act or process of becoming degenerate: the state of being degenerate.—*adv.* degen'crately.—*n.* degen'crateness.—*adj.* degen'crating.—*n.* degen'crationist, one who believes that the tendency of man is not to improve, but to degenerate.—*adj.* degen'crative, tending or causing to degenerate.—*adj.* degen'crus (obs.). [*L. degenerare*, -*ātum*, to depart from its kind—*de*, from, down, *genus*, *genēris*, kind.]

deglutinate, *di-glōō'tin-āt*, *v.t.* to separate from a being glued. [*L. deglutinare*, -*ātum—de*, from, and *glutinare*—*gluten*, glue.]

deglutition, *de-glōō-tish-ən*, *n.* the act or power of swallowing.—*adj.* deglutitive, deglutitory. [*L. de*, down, and *glutire*, to swallow; see glut.]

degrade, *di-grād*, *v.t.* to lower in grade or rank: to deprive of office or dignity: to lower in character, value, or position, or in complexity: to disgrace: (geol.) to wear down.—*n.* degradation (*de-grād-ā'shon*), degrading: disgrace: degradation: a lowering in dignity.—*adj.* degrad'ed, reduced in rank: base: low: (her.) placed on steps; degrad'ing, debasing: disgraceful. [*O.Fr. degrader—L. de*, down, and *gradus*, a step. See grade.]

degras, *de-grās*, *n.* a fat got from sheepskins. [*Fr. dégras—degraisser*, to degrease.]

degrease, *dē-grēs*, *v.t.* to deprive of grease, to cleanse from grease.

degree, *di-grē*, *n.* a grade or step: a gradation on a scale, or that which it measures: a unit of temperature: one of a series of advances or steps: relative position: rank: extent: a mark of distinction conferred by universities, whether earned by examination or granted as a mark of honour: the 360th part of a revolution: 60 geographical miles: nearness of relationship: comparative amount of criminality: one of the three stages (*positive*, *comparative*, *superlative*) in the comparison of an adjective or adverb: (*alg.*) the highest sum of exponents in any term: the number of points in which a curve may be met by a straight line.—by degrees, by little and little, gradually; forbidden degrees, the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is not allowed; Songs of degrees, or Songs of ascents, Psalms cxx-xxxiv., either because sung by the Jews returning from captivity, or by the Jews coming up annually to attend the feasts at Jerusalem; third degree, an American police method of extracting a confession by bullying or torture: to a degree, to a great degree, to an extreme. [*Fr. degré—L. de*, down, *gradus*, a step.]

degum, *dē-gum*, *v.t.* to free from gum.

degust, *dē-gust*, *v.t.* to taste, to relish.—*v.i.* to have a relishing taste.—*v.t.* degust'ate, to degust.—*n.* degustation, the act of tasting.—*adj.* degustatory. [*L. de*, down, and *gustare*, to taste.]

dehiscence, *di-his*, *v.i.* to gape, to open, as plants.—*n.* dehiscence.—*adj.* dehisc'ent. [*L. dehiscere*, *pr.p.* of *dehiscere—de*, intens., and *hiscere*, inceptive of *hiare*, to gape.]

dehorn, *dē-horn*, *v.t.* to dishorn.

dehort, *di-hort*, *v.t.* to dissuade.—*n.* dehortation (*de-*), dissuasion.—*adj.* dehort'ative, dehort'at-

ory, dissuasive.—*n.* *dehort'er*. [*L. dēhortārī—dē, off, hortārī, to exhort.*]
 dehumanise, *dē-hū'mān-īz*, *v.t.* to deprive of specifically human qualities. [*L. dē, from, down, and humanise.*]
 dehydrate, *dē-hī'drāt*, *v.t.* to deprive of water, chemically: to dry.—*v.i.* to lose water.—*n.* *dē-hydrāt'ion*. [*L. dē, from, Gr. hýdōr, water.*]
 de-ice, *dē-'is'*, *v.i.* to dislodge ice from (aircraft surfaces), or to treat them so as to prevent its formation.—*n.* *dē-'Ice'r*, any means of doing this, whether a fluid, a paste, or a mechanical or pneumatic device. [*Pfx. de-, and ice.*]
 deicide, *dē-i-sīd*, *n.* the killing or killer of a god. [*L. deus, a god, and caedere, to kill.*]
 deictic, *dē'iktik*, *adj.* proving directly.—*adv.* *deic'tically*. [*Gr. deiktikos—deiknynai, to show.*]
 deid, *dēd*, *Scots form of dead, death*.—*n.* *deid'-thraw, death-throe*.
 deify, *dē-'fi*, *v.t.* to exalt to the rank of a god: to worship as a deity: to make god-like (*pr.p. deifying, and past part. deified*).—*adj.* *deific, divine*.—*n.* *deificat'ion, fied embodiment*. [*Fr. a god, and facere, to make.*]
 deign, *dān*, *v.i.* to condescend.—*v.t.* to condescend to give or (*Shak.*) take. [*Fr. daigner—L. dignari, to think worthy—dignus, worthy.*]
 dell, *dēl*, *Scots form of devil*.
 Deinocerat, *Deinornis, deinosaur, Deinotherium*. See *Dinoceras*, etc.
 deiparous, *dē-'ip'-r-əs*, *adj.* bearing a god—used of the Virgin. [*L. deus, a god, parere, to bring forth.*]
 deipnosophist, *dē-'nōs'-fist*, *n.* one who converses learnedly at dinner, a table-philosopher—from *Athenaeus's* [2nd century].
 deis(h)eal.
 deist, *dē-'ist*, *n.* one who believes in the existence of God, but not in a revealed religion.—*n.* *dē'ism*.—*adj.* *dē'ist'ic, -al*.—*adv.* *dē'ist'ically*. [*L. deus, a god.*]
 deity, *dē-'i-ti*, *n.* godhead: divinity: godhead: a god or goddess: the Supreme Being. [*Fr., dēité—L.L. deitas—L. deus, god; Sans. deva—div, to shine.*]
 deject, *dī-'jekt'*, *v.t.* to cast down.—*adj.* *ject'ed, cast down*:
 —*ns.* *deject'edness, dejec'tion, lowness of spirits* (in *pl.*) *faecal discharge* (also *dejec'ta*).—*adj.* *dejec'tory, promoting evacuations*. [*L. dējicere, -jectum—dē, down, jacere, to cast.*]
 dejeuner, *dī-'jūn'*, *n. (arch.)* a breakfast or luncheon. [*See disjune, and Foreign Words.*]
 Dekabrist, *dek'-a-brist*, *n.* Decembrist. [*Russ. Dekabri, December.*]
 dekho, *dek'hō*, *n. (army slang)* look.—*v.i.* to look. [*Hind. dekha, imp. of dekhnā, to see.*]
 delaine, *dī-'lān'*, *n.* an untwilled light dress material, originally of wool. [*Fr. mouseline de laine, wool muslin.*]
 delaminate, *dī-lām'i-nāt*, *v.i.* to split into layers.—*n.* *delaminat'ion*. [*L. delamināre—dē, lāmina, a layer.*]
 delapse, *dī-laps'*, *v.i. (obs.)* to sink down.—*n.* *delaps'ion*. [*L. dē, down, laps, lapsus, to slip.*]
 deiate, *dē-lāt'*, *v.t.* to pass on: to publish: to charge with a crime.—*ns.* *dēlāt'ion; delāt'or*. [*L. dellātum, used as supine of deferre, to bring a report against, to inform—dē, inten., ferre, lātum, to bear.*]
 delate (*Shak.*), for *dilate*.
 delay, *dī-lā'*, *v.t.* to put off to another time: to defer: to hinder or retard.—*v.i.* to pause, linger, or put off time (*pr.p. delay'ing; pa.p. delayed*).—*n.* a putting off or deferring: a lingering: hindrance.—*n.* *delay'er*.—*adv.* *delay'ingly*. [*O.Fr. delaien.*]
 dolo, *dī-lā'*, *v.t. (Spens.)* to temper, dilute, weaken. [*Fr. delayer, to dilute—L. deliquāre, to clarify or dis-, ligare, to bind.*]
 del credere, *del crād'-r-i*, *adj.* applied to an agent who becomes surety for the solvency of persons to

whom he sells. [*It. del, of the, credere, to believe, trust.*]
 dolo, *dē-'lō*, *v.t.* delete, efface, a direction in proof-reading to remove a superfluous letter or word, usu. marked thus, *de*.—*adj.* *delebic, delibic (del')*, that can be deleted.—*n.pl.* *dele'n'da*, things to be deleted. [*L. dēlē, imper. of delēre, to delete; or for delēātur, subj. pass.; delēnda, neut. pl. of gerundive.*]
 delectable, *dī-lekt'-a-bl*, (*Spens., Shak., del'*); *adj.* *deligt' delec'*
 —*L.*
 deleg.:
 —*sentative*: to entrust or commit.—*n.* one who is delegated: a deputy or representative: (*U.S.*) a person elected to represent a Territory in Congress, as distinguished from the representatives of the States.—*adj.* *delegated, deputed*.—*ns.* *del'-egacy, act or system of delegating*: a delegate's appointment or authority: a body of delegates; *delegat'ion*, a delegating: (*U.S.*) a deputation: a body of delegates: (*hist.*) a body of delegates that was appointed every ten years by each of the two portions of the Dual Monarchy to negotiate a treaty between the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary. [*L. dē, away, and legare, -ātum, to send as ambassador.*]
 delete, *dī-lēt'*, *v.t.* to blot out: to erase: to destroy.—*n.* *dele'tion*.—*adv.* *dele'tively, dele'tory*. [*L. delēre, delētum, to blot out.*]
 deleterious, *dē-lī-'tē-rī-əs*, *adj.* hurtful or destructive: poisonous.—*adv.* *dele'teriously*.—*n.* *dele'teriousness*. [*Gr. delēterios, hurtful—delesthai, to hurt.*]
 delf, *delft*, *delf(t)*, *n.* (in full *Delft'ware*), a kind of earthenware originally made at *Delft*, Holland.
 delf, *delf*, *n.* a drain, ditch, excavation: (*her.*) a charge representing a square rod:—*pl.* *delfs, delphs, deives*. [*O.E. delf; delfan, to dig.*]
 Dellan, *dē-'li-an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Dēlos* in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of *Apollo* and *Artemis*.
 delibate, *dē-lī-'bāt*, *v.t. (obs.)* to sip.—*n.* *delibāt'ion*. [*L. delibāre—dē, from, libāre, to take, taste.*]
 deliberate, *dī-līb'-r-āt*, *v.t.* to weigh well in one's mind.—*v.i.* to consider the reasons for and against anything: to reflect: to consider: to take counsel: to debate.—*adj.* (*it*)
 —*impulsive; intentional*:
 —*in determining; cauti*
 —*in a deliberate manner*: (loosely) quietly, without fuss or haste.—*ns.* *delib'crateness; delibera'tion*, the act of deliberating: mature reflection: —*active, proceed-*
 —*delib'crative-*
 —*en, and libāre,*

the senses, esp. the taste: dainty: nicely discriminating or perceptive: fastidious: of a fine, slight texture or constitution: tender: frail, not robust: requiring nice handling: refined in manners: not immodest: gentle, polite: luxurious.—*n.* a luxurious or fastidious person: a luxury: a delicacy.—*n.* *del'icacy* (*-h-ss*), state or quality of being delicate: refinement: nicety: tenderness, weakness: luxuriosity: anything delicate or dainty, esp. to eat.—*adv.* *del'icately*.—*n.* *del'icateness*.—*n.pl.* *del'icateness'en* (*Ger. pl. of Fr. délicatesse*), table delicacies. [*L. delicātus, prob. conn. with deliciae, allurements, luxury—delicere—dē, inten., lacere, to entice.*]
 delicious, *dī-līsh'-s*, *adj.* highly pleasing to the senses: affording exquisite pleasure.—*n.* *delice* (*dī-lēs'; Spens. del'is*), delight: a delight: a delicacy.—*adv.* *del'ic-*
 —*(B.)* luxuriously.—
 —*deliceo' (Spens. als*
 —*L. deliciōsus—delicic-*
 —*delict, dī-'hkt'*, *n.* a transgression, a misdemeanour. [*L. delictum, an offence; see delinquent.*]
 deligation, *dē-lī-gā'shōn*, *n.* a binding up, ligature. [*L. deligare, to bind up—dē, intens., and ligare, to bind.*]

fāte, fār, dsk; n.ā, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

delight, *di-lit'*, *v.t.* to please highly.—*v.i.* to have or take great pleasure: to be greatly pleased.—*n.* a high degree of pleasure: extreme satisfaction: that which gives great pleasure.—*adj.* delightful, greatly pleased: (*Shak.*) delightful (*Shak.*) capable of delight.—*adj.* delightful, delightful, full of delight.—*adv.* delightfully.—*n.* delightfulness.—*adj.* delightless, affording no delight. [*O.Fr. deliter*—*L. dēlectāre*, inten. of *dēlicere*; cf. delicate, delicious; spelling influenced by confusion with light.]

Dellah, *di-lī'la*, *n.* the Philistine woman who befuddled Samson: a courtesan: a temptress: an alluring object.—Also *Dali'lah*, *Dalila* (*Milt. dal'i-lā*).

delimit, *di-lim'it*, *v.t.* to fix or mark the limit of.—*n.* delimitation. [*L. dēlimitāre*—*dē*, intens., *limitāre*; see *limit*.]

delineate, *di-lin'i-āt*, *v.t.* to mark out with lines: to represent by a sketch or picture: to draw: to describe.—*adj.* delineable.—*ns.* delineation, the act of delineating: a sketch, representation, or description; delineator. [*L. delineāre*, *-ātum*—*dē*, down, and *linea*, a line.]

delinquent, *di-lin'kwant*, *adj.* failing in duty.—*n.* one who fails in or leaves his duty: an offender: a person lacking in moral and social sense, without showing impairment of intellect.—*n.* delinquency, failure in or omission of duty: a fault: a crime.—*adv.* delinquitly. [*L. delinquens*, *-entis*, p.p. of *dēlinquere*—*dē*, inten., and *linquere*, *litum*, to leave.]

delliquesce, *del-i-kwēs'*, *v.i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture, as certain salts, etc.—*n.* delliquescence.—*adj.* delliquescent, liquefying in the air: (*bot.*) lost in a mass of branches. [*L. dellīquescere*—*dē*, inten., *liquescere*, to become fluid—*liquere*, to be fluid.]

delliquium, *del-līkwi-əm*, *n.* (*obs.*) swoon: eclipse: (*Carlyle*) melting away. [Really two different words, partly confused: (1) *L. deliquium*—*dēlinquere*, to leave, fail; (2) *L. deliquium*—*dēliquere*, to melt.]

dellirious, *di-lir'i-əs*, *adj.* wandering in mind: light-headed: insane.—*n.* delliriousness, madness, aberration.—*adj.* dellirious, producing dellirium.—*n.* that which produces dellirium.—*adv.* delliriously.—*ns.* delliriousness; dellirium, state of being dellirious: strong excitement: wild enthusiasm.—*n.* dellirium tremens (*trēmans*), a delirious disorder of the brain produced by over-absorption of alcohol, often marked by convulsive or trembling symptoms. [*L. dellirus*, crazy—*dēlirare*, *lit.* to turn aside—*dē*, from, and *lira*, a furrow; *trēmens*, the p.p. of *tremere*, to tremble.]

dellitescence, *del-i-tēs-ent*, *adj.* latent.—*n.* dellitescence. [*L. dellitescens*, *-entis*, p.p. of *dellitescere*—*dē*, from, and *latēscere*—*latere*, to lie hid.]

deliver, *di-liv'ər*, *v.t.* to liberate or set free from restraint or danger: to rescue from evil or fear: to give up or part with: to hand over: to communicate: to pronounce: to give forth, as a blow, a ball, etc.: to discharge, as water: to disburden, of a child in childbirth.—*adj.* nimble.—*adj.* deliverable.—*ns.* deliverance, liberation: release: parturition: the utterance of a judgment or authoritative opinion; deliverer.—*adv.* deliverly.—*n.* deliverly the act of delivering: a giving up: the act or manner of speaking in public, of discharging a shot, or water, of throwing a cricket-ball, etc.: withdrawal of a pattern from a mould: a distribution: a round of distribution: the act of giving birth.—*ns.* deliverer-man, a man who goes round delivering goods; deliverer-pipe, -tube, one that delivers water, etc., at the place where it is required; deliverer-van, a tradesman's van for delivering goods at customers' houses; deliver the goods (*slang*), to carry out what is required or promised; general delivery, the delivery of letters at a post-office to the persons to whom they are addressed—*opp.* to house-to-house delivery; gaol, or jail, delivery (see *gaol*). [*Fr. délivrer*—*L. dē*, from, *liberāre*, to set free—*liber*, free.]

dell, *del*, *n.* a deep hollow or small valley, usually wooded: (*Spens.*) a hole. [*O.E. dell*; cf. *dale*.] **dell**, *del*, *n.* a vagrant girl: a trull. [*Rogues' slang*.]

Della-Cruscan, *del-ə-kru's'kan*, *del-lā-kroos'kan*, *n.* a member of the old Florentine Accademia della Crusca (*lit.*, academy of the bran, as sifters of the language; 1582), or of a group of sentimental English poetsasters crushed by Gifford's *Baviad* and *Maevid* (1794 and 1796).—Also *adj.*

Della-Robbia, *del-lā-rob'byā*, *n.* a term applied to enamelled terra-cotta, said to have been invented by Luca della Robbia.

delouse, *dē-lōt's*, *v.t.* to free from lice, or (*fig.*) from land-mines, etc. [*Pfx. dē*-, and *louse*.]

delph. See *delf*.

Delphic, *dēl'fik*, *adj.* relating to *Delphi*, a town of ancient Greece, or to its famous oracle: oracular.—Also *Del'phian*. [*Gr. Delphikos*—*Delphoi*.]

delphin, *dēl'fin*, *adj.* pertaining to the *dauphin* (q.v.) of France, or to an edition of the *Latin classics* prepared for his use, 64 vols., 1674-1730.

Delphinidae, *del-fin'i-dē*, *n.pl.* a family of cetaceans, including dolphins, grampuses, etc.—*adj.* delphinoid. [*L. delphinus*—*Gr. delphis*, *-inos*, a dolphin.]

Delphinium, *del-fin'i-əm*, *n.* a genus of Ranunculaceae, comprising the larkspurs and stavesacre. [*Latinised from Gr. delphinion*, larkspur, dim. of *delphis*, dolphin, from the appearance of the flowers.]

delta, *dēl'tā*, *n.* the fourth letter (Δ δ) of the Greek alphabet, answering to D: an alluvial deposit at the mouth of a stream, Δ -shaped in the case of the Nile: as an ancient Greek numeral Δ ' = 4, Δ ' = 4,000.—*n.* del'ta-wing (aeroplane), a jet aeroplane with triangular wings.—*adj.* del'ta'ic, belonging to a delta; del'toid, of the form of the Greek Δ : triangular.—*n.* del'toid muscle, the large triangular muscle of the shoulder. [*Gr.*—*Heb. daleth*, a tent-door.]

delubrum, *di-l(y)ūb'rəm*, *n.* a temple, shrine, sanctuary: a church having a font: a font. [*L. delubrum*.]

deluce. See *flueur-de-lis*.

delude, *di-l(y)ūd'*, *v.t.* to play or impose upon: to deceive.—*adj.* delud'able.—*n.* delud'er. [*L. deludere*, to play—*dē*, down, *ludere*, *litum*, to play.]

deluge, *dēl'ūj*, *n.* a great overflow of water: a flood, esp. Noah's.—*v.t.* to inundate: to overwhelm as with water. [*Fr. deluge*—*L. diluvium*—*diluvēre*—*dis*, away, *luere*, to wash.]

delundung, *dēl'ən-dung*, *n.* the weasel-cat of Java and Malacca, a small carnivore akin to the civet. [*Javanese*.]

delusion, *di-l(y)ūz'hən*, *n.* the act of deluding: the state of being deluded: a hallucination: a false belief: error.—*adj.* delu'sional, pertaining to delusions, afflicted with such.—*n.* delu'sionist.—*adj.* delu'sive (*-siv*), delu'sory, apt or tending to delude: deceptive.—*adv.* delu'sively.—*n.* delu'siveness. [See *delude*.]

delve, *dēlv*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to dig with a spade: (*fig.*) to make deep research: to dip, slope suddenly.—(*Spens.*) a hollow, hole, depression, a cave.—*n.* delver. [*O.E. delfan*, to dig; conn. with *dale*, *delf*, *dell*.]

demagnetise, *dē-mag'nit-iz*, *v.t.* to deprive of magnetic properties.—*n.* demagnetisation.

demagogue, *dem'ə-gog*, *n.* a leader of the people: a popular and factious orator.—*adj.* demagogic, *-al* (*-gog'* or *-goj'*).—*ns.* demagogism, demagogism (*dem'ə-gog-izm*); demagoguery, demagoguery (*-gog-*, *-goj-*). [*Gr. demagogos*—*dēmos*, people, *agōgos*, leading—*agein*, to lead.]

demain. See *demean*.

demaine. See *demean* (1).

demand, *di-mānd'*, *v.t.* to claim: to ask peremptorily or authoritatively: to call for: to question.—*n.* the asking for what is due: peremptory asking for something: a claim: desire shown by consumers: inquiry.—*adj.* demand'able, that may be demanded.—*ns.* demand'ant, one who demands: a plaintiff; demand'er, in great demand, much sought after. [*Fr. demander*—*L.L. dē-*

mandare, to demand—*L. dē-*, intens., and *mandāre*, to put into one's charge.]

demarcation, *dē-mārk-ā'shən*, *n.* the act of marking off or setting bounds; separation: a fixed limit.—*v.t.* *dē-marcatē* (or *di-mārk'*), to mark off or limit.—Also *demarck'*. [Sp. *demarcación*—*de*, from, *marcar*, to mark. See *mark*.]

dematerialise, *dē-mā-tē-ri-ā-l-iz*, *v.t.* to deprive of material qualities or character.—*v.i.* to become immaterial.

deme, *dēm*, *n.* a subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece, a township. [Gr. *dēmos*, people.]

demean, *di-mēn'*, *v.t.* to bear, behave, conduct (*refl.*): (*Spens.*) to treat: (*Spens.*; obs. *Scot.*) to ill-treat.—*n.* (*Spens.* *demeanē*, *demayne*, *demeanē*), air, bearing: treatment.—*n.* *demeanour* (*di-mēn-ūr*; *Spens.* *demeasurē*), behaviour: bearing towards another. [O.Fr. *demener*—*dē-*, intens., and *mener*, to lead—*L. mīnāre*, to drive—*mīnāri*, to threaten.]

demean, *di-mēn'*, *v.t.* to make mean: to lower. [Prob. on the analogy of *debase*, from *dē-*, and *mean*.]

dement, *di-mēnt'*, *v.t.* to drive crazy, render insane.—*adj.* insane, demented.—*n.* a demented person.—*v.t.* *dement'āre*, to dement.—*adj.* *dement'ed*, out of one's mind: insane: suffering from dementia.—*n.* *dementia* (*di-mēn'th-ā*), general mental enfeeblement, with loss of memory, reason, feeling, and will, often the consequence of acute mania. [*L. dēmēns*, *dēmētis*, out of one's mind—*dē*, from, and *mēns*, the mind.]

dément, *dē-mōn'-tē*, *n.* a contradiction, denial. [Fr. *démentir*, to give the lie to.]

demerger, *dē-məj'* *v.t.* to immerse, plunge. [*L. dē*, down, *mergere*, to plunge.]

demerit, *dē-, di-mēr'it*, *n.* (obs.) desert: ill-desert: fault. [*L. dēmēri*, *dēmēritum*, to deserve fully, later understood as to deserve ill—*dē-*, fully, *merēri*, to deserve.]

demerse, *dē-mərs'*, *v.t.* (obs.) to immerse.—*adj.* *demers'al*, subaqueous: found on or near the bottom; *demersed'* (*bot.*), growing under water.—*n.* *demers'ion*. [*L. dē*, down, *mergere*, *mersum*, to plunge.]

demesne, *di-mān'*, *-mēn'*, *demañn*, *di-mān'*, *n.* a manor-house with lands adjacent to it, not let out to tenants; any estate in land. [Forms of *domaln*.]

demil, *dem'i*, *pf.* half, half-sized.—*ns.* *dem'i-bast'ion*, a kind of half-bastion, consisting of one face and one flank; *dem'i-cann'on* (*Shak.*), an old kind of gun which threw a ball of from 30 to 36 lb.; *dem'i-cul'verin*, an old kind of cannon which threw a shot of 9 or 10 lb.—*v.t.* *dem'i-deify*, to treat as a demi-god: to go half-way towards deifying.—*ns.* *dem'i-dev'il*, a half-devil; *dem'i-dis'tance* (*fort.*) the distance between the outward polygons and the flank; *dem'i-di'tono* (*mus.*) a minor third; *dem'igod*, a half-god: one whose nature is partly divine, esp. a hero fabled to be the offspring of a god and a mortal.—*fem.* *dem'i-godd'ess*; *dem'i-gorge* (*fort.*) the part of the polygon remaining after the flank is raised, going from the curtain to the angle of the polygon.

demigration, *dem-i-grā'shən*, *n.* change of abode. [*L. dēmigrāre*, *-ātum*, depart—*dē*, migrate.]

demi-john, *dem'i-jon*, *n.* a glass bottle with a full body and narrow neck, enclosed in wicker-work. [Fr. *dame-jeanne*, *Dame Jane*, analogous to bell-armine, grey-beard; not from the town *Damaglan*.]

demi-, *cont.*—*ns.* *dem'i-lancee*, a short, light spear of the 16th century; a soldier armed with such a weapon; *dem'i-lune* (*lōon*) (*fort.*) a half-moon: an old name for *ravelin*; *dem'i-mondo* (*dem'i-mōnd*, *dēm-ē-mōn'd*), a class of women in an equivocal moral and social position; *dem'i-mondaine* (*-en*), a member of the class.—*adj.* *demi-pleque* (*dem'i-pēk*) of an 18th century war-saddle, having a lower peak than usual.—Also *n.*—*ns.* *dem'irep* (for *demi-reputable*), a person,

esp. a woman, of dubious reputation; *dem'irep'-dom*.

demise, *di-mīz'*, *n.* a transferring: death, esp. of a sovereign or a distinguished person: a transfer of the crown or of an estate to a successor.—*v.t.* to send down to a successor: to bequeath by will.—*adj.* *dem'i'sable*. [O.Fr. *demise*, p.p. of *desmettre*, to lay down.—*L. dis-*, aside, *mittere*, *missum*, to send.]

demi-semiquaver, *dem-i-sem'i-kwā-vər*, *n.* (*mus.*) a note equal in time to the half of a semiquaver. [Fr. *demi*, half, and *semiquaver*.]

demi-ss, *di-mī's*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) humble.—*n.* *dem-i-ssion* (*di-nīsh'ən*), lowering: degradation: depression: relinquishment: resignation.—*adj.* *dem-i-ssive* (obs.), humble.—*adv.* *dem-i-ssly*. [*L. dēmītere*, *-missum*—*dē*, down, *mittere*, to send.]

demit, *di-mīt'*, *v.t.* to send down: to lower. [See *demiss*.]

demit, *di-mīt'*, *v.t.* to dismiss: to relinquish: to resign. [Fr. *démittre*—*L. dīmītere*—*dis-*, apart, *mittere*, to send.]

demiurge, *dem'i-urj*, *n.* the maker of the world: among the Gnostics, the creator of the world and of man, subordinate to God the supreme—also *demiur'gus* (*-gus*)—*adj.* *demiur'gic* (*-jik*). [Gr. *dēmiourgos*—*dēmos*, the people, and *ergon*, a work.]

demi-, *cont.*—*ns.* *dem'i-voit*, a half-turn of a horse, the forelegs being raised in the air; *dem'i-wolf*, (*Shak.*) a half-wolf, the offspring of a dog and a wolf. [Fr. *demi*—*L. dimidium*—*di-*, apart, *medius*, the middle.]

demobilise, *dē-mōb'il-iz*, *v.t.* to take out of mobilisation: to disband. [*L. mobilis*, from the army (abbrev. *der* demobbed).—*n.* *demobbed'*.]

democracy, *di-mok'rā-si*, *n.* a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people collectively, and is administered by them or by officers appointed by them: the people, esp. the common people: in the United States, the Democratic party.—Also *democracy* (*-ok*; *Mill.*).—*n.* *democrat* (*dem'ō-krat*), one who adheres to or promotes democracy as a principle: a member of the Democratic party in the United States, the party generally inclining to look to the rights of States against centralisation of government, and favouring a low tariff: (*U.S.*) a light four-wheeled cart with several seats (also *democrat wagon*).—*adj.* *democrat'ic*, *-al*, relating to democracy: insisting on equal rights and privileges for all.—*adv.* *democrat'ically*.—*adj.* *democrat'if'able*, capable of being made democratic.—*v.t.* *democratise* (*di-mok'*), to render democratic.—*n.* *democrat'ist*, a democrat. [Fr. *démocratie*—Gr. *dēmokratia*—*dēmos*, the people, *kratos*, strength.]

demoded, *dē-mōd'id*, *adj.* (disparagingly) no longer in fashion. [Pfx. *dē-*, mode.]

Demogorgon, *dē-mō-gor'gyn*, *n.* a mysterious infernal deity first mentioned about 450 A.D. [Apparently Gr. *daimōn*, deity, *Gorgō*, Gorgon, *gorgos*, terrible.]

demography, *dē-mog'rā-fi*, *n.* the study of population.—*n.* *demographer*.—*adj.* *demographic* (*-ō-graf'ik*). [Gr. *dēmos*, the people, *graphein*, to write.]

demoiselle, *dām-wā-zel'*, *n.* (*arch.* or *playful*) a young lady: a graceful kind of crane (*Anthropoides virgo*): a dragonfly: a fish of the genus *Pomacentrus* or its family (akin to the wrasses): a tiger-shark. [Fr.; see *damsel*.]

demolish, *di-mol'ish*, *v.t.* to destroy, lay in ruins, to ruin.—*n.* *demoll'ion* (*dēm-ō-*), act of pulling down: ruin. [Fr. *démolir*—*L. dēmōliri*, to throw down—*dē*, down, and *mōliri*, to build—*mōlēs*, a heap.]

demology, *dē-mol'ō-jī*, *n.* demography: the theory of the origin and nature of communities. [Gr. *dēmos*, people, *logos*, a discourse.]

demon, *dē-mōn*, *n.* an evil spirit, a devil: sometimes like *dæmon*, a friendly spirit or good genius.—*fem.* *dē-mōness*.—*adj.* *demoniac* (*di-mōn'i-ak*); *demoniacal* (*dē-mā-ni'ā-kl*), pertaining to or like demons or evil spirits: influenced by demons.—

ns. demō'niac, one possessed by a demon or evil spirit.—**adv. demoni'acally**.—**n. demōniacism** (-*ism*), state of being a demoniac.—**adj. demō'nian** (*Milt.*).—**n. demō'nianism**, possession by a demon.—**adj. demon'ic** (*dē-mon'ik*; see *dæmoniac*).—**v.t. dē'monise**, to convert into a demon: to control or possess by a demon.—**ns. dē'monism**, a belief in demons; **dē'monist**; **dēmonocracy**, the power of demons; **dēmonol'atry**, the worship of demons; **dēmonol'ater**; **dēmonology**, an account of, or the study of, demons and their agency.—**adjs. dēmonologic**, -**al**.—**ms. dēmonol'ogist**; **dēmonomā'nia**, a form of mania in which the subject believes himself possessed by devils; **dē'monry**, demoniacal influence. [*L. dæmōn*—*Gr. daimōn*, a spirit, genius; in N.T. and Late Greek, a devil; see *dæmon*.]

demonetise, *dē-mon'i-tīz*, or *-mun'*, *v.t.* to divest of value as money.—*n.* **demonetisā'tion**.

demonstrate, *dem'ən-strāt* (or *dī-mon'strāt*), *v.t.* to make manifest: to give proof of: to prove with certainty: to teach, expound, explain, or exhibit by practical means.—*v.i.* to exhibit one's feelings: to act as demonstrator.—*adj.* **demon'strable** (or *dem'ən-'),* that may be demonstrated.—*ns.* **demon'strableness**, **-strability**.—*adv.* **demon'strably** (or *dem')*.—*ns.* **demon'stration**, a pointing out: proof beyond doubt: expression of the feelings by outward signs: a public expression of feelings, as by a mass-meeting, a procession, etc.: show: a movement to exhibit military intention, or to deceive an enemy: a practical lesson or exhibition.—*adj.* **demon'strative**, pointing out (as a *demon'strative adjective*): making evident: proving with certainty: of the nature of proof: given to the manifestation of one's feelings.—*adv.* **demon'stratively**.—*ns.* **demon'strateness**; **dem'on-strator**, one who proves beyond doubt: a teacher or assistant who helps students with practical work: one who goes about exhibiting the uses and merits of a commodity: one who takes part in a public demonstration.—*adj.* **demon'stratory**, **demonstrative**. [*L. demonstrāre, -ātum—dē-, inten., and monstrāre, to show.*]

demoralise, *dē-mor'al-iz*, v.t. to corrupt in morals: to lower the morale of—that is, to deprive of spirit and confidence: to throw into confusion.—*n.* demoralisation, act of demoralising: corruption or subversion of morals.—*adj.* demoralising. demos, *dē-mos*, *n.* the people (esp. contemptuously).—*adj.* demotic, pertaining to the people: popular. (*Egypt. ant.*), of a simplified kind of writing distinguished from the hieratic, or priestly, and from hieroglyphics.—*n.* demoticist, a student of demotic script. [*Gr. demos.*]

Demosthenic, *de-mos-then'ik*, *adj.* of or like *Dēmosthenēs*, the Athenian orator: eloquent.

Démolishes, the Athenian orator: eloquent.
démote, dé-mô't, v.t. to reduce in rank.—*n.* *démô'tion*. [On the analogy of *promote—dē*, down.]
démpter. Same as *decemster*. [See under *deem*.]
dempt, demt (*Spens.*), *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* of *deem*.
demulcent, di-mul'sant, *adj.* soothing.—*n.* a medicine that allays irritation. [*L. dēmūlcens, -ēntis—dē*, down, *mūlcere*, to stroke, to soothe.]

demulsify, *dē-mul'si-fī*, *v.t.* to separate from an emulsion: to make resistant to emulsification.

demur, *di-mur*, *mur*, *v.i.* to hesitate from uncertainty or before difficulty: to object.—*n.* (*Milt.*) to hesitate about (*br.p.* demurring; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* demurred).—*adj.* a stop, pause, hesitation, delay. demurrable, *n.* demurrage, undue delay or detention of a vessel, railway wagon, etc., compensation for such detention; demurrer, *n.* one who demurs: (*law*) a plea in law that, even if the opponent's facts are as he says, they yet do not support his case. [*Fr. demeurer*—*L. demorāri*, to loiter, linger—*dē*, *inten.*, and *morāri*, to delay—*mora*, delay.]

demure, di-mūr', adj. sober: staid: modest: affectedly modest: making a show of gravity.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) app., to look demurely.—*adv.* demurely.—*n.* demureness. [*Of. Fr. meür* (*Fr. mûr*)—*L. maturus*, ripe; *pf.* unexplained.]

de-my, di-mī', *n.* a size of paper, 22½ by 17½ in., for printing—*for* writing, 20 by 15½ in. or (U.S.)

21 by 16 in.: a holder of certain scholarships in Magdalen College, Oxford, orig. allowed half the commons assigned to a fellow:—*pl. demles*.—*n.* demyship. {Fr. *demi*=*L. dimidium*, half—*dis*, apart, *medius*, the middle.}

den, *den*, *n.* the hollow lair of a wild beast; a pit, cave: a haunt of vice or misery: (*coll.*) a private retreat for work: (*prov.*) a narrow valley, a dean.—*v.i.* to retire to a den. [O.E. *denm*, a cave, lair; akin to *denu*, a valley.]

den, *den*, *n.* (*obs.*) for good-e'en, good-even.

denary, *dĕn'ar-ē*, *adj.* containing or depending on the number ten: ten.—*n.* the number ten: a group of ten.—*n.* **denarius** (*dĕ-nā'ri-əs*), the chief Roman silver coin used in the Republic, divided into ten asses—about 8d.; translated *penny* in the N.T.—hence the use of d for penny. [*L. dĕnārius*—*dĕni*, ten by ten—*decem*, ten.]

denationalise, *dē-nash'ən-əl-īz*, *v.t.* to deprive of national rights or character: return from state to private ownership.—*n.* denationalisā'tion.

denaturalise, *dē-nat'ū-rəl-iz*, v.t. to make unnatural; to deprive of naturalisation.—*n.* *dē-naturalisā'tion*.

denature, *dē-nā'tūr*, *v.t.* to change the nature or properties of, as a protein by heat or other treatment: of alcohol, etc., to render unfit for consumption.—*n.* *denā'turant*, a substance used to denature another.

denay, *di-nā'*, obs. form of deny, denial.

dendron, *den'dron*, *n.* a branching process of a nerve-cell.—*n.* *dendrocephate* (*den'drō-kefāt*; Gr. *achēlē*, agate), arborescent agate.—*adj.* *den'driform*, tree-like.—*n.* *den'drite* (Gr. *dendrītēs*, of a tree), a tree-like crystalline aggregate or skeleton crystal: a dendron.—*adj.* *dendrīt'ic*, -al, tree-like, arborescent: marked with branching figures like plants.—*ns.* *Dendrob'ium* (Gr. *bios*, life), a genus of epiphytic orchids, chiefly of tropical Asia; *Dendrocal'amus* (Gr. *kalamos*, cane), a genus of bamboos.—*adj.* *den'droid*, tree-like.—*n.* *dendrol'atry* (Gr. *latreia*, worship), the worship of trees.—*adj.* *dendrolog'ical*.—*ns.* *dendrol'ogist*; *dendrol'ogy*, a treatise on trees: the natural history of trees; *dendrom'eter*, an instrument for measuring trees; *Dendrophis* (Gr. *ophis*, snake), a genus of tree-snakes, Indian and Australian. [Gr. *dendron*, tree.]

denc, *dên*, *n.* a small valley. [See dean (1).]

dene, dēn, n. a small valley. [See **dean** (1).]
dene, dēn, n. a sandy tract, a dune. [Ety. doubtful.]

Deneb, *den'eb*, *n.* the brightest star in the constellation Cygnus.—*n.* Deneb'ola, a star at the tail of the constellation Leo. [Ar. *dhanab*, tail, *al-asad*, of the lion.]

denegation, *den-i-gǎ'shən*, *n.* a denial. [*L. dēnegāre, -ātum*, to deny—*dē-*, inten., and *negāre*, to deny.]

dene-hole, *dēn'hōl*, *n.* a prehistoric artificial chamber in the chalk, in Kent, Essex, etc., perhaps a flint-mine or a storehouse. [Perh. from *dene* (1), or O.E. *Dene*, Danes, from popular association; and *hole*.]

dengue, *deng'gā*, n. an acute tropical epidemic fever, seldom fatal—also *breakbone fever*, *dandy-fever*. [Apparently Swahili *dinga*.]

denial, *di-ni'əl*, *n.* act of denying: refusal: rejection.—*adj.* deni'able.—*n.* deni'er. [deny.]

dénier, —*adj.* deni-able. —*n.* deni-er. [*denier*] *denier*, *-nér*, *n.* (*Shak.*) an old small French silver coin; also later, a copper coin of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ sou—hence a very trifling sum; a unit of silk, rayon, and nylon yarn weight. [Fr.,—L. *denarius*.]

denigrate, den'i-grāt, v.t. to blacken (esp. of a reputation).—*adj.* blackened.—*ns.* denigrā'tion; den'igrātor. [L. *dē-*, *inten.*, *nigrāre*, to blacken, *niger*, black.]

denim, *den'im*, *n.* coloured twilled cotton goods for overalls, etc. [Fr. *de*, of, and *Nîmes*.]

denitrate, *dē-nī'trāt*, *v.t.* to free from nitric acid or other nitrogen compounds.—*ns.* denitrā'tion; denitrificā'tion, removal of nitrogen or its compounds: denitrificātor.—*v.t.* denitrify.

denizen, *den'i-zn*, *n.* an inhabitant (human or animal): one admitted to the rights of a citizen: a wild plant, probably foreign, that keeps its foot-

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: eɪ'z-mənt, in'sent, rən'dəm

depended on.—*n.* dependant (also -ent), one who depends on another for support or otherwise: a hanger-on.—*adj.* depend'ent (also -ant), depending, relying, contingent, relative: awaiting settlement.—*ns.* depend'ence (rarely -ance), state of being dependent: reliance, trust: that on which one depends: a quarrel or duel pending; depend'ency, that which depends: (*Shak.*) connected consistency: a foreign territory dependent on a country, a kind of subordinate colony without self-government: (rarely) dependence (*Shak.*), depend'acle, submissiveness).—*adj.* depend'ing, still undetermined.—*adv.* depend'ingly. [*Fr. dépendre*—*L. dependere*—*dē*, from, and *pendere*, to hang.]

depersonalise, *dē-pər'sən-əl-īz*, *v.t.* to take away the characteristics of personality of.

dephlegmate, *dī-fleg'māt*, *v.t.* (*old chem.*) to free from water: to concentrate, rectify.—*ns.* dephlegmā'tion (*dē-*); dephlegmā'tor. [*phlegm.*]

dephlogisticate, *dē-flo-jis'ti-kāt*, *v.t.* to deprive of phlogiston.—dephlogisticated air, Priestley's name for oxygen.

depict, *dī-pikt'*, *v.t.* to paint carefully: to make a likeness of: to describe minutely.—*ns.* depict'er, -or; depict'ion.—*adj.* depict'ive. [*L. depingere*, *depictum*—*dē-*, intens., *pingere*, to paint.]

depicture, *dī-pikt'yur*, *v.t.* to picture: to paint: to represent.—*n.* depicting, representation.

depilate, *dē-pī-lāt*, *v.t.* to remove the hair from.—*ns.* depilā'tion, removal or loss of hair; depilatory (*dī-pī-lā-tōr-ī*), an application for removing superfluous hairs.—*adj.* possessing this quality. [*L. depilare*, *depilum*—*dē*, out, *pilus*, hair.]

deplete, *dī-plēt'*, *v.t.* to empty, reduce, exhaust.—*n.* deplē'tion, the act of emptying or exhausting: (*med.*) the act of relieving congestion or plethora.—*adj.* deplē'tive, deplē'tory. [*L. deplere*, *depletum*, to empty, *dē-*, neg., *plere*, to fill.]

deplere, *dī-plōr'*, *v.t.* to feel or express deep grief for.—*adj.* deplor'able, lamentable; sad: hopelessly bad.—*n.* deplor'ableness.—*adv.* deplor'ably.—*n.* deplorā'tion (*dēp-, dēp-*), lamentation.—*adv.* deplor'ingly. [*L. deplorare*—*dē-*, intens., *plorare*, to weep.]

deploy, *dī-plōr'*, *v.t.* to unfold: to open out or extend.—*v.i.* to open: to extend from column into line, as a body of troops.—*ns.* deploy', deploy'ment. [*Fr. deployer*—*L. dis-*, apart, and *plicare*, to fold.]

deplume, *dī-plōom'*, *v.t.* to take the plumes or feathers from.—*n.* depulmā'tion (*dē-*).

depolarise, *dē-pō-lar-īz*, *v.t.* to deprive of polarity.—*n.* depolarisation.

depon, *dī-pōn'*, *v.t.* to lay down: to deposit: to testify upon oath.—*adj.* depō'nent, (*gram.*) having a passive form but active signification (as if having laid aside the passive—really middle or reflexive—meaning).—*n.* a deponent verb: one who makes a deposition, esp. under oath, or whose written testimony is used as evidence in a court of justice [*L. deponere*; *p.r.p.* *deponens*, -entis—*dē*, down, *ponere*, to place, lay.]

depopulate, *dē-, dī-pōp'u-lāt*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to overrun and lay waste: to deprive of population, to dispeople.—*v.t.* to become dispeopled.—*adj.* depopulated.—*ns.* depopulā'tion, act of depopulating: havoc: destruction; depop'ulator. [*L. depopulari*, -atus—*dē-*, intens., and *populari*, to swarm over, to spread over a country, said of hostile people (*L. populus*)—hence to ravage, to destroy; later understood as to deprive of people.]

deport, *dī-, dē-pōrt'*, *v.t.* to transport, to exile: to expel (e.g. as an undesirable alien).—*ns.* deportā'tion. [*Fr. deporter*—*L. deportare*—*dē-*, away, and *portare*, -atum, to carry.]

deport, *dī-pōrt'*, *v.t.* to behave (*refl.*).—*n.* deport'ment, behaviour: bearing: manners. [*O.Fr. deporter*—*L. dē-*, intens., *portare*, to carry.]

depose, *dī-pōz'*, *v.t.* to remove from a high station: to degrade: to set down: to remove: to attest: (*Shak.*) to examine or put upon oath.—*v.t.* to bear witness: (*Shak.*) to swear.—*adj.* depos'able.—*n.* depos'al. [*Fr. déposer*—*L. dē*, from, *pausare*, to pause, (late) to place.]

deposit, *dī-pōz'it*, *v.t.* to put or set down: to place: to lay: to lay up or past: to entrust: to lodge as a pledge: to lay down as a coating, bed, vein or the like.—*n.* that which is deposited or put down: an accumulation by sedimentation, precipitation, sublimation, or other natural means: something entrusted to another's care, esp. money put in a bank: a pledge: a bailment where one entrusts goods to another to be kept without recompense (in Scots law, depositā'tion): the state of being deposited.—*ns.* depos'itory, a person with whom anything is left for safe keeping: a guardian—sometimes depos'itory.—*adj.* depos'itive.—*ns.* depos'itor; depos'itory, a place where anything is deposited—sometimes depos'itory; depos'it-receipt', a receipt for money deposited in a bank, etc. [*L. depositum*, placed—*dēponere*, *dē*, down, and *ponere*, to place.]

deposition, *dē-pō-zish'ən*, *n.* act of deposing: act of deponing: declaration, testimony taken authoritatively, to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court: removal: act of depositing: what is deposited, sediment. [*depos-*; blended with root of *depose*.]

depot, *dēpôt*, *dēp'ô*, *dī-pō'*, *dāp'ô* or *dēp'ô*, *n.* a place of deposit: a storehouse: a military station where stores are kept and recruits trained: the headquarters of a regiment: the portion of a regiment left at home: (*U.S.*) a railway station: a place where buses or tram-cars are kept. [*Fr. dépôt*—*L. deponere*, -positum.]

deprave, *dē-prāv'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to represent as bad: to make bad or worse: to corrupt.—*n.* deprava'tion (*dē-prāv'āsh'ən*), act of depraving: state of being depraved: depravity.—*adj.* deprāv'ed, corrupt.—*adv.* deprāv'edly.—*ns.* deprāv'edness; deprāv'ement, vitiation.—*adv.* deprāv'ingly.—*n.* depravity (*dī-prāv'itē*), a vitiated or corrupt state of moral character: extreme wickedness: corruption: (*theol.*) the hereditary tendency of man toward sin: original sin. [*L. depravare*—*dē-*, intens., *pravus*, bad.]

deprecate, *dē-prī-kāt*, *v.t.* to try to ward off by prayer: to desire earnestly the prevention or removal of: to invoke or beseech with a view to the averting or withholding of evil: to regret deeply: to argue or protest against.—*adj.* deprec'able, to be deprecated.—*n.* deprecā'tion, act of deprecating, earnest prayer, esp. a special petition against some evil, in litanies.—*adv.* deprec'ately.—*adj.* deprec'ative, deprec'atory.—*n.* deprec'ator. [*L. deprecari*, -atus—*dē*, away, and *precari*, to pray.]

depreciate, *dī-prē'shī-āt*, *v.t.* to lower the worth of: to undervalue: to disparage.—*v.i.* to fall in value.—*n.* deprecia'tion (*-s(h)hī-āsh'ən*), the falling of value: disparagement.—*adj.* deprec'iative, deprec'iatory, tending to depreciate or lower.—*n.* deprec'iatōr. [*L. depretiare*, -atum—*dē*, down, and *pretium*, price.]

depredate, *dē-prī-dāt*, *v.t.* to plunder or prey upon: to rob: to lay waste: to devour.—*ns.* depre'dation, act of plundering: state of being depredated; dep'redator.—*adj.* depredatory (*dī-prēd'at-ōr-ī*). [*L. depraedari*, -atus—*dē-*, intens., and *praedari*—*praeda*, plunder.]

deprehend, *dē-prī-hend'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to catch, seize: to apprehend: to detect. [*L. deprehendere*—*dē-*, aside, and *prehendere*, to take.]

depress, *dē-pres'*, *v.t.* to press down: to let down: to lower: to cause to sink: to humble: to make subject: to dispirit or cast a gloom over.—*n.* depress'ant, that which lowers activity: a sedative: (*mining*) a chemical that causes a mineral to sink in flotation.—Also *adj.* depressed, pressed down: lowered: flattened or slightly hollowed: humbled: dejected: dispirited.—*adj.* depress'ing, able or tending to depress.—*adv.* depress'ingly.—*ns.* depression (*dī-pres'h'ən*), a falling in or sinking: a lowering: a region of low barometric pressure: a hollow: abasement: dejection: a reduced condition of trade and prosperity.—*adj.* depress'ive, tending to depress.—*n.* depress'or, an oppressor: that which lowers activity: a muscle that draws down: a surgical

instrument for pressing down.—depressed area, a region suffering from depression of trade. [*L. deprimere, -pressum—de, down, premere, to press.*]
 deprive, *di-priv'*, *v.t.* to dispossess; to keep out of enjoyment; to degrade (esp. a clergyman) from office; to bereave.—*adj.* *depriv'able*.—*ns.* *depriv'al*, deprivation (*de-priv'* or *de-priv'*), act of depriving; state of being deprived; degradation from office; loss; bereavement; suffering from hardship.—*adj.* *depriv'ative*.—*n.* *depriv'ement*. [*L.L. deprivare, to degrade—L. de, from, and privare, to deprive—privus, one's own.*]
 depth, *depth*, *n.* deepness: the measure of deepness down or inwards: a deep place: intensity: the innermost or intorest part, as depth of winter: abstruseness: extent of sagacity and penetration.—*ns.* *depth'-bomb*, -charge, a powerful bomb that explodes under water (dropped over or near submarines).—*adj.* *depth'less*, having no depth: bottomless.—out of one's depth, in water where one cannot touch bottom, or too deep for one's safety: beyond one's understanding; the depths, the lowest pitch of humiliation and misery. [Not in O.E.; possibly *O.N. dyptch*, or formed from deep, on analogy of length, etc.]
 depurate, *dep'ū-rāt*, *di-pū-rāt*, *v.t.* to purify.—*adj.* and *n.* *dep'ū-rant*.—*ns.* *depū-rā'tion*; *dep'ū-rā'tor*.—*n.* and *adj.* *depurative* (*dep'ū-rā-tiv*, *di-pū-rā-tiv*).—*adj.* *depū-rā'tory*. [*L.L. depurare, -atum, to purify—L. de-, inten., and purare, to purify—purus, pure.*]
 depute, *de-pūt*, *v.t.* to appoint or send as a substitute or agent: to send with a special commission: to make over one's powers to.—*adj.* (*dep'ūt*) in Scotland, appointed deputy (as in *sheriff-depute*—often simply the *depute*).—*n.* *deputation* (*de-pū-tā'shon*), act of deputing: the person or persons deputed or appointed to transact business for another: a body of persons sent to state a case: the privilege of shooting game, or a document granting it, formerly given by the lord of a manor, nominally as to a gamekeeper.—*v.t.* *dep'ūtise*, to appoint as deputy.—*v.i.* to act as deputy.—*n.* *dep'ūtity*, one deputed or appointed to act for another, esp. (*London*) for an alderman or (*U.S.*) for a sheriff: a delegate or representative, or substitute: a legislator, member of a chamber of deputies: one who attends to protective arrangements in a coal-mine. [*L. deputare, to prune, (later) to select.*]
 deracialise, *dē-rā'sh(y)al-iz*, *v.t.* to divest of racial character.
 deracinate, *dē-ras'i-nāt*, *v.t.* to root up. [*Fr. déraciner—L. de, from, L.L. radicina, dim. of L. radix, a root.*]
 derail, *de-rail*, *v.t.* to cause to leave the rails.—*v.i.* to go off the rails.—*ns.* *derail'er*; *derail'ment*.
 derango, *di-rānj'*, *v.t.* to put out of place or order: to disorder.—*adj.* *deranged*, disordered: insane.—*n.* *derange'ment*, disorder; insanity. [*Fr. déranger—de- (L. dis-), asunder, ranger, to rank.*]
 derate, *dē-rāt'*, *v.t.* to relieve (wholly or partially) from local rates.—*n.* and *adj.* *derat'ing*.
 deration, *dē-rā'shon*, *v.t.* to free from rationing.
 deray, *di-rā'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to derange.—*v.i.* to go wild.—*n.* *tumult*, disorder. [*O.Fr. desreer—des-, neg., and rei, rei, order see array.*]
 Derby, *dār'bi*, *n.* a kind of porcelain made at Derby: a great horse-race held annually at Epsom Downs, so called from the Derby stakes, instituted by the Earl of Derby in 1780: (*dār'bi*; *U.S.*), a bowler hat (origin unknown): a strong type of boot or shoe.—Derby dog, a stray dog on a race-course: (*fig.*) an intruder or an interruption; Derbyshire neck, a form of goitre (occurring in Derbyshire); Derbyshire spar, fluor-spar (found in Derbyshire).
 der-doing, *dər-dō'ing*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) doing daring deeds. [See *derring-do*.]
 dere, deare, *dēr*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to injure.—*n.* (*Spens.*) injury. [*O.E. derian.*]
 derelict, *der'i-lik*, *adj.* forsaken: abandoned.—*n.* anything (esp. a ship) forsaken or abandoned.—*n.* *dereliction*, act of forsaking, unfaithfulness

or remissness: state of being abandoned: land gained from the water by a change of water-line. [*L. derelinquere, -lictum—de-, inten., re-, behind, and relinquere, to leave.*]
 derelligionise, *dē-ri-līj'an-iz*, *v.t.* to make irreligious.
 deride, *dī-rīd'*, *v.t.* to laugh at: to mock.—*n.* *derider*.—*adj.* *derid'ingly*.—*n.* *derision* (*dī-rīz'ən*), act of deriding; mockery: a laughing-stock.—*adj.* *derisive* (*dī-rī'siv*, or *-rīz'*), scoffing; deris'ory, scoffing; ridiculous.—*adv.* *deris'ively* (or *-rīz'*).—*n.* *deris'iveness* (or *-rīz'*). [*L. deridere, -risum—de-, inten., and ridere, to laugh.*]
 derive, *dī-rīv'*, *v.t.* to conduct, draw, take, obtain, or receive (from a source or origin): (*Shak.*) to bring down (upon oneself): to infer: to trace to an origin.—*v.i.* to descend or issue.—*adj.* *deriv'able*.—*adv.* *deriv'ably*.—*adj.* *derivate* (*der'i-vāt*), derived.—*n.* a derivative.—*n.* *derivā'tion*, act of deriving: a drawing off: the tracing of a word to its root: source: that which is derived: descent or evolution of man or animals.—*adj.* *derivā'tional*.—*n.* *derivā'tionist*.—*adj.* *derivative* (*dī-rīv'ā-tiv*), derived or taken from something else: not radical or original.—*n.* that which is derived: a word formed from another word.—*adv.* *deriv'n'tively*. [*Fr. dériver—L. derivare—de, down, from, rivus, a river.*]
 derm, *derm*, *n.* the true skin—also *der'ma*, *der'mis*.—*adjs.* *der'mal*, *dermat'ic*, *der'mic*, pertaining to the skin: consisting of skin.—*ns.pl.* *Dermap'tera*, an order of insects with forewings, when present, in the form of firm elytra—the earwigs; *Dermap'tera*, an order of mammals, the flying lemurs, sometimes included in Insectivora.—*ns.* *dermat'itis*, inflammation of the skin; *dermat'ogen* (*bot.*), the layer from which epidermis is formed at the growing-point; *dermatog'raphy*, anatomical description of the skin—also *dermog'raphy*.—*adjs.* *dermat'oid*, of the form of skin: skin-like; *dermatological*.—*ns.* *dermatol'ogist*; *dermatol'ogy*, the branch of science that treats of the skin; *dermatophyte*, a parasitic fungus on the skin. [*Gr. derma, -atos, the skin.*]
 dern. See *durn*.
 dern, *dearn*, *derm*, *adj.* (*arch.* and *dial.*) secret: hidden. (*Shak.*) dreadful.—*n.* *secrecy*; hiding.—*adjs.* *der'n'ful*, *dearn'ful*, solitary; mournful.—*advs.* *der'n'ly*, *dearn'ly*, secretly; sorrowfully; grievously. [*O.E. dyrne, derne, secret.*]
 derogate, *der'ō-gāt*, *v.t.* to lessen by taking away: to detract.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) *derog'rate*.—*adv.* *der'ogately* (*Shak.*), in a derogatory manner.—*n.* *derogā'tion*, a taking from: detraction: depreciation.—*adv.* *derogatorily* (*dī-rōg'a-tar-i-lī*).—*n.* *derog'atoriness*.—*adj.* *derog'atory*, detracting; injurious. [*L. derogare, -atum, to repeal part of a law—de, down, from, and rogare, to propose a law.*]
 derriek, *der'ik*, *n.* an arrangement for hoisting materials, by a boom stayed from a central post: a framework or tower over a borchole or the like. [From *Derrick*, a 17th century hangman.]
 derring-do, *derring-do*, *doe*, *der'ing-dō*, *n.* (*false archaic*) daring action.—*adj.* *der-do'ing*.—*n.* *derr'ing doo'er*. [Spenser mistook Lydgate's *dorryng do*, i.e. daring (to) do, misprinted *derryng do*, for a noun.]
 derring'er, *der'in-jər*, *n.* a short American pistol. [Inventor's name.]
 Derris, *der'is*, *n.* a tropical genus of papilionaceous plants whose roots yield an insecticide powder. [*Gr. derris, a leather coat.*]
 derth, *derth*, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as *dearth*.
 dervish, *dər'vish*, *n.* a member of one of numerous Mahomedan fraternities, professing poverty and leading an austere life. [*Turkish dervish—Pers. darvish, a dervish—lit., a poor man.*]
 descant, *des'hant*, *n.* an accompaniment above and harmonising with the air: (*obs.*) counterpoint: a discourse or disquisition under several heads.—*v.i.* *descant'* (*Shak. der'*), to sing a descant: to discourse at length: to comment. [*O.N.Fr. descant—L. dis-, apart, and cantus, a song.*]

deseend, *di-send'*, *v.i.* to climb down: to pass from a higher to a lower place or condition: to pass from general to particulars: to make an invasion: to be derived.—*v.t.* to go down upon: to traverse downwards.—*n.* **deseend'** ant, one who descends, as offspring from an ancestor.—*adj.* **deseend'**ed, derived by descent; **deseend'**ent, going down: proceeding from an ancestor; **deseend'**ible (also -able), that may descend or be descended: capable of transmission by inheritance, heritable.—*adj.* **deseend'**ing.—*n.* (*Shak.*) lineage.—*n.* **deseen'**slon.—*adj.* **deseen'**slonal.—*n.* **deseent'**, act of descending: transmission by succession: motion or progress downward: slope: a raid or invasion: derivation from an ancestor: a generation, a degree in genealogy; descendants collectively.—**deseent'** from the cross, a picture representing Christ being taken down from the cross. [*Fr. descendre*—*L. descendere*—*dē*, down, *scandere*, to climb.]

describ, *di-skrib'*, *v.t.* to trace out or delineate: to give an account of.—*adj.* **describ'**able.—*n.* **describ'**er; **description** (*di-skrip'shən*), act of describing: an account of anything in words: (loosely) sort, class, or kind.—*adj.* **descrip'**tive, containing description.—*adv.* **descrip'**tively.—*n.* **descrip'**tiveness. [*L. describere*—*dē*, down, *scribere*, scriptum, to write.]

descriptive, *di-skri'v'*, *v.t.* (obs.) to describe. [*O.Fr. descrire*—*L. describere*.]

desery, *di-skri'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to reveal: to discover by the eye: to spy (*pr.p.* **desery'**ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **deseried**).—*n.* **descovery**. (*Shak.*) a thing discovered. [App. two words: *O.Fr. descrire* for *deservire*—*L. describere*, and *O.Fr. descrier*, *decryer*, proclaim, announce—*des*-, *de*-, and *crier*, to cry; cf. **deseribe**, **decry**.]

desecrate, *des'i-krāt'*, *v.t.* to divert from a sacred purpose: to profane.—*ns.* **des'ecrater**, -or; **desecra'tion**, act of desecrating: profanation. [Coined on the analogy of **consecrate**—*L. dē*, from. *L. desecrare* meant consecrate.]

desensitise, *dē-sen'si-tīz*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become less sensitive.

desert, *di-zert'*, *n.* that which is deserved: claim to reward: merit.—*adj.* **desert'**less, without merit. [*O.Fr.* *pa.p.* of *deservir*; see **deserve**.]

desert, *di-zert'*, *v.t.* to leave: to forsake.—*v.i.* to run away: to quit a service, as the army, without permission.—*ns.* **desert'er**, one who deserts or quits a service without permission; **desert'ion**, act of deserting: state of being deserted: wilful abandonment of a legal or moral obligation. [*L. dēserere*, *dēsertum*—*dē*-, neg., and *serere*, to bind.]

desert, *des'ert*, *adj.* **deserted**: desolate: uninhabited: uncultivated.—*n.* a desolate or barren tract: a waste: a solitude.—**desert** pea, an Australian glory-pea (*Clianthus*) with purple-spotted scarlet flower. [*O.Fr. desert*—*L. dēsertum*, *dēserte*, to desert, unbind.]

deserve, *di-zerv'*, *v.t.* to be entitled to by merit: to merit.—*v.i.* to be worthy of reward.—*adj.* **deserv'**ed.—*adv.* **deserv'**edly.—*adj.* **deserv'**ing, **worthy**.—*adv.* **deserv'**ingly, according to desert: justly. [*O.Fr. deservir*—*L. deservire*—*dē*, inten., *servire*, to serve.]

deseexualise, *dē-seks'u-ā-līz*, *v.t.* to deprive of sexual character or quality.

deshabille. Same as **dishabille**.

desiccate, *des'i-kāt'*, formerly *di-sik'āt*, *v.t.* to dry up: to preserve by drying.—*v.i.* to grow dry.—*adj.* **des'iccat**, **desiccativo** (*di-sik'ā-tiv*), drying: having the power of drying.—*ns.* a drying agent.—*ns.* **desicca'tion**, the act or process of drying up: state of being dried up; **desic'cator**, apparatus for drying. [*L. desiccare*, -*ātum*, to dry up—*dē*-, inten., *siccus*, dry.]

desiderate, *di-sid'ar-āt*, *v.t.* to long for or earnestly desire: to want or miss.—*n.* **desidera'tion**, the act of desiring: the thing desiderated.—*adj.* **desid'orative**, implying desire (as in *desiderative* verb).—*ns.* **desidera'tum**, something desired or much wanted:—*pl.* **desiderā'ta**; **desiderium** (*des-i-dē-ri-um*), longing: grief for what is lost. [*L. desiderare*, -*ātum*, to long for; *desiderium*, longing. A doublet of **desire**.]

design, *di-zin'*, *v.t.* (*Shaks.*; *Spens.*) to indicate: to draw: to form a plan of: to contrive: to intend: to set apart or destine.—*n.* a drawing or sketch: a plan in outline: a plan or scheme formed in the mind: plot: intention.—*adj.* **design'**able.—*v.t.* **designate** (*des'ig-nāt*), to mark out so as to make known: to show: to name: to be a name for: to appoint or nominate.—*adj.* **designated** but not yet in possession of an office.—*ns.* **designa'tion**, a showing or pointing out: name: title: appellation descriptive of occupation, standing, etc.: nomination to office; **designātor**.—*adv.* **designedly** (*di-zin'id-li*), by design: intentionally.—*n.* **design'er**, one who furnishes designs or patterns: a draughtsman: a plotter.—*adj.* **design'**ful, full of design; **design'**ing, artful: scheming: working secretly for self-interest.—*n.* the art of making designs or patterns.—*adj.* **design'**less.—*n.* **design**ment, the design or sketch of a work: (*Shak.*) intention, purpose, enterprise.—**argument** from design, the argument for the existence of God from evidence of design in creation. [*Fr. designer*—*L. designare*, -*ātum*—*dē*-, off, and *signum*, a mark.]

desilver, *dē-sil'vər*, *v.t.* to remove silver from—also **desil'verise**.—*n.* **desilverisa'tion**.

desine (*Spens.*). Same as **design**.

desinent, *des'in-ent*, *adj.* **terminal**.—*n.* **des'inence**, ending. [*L. desinens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *dēsīnere*, to leave off—*dē*, from, *sinere*, to allow.]

desipient, *di-sip'i-ent*, *adj.* playing the fool: trifling.—*n.* **desipience**. [*L. desipiens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *dēsīpere*—*dē*-, neg., *sapere*, to be wise.]

desire, *di-zir'*, *v.t.* to long for: to wish for: to ask: (*B.*) to regret the loss of.—*v.i.* to be in a state of desire.—*n.* an earnest longing or wish: a prayer or request: the object desired: lust.—*adj.* **desir'**able, worthy of desire: to be approved of: pleasing: agreeable.—*n.* a desirable person or thing.—*ns.* **desir'**ableness, **desirab'il'ity**.—*adv.* **desir'**ably.—*adj.* **desire'**less.—*n.* **desir'er**.—*adj.* **desir'**ous, full of desire: wishful: eager: (obs.) **desir'**able.—*adv.* **desir'**ously.—*n.* **desir'**ousness. [*Fr. désirer*—*L. desiderare*.]

desist, *di-zist'*, *v.t.* to leave off.—*ns.* **desist'**ance, -ence. [*L. desistere*—*dē*-, away from, and *sistere*, to cause to stand.]

desk, *desk*, *n.* a sloping or flat table for writing or reading, often fitted with drawers, etc.: a shut-up writing-box: a pulpit or lectern.—*n.* **desk'**-work, work done at a desk, as by a clerk or author. [*M.E. deske*—*L. discus*—*Gr. diskos*; see **disk**, **disk**.]

desman, *des'man*, *n.* a Russian aquatic insectivore with long snout and musk-glands: a kindred Pyrenean species. [*Sw. desman*, musk.]

desmold, *des'mold*, *n.* one of a group of microscopic algae, unicellular or strung in chains.—*ns.* **desmine** (*des'mēn*, -*min*), the mineral stibite occurring in bundles; **Desmod'ium**, the telegraph-plant genus.—*adj.* **des'mold**, arranged in bundles. [*Gr. desmos*, a chain, *desmē*, a bundle, *eidos*, form.]

desolate, *des'ō-lāt*, *v.t.* to make lonely or forlorn: to make joyless: to deprive of inhabitants: to lay waste.—*adj.* (*lit*) comfortless: dreary: forlorn: lonely: destitute of inhabitants: laid waste.—*adv.* **des'olately**.—*ns.* **des'olateness**; **des'olāter**, -or; **desolā'tion**, waste: destruction: a place desolated.—*adj.* **des'olatory**. [*L. desolāre*, -*ātum*—*dē*-, inten., and *solāre*, to make alone—*solus*, alone.]

desorption, *dē-sorp'shən*, *n.* release from an adsorbed state.—*v.t.* **desorb'**. [*Pfx. de-*, and *adsorption*.]

despair, *di-spār'*, *v.i.* to be without hope.—*n.* hopelessness: that which causes despair.—*adj.* **despair'**ful (*Spens.*).—*adj.* **despair'**ing, apt to despair: full of despair.—*adv.* **despair'**ingly. [*O.Fr. despeser*—*L. dēsperāre*, -*ātum*—*dē*-, neg., and *spērāre*, to hope.]

despatch. Same as **dispatch**.

desperado, *des-par-ādō*, -*ādō*, *n.* a desperate fellow: one reckless of danger: a wild ruffian: a madman:—*pl.* **despera'do(e)s**. [*Old Sp. (mod. desesperado)*,—*L. desperātus*.]

desperate, *des'pär-it*, *adj.* in a state of despair: hopeless: beyond hope: despairingly reckless: (loosely) furious: extremely bad.—*adv.* *des'perately*.—*ns.* *des'perateness*, *desperät'ion*, state of despair: despairing: disregard of danger: fury. [See *despair*.]

despicable, *des'pi-ka-bl*, *adj.* deserving to be despised: contemptible: worthless.—*ns.* *des'picable'ity*, *des'picable'ness*.—*adv.* *des'piceably*. [See *despise*.]

despite, *di-spit'*, an old spelling of *despite*.
despite, *di-spiz'*, *v.t.* to look down upon with contempt.—*adj.* *despis'able*.—*ns.* *despis'al*, contempt: *despis'edness* (*Mit.*); *despis'er*. [O.Fr. *despire* (*despis*)—L. *despicere*—*de*, down, *specere*, to look.]

despite, *di-spit'*, *n.* a looking down with contempt: violent malice or hatred.—*prep.* in spite of: notwithstanding.—*adj.* *despite'ful*.—*adv.* *despite'fully*.—*n.* *despite'fulness*.—*adj.* *despiteous* (*dis-pit'i-as*; *Spens.*). [O.Fr. *despit* (*mod. dépit*)—L. *despectus*—*despicere*; see *despise*.]

despoil, *di-spoil'*, *v.t.* to plunder completely: to strip: to bereave: to rob.—*ns.* *despoil'er*; *despoil'ment*. [O.Fr. *despoiller* (*mod. dépouiller*; see next).]

despoliation, *di-spol-i-a'shan*, *n.* despoiling. [L. *despoliare*—*de*, intens., and *spoliare*, spoil.]

despond, *di-spond'*, *v.i.* to be wanting in hope: to be dejected.

despond'en—*adv.*—*pond'ing*.—

to promise, to devote, to resign, to despond—*de*, away, and *spondere*, to promise.]

despot, *des'pot*, *n.* one invested with absolute power: a tyrant.—*n.* *des'potat*, a territory governed by a despot.—*adjs.* *despot'ic*, *-al*, pertaining to or like a despot: having absolute power: tyrannical.—*adv.* *despot'ically*.—*ns.* *despot'icalness*, *despotism*, absolute power: tyranny; *despotocracy*, government by a despot. [O.Fr. *despot*—Gr. *despotēs*, a master.]

despumate, *di-spu'māt*, or *des'pū-māt*, *v.i.* to throw off in foam or scum.—*n.* *despumation*. [L. *despumare*, *-atum*—*de*, off, and *spuma*, foam.]

desquamate, *des'kwā-māt*, *v.i.* to scale off.—*n.* *desquamation*, a scaling off: the separation of the cuticle or skin in scales.—*adjs.* *desquamative* (*di-skwa'm-a-tiv*), *desquam'atory*. [L. *desquamare*, *-atum*—*de*, off, and *squama*, a scale.]

desse, *des*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a desk. [dals.]

dessert, *dis-art'*, *n.* a final course of fruits, pudding, or other sweet.—*ns.* *dessert'-service*, the dishes used for dessert; *dessert'-spoon*, a spoon smaller than a table-spoon and larger than a tea-spoon; *dessert'-spoon'ful*. [O.Fr. *dessert*, *desservir*, to clear the table—*des* (L. *dis*), away, and *servir*, to serve—L. *servire*.]

dessiatine, *dessyatine*, *desyatín*, *des'ya-tén*, *n.* a Russian measure of land, 2.7 English acres.

[Russ. *desyatina*, a measure of land, a tenth; *desyati*, ten.]

destine, *des'tin*, *v.t.* to ordain or appoint to a certain use or state: to fix: to doom—also *des'tinate* (*obs.*).—*ns.* *destinät'ion*, the purpose or end to which anything is destined or appointed: end: purpose: design: fate: place to which one is going; *des'tiny*, the purpose or end to which any person or thing is appointed: unavoidable fate: necessity. [Fr. *destiner*—L. *destinare*—*de*, intens., and root of *stare*, to stand.]

destitute, *des'ti-tüt*, *adj.* left alone: forsaken: in utter want: entirely lacking.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to forsake: to deprive.—*n.* *des'titution*, the state of being destitute: deprivation of office: poverty. [L. *destituere*, *-itum*—*de*, away, and *statuere*, to place.]

destrier, *des'tri-er*, *des-trēr*, *n.* (*arch.*) a war-horse. [Fr.—L. *dextrarius*, led by the (squire's) right hand.]

destroy, *di-stroi'*, *v.t.* to unbuild or pull down: to overturn: to ruin: to put an end to.—*pr.p.* *destroy'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *destroyed*.—*n.* *destroy'er*, a person or thing that destroys: a torpedo-boat destroyer. [O.Fr. *destruire* (Fr.

détruire)—L. *destruere*, *destructum*—*de*, down, and *struere*, to build.]

destruction, *di-struk'shan*, *n.* act or process of destroying: overthrow: physical or moral ruin: state of ruin or destruction.—*adj.* *destruc'tible*, *-al*.—*ns.* *destruc'tionist*, one engaged in destruction: one who believes in the final annihilation of the damned.—*adj.* *destruc'tive*, causing or concerned with destruction: mischievous.—*n.* a destroying agent.—*adv.* *destruc'tively*.—*ns.* *destruc'tiveness*; *destruc'tivist*, a representative of destructive principles; *destruc'tivity* (*de-*); *destruc'tor* (*di-*), a destroyer: a furnace for burning up refuse. [L. *détruire*, *-struere*; see *destroy*.]

desuetude, *di-sü'i-tüd*, *des'tü-tüd*, *n.* disuse: discontinuance. [L. *desuetudo*—*desuetum*, *desuere*—*de*, neg., and *suerere*, to become used.]

desulphur, *di-sul'fär*, *v.t.* to remove sulphur from.—also *desulphurate*, *desulphurise*.—*n.* *desulphurät'ion*.

desultory, *des'al-tär-i*, *adj.* jumping from one thing to another: without rational or logical connexion: rambling: hasty: loose.—*adv.* *des'ultorily*.—*n.* *des'ultoriness*. [L. *desultorius*—*desultor*, a vaulter, *desilire*, *-sultum*, to leap—*de*, from, and *salire*, to jump.]

desyne (*Spens.*). Same as *design*.

detach, *di-tach'*, *v.t.* to unfasten: to take away or separate: to withdraw: to send off on special service.—*v.i.* to separate.—*adj.* *detach'able*.—*adj.* *detached*, unconnected: separate: aloof: free from care, passion, ambition, and worldly bonds.—*adv.* *detach'edly*.—*ns.* *detach'edness*; *detach'ment*, state of being separated: that which is detached, as a body of troops. [Fr. *détacher*—O.Fr. *pix. des-* (L. *dis-*), apart, and root of *attach*.]

detail, *di-täl'*, *v.t.* to relate minutely: to enumerate: to set apart for a particular service.—*v.i.* to give details about anything.—*n.* (*di-täl'*, or *de'täl*) a small part: an item: a particular account: (chiefly *mil.*) a small body set apart for special duty.—*adj.* *detailed*, giving full particulars: exhaustive.—In detail, circumstantially, point by point: piecemeal. [Fr. *détailler*—*de*, intens., and *tailler*, to cut.]

detaim, *di-tän*, *v.t.* to hold back: to withhold: to stop: to keep: to keep in custody.—*n.* (*Spens.*) *detaim'ing*, one who detains: (*law*) the holding of what belongs to another: a warrant to a sheriff to keep in custody a person already in confinement; *detaim'ment*, *detaim'ing*. [O.Fr. *détenir*—L. *dētinere*; see *detent*.]

detect, *di-tekt'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to uncover, expose: (*Shak.*) to accuse: to discover: discern: to find out (esp. something elusive or secret).—*adjs.* *detect'able*, *-ible*.—*n.* *detect'ion*, discovery of something hidden or not easily observed: state of being found out.—*adj.* *detect'ive*, employed in or concerned with detection.—*n.* a policeman, usually not in uniform, or other person (*private detective*) who investigates cases of crime or watches behaviour of suspected persons.—*ns.* *detect'ivist*, a writer of detective fiction; *detect'ophone*, a secret telephone for eavesdropping; *detect'or*, one who detects: an apparatus for detecting something, as tampering with a lock, pressure of electric currents, of electric waves.—*detective story*, one in which clues to the detection of a criminal are set forth and unravelled. [L. *dētegere*, *-itum*—*de*, neg., *tegere*, to cover.]

detent, *di-tent'*, *n.* that which checks motion: a catch, esp. for regulating the striking of a clock.—*n.* *deten'tion*, act of detaining: state of being detained: confinement, or restriction of liberty, esp. of a political prisoner, a military offender, a pupil out of school hours: delay. [L. *dētinere*, *dētentum*—*de*, from, *tenere*, to hold.]

deter, *di-tär'*, *v.t.* to frighten from: to hinder or prevent (*pr.p.* *deter'ring*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *deter'ried*).—*n.* *deter'ment*.—*adj.* *deter'rent* (*di-tär'ent*), serving to deter.—*n.* anything that deters. [L. *dēterrere*—*de*, from, *terrere*, to frighten.]

deterge, *di-tarj'*, *v.t.* to wipe off: to cleanse (as a wound).—*ns.* detergency, detergent.—*adj.* detergent, cleansing; purging.—*n.* that which cleanses: any cleansing agent, as an abrasive, or (*chem.*) a substance that combines wetting, emulsifying, and suspending properties (see wetting agent). [*L. detergere, detersum—de, off, and tergere, to wipe.*]

deteriorate, *di-tēr-i-a-rāt*, *v.t.* to make worse.—*v.i.* to grow worse.—*ns.* deteriora'tion, the act of making worse; the process of growing worse; deteriora'tionist, a believer in deterioration.—*adj.* deteriora'tive.—*ns.* deteriorism, the doctrine that the world grows worse; deteriority (*-or-i-ti; obs.*), worseness. [*L. deteriorare, -atum, to make worse—deterior, worse—de-, down.*]

determine, *dē-ter'min*, *v.t.* to put terms or bounds to: to limit: to fix or settle: to define: to decide: to resolve: to cause to resolve: to put an end to.—*v.i.* to come to a decision: to come to an end: (*Shak.*) to cease to exist: (*obs.*) to take part in a dispute, esp. in completing the degree of bachelor of arts.—*n.* determinability.—*adj.* determinable, capable of being determined, decided, or finished.—*n.* determinableness.—*adv.* determinably.—*n.* determina'cy (*-a-si*).—*adj.* determinant, serving to determine.—*n.* that which serves to determine: (*math.*) the sum of all the products got by taking one from each row and column of a square block of quantities, each product being reckoned positive or negative according as an even or an odd number of transpositions reduces it to the order of the rows (or of the columns)—used for the solution of equations and other purposes: a hypothetical unit in the germ-plasm determining the course of development of a cell: (*obs.*) a determining bachelor.—*adj.* determina'te, determined or limited: fixed: decisive: (*bot.*) cymose.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to determine.—*adv.* determinately.—*n.* determina'tion, the act of determining: condition of being determined: that which is determined or resolved on: end: direction to a certain end: resolution: fixedness of purpose: decision of character.—*adj.* determina'tive, that determines, limits, or defines.—*n.* in hieroglyphics an additional sign attached to a word as a guide to its meaning.—*adj.* determined, ascertained: fixed: firm in purpose: resolute.—*adv.* determinedly.—*n.* determinism, the doctrine that all things, including the will, are determined by causes—the converse of free-will: necessitarianism.—*n.* determinist.—*adj.* deterministic. [*L. determināre, -atum—de-, intens., and terminus, a boundary.*]

deterrent. See deter.

deterioration, *di-ter'shan*, *n.* act of cleansing.—*adj.* and *n.* deter'sive, detergent. [See deterge.]

detest, *di-tes't*, *v.t.* to hate intensely.—*adj.* detestable (*Spens.* and *Shak. de't*), worthy of being detested: extremely hateful: abominable.—*n.* detestableness.—*adv.* detestably.—*n.* detesta'tion (*de-tes-tā'shan*), extreme hatred. [*Fr.—L. detestari—de-, intens., and testari, to call to witness, excrete—testis, a witness.*]

dethrone, *di-thrōn'*, *v.t.* to remove from a throne.—*ns.* dethrone'ment; dethrōn'er; dethrōn'ing. detain, *det'in-ā*, *n.* (*law*) wrongful detention of property. [*O.Fr. detenue, fem. p.p. of detenir; see detain.*]

detonate, *det'ō-nāt* or *det'ō-nāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to explode or cause to explode rapidly and loudly: in an internal-combustion engine, to explode by spontaneous combustion with a hammering sound (pinking or knocking).—*ns.* detona'tion, an explosion with report: knock; detonātor, a substance that detonates: a substance or contrivance whose explosion initiates that of another explosive. [*L. detonāre, -atum—de, down, and tonāre, to thunder.*]

detort, *di-tōrt'*, *v.t.* to distort: to twist: to twist the other way.—*ns.* detor'sion, detor'tion. [*L. detorque're, detortum; de, away, also neg., and torquēre, to twist.*]

detour, *di-tōr'*, *dā'tōr'*, *n.* a winding: a circuitous way. [*Fr. dé- (L. dis-), asunder, and tour, turning.*]

detract, *di-trakt'*, *v.t.* to take away, abate: to defame.—*v.i.* to take away reputation (with *from*): to reduce in degree: diminish.—*n.* detract'or:—*fem.* detract'ress.—*n.* and *adj.* detract'ing.—*adv.* detract'ingly.—*n.* detract'ion, depreciation: slander.—*adj.* detract'ive, detract'ory, tending to detract: derogatory. [*L. de, from, and trahēre, tractum, to draw.*]

detrain, *dē-trān'*, *v.t.* to set down out of a railway train.—*v.i.* to alight from a train.—*n.* detrain'ment.

detriment, *det'ri-mēnt*, *n.* diminution: damage: loss.—*adj.* detrimen'tal (*-ment'l*).—*n.* a suitor undesirable owing to lack of means or other defect: one whose presence lessens the chances of a good match. [*L. detrimentum—de, off, and terēre, tritum, to rub.*]

detritus, *di-trī'ts*, *n.* a mass of substance gradually worn off solid bodies: an aggregate of loosened fragments, esp. of rock.—*adj.* detrit'al.—*n.* detrit'ion (*di-trīsh'an*), a wearing away. [*L. detritus, worn—de, off, and terēre, tritum, to rub.*]

detru'de, *di-trūd'*, *v.t.* to thrust down.—*n.* detru'sion. [*L. de, down, and trūdēre, to thrust.*]

detuncate, *di-trung'kāt*, *v.t.* to cut short: to lop: to mutilate.—*n.* detrunca'tion (*dē-*). [*L. detrun-cāre, -atum—de, off, truncāre, to lop.*]

detumescence, *dē-tū-me'sēns*, *n.* diminution of swelling—*opp.* to intumescence.

deuce, *dūs*, *n.* a card or die with two spots: (*lawn tennis*) a situation ('forty all') in which one side must gain two successive points to win the game, or ('five all', 'games all') two successive games to win the set.—*n.* deuce'e-ace, a throw of two dice turning up deuce and ace: bad luck. [*Fr. deux, two—L. dūs, accus. of duo, two.*]

deuce, *dūs*, *n.* the devil—in exclamatory phrases.—*adj.* deuced (*dū'sid*, or *dūst*), devilish: excessive.—*adv.* confoundedly.—Also deuce'dly. [*Prob. from the deuce (see foregoing), the lowest throw at dice.*]

deutero-, *dū'tēr-ō*, *-ō-*, *pf.* second, secondary.—*adj.* deutero'canon'ic (Gr. *kanōn*, rule), pertaining to a second canon of inferior authority—the O.T. Apocrypha and the N.T. Antilegomena.—*ns.* deutero'gamy (Gr. *gamos*, marriage), second marriage, esp. of the clergy, after the death of the first wife; deutero'gami'st, one who allows or practises it; deuteron, the nucleus of heavy hydrogen, of mass 2, carrying unit positive charge (also deu'ton); deuterium (*-tēr-i-əm*), heavy hydrogen, an isotope of hydrogen of double mass; Deuteronomy (*-on'ā-mi*, or *dū'*; Gr. *nomos*, law), the fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing a repetition of the decalogue and laws given in Exodus.—*adj.* Deuteronom'ic, *-al*.—*ns.* Deuteronom'ist, the author of the book of Deuteronomy or part of it; deuteros'copy (Gr. *skopā*, a look-out), a second view or meaning (*obs.*): second sight.—*adj.* deuteroscop'ic. [*Gr. deuteros, -ā, -on, second.*]

Deutzia, *dūt'si-ā*, or *doit'si-ā*, *n.* a genus of saxifragaceous plants with panicles of white flowers, introduced from China and Japan. [After Jan Deutz, 18th cent. Dutch naturalist.]

deva, *dā'vā*, *n.* (*Hindu myth.*) a god: a good spirit. [*Sans. deva, a shining one, a god.*]

deval, *di-vawl'*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to sink, decline: (*Scot.*) to cease.—*n.* a stop. [*Fr. dévaler—L. de-, down, vallis, a valley.*]

devalue, *dē-val'v*, *v.t.* to reduce the value of.—*v.t.* deval'orise, deval'uate.—*ns.* devalorisā'tion, devaluā'tion.

devanagari, *dā-vā-nā-gā-rī*, *n.* the character in which Sanskrit is usually written and printed. [*Sans. devanāgarī*, town-script of the gods.]

devastate, *dev'as-tāt*, *v.t.* to lay waste: to plunder.—*adj.* dev'astating (*slang*), overpoweringly effective.—*adv.* dev'astatingly.—*ns.* devasta'tion, act of devastating: state of being devastated: havoc: waste of property by an executor; devasta't-ylt (*L.*, has wasted), a writ lying against an executor for devastation: the offence of devastation. [*L. devastāre, -atum—de-, intens., vastāre, to lay waste.*]

develop, *-e, di-vel'ap*, *v.t.* to unfold: to unfold:

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *e'l'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

to lay open by degrees: to free from integuments or that which envelops: to bring out what is latent or potential in: to bring to a more advanced or more highly organised state: to work out the potentialities of: to elaborate: to cause to grow or advance: to evolve: to make more available: to exploit the natural resources of (a region): to build on or prepare for building on (land): (*chest*) to bring into a position useful in attack: to disclose: (*math.*) to express in expanded form: to unroll into a plane surface.—*v.t.* to open out: to evolve: to advance through successive stages to a higher, more complex, or more fully grown state (*pr.p.* devel'oping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* devel'oped). —*adj.* devel'opable; devel'oped.—*ns.* devel'oper, one who develops: a reagent for developing photographs: an apparatus for developing muscles; devel'opment, the act or process of developing: state of being developed: a gradual unfolding or growth: evolution: (*math.*) the expression of a function in the form of a series: (*mus.*) elaboration of a theme, or that part of a movement in which this occurs: new situations that emerge.—*adj.* devel'opment'al, pertaining to development.—*adv.* devel'opment'ally. [Fr. *développer*, opposite to *envelopper*, of obscure origin.]

devest, *dē-vest*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to undress: (*law*) to alienate: to take off: to strip. [A form of divest.] deviate, *dē-vi-āt*, *v.t.* to go from the way: to turn aside from a certain course: to diverge, differ, from a standard, mean value, etc.: to err.—*v.t.* to cause to diverge.—*n.* (*psych.*) one who deviates much from the normal.—*ns.* dev'iation; dev'ia'tion-ist, a communist whose doctrine deviates from the strictly orthodox; dē-vi'ātor.—deviation of the compass, departure of the mariner's compass from the magnetic meridian, owing to the ship's magnetism or other local causes; standard deviation, the square root of the variance of a number of observations. [L. *dēviāre*, *-dium*—*dē*, from, *via*, a way.]

device, *dī-vīs*, *n.* that which is devised or designed: contrivance: power of devising: (*her.*) an emblem: a motto: (*obs.*) a conceit; (*obs.*) a masque.—*adj.* device'ful (*Spens.*), full of devices. [O.Fr. *deviser*; see devise.]

Devil, *dev'l*, *-il*, *n.* the supreme spirit of evil, Satan: devil, any evil spirit: a very wicked person: (familiar or pitying) a fellow: one who excels or exceeds in anything: a printer's devil: a drudge (esp. legal or literary): a firework: a grilled or highly seasoned dish: a dust-storm; fighting spirit: a plumber's portable furnace: a machine of various kinds, esp. for tearing: used as a mild oath, an expression of impatience, irritation, etc., or a strong negative.—*v.t.* to season highly and broil.—*v.t.* to perform another man's drudgery (*pr.p.* dev'lling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dev'llled).—*ns.* dev'il-crab, the velvet crab; dev'il-dodger (*slang*), a preacher, esp. of the ranting kind: one who attends churches of various kinds, to be on the safe side; dev'ildom; dev'iless; dev'ilet; dev'il-fish, the fishing-frog or angler: the giant-ray of the United States: the octopus; dev'il-in-a-bush, a garden flower, love-in-a-mist; dev'lling, dev'lling, a young devil: (*dial.*) a swift.—*adj.* dev'llish, fiendish, malignant: very bad.—*adv.* (*coll.*: often *dev'llish*) very: exceedingly.—*adv.* dev'llishly.—*ns.* dev'llism; dev'llikin.—*adj.* dev'llled; dev'll-may-care, reckless, audacious.—*ns.* dev'ilment, frolicsome mischief; dev'il-on-the-neck, an old instrument of torture; dev'llry; dev'llship; dev'lltry (*U.S.*); dev'il-worship, the worship of the Devil, or of devils: Satanism: the Yezidi religion; dev'il-worshipper.—between the devil and the deep sea, in a desperate dilemma; devil n bit, one, thing, etc., not at all, not one, etc.; devil of a mess, a very bad mess; devil's advocate, the Promoter of the Faith, an advocate at the papal court whose duty it is to propose objections against a canonisation; devil's-bit, a species of scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*) with rootstock as if bitten off; devil's books, playing-cards; devil's coach-horse, a large dark-coloured beetle (*Ocyrops olens*); devil's dozen,

thirteen; devil's dung, asafetida; devil's dust, shoddy made by a machine called the devil; devil's own, a name given to the 88th Regiment in the Peninsular War, as also to the Inns of Court Volunteers; devil's snuff-box, a puff-ball; devil's tattoo (see tattoo); devil to pay, serious trouble ahead.—printer's devil, the youngest apprentice in a printing-office: a printer's errand-boy; play the devil, to make havoc; talk of the devil, here comes the person we were talking of; the devil and all, much ado: turmoil. [O.E. *dēofol*, *dēoful*—L. *diabolus*—Gr. *diabolos*, from *diaballein*, to throw across, to slander, from *dia*, across, and *ballein*, to throw; cf. Ger. *teufel*, Fr. *diable*, It. *diavolo*, Sp. *diablo*.]

devious, *dē-vi-əs*, *adj.* remote: out of the way: round-about: winding: erring.—*adv.* dē'vously.—*n.* dē'viousness. [L. *dēvius*; see deviate.]

devlse, *dī-vīz*, *v.t.* to imagine: to compose: (*Spens.*) to suppose, guess: (*Spens.*) to purpose: (*obs.*) to meditate: (*obs.*) to describe: (*obs.*) to depict: to scheme: to contrive: to bequeath.—*v.t.* to consider: (*obs.*) to talk: to scheme.—*n.* act of bequeathing: a will: property bequeathed by will.—*adj.* devis'able.—*ns.* devis'al; devisco (*dev-i-zē*), one to whom real estate is bequeathed; devis'er, one who contrives; devis'or, one who bequeaths. [O.Fr. *deviser*, *devise*—L.L. *divētra*, a division of goods, a mark, a device—L. *dividēre*, *divisum*, to divide.]

devitalise, *dē-vī-tā-līz*, *v.t.* to deprive of vitality or life-giving qualities.—*n.* devitalis'ation.

devitrify, *dē-vī-trī-fī*, *v.t.* to change from glassy to minutely crystalline.—*n.* devitrification (*-fī-kā*).

devocalise, *dē-vō-kā-līz*, *v.t.* to make voiceless.

devold, *dī-void*, *adj.* destitute, free: empty. [O.Fr. *devoldier*—des (*L.* *dis*, away), *voidier*—L. *viduare*—*viduus*, deprived.]

devolr, *dē-vō-ār* (historically *dē-vō-ār*), *n.* what is due, duty: service: an act of civility. [Fr.—L. *dēbēre*, to owe.]

devolution, *dēv-ō* or *dēv-ō* (*γ*)*ō*'shən, *n.* a passing from one person to another: a handing over of powers: a modified home rule.—*adj.* devolu'tionary.—*n.* devolu'tionist. [See devolve.]

devolve, *dī-volvē*, *v.t.* to roll down: to hand down: to deliver over.—*v.t.* to roll down: to fall or pass over in succession.—*n.* devolve'ment. [L. *dēvolvēre*, *-volūtum*—*dē*, down, *volvēre*, to roll.]

Devonian, *dē-vō-ni-ən*, *adj.* belonging to Devon-shire: (*geol.*) belonging to a system above the Silurian and below the Carboniferous, and esp. to the marine type, well seen in Devon—the continental type being the Old Red Sandstone.—*n.* a native of Devonshire: the Devonian system.—Devonshire cream, clotted cream.

devonport, *dēv-n-pōrt*. Same as davenport.

devote, *dī-vōt*, *v.t.* to set apart or dedicate by a vow or solemn act: to doom: to give up wholly.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) devoted.—*adj.* devōt'ed, given up, as by a vow: doomed: strongly attached: zealous.—*adv.* devōt'edly.—*ns.* devōt'edness; devotee (*dēv-ō-tē*, or *dev*), one wholly or superstitiously

stary: one strongly and something (with of);

tion, the act of devoting: state of being devoted: consecration: giving up of the mind to the worship of God: piety: prayer: strong affection or attachment: ardour: faithful service: (*pl.*) prayers: (*obs.*) religious offerings: alms.—*adj.* devōt'ional.—*ns.* devōt'ionalist, devōt'ionist.—*adv.* devōt'ionally. [L. *dēvocare*, *dēvōtūm*—*dē*, away, and *vocare*, to vow.]

devour, *dī-vō-ūr*, *v.t.* to swallow greedily: to eat up: to consume or waste with violence or wantonness: to take in eagerly by the senses or mind.—*n.* devour'er.—*adj.* devour'ing.—*adv.* devour'ingly.—*n.* devour'ment. [O.Fr. *devoier*—L. *dēvorāre*—*dē*, inten, and *vorāre*, to swallow.]

devout, *dī-vō-ūt*, *adj.* given up to religious thoughts and exercises: pious: solemn: earnest.—*adv.* devout'ly.—*n.* devout'ness. [O.Fr. *devot*—L. *dēvōtus*; see devoto.]

devel, *dēvəl*, *dēv'l*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a hard blow.—*v.t.* to hit hard: to stun with a blow. [Ety. dub.]

fāte, fār, dāh; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

dew, *dū*, *n.* moisture deposited from the air on cooling, esp. at night, in minute specks upon the surface of objects: a similar deposit or exudation of other kinds: early freshness.—*v.t.* to wet with dew: to moisten.—*ns.* dew'-berry, a kind of bramble or blackberry (*Rubus caesius*; in America other species) having a bluish, dew-like bloom on the fruit; dew'-bow, a rainbow-like appearance seen on a dewy surface; dew'-claw, a rudimentary inner toe, esp. of a dog's hind-foot; dew'-drop; dew'-fall, the deposition, or time of deposition, of dew; dew'-iness; dew'-point, the temperature at which dew begins to form; dew'-pond, a hollow supplied with water by mist; dew'-retting, the process of rotting away the gummy part of hemp or flax by exposure on the grass to dew and rain; dew'-worm, the common earth-worm.—*adj.* dew'y.—mountain dew (*coll.*), whisky. [O.E. *dæwu*; cf. O.N. *dögg*, Ger. *tau*, dew.]

dcw, *dū*, *n.* an obsolete spelling of due.—*adj.* dew'-full (*Spens.*), due.

dewan, *dē-wān*, *n.* in India, a financial minister: a state prime minister: the native steward of a business house.—*ns.* dewanī, dewanny (*dē-wā-nē*), the office of dewan. [Pers. *dīwān*; see *dīvan*.]

Dewar-flask, *dū'ar-flāsk*, *n.* a vacuum flask. [From Sir James Dewar (1842-1923), its inventor.]

dewlt, *dī-wīt*, *v.t.* to lynch—from the fate of Jan and Cornelius De Witt in Holland in 1672.

dewlap, *dū'lap*, *n.* the pendulous skin under the throat of oxen, dogs, etc.: the fleshy wattle of the turkey.—*adj.* dew-lapped, dew-lapt. [Prob. dew and O.E. *lappa*, a loose hanging piece.]

dextrople, *dēks-i-dē'trōp'ik*, *adj.* turning to the right. [Gr. *dexios*, right, *tropos*, turning.]

dexter, *dēks'tər*, *adj.* on the right-hand side: right: (*her.*) of that side of the shield on the right-hand side of the bearer, the spectator's left: so sometimes in description of a picture, to avoid ambiguity.—*n.* dexterity (*-tēr-i-ti*), skill of manipulation, or generally: adroitness: right-handedness.—*adj.* dex'terous, dex'trous; right-handed: adroit: subtle.—*adv.* dex't(er)ously.—*n.* dex't(er)ousness.—*adv.* dex'terwise.—*adj.* dex'tral, right: turning to the right: of flatfish, lying right-side-up: of a spiral shell, turning in the normal manner.—*n.* dex'tral'ity, right-handedness.—*adv.* dex't'rally.—*n.* dex'tran, a carbohydrate formed in sugar solutions by a bacterium, *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, a substitute for blood plasma in transfusion; dex'trin, dex'trine, British gum, a gummy mixture got from starch by heating or otherwise.—*adj.* dextrograte (*-jī'*), causing to turn to the right hand; dextrorotatory, rotating the plane of polarisation of light to the right (clockwise).—*ns.* dextrorot'ation; dex'trose, glucose. [L. *dexter*; Gr. *dexios*, Sans. *dakṣiṇa*, on the right, on the south.]

dexter, *dēks'tər*, *n.* a small breed of Kerry cattle. [Prob. breeder's name.]

dextrose, *dēks'trōs'*, or *dēks'*, *adj.* (*biol.*) rising spirally and turning to the left, i.e. crossing an outside observer's field of view from left to right upwards (like a screw-nail): formerly used in the contrary sense (*sinistrose*). [L. *dextrorsus*, towards the right—*dexter*, *vertēre*, to turn.]

dey, *dā*, *n.* a dairy-maid.—Also dey'-woman. [See *dairy*.]

dey, *dā*, *n.* the pasha or governor of Algiers before the French conquest. [Turk. *dāi*, orig. a maternal uncle, a familiar title of the chief of the Janizaries.]

dhak, *dāk*, *n.* an Indian Butea. [Hind. *dhāk*.]

dhāl, *dhoil*. Same as *dāl*.

dharmā, *dār'mā*, *n.* the righteousness that underlies the law: the law. [Sans.]

dhobi, *dō'bi*, *n.* an Indian washerman. [Hind. *dhobi*.]

dhole, *dōl*, *n.* the Indian wild dog. [Supposed to be from some Indian language.]

dhooly. See *doolie*.

dhoti, *dō'ti*, dhooti, *dō'ti*, *n.* the Hindu loin-cloth: a cotton fabric so used. [Hind. *dhoti*.]

dhow, better dow, *dōw*, *n.* an Arab lateen-sailed vessel of the Indian Ocean. [Origin unknown; cf. Ar. *dāw*, Marathi *dāw*.]

dhurra. See *durra*.

dhurrie. Same as *durric*.

di-, *dī-*, in composition, two, twice, double. [Gr. *dis*, twice.]

diabase, *dī'ā-bās*, *n.* (formerly) diorite: an altered dolerite or basalt.—*adj.* diabā'sic. [Appar. originally a faulty derivative of Gr. *di-*, double, *basis*, base; confused or combined with *diabasis*, trans-ition.]

diabetes, *dī'ā-bē'tēs*, *n.* a disease marked by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine—diabetes insip'idus, without, diabetes mell'itus (L., honied) with, excess of sugar in the blood and urine.—*adj.* diabetic (*-bē't'* or *-bē't'*), -al. [Gr. *diabētēs*, a siphon, *dia*, through, and *bainēin*, to go.]

diablerie, diablery, *dē-āb'la-rē*, *n.* magic: the black art: sorcery. [Fr., *-diabole*; see *devil*.]

diabolle, -al, *dī'ā-bōl'ik*, -al, *adj.* devilish.—*adv.* diabol'ically.—*v.t.* diabol'ise (*-āb'ō-līz*), to render devilish.—*ns.* diab(ol)ogy, the doctrine of devils: devil-lore. [Gr. *diabolikos*—*diabolos*; see *devil*.]

diabolo, *dī'ā-bōl'ō*, or *dī-*, *n.* a game in which a two-headed top is spun, tossed, and caught on a string attached to two sticks, held one in each hand. [Gr. *diaballō*, I throw over, toss, or *diabolos*, devil: an old name was the devil on two sticks.]

diacatholicon, *dī'ā-kā-thōl'ī-kon*, *n.* (*obs.*) a purgative electuary: a panacea. [Gr. *dia katholikōn*, of universal (ingredients).]

diacaustic, *dī'ā-kaw's'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to curves formed by the intersections of rays of refracted light.—*n.* a curve so formed. [Formed from Gr. *dia*, through, and *caustic*.]

diachylon, *dī'āk'ī-lon*, diachylum, -l'm, *n.* formerly a plaster of plant juices: now lead-plaster. [Gr. *dia chylōn*, through (i.e. composed of) juices or *diachylōn* (*neut.*), juicy.]

diacid, *dī'as'id*, *adj.* having two replaceable hydrogen atoms: capable of replacing two hydrogen atoms of an acid. [Gr. *di-*, twice, and *acid*.]

diacodion, *dī'ā-kō'di-on*, diacodium, (-m), *n.* a syrup of poppies. [L.,—Gr. *dia kōdeion*, composed of poppy-heads—*dia* and gen. pl. of *kōdeia*, a poppy-head.]

diaconate, *dī'ā-k's-nāt*, *n.* the office of a deacon.—*adj.* dia'conal, pertaining to a deacon. [See *deacon*.]

diakonicon, *dī'ā-kon'ī-kon*, *n.* a sacristy for sacred vessels, in a Greek church, on the south side of the bema or sanctuary. [Gr. *diakonikon*.]

diacoustic, *dī'ā-kō's'tik*, or *hou's'*, *adj.* pertaining to the refraction of sound.—*n.* diacous'tics, the branch of physics that deals with refracted sounds. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *acoustic*.]

diacritic, -al, *dī'ā-krit'ik*, -al, *adj.* distinguishing—used of marks or points attached to letters. [Gr. *diakritikos*—*dia*, between, and *kritikos*; see *critic*.]

diact, *dī'akt*, *adj.* two-rayed.—*adj.* diactinal (*-ak'*, or *-it'*), diact'ine. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *aktis* aktinos, ray.]

diactinic, *dī'ak-tin'ik*, *adj.* capable of transmitting actinic rays. [Gr. *dia*, through, *aktis*, aktinos, ray.]

diadelphous, *dī'ā-del'fəs*, *adj.* of stamens, united by the filaments in two bundles: having stamens so joined.—*n.pl.* Diadelph'ia, in the Linnaean classification a class with stamens so joined. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *adelphos*, brother.]

diadem, *dī'ā-dem*, *n.* a crown, head-band, or the like: an arch of a crown.—*adj.* di'ademed, wearing a diadem.—diadem spider, the common garden spider (from its markings). [O.Fr. *diademe*—L. *diadēma*—Gr. *diadēma*—*dia*, round, and *dein*, to bind.]

diadochi, *dī'ad'ō-ki*, *n.pl.* the generals who became monarchs of the various kingdoms (Syria, Egypt, etc.) into which the empire of Alexander the Great split after his death (323 B.C.). [Gr. *diadochos*, succeeding, a successor; *diadēchēsthai*, to succeed.]

diadrom, *dī'ā-drom*, *n.* a course or passing: a

diatomite (*di-at'm-it*, or *di-at-*), diatomaceous earth or kieselguhr, a powdery silicious deposit of diatom frustules.—diatom ooze, a deep-sea deposit of diatom frustules. [Gr. *diatomos*, cut through—*dia*, through, *temnein*, to cut.]
 diatomic, *di-at'om'ik*, *adj.* consisting of two atoms: having two replaceable atoms or groups: bivalent. [Gr. *di-*, *dis*, twice, and *atom*.]

diatonic, *di-at'on'ik*, *adj.* proceeding by the tones and intervals of the natural scale in music.—*adv.* diatonically. [Gr. *diatonikos*—*dia*, through, *tonos*, tone.]

diatribe, *di-at'rib*, *n.* a continued discourse or disputation: an invective harangue.—*n.* diatribist, a writer or utterer of such. [Gr. *diatribē*, a spending of time—*dia*, through, *tribein*, to rub, wear away.]

diatropism, *di-at'rō-p'izm*, *n.* orientation at right angles to the direction of a stimulus.—*adj.* diatropic (*di-at'rōp'ik*). [Gr. *dia*, across, *tropos*, turning.]

diaxon, *di-aks'on*, *adj.* having two axes or two axis-cylinder processes.—*n.* a bipolar oerve-cell. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *axōn*, an axis.]

diazucis, *di-a-zū'k'sis*, *n.* (Greek mus.) the separation of two tetrachords by a whole tone.—*adj.* diazucitic. [Gr. *diazucis*, disjunction—*dia*, apart, *zucis*, yoking.]

diazoo-, *di-a-zō-*, in combination, applied to compounds containing two nitrogen atoms and a hydrocarbon radical.

dib, *dib*, *v.i.* to dip, as in angling:—*pr.p.* dibb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dibbed. [Prob. a form of dab.]

dib, *dib*, *n.* one of the small bones of a sheep's leg: (*pl.*) a children's game, played by throwing up such small bones or stones (dib-stones) from the palm and catching them on the back of the hand—in Scots *chuckie-stanes*, or *chucks*: (*slang*) money.

dibasic, *di-bā'sik*, *adj.* capable of reacting with two equivalents of an acid: (of acids) having two replaceable hydrogen atoms. [Gr. *di-*, twice, and *basik*.]

dibble, *dibl*, *n.* a pointed tool used for making holes for seeds or plants—also dibb'er.—*v.i.* dibb'le, to plant with a dibble.—*v.i.* to make holes: to dip, as in angling.—*n.* dibb'ler. [Prob. connected with dab.]

dibranchiate, *di-brang'ki-at*, *adj.* having two gills.—*ns.pl.* Dibranchia, Dibranchiata, the two-gilled sub-class of cephalopods. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *branchia*, gills.]

dibromo-, *di-brō'mō-*, in composition, having two atoms of bromine, esp. replacing hydrogen.

diancity, *di-kas'i-ti*, *n.* raillery, pert speech.—*adj.* dicacious (*di-kā'shəs*). [L. *dicax*, sarcastic.]

dicarpcillary, *di-kār'pal-er-i*, or *-pel'*, *adj.* of or with two carpal bones.

dice. See dice (2).

Dicentra, *di-sen'trā*, *n.* a genus of the fumitory family including bleeding-heart (*D. dicentra*), the two outer petals.

Diclytra (*di-el'i-trā*; orig. double, *kentron*, a point, spur.)

diccephalous, *di-sef'a-ls*, *adj.* two-headed. [Gr. *dikephalos*—*di-*, double, *kephale*, a head.]

dich, *dich*, (*Shak.*, *Timon*) supposed to be for do it, may it do.

dichasium, *di-hā'zi-əm*, *n.* a cymose inflorescence in which each axis in turn produces a pair of nearly equal branches (*pl.* *dicha'sia*).—*adj.* *dicha'sial*. [Gr. *dichasis*, division, halving.]

dichlamydous, *di-kla-mid'i-s*, *adj.* having both a calyx and a corolla. [Gr. *di-*, double, *chlamys*, -ydor, mantle.]

dichloro-, *di-klo'rō-*, in composition, having two atoms of chlorine, esp. replacing hydrogen.—*n.* dichloro-diphényl-trichloro-eth'ane, known as D.D.T., a white, practically odourless powder used to kill lice and thus prevent the spread of typhus; effective also against other insects.

dichogamy, *dik- or dik-og'a-mi*, *n.* an arrangement for preventing the self-fertilisation of hermaphro-

dite flowers, the stamens and stigmas ripening at different times.—*adj.* dichogamous. [Gr. *dicha*, in two, *gamos*, marriage.]

dichord, *dik'ord*, *n.* an ancient two-stringed lute. dichotomy, *dik- or dik-ot'a-mi*, *n.* a division into two parts.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* dichotomise.—*n.* dichotomist.—*adj.* dichotomous.—*adv.* dichotomously. [Gr. *dichotomia*—*dicha*, in two, *tomē*, a cut—*temnein*, to cut.]

dichroism, *dik'rō-izm*, *n.* the property of showing different colours exhibited by doubly refracting crystals when viewed in different directions by transmitted light.—*adj.* dichro'ic, dichro'itic.—*ns.* *dichro'ite*, a strongly dichroic mineral, iolite or cordierite; *dik'rō(o)scope*, an instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals.—*adj.* *dichro(o)sco'p'ic*. [Gr. *dichroos*, two-coloured—*di-*, twice, *chrōa*, colour.]

dichromate, *di-kro'māt*, a salt of dichro'mic acid ($H_2Cr_2O_7$), containing two chromium atoms.—Also bichromate. [Gr. *di-*, double, and *chromate*.]

dichromatic, *di-kro-mat'ik*, *adj.* having two colours, esp. in different individuals of the same species: able to see two colours and two only, as in red-green colour-blind persons who see only blue and yellow.—*n.* a person of dichromatic vision, a dichromat.—*ns.* *dichromat(c)*, a person who can distinguish two colours only; *dichro'matism*.—*adj.* *dichro'mic*, dichroic: dichromatic.—*n.* *dichro'mism*. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *chrōma*, -atos, colour.]

dichromic. See (1) dichromate; (2) dichromatic.

dicht, *dihht*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to wipe.—*n.* a wipe. [Dight.]

dick, *dik*, *n.* (*slang*) fine words (for dictionary): also for declaration, as to take one's dick, and prob. up to dick, excellent (up to declared value).

dickcissel, *dik-sis'l*, *n.* the black-throated bunting, an American migratory bird.

dickens, *dik'enz*, *n.* the deuce, the devil, as in *what the dickens*, play the dickens. [App. *Diekon*, Richard, as a substitute for devil.]

Dickensian, *dik-en'zi-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Charles Dickens (1812-1870), the novelist.—*n.* an admirer or student of Dickens.

dicker, *dik'ər*, *n.* (*Amer.*) petty trade by barter, etc.—*v.i.* to haggle. [Prob. the obs. *dicker*, the number ten, esp. of fides or skins.—L. *decuria*.]

dickey, *dik'i*, *n.* a leathern apron for a gig, etc.: the driver's seat in a carriage: a seat for servants at the back of a carriage: a folding seat at the back of a motor-car: a false shirt-front. [Perh. from *dick*, a prov. Eng. word for a leathern apron; perh. *Du. dek*, a cover.]

Dicksonia, *dik-sōn'i-ā*, *n.* a tropical and southern genus of ferns, mainly tree-ferns. [After James Dickson (d. 1822), botanist.]

dicky, *dickey*, *dik'i*, *n.* (*E. Anglian*) an ass.—*n.* dick'y-bird (*childish*), a small bird. [Dick, for Richard.]

dicky, *dickey*, *dik'i*, *adj.* (*coll.*) shaky. [Origin unknown.]

dicrotic, *di-kro'tik*, *adj.* of the pulse, having two beats to one beat of the heart.—Also *dicro'tous*.—*n.* *dicro'tism*. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *krotos*, beat.]

Dictaphone, *dik'ta-fōn*, *n.* a recording apparatus for dictating letters, etc. [Trade-mark: L. *dictare*, to dictate, Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

dictate, *dik-tāt*, formerly *diktāt*, *v.t.* to say or read for another to write: to lay down with authority: to command.—*n.* (*dik'tāt*) an order,

the stamens on the same [Gr. *di-*,

dicotyledon, *di-koi-i-lē-don*, *n.* a plant of the Dicotyl'dones (*-ex*) or Dicot'ylac, one of the two great divisions of Angiosperms, having embryos with two cotyledons, leaves commonly net-veined, the parts of the flowers in two, fives, or multiples of these, and the vascular bundles in the axes usually containing cambium.—*adj.* *dicotyl'e'donous*. [Gr. *di-*, twice, and *cotyledon*.]

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fate, fār, dsk; mē, hēr (hæ); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

rule, direction: impulse.—*n.* dict (*obs.*), a saying.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to dictate.—*ns.* dictat'ion, act, art, or practice of dictating: speaking or reading of words for a pupil, amanuensis, etc., to write: overbearing command; dictat'or, one invested with absolute authority—originally an extraordinary Roman magistrate.—*fem.* dictat'ress, dictat'rix.—*adj.* dictatorial (*dik-tə-ri-əl*), like a dictator: absolute: overbearing.—*adv.* dictat'or'ially.—*ns.* dictat'orship, dictat'ure.—*adj.* dictat'ory. [*L. dictare*, -atum, freq. of *dicere*, to say.]

dictation, *dik'shən*, *n.* a saying or speaking: manner of speaking or expressing: choice of words: style: (U.S.) enunciation. [L. *dictiō*, *-ōnis*—*dicēre*, *dictum*, to say.]

dictionary, *dik'shən-ə-ri*, *n.* a book containing the words of a language alphabetically arranged, with their meanings, etymology, etc.: a lexicon: a work containing information on any department of knowledge, alphabetically arranged. [*L.L. dictiōnārium*; see *diction*.]

Dictograph, *dik'tō-gráf*, *n.* a telephone for transmitting speech from room to room, with or without the speaker's knowledge. [Trade-mark: *L. dictum*, thing said, *Gr. graphein*, to write.]

dictum, *dik'tam*, *n.* something said: a saying: an authoritative saying:—*pl.* *dic'ta*. [L.]

dietyogen, *dik'ti-ō-jen*, n. (obs.) a monocotyledon with net-veined leaves. [Gr. *diktyon*, a net; *gennaein*, to produce.]

dicyclic, *dī-sik'lik*, *adj.* having two whorls or rings.
[Gr. *di-*, twice, double, *kyklos*, wheel.]

dicynodont, *dī-sin'o-don*, *n.*, an extinct tusked reptile, showing affinities with mammals. [Gr. *dī-*, twice, *kyōn*, *kynos*, dog, and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

did, *did*, *didst*, *didst*, *past*. of do.

didactic, -al, *di-dak'tik*, -al, *adjs.* fitted or intended to teach: instructive: preceptive. *npl.* **didactic's**, -ally. *n.* **didacticism** (-iz-m). *n.pl.* **didactics**, the art or science of teaching. [Gr. *didaktikos*—*didaskain*, to teach; akin to *L. docere, discere.*]

didactyl, *di-dak'til*, *adj.* Two-fingered, two-toed,

didactyl, *di-dak'til*, *adj.*: two-fingered, two-toed, or two-clawed.—Also *n.*—*adj.* *didac'tylous*. [*Gr. di-*, twice, *daktylos*, finger, toe.]

didapper, *dī'dap-ər*, *n.* the dabchick or little grebe: one who disappears and bobs up again. [*dlvc* and *dapper*, a variant of *dlpper*; cf. O.E. *dūf-dopna*, pelican.]

didascallē, *did-as-kal'ik*, *adj.* didactic. [Gr. *didaskalikos*—*didaskalos*, teacher.]

didder, *did'ər*, v.i. (prov.) to shake. [See dither.]
diddle, *did'l*, v.t. to cajole, swindle.—n. *didd'ler*.
[Origin uncertain.]

didelphic, *di-del'fik*, *adj.* having or pertaining to a double womb. —*n.pl.* Didel'phia, the marsupials. —*adj.* didel'phian. didel'phic. didel'phicæ.

—*adj.* didel'phian, didel'phic, didel'phic, didel'phous.—*n.* Didel'phys (-fī), an American genus of opossums.—*n. pl.* Didelphyidae (-fī'i-dē), the opossum family. [Gr. *di-*, double, *delphys*, womb.]

dido, *dī'dō*, *n.* (*slang*) an antic, caper.—cut up
didoes, to behave in an extravagant way. [Origin
unknown]

didrachma, *dī-drak'mā*, didrachm, *dī'dram*, *n.* a double drachma. [Gr. *di-*, double, and *drachma*.]

Didunculus, *di-dung'kū-lus*, *n.* a remarkable genus of birds—the tooth-billed pigeon of Samoa. [Dim. of *Didus*, zoological name of the dodo, from its similar bill.]

didymium, *di-* or *di-dim'i-əm*, *n.* a supposed element discovered in 1841, later resolved into neodymium and praseodymium. [*Gr. didymos*, twin, from its constant association with lanthanum.]

didymous, *did'i-məs*, *adj.* twin: twinned: growing in pairs: composed of two parts slightly connected. [*Gr. didymos*, twin.]

Didynamia, *did-i-nā'mi-ā*, *n.pl.* a class of plants in the Linnæan system with two long stamens

in the Linnean system with two long stamens and two short.—*adjs.* didynā'mlan, didyn'-nalous. [Gr. *di-*, double, *dynamis*, strength.]

die, dī, v.i. (or **v.t.** with object **death**) to lose life: to perish: to wither: (hyperbolically) to languish, suffer, or long: to become insensible: to merge (*pr.p.* **dying**: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **died**, *did*).—*adj.*

die'-away', languishing.—*n.* die'-hard, an irreconcilable conservative.—*v.* die away, to disappear by degrees, become gradually inaudible; die back, to die by degrees from the tip backwards; die down, to subside; to die above ground, leaving only roots or rootstocks; die game, to keep up one's spirit to the last; die hard, to struggle hard against death, to be long in dying; die off, to die quickly or in large numbers; die out, to become extinct, to disappear. [Prob. from a lost O.E. (Anglian) *dēgan*; but commonly referred to a Scand. root seen in O.N. *deyja*, *döyja*; akin to M.H.G. *tuowen*, whence Ger. *tod*. The O.E. word in use was *steorfan*.]

die, *di*, *n.* a small cube with numbered faces thrown from a box in gaming; a small cubical piece: hazard: a stamp for impressing coin, etc.: applicable to various tools for shaping things by stamping or cutting: *pl.* (gaming, cookery, and the like) **dice** (*dis*): (stamping and shaping) **dies** (*dis*).—*v.t.* **dice**, to play with dice.—*v.i.* to cut into dice: to chequer (*pr.p.* **dicing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **diced**, *dist*).—*ns.* **dice**-box, an hour-glass-shaped box from which dice are thrown; **dice**-coal, a coal that breaks into cubical blocks.—*adj.* **diced** (*dist*), ornamented with a chequer pattern.—*ns.* **dice**-play; **dice**-player, **die**'er; **die**'ing, a chequered track; **die**'-sink'ing, a sink; **die**'-cutting, a contrivance for cutting: **die**'-work.

ornamentation of a metal surface by impressions with a die.—the die is cast, an irrevocable step

with a die.—the die is cast, an irrevocable step has been taken: there is no turning back now. [O.Fr. *de*, pl. *dez* (Prov. *dat*, It. *dado*), from L.L. *dadus*=L. *datus*, given or cast.]

dieb, *dēb*, *n.* a jackal of northern Africa. [Ar. *dhib*.]
diegesis, *dī-ē-jē'sis*, *n.* (*rhet.*) in an oration, the narration of the facts. [Gr. *diēgēsis*.]

dielectric, *di-i-lek'trik*, *adj.* non-conducting: transmitting electric effects without conducting.—*n.*

Dielytra. *Di-el'i-tră*. *n.* an erroneous name for

Dielytra, *Di-el-i-tra*, *n.* an erroneous name for *Dicentra*. [As if Gr. *di-*, double, *elytron*, cover.]
Diesel, *dēz*, *n.* the name of the inventor (1858-1913)—*diesel* engine. a compression-ignition

1913).—diesel engine, a compression-ignition engine in which the oil fuel is introduced into the heated compressed-air charge as a jet of liquid under high pressure.

diesis, *dī'e-sis*, *n.* (*mus.*) the difference between a major and a minor semitone: (*print.*) the double dagger (§):—*pl.* *dī'esēs* (-*ēz*). [*Gr.* *diesis*, a quarter-tone]

diet, *dī'ət*, *n.* mode of living, now only with especial reference to food: planned or prescribed selection of food: (*obs.*) allowance of provisions.—*v.t.* to

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt*, *in'fənt*; *ran'dəm*.

diffarreation, *di-far-i-a'shan*, *n.* divorce from a Roman marriage by *confarreation*. [*L. dif-* (=dis-), *asunder*.]

differ, *di-fər*, *v.i.* to be unlike, distinct, or various (used by itself, or followed by *from*): to disagree (with *with*, *(with)*).—*n.* difference, the quality distinguishing one thing from another: a contention or quarrel: the point in dispute: the excess of one quantity or number over another: *differentia*: a distinguishing mark: (*her.*) a modification to distinguish the arms of a branch from those of the main line: discrimination.—*v.t.* to make or perceive a difference between or in.—*adj.* different, distinct: separate: unlike: not the same (with *from*, also, *to*, *not now than*): (*slang*) out of the ordinary: novel.—*n.* *differentia* (*-en-shi-ā*; *L.*), in logic, that property which distinguishes a species from others:—*pl.* *differentiae* (*-ē*).—*adj.* differ-

a price or wage

—*v.t.* differen-

tiate (*-en-shi-at*), to make different: to create a difference between: to classify or distinguish as different: (*math.*) to obtain the differential coefficient of.—*v.i.* to become different by specialisation: to discriminate.—*ns.* *differentiation*, the act of distinguishing: description of a thing by giving its *differentia*: exact definition: a change by which what was generalised or homogeneous became specialised or heterogeneous: (*math.*) the act or process of differentiating, or determining the ratio of the rates of change of two quantities one of which is a function of the other: *differentiator*, one who or that which differentiates.—*adv.* *differently*.—*difference* *tone*, differential tone, a tone heard when two tones are sounded together, its frequency the difference of their frequencies: *differential calculus* (see *calculus*): *differential coefficient*, the ratio of the rate of change of a function to that of its independent variable: *differential gear*, a gear permitting relative rotation of two shafts driven by a third: *differential motion*, a mechanical movement in which the velocity of a driven part is equal to the difference of the velocities of two parts connected to it: *differential thermometer*, a thermometer for measuring difference of temperature. [*L. differre*—*dis-* (for *dis-*), apart, *ferre*, to bear.]

difficile, *di-fis'il*, *di-fis'il*, *adj.* (*arch.* or reintroduced) difficult. [*O.Fr.* and *Fr.*, *difficile*; see *difficult*.]

difficult, *di-fis'kalt*, *adj.* not easy: hard to be done:

being difficult: laboriousness: obstacle: objection: that which cannot be easily understood or believed: embarrassment of affairs: a quarrel. [The *adj.* was formed from *difficultus*—*Fr. difficile*—*L. difficilis*, *-ilis*—*difficilis*—*dis-* (*dis-*), neg., and *facilis*, easy.]

diffident, *di-fid-ənt*, *adj.* distrusting: wanting in self-confidence.—*n.* *diffidence*.—*adv.* *diffidently*. [*L. diffidēs*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *diffidēre*, to distrust—*dis-* (*dis-*), neg., *fidēre*, to trust—*fidēs*, faith.]

diffluent, *di-flu-ənt*, *adj.* readily flowing away: fluid: deliquescent. [*L. dis-*, apart, *fluens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *fluere*, to flow.]

difform, *di-form*, *adj.* unlike: irregular in form.—*n.* *difformity*. [*L. dis-*, apart, *forma*, form.]

diffraet, *di-frakt*, *v.t.* to break up: to subject to

diffuse, *di-füz'*, *v.t.* to pour out all round: to send out in all directions: to scatter: to circulate: to publish.—*v.i.* to spread.—*adj.* *diffused*, spread widely: loose.—*adv.* *diffusively*.—*ns.* *diffuseness*; *diffuser*; *diffusibility*.—*adj.* *diffusible*.—*ns.* *diffusion*, a spreading or scattering abroad: extension: distribution: mixture through each other of gases or liquids in contact; *diffusion-tube*, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases.—*adj.* *diffusive* (*-siv*), extending: spreading widely.—*adv.* *diffusively*.—*ns.* *diffusiveness*; *diffusivity*. [*L. diffundere*, *diffusum*—*dis-* (*dis-*), *asunder*, *fundere*, to pour out.]

diffuse, *di-füz'*, *adj.* diffused: widely spread: wordy: not concise.—*adv.* *diffusely*.—*n.* *diffuseness*. [See above.]

dig, *dig*, *v.t.* to excavate: to turn up with a spade or otherwise: to get or put by digging: to poke or thrust.—*v.i.* to use a spade: to scoop out: to burrow: to mine: (*slang*) to lodge: (*U.S. slang*) to study hard (*pr.p.* *digging*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *dug*, (*B.*) *digged*).—*n.* an act or course of digging: an archaeological excavating expedition: a thrust, a poke: (*U.S. slang*) a hard student.—*adj.* *diggable*.—*ns.* *digger*, a person or animal that digs: a miner, esp. a gold-miner: (*slang*) an Australian or New Zealander: a machine for digging; *digger-wasp*, a burrowing wasp of various kinds.—*n.pl.* *diggings*, places where mining is carried on, esp. for gold: (*slang*, *orig. U.S.*) lodgings, rooms (abbrev. *digs*).—*dig in*, to cover over by digging: to work hard; *dig oneself in*, to entrench oneself: to establish oneself in a position; *dig out* (*U.S. slang*), to decamp; *dig up*, to remove from the ground by digging: (*U.S. slang*) to get. [Prob. *O.Fr. diguer*, to dig; of *Gmc.* origin.]

digamma, *di-gam'a*, *n.* *vau*, the obsolete sixth letter (*F. C.*, later *ç*) of the Greek alphabet with the sound of our *W*: as a numeral *ç*=6, *ç*=6,000. See *epsemon*. [*Gr. di-*, twice, and *gamma*, from its form like one capital *I* over another.]

digamy, *di-ga-mi*, *n.* a second marriage.—*n.* *digamist*.—*adj.* *digamous*. [*Gr. di-*, twice, *gamos*, marriage.]

digesta, *di-gas'trik*, *adj.* double bellied, or fleshy at each end, as is one of the muscles of the lower jaw. [*Gr. di-*, double, *gaster*, the belly.]

digest, *di-jest'* (also *di-*), *v.t.* to dissolve in the stomach: to soften by heat and moisture: to distribute and arrange: to prepare or classify in the mind: to think over.—*v.i.* to be dissolved in the stomach: to be softened by heat and moisture.—*adv.* *digestively*.—*n.* *digest'er*, one who digests: a close vessel in which by heat and pressure strong extracts are made from animal and vegetable substances.—*n.* *digestibility*.—*adj.* *digestible*, that may be digested.—*n.* *digestion* (*di-jest'yon*), the dissolving of the food in the stomach: orderly arrangement: exposing to slow heat, etc.—*adj.* *digestive*, pertaining to digestion: promoting digestion.—*adv.* *digestively*. [*L. digerere*, *digestum*, to carry asunder or dissolve—*di-* (*dis-*), *asunder*, and *gerere*, to bear.]

digest, *di-jest'*, *n.* a body of laws collected and arranged, esp. the Justinian code of civil laws: a synopsis: an abstract: a periodical abstract of news or current literature. [*L. digesta*, neut. pl. of *digestus*, *pa.p.* of *digerere*, to carry apart, to arrange.]

digit, *dit*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to adorn: to equip.—*adj.* *dihtan*, to arrange, to dictate (whence *Ger. diht*).

digit, *di-jit'*, *n.* a finger's breadth or an arithmetic to represent a of the diameter of the *ital*, pertaining to the fingers.—*n.* *finger*: a key of a piano, etc.—*ns.* *digitalin* (*di-jit-a'lin*, or *di-jit-a'lin*), a glucoside or mixture of glucosides got from foxglove; *Digitālis*, the foxglove genus: dried foxglove leaves used as a drug.—*adj.* *digitate*, *-d*, consisting of several finger-like sections.—*adv.* *digitately*.—*n.* *digitātion*, finger-like arrangement: a finger-like division.—*adj.* *digitiform*, formed like fingers; *digitigrade*, walking on the toes.—

grating,
oured an
ibility
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asunder,

fāte, fār, dāk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; then (then)

n. an animal that walks on its toes.—*n.* *digitō-rum*, a pianist's dumb keyboard for finger exercises. [*L. digitus*, finger, toe.]

digladiate, *di-glād'i-āt*, *v.t.* to fight with swords: to fence: to wrangle.—*ns.* *digladiā'tion*; *diglad-lātor*. [*L. digladiāri*, to contend fiercely—*dis*, this way and that, and *gladius*, sword.]

diglot, *dī-glōt*, *adj.* bilingual. [*Gr. diglōttos*—*di*, double, *glōtta*, tongue.]

diglyph, *dī-glīf*, *n.* (*archit.*) an ornament consisting of a double groove. [*Gr. di*-, double, *glyphē*, carving.]

dignify, *dī-gnī-fi*, *v.t.* to invest with honour: to exalt (*pr.p.* *dī-gnī-fy'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *dī-gnī-fied*; *pr.p.* *dī-gnī-fy'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *dī-gnī-fied*, marked: exalted; noble: grave: *L.L.* *dignificāre*—*dignus*, worthy, *fāctre*, to make.)

dignity, *dī-gnī-ti*, *n.* the state of being dignified: elevation of mind or character: grandeur of mien: elevation in rank, place, etc.: degree of excellence: preferment: high office: a dignitary.—*n.* *dī-gnī-tary*, one in a high position or rank, esp. in the church; stand on one's dignity, to assume a manner that asserts a claim to deference. [*Fr. dignité*—*L. dignitas*, —*dis*—*dignus*, worthy.]

digonal, *dī-gō-nl*, *adj.* of symmetry about an axis, such that a half-turn (180°) gives the same figure. [*Gr. di*-, twice, *gōnia*, angle.]

digoneutic, *dī-gō-nū'tīk*, *adj.* breeding twice a year. [*Gr. di*-, twice, *gonēus*, a parent.]

digraph, *dī-grāf*, *n.* two letters expressing but one sound, as *ph* in *di-graph*. [*Gr. di*-, twice, *graphē*, a mark, a character—*graphein*, to write.]

digress, *dī-gres*, *di-gres*, *v.t.* to depart from the main subject: to introduce irrelevant matter.—*n.* *digression* (*-gresh'ən*), a going from the main point: a part of a discourse not upon the main subject.—*adj.* *digress'ional*, *digress'ive*, of the nature of a digression: departing from the main subject.—*adv.* *digress'ively*. [*L. digredi*, *digressus*—*di* (*dis*), aside, *gradi*, to step. [See *grade*.]

Digynia, *dī-jī'nī-ā*, *n.pl.* in various Linnaean classes of plants, an order with two styles or a deeply cleft style.—*adj.* *digy'nian*; *digynous* (*dīf* or *dīf'i-nus*), *digynian*: with two styles or two carpels. [*Gr. di*-, twice, and *gynē*, a woman.]

dihedral, *dī-hē'drāl*, *adj.* bounded by two planes, or two plane faces—also *dī'hē'drāl*.—*n.* *dī'hē'dron*, the limiting case of a double pyramid when the vertices coincide. [*Gr. di*-, twice, *hedrā*, a seat.]

dihybrid, *dī-hī'brīd*, *n.* a cross between parents that differ in two independently heritable characters.—Also *adj.* [*Gr. di*-, double, twice, and *hybrid*.]

dihydric, *dī-hī'drīk*, *adj.* having two hydroxyl groups.

dijudicate, *dī-jōō'dī-kāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to judge: to decide.—*n.* *dijudicā'tion*. [*L. di* (*dis*), asunder, and *judicare*, judge.]

dika, *dī'kā*, *dē'kā*, *n.* a W. African simarubaceous tree, *Irvingia gabonensis*, the so-called wild-mango.

—*ns.* *dī'kā-bread*, a compressed mass of dika and other seeds, smelling like chocolate; *dī'kā-butter*, —oil, a fat expressed from its seeds. [*From* a W. African name.]

dik-dik, *dīk'dīk*, *n.* a name for several very small E. African antelopes, species of *Madoqua*, etc. [*Said* to be a name in Abyssinia.]

dike, *dyke*, *dīk*, *n.* a trench, or the earth dug out and thrown up: a ditch: a mound raised to prevent inundation: in Scotland, a wall (dry-stane dike), a wall without mortar; fall-dike, a wall of turf, sometimes even a thorn-hedge: (*geol.*) an igneous mass injected into a fissure in rocks, sometimes weathered out into wall-like forms.—*v.t.* to provide with a dike.—*v.i.* to make a dike.—*n.* *dīk'er*, one who makes dikes. [*O.E. dīc*; *Du. dijch*, Ger. *teich*, a pond; see *dig*, *ditch*.]

dilacerate, *dī-las'er-āt*, *v.t.* to rend or tear asunder.—*n.* *dilacerā'tion*. [*L. di*-, asunder, and *lacerare*.]

dilapidate, *dī-lap'i-dāt*, *v.t.* to pull down, stone from stone: to waste: to suffer to go to ruin.—*adi.* *dilap'idated*, in ruins.—*ns.* *dilapidā'tion*,

the state of ruin: (*pl.*) damage done to a building during tenancy: impairing of church property during an incumbency: (*pl.*) money paid at the end of an incumbency by the incumbent or his heirs for the purpose of putting the parsonage, etc., in good repair; *dilap'idātor*. [*L. dilapidare*—*di*, asunder, *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.]

dilate, *dī-lāt*, *dī-lāt'*, *v.t.* to spread out in all directions: to enlarge: (*Shak.*) to set forth at full length.—*v.i.* to widen: to swell out: to speak at length.—*ns.* *dilātāb'ility*; *dilāt'ancy*; *dilatation* (*-lā-tā'shən*), or (irregularly formed) *dilā'tion*, expansion.—*adj.* *dilāt'able*, that may be dilated or expanded; *dilāt'ant*.—*adj.* *dilāt'ed*, expanded and flattened.—*ns.* *dilātātor* (*dilāt'tor*), an instrument or a muscle that expands; *dilāt'er*, one who dilates: a dilatator.—*adj.* *dilāt'ive*. [*L. dilatus* (used as *pa.p.* of *differre*), from *di* (*dis*), apart, and *latus*, borne.]

dilatatory, *dī-lā-tōr-i*, *adj.* slow: given to procrastination: loitering: tending to delay.—*adv.* *dilāt'atorily*.—*n.* *dilāt'atoriness*. [*L. dilātorius*, See *dilate*.]

dilemma, *dī*, *dī-lem'ā*, *n.* a form of argument in which the maintainer of a certain proposition is committed to accept one of two propositions each of which contradicts his original contention: a position where each of two alternative courses (or of all the feasible courses) is eminently undesirable. The argument was called a 'horned syllogism', and the victim compared to a man certain to be impaled on one or other of the horns of an infuriated bull, hence the horns of a dilemma.—*adj.* *dilem-mat'ic*. [*L.*—*Gr. dilemma*—*di*-, twice, double, *lemma*, an assumption, *deh'nein*, to take.]

dilettante, *dī-lē-tānt*, *n.* one who loves the fine arts but in a superficial way and without serious purpose (the amateur usually practises them): a dabbler in art, science, or literature.—*pl.* *dilēttānt* (*-tē*).—*adj.* *dilēttānt'ish*.—*ns.* *dilēttānt'ism*, *dilēttānt'ism*. [*It.*, *pr.p.* of *dilettare*—*L. dilectare*, to delight.]

diligent, *dī-lī-jēnt*, *adj.* steady and earnest in application: industrious.—*n.* *dil'igence*, steady application: industry: (*Scots law*) a warrant to produce witnesses, books, etc., or a process by which persons or goods are attached: a French or continental stage-coach (also pronounced *dē-lē-zhānt*).—also *dil'ly*.—*adv.* *dil'igently*. [*Fr. diligens*, —*entis*, *pr.p.* of *L. diligere*, to choose.]

dill, *dīl*, *n.* an umbelliferous annual akin to parsnip, the fruits or 'seeds' used as condiment and carminative.—*n.* *dill'-wa'ter*, a drink prepared from them. [*O.E. dīle*; Ger. and Sw. *dill*.]

dilling, *dī-līng*, *n.* a darling: the youngest child: the weaking of a litter. [*Origin doubtful*.]

dilly-bag, *dīl'i-bag*, *n.* an Australian native-made rush or bark-bag.—Also *dill'y*, *dill'y*. [*Native dilli*.]

dilly-dally, *dīl'i-dāl'i*, *v.i.* to loiter, trifle. [*Re-duplication of dally*; cf. *shilly-shally*.]

dilucldate, *dī-lū'clōō'dāt*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to elucidate.—*n.* *dilucl'dation*. [*L. dilucidare*, —*atum*.]

dilute, *dī-lū'clōō'*, *dī-lū'clōō'*, *v.t.* to make thinner or more liquid: to diminish the concentration of, by mixing, esp. with water: of labour, to increase the proportion of unskilled to skilled in.—*v.i.* to become mixed.—*adj.* (*di* or *dī-lū'clōō'*, or *dī*) diminished in concentration by mixing.—*adj.* *diluent* (*dī-lū-ēnt*), *diluting*.—*n.* that which dilutes.—*n.* *diluent* *ness*; *dilut'ion*. [*L. diluere*, *dilutum*—*di*-, away, *luere*, to wash.]

diluvium, *dī-lū'vī-ūm*, *n.* an inundation or flood: (*geol.*; *obs.*) a deposit of sand, gravel, etc., made by extraordinary currents of water.—Also *diluv'ion*.—*adj.* *diluv'ial*, *diluv'ian*, pertaining to a flood, esp. Noah's: caused by a deluge: composed of diluvium.—*n.* *diluv'ialist*, one who explains geological phenomena by the flood. [*L. diluvium*—*diluere*, to wash away.]

dim, *dīm*, *adj.* not bright or distinct: obscure: not seeing clearly.—*v.t.* to make dark: to obscure.—*v.i.* to become dim:—*pr.p.* *dīm'm'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *dīm'med*.—*adv.* *dīm'ly*.—*n.* *dīm'm'er*, an arrangement for regulating the supply of light.—

adj. *dimmm'ish*, somewhat *dim.*—*n.* *dim'n*ess. [O.E. *dimmi*; akin to O.N. *dimmr*, dark, and Ger. *dämmerung*, twilight.]

dimble, *dim'bl*, *n.* a dell, dingle.

dimce, *dim*, *n.* the tenth part of an American dollar, 10 cents.—*dimce* museum, a cheap show; *dimce* novel, a cheap novel, usually sensational. [Fr., orig. *dimse*, from L. *decima* (*pars*), a tenth (part).]

dimension, *di-* or *di-men'shan*, *n.* measure in length, breadth, or thick space): extent: in a term.—*adj.* sion: in compc

dimen'sioned; *dimen'sionless*.—*dimension* work, masonry in stones of specified size; fourth dimension, an additional dimension attributed to space by a hypothetical speculation. [Fr.—L. *dimensio*, *-ōnis*—*dimētiri*, *dimēnsus*—*di-* (*dis-*), apart, *mētiri*, to measure.]

dimmerous, *dim'z-ras*, *adj.* consisting of two parts: (*bot.*) with two members in each whorl: (*entom.*) having two-jointed tarsi.—*adj.* *dimleric* (*di-mēr'ik*), bilaterally symmetrical: *dimorous*: (*chem.*) having the same empirical formula, but double the molecular weight.—*n.* *dimlerism* (*dim'er-izm*). [Gr. *di-*, double, *meros*, a part.]

dimeter, *dim'i-tēr*, *adj.* containing two measures.—*n.* a verse of two measures. [L.—Gr. *dimētros*—*di-*, twice, *metron*, a measure.]

dimethyl, *di-meth'li*, *n.* ethane.—*adj.* containing two methyl radicals in combination.—*ns.* *dimeth'ylamine* (*-z-mēn*), a compound answering to ammonia with methyl replacing two hydrogen atoms; *dimethylan'iline*, an oily liquid, aniline heated with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid—from which dyes are obtained. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *methyl*.]

dimetric, *di-mē'trik*, *adj.* (*crystal.*) tetragonal.

dimidiate, *di-mid'i-at*, *adj.* divided into halves: having a shape that appears as if halved: having only one side developed: split on one side.—*v.t.* (*her.*) to represent the half of.—*n.* *dimidia'tion*. [L. *dimidiāre*, *-ātum*, to halve—*dimidius*, half—*di-*, apart, *medius*, the middle.]

diminish, *di-min'ish*, *v.t.* to make less: to take a part from: to degrade.—*v.i.* to grow or appear less: to subside.—*adj.* *dimin'ishable*.—*adj.* *dimin'ished*, made smaller: humbled: (*mus.*) a aermitone less than perfect or minor.—*n.* and *adj.* *dimin'ishing*.—*adv.* *dimin'ishingly*.—*n.* *dimin'ishment*.—*diminishing* glass, a lens or combination of lenses that makes objects appear smaller. [Coined from *minish*, in imitation of L. *diminuere*, to break in pieces—*di-* (*dis-*), apart, *minuere*, to make less.]

diminuendo, *di-min-a-en'dō*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) letting the sound die away, marked thus >.—Also *n.* [It.—L.L. *diminuendus*, for L. *diminuendus*, ger. of *diminuere*, *diminūtum*, to lessen.]

diminution, *dim-in'ū-shan*, *n.* a lessening: degradation.—*adj.* *dimin'utive*, of a diminished size: very small: contracted.—*n.* (*gram.*) a word formed from another to express a little one of the kind.—*adv.* *dimin'utively*.—*n.* *dimin'utiveness*.

dimissory, *dim'i-tō-ri*, *di-*, *di-mis'sō-ri*, *adj.* sending away or giving leave to depart to another jurisdiction. [L. *dimissorius*—*dimittēre*, *dimissum*—*dis-*, apart, *mittere*, to send.]

dimity, *dim'i-ti*, *n.* a stout white cotton, striped or figured in the loom by weaving with two threads. [Gr. *dimitos*—*di-*, twice, *mitos*, a thread.]

dimorphism, *di-mor'fiz-m*, *n.* (*biol.*) occurrence of two forms in the same species: (*chem.*) the property of crystallising in two forms.—*adj.* *dimor'phic*, *dimor'phous*. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *morphe*, form.]

dimple, *dim'pl*, *n.* a small hollow, esp. on the surface of the face.—*adj.* *dim'pled*.—*n.* [Apparently cogn.

dimy, *di-my*, *adj.* having two adductor muscles. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *mys*, *myos*, muscle.]

din, *din*, *n.* a loud continued noise.—*v.t.* to assail (the ears) with noise: to annoy with clamour:

to obtrude noisily and persistently (*pr.p.* *dinn'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *dinned*).—*adj.* *din'ful*. [O.E. *dynn*, *dyne*; cf. O.N. *dynr*, Dan. *dön*, noise.]

dinanderie, *dē-nān'-dā-rē*, *n.* domestic decorative brassware, originally that made at Dinant in Belgium: extended to Indian and Levantine brassware. [Fr.]

Dinantian, *din-an'shi-an*, *adj.* (*geol.*) Lower Carboniferous. [Dinant in Belgium.]

dinar, *dē-nār*, *n.* an ancient Arab gold coin of 65 grains' weight: the monetary unit of Iraq: a Yugoslav franc. [L. *dēnarius*.]

dinarchy. See *diarchy*.

dindle. See *dinnle*.

dine, *din*, *v.i.* to take dinner.—*v.t.* to furnish with a dinner.—*n.* (*obs.*) dinner, dinner-time.—*ns.* *din'er*, one who dines: a dining-car; *din'er-out*, one who goes much to dinner-parties; *din'ing-car*, a railway carriage in which meals are served; *din'ing-hall*; *din'ing-room*; *din'ing-table*.—*dine* out, to dine elsewhere than at home; *dine* with Duke Humphrey (*hist.*), to go without a meal, loiter about Duke Humphrey's Walk in Old St. Paul's. [O.Fr. *disner* (Fr. *diner*) prob.—L. *dis-*, expressing undoing, and *jēnus*, fasting (cf. *disjune*); according to others—L. *dē-*, inten., and *cēna*, a meal.]

ding, *ding*, *v.t.* to dash: to beat: to thump: to knock: (*Scot.*) to surpass.—*v.i.* to beat: to dash (*pa.t.* *dinged*, *dang*, *dung*; *pa.p.* *dinged*, *dung*).—*n.* *ding'er* (*slang*), anything superlative in its kind.—*ding* down (*Scot.*), to knock or throw down. [M.E. *dingen*, *dyngen*; cf. O.N. *dengja*, Sw. *dänga*, to bang.]

ding, *ding*, *v.i.* to ring, keep sounding.—*v.t.* to reiterate to a sound of

adj. and *adv.* tongs: keenly contested with rapid alternations of success.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to ring: to nag. [imit., but partly confounded with preceding.]

dinges, *ding'ez*, *n.* (*S. Africa*) an indefinite name for any person or thing whose name one cannot or will not remember.—Also *ding'us*. [Du. *dingerd*, thing; cf. Eng. *thingummy*, *thingumbob*.]

dinghy, *dingy*, *dingey*, *ding'gi*, *n.* a small rowing-boat or ship's tender; an airman's collapsible rubber boat. [Hind. *dingi*, a small boat.]

dingle, *ding'gl*, *n.* a dell. [Origin uncertain.]

dingle-dangle, *ding'gl-dang'gl*, *adv.* with swinging to and fro. [Reduplication of *dangle*.]

dingo, *ding'gō*, *n.* the native dog of Australia:—*pl.* *ding'oes*. [An extinct native name.]

dingus. See *dinges*.

dingy, *din'ji*, *adj.* of a dim or dark colour; dull: soiled.—*n.* *dinge*, *dinginess*.—*v.t.* to make dingy.—*n.* *ding'iness*. [Origin obscure.]

dinle, *din'li* *adj.* relating to vertigo or dizziness.—*n.* a remedy for dizziness. [Gr. *dinos*, whirling.]

dinitro-, *di-ni'trō-*, in composition, having two nitro-groups (NO_2), esp. replacing hydrogen.—*n.* *dinitroben'zene*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)_2$, answering to benzene, C_6H_6 .

dink, *dingk*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) neat, trim.—*v.t.* to dress neatly.—*adj.* *dink'y* (*U.S.* and *prov.*), neat: dainty.

dinkum, *ding'kam*, *adj.* (*Austr. slang*) real, genuine: square, honest.—Also *adu*.

dinmont, *din'mont*, *n.* a Border name for a male sheep between the first and second shearing. [Origin obscure.]

dinner, *din'ər*, *n.* the chief meal of the day: a feast.—*v.t.* to dine.—*v.t.* to provide with dinner.—*ns.* *dinn'er-dance*, a dance following a dinner; *dinn'er-gown*, a less formal evening dress; *dinn'er-hour*; *dinn'er-jack'et*, a tailless dress-coat.—*adj.* *dinn'erless*.—*nr.* *dinn'er-pail* (*U.S.*), a vessel in which a workman carries his dinner; *dinn'er-service*, *-set*, a complete set of plates and dishes for a company at dinner; *dinn'er-table*; *dinn'er-time*; *dinn'er-wagon*, orig. a shelved trolley for a dining-room: a sideboard in two tiers. [O.Fr. *diner*, prop. breakfast; see *dine*.]

fāte, *fār*, *dik*; *mē*, *hōr* (*her*); *māne*; *mōte*; *māte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (*then*)

dinnle, *din'l*, *v.i.* (Scot.) to tingle.—*n.* a thrill.—Also *din'die*. [Prob. imitative.]

Dinocearas or Deinocearas, *di-nos'ar-as*, *n.* a large Eocene fossil stumpy-footed ungulate of Wyoming, otherwise Uintatherium, named from three pairs of protuberances on the skull. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, *keras*, horn.]

dinoflagellate, *di-nō-flaj'a-lăt*, *n.* a unicellular organism on the boundary-line of plants and animals, with two flagella. [Gr. *dinos*, whirl, and *flagellate*.]

Dinornis, *di-nor'nis*, *n.* a genus of moas, including the biggest. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird.]

dinosaur, *deinosaur*, *di-nō-saur*, *n.* any extinct (Mesozoic) reptile of the order Dinosauria, in length from two to eighty feet. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *sauros*, lizard.]

Dinotherium, Deinothereum, *di-nō-thē'ri-əm*, *n.* a huge extinct (Tertiary) proboscidean, with elephant-like tusks and trunk. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, *thērion*, a beast.]

dint, *dint*, *n.* a blow or stroke: the mark of a blow (often dent): force: (as in *by dint of*).—*v.t.* to make a dint in. [O.E. *dynt*, a blow; cf. *dunt*; O.N. *dyntir*.]

diocese, *di-'sis*, *-sēs*, *n.* the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction.—*adj.* diocesan (*di-os'i-sən*, *-zən*), pertaining to a diocese.—*n.* a bishop in relation to his diocese: one of the clergy in the diocese. [Through Fr. and L. from Gr. *diokēsis*—*diokēsin*, to keep house—*di-*, for *dia-*, sig. completeness, *oikēsin*, to keep house—*oikos*, a house.]

Diodon, *di-'dōn*, *n.* a genus of globe-fishes with all the teeth in each jaw consolidated. [Gr. *di-*, twice, double, *odontos*, a tooth.]

dioecious, *di-'ē-shəs*, *adj.* having the sexes separate: having male or female flowers on different plants.—*n.pl.* Dioecia, a class in the Linnaean system, dioecious plants.—*n.* dioecism (*-izəm*). [Gr. *di-*, twice, *oikos*, a house.]

Dioegenē, *di-'jē-n'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to the Cynic philosopher Diogenēs (c. 412-323 B.C.): cynical.

Dionaea, *di-'nē-ā*, *n.* Venus's fly-trap, an American droseraceous insectivorous plant. [L.—Gr. *Diōnāidā*, Aphrodite, from her mother *Diōnē*.]

Dionysia, *di-'niz-i-ā*, or *-nis'*, *n.pl.* dramatic and orgiastic festivals in honour of Dionysos (Bacchus), god of wine.—*adj.* Dionysiac, Bacchic; Dionysian, relating to Dionysos or to Dionysios (Dionysius—of Syracuse, the Areopagite, Exiguus, or any other of the name).

Diophantine, *di-'fan'tin*, *adj.* pertaining to the Alexandrian mathematician Diophantos (c. 275 A.D.).—Diophantine analysis, the part of algebra which treats of finding particular rational values for general expressions under a surd form.

dioptre, *di-op'tid*, *n.* a strongly birefringent monoclinic calcium-magnesium pyroxene. [Gr. *di-*, double, *opsis*, a view.]

dioptrase, *di-op'tās*, *n.* an emerald-green acid copper silicate. [Gr. *diā*, through, *optazein*, to see; from its internal glitter.]

dioptric, *-al*, *di-op'trik*, *-al*, *adj.* pertaining to dioptries or a dioptrist: transparent (as a *dioptric bee-lieve*).—*index*, *diop'ter*, an ancient form of theodolite: the index-arm of a graduated circle: (also *diop'tre*) a unit of measurement of the power of a lens, the reciprocal of the focal distances in metres, negative for a divergent lens.—*adj.* diop'trate (*entom.*) having the compound eye divided transversely.—*n.* diop'tries, the part of optics that treats of refraction. [Gr. *diop'tērā*, a levelling instrument, *dioptron*, a spyglass—*diā*, through, and the root of *opsis* *thai*, used as fut. of *horacine*, to see.]

diorama, *di-'a-rā-mā*, *n.* an exhibition of pictures seen through an opening with lighting effects.—*adj.* dioram'ic. [Gr. *diā*, through, *horāma*, a sight.]

diorism, *di-'rizm*, *n.* distinction, definition.—*adj.* diorist'ic, *-al*—*adu.* diorist'ically. [Gr. *diorizēin*, to divide, *diā*, through, *horos*, a boundary.]

diorite, *di-'rit*, *n.* a crystalline granular igneous rock composed of plagioclase and hornblende.—

adj. diorist'ic. [Gr. *diorizēin*, to distinguish—*diā*, through, *horos*, a boundary.]

diorthisis, *di-or-thō'sis*, *n. (surg.)* the reduction of a dislocation: the correction of a deformity: a critical revision of a text.—*adj.* diorthōt'ic. [Gr. *diā*, through, *orthos*, straight.]

Dioseorea, *di-os-kōr'ā*, *n.* the yam genus, of the monocotyledonous family Dioscoreaceae.—*adj.* dioscoreaceous. [From the 1st century A.D.] Greek physician Dioskorides.]

Dioseuri, *di-os-kū'ri*, *n.pl.* Castor and Pollux, as sons of Zeus. [Gr. *Dios*, gen. of Zeus, and *koros* (Ion. *kourōs*), a son, a lad.]

diota, *di-'ō-tā*, *n.* a two-handled ancient vase. [Gr. *diōtos*, two-handled—*di-*, twice, *ous*, *ōtos*, ear.]

diorthism, diorth'elism. See ditheletism.

dioxide, *di-oks'id*, *n.* an oxide with two atoms of oxygen in the molecule. [Gr. *di-*, twice, and *oxide*.]

dip, *dip*, *v.t.* to immerse for a time: to lower and raise again (as a flag): to baptize by immersion: to lift by dipping: (Milt.) to moisten, suffuse: (coll.) to involve in money difficulties: to mortgage: to pawn.—*v.i.* to plunge and emerge: to sink: to reach down into something: to enter slightly: to look cursorily: to incline downwards (*pr.p.* dipping; *part.* and *pa.p.* dipped).—*n.* the act of dipping: a hollow: a sag: that which is taken by dipping: inclination downwards: a sloping: (*geol.*) the angle a stratum of rock makes with a horizontal plane: a bath: a liquid in which anything is dipped (as sheep): a candle made by dipping a wick in tallow.—*ns.* dip-circle or dipping-needle, an instrument for determining magnetic dip: dip-net, a long-handled net for dipping up fish: dipper (q.v.): dip-pipe, a pipe with submerged outlet, esp. in gas-works: dip-see'tor, an instrument for determining the dip of the visible horizon: dip-slope: (*geol.*) a slope of ground coinciding with the dip of the rocks: dip-stick, a rod for measuring depth of liquid in a sump, etc.: dip-trap, a bend in a pipe containing liquid to cut off gases.—dip of the horizon, the angle of the visible horizon below the level of the eye: dip of the needle, the angle a balanced magnetic needle makes with the horizontal plane. [O.E. *dyppan*, causal of *dypan*, to plunge in—*dēop*, deep; cf. Dan. *dyppe*; Ger. *taufen*, to immerse.]

diphechik, *dip'chik*. Same as dabehiek.

dipetalous, *di-pet'a-ləs*, *adj.* having two petals. [Gr. *di-*, twice, and *petalon*, a leaf.]

diphenyl, *di-fē-nil*, *n.* a hydrocarbon consisting of two phenyl groups.—*adj.* having two phenyl groups, esp. replacing hydrogen.

diphone, *di-fōn*, *n.* a shorthand sign representing a diphthongal sound. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *phōnē*, sound.]

diphtheria, *di-fthē'ri-ā*, *n.* an infectious throat disease in which the air-passages become covered with a leathery membrane.—*adj.* diphtheric (*-ther'ik*), diphtheritic (*-thor-it'ik*).—*n.* diphtheritis, diphtheria.—*adj.* diph'theroid. [Gr. *diphtherā*, leather.]

diphthong, *dif'thong*, *n.* two vowel-sounds pronounced as one syllable (as in *out, ice*): (loosely) a digraph: the ligature *æ* or *œ*.—*adj.* diphthongal (*-thong'gəl*), diphthong'gle (*-g'gl*).—*adv.* diphthongally.—*v.t.* diph'thongise (*-g'iz*). [Gr. *diphthongos*—*di-*, twice, *phithongos*, sound, vowel.]

diphyceal, *dif-i-er'kal*, *adj.* having the tail symmetrical about the vertebral column, which runs horizontally (of fishes, etc.). [Gr. *diphyēs*, of double nature, twofold, *kerkos*, a tail.]

diphyletic, *di-, di-fil-et'ik*, *adj. (biol.)* of dual origin: descended from two distinct ancestral groups. [Gr. *di-*, double, *phyletikos*, pertaining to a tribesman—*phylē*, a tribe.]

diphyodont, *dif-i-ō-dont*, *adj.* having two sets of teeth (milk and permanent).—*n.* a mammal with these. [Gr. *diphyēs*, of double nature, *odontos*, a tooth.]

Diphysite, *dif-i-zit*, *-sit*, *n.* a believer in the existence of two natures in Christ, a divine and a human—*opp.* to Monophysite.—Also Dyophysite, less

of which copies exist. [L.,—Gr. *diskobolos*—*diskos*, a quoit, *ballein*, to throw.]

discoid, -al, etc. See disc.

discolour, *dis-kul'ar*, v.t. to take away colour from: to change or to spoil the natural colour of: to alter the appearance of: to mark with other colours, to stain: to dirty, disfigure.—v.i. to become discoloured.—n. *discolo(u)ra'tion*, act of discolouring: state of being discoloured: stain.—adj. *discoloured*, stained, etc.: (*Spens.*) many-coloured. [O.Fr. *descolorer*—L. *dis-*, apart, and *colorare*—color, colour.]

Discomedusae, *dis-kō-me-dū'sē*, n.pl. an order of jellyfishes with flattened umbrella.—n. and adj. *discomedu'san*. [Gr. *diskos*, disk, and *medusa*.] *discomfit*, *dis-kum'fit*, o.t. to disconcert, to balk: to defeat or rout (*pr.p.* *discomfiting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *discomfited*).—n. (*Milt.*) defeat.—n. *discomfigure*. [O.Fr. *desconfit*, *pa.p.* of *desconfire*—L. *dis-*, neg., *conficere*, to prepare—*con-*, inten., *facere*, to make.]

discomfort, *dis-kum'fort*, n. want of comfort: uneasiness.—v.t. to deprive of comfort: to make uneasy.—adj. *discomfortable*, causing discomfort: uncomfortable. [O.Fr. *desconforter*—*des-*, priv., *conforter*, to comfort; see *confort*.]

discommend, *dis-kam'end*, v.t. to blame: to dispraise.—adj. *discommendable*.—ns. *discommendableness*, *discommendation* (*dis-kō-mən-dā'thən*).

discommission, *dis-kā-mish'an*, v.t. (*Milt.*) to deprive of a commission.

discommode, *dis-kā-mōd'*, v.t. to incommode.—adj. *discommōdious*.—adv. *discommōdiously*.—n. *discommōd'ity*, inconvenience.

discommon, *dis-kom'an*, v.t. to deprive of the right of common, or, at Oxford and Cambridge, of dealing with undergraduates.

discommunity, *dis-kā-mūn'i-ti*, n. want of community.

discompose, *dis-kā-m-pōz'*, v.t. to deprive of composure: to disarrange, to disorder: to disturb: to agitate.—n. *discompōsure* (*-zhar*, *-zhyr*).

Discomycetes, *dis-kō-mū-sē'tēz*, n.pl. a group of fungi (Ascomycetes) with open apothecia.—n. *discomycete*.—adj. *discomycetous*. [Gr. *diskos*, disk, *mykēs*, pl. of *mykēs*, a fungus.]

disconcert, *dis-kān'sart'*, v.t. to throw into confusion: to disturb: to frustrate: to defeat: to put out of countenance.—ns. *disconcert* (*dis-kān'sart*), *disunion*; *disconcert'ion*, confusion; *disconcert'ment*. [Obs.Fr. *disconcerter*—*des-* (L. *dis-*), apart, and *concert*, to concert.]

disconformable, *dis-kān-form'ā-bl*, adj. not conformable.—n. *disconform'ity*, want of conformity: inconsistency: (*geol.*) unconformity.

disconnect, *dis-kān'ekt'*, v.t. to separate or disjoin (with *from*).—adj. *disconnect'ed*, separated: loosely united, as of a discourse.—adv. *disconnect'edly*.—n. *disconnex'ion*, *disconnec'tion*.

disconsent, *dis-kān'sent'*, v.i. to differ, dissent.

disconsolate, *dis-kān'ss-lit*, adj. without consolation or comfort.—adv. *disconsolately*.—ns. *disconsolateness*, *disconsolā'tion*. [L. *dis-*, neg., and *consolari*, *consolatus*, to console.]

discontent, *dis-kān'tent'*, adj. not content: dissatisfied.—n. want of contentment: dissatisfaction: (*Shak.*) a discontented person.—v.t. to deprive of content: to stir up to ill-will.—adj. *discontent'ed*, dissatisfied.—adv. *discontent'edly*.—n. *discontent'edness*.—adj. *discontent'ful*.—adj. *discontent'ing*, not contenting or satisfying: (*Shak.*) discontented.—n. *discontent'ment*.

discontinue, *dis-kān-tin'n*, v.t. to cease to continue: to put an end to: to leave off: to stop.—v.i. to cease: to be separated.—ns. *discontinu'ance*, *discontinuā'tion*, a breaking off or ceasing; *discontinu'ity*.—adj. *discontinu'ous*, not continuous: broken off: separated: interrupted by intervening spaces.—adv. *discontin'uously*. [O.Fr. *discontinuer*—L. *dis-*, neg., and *continūere*, to continue.]

Discophora, *dis-kōf'ō-rā*, n.pl. the Discomedusae.—

n. and adj. *discoph'oran*.—adj. *discoph'orous*. [Gr. *diskos*, disk, *phōras*, carrying.]

discord, *dis-kord'*, n. opposite of concord: disagreement, strife: difference or contrariety of qualities: a combination of inharmonious sounds: uproarious noise: a dissonance, esp. unprepared.—v.i. *discord*, to disagree.—ns. *discord'ance*, *discord'aney*.—adj. *discord'ant*, without concord or agreement: inconsistent: contradictory: harsh: jarring.—adv. *discord'antly*.—adj. *discord'ful* (*Spens.*)—apple of discord (see apple). [O.Fr. *discord*—L. *discordia*—*dis-*, apart, and *cor*, cords the heart.]

discorporate, *dis-kor'pə-rit*, adj. disembodied. *discounsel*, *dis-koun'sel*, v.t. (*Spens.*) to dissuade. [O.Fr. *desconseillier*—*des-*, apart, and *conseillier*, to counsel.]

discount, *dis-kōtent*, n. a sum taken from the reckoning: a sum returned to the payer of an account: the rate or percentage of the deduction granted: a deduction made for interest in advancing money on a bill.—v.t. *discount'*, to allow as discount: to allow discount on: to pay (rarely to receive) beforehand the present worth of: to put a reduced value on, as in an extravagant statement or fabulous story or an event foreseen: to ignore.—v.i. to practise discounting.—adj. *discount'able*.—ns. *dis'count-brok'er*, one who cashes notes or bills of exchange at a discount; *discount'er*.—at a discount, below par: not sought after: superfluous: depreciated in value. [O.Fr. *descompter*—*des-* (L. *dis-*), away, *compter*, to count.]

discouragement, *dis-kōn'ten-ans*, v.t. to put out of countenance: to abash: to refuse countenance or support to: to discourage.—n. cold treatment: disapprobation. [O.Fr. *descontenancer*—*des-*, neg., *contenance*, countenance.]

discourage, *dis-kū'ij*, v.t. to take away the courage of: dishearten: to oppose by showing disfavour.—n. *discour'agement*, act of discouraging: that which discourages: dejection.—n. and adj. *discour'aging*, disheartening, depressing.—adv. *discour'agingly*. [O.Fr. *descourager*. See *courage*.]

discourse, *dis-kōrs'*, v.t. (*Spens.*) to discover. *discourse*, *dis-kōrs'*, or *dis'*, n. speech or language generally: conversation: the reasoning faculty: a treatise: a speech: a sermon: (*Spens.*) apparently, process of combat.—v.i. to talk or converse: to reason: to treat formally.—v.t. to utter or give forth.—n. *discours'er* (*Shak.*).—adj. (*obs.*) *discours'ive*. [Fr. *discours*—L. *discursus*—*dis-*, away, and *currere*, to run.]

discountous, *dis-kūrt'yās* (or *-kōrt'*), adj. wanting in courtesy: uncivil.—Also (*Spens.*) *discour'teise*.—adv. *discour'tously*.—ns. *discour'tousness*, *discour'tesy*.

discover, *dis-kuv'ar*, v.t. to uncover: to lay open or expose: to exhibit: to reveal: to make known: to find out: to espy.—Also (*Spens.*) *discour'*, *discure'*.—adj. *discov'erable*.—ns. *discov'ercr*, one who makes a discovery, esp. of something never before known: (*obs.*) an informer: (*Shak.*) a scout; *discov'ery*, the act of finding out: the thing discovered: gaining knowledge of the unknown: the unravelling of a plot: exploration or reconnaissance (*obs.* except in voyage of discovery, voyage of exploration). [O.Fr. *descouvrir*—*des-* (L. *dis-*), away, *couvrir*, to cover; see *cover*.]

discovert, *dis-kuv'art*, adj. (*law*) not under the bonds of matrimony, of a spinster or widow.—n. *discov'erture*. [Lit. uncovered, unprotected; O.Fr. *descouvert*; see *discover*, *cover*.]

discredit, *dis-kred'it*, n. want of credit: bad credit: ill-repute: disgrace.—v.t. to refuse credit to, or belief in: to deprive of credibility: to deprive of credit: to disgrace.—adj. *discred'itable*, not creditable: disgraceful.—adv. *discred'itably*.

discreet, *dis-krēt'*, adj. having discernment: wary: circumspect: prudent: (*arch.*) discrete, separate, detached.—adv. *discreet'ly*.—n. *discreet'ness*. [O.Fr. *discret*—L. *discretus*—*discernere*, to separate, to perceive; see *discern*, *discrete*.]

discrepancy, *dis-krip-ən-si*, or *dis-krep'*, n. disagreement, variance of facts or sentiments.—n.

dis'crepance (or -crep').—*adj.* dis'crepant (or -crep'), contrary, disagreeing. [L. *discrepans*, -ānis, different—dis-, asunder, and *crepans*, p.p. of *crepare*, to sound.]

discrete, *dis-kret*, *dis-kret'*, *adj.* separate; discontinuous: consisting of distinct parts: referring to distinct objects: abstract—opp. to *concrete*.—*adv.* discretely.—*n.* discreteness.—*adj.* discretive, separating: disjunctive.—*adv.* discretively. [L. *discretus*; cf. *discreet*.]

discretion, *dis-kresh'ən*, *n.* quality of being discreet: prudence: liberty to act at pleasure.—*adj.* discretionary, discretionary, left to discretion: unrestricted.—*adv.* discretionally, discretionarily.—age, years, of discretion, mature years: at discretion, according to one's own judgment; be at one's discretion, to be completely under one's power or control; surrender at discretion, to surrender unconditionally, that is, to another's discretion. [O.Fr. *discrecion*—L. *discretio*, -ōnis, discernere, -crētum.]

discriminate, *dis-krim'i-nāt*, *v.t.* to note the differ-

ting.—*n.* a special function of the roots of an equation, expressible in terms of the coefficients—zero value of the function showing that at least two of the roots are equal.—*adv.* discriminately.—*adj.* discriminating, noting distinctions: gifted with judgment and penetration.—*adv.* discriminately.—*n.* discrimination.—*adj.* discriminative, that marks a difference: characteristic: observing distinctions.—*adv.* discriminatively.—*n.* discriminator. [L. *discriminare*, -ātum, *discrimen*, that which separates; cf. *discernere*, discern.]

discrewn, *dis-krown'*, *v.t.* to deprive of a crown.

disculpate, *dis-kul'pāt*, *v.t.* to free from blame.

discurber, *dis-kum'bər*, *v.t.* to disencumber.

discurse, *dis-kūr*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to discover.

discurse, *dis-kūr'siv*, *adj.* running from one thing to another: roving, desultory: proceeding regularly from premises to conclusion: intellectual, rational.—*ns.* discur'sion, desultory talk: act of reasoning; discur'sist, a disputer.—*adv.* discur'sively.—*n.* discur'siveness.—*adj.* discur'sory, discursive.—*n.* discur'sus (L.L.), discourse, reasoned treatment. [See *discourse*.]

disceus, *dis'kas*, *n.* a quoit, disk. [L.—Gr. *diskos*.]

disceus, *dis-kus'*, *v.t.* to examine in detail, or by disputation: to debate: to sift: (*coll.*) to consume, as a bottle of wine: (*Spens.*) to throw off: to dispel: (*obs.*) to settle, decide: (*Shak.*) to declare, make known.—*adj.* disceuss'able, -ible.—*n.* disceussion (*dis-kush'ən*), debate: (*surg.*) dispersion of a tumour.—*adj.* disceuss'ive, disceutent (-kū shi-nt), able or tenacious of property.—*n.* disceutien, property, quater, to shake.]

disdain, *dis-dān'*, or *diz-*, *v.t.* to think unworthy: to scorn.—*n.* a feeling of contempt, generally tinged with superiority: haughtiness.—*v.t.* disdained.—*adj.* disdainful.—*n.* disdain.—*v.t.* disdainer.—*n.* disdainer. [L. *de* in *dedignari*—dignus, worthy.]

disease, *diz-ez'*, *n.* uneasiness (in this sense often written *diz-easo* and pron. *diz'ez'*): a disorder or want of health in mind or body: ailment: cause of pain.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to make uneasy.—*adj.* diseased, affected with disease.—*n.* diseases'-ness.—*adj.* disease'ful. [O.Fr. *desaise*—des- (L. *dis-*), neg., *aise*, ease; see *ease*.]

disege, *dis-ēj'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to deprive of the edge: to blunt: to dull.

disembark, *dis-im-bārk'*, *v.t.* to set ashore: to take out of a ship.—*v.i.* to quit a ship: to land.—*n.* disembarkation (*dis-em-, dis-im-*), disembarkment. [O.Fr. *desembarquer*—des- (L. *dis-*, neg.), *embarquer*. See *embarc*.]

disembarrass, *dis-im-bar'az'*, *v.t.* to free from

embarrassment or perplexity.—*n.* disembar'assment.

disembellish, *dis-im-bel'ish*, *v.t.* to deprive of embellishment.

disembitter, *dis-im-bit'er*, *v.t.* to free from bitterness.

disembody, *dis-im-bod'i*, *v.t.* to take away from or out of the body (esp. of spirits): to discharge from military embodiment.—*adj.* disembod'ied.—*n.* disembodiment.

disembogue, *dis-im-bōg'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to discharge at the mouth, as a stream.—*n.* disembogue'ment.

disembrace, *dis-im-brang'gl*, *v.t.* to free from

check, mouth.]

disembosom, *dis-im-bōs'əm*, *v.t.* to separate from the bosom: to disburden.

disembowel, *dis-im-bow'əl*, *v.t.* to take out the bowels of: to tear out the inside of.—*n.* disembowelment.

disembrace, *dis-im-brang'gl*, *v.t.* to free from dispute.

disembroll, *dis-im-broil'*, *v.t.* to free from broil or confusion.

disemburden, *dis-im-bur'dn*, *v.t.* to disburden.

disemploy, *dis-im-ploi'*, *v.t.* remove from employment.—*adj.* disemployed.

disenable, *dis-in-ā'bl*, *v.t.* to make unable: to disable: (*obs.*) to deprive of power.

disenchain, *dis-in-chān'*, *v.t.* to free from restraint.

disenchant, *dis-in-chānt'*, *v.t.* to free from enchantment, to disillusion.—*ns.* disenchant'er:—*fem.* disenchant'ress; disenchant'ment.

disenclose, *dis-in-klōz'*, *v.t.* to free from the condition of being enclosed: to dispart.—Also disenclose.

disencumber, *dis-in-kun'bər*, *v.t.* to free from encumbrance: to disburden.—*n.* disencumbrance.

disendow, *dis-in-dow'*, *v.t.* to take away the endowments of (esp. of an established church).—*adj.* disendowed.—*n.* disendowment.

disenfranchise, *dis-in-fran'chiz*, -*shiz*, *v.t.* (*rare*) to disenfranchise: to deprive of suffrage.—*n.* disenfranchisement (-*chiz*-, -*shiz*-).

disengage, *dis-in-gāj'*, *v.t.* to separate or free from being engaged: to separate: to set free: to release.—*v.i.* to come loose.—*adj.* disengaged, at leisure, without engagement.—*ns.* disengag'edness; disengage'ment. [O.Fr. *desengager*—des- (L. *dis-*, neg.), *engager*, to engage.]

disennoble, *dis-in-nō'bl*, *v.t.* to deprive of title, or of what ennobles: to degrade.

disenrol, *dis-in-rōl'*, *v.t.* to remove from a roll.

disenshroud, *dis-in-shroud'*, *v.t.* to divest of a shroud, to unveil.

disenslave, *dis-in-slāv'*, *v.t.* to free from bondage.

disentail, *dis-in-tāl'*, *v.t.* to break the entail of (an estate): to divest.—*n.* the act of disentailing.

disentangle, *dis-in-tang'gl*, *v.t.* to free from entanglement: to set free.—

disenthrall, *dis-in-thrōn'*, *v.t.* to free from er.

disenthron, *dis-in-thrōn'*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to dethrone.

disentitle, *dis-in-tī'tl*, *v.t.* to deprive of title.

disentomb, *dis-in-tōm'*, *v.t.* to take out from a tomb.

disentrail, *dis-in-trāil*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to let forth as if from the entrails.

disentrain, *dis-in-trān'*, *v.t.* to set down from a train.—*v.i.* to alight from a train.—*n.* disen-trainment.

disentrance, *dis-in-trāns'*, *v.t.* to awaken from a trance or entrancement: to arouse from a reverie.—*n.* disentrance'ment.

disentwine, *dis-in-twin'*, *v.t.* to untwine.

disenvelop, *dis-in-vēl'əp*, *v.t.* to free from that in which a thing is enveloped: to unfold.

disenviron, *dis-in-vī'rən*, *v.t.* to deprive of environment.

disespouse, *dis-is-pow'z'*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to separate after espousal or betrothal.

disimagine, *dis-i-maj'in*, *v.t.* to banish from the imagination: imagine not to be.
disimmure, *dis-i-mūr*, *v.t.* to release from walls.
disimpassioned, *dis-im-pash'end*, *adj.* free from the influence of passion, tranquil.
disimprison, *dis-im-priz'n*, *v.t.* to free from prison or restraint.—*n.* **disimprisonment**.
disimprove, *dis-im-prōv*, *v.t.* to render worse.—*v.i.* to grow worse.
disincaerate, *dis-in-kār'er-āt*, *v.t.* to free from prison.—*n.* **disincaeration**.
disinclined, *dis-in-klīn'*, *adj.* want of inclination (*-klīn'*); to excite the dislike; not inclined: *avere*.
disinclose. Same as **disenclose**.
disincorporate, *dis-in-kor'pə-rāt*, *v.t.* to deprive of corporate rights.—*n.* **disincorporation**.
disindividualise, *dis-in-di-vid'ū-əl-iz*, *v.t.* to deprive of individuality.
disinfect, *dis-in-fekt'*, *v.t.* to free from infection: to purify from infectious germs.—*n.* **disinfectant**, anything that destroys the causes of infection.—*Also adj.*—*ns.* **disinfection**; **disinfect'or**.
disinfest, *dis-in-fest'*, *v.t.* to free from infesting animals.—*n.* **disinfestation**.
disinflation, *dis-in-flā-shan*, *n.* return to the normal condition after inflation.
disingenuous, *dis-in-jen'ū-əs*, *adj.* not ingenuous: not frank or open; crafty.—*n.* **disingenuity** (*rare*).—*adv.* **disingenuously**.—*n.* **disingenuousness**.
disinherit, *dis-in-her'it*, *v.t.* to cut off from hereditary rights: to deprive of an inheritance.—*ns.* **disinherit'ion** (*-zən*), act of disinheriting; **disinheritance**.
disinhume, *dis-in-hūm'*, *v.t.* to take out of the earth, to disinter.
disintegrate, *dis-in'ti-grāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to separate into parts: to break up: to crumble.—*adj.* **disintegrable**, **disintegrative**.—*ns.* **disintegration**; **disintegrator**, a machine for crushing or pulverising.
disinter, *dis-in'ter'*, *v.t.* to take out of the earth, from a grave, or from obscurity.—*n.* **disinterment**.
disinterest, *dis-in'ter-ist*, *n.* disadvantage; disinterestedness: lack of interest.—*v.t.* to free from interest.—*adj.* **disinterested**, not influenced by private feelings or considerations: not deriving personal advantage: impartial: unselfish, generous: (revived from obsolescence) uninterested.—*adv.* **disinterestedly**.—*n.* **disinterestedness**.—*adj.* **disinteresting** (*obs.*), uninteresting.
disinthal. Same as **discenthal**.
disintricate, *dis-in'tri-kāt*, *v.t.* to free from intricacy.
disinure, *dis-in-ūr'*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to render unfamiliar.
disinvest, *dis-in-vest'*, *v.t.* to divest.—*n.* **disinvestment**, the action of disinvesting.
disinvigorate, *dis-in-vig'or-āt*, *v.t.* to weaken.
disinvolve, *dis-in-volv'*, *v.t.* to unfold: to disentangle.
disjaskit, *dis-jā'skit*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) jaded: worn out. [*Prob. dejected.*]
disject, *dis-jekt'*, *v.t.* to dismember: to scatter.—*n.* **disjection**. [*L. disjicere, -jectum*—*dis*, apart, *jacere*, to throw.]
disjoin, *dis-join'*, *v.t.* to separate after having been joined.—*v.t.* **disjoint**, to put out of joint: to separate united parts of: to break the natural order or relations of: to make incoherent.—*adj.* **disjointed**, incoherent, esp. of discourse: badly assorted.—*adv.* **disjointedly**.—*n.* **disjointedness**. [*O.Fr. desjoindre*—*L. disjungere*—*dis*, apart, *ungere*, to join.]
disjunct, *dis-jungkt'*, *also disj'*, *adj.* disjointed: (*biol.*) deeply constricted: (*ancient Gr. mus.*) of tetrachords, having the highest note of the lower and the lowest of the upper a tone or semitone apart.—*n.* **disjunction**, the act of disjoining: disunion: separation.—*adj.* **disjunctive**, disjoining: tending to separate: (*gram.*) uniting sentences but disjoining the sense, or rather marking an adverse

sense.—*n.* a word which disjoins.—*adv.* **disjunctively**.—*ns.* **disjunet'or**, a device for breaking an electric circuit: (*bot.*) a weak place where separation between condia occurs; **disjunet'ure**. [*O.Fr. desjoindre, desjoindre*. See above.]
disjune, *dis-jōn'*, *n.* (*Scot.*; *arch.*), breakfast. [*O.Fr. desjun*—*L. dis*, expressing undoing, *jētinus*, fasting.]
disk, *disc*, *disk*, *n.* a quoit thrown by ancient Greek athletes: any flat thin circular body or structure: a circular figure, as that presented by the sun, moon, and planets: the enlarged torus of a flower: the inner part of a capitulum in composite plants.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to work with a disk-harrow.—*ns.* **disk-flower**, -flor'et, one of the tubular inner flowers of a capitulum—*opp.* to *ray-flower*; **disk-har'row**, -plough, a harrow, or plough, in which the soil is cut by inclined disks; **disk-jockey**, (*slang*) one who gives a recital of gramophone records. See also **disc**. [*Gr. diskos*.]
disleaf, *dis-lēf'*, *v.t.* to deprive of leaves.—*Also disleave*.
disical, *dis-lē'al*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) disloyal, dishonourable. [*See disloyal*.]
dislike, *dis-lik'*, *v.t.* to be displeased with: to disapprove of: to have an aversion to: (*obs.*) to displease.—*n.* (*dis-lik'*), sometimes *dis'* disinclination: aversion: distaste: disapproval.—*adj.* **dislike-able**, **dislik'able**; **dislike'ful**.—*v.t.* **dislik'en** (*Shak.*), to make unlike.—*n.* **dislike'ness** (*obs.*), unlikeness. [*L. dis*, neg., and *like*; the genuine Eng. word is *mislike*.]
dislimb, *dis-lim'*, *v.t.* to tear the limbs from: to dismember.
dislimn, *dis-lim'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to efface.
dislink, *dis-link'*, *v.t.* to unlink, to separate.
disload, *dis-lōd'*, *v.t.* to unload, to disburden.
dislocate, *dis-lō-kāt*, *v.t.* to displace: to put out of joint.—*adv.* **dislocatedly**.—*n.* **dislocation**, a dislocated joint: displacement: disorganisation: derangement (of traffic, plans, etc.): (*geol.*) a fault. [*L.L. dislocare, -atum*—*L. dis*, apart, *locare*, to place.]
dislodge, *dis-lōj'*, *v.t.* to drive from a lodgment or place of rest: to drive from a place of hiding or of defence.—*v.i.* to go away.—*n.* **dislodg'ement**. [*O.Fr. desloger*—*des* (*L. dis*), apart, *loger*, to lodge.]
disloign, *dis-loin'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to put far apart or at a distance, to remove. [*O.Fr. desloigner*—*des* (*L. dis*), apart, *loigner*, to remove.]
disloyal, *dis-lō'al*, *adj.* not loyal: unfaithful.—*adv.* **disloyally**.—*n.* **disloyalty**. [*O.Fr. desloyal*—*des* (*L. dis*), neg., *loyal*, *leial*—*L. legalis*, legal.]
dislustr, *dis-lus'ter*, *v.t.* to deprive of lustre.—*v.i.* to lose lustre.
dismal, *dis-māl*, *adj.* gloomy: dreary: sorrowful: depressing.—*n.* (*obs.*) unlucky days: (*U.S.*) a swamp: a dismal person: (*in pl.*) the dumps: (*in pl.*, *obs.*) a state of mind: a dismal day (*Spens.*), a day of ill omen; **dismal dimmy**, a pessimist; the **dismal artifice**, a pessimistic economy. [*O.Fr. dismal*—*L. diēs mali*, evil, unlucky days.]
disman, *dis-man'*, *v.t.* to deprive of men (of a country, or ship): to unman: to deprive of human character (of the body by death).
dismantle, *dis-man'tl'*, *v.t.* to strip: to deprive of furniture, fittings, etc., so as to render useless: to raze the fortifications of: to take to bits, pull down. [*O.Fr. desmanteller*—*des* (*L. dis*), away, *manteler*—*mantel*, a mantle.]
dismask, *dis-māsk'*, *v.t.* to strip a mask from: to remove a disguise from: to uncover. [*O.Fr. desmasquer*—*des* (*L. dis*), neg., *masquer*, to mask.]
dismast, *dis-māst'*, *v.t.* to deprive of a mast or masts.—*n.* **dismastment**.
dismay, *dis, dis-mā'*, *v.t.* to appal: to discourage: (*Spens.*) to distress.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be daunted.—*n.* loss of strength and courage through fear: (*Spens.*) discouraging onslaught.—*n.* **dismay'edness**.—*adj.* **dismay'ful**.—*adv.* **dismay'fully** (*Spens.*). [*App. through O.Fr.*—*L. dis*, and

O.H.G. *magan* (Ger. *mögen*; O.E. *magan*), to have might or power; see *may*.]
dismayd, *dis-mād'*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) apparently, misshapen, deformed, mismade.
dismayl, *dis-māl'*, *v.t.* to deprive of mail: (*Spens.*) to break mail from. [O.Fr. *desmailler*-des- (*L. dis-*), neg., *maille*, mail.]
disme, *dīm*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a tenth or tithe. [O.Fr.; see *dime*.]
dismember, *dīs-mēm'bēr*, *v.t.* to divide member from member: to separate a limb from: to disjoint: to tear to pieces: (*obs.*) to carve for the table (certain birds—herons, cranes).—*adj.* *dismem'bered* (*her.*) without limbs or with limbs detached.—*n.* *dismem'berment*. [O.Fr. *dismembrer*-des- (*L. dis-*), neg., *membre*, a member (*L. membrum*).]
dismiss, *dis-mis'*, *v.t.* to send away: to dispatch: to discard: to remove from office or employment: (*law*) to reject, to put out of court, to discharge.—*ns.* *dismiss'al*, *dismissal* (*-mis'ān*).—*adjs.* *dismiss'ive*, *dismiss'ory*. [*L. dis-*, away, *mittere*, *mittere*, to send.]
dismod, *dis-mōd'id*, *adj.* out of fashion. [*L. dis-*, neg., and *mode*.]
dismount, *dīs-mōunt'*, *v.i.* to come down: to come off a horse, bicycle, etc.—*v.t.* to throw or bring down from any elevated place: to unhorse: to remove from a stand, framework, setting, carriage, or the like. [O.Fr. *desmonter*-des- (*L. dis-*), neg., *monter*, to mount.]
dismutation, *dīs-mūt-ā'shən*, *n.* in biochemistry, simultaneous oxidation and reduction. [*Pfx. dis-*, mutation.]
disnatural, *dis-nā'tyord*, *adj.* unnatural, devoid of natural affection.—*v.t.* *disnaturalise* (*-nat'*), to make alien or unnatural.
disnest, *dīs-nest'*, *v.t.* to dislodge from a nest: to

disparage, *dis-par'ij*, *v.t.* to dishonour by comparison with what is inferior: to match in marriage with an inferior: to lower in rank or estimation: to talk slightly of: (*Spens.*) to dishearten.—*ns.* *disparage* (*Spens.*), an unequal match; *dispar'agement*; *dispar'ager*.—*adv.* *dispar'agingly*. [O.Fr. *desparager*-des- (*L. dis-*), neg., and *parage*; see *parage*.]
disparate, *dīs-pār-āt*, *adj.* unequal: incapable of being compared.—*disparateness*.—*n.pl.* *disparates*, things or characters of different species. [*L. disparatus*-dis-, neg., and *parare*, make ready; influenced by *dispar*, unequal.]
disparity, *dis-par'i-ti*, *n.* inequality: unlikeness so great as to render comparison difficult and union unsuitable. [*L. dispar*, unequal—dis-, neg., *par*, equal.]
dispark, *dīs-pārk'*, *v.t.* to throw open, deprive of the character of a park: to remove from a park.
dispart, *dis-pār't*, *v.t.* to part asunder: to divide, to separate.—*v.i.* to separate.—*n.* the difference between the thickness of metal at the breech and the mouth of a gun.
dispassion, *dis-pash'ən*, *n.* freedom from passion: a calm state of mind.—*adj.* *dispass'ionate* (*-it*), free from passion: unmoved by feelings: cool: impartial.—*adv.* *dispass'ionately*.
dispatch, *despatch*, *dis-pach'*, *v.t.* to send away hastily: to send out of the world: to put to death: to dispose of: to perform speedily.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to make haste.—*n.* a sending away in haste: dismissal: rapid performance: haste: taking of life: the sending off of the mails: that which is dispatched, as a message, esp. telegraphic: (*pl.*) state-papers (military, diplomatic, etc.).—*ns.* *dispatch'-boat*, a vessel for carrying dispatches; *dispatch'-box*, a box for holding dispatches or valuable papers; *dispatch'er*.—*adv.* *dispatch'ful* (*Milt.*), swift.—*n.* *dispatch'-ri'der*, a carrier of dispatches, on horse-back or bicycle. [*It. dis-pacciare* or *Sp. despachar*—*L. dis-*, apart, and some *L.L.* word from the root of *pangere*, *pactum*, to fasten; not connected with Fr. *dépêcher*.]
dispathy, a misspelling of *dyspathy*.
dispauperise, *dis-pau'-por-iz*, *v.t.* to free from pauperism or from paupers.—*v.t.* *dispaup'er*, to declare no longer a pauper.
dispeace, *dis-pēs*, *n.* lack of peace: dissension.
dispel, *dis-pel'*, *v.t.* to drive away and scatter: to make disappear.—*v.i.* to scatter or melt away (*pr.p.* *dispell'ing*; *part.* and *pass.* *dispelled*). [*L. dispellere*-dis-, away, *pellere*, to drive.]
dispen, *dis-pens'* (*Spens.*) Same as *dispende*.
dispend, *dis-pend'*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to expend, pay out. [O.Fr. *despendre*—*L. dis-*, out, and *pendere*, to weigh.]
dispensary, *dis-pens'ar-i*, *n.* a place where medicines are dispensed, esp. to the poor, gratis and advice given: an out-patient department of a hospital.
dispensation, *dis-pen-sā'shən*, *n.* the act of dispensing or dealing out: administration: a dealing of Providence, or of God, or nature: a method or stage of God's dealing with man (*Patriarchal*, *Mosaic*, *Christian*): licence or permission to neglect a rule: ground of exemption.—*adj.* *dispens'able*, that may be dispensed, or dispensed with: (*arch.*) pardonable.—*ns.* *dispensability*, *dispensableness*.—*adv.* *dispens'ably*.—*adj.* *dispens'ative*, granting dispensation.—*adv.* *dispens'atively*.—*n.* *dis'pensator*, a dispenser: a distributor: an administrator.—*adv.* *dispens'atorily*.—*adj.* *dispens'atory*, granting dispensation.—*n.* a book containing medical prescriptions.—*v.t.* *dispen'so*, to deal out: to distribute: to administer: to make up for distributing or administering.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to make amends: to compound.—*n.* *expense*: expenditure; supplies: (*Milt.*) dispensation.—*adj.* *dispensed*.—*n.* *dispens'er*, one who dispenses, esp. a pharmacist who dispenses medicines.—*dispen'se* with, permit the want of: do without. [*Fr. dispenser*—*L. dis-*, *pendere*, weigh.]
dispeople, *dis-pē-pl'*, *v.t.* to empty of inhabitants.
disperse, *dis-pers'*, *v.t.* to scatter in all directions: to spread: to diffuse: to drive asunder: to cause to vanish: to put in a colloidal state.—*v.i.* to

separate; to spread abroad; to vanish.—*n.* dispersion (biol.) the spread of persons edly.—*n.* dispersion (dispar'shan), a scattering, or state of being scattered: (med.) the removal of inflammation: (phys.) the spreading out of rays owing to different refrangibility: the scattering of values of a variable from the average.

dispersed phase. [L. *dispergere*, *dispersum*—*di*, asunder, apart, *spargere*, to scatter.]

dispersonate, *dis-pər'shən*, *v.t.* to divest of personality.

dispirit, *dis-pir'it*, *v.t.* to dishearten; to discourage.

—*adj.* dispirited, dejected; feeble; spiritless.

—*adv.* dispiritly.—*n.* dispiritment.—*adj.* dispiriting, disheartening.—*n.* dispiritment.

dispiteous, *dis-pit'i-əs*, *adj.* (obs.) spiteous; pitiless.—*adv.* dispiteously.—*n.* dispiteousness.

[See *despite*; influenced by *piteous*.]

displace, *dis-plās'*, *v.t.* to put out of place; to disarrange; to remove from a state, office, or dignity; to supplant; to substitute something for.—

—*adj.* displaceable.—*n.* displacement, a putting or being out of place: the difference between the position of a body at a given time and its position at first: the quantity of

float or an immersed

one removed from his country as a prisoner or

as slave labour: a refugee or stateless person.

[O.Fr. *displacer*—*des* (L. *dis*), neg., and *place*, place.]

displant, *dis-plānt'*, *v.t.* to remove from a fixed position; to drive from an abode.—*n.* displacement.

[O.Fr. *displanter*—L. *dis*, neg., and *plantare*, to plant.]

display, *dis-plā'*, *v.t.* to unfold or spread out; to exhibit; to set out ostentatiously: (print.) to make prominent by large type, wide spacing, etc.—

—*n.* a displaying or unfolding; exhibition; ostentatious show.—*adj.* displayed, unfolded; spread; printed in prominent letters: (her.) erect, with wings expanded, as a bird.—*n.* displayer.

[O.Fr. *despleier*—*des* (L. *dis*), neg., and *plier*, *plier*—L. *plicare*, to fold; double deploy; see *ply*.]

disple, *dis-plē'*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to discipline, chastise. [Apparently from *discipline*.]

displease, *dis-plēz'*, *v.t.* to offend; to make angry in a slight degree; to be disagreeable to.—*v.i.* to raise aversion.—*n.* displeasance (dis-plēz'ns, Spens.), displeasure.—*adj.* displeased (dis-plēz'ed, Spens.), vexed, annoyed.—*adv.* displeasedly.

displeasingly, *dis-plēz'ing-lē*, *adv.* in a displeasing manner.

displeasure (dis-plēz'ər), *n.* displeasure.

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displeasure (dis-plēz'ər), *n.* displeasure.

dispose, *dis-pōz'*, *v.t.* to arrange; to distribute; to place; to apply to a particular purpose; to make over by sale, gift, etc.; to bestow; to incline.—

management; right of bestowing; availability for one's own use or control.—*adj.* disposed, inclined: of a certain disposition (with *well*, *ill*, etc.).

—*adv.* disposedly, in good order; with measured steps.—*n.* disposer.—*n.* and *adj.* disposing.

—*adv.* disposingly.—*n.* disposure (dis-pōz'ər), disposal, arrangement; disposition.—dispose of, to settle what is to be done with; to make an end of; to have done with; to part with; to get rid of; to sell. [Fr. *disposer*—*dis* (L. *dis*), asunder, *posere*, to place—L. *posare*, to pause, (late) to place.]

disposition, *dis-pə-zish'ən*, *n.* arrangement; distribution; plan for disposing one's property, etc.: natural tendency; temper: (N.T.) ministration: (Scots law) a giving over to another, conveyance

in and settlement, a

n's property at his

dispositioned;

dispositively.

disposes or controls

another. [Fr.—L., from *dis*, apart, *ponere*,

positum, to place.]

dispossess, *dis-pə-zez'*, *v.t.* to put out of possession.

—*n.* dispossessor.

dispost, *dis-pōst'*, *v.t.* to displace from a post.

dispost, *dis-pōst'*, (Spens.) for dispossessed.

disposure. See *dispose*.

dispraise, *dis-prāz'*, *n.* expression of an unfavourable opinion; blame; reproach.—*v.t.* to blame; to censure.—*n.* dispraisers.—*adv.* dispraisingly.

[O.Fr. *despreiser*—*des* (L. *dis*), neg., *preiser*, to praise.]

dispread, *dis-pred'*, *v.t.* to spread in different ways.

—*v.i.* to spread out; to expand.—Spenser has the forms *dispred*, *dispreden* (plur.), *disprad* (pa.p.).

dispriced, *dis-prinst'*, *adj.* (Tenn.) deprived of the price of a thing.

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ableness.—*adv.* dis'putably.—*ns.* dis'putant, disput'er; disputa'tion, a contest in argument; an exercise in debate.—*adjs.* disputa'tious, disput'ative, inclined to dispute, cavil, or controvert.—*adv.* disputa'tiously.—*n.* disputa'tiousness.—beyond, or without, dispute, indubitably, certainly. [O.Fr. *desputer*—*L.* *disputāre*—*dis-*, apart, and *putāre*, to think.]

disqualify, *dis-kwō'i-fī*, *v.t.* to deprive of the qualities or qualifications necessary for any purpose: to make unfit: to disable: to debar: to declare to be disqualified.—*n.* disqualifica'tion, state of being disqualified: anything that disqualifies or incapacitates.

disquiet, *dis-kwi'et*, *adj.* (*obs.*) unquiet, uneasy, restless.—*n.* want of quiet: uneasiness, restlessness: anxiety.—*v.t.* to render unquiet: to make uneasy: to disturb.—Also *disqui'et'c*—*adjs.* disqui'etful; disqui'etive, disqui'eting.—*adv.* disqui'etly (*Shak.*).—*ns.* disqui'etness, disqui'etude.—*adj.* disqui'etous.

disquisition, *dis-kwi-zish'ən*, *n.* a careful inquiry into any matter by arguments, etc.: an essay.—*adjs.* disquisi'tional, disquisi'tionary, disquisi'tory, disquisi'tive, pertaining to or of the nature of a disquisition. [*L.* *disquisitionē*, —*ōnis*—*disquirere*, *dis-*, inten., *quaerere*, *questum*, to seek.]

disrank, *dis-rangk'*, *v.t.* to reduce to a lower rank: to throw into confusion.

disrate, *dis-rāt'*, *v.t.* (*naut.*) to reduce to a lower rating or rank, as a petty officer.

disregard, *dis-ri-gārd'*, *v.t.* to pay no attention to.—*n.* want of attention: neglect: slight.—*adj.* disregard'ful.—*adv.* disregard'fully.

disrelish, *dis-rel'ish*, *v.t.* not to relish: to dislike the taste of: to dislike.—*n.* distaste: dislike: disgust.—*adj.* disreli'shing, offensive.

disremember, *dis-ri-mem'ber*, *v.t.* (*vulg.*) not to remember, to forget.

disrepair, *dis-ri-pā'*, *n.* state of being out of repair.

disrepute, *dis-ri-pū'*, *n.* bad repute: discredit.—Also *disreputa'tion* (*dis-rep-*).—*adj.* disreput'able, in bad repute: disgraceful: not respectable: disordered and shabby.—*ns.* disreput'ableness, disreputability (*rare*).—*adv.* disreput'ably.

disrespect, *dis-ri-spekt'*, *n.* want of respect: discourtesy: incivility.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) not to respect.—*adjs.* disrespect'able (*rare*), not respectable; disrespect'ful, showing disrespect: irreverent: uncivil.—*adv.* disrespect'fully.—*n.* disrespect'fulness.

disrobe, *dis-rōb'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to undress: to uncover: to divest of robes.

disroot, *dis-rōot'*, *v.t.* to uproot.

disrupt, *dis-rupt'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to burst asunder, to break up.—*n.* disrupt'ion, the act of breaking asunder: the act of bursting and rending: breach: Disruption, in Scottish ecclesiastical history, the separation of the Free Church from the Established Church for the sake of spiritual independence (1843).—*adj.* disrupt'ive, causing, or accompanied by, disruption. [*L.* *disruptus*, *disruptus*—*dirumpere*—*dis-*, asunder, *rumpere*, to break.]

diss, *dis*, *n.* an Algerian reedy grass (*Ampelodesma tenax*) used for cordage, etc. [*Ar. dis*.]

dissatisfactory, *dis-sat-is-fak'tar-i*, *adj.* causing dissatisfaction.—*ns.* dissatisfac'tion, state of being dissatisfied: discontent: uneasiness: dissatisfac'toriness.

dissatisfy, *dis-sat-is-fī*, *v.t.* to fail to satisfy: to make discontented: to displease.—*adj.* dissat'isfied, discontented: not pleased.

disseat, *dis-sēt'*, *v.t.* to unseat.

dissect, *dis-sekt'*, *v.t.* to cut asunder: to cut into parts for the purpose of minute examination: to divide and examine: to analyse and criticise.—*adj.* dissect'ed, (*bot.*) deeply cut into narrow segments: (*geol.*) cut up by valleys.—*adjs.* dissect'ible.—*ns.* dissect'ing; dissec'tion, the act or the art of cutting in pieces a plant or animal in order to ascertain the structure of its parts: anatomy.—*adj.* dissect'ive, tending to dissect.—*n.* dissect'or.—dissected map, picture, a map or picture on a board cut up, so as to form a puzzle;

dissecting microscope, a form of microscope that allows dissection of the object under examination; dissecting room, table, a room in, table on, which anatomical dissection is practised. [*L.* *dissecare*, *dissectum*—*dis-*, asunder, *secare*, to cut.]

disseise, disseize, *dis-sēz'*, *v.t.* to deprive of seisin or possession of an estate of freehold: to dispossess wrongfully.—*ns.* disseis'in, disseiz'in; disseis'or, disseiz'or.

dissemble, *dis-sem'bl*, *v.t.* to disguise: to mask: (*obs.*) to feign.—*v.i.* to assume a false appearance: to play the hypocrite: to dissimulate.—*ns.* dissem'blance (*rare*), want of resemblance: the act of dissembling; dissem'bler; dissem'bling.—*adj.* *adv.* dissem'blingly.

dissemble, *dis-sem'bli*, *n.* the breaking up of an assembly: (*Shak.*) a Dogberryism for assembly.

disseminate, *dis-sen'i-nāt'*, *v.t.* to sow or scatter abroad: to propagate: to diffuse.—*adj.* scattered.—*n.* dissemina'tion.—*adj.* dissemin'ative.—*ns.* dissemin'ator; dissem'inu'e, any part or organ of a plant that serves for dissemination.—disseminated sclerosis, a chronic progressive disease in which patches of thickening appear throughout the central nervous system, resulting in various forms of paralysis. [*L.* *disseminare*, —*ditum*—*dis-*, asunder, *seminare*, to sow—*semen*, *seminis*, seed.]

dissent, *dis-sent'*, *v.t.* to think differently: to disagree in opinion: to differ (with *from*).—*n.* the act of dissenting: difference of opinion: a protest by a minority: a differing or separation from an established church.—*ns.* dissen'sion, disagreement in opinion: discord: strife; Dissent'or, one (esp. a Protestant) who is separate from an established church: a nonconformist: dissenter, (*U.S.*) a dissent'ant.—*adj.* dissent'erish.—*n.* dissent'erism.—*adj.* dissen'tient (*-shant*), declaring dissent: disagreeing.—*n.* one who disagrees: one who declares his dissent.—*adj.* dissent'ing.—*adv.* dissent'ingly.—*adj.* dissen'tious (*-shus*; *Shak.*), disposed to discord, contentious. [*L.* *dissentire*, *dissensum*—*dis-*, apart, *sentire*, to think.]

dissempment, *dis-sep'i-ment*, *n.* (*bot.*) a partition in an ovary: (*zool.*) a partition partly cutting off the bottom of a coral cup.—*adj.* dissempmental (*-ment'l*). [*L.* *dissepimentum*, a partition—*L.* *dissepere*—*dis-*, apart, *sepere*, to hedge in.]

dissertate, *dis-ser'tāt'*, *v.i.* to discourse.—(*arch.*) dissert'—*n.* disserta'tion, a formal discourse: a treatise.—*adjs.* disserta'tional, dissert'ative.—*n.* dissert'ator. [*L.* *dissertare*, inten. of *dissere*, to discuss—*dis-*, *serere*, to put together.]

disserve, *dis-serv'*, *v.t.* to do an ill turn to: to clear (a table).—*n.* disserv'ice, injury: mischief: an ill turn.—*adj.* disserv'iceable. [O.Fr. *deservir*—*L.* *dis-*, neg., *servire*, to serve.]

dissever, *dis-sev'ar*, *v.t.* to sever: to part in two: to separate: to disunite.—*ns.* disseverance, dissevera'tion, dissever'ment, a dissevering or parting.—*adj.* dissever'ed, disunited. [O.Fr. *dessever*—*L.* *dis-*, apart, *separare*, to separate.]

disshathe, *dis-shēdh'*, *v.t.* to unsheathe.

disshiver, *dis-shiv'ar*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) and *v.i.* to shiver in pieces.

dissident, *dis'i-dənt*, *adj.* dissenting.—*n.* a dissenter.—*n.* diss'idence, disagreement. [*L.* *dissidens*, —*entis*, pr.p. of *dissidere*—*dis-*, apart, *sedere*, to sit.]

dissight, *dis(s)-sit'*, *n.* an unsightly object. dissilent, *dis(s)-sil'yənt*, *adj.* springing asunder: (*bot.*) bursting open with force.—*n.* dissil'ience. [*L.* *dissiliens*, —*entis*—*dis-*, asunder, *salire*, to leap.]

dissimilar, *dis-sim'i-lar*, *adj.* unlike.—*n.* dissimilarity (*-ar*), unlikeness.—*adv.* dissim'ilarly.—*v.t.* dissim'ilate, to make unlike.—*ns.* dissimila'tion, the act of rendering dissimilar: katabolism; dissimile (*dis-sim'i-lī*), the opposite of a simile, a comparison by contrast; dissimil'itude.

dissimulate, *dis-sim'u-lāt'*, *v.t.* to pretend the contrary of: to conceal or disguise: to dissemble.—*v.i.* to practise dissimulation, play the hypocrite.—*ns.* dissimula'tion, the act of dissembling: a

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

is destroyed by heat in a close vessel (as coal in

of prefix—*L. destillare, -atum, -de, down, stillare, to drop—stilla, a drop.*

distinct, *dis-tingkt', adj. (Milt.)* distinguished, differentiated: separate: different: well-defined: clear: (*Spens., Milt.*) marked, variegated.—*n.* distinction (*dis-tingk'tion*), separation or division: discrimination: a distinguishing mark or character: (*obs.*) distinctness: difference: a mark or honorific recognition of excellence: an honour: discriminating favour: noticeable eminence: outstanding merit: impressive and meritorious individuality.—*adj.* distinct'ive, marking or expressing difference: characteristic.—*adv.* distinct'ively.—*n.* distinct'iveness.—*adv.* distinct'ly.—*ns.* distinct'ness: distincture (*-yor*), distinctness. [See distinguish.]

distinguish, *dis-ting'uish, v.t.* to mark off, set apart (often with *from*): to recognise by characteristic qualities: to make out: (*obs.*) to make distinctions in or concerning: to bring by drawing distinctions: to separate by a mark of honour: to make eminent or known.—*v.i.* to make or show distinctions (often with *able* of *ably*—*ac-ting'uisb' distinguishing*—*tinguere*, to prick, and *-nh*, in imitation of *Fr.* vbs. in *-ir*.)

distort, *dis-tort', v.t.* to twist aside: to put out of shape without breach of continuity: to turn aside from the true meaning: to pervert: to misrepresent.—*adj.* distort'ed.—*n.* distortion (*-tor'shon*), a twisting awry: deformation without breaking: change of wave-form in course of transmission: crookedness: perversion.—*adj.* distort'ive, causing distortion. [*L. dis-, asunder, torquere, tortum, to twist.*]

distract, *dis-trakt', v.t.* to draw aside, apart, or in different directions—*esp.* of the mind or attention: to confuse: to harass: to render crazy.—*adj.* (*Shak., dis'*) separate: (*Milt., -trakt'*) distracted.—*adj.* distract'ed.—*adv.* distract'edly.—*ns.* distract'edness: distract'ion, state of being distracted: that which distracts: perplexity: agitation: madness: recreation, relaxation.—*adj.* distract'ive, causing perplexity. [*L. distrahere, -tractum—dis-, apart, trahere, to draw.*]

distrain, *dis-train', v.t.* to seize (*esp.* goods for debt, *esp.* for non-payment of rent or rates): (*Spens.*) to pull apart, burst.—*v.t.* to seize the goods of a debtor.—*adj.* distrain'able.—*ns.* distrain'er: distrain'ment: distrain'or (*law*): distrain't, seizure of goods. [*O.Fr. distraindre—L. dis-, asunder, stringere, to draw tight.*]

distraught, *dis-tract', adj. (Spens.)* drawn aside: distracted: mad: perplexed. [distract, *mod.* by association with words like caught, taught.]

distress, *dis-tres', n.* extreme pain or suffering: that which causes suffering: calamity: misfortune: acute poverty: exhaustion: peril: difficulty: (*arch.*) compulsion: act of distraining goods.—*v.t.* to afflict with pain or suffering: to harass: to grieve: to distress.—*adj.* distressed.—*adj.* distress'ful.—*adv.* distress'fully.—*n.* distress'fulness.—*adj.* distress'ing.—*adv.* distress'ingly. [*O.Fr. destresse—L. distringere; see distract.*]

distribute, *dis-trib'ut, v.t.* to divide amongst several: to deal out or allot: to classify: to disperse about a space: to spread out: (*print.*) to separate and put back: (*print.*) to set in type with full extension, which the term is

that which is to be distributed.—*adj.* distrib'utable, that may be divided: distrib'utary, distributing.—*n.* a branch of a distributing system: an off-flow from a river that does not return to it.—*ns.* distrib'uter, -or; distrib'ution, the act or process

of distributing: dispersal: division: range: allotment: classification: the application of a general term to all the objects denoted by it: (*pol. econ.*) the manner in which the products of industry are shared among the people.—*adj.* distribu'tional; distrib'utive, that distributes, separates, or divides: giving to each his own.—*n.* a word, like *each* or *every*, that indicates the several individuals of a number taken separately.—*adv.* distrib'utively.—geographical distribution, the department of science that treats of the range and dispersal of animals and plants about the world. [*L. distribuere—dis-, asunder, tribuere, tributum, to allot.*]

district, *dis'trikt, n.* a portion of territory defined for political, judicial, educational, or other purposes (as a registration district, a militia district, the District of Columbia): a region: (*U.S.*) a constituency: (*India*) a subdivision of a division.—*v.t.* to divide into districts.—district attorney (*U.S.*) a public prosecutor for a district: district council, the council of an urban or rural district: district nurse, a nurse appointed to attend to cases in a district: district visitor, a church worker who visits parishioners in a district. [*Fr., -L. L. districtus, jurisdiction—distringere; see distract.*]

distringas, *dis-tring'as, n.* an old writ directing a sheriff or other officer to distrain. [Second pers. sing. pres. subj. of *L. distringere; see distract.*]

distrouble, *dis-trub'l, v.t. (Spens.)* to trouble greatly, to perplex. [*L. dis-, inten-, and trouble.*]

distrust, *dis-trust', n.* want of trust: want of faith or confidence: doubt.—*v.t.* to have no trust in: to disbelieve: to doubt.—*adj.* distrust'ful, full of distrust: apt to distrust: suspicious: (*rare*) to be distrusted.—*adv.* distrust'fully.—*n.* distrust'fulness.—*adj.* distrust'less.

distune, *dis-tun', v.t.* to put out of tune.

disturb, *dis-turb', v.t.* to throw into confusion: to agitate: to disquiet: to interrupt.—*n.* disturbance.—*n.* disturb'ance, agitation: tumult: interruption: perplexity.—*adj.* and *n.* disturb'ant, disturbing.—*adj.* disturb'ative; disturb'ed.—*n.* disturb'cr. [*O.Fr. destrouber—L. disturbare, dis-asunder, turbare, to agitate—turbare, a crowd.*]

distyle, *dis'til, di'stil, n.* a portico with two columns. [*Gr. di-, twice, and stylos, column.*]

disulphate, *dis-sul'fat, n.* a pyrosulphate: formerly, an acid sulphate.—*n.* disul'phide, a sulphide containing two atoms of sulphur to the molecule—also (*obs.*) disul'phuret.—*adj.* disulphur'ic, pyrosulphuric.

disunion, *dis-un'yun, n.* want of union: breaking up of union or concord: separation.—*n.* disun'ion-ist, one who favours dissolution of a union.—*v.t.* disunite, to separate from union: to sever or sunder.—*v.i.* to fall asunder: to part.—*n.* disun'ity, state of disunion.

disuse, *dis-us', or dis'us, n.* the state of being out of use.—*v.t.* (*dis-uz'*) to cease to use or practise: to leave out of use.—*n.* disusage (*dis-uz'ij*), gradual cessation of use or custom.

disvalue, *dis-val'v, v.t. (Shak.)* to disparage.

disvouch, *dis-vo'uch, v.t. (Shak.)* to disavow.

disworship, *dis-ur'ship, n. (Milt.)* dishonour, disgrace.

disyllable, *dis-il'v-bl, n.* a word of two syllables.—*adj.* disyllabic (*-ab'ik*).—*n.* disyllabica'tion.—*v.t.* disyllab'ify, to make into two syllables.—*n.* disyll'abism, the character of having two syllables. [Through *Fr. dissyllabe, dissilabe*, and *L. from Gr. di-, twice, syllabe, a syllable; with l* as in syllable.]

disyoke, *dis-yok', v.t. (Tenn.)* to free from the yoke.

dit, ditt, *dit, n. (arch.)* a poem: the words of a song. [Apparently formed by Spenser from dite, influenced by ditty.]

dit, *dit, v.t. (now Scot.)* to stop, block:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ditt'ed, ditt'it; *pa.p.* also dit. [*O.E. dyttan, to shut.*]

dita, *di'ta, n.* an apocynaceous tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of India and the Philippines, with tonic bark. [Taglog or Visayan.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

ditai, dī'tai, n. a thumb key for sharpening a lute or guitar string by a semitone. [It. *dito*, finger, with *-ai* after *pedai*, manual.]

ditch, *ditch*, *n.* a trench dug in the ground; any long narrow depression carrying water: the border of a bowling-green: (*slang*) the sea.—*v.t.* to make, repair or clean a ditch or ditches.—*v.t.* to dig a ditch in or around; to drain by ditches: (*U.S.*) to throw into a ditch: (*slang*) to abandon, throw away: (*U.S.*) to derail: (*slang*) to bring down into the sea.—*ns.* ditch'-dog (*Shak.*), a dead dog rotting in a ditch; ditch'er, a man or machine that makes, cleans or repairs ditches; ditch'-water, stagnant foul water such as is found in ditches, proverbially dull. [*O.E. dic*, whence also *dike*.]

dicté, *dit*, *n.* (obs.) writing: a composition.—*v.t.* (obs.) to compose, indite: to dictate: to indict. [O.Fr. *dit*, saying, *ditier*, *diter*, to write—L. *dictum*, an utterance. *dictāre*, freq. of *dicere*, to say.]

dithēcal, *dī-thē'kəl*, *adj.* having two thecae.—Also *dīthē'cous*

ditheism, *dī'thē-izm*, *n.* the doctrine of the existence of two supreme gods.—*n.* **dī'theist**.—*adjs.* **ditheist'ic**—*al.* [*Gr.* *di-* twice, and *theos*, a god.]

Ditheletism, *di-thel'et-izm*, *n.* the doctrine that Christ on earth had two wills, human and divine—opp. to *Monothelism*.—Also **Ditheleism**, **Di-**, **Dyoth'eism**, **Dyothel'etism**, **Ditheletism**.—*n.* **Dithelete**, a believer in the doctrine.—Also **Dio**, **Dyoth'elete**, *-ite*.—*adj.* **Dithelet'ic**, *-al*.—Also **Dio**, **Dyothel'ic**, *-it'ic*, *-al*. [*Gr. di-*, twice (or *dvo*, two). *thelet's*, a willer—*thelein*, to will.]

dither, *didh'ar*, *v.t.* to tremble, shiver, quake: to waver.—*v.t.* to perturb, confuse.—*n.* a trembling condition: a quaking fit; tremulous excitement: perturbation.—Also *didd'er*. [Prob. imit.]

lithionic
ric acid
hur.]
eek hymn
of a like
a dithy-
us.—adv.
[Gr.

dithyrambos.]
ditokous, dit'ō-kəs, *adj.* producing two at a birth
or in a clutch. [*Gr.* *di-* twice, *tokos* birth.]

ditone, *dī'tōn*, *n.* in ancient Greek music, an interval of two major tones.

ditrigrlyph, *dī-trī'glif*, *n.* a space for two triglyphs in the entablature between columns.—*adj.* ditrigrlyphic

dītrochee, *dī-trō'hē*, *n.* a trochaic dipody.—*adj.*
dītrochē'an.

dittander, *di-tan'dər*, *n.* a pepperwort (*Lepidium latifolium*), a pungent cruciferous plant: dittany.
[A form of dittany.]

dictany, *dit'-ni*, *n.*, an aromatic rutaceous plant (*Dictamnus albus*), secreting much volatile oil. [O.Fr. *dictame*—L. *dictamnus*—Gr. *diktannos*, prob. from Mt. *Diktē* in Crete.]

dittay, *ditt'a*, *n.* (*Scots law*) an indictment, charge
[O.Fr. *ditté*—L. *dictātum*; cf. *ditty*, *dictate*.]

dīto, *dīt'ō*, contracted *do*, *n.* that which has been said; the same thing.—*adv.* as before, or aforesaid in like manner.—*v.t.*

of letters or words in copying a manuscript
[Gr. *ditto* double *graphia* to write]

dittology, *di-tol'ə-jī*, *n.* a double reading or interpretation. [Gr. *dittologia*—*dittos*, double, *legein*, to speak.]

ditto, dit'ti, *n.* a song: a little poem to be sung.—
v.t. to set words to. [O.Fr. *ditie*—L. *dictatum*, neut.
perf. part. (pass.) of *dicere*, to dictate.]

dirty-bag, *dit'y-bag*, *n.* a sailor's bag for needles, thread, etc.—Also *dit'ty-box*. [Origin unknown.]

n. diarrhœa, discharge of urine, esp. in excess.
[Gr. *diarrhœia*—*di*, through; *rhœia*, urine.]

diurnal, di-ur'nal, adj. daily: relating to or per-
f^olate, f^oar, *ask; mē, h^{er} (her); mē.*

formed in or lasting a day: belonging to the daytime.—*n.* a service-book containing the day hours, except matins (a night-office): a diary, journal.—*n.* *diurnal*, a journalist.—*adv.* *diurnally*. [*L. diurnalis*—*diēs*, a day; see *journal*.]
diuturnal, *dī-ū-tur'nal*, *adj.* lasting long:—*n.* *diuturnity*. [*L. diuturnus*—*diū*, long.]

div, div, v.t. (Scot.; in pres. indic. only) a form of *do* (auxiliary).

div, dēv (Pers. *dīv*), *n.* an evil spirit of Persian mythology.

—*n.* *dīvagā'tion.* [L. *dīvagārī*, to wander.]

divalent, *dīv'əl-ənt*, or *di-vā'lənt*, *n.* a chemical element or atom capable of uniting with two atoms of hydrogen or their equivalent, each having two

of hydrogen or their equivalent.—*adj.* having two combining equivalents.—Also bivalent. [Gr. *di-* twice, *trix*, *trix*, to be worth]

divan, *di-van'*, *n.* a collection of poems: a council of state: a court of justice: (poetically) any council

or assembly: a council-chamber with cushioned seats: an Eastern couch: a couch of similar type (without back or sides) often used as couch and bed (divan-bed): a smoking-room: a dewan. [Ar. and Pers. *diwān*, a long seat.]

divaricate, *di-var'ikāt*, *v.t.* to part into two branches, to fork; to diverge.—*v.t.* to divide into two branches.—*adj.* widely divergent, spreading apart.—*n.* **divaricā'tion**. [*L. divaricare*, -ātum—*dis-*, *asunder*, *varicare*, to spread the legs—*varus*, bent apart.]

dive, *div*, *v.i.* to dip or plunge into or down through water or down through the air: to go headlong into a recess, forest, etc.: to plunge or go deeply into any matter.—*v.t.* to plunge, dip.—*n.* a plunge: a swoop: a headlong descent: a refuge: (U.S.) a resort, generally disreputable, often underground: a subway.—*ms.* **div'e**-bomber, an aeroplane that discharges a bomb in a longitudinal direction in a steep dive; **div'e**-bombing; **div'e**-dapp'er (*Shak.*), a didapper, dabchick; **div'er**, one who dives or can dive: one who dives for pearls: one who works from a diving-bell or in a diving-dress beneath water: a bird expert at diving, esp. the loon, loosely applied to auks, grebes, penguins, etc.: (*slang*) a pickpocket. [O.E. *dyfan*, *dufan*; O.N. *dyfa*.]

divellent, *di-vel'ənt*, *adj.* drawing asunder.—*v.t.*
divellicate, to pull in pieces; to pluck apart.
 [L. *di-*, apart, *vellere*, *vellicare*, to pluck.]

diverge, *di- or di-vərj'*, *v.i.* to incline or turn apart: to tend from a common point in different directions: to vary from the standard.—*ns*, **divergement**; **divergence**, **divergency**.—*adj*, **divergent**.—*adv*, **divergently**.—*adj*, **diverging**.—*adv*, **divergingly**. [*L. di-*, *asunder*, *vergere*, to incline.]

divers, *di'vɜ:z*, *adj.* sundry: several: more than one: (B.) same as diverse.—*adv.* (*Milt.*) in different directions.—*adj.* diverso (*di'vɜ:s, di-vɜ:z, di-vɜ:z*), different: unlike: multiform: various: (*Spens.*) distracting.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to turn aside.—*adv.* diversely, or diversely.—*adj.* diversiff'ly, ably; diversified.—*n.* diversification.—*v.t.* diversify, to make diverse or different: to give variety to (*pr.p.* diversifying; *part.* and *pass.p.* diversified).—*ns.* diversion, act of diverting, or turning aside: that which diverts: amusement, the attention being diverse.—*adv.* diversely, in diversely.—*It.* turn aside

—*L. divertēre, diversum—di-*, aside, *vertēre*, to turn.]
 diverticulum, *di-ver-tik'ū-ləm*, *n.* (*anat.*) a blind tubular branch.—*adj.* divertic'ular, divertic'ulate, -*d.* [*L. diverticulum*, a hyway, retreat.]
 Dives, *di-vēz*, *n.* the rich man at whose gate Lazarus lay (Luke xvi. 19): a rich and luxurious person. [*L. dives*, rich (man), understood as a proper name.]
 divest, *di- or di-vest'*, *v.t.* to strip or deprive of anything.—*adj.* divest'ible.—*ns.* divest'iture, divest'ment (*rare*). [*O.Fr. desvestir*, with change of prefix (*dis-* for *dē-*) from *L. divestire—dē*, away from, *vestire*, to clothe—*vestis*, a garment.]
 divide, *di-vid'*, *v.t.* to break up, or mark off, into parts, actually or in imagination: to separate or distinguish the parts of: to classify: to share: to allot: to deal out: (*math.*) to ascertain how many times a quantity is contained in: (*mus.*) to perform with division or floridly: to be a boundary or a subject of difference between: to keep apart: to cause to vote for and against a motion: to sever.—*v.i.* to separate: to fall apart: to branch: to vote for and against a motion: to admit of or be susceptible of division.—*n.* (*coll.*) the act of dividing: (*esp. in U.S.*) a watershed.—*adj.* divid'able (or *div'id-'),* divisible: (*Shak.*) divided; divid'ant (*Shak.*), distinguishable, separable.—*adv.* divid'edly.—*n.* divid'er, one who or that which divides
 of compasses
 separating.—*n.*
 an instrument
 apparatus.—*ad-*
 separable: (*Milt.*) shared in common with others: divid'uous, divided, special, accidental. [*L. dividere, divisum—dis-*, asunder, root *vid*, to separate.]
 dividend, *div'i-dend*, *n.* that which is to be divided: the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual, by way of interest or otherwise.—*n.* dividend-warr'ant, a certificate entitling to payment of dividend.—declare a dividend, to announce the sum per cent. a trading concern is prepared to pay its shareholders. [*L. dividendum*, to be divided, *dividēre*.]
 dividivi, *div'i-div-i*, *n.* the curved pods of *Caesalpinia coriaria*, imported for tanning and dyeing. [*Carib name*.]
 divine, *di-vīn*, *adj.* belonging to or proceeding from a god: holy: excellent in the highest degree: (*Milt.*) prescient, baving forebodings.—*n.* one skilled in divine things: a minister of the gospel: a theologian.—*v.t.* to foresee or foretell as if divinely inspired: to guess or make out: to prognosticate: (*Spens.*) to make divine.—*v.i.* to profess or practise divination: to have forebodings.—*ns.* divin'ation, the act or practice of divining: seeking to know the future or hidden things by magical means: the future or hidden things by prediction: conjecture: divin'ator, divin'er, one who divines or professes divination: a conjecturer.—*fem.* divin'eress.—*adj.* divin'atorial, divin'atory, relating to divination, conjectural.—*adv.* divin'ely.—*ns.* divin'eness; divin'ing-rod, a rod, usually of hazel, used by those professing to discover water or metals under ground.—*v.t.* divin'ise, divin'ify, to treat as divine. [*O.Fr. divin*, sooth-sayer, and *L. divinus—divus*, *deus*, a god.]
 diving, *div'ing*, *n.* the action of the verb *to dive*.—*adj.* that dives.—*ns.* div'ing-bell, a hollow vessel or chamber, originally bell-shaped, open at the bottom and supplied with air by a tube from above, in which one may descend into and work under water; div'ing-board, a board for diving from; div'ing-dress, the water-tight costume of a diver, with special provision for receiving air, etc. [*See dive*.]
 divinity, *di-vin'i-ti*, *n.* godhead: the nature or essence of a god: a celestial being: a god: the science of divine things: theology.—divinity hall (*Scot.*), a theological college or department. [*O.Fr. devinite—L. divinitas, -itatis*; see *divine*.]
 division, *di-viz'hən*, *n.* act of dividing: state of being divided: that which divides: a partition: a barrier: a portion or section: the taking of a

vote: (*mus.*; *arch.*) a florid passage or performance in which many short notes may be regarded as taking the place of a long note: (*India*) a part of a province under a commissioner, divided into districts: an army unit (usually half an army corps) containing almost all branches of the service: separation: difference in opinion, etc.: disunion: (*math.*) the process of finding how many times one quantity is contained in another.—*n.* divisibility (*-i-ti-*).—*adj.* divis'ible, capable of being divided or separated: capable of being divided without remainder.—*adv.* divis'ibly.—*adj.* divisional (*-vīzh-*). divis'ionary, pertaining to or marking a division or separation; divisive (*-vīzh-*), forming division or separation: creating discord.—*ns.* divis'iveness; divis'or (*math.*), the number which divides the dividend.—division of labour, the assigning of different functions to different agents. [*L. divisio, -ōnis, divisor, -ōris—dividēre*, to divide.]
 divorce, *di-vōrs*, *n.* the legal dissolution of marriage.—*v.t.* to sunder: to dissolve the marriage of: to put away by divorce: to separate.—*adj.* divorce'able.—*ns.* divorcee, a divorced person; divorce'ment (*B.*), divorce; divor'cer.—*adj.* divor'cive, having power to divorce. [*Fr.—L. divorcium—divortēre*, another form of *divertēre*; see *divert*.]
 divot, *div'ət*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a thin sod, cut for roofing, &c., or accidentally by golfers.—feal and divot (*Scots. law*), a right of cutting sods. [*Origin unknown*.]
 divulge, *di- or di-vulj'*, *v.t.* to spread abroad among the vulgar or the people: to make public: to reveal.—*v.t.* divul'gato (*-gāt*), to publish.—*n.* divulg'ation. [*L. divulgāre—di-*, abroad, *vulgāre*, to publish, *vulgus*, the common people.]
 division, *di- or di-vul'shən*, *n.* act of pulling or rending asunder or away.—*adj.* divul'sive, tending to pull asunder. [*L. divulsio, -ōnis—di-*, vellere, *vulsum*, to pull.]
 divvy, *divi, div'i*, *n.* (*slang*) a dividend.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to divide: to go shares.—Also *divvy up*. [*Abbrev. of* *divido*, *dividend*.]
 dixio, *diks'i*, *n.* a military cooking-pail or camp-kettle. [*Perh. Hind. degchi—Pers. degcha*, dim. of *dig*, large metallic cooking utensil.]
 dizain, *di-zān'*, *n.* a ten-line stanza or poem. [*Fr. dix, ten—L. decem*, ten.]
 dizen, *diz'n*, or *diz'n*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to dress or charge (a distaff) with flax: to dress up, dress gaudily. [*From root seen in* *distaff*.]
 dizzard, *diz'əd*, *n.* a blockhead. [*Perh. M.E. and O.Fr. disour, story-teller*.]
 dizzy, *diz'i*, *adj.* giddy: confused: causing giddiness.—*v.t.* to make dizzy: to confuse.—*adv.* dizz'ly.—*n.* dizz'iness, giddiness.—*adj.* dizz'y-ing, making dizzy. [*O.E. dysig*, foolish; cf. *Dan. dōsig*, drowsy; also *doze*.]
 djereed. See *jerid*.
 djlbah, *jib'a*. Same as *jubbah*.
 djinn. See *jinn*.
 do, *dō*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to put, place: (*obr.*) to cause: to put in some condition: to render: to confer: bestow: to perform: to accomplish: to finish: to exhaust: to work at: to perform work upon: to prepare, set in order: to cook: (*slang*) to cheat, or overreach: to treat: to make the round of, see the sights of: to spend in prison.—*v.i.* to act, be active: to behave: to fare: to thrive: to suffice: to be good enough to pass (*2nd sing.* do'est, dost, *dust*, *3rd does, duz*; also do'eth, doth, *duth*; *past. did; pr.p. do'ing; p.p. done, dum; in Spens. infsn. doen, donc, donne, 3rd pl. p.t. doen*).—Do serves as a substitute for a verb that has just been used. It is used as an auxiliary verb (where there is no other auxiliary) with an infinitive in negative, interrogative, emphatic, and rhetorically inverted sentences, in some dialects merely periphrastically, and in verse sometimes to gain a syllable or postpone the accent; but these uses are limited with the verbs *have* and *do*.—*n.* activity: what one has to do: (*arch.*) fuss: a feast, celebration: (*slang*) a swindle, hoax.—*adj.* do'able (*rare*), that can be done.—*ns.* do'-all, a factotum; do'er, one who does, or habitually does, anything: an agent.—*adj.* do'ing, active (as in *up and doing*).

—*n.* (*coll.*) a scolding; severe treatment: (in *pl.*) activities, behaviour, proceedings: (*U.S.*, in *pl.*) fancy dishes or adjuncts: (*slang*, in *pl.*) what's-its-name.—*ns.* do'-naught, do'-nought, do-noth'ing, a lazy or idle person: a faintest (see *donnot*); do-noth'ingism; do-noth'ingness.—be done, to be at an end: (*Scot.*) to have done, finished; do away with, to abolish, destroy; do brown, to cook or roast to brownness: (*slang*) to hoax, swindle; do by, act towards; do down (*obs.*), put down, subdue: (*slang*) to cheat, get the better of; do for, to suit; provide for ruin: (*vulg.*) kill: (*coll.*) do domestic work for; do in, (*coll.*) to deceive, to get the better of; to exhaust; to ruin, to murder; do one proud (*coll.*), to make one feel flattered: to treat lavishly; do over, to do again: to cover over, as with paint; do to death, to murder; do up, fasten up; put up, make tidy, arrange, tie up; dress (linen); fatigue utterly; do well, to be justified; to prosper; do with, to make use of; to meddle with; to get on with; do without, not to be dependent on, to dispense with; have done, desist; stop it; have no more dealings; have to do with, to have any sort of connexion with; what's to do? what is the matter? [*O.E.* *dōn*, *dyde*, *gedōn*; *Du.* *doan*, *Ger.* *tun*; *conn.* with *Gr.* *tithenai*, to put, place.]

do, *dō*, *n.* (*mus.*) a syllable representing the first note of the scale—Anglicised as *doh*. [*Perh.* from *G.B. Dohi* (1593-1647), who is said to have substituted it for the Aretinian syllable *ut* (see *gamut*).]

doab, *dō'āb*, *n.* a tongue of land between two rivers (*esp.* the Ganges and Jumna). [*Perh.* *dōab*, two waters.]

dot. Same as *dote*.

dobbin, *dob'in*, *n.* a workhorse. [*An altered dim. of Robert.*]

dobby, *dobble*, *dob'i*, *n.* a dotard: a brownie: an attachment to a loom for weaving small figures. [*Perh.* from *Robert.*]

dobchick, *dob'chik*. Same as *dabchick*.

Doberman(n) pinscher, *dob'er-man pin'shər*, *n.* a breed of terrier—large, smooth-coated, with long forelegs. [*Dobermann*, the first breeder, and *Ger.* *pinscher*, terrier.]

dobhash, *dō'bāsh*, *n.* an interpreter. [*Hind.* *dōbāsh*, *dubhāshīya*—*dō*, *dā*, two, *bhāshā*, language.]

docent. See *privat-docent*.

doctelism, *dō'sē'tizm*, *n.* a 2nd-century heresy, that Christ's body was only a semblance, or else of ethereal substance.—*ns.* do'cēte, do'cētist, a holder of this belief; *n.pl.* do'cē'tae (—*tē*).—*adj.* do'cētic (—*sēt*), —*set*), doctelistic. [*Gr.* *dokēsis*, phantom, semblance—*dokēin*, to seem.]

doch-an-doris, *doh'an-dō'ris*, *n.* a stirrup-cup, a parting-cup.—Also doch-an-dorach (—*dhī*), deuch-an-doris. [*Gael.* *deoch*, drink, *an*, the, *dorus*, gen. of *dorus*, door.]

dochmius, *doh'mi-us*, *n.* a foot of five syllables, typically with first and fourth short, the rest long.—*adj.* doch'miac, doch'miacal. [*L.*—*Gr.* *dochmius*.]

docile, *dō'sil*, or *dor'il*, *adj.* teachable: ready to learn: easily managed.—(*obs.*) do'cible.—*ns.* docibility, doc'bleness, docil'ity. [*Fr.*—*L.* *docilis*—*doctre*, to teach.]

doctmasy, *doh'i-mā-si*, *n.* scrutiny: application of tests: assaying.

doctmastic, *doh'i-māstik*, *adj.* assaying.

doctmastic, to test—*dechesthai*, to take, approve.]

dock, *doh*, *n.* a polygonaceous weed (*Rumex*) with large leaves and a long root.—*ns.* dock'-cress, the nipplewort; dock'en (*Scot.*, *perh.* orig. *pl.*), a dock. [*O.E.* *docece*.]

dock, *doh*, *v.t.* to cut short: to curtail: to cut off: to clip: to deprive of pay.—*n.* the part of a tail left after clipping: (*Scot.*) the rump. [*M.E.* *doh*, *prob.*—*O.N.* *dokkr*, stump tail.]

dock, *doh*, *n.* an artificial basin for the reception of vessels: the waterway between two wharves or two piers: a wharf or pier: the enclosure in court for the accused: in a railway station, the place

of arrival and departure of a train: in the theatre, a space for storing scenery.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to embed in sand or ooze: to place in a dock: to bring into dock: to equip with docks.—*v.t.* to enter a dock.—*ns.* dock'age, accommodation in docks for ships: dock-dues; dock'-dues, payments for use of a dock; dock'er, dock'-la bower, one who works in the docks; dock'sā'tion.—*v.t.* dock'ise, to convert into docks.—*ns.* dockland, a district about docks; dock'-master, the person superintending a dock; dock'-warrant, a warehouse receipt; dock'yard, a naval establishment with docks, building-slips, stores, etc. [*Origin* obscure; cf. *Old Du.* *dokke*.]

docket, *doh'it*, *n.* a summary of a larger writing: a bill or ticket affixed to anything indicating its contents: a label: a list or register of cases in court, or of legal judgments, or (*U.S.*) business to be transacted: an official permit to buy: a customhouse certificate of payment.—*v.t.* to make a summary of the heads of a writing: to enter in a book: to mark the contents of papers on the back (*pr.p.* dock'eting; *part.* and *part.* dock'eted).—Also doc'quet (as if French). [*Perh.* a dim. of dock, to curtail.]

doctor, *doh'tər*, *n.* (*arch.*) a teacher: a learned father of the church: a cleric especially skilled in theology or ecclesiastical law: one who has received from a university (or the Archbishop of Canterbury) the highest degree in any faculty (originally implying competency to teach): a physician or medical practitioner, whatever be his degree in medicine: in *U.S.* extended to a dentist or druggist: a mender: in some warm countries, a cool sea-breeze conducive to health: a ship's cook: a name for various contrivances for removing defects or superfluities in manufacture: material used for sophistication: brown sherry: counterfeit coin: (in *pl.*) loaded dice: a fish, the sea-surgeon: an angler's fly.—*v.t.* to treat, as a doctor does: to patch up, repair: to sophisticate, tamper with, falsify: to address as doctor: to confer a doctor's degree upon.—*v.t.* to practice medicine.—*adj.* doc'toral.—*n.* doc'torand, a candidate for the doctorate.—*v.t.* doc'torate, to confer the degree of doctor upon.—*n.* the degree of doctor.—*ns.* doc'toress, doc'tress (*fæctious*), a female doctor; a doctor's wife; doc'tor-fish, a sea-surgeon.—*adis.* doct'orial (—*dō'ri-āl*), doc'torly.—*n.* doc'torship.—Doctors' Commons, before the establishment of the Divorce Court and Probate Court in 1857, the college of the doctors of civil law in London, incorporated by royal charter in 1768; doctor's stuff, medicine. [*L.*, a teacher—*doctre*, to teach.]

doctrinaire, *doh'tri-nār*, *n.* an impractical theorist, disposed to carry principles to logical but unworkable extremes: in France, in 1815-30, one of a school who adhered to one-sided principles. [*Fr.*—*L.L.* *doctrinarius*.]

doctrine, *doh'trin*, *n.* (*arch.*) teaching: a thing taught: a principle of belief.—*adj.* doct'ri'nal (or —*tr'i-nāl*).—*adv.* doct'ri'nal'ly (or —*tr'i'*). [*L.* *doctrina*, *doctre*, to teach.]

document, *doh'ū-mənt*, *n.* (*Spens.*) instruction: (*obs.*) warning: a paper or other material thing affording information, proof, or evidence of anything.—*v.t.* (also —*ment'*), to furnish with documents: to support or prove by documents.—*adj.* documental (—*ment'*), document'ary, relating to or found in documents: aiming at presentation of reality.—*n.* a motion-picture presenting an activity or occupation of real life without fictional colouring or professional actors.—*n.* documentā'tion, (*arch.*) instruction: preparation, setting forth, or use of documents: in fiction, real or supposed.

dod, *doh*, *v.t.* (*obs.* or *prov.*) to cut the hair of: to poll: to pollard: to clip.—*n.* (*Scot.*) a rounded hill-top, esp. a shoulder of a greater hill.—*adj.*

dte, *fār*, *ask*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (then)

- dodd'ed, polled: hornless: pollard.—*n.* dodd'y (Scot.), a hornless cow. [M.E. *dodden*.]
 dod, *dod*, *n.* (Scot.) a slight fit of ill-humour, esp. in pl.—*adj.* dodd'y. [Gael. *dod*, peevishness.]
 dod, *dod*, *n.* a minced form of God, in oaths.
 dodder, *dod'ar*, *n.* a leafless, twining, pale parasitic plant (*Cuscuta*) of or akin to the convolvulus family. [M.E. *doder*; cf. Ger. *dotter*.]
 dodder, *dod'er*, *v.i.* to shake: to tremble: to totter: to potter: to ramble in talk: to be decrepit in mind or body.—*n.* dodd'er.—*adj.* dodd'er'ing.—*adj.* dodd'ery. [Perh. conn. with *doddered*.]
 doddered, doddard, *dod'ard*, *adj.* orig. perh. pollard: decayed with loss of branches. [Cf. *dod* (1).]
 doddypoll, dodipoll, *dod'i-pól*, *n.* a blockhead.—Also dottipoll. [App. *dote*, and *poll*.]
 dodecagon, *dō-dek'-a-gon*, *n.* a plane figure with twelve angles and sides. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, *gōnīa*, an angle.]
 Dodecagynia, *dō-dek'-a-jin'i-ā*, *n.pl.* in some classes of the Linnaean classification an order of plants with twelve styles.—*adj.* dodecagyn'ian, dodecagynous (—*aj'i-ni*). [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, *gynē*, a woman, female.]
 dodecahedron, *dō-dek'-a-hē'dron*, *n.* a solid figure, having twelve faces (equal pentagons in a regular dodecahedron, rhombs in a rhombic dodecahedron).—*adj.* dodecahē'dral. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, *hedrā*, a seat.]
 Dodecandria, *dō-dek-an'dri-ā*, *n.pl.* a Linnaean class of plants having twelve stamens.—*adj.* dodecan'drous. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, *andrōs*, a man, male.]
 dodecastyle, *dō-dek'-a-stīl*, *adj.* (*archit.*) having twelve columns in front.—*n.* a portico so built.
 dodecasyllable, *dō-dek'-a-sīl'-a-bl*, *n.* (*pros.*) a line of twelve syllables.—*adj.* dodecasyllabic (—*ab'ik*).
 dodge, *dōj*, *v.i.* to start aside or shift about: to evade or use mean tricks: to shuffle or quibble.—*v.t.* to evade by a sudden shift of place: to evade: to trick.—*n.* an evasion: a trick: a quibble.—*ns.* dodg'er, one who dodges: a screen on a ship's bridge for shelter in rough weather: (U.S.) an advertising leaflet; dodg'ery, trickery.—*adj.* dodg'y. [Origin obscure.]
 dodkin, *dod'kin*, *n.* a doit.—Also dolt'kin. [dolt.]
 dodman, *dod'man*, *n.* (*prov.*) a snail. [Origin unknown.]
 dodo, *dō'dō*, *n.* a clumsy flightless bird, about the size of a turkey, a native of Mauritius, extinct about the end of the 17th century.—*pl.* dō'do(es). [Port. *doudo*, silly.]
 Dodonean, *dō-dō-nē'an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Dodona* in Epirus, or its oracle sacred to Zeus, situated in a grove of oaks.—Also Dodō'nian.
 Doe, *dō*,—John Doe and Richard Roe, imaginary plaintiff and opponent in the old legal action for ejectment, proverbial as a legal fiction.
 doe, *dō*, *n.* the female of the fallow-deer or buck: extended to the female of other deer, of antelope, rabbit, hare, and sometimes other animals.—*n.* doe'-skin, the skin of a doe: a smooth, close-woven, woollen cloth. [O.E. *dd*; Dan. *daa*, deer.]
 doer, *does*. See *do*.
 doff, *dof*, *v.t.* to take off: to put off: to remove.—*n.* doff'er, part of a carding machine that strips the cotton from the cylinder when carded: one who removes full bobbins from a machine. [do, off.]
 dog, *dog*, *n.* a wild or domestic animal of the same genus (*Canis*) as the wolf: a male of the species: a mean scoundrel: a term of contempt: a fellow (as a *jolly dog*): either of the two constellations, the Greater and the Lesser Dog (*Canis Major* and *Minor*): an andiron: a hook for holding logs: a gripping appliance of various kinds: a cock, as of a gun: a dogfish: a prairie dog: (*slang*) heavy ostentation: (*coll.* in *pl.*) greyhound races.—*adj.* (and in composition) utterly.—*v.t.* to follow as a dog: to track and watch constantly: to hunt with dogs: to fasten with a dog: (*gr.p.* dogg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dogged).—*ns.* dog'-ape, a baboon (from the form of its head); dog'(s) bane, a plant (*Apocynum*) said to be poisonous to dogs; dog'-bee, a drone;

dog'-belt, a broad belt put round the waist for hauling; dog'herry, the fruit of the wild cornel or dogwood: extended to many other plants and their fruits: Dogberry, a pompous, muddle-headed fellow (from the character in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*); Dog'berrydom; Dog'herryism, an utterance worthy of Dogberry, wordy consequential blundering and malapropism; dog'-bis'cuit, a biscuit for feeding dogs; dog'bolt, orig. a kind of arrow: (*obs.*) a contemptible fellow; dog'cart, a two-wheeled horse-vehicle with seats back to back, originally used to carry sporting dogs.—*adj.* dog'-cheap, extremely cheap.—*ns.* dog'-collar, a collar for a dog: a clerical collar fastened behind: a woman's stiff collar or neck-ornament; dog'-crab, a very small crab; dog'-daisy, the common daisy: the ox-eye daisy.—*n.pl.* dog'days, the period when the Dogstar rises and sets with the sun (generally reckoned July 3rd to August 11th)—erroneously supposed to be the time when dogs are specially liable to hydrophobia.—*n.* dog'-ear, a dog's ear.—*adj.* dog'-faced.—*ns.* dog'-fan'cler, a breeder or seller of dogs; dog'-fight, a fight between dogs: a confused fight or mêlée; dog'fish, a small shark of various kinds; dog'fox, a male fox.—*adj.* dogg'ed, doglike: sullen: pertinaious.—*adv.* (*slang*) very.—*adv.* dogg'edly.—*ns.* dogg'edness; dogg'er, one who dogs; dogg'ery, doggish ways or doings; dogs collectively: rabble: (U.S.) a drinking resort; dogg'ess (*faet.*), a bitch; dogg'iness; dogg'ing, shooting with dogs: following like a dog.—*adj.* dogg'ish, doglike: characteristic of dogs: churlish: brutal.—*adv.* dogg'ishly.—*ns.* dogg'ishness; dog'-grass, dog'-wheat, couch-grass or kindred species.—*adj.* dogg'y, fond of dogs: doglike: dashing, beautiful.—*ns.* dog'-head, hammer of a gunlock; dog'-hip, -hep (*dial.*), hip or fruit of the dog-rose; dog'hole, a hole fit only for a dog: a wretched dwelling; dog'-house, -kenn'el; dog'-Lat'in, barbarous Latin; dog'-leech, one who treats diseases of dogs.—*adj.* dog'-legged, bent like a dog's hind leg: (of stairs) having successive flights running opposite ways without a well-hole: (of a fence) made of poles laid on cross-shaped supports.—*ns.* dog'-lett'er, *r.* from its growling sound; dog'-louse, dog'-pars'ley, fool's parsley; dog'-periwinkle, species of *Purpurea* (also dog'-whelk); dog'rose, species of wild rose, *Rosa canina*: dog'-sal'mon, the keta and the humpback, Pacific species of salmon; dog's-body (*naut. slang*), pease-pudding: dish of biscuit, water, and sugar: junior naval (or other) officer: a general drudge; dog's'-ear, a fold at the corner of a leaf in a book.—*v.t.* to fold at the corner.—*ns.* dog's'-fenn'el, may-weed; dog'ship, the quality or personality of a dog.—*n.pl.* dog'shores, pieces of timber used to shore up a vessel before launching.—*adj.* dog'-sleek, thoroughly sick, sick as a dog.—*n.* dog'skin, leather made of or in imitation of dog's skin.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* dog'sleep, a light sleep, very easily broken; dog's'-meat, scraps and refuse sold as food for dogs; dog's'-merc'ury, a euphorbiaceous plant *Mercurialis perennis*; dog's'-nose, gin and beer, or similar mixture; dog's'-tail-grass, a common British pasture grass (*Cynosurus*); Dog'star, Sirius, in the constellation of the Greater Dog, brightest star in the heavens and giving name to the dogdays; dog's'-tongue, hound's-tongue; dog's'-tooth-grass, a seaside sand-binding grass (*Cynodon*); dog'-tick.—*adj.* dog'-tired, dog'-weary (*Shak.*), tired as a dog, completely worn out.—*ns.* dog'tooth, a moulding in later Norman architecture, consisting of a series of ornamented square pyramids: a canine tooth; dog'tooth-spar, calcite crystals like canine teeth; dog'tooth-violet, any plant of the liliaceous genus *Erythronium*; dog'-town, a prairie-dog community; dog'-trick, a low trick; dog'trot, a gentle trot like a dog's; a jogtrot; dog'vane (*naut.*), a small vane to show direction of wind; dog'-violet, a scentless wild violet, esp. *Viola canina*: dog'-whelk, a gastropod of the genus *Nassa*, like a small whelk: a dog-periwinkle; dog'wood, the wild cornel (*Cornus sanguinea*), a small tree with

grief: doleful.—*adv.* dol'orously.—*n.* dol'orously.—[O.Fr.—*L. dolere*, to grieve.]
 dolphin, *dol'fin*, *n.* an animal of the whale kind, closely resembling the porpoise, about 8 or 10 feet long; the Coryphaena, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for the brilliancy of its colours when dying.—*ns.* dol'phinet (*Spens.*), a female dolphin; dol'phin-fly, a black aphid or plant-lice, destructive to bean-plants. [O.Fr. *dolphin*—*L. delphinus*—*Gr. delphis*, -*phinos*.]
 dull, *dolt*, *n.* a dull or stupid fellow.—*adj.* dolt'ish, dull: stupid.—*adv.* dolt'ishly.—*n.* dolt'ishness. [For dulled or blunted; see dull.]
 Dom, *dom*, *n.* the Portuguese form of *Don*: also a title given to certain Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders, esp. the Benedictine. [*L. dominus*, lord.]
 domain, *dō-mān'*, *n.* what one is master of or has dominion over: an estate: territory: ownership of land: the scope or range of any subject or sphere of knowledge.—*adj.* domain'al, domā'nial. [Fr. *domaine*—*L. dominicus*—*dominus*, a master.]
 domal, *dōm'al*, *adj.* relating to a house. [*L. domus*, a house.]
 domatium, *do-mā'th(y)əm*, *n.* a plant structure that harbours mites or other symbiotic organisms:—*pl.* domātta. [Latinised form of *Gr. dōmation*, dim. of *dōma*, house.]
 Dombaniel, *dom-dan'yəl*, *n.* (*Southey*) a hall under the sea inhabited by a sorcerer and his disciples: (*Carlyle*) an infernal cave, den of iniquity generally. [Fr.—*Gr. dōma Daniel*, house of Daniel; from Chavis and Cazotte's French continuation of the *Arabian Nights*.]
 dome, *dōm*, *n.* a structure, usually hemispherical, raised above a large building: a large cupola: a cathedral: (*poet.*) a building, esp. a great or stately building: anything approaching the form of a hemispherical vault, esp. a head, the cover of a reverberatory furnace, the steam-chamber on a locomotive boiler, a clip-faster that fits into a hold: (*cryst.*) a pair of crystal-faces parallel to a lateral axis, meeting in a rooflike edge.—*v.t.* to furnish with a dome: to form into a dome.—*v.i.* to swell or rise as a dome.—*adj.* domed, domical (*dōm'*, *dom'*), having a dome; dom'y. [*L. domus*, a house; Fr. *dôme*. It. *duomo*, Ger. *dom*.]
 dome (*Spens.*). Same as doom.—*n.* Domesday, Domesday-book (*dōms'dā-book*), a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their value, owners, etc.—so called from its authority in judgment (O.E. *dōm*) on the matters contained in it.
 domestic, *dō-*, *ds-mes'tik*, *adj.* belonging to the house: remaining much at home: private: tame: not foreign.—*n.* a servant in the house:—(*in pl.*) articles of home manufacture, esp. home-made cotton cloths.—*adj.* domes'tical (*arch.*).—*adv.* domes'tically.—*v.t.* domes'ticate, to make domestic or familiar: to tame.—*adj.* domes'ticated, adapted to or content with home life and activities: tamed.—*ns.* domes'tic'ation: domes'ticator: domes'ticity (*dō-*, *do-mis-tis'*), domestic or domesticated state: home life: (*in pl.*) home conditions and arrangements.—domestic architecture, the architecture of mansions, dwelling-houses, cottages, etc.; domestic economy, the principles of efficient ordering of a household; domestic science, the household arts, as catering, cookery, laundry-work, studied in the light of physiological, chemical, etc., knowledge. [*L. domesticus*—*domus*, a house.]
 domett, *dom'et*, -*it*, *n.* a plain cloth with cotton warp and woollen weft. [Perh. a proper name.]
 domicle, *dom'i-sil*, -*sil*, *n.* a dwelling-place, abode: one's legally recognised place of residence.—*v.t.* to establish in a permanent residence.—*n.* domicilia'tion.—domiciliary nurse, a nurse visiting sick persons in their homes; domiciliary visit, a visit, under authority, to a private house for the purpose of searching it. [Fr.—*L. domicilium*—*domus*, a house.]

dominant, *dom'in-ant*, *adj.* prevailing: predominant: overtopping: (*Mendelism*) of an ancestral character, appearing in the first generation of cross-bred off-spring to the exclusion of the alternative character in the other parent, which may yet be transmitted to later generations.—*n.* (*mus.*) the fifth above the tonic: a dominant Mendelian character: one of the prevailing species in a plant community.—*ns.* dom'inance, dom'inancy, ascendancy.—*adv.* dom'inantly. [*L. dominans*, -*antis*, p.p. of *dominari*, to be master.]
 dominate, *dom'in-at*, *v.t.* to be lord over: to govern: to prevail over: to tower over: to command a view of: to be the controlling position of.—*Also v.i.*—*n.* the Roman Empire in its later more avowedly absolute form.—*n.* domina'tion, government: absolute authority: tyranny.—*adj.* dom'in-ative, governing: (*rare*) arbitrary.—*n.* dom'in-ator (*Shak.*), a ruler or governor: a ruling influence. [*L. dominari*, -*atus*, to be master—*dominus*, master—*domare*, to tame.]
 domineer, *dom'in-er*, *v.i.* to rule arbitrarily: to command haughtily: to be overbearing.—*adj.* domineer'ing, overbearing. [Prob. through Du. from O.Fr. *dominer*—*L. dominari*.]
 dominical, *do-min'i-kal*, *adj.* belonging to the Lord, as the Lord's Prayer, the Lord's Day.—dominical letter, one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used in calendars to mark the Sundays throughout the year. [*L.L. dominicalis*—*L. dominicus*—*dominus*, lord, master.]
 Dominican, *do-min'i-kan*, *adj.* belonging to St. Dominic or to the Dominicans.—*n.* a friar or monk of the order of St. Dominic—*Fratres Predicatores*, founded in 1215, or Black Friars, from their black mantle.
 domine, *dom'i-ni*, *n.* a schoolmaster, a tutor: (U.S.) a clergyman. [*L. domine*, voc. of *dominus*, master.]
 dominion, *dō-*, *ds-min'yən*, *n.* lordship: sovereignty: a domain or territory with one ruler, owner, or government: a completely self-governing colony, not subordinate to but freely associated with the mother-country: control: (*in pl.*) a class of angelic spirits (Col. i, 16).—Dominion Day, a Canadian festival on the anniversary of the union of the provinces, 1st July, 1867. [*L.L. dominiō*, -*ōnis*—*dominus*, master.]
 domino, *dom'i-nō*, *n.* a cape with a hood worn by a master or by a priest: a long cloak of black silk with a hood, used at masked balls, or its wearer: a mask: one of the oblong pieces with which the game of dom'inoes (-*nōz*) is played, usually twenty-eight in number, divided into two compartments, each of which is blank or marked with from one to six spots: a card game played in a similar way: the end. [*It. dominio*—*Fr. dominé*, in some way conn.]
 Don, *don*, *n.* a Spanish English Sir, Mr., formerly applied only to noblemen, now to all classes: don, a Spanish nobleman, a Spaniard: a fellow of a college, a college authority: (*coll.*) a swell, adept.—*sem.* Doña, *dōn'yā*, Don'na (Italian form); corr. dona(h), *dō'nā*, a sweetheart.—*adj.* donn'ish, pertaining to a don: with the airs of a don.—*ns.* donn'ism, self-importance; don'ship, rank or dignity of a don.—Don Juan, a libertine of Spanish legend, subject of plays, poems, and operas in several European languages: an attractive profligate. [*Sp.*—*L. dominus*.]
 don, *don*, *v.t.* to do or put on: to assume (*pr.p.* donn'ing; *part.* and *pass.* donned). [do on.]
 dona(h). See under Don.
 Donat, Donet, *dō'nat*, *n.* a grammar, a primer. [O.Fr. *donat*, from Aelius Dōnatus, author about 358 A.D. of a long famous Latin grammar.]
 donation, *dō-nā'shən*, *n.* act of giving: that which is given, a gift of money or goods: (*law*) the act by which a person freely transfers his title to anything to another.—*ns.* dō'nary, a thing given to a sacred use; dō'natary (*Scots. law*), one to whom lands escheated to the crown are made over; dō'natory (or *don'*), a recipient.—*v.t.* dō'nate' (U.S.), a back-formation from donation), to give.—*n.* dō'n-ative (or *don'*), a gift: a gratuity: a benefice pre-

sented by the founder or patron without reference to the bishop.—*adj.* vested or vesting by donation.—*ns.* *dōnā'tor*, one who makes a gift, a donor; *dōn'atory* (or *dōn'ry*), a recipient; *dōnee'*, the person to whom a gift is made; *dō'nor*, a giver: a benefactor.—*dōna nobis, the last section of the mass, beginning Dona nobis pacem, Give us peace.* [Fr.—*L. dōnāre, -ātum—dōnum, a gift—dāre, to give.*]

Donatist, dōn', dōn'-tist, n. a member of an African Christian sect of the 4th and 5th centuries, who protested against any diminution of the extreme reverence paid to martyrs, treated the lapsed severely, and rebaptised converts from the Catholic Church.—*n.* *dōn'atism.*—*adjs.* *dōnatist'ic, -al.* [From *Dōnātus*, one of their leaders.]

done, dūn, pa.p. of *do*, often with sense of utterly exhausted: so *done for*, out, up: (*obs.*) *inf.* of *do*. *donga, dōng'gā, n.* (*S. African*) a gully. [Zulu, bank, side of a gully.]

donjon, dūn'jōn, n. a strong central tower in ancient castles, to which the garrison retreated when hard pressed. [A doublet of *dungeon*.]

donkey, dōng'ki, n. an ass; a stupid person: (*pl.* *donkeys*).—*ns.* *dōn'key-en'gine*, a small auxiliary engine; *dōn'key-man*, a man in charge of a donkey-engine; *dōn'key-pump*, an extra steam-pump; *dōn'key-work*, drudgery.—*argue, talk, the hind-leg off a donkey, to do so with invincible pertinacity; donkey's years, a long time (a pun on ears).* (Still regarded as slang in 1823; *perh.* a double dim. of *dun*, from its colour; or from *Duncan*.)

Donna. See Don.

donnered, donnerd, donnert, dōn'ərd, -ərt, adj. (*Scot.*) stupid: dull-witted.

donnot, donnat, dōn'it, n. (*Yorkshire*) a good-for-nothing: an idler. [App. partly *do-naught*, partly *dow-nought*.]

Donnybrook, dōn'i-brook, n. a notorious assembly. [From the fair at Donnybrook, Dublin.]

do-nothing, do-nought. See do.

donsie, dōn'si, adj. (Scot.) unlucky, perverse: neat: trim: sickly. [Origin unknown.]

dōn't, dōnt, for do not.

donzel, dōn'zəl, n. (obs.) a squire, aspirant to knight-hood. [It. *donzello*—*L.L. dominicellus*, dim. of *L. dominus*, lord.]

doob, dōōb, n. dog's-tooth grass. [Hind. *dūb*.]

do, dō, n. *Scot's* form of *dove*.—*n.* *doocot*,

dooket (*dook'et*), a dove-cote.

doodle, dōōd'l, v.t. (Scot.) to dandle.

doodie, dōōd'l, v.t. (Scot.) to drone or play, as a bagpipe. [Ger. *duedeln*.]

doodie, dōōd'l, v.t. scrawl, scribble, meaninglessly. **doodlebug, dōōd'l-bug, n.** (*U.S.*) the larva of an ant-lion or other insect (used in divination in America): any instrument, scientific or unscientific, used by prospectors to indicate presence of minerals: (*tear slang*) a flying bomb.

dook, dōōk, n. (Scot.) a plug of wood driven into a wall to hold a nail, *perh.* a *hook*. [Hind. *dūk*.]

dook, dōōk, n. an act of: an inclined

dook. See duke.

dool, doole. See dole (2), dule.

doal, dōōl, dule, (Scot.) dūl, n. a boundary mark: a goal.—*hall the dules, to score a goal.* [Cf. *Du. doel, L. Ger. dōle, Fris. dōl, dōle*.]

doolie, dōōli, n. a litter or palanquin. [Hind. *dōli*.]

doom, dōōm, n. judgment: condemnation: destiny: ruin: final judgment: a picture of the Last Judgment.—*v.t.* to pronounce judgment *an*: to sentence: *ta cāndemān*: to destine:—(*pr.p.* *dōōm'ing; pa.p.* *dōōmed*).—*adjs.* *doomed*, under sentence: fated; *dōōm'ful* (*Spens.*), dispensing judgment.—*adv.* *dooms* (*Scot.*), very, exceedingly.—*ns.* *dooms-day*, the day of doom, the last judgment;

Dooms-day-book (see *Domesday*); *dooms-man*, one who pronounces doom or sentence, a judge;

doom'ster, a judge: a dempster.—*crack of doom*, the last trump. [O.E. *dōm*, judgment.]

doom-palm. See doom-palm.

door, dōr, n. the usual entrance into a house, room, or passage: a frame for closing up the entrance: a means of approach or access.—*ns.* *door-bolt*; *door-case*, the frame which encloses a door; *door-cheek* (*Scot.*), a side-post of a door; *door-keeper*; *door-knob*; *door-knocker*; *door(s)-man*, a porter, doorkeeper; *door-mat*, a mat for wiping shoes or other purpose at a door: (*coll.*) a person whom others trample upon; *door-nail*, a stud for a door, proverbially dead; *door-plate*, a plate on or at a door with the householder's name on it; *door-post*, the jamb or side-piece of a door; *door-sill*, the threshold of a doorway; *door-stand*, a doorway; *door-step*, a step at a door: (*coll.*) a thick slice of bread; *door-stone*; *door-way*, an opening where there is or might be a *door*; *door-yard* (*U.S.*) a yard about the door of a house.—*next door* (*to*), in the next house: near, bordering upon, very nearly; *out of doors*, in the open air; *show one the door*, to turn out of the house. [O.E. *duru* (*fem.*) and *dor* (*neut.*); cf. *Ger. tür, tor; Gr. thyra, L. foris, a door*.]

doorn, dōōrn, n. (S. Africa) thorn.—*n.* *doorn-boom* (*dōōrn'bōom*), a *S. African* acacia. [Du. *doorn*, thorn, boom, tree.]

dop, dōp, n. a copper cup in which a gem is fastened for cutting or polishing: Cape brandy made from grape-skins. [Du. *dop*, shell, husk.]

dop, dōp, v.t. and v.i. to dip: to dip.—*n. (obs.)* a curtsy: a bob.—*ns.* *dopp'er*, a dapper: a rod for dapping; *dopp'ing*, a flock of sheldrake. [O.E. *dopp* (*in compounds*); connected with *dlp*.]

dope, dōp, n. a thick liquid, semi-liquid, or pasty material: an absorbent; lubricating grease: aeroplane varnish: a liquid added to improve the efficiency of anything: opium: a drug, esp. one administered to a racehorse or taken by an addict: drug-taking: (*U.S.*) confidential or fraudulent information in advance; information in general: a wireless news bulletin: anything supplied to dull, blind, or blunt the conscience or insight: a fool.—*v.t.* to give or apply *dope* to: to drug.—*v.i.* to take *dope*.—*ns.* *dope-fiend*, a drug addict; *dōp'er*, one who applies, administers, deals in, or takes *dope*.—*adj.* *dōp'y*, *dope'y*, narcotic: stupefied. [Du. *doop*, a dipping, sauce; *doopen*, to dip.]

doppel-gänger, dōp'l-geng'er, n. a double: a wraith.—*Also doppel-gang'er*. [Ger., double-goer.]

Dopper, dōp'er, n. a Baptist or Anabaptist: a member of a rigid Calvinistic sect in *S. Africa*. [Du. *dooper*—*doopen*, to dip.]

dopplertie, dōp'l-ri-ti, n. a black elastic substance (calcium salts of humus acids) found in peat beds.

—**Doppler's principle**, the law of change of wave-length when a source of vibrations is moving towards or from the observer, explaining the fall of pitch of a railway whistle when the engine passes, and enabling astronomers to measure the radial velocity of stars by the displacement of known lines of the spectrum; **Doppler effect**, this observed change. [From *Christian Doppler* (1803-53) who announced the principle in 1842.]

dor, dōr, n. (obs.) a scoff, mockery, as *ta give* (any one) *the dor*.—*v.t.* to mock, put out of countenance. [Prob. O.N. *ddr*, scoff.]

dor, dōrr, dor, n. a kind of dung-beetle, also called *dor-beetle* and *dor-fly*: a cockchafer (in *U.S.* called *dor-bug*): (*obs.*) a drone.—*n.* *dor-hawk*, the nightjar. [O.E. *dora*, a humble-bee.]

Dora, dōr'a, n. (coll.) the Defence of the Realm Act (1914) which imposed war-time restrictions. [From the initials—*Defence of Realm Act*.]

darado, dō-rā-dō, n. the coryphene, so called from its beautiful colour when dying: the so-called golden salmon, a *S. American* river fish (*Salminus*) of the Characinidae. [Sp., from *dorar*, to gild—*L. deaurare, -ātum*; see *dory*, cl *Dorado*.]

Doras, dō'ras, n. a *S. American* genus of Siluridae, bony-plated river fish with spines, with the habit of walking overland when drought threatens.—*n.* *dō'rad*, any member of the genus, or of the group to which it belongs. [Gr. *dory*, spear.]

Dorcas, dō'r-kās, n. in Acts, ix, 36, the Greek translation (*Dorkas*) of *Tabitha* (Aramaic, gazelle), name

of a woman famous for good works—hence Dorcas society, a ladies' society for making and providing clothes for the poor. [Gr. *dorkas*, gazelle.]

doree. See **dory**.

Dorian, *dō'ri-ən*, *adj.* belonging to *Doris* in Greece or to the Dorians; *Doric*.—*n.* a native of *Doris*: a member of one of the main divisions of the ancient Greeks who arrived about 1100 B.C. and made their home in *Doris*, S.E. Peloponnese, Crete, Rhodes, etc.—*Dorian mode*, a mode of ancient Greek music consisting of two tetrachords with a semitone between the two lowest notes in each, the tetrachords separated by a whole tone (as: efga; bcde—but reckoned downwards by the Greeks), traditionally of a stirring, solemn, simple and martial quality: an authentic mode of old church music, extending from d to d with d as its final. [L. *Dōrius*—Gr. *Dōrios*—*Dōris*.]

Doric, *dō'rik*, *adj.* belonging to *Doris* in Greece, or the Dorians, or their dialect: denoting one of the Greek orders of architecture, distinguished by its simplicity and massive strength.—*n.* a Greek dialect: any dialect imagined to resemble it, esp. Scottish.—*n.* **Doricism** (*dō'ri-sizm*), a peculiarity of the Doric dialect.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *dō'rise*, to render or become like the Dorians, in language, manners, etc.—*n.* **Dō'rism**, **Doricism**: a Dorian characteristic. [L. *Dōricus*—Gr. *Dōrikos*—*Dōris*.]

Doris, *dō'ris*, *n.* a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, shell-less molluscs with a plummy tuft of gills on the back, giving name to the family *Dorididae*.—*n.* and *adj.* *dō'ridoid*. [Gr. *Dōris*, a sea-goddess.]

Dorking, *dō'king*, *n.* a square-bodied breed of poultry, variously coloured, and with five claws on each foot—so named from *Dorking* in Surrey.

dorlatch, *dō'lahh*, *n.* a bundle, a valise. [Gael.]

dormant, *dor'mənt*, *adj.* sleeping: with suspended animation or development: torpid: at rest: not used, in obeyance (as a title): (*her.*) in a sleeping posture.—*n.* a crossbeam: a joist.—*n.* *dor'mancy*. [O.Fr. *dormant*, *pr.p.* of *dormir*—L. *dormire*, to sleep.]

dormer, *dor'mər*, *n.* (*obs.*) o dormitory or bedroom: a dormer-window.—*n.* *dor'mer-win'dow*, a small window with a gable, projecting from a sloping roof (orig. a dormitory window). [O.Fr. *dormeor*—L. *dormitōriūm*—*dormire*, to sleep.]

dormient, *dor'mi-ənt*, *adj.* sleeping: dormant. [L. *dormiens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *dormire*, to sleep.]

dormition, *dor'mish-ən*, *n.* falling asleep: death.—*n.* and *adj.* *dor'mitive*, soporific. [Fr.—L. *dormire*, to sleep.]

dormitory, *dor'mi-tē-ri*, *n.* o large sleeping-room with many beds, whether in separate cubicles or not: a resting-place: (*U.S.*) a college hostel: a suburb where town workers dwell.—*n.* dormitory-car (*U.S.*), a railway sleeping-carriage. [L. *dormitōriūm*—*dormire*, to sleep.]

dormouse, *dor'mous*, *n.* any member of the *Myoxidae*, a family of rodents akin to mice but somewhat squirrel-like in form and habit.—*pl.* *dor'mice*. [Perh. connected with L. *dormire*, to sleep (from their hibernation); *prob. mouse*.]

dormy, *dormie*, *dor'mi*, *adj.* in golf, as many holes up or ahead as there are yet to play. [Conjecturally connected with L. *dormire*, to sleep; the player who is *dormy* cannot lose though he go to sleep.]

dornick, *dor'nik*, *n.* a kind of stout figured linen, originally made at *Doornik*, or Tournai, in Belgium.

dorp, *dorp*, *n.* a village, esp. Dutch. [Du. *dorp*; O.E. *thorp*.]

dorsal, *dor'sl*, *adj.* pertaining or belonging to the back.—*n.* a dorsal fin: a dorsal vertebra: a dorsal.—*adv.* *dor'sally*.—*ns.* *dorse* (*obs.*), the back of a book or writing: a dorsal: the back; *dor'sel*, a dorsal; *dor'ser*, a dosser.—*adjs.* *dorsibranchiate* (*-brangk*'), having gills on the back; *dorsiferous*, having sori on the back: carrying young on the back; *dorsiflexed* (*bot.*) of an onther, attached by the whole length of the back to the filament; *dorsiflex*, bent towards the back.—*n.* *dorsiflexion*, a bending backwards: a bending of the back, o bow.—*adjs.* *dorsigrade*, walking

on the back of the toes; *dorsiven'tral*, possessing two sides distinguishable as upper or ventral and lower or dorsal, as a leaf.—*ns.* *dorsiventrality*; *dors'um*, back—dorsal suture, the seam at the midrib of a carpel; send to *dorse*, to throw on the back. [L. *dorsum*, the back.]

dorse, *dors*, *n.* a small cod. [Low Ger. *dorsch*.]

dort, *dort*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to sulk.—*n.pl.* *dorts*, sulks.—

adj. *dor'ty*, pettish: delicate. [Origin unknown.]

dorter, *dortour*, *dor'tar*, *n.* (*arch.*) a dormitory, esp. monastic. [O.Fr. *dortour*—L. *dormitōriūm*; see *dormer*, *dormitory*.]

dory, *dō'ri*, *n.* a golden-yellow fish (*Zeus faber*) of the mackerel family.—Also John Dory and *Doree*. [Fr. *dorée*, from *dorer*, to gild—L. *deaurare*, to gild—*de-*, in the sense of over, *aurum*, gold.]

dory, *dō'ri*, *n.* (*Amer.*) a small boat, with flat bottom, sharp bow and stern, especially suited for surf riding. [Origin unknown.]

dose, *dōs*, in Scotland commonly *dōz*, *n.* the quantity of medicine, electric current, X-rays, etc., administered at one time: a portion, esp. a measured portion, of something given or added: anything disagreeable or medicinal that must be taken.—*v.t.* to order or give in doses: to give doses to.—

ns. *dōs'age*, practice, act, or method of dosing: regulation of dose: addition of an ingredient: proper size of dose; *dos*(*l*)o'gy, the science of doses. [Fr.—Gr. *dōsis*, a giving—*didonai*, to give.]

doseh, *dō'se*, *n.* a religious ceremony at Cairo (abolished 1884), during the festival of the Prophet's birth, when the sheikh of the Sa'di dervishes rode on horseback over the prostrate bodies of his followers. [Ar. *dawisah*, treading.]

doss, *dor*, *n.* (*slang*) a bed, sleeping-place: a sleep.—*v.t.* to sleep: to go to bed.—*ns.* *doss'er*, one who lodges in a doss-house, or where he can; *doss'-house*, a very cheap lodging-house. [Perh. from *doss*, a prov. Eng. name for a hassock; or perh. *dorso* (see under *dorsal*).]

dossal, *dossel*, *dō'səl*, *n.* a cloth hanging for the back of an altar, sides of a church chancel, etc. [L. *dossile*, *dorsile*—L. *dorsum*, back.]

dosser, *dō'sər*, *n.* a rich hanging of tapestry for the walls of a hall or of a chancel: a panner. [O.Fr. *dossier*—*dos*—L. *dorsum*, back.]

dossier, *dō'syā*, *dō'si-ər*, *n.* a bundle of documents relating to a person or case: a brief. [Fr.—*dos*—L. *dorsum*, back.]

dossil, *dō'sil*, *n.* a plug, spigot: a cloth roll for wiping ink from an engraved plate in printing: (*surg.*) a pledget of lint for dressing o wound. [O.Fr. *dozil*—L. *ducillus*, a spigot.]

dost, *dust*, 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *do*.

dot, *dot*, *n.* a very small spot: a short element in the Morse code.—*v.t.* to mark with o dot or dots: to diversify with objects: to jot.—*v.i.* to form dots: to limp: (*pr.p.* *dot'ting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *dot'ted*).—*adj.* *dot'ted*, composed of dots: marked with a dot or dots.—*adj.* *dot'ty*, composed of, covered with, dots: (*coll.*) unsteady: feeble: crazed—dot and carry, to set down the units and carry over the tens to the next column; dotted note, (*mus.*) one whose length is increased by one half by a dot placed after it. [O.E. has *dott*, head of a boil; Du. *dot*, a little lump.]

dot, *dot*, *n.* a marriage portion.—*adj.* *dotal* (*dō'təl*), pertaining to dowry or to dower.—*n.* *dō'tation*, the bestowing of a dowry: an endowment. [Fr.—L. *dōs*, *dōtis*.]

dote, *doat*, *dōt*, *v.i.* (*arch.*) to be stupid or foolish: to be weakly affectionate: to show excessive love (with *upon*, *on*): of timber, to decay.—*ns.* *dō'tage*, o doting: childishness of old age: excessive fondness; *dō'tant* (*Shak.*), a dotard; *dō'tard*, one who dotes: one showing the weakness of old age, or excessive fondness.—*adj.* *dō'ted* (*Spens.*), stupid.—*n.* *dō'ter*, *doat'er*, one who dotes.—*adj.* and *n.* *dō'ting*, *doat'ing*.—*n.* *dō'ting-plece*, *doat'ing-plece*, one who is doted on.—*adj.* *dō'tish*, silly.—*n.* *dō't'le* (*Scot.*), a dotard.—*adjs.* *dō't'le*, *-d* (*Scot.*), in dotage; *dō't'y*, decaying (of timber).

[Cf. Old Du. *doten*, to be silly; Fr. *radoter*, to rave, is from the same root.]

doth, duth, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of **do**.
dotterel, dottrel, *dot'(-ə)-ral*, *n.* a kind of plover,
 named from its apparent stupidity in allowing itself
 to be approached and caught: a stupid fellow, a
 dupe. [*dote*.]

dottle, *dot'l*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a plug, esp. of tobacco left at the bottom of a pipe. [*dot.*]

douane, *dōō-ān'*, *dīwān*, n. a custom-house.—n.
douanier (*dīwā-nyā*), a custom-house officer.
[Fr.—Ar. *dīwān*: cf. *dīvan*, *dīwan*.]

[FF.,—AF. *altan*; cf. *divan*, *div*
dovar, dower, *dōō'ār*. See *duar*.

Douay, *dōw'-ā*, among Catholics often *dōw'-i*, *n.* the famous leges.—

Rhemish version, the Old done at Douai in 1609-10.

double, *dub'l*, *adj.* twofold: twice as much: of about twice the weight, size, or quality: two of a sort together: in pairs: paired: acting two parts, insincere: folded once: sounding an octave lower: having stamens in the form of petals, or having ligulate in place of tubular florets.—*adv.* to twice the extent: twice over: two together: deceitfully.—*v.t.* to multiply by two: to make twofold: to make twice as much or as many: to be the double of; to be a substitute for or counterpart of: (in bridge) to double the scoring value of: to sound in another octave: (*her.*) to line: to fold: to clench: to pass (esp. sail) round or by.—*v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity: to turn sharply back on one's course in running: to act as substitute.—*n.* a quantity twice as much: a combination of two things of the same kind (as a binary star): in tennis, a game with two players on each side: in tennis, two faults in succession: a win, or a defeat, in two events on the same programme: a combined bet on two races, stake and winnings from the first being bet on the second: a Guernsey copper coin, 4th of a penny: a duplicate: an actor's substitute: a quick pace (short for double-quick): one's wraith or apparition: an exact counterpart: a turning upon one's course: a trick: (*eccles.*) a feast on which the antiphon is said both before and after the psalms.—*adj.* **double-act'ing**, applying power in two directions: producing a double result.—*n.* **double-axe'**, a religious symbol of Minoan Crete and the Aegean, a double-headed axe, associated with the mother-goddess and her son (Zeus).—*adjs.* **double-banked'**, having two men at each oar, or having two tiers of oars one above the other, as in ancient galleys.—*n.* **double-bar'**, a double vertical line marking the end of a movement or piece of music or one of its important divisions.—*adj.* **double-barr'elled**, having two barrels: of a surname, hyphenated: of a compliment, ambiguous.—*n.* **double-bass'**, a stringed instrument—contra-bass or *violone*.—*adjs.* **double-bl't'ing**, cutting on either side; **double-breast'ed**, of a coat, having two breasts, one to be folded over the other.—*v.t.* **double-le-charge'**, to load with double measure.—*ns.* **double-le-chin'**, a chin with a fold of flesh; **double-le-co'conut**, the coco-de-mer; **double-le-cross**, a betrayal of both sides, as when one who has arranged to lose a contest sets himself to win.—*v.t.* to betray by double-cross.—*ns.* **double-le-cross'er**; **double-le-dagg'er**, a diecis (†); **double-deal'er**, a deceitful person; **double-deal'ing**, duplicity.—*adj.* **double-le-decked**, having two decks.—*ns.* **double-deck'er**, a double-decked ship: a bus, tram-car, etc., in two stories or tiers; **double-decomposi'tion**, a chemical action in which two compounds exchange some of their constituents; **double-le-Dutch**, incomprehensible talk.—*adj.* **double-le-dyed**, twice-dyed: deeply imbued.—*n.* **double-le-ea'gle (U.S.)**, a gold coin worth \$20: heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the old arms of Russia and Austria.—*adj.* **double-le-edged'**, having two edges: cutting or working both ways.—*ns.* **double-end'er**, anything having two ends alike: a cross-cut sawing machine with two adjustable circular saws, for sawing both ends of timber; **double-le-en'try (book-h.)**, a method by which two entries

are made of each transaction.—*adjs.* doub'le-eyed, doubly keen of sight; doub'le-faced, hypocritical, false.—*ns.* doub'le-fa'cedness; doub'le-first, a university degree with first-class honours in two different subjects: one who takes such degree; doub'le-flat', a note already flat flattened again by a semitone: a sign indicating this.—*adjs.* doub'le-flow'ered, having double flowers, as a plant; doub'le-form'd', having, or combining, two forms; doub'le-found'ed, having two sources.—*v.t.* doub'le-gild, to gild with double coatings of gold: to glaze over.—*n.* doub'le-Glos'ter, Gloucestershire cheese of extra richness.—*adjs.* doub'le-hand'ed, having two hands: two-handled; doub'le-head'ed, having two heads; doub'le-heart'ed, treacherous; doub'le-hung, (of a window) having top and bottom sashes each balanced by sash cord and weights, so as to be capable of vertical movement in its own groove; doub'le-joint'ed, having joints admitting some degree of movement backward; doub'le-lived', having two lives; doub'le-locked', locked with two locks or bolts: locked by two turns of the key, as in very few locks but many novels; doub'le-manned', furnished with twice the complement of men; doub'le-mean'ing,

duplicity.—*adj.* and *adv.* *doub'le-quick*, at a pace approaching a run.—*n.* the double-quick pace.—*n.* *doub'ler*, one who or that which doubles.—*v.t.* *doub'le-shade'* (*Milt.*), to double the darkness of.—*n.* *doub'le-sharp*, a note already sharp sharpened again by a semitone: a sign indicating this.—*adj.* *doub'le-shott'ed*, of cannon, with double charge.—*ns.* *doub'le-shuff'le*, a scraping movement made twice with each foot: a dance of such steps: a trick; *doub'le-stopp'ing*, playing on two stopped strings of an instrument at once; *doub'le-stout*, extra strong stout or porter.—*adj.* *doub'le-tongued*, having two tongues or a cleft tongue: self-contradictory: deceitful.—*ns.* *doub'le-you*, -u, the letter w; *doub'ling*, the act of making double: a turning back in running: a trick: a plait or fold: (*her.*) mantling.—*adj.* *shifting*, manoeuvring.—*adv.* *doub'ly*—double up, to fold double: to bend over (as with laughter): to come at the double: to share with another. [O.Fr. *doble*—*L.* *duplus*, double.—*duo*, two, and the root seen in Eng. *fold*. Gr. *haplos*.]

double entendre, *doo-blān'-tān'-dr'*, *n.* a word or phrase with two meanings, one usually more or less indecent. [Fr. of 17th century, superseded now by (*mot*) *à double entente*.]

doublet, *doublet*, *n.* a close-fitting garment for the upper part of the body—with *hose*, the typical masculine dress in the 14th-17th c.: a thing that is repeated or duplicated: one of a pair, esp. one of two words orig. the same but varying in spelling and meaning, e.g. *balm*, *balsam*. [O.Fr., dim. of *doublet*.]

doubloon, *dub-lōon'*, *n.* an obsolete Spanish gold coin, orig. = 2 pistoles. [Sp. *doblón*, aug. of *doble*, double; see double.]

doubt, *doubt*, *v.t.* to be undecided in opinion: (*obs.*) to be apprehensive.—*v.i.* to hold in doubt: to hesitate or scruple: to incline to believe with fear or hesitation: to distrust: (*esp. Scot.*) to incline to think: to suspect (*arch. also refl.*): (*obs.*) to cause to doubt or fear.—

suspicion: (*obs.*) fear
questioned: (*Spens.*)
adj. doubt'ed (*Spens.*), redoubted: feared: question-
ed.—*n.* doubt'er—*adj.* doubt'ful, full of
doubt: undetermined: subject to doubt: not clear:

-adu. without doubt; certainly; no doubt (often
a mere concession of possibility). — *adu.* doubt-
lessly. [O.Fr. *dubius*, doubtful. movir] (*dubius*,

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhēn (then)

douc, *dook*, *n.* a variegated monkey in Cochinchina. [Fr., from Cochinchina name.]
douce, *dōō*, *adj.* (obs.) sweet: (Scot.) sober, peaceable, sedate.—*adv.* *douce* ly.—*ns.* *douce* ness; *doucet*, *dowcet* (*dōō*, *dōō* sit; obs.), a sweet dish: (in pl.) a deer's testicles; *douceur* (*dōō*-*ur*), sweetness of manner (obs.): something intended to please, a present, bribe, or tip. [Fr. *doux*, *douce*, mild—*L. dulcis*, sweet.]
douche, *dōōh*, *n.* a jet of water directed upon the body from a pipe: an apparatus for throwing it.—*v.t.* to turn a *douche* upon. [Fr.—It. *doccia*, a water-pipe—*L. dūcere*, to lead.]
doucin, *dōō-sēn*, *n.* (archit.) a cyma recta. [Fr.]
dough, *dō*, *n.* a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked: (slang) money.—*adj.* *dough*-baked, half-baked, defective in intelligence.—*n.* *dough*-boy (U.S. and American), a young man who is very pliable and easily deceived (Mil.). soft.—*n.* *dough*-nut, sweetened dough fried in fat.—*adj.* *dough*'y, like dough: soft. [O.E. *dāh*; Ger. *teig*, O.N. *deig*, dough; cf. *duff*.]
doughty, *dōw'ti*, *adj.* able, at strong: brave.—*adv.* *doughtily*, *n.* a *dough*'tiness. [O.E. *dyhtig*, later *dohtig*, valiant—*dugan*, to be strong; Ger. *tüchtig*, able.]
Douglas fir, *dug'ls fir*, *n.* a tall western American coniferous timber tree (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*). [David Douglas (1798-1834), who introduced it to Britain.]
Doukhobor. See *Dukhobor*.
doum-palm, *dōm*, *dōm*-pām, *n.* an African palm (Hyphaene), with a branched stem, and a fruit with the taste of gingerbread.—Also *dōm*-, *dūm*-palm. [Ar. *daum*, *dūm*.]
doup, *dōup*, *n.* (Scot.) the end of an egg-shell: the buttocks.—*n.* *can*'dle-doup, a candle-end. [Cf. O.N. *daup*, a hollow.]
dour, *dōr*, *adj.* (Scot.) obstinate; sullen; grim.—*n.* *dour*'ness. [Apparently *L. dūrus*, hard.]
doura. See *durra*.
dourine, *dōō-rēn*, *dōō-rēn*, *n.* a contagious disease of horses due to a trypanosome. [Fr. *dourin*.]
douroucouill, *durukull*, *dōō-roo*-*kōō*'le, *n.* a night-ape, any monkey of the S. American genus *Nyctipithecus*. [S. Amer. name.]
douse, *dōwse*, *dōw*, *v.t.* to plunge into water.—*v.i.* to fall suddenly into water. [Cf. Sw. *dunsa*, fall heavily; prob. from sound; cf. *souse*.]
douse, *dōwse*, *dōw*, *v.t.* to strike: to strike or lower (a sail).—*n.* a heavy blow. [Prob. related to Old Du. *dōssen*, to beat.]
douse, *dōwse*, *dōw*, *v.t.* to put out, extinguish (esp. in the slang *douse* the glim, put out the light).—*n.* *dous*'er, a shutter for cutting off light in a cinema projector. [Perh. connected with *dout*, or with *douse* (2).]
dout, *dōut*, *v.t.* to put out, extinguish.—*n.* *dout*'er. [do out.]
douzepeers, *dōō-zē-pār*, *n.pl.* the twelve peers of Charlemagne, or similar group.—*sing.* *douzepeer*, *doucepeer* (Spens.), a champion, great knight or noble. [O.Fr. *douze pers*, twelve peers.]
dove, *dōv*, *n.* a pigeon (esp. in comp., as *ring-dove*, *turtle-dove*, etc.): a word of endearment: an emblem of innocence, gentleness, also of the Holy Spirit (Matt. iii, 16).—*v.t.* to treat as a dove.—*ns.* *dove*'-colour, a greyish, bluish, pinkish colour; *dove*'cot, -cote, a small cot or box in which pigeons breed: a pigeon-house.—*adj.* *dove*'-drawn (Shak.), drawn by doves; *dove*'-eyed, meek-eyed.—*ns.* *dove*'-house, a dovecot; *dove*'-let, a small dove.—*adj.* *dove*'like, like a dove: innocent.—*ns.* *dove*'s-foot, a name for some species of cranesbill (*Geranium dissectum*, *Geranium molle*, etc.); *dove*'tail, a tenon shaped like a dove's spread tail, for fastening boards: a joint of alternate tenons and mortises of that shape.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to fit by, or as if by, dovetail.—*n.* *dove*'tailing, -flutter the dove-cots, to disturb commonplace, conventional people, as the eagle would a dovecot (see Shak., Cor. V,

vi, 115). [O.E. *dūfe*, found only in the compound *dūfe-doppa*, a diving bird; Ger. *taube*.]
dove, *dōv*, *v.i.* (Scot.) to be half asleep or stupefied.—*v.i.* *dō*'ver (Scot.), to snooze, doze.—*v.t.* to stun.—*n.* a snooze: a swoon: half-consciousness. [O.E. *dofian*, to be stupid.]
dove, *dōv*, U.S. *pa.t.* of *divc*.
dovekie, *dōv'ki*, *n.* the little auk or rothe: the black guillemot. [Dim. of *dovc*.]
Dover's powder, *dō'vaz* *pow'dar*, *n.* a sudorific compounded of ipecacuanha root, opium and potassium sulphate. [First prescribed by Dr. Thomas Dover (1660-1742).]
dow. See *dhow*.
dow, *dōw*, *v.i.* (obs. and Scots) to be good for a purpose: to avail: to be able.—3rd pers. sing. *dow*, *dows*; *pa.t.* *docht*, *dought* (*dohht*), *dowed*. [O.E. *dugan*.]
dowager, *dōw'z-jar*, *n.* a widow with a dower or jointure: a title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir: an elderly woman of imposing appearance. [O.Fr. *daugere*—*L.L. dōtārium*, dower—*L. dōtare*, to endow.]
dowd, *dōwd*, *dowdy*, *dōwd'i*, *ns.* a woman who wears dull-looking clumsy ill-shaped clothes.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* *dowd*'ily.—*n.* *dowd*'iness.—*adj.* *dowd*'y-ish.—*n.* *dowd*'yism. [Origin unknown.]
dowel, *dōw'el*, *n.* a pin for fastening things together by fitting into a hole in each.—*v.t.* to fasten by means of dowels.—*ns.* *dow*'el-joint; *dow*'el-pin. [Prob. related to Ger. *döbel*, a plug.]
dower, *dōw'ar*, *n.* a jointure: a dower: an endowment.—*v.t.* to bestow a dowry upon: to endow.—*adj.* *dow*'able, that may be endowed.—*n.* *dow*'er-house, the house set apart for the widow.—*adj.* *dow*'erless. [O.Fr. *douaire*—*L.L. dōtārium*, *L. dōtare*, to endow.]
dowl, *dōwf*, *adj.* (Scot.) dull, heavy, spiritless.—*n.* *dowl*'ness. [Prob. O.N. *dauf*, deaf.]
dowle, *dōw'i*, *adj.* (Scot.) dull, low-spirited, sad: dismal. [Prob. O.E. *dol*, dull.]
dowl, *dōwl*, *dōwl*, *n.* (Shak.) a portion of down in a feather: a piece of fluff. [Origin obscure.]
dowls, *dōw'ls*, *n.* a coarse linen cloth. [From *Daoulas* or *Doulas*, near Brest, in Brittany.]
down, *dōwn*, *n.* soft feathers: a soft covering of fluffy hair.—*n.* *down*'-bed.—*adj.* *downed*, filled or covered with down.—*ns.* *down*'iness; *down*'-quilt.—*adj.* *down*'y, covered with or made of down: like down: (slang) knowing.—the downy (old slang), bed.—The spellings *downe*, *downey* (Shak.) show confusion with *dowl*. [O.N. *dūm*; Ger. *daune*, *dune*.]
down, *dōwn*, *n.* a bank of sand thrown up by the sea (same as dune): a treeless upland: (in pl.) an undulating upland tract of pasture-land, esp. in S.E. England—also the roadstead off E. Kent.—*n.* *down*'land. [O.E. *dūn*, a hill—Celt. *dun*.]
down, *dōwn*, *adv.* (passing into *adj.* in predicative use), to a lower position, level or state: away from a centre (capital, great town, university, etc.): southward: to leeward: in a low or lowered position or state: below: on or to the ground: down-stairs: under the surface: from earlier to later times: to a further stage in a series: from greater to less (in size, grain, activity, intensity, etc.): to a standstill, exhaustion, or conclusion: to a final state of defeat, subjection, silence, etc.: in a fallen state: in adversity: at a disadvantage: ill: behind-hand: in writing or record, in black and white: in flood: on the spot, in cash: in readiness to pounce: in a state of alert awareness and understanding: in watchful opposition or hostility (with *on*, *upon*).—Also elliptically, passing into an interjection or verb by omission of *go*, *come*, *put*, etc., often followed by *with*.—*adj.* *going*, *reaching*, or directed towards a lower position or level: depressed: low.—*prep.* in a descent along, through, or by: to or in a lower position on or in: along in the direction of the current: along.—*n.* a descent: a low place: a reverse of fortune: an act of throwing or putting down: a tendency to be down on one.—*v.t.* to knock, throw or set down: to put down, overthrow: to dispirit.—*adj.* *down*'-and-out', at the end of one's resources.—Also *n.*—*n.* *down*'-and-

out'er.—*adj.* down-at-heel', having the back of the shoe trodden down.—*ns.* down-beat, a downward movement of the conductor's baton: an accented beat; down-bow (*mus.*), a movement of bow over strings beginning at the nut end.—*adj.* down'cast, dejected.—*n.* a current of air into a mine: a shaft carrying it (down'cast-shaft'): a downward throw: a downthrow.—*ns.* down'-come, a fall, ruin: a heavy pour of rain; down'-draught, a current of air downwards; down'-east'er, one living down east from the speaker, a New Englander, and esp. an inhabitant of Maine; down'fall, fall, . . . : a falling down, as of . . . : ruined; down'-going, . . . : down'; down'grade, a downward slope or course.—*adj.* and *adv.* downhill.—*adj.* down'-gyved (*Shak.*), hanging down like fetters.—*n.* down'-haul, a rope by which a jib, etc., is hauled down when set.—*adjs.* down'-heart'ed, dejected; down'hill, descending, sloping.—Also *n.*—*adv.* down'hill'.—*n.* down'-line, the line of a railway leading from the capital, . . . to the provinces.—*adj.* . . . : down'-cast, gloomy.—*n.* down'-pour, pouring to rest: a woman's lying-in.—*adv.* and *adj.* down'most, superlative of down.—*n.* down'pour, a heavy fall of rain, etc.—*adv.* down'right (*obs.*), perpendicular: in plain terms: utterly.—*adj.* plain-spoken: brusque: utter, out-and-out (as in *down'right madness*).—*ns.* down'rightness; down'rush, a rushing down (as of gas, hot air, etc.); down'-sett'ing, a setting down, a snub; down'-sitt'ing, sitting down, time of rest (*Ps.* cxxxix, 2): (*Scot.*) a sitting, session: (*Scot.*) a settlement, establishment (esp. by marriage).—*advs.* down'stage, towards the footlights (also *adj.*); down'stairs, in, or towards, a lower story.—*adj.* down'stair(s),—*n.* a position downstairs.—*adv.* down'stream, with the current.—*adj.* down'stream, further down the stream: going with the current.—*ns.* down'stroke, a downward line made by the pen in writing; down'-throw, act of throwing down, state of being thrown down: (*geol.*) the amount of vertical displacement of the relatively lowered strata at a fault.—*v.i.* down'-tools', to strike.—*adj.* and *adv.* down'town', in or towards the lower part or (U.S.) the business and shopping centre of the town.—*n.* down'-train, a railway train proceeding from the chief terminus.—*adj.* down'-trod, -trod-don, trampled on: tyrannised over.—*advs.* down'-ward (-ward), down'wards, from higher to lower: from source to outlet: from more ancient to modern: in the lower part.—*adj.* down'ward.—*adv.* down'wardly.—*n.* down'wardness, a sinking tendency: a state of being low.—down east (U.S.), in or into Maine and adjoining parts of New England; down in the mouth, in low spirits; down on one's luck, in ill-luck; down south, in the southern states; down to the ground (*coll.*), completely; down town, down in or towards the centre of a town; down under, at the antipodes; down with, put down: swallow; go down with, be acceptable to; up and down, often merely to and fro. [*M.E.* a-down, *adun*—O.E. of *dune*, from the hill (*dat. case of dūn*, hill; see foregoing and adown).]

Downing Street, *down'ing*, the street in London where the Prime Minister's official residence is, as well as the Foreign Office: the government.

dowry, *dow'ri*, *n.* the property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage—sometimes used for dower: sometimes a gift given to or for a wife at marriage: a natural endowment. [See dower.]

dowse, *dows*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* See douse.

dowse, *dows*, *v.* to use the divining-rod.—*n.* dows'er, a water-diviner. [Origin unknown.]

doxographer, *doks-og'ra-fer*, *n.* a compiler of opinions of philosophers. . . . : glory.

doxy, *dok'si*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a mistress; a woman of loose character. [Origin unknown.]

doxy, *dok'si*, *n.* opinion—'Orthodoxy', said Warburton, 'is my doxy—heterodoxy is another man's doxy'. See above. [*Gr.* *doxa*; opinion.]

doyen, *dua'yān'*, *n.* dean, senior member (of an academy, diplomatic corps, etc.). [*Fr.*—*L.* *decanus*.]

doyley. See dolly.

doze, *dōz*, *v.i.* to sleep lightly, or to be half-asleep: to be in a dull or stupefied state.—*v.t.* to spend in drowsiness (with away).—*n.* a short light sleep.—*adj.* dōzed, drowsy.—*v.t.* dōzen (*Scot.*), to stupefy.—*v.t.* to become stupefied.—*ns.* dōz'er; dōz'iness; dōz'ing.—*adj.* dōzy, drowsy: beginning to decay. [*Cf.* O.N. *dāsa*, Dan. *dōse*, to dose.]

dozen, *duz'n*, *n.* a set of twelve:—*pl.* dozen, when preceded by a numeral, otherwise doz'ens.—*adj.* doz'enth.—baker's, devil's, long, dozen, thirteen. [*O.Fr.* *dozeine*—*L.* *duodecim*—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten, and neut. *pl.* ending -*ena* (as in *centēna*).]

drab, *drab*, *n.* a low, sluttish woman: a whore.—*v.i.* to associate with drabs.—*ns.* drabb'er, one who herds with drabs; drabb'iness.—*adjs.* drabb'ish, drabb'y, sluttish. [*Poss. Gael.* *drabag*; *Ir.* *drabog*, slut; or *L.G.* *drabbe*, dirt.]

drab, *drab*, *n.* thick, strong, grey cloth: a grey or dull-brown colour, perh. from the muddy colour of undyed wool: uninteresting unvaried dullness.—*adj.* of the colour of drab: dull and monotonous.—*n.* drabb'et, a coarse linen fabric used for smock-frocks.—Also drabetto'—*adv.* drab'ly.—*n.* drab'ness. [*Perh. Fr.* *drap*, cloth—*L.L.* *drappus*, prob. *Gmc.*; see drape.]

drabble, *drab'l*, *v.t.* to besmear, bedraggle.—*n.* drabb'ling, a manner of fishing for barbel with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead.—*n.* drabb'ler, drab'ler, an additional piece of canvas, laced to the bottom of the bonnet of a sail, to give it greater depth. [*L.Ger.* *drabbeln*, to wade about.]

Dracaena, *drā-sē'nā*, *n.* the dragon-tree genus. [*L.L.* *dracaena*, a she-dragon—*Gr.* *drakaina*, fem. of *drakōn*, dragon.]

drachm, *dram*, *n.* a drachma: a dram.

drachma, *drak'mā*, *n.* an ancient Greek weight, and a silver coin of different values: a modern Greek franc:—*pl.* drach'mas, drach'mae (*-mē*) drach'mai (*-mī*). [*Gr.* *drachmē*—*drassesthai*, to grasp with the hand.]

Draco, *drā'kō*, *n.* the Dragon, a northern constellation: a dragon-lizard.—*adjs.* draconian (*drāk'-drak'ō-ni-ān*), draconic (*-on'ik*), of, of the nature of, a dragon.—*ns.* draconites (*drak'-a-ni'tēz*), a precious stone fabled to come from a dragon's brain; draconitias (*drak'-an-i'ti-ā-ris*), Guinea-worm disease; Dracontium (*drā-kon'shi-om*), a S. American araceous genus once of medical repute; Dracunculus (*drā-hung'ū-lus*), the green dragon genus of Araceae; dracunculus, the dragonet: the Guinea-worm. [*L.* *dracō*, -ōnis, and *Gr.* *drakōn*, -ontos, a dragon or snake, dims. *L.* *dracunculus*, *Gr.* *drakontion*, prob. from the root of *Gr.* *derkesthai*, to look.]

Draconian, *drā-* or *drā-kō-ni-ān*, Draconic (*-kon'tik*), *adjs.* extremely severe, as the laws of Draco (*Gr.* *Drakōn*), archon at Athens 621 B.C.—*n.* Draconism (*drak'-on-izm*).

dread, *drad*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of dread.—*adj.* (*Spens.*) dread.

draff, *drāf*, *n.* dregs: the refuse of malt after brewing.—*adjs.* draff'ish, draff'y, worthless. [*Prob. related to Du.* *dras*, *Ger.* *trüber*.]

draft, *drāft*, *n.* anything drawn: the selecting of a smaller body (of men, animals, things) from a larger: the body so selected (esp. *mil.*): a member of it: (U.S.) conscription: an order for the payment of money: a demand (upon resources, credulity, patience, etc.): a plan: a preliminary sketch: (occasional and U.S.) a draught (in various senses).—*v.t.* to draw an outline of: to draw up in preliminary form: to draw off: to detach.—*ns.* draff-bar, a draw-bar; draft'er, draught'er, one who drafts: a draught-horse; draft-horse, draft-ox,

drafts, drafts'man, drafts'manship (see draught). [draught.]

drag, *drag*, *v.t.* to draw by force: to draw slowly: to pull roughly and violently: to trail: to explore with a drag-net or hook: to apply a drag to.—*v.i.* to hang so as to trail on the ground: to be forcibly drawn along: to move slowly and heavily: to lag: to give the feeling of being unduly slow or tedious. (*pr.p.* dragging; *pa.t.*, *pa.p.* dragged).

—*n.* anything dragged; an act of dragging: a dragging effect. (*aero.*) the component of the aircraft that lies along the water: a heavy harrow: a hook for dragging along the water: a mail-coach: a long open carriage, with transverse or side seats: a contrivance for retarding a wheel, esp. an iron shoe that drags on the ground: any obstacle to progress: a trail of scent: an artificial scent dragged on the ground for foxhounds to follow: (*billiards*) a retarded motion of the cue-ball imparted by striking somewhat under the centre.—*ms.* drag-bar, a draw-bar; drag-chain, a chain used as drag to a wheel: a chain for coupling railway vehicles; draghound, a foxhound trained to follow a drag; drag-hunt; drag-man, a fisherman who uses a drag-net; drag-net, a net to be dragged along the bottom of water or the ground; drag-shot, a shot that imparts drag to a billiard-ball; drag'sman, the driver of a drag or coach. [Northern—O.E. *dragan* or O.N. *draga*; Ger. *tragen*; see *draw*.]

dragée, *drā-zhā*, *n.* a sweetmeat enclosing a drag, or a nut or fruit, etc.: a chocolate drop. [Fr.]

draggel, *dragl*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make or become wet and dirty, as by dragging along the ground: to trail.—*n.* dragg'le-tail, a slut.—*adj.* dragg'le-tailed. [Freq. of drag, and a doublet of drawl.]

dragoman, *drag'o-man*, *n.* an interpreter or guide in Eastern countries. (*pl.* drag'omans). [Fr., from Ar. *tarjūmān*—*tarjama*, to interpret.]

dragon, *drag'ōn*, *n.* a fabulous winged scaly-armoured fire-breathing monster, often a guardian of treasure, ravaging a country when its hoard is rifled: a fierce, intimidating, or watchful person: a paper kite: a dragon-lizard: applied to various plants, esp. *Dracunculus* (green dragon), and *Dracoctenium*; Dragon, a northern constellation (Draco).—*ms.* drag'ōness, a she-dragon; drag'onet, a little dragon: a gohy of the genus *Callionymus*; drag'on-fish, a dragonet: a fish of the genus *Pegasus*; drag'onfly, a predaceous long-bodied often brilliantly coloured insect of the Odonata; drag'onhead, drag'on's-head, a labiate garden plant (*Dracocephalum*)—from the shape of the corolla.—*v.t.* drag'on'ise, to turn into a dragon: to watch like a dragon.—*adj.* drag'onish, drag'on'like.—*ns.* drag'onism, unremitting watchfulness; drag'on-iz'ard, a small tree-dwelling E. Indian lizard (*Draco*) with parachute of ribs and skin: a S. American lizard (*Thorictus*): a monitor, esp. a species (*Varanus komodoensis*) found in Komodo (in Indonesia), reaching to feet in length.—*adj.* drag'onné (*drag-o-nā*; *her.*), like a dragon in the hinder part.—*ns.* drag'on-root (*U.S.*) an araceous plant (*Arisaema*) or its tuberous root, used in medicine; drag'on's-blood, a red resinous exudation from the dragon-tree and many other trees, used for colouring varnishes, etc.; drag'on-stand'ard, a standard in, or bearing, the form of a dragon; drag'on-tree', a great tree of the Canary Islands (*Dracaena Draco*), of the Liliaceae, remarkable for its resin (a variety of dragon's blood), its growth in thickness like a dicotyledon, and the great age it attains. [Fr.—*L.* *dracō*, *-ōnis*—Gr. *drakōn*, *-ontos*, perh.—root *drak*, as in *edrakon*, *aorist of derkesthai*, to see clearly.]

dragonnade, *drag-on-ād*, *n.* the persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV by means of dragons: any persecution by military means (*usu.* in *pl.*). [Fr., from *dragon*, dragon.]

dragon, *drag-gōn*, *n.* an old fire-spitting musket: (*obs.*) a mounted infantryman armed with it: a heavy cavalryman, as opp. to hussars and lancers—surviving in the names of certain regiments.—*v.t.* to harass or compel by military bullying.—*n.* dragon'-bird, the umbrella-bird. [Fr. *dragon*, dragon, dragon.]

dragsmann. See drag.

drail, *drāl*, *n.* the iron bow of a plough from which the traces draw: a piece of lead round the shank of the hook in fishing.—*v.t.* to drangle. [Prob. a combination of drangle and trail.]

drain, *drān*, *v.t.* to draw off by degrees: to filter: to draw off water, sewage, or other liquid from: to furnish means of withdrawal of liquid from: to make dry: to drink dry: to exhaust.—*v.i.* to flow off gradually: to part with liquid by flowing, trickling or dripping: to discharge.—*n.* a water-course: a channel for escape of liquid: a ditch: a sewer: (*slang*) a drink: exhausting expenditure.—*adj.* drain'able.—*ns.* drain'age, act, process, method, or means of draining: mode of discharge of water: the system of drains in a town; drain'age-basin, the area of land that drains into one river; drain'age-tube, a tube for discharge of pus, etc.; drain'er, a utensil on which articles are placed to drain; drain'-pipe; drain'-tile; drain'-trap, a contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from drains, while admitting water to them. [O.E. *dræhnan*.]

drake, *drāk*, *n.* the male of the duck: a flat stone thrown so as to skip along the surface of water in playing ducks and drakes (also drake'stone). [Ety. obscure; cf. prov. Ger. *draak*; O.H.G. *antrahho*, Ger. *entereich*, the first element usually explained as *zend*, *end*, *amut*, duck.]

drake, *drāk*, *n.* a dragon: a fiery meteor: a beaked galley, or viking ship of war; an angler's name for species of Ephemera. [O.E. *draca*, dragon—*L.* *dracō*.]

dram, *drām*, *n.* a contraction of drachm: $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an oz. avoirdupois: formerly, with apothecaries, $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an oz.: a small drink of alcoholic liquor: a tippie.—*v.t.* to drink a dram.—*v.t.* to give a dram to.—*ns.* dram'-drinker; dram'-shop. [Through Fr. and *L.*, from Gr. *drachmē*. See drachma.]

drama, *drām'ā*, *n.* a story of life and action for representation by actors: a composition intended to be represented on the stage: dramatic literature: theatrical entertainment: (journalistically) a series of deeply interesting events.—*adj.* dramati'c (*dra-mat'ik*), -al, belonging to the drama: appropriate in, or in the form of drama: with the force and vividness of the drama.—*adv.* dramati'cally.—*n.* dramati'cism.—*adj.* dramatis'able (*drām-*).—*n.* dramatisa'tion, the act of dramatising: the dramatised version of a novel or story.—*v.t.* dram'atise, to compose in, or turn into, the form of a drama or play.—*n.* dram'atist, a writer of plays.—*drām'atīs persō'nae* (-ē), the characters of a drama or play. [*L.*—Gr. *drāma*, *drāmator—drātein*, to do.]

dramaturgy, *drām'ā-tur-jī*, *n.* the principles of dramatic composition: theatrical art.—*ns.* dram'aturge, dram'aturgist, a playwright.—*adj.* dramatur'gic. [Through Fr. from Gr. *drāmaturgō*, *dramaturgos*, playwright—*drāma*, and *ergon*, a work.]

drammock, *drām'ek*, *n.* meal and water mixed raw. Also dram'mach. [Cf. Gael. *drama(i)g*, a foul mixture.]

drank, *drangk*, *pa.t.* of drink.

drant, draunt, *drānt*, *draunt*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* (*prov.*) to drawl, to drone.—*n.* a droning tone.

drap, *drāp*, *n.* and *v.* Scots for drop.—*n.* drapp'le, drapp'y, (*Scot.*) a little drop, esp. of spirits.

drap-de-Berry, *drā-ds-ber-ē*, *n.* (*obs.*) a woollen cloth made in Berry, in France.—Also *adj.* [Fr., Berry cloth.]

drape, *drāp*, *v.t.* to cover as with cloth: to hang cloth in folds about.—*adj.* draped.—*n.* drāp'er, a dealer in cloth and cloth goods.—*adj.* drāp'iered, draped.—*n.* drāp'ery, cloth goods: hangings: the draper's business: (*art*) the representation of clothes and hanging folds of cloth: (*pl.* draperies).—*v.t.* to drape.—*ns.* drapet (*drāp'it*; *Spens.*), a cloth covering; drapier (*drāp'i-er*; *obs.*) a draper. [O.Fr. *draper*, to weave, drape, drapier,

draper—*drap*, cloth, prob. Gmc.; see *drab*.]
 drastic, *dras'tik*, *adj.* forcible, powerful in action:
 violent: unsparing.—*n.* a severe purgative.—*adv.*
dras'tically. [*Gr. drastikos—drain*, to act, to do.]
 drat, *drat*, *v.t.* a minced oath used to express
 vexation. [*Aphetic from God rot.*]
 dratchell, *dratch'l*, *n.* (prov.) a slut.

draught, *draft*, *n.* drawing or pulling: a pull:
 attraction: the thing or quantity drawn: readiness
 for drawing from the cask: the act of drinking:
 the quantity drunk in one breath: a dose of liquor
 or medicine: outline of a picture: a preliminary
 sketch or plan (usu. *draft*): that which is taken in
 a net by drawing: a chosen detachment of men
 (usu. *draft*): a current of air: the depth to which
 a ship sinks in the water: (*obs.*) a move in a game:
 a thick disk used in the game of draughts: (*in*
pl.) a game played by two persons moving draught-
 men alternately on a chequered board: (*Shak.*) a
 cesspool or privy.—*v.t.* to sketch out, make a
 preliminary plan of or attempt at (also *draft*):
 occasionally for draft in sense of draw off, set
 apart from a larger body.—*ns.* draught'-animal,
 -horse, -ox, etc., one used for drawing heavy
 loads; draught'board, a chessboard used for
 playing draughts; draught'-en'gine, the engine
 over the shaft of a coal-pit.—*n.pl.* draught'-
 hooks, large iron hooks fixed on the cheeks of a
 cannon-carriage.—*ns.* draught'-house (*B.*), a sink,
 privy; draught'iness; draught'man, a piece
 used for playing draughts; draught'-net, a drag-
 net; draught'-screen, a screen for warding off a
 current of air; draughts'man, a piece used in
 playing draughts; one skilled or employed in
 drawing; one who draughts or draws up docu-
 ments (in this sense usually draftsman).—*adj.*
 draught'y, full of draughts or currents of air.
 —feel the draught, to be unpleasantly conscious
 of difficult conditions, esp. economic. [*O.E. draht*
 —*dragan*, to draw; see *drag*, *draw*.]

drave, *drav*, old *pa.t.* of drive.

Dravidian, *dra-vid'i-an*, *adj.* belonging to a dark,
 long-headed, wavy-haired race of the Deccan:
 belonging to a group of languages in Southern
 India, including Tamil, Malayalam, Kanarese,
 Telugu, etc.—Also *n.* [*Sans. Drāvida*, an ancient
 province of Southern India.]

draw, *draw*, *v.t.* to pull: to drag: to pull along:
 to bring forcibly towards or after one: to pull
 into position: to pull back: to pull back the
 string of: to pull together or awry: to take at
 random from a number: to entice, attract: to
 coax into giving information: to stimulate to self-
 expression (usu. *draw out*): to inhale: to take
 out: to unsheathe: to withdraw: to cause to
 flow out: to evoke or bring out by some artifice:
 to extract by pulling: to extract the essence of:
 to eviscerate: to pull through a small hole, as in
 making wire: to deduce: to lengthen: to extend to
 the full length: to force to appear (as a badger from
 its hole): to receive or take from a source or store:
 to demand by a draft: to get by lot: to trace:
 to construct in linear form: to make a picture of,
 by lines drawn: to describe: to put into shape,
 frame: to write out (as a cheque): to require as
 depth of water for floating: to finish without
 winning or losing: (*cricket*) to glance.—*v.i.* to
 pull: to practise drawing: to move: to make one's
 way, betake oneself: to resort: to approach: to
 make a draught: to allow a free current: to act
 as drawer: to draw a card, a sword, lots: to infuse:
 to end a game without winning or losing: (*pa.t.*
drew, droō; p.a.p. drawn).—*n.* the act of drawing:
 assignment by lot, as of prizes, opponents in a
 game: anything drawn: a drawn or undecided
 game: an attraction: (*U.S.*) a drawer (of a chest of
 drawers).—*adj.* draw'able.—*ns.* draw'back, a
 disadvantage: a receiving back some part of the
 duty on goods on their exportation; draw'-bar,
 a sliding bar: a bar used in coupling railway
 vehicles (also *drag*, draught-bar); draw'-boy,
 the boy who pulls the cords of the harness in
 figure-weaving: a mechanical device for this
 purpose; draw'bridge, a bridge that can be drawn
 up or let down at pleasure: bridge played by two

persons, with two dummy hands, not exposed;
 draw'ee, the person on whom a bill of exchange
 is drawn; draw'er, he or that which draws:
 one who draws beer or fetches liquor in a tavern:
 (*drawr*) a thing drawn out, as the sliding box
 in a chest of drawers: (*in pl.*) a close undergarment
 for the lower part of the body and the
 legs; draw'-gear, the apparatus by which railway-
 cars are coupled; draw'ing, the art of representing
 objects or forms by lines drawn, shading, etc.:
 a picture in lines: an assigning by lot: act of
 pulling, etc.; draw'ing-board, a slab on which
 paper can be pinned for drawing on; draw'ing-
 frame, a machine in which carded wool, cotton,
 or the like is drawn out fine; draw'ing-knife, a
 knife with a handle at each end, used by a cooper
 for shaving hoops by drawing it towards him;
 draw'ing-master; draw'ing-paper; draw'-
 ing-pen; draw'ing-penell; draw'ing-pin, a
 short broad-headed pin for fastening paper to a
 drawing-board; draw'ing-room, in engineering,
 a room where plans and patterns are drawn (see
 also separate article); draw'ing-table, a table
 which can be extended in length by drawing out
 sliding leaves.—*adj.* drawn, pulled together:
 closed: neither won nor lost: unsheathed: eviscer-
 ated: strained, tense: etiolated.—*ns.* draw'-net
 (same as drag-net); drawn'-thread'work, orna-
 mental work done

of a fabric; draw'-drawing wire or t-sheet that can be drawn out from under a patient;
 draw'-tube, a tube sliding within another, as
 in a form of telescope; draw'-well, a well from
 which water is drawn up by a bucket and appar-
 atus.—at daggers drawn, openly hostile; draw
 a bead on (see *bead*); draw a blank, to get a
 lottery ticket that wins no prize: to get no result;
 draw a cover (covert), to send the hounds into
 a cover to frighten out a fox; draw blank, to do
 so, but find no fox; draw back, to recoil:
 to withdraw; draw cuts, to cast lots; draw hang,
 and quarter (see *hang*); draw in, to reduce,
 contract: to become shorter; draw it fine, to
 be too precise; draw it mild, to refrain from
 exaggeration; draw near, to approach; draw'off,
 to cause to flow from a barrel, etc.: to withdraw;
 draw on, to approach: to pull on; draw on,
 upon, to make a draught upon: to make a demand
 upon (one's credulity, patience, resources): to draw
 one's sword, pistol, against; draw on one's imagi-
 nation, to make imaginative or lying state-
 ments; draw on one's memory, to try to
 remember: to make use of what one remembers;
 draw out, to leave the place (of an army, etc.):
 to lengthen: to entice into talk and self-expression;
 draw rein, to slacken speed, to stop; draw
 stumps, end a game of cricket by removing the
 wickets; draw the cloth, board, table (*arch.*),
 clear up after a meal; draw the line, to fix a
 limit; draw the long-bow (see *long*); draw to
 a head, to mature; draw up, to form in regular
 order: to compose, put into shape: to stop; In
 drawing, correctly drawn; out of drawing, in-
 accurately drawn, or drawn in violation of the
 principles of drawing; out of the top drawer, of
 top grade, esp. socially. [*O.E. dragan*: cf. *drag*.]
 Drawcanisr, *drato-kani'sr*, *n.* a blustering bully.
 [Drawcanisr (parodying Dryden's *Almanzor*), who
 kills 'em all on both sides in Buckingham's
Rehearsal (performed 1671).]

drawing-room, *draw'ing-room*, *n.* a room to which
 the company withdraws after dinner: a reception
 of company at court: (*U.S.*) a private compart-
 ment of a 'parlor-car'.—*adj.* suitable for the
 drawing-room. [*Orig. withdrawing-room.*]

drawl, *drawl*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to dawdle: to speak in a
 slow lengthened tone.—*v.t.* to utter in a slow and
 sleepy manner.—*n.* a slow, lengthened utterance.
 —*n.* draw'l'er.—*adv.* draw'l'ingly.—*n.* draw'l'-
 ingness. [*Connected with draw.*]

drawn, *drawn*, *p.a.p.* of draw, and *adj.*
 draw, *dra*, *n.* a low strong cart for heavy goods:
 a timber sledge: that which is dragged or drawn.—
ns. draw'ago; draw'-horse; draw'man; draw'-

plough. [Cf. O.E. *dragge*, drag-net—*dragan*, to draw; see drag, draw.]
 dray. Same as drey.
 drazei, *drāzī*, n. (prov.) a slut. [Origin unknown.]
 dread, *dred*, n. great fear: awe: an object of fear or awe: (*Spens.*) fury.—*adj.* dreaded: inspiring great fear or awe.—*v.t.* to fear greatly: to reverence: (*obs.*) to cause to fear, to affright.—*n.* dread'er.—*adj.* dread'ful, (*orig.*) full of dread: producing great fear or awe: terrible.—*adv.* dread'fully.—*n.* dread'fulness.—*adj.* dread'less, free from dread: intrepid.—*adv.* (*Spens.*) doubtless.—*adv.* dread'lessly.—*n.* dread'lessness.—*adv.* dread'ly.—*n.* dread'nought, dread'naught, one who dreads nothing: hence, a thick cloth or garment thereof: a powerful type of battleship or battle-cruiser (dating from 1905-6).—penny dreadful, a cheap sensational serial or tale. [M.E. *dreden*—O.E. *ondrædon*, to fear; O.N. *ondrædo*, O.H.G. *introtan*, to be afraid.]
 dream, *drēm*, n. (*obs.*) joy: mirth: minstrelsy: music: sound.—*n.* dream'hole, a hole in the wall of a steeple, tower, etc., for admitting light. [O.E. *dræm*, joy, mirth.]
 dream, *drēm*, n. a train of thoughts and fancies during sleep, a vision: something only imaginary: a distant hope or ideal, probably unattainable.—*v.i.* to fancy things during sleep: to think idly (with *of*): to think (*of*) as possible, contemplate as imaginably possible.—*v.t.* to see or imagine in, or as in, a dream: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dreamed or dreamt, *dremt*).—*ns.* dream'er; dream'ery, a place favourable to dreams: dreamlike fancies.—*adj.* dream'ful (*Tenn.*), dreamy.—*adv.* dream'ily.—*n.* dream'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* dream'ing.—*adv.* dream'ingly.—*n.* dream'land, the land of dreams, reverie, or imagination.—*adj.* dream'less.—*adv.* dream'lessly.—*ns.* dream'lessness; dream'while, the duration of a dream; dream'world, a world of illusions.—*adj.* dream'y, full of dreams: given to dreaming: appropriate to dreams: dream-like. [M.E. *dream*, *drēm*; perh. the same word as the foregoing.]
 dreary, *drē'ry*, *adj.* gloomy: cheerless.—*adj.* drear, dreary.—*n.* (*Spens.* dreare, dreare) dreariness: gloom: mishap: stroke.—*ns.* drear'head, drear'iment, drear'iness, drear'ing (all *Spens.*), drear'hood.—*adv.* drear'ily.—*adj.* drear'y, drear'y, desolate, forlorn. [O.E. *drēorig*, mournful, bloody—*drēor*, gore.]
 dredge, *drej*, n. a bag-net for dragging along the bottom to take oysters, biological specimens, mud, etc.: a machine for deepening a harbour, canal, river, etc., for excavating under water or on land, or for raising alluvial deposits and washing them for minerals, by means of buckets on an endless chain, pumps, grabs, or other devices.—*v.t.* to gather, explore, or deepen with a dredge.—dredg'er, one who dredges: a machine for dredging: a boat, ship, or raft equipped for dredging. [Conn. with drag, draw.]
 dredge, *drej*, *v.t.* to sprinkle.—*ns.* dredg'er, dredg'o'-box, dredg'ing-box, a vessel with perforated lid for dredging. [O.Fr. *drogie*, sugar-plum—Gr. *tragēmata*, dessert.]
 dree, *drē*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to endure, hear.—dree one's weuld, to undergo one's destiny. [O.E. *drægon*, suffer, accomplish.]
 dregs, *dregz*, *n.pl.* impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom, the grounds: dross: the vilest part of anything.—*n.* dregg'iness.—*adj.* dregg'y, containing dregs: muddy: foul. [O.N. *dregg*.]
 drech, *drēh*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) long drawn out: tedious: dreary. [See dree.]
 drench, *drensh*, *drench*, *v.t.* to fill with drink or liquid: to wet thoroughly: to soak: to physic by force: (*obs.*) to drown.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to drown.—*n.* a draught: a dose of physic forced down the throat.—*n.* drench'er. [O.E. *drēncan*, to cause to drink (*drincan*, to drink), *drenc*, drink, drowning; Ger. *tränken*, to soak. See drink.]
 drent, *drent* (*Spens.*), obsolete *po.p.* of drench, to drown.

drepanum, *dri-pā'ni-sm*, n. a cymose inflorescence in which each daughter axis is on the same side of its parent axis, and all in one plane. [Latinised from Gr. *drepanion*, dim. of *dreponon*, a reaping-hook.]
 drere, dreryhead, etc. Spenserian forms of drear, etc.
 dress, *dres*, *v.t.* to straighten: to flatten: to smooth: to erect: to set in order: to prepare: to finish or trim: to treat: to tend: to apply suitable materials to: to clothe: to adorn: to treat with severity: to chide: to thrash.—*v.i.* to come into line: to put on clothes: to put on finer, more elaborate, or more formal clothes: (*po.t.* and *pa.p.* dressed, sometimes drest).—*n.* the covering or ornament of the body: a lady's gown: manner of clothing: ceremonial or formal clothing.—*adj.* pertaining to evening dress.—*ns.* dress'-cir'cle, part of a theatre (usually the first gallery) intended for people in evening dress; dress'-coat, a fine black coat with narrow or cut-away skirts, worn in full dress; dress'er, one who dresses: a medical student who dresses wounds: a firewoman: a custodian of dresses in a theatre: a tool or machine for dressing: a table on which meat is dressed or prepared for use: a kitchen sideboard: (*U.S.*) a chest of drawers or dressing-table.—*n.pl.* dress'-goods, cloths for making women's and children's gowns, frocks, etc.—*ns.* dress'-guard, an arrangement of strings to protect the rider's dress from contact with a bicycle wheel; dress'-improver, (*obs.*) a bustle; dress'ing, dress or clothes: material applied to land, a wound, manufactured goods, etc.: matter used to give stiffness and gloss to cloth: sauce, stuffing, etc., used in preparing a dish for the table, etc.: an ornamental moulding: a thrashing; dress'ing-case, a case of toilet requisites; dress'ing-gown, a loose garment used in dressing, or in deshabille; dress'ing-jack'et, dress'ing-sack, a jacket worn by women in dressing; dress'ing-room; dress'ing-sta'tion, a place where wounded are collected and tended by members of a field-ambulance; dress'ing-tā'ble; dress'-length, enough to make a dress; dress'maker, a person who makes gowns or dresses for women; dress'-reform; dress'-rehears'al, a full rehearsal in costume, with everything as for the performance; dress'-shield, a device to protect the armpit of a dress against sweat; dress'-shirt, dress'-suit, dress'-tie, one for formal evening dress.—*adj.* dress'y, fond of dress: showy: indicating care in dressing.—dress down, to handle with severity: to reprimand: to thrash; dressed day, formerly, the second day of a three days' visit; dress up, to dress elaborately: to dress for a part: to masquerade; evening dress, full dress, the costume prescribed by fashion for evening receptions, dinners, balls, etc. [O.Fr. *dresser*, to prepare—an inferred L.L. *directare*, to straighten; see direct.]
 dressage, *dres'āzh*, Fr. *dres-āsh*, n. training of a horse in deportment and response to controls.
 drest, *drest*, *po.t.* and *po.p.* of dress.
 dreவில், *drev'il*, n. (*Spens.*) a foul person. [Cf. M.Du. *drevcl*, scullion.]
 drew, *drō*, *po.t.* of draw.
 drey, dray, *drā*, n. a squirrel's nest. [Ety. dub.]
 drib, *drib*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to trickle: to go little by little.—*v.t.* to let trickle: to take a little, slich: to lead gradually: to shoot (an arrow) short or wide.—*n.* a drop: a trickle: a small quantity.—*ns.* dribb'er; drib'let, dribb'let, a drop: a trickle: a small quantity. [Akin to drip.]
 dribble, *drib'l*, *v.i.* to fall in small drops: to drop quickly: to trickle: to slaver, as a child or an idiot.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops: to give out in small portions: (*football*) to kick forward little by little, tricking opponents: (*archery*; *Shak.*) to drib.—Also *n.*—*n.* dribb'ler. [Freq. of drib.]
 dried, drier, dries, driest. See dry.
 drift, *drift*, n. a driving: (*orch.*) a drove: a heap of matter driven together, as snow: floating materials driven by water: a driving shower: a streaming movement: the direction in which a thing is driven: a slow current caused by the

wind; leeway: passive travel with the current: abandonment to external influences: tendency: a cattle-track, drove-road: a pin or bar driven into a hole: a drift-net: a set of nets: the object aimed at: the meaning of words used: (*geol.*) loose superficial deposits, esp. glacial or fluvio-glacial: (*mining*) a horizontal or oblique excavation or passage: (*S. Africa; Du.*) a ford.—*v.t.* to drive: to carry by drift: to cause or allow to drift: to pierce or tunnel.—*v.i.* to be floated along: to be driven into heaps: to leave things to circumstances.—*ns.* drift'age, that which is drifted: the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway; drift'-anchor, an anchor for keeping the ship's head to the wind; drift'-bolt, a steel bolt used to drive out other bolts; drift'er, one who, or that which drifts: an aimless shiftless person: a fisherman or a fishing-boat that uses a drift-net; drift'-ice, floating masses of ice drifting before the wind; drift'land, an old tribute paid for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor.—*adj.* drift'less, without drift.—*ns.* drift'-mining, gold-mining by means of drifts in the gravel and detritus of old river-beds; drift'-net, a net which is allowed to drift with the tide; drift'-sail, a sail immersed in the water, used for lessening the drift of a vessel during a storm; drift'-way, a road over which cattle are driven: (*min.*) drift; drift'-weed, gulf-weed; tangle: seaweed thrown up on the beach; drift'-wood, wood drifted by water.—*adj.* drift'y, full of or forming drifts. [See *drive*.]

drill, *dril*, *v.t.* to bore, pierce: to make with a drill: to exercise (soldiers, pupils, etc.) by repeated practice: to sow in rows.—*n.* an instrument for boring stone, metal, teeth, or hard substances (not wood), actuated by a kind of bow, by a brace, or otherwise: a large boring instrument used in mining: training exercise: a spell of it: a drill-master: a ridge with seed or growing plants on it (turnips, potatoes, etc.): the plants in such a row: the machine for sowing the seed in drill-husbandry.—*ns.* drill'-barrow, a grain-drill driven by hand; drill'-harrow, a harrow for working between drills; drill'-husbandry, the method of sowing seed in drills or rows; drill'-ing-machine', drill'-ing-lathe, drill'-press, machines for boring with a drill or drills; drill'-master, one who teaches drill, one who trains in anything, esp. in a mechanical manner; drill'-plough, a plough for sowing grain in drills; drill'-sergeant, a sergeant who drills soldiers. [Prob. borrowed from *Du. drillen*, to bore; *dril*, *drille*, a borer; cf. *thrill*.]

drill, *dril*, *n.* a W. African baboon, smaller than the mandrill. [Perh. a W. African word.]

drilling, *dril'ing*, *n.* a stout twilled linen or cotton cloth.—Also *drill*. [Ger. *drillich*, ticking.—*L. trilit*, three-threaded; *trēs*, *tria*, three, *licium*, thread.]

drilly. See under *dry*.

drink, *drink*, *v.t.* to swallow as a liquid: (*obs.*) to smoke (tobacco): to empty, as a glass, bowl, etc.: to absorb: to take in through the senses.—*v.i.* to swallow a liquid: to take intoxicating liquors to excess: (*pr.p.* drink'ing; *pa.t.* drank, *arch. drunk*; *pa.p.* drunk).—*n.* an act of drinking: a quantity drunk: something to be drunk: a beverage: intoxicating liquor.—*adj.* drink'able.—*ns.* drink'ableness; drink'er, one who drinks: a tippler.—*interj.* drink'-hall, an Early Middle English reply to a pledge in drinking (*waes hail*, be healthy, or lucky, *was answered with* *drinck hail*, drink healthy or adj. *heill*, not O.E. *hail*).

fit to drink: for *drin*
drink'-foun'tain; drink'-ing-horn; drink'-mon'ey, a gratuity, ostensibly given to buy liquor for drinking to the health of the giver; drink'-offering, an offering of wine, oil, blood, etc., to a god.—drink himself drunk, to drink until he is drunk; drink in, to absorb (rain, etc.), as dry land does; drink off, to quaff wholly and at a gulp; drink the others under the table, to continue drinking and remain (comparatively) sober after the others have completely collapsed;

drink to, drink to the health of, to drink wine, etc., with good wishes for one's health; drink up, to exhaust by drinking; in drink, intoxicated; strong drink, alcoholic liquor; the drink, (*slang*) the sea. [O.E. *drincan*; Ger. *trinken*.]

drip, *drip*, *v.i.* to fall in drops: to let fall drops.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops: (*pr.p.* dripp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dripped).—*n.* a falling in drops: that which falls in drops: the edge of a roof.—*ns.* dripp'ing, that which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting; dripp'ing-pan, a pan for receiving the dripping from roasting meat; drip'-stone, a projecting moulding over doorways, etc., serving to throw off the rain; drlp'-tip (*bot.*) a prolonged leaf-tip, serving to shed rain.—dripping roast, a source of easy and continuous profit; right of drip, a right in law to let the drip from one's roof fall on another's land. [O.E. *dryppan*—*drēpan*.]

drive, *driv*, *v.t.* to urge along: to hurry on: to control or guide the movements or operations of: to convey or carry in a carriage: to force in: to push briskly: to furnish motive power to: to urge, as a point of argument: to carry through, as a bargain: to impel: to compel: to send away with force, as a ball, esp. in golf, to play from the tee or with a driver, in cricket to hit strongly down the pitch, in tennis, to return forcibly underarm: to chase: to excavate: to sort out (as feathers) in a current of air.—*v.i.* to control an engine, vehicle, draught-animal, etc.: to press forward with violence: to be forced along, as a ship before the wind: to be driven: to go in a carriage: to aim or tend towards a point: to strike with a sword, the fist, etc. (with *at*).—(*pr.p.* driv'ing; *pa.t.* drove, *arch. drāve*, *Spens.* drive, *driv*; *pa.p.* driv'en).—*n.* an excursion in a carriage: a road for driving on, esp. the approach to a house within its own grounds: a driving stroke in games: impulse: impulsive force: power of getting things done: the chasing of game towards the shooters, or the sport so obtained, or the ground over which the game is driven: pushing sales by reducing prices: an organised campaign to attain any end: apparatus for driving.—*ns.* driv'er, one who or that which drives, in all senses: a club used in golf to propel the ball from the teeing-ground; drive'way, a carriage drive: a driving road; driv'ing-band, the band or strap that communicates motion from one machine, or part of a machine, to another; driv'ing-box, a box on which a driver sits; driv'ing-gear, apparatus by which power is transmitted from shaft to shaft; driv'ing-shaft, a shaft from a driving-wheel communicating motion to machinery; driv'ing-wheel, a main wheel that communicates motion to other wheels: one of the main wheels in a locomotive.—let drive, to aim a blow. [O.E. *drifan*, to drive; Ger. *treiben*, to push.]

drive!, *driv'l*, *v.t.* to slaver like a child: to be foolish: to speak like an idiot.—(*pr.p.* driv'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* driv'elled).—*n.* slaver: nonsense.—*n.* driv'eller. [M.E. *drevelen*, *dravelen*; O.E. *drēflan*.]

drizzle, *driz'l*, *v.i.* to rain in small drops.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to shed in small drops.—*n.* a small, light rain.—*adj.* drizz'ly. [Freq. of M.E. *dresen*—O.E. *drēsan*, to fall; Goth. *drisjan*.]

droger, *drogher*, *drō'ger*, *n.* a W. Indian coasting vessel, with long masts and lateen sails. [*Du. droegen*, to dry—orig. a vessel on which fish were dried.]

drogue, *drūg*, *n.* the drag of boards, attached to the end of a harpoon-line, checking the progress of a running whale. [Origin obscure.]

droguet, *drō-gā*, *n.* a ribbed woollen dress fabric, a variety of *rep*. [Fr.; cf. *druguet*.]

drolein, *drō'hin*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a dwarf.—*adj.* drolch'y, dwarfish. [See *dwarf*.]

droll, *droll*, *v.i.* to drudge. [Perh. *Du. drullen*, to loiter.]

drolit, *droit*, *drwā*, *n.* right, legal claim. [Fr.]

droll, *drōl*, *adj.* odd: amusing: laughable.—*n.* one who excites mirth: a jester.—*v.i.* to practise drollery: to jest.—*ns.* droll'ery, drollness: wag-

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōōn; dhen (then)

gery: a comic show, picture, story: a jest: a puppet-show; *droll'ing*, *-adj.* droll'ish, rather droll.—*adv.* drolly (*droll'ly*).—*n.* droll'ness. [Fr. *drôle*, prob. from Du. *drollig*, odd—*told*, a hobgoblin; cf. Ger. *droll*, a short thick person.]

dromedary, *drom'i-dar-i*, *n.* a thoroughbred camel: a one-humped Arabian camel.—*Spens.* drom'edare. [O.Fr. *dromedaire*—L.L. *dromedarius*—Gr. *dromas*, *dromados*, running—*dromas*, a course, run.]

dromond, *drom'and*, *n.* a swift mediaeval ship of war.—Also drom'on. [O.Fr.—L.L. *dromō*, *-ōnis*—Byzantine Gr. *dromōn*—*dromos*, a running, *dramein* (aor.) to run.]

dromos, *drom'os*, *n.* a Greek race-course: an entrance-passage or avenue, as to a subterranean tomb, etc.—*pl.* drom'oi.—*adj.* drom'ic, *-al*, pertaining to a race-course: basilican. [Gr.]

drone, *dron*, *n.* the male of the honey-bee: one who lives on the labour of others, like the drone-bee: a lazy, idle fellow: a deep humming sound: a bass-pipe of a bagpipe: its note: a pedal bass: the burden of a song: a monotonous tiresome speaker.—*v.i.* to emit a monotonous humming sound.—*v.t.* to utter with such a tone.—*adj.* drom'ish, like a drone: lazy, idle.—*adv.* drom'ishly.—*ns.* drom'ishness; drone'-ple, a pipe producing a droning sound.—*adj.* drom'y. [O.E. *dron*, bee, but the quantity of the *a* is doubtful, and relations obscure: perh.—Old Saxon.]

drongo, *drong'gō*, *n.* any member of the family *Dicruridae*, glossy-black fork-tailed insect-catching birds of the Old World tropics.—Also drong'o-shrike.—*n.* drong'o-cuckoo, a cuckoo that resembles a drongo. [From Malagasy.]

drool, *drōol*, *v.i.* to slaver: to drivel.—*n.* drivel. [drivel.]

droomie, *drōom*, *n.* (*Spens.*) another form of drum.

drop, *drōp*, *v.i.* to hang down: to grow weak or faint: to decline.—*v.t.* to let hang down.—*n.* a drooping position.—*adv.* droop'ingly. [O.N. *drúpa*, to droop; see drop.]

drop, *drop*, *n.* a small rounded blob of liquid that hangs or falls at one time: a very small quantity of liquid: anything hanging like a drop: a pendant: a round sweetmeat: a curtain dropped between acts (also drop'-curtain): (in *pl.*) a medicine taken in drops: a fall: a vertical descent, difference of level: an unpleasant surprise: a trap in the gallows scaffold, the fall of which allows the criminal to drop: a device for lowering goods into a ship's hold.—*v.i.* to fall in drops: to let drops fall: to fall suddenly, steeply or sheer: to let oneself fall gently: to sink: to lapse: to diminish: to subside into a condition, come gradually to be: to come casually or accidentally.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops: to let fall: to let go, relinquish, abandon: to omit: to lower: to lay: to give birth to: to spot, bespatter, sprinkle: to utter casually: to write and send (a note) in an offhand manner: to set down, part with:—(*pr.p.* dropp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dropped).—*ns.* drop'-drill, an apparatus for dropping seed and manure into the soil simultaneously; drop'-forging, the process of shaping metal parts by forging between two dies, one fixed to the hammer and the other to the anvil of a steam or mechanical hammer; drop'-goal, *n.* (*rugby*) a goal secured by a drop-kick; drop'-hammer, drop'-press, a swaging, stamping, or forging machine; drop'-kick (*rugby football*), a kick made when the ball rebounds from the ground after dropping from the hand; drop'-let, a little drop; drop'-letter (*U.S.*), a letter posted in any place merely for local delivery; drop'-net, a net suspended from a boom, to be suddenly dropped on a passing shoal of fish; dropp'er, one who or that which drops: a tube or contrivance for making liquid issue in drops: (*hort.*) a shoot that grows downward from a bulb and develops a new bulb: a setter or dog that drops to earth on sighting game: an artificial fly attached to the leader—a drop-fly; dropp'ing, that which is dropped: (in *pl.*) dung; dropp'ing-well, a spring where water falls in drops from

above; dropp'le, a trickle.—*adj.* drop'-ripe, so ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree.—*ns.* drop'-scene, a drop-curtain; drop(ped)'scone, a scone made like a pancake; drop'-stone, a stalactitic calcite.—*adv.* drop'wise, by drops.—*n.* drop'wort, a species of spiraea (*S. Filipendula*) with bead-like root tubercles.—a drop in the bucket, a quantity infinitesimal in proportion; drop a brick (see brick); drop a curtsy, to curtsy; drop astern (*naut.*), to get left more and more behind; drop away, off, to depart, disappear; drop down, to sail, move, or row down a coast, or down a river to the sea; drophead coupé, one whose top can be opened; drop in, to come, fall, set, etc. in casually, unintentionally, or one by one; drop off, to fall asleep; drop out, to disappear from one's place: withdraw; dropp'ing fire, unremitting irregular discharge of small-arms; drop serene (*Milit.*), an old medical name for amaurosis, literally translated from L. *gutta serena*; get the drop on one (*U.S.*), to be ready to shoot first; hence to have at a disadvantage; (Prince) Rupert's drops, drops of glass that have fallen in a melted state into cold water, and have assumed a tadpole-like shape, the whole falling to dust with a loud report if the point of the tail be nipped off. [O.E. *dropa*, a drop, *dropian*, *droppian*, to drop; Du. *drop*, Ger. *tropfe*.] dropsy, *drop'si*, *n.* a morbid accumulation of watery fluid in any part of the body.—*adj.* drop'sical, drop'sled (*Shak.*), affected with dropsy. [Aphetic for hydropsy.]

Drosera, *dro'sa-rō*, *n.* the sundew genus of *Droseraceae*, a family of insectivorous plants.—*adj.* drosér'aceous. [Fem. of Gr. *droseros*, dewy—*drosos*, dew.]

droshky, *drosh'ki*, *droshky*, *drosh'ki*, *n.* a low four-wheeled open carriage much used in Russia: a German four-wheeled cab. [Russ. *drozhki*.]

drosometer, *dro'som'i-ter*, *n.* an instrument for measuring dew. [Gr. *drosos*, dew, *metron*, measure.]

Drosophila, *dro'so-fī-lā*, *n.* a genus of small yellow flies—fruit-flies—which breed in fermenting fruit juices and are utilised in experiments in heredity. [Gr. *drosos*, dew, moisture, *philein*, to love.]

dross, *dro's*, *n.* the scum of melting metals: waste matter: small or waste coal: refuse: rust: lucre.—*n.* dross'iness.—*adj.* dross'y, like dross: impure: worthless. [O.E. *drōs*.]

drought, *drovūt*, drouth, *drowth* (Scot. *drōōth*), *n.* dryness: want of rain or of water: a condition of atmosphere favourable to drying: thirst.—*ns.* drought'iness, drouth'iness.—*adj.* drought'y, drouth'y, full of drought: very dry: wanting rain, thirsty. [O.E. *drigoth*, dryness—*drugian*, to dry.]

drouk, drook, *drōok*, *v.t.* (Scot.) to drench.—*n.* drouking, drouking.—*adj.* drouk'it, drouk'it. [Origin obscure; cf. O.N. *drukna*, to be drowned; Dan. *drukne*.]

drove, *drōv*, *pa.t.* of drive.—*n.* a number of cattle, or other animals, driven.—*ns.* drov'er, one whose occupation is to drive cattle: (*Spens.*) a fishing boat, drifter; drove'-road, an old generally grassy track used or once used by droves of cattle. [O.E. *drōf*—*drifan*, to drive.]

draw, *drōw*. See troll. [Possibly blended with O.N. *draugr*, dead man, ghost.]

drow, *drōw*, *n.* (Scot.) a drizzling mist: a squall. [Origin obscure.]

drown, *drōwn*, *v.i.* to die of suffocation in liquid.—*v.t.* to kill by suffocation in liquid: to submerge: to flood: to extinguish: to make indistinguishable or imperceptible.—*adj.* drown'ed (*Spens.*; now illiterate); drowned.—*n.* drown'er.—*n.* and *adj.* drown'ing. [M.E. *drounen*; origin obscure; the word used in O.E. was *drunecian*.]

drowse, *drōwz*, *v.i.* to be heavy with sleep.—*v.t.* to make heavy with sleep: to stupefy: to pass in a half-sleeping state.—*n.* a half-sleeping state.—*ns.* drows'ine(a)ld (*Spens.*), drowsiness, sleepiness.—*adv.* drows'ily.—*n.* drows'iness.—*adj.* drows'y, sleepy: heavy: dull: inducing sleep. [Apparently O.E. *drisian*, to be sluggish; but not known between O.E. times and the 16th century.]

drub, *drub*, *v.t.* to beat or thrash: (*pr.p.* *drubbing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *drubbed*).—*n.* *drubbing*, a cudgelling. [Ar. *daraba*, to beat, bastinado—*darb*, a beating, has been suggested.]

drucken, *druck'en* (*Scot.*) *adj.* drunken.—Used also as *pa.p.* of drink.—*n.* *druckenness*. [O.N. *drukkinn*, *pa.p.* of *dreka*, to drink.]

drudge, *drug*, *v.i.* to do dull, laborious or very mean work.—*n.* one who does heavy monotonous work: a slave: a menial servant: dull task-work.—*ns.* *drug'er*; *drug'ery*, *drug'ism*, the work of a drudge: uninteresting toil: hard or humble labour.—*adv.* *drug'ingly*. [Ety. unknown; perh. from root of O.E. *drægan*, to perform, undergo.]

drug, *drug*, *n.* any substance used in the composition of medicine: a substance used to stupefy or poison or for self-indulgence: an article that cannot be sold, generally owing to overproduction.—*v.t.* to mix or season with drugs: to admix a drug to: to dose to excess: to poison or stupefy with drugs.—*v.i.* to administer drugs or medicines: to take drugs, *esp.* narcotics, habitually.—(*pr.p.* *drugging*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *drugged*).—*ns.* *drug-addict*, *drug-fiend*, a habitual taker of drugs; *drug'er* (*obs.*), a druggist: one who drugs; *drug'ist*, one who deals in drugs; *drug-store*, (*U.S.*) a chemist's shop (usually in America selling a variety of goods). [O.Fr. *drogue*, of uncertain origin.]

drug, *drug*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a form of drudge. **drugget**, *drug'it*, *n.* a woven and felted coarse woollen fabric. [O.Fr. *droguet*.]

Druid, *druid*, *n.* a priest among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany: a member of a benefit society (founded 1781), its lodges called *groves*: an Eisteddfod official.—*fem.* *Druidess*.—*adj.* *druid'le*, *-al*.—*n.* *druidism*, the doctrines which the Druids taught: the ceremonies they practised.—*druidical* *circle*, a fanciful 18th-century name for a stone circle (not made by the Druids). [L. pl. *druidae*, from a Celtic stem *druid-*, whence O.Ir. *drai*, Ir. and Gael. *draoi*, magician.]

drum, *drum*, *n.* an instrument of percussion, a skin stretched on a frame: anything shaped like the drum: the tympanum of the ear: (*archit.*) the upright part of a cupola: a cylinder, *esp.* a revolving cylinder: a cylindrical barrel: (*Austr.*) a bundle: formerly, a large and tumultuous evening party (said to be so called because rival hostesses vied with each other in beating up crowds of guests): a drumfish.—*v.i.* to beat a drum: to beat rhythmically: (*U.S.*) to solicit orders.—*v.t.* to expel by beat of drum: to summon: to impress by iteration.—(*pr.p.* *drumming*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *drummed*).—*ns.* *drumfish*, any fish of the *Sciaenidae*; *drumfire*, massed artillery-fire with a rolling sound; *drumhead*, the head or skin of a drum: the top part of a capstan.—*adj.* (*mil.*) improvised in the field (see *court-martial*).—*ns.* *drum-major*, marching leader of a military band; *drum'm'er*, one who drums: (*U.S.*) commercial traveller: (*Austr.*) bush tramp; *drumstick*, stick with which the drum is beaten: tibia of a dressed fowl.—beat the drum, indulge in publicity. [From a Gmc. root found in Du. *trom*, Ger. *trommel*, a drum; prob. imit.]

drum, *drum*, *n.* a ridge (in many place-names).—*n.* *drum'lin*, (*geol.*) a ridge formed under the ice-sheet of the Glacial Period (also *drum*). [Ir. and Gael. *drum*, back.]

drumble, *drum'bl*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to be sluggish.—*n.* *drum'bledor*, a dumbledore.

drumly, *drum'li*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) turbid, muddy: gloomy.

drummock, *drum'ak*. Same as *drammock*.

Drummond-light, *drum'end-lit*, *n.* the lime-light or oxy-hydrogen light invented by Captain T. Drummond (1797-1840).

drunk, *drunk*, *pa.p.* and old-fashioned *pa.t.* of drink.—*adj.* intoxicated: saturated.—*n.* a drunken bout: a drunk person.—*n.* *drunk'ard*, one who frequently drinks to excess: a habitual drinker.—*adj.* *drunk'en*, given to excessive drinking: worthless, besotted: resulting from intoxication:

(sometimes) drunk.—*adv.* *drunk'only*.—*n.* *drunk'eness*, intoxication: habitual intoxication. **drupe**, *drup*, *n.* a fleshy fruit with a stone.—*adj.* *drup'aceous*, producing or pertaining to drupes or stone-fruits.—*n.* *drup'el*, *drupe'let*, a little drupe, forming part of a fruit, as in the raspberry. [L. *drupa*—Gr. *dryppā*, an olive.]

druse, *drōoz*, *n.* a rock cavity lined with crystals—by geologists usu. called a drusy cavity.—*adj.* *drus'y*, rough with, composed of, minute crystals: microlitic. [Ger. *druse*—Czech. *druza*, a piece of crystallised ore.]

druxy, *druh'si*, *adj.* of timber, having decayed spots concealed by healthy wood.—Also *driek'sic*. [Origin unknown.]

Druz, Druze, Druse, *drōoz*, *n.* one of a remarkable people inhabiting chiefly a mountainous district in the south of Syria, with a peculiar religion interwoven from the Bible and the Koran.—*adj.* *Drus'ian*. [Perh. from *Darazi*, an early exponent of the religion.]

dry, *dri*, *adj.* without water or liquid, contained or adhering: free from, or deficient in, moisture, sap, rain: thirsty: out of water: failing to yield water, or milk, or other liquid: of a fruit, not fleshy: not green: unbuttered: not drawing blood: of wines, etc., free from sweetness and fruity flavour: legally forbidding the liquor trade: enforcing or subjected to prohibition: uninteresting: frigid, precise, formal: of humour, quiet, restrained, and unobtrusive: of manner, distantly unsympathetic (*comp.* *dri'er*; *superl.* *dri'est*).—*v.t.* to free from or exhaust of water or moisture.—*v.i.* to become dry: to evaporate entirely: (*pr.p.* *drying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *dried*; *3rd pers. sing. pres. pres.* *dries*).—*n.* a prohibitionist.—*n.* *dri'er*, *dry'er*, one who or that which dries: a machine for extracting moisture from cloth, grain, etc.: a drying agent for oils, paint, etc.—*adv.* *dri'ly*, *dry'ly*, in a dry manner.—*n.* *Dry'as dust*, a character in the prefatory matter of some of Scott's novels: a dull, pedantic, learned person.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* *dry'-beat* (*Shak.*), to drub, but without shedding blood.—*ns.* *dry'-bl'ble*, a disease of horned cattle in which the third stomach, or bible, is very dry; *dry'-bob*, at Eton a boy who plays cricket, football, etc.—*opp.* to the *wet-bob*, who rows.—*vt.* *dry'-clean*, to clean without using water.—*ns.* *dry'-cell*, an electric cell in which the electrolyte is not a liquid but a paste (as a refill for an electric torch); *dry'-cupping*, application of cups without previous scarification; *dry'-dock*, a dock that can be emptied of water: a graving dock.—*v.t.* to put in *dry-dock*.—*n.* *dry'er*, another spelling of *drier*.—*adj.* *dry'-eyed*, tearless.—*n.* *dry'-flist*, a niggard.—*adj.* and *adv.* *dry'-flist'ed*, taking payment for gains and owing for losses.—*adj.* *dry'-fly* (of fishing), without sinking the fly in the water.—*adv.* *dry'-foot* (*Shak.*), by scent of the foot alone.—*n.pl.* *dry'-goods*, drapery and the like, *as distinguished from* *hardware*, etc.—*n.* *dry'ish*.—*adv.* *dri'ly*, *a* *dry'ness*;

dry'-nurse, a nurse who does not suckle.—Also *vt.*—*ns.* *dry'-plate*, a sensitised photographic plate, with which a picture may be made without the preliminary use of a bath; *dry'-point*, a sharp needle by which fine lines are drawn in copperplate engraving: a plate or impression produced with it; *dry'-rot*, a decay of timber caused by *Merulius lacrymans* and other fungi which reduce it ultimately to a dry, brittle mass: (*fig.*) a concealed decay or degeneration.—*vt.* *dry'-salt*, to cure (meat) by salting and drying.—*ns.* *dry'-salter*, a dealer in gums, dyes, etc.: or (*obs.*) in salted or dry meats, pickles, etc.: *dry'salt'ery*.—*adj.* and *adv.* *dry'-shod*, without wetting the shoes or feet.—*adj.* *dry'-stone*, built of stone without mortar, as some walls.—*ns.* *dry'-stove*, a kind of hot-house with dry heat; *dry'-wall'er*, one who builds walls without mortar; *dry'-wash*, the bed of an intermittent stream—cut and dried (see *cut*); *dry farming*, a system of tillage in dry countries, surface soil being kept constantly loose, so as to retain scanty rains and

reduce evaporation; dry land, land as opposed to sea; dry light, an unceptive light: an unprejudiced view; dry mass, service, *Missa steca*, a rite in which there is neither consecration nor communion; dry measure, a system of measure by bulk, used for grain, etc. (see bushel, peck, pint); dry steam, steam unmixed with liquid drops; dry up, to dry thoroughly or completely: (*slang*) to stop talking; go dry, to adopt liquor prohibition; high and dry (see high). [O.E. *dryge*; cf. Du. *droog*, Ger. *trocken*.]

dryad, *dri'ad*, -*ad*, *n.* a wood nymph: a forest-tree: -*pls.* dry'ads, -*ades*. [Gr. *dryōs*, -*ados*, from *dryōs*, oak, tree.]

dso, dsobo, dsomo. See under zho.

dual, *dū'al*, *adj.* two-fold: consisting of two: (*gram.*) expressing or representing two things.—*n.* a grammatical form indicating duality: a word in the dual number.—*ns.* dū'ad, a dyad; dū'al'in, an explosive mixture of sawdust, saltpetre, and nitroglycerine; dū'alism (*philos.*), that view which seeks to explain the world by the assumption of two radically independent and absolute elements—e.g. (1) the doctrine of the entire separation of spirit and matter, thus being opposed both to idealism and to materialism; (2) the doctrine of two distinct principles of good and evil, or of two distinct divine beings of these characters; dū'al'ist, a believer in dualism.—*adj.* dualis'tic, consisting of two: relating to dualism.—*ns.* duality (dū'al'i-ty), doubleness: state of being double: dū'archy, a faulty form for diarchy.—dual control, joint control or jurisdiction; dual monarchy, two (more or less) independent states with one and the same monarch: (*spec.*) Austria-Hungary (before 1918); dual school, one for both boys and girls. [L. *dualis*—*duo*, two.]

duan, *dō'ān*, *n.* a division of a poem, canto. [Gael.]

duar, *dō'ār*, *n.* a circular Arab encampment or tent village.—Also duwar, dower. [Ar. *dār*.]

dub, *dub*, *v.t.* to confer knighthood upon, from the ceremony of striking the shoulder with the flat of a sword: to confer any name or dignity upon: to smooth with an adze: to trim: to cut the comb and wattle from: to rub a softening and waterproof mixture into, as leather: to dress (a fly) for fishing:—(*pr.p.* dubb'ing; *pa.p.* dubbed).—*n.* dubb'ing, the accolade: (also dubb'in) a preparation of grease for softening leather. [O.E. *dubbian*, to dub knight.]

dub, *dub*, *n.* (Scot.) a pool of foul water: a puddle: (*pl.*) mud. [Cf. L.G. *dobbe*.]

dub, *dub*, *v.t.* to give (a film) a new sound-track, e.g. one in a different language: to add sound effects or music. [Abbrev. of double.]

dubious, *dū'bi-əs*, *adj.* doubtful: undetermined: causing doubt: of uncertain event or issue.—*n.* dūbiety (-bi-ty), doubt.—*adv.* dū'biously.—*ns.* dūbious'ity, dū'biousness. [L. *dubius*.]

dubitate, *dū'bi-tāt*, *v.t.* to doubt, hesitate.—*adj.* dū'bitable.—*ns.* dū'bityancy, dū'bityation.—*adj.* dū'bityative.—*adv.* dū'bityatively. [L. *dubitāre*, -*ātum*.]

ducal, *dū'həl*, *adj.* pertaining to a duke.—*adv.* dū'cally. [Fr.—L.L. *ducalis*—L. *dux*, leader.]

ducat, *dū'hət*, *n.* a gold coin formerly much used on the Continent, its commonest value being about 9s. 4d., though there were silver ducats in Italy worth 3s. 4d.—*n.* ducatoon, an old silver coin in Venice and elsewhere, worth 5 to 6 shillings. [O.Fr. *ducat*—It. *ducato*—L.L. *ducatus*, a duchy.]
ducadme, *dū'kād-mē*, *dū'kād-mī*, *interj.* (*Shak.*, *As You Like It*) perh. a meaningless refrain: explained as L. *duc ad mē*, bring to me, as Welsh *derch' do mi*, come with me, as Romyany *dū'kād-mē*, I tell fortunes, etc.

duce, *dō'shū*, *n.* the title assumed by the Italian dictator Mussolini. [It., leader—L. *dux*.]

duchy, *dū'chī*, *n.* the territory of a duke: a dukedom.—*ns.* dū'ch'ess, the consort or widow of a duke: a woman of the same rank as a duke in her own right; duchesse (*dū'ch'ēs*, *dū'sh'ēs*; Fr., duchess), a table-cover or centre-piece.—Also dūchesso cover.—duchesse lace, Flemish pul-

low lace with designs in cord outlining; duchesse set, a set of covers for a dressing table; dū'ch'y court, the court of a duchy. [O.Fr. *duché*—L.L. *ducatus*; Fr. *duchesse*—L.L. *duciāsa*.]

duck, *dūk*, *n.* a kind of coarse cloth for small sails, sacking, etc.: (*in pl.*) garments made of duck. [Du. *doeck*, linen cloth; Ger. *tuch*.]

duck, *dūk*, *v.t.* to dip for a moment in water.—*v.i.* to dip or dive: to lower the head suddenly: to cringe, yield.—*n.* a quick plunge, dip: a quick lowering of the head or body, a jerky bow.—*ns.* duck'er, one who ducks: a diving-bird; duck'ing; duck'ing-pond; duck'ing-stool, a stool or chair in which offenders were formerly tied and ducked in the water. [M.E. *douken* from an assumed O.E. *dūcan*, to duck, dive; Ger. *tauchen*, Du. *duiken*.]

duck, *dūk*, *n.* any bird of the family Anatidae, the prominent marks of which are short webbed feet, with a small hind-toe not reaching the ground, the netted scales in front of the lower leg, and the long bill: the female duck as distinguished from the male *drake*: in cricket (originally duck's egg), the zero (0), which records in a scoring-sheet that a player made no runs: (*coll.*) a darling, sweetheart: a defaulter, bankrupt.—*ns.* duck'-ant, a Jamaican termite nesting in trees; duck'bill, an aquatic burrowing and egg-laying Australian monotreme (Ornithorhynchus), with broadly webbed feet, and duck-like bill.—*adj.* duck'-billed, having a bill like a duck.—*ns.* duck'-board, planking for swampy ground, trenches, etc.; duck'-hawk, moor-buzzard or marsh-harrier: U.S. peregrine falcon; duck'ing, duck-hunting.—*adj.* duck'-legged, short-legged.—*ns.* duck'ling, young duck; duck'mole, the duckbill; duck'-pond; ducks, *coll.* endearment; duck's'-foot, lady's mantle; duck'-shot, shot for shooting wild-duck; duck's'-meat, duckweed; duck'weed, any plant of the family Lemnaceae, monocotyledons consisting of a small flat green floating plate, from which a root dangles; duck'y, *coll.* endearment.—Also *adj.*—Bombay duck, humbug; wild-duck, the mallard, esp. the hen-bird.—break one's duck (*cricket*), to make one's first run (see above); lame duck, a defaulter; bankrupt: anything disabled; like a dying duck, languishing; make, play, ducks and drakes, to make flat stones skip on the surface of water; to use recklessly: squander, waste (with *trifl.*, *of*). [O.E. *dūce* (or *duce*?), a duck; cf. duck (2).]

duct, *dūkt*, *n.* a tube conveying fluids in animal bodies or plants: a pipe for an electric cable: an air-passage.—*adj.* duct'less.—ductless glands, masses of glandular tissue that lack ducts and discharge their products directly into the blood. [L. *ductus*—*ducere*, to lead.]
ductile, *dūkt'il*, -*til*, *adj.* easily led: yielding: capable of being drawn out into threads.—*n.* ductility (-*til*), capacity of being drawn out without breaking. [Fr.—L. *ductilis*—*ducere*, to lead.]

dud, *dūd*, *n.* (*coll.*) in *pl.* poor or ragged clothes, tatters.—*n.* dūdd'ery, a shop where old clothes are sold: rags collectively.—*adj.* dūdd'y, ragged. [There is a M.E. *dūdde*, birrus, a cloak; cf. O.N. *duthi*, swaddling-clothes.]

dud, *dūd*, *n.* (*slang*) a bomb or projectile that fails to go off: a dishonoured cheque: a counterfeit: any person or thing useless or ineffective: a failure.—Also *adj.* [Origin unknown.]

dudder, *dū'dər*, *n.* (*prov.*) confusion. [Cf. *dither*.]
dude, *dūd*, *dōd*, *n.* (*slang*, orig. Amer.), a fop or dandy: a townsman.—*adj.* dū'dish.—*n.* dū'dism.—dude ranch, ranch run as a holiday resort or for training in ranching. [Origin unknown.]

dudeen, *dō'dēn*, -*dēn*, *n.* a short clay tobacco-pipe. [Ir. *dūidin*, dim. of *dūd*, pipe.]
dudgeon, *dū'jən*, *n.* resentment: offended indignation. [Origin unknown.]

dudgeon, *dū'jən*, *n.* the haft of a dagger: a small dagger. [Anglo-Fr. *digeon*, knife-handle.]

due, *dū*, *adj.* owed: that ought to be paid or done to another: proper: appointed, under engagement to be ready, arrive, etc.—*adv.* exactly:

directly.—*n.* that which is owed: what one has a right to: perquisite: fee, toll, charge, or tribute: (in *pl.*) subscription to a club or society.—*adj.* due^{ful}, dewfull (*Spens.*), proper, fit.—*due* to, caused by: (wrongly) owing to, because of; give the devil his due, to give a fair hearing or fair-play to one of notorious character; in due course, in the ordinary way when the time comes. [O.Fr. *deû*, *p.p.* of *devoir*—*L. debere*, to owe.]

due, *dû*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to endure.

duel, *dû'el*, *n.* a combat between two persons, pre-arranged and fought under fixed conditions, generally on an affair of honour: single combat to decide a quarrel: any fight or struggle between two parties.—*v.i.* to fight in a duel:—(*pr.p.* *dû'elling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *dû'elled*).—*ns.* *dû'eller*; *dû'elling*; *dû'ellist*; *duello* (*doo-el'lo*; *It.*), a duel: the laws which regulate duelling.—*adj.* *dû'elsmc*, given to duelling. [*It. duello*—*L. duellum*, the original form of *bellum*—*duo*, two.]

duenna, *dû-en'â*, *n.* an old lady who acts the part of governess in Spain: an old lady who watches over or chaperons a younger. [Sp. *dueña*, a form of *doña*, mistress—*L. domina*, fem. of *dominus*, lord.]

duet, *duett*, *dû-et'*, *duetto*, *doo-et'lo*, *n.* a composition in music for two performers.—*ns.* *duettino* (*-it'no*), a simple duet; *duett'ist* (*dû-*). [*It. duetto*, dim. of *duo*—*due*, two—*L. duo*.]

duff, *duf*, *n.* dough: a stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag: decaying vegetable matter, fallen leaves: coal-dust. [A form of dough.]

duff, *duf*, *v.t.* to make to look new: to alter brands on (stolen cattle). [Perb. a back-formation from *duffer* (2).]

duff, *duf*, *v.t.* (*golf*) to play amiss by hitting the ground behind the ball. [Back-formation from *duffer* (1).]

duffel, *dû'f*, *n.* a thick, coarse woollen cloth, with a thick nap—also *duff'le*: (*U.S.*) sporting or camping kit. [*Du.*, from *Duffel*, a town near Antwerp.]

duffer, *dû'f'ar*, *n.* an unskilful person: a foggy, useless old fellow: a counterfeit coin: an unproductive mine.—*ns.* *duff'erdorn*, *duff'erlism*. [Origin unknown.]

duffer, *dû'f'ar*, *n.* a peddler of sham jewellery, etc.: one who fakes up sham articles or duffs cattle. [Origin unknown: thieves' slang.]

dug, *dug*, *n.* a nipple or udder of a cow or other beast. [Cf. Sw. *dägga*, Dan. *dægge*, to suckle.]

dug, *dug*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *dig*.—*n.* dug'out, a boat made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree: a rough dwelling or shelter dug out of a slope or bank or in a trench: a superannuated person brought back to employment.

dugong, *doo'gong*, *n.* a herbivorous marine mammal of the order Sirenia—the supposed original of the mermaid. [Malayan *dâyong*.]

duiker, *duyker*, *dû'ker*, *n.* a small S. African antelope: (*S.Afr.*), a cormorant. [*Du.*, diver, from plunging into the bush, or into the sea.]

duke, *dûk*, *n.* a sovereign prince of a small state: a nobleman of the highest order: (*B.*) a chief: (*slang*—*dook*) the fist (also *dook*).—*v.t.* (with *it*) to play the duke.—*ns.* *duke'dom*, the title, rank, or lands of a duke; *duke'ling*, a petty duke; *duke'ry*, a duke's territory or seat; *duke'ship*, the Dukeries, a group of ducal seats in Notts. [O.Fr. *duc*—*L. dux*, *ducis*, a leader—*ducere*, to lead.]

Dukhobor, *Doukhobor*, *doo'hho-bor*, *doo'ko-bor*, *n.* a member of a Russian sect who trust to an inner light, reject the doctrine of the Trinity, and refuse military service, many of them settled in Canada since 1899:—*pl.* *D(ou)khobors*, *Dukhobor'sy*. [Russ. *Dukhoborets*—*dukh*, spirit, *boroti*, to fight.]

dukkeripen, *dook-a-rip'en*, *n.* fortune-telling. [Romany *druckeriben*.]

dulcamara, *dul-kâ-mâ'râ*, *n.* the bittersweet.

[*L. dulcis*, sweet, *amara* (fem.) bitter.]

dulcet, *dû'sit*, *ad:*—*ns.* *dulciana* organ stop of dulcification.—

ly.—*v.t.* *dul'clfy*, to make sweet.—*ns.* *dulcify'ouy*, a soft manner of speaking; *dul'cltc*, *dul'citol*, *dul'cose* (*-kôs*), a saccharine substance derived from various plants—in its crude form, *Madagastar manna*; *dul'cltone*, a tuning-fork piano; *dul'cltude*, a sweetness.—*dulcified* spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acid. [*L. dulcis*, sweet.]

dulcimer, *dul'si-mar*, *n.* a musical instrument like a flat box, with sounding-board and wires stretched across bridges: a Jewish musical instrument, probably a bagpipe. [*Sp. dulcemele*—*L. dulce melas*, a sweet song—*Dulcis*, sweet, *Gr. melos*, a song.]

Dulcinea, *dul-sin-ê'd*, *dul-sin'i-â*, *n.* sweetheart. [From *Dulcinea* del Toboso, the name given by Don Quixote to the mistress of his imagination.]

dule, *dûl*, *n.* (*Scot.*) woe.—Also *dool*, (*obr.*) doole.—*n.* dule'-tree, the galloways. [See *dole* (a).]

dulla, *doulela*, *d(y)oo-l'i-â*, *n.* (R.C. Church) that inferior vicer:—*ns.* *d(ou)loc'r*, enslavement, kinds.—*adj.* *doulôis*, enslavement—*doulos*, a slave.]

dull, *dul*, *adj.* slow of learning, or of understanding: wanting in keenness of hearing or other sense: insensible: without life or spirit: uninteresting: slow of motion: drowsy: sleepy: sad: downcast: cheerless: lacking brightness or clearness: cloudy: dim, obscure: obtuse: blunt.—*v.t.* to make dull or stupid: to blunt: to damp: to cloud.—*v.i.* to become dull.—*n.* dull'ard, a dull and stupid person: a dunce.—*adj.* *dull'-brained* (*Shak.*), *dull'-browed*; *dull'-eyed* (*Shak.*); *dull'ish*.—*ns.* *dull'ness*, *dul'ness*, the state or quality of being dull.—*adj.* *dull'-sighted*; *dull'-witted*; *dul'y*, somewhat dull.—*adv.* *dully* (*dul'i*). [Related to O.E. *dol*, foolish, and *dwellan*, to err; *Du. dol*, *Ger. toll*, mad.]

dulse, *duls*, *n.* an edible red seaweed, esp. *Rhodymenia palmata*. [Gael. *dulseag*, poss.—*duille*, a leaf, *uisge*, water.]

dully, *dû'li*, *adv.* properly: fitly: at the proper time. [See *due*.]

duma, *douma*, *doo'mâ*, *n.* an elected council, esp. the Russian parliament of 1906-17.—*n.* dum'alst, a duma member. [Russ. *duma*, of Gmc. origin; cf. *doom*.]

dumb, *dum*, *adj.* without the power of speech: silent: soundless: (*U.S.* after *Ger.* or *Du.*) stupid.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to render dumb.—*n.* dumb'-bell, a double-headed weight swung in the hands to develop the muscles: any object or figure of the same shape: (*U.S.*) a stupid person.—*n.* dumb'-cane, a tropical American araceous plant (*Dieffenbachia Seguine*) whose acrid juice swells the tongue.

—*adv.* dumb'ly, in silence: mutely.—*ns.* dumb'-ness; dumb'-pla'no, a soundless keyboard for piano practice; dumb'-show', gesture without words: pantomime; dumb'-wnit'er, a movable platform used for conveying food, dishes, etc., at meals: a stand with revolving top for holding dessert, etc.: (*U.S.*) a lift for food and dishes.—*v.t.* *dum(b)found'*, —er, to strike dumb: to confuse greatly: to astonish.—*ns.* *dumm'crer* (*old slang*), a dumb person, esp. a rogue who feigns dumbness; *dumm'iness*; *dumm'y*, one who is dumb: a mere tool, man of straw: a block or lay-figure: a sham or counterfeit article taking the place of a real one: an unprinted model of a book: a rubber test: an exposed hand of cards: a game in which a hand is exposed: the imaginary player of such a game: (*Rugby football*) a feint of passing.—*adj.* silent: sham.—strike dumb, to silence with astonishment. [O.E. *dumb*; *Ger. dumm*, stupid, *Du. dom*.]

dumbledore, *dum'bl-dôr*, *n.* (*prov.*) the bumble-bee: the brown cockchafer.

dum'dum, *dum'dum*, *n.* a soft-nosed expanding bullet, first made at *Dum Dum* near Calcutta.

dum'dum fever, *kala-azar*.

dumka, *doo'm'kâ*, *n.* (*mus.*) a lament: a slow movement or piece. [Ukrainian.]

dummy. See *dumb*.

dumose, *dū'mōs*, *adj.* bushy—also *dū'mous*.—*n.* *dumosity*. [*L. dūmus*, a thorn-bush.]
dump, *dūmp*, *v.t.* to set down heavily or with a thump; to unload. [*pol. econ.*] to land and sell at prices below cost of production in the exporting country—or (according to some) in the importing country.—*n.* a thud; a place for the discharge of loads, or for rubbish: a deposit: (*mil.*) store. [*Cf. Dan. dūmpe*, *Norw. dūmpa*, to fall plump.]
dump, *dūmp*, *n.* dullness or gloominess of mind, ill-humour, low spirits—now only used in the pl.: an obsolete slow dance or dance-tune in 4-4 time: (*Shak.*) a melancholy strain: any tune.—*adj.* dump'ish, depressed in spirits.—*adv.* dump'ishly.—*n.* dump'ishness. [*Prob. related to O.Du. dūmp*, mist; or *Ger. dūmpf*, gloomy.]
dump, *dūmp*, *n.* a deep hole in a river-bed, a pool. [*Prob. Norw. dūmp*, pit.]
dump, *dūmp*, *n.* a short thick person or thing: a marble: a counter: a small coin: (*in pl.*) money (*slang*). [*Perh. a back-formation from dūmpy.*]
dum-palm. Same as *dūm-palm*.
dumpling, *dūmp'ling*, *n.* a kind of thick pudding or mass of paste: a dumpling-shaped person or animal. [*Origin obscure.*]
dumpy, *dūmp'i*, *adj.* short and thick.—*n.* a dumpy person or animal, esp. one of a breed of very short-legged fowls: a short umbrella.—*n.* dump'iness.—*v.t.* dump'le, to make or cook, as a dumpling: to round into a dumpy shape.—*n.* dump'y-lev'el, a surveyor's level with rigid connexion of the telescope to the vertical spindle. [*Origin unknown.*]
dun, *dūn*, *adj.* greyish brown: mouse-coloured: dingy: dusky.—*v.t.* (*U.S.*) to cure and brown, as cod.—*v.i.* to become dun-coloured.—*ns.* dun'-bird, the pochard, esp. the hen-bird; dun'-cow, the shagreen ray; dun'-div'er, the merganser; dun'-fish, codfish cured by dunning; dunn'ing.—*adj.* dunn'ish, somewhat dun. [*O.E. dūn*, most prob. *Celt.*; *W. dūn*, dusky, *Gael. donn*, brown.]
dun, *dūn*, *v.t.* to importune for payment:—(*pr.p.* dunn'ing; *pat.* and *pa.p.* dunned).—*n.* one who duns: a demand for payment. [*Perh. allied to dūn.*]
dun, *dūn*, *n.* a hill: a fortified mound. [*Celt.*; in many place-names; adopted in O.E. as *dūn*; see down.]
dunce, *dūns*, *n.* one slow at learning: a stupid person.—*ns.* dunce'dom, the class of dunces; dun'cery, stupidity; Dun'ciad, Pope's epic of dunces. [*Duns Scotus* (died 1308), the Subtle Doctor, leader of the schoolmen, from him called *Dunces*, who opposed classical studies on the revival of learning—hence any opposer of learning, a blockhead.]
duneh, *dūnsh*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to jog, nudge, bump: to butt.—Also *n.* [*Ety. doubtful.*]
dunder, *dūn'dar*, *n.* lees, dregs of sugar-cane juice. [*Sp. redundar*, to overflow.]
dunderfunk, *dūn'dr-fūngk*, *n.* ship-biscuit, soaked in water, mixed with fat and molasses, and baked in a pan.—Also *dūn'dyfunk*.
dunderhead, *dūn'dar-hed*, *n.* a stupid person—also *dūn'derpate*.—*adj.* dūn'derheaded.—*n.* dūn'derheadism. [*Origin unknown.*]
Dundreary, *dūn'drē'ri*, *adj.* like Lord *Dundreary*, in Tom Taylor's *Our American Cousin*—in Southern's creation of the part, a lisping and brainless dandy, wearing long side-whiskers.
dune, *dūn*, *n.* a low hill of sand esp. on the seashore. [*French.*—*O.Du. dūna*: cf. down.]
dung, *dūng*, *n.* excrement: manure.—*v.t.* to manure with dung.—*v.i.* to void excrement.—*ns.* dūng'-bee'tle, the dor-beetle: a scarabaeid beetle generally; dūng'-cart; dūng'-fork, a fork used for moving stable manure; dūng'-heap, dūng'hill, a heap of dung: any mean situation; dūng'-hunt'er, a skua; dūng'mere, a manure-pit.—*adj.* dūng'y. [*O.E. dūng*; cf. *Dan. dūng*, a heap; *Ger. dūng*.]
dungaree, *dūng-gā-rē'*, or *dūng'*, *n.* a coarse Indian calico: (*pl.*) overalls made of it. [*Hind. dūngri*.]

dungeon, *dūn'jən*, *n.* (*orig.*) the principal tower of a castle: a close, dark prison: a cell under ground.—*v.t.* to confine in a dungeon.—*n.* dūn'geoner, a gaoler. [*O.Fr. donjon*—*L.L. domniō*, -ōnis—*L. dominus*, a lord.]
duniewassal, *dūnniewassal*, *dūniwassal*, *dōōn-i-wōs'l*, *n.* a Highland gentleman of inferior rank. [*Gael. dūine*, man, *uasal*, gentle.]
dunite, *dūn'it*, *n.* a crystalline rock composed almost entirely of olivine. [*Dun Mountain*, near Nelson, in New Zealand.]
dunk, *dūngk*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*U.S.*) to dip cake, etc., that one is eating in one's coffee or other beverage. [*Ger. tunken*, to dip; cf. *Dunker*.]
Dunker, *dūngk'ər*, *n.* a member of a sect of German-American Baptists who practise triple immersion.—Also *tunker*. [*Ger.*, dipper.]
dunlin, *dūn'lin*, *n.* the red-backed sandpiper. [*Dim. of dūn.*]
Dunlop, *dūn-lōp'*, *n.* a rich cheese made of unskimmed milk—from *Dunlop* in Ayrshire.
dunnage, *dūn'jī*, *n.* loose wood of any kind laid in the bottom of the hold to keep the cargo out of the bilge-water, or wedged between parts of the cargo to keep them steady: sailor's baggage. [*Ety. unknown.*]
dunnoek, *dūn'ək*, *n.* the hedge-sparrow. [*Dim. of dūn.*]
dunny, *dūn'i*, *adj.* (*prov.*) deaf. [*Origin obscure.*]
Dunstable, *dūn'stā-bl*, *n.* a kind of straw-plait, first made at *Dunstable* in Bedfordshire: a straw hat, etc.—*Dunstable* road, highway, anything plain and direct.
dunt, *dūnt*, *n.* (*Scots.*) a thump, the wound made thereby.—*v.t.* to thump, beat. [*See dint.*]
dunt, *dūnt*, *n.* (*prov.*) gid or sturdy in sheep, etc. [*Origin obscure.*]
duo, *dūō*, *dūō*, *n.* a duet. [*It.*—*L. duo*, two.]
duodecennial, *dū-ō-dē-sen'yāl*, *adj.* occurring every twelve years. [*L. duodecim*, twelve, *annus*, year.]
duodecimal, *dū-ō-dē-si-mīl*, *adj.* computed by twelves: twelfth: (*in pl.*) a method of calculating the area of a rectangle when the length and breadth are stated in feet and inches.—*duodecimal* system, a system of numbers in which each denomination is twelve times the next, instead of ten times, as in ordinary (decimal) arithmetic: the name given to the division of unity into twelve equal parts. [*L. duodecim*, twelve—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]
duodecimo, *dū-ō-dē-si-mō*, *adj.* formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves.—*n.* a book of such sheets—usually written 12mo. [*L. in duodecimō*, in twelfth (*abl.* of *duodecim*, twelfth)—*duo*, two, *decem*, ten.]
duodenary, *dū-ō-dē-nā-rī*, *adj.* relating to twelve, twelvefold. [*L. duodēnārius*.]
duodenum, *dū-ō-dē-nəm*, *n.* the first portion of the small intestines, so called because about twelve fingers'-breadth in length:—*pl.* duodē'na.—*adj.* duodē'nal.—*ns.* duodēnee'tomy, excision of the duodenum; duodēn'itis, inflammation of the duodenum. [*Formed from L. duodēni*, twelve each.]
duologue, *dū-ō-log*, *n.* a piece spoken between two. [*Irregularly formed from L. duo* (or *Gr. dyo*) two, *Gr. logos*, discourse.]
duomo, *dūōmō*, *n.* a cathedral. [*It.* See dome.]
dup, *dūp*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to undo, open. [*do up*; cf. *don* and *doff*.]
dupe, *dūp*, *n.* one who is cheated.—*v.t.* to deceive: to trick.—*n.* dūpability.—*adj.* dūpable.—*ns.* dū'per, dū'pery, the art of deceiving others. [*Fr. dupe*; of uncertain origin.]
duple, *dū'pl*, *adj.* double, twofold: (*mus.*) having two beats in the bar.—*n.* dū'plet, a like throw of two dice: a pair of electrons forming a single bond between two atoms. [*L. duplus*; cf. double.]
duplex, *dū'pleks*, *adj.* twofold, double: having some part doubled: communicating in both directions at the same time.—*n.* dupli'city (*dū-pli-si-ti*), doubleness, esp. in conduct and intention: insincerity: double-dealing. [*L. duplex*, -itis.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

duplicate, *dū'pli-kit*, *adj.* double: twofold: like, equivalent or alternative.—*n.* another (esp. subsidiary or spare) thing of the same kind: a copy or transcript: the condition of being in two copies.—*v.t.* (*-kāt*) to double: to copy: to fold.—*ns.* *dū'plicand'* (*Scots law*), double feu-duty, due on certain occasions; *dū'plicā'tion*.—*adj.* *dū'plicative*.—*ns.* *dū'plicā'tor*, a copying apparatus; *dū'plicātūr*, a doubling: anything appurtenant: the fold of a membrane; *dū'pl'y*, a second reply in Scots law.—*v.t.* to say in duply.—in duplicate, in two copies, or original accompanied by a copy; *duplicate ratio*, ratio of the squares of the quantities; *duplication of the cube*, the problem eagerly discussed by the early Greek geometers, of constructing a cube equal to twice a given cube, impossible by use of straight line and circle only, but soluble by means of other curves. [*L. duplicare*, *-ā'tum*, *duo*, two, *placare*, to fold.]

duppy, *dū'p'i*, *n.* a ghost. [West Indian negro word.]

dura. See *durra*.

durable, *dūr'ə-bl*, *adj.* able to last or endure: hardy: permanent.—*ns.* *durability*, *durableness*.—*adv.* *durably*.—*ns.* *dur'ance* (*obs.*), continuance: durability. (*obs.*) a durable cloth; imprisonment; *dur'ant*, a strong cloth in imitation of buff-leather; *dur'ation*, continuance in time: time indefinitely: power of continuance: length of time.—for the duration (*coll.*), as long as the war continues. [*L. durare*, to harden, endure, last.]

duraluminium, *dūr-al-ūm-in'i-əm*, *n.* an aluminium alloy.—Also *duralūmin*. [*L. dūrus*, hard, and *aluminium*.]

dura mater, *dūr'ā mā'ter*, *L. dūr'ā mā'ter*, *n.* the exterior membrane of the brain and spinal column distinguished from the other two, the arachnoid and the pia mater. [*L. dura mater*, hard mother, a translation of the Ar. name.]

duramen, *dūr-rā'men*, *n.* heartwood. [*L. dūrāmen*, hardness—*dūrus*, hard.]

darbar, *dūr'bār*, *n.* an audience-chamber: a reception or levee: a court: the body of officials at an Indian court. [Pers. *darbār*, a prince's court, lit. a door of admittance.]

durdum. Same as *dildrum*.

dure, *dūr*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to endure, last or continue.—*adj.* *dureful* (*Spens.*), enduring, lasting. [*Fr. durer*—*L. durare*—*dūrus*, hard.]

duress, *duress*, *dūr'es*, or *dūr-es'*, *n.* constraint: imprisonment: constraint illegally exercised to force a person to perform some act. [*O.Fr. duress*—*L. dūritia*—*dūrus*, hard.]

durgan, *dūr'gan*, *n.* a dwarf, any undersized creature.—*adj.* *dūr'gy*. [Related to dwarf.]

Durham, *dūr'am*, *n.* one of a particular breed of shorthorned cattle—from the English county.

durian, *dūr'i-an*, or *dā'*, *n.* a lofty Indian and Malayan bombacaceous fruit-tree (*Durio Zibethinus*), with leaves like a cherry's: its large fruit, with hard rind and pulp of foul smell but fine flavour.—Also *du'ron*. [Malay *dūr't*, thorn.]

during, *dūr'ing*, *prep.* throughout the time of: in the course of. [Ong. *pr.p.* of *dure*.]

durmast, *dūr'māst*, *n.* a variety of sessile-fruited oak with leaves downy below. (*Quercus Iounginosa*) [Origin unknown: perhaps a blunder for *dun mast*.]

durn, *durn*, *n.* (*prov.*) a door-post.—Also *dern*. [Prob. Norse.]

duro, *dūr'ō*, *n.* a Spanish peso:—*pl.* *dūr'os*. [*Sp. (peso)* *duro*, hard (*peso*).]

duroy, *dūr'oi*, *n.* an obsolete form of corduroy.

durra, *dūr'ra*, *n.* Indian millet, a grass (*Sorghum vulgare*) akin to sugar-cane, much cultivated for grain in Asia and Africa, or other species of the genus.—Also *dou'ra*, *dhu'rra*, *du'ra*, and *dari* (*dūr'i*). [*Ar. dhurrah*.]

durrie, *dūr'i*, *n.* an Indian cotton carpet fabric with fringes, used for curtains, covers, etc. [*Hind. dari*.]

durst, *durst*, *pa.t.* of *dare*, to venture. [*O.E. dorste*, *pa.t.* of *durran*, to dare.]

dush, *dush*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to strike heavily against: to throw down.—*n.* a heavy impact.

dusk, *dusk*, *adj.* darkish: of a dark colour.—*n.* twilight: partial darkness: darkness of colour.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become dusky: to dim.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *dusk'en*, to make or grow dark.—*adv.* *dusk'ly*.—*n.* *dusk'iness*.—*adj.* *dusk'ish*.—*adv.* *dusk'ishly*.—*n.* *dusk'ishness*.—*adv.* *dusk'ly*.—*n.* *dusk'ness*.—*adj.* *dusk'y*, partially dark or obscure: dark-coloured: sad: gloomy. [Apparently connected with *O.E. dox*, dark.]

dust, *dust*, *n.* fine particles of solid matter: a cloud of powdery matter: powder: earth: the grave: a mean condition: gold-dust—hence money: (*slang*) turmoil: a disturbance, a brawl (also *dust'-up*).—*v.t.* to free from dust: to sprinkle.—*ns.* *dust'-ball*, a ball of grain-dust, etc., in a horse's intestine; *dust'-bin*, a receptacle for household rubbish; *dust'-bowl*, a drought area subject to dust-storms, especially (*Dust Bowl*) the region of the U.S. along the western edge of the Great Plains; *dust'-brand*, smut; *dust'-brush*, a light brush for removing dust; *dust'-cart*, a cart for taking away household rubbish; *dust'-coat*, an overall: a light overcoat; *dust'-cover*, the jacket of a book; *dust'-devil*, -storm, a small storm in which a whirling column of dust or sand travels across a dry country; *dust'-er*, one who dusts: a cloth or brush for removing dust; *sprinkler*. (*U.S.*) *dust'-coat*; *dust'-hole*, *dust'-bin*; *dust'iness*; *dust'-jack'et*, the jacket or dust-cover of a book.—*adj.* *dust'less*.—*ns.* *dust'-man*, one who removes household rubbish; *dust'-pan*, a pan or shovel for removing dust swept from the floor; *dust'-sheet*, a cloth for protecting furniture from dust; *dust'-shot*, the smallest size of shot.—*adj.* *dust'-proof*, impervious or inaccessible to dust; *dust'y*, covered or sprinkled with dust: like dust; (*slang*) contemptible, bad (in phrase *not so dusty*).—*ns.* *dust'y-foot* (see *piepowder*); *dust'y-mill'er*, the auricula, from the white dust upon its leaves and flowers—bite the dust (see *bite*); *dust one's jacket*, to give him a drubbing; *kick up (raise) a dust* (see *kick*); *throw dust in one's eyes*, to deceive. [*O.E. dūst*; cf. *Ger. dunst*, vapour.]

Dutch, *duch*, *adj.* pertaining to Holland, its people, or language: (*obs.*, except *U.S.*) German: heavy, clumsy, as in *Dutch-built*.—*n.* the language of Holland: (*obs.* and *U.S.*) German (*High and Low Dutch*, *Hoch and Nieder* or *Platt Deutsch*, *High and Low German*): (*pl.*) the people of Holland: (*obs.* and *U.S.*) Germans.—*n.* *Dutch'man*, a native or citizen of Holland:—(*pl.*) *Dutch'men*; *fem.* *Dutch'woman*; *pl.* *Dutch'women*: a South African of Dutch origin: (*U.S.*) a German or Teuton.—*Dutch auction*, courage, tiles (see *auction*, *courage*, *tile*); *Dutch carpet*, a mixed material of cotton and wool for floor coverings; *Dutch cheese*, a small round cheese made on the Continent from skim-milk; *Dutch clinker*, a hard yellow brick for paving, etc.; *Dutch clock*, a clock of wood and wire with brass wheels, made in the Black Forest; *Dutch clover*, white clover; *Dutch comfort*, 'Thank God it's no worse'; *Dutch concert*, a concert in which singers sing their various songs simultaneously, or each one sings a verse of any song he likes between bursts of some familiar chorus; *Dutch doll*, a wooden doll with jointed legs; *Dutch drops*, a once popular medicine, composed of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, etc.; *Dutch gold*, leaf, metal, a copper-zinc alloy, a substitute for gold-leaf; *Dutch hoe*, a hoe with blade attached like a spade; *Dutch liquid*, ethylene dichloride ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), an anaesthetic discovered by Dutch chemists; *Dutch lunch*, supper, treat, one at which each brings or pays for his own share; *Dutchman's breeches*, *Dicentra*; *Dutchman's pipe*, a species of *Anistochia*; *Dutch oven*, a cooking-pot used by burying in coals: a tin for roasting before an open fire; *Dutch pink* (see *pink*); *Dutch rush*, a horse-tail (*Equisetum hyemale*) with much silica in its stem, used for polishing; *Dutch wifo*, an open frame of

fāte, *fār*, *dsh*; *mā*, *hōr* (ber); *māne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōōn*; *dhen* (then)

rattan or cane used in the East Indies, to rest the limbs upon in bed; double Duteh, any unknown or unintelligible language; High Duteh, see above; also (*S. Africa*) Dutch as spoken in the Netherlands: (*obs.*) double Dutch; Pennsylvania Duteh, the mixed German dialect of the descendants of German settlers in Pennsylvania; talk like a Duteh uncle, to rebuke. [*Ger. deutsch*, (*lit.*) belonging to the people—O.H.G. *diutisc*; cf. O.E. *théod*, Goth. *thiuda*, nation; see Teutonic.]

dutch, *dutch*, *n.* (*costermonger's slang*), a wife. [*Dutchess*.]

duty, *dū'ti*, *n.* that which is due: what one is bound by any (*esp. moral*) obligation to do: one's proper business: service: attendance: supervision of pupils out of school hours: performance of function or service: the work done by a machine under given conditions, or for a specified amount of energy supplied: respect: tax on goods, etc.—*adj.* *dū'teous*, devoted to duty: obedient.—*adv.* *dū'teously*.—*n.* *dū'teousness*.—*adj.* *dū'tiable*, subject to custom duty; *dū'tiled*, subjected to duties and customs; *dū'tiful*, attentive to duty: respectful: expressive of a sense of duty.—*adv.* *dū'tifully*.—*n.* *dū'tifulness*.—*adj.* *dū'ty-free*, free from tax or duty; *dū'ty-paid*, on which duty has been paid. [*Anglo-Fr. due'té*; see *due* (1).]

duumvir, *dū-um'vir*, *-vīr*, *n.* one of two associated in the same office (*pl.* *duum'virs*, *duum'viri*, *-ī*; *L. duo-ōm-vir-ē*).—*adj.* *duum'viral*.—*n.* *duum'virate*, an association of two men in one office: a government by duumvirs. [*L. duum'viri*, for *duoviri*—*duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.]

duvet, *dū-ū'*, *n.* a quilt stuffed with eider-down or swan's-down. [*Fr.*]

dux, *duks*, *n.* a leader: the head boy or girl in a school or class. [*L.*, a leader.]

dyornik, *dyor'nēk*, *n.* a Russian concierge or porter. [*Russ. dyor*, yard, court.]

dwale, *dwal*, *n.* (*bot.*) deadly nightshade: a stupefying drink: (*her.*) a black colour. [*O.N. dval*, *dvali*, delay, sleep.]

dwalm, *dwalm*, *dwām*, *dwāwm*, *n.* (*Scot.*) *g* swoon, a sudden sickness.—*v.i.* to swoon: to fail in health. [*O.E. dwoelma*, confusion.]

dwarf, *dwart*, *n.* a diminutive man: a small manlike mythological being, esp. a metal-worker: an animal or plant much below the ordinary height: anything very small of its kind: a small star of high density and low luminosity (white dwarf, red dwarf, etc. according to colour).—*adj.* *dwarfed*: *dwarfish*: very small.—*v.t.* to hinder from growing: to make to appear small.—*v.i.* to become dwarfed.—*adj.* *dwarfed*: *dwarfish*, like a dwarf: very small: despicable.—*adv.* *dwarf'ishly*.—*n.* *dwarf'ishness*.—*dwarfed* trees, small trees growing in flower-pots, a characteristic ornament in Chinese and Japanese houses and gardens. [*O.E. dweorg*; *Du. dweerg*, *O.N. dvergr*, *Ger. zwerg*.]

dwelt, *dwel*, *v.i.* to abide: to reside: to remain: to rest the attention: to continue long.—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to inhabit: (*Milt.*) to cause to dwell:—(*pr.p.* *dwell'ing*; *pat.* and *pap.* *dwell*, or *dwell'd*).—*n.* a pause, hesitation.—*ns.* *dwell'er*; *dwell'ing*, the place where one dwells: a house: habitation: continuance; *dwell'ing-house*, a house used as a dwelling, in distinction from a place of business or other building; *dwell'ing-place*, a place of residence. [*O.E. dweellan*, to go astray, delay, tarry.]

dwindle, *dwin'dl*, *v.i.* to grow less: to waste away: to grow feeble: to become degenerate.—*v.t.* to lessen.—*n.* decline.—*n.* *dwin'dlement*. [*Dim. of dwine*.]

dwine, *dwin*, *v.i.* to pine: (*Scot.*) to waste away. [*O.E. dwinan*, to fade; cf. *O.N. dwina*, *Dan. tvine*, to pine away.]

dyad, *dī'ad*, *n.* a pair of units treated as one: (*chem.*) a bivalent atom, radical, or element.—*adj.* *dyad'ic*. [*Gr. dyas*, *-ados*—*dyo*, two.]

dyarchy, *dī'ark-i*, *n.* a common but undesirable spelling of diarchy.

dye, *dī*, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as *dile* (2).

dye, *dī*, *v.t.* to stain: to give a new colour to: (*pr.p.* *dye'ing*; *pat.* and *pap.* *dyed*).—*n.* colour: tinge: stain: a colouring liquid.—*adj.* *dycd*.—*ns.* *dye'-house*, a building in which dyeing is done; *dye'ing*; *dy'er*, one whose trade is to dye cloth, etc.; *dy'er's-green'weed*, or *dy'er's-broom*, a papilionaceous shrub (*Genista tinctoria*), a source of yellow colouring matter; *dy'er's-rook'et*, *-weld*, *-yell'owweed*, a plant (*Reseda luteola*) akin to mignonette yielding a yellow dye; *dy'er's-weed*, a name for various plants that yield dyes—woad, weld, *dyer's-greenweed*, etc.; *dyester* (*dī'stēr*; *Scot.*), a dyer; *dye'-stuff*, a material used in dyeing; *dye'-wood*, any wood from which material is obtained for dyeing; *dye'-work(s)*, an establishment for dyeing. [*O.E. dægian*, to dye, from *dæg*, or *deah*, colour.]

dy'ing, *dī'ing*, *pr.p.* of *die*.—*adj.* destined for death: mortal: declining: occurring immediately before death, as dying words: pertaining to death.—*n.* death.—*adv.* *dy'ingly*.—*n.* *dy'ingness*.—*dy'ing* declaration (*law*), declaration made by a dying person who does not survive the trial of the accused. [See *die* (1).]

dyke. Same as *dike*.

dynam'ic, *-al*, *din-am'ik*, or *din-*, *adj.* relating to force: relating to dynamics: relating to the effects of forces in nature: relating to activity or things in movement: relating to dynamism: causal: forceful, very energetic.—*n.* a moving force.—*adj.* *dynam'ical*.—*adv.* *dynam'ically*.—*ns.* *dynam'ics* (treated as *sing.*), the science of matter and motion, mechanics, sometimes restricted to kinetics; *dynam'ism*, a theory which explains the phenomena of the universe by some immanent energy: operation of force; *dynam'ist*.—*adj.* *dynamis'tic*. [*Gr. dynamikos*—*dynamis*, power—*dynasthai*, to be able.]

dynamite, *din'-mit*, or *din'*, *n.* a powerful explosive, consisting of absorbent matter, as porous silica, saturated with nitro-glycerine.—*v.t.* to blow up with dynamite.—*ns.* *dynam'itard* (*-ard*), *dynam'itler*, a user of dynamite, esp. for political purposes. [*Gr. dynamis*, power.]

dynamo, *din'*, *din'-mō*, *n.* a contraction of dynamo-electric machine, a machine for generating electric currents by means of the relative movement of conductors and magnets:—*pl.* *dynamos*.—*adj.* *dyna'mo-elec'tric*, *-al*.—*ns.* *dynamogen'es*, *dynamog'en'y*, production of increased nervous activity; *dynamograph* (*-an*'), a recording dynamometer; *dynamom'eter*, an instrument for measuring force, or power.—*adj.* *dynamo-met'ric*, *-al*.—*n.* *dynamom'etry*. [*Gr. dynamis*, power.]

dynast, *din'ast*, *-ist*, also *din'*, *n.* a ruler.—*adj.* *dynas'tic*, relating to a dynasty.—*n.* *dyn'asty* (*-i-ti*), a succession of kings of the same family.

dyne, *din*, *n.* the C.G.S. unit of force—the force which, acting for one second on a mass of one gramme, produces a velocity of one centimetre per second. [*Gr. dynamis*, force.]

dyophys'ite. See *diphysite*.

dyothelete, dyotheletism, dyothelism. See *ditheletism*.

dysaesthesia, *dīs-ai-thē-si-ā*, *-zhi-ā*, *-zhā*, or *-ēs*, *n.* impaired sensation, partial insensibility.—*adj.* *dysaesthetic* (*-thet'ik*). [*Gr. dys-*, amiss, *aisthēsis*, sensation—*aisthanesthai*, to feel.]

dyschroa, *dīs'krō-ā*, *n.* discoloration of the skin from disease.—Also *dyschroa* (*-kroi'*). [*Gr. dys-*, amiss, *chroā*, *chroā*, complexion.]

dyscrasia, *dīs'krā-si-ā*, *-zhi-ā*, *-zhā*, *n.* (*path.*) a disordered condition of the body attributed originally to unsuitable mixing of the body fluids. [From *Gr. dys-*, amiss, *krāsis*, a mixing.]

dyscrasite, *dīs'kras-it*, *n.* a mineral composed of silver and antimony. [*Gr. dys-*, ill, *krāsis*, mixture.]

dysentery, *dīs'en-tēr-i*, *-tri*, *n.* a term formerly applied to any condition in which inflammation of the colon was associated with the frequent passage of bloody stools: now confined to *amoebic dysentery*, the result of infection with the *Entamoeba histolytica*; and to *bacillary dysentery*, due to infection with *Bacterium dysenteriae*.—*adj.* *dysen-*

teric (-ter'ik). [Gr. *dysenteria*—*dys-*, amiss, *enteron*, intestine.]
n. impairment or
 ning of an organ.

gennaein, to beget.]
 dysharmonic, *dis-hār-mon'ik*, *adj.* unbalanced,
 wanting in harmony of proportion. [Gr. *dys-*,
 ill, and harmonic.]
 dyslogistic, *dis-lō-jis'tik*, *adj.* conveying censure,
 tically.—*n.* *dys-*
logos, discourse.]

ā, *n.* difficult or
 dysmenorrhoe'al,
 th, *rhoiā*, flow.]

dysodyle, -ite, -il, *dis o-au*, -*dil*, *n.* a yellow or
 greyish laminated bituminous mineral, often found
 with lignite, burning vividly, with an odour of
 asafoetida. [Gr. *dysōdēs*, stinking—*dys-*, ill,
ozein, to smell, *hylē*, matter.]

dyspathy, *dis-pa-thū*, *n.* antipathy, dislike.—*adj.*
 dyspathet'ic. [Gr. *dys-*, ill, *pathos*, feeling.]

dyspepsia, *dis-pep'si-ā*, *n.* indigestion.—Also *dys-*
pep'sy.—*n.* *dyspep'tic*, a person afflicted with
 dyspepsia.—*adj.* *dyspep'tic*, -al, afflicted with,
 pertaining to, or arising from indigestion.—*adv.*
dyspep'tically. [Gr. *dyspepsiā*—*dys-*, ill, *pepsis*,
 digestion.]

dysphagia, *dis-fā-jī-ā*, *n.* difficulty in swallowing—
 also *dysphagy* (-fā-jī).—*adj.* *dysphagic* (-faj'ik).
 [Gr. *dys-*, ill, *phagein* (aorist), to eat.]
 dysphonia, *dis-fō-ni-ā*, *n.* difficulty in producing
 sounds. [Gr. *dys-*, ill, *phōnē*, sound.]

dysphoria, *dis-fō-ri-ā*, *n.* impatience under afflic-
 tion: morbid restlessness: uneasiness: want of
 feeling of wellbeing. [Gr. *dysphōriā*, affliction,

pain—*dys-*, ill, and the root of *pherein*, to bear.]
 dyspnoea, *disp-nē-ā*, *n.* difficulty of breathing.—
adj. *dyspnoe'al*, *dyspnoe'ic*. [Gr. *dyspnoia*—
dys-, ill, *pnoē*, breathing.]

dysprosium, *dis-prōz'i-əm*, *n.* a metal of the rare
 earths, the element of atomic number 66. [Gr.
dysprositos, difficult to reach—*dys-*, ill, difficult,
pros, to, *ienai*, to go.]

dystectic, *dis-tek'tik*, *adj.* not easily fused. [Gr.
dystēktos—*dys-*, ill, *tēkein*, to melt.]

dysteleology, *dis-tel-i-ol'o-jī*, *n.* the doctrine of
 purposelessness, or denial of final causes: the
 study of functionless rudimentary organs in animals
 and plants.—*adj.* *dysteleological* (-i-ol'o-jī-kl).—
n. *dysteleol'ogist*. [Gr. *dys-*, ill (in a negative
 sense), and *teleology*.]

dysthesia, *dis-thē-si-ā*, *n.* a morbid habit of body,
 resulting in general discomfort and impatience.—
adj. *dysthetic* (-thet'ik). [Gr. *dysthesiā*—*dys-*,
 ill, *thesis*, position.]

dystrophy, *dis-trō-fi*, *n.* (biol.) imperfect nutrition.
 —Also *distrō'phia*.—*adj.* *dystrophic* (-tro'fik).
 [Gr. *dys-*, ill, *trophē*, nourishment.]

dysuria, *dis-ū-ri-ā*, *n.* a difficulty or pain in passing
 urine—also *dysū'ry*.—*adj.* *dysū'ric*. [Gr. *dis-*
ouria—*dys-*, ill, *ouron*, urine.]

Dytiscus, *di-* or *dī-tis'kəs*, *n.* a genus of carnivorous
 mmon large British
 Dyticus (*dīt'*)—
tis'id). [Gr. *dýtikos*,

bankruptcy. [Origin unknown.]

dzeren, *džēr'en*, *n.* a Central Asian antelope.
 [Mongolian.]

dziggetai, *dzig'gə-ti*, *n.* a Central Asian wild ass
 (*Equus hemionus*), more horse-like than the others.
 [Mongolian *tehikhitai*.]

fāte, *fār*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (then)

E

E, e, ē, n. the fifth letter in our own and cognate alphabets, with various sounds (as in me, get, England, her, prey) and often mute (commonly an indication of a preceding long vowel or diphthong—cf. not, note; bit, bite): in music the third note or sound of the natural diatonic scale, the major third above the tonic C: *e* represents the base of the natural system of logarithms, the limit, as *m* approaches infinity, of $(1 + \frac{1}{m})^m$.

ea, ēā, ē, n. (dial.) a river: running water: a drainage canal in the Fens—sometimes eau, as if from French. [O.E. *ēa*; akin to L. *aqua*, water.]
each, ēch, adj. and pron. every one separately considered.—*adv.* each'where, everywhere.—each other, a compound reciprocal pronoun, one another, by some restricted in application to two; each way, in betting, for a win and for a place. [O.E. *ēlc*—*d*, ever, *gelle*, alike.]

eadish, obsolete form of eddish.
eager, ēgar, adj. excited by desire: ardent to do or obtain: (obs.) earnest: keen, severe: (*Shak.* aygre) sour, acid, bitter.—*adv.* ea'gerly.—*n.* ea'gerness. [O.Fr. *aygre*—L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp.]
eager. Same as eagre.

eagle, ēgl, n. a name given to many large birds of prey of the family Falconidae: a military standard carrying the figure of an eagle: a lectern in the form of an eagle: the badge of certain orders, as the Prussian black (1701) and red (1705) eagle, the Polish, afterwards Russian, white eagle (1705): a gold coin of the United States, worth ten dollars: (U.S.) a hole at golf played in two strokes less than par.—*adj.* ea'gle-eyed, ea'gle-sight'ed, having a piercing eye: discerning; ea'gle-flight'ed, mounting high.—*ns.* ea'gle-hawk, a name applied to several eagles of comparatively small size; ea'gle-owl, a genus (*Bubo*) of large owls; ea'gle-ray, a large sting-ray; ea'gle-stone, a hard-crusted nodule of argillaceous oxide of iron; ea'glet, a young or small eagle.—*adj.* ea'gle-winged, having an eagle's wings. [O.Fr. *aigle*—L. *aquila*.]

eaglewood, ēgl-wood, n. a genus (*Aquilaria*) of the daphne family, large spreading trees of Eastern India, whose heartwood contains a resinous substance fragrant in burning. [From the accidental resemblance of its name in some Eastern language to eagle, L. *aquila*; cf. *agalloch*, *agilla*.]

eagre, āgar, ēgar, n. a bore or sudden rise of the tide in a river. [Origin doubtful; hardly from O.E. *egor*, flood.]

ealdorman. See alderman.

eale, prob. ēl, n. (Shak., Hamlet I, iv, 36), generally supposed to be for evil, but perh. a misprint.

ean, ēn, v.t. and v.i. (Shak.) to bring forth.—*n.* ean'ling, a young lamb. [O.E. *ēaman*.]

ear, ēr, n. a spike, as of corn.—*v.i.* to put forth ears.—*n.* ear-cock'le, a disease of wheat caused by a threadworm (*Tylenchus*).—*adj.* eared, of corn, having ears. [O.E. *ear*; Ger. *ähre*.]

ear, ēr, v.t. (obs.) to plough or till.—*n.* ear'ing (obs.), ploughing. [O.E. *erian*; cf. L. *arāre*, Gr. *arōn*.]

ear, ēr, n. the organ of hearing, or the external part merely: the sense or power of hearing: the faculty of distinguishing sounds esp. of a different pitch: attention: anything projecting or shaped like an ear, as the auricle of a leaf, lug of a vessel, a projecting part for support, attachment, etc.—*ns.* ear'ache, an ache or pain in the ear; ear'bob, an earring; ear'-bone.—*adj.* ear'-bussing (*Shak.*); another reading ear'-kiss'ing), whispered.—*ns.* ear'-cap, a covering to protect the ear from cold or injury; ear'drop, an ornamental pendant

hanging from the ear; ear'drum, the drum or middle cavity of the ear, tympanum.—*adj.* eared, having ears, or external ears.—*ns.* ear'-hole, the aperture of the ear; ear'ing (*naut.*), one of a number of small ropes to fasten the upper corner of a sail to the yard; ear'lap, the tip of the ear: an ear-cap.—*adj.* ear'less, without ears, or external ears.—*ns.* ear'lock, a curl near the ear worn by Elizabethan dandies; ear'mark, an owner's mark on an animal's ear: a distinctive mark.—*v.t.* to put an earmark on: to set aside for a particular purpose.—*ns.* ear'-phone, a head-phone; ear'-plek, an instrument for clearing the ear.—*adj.* ear'-plere'ing, shrill, screaming.—*ns.* earring (*ēr'ing*), an ornament hung from the ear; ear'-shell, any shell of the family Haliotidae; ear'shot, the distance at which a sound can be heard; ear'-trump'pet, a tube to aid in hearing; ear'wax, a waxy substance secreted by the glands of the ear; ear'wig (O.E. *earwiga*, *ear*, *wiga*, insect, beetle), any dermapterous insect of the family Forficulidae, once supposed to creep into the ear: a flatterer.—*v.t.* to gain the ear of: to bias: to torment by private importunities.—*adj.* ear'-wiggy.—*n.* ear'-witness, a witness that can testify from his own hearing.—about one's ears, said of a house falling, etc.; be all ears, to give every attention; give ear, to attend; go in at one ear and out at the other, to make no permanent impression; have a person's ear, to be secure of his favourable attention; have itching ears, to be desirous of hearing novelties (2 Tim. iv, 3); lend an ear, to listen; over head and ears, overwhelmed: deeply engrossed or involved; set by the ears, to set at strife; tickle the ear of, to gratify, pander to the taste of, flatter; turn a deaf ear, to refuse to listen; walls have ears, there may be listeners. [O.E. *ēare*; cf. Ger. *ohr*, L. *auris*.]

ear'd, ear'd-hunger. See yird.

earl, ērl, n. a British nobleman ranking between a marquis and a viscount:—*sem.* count'ess.—*n.* earl'dom, the dominion or dignity of an earl.—Earl Marshal, an English officer of state, president of the Herald's College—the Scottish form Earl Marischal. [O.E. *eorl*, a warrior, hero; cf. O.N. *jarl*.]

early, ēr'li, adv. near the beginning (of a time, period, series): soon: in good time: before appointed time:—*comp.* ear'lier; *sup.* ear'liest.—*adj.* belonging to or happening in the first part of time, period, or series: beforehand: ready, advanced, astir, or on the spot in good time: happening in the remote past or near future.—*n.* ear'liness.—*adj.* early-Victor'ian, belonging to or characteristic of the early portion of Queen Victoria's reign (1837-1901).—early and late, at all times; early bird, the proverbial catcher of the (early) worm: an early riser; early closing, observance of a weekly half-holiday: closing of public houses early in the night; early door, an entrance to a theatre or hall open before the ordinary door at a higher price; Early English (*philol.* see English): (*archit.*) the form of Gothic in which the pointed arch was first employed in Britain—succeeding the Norman towards the end of the 12th century, merging into the Decorated at the end of the 13th; keep early hours, to rise and go to bed betimes. [O.E. *ērlīce* (adv.)—*ār*, before.]

earn, ērn, v.t. to gain by labour: to acquire: to deserve: to bring to one.—*n.* earn'er.—*n.pl.* earn'ings, what one has earned: money saved. [O.E. *earnian*, to earn; cf. O.H.G. *aran*, harvest; Ger. *ernie*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el's-mont*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

earn, *ern*, v.t. and v.i. (*dial.*) to curdle (of milk).—Also yearn. [O.E. *iernan*=rinnan, to run, and *ernan*=rennan, to cause to run; *gerinnan*, causative *gerennan*, to curdle.]

earn, *ern*, v.i. (*Spens., Shak.*). See yearn (1).
earnest, *er'nist*, adj. intent: sincere: serious.—n. seriousness: reality.—adv. earnestly.—n. earnestness. [O.E. *eornost*, seriousness; Ger. *ernst*.]

earnest, *er'nist*, n. money given in token of a bargain made (also ear'nest-money, ear'nest-penny): a pledge: first-fruits. [Ety. obscure; possibly conn. with arles.]
earst, obsolete form of erst.

earth, *erth*, n. the third planet in order from the sun: the matter on the surface of the globe: soil, a mixture of
in which pl:
to sea: the

dirt: dead matter: the human body: a burrow: an electrical connexion with the earth, usually by a wire soldered to a metal plate sunk in moist earth: an old name for certain oxides of metals.—v.t. to hide or cause to hide in the earth: to bury: to connect to earth electrically: to clog, cover, smear, or partially cover with earth (often with *up*).—v.i. to burrow: to bide.—ns. earth'-bag, a sack of earth used in fortifications; earth'-bath, a bath of earth or mud; earth'-board, the board of a plough, or other implement, that turns over the earth.—adj. earth'-born, born from or on the earth; earth'-bound, hound to earth; earth'-bred, bred from earth: mean, grovelling.—n. earth'-closet, a closet in which earth is used for the deodorisation of faecal matters.—adj. earth'-crea'ted, made of earth; earth'en, made of earth or clay: earthy.—ns. earth'enware, crockery: coarse pottery; earth'-fall, a landslide.—adj. earth'fast, fixed in the earth; earth'-fed, contented with earthly things.—ns. earth'flax, asbestos; earth'-hog, the aardvark; earth'-house, an ancient underground dwelling or storhouse, also called Plets' house; earth'-hunger, passion for acquiring land; earth'iness; earth'iness; earth'ling, a dweller on the earth: a worldly-minded person.—adj. earth'ly, belonging to the earth: vile; worldly: conceivably possible on earth; earth'ly-mind'ed, having the mind intent on earthly things.—ns. earth'ly-mind'edness; earth'-move'ment, elevation, subsidence, or folding of the earth's crust; earth'-nut, the edible root-tuber of *Conopodium flexuosum*, a woodland umbelliferous plant: the plant itself (also *arnut*, *pig-nut*, *earth-chestnut*): the peanut (*Arachis*); earth'-pea, the peanut; earth'-pillar, a column of soft material protected from erosion by an overlying stone; oarth'-plate, a buried plate of metal forming the earth-connexion of a telegraph-wire.

earthquake, a qu:
a heaving of the
shaken, destroyed

earth'quaking.—ns. earth'-shine, the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun; earth'-smoke, fumitory; earth'-star, a fungus (*Geaster*) akin to the puff balls that opens out into a starlike form; earth'-table, a course of stone or brick just above the ground; earth'-tremor, a slight earthquake.—adv. earth'ward, toward the earth.—ns. oarth'wax, ozokerite; earth'wolf, the aardwolf; earth'work, a fortification of earth: an embankment: work of excavation and embanking; earth'-worm, the common worm: a mean person, a poor creature.—adj. earth'y, consisting of, relating to, or resembling earth: inhabiting the earth: gross: unrefined. [O.E. *eorthe*; cf. Du. *aarde*, Ger. *erde*.]

ease, *ez*, n. freedom from pain or disturbance: rest from work: quiet: freedom from difficulty: naturalness: unconstrained manner.—v.t. to free from pain, trouble, or anxiety: to relieve: to relax: to calm: to move gently.—adj. ease'ful, ease-giving: quiet, fit for rest.—n. ease'ment, relief: assistance: support: gratification: (*legal*) the right to use something (esp. land) not one's own

or to prevent its owner from making an inconvenient use of it.—adv. eas'ly.—n. eas'iness.—adj. eas'y, at ease: free from pain: tranquil: unconstrained: giving ease: not difficult: yielding: not straitened (in circumstances): not tight: not strict.—Also *adv.*—*interj.* command to lower, to go gently, to stop rowing, etc.—n. eas'y-chair, an arm-chair for ease or rest.—adj. eas'y-go'ing, -o'sy, indolent: placid.—chapel of ease (see chapel): ease off, to slacken gradually: to make or become less intense; ease oneself, to defecate; easy money, money made without much exertion or difficulty; easy street, (*coll.*) a situation of comfort or affluence; honours easy, honours evenly divided (at cards, etc.); ill at ease, uncomfortable; stand at ease, used of soldiers, when freed from attention; stand easy, used of a still easier position; take it easy, to avoid exertion: to be in no hurry; take one's ease, to make oneself comfortable. [O.Fr. *aïse*; cog. with It. *agio*; Prov. *ais*, Port. *azo*.]

easel, *ez'l*, n. the frame for supporting a picture during painting. [Du. *ezel*, or Ger. *esel*, an ass.]
easle, aizle, *az'l*, n. (*Burns*) hot ashes. [O.E. *ysle*.]

eassell, eassll, *ez'l*, adv. (*Scot.*) eastward: easterly.—adv. eass'elgate, eass'elward. [east.]

east, *est*, n. that part of the heavens where the sun rises at the equinox: one of the four cardinal points of the compass: the east part of a region: the east wind.—adj. toward the rising of the sun: blowing from the east.—v.t. and v.i. to move or turn east.—ns. East'-end, the eastern part of London or other town, often the habitation of the poorer classes; east'-end'er.—adj. east'er, east'ern, toward the east: connected with the east: dwelling in the east.—ns. east'erner, a native or inhabitant of the east, esp. of the United States; east'erling, a native of the east: a trader from the shores of the Baltic.—adj. east'erly, situated in the east: coming from the eastward: looking toward the east.—adv. on the east: toward the east.—n. an east wind.—adj. east'ermost, east'most, situated furthest east.—Also east'ermost (obs.).—ns. East'-In'diaman, a vessel used in the East India trade; east'ing, the course gained to the eastward: distance eastward from a given meridian; east'land, the land in the East.—adj. east'ling, -lin (*Scot.*), easterly.—adv. east'lings, -lins (*Scot.*), eastward; east'ward, east'wards, toward the east.—adj. east'ward.—east-by-south (north), 11½ degrees south (north) from due east; east-south (north)—east, 22½ degrees south (north) from the east.—about east (*slang*), in proper manner; the East, the countries to the east of western Europe (*Near East*, Turkey, Balkans, etc.: *Middle East*, Turkey, Persia, India, etc.: *Far East*, China, Japan, etc.): the eastern part of the United States, used relatively and vaguely, but commonly that part between the Mississippi and the Ohio; East Coast fever, African coast fever: a protozoan cattle disease resembling red-water, transmitted by ticks; Eastern Church, the Greek Church. [O.E. *east*; Ger. *ost*; akin to Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn.]

Easter, *ez'er*, n. a Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, held on the Sunday after Good-Friday.—n. East'er-Day, Easter Sunday.—ns. pl. East'er-dues, -off'erings, customary sums paid to the parson by his people at Easter.—ns. East'er-egg, a stained, or artificial egg, given as a present at Easter; East'er-tilde, East'ertime, either Easter week or the fifty days between Easter and Whitsuntide. [O.E. *eastre*; Ger. *ostern*. Bede derives the word from *Eostre* (*Eastre*), a goddess whose festival was held at the spring equinox.]

easy. See ease.
eat, *et*, v.t. to take into the body by the mouth as food: to consume: to corrode.—v.i. to take food: to be eatable, to taste: (*pr.p.* eat'ing; *pa.t.* ate, et or *at*; *pa.p.* eaten, *etn*, or, obs., eat, *et*).—n. (*arch.* in *sing.*, U.S. *slang* in *pl.*) food.—adj. eat'able, fit to be eaten.—n. anything used as food (chiefly in *pl.*).—ns. eat'age, grass or fodder

ables: *el'a-mant* in'fant *ron'dam*

echelon, *esh'-lon, ash'-lon'*, *n.* a stepwise arrangement of troops, ships, etc. [Fr. *échelon*, from *échelle*, a ladder or stair; see *scale*.]
Echidna, *ek-id'nā*, *n.* a genus of Australian toothless, spiny, egg-laying (burrowing) monotremes.—*n.* echid'nine, snake-poison. [Gr. *echidna*, a viper.]
echinus, *e-ki'nas*, *n.* a sea-urchin: (*archit.*) the convex projecting moulding (of eccentric curve in Greek examples) supporting the abacus of the Doric capital.—*adj.* cchinate, *-d*, *ek'in-at*, *-id*, prickly like a hedgehog: bristly.—*ns.* Echi'nocac'tus, a large genus of ribbed, generally very spiny, cactuses; echi'nococ'cus, the bladderworm stage (parasitic in cow, sheep, pig, man) of the dog tapeworm; echi'noderm, any one of the Echinodermata or Echinodermata, a phylum of radially symmetrical marine animals, having the body-wall strengthened by calcareous plates, and moving usually by tube-feet, distensible finger-like protrusions of a part of the coelom known as the water-vascular system—starfishes, sea-urchins, brittle-stars, sea-cucumbers, and sea-lilies.—*adj.* echinodermatous; echi'noid, like a sea-urchin.—*n.* a sea-urchin.—*n.pl.* Echinoid'ea, the sea-urchins, a class of Echinoderms. [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog.]
echo, *ek'ō*, *n.* the sending back or reflection of sound or other waves: the repetition of sound by reflection: a reflected sound: a soft-toned organ forming a part of some large organs: a device in verse in which a line ends with a word which recalls the sound of the last word of the preceding line: response: repetition: imitation: an imitator: conventional play to indicate what cards one holds.—*pl.* echoes (*ek'ōs*).—*v.i.* to reflect sound: to be sounded back: to resound: to play a card as an echo.—*v.t.* to send back (sound or other waves): to send back the sound of: to repeat: to imitate: to flatter slavishly: (*pr.p.* ech'ōing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ech'ōed, *-ōd*).—*n.* ech'ōer.—*adj.* echo'ic, of the nature of an echo: (*philol.*) onomatopoeic.—*v.i.* ech'ōise.—*ns.* ech'ōism, the formation of imitative words; ech'ōist, one who repeats like an echo; ech'ōlalia (*ek-ō-lā-li-ā*; *Gr.* *lālō*, talk), senseless repetition of words heard, occurring in disease of the brain or in insanity.—*adj.* ech'ōless, given no echo, unresponsive.—*ns.* ech'ōprax'ia, ech'ōprax'is (*Gr.* *praxis*, doing), imitation by an insane person of postures or movements of those near him; ech'ō-sounding, a method of measuring depth of water, locating shoals of fish, etc., by noting time for return of echo from the bottom, or bottom and shoal, etc.—cheer to the echo, to applaud most heartily. [L. *Gr.* *ēchō*, a sound.]
éclair, *ā-klēr'*, *n.* a cake, long in shape but short in duration, with cream filling and chocolate or other icing. [Fr. *éclair*, lightning.]
éclaircissement, *ā-klēr-sēs'mān'*, *n.* the act of clearing up anything: explanation—come to an éclaircissement, to come to an understanding: to explain conduct that seemed equivocal. [Fr. *éclaircir*—L. *ex*, out, *clarus*, clear.]
eclampsia, *ek-lamp'si-ā*, *n.* a condition resembling epilepsy: now confined to acute toxæmia with convulsive fits about the time of childbirth.—Also eclamp'sy.—*adj.* eclamp'itic. [Gr. *ek-lampsis*—*ek-lampein*, to flash forth, to burst forth violently (as a fever)—*ek*, out of, *lampein*, to shine.]
éclat, *ā-klā'*, *n.* a striking effect: showy splendour: social distinction, notoriety: applause. [Fr. *éclat*, from O.Fr. *esclater*, to break, to shine.]
eclectic, *ek-lek'tik*, *adj.* selecting or borrowing: choosing the best out of everything: broad, the opposite of exclusive.—*n.* one who selects opinions from different systems, esp. in philosophy.—*adv.* eclect'ically.—*n.* eclect'icism (*-izm*), the practice of an eclectic: the doctrine of the eclect'ics, a name applied to certain Greek thinkers in the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C., later to Leibniz and Cousin. [Gr. *eklektikos*—*ek*, from, *legin*, to choose.]
ecthlipsis, *i-klips'*, *n.* the total or partial disappearance of a heavenly body by the interposition of another between it and the spectator, or by passing into

its shadow: a throwing into the shade: loss of brilliancy: darkness.—*v.t.* to hide wholly or in part: to darken: to throw into the shade, to cut out, surpass.—*n.* eclip'sic, the great circle in which the plane containing the centres of the earth and sun cuts the celestial sphere; hence, the apparent path of the sun's annual motion among the fixed stars: a great circle in which that plane cuts the earth's surface at any moment.—*adj.* pertaining to an eclipse or the ecliptic. [O.Fr.—L. *ecthlipsis*—Gr. *ekhlipsis*, failure—*ek*, out of, *leipein*, to leave.]
eclogite, *eklogite*, *ek'-lo-jit*, *-git*, *n.* a crystalline rock composed of red garnet and green omphacite or smaragdite. [Gr. *eklogē*, selection (from the unusual minerals that compose it)—*ek*, out of, *legin*, to choose.]
eclogue, *ek'log*, *n.* a short pastoral poem like Virgil's *Bucolics*. [L. *ecloga*—Gr. *eklogē*, a selection, esp. of poems—*ek*, out of, *legin*, to choose.]
ecology, *ē-kol'-jī*, *n.* study of plants, or of animals, or of peoples and institutions, in relation to environment.—*adj.* ecologic (*ē-kol'-jīk*), *-al*.—*adv.* ecolog'ically.—*n.* ecol'ogist.—Also oecology, etc. [Gr. *oikos*, house, *logos*, discourse.]
economy, *i-* or *ē-kon'-mī*, *n.* the management of a household or of money matters: a frugal and judicious expenditure of money: thrift: saving: a system of rules or ceremonies: a dispensation, as the *Christian economy*: regular operations, as of nature.—*adj.* economic (*ē-* or *ē-kon'-om'ik*), *-al*, pertaining or having reference to economy or to economics: utilitarianism: conducive to thrift: frugal: careful.—*adv.* econom'ically.—*ns.* econom'ics, (*obs.*) the science of household management: pecuniary position and management: political economy: economis'ation, act of economising.—*v.t.* econ'omise, to manage with economy: to spend money carefully: to save.—*v.t.* to use prudently: to spend with frugality.—*ns.* economis'er, one who is economical: a device for saving heat, fuel, etc.; econ'omist, one who studies political economy: a good manager: an economiser.—[L. *oeconomia*—Gr. *oikonomia*—*oikos*, a house, *nomos*, a law.]
écorché, *ā-hor-shā'*, *n.* a figure in which the muscles are represented stripped of the skin, for the purposes of artistic study. [P.a.p. of Fr. *écorcher*, to flay.]
écosaise, *ē-kō-sēs'*, *n.* originally a dance or dance-tune of Scottish origin in 3-4 or 2-4 time: later a lively country-dance or its music in 2-4 time.—*douche écosaise*, the alternation of hot and cold douches. [Fr., fem. of *écosais*, Scottish.]
ecostate, *ē-kōs'tāt*, *adj.* ribless. [L. *ē*, from, *costa*, rib.]
cephonclis, *ek-fō-nēs'is*, *n.* (*rhet.*) exclamation: in the Greek Church, the part of the service spoken in an audible tone. [Gr. *ekphōnēsis*—*ek*, out, *phōnē*, voice.]
ecphractic, *ek-frak'tik*, *adj.* (*med.*) serving to remove obstructions.—*n.* a drug with such properties. [Gr. *ekphraktikos*—*ek*, from *phrassein*, to enclose.]
ecraseur, *ē-kvā-zr'*, *n.* (*surg.*) a chain or wire for removing tumours, etc. [Fr. *écraseur*, crusher.]
ecru, *ā-kroō'*, *-krū'*, *n.* unbleached linen: its colour.—*adj.* like unbleached linen. [Fr. *ecru*—L. *ex* intensive, *crudus*, raw.]
ecstasy, *ek'stā-si*, *n.* a state of temporary mental alienation and altered or diminished consciousness: excessive joy: enthusiasm, or any exalted feeling.—*v.t.* to fill with joy.—*adj.* ec'stasyed, enraptured.—*n.* ec'stasis, ecstasy.—*v.t.* ec'stasis.—*adj.* ecstat'ic, causing ecstasy: amounting to ecstasy: rapturous.—*n.* one given to ecstasy: something spoken in a state of ecstasy.—*adv.* ecstat'ically. [Gr. *ekstasis*—*ek*, from, and root of *histanai*, to make to stand.]
ectasis, *ek'tā-si*, *n.* the lengthening of a short syllable: dilatation. [Gr. *ektasis*, stretching.]
ecthlipsis, *ek-thlipsis'*, *n.* suppression of a sound, esp. of a syllable ending in *n* in verse before a vowel. [Gr. *ekthlipsis*—*ek*, from, *thlipsis*, to rub or squeeze.]

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōle; mātē; mōōn; dhēn (then)

ecthyma, *ek-thi'mō*, *n.* a skin eruption in large pustules. [Gr. *ekthyma*, a pustule.]
ecto-, prefix, outside, often opposed to endo-, ento-. [Gr. *ektos*, outside.]
ectoblast, *ek-tō-blāst*, *n.* the outer cell-layer of a gastrula, the epiblast.—*adj.* ectoblast'ic. [Gr. *blastos*, a shoot, bud.]
ectoderm, *ek-tō-derm*, *n.* the external germinal layer or epiblast of the embryo, or any part of the mature animal derived from it.—*adj.* ectoderm'al, ectoderm'ic. [Gr. *dermo*, skin.]
ectogenesis, *ek-tō-jen'i-sis*, *n.* development outside the body: variation in response to outside conditions.—*adj.* ectogenetic (-jen-et'ik), produced by or pertaining to ectogenesis; ectogen'ic, of external origin: ectogenous; ectogenous (*ek-tō-jen'is*), capable of living independently, or outside the body of the host (as some parasites).—*n.* ectog'eny, the effect of pollen on the tissues of a plant. [Gr. *ektos*, outside, *genesis*, generation.]
ectoparasite, *ek-tō-par'a-sit*, *n.* an external parasite.
ectophyte, *ek-tō-fit*, *n.* a vegetable ectoparasite.—*adj.* ectophytic (-fit'ik). [Gr. *ektos*, outside, *phyton*, a plant.]
ectopia, *ek-tō-pi-ā*, *n.* (*path.*) morbid displacement of parts—also *ectopy*.—*adj.* ectop'ic. [Gr. *ek*, from, *topos*, place.]
ectoplasm, *ek-tō-plāzm*, *n.* (*biol.*) the outer layer of cytoplasm of a cell: an emanation of bodily appearance believed by some spiritualists to come from a medium.—*adj.* ectoplas'mic, ectoplas'tic. [Gr. *plasma*, mould.]
ectosarc, *ek-tō-sārk*, *n.* ectoplasm. [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.]
ectotrophic, *ek-tō-trof'ik*, *adj.* (*bot.*) of a mycorrhiza, having its hyphae mainly on the outside of the root that it feeds. [Gr. *trophē*, food.]
ectozoon, *ek-tō-zō'on*, *n.* an animal ectoparasite:—*pl.* ectozō'a.—*n.* and *adj.* ectozō'an.—*adj.* ectozō'ic. [Gr. *zōion*, animal.]
ectropion, -um, *ek-trōp'i-on*, -um, *n.* eversion of the margin of the eyelid, so that the red inner surface is exposed.—*adj.* ectrop'ic. [Gr. *ek*, out of, *trepein*, to turn.]
ectype, *ek'tip*, *n.* a reproduction or copy.—*adj.* ectyp'al (*ek'ti-pāl*).—*n.* ectypog'raphy. [Gr. *ek*, from, and *typos*, a stamp.]
écu, *ē-kū*, or *ā-kū*, *n.* a French silver coin, usually considered as equivalent to the English crown: also a gold coin weighing about 60 grains: a common name for the five-franc piece. [Fr.,—*L.* *scutum*, a shield.]
ecumenic, oecumenic, -al, *ēk-* or *ek-ū-men'ik*, -al, *adj.* general, universal, belonging to the entire Christian Church. [*L.* *oecumenicus*—Gr. *oikoumenikos*—*oikoumenē* (*gē*), inhabited (world).]
eczema, *ek'zi-mō*, *n.* a common skin disease, in which part of the skin is red, with numerous small papules, that turn into vesicles.—*adj.* eczematous (-zem'a-tōs). [Gr.,—*ek*, out of, *zein*, to boil.]
edacious, *i-, ē-, e-dā'shəs*, *adj.* given to eating: gluttonous.—*adv.* edā'ciously.—*ns.* edā'ciousness; edacity (*i-dā-si-ti*). [*L.* *edax*, *edacis*, *edre*, to eat.]
Edam, *ē'dəm*, *n.* a kind of Dutch cheese. [After Edam near Amsterdam.]
edaphic, *i-dof'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to the soil.—*n.* edaphology (*ed-af-ol-ō-jī*). [Gr. *edaphos*, ground.]
Edda, *ē'dā*, *n.* the name of two Scandinavian books—the *Elder Edda*, a collection of ancient mythological and heroic songs (9th-11th century, or earlier); and the *Younger or Prose Edda*, by Snorri Sturluson (c. 1230), mythological stories, poetics, and prosody. [O.N. apparently akin to *odr*, mad, *óthr*, spirit, mind, poetry; cf. wood (2); Ger. *reit*, lury; *L.* *vātes*, poet, seer.]
eddish, *ē'dish*, *n.* pasturage, or the eatable growth of grass after mowing. [Dubiously referred to O.E. *edise*, a park.]
cddoes, *ēd'ēz*, *n.pl.* the tubers of various plants, especially of Colocasia. [Gold Coast word.]
eddy, *ēd'i*, *n.* a current running back, contrary to the main stream, thus causing a circular motion:

a whirlpool: a whirlwind.—*v.i.* to move round and round:—*pr.p.* eddy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* edd'ied. [Cf. O.N. *iðha*; prob. conn. with O.E. *pf.* *ed*, back.]
edelweiss, *ē'del-vīs*, *n.* a small white composite (*Leontopodium alpinum*), with woolly heads, found in damp places on the Alps. [Ger. *edel*, noble, *weiss*, white.]
edema, edematose, -ous. See oedema.
Eden, *ē'dn*, *n.* the garden of Adam and Eve: a paradise.—*adj.* Edenic (-ā-der'). [Heb. *ēden*, delight, pleasure.]
edentate, *ē-den'tāt*, *adj.* without teeth: wanting front teeth.—*n.* a member of the Edentā'ta, a not very natural order of mammals having no front teeth or no teeth at all—sloths, ant-eaters, armadillos, pangolins.—*adj.* eden'tal, of the edentates; edcēt'ulous, toothless. [*L.* *edentātus*, toothless—*ē*, out of, *dēns*, *dentis*, a tooth.]
edge, *ēj*, *n.* the border of anything: a rim: the brink: the intersection of the faces of a solid figure: a ridge or crest: the cutting edge of an instrument: something that wounds or cuts: keenness: sharpness of mind or appetite: irritability: (*strong*) advantage: (*strong*) grudge.—*v.t.* to put an edge on: to place a border on: to border: (*obs.*) to egg, urge on: to move by little and little: to thrust edgewise: to strike with the edge.—*v.i.* to move sideways: to move by little and little.—*n.* edge'-coal, a steeply dipping coal-seam.—*adj.* edged; edge'less, without an edge: blunt.—*ns.* edge'-rail, a rail of such form that the carriage-wheels roll on its edges, being held there by flanges; edge'-tool, edged tool, a tool with a sharp edge.—*adv.* edge'ways, edge'wise, in the direction of the edge: sideways.—*ns.* edge'iness, angularity, over-sharpness of outline: state of being on edge; edg'ing, any border or fringe round a garment: a border of box, etc., round a flower-bed.—*adj.* edg'y, with edges: sharp, hard in outline: irritable, on edge.—edge in a word, to get a word in with difficulty; inside, outside, edgc, a skating movement on the inner or outer edge of the skate; on edgc, in a state of expectant irritability: all agog; play with edge-tools, to deal carelessly with dangerous matters; set on edge, to excite; set one's teeth on edge, to cause a strange grating feeling in the teeth: to give a feeling of abhorrent discomfort: formerly, to make eager, stimulate desire. [O.E. *ecg*; cf. Ger. *ecke*, *L.* *acies*.]
edgc-bone. See althchbone.
edn. See eth.
edible, *ēd-i-bl*, *adj.* fit to be eaten.—*n.* something for food.—*ns.* edibility, edibleness, fitness for being eaten. [*L.* *edibilis*—*edre*, to eat.]
edict, *ē'dikt*, *n.* something proclaimed by authority: an order issued by a king or lawgiver.—*adj.* edict'al.—*adv.* edict'ally. [*L.* *edictum*—*ē*, out of, *dicere*, *dictum*, to say.]
edify, *ēd'i-fy*, *v.t.* to build: (*Spens.*) to furnish with buildings: to build up the faith of: to strengthen spiritually towards faith and holiness: to comfort: to improve the mind of: (*pr.p.* edify'ing; *pa.t.* and *po.p.* edif'ied).—*n.* edific'ation, instruction; progress in knowledge or in goodness.—*adj.* edific'atory, tending to edification.—*n.* edifice (-fīs), a building: a large building or house.—*adj.* edific'al (-fīsh'), structural.—*n.* edifier, one who edifices.—*adj.* cd'ifying, instructive: improving.—*adv.* edify'ingly. [*L.* *oedificāre*—*oedēs*, a house, *foecre*, to make.]
edile. See aedile.
edit, *ēd'it*, *v.t.* to prepare for publication: to superintend the publication of: to compile, garble, or cook up into literary shape.—*ns.* edit'ion, (*obs.*) the publication of a book: one of the different forms in which a book is published: the form given to a text by its editor: the number of copies of a book printed at a time, or at different times without alteration; ed'itor, one who edits books, etc.: one who conducts a newspaper, periodical, etc., or a section of it.—*fm.* editress.—*adj.* editō'rial, of or belonging to an editor.—*n.* an article in a newspaper written by an editor or leader writer.—

adv. edit'orially.—*n.* edit'orship. [L. *ēdēre*, editum—ē, from *dāre*, to give.]
 edriophthalmic, *ed-ri-of-thal'mik*, *adj.* (of crustacea) with stalkless eyes.—Also edriophthalmian, edriophthalmous. [Gr. *hedrion*, dim. of *hedra*, seat, *ophthalmos*, eye.]
 educate, *ed-u-kā't*, *v.t.* to bring up and instruct: to teach: to train.—*adj.* educable.—*ns.* educability; education, bringing up or training, as of a child: instruction: strengthening of the powers of body or mind: culture.—*adj.* educational.—*adv.* educationally.—*n.* education(al)ist, one skilled in methods of educating or teaching: one who promotes education.—*adj.* educative, of or pertaining to education: tending to teach.—*n.* educator. [L. *educāre*, -ātum, to rear—*educēre*—ē, from *dūcere*, to lead.]
 educe, *i- or ē-dūs*, *v.t.* to draw out: to extract: to cause to appear, elicit.—*n.* educe'ment.—*adj.* educ'ible.—*ns.* educt (*ē'dukt*), what is educ'd; education (*ē-duk'shən*), the act of educing: exhaust of an engine; educator, he who, or that which, educes. [L. *educāre*, *educum*—ē, from, and *dūcere*, to lead.]
 edulcorate, *i-dul'kō-rāt*, *v.t.* to sweeten: to free from soluble particles by washing.—*adj.*edulcorant.—*n.* edulcora'tion.—*adj.*edulcorative.—*n.*edulcorator. [L. *ē*, intens., *dulcorāre*, to sweeten—*dulcis*, sweet.]
 Edwardian, *ed-wā'der'i-an*, *adj.* belonging to or characteristic of the reign of (any) King Edward, esp. Edward VII.—Also *n.*
 ee, *ē*, Scottish form of eye:—*pl.* een.
 eel, *ē*, *n.* any fish of
 either family of *Ap*
 cylindrical or ribb
 nearly, without pelvic fins: extended to various other fishes of similar form, as the sand-eel (launce), electric eel (Gymnotus): extended also to some eel-like thread-worms (also eel-worm): a slippery person.—*ns.* eel'-bas'ket, a basket for catching eels; eel'fare, a migratory passage of young eels: a brood of young eels: a young eel; eel'grass, eel'wrack, grasswrack (Zostera), a grasslike flowering plant of the pondweed family, growing in sea-water; eel'-pout (*pout*); O.E. *eleþtine*, the burbot: the viviparous blenny; eel'-set, a net placed across a river to catch eels; eel'-spear, an instrument with broad prongs for catching eels; eel'-worm, a nematode.—salt eel (*obs.*), a rope's end. [O.E. *ēl*; Ger., *Du. aal*.]
 e'en, *ēn*, a contraction of even.
 e'er, *ār*, a contraction of ever.
 cerle, *cery, ē'ri*, *adj.* exciting fear: weird: affected with fear: timorous.—*adv.* cer'riy.—*n.* cer'riiness. [Scot.; M.E. *arh*, *eri*—O.E. *arg* (*earg*), timid.]
 even, *evn*, *evn*, *evning*, old spellings (Milt.) of even (*n.*, *adj.*, *adv.*) and evening.
 effable, *ef'-ā-bl*, *adj.* capable of being expressed. [Fr.—L. *effārī*—*ex*, out, *fārī*, to speak.]
 efface, *i-, ē-fās*, *v.t.* to destroy the surface of: to rub out: to obliterate, wear away.—*adj.* efface'able.—*n.* efface'ment.—to efface oneself, to avoid notice. [Fr. *effacer*—L. *ex*, out, *faciēs*, face.]
 effect, *i-fekt'*, *n.* result of an action: impression produced: purport: reality: (pl.) goods, property.—*v.t.* to produce: to accomplish, bring about.—*n.* effect'er.—*adj.* effect'ible, that may be effected; effect'ive, having power to effect: causing something: successful in producing a result or effect: powerful: serviceable: actual: in force.—*n.* a soldier, or a body of soldiers, ready for service.—*adv.* effect'ively.—*n.* effect'iveness.—*adj.* effect'less, without effect, useless.—*n.* effect'or (*biol.*), an organ that effects a response to stimulus.—*adj.* effect'ing the desired
 al'ity.
 to
 to
 call
 ing (*theol.*), the invitation to come to Christ received by the elect; for effect, so as to make a telling impression: general effect, the effect produced, by a picture, etc., as a whole; give effect to, to carry out, perform; in effect, in truth, really:

substantially; leave no effects, to die without property to bequeath; take effect, to begin to operate: to come into force. [O.Fr.—L. *effectus*—*ex*, out, *faciēre*, to make.]
 effeir, *effere, ē-fēr'*, *n.* (Scot.) affair: appearance, show, array. [affair.]
 effell, *effere, ē-fēr'*, *v.i.* to appertain: to suit. [O.Fr. *afferrir*—L. *ad*, to, *ferire*, to strike.]
 effeminate, *i-fem'in-āt*, *adj.* womanish: unmanly: weak: soft: voluptuous: (*Shak.*) feminine.—*n.* an effeminate person.—*v.t.* to make womanish: to weaken, unman.—Also *v.t.*—Also effem'inise.—*n.* effem'inacy (—*si*), womanish softness or weakness: indulgence in unmanly pleasures.—*adv.* effem'inately.—*n.* effem'inateness. [L. *effemināre*, -ātum, to make womanish—*ex*, out, and *fēmina*, a woman.]
 offendi, *ē-fen'di*, *n.* a title for civil officials and educated persons generally (abolished in Turkey in 1934). [Turk.; from Gr. *authentes*, an absolute master.]
 effert, *ef'-rēt*, *adj.* conveying outward or away. [L. *ē*, from *ferēs*, -entis, p.p. of *ferre*, to carry.]
 effervesce, *ef'-vēs*, *v.i.* to boil up: to bubble and hiss: to froth up.—*ns.* effervesc'ence; effervesc'ency.—*adj.* effervesc'ent, boiling or bubbling from the disengagement of gas; effervesc'ible. [L. *effervescere*—*ex*, intens., and *fervere*, to boil.]
 effete, *ē-fēt'*, *adj.* exhausted: spent: worn out. [L. *effētus*, weakened by having brought forth young—*ex*, out, *fētus*, a bringing forth, young.]
 efficacious, *ef-i-kā'shəs*, *adj.* able to produce the result intended.—*adv.* effica'ciously.—*ns.* effica'ciousness; efficacy (—*kā'i-ti*), effica'cy (—*kā-i-ti*), virtue, power of producing an effect: effectiveness. [L. *efficāx*, -ācis—*efficere*; see next word.]
 efficient, *i-fish'ent*, *adj.* capable of doing what may be required: effective.—*n.* the person or thing that effects.—*ns.* effici'ence, efficient action or power; effici'ency, power to produce the result intended, adequate fitness: ratio of a machine's output of energy to input.—*adv.* effici'ently. [Fr.—L. *efficiens*, -entis, p.p. of *efficere*—*ex*, out, *faciēre*, to make.]
 effierce, *ē-fēr's*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to make fierce.
 effigurate, *ef-i-g'ū-rāt*, *adj.* having a definite shape.—*n.* effig'uration, an axial outgrowth in a flower. [L. *ef-*, *ex-*, intens., and *figurare*.]
 effigy, *ef-i-jī*, *n.* a likeness or figure of a person: the head or impression on a coin.—(*arch.*) effigies (*ef-i-jī-ēs*)—*pl.* effigies (*ef-i-jī-ēs*; *arch.* *ef-i-jī-ēs*).—burn in effigy, to burn a figure of a person, as an expression of dislike. [L. *effigies*—*effingere*—*ex*, intens., *figere*, to form.]
 effleurage, *ef-lō-rāzh*, *n.* a stroking movement in massage.—Also *v.i.* and *v.t.* [Fr., glancing, grazing.]
 effloresce, *ef-lō-rēs*, *v.i.* to blossom forth: (*chem.*) to become covered with a powdery crust: to form such a crust.—*ns.* effloresc'ence, production of flowers: the time of flowering: a redness of the skin: a powdery surface crust: the formation of such a crust.—*adj.* effloresc'ent. [L. *efflorescere*—*ex*, out, *flōrescere*, to blossom—*flōs*, *flōris*, a flower.]
 effluent, *ef'lōo-ent*, *adj.* flowing out.—*n.* a stream that flows out of another stream or lake: liquid industrial waste: outflow from sewage during purification.—*n.* efflu'ence, a flowing out: emanation. [L. *effluens*, -entis p.p. of *effluere*—*ex*, out, *fluere*, to flow.]
 effluvium, *ef'lōo-vi-um*, *n.* minute particles that flow out from bodies: disagreeable vapours rising from decaying matter.—*pl.* efflu'via.—*adj.* efflu'vial. [L.L.—L. *effluere*.]
 efflux, *ef'luk's*, *n.* act of flowing out: that which flows out.—Also efflux'ion (*ē-fluk'shən*). [L. *effluere*—*ex*, out, *fluere*, fluxum, to flow.]
 efforce, *ē-fōr's*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to compel: to force: to force open: to do violence to: to put forward with force. [Fr.—*efforcer*—Late L. *exfortiare*—*ex*, out, *fortis*, strong.]

fāte, fār, dāk; mē, hār (hēr); mīste; mōte; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

effort, *ef'ort*, *n.* a putting forth of strength: attempt: struggle: a piece of work produced by way of attempt.—*adj.* effortless, making no effort, passive: easy, showing no sign of effort. [*Fr.*—*L.* *ex*, out, *fortis*, strong.]

effray, *ef'raide*, obsolete forms of *affray*, *afraid*.
effrontery, *e-frun'ter-i*, *n.* shamelessness: impudence: insolence. [*Fr.* *effronterie*—*L.* *effrons*, *effrontis*—*ex*, out, without, *frons*, *frontis*, forehead.]
effulge, *e-ful'j*, *v.t.* to shine forth: to beam.—*pr.p.* effulging; *pa.p.* effulged.—*n.* effulgence, great lustre or brightness: a flood of light.—*adj.* effulgent, shining forth: extremely bright: splendid.—*adv.* effulgently. [*L.* *effulgere*, to shine out, *pr.p.* *effulgens*, *-entis*—*ex*, out, *fulgere*, to shine.]
effuse, *e-füz'*, *v.t.* to pour out: to pour forth (as words): to shed (as blood): to spread: (*Thomson*) to let loose.—*v.i.* to flow out.—*n.* (*e-füs'*; *Shak.*) effusion, shedding.—*adj.* (*e-füs'*) poured out: loosely spreading: expanded.—*ns.* effusometer (*e-füz-i-om'i-tär*), an apparatus for comparing molecular weights of gases by observing the relative time taken to stream out through a small hole; effusion (*e-füz'zhän*), pouring or streaming out: emission: shedding (as of blood): (*med.*) an abnormal outpouring of fluid into the tissues or cavities of the body: an outpouring, esp. in poetic form: effusiveness.—*adj.* effusive (*e-füz'iv*), poured out abundantly: gushing: (*geol.*) poured out at the surface in a state of fusion, volcanic: expressing emotion in a copious and demonstrative manner.—*adv.* effusively.—*n.* effusiveness. [*L.* *effundere*, *effusum*—*ex*, out, *fundere*, to pour.]

eft, *eft*, *n.* (*obs.*) a lizard: (now) a newt. [*O.E.* *efeta*; see *newt*.]

eft, *eft*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) afterwards, again, forthwith, moreover.—*adv.* eftsoons (*eft-soons'*; *obs.*), soon afterwards, forthwith. [*O.E.* *æft*, *eft*, after, again; see *aft*.]

efstest, *efstist*, *adj.* *superl.* (*Warwickshire, Worcester-shire*; *Shak.* Much Ado, IV, ii, 38) readiest: most convenient.

egad, *i-gad'*, *interj.* a minced oath. [*Perh.* orig. *ah! God!*]

egal, *é'gal*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) equal.—*adj.* and *n.* egalitarian, equalitarian.—*ns.* egalitarianism; equality (*-gal*), equality.—*adv.* *e'gally*. [*O.Fr.* *egal*—*L.* *æqualis*—*æquis*, equal.]

egence, *é'jns*, *agency*, *-i*, *n.* need. [*L.* *égere*, to be in need.]

eger, *é'gar*, *n.* Same as *eagre*.

Egerla, *é-jér'i-a*, *n.* a female adviser. [*L.* *Égërta*, or *Ægërta*, the nymph who instructed Numa Pompilius.]

egest, *e-jest'*, *v.t.* to discharge: to expel from the body in any way.—*n.p.* *egesta*, things thrown out: excreta: waste materials removed from the body.—*n.* *egestion* (*e-jest'yan*).—*adj.* *egestive*. [*L.* *égerere*—*egestum*—*é*, out, *gerere*, to carry.]

egg, *eg*, *n.* an oval body laid by birds and certain other animals from which the young is hatched: an ovum or female gamete (also *egg-cell*): a zygote: anything shaped like a hen's egg.—*ns.* egg-and-anch'or, egg-and-dart', ornaments on mouldings in the form of eggs alternating with anchors or darts; egg-and-spoon-race, a race in which each competitor lifts and carries an egg in a spoon; egg-apparatus (*bot.*), the egg and the two synergidae in the embryo-sac of an angiosperm; egg-apple, the egg-fruit; egg-binding, inability to expel an egg; egg-bird, the sooty tern.—*adj.* egg-bound.—*ns.* egg-capsule, -case, -purse, a protective covering in which the eggs of some animals are enclosed; egg-cosy, a cover for keeping a boiled egg hot; egg-cup, a cup for holding a boiled egg at table; egg-dance, a dance performed blindfold among eggs; egg'er, one who collects wild-fowl's eggs: any moth of the family *Lasio-campidae*, whose cocoons are egg-shaped (also *egg'er*); egg'ery, a place where eggs are laid; egg-flip, a drink made of ale, wine, spirits or milk, with eggs, sugar, spice, etc.; egg-fruit, the fruit of the egg-plant; egg-glass, a small

sand-glass for regulating the boiling of eggs; egg'ler, a dealer in eggs; egg-nog, a drink of eggs and hot beer, spirits, etc.; egg-plant, the aubergine or brinjal, an East Indian annual plant (*Solanum Melongena*) with edible egg-shaped fruit; egg-plum, a yellowish egg-shaped plum; egg-powder, a powder of dried eggs, or a substitute; egg-shell, the calcareous covering of a bird's egg: a very thin kind of porcelain; egg-slice, a utensil for lifting fried eggs out of a pan; egg-spoon, a spoon used in eating eggs from the shell; egg-tooth, a point on the beak by which an unhatched bird or reptile breaks the egg-shell.—*adj.* egg'y, abounding in eggs: having just laid or about to lay an egg: savouring of, or marked with, eggs.—a bad egg (*coll.*), a worthless person; put all one's eggs into one basket, to risk all on one enterprise; take eggs for money, to be put off with mere promises of payment; teach your grandmother to suck eggs, spoken contemptuously to one who would teach those older and wiser than himself; tread upon eggs, to walk warily, to steer one's way carefully in a delicate situation. [*O.N.* *egg*; cf. *O.E.* *æg*, *Ger.* *ei*, *perh.* *L.* *ovum*, *Gr.* *ovon*.]

egg, *eg*, *v.t.* to instigate. [*O.N.* *eggja*—*egg*, an edge; *cog.* with *O.E.* *ecg*; see *edge*.]

egls. Same as *negls*.

eglandular, *é-glan'du-lär*, *adj.* having no glands.

eglan'dulose.

eglantine, *é-glan-tin*, *n.* the sweet-brier: (*Milt.*) perhaps the honeysuckle. [*Fr.*—*O.Fr.* *agient*, as if from a *L.* *aculentus*, prickly—*acus*, a needle, and *suff.* *lentus*.]

eglaterie, *eg-la-tär*, *n.* (*arch.*) eglantine.

egma, *é-gmä*, *n.* Costard's attempt at *enigma* (*Shak.* *Love's Lab.* III, i, 73.)

ego, *é'gö*, *n.* the 'I' or self—that which is conscious and thinks.—*adj.* *egocentric*, self-centred: regarding or regarded from the point of view of the ego.—*ns.* *égoïsme* (*phil.*), the doctrine that we have proof of nothing but our own existence: (*ethics*), the theory of self-interest as the principle of morality: selfishness: egotism; *égoïst*, one who holds the doctrine of egotism: one who thinks and speaks too much of himself or of things as they affect himself: an egotist.—*adjs.* *égoïst'ic*, *-al*, pertaining to or manifesting egotism.—*ns.* *égoïst'ie*, the essential element of the ego; *égo-mä'nia*, morbid egotism; *égo-mä'niac*; *égo-thelms* (*or* *-thé*), the dedication of self: identification of oneself with God.—*v.i.* *égotise*, to talk much of oneself.—*ns.* *égotism*, a frequent use of the pronoun I: thinking or speaking too much of oneself.

égotist, one full of *égotism*.
égotist'ically, *-al*, showing egotism:—*adv.* *égotist'ically*.

[*L.* *ego*, *egö*, and *Gr.* *egö*, I.]

egregious, *i-gré'jüs*, *adj.* (*arch.*) prominent, distinguished: outrageous: notorious (in bad sense).

egregiously, *-ly*.—*adv.* *egregiously*. [*L.* *égregius*, chosen out of the flock—*é*, out of, *grex*, *grexis*, a flock.]

egress, *é'gres*, *n.* act of going out: departure: the way out: the power or right to depart.—*n.* *egression* (*i.*, *é-gresh'än*), the act of going out. [*L.* *egredi*, *egressus*—*é*, out of, *gradi*, to go.]

egret, *é'gret*, *n.* a white heron of several species: an egrette. [See *algette*.]

egurgitate, *é-gur'ji-tä*, *v.t.* to vomit: to cast forth. [*L.* *é-gurgitare*, *-ärum*—*é*, out of, *gurgis*, *-itis*, a whirlpool.]

Egypt, *ägypt*, *Egypt*, *é'jipt*, *n.* a country of N.E. Africa.—*adj.* Egyptian (*é-jip'tän*), belonging to Egypt: (of type) antique.—*n.* a native or citizen of Egypt: a gypsy.—*adj.* Egyptological.—*ns.* Egyptologist; Egyptology, the science of Egyptian antiquities.—Egyptian darkness, darkness like that of *Exod.* x. 22.

eh, *ä*, *interj.* expressing inquiry, failure to hear, or slight surprise.—*v.i.* to say 'Eh'.

eident, *é'dän*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) busy, diligent. [*M.E.* *iithen*—*O.N.* *iithinn*, diligent.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ä-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*.

eider, *i'dər*, *n.* the *el'der-duck*, a northern sea-duck, sought after for its fine down.—*n.* *el'der-down*, the soft down of the eider-duck, used for stuffing quilts. [Prob. through Sw. from O.N. *æðhar*, gen. of *æðr*, an eider-duck.]

eidetic, *i-det'ik*, *adj.* vividly clear: reproducing, or able to reproduce, a vividly clear visual image of what has been previously seen.—*n.* a person with this ability. [*Gr. eidētikos*, belonging to an image—*eidos*, form.]

eidograph, *i-dō-grəf*, *n.* an instrument for copying drawings. [*Gr. eidos*, form, *graphein*, to write.]

eidolon, *i-dō-lon*, *n.* an image: a phantom or apparition: a confusing reflection or reflected image.—*pl.* *eidō'la*. [*Gr.* See *Idol*.]

eight, *dt*, *n.* the cardinal number one above seven: a symbol (8, viii, etc.) representing that number: a set of eight things or persons (syllables, leaves, oarsmen, etc.): an eight-oar boat: an eight-cylinder engine or car: a card with eight pips: a shoe or other article of a size denoted by 8: the eighth hour after midday or midnight.—*adj.* of the number eight.—*adj.* eight-day, lasting or running for eight days.—*n.* eight-foil (*her.*), an eight-leaved flower.—*adjs.* and *adv.* eightfold, in eight divisions: eight times as much; eight-foot, eight feet in measure.—*adj.* (*mus.*) having the pitch of an open organ-pipe eight feet long, or having that pitch for the lowest note.—*adj.* eighth (*dtth*), last of eight: equal to one of eight equal parts.—*n.* an eighth part: (*mus.*) an octave.—*adv.* eighthly (*dtth'ly*), in the eighth place.—*adjs.* eight-hour, consisting of eight hours, or eight working hours; eight-oar, manned by eight oarsmen.—*n.* an eight-oar boat.—*n.* eight-pence, the value of eight pennies.—*adj.* eight-penny, costing eightpence.—*n.* and *adj.* eight-score, eight times twenty.—*ns.* eight's-man, one of a crew or team of eight; eight'some, a group of eight: eight together: a lively Scottish reel for eight dancers.—Also *adj.* eight-square, regularly octagonal.—an eight days, a week; figure of eight, a figure shaped like an 8 made in skating, etc.; piece of eight, an old Spanish coin worth eight reals; the eights, annual bumping boat-races in the summer term between the various Oxford colleges. [*O.E.* (*Anglian*) *ahta* (*W.S. ahtat*); *Ger. acht*, *L. octo*, *Gr. okto*.]

eighteen, *a-tēn*, *d'tēn*, *n.* and *adj.* eight and ten.—*adj.* eight-teen-hole, having eighteen golf-holes.—*adj.* and *n.* eighteen-mo, octodecimo.—*n.* eight-teen-pence, one shilling and sixpence.—*adj.* eight-teen-penny.—*adj.* eighteenth (or -tēnth'), last of eighteen: equal to one of eighteen equal parts.—*adv.* eighteenthly. [*O.E.* *achtatene*.]

eighty, *t times ten*.—*pl.* eighty's, the numbers eighty to eighty-nine: the years so numbered in life or any century.—*adj.* eightieth, last of eighty: equal to one of eighty equal parts.—*n.* an eightieth part. [*O.E.* *achtatig* (*W.S. ahtatig*, or *hundeachtatig*).]

eigne, *an*, *adj.* first-born. [*Fr. aîné*.]

elk, *ēk*, Scots form of *elke*.

elkon. Same as *lecon*. *elid*. Same as *elid*.

elid, *ēld*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) not yielding milk. [*See* *yeid*.]

elding. See *elding*.

eine, *in*, *ēn*, *n.pl.* (*obs.*) eyes. [*See* *een*, under *ee*.]

elraek, *ē'rak*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a young hen. [*Gael. eircaig*.]

eireneon, *i-rē-ni-kon*, a proposition or scheme for peace: a peace-making message: the deacon's litany at the beginning of the Greek liturgy—from its opening petitions for peace.—*eire-nic* (see *Irene*). [*A partly Latinised spelling of Gr. eirēnikon*, neut. of *eirēnikos*, peaceful, peaceable—*eirēnē*, peace.]

elise(l), *ē'sl*, *i'sl*, *n.* (*obs.*) vinegar. [*O.Fr. aîrîl*, *aîrîl*, from a *L.L.* dim. of *L. acetum*, vinegar.]

eisteddfod, *ē-i-ted'h'vōd*, *n.* a congress of Welsh bards and musicians. [*W.*, lit. session—*eistedd*, to sit.]

either, *i'dhər*, or *ē'dhər*, *adj.* or *pron.* the one or the other: one of two: each of two.—*conj.* correlat-

ive to or: (*B.*) or. [*O.E. æðther*, contraction of *æðhwæther*—*d*, *aye*, *px.* *ge-*, and *hwæther*, whether; see also *each*.]

ejaculate, *i-jak'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to eject: to utter with suddenness.—*v.i.* to utter or make an ejaculation.

—*n.* *ejacula'tion*, ejection, emission: a sudden utterance in prayer or otherwise: an unpremeditated emotional prayer or remark.—*adjs.* *eja'culative*; *eja'culatory*. [*L. ē*, from, and *jaculari*, —*ātus*—*jacere*, to throw.]

eject, *ē-jekt'*, *v.t.* to cast out: to dismiss: to turn out: to expel.—*n.* *eject* (*ē'jekt*), a mental state other than one's own, a thing thrown out of one's own consciousness, as distinguished from *object*, a thing presented in one's consciousness.—*ns.pl.* *eject'a*, *ejectament'a*, matter thrown out, esp. by volcanoes.—*n.* *eject'ion*, discharge: expulsion: state of being ejected: vomiting: that which is ejected.—*adj.* *eject'ive*.—*ns.* *eject'ment*, *expulsion*: dispossession: (*law*) an action for the recovery of the possession of land; *eject'or*, one who ejects or dispossesses another of his land: any mechanical apparatus for ejecting or discharging. [*L. ējectāre*, frq. of *ēicere*, *ējectum*—*ē*, from, *jacere*, to throw.]

eka, *ā'hā*, *ē'hā*, prefixed to the name of an element to give a provisional name for the hypothetical undiscovered element that should follow in the periodic table. [*Sans. eka*, one.]

eke (*Scot. elk*), *ēk*, *v.t.* to add to, increase: to lengthen: to supplement, make up to the required measure (often with *out*).—*n.* (*Scot.*) an addition, supplement. [*O.E. ecan* (*W.S. tecan*); cf. *eehe*; *L. augere*; *Gr. auxanein*.]

eke, *ēk*, *adv.* in addition: likewise. [*O.E. ēac*; *Ger. auch*, perh. from root of *eke* (1).]

ekka, *ēk'd*, *n.* a small one-horse carriage. [*Hind.* —*ekka*, one—*Sans. eka*.]

el, *ēl*, *n.* the letter *L*: anything of that shape.

el, *ēl*, *n.* (*U.S. coll.*) an elevated railroad.

e-la, *ē'lā*, *n.* the highest note in old church music, *E*, the fourth space in the treble, sung to the syllable *la* in the highest hexachord; the highest pitch of anything.—*n.* *e-la-mi*, *ē'lā'mē*, *E*, the third space in the bass ('in bass') or the first line in the treble ('in alt'), sung to *la* in the first and fourth hexachords respectively, and *mi* in the second and fifth.

elaborate, *i-lab'ər-āt*, *v.t.* to labour on: to produce with labour: to work out: to build up from raw or comparatively simple materials: to add detail to.—*v.i.* to become elaborate.—*adj.* wrought with labour: done with fullness and exactness: highly detailed: complicated.—*adv.* *elab'orately*.—*ns.* *elab'orateness*; *elab'orā'tion*, act of elaborating: refinement: the process by which substances are built up in the bodies of animals or plants.—*adj.* *elab'orative*.—*ns.* *elab'orator*, one who elaborates; *elab'oratory*, a laboratory. [*L. elaborāre*, —*ātum*—*ē*, from, *laborāre*—*labor*, labour.]

Elaeagnus, *el-i-ag'nus*, *n.* the oleaster genus, giving name to the fam. *Elaeagnā'ceae*. [*Gr. elaiagnos*, goat willow.]

Elaeis, *el-ē'is*, *n.* the oil-palm genus. [*Gr. elaiōn*, olive oil.]

elaeolite, *el-ē'ō-lit*, *n.* a greasy-looking nepheline. [*Gr. elaiōn*, olive oil, *lithos*, stone.]

élan, *ē-lān'*, *n.* impetuosity, dash. [*Fr.*]

elance, *ē-lāns'*, *v.t.* to throw as a lance. [*Fr. elancer*.]

eland, *ē'lānd*, *n.* a S. African antelope, resembling the elk in having a protuberance on the larynx. [*Du.*—*Ger. elend*—*Lith. elnis*, elk.]

elanet, *el'ə-net*, *n.* a kite of the genus *Elanus*. [*Gr. elanos*, a kite.]

elaphine, *el'ə-fīn*, *adj.* like or belonging to a red deer. [*Gr. elaphos*, stag.]

Elaps, *ē'laps*, *n.* an American genus of snakes, otherwise *Micrurus*—coral-snake: applied by others to a South African genus, otherwise *Homorelaps*—garter-snake. [*A form of ellops*.]

elapse, *i-lap's*, *v.t.* to slip or glide away: to pass silently, as time.—*n.* passing.—*n.* *elap'sion*. [*L. elāpsus*, *ēlāpī*—*ē*, from, *lāpi*, *lāpsus*, to slide.]

elasmobranch, *i-las'mō-brangh*, or *-las'*, *n.* any member of the Elasmobranchii, a class of fishes including sharks and skates, having a cartilaginous skeleton and plate-like gills. [Gr. *elasmos*, a beaten-metal plate, *branchia*, gills.]

elastic, *i-las'tik*, *adj.* having a tendency to recover the original form or size: springy: able to recover quickly a former state or condition after a shock: flexible: yielding: made of elastic.—*n.* a string or ribbon with rubber strands.—*n.* elast'ance, the reciprocal of the capacity of a condenser, from its electro-mechanical analogy with a spring.—*adv.* elas'tically.—*ns.* elast'icity (*el-* or *el-əs-tis'*), power of returning to original form or size: springiness: power to recover from depression; elast'icness; elast'omer, any rubber-like substance. [Late Gr. *elastikos*—*elaunein*, to drive.]

elate, *i-lāt'*, *adj.* (*obs.*) lifted up: puffed up with success: exalted.—*v.t.* (*obr.*) to raise or exalt: to make exultant or proud.—*adv.* elat'edly.—*ns.* elat'edness; elāt'ion, pride resulting from success: exaltation; high spirits. [L. *elatus*, used as *p.p.* of *effere*—*ē*, from, *latus*, carried.]

elater, *el'ə-tər*, *n.* an elastic filament aiding spore-dispersal in certain fungi, in liverworts and in horse-tails: a skip-jack beetle.—*ns.* elat'érum, a substance contained in the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber, yielding the purgative elat'érin; elaterite (*i-lat'ər-it*), elastic bitumen, a rubber-like mineral resin. [Gr. *elater*, driver—*elaunein*, to drive.]

elbow, *el'bū*, *n.* the joint where the arm bows or bends: any sharp turn or bend.—*v.t.* to push with the elbow: to jostle.—*ns.* el'bow-chair, an arm-chair; el'bow-grease (humorously), vigorous rubbing: hard work; el'bow-room, room to extend the elbows: space enough for moving or acting: freedom and scope.—at one's elbow, close at hand; bend, crook, or lift the elbow, to drink too much; out at elbow, with coat ragged at the elbows; up to the elbows, completely engrossed. [O.E. *elboga*; see *ell*; *bow*, *n.* and *v.t.*]

elchi, *el'chi*, *elchee*, *el'chē*, *chi*, an ambassador. [Turk. *elchi*.]

eld, *eld*, *n.* age: old age, senility: former times, antiquity. [O.E. *eldō*.]

elder, *eld'ər*, *n.* a shrub or tree (*Sambucus*) of the Caprifoliaceae, with pinnate leaves, small flowers (the corolla wheel-shaped) and three-seeded fruits.—*ns.* eld'er-berry, the acidulous purple-black drupaceous fruit of the elder; eld'er-gin, a popgun made of elder by extracting the pith; eld'er-wine, a wine made from elder-berries.—elder-flower water, distilled water made from the flowers. [O.E. *ellarn*.]

elder, *eld'ər*, *adj.* older: having lived a longer time: prior in origin.—*n.* one who is older: an ancestor: one advanced to office on account of age: one of a class of office-bearers in the Presbyterian Church (*presbyter* of the New Testament).—*n.* eld'erliness.—*adj.* eld'erly, somewhat old: bordering on old age.—*n.* eld'ership, state of being older: the office of an elder.—*adj.* eld'est, oldest.—Elder Brethren, the governing members of Trinity House; elder, or eldest, hand, the player on the dealer's left, who leads in card-playing; elders' hours, respectable hours—usually not after 10 p.m.; Elder Statesmen, a reactionary group of retired statesmen who exercised a power behind the throne in Japan. [O.E. *eldra* (W.S. *ieldra*, *yldra*), comp.; *eldesta* (*ieldesta*), superl. of *ald* (*eald*), old.]

elding, *el'din(g)*, (*Scot.*) ellding, *el'din*, *n.* (North-ern) fuel. [O.N.—*eldr*, fire.]

El Dorado, *el'dō-rā-dō*, the golden land of imagination of the Spanish conquerors of America: any place where wealth is easily to be made. [Sp. *el*, the, *dorado*, *p.p.* of *dorar*, to gild—the gilded man, the king of Manoa who smeared himself with gold-dust—afterwards transferred to Manoa itself.]

eldritch, *el'dritch*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) weird: uncanny. [Perh. connected with *elf*.]

Eleatic, *el-i-at'ik*, *adj.* belonging to Elea, a Greek city of Lower Italy, or to the school of philosophers

connected with it, including Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Zeno.—*n.* one belonging to this school.

elecampane, *el-i-kam-pān'*, *n.* a composite plant (*Inula Helenium*) allied to Aster, formerly much cultivated for its medicinal root. [L. *enula campāna*, field, or Campanian, *inula*.]

elect, *i-lekt'*, *v.t.* to choose (in preference) to select for any office or purpose: to select by vote.—*adj.* chosen: taken by preference from among others: chosen for an office but not yet in it (almost always after the noun): (*theol.*) chosen by God for salvation.—*n.* one chosen or set apart.—*n.* elec'tion (*-shən*), the act of electing or choosing: the public choice of a person for office, usually by the votes of a constituent body: freewill: (*theol.*) the exercise of God's sovereign will in the pre-determination of certain persons to salvation: (*B.*) the elected in this way.—*v.t.* electioneer', to labour to secure the election of a candidate.—*n.* electioneer'er.—*n.* and *adj.* electioneer'ing.

adj. elec'tive, pertaining to, dependent on, or exerting the power of choice: (U.S.) optional.—*n.* (U.S.) an optional subject of study.—*adv.* elec'tively.—*ns.* elec'tivity (*ē*, *-ē*); elec'tor, one who elects: one who has a vote at an election: (U.S.) a member of the so-called electoral college, which elects the President and Vice-President: the title formerly belonging to those princes and archbishops of the German Empire who had the right to elect the Emperor.—*fem.* elec'tress, elec'tress.—*adj.* elec'toral, elec'torial (*ē*, *-ē*), pertaining to elections or to electors: consisting of electors.—*ns.* elec'torate, the dignity or the territory of an elector: the body of electors; elec'torship.—electoral vote, (U.S.) the vote of the members of the electoral college, themselves elected by popular vote. [L. *eligere*, *electum*—*ē*, from, *legere*, to choose.]

electric, *i-lek'trik*, *adj.* pertaining to electricity: charged with or capable of being charged with electricity: producing or produced by, conveying, operated by, or making use of electricity: (*fig.*) thrilling: producing a sudden startling effect: unstable.—*n.* a non-conductor of electricity, as amber, glass, etc., capable of being electrified by friction.—*adj.* elec'trical.—*adv.* elec'trically.—*ns.* elec'tric-eel, Gymnotus, electrician (*el-i-kish'ən*), one who studies, or is versed in, the science of electricity: one who makes, installs, or repairs electrical apparatus; electricity (*el-i-kish'is-ti*), the attractive power of amber and other substances when rubbed: an imaginary fluid supposed to explain this and related phenomena: manifestation of a form of energy attributed to the separation or movement of electrons: the branch of science that deals with this.—*adj.* elec'trifiable.

—*n.* electrificā'tion.—*v.t.* elec'trify, to communicate electricity to: to excite suddenly: to astonish: to adapt to electricity as the motive power:—(*pr.p.* elec'trifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* elec'trified)—*n.* electrifā'tion.—*v.t.* elec'trise, to electrify.—electric arc, a luminous space between electrodes when a current passes across; electric battery, a group of cells connected in series or in parallel for generating an electric current by chemical action; electric blue, a steely blue colour; electric calamine, the mineral hemimorphite, which becomes positively electrified at one end, negatively at the other, when its temperature rises, and *vice versa* as it cools; electric chair, the seat on which a condemned criminal is put to death by electricity; electric eye, a photo-electric cell; electric fire, heater, radiator, an apparatus using an electric current, for heating a room; electric furnace, an apparatus for getting very high temperatures by means of an electric current; electric hare, a dummy animal electrically worked to draw on racing greyhounds; electric organ, (*mus.*) an organ in which the sound is produced by electrical devices instead of wind: (*zool.*) in certain fishes, a structure that generates, stores and discharges electricity; electric ray, the fish Torpedo; electric seal, dyed rabbit or hare skin; electric

storm, a violent disturbance in the electric condition of the atmosphere; electric torch, a portable electric light. [L. *Electrum*—Gr. *elektron*, amber, in position, electric.—*n.* electric plate and separation by electrolysis; *elec'tro-bath*, a metallic solution; *elec'tro-biolog'ist*, the science of the electrical organisms; an old name for hypnotism; *elec'tro-cardiogram*, a photographic record of the electrical variations that occur during contraction of the muscle of the heart; *elec'tro-cardiograph*, a galvanometer used for making such records; *elec'tro-cardiography*; *elec'tro-cement*, cement made in an electric furnace, by adding lime to molten slag.—*adj.* *elec'trochem'ic*, *-nl.*—*ns.* *elec'trochem'ist*; *elec'trochem'istry*, the study of the relation between electricity and chemical change; *electroculture*, cultivation of plants under stimulus of electricity.—*v.t.* *elec'trocute*, to inflict a death penalty by means of electricity: to kill by electricity.—*ns.* *electrocution*; *elec'trode* (Gr. *hodos*, way), a conductor by which a current of electricity enters or leaves an electrolytic cell, gas discharge tube, or thermionic valve; *elec'tro-deposition*, deposition of a layer of metal by electrolysis; *elec'trodynam'ics*, the study of electricity in motion, or of the interaction of currents and currents, or currents and magnets; *elec'tro-dynamom'eter*, an instrument for measuring currents by the attraction or repulsion between current-bearing coils; *elec'tro-engrav'ing*, an etching process in which the etched plate is placed in an electro-bath to deepen the bite; *elec'tro-extraction*, *-winn'g*, recovery of a metal from its salts, by passing an electric current through a solution; *elec'tro-gild'ing*, electroplating with gold; *elec'trograph*, a recording electrometer; *elec'tro-knet'ics*, that branch of science that treats of distribution of currents; *electrol'ler* (*-lér*), an electric-light fixture resembling a chandelier; *electrol'ogy*, the science of electricity; *electrotherapy*.—*v.t.* *elec'trolyse* (*-líz*), to break up by electric means: to subject to electrolysis.—*electrol'ysis* (*el-ek-trol'i-sis*; Gr. *lysis*, losing), decomposition by electric current, with migration of ions shown by changes at the electrodes.—*n.* *elec'trolyte* (*-lít*), a substance that admits of electrolysis.—*adj.* *electrolytic* (*-lít'ik*).—*adv.* *electrolytically*.—*n.* *elec'tro-magnet*, a piece of soft iron, etc., rendered magnetic by a current of electricity passing through a coil of wire wound round it.—*adj.* *elec'tro-magnet'ic*.—*ns.* *elec'tro-magnetism*, a branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to magnetism.—*adj.* *electromechan'ical*, pertaining to any mechanical process or device involving the use of electricity: pertaining to electromechanics.—*ns.* *electromechan'ics*, the mechanics of the electric circuit; *electrom'eter*, a substance showing electromerism.—*adj.* *electromer'ic*.—*n.* *electrom'ism*, a form of tautomerism caused by a redistribution of electrons among the atoms of a molecule or group.—*adj.* *electrometallurgical*.—*n.* *electrometallurgy*, the science of electrometallurgy, by means of electricity, an instrument for measuring difference of electric potential.—*adj.* *electrom'etric*, *-al.*—*ns.* *electrom'etry*, the science of electrical measurements; *electromobile* (*-bél*, or *-mó*), a vehicle moved by electricity generated within itself; *electromotion*, motion of or produced by electricity.—*adj.* *electromot'ive*, pertaining to the motion of electricity or the laws governing it.—*n.* *electromot'or*, an apparatus for applying electricity as a motive power.—*adj.* *electronegative*, carrying a negative charge: tending to form negative ions.—*ns.* *electrophor'esis* (Gr. *phoresin*, to bear), migration of suspended particles, as protein macromolecules, under the influence of an electric field; *electroph'orus*, an instrument for obtaining statical

electricity by means of induction; *elec'tro-physiol'ogy*, the study of electric phenomena of living organisms.—*v.t.* *elec'troplate*, to plate or cover, esp. with silver, by electrolysis.—*n.* *electroplated ware*.—*n.* *elec'troplating*.—*adj.* *elec'tropl'ar*, having, as an electrical conductor, one end or surface positive and the other negative; *electropos'itive*, carrying a positive charge: tending to form positive ions.—*ns.* *elec'trosc'ope*, an instrument for detecting the presence of electricity in a body and the nature of it.—*adj.* *electroscop'ic*; *electrostat'ic*.—*ns.* *electrostat'ics*, the branch of science which treats of electricity at rest; *electrotech'nic's*, electric technology; *electrotherap'utics*, *electrother'apy*, treatment of disease by electricity.—*adj.* *electrotherm'al*, *electrotherm'ic*, pertaining to electricity and heat, or heat obtained electrically.—*ns.* *electrotherm'ics*; *electrotherm'y*; *elec'trotint*, a printing block produced by drawing with varnish on a metal plate, and depositing metal electrically on the parts not covered.—*adj.* *electroton'ic*.—*n.* *elec'troton'ous*, the state of a nerve subjected to a steady discharge of electricity; *elec'trotype*, a printing plate made by electrolytically coating a mould with copper.—*adj.* *electrotyp'ic*.—*ns.* *elec'trotyp'ist*; *elec'trotyp'ing*; *elec'trovalency*, union within a chemical compound achieved by transfer of electrons, the resulting ions being held together by electrostatic attraction.—*cf.* *covalency*.—*adj.* *elec'trovalent*.—*electromagnetic theory*, Clerk Maxwell's theory explaining light in terms of electromagnetic waves; *electromagnetic wavo*, a travelling disturbance in space produced by the acceleration of an electric charge, comprising an electric field and a magnetic field at right angles to each other, both moving at the same velocity in a direction normal to the plane of the two fields; *electromotive force*, difference of potential.

electron, *i-lek'tron*, *n.* a natural alloy of gold and silver used by the ancients (also Latinised as *electron*): a minute particle charged with electricity, or a unit charge having inertia, normally forming part of an atom but capable of isolation as in cathode rays.—*adj.* *electronic* (*el-ik-tron'ik*).—*ns.* *electron'ics*, see Supplement; *electron-volt*, the unit of energy associated with an electron which has freely dropped its potential by one volt.—*electron camera*, any device that converts an optical image into a corresponding electric current directly by electronic means; *electron microscope*, a microscope that makes use of a beam of electrons instead of light. [Gr. *elektron*, amber.]

electuary, *i-lek'tu-á-r-i*, *n.* a medicine mixed with honey or the like. [L. *electudrium*, perh.—Gr. *elektron*—*elektein*, to lick up.]

elemosynary, *el-i-mo-z'i-ná-r-i*, or *-mós*, *adj.* relating to charity or almsgiving: dependent on charity: of the nature of alms. [Gr. *elemosyne*, alms—*eleos*, pity. See *alms*.]

elegant, *el'i-gánt*, *adj.* pleasing to good or fastidious taste: graceful: neat: refined: foppish: pretty: (vulg.) excellent.—*ns.* *elegance*, *elegancy*, the state or quality of being elegant: the beauty of exemplification of [Fr.—L. *elegans*, agree, to choose.]

el'eg'ry, *n.* a funeral mourning: a funeral song: a poem of serious, pensive, or reflective mood: a poem written in elegiac metre.—*adj.* *el'eg'iac*, belonging to elegy: mournful: used in elegies, esp. applied to classical verse in alternate hexameter and pentameter lines.—*n.* *el'eg'iac verse*.—*adj.* *el'eg'iacal*.—*ns.* *el'eg'iac* (*el'ig'gi-ast*; Goldsmith), *el'eg'ist*, a writer of elegies.—*v.t.* *el'eg'ise*, to write elegiacally.—*v.t.* to write an elegy on. [L. *elegia*—Gr. *elegia*—*eleos*, a lament.]

element, *el-e-mént*, *n.* a first principle: one of the essential parts of anything: an ingredient: the proper medium, habitat or sphere of any thing or being: any one of the four substances, fire, air, earth, and water, supposed by the ancients to be the foundation of everything: (pl.) the rudiments

of learning: (usu. *pl.*) the bread and wine used in the Eucharist: (*chem.*) a substance that cannot be resolved by chemical means into simpler substances: a member or unit of a structure: a resistance wire in an electric heater: an electrode: a determining fact or condition in a problem: the sky: a celestial sphere: (*pl.*) the weather, the powers of nature.—*adj.* elemental (*-ment'l*), pertaining to the elements: belonging to or produced by or inhabiting the elements.—*n.* an elemental spirit: a nature spirit: a disembodied spirit.—*n.* element'alism, worship of elemental spirits: the theory which resolves the divinities of antiquity into the elemental powers.—*adv.* element'ally.—*adj.* element'ary, of a single element: primary: rudimentary: uncompounded: pertaining to the elements: treating of first principles.—elemental spirits, beings in mediaeval belief who presided over the four elements, living in and ruling them; elements of an orbit, the data mathematically necessary to determine it. [*L. elementum*, *pl. elemento*, first principles.]

elemi, *el'im-i*, *n.* a fragrant resinous substance obtained from various tropical trees, esp. a species of Canarium.—*n.* elem'in, the crystallisable portion of elemi. [*Perb. Ar.*]

elench, *i-leng'k*, elenchus (*pl. elench'i*), —*ns*, *nr.* refutation: a sophism.—*adj.* elench'ic, —*al*, elench'ic. [*L.*—*Gr. elenchos*—elenchein, refute.]

elephant, *el'i-fant*, *n.* a Proboscidean (*Elephas*) of several fossil and two surviving species, the largest living land mammal, having a very thick skin, a trunk, and ivory tusks: a special size of paper (writing, 23 by 28 inches; broad, 24 by 34).—*ns.* elephantiae (*-font*), one affected with elephantiasis: elephantiasis (*Gr. elephantiasis*), a disease chiefly of tropical climates, consisting of an overgrowth of the skin and connective tissue usually of the legs and scrotum.—*ns.* el'ephant'fo'lio, a folio of the largest size; *n.* el'ephant'-grass', a kind of reed-mace, *Typha elephantum*.—*adj.* elephant'ine, pertaining to an elephant: like an elephant: very large or ungainly: elephant'old, elephant-like.—*ns.* el'ephant'-seal, the largest of the seals, the male measuring about 20 feet in length; el'ephant's'-ears, begonia; el'ephant's-foot, Hottentot bread, a plant (*Testudinaria elephantipes*) of the yam family, whose root-stock resembles an elephant's foot, eaten by the Hottentots: a tropical composite plant, *Elephantopus*, from the shape of its radical leaves; el'ephant'-shrew', any member of the African family Macroscelidae, long-nosed, long-legged insectivora, agile jumpers over loose sand.—a white elephant, anything that gives more trouble than it is worth—a (so-called) white elephant being an honourable but onerous gift of the kings of Siam to a courtier they wished to ruin. [Remodelled after Lat. from M.E. *olifaunt*—O.Fr. *olifant*, or poss. O.E. *olsead*, camel—*L. elephantus*, *elephas*—*Gr. elephas*, —ontos.]

Eleusinian, *el-u-sin'i-an*, *adj.* relating to Eleusis in Attica.—eleusinian mysteries, the mysteries of Demeter celebrated there.

eleutheran, *el-u-the'ri-an*, *adj.* freedom-giving.—*n.* eleu'therarch (*-thar-ark*; *Gr. archos*, chief; *Shelley*), chief of a feigned society of eleu'theri.—*adj.* eleuthero'dae'tyl (*Gr. daktulos*, toe; of birds), having the hind-toe free. [*Gr. eleutheros*, free.]

elevate, *el'i-va't*, *v.t.* to raise to a higher position: to raise in mind and feelings: to cheer: to exhilarate.—*adj.* el'evate, —*d*, raised: lofty: exhilarated, esp. by liquor.—*ns.* eleva'tion, the act of elevating or raising, or the state of being raised: exaltation: an elevated place or station: a rising ground: height: (*archit.*) a representation of the flat side of a building, drawn with mathematical accuracy, but without any attention to effect: a facade: angular height above the horizon: an angle made by a line with the plane of the horizon: lifting up (of the Host) in view of the people; el'evator, a person or thing that lifts up: a lift or machine for raising grain, etc., to a higher floor; (U.S.) a lift: a storehouse for grain: a muscle raising a part of the body: movable control surface or surfaces at the tail of an aeroplane by which it is made to

climb or dive.—*adj.* el'evatory, able or tending to raise.—elevated (railroad), a railway borne on pillars or trestles over a roadway, as in some American towns (familiarily *el*, or *L.*). [*L. elevare*, —*atum*—*ē*, from, *levare*, to raise—*levis*, light. See *light* (2).]

eleven, *i-lev'n*, *n.* the cardinal number next above ten: a team of eleven (cricket, association football, etc.): the eleventh hour after noon or midnight.—*adj.* of the number eleven.—*n.* el'evens, el'ev-enses (*coll.*), an eleven o'clock snack or draught: morning coffee or the like.—*adj.* el'ev'enth, next after the tenth: equal to one of eleven equal parts.—*n.* an eleventh part: (*mus.*) an octave and a fourth.—*adv.* el'ev'enth'ly.—eleven and twenty long (*Shak.*), exactly right (the score aimed at in the game of one-and-thirty); eleventh hour, the very last moment, referring to Matt. xx. 6, 9. [O.E. *endle(e)ofan*; cf. Goth. *ainlif*; perh. (ten and) one left, from the root of *L. linguere*, *Gr. leipein*, to leave.]

elf, *elf*, *n.* in European folklore, a supernatural being, generally of human form but diminutive size, sometimes more malignant than a fairy: a fairy: a dwarf: a tricky, froward, or fairy-like being, esp. a child: a wretch: (*pl. elves*, *eloz*).—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) of the hair, to entangle.—*nr.* elf'-arrow, —bolt, an elf-shot; elf'-child, a changeling, or a child supposed to have been left by elves in place of one stolen by them; elf'hood.—*adj.* elf'ln, of, like, or relating to elves.—*n.* a little elf: a child.—*adj.* elf'ish, el'v'an, el'v'ish, elf-like, mischievous: tricky: distraught: froward.—*n.* elf'-land, the land of the elves or fairies.—*pl.* elf'-locks (*Shak.*), locks of hair clotted together, supposedly by elves.—*v.t.* elf'-shoot, to shoot with an elf-arrow, bewitch.—*n.* elf'-shot, a prehistoric flint or stone arrow-head, supposed to be used by elves: sickness attributed to it.—*adj.* shot with an elf-arrow: bewitched. [O.E. *ælf*; cf. O.N. *álfr*, Sw. *elf*.]

Ellan, *el'lan*, *adj.* of, or like the work of, Charles Lamb, who wrote under the name of *Elia*.—*n.* a devotee or imitator of Lamb.

ellad. See *ellade*.

elicit, *i-*, *e-lis'it*, *v.t.* to draw forth: to evoke.—*n.* elicitation. [*L. elicere*, *elicitum*.]

elide, *i-lid'*, *v.t.* to rebuke: to cut off, as a syllable.—*n.* ellison (*i-lis'h-an*), the suppression of a vowel or syllable. [*L. elidre*, *elium*—*ē*, from *loedere*, to strike.]

eligible, *el'i-ji-bl*, *adj.* fit or worthy to be chosen: legally qualified for election or appointment: desirable.—*n.* (*coll.*) a person or thing eligible.—*n.* eligibil'ity.—*adv.* el'igibly. [*Fr.*—*L. eligere*; see *elect*, *v.t.*]

eliminate, *i-*, *e-lim'in-at*, *v.t.* to thrust out: to remove, cancel, get rid of.—*adj.* elim'inable; elim'inant, (*med.*) causing elimination of waste or morbid matter.—*n.* an eliminating agent.—*n.* eliminat'ion.—*adj.* elim'inative.—*n.* elim'inator, one who or that which eliminates; esp. a device for substituting an electric main for a battery in a wireless receiving set.—*adj.* elim'inatory. [*L. eliminare*, —*atum*—*ē*, from, *limen*, —*inis*, a threshold. See *elide*.]

élite, *a-let*, *n.* a chosen or select part: the pick or flower of anything. [*Fr. élite*—*L. electo* (*pars*, a part, under stood); see *elect*.]

elixir, *i-*, *e-liz'er*, *n.* a liquor once supposed to have the power of indefinitely prolonging life (elixir of life), or of transmuting metals: the quintessence of anything: a substance which invigorates: a panacea: a nostrum: a strong tincture: a compound tincture. [*L.L.*—*Ar. al-ikur*, the philosopher's stone, from *al-*, the, *ikur*, prob. from Late-*Gr. xerion*, a desiccative powder for wounds—*Gr. xeros*, dry.]

Elizabethan, *e-liz-a-beth'an*, *adj.* pertaining to a Queen Elizabeth or her reign; esp. to the first Queen Elizabeth (1533-1603) or her reign (1558-1603)—of dress, manners, literature, etc.—*n.* a person, esp. poet or dramatist, of that age.—*n.* Elizabeth'anism.—Elizabethan architecture,

the mixed style that sprang up on the decline of Gothic, marked by Tudor bow-windows and turrets decorated with classic cornices and pilasters, long galleries, enormous square windows, large apartments, plaster ceilings wrought into compartments, etc.

elk, *elk*, *n.* deer of northern Europe and Asia, identical or close akin with the moose of N. America, the largest of all living deer: (*Amer.*) the wapiti.—*ms.* elk'horn-fern, a genus (*Platy-cerium*) of tropical epiphytic ferns, with large leaf like an elk's horn; elk'-hound, a large strong Norwegian breed of dog with thick coat and curled tail.—Irish elk, a giant deer now extinct, known from the remains found in the Pleistocene, esp. of Ireland. [*Perh. Gmc.*, but apparently not O.E. *elh* (*W.S. eolh*); cf. O.H.G. *claho*, O.N. *elgr*, Sw. *elg*, L. *alcis*, Gr. *alkē*.]

ell, *el*, *n.* a varying measure of length originally taken from the arm: a cloth measure equal to 1½ yd.—*n.* ell'-wand, a measuring rod.—give him an Ineh and he'll take an ell, a concession will encourage the taking of liberties. [*O.E. eln*; Du. *el*, Ger. *elle*, L. *ulna*, Gr. *elenē*, elbow.]

ell, *el*, *n.* the letter L or anything of like shape: (*U.S.*) a wing giving a building the shape of the letter L.

ellage, *e-laj'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to gall-nuts, applied to an acid, C₁₂H₆O₆. [*Fr. galle*, gall, spelt backwards.]

ellipse, *el-ips'*, *n.* (*geom.*) a figure produced by the section of one branch of a right circular cone by a plane passing obliquely and failing to meet the other branch.—*ms.* ellip'sis (*gram.*), a figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and implied:—*pl.* ellip'ses; ellip'sograph, an instrument for describing ellipses; ellip'soid (*math.*), a surface (or the enclosed solid) of which every plane section is an ellipse or a circle.—*adj.* ellip'soidal; ellip'tic, -al, pertaining to an ellipse: oval understood: narrow, an-ellip'tically.

elliptical, *el-ipti-kal*, *adj.* pertaining to the form of a circle or sphere: of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar diameters.—*elliptic* space, space according to Riemann's conception (see *Riemannian*). [*L. ellipsis*—Gr. *elleipsis*—*ellepein*, to fall short—*en*, in, *leipein*, to leave.]

ellops, *el'ops*, *n.* (*Mitl.*) a kind of snake: a sturgeon: (*Goldsmith*) a sea-serpent. [*Gr. ellops*, also *elops*, *claps*, *perh.* mute, *perh.* scaly, also an unknown fish, and an unknown snake; cf. *elaps*.]

elm, *elm*, *n.* a tree (*Ulmus*) with serrated leaves unequal at the base, and small flowers in clusters appearing before the leaves.—*adj.* of elm.—*adj.* elm'en, made of elm; elm'y, abounding with elms. [*O.E. elm*; Ger. *ulme*, L. *ulmus*.]

eloquent, *el-o-kw'ent*, *n.* the art of effective speaking, more esp. of public speaking, regarding solely the utterance or delivery: eloquence.—*adj.* eloqu'ntionary.—*n.* eloqu'ntionist, one versed in or practising elocution: a teacher of elocution: a reciter. [*L. eloqu'ntiō*, -ōnis, *eloqu'*, -cūsus—*ē*, from, *loqui*, to speak.]

Eloidea, *e-lō-di-ā*, *n.* an American genus of Hydrocharitaceae, to which the Canadian waterweed belongs.—Also called *Helodea*, *Anacharis*, and *Phyllotria*. [*Gr. helōdēs*, marshy, marsh-dwelling—*helos*, marsh, *ēidos*, form.]

éloge, *ē-lōzh'*, *elogium*, *ē-lō-jī-əm*, *elogy*, *el'ā-jī*, *n.* a funeral oration: a panegyric.—*n.* el'ogist, one who delivers an éloge. [*Fr. élog*, and its source L. *elogium*, a short statement, an inscription on a tomb, *perh.* confused with eulogy.]

Elohim, *el-lō'hīm*, *n.* Hebrew name for God.—*n.* Elō'h'ist, the writer or writers of the Elohist passages of the Old Testament.—*adj.* Elohist'ic, relating to Elohim—said of those passages in the Old Testament in which the name Elohim is used instead of Yahweh (*Jehovah*). [*Heb. pl. of Eloah*—explained by Delitzsch as a plural of intensity.]

eloin, *elōign*, *e-loin'*, *v.t.* to convey to a distance, to separate and remove.—*ns.* eloin'ment, eloin'g-

ment. [*O.Fr. esloigner* (*Fr. éloigner*)—L.L. *elongare*. See *elongate*.]

elongate, *ē-long-gāt*, also *-long'*, *v.t.* to make longer: to extend.—*v.i.* to grow longer.—*adj.* elongate, -d.—*n.* elongā'tion, act of lengthening out: distance: the moon's or a planet's angular distance from the sun. [*L.L. elongare*, -ātum—*ē*, from, *longus*, long.]

elope, *i-lōp'*, *v.i.* to escape privately, esp. with a lover: to run away, bolt.—*ns.* elope'ment; elop'er. [*Cf. O.Du. ontlopen*, Ger. *entlaufen*, to run away.]

eloquent, *el'o-kw'ent*, *adj.* having eloquence: persuasive: strongly expressive.—*n.* el'oquence, the power, art, or practice of uttering strong emotion in correct, appropriate, expressive, and fluent language: the art which produces fine speaking: persuasive speech.—*adv.* eloquently. [*L. eloqu'ns*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *eloqui*.]

else, *els*, *adv.* (*or adv.*) other (in addition or instead)—*adv.* otherwise: besides: except that mentioned.—*adv.* elsewhere, in or to another place; elsewhere'er; else'wise, in a different manner: otherwise. [*O.E. elles*, otherwise, origin. of *el*, other; cf. O.H.G. *alles* or *elles*, L. *alius*, Gr. *allos*, other.]

elsin, *el'sin*, *elshin*, *el'shin*, *n.* (*Scot.*) an awl. [*From O.Du. elsene* (*mod. els*); cf. *awl*.]

elt, *elt*, *n.* (*prov.*) a young sow. [*Cf. yeit*, *gilt* (2).]

eltheil. Same as *elehl*.

elucidate, *e-l(y)ū'si-ādīt*, *v.t.* to make lucid or clear: to throw light upon: to illustrate.—*n.* elu'idā'tion.—*adj.* elu'idative, elu'idatory, making clear: explanatory.—*n.* elu'idator. [*L.L. elucidare*, -ātum—*ē*, inten., *lucidus*, clear.]

elucubration. Same as *lucubration*. [*L. ē*, inten.]

elude, *ē*, *i-l(y)ūd'*, *v.t.* to escape by stratagem: to baffle.—*adj.* elu'dible.—*elusion* (*-zhēn*), act of eluding: evasion.—*adj.* elu'sive (*-ziv*), practising elusion: deceptive.—*adv.* elu'sively.—*n.* elu'soriness.—*adj.* elu'sory, tending to elude or cheat: evasive: deceitful. [*L. eludere*, *elāsum*—*ē*, from, *ludere*, to play.]

elul, *ē'lul*, *n.* the 12th month of the Jewish civil year, and 6th of the ecclesiastical. [*Heb.*, -*ālul*, to reap.]

elution, *i-l(y)ū'shən*, *n.* (*chem.*) purification or separation by washing.—*v.t.* elute.—*n.* elu'tor, a vessel for elution. [*L. elutiō*, -ōnis, washing—*eludere*, *elātum*—*ē*, from, *ludere*, to wash.]

elutriate, *i-l(y)ū'tri-āt*, *v.t.* to separate by washing into coarser and finer portions.—*ns.* elutriā'tion, elu'triātor, apparatus for elutriating. [*L. elutriare*, -ātum, to wash out, *eludere*—*ē*, from, *ludere*, to wash.]

eluvium, *ē-l(y)ū'vī-əm*, *n.* an accumulation of rock débris formed on the spot or moved by wind only, as loess.—*adj.* elu'vial.

eluvium, *elūvium*, *n.* a granu composed of quartz and feldspar. [*Cornish miners' name*; prob. Cornish *elven*, spark.]

elvan, *el'vən*, *n.* a granu composed of quartz and feldspar. [*Cornish miners' name*; prob. Cornish *elven*, spark.]

elver, *el'vər*, *n.* a young eel. [*eel-fare*; see *eel*.]

Elysium, *e-liz(h)ī-əm*, *n.* (*myth.*) among the Greeks, the abode of the blessed dead; a delightful place.—*adj.* Elys'ian. [*L.*—Gr. *ēlysion* (*pedion*), the Elysian (plain).]

elytrum, *el'it-rəm*, *n.* a beetle's fore-wing modified to form a case for the hind-wing: a dorsal plate in certain worms.—Also *el'ytron*:—*pl.* el'ytra.—*adj.* el'ytral; el'ytriform; el'ytrigerous (*-trij'ar-əs*). [*Latinised from Gr. ēlytron*, a sheath.]

Elzevir, *el'zi-vər*, -*vər*, *adj.* published by the Elzevirs, a celebrated family of printers at Amsterdam, Leyden, and other places in Holland, whose small neat editions were chiefly published between 1592 and 1681: pertaining to the type used in their 12mo and 16mo editions of the Latin classics.—*n.* a special form of printing types.

em, *em*, *n.* the name of the letter *m*: (*print*) the unit of measurement (lower-case 'm') in estimating how much is printed in a line or page.

fāte, *fār*, *dsh*; *mē*, *hər* (*her*); *mīnē*; *mōte*; *māte*; *mōm*; *dhen* (*then*)

'em, *em*, *pron.* them: to them. [Orig. the unstressed form of *hem*, dat. and accus. pl. of *he* (O.E. *him*, *heam*, dat. pl.); but now used coll. as if an abbreviation of them.]

emaciate, *i-mā'shi-āt*, *v.t.* to make meagre or lean: to deprive of flesh: to waste.—*v.i.* to become lean: to waste away.—*adj.* emaciated, *-d*.—*n.* emaciation, the condition of becoming emaciated or lean: leanness. [*L.* *emaciare*, *-ātum*—*ē*, intens. *maciare*, to make lean—*maciōs*, leanness.]

emanate, *em'-a-nāt*, *v.i.* to flow out of from anything: to proceed from some source: to arise.—*adj.* emanant, flowing out.—*ns.* emanation, a flowing out from a source, as the universe considered as issuing from the essence of God: the generation of the Son and the procession of the Spirit, as distinct from the origination of created beings: that which issues or proceeds from some source: a radioactive gas given off by radium, thorium and actinium—radon; emanatist.—*adj.* emanative, emanatory, emanational. [*L.* *emānāre*, *-ātum*—*ē*, out from, *mānāre*, to flow.]

emancipate, *i-mān'si-pāt*, *v.t.* to set free from restraint or bondage or disability of any kind.—*ns.* emancipation, the act of setting free from bondage or disability of any kind: the state of being set free: emancipationist, an advocate of the emancipation of slaves; emancipator; emancipist, a convict who has served his time of punishment in a penal colony. [*L.* *emancipāre*, *-ātum*—*ē*, away from, *manāpāre*, to transfer property—*manēps*, *-cīps*, one who gets property, from *manus*, the hand, *capere*, to take.]

emarginate, *ē-mār'jin-āt*, *v.t.* to take away the margin of.—*adj.* (bot.) depressed and notched instead of pointed at the tip, as a leaf: (min.) having all the edges of the primitive form crossed by a face: (zool.) having the margin broken by a notch or segment of a circle.—*n.* emargination. [*L.* *emargināre*, *-ātum*—*ē*, out, *margināre*, to provide with a margin—*margō*, a margin.]

emasculate, *i, ē-mas'kū-lāt*, *v.t.* to deprive of the properties of a male: to castrate: to deprive of masculine vigour: to render effeminate.—*adj.* emasculated.—*ns.* emasculation; emasculator.—*adj.* emasculatory (*-lō-tōr-i*). [*L.L.* *emascūlare*, *-ātum*—*ē*, from, *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male.]

embace, *Em-bāc*, *v.t.* to encircle: to hoop in: (*pa.p.*, *Spens.*, *embayd*). [*Pfx.* *em-* and *bail*.]

embale, *im-, em-bāl*, *v.t.* to make up, as into a bale: to bind up: to enclose. [*Fr.* *emballer*—*em-* (*L.* *in*), *in*, *balle*, a bale.]

emball, *em-bāwl*, *v.t.* to ensphere.—*n.* emballing (*Shak.*), the receiving of the ball (of sovereignty). [*ball*.]

embalm, *im-, em-bām*, *v.t.* to preserve from decay by aromatic drugs, as a dead body: to preserve with fragrance: to preserve unchanged but lifeless: to impregnate with balm, perfume.—*ns.* embalm'er; embalm'ing; embalm'ment. [*Fr.* *embaumer*, from *em-*, in, and *baume*; see *balm*.]

embank, *im-, em-bāngk*, *v.t.* to enclose or defend with a bank or dike.—*ns.* embank'er; embank'ment, the act of embanking: a bank or mound made to keep water within certain limits: a mound constructed so as to carry a level road or railway over a low-lying place. [*Pfx.* *em-*, *bank*.]

embarr, *im-, em-bār*, *v.t.* to shut in: to hinder or stop. [*Milit.* *Imbar*] to put under embargo:—(*pr.p.* *embarr'ing*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *embarr'd*).—*n.* *embarr'ing*.—Also *Imbar*.

embarkation. Same as embarkation.

embargo, *em-bār'gō*, *n.* a temporary order from the Admiralty to prevent the arrival or departure of ships: a stoppage of trade for a short time by authority: a prohibition, *ban*—*pl.* *embār'gōes*.—*v.t.* to lay an embargo on: to seize.—(*pr.p.* *embār'gōing*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *embār'gōed*, *-gōd*).—*n.* *embārque'ment* (*Shak.*) a placing under embargo. [*Sp.* *embargar*, to impede, to restrain—*Sp. pfx.* *em-*, in, *L.L.* (and *Sp.*) *barra*, a bar.]

embark, *im-bārk*, *v.t.* to put on board ship: to engage, invest, in any affair.—*v.i.* to go on board ship: to engage in (with on, in).—*n.* *embarkā'tion* (*em-*),

a putting or going on board: that which is embarked: (*abs.*) a vessel.—*adj.* embarked; embark'ing.—*n.* embark'ment. [*Fr.* *embarquer*, from *em-*, in, *barque*, bark.]

embarrass, *im-, em-bar'as*, *v.t.* to encumber: to involve in difficulty, esp. in money matters: to put out of countenance, disconcert: to perplex.—*adj.* embarrassed, perplexed: constrained: disconcerted.—*n.* embarrass'ment, perplexity or confusion: difficulties in money matters. [*Fr.* *embarrasser*—*em-*, in, *barre*, *L.L.* *barra*, bar.]

embase, *imbase* (*Spens.* *embase*), *im-bās*, *v.t.* to lower: to bring down: to degrade: to debase:—*pa.p.* and *pat.* *embased*; (*Spens.*) *embaste*.—*adj.* *embased*.—*n.* *embase'ment*. [*Pfx.* *em-* and *base*, or *Fr. bas*.]

embassy, *em-bā-si*, *n.* the charge or function of an ambassador: the person or body of persons sent on an undertaking; an ambassador's residence.—*n.* *em'bassade* (*Shak.*), an embassy.—*adv.* (*Spens.* *-bas*), on an embassy.—*ns.* *embassador* (*-bas*; *obs.* except U.S.), an ambassador; *em'bassage*, *embassy*: the sending or business of an embassy. [*See* *ambassador*.]

embathe, *imbathe*, *im-bādht*, *v.t.* to bathe: to immerse: to bedew.

embattle, *im-bāt'l*, *v.t.* to furnish with battlements.—*adj.* *embatt'led*, furnished with battlements: (*her.*) having the outline like a battlement.—*n.* *embatt'lement*, battlement. [*Pfx.* *em-* and *O.Fr.* *bataillier*, to embattle; see *battlement*.]

embattle, *im-bāt'l*, *v.t.* to range in order of battle: (*Spens.*) to arm.—*adj.* *embatt'led*, arranged for battle. [*O.Fr.* *embataillier*—*pfx.* *em-*, in, *bataille*, battle.]

embay, *im-bā*, *v.t.* to enclose in a bay: to land-lock.—*n.* *embay'ment*, a bay. [*Pfx.* *em-*, in, and *bay*.]

embay, *em-bā*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to bathe, steep, imbue. [*Fr.* *pfx.* *em-*, in, and apparently *aigner*; see *bagnoy*.]

embayld. See *embail*.

embed, *imbed*, *im-bed*, to place in a mass of matter: to lay, as in a bed.—*n.* *embed'ment*, the act of embedding: state of being embedded. [*Pfx.* *em-* and *bed*.]

embellish, *im-bel'ish*, *v.t.* to make beautiful with ornaments: to decorate: to make graceful: to illustrate pictorially, as a book.—*n.* *embell'isher*.—*adv.* *embell'ishly*.—*n.* *embell'ishment*, act of embellishing or adorning: decoration: ornament. [*Fr.* *embellir*, *embellissant*—*em-*, in, *bel* (*beau*) beautiful.]

ember, *em'ber*, *n.* a piece of live coal or wood: (chiefly in *pl.*) red-hot ashes: smouldering remains of a fire. [*O.E.* *æmberg*; *O.N.* *embyrg*.]

Ember-days, *em'ber-dāz*, *n.pl.* the three Fast-days (Wednesday, Friday, Saturday) in each quarter, following the first Sunday in Lent, Whitsunday, Holy Cross Day (Sept. 14th), and St. Lucia's Day (Dec. 13th).—*n.* *Em'ber-week*, the week in which they occur. [*O.E.* *ymbryne*, a circuit—*ymb*, round (cf. *Ger. um*, *L. ambi-*), and *ryne*, a running, from *rinnan*, to run.]

ember-goose, *em'ber-gōos*, *n.* the great northern diver. [*Norw.* *emmer*; *Ger.* *imber*.]

embezzle, *im-bez'l*, *v.t.* to appropriate fraudulently (now only what has been entrusted): (*obs.*) to impair.—*ns.* *embezz'lement*, fraudulent appropriation of property entrusted to one; *embezz'ler*. [*Anglo-Fr.* *enbeisler*, to make away with; perh. influenced by *imbeile*.]

embitter, *imbitter*, *im-bit'ter*, *v.t.* to make bitter or more bitter: to make more bitterly hostile.—*adj.* *embitt'ered*, soured: rendered misanthropical, cynical, or disappointed.—*n.* *embitt'erer*.—*n.* and *adj.* *embitt'ering*.—*n.* *embitt'erment*.

emblaze, *im-blāz*, *v.t.* to light up: to set aflame. [*Pfx.* *em-* and *blaze* (1).]

emblaze, *im-blāz*, *v.t.* to describe or depict heraldically: to celebrate: to adorn heraldically. [*Pfx.* *em-* and *blaze* (2).]

emblazon, *im-blā'zon*, *v.t.* (*her.*) to adorn with figures: to depict heraldically: to celebrate.—*ns.* *emblā'zoner*; *emblā'zonment*, an emblazoning;

emblā'zonry, the art of emblazoning or adorning: devices on shields. [Pfx. *em-* and *blazon*; confused with *emblazon* (1).]

emblem, *em'bləm*, *n.* a picture representing to the mind something different from itself: a symbolic device or badge: a type or symbol: (*Milton*) an inlaid ornament.—*v.t.* to symbolise.—*n.* emblem (em-blē'mā), an inlaid ornament.—*pl.* emblēmata.—*adj.* emblematic, -al, pertaining to or containing emblems: symbolical: representing.—*adv.* emblematically.—*v.t.* emblematis (em-blē'm-tiz), to represent by an emblem.—*n.* emblematist, a writer or inventor of emblems. [*L.*—*Gr.* *emblēma*, -atos, a thing inserted—*en*, in, and the root of *ballein*, to throw.]

emblemments, *em'blī-mēnts*, *n.pl.* crops raised by the labour of the cultivator, but not tree-fruits nor grass. [*O.Fr.* *emblaer*, to sow with corn—*L.L.* *implādare*—*in*, in, *bladum*, wheat.]

emblem, *em'blīh*, an East Indian tree (*Phyllanthus Emblica*) of the spurge family: its fruit, used for tanning.—Also emblem myrobalan. [*Ar. amlaḡ*—*Pers.* *amleh*.]

embloom, *im-blōom*, *v.t.* to cover with bloom. emblossom, *im-blos'am*, *v.t.* to cover with blossom. embody, *im-bod'i*, *v.t.* to form into a body: to make corporeal: to make tangible: to express (in words, in tangible form, etc.): to make part of a body, to incorporate: to organise.—*v.i.* to unite in a body or mass: to become corporeal, carnal, or sensual: (*pr.p.* *embody'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *embody'ed*).—*adj.* *embody'ed*.—*n.* embodyment, act of embodying: state of being embodied; that in which something is embodied. [*Em-*, in, and *body*.]

embog, *im-bog*, *v.t.* to bog. embogue, *im-bog*, *v.t.* to disemboque.

emboll, *em-, im-boil'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to burn with anger.—*v.t.* to cause to burn with anger: irritate. embolterment, *im-bōl'tēr-mēnt*, *n.* encasement.—embolterment theory, the abandoned theory of old embryologists that the egg contained the germs of all future descendants, box within box. [*Fr.*]

embolden, *im-bōld'n*, *v.t.* to make bold or courageous: to give the necessary courage for some action.—*n.* embold'ener.

embolism, *em-bol-izm*, -*bol*-, *n.* an intercalation of days in the calendar to correct error: an intercalated prayer for deliverance from evil coming after the Lord's Prayer: (*med.*) the presence of obstructing clots in the blood-vessels.—*adj.* embolic (-*bol'*), relating to an embolus or to an emboly; embolismal, embolismic.—*ns.* embolus, a clot obstructing a blood-vessel; emboly, an invagination.—embolismic year (see year). [*Lat. Gr.* *embolismos*, intercalation, *Gr.* *embolos*, a stopper, *embolē*, insertion, ramming—*emballēin*, to throw in.]

embonpoint, *im-bon'-puan'*, *adj.* stout, plump, full in figure, mostly of women: well-fed.—*n.* stoutness, plumpness, well-fed condition. [*Fr.*—*en bon point*, in good form.]

emborder, *em-bord'ər*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to set as a border: to border.

emboscata, *em-bos-hā'tā*, -*kā'tā*, *n.* an erroneous form of *lt. imboscata*, or *Sp. emboscada*, an ambushade.

embosom, *im-bosom*, *im-bosom'*, *v.t.* to take into the bosom: to receive: to take into the affections: to implant in the bosom or mind: to enclose or surround.

emboss, *im-bos'*, *v.t.* to cover with bosses: to raise bosses on: to raise in relief: to ornament with raised work.—*adj.* embossed, formed or covered with bosses: raised, standing out in relief: (*bot.*) having a protuberance in the centre.—*ns.* embosser; embossment, a prominence like a boss: raised work. [*Pfx. em-*, and *boss*.]

emboss, *im-bos'*, *im-bosk'*, *v.t.* to take to the depths of a wood.—*v.t.* to drive to extremity: to make to foam at the mouth: (*pa.p.* *embossed*, *Milt.* *embost*). [*O.Fr.* *embosquer*, *em-* (*L.* in, in), *bosc*, a wood; see *ambush*.]

emboss, *em-bos'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to clothe: to wrap: to enclose. [*Origin obscure*.]

embouchure, *im-bō-shūr'*, *n.* the mouth of a river: the mouth-piece of a wind instrument: the disposition of the mouth in playing a wind instrument. [*Fr.*—*emboucher*, to put to the mouth, to discharge—*en*, in, *bouche*, a mouth.]

embound, *em-bownd'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to enclose.

embow, *em-bow'*, *em-bō'*, *v.t.* to lend: to arch or vault: to ensphere.—*adj.* embowed, bent. [*Pfx. em-* and *bow*.]

embowel, *im-bow'əl*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to enclose: to disembowel, to remove the entrails from: to enclose in, or (*Spens.*) thrust into, the bowels: (*pr.p.* *embow'elling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *embow'elled*).—*n.* embowelment. [*Pfx. em-*, in, and *bowel*.]

embower, *im-bow'ər*, *v.t.* to place in a bower: to shelter, as with trees.—*v.i.* to take or give shelter.—*n.* embowerment.

embox, *im-boks'*, *v.t.* to set in a box. [*Em-*, in, *box*.]

embrace, *im-brās'*, *v.t.* to take in the arms: to press to the bosom with affection: to take eagerly or willingly: to comprise: to admit, adopt, or receive.—*v.i.* to join in an embrace: (*pr.p.* *embrac'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *embraced*).—*n.* an embracing: fond pressure in the arms: (*in pl.*) sexual intercourse.—*ns.* embracement; embracer.—*adj.* embrac'ing, embrac'ive.—*adv.* embrac'ingly.—*n.* embrac'ingness. [*O.Fr.* *embracer* (*Fr.* *embrasser*)—*L.* in, in, into, *brā(c)chium*, an arm; see *brace*.]

embraac, *em-brās'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to brace, to fasten, or bind. [*Pfx. em-*, in, and *brace*.]

embracer, embraceor, embrasor, *em-brā'sər*, *n.* (*law*) one who seeks to influence jurors by corrupt means to deliver a partial verdict.—*n.* embrac'ery, the offence of an embracer. [*O.Fr.* *embraceor*, from *embracer*, to set on fire.]

embraid, *em-brād'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to braid.

embranchement, *im-brānsh'mēnt*, *n.* a branching off, as an arm of a river, a spur of a mountain, etc. [*Pfx. em-*, and *branch*.]

embrangle, imbrangle, *im-brang'gl*, *v.t.* to confuse, perplex.—*n.* embran'glement. [*Pfx. em-* and *brangle*.]

embrasure, *em-brās'yər*, *n.* (*Shak.*) embrace.

embrasure, *im-brā'zhər*, *em-brā'zhōr*, *n.* an internally splayed recess of a door or window: the slant of such a recess: an opening in a wall for cannon.—Also embrasure. [*Fr.*—*O.Fr.* *embraser*, to slope the sides of a window, *em-*—(*L.* in, *braser*, to skew).]

embrace, *em-brāv'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to make brave or showy, to decorate: to inspire with bravery.

embread, *em-brēd'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) embraid.

embreathe, *em-brēdh'*, *v.t.* to breathe into: to breathe in. [*En-* and *breathe*.]

embrew (Spens.). See *imbue*.

embrocate, *em-brō-kāt*, *v.t.* to moisten and rub, as with a lotion.—*n.* embrocation, act of embrocating: the lotion used. [*L.L.* *embrocāre*, -atum, from *Gr.* *embroché*, a lotion—*embrechein*, to soak, embrocate—*en-*, in, into, *brechēin*, to wet.]

embroglio. See *imbroglio*.

embroider, *im-broid'ər*, *v.t.* to ornament with designs in needlework: to add ornament or fictitious detail to.—*ns.* embroid'erer; embroid'ery, the art of producing ornamental designs in needlework on textile fabrics, etc.: ornamental needlework: variegation or diversity: artificial or elaborate ornamentation: embellishment: exaggeration or invented detail. [*M.E.* *embrouderie*—*O.Fr.* *embroider*; confused with or influenced by *O.E.* *bregdan*, to weave, braid.]

embroll, *im-broil'*, *v.t.* to involve in a broil, or in perplexity (with): to entangle: to distract: to throw into confusion.—*ns.* embrollment, -state of perplexity or embrouiller—*pfx. en*—*out*.]

embrown, imbrown, *im-brown'*, *v.t.* to make brown: to darken, obscure.—*adj.* ombrown'ing.

embue. Same as *imbue*.

embuto. Same as *imbute*.

embryo, *em'bri-ō*, also (*archaic*) *embryon*, *em'bri-on*, *n.* a young animal or plant in its earliest stages.

emolument, *i-mol'ü-mänt*, *n.* (*obs.*) advantage: (often in *pl.*) profit arising from employment, as salary or fees.—*adj.* emolumental, emolumentary. [*L. emolumentum*, prob. from *emolere*, to grind out—*ē*, and *mölere* to grind, rather than from *emoliri* to work out, *möliri*, to toil.]

emong, *emonges*, *emongest*, *emongst*, old forms of among, amongst.

emotion, *i-mö'shän*, *n.* a moving of the feelings: agitation of mind: (*phil.*) one of the three groups of the phenomena of the mind—feeling, distinguished from cognition and will.—*adj.* emo'tional; emo'tional.—*n.* emo'tionalism, tendency to emotional excitement, the habit of working on the emotions, the indulgence of superficial emotion.—*adv.* emo'tionally.—*adj.* emo'tionless; emo'tive (*-tív*), pertaining to the emotions.—*v.t.* move (*i-mööv'*), to affect with emotion. [*L. emotio*, -*önis*, *emovere*, -*ötum*, to stir up—*ē* and *movere*, to move.]

emp- For words not found under this, see *Imp-*.

empacket, *im-pak'it*, *v.t.* (*Scott.*) to pack up.

empaestle, *em-pé'stik*, *adj.* pertaining to the art of embossing, stamped. [*Gr. empaiein*, to emboss.]

empale, *empare*, *empayre* (*Spens.*). See *Impair*.

empale, *em-päl'*, *v.t.* to impale: (*Spens.*) to surround with a border. [*Impale*.]

empanel, *im-pan'al*, *v.t.* to enter on a panel:—*pr.p.* empan'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* empan'elled.—*n.* empan'elment.—Also *impanel*, *impanel*.

empanoply, *im-pan'o-pli*, *v.t.* to invest in full armour.

empathy, *em-pa-thi*, *n.* power of entering into another's personality and imaginatively experiencing his experiences. [*Gr. en*, in, *pathos*, feeling.]

empatron, *em-pä'trön*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to patronise.

empenage, *im-pen'ij*, *än'-pen-äzh*, *n.* an aeroplane's tail as a unit, including elevator, rudder, and fin. [*Fr.*, feathering of an arrow—*L. penna*, feather.]

empicopie, *im-pé'pl*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to fill with people: to form into a people or community.

emperlsh, *im-per'ish*, *v.t.* (*Spens.* etc.) to impair. [*Perh.* (irregularly)—*Fr. empirer*; cf. *Impair*.]

emperor, *em-pör-ör*, *n.* the head of an empire: the highest title of sovereignty: a size of paper (48 x 72 inches; in U.S.A. 40 x 60).—*fem.* em'press.—*v.t.* em'perse, to play the emperor.—*ns.* em'peror-moth, except the death's-head, the largest British moth, its expanse of wings being about three inches; em'peror-penguin, the largest of the penguins; em'perorship; em'pery, empire, power. [*O.Fr. empereur*—*L. imperator*, a commander (*fem. imperatrix*)—*imperäre*, to command.]

emphasls, *em-fä'sis*, *n.* (*obs.*) use of language to imply more than is said: forcible or impressive expression: insistent or vigorous way of attributing importance or thrusting upon attention: stress: accent: prominence.—*pl.* em'phases (*-séz*).—*v.t.* em'phasise, to make emphatic: to lay stress on.—*adj.* emphatic (*im-*, em-fat'ik), -al, expressed or expressing with emphasis: stressed forcibly: impressive: strongly marked.—*adv.* emphatically.—*n.* emphaticleanness. [*Gr. emphasis*, image, outward appearance, significance, implied meaning—*en*, in, *phainein*, to show.]

emphylis, *em-fis-si*, *n.* a vesicular eruption. [*Gr. en*, in, *phylis*, eruption—*phyllein*, to bubble, break out.]

emphractile, *em-frak'tik*, *adj.* stopping the pores of the skin.—*n.* a substance with this property. [*Gr. emphraktikos*, obstructive, *en*, in, *phrassein*, to stop.]

emphysema, *em-fis-é-mä*, *n.* (*med.*) an unnatural distention of a part with air.—*adj.* emphyse'matous. [*Gr. emphysema*—*emphysaen*, to inflate.]

emphyteusis, *em-fit-ü-si*, *n.* in Roman law, a perpetual right in a piece of land, for which a yearly sum was paid to the proprietor.—*adj.* emphyteu'tic. [*Gr.*—*emphyteuein*, to implant.]

emplacement, *em-pér'mänt*, *n.* an insertion in a garment. [*Fr. empiècement*.]

empierce, *empierce*, *em-pers'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to pierce.

em plight, *em-pit'*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) fixed. [*plitch*.]

empire, *em-pir*, *n.* (loosely) a widespread dominion, or group of states, etc., under the same sovereign power—not always an emperor: supreme control or dominion: the government or office of an emperor: the time of its duration: (*hist.*) a country whose sovereign owes no allegiance to another.—*Empire Day*, 24th May (Queen Victoria's birthday); *Empire gown*, a gown such as was worn during the first French Empire (1804-14). [*Fr.*—*L. imperium*.]

empiric, *em-pir'ik*, formerly *em*, *adj.* empirical.—*n.* one who makes trials or experiments: one whose knowledge is got from experience only: a quack.—*adj.* empir'ical, resting on trial or experiment: known or knowing only by experience.—*adv.* empir'ically.—*ns.* empir'icism (*-sizm*; *phil.*), the system which, rejecting *a priori* knowledge, rests solely on experience and induction: dependence of a physician on his experience alone without a regular medical education: the practice of medicine without a regular education: quackery: empir'icist (*-sist*), one who practises empiricism.—*adj.* empir'icistic (*Shak.*), empir'icist, empir'ic formula (*chem.*), a formula showing in simplest form the ratio of atoms in a molecule, not the absolute number. [*Fr.*—*L. empiricus*—*Gr. empirikos*—*en*, in, *peira*, a trial.]

emplacement, *im-pläs'mänt*, *n.* the act of placing: (*mil.*) a gun-platform.—*v.t.* emplace' (*back-*formation) to put in or provide with an emplacement.

emplane, *im-plän'*, *v.t.* to put or take on an aeroplane.—*v.i.* to mount an aeroplane. [*Pfx. em-*, and *plane*.]

emplaster, *em-pläs'tör*, *n.* and *v.* same as plaster.—*adj.* emplastic (*-pläs*), glutinous: adhesive.—*n.* a medicine that stops the pores.—*ns.* emplas'tron (*Gr.*), emplas'trum (*L.*), a medicated plaster. [*Gr. emplastron*.]

empletion, *em-plek'ton*, *n.* ashlar masonry filled up with rubble.—Also (*L.*) emplot'um. [*Gr. emplekton*—*en*, in, *plekein*, to weave.]

emplonge (*Spens.*). See *Implunge*.

employ, *im-ploy'*, *v.t.* to occupy the time or attention of: to use as a means or agent: to give work to.—*n.* employment.—*adj.* employable, that may be employed.—*adj.* employed', having employment, in a job.—*ns.* employ'ee (or -*é*), a person employed; employ'er; employ'ment, act of employing: that which engages or occupies: occupation. [*Fr. employer*—*L. implicare*, to enfold—*in*, in, and *plicare*, to fold: cf. *imply*, *implicate*.]

emply, *im-ply'*, *v.t.* to occupy the time or attention of: to use as a means or agent: to give work to.—*n.* employment.—*adj.* employable, that may be employed.—*adj.* employed', having employment, in a job.—*ns.* employ'ee (or -*é*), a person employed; employ'er; employ'ment, act of employing: that which engages or occupies: occupation. [*Fr. employer*—*L. implicare*, to enfold—*in*, in, and *plicare*, to fold: cf. *imply*, *implicate*.]

emport, *im-pört'*, *v.t.* to import.—*n.* import.

emporium, *em-pör'i-üm*, *n.* a place to which goods are brought from various parts for sale: (*uncl.*) a big shop: a great mart.—*pl.* empor'ia, emporiums. [*L.*—*Gr. emporion*, a trading station—*emporos*, a wayfarer, trader, *en*, in, *poros*, a way.]

empoverish. See *Impoverish*.

empower, *im-pow'ör*, *v.t.* to authorise.

empress. See *Empress*.

emprise, *em-priz'*, *n.* (*Spens.*) an enterprise: a hazardous undertaking. [*O.Fr. emprise*—*pa.p.* *fem.* of *emprendre*—*L. in*, in, *praehendere*, to take.]

empton, *em-pshän*, *n.* act of buying, purchase.—*adj.* emptional. [*L. emptio*, -*önis*—*emere*, to buy.]

empty, *em-pti'*, *adj.* having nothing within: unoccupied: unfurnished: without effect: unsatisfactory: wanting substance: foolish.—*v.t.* to make empty: to deprive of contents: to remove from a receptacle.—*v.i.* to become empty: to discharge.—(*pr.p.* empty'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* emptied.)—*n.* an empty vessel, box, sack, etc.—*pl.* empties.—*ns.* emptier: emptiness, state of being empty: want of substance: unsatisfactoriness: inanity.—*adj.* empty-handed, bringing nothing or no gift; empty-headed, frivolous.—*n.* empty'ing.

emul, *im-ul'*, *v.t.* to emulate.—*n.* emul.

emul, *im-ul'*, *v.t.* to emulate.—*n.* emul.

emul, *im-ul'*, *v.t.* to emulate.—*n.* emul.

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emul, *im-ul'*, *v.t.* to emulate.—*n.* emul.

emul, *im-ul'*, *v.t.* to emulate.—*n.* emul.

—come away empty, to come away without having received anything. [O.E. *æmetig*—*æmetta*, leisure, rest; the *p* is excrement.]
emphytis, *em-pi-tis*, *n.* spitting, esp. of blood. [Gr. *emphytis*, spitting—*en*, in, *phyein*, to spit.]
empurple, *im-pur'pl*, *v.t.* to dye or tinge purple.
empusa, *em-pi'zā*, *n.* a goblin or spectre sent by Hecate, (also *empuse*): *Empusa*, a genus of fungi parasitic upon houseflies and other insects. [Gr. *Empousa*.]
empyema, *em-pi-ē'mā*, or *-pi-*, *n.* a collection of pus in any cavity, esp. the pleura.—*n.* *empyæsis* (*-ē'sis*), pustulous eruption. [Gr. *empyēma*, *em-pyēsis*—*en*, in, *pyon*, pus.]
empyrean, *em-pir-ē'al*, (*Milt.*, *Pape*, *em-pir-i-al*) *adj.* formed of pure fire or light: pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven: sublime.—*adj.* *empyrean*, *empyrean*.—*n.* the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to subsist: the heavens. [Gr. *empyras*, fiery—*en*, in, *pyr*, fire.]
empyreuma, *em-pir-ū'mā*, *n.* the burned smell and acrid taste that come when vegetable or animal substances are burned:—*pl.* *empyreumata*.—*adj.* *empyreumatic*, *-al*.—*v.t.* *empyreumatise*. [Gr. *empyreuma*, *-atos*, embers—*en*, in, *pyr*, fire.]
emu, *emu*, *ē'mū*, *n.* an Australian running bird of the Ratitæ, akin to the cassowary, largest of living birds after the ostrich.—*n.* *ē'mu-wren*, a small Australian bird (*Stipiturus*), with tail-feathers like emu feathers in structure. [Port. *ema*, an ostrich.]
emulate, *em-ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel: to rival.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) ambitious.—*n.* *emulation*, act of emulating or attempting to equal or excel: rivalry: competition: contest. (*obs.*) jealous rivalry.—*adj.* *emulative*, inclined to emulation, rivalry, or competition.—*n.* *emulator*:—*fem.* *emulatrix*.—*v.t.* *emulate* (*Southey*), to emulate.—*adj.* *emulous*, eager to emulate: desirous of like excellence with another: engaged in competition or rivalry.—*adv.* *emulously*.—*n.* *emulousness*. [L. *emulātri*, *-ātus*—*emulus*, emulous.]
emulge, *i-mul'j*, *v.t.* to milk or drain out.—*n.* *emulgence*.—*adj.* *emulgent*. [See next.]
emulsion, *i-mul'shun*, *n.* a colloidal suspension of one liquid in another.—*ns.* *emulsification*; *emulsifier*, apparatus for preparing emulsions.—*v.t.* *emulsify*.—*n.* *emul'sin*, an enzyme got from bitter almonds.—*v.t.* *emulsionise*.—*adj.* *emulsive*.—*ns.* *emulsoid*, a colloid easily dispersed, giving a suspension readily formed again after coagulation; *emul'sor*, an emulsifying apparatus. [L. *emulgere*, *emulsum*, to milk out—*ē*, from, and *mulgere*, to milk.]
emunctory, *i-* or *ē-mung'kter-i*, *adj.* conveying waste: pertaining to nose-blowing.—*n.* any organ or passage of the body that carries off waste: an excretory duct.—*v.t.* *emunge* (*ē-munj'*), to clean. [L. *emunctorium*, a pair of snuffers, a means of cleansing, *emungere*, *emunctum*, to blow the nose, to cleanse.]
emure, *i-mūr'* (*Shak.*), *v.t.* a variant of *immure*.—*n.* an encircling wall.
Emys, *em'is*, *n.* a genus of freshwater and marsh tortoises:—*pl.* *em'yēdes*. [Gr. *emys*, *-ydos*.]
en, *en*, *n.* the name of the letter *n*: (*print.*) half of an *em*. See *N*.
enable, *in-ā'bl*, *v.t.* to make able: to give power, strength, or authority to: to make possible.—*enabling* act, *bill*, one giving or proposing to give power to act. [*Pfx. en-*, *able*.]
enact, *in-akt'*, *v.t.* to perform: to act the part of: to establish by law.—*n.* (*Shak.*) an enactment.—*adj.* *enacting*, *enactive*.—*ns.* *enact'ion* (*-shun*), *enactment*, the passing of a bill into law: that which is enacted: a law; *enact'or*, one who practises or performs anything: one who forms decrees or establishes laws: *enact'uro* (*Shak.*), fulfilment. [*Pfx. en-*, *act*.]
enallage, *en-nl'ō-jē*, *n.* (*gram.*) the exchange of one case, mood, tense, etc., for another. [Gr. *enallagē*—*en*, in, and *allassein*, to change.]

enamel, *in-am'al*, *n.* vitrified coating applied to a metal or other surface and fired: any glossy enamel-like surface or coating, esp. that of the teeth: work of art in enamel: a paint giving an enamel-like finish.—*v.t.* coat with or paint in enamel: form a glossy surface on, like enamel:—(*pr.p.* *enam'elling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *enam'elled*).—*ns.* *enam'eller*, *enam'ellist*; *enam'elling*. [O.Fr. *enamelier*—*en*, in, *esmail*, enamel; see *smelt*, *melt*.]
enamour, *in-am'ar*, *v.t.* to inflame with love: to charm.—*n.* *enamorado* (*en-am-ō-rā'dō*; Sp.) a lover.—*adj.* *enamoured*; *enam'oring*; *enamoured of*, in love with. [O.Fr. *enamouree*—*pfx. en-*, *amour*—L. *amor*, *-ōris*, love.]
enantiomorph, *en-an-ti-ō-morf*, *n.* a shape or object (as a crystal, a molecule) exactly similar to another except that right and left are interchanged, each being a mirror-image of the other.—*adj.* *enantiomorph'ic*, *enantiomorph'ous*.—*ns.* *enantiomorph'ism*, *enantiomorph'y*. [Gr. *enantios*, opposite, *morphē*, shape.]
enanthiopathy, *en-an-ti-ā-p'a-thi*, *n.* *allopathy*. [Gr. *enantios*, opposite, *pathos*, suffering.]
enantiosis, *en-an-ti-ō'sis*, *n.* (*rhet.*) the expression of an idea by negation of its contrary (*litotes*), or by substitution of the contrary (*antiphrasis*, *irony*). [Gr. *enantiosis*, contradiction.]
enantiosly, *en-an-ti-ō-sti'li*, *n.* (*bot.*) a dimorphic condition in which the style projects at one side or the other in different flowers.—*adj.* *enantios'tylous*. [Gr. *enantios*, opposite, *stylos*, a column.]
enarch. See *inarch*.
enarched, *en-ārch't*, *adj.* (*her.*) arched, like an arch.
enarm, *en-arm'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to arm: (*obs.*) to lard.—*adj.* *enarmed*, (*her.*) having horns, hoofs, etc., of a different colour from the body.
enarration, *ē-nā-rā'shun*, *n.* exposition: detailed narration.
enarthrosis, *en-ār-thrō'sis*, *n.* (*anat.*) a ball-and-socket joint.—*adj.* *enarthrō'dial*. [Gr. *enarthrōsis*—*en*, in, *arthron*, a joint.]
enate, *ē'nat*, *adj.* growing out.—*n.* *enā'tion*, an outgrowth. [L. *ē*, from, *nātus*, born.]
enaunter, *en-awn'tar*, *en-ān'tar*, *conj.* (*obs.*; Spens.) lest by chance. [Contr. from in *adventure*.]
eneceania, *en-ē-ni-ā*, *n.* the annual commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford, held in June. [L., Gr. *enkaenia* (pl.), a feast of dedication—*en*, in, *kainos*, new.]
encage, *ineage*, *in-kā'j*, *v.t.* to shut up in a cage.
encalm, *in-kā'm*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to becalm.
encamp, *in-kāmp'*, *v.t.* to form into a camp: to lodge in a camp.—*v.i.* to pitch tents: to make, or stay in, a camp.—*n.* *encamp'ment*, the act of encamping: the place where a camper or company is encamped: a camp.
encanthis, *en-kan'tis*, *n.* a small tumour of the inner angle of the eye. [Gr. *enkanthis*—*en*, in, *kanthos*, a cantus.]
encarnalise, *in-kā'nāl-iz*, *v.t.* to embody: to make carnal.
encarpus, *en-kār'pus*, *n.* a festoon of fruit ornamenting a frieze. [Gr. *enkarpa* (neut. pl.)—*en*, in, *karpus*, fruit.]
encase, *incase*, *in-kās'*, *v.t.* to enclose in a case: to surround, cover: to line.—*n.* *encase'ment*, the act of encasing: an enclosing substance: a covering: a lining: *emboîtement*.
encash, *in-kash'*, *v.t.* to convert into cash.—*encash'ment*.
encaustic, *en-kaw's'tik*, *adj.* having the colours burned in.—*n.* an ancient method of painting in melted wax.—*encaustic tile*, a decorative glazed and fired tile, having patterns of different coloured clays inlaid in it and burnt with it. [Gr. *enkaustikos*—*enkaein*, to burn in—*en*, in, *kainein*, to burn.]
encave, *en-kāv'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to hide. [Fr. *encaver*, to put in a cellar—*en*, in, *cave*, cellar.]
enceinte, *ān't-sant'*, *n.* (*fort.*) an enclosure, generally the whole area of a fortified place. [Fr.—*enceindre*, to surround—L. *in*, in, *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird.]

a nuclear reorganisation without conjugation; en'domorph (Gr. *morphe*, form), a mineral enclosed within another mineral, the latter being termed a perimorph.—*adj.* endomorph'ic.—*n.* endomorph'asite, an internal parasite.—*adj.* endophagous (*en-dof'a-gus*).—*n.* endoph'agy (*-a-jī*; Gr. *phagein*, aorist, to eat), cannibalism within the family or tribe; eating away from within.—*adj.* endophyllous (*-fil'as*; Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf; *bot.*), being or formed within a sheathing leaf: living inside a leaf.—*n.* endophyte (*en'dō-fit*; Gr. *phyton*, a plant), a plant living within another, whether parasitically or no.—*adj.* endophytic (*-fit'ik*).—*n.* en'doplasm, the inner portion of the cytoplasm of a cell.—*adjs.* endoplas'mic, endoplast'ic.—*ns.* endopleura (*-ploō'rā*; Gr. *pleura*, a side; *bot.*), the inner seed coat; endopodite (*en-dop'a-dit*; Gr. *pous*, *podas*, a foot), the inner branch of a crustacean's leg.—*adj.* endorhizal (*-ri'zəl*; Gr. *rhiza*, root; *bot.*), having the radicle of the embryo enclosed within a sheath, as in monocotyledons: hence monocotyledonous. [Gr. *endon*, or *endō*, within.]

endorse, indorse, in-dors', *v.t.* to write on the back of (esp. one's signature, a note of contents, a record of an offence): to assign by writing on the back of: to give one's sanction to: to express approbation of: to lay on the back, to load.—*adj.* endors'able.—*ns.* endorsee' (*en-*), the person to whom a bill, etc., is assigned by endorsement; endorsement, act of endorsing: that which is written on the back: sanction; endors'er. [See endorse; changed under the influence of *L.L. indorsāre*—*in*, *on*, *dorsum*, the back.]

endorse, en-dors', *n.* (*her.*) a vertical band or stripe on a shield, one-fourth or one-eighth of the width of a pale.—*adj.* endorsed', (of a pale) with an endorse on each side of it: (of wings) thrown back. [Origin obscure.]

endo- (continued)—*ns.* en'dosarc (Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh), endoplasm; en'doscope (Gr. *skopein*, to look into, *skopē*, the cavity of the eye; *skop'ik*).—*n.* endoskel'etal, skeleton or framework of the body; endosmō'sis, osmosis inwards, i.e., towards the solution.—Also en'dosmose (*-mōs*); endosmō'm'eter, an instrument for measuring endosmotic action.—*adjs.* endosmō'm'etric, endosmō'tic, pertaining to or of the nature of endosmosis.—*adv.* endosmot'ically.—*n.* en'dosperm (Gr. *sperma*, seed), in a seed, nutritive tissue formed from the embryo-sac.—*adj.* endosper'mic.—*n.* en'dospore (Gr. *sporas*, seed), the innermost layer of a spore-wall: a spore formed within a mother-cell.

endoss, en-dos', *v.t.* (*obs.*) to endorse: (*Spens.*) to inscribe. [M.E. *endosse*—O.Fr. *endorser*.]

endo- (continued)—*adj.* endos'teal (Gr. *osteon*, bone), within a bone.—*n.* endos'teum (*anat.*), the internal periosteum.—*adjs.* endotroph'ic (Gr. *trophē*, food), of a mycorrhiza, occurring mainly within the root of the plant it feeds; endotherm'ic (Gr. *thermē*, heat), accompanied by, characterised by, or formed with absorption of heat.

endow, in-dow', *v.t.* to give a dowry or marriage-portion to: to settle a permanent provision on: to provide permanent means of support for: to enrich with any gift or faculty: to present.—*ns.* endow'er; endowment, act of endowing: that which is settled on any person or institution: a quality or faculty bestowed on anyone—endowment insurance, a form of insurance providing for the payment of a certain sum at a certain date. [Fr. *en* (*-L. in*), *douer*, to endow—*L. dōtare*—*dōs*, *dōtis*, a dowry.]

en- (continued)—*in* entozoon:—(*pl.* entozoic: (*bot.*) animals that swallow them. [Gr. *endon*, within, *zōion*, animal.]

endue, indue (*Spens.*, etc., endew, indew), in-dū', *v.t.* (*obs.*) to take into the stomach, as a hawk: to digest: (*Spens.*) to take in, digest mentally: (*Shak.*) to bring on: to put on, as clothes: to invest, clothe: to supply. [O.Fr. *enduire*—*L.*

inducere—*in*, into, *ducere*, to lead, with meaning influenced by *inducere*, to put on.]

endungeon, in-dun'jən, *v.t.* to shut up in a dungeon or the like.

endure, in-dūr', *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to harden: to remain firm under: to bear without sinking: to tolerate.—*v.i.* to remain firm: to last.—*adj.* endure'able, that can be endured or borne: lasting.—*n.* endure'ableness.—*adv.* endure'ably.—*ns.* endure'ance, state or power of enduring or bearing: a suffering patiently without sinking: patience: continuance: (*obs.*) duration: lasting quality: maximum performance under given conditions: (*obs.*) captivity; endure'r.—*adv.* endure'ingly. [O.Fr. *endurer*—*L. indurare*—*in*, *in*, *dūrus*, hard.]

ene. Same as e'en (even).

enema, en-i-mā, often e-nē-mā, *n.* a liquid medicine forced into the rectum: an instrument for doing this:—(*pl.* enēmas, ene'mata). [Gr. *enēma*, -*atos*—*enienai*, to send in—*en*, *in*, and *hienai*, to send.]

enemy, en-i-mi, *n.* one who hates or dislikes: a foe: a hostile force.—*adj.* hostile.—how goes the enemy? (*slang*) what o'clock is it? the enemy, the old enemy, the Devil; the last enemy, death. [O.Fr. *enemi* (Fr. *ennemi*)—*L. inimicus*—*in-*, neg., *amicus*, a friend.]

enemy, a prov. form of anemone.

energumen, en-ar-gū'man, *n.* one possessed: a demoniac. [*L.L. energūmenus*—Gr. *energoumenos*—*energein*—*en*, *in*, *ergon*, work.]

energy, en'ar-jī, *n.* power of doing work: power exerted: vigorous activity: vigour: forcefulness.—*adjs.* energ'etic, -al, having or showing energy: active: forcible: effective.—*adv.* energet'ically.—*n.pl.* energet'ics, the science of the general laws of energy.—*adj.* ener'getic, exhibiting energy.—*n.* ener'gic, a protoplasmic unit: a cell with or without a cell-wall.—*v.t.* en'ergise, to give strength or active force to: to stimulate to activity.—*v.t.* to act with force.—conservation of energy (see conservation). [Gr. *energeia*—*en*, *in*, *ergon*, work.]

enervate, en'ar-vāt, still sometimes i-nar', *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, strength, or courage: to weaken.—*adj.* weakened: spiritless.—*adjs.* en'ervating, enerv'ative.—*n.* enervā'tion.—*v.t.* enerve' (*obs.*) to enervate. [*L. enervāre*, -*ātum*—*ē*, out of, *nervus*, a nerve.]

enew, e-nū', *v.t.* in falconry, to drive or (*refl.*) plunge into water. [O.Fr. *enewer*—*en*, *in*, *eau*, water.]

enfeeble, in-fē'bl, *v.t.* to make feeble: to weaken.—*n.* enfee'blement, weakening: weakness.

enfelon, en-fel'ən, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to make fierce.

enfeoff, in-fel', en-fel', *v.t.* to give a fief to: to invest with a possession in fee: to surrender.—*n.* enfeoff'ment, act of enfeoffing: the deed which invests with the fee of an estate. [O.Fr. *enfeffer*—*en*, and *fief*; see *fief*, *feoff*.]

enfest, en-fest'id, *adj.* (*Spens.*) embittered. [Perh. for *infest*, hostile, or *infestered*.]

enfestered, en-fest'ard, *adj.* festered. [Pfx. *en-*, intens.]

enfetter, en-fet'er, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to bind in fetters.

enfierce, en-fēr's', *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to make fierce.

enfilade, en-fi-lād', *n.* a number of things arranged as if threaded on a string: a series of rooms with the doors in line affording a continuous passage: a vista: a fire that rakes a line or position from end to end: a situation or a body open from end to end.—*v.t.* to rake, or be in position to rake, with shot through the whole length of a line.—Also *adj.* enfil'd (*en-fild*; *her.*), thrust through like a sword. [Fr. *enfiler*—*en* (*L. in*), and *fil*—*L. filum*, a thread. See *file*, a line or wire.]

enfire, en-fir', *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to set on fire, inflame.

enfix, See *infix*.

enflesh, in-flesh', *v.t.* to turn into flesh.

enflower, in-flow'ar, *v.t.* to cover with flowers.

enfold, infold, in-fold', *v.t.* to wrap up: to encompass.—*n.* enfold'ment, act of enfolding: that which enfolds.

enforce, en-fōr', *v.t.* to gain by force: to give force to: to put in force: to give effect to: to urge: to

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn; then (then)

impress: to drive: to compel: to apply force to: (Spens.) to strive.—*adj.* enforceable.—*adv.* enforceably, by violence, not by choice.—*n.* enforcement, act of enforcing: compulsion: a giving effect to: that which enforces. [O.Fr. *enforcer*—*en* (L. *in*), and *force*.]

enforest, *in-for-est*, *v.t.* to turn into forest.

enform (Spens.). See inform.

enfolded, *en-fōld*, *adj.* (Spens.) charged with or like lightning. [Pfx. *en-*, and O.Fr. *foudre* (Fr. *foudre*)—L. *fulgur*, lightning.]

enframe, *in-frām*, *v.t.* to put in a frame.

enfranchise, *in-fran-chīz*, *-slīz*, *v.t.* to set free: to give a franchise or political privileges to.—*n.* enfranchisement (*-chīz*, *-shīz*), act of enfranchising: liberation: admission to civil or political privileges. [O.Fr. *enfranchir*—*en*, and *franc*, free; see franchise.]

enfree, *en-frē*, *enfreedom*, *en-frē-dm*, *vs.t.* (Shak.) to set free, to give freedom to.

enfreeze, *en-frēz*, *v.t.* to freeze: turn to ice:—*pa.p.* (Spens.) *enfros'en*.

engage, *in-gāj*, *v.t.* to pledge: to bind by a gage or pledge: to render liable: to secure for service: to enlist: to gain over, induce: to betroth: to bespeak, reserve: to win: to hold or occupy: to enter into contest: (*archit.*) to fasten: to interlock: to entangle.—*v.i.* to pledge one's word: to become bound: to take part: to occupy or busy oneself: to enter into conflict.—*adj.* engaged, pledged: promised, esp. in marriage: greatly interested: taken, booked, or bespoke: occupied: (*archit.*) partly built or sunk into, or so appearing: geared together, interlocked.—*ns.* engagement, act of engaging: state of being engaged: that which engages: betrothal: promise: appointment: employment: a fight or battle: engagement-ring, a ring given in token of betrothal, esp. by the man to the woman, worn on the third finger of the left hand; Engag'er, (*hist.*) an adherent of the Engagement of 1647, a secret treaty between Charles I and Scottish Commissioners.—*adj.* engaging, winning: attractive.—*n.* engagingness.—*adv.* engag'ingly.—engage for, to answer for. [Fr. *engager*—*en* gage, in pledge; see gage.]

engaol, *en-jāl*, *v.t.* (Shak.) to put in jail.

engarland, *in-gār-lānd*, *v.t.* to put a garland round.

engarrison, *in-gar-i-sn*, *v.t.* to establish as a garrison.

engender, *in-jen-dsr*, *v.t.* to beget: to bear: to breed: to sow the seeds of: to produce.—*v.i.* to be caused or produced.—*ns.* engendr'ure, engend'ure, act of engendering: generation. [Fr. *engendrer*—L. *ingenerare*—*in*, and *generare*, to generate.]

engild, *en-gild*, *v.t.* (Shak.) to gild.

engine, *en-jin*, *n.* a mechanical contrivance, esp. a complex piece of machinery in which power is applied to do work: a locomotive: a military machine: (*obs.*) an instrument of torture: anything used to effect a purpose: a device, contrivance, wile: a snare: (*archit.*) a person used as a tool: (*obs.*; see also *ingine*) ability, ingenuity, genius, turn of mind.—*v.t.* to equip with an engine or engines: to contrive.—*ns.* engine-driver, a workman who controls an engine, esp. a railway locomotive; Engineer, one who designs or makes engines or machinery: an officer who manages a ship's engines: (*obs.*) one who constructs or manages military works and engines: one who designs or constructs public works, such as roads, railways, sewers, bridges, harbours, canals, and the like: a soldier of a division of an army called Engineers, concerned with entrenching, road-making, and other constructive work: (esp. U.S.) an engine-driver.—*v.i.* to act as engineer.—*v.t.* to arrange, contrive: to manoeuvre, guide.—*ns.* engineer'ing, the art or profession of an engineer; engine-fitter, one who fits together the parts of an engine; engine-man, one who drives an engine; eng'iner (Shak.), engineer; engine-room, the room in a vessel in which the engines are; enginery (*en-jin-ri*), the art of managing engines: engines collectively: machinery; engine-turning, a kind of ornament made by a rose-

engine, as on the backs of watches, etc. [O.Fr. *engin*—L. *ingenium*, skill; see ingenious.]

engird, *in-gərd*, *v.t.* to gird round: to encircle: *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* engirt.—*v.t.* engir'dle.

English, *ing'lish*, *adj.* belonging to England or its inhabitants or language.—*n.* the English people (as *pl.*): the language of the people of England, the Scottish Lowlands, etc.: 14-point type.—*v.t.* to translate into English: to make English.

Englander, an Englishman.—*adj.* Eng'lished, like the English of England in speech or ways: (Scot.) Southron in speech, esp. affectedly so.—*ns.* Eng'lisher, a translator into English: (Scot.) an Englishman; Eng'lishman, a native or naturalised inhabitant of England; Eng'lishry, the fact of being an Englishman: in Ireland, the population of English descent.—little Englander, an opponent of British imperialism and empire-building: Old English, a kind of type—Black-letter: the English language down to about 1100 or 1150 (popularly Anglo-Saxon); Middle English, from then till about 1500; Modern English, from about 1500 onwards—Early English often means Early Middle English; (*archit.*) see early; presentment of Englishry, the offering of proof that a person murdered belonged to the English race, to escape the fine levied on the hundred or township for the murder of a Norman; Young England (see young). [O.E. *Englisc*—*Engle*, Angles.]

englobe, *in-glob*, *v.t.* to enclose as in a globe: to form into a globe.

engloom, *in-gloom*, *v.t.* to make gloomy.

englut, *in-glut*, *v.t.* to glut, to fill: to swallow.

engore, *in-gor*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to gore: to pierce: to wound: to make gory.

engorge, *in-gorj*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to devour: to glut.—*v.i.* (*Milit.*) to feed voraciously.—*adj.* engorged, filled to excess (with blood, etc.).—*n.* engorgement, the act of swallowing greedily: (*med.*) congestion as with blood.

engouement, engoument, *ān'-gōō-mān'*, *n.* excessive fondness: infatuation. [Fr.]

engouled, *en-gōuld*, *adj.* (*her.*) of bends, crosses, etc., having ends that enter the mouths of animals. [Fr. *engoulée*—*en*, in, O.Fr. *goule* (Fr. *gueule*), a beast's mouth.]

engraze, *in-grāz*, *v.t.* to put graze into.

engraft, absolute form of engraff.

engraft, *in-grāft*, *v.t.* to graft: to insert: to join on (to something already existing): to fix deeply: (*obs.*) to cuckold.—*ns.* engraffation (*en-*), act of engraffing: engraffment, engraffing: the thing engraffed: a scion.—Also (*obs.*) ingraft, etc.

engrall, *in-grāl*, *v.t.* (*her.*) to border with little semicircular indentations: to make rough.—*v.i.* to form an edging or border: to run in indented lines.—*n.* engraffment, the ring of dots round the edge of a medal: (*her.*) indentation in curved lines. [O.Fr. *engrester* (Fr. *engrêler*)—*grese*, hail.]

engrain, *in-grāin*, *in-grān*, *v.t.* to dye of a fast or lasting colour: to dye in the raw state: to infix deeply.—*adj.* engrained, more often ingrained (or *in'*), dyed in grain: deeply coloured or permeated.—*n.* engrain'er. [Orig. to dye in grain, i.e., with grain; see grain.]

engram, *en-grām*, engramma, *en-grām'ā*, *ns.* a permanent impression made by a stimulus or (*psych.*) experience: a stimulus impression supposed to be inheritable: a memory trace. [Gr. *en*, in, *gramma*, that which is written.]

engrasp, *en-grasp*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to grasp.

engrave, *in-grāv*, *v.t.* to cut with a graver on wood, steel, etc.: to cut into: to impress deeply: to form or represent by engraving:—(*pa.p.* engraved, engrāv'en).—*ns.* engrāv'er: engrāv'ery (*obs.*), the art of the engraver; engrāv'ing, act or art of cutting or incising designs on metal, wood, etc., for the purpose of printing impressions from them—in metal, the lines to be printed are sunk or incised; in wood, the lines to be printed appear in relief, the wood between them being cut away: an impression taken from an engraved plate: a print. [Pfx. *en-* and *grave*, vb.]

engrave, *in-grāv*, *v.t.* to deposit in the grave.

engrieve, *en-grīv*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to grieve.

engroove, ingroove, *in-grōōv'*, v.t. to cut a groove or furrow in: to fit into a groove.

engross, *in-grōs'*, v.t. to buy up wholesale or completely: to monopolise: to take wholly to oneself: to absorb the whole attention or powers of: to copy in a large hand or in distinct characters: to write in legal form: (*obs.*) to name in a list or document: (*Spens.*) to make thick: (*Shak.*) to fatten.—*ns.* engross'er; engross'ing, the conduct of those who buy merchandise in large quantities to obtain command of the market; engross'ment, act of engrossing: that which has been engrossed: a fair copy.—engrossing a deed, writing it out in full and regular form for signature. [*Fr. en gros*—*L. in, in, grossus*, large; see *gross*.]

enguard, *en-gārd'*, v.t. (*Shak.*) to guard or defend. engulf, *in-gulf'*, v.t. to swallow up wholly, as in a gulf: to cause to be swallowed in a gulf.—Also (*obs.*) engulf'ph', *ingulph'*—*n.* engulf'ment. engyroscope, *en'ji-skōp*, *n.* (*obs.*) a microscope, esp. a kind of reflecting microscope.—Erroneously engscope. [*Gr. engys*, near, *skopein*, to view.]

enhalo, *in-hā'lo*, v.t. to surround with a halo. enhance, *in-hāns'*, v.t. to lift, raise: to heighten: to intensify: to add to, increase.—*v.i.* to increase: to rise in value.—*n.* enhance'ment.—*adj.* enhance'ive. [*A.Fr. enhancer*, prob. from *O.Fr. enhancer*—*L. in, and altus*, high; cf. *hance*.]

enharmonic, *-al*, *en-hār-mon'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* pertaining to music constructed on a scale containing intervals less than a semitone: pertaining to that scale of music current among the Greeks in which an interval of 2½ tones was divided into two quarter tones and a major third: distinguishing between those tones that are identified in equal temperament.—*adv.* enharmon'ically.—enharmonic modulation, for instruments of equal temperament, change of notation without change of tone. [*Gr. enharmonikos*—*en, in, harmonia*, harmony.]

enhearse. Same as *inhearse*. enhearten, *in-hārt'n*, v.t. to encourage: to cheer. en hunger, *en-hung'gr*, v.t. to make hungry. enhydros, *en-hi'drōs*, *n.* a chalcedony nodule with water or other liquid in a cavity.—*n.* enhydrite, a mineral with fluid inclusions.—*adj.* enhydrit'ic, enhydrous. [*Gr. enydros*, containing water—*en, in, hydōr*, water.]

enhypostasia, *en-hi-pō-stā'zi-ā*, *n.* substantial or personal existence: personality not existing independently but by union with another.—*adj.* enhypostatic (—*stōt'ik*).—*v.t.* enhypostatise (—*stōt'ize*). [*Gr. en, in, and hypostasis*; see *hypostasis*.]

enigma, *in-ig'mā*, *n.* a statement with a hidden meaning to be guessed: anything very obscure: a riddle.—*adj.* enigmat'ic, *-al* (*en-* or *en-*), relating to, containing, or resembling an enigma: obscure: puzzling.—*adv.* enigmat'ically.—*v.t.* enigmatise, to express enigmatically or symbolically.—*ns.* enigmatist, one who concocts or deals in riddles: one who expresses himself riddlingly: enigmatography. [*L. aenigma*—*Gr. aigmo*—*aimessesthai*, to speak darkly—*ainos*, a fable.]

enlisle, *in-lis'*, *in-lil'*, v.t. to put on, or make into, an island: to isolate.

enlambement, enjambement, *in-jōm(b)'mānt*, *ān'zhāmb-mānt'*, *n.* in verse, the continuation of the sense without a pause beyond the end of the line.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* enlamb (—*in-jāmb*). [*Fr. enjambement*—*enjamber*, to stride, *enroacher*—*en, in, jombe*, leg.] enjoin, *in-join'*, v.t. to lay upon, as an order: to order or direct with authority or urgency: (*law* and *U.S.*) to forbid, to prohibit by injunction.—*n.* enjoin'ment. [*Fr. enjoindre*—*L. injungere*—*in, and jungere*, to join.]

enjoy, *in-jōi'*, v.t. to joy or delight in: to feel or perceive with pleasure: to possess or use with satisfaction or delight: to have the use of: to have sexual intercourse with.—*adj.* enjoy'able, capable of being enjoyed: giving pleasure, delightful.—*n.* enjoy'ableness.—*adv.* enjoy'ably.—*ns.* enjoy'er; enjoy'ment, state or condition of enjoying: satisfactory possession or use of anything: pleasure: happiness. [*O.Fr. enjoier*, to give joy.

to—*en* (*L. in*), and *joie*, joy; or *O.Fr. enjoier*, to enjoy—*en, and joir*—*L. gaudere*, to rejoice.] enkernel, *in-kār'nāl*, v.t. to enclose in a kernel. enkindle, *in-kin'dl*, v.t. to kindle or set on fire: to inflame: to rouse.—*adj.* enkindled.

enlace, *in-lās'*, v.t. to encircle: to embrace: to entwine: to entangle: to cover with a network or with lace: to lace.—*n.* enlance'ment.—Also *in-lace*.

enlard, *in-lārd'*, v.t. (*Shak.*) to grease, to baste. enlarge, *in-lārj'* (*Spens.* *enlarg'en*), v.t. to make wider: to increase in size or quantity: to expand: to amplify: to reproduce on a larger scale (esp. of a photograph): to set free.—*v.i.* to grow large or larger: to be diffused in speaking or writing: to expatiate.—*adj.* enlarged.—*adv.* enlarg'edly.—*ns.* enlarg'edness; enlarge'ment, act of enlarging: state of being enlarged: increase: extension: diffuseness of speech or writing: a photograph reproduced on a larger scale: a setting at large: release. [*O.Fr. enlarger*—*en* (*L. in*), large, large.]

enlevement, *in-lēv'mānt*, *n.* (esp. *Scots law*) abduction of a woman or child.—Also (as *Fr.*) enlèvement (*ān'-lēv'mōn'*).

enlight, *in-lit'*, v.t. to shed light on: to light up, kindle.—*v.t.* enlight'en, to lighten or shed light on: to give light to: (*obs.*) to make clear to the mind: to impart knowledge or information to: to elevate by knowledge or religion: to free from prejudice and superstition.—*n.* enlight'enment, act of enlightening: state of being enlightened: the spirit of the French philosophers of the 18th century. [*O.L. in-litjan*, to light; or independently formed later.]

enlink, *in-link'*, v.t. to connect closely. enlist, *in-lis'*, v.t. to enrol: to engage as a soldier, etc.: to employ in advancing an object.—*v.i.* to engage in public service, esp. as a soldier: to enter heartily into a cause.—*n.* enlist'ment, act of enlisting: state of being enlisted. [*Pfx. en-*, and *list*.]

enliven, *in-liv'n*, v.t. to put life into: to excite or make active: to make sprightly or cheerful: to animate.—*ns.* enliv'ener; enliven'ment.

enlock, *in-lōk'*, v.t. to lock up, enclose. enlumine, *en-lōō'min*, v.t. (*Spens.*) See *illumine*. enmesh, *in-nesh'*, enmash, *im-mesh'*, *im-(m)esh'*, v.t. to catch in a mesh or net, to entangle.

enmity, *en-mi-ti*, *n.* the quality of being an enemy: unfriendliness: ill-will: hostility. [*O.Fr. enemistie*—*L. inimicus*; see *enemy*.]

enmossed, *in-mōst'*, *adj.* covered with moss. enmove, *en-mōōv'*, v.t. (*Spens.*) Same as *emove*.

ennea, *en'i-ā*, in composition, nine.—*n.* ennead (*en'i-ōd*; *Gr. enneas*, -*odos*), the number nine: a set of nine things.—*adj.* ennead'ic.—*n.* enn'eagon (—*gon*; *Gr. gōnā*, angle), a polygon with nine angles.—*adj.* enneagonal (—*og'on-āl*).—*n.pl.* Ennoan'dria (*Gr. ondr, ondroi*, man, male), the ninth Linnaean class of plants, with nine stamens.—*adj.* ennean'drian; ennoan'drous; enn'castyle (*Gr. stylos*, column), having nine columns. [*Gr. ennea*, nine.]

ennoble, *in-nōbl'*, v.t. to make noble: to elevate, distinguish: to raise to nobility.—*n.* ennōb'lo-ment, the act of making noble: that which ennobles. [*Fr. ennoblir*—*Fr. en* (*L. in*), and *noble*.] ennui, *ān'-mūē*, *on'-vē*, *on'-vē*, *n.* a feeling of weariness or languor: boredom: the occasion of ennui.—*v.t.* to weary: to bore.—*adj.* ennuyé (—*yā*), bored. [*Fr.* distress.—*O.Fr. onoi*—*L. in odiō*, as in *odiō habeo*, I hold in hatred, i.e., I am tired of; see *annoy*.]

enodal, *ē-nō'dl*, *adj.* without nodes. enomoty, *ē-nōm'ō-ti*, *n.* a band of sworn soldiers, esp. the smallest Spartan subdivision. [*Gr. enomotia*—*en, in, omynoi*, to swear.]

enormous, *in-nōrm's*, *adj.* (*arch.*) abounding, exceeding the normal, esp. in a bad sense: immense: huge: (*arch.*) outrageous: atrocious.—(*obs.*) enorm'ous.—*n.* enorm'ity, a great crime: great wickedness: outrage: iniquity: (*obs.*) abnormality: (*obs.*) huge-

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (hēr); māne; mūle; mūte; mōōn; dlien (then)

ness.—*adv.* enormously.—*n.* enormousness. [L. *enormis*—*ē*, out of, *norma*, rule.]
 enough, *i-nuf*, *adj.* as much as need be: sufficient: giving content: satisfying want.—*adv.* sufficiently.—*n.* sufficiency: as much as satisfies desire or want. [O.E. *genōh* (nom., neut. accus., and *adv.* for earlier *genōg*); Goth. *genōhs*; Ger. *genug*; O.N. *gnōgr*.]
 enounce, *i-* or *ē-nouns*, *v.t.* to enunciate: to proclaim: to utter or articulate. [Fr. *énoncer*—L. *énuntiāre*.]
 enow, *i-now*, *adj.* and *adv.* (arch.) enough: formerly used as plural of enough. [O.E. *genōg* (*genōh*), with *g* preserved in inflective forms; cf. enough.]
 enow, *ē-nod*, *adv.* (Scot. and dial.) a moment ago, or presently. [Prob. even now.]
 enquire (*Spens.* also enquire). See inquire.
 enraze, *en-rāz*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to implant.
 enrage, *in-rāj*, *v.t.* to make angry.—*adj.* enraged, angered: furious.—*n.* enrage'ment, act of enraging, state of being enraged: (*Spens.*) rapture. [O.Fr. *enrager*—*en* (L. *in*), and *rage*, *rage*.]
 enrange, *en-rānj*, *enraunge*, *en-ratwāj*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to arrange: to rove over.
 enrankle, *in-rang'kl*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to enrage.
 enrank, *en-rangk*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to place in order.
 enrapture, *in-rap'tyar*, *v.t.* to put in rapture or ecstasy: to transport with pleasure or delight.—*adj.* enrapt'ured, enrapt', in ecstasy.
 enravish, *en-rav'ish*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to enrapture.
 enregiment, *in-rej'(i)-mant*, *v.t.* to form into a regiment.
 enregister, *in-rej'is-tor*, *v.t.* to register: to enrol: to record: to put on record as ratified.
 enrich, *in-rich*, *v.t.* to make rich: to fertilise: to adorn: to enhance.—*n.* enrich'ment, act of enriching: that which enriches: ornamentation.
 enridged, *en-rij'id*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) formed into ridges.
 enring, *in-ring*, *v.t.* to encircle: to put a ring on.
 enrive, *en-ri-v'n*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) torn.
 enrobe, *in-rōb*, *v.t.* to dress, clothe, or invest.
 enrol, enroll, *in-rōl*, *v.t.* to insert in a roll, list or register: to enter in a list as pupil, member, etc.: to enlist: to record: to put in writing: (*Spens.*) to form into a roll: (*Spens.*) to enroll.—*v.i.* to enrol oneself.—(*pr.p.* enroll'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* enroll'ed).—*ns.* enroller; enrol'ment, act of enrolling: in which anything is enrolled: a register. [O.Fr. *enroller* (Fr. *enrōler*)—*en*, and *rolle*, roll.]
 enroot, *in-rōōt*, *v.t.* to fix by the root: to implant firmly: (*Shak.*) to entangle, as root by root.
 enough, *in-ruf*, *v.t.* to make rough.
 enround, *en-rōund*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to surround.
 ens, *enz*, *n.* an entity, as opp. to an attribute (*pl.* entia, *en'shi-ū*). [L.L. *ens*, *pr.p.* from L. *esse*, to be.]
 ensample, *en-sām'pl*, *n.* example.—*v.t.* to give an example of. [O.Fr. *ensample*; see *exsample*.]
 ensanguine, *in-sang'win*, *v.t.* to stain or cover with blood.—*adj.* ensanguined, bloody. [Fr. *px.* *en-*, in, L. *sanguis*, *-inis*, blood.]
 ensate, *en-sāt*, *adj.* sword-shaped. [L. *ensis*, sword.]
 enschedule, *en-shed'ul*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to insert in a schedule.
 ensconce, *in-skons*, *v.t.* to cover or protect as with a sconce or earth-work: to hide safely: to settle comfortably.
 enséal, *en-sél*, *v.t.* to put one's seal to: to seal up.
 enseam, *en-sém*, *v.t.* to mark as with a seam.
 enream, *en-sém*, *v.t.* to grease: (*Shak.*) to defile: to free from superfluous fat. [Cf. *seam*, grease.]
 enseam, *en-sém*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to contain: (*obs.*) to introduce to company. [Der. obscure; cf. M.E. *in same*, *in seme*, O.E. *atsamne*, *tosamne*, together, O.N. *semja*, to put together.]
 ensear, *en-sér*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to dry up.
 ensemble, *ān'-sān't-bl'*, *n.* all parts of a thing taken together: (*mus.*) a group of performers in a concerted number: the group of musicians so combining: the combined effect of the performance: a woman's costume consisting of different garments.—*tout*

ensemble (*tōō-tān'*), general appearance or effect. [Fr. *ensemble*, together—L. *in*, in, *simul*, at the same time.]
 ensepulchre, *in-sep'ul-kor*, *v.t.* to put in a sepulchre.
 ensow, (*Spens.*) Same as ensue.
 ensheathe, ensheath, insheathe, *in-shēdh'*, *v.t.* to enclose as a sheath.
 enshell. Same as inshell.—*adj.* ensheild' (*Shak.*), prob. ensheiled or insheiled.
 enselter, *in-shel'tor*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to put in shelter.
 ensheild, *in-shēld*, *v.t.* to shield or protect.
 enshrine, *in-shrin'*, *v.t.* to enclose in or as in a shrine.
 enshroud, *en-shrowd'*, *v.t.* to cover up: to cover with a shroud.
 ensiform, *en'si-form*, *adj.* sword-shaped. [L. *ensis*, a sword, *forma*, form.]
 ensign, *en'sin*, *n.* badge, sign, or mark: sign or flag distinguishing a nation or a regiment (see also under blue, red, white): one who carries the colours: until 1871, the officer of lowest commissioned rank in the British infantry: (*U.S. navy*) officer of lowest commissioned rank.—*v.t.* (*-sin'*) mark with a badge or sign, in heraldry, with one placed above.—*ns.* en'sign-bearer; en'signcy, en'signship, rank of commission of an ensign in the army. [O.Fr. *enseigne*—L. *insignia*, *pl.* of *insigne*, a distinctive mark—in, and *signum*, a mark.]
 ensilage, *en-sil-ij*, *n.* the storing of green fodder in pits or silos.—*v.t.* ensile (*en-sil'*, or *en'sil*), to store by ensilage. [Fr.—*Sp.* *en*, in, and *silo*—L. *silius*—Gr. *siros*, *siros*, *seiros*, pit for corn.]
 ensky, *en-ski'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to place in the sky.
 enslave, *in-slāv*, *v.t.* to reduce to slavery: to subject to a dominating influence.—*adj.* enslaved'.—*ns.* enslavement, act of enslaving: state of being enslaved: slavery: bondage; enslaver.
 ensnare, *in-snār*, *v.t.* to catch in a snare: to entrap: to entangle.
 ensnarl, *en-snār'l*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to entangle.
 ensorell, *in-sūr'sol*, *v.t.* to bewitch. [O.Fr. *ensorceler*—*en*, and *sorceler*, a sorcerer.]
 ensoul, insoul, *in-sōl*, *v.t.* to join with the soul: to animate as a soul.
 ensphere, insphere, *in-sfēr*, *v.t.* to enclose or place in a sphere: to give a spherical form to:—*pa.p.* (*Milt.*) insphere'd.
 estamp, *in-stamp*, *v.t.* to mark as with a stamp.
 estatite, *en-stat-it*, *n.* a rock-forming mineral, an orthorhombic pyroxene, magnesium silicate. [Gr. *estatēs*, adversary, from its refractory character.]
 ensteep, *en-stēp*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to steep: to lay under water.
 entstyle, *in-stil'*, *v.t.* to style, call.
 ensue, *in-sū*, *v.t.* to follow, to come after: to result (with from).—*v.t.* (*B.*, arch.) to follow after:—(*pr.p.* ensū'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ensued'). [O.Fr. *ensuir* (Fr. *ensuivre*)—L. *in*, after, L.L. *sequere*,—L. *sequi*, to follow.]
 ensure, *in-shūr*, *v.t.* to make sure: to make safe: (*obs.*) to betroth: (*obs.*) to insure. [See *insure*.]
 enswathe, inswathe, *in-suddh'*, *v.t.* to wrap.—*n.* enswathement.
 ensweep, *in-sweep*, *v.t.* to sweep over.
 entablature, *en-tab'lt-yar*, *n.* in classic architecture that part which surmounts the columns and rests upon the capitals: an engine framework upon columns. [It. *intavolatura*—*in*, in, *tavola*—L. *tabula*, a table.]
 entail, entayle, *en-tāl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to carve—*n.* cut, fashion. [O.Fr. *entailier*—L.L. *intaldere*—*in*, into, *talere*, to cut.]
 entail, *in-tāl*, *v.t.* to settle on a series of heirs, so that the immediate possessor may not dispose of the estate: to bring on as an inevitable consequence.—*n.* the settlement of an entailed estate: an estate entailed: the transmission, or the rule of descent, of an estate.—*ns.* entail'er; entail'ment, act of entailing: state of being entailed. [Pfx. *en-* and *tall* (2).]
 entame, *en-tām*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to tame.
 entangle, *in-tang'l*, *v.t.* to twist into a tangle, or so as not to be easily separated: to involve in complications or in an embarrassing or a compromising situation: to perplex: to ensnare.—*n.*

entanglement, a confused state; perplexity: a tangled obstacle: a tangle: condition of being entangled: an entangling connexion.

entasis, *en-tā-sis*, *n.* (*archit.*) the swelling outline of the shaft of a column or the like. [*Gr. entāsis—en, in, tasis, a stretch.*]

entelechy, *en-tel'ā-ki*, *n.* (*phil.*) actuality: distinctness of realized existence: a vital principle supposed toward

entelechy—*en, in, telos, perfection, end, echein, to have.*]

Entellus, *en-tel'as*, *n.* the hanuman monkey of India. [App. from *Entellus* the old Sicilian in *Aeneid*, book V., from its old-mannish look.]

entender, *entender, in-tend'er*, *v.t.* to make tender: to weaken.

entente, *en-tān'tē*, *n.* an understanding: a friendly agreement or relationship between states—as the entente cordiale (*hor-dē-āl'*) between Britain and France (1904). [*Fr.*]

enter, *en'ter*, *v.t.* to go or come in: to penetrate: to come upon the stage: to take possession: to become a member: to put down one's name (as competitor, candidate, etc.): to become a party or participator.—*v.t.* to come or go into: to penetrate: to join or engage in: to begin: to put into: to enrol or record: to admit: to inscribe or cause to be inscribed: to register (as a vessel leaving a port, a horse for a race, a pupil for a school, etc.): to insert a record of: to initiate: to become a member of: to take possession of: (*U.S.*) to obtain right of preemption to by recording one's name in a land office. etc.—*n.* (*Shak.*) ingoing.—*adj.* enter'able.—*n.* enter'er.—*n.* and *adj.* enter'ing.—enter a protest, to write it in the books: thence simply, to protest; enter into, to become a party to: to be interested in: to participate actively or heartily: to understand sympathetically: to take up the discussion of: to be part of; enter on, to begin: to engage in. [*Fr. entrer—L. intrāre, to go into, related to inter, between.*]

enterechange, *en-tar-chaun'*, an obs. form of interchange.

enterdeale, *en-tar-dēl'*, *n.* (*Spens.*) interdeale.

enteron, *en'ter-on*, *n.* in Coelenterates the body-cavity: in higher animals the gut or alimentary canal:—(*pl. en'tera*).—*adj.* en'teral, pertaining to, within, or by way of, the intestine; en'terate, having an alimentary canal.—*n.* enterectomy (*Gr. ek, from, tomē, a cut*), surgical removal of part of the bowel.—*adj.* enteric (*en-ter'ik*), pertaining to the intestines: possessing an alimentary canal.—*n.* enteric fever.—*ns.* enteritis, inflammation of the intestines, esp. the small intestine; enterocoele (*-sēl*; *Gr. kēlē, tumour*), a hernia containing intestine; enteroenteritis (*-sen-tē'sis*; *Gr. kentētis, pricking*), operative puncturing of the intestine; enterolith (*Gr. lithos, stone*), a concretion of organic matter with lime, bismuth or magnesium salts formed in the intestine; Enteromorpha (*Gr. morphē, form*), a genus of green seaweeds of tubular form; enteropneust, any animal of the Phlebobranchia; etc.

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to hold the attention or thoughts of: to hold the attention of pleasurable: to amuse: to receive and take into consideration: to keep or hold in the mind: to harbour: (*Spens.*) to meet or experience.

—*n.* (*Spens.*; *Shak.*) entertainment.—*n.* entertain'er, one who gives or offers entertainment in any sense: one who gives amusing performances professionally.—*adj.* enter'taining, affording entertainment: amusing.—Also *n.—adv.* entertain'ingly.—*n.* entertain'ment, act of entertaining: reception of and provision for guests: hospitality at table: that which entertains: the provisions of the table: a banquet: amusement: a performance or show intended to give pleasure. [*Fr. entretenir—L. inter, among, tenere, to hold.*]

entertake, *en-tar-tāk*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to receive entertained. See *entertained*.

enthrall, *en-thrāl*, *v.t.* to bring into thralldom or bondage: to hold in thrall: to hold spellbound.—(*pr.p.* enthrall'ing; *pa.p.* and *pa.p.* enthrall'ed).—*n.* enthrall'dom, condition of being enthralled: enthrall'ment, act of enthralling: slavery.—Also *enthrall', enthrall'*.

enthroned, *en-thrōn'*, *v.t.* to place on a throne: to exalt to the seat of royalty: to install as bishop: to exalt.—*ns.* enthronement, enthronisation, the act of enthroning or of being enthroned.—*v.t.* enthronise (*or en'*), to enthrone, as a bishop: to exalt.

enthusiasm, *in-*, or *en-th(y)ōō zi-azm*, *n.* (*obs.*) possession by a god, inspiration, or religious exaltation: (*obs.*) religious extravagance: intense interest: passionate zeal.—*v.t.* and *v.t.* enthruse' (back-formation), to make, be, become, or appear enthusiastic.—*n.* enthu'siast, one filled with enthusiasm.—*adj.* enthu'siastic, -al, filled with enthusiasm: zealous; ardent.—*adv.* enthu'siastically. [*Gr. enthu'siasmōs, a god-inspired zeal—enthu'siazein, to be inspired by a god—en, in, theos, a god.*]

enthymeme, *en-thi-mēm*, *n.* (*rhet.*) an argument of probability only: (now) a syllogism in which one premise is suppressed.—*adj.* enthymematical. [*Gr. enthymēma, a consideration—enthymēsthai, to consider—en, in, thymos, the mind.*]

entice, *in-its*, *v.t.* to induce by exciting hope or desire: to tempt: to lead astray.—*adj.* entice'able.—*ns.* entice'ment, act of enticing: that which entices or tempts: allurements; entic'er.—*n.* and *adj.* entic'ing.—*adv.* entic'ingly. [*Of. Fr. enticer, provoke; prob. related to L. titio, a brand.*]

entire, *in-tr'*, *adj.* whole: complete: unmingled: intaet: unimpaired: (*Spens.*) untired: not eastrated (esp. of a horse): (*biol.*) with untoothed and unlobed margin: (*Spens.*) inner, inward: (*arch.*) genuine.—*adv.* (*arch.*) within: (*arch.*) sincerely.—*n.* the whole: completeness: a stallion: porter or stout as delivered from the brewery.—*adv.* entire'y.—*ns.* entire'ness, entire'ty, completeness: the whole.—in its entirety, in its completeness. [*Of. Fr. entier—L. integer, whole, from in-, not, and root of tangere, to touch; in some senses showing connection with interin'.*]

entitle, *en-ti'til*, *v.t.* to give a title to: to style: to give a right or claim to. [*Of. Fr. entiteler—L.L. intitulare—in, in, titulus, title.*]

entity, *en-ti'ti*, *n.* being: existence: a real substance: a thing that exists. [*L.L. entitās, -tās—ens; see ens.*]

ento-, *en-tō-*, *ent-*, *ent-*, *ps.* inside, often interchanging with endo-, as entoderm, endoderm, entophyte, endophyte, and often opp. to ecto-.

entoblast (*Gr. blastos, a shoot, bud*), endoderm: a cell nucleolus; entoderm endoderm. [*Gr. entos, within.*]

entoll, *in-toil'*, *v.t.* to entangle or ensnare.—*n.* entoll'ment.

entomb, *in-tōm'*, *v.t.* to place in a tomb: to bury.—*n.* entomb'ment, burial. [*Of. Fr. entoumber—en, in, tombe, a tomb.*]

entomology, *en-tō-mō-lō-jē*, *n.* the science of insects.—*adj.* entomoph'agous (*Gr.*

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phagein, to eat—aorist), insectivorous; entomophilous (Gr. *philein*, to love), specially adapted for pollination by insects.—*n.* entomophily, pollination by insects: adaptation to pollination by insects. [Gr. *entoma*, insects—*entomos*, cut up—*en*, in, *tomē*, a cut.]

Entomotraca, *en-tō-mō-trā-kā*, *n.pl.* a general name for the lower orders of crustacea—*Phyllopoda*, *Ostracoda*, *Copepoda*, and *Cirripedes*.—*n.* and *adj.* entomotracaan.—*adj.* entomotracaous. [Gr. *entomos*, cut up—*en*, in, *tomē*, a cut, *ostrakon*, a shell.]

ento- (continued)—*adj.* entophytal (*-fi'tl*).—*n.* entophyte (*-fi't*; Gr. *phyton*, plant), an endophyte.—*adj.* entophytic (*-fi'tik*), entophytous (*en-tō-fi'tis* or *en-tō-fi'tis*); entoplas'tral.—*n.* entoplas'tron, the unpaired plate behind the epiplastra in a turtle's plastron.—*adj.* entop'tic (Gr. *ōps*, *ōpos*, eye), within the eyeball: pertaining to the visibility to the eye of objects within itself.—*n.* entop'tics, the study of such appearances.—*adj.* ento'tic (Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear), of the interior of the ear.

entourage, *ān-tōō-rāzh'*, *n.* surroundings: followers. [Fr.—*entourer*, to surround—*en*, in, *tour*, a circuit.]

entozoon, *en-tō-zō'on*, *n.* an animal living parasitically within the body of its host:—*pl.* entozō'a.—*adj.* entozō'al; entozō'ic. [Gr. *entos*, within, *zōion*, an animal.]

entr'acte, *ān-trakt'*, *n.* the interval between acts in a play: a piece of music or other performance between acts. [Fr.—*entre*, between, *acte*, act.]

entrail, *en-trāl*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to interlace, entwine.—*n.* (Spens.) twisting, entanglement. [O.Fr. *entrellier*—*en*, and *treille*, trellis-work.]

entrails, *en'trālz* (Spens. *entrailles*, *en'traivlzs*), *n.pl.* the internal parts of an animal's body, the bowels: the inside of anything: (obs.) the seat of the emotions:—*sing.* (rare) entrail (Spens. *cn-trail*, *en-trail*). [O.Fr. *entraille*—L.L. *intrālia*—*inter*, within.]

entrain, *in-trān'*, *v.t.* to put into a railway train, esp. used by troops.—*v.i.*, to get into a train: to take a train.—*n.* entrain'ment.

entrain, *in-trān'*, *v.t.* to draw after: to sweep or carry along.—*n.* entrain'ment. [Fr. *entraîner*.]

entrammel, *in-trām'l*, *v.t.* to trammel, fetter.

entrance, *en'trans*, *n.* act of entering: coming upon the stage: power or right to enter: a place of entering: a door: the beginning.—*n.* en'trant, one who, or that which, enters. [Fr. *entrer*—L. *intrāre*, to enter.]

entrancee, *in-, en-trāns'*, *v.t.* to put into a trance: to fill with rapturous delight.—*n.* entrance'ment, state of trance or of excessive joy.—*adj.* entrance'ing, charming, transporting.

entrap, *in-trap'*, *v.t.* to catch, as in a trap: to ensnare: to entangle.—*ns.* entrap'ment, act of entrapping: the state of being entrapped: entrapper. [O.Fr. *entraper*—*en*, in, *trappe*, a trap.]

entresure, *in-trezh'ar*, *v.t.* to lay up, as in a treasury.

entreat, *in-tre't*, *v.t.* to ask earnestly: to beseech: to beg for: (obs.) to induce: (orig.) to treat, to deal with, to behave towards: (Spens.) to occupy oneself with: (Shak.) to pass, spend (time).—*v.i.* to sue, beseech: to ask.—*adj.* entreat'able (obs.); Intreatfull (Spens.); entreat'ing.—*adv.* entreat'ingly.—*adj.* entreat'ive, pleading.—*ns.* entreat'ment, act of entreating: treatment: (Shak.) perhaps discourse, verbal intercourse, or favours as objects of entreaty: entreat'y, act of entreating: earnest prayer.—Also (Spens.) Intreat', etc. [O.Fr. *entraiter*—*en*, and *traiter*, to treat.]

entrench, *ān-tr-shā*, *n.* a leap during which a dancer beats his heels together. [Fr.—*It. intrecciata*, plaited, complicated (caper).]

entrée, *ān', on'trā*, *n.* entry, freedom of access, admittance: a dish served at dinner between the chief courses or as a substitute: (mus.) an introduction or prelude: the act of entering, a formal entrance, or music for it.—*n.* entrée-dish, a dish, usually silver, with a cover, suitable for an entrée. [Fr.]

entremets, *ān'trā-mā*, *-me*, *n.* any dainty served at table between the chief courses—formerly entremes, entremesce. [O.Fr. *entremes*—*entre*, between, *mes* (Fr. *mets*), dish.]

entrench, *in-trench*, *in-trensh'*, *-trench'*, *v.t.* to dig a trench around: to fortify with a ditch and parapet: to establish in a strong position: (Spens.) to cut into, wound.—*v.i.* to encroach.—*n.* entrench'ment, a defensive earthwork of trenches and parapets: any protection: an encroachment.

entrepas, *ān'trā-pā*, *n.* a gait between a walk and a trot, an amble. [Fr.]

entrepot, *ān'trā-pō*, *n.* a storehouse: a bonded warehouse: a seaport through which exports and imports pass. [Fr.]

entrepreneur, *ān'trā-prā-nōr'*, *n.* one who undertakes an enterprise: a contractor or employer: an organiser of musical or other entertainments. [Fr.]

entresol, *en'trā-sol*, or *ān'trā-sol*, *n.* a low story between two main stories of a building, generally between the ground-floor and the first floor. [Fr.—*entre*, between, *sol*, the ground.]

entroid, another reading Introid, *in-trōid'*, (Spens.) apparently a past participle, meaning unknown—enrolled, in the sense of encircled, has been conjectured.

entropion, *-um*, *en-trō-pi-on*, *-m*, *n.* inversion of the edge of the eyelid. [Gr. *en*, in, *trōpē*, turning.]

entropy, *en'trā-pi*, *n.* (phys.) a measure of unavailable energy, energy still existing but lost for purpose of doing work: a measure of heat-content, regarded as increased in a reversible change by the ratio of heat taken in to absolute temperature. [Gr. *en*, in, *trōpē*, turning, intended to represent 'transformation-content']

entrust, *in-trust*, *v.t.* to give in trust: to commit as a trust: to charge trustingly.—*n.* entrust'ment.

entry, *en'tri*, *n.* act of entering in any sense: coming upon the stage: coming in of an instrument or performer: entrance: a narrow lane between houses: a lobby or vestibule: (obs.) a hostel: act of committing to writing in a record: the thing so written: a list of competitors: a young hound, or hounds collectively, old enough to begin training: (law) taking possession.—*n.* en'try-money, the money paid on entering a society, club, etc.—card of entry (bridge, etc.), a card to bring in one's hand with; port of entry (see port).

entwine, *in-twīn'*, *v.t.* to interlace: to weave.

entwist, *in-twīst'*, *v.t.* to twist round.

enucleate, *in-ū-kli-āt*, *v.t.* to deprive of a kernel or nucleus: to lay bare, explain: to extract.—*adj.* without a nucleus.—*n.* enucleat'ion. [L. *enucleāre*—*ē*, from, *nucleus*, a kernel.]

enumerate, *in-nū-mōr-āt*, *v.t.* to count the number of: to name over.—*n.* enumerat'ion, act of numbering: a detailed account: a summing-up.—*adj.* enū'merative.—*n.* enū'merator, one who enumerates. [L. *ē*, from, *numerāre*, *-ārum*, to number.]

enunelate, *in-nun's(hi)-āt*, *v.t.* to state formally: to pronounce distinctly: to utter.—*adj.* enun'elable (*-shi-* or *-ri-*), capable of being enunciated.—*n.* enunelation (*in-nun-si-ā'shān*), act of enunciating: manner of uttering or pronouncing: a distinct statement or declaration: the words in which a proposition is expressed.—*adj.* enun'elative (*-ri-ā*, *-syā*, *-shi(y)ā*, or *-shā*), enun'elatory, containing enunciation or utterance: declarative.—*n.* enun'elator, one who enunciates. [L. *enuntiāre*, *-ārum*—*ē*, from, *nuntiāre*, to tell—*nuntius*, a messenger.]

enure, *in-ūr*, older form of Inure.

enuresis, *en-ūr-ē-sis*, *n.* incontinence of urine.—*adj.* and *n.* enurēt'ic. [Gr. *en*, in, *ourēis*, urination.]

envassal, *en-vas'āl*, *v.t.* (obs.) to reduce to vassalage.

envault, *en-vault'*, *v.t.* (obs.) to enclose in a vault.

envelope, *in-vēl'ap*, *v.t.* to cover by wrapping: to surround entirely: to hide.—*n.* envelope (*en'vol-ōp*), that which envelops, wraps, or covers: a cover for a letter (in this sense sometimes but quite unnecessarily pronounced *on'*, *an'*, or otherwise in imitation of French): (bot.) one of the

coverings of a flower—calyx or corolla: the gasbag of a balloon or airship: (*math.*) the locus of ultimate intersections of a series of curves.—*adj.* enveloped (*her.*), entwined, as with serpents, laurels, etc.—*n.* envelopment, a wrapping or covering on all sides. [O.Fr. *enveloper*; origin obscure.]

envenom, *in-ven'om*, *v.t.* to put venom into: to poison: to taint with bitterness or malice. [O.Fr. *envenimer*—*en*, and *venim*, venom.]

envermell, *en-ver'mil*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to dye red, to give a red colour to. [O.Fr. *envermeiller*—*en*, in, *vermell*, red, *vermilion*.]

environ, *in-vi'ron*, *v.t.* to surround: to encircle: to invest.—*n.* environment, a surrounding:—
opment or growth—
environs (*in-vi'rons*,
nvron: the outskirts

of a city: neighbourhood. [Fr. *environner*—*environ*, around—*virer*, to turn round; cf. *veer*.]
envisage, *in-viz'ij*, *v.t.* to face: to consider: to present to view or to mental view: to visualise.—
n. envisagement. [Fr. *envisager*—*en*, and *visage*, the face.]

envision, *in-vizh'an*, *v.t.* to see as in a vision: to visualise.

envoy, *en'voi*, *n.* a messenger, esp. one sent to transact business with a foreign government: a diplomatic minister of the second order.—*n.* envoyship. [Fr. *envoyé*—*pap.* of *envoyer*, to send.]

envoy, *en'voi*, *n.* the concluding part of a poem or a book: the author's final words, esp. now the short stanza concluding a poem written in certain archaic metrical forms. [O.Fr. *envoye*—*envoier*, to send—*en voie*, on the way—*L.* in, on, *via*, a way.]

envy, *en'vi*, *n.* (*obs.*) ill-will, hostility, odium: a feeling of mortification at another's good: a good thing contemplated with grudging or emulous feeling.—*v.t.* (formerly and dial. *in-vi'*), to feel vexation at: to feel envy towards, or on account of: to grudge: to desire with emulation or rivalry:—
(*pr.p.* *en'vy'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *en'vied*).—
en'viable, that is to be envied.—*n.* *en'viable-ness*, *adv.* *en'viably*.—*n.* *en'vier*, one who envies.—*adj.* *en'vious*, feeling envy: directed by envy: (*Spens.*) *en'viable*.—*adv.* *en'viously*.—*n.* *en'viousness*; *en'vy'ing* (*B.*), jealousy, ill-will. [Fr. *envie*—*L.* *invidia*—*in*, on, *videre*, to look.]

enwall, *in-wa'el*, *v.t.* to enclose within a wall.

enwallow, *en-wol'ō*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to roll about wallowingly.

enwheel, *en-hwel'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to encircle.

enwind, *in-wind'*, *v.t.* to wind about, enwrap.

enwomb, *en-wōom'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to make pregnant: (*Shak.*) to conceive or have in the womb: to contain.

enwrap, *in-wrap'*, *v.t.* to cover by wrapping: to enfold: to perplex: to engross.—*n.* *enwrap'ment*.—*adj.* and *n.* *enwrap'ing*.

enwreath, *in-wreath'*, *v.t.* to wreath: to envelop: to encircle, as with a wreath.

enzone, *in-zōn'*, *v.t.* to engirdle: to enclose as with a zone.

enzootic, *en-zō-ō'tik*, *adj.* of animal diseases, prevalent in a particular district or at a particular season.—*n.* a disease of this character. [Irregularly formed from Gr. *en*, in, *zōion*, animal, in imitation of *endemic*.]

enzym, *enzyme*, *en'zim*, *-zim*, *n.* any unorganised ferment: leavened bread.—*adj.* *enzym'ic* (*-zim-*, *-zim-*), *enzym'ic*, *enzymotic*. [Gr. *en*, in, *zymē*, leaven.]

E O, *ē-ō*, *n.* a mid-18th-century gambling game, depending on a ball passing an arch marked E or O.

coan, *ē-ō'an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to dawn. [*L.*,—*Gr.* *ēōs*, dawn.]

Eoanthropus, *ē-ō-an-thrō'pōs*, *n.* once supposed very early form of man represented by fossils.

Eocene, *ē-ō-sēn*, *adj.* (*geol.*) belonging to the oldest division of the Tertiary formation.—*n.* the Eocene system, period, or strata. [Gr. *ēōs*, daybreak, *kainos*, new—from the very small proportion of living species of molluscs among its fossils.]

Eolippus, *ē-ō-hip'as*, *n.* the oldest known horselike animal, an Eocene fossil. [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, *hippos*, horse.]

éolienne, *ā-ol-yen'*, *n.* dress-material of fine silk and wool. [Fr.]

Eolian, *Eolie*, *Eollile*, *Eon*. See *Aeolian*, *Aeolic*, etc.

colith, *ē-ō-lith*, *n.* a very early roughly-broken stone implement, or one naturally formed but assumed to have been used by man.—*adj.* *colith'ic*. [*ēōs*, dawn, *lithos*, stone.]

eosin, *ē-ō-sin*, *n.* a red dyestuff, $C_{20}H_{16}Br_2O_5$.—*adj.* *eosin'ophil*, readily staining with eosin. [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn.]

eothen, *ē-ō'then*, *adv.* from the east—the name given by Kinglake to his book of travel in the East (1844). [Gr. *ēōthen*, lit. from morn, at earliest dawn.]

Eozoon, *ē-ō-zō'on*, *n.* a once supposed fossil organism in the Archaean system of Canada, which would have been the oldest known living thing, or the banded arrangement of calcite and serpentine then supposed to be its remains.—*adj.* *Eozo'ic*. [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, *zōion*, an animal.]

Epaeris, *ep-ak'ris*, *ep'a-k'ris*, *n.* a chiefly Australian genus of heath-like plants, giving name to the fam. *Epaerid'aceae*, close akin to the heaths.—*n.* *epaer'id* (or *ep'*), any member of the genus, or of the family. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *akris*, a summit.]

epact, *ē'pakt*, *n.* the moon's age at the beginning of the year: the excess of the calendar month or solar year over the lunar. [Fr. *épacte*—Gr. *epaktos*, brought on—*epi*, on, *agcin*, to bring.]

epaenetic, *ē-pā-en'et-ik*, *adj.* eulogistic. [*epi*, upon, *paen*, to praise.]

epagoge, *ē-pā-gōgē*, *n.* induction.—*adj.* *epagōg'ic*. [Gr. *epagōgē*—*epi*, on, *agōgē*, leading.]

epanadiplosis, *ep-a-nā-di-plō'sis*, *n.* (*rhet.*) a figure by which a sentence begins and ends with the same word, as in Phil. iv. 4. [Gr.]

epanalepsis, *ep-a-nā-lep'sis*, *n.* (*rhet.*) repetition or resumption, as in 1 Cor. xi. 18 and 20. [Gr.]

epanaphora, *ep-a-nāf'ō-rā*, *n.* beginning of several clauses or lines with the same word or phrase. [Gr. *epanaphorā*; cf. *anaphora*.]

epanodos, *ep-an-ō-dos*, *n.* recapitulation of the chief points in a discourse. [Gr. *epnodos*.]

epanorthosis, *ep-an-or-thō'sis*, *n.* (*rhet.*) the retracting of a statement in order to correct or intensify it, as *For Britain's guilt for her destruction!* [Gr. *epanorthōsis*.]

eparch, *ep'ark*, *n.* the governor of a modern Greek province: a metropolitan.—*ns.* *ep'archate*, *ep'archy*, the province, territory or diocese of an eparch. [Gr. *eparchos*—*epi*, upon, *archē*, dominion.]

epaule, *ē-pa'ul*, *n.* the shoulder of a bastion.—*n.* *epaule'ment*, a side-work of a battery or earth-work to protect it from a flanking fire. [Fr. *épaule*, shoulder—*L.* *spatula*.]

epaulet, *épaulette*, *ep'al-et*, *n.* a shoulder-piece: a badge of a military or naval officer (now disused in the British army): an ornament on the shoulder of a lady's dress. [Fr. *épaulette*—*épaule*, the shoulder.]

epaxial, *ep-ak'si-al*, *adj.* above the axis. [Gr. *epi*, on, over, and *axis*.]

epedaphic, *ep-ē-daf'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to atmospheric conditions. [Gr. *epi*, above, *daphos*, ground.]

épée, *ā-pā'*, *n.* a sharp-pointed, narrow-bladed sword, without a cutting edge, used for duelling, and, with a button on the point, for fencing practice. [Fr.]

Epeira, *ep-ir'ā*, *n.* a genus of spiders, the type of the *Epeir'idæ* including the common garden spider.—*n.* *epair'id*, a member of the family. [Perh. Gr. *epi*, on, *eirēnē*, to string.]

epiogenesis, *ep-i-rō-jen'i-sis*, *n.* (*geol.*) continent-building.—Also *epiogeny* (*-roj'i-ni*).—*adj.*

cpeirogen'ic, **cpeirogenetic** (*-jîn-et'ik*). [Gr. *epi*, upon, *genesis*, formation.]
cpeirocephalon, *ep-en-sef'a-lon*, *n.* the cerebellum.—
adj. **cpeirocephalic** (*-si-fal'ik*). [Gr. *epi*, on, *enkephalon*, brain.]
epenthesis, *ep-en-tho-sis*, *n.* the insertion of a letter or syllable within a word.—**adj.** **epenthetic** (*-thet'ik*). [Gr.]
epolatry, *ep-i-ol'a-tri*, *n.* worship of words. [Gr. *epos*, word, *latreia*, worship.]
epergne, *i-parn'*, *n.* a branched ornamental centre-piece for the table. [Poss. Fr. *épergne*, saving; explanation unknown.]
epexegesis, *ep-eks-i-jē'sis*, *n.* the addition of words to make the sense more clear.—**adj.** **epexegetic** (*-jet'ik*), **-al**.—**adv.** **epexegetically**. [Gr. *epexegsis*—*epi*, in addition, *exēgesthai*, to explain.]
epha, *ephah*, *ē'fā*, *n.* a Hebrew measure for dry goods. [Heb.; prob. of Egyptian origin.]
ephebe, *ep-ēb'*, **epheb'us**, *-os*, *n.* (Greek antiquities) a young citizen from 18 to 20 years of age.—**adj.** **ephebic**. [L. *ephebus*—Gr. *ephebos*—*epi*, upon, *hēbē*, early manhood.]
Ephedra, *ef-ed-rā*, *ef-ed'rā*, *ef-ed'rā*, *n.* sea-grape, a genus of jointed, all but leafless desert plants of the Gnetaceae.—**n.** **ephedrine** (or *ef-ed'rin*), an alkaloid got from Ephedra. [Gr. *ephedrā*, horsetail.]
Ephemera, *ep-em'ar-ā*, or *ēm'*, *n.* a genus of insects whose adult life is very short, the may-fly; that which lasts a short time.—**adj.** **ephem'eral**, existing only for a day; daily; short-lived; fleeting.—**n.** anything very short-lived.—**ns.** **ephemeral'ity**; **ephem'erid**, an insect of the may-fly family, **Ephem'eridae** (*-mer'i-dē*); order Plectoptera or **Ephem'eroptera**.—**adj.** **ephemerid'ian**.—**ns.** **ephem'eris**, an account of daily transactions; a journal; an astronomical almanac.—**pl.** **ephem'erides** (*ef-e-mer'i-dēs*); **ephem'erist**, one who studies the daily motions of the planets; **ephem'erion**, an insect that lives but by day.—**adj.** **ephem'erous**. [Gr. *ephēmeros*, living a day—*epi*, for, *hēmera*, a day.]
Ephesian, *ep-ēzi-an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Ephesus.—**n.** an inhabitant of Ephesus: (*Shak.*) a jolly companion.
ephaltes, *ep-i-al'tez*, *n.* an incubus: a nightmare. [Gr. *ephaltes*.]
ephod, *ef'od*, *n.* a kind of linen surplice worn by the Jewish priests: a surplice, generally. [Heb. *ephod*—*aphad*, to put on.]
ephor, *ep'or*, *n.* a class of magistrates whose office apparently originated at Sparta, being peculiar to the Doric states.—**n.** **ephor'al**. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and root of *horacin*, to see.]
epiblast, *ep-i-blāst*, *n.* the outer germinal layer of an embryo.—**adj.** **epiblast'ic**. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *blastos*, a germ, shoot.]
epic, *ep'ik*, *adj.* applied to a long narrative poem that relates heroic events in an elevated style: characteristic of an epic poem.—**n.** an epic poem: epic poetry as a genre: a story comparable to that of an epic poem: (*obs.*) an epic poet.—**adj.** **ep'ical**.—**adv.** **ep'ically**.—**ns.** **ep'icism** (*-izm*), **ep'icist**.—**epic dialect**, Homer's Greek. [Gr. *epikos*—*epos*, a word.]
epicalyx, *ep-i-kāl'iks*, or *kal'*, *n.* an apparent accessory calyx outside of the true calyx, composed of bracts or of fused stipules of sepals.
epicanthus, *ep-i-kan'this*, *n.* a fold of skin over the inner canthus of the eye, characteristic of the Mongolian race.—**adj.** **epican'thic**. [Gr. *epi*, on, and *canthus*.]
epicarp, *ep'i-kārp*, *n.* (*bot.*) the outermost layer of the pericarp or fruit. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *karpas*, fruit.]
epicede, *ep-i-sēd*, **epicedium**, *ep-i-sē'di-əm*, or *-dī*, *n.* a funeral ode.—**adj.** **epicē'dial**, **epicē'dian**, **elegiac**. [L. *epicēdium*—Gr. *epikēdeion*—*epi*, upon, *hēdos*, care.]
epicene, *ep'i-sēn*, *adj.* common to both sexes: having characteristics of both sexes; or neither: effeminate: (*gram.*) of common gender: sometimes

restricted to those words that have one grammatical gender though used for both sexes.—Also *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *koinos*, common.]
epiente, *ep'i-ten-tēr*, *n.* that point on the earth's surface directly over the point of origin of an earthquake.—**adj.** **epicent'ral**. [Gr. *epi*, upon, over, *kentron*, a point.]
epicheirama, *ep-i-ki-rē'mā*, *n.* a syllogism confirmed in its major or minor premise, or both, by an incidental proposition. [Gr. *epicheirēma*, attempt, an attempted proof short of demonstrating.—*epi*, upon, *cheir*, hand.]
epicotyl, *ep-i-ko't'il*, *n.* the stem of an embryo plant or seedling between the cotyledons and the next leaf. [Gr. *epi*, over, and *cotyledon*.]
epicure, *ep'i-kūr*, *n.* (*obs.*) an Epicurean: (*obs.*) one given to sensual enjoyment: a person of refined and fastidious taste, esp. in the luxuries of the table.—**adj.** **Epicurē'an**, pertaining to Epicurus (341-270 B.C.), the Greek philosopher, who taught an atomic materialism in physics and hedonism in ethics, misrepresented by opponents as brutish sensuality: **epicurean**, given to luxury, esp. refined luxury.—**n.** **Epicurē'an**, a follower of Epicurus: (*epi*.) a hedonist: an epicure.—**n.** **Epicurē'anism**, the doctrines of Epicurus: attachment to these doctrines: **epicurism**.—**v.i.** **ep'icurise**, to play the epicure: to profess the philosophy of Epicurus.—**n.** **ep'icurism**, pursuit of pleasure: fastidiousness in luxury: (also *ep-i-kūr'izm*) **Epicureanism**. [L. *Epicurus*—Gr. *Epikouros*.]
epicycle, *ep'i-si-kl*, *n.* a circle whose centre is carried round the circumference of a greater circle.—**adj.** **epicy'clic**.—**n.** **epicy'cloid**, a curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle rolling on the outside of the circumference of another circle.—**adj.** **epicycloi'dal**. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *kyklos*, a circle.]
epideletic, *-al*, *ep-i-dik'tik*, *-al*, *adj.* done for show or display. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *deiknynai*, to show.]
epidemic, *ep-i-dēm'ik*, *adj.* affecting a community at a certain time: prevalent.—**n.** a disease that attacks great numbers in one place, at one time, and itself travels from place to place: a widespread outbreak.—**adj.** **epidem'ic**—**adv.** **epidem'ically**.—**ns.** **epidemiol'ogy** (*-dēm-*), the science of epidemics; **epidem'iologist**. [Gr. *epidēma*, general—*epi*, among, *dēmos*, the people.]
epidermis, *ep-i-dēr'mis*, *n.* (*cool.*) scarf-skin or cuticle, forming an external covering of a protective nature for the true skin or corium: (*bot.*) an outer sheath of close-set cells, usually one deep.—**adj.** **epider'mal**, **epider'mic**, **epiderm'oid**. [Gr. *epidermis*—*epi*, upon, *derma*, the skin.]
epidiascope, *ep-i-di'a-skōp*, *n.* a lantern for projecting images of objects whether opaque or no. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *dia*, through, *skopein*, to look at.]
epidioritic, *ep-i-di'a-rit*, *n.* a dioritic or gabbroitic rock more or less metamorphosed, the pyroxene being changed to amphibole. [Gr. *epi*, after, and *diorite*.]
epidote, *ep'i-dōt*, *n.* a greenish mineral, silicate of calcium, aluminium, and iron.—**n.** **epidosite** (*ep-id'ō-sit*), a rock composed of epidote and quartz.—**adj.** **epidot'ic** (*-dōt'*).—**n.** **epidotis'ation**.—**adj.** **epid'otised**, changed into epidote. [Gr. *epidōtati*, to give in addition, superadd, from the great length of the base of the crystal.]
epifocal, *ep-i-fō-kl*, *adj.* above the focus (of an earthquake).
epigaeal, **epigaeal**, *ep-i-jē'al*, **epigaeous**, **epigaeous**, *-us*, **epigaeal**, **epigean**, *-an*, *adj.* growing or living close to the ground: with cotyledons above ground. [Gr. *epigaios*, *epigeios*—*epi*, on *gaia*, *gē*, earth.]
epigamic, *ep-i-gam'ik*, *adj.* attractive to the opposite sex. [Gr. *epigamos*, marriageable—*epi*, upon, *gamos*, marriage.]
epigastrium, *ep-i-gas'tri-əm*, *n.* the part of the abdomen extending from the sternum towards the navel—the pit of the stomach.—**adj.** **epigas'tric**. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *gaster*, the stomach.]
epigene, *ep'i-jēn*, *adj.* (*geol.*) acting or taking place

at the earth's surface. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *gennaein*, to produce.]

epigenesis, *ep-i-jen'-i-sis*, *n.* the theory, now universally accepted, that the development of an embryo consists of the gradual production and organisation of parts, as opposed to the theory of preformation, which supposed that the future animal or plant was already present complete, although in miniature, in the germ.—*ns.* *epigenesist*, *epigeneticist*.—*adj.* *epigenetic*, pertaining to epigenesis: (of minerals) formed subsequently to the enclosing rock. [Gr. *epi*, upon, after, *genesis*, formation.]

epiglottis, *ep-i-glō'tis*, *n.* a cartilaginous flap over the glottis.—*adj.* *epiglottic*. [Gr. *epiglōttis*—*epi*, over, *glōttis*, glottis.]

epigon, *ep'i-gon*, *epigone*, *ep'i-gōn*, *n.* one of a later generation.—*pl.* *ep'igons*, *ep'igones* (*-gōnz*), *epigoni*, sons (esp. of the Seven against Thebes), or successors (esp. of Alexander): undistinguished descendants of the great. [Gr. *epi*, after, *gonē*, birth.]

epigram, *ep'i-gram*, *n.* any concise and pointed or sarcastic saying: a short poem expressing an ingenious thought with point, usually satirical.—*adj.* *epigrammatic* (*-gram-at'ik*), *-al*, relating to or dealing in epigrams: like an epigram: concise and pointed.—*adv.* *epigrammatically*.—*v.t.* *epigrammatise*, to make an epigram on.—*n.* *epigrammatist*, one who writes epigrams. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *epigramma*—*epi*, upon, *gramma*, a writing—*graphein*, to write.]

epigraph, *ep'i-graf*, *n.* an inscription, esp. on a building: a citation or motto at the beginning of a book or its part.—*v.t.* to provide with an epigraph.—*ns.* *epigrapher* (*-ep'ig-rā-fēr*), *epigraphist*.—*adj.* *epigraphic* (*-graf'ik*), *n.* *epigraphy*. [Gr. *epigraphē*—*epi*, upon, *graphein*, to write.]

epigynous, *ep-i-jin'-us*, *adj.* (*bot.*) growing upon the top of the ovary: having calyx, corolla, and stamens inserted on the top of an inferior ovary.—*n.* *epigyny*. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *gynē*, woman, female.]

epilate, *ep-i-lāt*, *v.t.* to pluck out, remove (of hair).—*n.* *epilation*. [Fr. *épiler*—L. *ex*, from, *pilus*, hair.]

epilepsy, *ep'i-lep-si*, *n.* a chronic functional disease of the nervous system, manifested by recurring attacks of sudden insensibility or impairment of consciousness, commonly accompanied by peculiar convulsive seizures.—*n.* *epileptic*, an epileptic patient.—*adj.* *epileptic*; *-al*. [Gr. *epilepsia*—*epi*, upon, and root of *lambainein*, to seize.]

Epilobium, *ep-i-lōb'-i-um*, *n.* a willow-herb. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *lobos*, a pod, from the position of the petals.]

epilogue, *ep'i-log*, *n.* the concluding section of a book, etc.: a short poem or speech at the end of a play: the speaker thereof: the conclusion of a wireless programme.—*adj.* *epilogic* (*-lōj'ik*), *epilogistic* (*-jiz'*).—*v.i.* *epilogise* (*ep-il'-jiz*, or *ep'*), *epiloguise* (*-giz*), to speak or write an epilogue. [Fr.—L. *epilogus*—Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion—*epi*, upon, *legein*, to speak.]

epinasty, *ep'i-nas-ti*, *n.* (*bot.*) down-curving of an organ, caused by a more active growth on its upper side:—opposed to *hyponasty*.—*adj.* *epinastic*.—*adv.* *epinastically*. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *nastos*, pressed close.]

epinephrine, *ep-i-nef'-rin*, *rēn*, *n.* adrenaline. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *nephrōs*, kidney.]

epinikion, *ep-i-nik'-i-on*, *epinicion*, *ep-i-nis(h)-i-on*, *n.* a song of victory: an ode in honour of a victor or winner.—*adj.* *epinikian*, *epinician*. [Gr. *epinikion*—*epi*, on, after, *nikē*, victory.]

epipetalous, *ep-i-pet'-a-ls*, *adj.* (*bot.*) inserted or growing on a petal or petals.

Epiphany, *ep-i-phā'-ni*, *n.* a church festival celebrated on Jan. 6, in commemoration of the manifestation of Christ to the wise men of the East: the manifestation of a god. [Gr. *epiphaneia*, appearance—*epi*, to, *phainein*, to show.]

epiphenomenon, *ep-i-jen-om'-ēn-on*, *n.* an accompanying phenomenon outside the chain of causation: (*path.*) something appearing after, a

secondary symptom of a disease:—*pl.* *epiphenomena*.—*n.* *epiphenomenalism*, interpretation of mind as an epiphenomenon upon the physical.—*n.* and *adj.* *epiphenomenalist*. [Gr. *epi*, after, *phainomenon*, neut. pr.p. pass. of *phainein*, to show.]

epiphonema, *ep-i-fō-nē'mā*, *n.* (*rhet.*) an exclamation: a phrase or reflection added as a finishing touch. [Gr. *epiphōnēma*.]

epiphragm, *ep'i-fram*, *n.* the disk with which certain molluscs close the aperture of their shell. [Gr. *epiphragma*, covering—*epiφρασσειν*, to obstruct.]

epiphyllous, *ep-i-fil'-əs*, *adj.* (*bot.*) growing upon a leaf, esp. on its upper surface. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *phyllon*, a leaf.]

epiphysis, *ep-i-f'is*, *n.* any portion of a bone having its own centre of ossification: the pineal gland (*epiphysis cerebri*): an ossicle of Aristotle's lantern in a sea-urchin: an upgrowth around the hilum of a seed:—*pl.* *epiphysēs*. [Gr., excrescence.]

epiphyte, *ep'i-fit*, *n.* a plant growing on another plant, without being parasitic: site on the surface of

epiphytic (*-fit'ik*), *-ic*, the condition of being among animals. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *phyton*, a plant.]

epiplastron, *ep-i-plat'-tron*, *n.* the anterior lateral one of the (nine) pieces forming the plastron of a turtle:—*pl.* *epiplas'tra*.—*adj.* *epiplas'tral*.

epiploon, *ep-i-p'lo-on*, *n.* the great omentum.—*adj.* *epiplo'ic*. [Gr. *epiploon*—*epiplein*, to float on.]

epipolism, *ep-i-p'ō-lizm*, *n.* fluorescence.—*adj.* *epipol'ic*. [Gr. *epipolē*, surface.]

epirrhema, *ep-i-rē'mā*, *n.* in Greek comedy the address of the Coryphaeus to the audience, after the parabasis.—*adj.* *epirrhematic*. [Gr.—*epi*, on, after, *rhēma*, word.]

episcopacy, *ep-i-skō'-p-si*, *n.* church government by bishops: the office of a bishop: a bishop's period of office: the bishops, as a class.—*adj.* *episcopal*, governed by bishops: belonging to or vested in bishops.—*adj.* *episcopalian*, belonging to bishops, or government by bishops, or to an episcopal church.—*n.* one who belongs to an episcopal (especially Anglican) church.—*n.* *episcopalianism*, episcopalian government and doctrine.—*adv.* *episcopally*.—*ns.* *episcopant* (*Milt.*), a holder of a bishopric; *episcopate*, a bishopric: the office of a bishop: a bishop's period of office: the order of bishops.—*v.i.* (*Milt.*) to act as a bishop.—*v.t.* *episcopise*, to make a bishop of: to make episcopalian.—*v.t.* to play the bishop (also *v.t.* with it).—*n.* *episcop'y* (*Milt.*), survey, superintendence. [Gr. *episkopos*, an overseer.]

episcope, *ep'i-skōp*, *n.* a lantern for projecting images of opaque objects. [Gr. *epi*, on, over, *skopein*, to look.]

episemon, *ep-i-tē'mon*, *n.* a badge or characteristic device: one of three obsolete Greek letters used as numerals—ο or Ϟ, *vau* or digamma (6); Ϡ, koppa (90); and Ϟ, san, sampi (900).—*adj.* *episemat'ic* (*-zool.*) serving for recognition. [Gr. *episēmon*, a badge—*epi*, on, *sema*, a sign.]

episepalous, *ep-i-sep'-a-ls*, *adj.* growing or inserted upon a sepal or sepals.

episode, *ep'i-sōd*, *n.* a story introduced into a narrative or poem to give variety: an interesting incident: (*mus.*) a passage affording relief from the principal subject.—*adj.* *episodal*, *episōdial*, *episodic* (*-od*), *episōdical*, pertaining to or contained in an episode: brought in as a digression: abounding in episodes.—*adv.* *episōdically*, by way of episode: incidentally. [Gr. *epitodion*—*epi*, upon, *eisodos*, a coming in—*eis*, into, *hodos*, a way.]

epispastic, *ep-i-spas'tik*, *adj.* blistering.—*n.* a blistering agent. [Gr. *epispastikos*—*epi*, upon, *spasin*, to draw.]

episperm, *ep'i-spērm*, *n.* the outer seed-coat. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *sperma*, seed.]

epispore, *ep'i-spōr*, *n.* the outermost layer of a spore-wall.

epistaxis, *ep-i-stak'sis*, *n.* bleeding from the nose. [Gr. *epistazein*, to shed in drops.]
 epistemology, *ep-i-stē-mol'ō-jī*, *n.* the theory of knowledge.—*adj.* epistemological (*-lō-jī*).—*n.* epistemologist. [Gr. *epistēmē*, knowledge, *logos*, discourse.]
 episternum, *ep-i-stēr-nam*, *n.* the interclavicle: the episternum: the presternum of mammals.—*adj.* episternal.
 epistilbite, *ep-i-stil'bit*, *n.* a zeolite close akin to stilbite. [Gr. *epi*, on, after, in addition to, and stilbite.]
 epistle, *i-pis'tl*, *n.* a writing sent to one, a letter: esp. a letter to an individual or church from an apostle, as the Epistles of Paul: the extract from one of the apostolic epistles read as part of the communion service: a verse composition in letter form.—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to preface.—*ms.* epistler (*pis' or pist'*), epistoler (*i-pis'tō-lar*), a letter-writer: one who reads the liturgical epistle in the communion service; epistolarian, a letter-writer.—*adj.* epistolarian, epistolary, epistolatory, epistolite (*ep-i-stol'ik*), *-al*, pertaining to or consisting of epistles or letters: suitable to an epistle: contained in letters.—*n.* epistle to let, a short letter.—*v.i.* epistle to let, to write a letter.—*ms.* epistle to let, a writer of letters; epistolography, letter-writing.—epistle side of a church, the south side, opp. to Gospel side. [O.Fr.—L. *epistola*—Gr. *epistolē*—*epi*, on the occasion of, *stellē*, to send.]
 epistrophe, *e-pis'trō-fē*, *n.* (*rhet.*) ending of successive clauses with the same word, as in 2 Cor. xi. 22: a refrain in music. [Gr. *epistrophē*, a return—*epi*, upon, *strophē*, to turn.]
 epistyle, *ep-i-stil*, *n.* architrave. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *stylos*, a pillar.]
 epitaph, *ep-i-taf*, *n.* a tombstone inscription: a composition in the form of a tombstone inscription.—*v.t.* to compose an epitaph upon.—*ms.* epitapher (*ep-i-taf-er*), ep'taphist, a composer of epitaphs.—*adj.* ep'taphian, ep'taph'ic. [Gr. *epitaphion*—*epi*, upon, *taphos*, a tomb.]
 epitasis, *e-pis'tā-sis*, *n.* the main action of a Greek drama leading to the catastrophe—opp. to *Protagis*.
 epithalamium, epithalamion, *ep-i-tha-lā-mi-am*, *-on*, *n.* a song or poem in celebration of a marriage: pl. epithalāma.—*adj.* epithalām'ic. [L. *epithalamium*, Gr. *epithalamion*—*epi*, upon, *thalamos*, a bride-chamber.]
 epithellum, *ep-i-thē'li-am*, *n.* the cell-tissue that invests the outer surface of the body and the mucous membranes connected with it, and also the closed cavities of the body.—*adj.* epithē'lal.—*n.* epithē'loma, carcinoma of the skin.—*adj.* epithē'lomatous. [Mod.L.—Gr. *epi*, upon, *thēlē*, nipple.]
 epithem, *ep-i-them*, *n.* (*med.*) a soft external application: (*bot.*) a group of cells exuding water in some leaves.—Also epithema (*ep-i-thē'mā*, *ep-i-thē'mā*; pl. epithemas, ep'the'mata. [Gr. *epithema*, *epithēma*, *-atos*—*epi*, on, *tithenai*, to place.]
 epithesis, *ep-i-thē'sis*, *n.* paragon. [Gr., setting on.]
 epithet, *ep-i-thet*, *n.* an adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied: a descriptive term: (*Shak.*) term, expression.—*v.t.* to term.—*adj.* epithet'ic, pertaining to an epithet: abounding with epithets.—*n.* epith'eton (*Shak.* apath'aton), epithet. [Gr. *epitheton*, neut. of *epithetos*, added—*epi*, on, *tithenai*, to place.]
 epithymette, *ep-i-thim-et'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to desire. [Gr.—*epi*, upon, *thymos*, the soul.]
 epitome, *i-pis'tō-mē*, *n.* an abridgment or short summary of anything, as of a book: an embodiment in little.—*adj.* epitom'ic (*ep-i-tom'ik*), *-al*.—*v.t.* epitomise, to make an epitome of: to shorten: to condense.—*ms.* epitomiser, epitomist, one who abridges.—in epitome, on a small scale. [Gr.—*epi*, to, *tomē*, a cut.]
 epilonic, *ep-i-ton'ik*, *adj.* overstrained. [Gr. *epitonos*—*epi*, upon, *teinon*, to stretch.]

epitracchellon, *ep-i-tra-kē'li-on*, *n.* an Orthodox priest's or bishop's stole. [Gr., on the neck—*epi*, upon, *trachēlos*, neck.]
 epitrite, *ep-i-trit*, *n.* (*pros.*) a foot made up of three long syllables and one short. [Gr. *epitritos*—*epi*, in addition to, *tritos*, third.]
 epitrochoid, *ep-i-trō'koid*, *n.* a curve like an epicycloid, but generated by any point on a radius. [Gr. *epi*, on, *trochos*, wheel.]
 epizeuxis, *ep-i-zū'k-sis*, *n.* (*rhet.*) the immediate repetition of a word for emphasis. [Gr., joining on.]
 epizoon, *ep-i-zō'on*, *n.* an animal that lives on the surface of another animal, whether parasitically or commensally: (*pl.* epizō'a).—*adj.* and *n.* epizō'an.—*adj.* epizō'ic, dwelling upon an animal: having seeds dispersed by animals; epizootic (*ep-i-zō-ot'ik*), pertaining to epizoa: (*geol.*, *obs.*) containing fossil remains (as subsequent to the appearance of life): affecting animals as an epidemic does mankind.—*n.* an epizootic disease. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *zōion*, an animal.]
 epoch, *ep'ok*, *ep'ok*, *n.* a point of time fixed or made remarkable by some great event from which dates are reckoned: (*astron.*) the particular time, used as a point of reference, at which the data had the values in question: a planet's heliocentric longitude at the epoch: a precise date: a time from which a new state of things dates: an age, geological, historical, or other.—Also (*arch.*) ep'ochā.—*adj.* epocheal (*ep'ok-ēl*); ep'och-māking, important enough to be considered as beginning a new age; ep'och-marling. [Gr. *epochē*—*epchein*, to stop, take up a position—*epi*, upon, *chein*, to hold.]
 epode, *ep'od*, *n.* a kind of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one: the last part of a lyric ode, sung after the strophe and antistrophe.—*adj.* epodie (*-od'ik*). [Gr. *epōdōs*—*epi*, on, *ōidē*, an ode.]
 eponychium, *ep-o-nik'i-um*, *n.* a narrow band of cuticle over the base of a nail. [Gr. *epi*, on, *onyx*, anythos, nail.]
 eponym, *ep'o-nim*, *n.* one who gives his name to something: a hero invented to account for the name of a place or people: a character who gives a play, etc., its title: a distinguishing title.—*adj.* eponymous. [Gr. *epōnymos*, eponymous—*epi*, upon, to, *onyma*, onoma, a name.]
 epopee, *ep'o-pē*, epopoela, *ep-o-pē'yā*, *n.* epic poetry: an epic poem. [Gr. *epopoia*—*epos*, a word, an epic poem, *poiein*, to make.]
 epopt, *ep'opt*, *n.* one initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. [Gr. *epoptēs*—*epi*, upon, and root *op*, to see.]
 epos, *ep'os*, *n.* the elementary stage of epic poetry: an epic poem: a series of events such as are treated in epic poetry. [Gr. *epos*, a word.]
 éprouvette, *ā-proo-vet'*, *n.* an apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder. [Fr.—*éprouver*, to try.]
 epsilon, *ep-si'lon*, *n.* fifth letter (E, e) of the Greek alphabet, short e: as a numeral ε=5, e=5,000. [Gr. e *psilon*, bare or mere e.]
 epsomite, *ep'sm-it*, *n.* a mineral, hydrated magnesium sulphate (MgSO₄·7H₂O).—*ep'som-salt(s)*, a purgative and refrigerant medicine of like composition, originally got from the springs at Epsom, in Surrey.
 epulation, *ep-a-lū'shm*, *n.* feasting. [L. *epulāri*, *-dus*, to feast.]
 epulotic, *ep-ū-lot'ik*, *adj.* cicatrising.—*n.* a cicatrising medicament. [Gr. *epoulōtikos*—*epi*, upon, *oulē*, a scar.]
 epurate, *ep'ū-rāt*, *v.t.* to purify.—*n.* epurāt'ion. [Fr. *épurer*.]
 equable, *ek'tē-bl*, or *ek'k*, *adj.* even, uniform: smooth: without great variations or extremes: of even temper.—*ms.* equabil'ity, equableness.—*adv.* equably. [L. *aequābilis*—*aequāre*—*aequus*, equal.]
 equal, *ē'kwāl*, *adj.* identical in quantity: of the same value: adequate: in just proportion: fit: equable: uniform: equitable: evenly balanced: just: (*bot.*) equally developed on each side.—*n.* one of the same age, rank, etc.: (*Spens.*) equality.—

v.t. to be, or to make, equal to: (*bot.*) to reach the same level as: (*pr.p.* *e'qualling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *e'qualified*).—*n.* equalisation, the act of making equal: state of being equalised.—*v.t.* *e'qualise*, to make equal or uniform: (*obs.*) to equal.—*v.i.* to become equal: (*coll.*) to make one's score equal to one's opponent's.—*n.* equaliser, a person or thing that equalises: a score that makes both sides alike.—*adj.* equalitarian (*-kwol-*), of or pertaining to the equality of mankind.—*n.* one who believes in or favours political and social equality of mankind.—*ms.* equalitarianism, equality (*-kwol-i-ti*), the condition of being equal: sameness: evenness.—*adv.* equally (*-kwol-li*).—*n.* o'qualness, equality: equability.—*v.t.* *equato'*, to reduce to on overage or to a common standard of comparison: to state as equal: to regard as equal.—*ms.* *equation*, the act of making equal: a statement of the equality of two quantities: reduction to a common standard: correction to compensate for an error, irregularity, or discrepancy: the quantity added for this purpose: a formula expressing a chemical action and the proportions of the substances involved; *equator*, (*geog.*), a great circle passing round the middle of the globe and equidistant from N. and S. poles: (*astron.*) the corresponding great circle of another body: the great circle in which the plane of the earth's equator intersects the celestial sphere (so called because day and night are equal when the sun reaches it): the middle belt or line of any globular or nearly globular body that has some sort of polarity.—*adj.* equatorial (*-kwol-to'ri-al* or *-kwol-*), of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or in the neighbourhood of an equator.—*n.* a telescope mounted on an axis, capable of moving parallel to the equator and so following a star in any part of its diurnal course.—*adv.* *equatorially*, so as to have motion or direction parallel to the equator.—*equal temperament* (see *temperament*); equal to the occasion, fit or able for an emergency; equation of time, mean solar time minus apparent solar time, or the right ascension of the true sun minus that of the mean sun; personal equation, a correction to be applied to the reading of an instrument on account of the observer's tendency to read too high, too low, etc.; any tendency to error or prejudice due to personal characteristics for which allowance must be made. [*L. aequalis*, equal, *aequare*, -*atum*, to make equal—*aeguis*, equal.]

equanimity *-kwol-nim-i-ti*, *e-*, *n.* evenness of mind or temper.—*adj.* *equanimous* (*-i-kwani-mas*),—*adv.* *equanimously*. [*L. aequanimis*—*aeguis*, equal, *animus*, the mind.]

equerry, *-kwol-ri*, *-kwol-ri*, *n.* (*obs.*) princely stables: an officer thereof: an official in attendance upon a prince or personage. [*Fr. écurie*—*L.L. scurra*, a stable.]

equestrian, *-i-kwes-tri-an*, *adj.* pertaining to horsemanship, or to the Roman order of *equites* or knights: on horseback.—*n.* a horseman: a performer on horseback:—*fem.* (*sham Fr.*) *equestrienne*.—*n.* *equestrianism*, horsemanship. [*L. equester*, *equestri*—*equus*, a horseman—*aeguis*, a horse.]

equi-, *-kwol-*, a prefix meaning equal, from *L. aeguis*.—*adj.* *equilateral*, having equal angles (equilateral spiral, a curve whose radius vector makes a constant angle with the tangent—the logarithmic spiral)—*n.* *equilateral*ity.—*n.* and *v.t.* *equilibrium*, equipose.—*adj.* *equidistant*, having equal differences.—*n.* *equidistance*.—*adj.* *equidistant*, equally distant.—*adv.* *equidistantly*.—*adj.* *equilateral* (*-i-later*, -*eris*, side), having all sides equal.—*n.* *equimultiple*, a number multiplied by the same number as another.—*adj.* *equipotent*, of equal power; *equipotential*, of equal power, capability, potential, or potentiality.—*adj.* *equivalve*, having valves alike in size and form.

Equidae, *-kwol-de*, *n.pl.* a family of ungulate mammals consisting of the genus *Equus* (horse, ass, zebra) and various fossil forms. [*L. equus*, horse.]

equilibrium, *-kwol-*, *-kwol-lib'ri-um*, *n.* balance: state of even balance: a state in which opposing forces or tendencies neutralise each other.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *equilibrate* (*-kwol-lib'rat*, or *lib'rat*, or *-kwol'*), to balance: to counterpoise.—*ms.* *equilibration*; *equilibrator* (or *-lib'*), a balancing or stability device, esp. an aeroplane fin; *equilibrant* (or *-lib'*, or *-lib'*), one who does balancing tricks; *equilibrity*. [*L. aequilibrium*—*aeguis*, equal, *libra*, balance.]

equine, *-kwol-in*, *equinal*, *-kwol-in'al*, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a horse.—*ms.* *equinal* (*-i-*, *-kwol-in'al*), glanders; *equinity*, equine nature. [*L. equinus*—*aeguis*, a horse.]

equinox, *-kwol-noks*, *-kwol-noks*, *n.* the time when the sun crosses the equator, making the night equal in length to the day, about 21st March and 23rd Sept.—*adj.* *equinoctial*, pertaining to the equinoxes, the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator.—*n.* the celestial equator or *equinoctial line*—*adv.* *equinoctially*, in the direction of the equinox—*equinoctial gales*, high gales popularly supposed to prevail about the times of the equinoxes—the belief is unsupported by observation. [*L. aeguis*, equal, *nox*, night.]

equip, *-kwol*, *v.t.* to fit out: to furnish with everything needed:—(*pr.p.* *equipping*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *equipped*).—*n.* *equipage* (*-kwol-paj*), that with which one is equipped: furniture required for any operation, e.g. making tea: a carriage and attendants: retinue.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to equip.—*n.* *equipment*, the act of equipping: the state of being equipped: things used in equipping or furnishing: outfit. [*Fr. équiper*, prob. *O.N. skipa*, to set in order, skip, a ship; partly influenced by confusion with *L. equus*, horse.]

equipolse, *-kwol-pois*, *n.* a state of balance: a counterpoise.—*v.t.* to balance: to counterpoise. [*L. aeguis*, equal, and *polse*.]

equipollent, *-kwol-pol'ent*, *adj.* having equal power or force: equivalent.—*n.* an equivalent.—*ms.* *equipollence*, *equipollency*. [*L. aeguis*, equal, *pollens*, *pollentis*, *pr.p.* of *pollere*, to stroog, able.]

equiponderate, *-kwol-pon'dor-at*, *v.t.* to be equal in weight: to balance.—*adj.* equal in weight.—*n.* *equiponderance*.—*adj.* *equiponderant*. [*L. aeguis*, equal, *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.]

Equisetum, *-kwol-si'tam*, *n.* the only surviving genus of the family *Equisetaceae*, constituting the *Equisetinae* or *Equisetales*, a class of pteridophytes, stiff herbaceous plants with almost horled stems and branches *equisetaceous*; *equisetaceous*; *equisetaceous*. [*L. equisetum*, a horse, *seta*, a bristle.]

equitation, *-kwol-ti'shan*, *n.* the art of riding on horseback.—*adj.* *equitant*, riding; straddling, overlapping: of leaves, folded lengthwise over, succeeding leaves. [*L. equitare*, to ride—*aeguis*, a horse.]

equity, *-kwol-ti*, *n.* right as founded on the laws of nature: moral justice, of which laws are the imperfect expression: the spirit of justice which enables us to interpret laws rightly: fairness: an equitable right: (*U.S.*) the value of property in excess of any charges upon it: (in pl. *equities*) ordinary shares: (*cap.*) British actors' trade-union.—*adj.* *equitable*, possessing or showing or in accordance with equity: held or exercised in equity.—*n.* *equitableness*.—*adv.* *equitably*. [*O.Fr. equité*—*L. aequitas*, -*atis*—*aeguis*, equal.]

equivalent, *-kwol-wol-lant*, *adj.* equal in value, power, meaning, etc.: interchangeable: (*chem.*) of like combining value.—*n.* a thing equivalent: (*chem.*) an equivalent weight.—*ms.* *equivalency*, *equivalency*.—*adv.* *equivalently*, equivalent weight, (*chem.*) that weight which displaces or combines with or otherwise represents a standard unit, usu. 1 gram of hydrogen or 8 of oxygen. [*Fr.*—*L. aeguis*, equal, *valens*, *valentis*, *pr.p.* of *valere*, to be worth.]

equivocal, *-kwol-wol-kal*, *adj.* capable of meaning two or more things: of doubtful meaning: capable of a double explanation: suspicious: questionable.—

adv. equiv'ocally.—*n.* equiv'ocalness.—*v.i.* equiv'ocate, to use equivocal or doubtful words in order to mislead.—*ns.* equivoca'tion; equiv'ocato'r.—*adj.* equiv'ocatory, containing or characterised by equivocation.—*ns.* equiv'oke, equiv'oque (*ek'vōi-vōk*), an equivocal expression: equivocation: a quibble. [*L. aequus*, equal, *vōx*, voice, the voice, a word.]

er, *2*, *interj.* expressing hesitation.

era, *erā*, *n.* a series of years reckoned from a particular point, or that point itself: an important date: an age: a main division of geological time. [*L.L. aera*, a number, orig. counters, pieces of copper used in counting, pl. of *aes*, copper.]

eradiate, *i-*, *ē-rā'di-āt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to shoot out like a ray of light.—*n.* *eradiā'tion*. [*L. ē-*, from, *radius*, a ray.]

eradicate, *i-*, *ē-rad'i-kāt*, *v.t.* to pull up by the roots: to root out: to extirpate.—*adj.* *eradi'cable*.—*adj.* *eradi'cated*, rooted up: (*her*.) of a tree, or part of a tree, torn up by the roots.—*n.* *eradi'cation*, the act of eradicating: state of being eradicated.—*adj.* *eradi'cative*, serving to eradicate or drive thoroughly away.—*n.* *eradi'cator*. [*L. ēradicare*, -atum, to root out—*e*, from, *radix*, -ici, a root.]

erase, *i-rāz*, *v.t.* to rub or scrape out: to efface: to destroy.—*adj.* *erā'sable*.—*adj.* *erasc'd*, rubbed out: effaced (*her*.) torn off, so as to leave jagged edges.—*ns.* *erā'ser*, one who, or that which, erases, as *ink-eraser*; *erā'sion* (-zhūn), *erasure*, as *ink-erasure* (-zhūn), the act of erasing: a rubbing out: scraping away: the place where something written has been rubbed out. [*L. ēradere*—*e*, from, *radere*, *radum*, to scrape.]

Erastian, *e-ras'ti-yan*, *n.* a follower of Thomas Erastus (1524-83), a Swiss physician, who denied the church the right to inflict excommunication and disciplinary penalties: one who would subordinate the church jurisdiction to the state—a position not held by Erastus at all.—*adj.* relating to the Erastians or their doctrines.—*n.* *Erast'ianism*, control of church by state.

Erato, *er'ə-tō*, *n.* the Muse of lyric poetry. [*Gr. Erātō*.]

erbium, *er'bi-əm*, *n.* a rare metal (Er; at. numb. 68), found in gadolinite, at Ytterby, near Stockholm.

ere, *ār*, *adv.*, *prep.* and *conj.* before.—*adv.* *ere-long*, ere long, before long: soon; *ereno'w*, ere now, before this time; *erewhile*, formerly: some time before. [*O.E. ēar*; cf. *Du. eer*.]

ere. Same as *ear*, to plough.

Erebus, *er'i-bas*, *n.* (*myth.*) the dark and gloomy cavern between earth and Hades: the lower world, hell. [*L.*—*Gr. Erebos*.]

erect, *i-rekt*, *adj.* upright: directed upward: right end up, not inverted: (*bot*.) not decumbent: (*zool.*) turgid and raised.—*v.t.* to set upright: to set erect: to set at right angles: to raise: to build: to exalt: to establish.—*adj.* *erect'ed*.—*ns.* *erect'er*, *erect'or*, one who, or that which, erects or raises: a muscle which assists in erecting a part or an organ: an attachment to a compound microscope for making the image erect instead of inverted.—*adj.* *erect'ile* (-il), that may be erected.—*ns.* *erectility* (-e, -ē-tek'til'i-ti); *erect'ion*, act of erecting: state of being erected: exaltation: anything erected: a building of any kind.—*adj.* *erect'ive*, tending to erect.—*adv.* *erect'ly*.—*n.* *erect'ness*. [*L. ērigere*, *ērectum*, to set upright—*e*, from, *regere*, to direct.]

eremacausis, *er-i-mā-kau'sis*, *n.* (*chem.*) very slow oxidation. [*Gr. ērema*, quietly, slowly, *kauis*, burning—*kalein*, to burn.]

eremic, *e-rē'mik*, *adj.* belonging to deserts. [*Gr. erēmikos*—*erēmiā*, desert, solitude.]

eremite, *er'i-mit*, *n.* a recluse who lives apart, esp. from religious motives: a hermit.—*adjs.* *eremi'tal*, *eremite'ic* (-mit'ik), -al.—*n.* *eremitism*. [*L.L. eremita*—*Gr. erēmites*—*erēmos*, desert.]

crepsin, *e-rep'sin*, *n.* an enzyme of the small intestine, acting upon casein, gelatine, etc. [*L. ēripere*, *ērepsim*—*e*, from, *rapere*, to snatch.]

erethism, *er'e-thizm*, *n.* excitement or stimulation of an organ: abnormal irritability.—*adjs.* *erethis'tic*, *erethis'tic*, *erethit'ic*. [*Gr. erethismos*.]

erewhōn, *er'e-hwōn*, *n.* the imaginary country of Samuel Butler's satirical Utopian romances *Erzewhon* (1872) and *Erzewhon Revisited* (1901).—*n.* and *adj.* *Erzewhō'nian*. [Formed from *Nowhere* spelt backwards.]

erf, *erf*, *n.* (*S. Afr.*) a garden plot or small piece of ground: (*pl. erf'en*). [*Du.*; cf. *O.E. erfe*, inheritance.]

erg, *erg*, *n.* the unit of work in the centimetre-gramme-second system—that is, the quantity of work done when the point of operation of a force of one dyne is allowed to move one centimetre in the direction of the force.—*ns.* *erg'*-nine', *erg'-ten*, etc., an erg multiplied by ten to the power nine, ten, etc.; *er'gogram*, a record by ergograph; *er'gograph*, an instrument for measuring and recording muscular work; *ergonom'ics*, study of man in relation to his working environment; *ergoph'o'bia*, morbid dislike of work. [*Gr. ergon*, work.]

ergates, *er'gō-tēz*, *ergate*, *er'gāt*, *ns.* a worker ant, an undeveloped female.—*ns.* *ergatan'dromorph* (*Gr. andromorphos*, of male form), an ant combining characters of males and workers; *ergatan'-er* (*Gr. anēr*, man), a worker-like wingless male ant; *ergatogyne* (-j'itē; *Gr. gynē*, woman), a worker-like wingless female ant.—*adj.* *er'gatoid*, worker-like, wingless but sexually perfect.—*n.* *er'gatomorph*, an ergatoid ant.—*adj.* *ergato'morphic*. [*Gr. ergates*, workman—*ergon*, work.]

ergo, *er'gō*, *adv.* (*logic*) therefore, used to introduce the conclusion of a syllogism.—*v.i.* *er'gotise*, to wrangle. [*L. ergō*, therefore.]

ergogram, etc. See *erg*.

ergot, *er'gōt*, *n.* a disease of grasses (esp. rye) and sedges due to *Claviceps purpurea*: a seed so diseased.—*n.* *ergos'terol*, an unsaturated sterol got from ergot.—*v.t.* *er'gotise*, to affect with ergot or with ergotism.—*n.* *er'gotism*, poisoning caused by eating bread made of rye diseased with ergot. [*Fr.*]

erle, *er'ik*, *n.* the blood-fine paid by a murderer to his victim's family in old Irish law.—Also *er'laech*, *er'lick*. [*Ir. eric*.]

Erica, *e-rī-kā*, *n.* the heath genus.—*adjs.* *ericaceous* (*er-i-kā'*), -aceous, of the genus *Erica*, or like *Erica*, or like *Ericoid*, with *erike*, heath. [*Gr. erikē*, heath.]

Erigeron, *er-i-jer-on*, *n.* the flea-bane genus of composites. [*Gr. ērigerōn*, groundsel—*ēri*, early, *gerōn*, old.]

eringo. Same as *cryngo*.

erinite, *er'i-nit*, *n.* a basic arsenate of copper found in Cornwall and Ireland. [*Erin*, Ireland.]

Erinyes, *e-rī'nīs*, *n.* a Fury:—*pl.* *Erinyes* (*e-rin'i-ēz*). [*Gr. Erīnys*, pl. *Erīnytēs*.]

Eriocaulon, *er-i-ō-kau'son*, *n.* the pipewort genus, giving name to the *Eriocaul(on)ā'ceae*, a family of monocotyledons akin to the *Bromeliads*. [*Gr. erion*, wool, *kaulos*, stalk.]

Eriodendron, *er-i-ō-den'dron*, *n.* the silk-cotton genus of trees.—*n.* *erion'cter*, an optical instrument for measuring small diameters of fibres, etc.—*adj.* *erion'ctrous*, very cottony.—*n.* *Erioph'o-rum*, the cotton-grass or cotton-sedge genus. [*Gr. erion*, wool, *dendron*, a tree, *metron*, a measure; *phoros*, carrying.]

eristic, -al, *er-is'tik*, -al, *adj.* of or pertaining to controversy. [*Gr. eristikos*—*eris*, strife.]

erl-king, *erl'-king*, *n.* for German *erl-könig*, a mis-translation (alder-king) of the Danish *eller-konge* (i.e. *elverhønge*, king of the elves).

ermelin, *er'mā-lin*, *n.* (*arch.*) ermine (q.v.).

ermine, *er'min*, *n.* the stoat: a white fur, the stoat's winter coat in northern lands, used for the robes of judges and magistrates with the black tail-tip (or an imitation) attached.—*adj.* *er'mined*, adorned with ermine. [*O.Fr. ermine* (*Fr. hermine*), perb. from *L. (mūs) Armēnius*, lit. (mouse) of Armenia, whence it was brought to Rome; but acc. to some from *O.H.G. harmīn* (*Ger. hermelin*), ermine-fur.]

ern, an old spelling (*Milt.*) of *earn*.

erne, *ern*, *n.* the eagle. [*O.E. earn*; cf. *O.N. ern*, *Du. arend*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *er'ə-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

erne, *ærn* (*Spent.*). Same as earn (3), yearn.

erode, *ē-, e-rōd'*, *v.t.* to eat away, wear away: to form by wearing away.—*adj.* eroded, erose (-rōs'), irregularly notched as if bitten.—*adj.* and *n.* eroded, caustic.—*n.* erosion (-rō'zhən), eating away, wearing down: (*geol.*) the denuding action of weathering, water, ice, wind, etc.—*adj.* erosive (-rō'ziv). [*L. ē, from, rōdere, rōsum, to gnaw.*]

Erodiolum, *e-rō'di-əm*, *n.* the stork's-hill genus of the geranium family. [*Gr. erōdion, a heron.*]

Eros, *ēr'os, -ōs, ē'ros, n.* the Greek love-god, identified by the Romans with Cupid: a minor planet discovered in 1898, notable for its near approach to the earth.—*adj.* erotic (*e-rōt'ik*), -al, pertaining to sexual love; amatory: amorous.—*n.* an amatory poem or composition.—*n.pl.* erotica, erotic literature.—*ns.* eroticism (-sizm), amorous temperament or habit: erotism; erotism, sexual desire: the manifestation of sexual desire in the widest application.

erotic, *ēr'ōt'ik*, *erōt'ic*, *erog'cn-ratification*.—*eroticism*; *erōtō-mā'nīac*. [*Gr. Ērōs, -ōtos.*]

erostate, *ē-rōs'tāt*, *adj.* (*bot.*) beakless. [*L. ē, from, rōstrum, a beak.*]

erotema, *er-ō-tē'mā*, *croteme, er-ō-tēm*, erotesis, *er-ō-tē'sis*, *ns.* a rhetorical question.—*adj.* erotetic (-tē't'ik), interrogatory. [*Gr. erōtēma, erōtēsis—erōtacin, to question.*]

erotic. See Eros.

err, *ær, v.t.* to wander: to wander from the right way: to go astray: to miss the mark: to mistake: to sin: (*pr.p.* erring, *ær'ing* or *er'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* erred, *ærd*).—*adj.* errable (*er'*), capable of erring; errant (*er'ant*), wandering: roving: wild: (*obs.*) thorough (cf. *arrant*).—*n.* a knight-errant.—*adv.* errantly.—*n.* errantry, an errant or wandering state: a rambling about like a knight-errant.—*adj.* erratic, wandering: having no certain course: not stationary: irregular, capricious, irregular or unpredictable in behaviour.—*n.* a wanderer: an erratic block or boulder.—*adj.* erratically.—*adv.* erratically.—*n.* erratum, an error in writing or printing, esp. one noted in a list in a book (*pl.* errata).—*adj.* erring, (*obs.*) wandering: straying from the truth or right conduct.—*n.* wandering: straying: making mistakes.—*adv.* erringly.—*adj.* erroneous (*i-rō'nī-əs*), erring: full of error: wrong: mistaken: (*obs.*) wandering, straying.—*adv.* erroneously.—*ns.* erroneousness; error (*er'ar*), (*arch.*) wandering, winding course: deviation from the right way: mistaken opinion: difference between a quantity obtained by observation and the true value: a blunder or mistake: wrong-doing; errorist.—erratic block, a mass of rock transported by ice and deposited at a distance. [*L. errare, to stray; cog. with Ger. irren, and irre, astray.*]

errand, *er'and*, *n.* a message: a commission to say or do something: (*dial.*) marketing.—*ns.* errand-boy, girl.—a fool's errand, a sleeveless errand, a futile journey; make an errand, to invent a reason for going; once (yince, *ance*) errand (*Scot.*), for the express purpose and nothing else; run errands, to be sent to errand; errand, or perform small pieces of business. [*O.E. ærend; O.N. eyrindi; prob. conn. with Goth. airus, O.N. arr, a messenger.*]

errhine, *er'in*, *adj.* and *n.* sternutatory. [*Gr. errhinon—en, in, rhis, rhinos, the nose.*]

ers, *ær, n.* the bitter vetch. [*Fr.—L. ervum.*]

ersatz, *er-zāt's*, *n.* a substitute. (*mil.*) a supplementary reserve from which waste can be made good. [*Ger.*]

Ersce, *ær, ærs, n.* the name given by Lowland Scots to the language of the people of the West Highlands, as being of Irish origin: now sometimes used for Irish Gaelic, as opposed to Scottish Gaelic. [*Variant of Irish.*]

erst, *ærst*, *adv.* at first: formerly.—*adv.* erstwhile, erstwhile, formerly.—*adj.* former. [*O.E. ærest, superl. of ær. See ere.*]

erubescens, *er-(y)oo-bes'ant*, *adj.* growing red: blushing.—*ns.* erubescence, erubescency; erubescite, the mineral bornite. [*L. erubescere, to grow red; see rubescens, ruby.*]

eruciform, *e-rōō'si-form*, *adj.* like a caterpillar. [*L. eruca, caterpillar, forma, form.*]

eruct, *i-rukt'*, *eructate, -āt, v.t.* to belch out, as wind from the stomach.—*n.* eructation (*-ē*). [*L. eructare, -ātum—ē, from, ructare, to belch forth.*]

erudite, *er-(y)oo-dit*, *adj.* learned.—*n.* a learned person.—*adv.* eruditely.—*n.* erudition, state of being learned: knowledge gained by study: learning, esp. in literature. [*L. eruditus, erudire, eruditum, to free from rudeness—ē, from, rudis, rude.*]

erupt, *i-rupt'*, *v.t.* to break out or through, as a volcano.—*n.* eruption, a breaking or bursting forth: that which bursts forth: a breaking out of spots on the skin: the action of a volcano.—*adj.* eruptional; eruptive, breaking forth: attended by or producing eruption: produced by eruption.—*n.* eruptiveness. [*L. erumpere, eruptum—ē, from, rumpere, to break.*]

eryngo, *e-ring'gō, n.* the candied root of sea-holly: the plant itself (Eryngium), a superficially thistle-like umbellifer. [*Gr. eryngos.*]

Erysimum, *er-is-i-mam, n.* the treacle-mustard genus of Cruciferae. [*Latinised from Gr. erysimon, hedge-mustard.*]

erysipelas, *er-is-i-pē-las, n.* an inflammatory condition of the face, marked by a bright redness. [*Gr. erysipela, to break out.*]

erysipelatos, *er-is-i-pē-latos, n.* erysipelatos (-el'ē-tis). [*Gr.*] prob.—root of erythros, red, pella, skin.

erythema, *er-i-thē'mā, n.* redness of the skin.—*adj.* erythematic, erythematous. [*Gr. erythema—erythaimen, to redder—erythros, red.*]

Erythrina, *er-ith-rī'nā, n.* the kaffir-boom genus of Papilionaceae, tropical and subtropical trees with brilliant red flowers. [*Gr. erythros, red.*]

erythris, *er-ith-riz'm, n.* red colouring, esp. exceptional or abnormal. [*Gr. erythros, red.*]

erythrite, *er-ith-rīt, n.* a reddish hydrous arsenate of cobalt.—*adj.* erythritic. [*Gr. erythros, red.*]

erythrocyte, *er-ith-rō-sīt, n.* a red blood corpuscle. [*Gr. erythros, red, kytos, case.*]

escalade, *es-kā-lād', n.* the scaling of the walls of a fortress by means of ladders.—Also escaladō (for *Sp. escalada*).—*v.t.* to scale: to mount and enter by means of ladders.—*n.* escalator, a moving staircase. [*Fr.—Sp. escalada—escala, a ladder—L. scāla.*]

Escallonia, *es-kāl-on'i-ā, a* South American genus of shrubs of the Saxifrage family. [*Escallon, the discoverer.*]

escallop, *is-kāl'ap, n.* a variant of scallop.—*adj.* escalloped (*her.*), covered with scallop-shells.

escape, *is-kāp', v.t.* to free oneself from: to pass out of danger from: to evade, elude.—*v.i.* to come off or come through in safety: to emerge into or gain freedom: to flee: to slip out: to issue: to leak.—*n.* act of escaping: a means of escaping: flight: flight from reality: an outlet: a leakage: an accidental or inadvertent emission: an outburst: a sally: a prank: a venial offence: a transgression: a person or thing that has escaped, esp. a garden plant maintaining itself wild.—*adj.* escapable.—*ns.* escapade (*es-kā-pād'*), an escape: a mischievous adventure; escapado (*-ād'ō*), an escaped evil-doer: an escapade (*Sp. escapada*); escapee, one who has escaped, e.g. from prison.—*adj.* escapeless.—*ns.* escapement, an escape: part of a timepiece connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, and allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration; escape-valve, a valve to let steam, etc., escape when wanted; escape-wheel, the wheel that the pallets act upon in a clock; escapism; escapist, one who seeks escape, esp. from reality.—Also *adj.* [*O.Fr. escaper (Fr. échapper)—L.L. ex cappā, (lit.) out of one's cape or cloak.*]

escarmouche, *es-kār'moosh, n.* (*obs.*) a skirmish. [*Fr.*]

escarp, *is-hārp', v.t.* to make into a scarp or sudden slope.—*n.* a scarp or steep slope: (*fort.*) the side

of the ditch next the rampart.—*n.* escarp'ment, the precipitous side of a hill or rock: escarp. [Fr. *escarper*, to cut down steep, from root of searp.]
eschalot. See shallot.

eschar, *es-kär*, *n.* a slough or portion of dead or disorganised tissue, esp. an artificial slough produced by caustics.—*adj.* cscharot'ic, tending to form an eschar: caustic.—*n.* a caustic substance. [L.,—Gr. *escharā*, a hearth, mark of a burn.]

eschatology, *es-kä-to-lö-jī*, *n.* (theol.) the doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, the state after death.—*adj.* eschatolog'ic, —*al.*—*n.* eschatol'ogist. [Gr. *eschatos*, last, *logos*, a discourse.]

eschear, *is-chét'*, *n.* property that falls to the feudal lord or to the state for want of an heir, or by forfeiture: plunder, gain (*Spens. excheat*).—*v.t.* to confiscate.—*v.t.* to fall to the lord of the manor or the state.—*adj.* escheat'able.—*ns.* escheat'age, escheat'ment; escheat'or, an official who watched over escheats. [O.Fr. *eschete*—*eschieoir* (Fr. *échoir*)—L. *ex*, from, *cadere*, to fall.]

eschew, *is-chōō'*, *v.t.* to shun: to flee from: to abstain from. [O.Fr. *eschever*; cog. with Ger. *escheuen*, to shun.]

Eschscholtzia, *es-sholt'si-ā*, *n.* a genus of Papaveraceae, including the Californian poppy, a showy garden annual. [J. F. von *Eschscholtz*, a member of the expedition that discovered the plant in 1821.]

eschlandre, *es-klän'dr*, *n.* notoriety: any unpleasantness. [Fr.,—L. *scandalum*.]

escolar, *es-kō-lär*, *n.* an Atlantic and Southern fish of spectacled appearance. [Sp., scholar.]

escopette, *es-kō-pet'*, *n.* (U.S.) a carbine. [Sp. *escopeta*.]

escort, *es-kort*, *n.* a person or persons, ship or ships, etc., accompanying another or others for protection, guidance, or merely courtesy: an armed guard: attendance.—Also used as *adj.*—*v.t.* escort', to attend as escort.—*n.* escort'age. [Fr. *escorte*—It. *scorta*—*scorgere*, to guide—L. *ex*, out, *corrige*, to set right.]

esot, *es-kot'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to pay for, to maintain. [O.Fr. *escoter*, *escot*, a tax; of Gmc. origin; cf. *scot* (1), shot (2).]

escribe, *ē-skrib'*, *v.t.* to describe so as to touch one side externally, the others (produced) internally. [L. *ē*, out of, *scribere*, to write.]

escriboire, *es-kre-tuär'*, *n.* a writing-desk.—*adj.* escript'orial. [Fr. *escriboire*—L. *scriptorium*—L. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.]

escroll, *es-crol'*, *n.* an escrow: (*her.*) a scroll.—*n.* escrow, *es-kro'*, a deed in the hands of a third party, to take effect when a condition is fulfilled. [A.Fr. *escrole*, *escroe*; see scroll, scrow.]

escuage, *es-kū-ij*, *n.* scutage. [A.Fr.; see scutage.]

escudo, *es-kōō'dō*, *n.* a coin or currency unit of various kinds, in Portugal one milreis. [Port. and Sp., shield.]

Esculapian. See Aesculapian.

esculent, *es-kū-lant*, *adj.* eatable: fit to be used for food by man.—*n.* something that is eatable. [L. *esculentus*, eatable—*esca*, food—*edere*, to eat.]

escutcheon, *es-kuch'an*, *n.* a shield on which a coat of arms is represented: a family shield: the part of a vessel's stern bearing her name: a shield-shaped object or ornament, etc., as a shield over a keyhole.—*adj.* escutcheoned, having an escutcheon.—a blot on the escutcheon, a stain on one's good name; escutcheon of pretence, an escutcheon placed with the arms of an heiress in the centre of her husband's coat. [O.Fr. *escuchon*—L. *scutum*, a shield.]

esemplastic, *es-em-plas'tik*, *adj.* unifying.—*n.* csemplasy (*es-em-plä-si*), the unifying power of imagination. [Gr. *ēs*, into, *hen* (neut.), one, *plastikos*, moulding.]

estle. Same as elsel(1).

esker, *esk'är*, *n.* (*geol.*) a kame, or ridge of gravel and sand laid down by a subglacial stream or one issuing from a retreating glacier. [Ir. *eskar*.]

Eskimo, *es-ki-mō*, *n.* and *adj.* one of a people inhabiting arctic America with its islands, Green-

land, and the nearest Asiatic coast: their language:—*pl.* Es'kimo, —*s.*—Eskimo dog, a half-tamed variety, widely distributed in the Arctic regions, and indispensable for drawing sledges. [Said by Dr. Rink to be from an Indian word meaning eaters of raw flesh.]

esloin, *esloyne*, *es-loin'*. See cloin.

esne, *es'ni*, *n.* (*hist.*) a domestic slave in O.E. times. [O.E.]

esneey, *es'ne-si*, *n.* the eldest daughter's right of first choice in dividing an inheritance. [O.Fr. *aisnece* (Fr. *aisnee*).]

esophagus. See oesophagus.

esoteric, *es-ō-ter'ik*, *adj.* inner: secret: mysterious: (*phil.*) taught to a select few—opp. to *exoteric*.—*adv.* esoterically.—*ns.* esoter'icism (*i-sizm*), esoterism (*es-ō-ter-izm*), the holding of esoteric opinions; es'otery, secret doctrine.—esoteric Buddhism (see theosophy). [Gr. *esōterikos*—*esōteros*, comp. of *esō*, *eisō*, within.]

espadrille, *es-pä-dril'*, *n.* a rope-soled shoe. [Fr.,—Prov. *espadillo*—*espart*, *esparto*.]

espagnolette, *es-pän-yō-let'*, *n.* the fastenings of a French window. [Fr., dim. of *espagnol*, Spanish.]

espallier, *es-päl'yär*, *n.* a lattice-work of wood to train trees on: a fruit-tree trained on stakes: (*obs.*) a row of trees so trained.—*v.t.* to train as an espallier. [Fr.,—It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders—*spalla*, a shoulder; cf. *epaulet*.]

esparto, *es-pär'tō*, *n.* a strong grass (*Stipa tenacissima*, and others) grown in Spain, N. Africa, etc., and used for making paper, baskets, cordage, etc. [Sp.,—L. *spartum*—Gr. *sparton*, a kind of rope.]

especial, *is-peth'l*, *adj.* special: particular: principal: distinguished.—*adv.* espec'ially.—*In especial*, in particular. [O.Fr.,—L. *specialis*—*speciēs*, species.]

esperance, *es-pär-ans*, *n.* (*Shak.*) hope. [Fr. *espérance*—L. *sperāre*, to hope.]

Esperanto, *es-pär-än'tō*, *n.* an auxiliary international language devised by Dr. Zamenhof, published 1887.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Esperan'tist, a speaker of Esperanto. [The inventor's pseudonym, the hoping one.]

espial. See espy.

esplégle, *es-pé-égl'*, *adj.* roguish, frolicsome: arch.—*n.* espléglerie, roguishness: frolicsomeness. [Fr.,—Ger. *Eulenspiegel*; see owl.]

espionage, *es-pyon-äh'h*, *es-pi-ō-mij*, *es-pi-ō-mij*, *n.* spying: use of spies. [Fr.,—*espionner*—*espion*, a spy.]

esplanade, *es-plä-nād'*, *n.* a level space between a citadel and the first houses of the town: any level space for walking or driving in. [Fr.,—Sp. *esplanada*—L. *explanāre*—*ex*, out, *planus*, flat.]

espouse, *is-pōuz'*, *v.t.* to give or take in marriage or betrothal: to take upon oneself or embrace, as a cause.—*ns.* espous'al, the act of espousing or betrothing: the taking upon oneself, as a cause: (*pl.*) a contract or mutual promise of marriage: a wedding: a formal betrothal; espous'er. [O.Fr. *espouser* (Fr. *épouser*)—L. *spōndere*, to betroth—*spōndere*, *spōnum*, to vow.]

esprit, *es-pré'*, *n.* wit, liveliness.—*esprit de corps* (*es-pré dē kōr*), regard for the honour of the body to which one belongs: loyalty of a member to the whole; esprit fort (*for*), a free-thinker. [Fr. *esprit*, spirit, *dē*, of, *corps*, body, *fort*, strong.]

espy, *es-pi'*, *v.t.* to watch: to see at a distance: to catch sight of: to observe: to discover unexpectedly.—*pr.p.* espy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* espi'ed; 3rd pers. sing. espi'es.—*n.* espi'al, the act of spying: observation. [O.Fr. *espier*; see spy.]

Esquimaux, *es-ki-mō* (*pl.* Esquimaux, *es-ki-mōz*), a French spelling of Eskimo.

esquire, *es-kwīr'*, sometimes *es'*, *n.* (*orig.*) a squire or shield-bearer: an attendant on a knight: a landed proprietor: a title of dignity next below a knight: a gentleman acting as escort: a general title of respect in addressing letters. [O.Fr. *esquier* (Fr. *écuyer*)—L. *scūtarius*—*scutum*, a shield.]

ess, *es*, *n.* the nineteenth letter of the alphabet (see S): an object of the same shape.—collar of esses, a chain of links (also written SS) in the

form of the letter S, worn by various dignitaries.
[O.E. *ess*, from the Latin name.]

[O.Fr. *essai*, from the Latin name.]
 essay, *es'ā*, *n.* an attempt; a tentative effort: a first draft: a trial: an experiment: a written composition less elaborate than a treatise.—*v.t.* essay, to try: to attempt: to make experiment of.—*pr.p.* essay'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* essayed.—*n.* essay'er; essay'ist, one who essays: a writer of essays; essayette, *es'say'kin*, a little essay.—*adj.* essay'ish; essay'ist'ic. [O.Fr. *essni*—L. *expugn*, weighing—*exagere*, to try, examine.]

esse, *es' i*, *n.* actual existence: essence.—in esse, in existence, opposed to *in posse*, in potentiality. [L. *esse*, to bc.]

essence, *es'ens*, *n.* the inner distinctive nature of anything; the qualities which make any object what it is: a being: an alcoholic solution of a volatile or essential oil: a perfume of such composition: the extracted virtues of any drug: a liquid having the properties of the substance from which it is got.—*adj.* *essential* (*is-, es-en'sh'l*), relating to, constituting, or containing the essence: necessary to the existence of a thing: indispensable or important in the highest degree: highly rectified: pure.—*n.* something necessary: a leading principle.—*n.* *essentiality* (*is-en-shi-af-ti'ti*), the quality of being essential: an essential quality or element.—*adv.* *essen'tially*.—*n.* *essen'tialness*.—*essential* minerals, those whose presence is considered necessary to entitle a rock to the name it bears—*opp.* to *accessory* minerals; *essential* oils, oils forming the odorous principles of plants, also called *ethereal* oils, *volatile* oils; *essential* organs, (*bot.*) stamens and carpels. [*Fr., L. essentia*—*essens*, *-entis*, assumed *pr.p.* of *esse*, to be.]

Essene, *es-én', es'én*, *n.* one of a small religious fraternity among the ancient Jews leading retired ascetic lives and holding property in common.—*n.* **Ess'enism**. [*Gr. essénos*; origin doubtful.]

essoir, **essoine**, **essoyn**, **es-oin'**, *n.* (law) excuse for not appearing in court. (*Spens.*) excuse.—*n.* **essoir'er**. [*O.Fr. essoine* (*Fr. exoine*), *es*—*L. ex*, out of, *soin*, care.]

essonite, *es'an-it*, hessonite, *hes'an-it*, *n.* cinnamon-stone. [Gr. *hëssôn*, inferior (i.e. in hardness, to hyacinth which it resembles).]
essorant, *es'ô-rant*, *adj.* soaring. [Fr.]

establiŝh, *es-tah'lish* *vt.* to settle or fix; to set

establish, *v-t.*, *es-'tae-lish*, *v.t.* to settle or fix; to set up; to place in fixed position, possession, or power; to make good; to confirm; to prove; to ordain; to found; to set up in business; to institute by law as the recognised state church, and to recognise officially.—*adj.* **established**, fixed; ratified; instituted by law and backed by the state.—*ns.* **'establisher**; **establishment**, act of establishing; fixed state; that which is established: a permanent civil or military force; permanent staff; one's residence, household, and style of living; a business; a settlement: the church established by law.—*adj.* **establishment-**

stand.] , firm—stăre, to

estacade, *es-to-kād'*, *n.* a dike of piles in a morass, river, etc., against an enemy. [Fr.,—Sp. *estacada*.]

estafette, es-ta-fel', n. a military courier or express.
[Fr.,—It. *staffetta*—*staffa*, stirrup; cf. O.H.G.

stapho, a step.] making

c. estate.—*n.* estanciero (-ryá'rō), a farmer. [Sp., station.—*L.* *stāre*, to stand.]
estate, *is*, *es-tāt'*, *n.* (*arch.*) state: rank: worldly condition: total possessions: property, esp. landed: a landed property, esp. of some size: (*coll.*) a private park: an order or class of men in the body-politic: (*obs.*) a chair or canopy of state, or a dais.—*v.t.* to give an estate to: (*arch.*) to bestow upon.—*n.* estates man, statesman.—man's estate, the state of manhood; the estates of the realm are. three.—Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons: often misused for the legislature—king, lords, and commons.—The

estrich, *es'trich*, *estridge*, *es'trij*, *n.* (*obs.*) the ostrich.

estuary, *es'tū-ā-ri*, *n.* the wide lower tidal part of a river.—*adj.* *estuarial* (*-ā'ri-āl*), *estūā'rian*, *es'tūā'rine* (*-ā-rin*). [*L. aestuārium*—*aestus*, burning, boiling, commotion, tide.]

esurient, *es-ū'ri-ent*, *adj.* hungry: rapacious.—*n.* *esū'ricace*, *esū'ricency*, greedy hunger: needy rapacity. [*L. esuriens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *esurire*, to be hungry—*desiderative* of *edere*, to eat.]

eta, *ē'tā*, *d'tā*, *n.* the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, long *e* (*H*, *η*): as a numeral *η'*=8, *η*=8000.—*n.* *etacism* (*d'tā-sizm*), pronunciation of *eta* as close *e* (in this dictionary represented as *ā*)—opposed to *itacism*. [*Gr. ēta*.]

etacrio, *et-ē'ri-ō*, *n.* (*bot.*) an aggregated fruit, a group of acenes or drupels. [*Gr. hetaireia*, association.]

et cetera, *et set'ar-ā* usually written *etc.* or *&c.*, a Latin phrase meaning and the rest: and so on.—*n.* something in addition, which can easily be understood. [*L. et*, and, *cētera*, the rest.]

etch, *et'ch*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to design on metal, glass, etc. by eating out the lines with an acid: to eat away, corrode.—*ns.* *etch'er*, one who etches; *etch'ing*, the act or art of etching or engraving: the impression from an etched plate; *etch'ing-ground*, the coating of wax or varnish on a plate prepared for etching; *etch'ing-need'le*, a fine-pointed steel instrument used in etching. [*Ger. ätzen*, to corrode by acid; from same root as *Ger. essen*. See *eat*.]

eten, *et'en*, *et'an*, *n.* (*arch.*) a giant. [*O.E. eten*, *coten*; *O.N. jötunn*.]

eternal, *i-*, *et-ēr-nāl*, *adj.* without beginning or end of existence: everlasting: ceaseless: unchangeable.—(*arch.*) *eternē*—*v.t.* *eternallise*, *etern'ise* (*or et'ēr-niz*), to make eternal: to immortalise with fame.—*n.* *etern'alist*, one who thinks that matter has existed from eternity.—*adv.* *etern'allly*.—*n.* *etern'ity*, eternal duration: the state or time after death.—The Eternal, an appellation of God; the Eternal City, Rome; the eternities, the eternal reality or truth. [*Fr. éternel*—*L. aeternus*—*aevum*, an age.]

etesian, *e-tē'sh(y)ən*, *-zyən*, *adj.* periodical: blowing at stated seasons, as certain winds, esp. the north-west winds of summer in the Aegean. [*L. etēsius*—*Gr. etēsius*, annual—*etos*, a year.]

eth, *edh*, *edh*, *n.* a letter (*Ð ð*), a barred *D*, used in Old English without distinction from *thorn* for voiced or voiceless *th*, in Icelandic and by phoneticians set apart for the voiced sound, *thorn* standing for the voiceless.

ethane, *eth'an*, *n.* a hydrocarbon (C_2H_6) of the methane series. [*ether*.]

ethe, *eth*. Same as *eth*.

ethene. See under *chyl*.

Etheostoma (*e-the-ōs'to-mā*), *n.* a genus of small American fresh-water fishes akin to perch.—*adj.* *etheos'tomine*. [*Gr. etherein*, to sift, *stoma*, mouth.]

ether, *et'har*, *n.* the clear, upper air: a medium, not matter, that has been assumed to fill all space and transmit electro-magnetic waves—(in these senses also *aether*): a colourless transparent, volatile liquid ($C_2H_5.O.C_2H_5$) of great mobility and high refractive power, fragrant odour and a fiery, passing to a cooling, taste (specifically *chyl* ether or *diethyl ether*): extended to the class of compounds in which two alkyl groups are united with an oxygen atom.—*adj.* *eth'ereal*, *eth'erial*, consisting of ether: heavenly: airy: spirit-like.—*n.* *eth'ercalis'ation*.—*v.t.* *eth'erealise*, to convert into ether, or the fluid ether: to render spirit-like.—*n.* *eth'ereal'ity*.—*adv.* *eth'ereal'y*.—*adj.* *eth'ereous* (*Milt.*), *eth'eric* (*-ether'ik*), *-al*, *eth'ereal*.—*n.* *eth'ercis'ation* (*-ther-*).—*ns.* *eth'ercion*, a very light gas once supposed to exist in air; *eth'ercis'ation*.—*v.t.* *eth'ercise*, to convert into ether: to stupefy with ether.—*n.* *eth'erism*, the condition induced by using ether: addiction to the taking of ether; *eth'erist*, one who takes or who administers ether; *eth'eromā'nia*, addiction to the ether habit; *eth'eromā'niae*.—*eth'ercal* oils,

essential or volatile oils. [*L. aether*—*Gr. aithēr*, the heavens—*aithein*, to light up.]

ethle, *eth'ik*, *adj.* (*rare*) relating to morals: treating of morality or duty.—*n.* (more commonly *eth'ics*) the science of morals, that branch of philosophy which is concerned with human character and conduct: a treatise on morals.—*adj.* *eth'ical*, relating to duties, morals, the science of ethics.—*adv.* *eth'ically*.—*v.t.* *eth'icise* (*-siz*), to make ethical: to treat as ethical.—*eth'ic'ism*, tendency to moralise or ethicise; *ns.* *eth'icist*, one versed in ethics: one who detaches ethics from religion.—*ethic(al)* dative, dative implying an indirect interest in the matter, used colloquially to give a livelier tone to the sentence. [*Gr. ethikos*—*ēthos*, custom, character.]

ethine, *eth'in*, *n.* acetylene.

Ethiopian, *ē-thi-ō'pi-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Ethiopia (a name given to the countries south of Egypt inhabited by negro races, and also to Abyssinia): Hamitic: Abyssinian.—*n.* a native of Ethiopia: a blackamoor: a Hamite: an Abyssinian.—(*arch.*) *E'thiop(-op)*.—*n.* *Ethiō'pianism*, a negro nationalist movement.—*adj.* *Ethiō'p'ic*, belonging to Ethiopia or to Abyssinia, or the Abyssinian church, or to a group of Semitic languages including *Ge'ez*, *Amharic*, *Tigre*.—*n.* the *Ge'ez* language.—*n.* *ethiōps*, in old chemistry, a name given to various dull, dingy, or black compounds.—Also *Aethiopian*, etc.—Ethiopian region, a biological region consisting of Africa and Arabia south of the Tropic of Cancer. [*Gr. Aithiops*—*aithein*, to burn, *ops*, *ops*, face.]

etbmold, *etbmold*, *adj.* like a sieve.—*adj.* *etbmold'al*.—*etbmold* bone, one of the bones forming the anterior part of the brain-case. [*Gr. ethmos*, a sieve, and *eidōs*, form.]

ethnic, *-al*, *eth'nik*, *-al*, *adj.* concerning nations or races: pertaining to gentiles or the heathen.—*ns.* *eth'nic*, a gentile: a heathen: a national name; *eth'nareh* (*-nārk*; *Gr. archos*, leader) a ruler or governor of a people; *eth'narehy*; *eth'nleism* (*-sizm*), heathenism: gentile religion; *ethnogr'apher*.—*adj.* *ethnograph'ic*.—*n.* *ethnography*, the scientific description of the races of the earth.—*adj.* *ethnograph'ical*.—*adv.* *ethnograph'ically*.—*ns.* *ethnologist*; *ethnology*, the science that treats of the varieties of the human race: cultural anthropology. [*Gr. ethnos*, a nation.]

etbos, *et'bos*, *n.* habitual character and disposition: moral significance.—*adj.* *etholog'ic*, *-al*.—*ns.* *ethologist*; *ethology*, the science of character: bionomics. [*Gr. ethos*, custom, character.]

ethyl, *eth'il*, *n.* the base (C_2H_5) of common alcohol, ether, etc.—*ns.* *eth'ylamine* (*-ā-min*), a substance ($NH_2.C_2H_5$) resembling ammonia with one atom of hydrogen replaced by *chyl*.—*n.* *eth'ylene* (also *eth'ene*), olefiant gas, heavy carburetted hydrogen (C_2H_4).—*ethyl* petrol, petrol containing lead tetraethyl, $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$, to prevent knock. [*ether*, and *Gr. hylē*, matter.]

etiolate, *et'i-o-lat*, *v.t.* (*bot.*) to cause to grow pale with long whitish internodes and small yellow leaves for want of light, to blanch: to make pale.—*v.t.* to become pale.—*ns.* *etiola'tion*; *et'iolin*, a yellow pigment found in etiolated plants. [*Fr. étioiler*, to become pale, to grow into stubble, *étiole*, stubble—*L. stipula*, a stalk, straw.]

etiology. Same as *actiology*.

etiquette, *et'i-ket*, or *-het*, *n.* forms of ceremony or decorum: ceremony: the conventional laws of courtesy observed between members of the same profession, players, etc. [*Fr. etiquette*; see *ticket*.]

etna, *et'nā*, *n.* a vessel for heating liquids in a saucer of burning alcohol.—*adj.* *Aetn'ean*, *Etn'ean*, of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, the volcano Etna. [*L. Aetna*—*Gr. Aitnē*.]

Eton, *et'n*, *n.* a town opposite Windsor with an old public school: (in *pl.*) an Eton suit.—*n.* *Etonian* (*-ē-tōn-ian*), one educated at Eton College.—Also *adj.*—*Eton* collar, a boy's broad starched turned-down collar: a like-shaped collar to a woman's jumper, etc.; *Eton* crop, a fashion of cutting ladies' hair short and sleeking it; *Eton* jacket, a

boy's black dress-coat, untailor; Eton suit, an Eton jacket with waistcoat and trousers in keeping. **Etruria**, *i-trōō'ri-ā*, *n.* an ancient state of Italy north of the Tiber: part of Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, where Josiah Wedgwood made *Etruria ware*.—*n.* and *adj.* **Etrurian**.—*adj.* Etruscan (*i-trūs'kən*), Etrurian.—*n.* an Etruscan: the language of the Etruscans, of undetermined affinities.—*ns.* Etruscol'ogist; Etruscol'ogy. [*L. Etruria, Etruscus.*]

ettercap, *et'ar-kāp*, **ethercap**, *edh'ar-kāp*, *n.* Scots forms of attopoe.

ettie, *et'i*, *v.t. (Scot.)* to purpose, intend: to aim: to aspire.—*n.* purpose, intent. [*O.N. ætla*, to think.]

étude, *ā-tūd'*, *n. (mus.)* a composition intended either to train or to test the player's technical skill. [*Fr., study.*]

etui, *etwee*, *ā-twē'*, *et-tūē'*, *n.* a small case for holding small articles. [*Fr. etui*, a case, sheath.]

etymon, *et'i-mon*, *n.* the true origin of a word: an original root: (*rare*) the genuine or literal sense of a word.—*adj.* **etymic**; **etymolog'ical**.—*adv.* **etymolog'ically**.—*ns.* **etymolog'leon**, —*cum*, an etymological dictionary.—*v.t.* **etymol'ogise**, to inquire into or discuss etymology.—*v.t.* to trace or propound an etymology for.—*ns.* **etymol'ogist**; **etymol'ogy**, the science or investigation of the derivation and original signification of words: an etymon. [*Neut. of Gr. etymos*, true.]

etypic, —*al*, *ē-tīp'ik*, —*al*, *adj.* unconformable to type. [*L. ē*, from, *Gr. typos*, type.]

eucaine, *euealn*, *ū-kā'in*, —*kā'in*, —*kā'n*, *n.* a safer substitute for cocaine as a local anaesthetic. [*Gr. en*, well, and *cocaine*.]

Eucalyptus, *ū-kā-līp'tis*, *n.* a large characteristically Australian genus of the myrtle family, forest trees, some gigantic, and mallee shrubs, with leathery often glaucous leaves turned edgewise to the sun

wise, yielding timber.
1.—*pl.* **eucalyptuses**,
2.—*a* **eucalyptus**; **euca-**
eol, a constituent of
n **eucalyptus** leaves.
ll, **kalyptos**, covered.]

Supper: the elements of the sacrament.—*adj.* **eucharist'ic**, —*al*. [*Gr. eucharistia*, thanksgiving—*eu*, well, and *charizesthai*, to show favour—*charis*, grace, thanks.]

euchlorine, *ū-hlō'rīn*, *n.* a very explosive green-coloured gas, a mixture of chlorine with chlorine peroxide.—*adj.* **euchlō'ric**. [*Gr. eu*, well, *chlōros*, green.]

euchologion, *ū-kō-lō'jī-on*, *n.* a formulary of prayers, primarily that of the Greek Church.—*Also* **euchology** (*-kōl'ō-jī*). [*Gr. euchologion*—*euchē*, a prayer, *logos*—*legein*, to speak.]

cuchre, *ū'kər*, *n.* an American card game for two, three, or four persons, with the 32, 28, or 24 highest cards of the pack—if a player fails to make three tricks he is *euchred*, and his adversary scores against him.—*v.t.* to score over, as above: to outwit. [*Etym. unknown.*]

eucrase, *ū'klds*, *n.* a hydrated beryllium aluminium green transparent crystals.

eucritic, *ū-dē'n*, *adj.* pertaining to Alexandria c. 300 B.C., as assumptions.

eucrite, *ū'krite*, *n.* a gabbroitic rock composed of olivine.—*adj.* **eucritic** *ites*, distinguished.

eucyrt, *ū'kyrt*, *adj.* having the same each whorl. [*Gr. eu*, well, *kyrtos*, wheel.]

eudaemonism, **eudemonism**, *ū-dē'mōn-izm*, *n.* a system of ethics that makes happiness the test of rectitude—whether egoistic, as Hobbes's, or altruistic, as Mill's.—*ns.* **eudae'monist**, **eudē'monist**. [*Gr. eudaimonia*, happiness—*eu*, well, *daimōn*, a spirit.]

eudialyte, *ū-dī'ālī*, *n.* a silicate of zirconium, sodium, calcium and iron, occurring in Greenland, easily dissolved by acids. [*Gr. eu*, well, *dialyein*, to dissolve.]

eudiometer, *ū-dī-om'i-tər*, *n.* an apparatus for gas-analysis, a graduated tube holding the gas over mercury, usually with wires for sparking—early used for testing the air at different times. [*Gr. eudio*, clear, fine (as weather), *metron*, measure.]

euge, *ū'jē*, *interj.* well! well done! [*Gr. euge*.]

Eugenia, *ū-jē'mi-ā*, *n.* the clove genus of the myrtle family.—**eugenol** (*ū-jin-ol*), the chief constituent of oil of cloves ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$)—also **eugenic** (*-jen'*) **aicid**. [Named after Prince Eugene.]

eugenic, *ū-jē'n'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to race improvement by judicious mating and helping the better stock to prevail.—*adv.* **eugen'ically**.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) **eugen'les**, the science of race improvement.—*ns.* **eu'genism** (*-jin-*), **eu'genist**. [*Gr. eugenēs*, of good stock.]

eugh, **eughen**, **ewghen**, obs. spellings (*Spens., Shaks.*) of yew, yewen.

Eugubine, *ū-gū-bin*, —*bin*, *adj.* pertaining to the ancient town of *Eugubium* or *Iguvium* (mod. *Gubbio*), or to its famous seven tablets of bronze, the chief monument of the ancient Umbrian tongue.

euharmonic, *ū-hār-mon'ik*, *adj.* in just intonation. [*Gr. eu*, well, *harmonia*, harmony.]

Euhemerism, *ū-hē'mē-rizm*, *n.* the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history, its deities as merely magnified men.—*v.t.* and *v.t.* **euhē'merise**.—*n.* and *adj.* **euhē'merist**.—*adj.* **euhemeris'tic**.—*adv.* **euhemeris'tically**. [From *Euhēmeros*, *Gr. Euhēmeros*, a 4th-cent. (B.C.) Sicilian philosopher.]

eulachon, *ū-lō-kōn*, *n.* the North Pacific candle-fish, so oily that it is dried for use as a candle.—*Also* **oolakan**, **oulakan**, —*chon*, **uilon**, —*chon*, —*kon*. [Chinook jargon, *uldhān*.]

eulogium, *ū-lō'jī-əm*, **eulogy**, *ū-lō-jī*, *n.* praise: a speech or writing in praise.—*v.t.* **eu'logise**, to extol.—*n.* **eu'logist**, one who extols another.—*adj.* **eulogist'ic**, full of praise.—*adv.* **eulogist'ically**. [Late *L. eulogium*—*Gr. eulogion* (classical *eulogia*)—*eu*, well, *logos*, a speaking.]

Eumenides, *ū-men'i-dēz*, *n.pl.* euphemistic name for the Erinyes or Furies. [*Gr. Eumenides*, gracious ones—*eu*, well, *menos*, disposition.]

eumerism, *ū-mēr-izm*, *n. (biol.)* aggregation of similar parts. [*Gr. en*, well, *meros*, part.]

Eumycetes, *ū-mī-sē-tēz*, *n.pl.* the higher fungi; Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes. [*Gr. eu*, well, and *mycetes*.]

eunuch, *ū'nək*, *n.* a castrated man, esp. one in charge of a harem, or a high-voiced singer. [*Gr. eunuchos*—*eunē*, bed, *echein*, to have (charge of).]

euonym, *ū-on-i-mər*, *n.* the spindle-tree and burning bush genus of Celastraceae.—*n.* **euon'ymin**, an extract of bark of burning bush. [*Gr. euonymos*, spindle-tree.]

eupad, *ū'pad*, *n.* an antiseptic powder containing boric acid. [*Gr. eu*, well, *pad*, University Pathology originated.]

eupat, *ū'pat*, *n.* a member of the aristocracy in ancient Greek states. [*Gr. eu*, well, *patēr*, father.]

eupseps, *ū'pēp*, *n.* opp. to dyspepsia.

euphony, *ū'fōnī*, *n.* a pleasing, easy pronunciation—also **cuphonia** (*-fū'*).—*n.* **cup'hon**, a form of glass harmonica invented by Chladni in 1790.—*adj.* **cuphonic** (*-fōn'*), —*al*, **cuphō'nious**, agreeable in sound.—*adv.* **cuphō'niously**.—*v.t.* **cuphō'nise**, to make euphonic.—*n.* **cuphō'nium**, the bass saxhorn: the euphon.

[*Gr. euphōnia*—*eu*, well, *phōnē*, sound.]

cuphism, *ū'fīm-izm*, *n.* a figure of rhetoric by which an unpleasant or offensive thing is designated by a milder term.—*v.t.* **cup'hemise**, to express by a euphemism.—*v.t.* to use euphemistic terms.—*adj.* **cuphemist'ic**.—*adv.* **cuphemist'ically**. [*Gr. euphēmis*, to speak in such words of good omen—*eu*, well.]

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evanescent, *ev-an-es'ent*, *adj.* fleeting; vanishing.—
v.i. evanesce', to fade away.—*n. evanesce'ence*.
—adv. evanesce'ently. [*L. evānescēns, -entis—ē,*
vānescere, to vanish—vānus, empty.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt, in'fənt, rən'dəm*

evangel, *i-van'jal*, *n.* (*poet.*) good news: gospel: a doctrine set up as a saving principle, esp. in morals or politics.—*ns.* **evangeliar** (*ev-an-jel'*), **evangelia'rion**, **evangelia'rium**, **evangel'ary**, a book of passages from the Gospels to be used at mass or in other services.—*adjs.* **evangelle** (*ev-an-jel'ik*), *-al*, of or pertaining to the Gospel: relating to the four Gospels: according to the doctrine of the Gospel: maintaining the teaching of the Gospel: Protestant: of the school that insists especially on the total depravity of unregenerate human nature, the justification of the sinner by faith alone, the free offer of the Gospel to all, and the plenary inspiration and exclusive authority of the Bible.—*n.* **evangel'ical**, one who belongs to the evangelical school.—*n.* **evangel'icalism**.—*adv.* **evangel'ically**.—*ns.* **evangel'icalness**; **evangel'icism** (*-isim*), evangelical principles; **evangelisation** (*i-van-jel-i-zā'shon*), act of proclaiming the Gospel: Christianisation.—*vt.* **evan'gellse**, to make acquainted with the Gospel: to Christianise.—*vi.* to preach the Gospel from place to place.—*ns.* **evan'gellism**, **evangelising**, **evangelicalism**; **evan'gellist**, one who evangelises: an author of a Gospel, especially one of the canonical Gospels: an assistant of the apostles: one who is authorised to preach but who is without a fixed charge: an itinerant preacher: a lay missionary in the Catholic Apostolic Church, a minister of the third grade; **evangelis'tary**, a book of the Gospels, or of passages from them to

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even up on, to requite, come square with. [O.E. *even*; Du. *even*, Ger. *eben*.]

even, *ev'n*, *n.* (*poet.*) evening: (*obs.* or *dial.*) eve—also *e'en* (*en*).—*ns.* **eve** (*ev*; *poet.*) evening: the night, or the whole day, before a festival: the time just preceding an event; **eve'jar** (*dial.*) the nightjar; **ev'enfall**, early evening, twilight; **evening** (*ev'ning*) the close of the daytime: the decline or end of life: an evening party, gathering or entertainment; **ev'ning-dress**, the dress conventionally appropriated to social functions in the evening; **ev'e'ning-prim'rose**, a N. American plant (*Oenothera*) with pale yellow flowers that open in the evening.—*adv.* **ev'e'nings** (*U.S.*), in the evening.—*ns.* **ev'e'ning-star**, a planet, esp. Venus, seen in the west setting soon after the sun; **ev'ensong**, evening prayer, the Anglican form appointed to be said or sung at evening: the time proper for such; **ev'on'tide**, the time of evening, evening. [O.E. *æfen*, *æfning*.]

event, *i-vent'*, *n.* that which happens: result: any incident or occurrence: contingency: an item in a programme of sports: (*obs.*) fortune or fate.—*adjs.* **event'ful**, full of events: momentous; **event'ual**, happening as a consequence: final.—*v.i.* **event'ualise**, to come to pass: to come into being.—*n.* **event'ual'ity**, a contingency: (*phenology*) propensity to take notice of events, changes, or facts.—*adv.* **event'ually**, finally: at length.—*v.i.* **event'uate**, to turn out. [L. *eventus*—*evenire*, to come out, happen—*ē*, from, *venire*, to come.]

eventration, *ē-ven-trā'shon*, *n.* act of opening the belly: protrusion of an organ from the abdomen. [Fr. *eventration*—L. *ē*, from, *venter*, belly.]

ever, *ev'ər*, *adv.* always: eternally: at all times: continually: at any time: on record (as the biggest ever, the biggest that ever was or happened) in any degree: at all: in the world.—As a suffix, giving complete generality to relative adverbs and pronouns.—*adj.* **ev'ergreen**, in leaf throughout the year: always fresh and green: unfading.—*n.* a tree or shrub that is green throughout the year.—*adj.* **ev'orlast'ing**, endless: perpetual: unceasing: eternal: wearisomely long-continued.—*n.* eternity: a flower (of *Helichrysum*, *Antennaria*, or other genus) that may be kept for years without much change of appearance: a very durable cloth.—*adv.* **ev'erlast'ingly**.—*n.* **ev'erlast'ingness**.—*adj.* **ev'ər-liv'ing** (*Shak.*) immortal: deathless.—*adv.* **ev'ermore** (or *ev'*) for all time to come (also for evermore): ever: unceasingly.—*ever* and *anon*, from time to time; *ever* so, to any extent: to a very great extent; for ever, to all eternity. [O.E. *æfre*.]

everglade, *ev'ər-glād*, *n.* a large shallow lake or marsh: (chiefly in pl.) such a marsh in southern Florida, enclosing thousands of islets covered with dense thickets. [Perh. *ever*, and *glade*.]

evert, *ē*, or *i-vert'*, *v.t.* to turn inside out: to turn outwards.—*n.* **ev'er'sion**. [L. *ēvertēre*—*ē*, from, *vertēre*, *versum*, to turn.]

every, *ev'ri*, *adj.* each of a number: all taken separately.—*prons.* **ev'erybody**, **ev'eryone**, every person.—*adjs.* **ev'eryday**, of or belonging to every day, daily: common, usual: pertaining to weekdays, not Sunday.—*ns.* **ev'erydayness**; **Ev'eryman**, the hero of an old morality play, representing mankind, everybody, anybody.—*pron.* **ov'everything**, all things taken singly: all.—*adv.* **ev'erywny**, in every way or respect; **ev'erywhen**, **ev'erywhence**, **ev'erywhither** (*all rare*); **ev'erywhere**, in every place.—*every* bit, *whit*, the whole: quite; *every* here and there, all over: dispersedly; *every* man *Jaek*, *every* mother's son, *every* one without exception; *every* now and then, or *again*, at intervals; *every* other, *every* second or *alternate*; *every* so often, at intervals; *every* which way (*U.S.*), *every* way: in disorder. [O.E. *æfre*, *ever*, and *alc*, each.]

evet, *ev'it*, *n.* Same as *est* (1).

evict, *i-ē-ikt'*, *v.t.* to dispossess by law: to expel.—*ns.* **evic'tion**, the act of evicting from house or lands: the dispossession of one person by another

having a better title of property in land; *evic'tor*. [*L. evictus*, p.p. of *evincere*, to overcome.]

evident, *ev'i-dent*, *adj.* that can be seen: clear to the mind: obvious.—*n.* that which serves as evidence.—*n.* evidence, that which makes evident: means of proving an unknown or disputed fact: support for a belief: indication: information in a law case: testimony: a witness or witnesses collectively.—*v.t.* to render evident: to attest, prove: to indicate.—*adj.* evidential (*-den'shal*), evidentiary, furnishing evidence: tending to prove.—*adv.* evidently; *ev'idently* (*N.T.*), visibly: obviously: manifestly.—in evidence, received by the court as competent evidence: plainly visible, conspicuous—a penny-a-liner's phrase adopted from the Fr. *en évidence*; turn King's (Queen's) evidence, to give evidence against an accomplice in a crime. [*L. evidens, -entis*—*ē*, from, *videre*, to see.]

evil, *ē'vil*, *adj.* wicked: bad: mischievous: disagreeable: unfortunate.—*adv.* in an evil manner: badly.—*n.* that which produces unhappiness or calamity: harm: wickedness: depravity: sin.—*ns.* *ev'il-doer*, one who does evil; *ev'il-eye*, a supposed power to cause harm by a look.—*adj.* *ev'il-fā'voured*, having a repulsive appearance: ugly.—*n.* *ev'il-fā'vouredness* (*B.*), ugliness: deformity.—*adv.* *evilly* (*ē'vil-i*) in an evil manner: not well.—*adj.* *ev'il-minded*, inclined to evil: malicious: wicked.—*ns.* *ev'iness*, state of being evil: wickedness; *ev'il-speaking*, the speaking of evil: slander.—*adj.* *ev'il-starred'* (*Tenn.*), born under the influence of an unpropitious star, unfortunate.—*n.* *ev'il-work'er*, one who works or does evil.—the evil one, the devil; speak evil of, to slander. [*O.E. yfel; Du. euvel; Ger. übel; cf. ill.*]

evince, *i-'vins*, *v.t.* to overcome, overpower (*arch.*): to prove beyond doubt: to show clearly: to make evident: to give indication of.—*n.* *evince'ment*.—*adj.* *evinc'ible*,—*adv.* *evinc'ibly*,—*adj.* *evinc'ive*, tending to evince, prove, or demonstrate. [*L. evincere*, to vanquish—*ē*, inten., *vincere*, to overcome.]

evirate, *ē'-* or *ev'ir-āt*, *v.t.* to castrate: to render weak or unmanly. [*L. evirare*—*ē*, from, *vir*, a man.]

eviscerate, *ē-* or *i-'vis-er-āt*, *v.t.* to tear out the viscera or bowels of: to gut.—*n.* *eviscera'tion*. [*L. ē*, from, *viscera*, the bowels.]

evite, *i-'vit*, *v.t.* to avoid.—*adj.* *evitable* (*ev'it-ā-bl*).—*v.t.* *ev'itate* (*Shak.*), to avoid.—*n.* *evitā'tion*, the act of shunning. [*L. evitare*, —*ātum*—*ē*, from, *vitare*, to shun.]

eviternal, *ēv-i-tr'nal*, *adj.* eternal.—*adv.* *eviter'nally*.—*n.* *eviter'nity*. [*L. ævitermus; see eternal.*]

evoke, *i-'vōk*, *v.t.* to call out: to draw out or bring forth: to call up or awaken in the mind.—*v.t.* *evocate* (*ev'ō-kāt*), to evoke: to call up from the dead.—*n.* *evoca'tion*.—*adj.* *evocative* (*i-'vok-ē-tiv*), *evocatory*. [*L. evocare*—*ē*, from, and *vocare*, to call.]

evoe, *evhōe*, *evuoi*, *ē-vōē*, *ē-vō-i*, *interj.* expressing Bacchic frenzy. [*L. eu(h)oe*—*Gr. euoi, eu hoi.*]

evolution, *ēv-, ev-ā-l(y)ō'shən*, *n.* the act of unrolling or unfolding: gradual working out or development: a series of things unfolded: the doctrine according to which higher forms of life have gradually arisen out of lower: (*math.*) the extraction of roots: (*usu. pl.*) orderly movements as of a body of troops, flock of birds, etc.—*n.* *evolute* (*math.*), an original curve from which another curve (the *involute*) is described by the end of a thread gradually unwound from the former.—*adj.* *rolled back*.—*adj.* *evolu'tional*, *evolu'tionary*, of or pertaining to evolution.—*ns.* *evolu'tionism*, the doctrine of evolution; *evolu'tionist*, one skilled in evolutions or military movements: one who believes in evolution as a principle in science.—*adj.* *evolu'tive*. [*L. evolūtio, -ōnis*,—*evolūtē*; see *evolve*.]

evolve, *i-, or ē-vōlv*, *v.t.* to unroll: to disclose: to develop: to unravel.—*v.t.* to disclose itself: to result.—*adj.* *evolv'able*, that can be drawn

out.—*n.* *evolve'ment*.—*adj.* *evolv'ent*. [*L. evolūtēre*—*ē*, from, *volvēre*, *volūtum*, to roll.]

evulgate, *ē-, or e-vul'gāt*, *v.t.* to divulge: to publish. [*L. evulgāre*, —*ātum*—*ē*, out, *vulgus*, the people.]

evulse, *i-, ē-vuls'*, *v.t.* to pluck out.—*n.* *evul'sion*. [*L. evellere*, *evulsūm*—*ē*, from, *vellere*, *vulsūm*, to pluck.]

ewe, *ū*, *n.* a female sheep.—*ns.* *ewe'-cheese*, cheese made from the milk of ewes; *ewe'-lamb*, a female lamb: a poor man's one possession—used in reference to 2 Sam. xii; *ewe'-milk*; *ewe'-neck*, of horses, a thin hollow neck.—*adj.* *ewe'-necked*. [*O.E. ēowu; cf. L. ovis, Gr. ois, Sans. avi*, a sheep.]

ewer, *ū'ər*, *n.* a large water jug with a wide spout. [Through Fr. from *L. aquarium*—*agua*, water.]

ewest, *ū'ist*, *adj.* or *adv.* (*Scot.*) near. [App. from *O.E. on neaueste*, in the neighbourhood, wrongly divided *as* on *ewest*.]

ewftes, *ū'fts*, *n.pl.* (*Spens.*), *efts*. [See *eft* (t).]

ewghen, an old spelling of *yewen*.

ewhow, *ā'huōw*, *interj.* (*Scot.*) an exclamation of deprecation.

ewigkelt, *ā'viih-kilt*, *n.* eternity. [*Ger.*]

ewt. See *nemt*.

ex-, *eks-*, prefix, late, but surviving, as *ex-empcor*.

—*prep.* without, as *ex dividend*.—*n.* *ex*, one who is no longer what he was (*pl. ex's, ex'es*).

ex, *eks*, *n.* the twenty-fourth letter, see *X*.

exacerbate, *eks-*, or *egz-ās-er-bāt*, *v.t.* to embitter: to provoke: to render more violent or severe, as a disease.—*ns.* *exacerbā'tion*, *exacerbesc'ence*, increase of irritation or violence, esp. the increase of a fever or disease: embitterment. [*L. exacerbare*, —*ātum*—*ex*, and *acerbare*, from *acerbus*, bitter.]

exact, *igz-akt'*, *v.t.* to force out: to compel payment of: to demand and obtain: to extort: to require as indispensable.—*v.t.* to practise extortion.—*adj.* *precise*: *rigorous*: *accurate*: *absolutely correct*: *finished*: *consummate*: *strict*.—*adj.* *exact'ing*, compelling full payment: unreasonable in making demands: demanding much.—*ns.*

exact'ion, act of exacting or demanding strictly: an oppressive demand: that which is exacted, as excessive work or tribute; *exact'itude*, exactness: correctness.—*adv.* *exact'ly*.—*ns.* *exact'ment*; *exact'ness*, quality of being exact: accuracy;

exact'or, —*er*, one who exacts: an extortioner: one who claims rights, often too strictly.—*fem.* *exact'ress*.—*exact sciences*, the mathematical sciences, whose results are precise or quantitative. [*L. exagere*, *exactum*, to demand, to weigh strictly—*ex*, from, *agere*, to drive.]

exaggerate, *igz-ā-jər-āt*, *v.t.* to magnify unduly: to overstate: to represent too strongly: to intensify.—*n.* *exaggerā'tion*, extravagant representation: a statement in excess of the truth.—*adj.* *exagg'erative*, *exagg'eratory*, containing exaggeration or tending to exaggerate.—*n.* *exagg'erator*. [*L. exaggerare*, —*ātum*—*ex*, *aggerare*, to heap up—*agger*, a heap.]

exalbuminous, *eks-al-bū'nin-əs*, *adj.* (*bot.*) without albumen.

exalt, *igz-awlt'*, *v.t.* to set aloft: to elate or fill with the joy of success: to extol: (*old chem.*) to refine or sublimise.—*n.* *exaltā'tion* (*egz-ol-*), elevation or sublimity.—*n.* *exaltā'tion* (*egz-ol-*), elevation in rank or dignity: high estate: clatoo: (*astrof.*) a planet's position of greatest influence: (*arch.*) a flight of larks.—*adj.* *exalt'ed*, elevated: lofty: dignified.—*n.* *exalt'edness*. [*L. exaltare*—*ex*, *altus*, high.]

examine, *igz-am'in*, *v.t.* to test: to inquire into: to question: to look closely into: to inspect.—*ns.* *exām'en*, examination.—*adj.* *exam'inable*.—*ns.* *exam'inant*, an examiner: one who is being examined; *exam'inate*, one who is examined: close examination: careful search or inquiry: close inspection: trial: a test of capacity and knowledge, familiarly contracted to *exam'*; *exam'inee*, one under examination; *exam'iner*, *exam'inātor*, one who examines.—*adj.* *exam'ining*. [*Fr. examiner*—*L. examināre*—*exām'en*, the tongue of a balance.]

executing or performing; accomplishment: completion: carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law: the warrant for so doing: the infliction of capital punishment; *execu'tion*, one who executes, esp. one who inflicts capital punishment.—*adj.* *executive* (*eg-zek'ü-tiv*, or *ek-rek'*) designed or fitted to execute or perform: concerned with performance, administration, or management: active: qualifying for or pertaining to the execution of the law: administrative.—*n.* the power or authority in government that carries the laws into effect: the persons who administer the government or an organisation: (U.S.) a person in an executive position in government or business: (U.S.) the head of an executive, as president, governor, mayor, etc. (also *chief executive*).—*adv.* *exec'utively*.—*n.* *exec'utor* (*eg-zek'*), one who executes or performs: a person appointed to see a will carried into effect:—*fem.* *exec'utress*, *exec'utrix* (*pl. execu'tri'cēs*).—*adj.* *execu'torial*.—*n.* *exec'utorship*.—*adj.* *exec'utory*, executing official duties: designed to be carried into effect.—*n.* *exec'utory*, executorship: (Scott law) moveable estate and effects.—*executive session*, (U.S.) a meeting of the Senate for executive business, usu. held in private: hence, any meeting in private. [L. *exsequi*, *execūtus*—*ex*, out, *sequi*, to follow.]

exedra, *eks-i-drā*, *eks-ed'rā*, *n.* a portico, hall, or vestibule: a seated room: a raised platform with steps, in the open air: an apse, recess, niche—also *exedra*:—*pl.* *ex'(h)edrae*. [Gr. *exedrā*—*ex*, out, *hedrā*, seat.]

exem, *exeme*, *eks-ēm'*, *v.t.* (obs. Scot.) to release, exempt. [L. *eximere*—*ex*, from, *emere*, to take.]

exegesis, *eks-i-jē'sis*, *n.* interpretation, esp. Biblical.—*ns.* *exegē'te*, *exegē'tist*, one who interprets or expounds.—*adj.* *exegetic* (*-jē'tik*), *-al*, pertaining to exegesis: explanatory.—*adv.* *exeget'ically*:—*n.pl.* *exeget'ics*, the science of exegesis. [Gr. *exēgēs*—*exigein*, to explain—*ex*, out, *hēgein*, to guide.]

exemplar, *egz-em'plār*, *-plār*, *n.* a person or thing to be imitated: the ideal model of an artist: a type: an example: a copy of a book.—*adv.* *ex-emplarily* (*egz'im-plār-i-lī* or *igz-em'*).—*ns.* *ex-emplariness* (or *-em'*); *exemplarity* (*-plār'*), *exemplariness*: *exemplary* conduct.—*adj.* *exemplary* (*egz'im-plār-i*, or *igz-em'*) worthy of imitation or notice: serving as model, specimen, illustration, or warning. [L. *exemplar*—*exemplum*, example.]

exemplify, *igz-em'pli-fī*, *v.t.* to illustrate by example: to make an attested copy of: to prove by an attested copy:—(*pr.p.* *exemplifying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *exemplified*).—*adj.* *exemplifiable*.—*n.* *exemplification*, act of exemplifying: that which exemplifies: a copy or transcript. [L. *exemplum*, example, *facere*, to make.]

exempt, *igz-ēm't*, *v.t.* (Milt.) to set apart: to free, or grant immunity (with *from*).—*adj.* taken out: not liable.—*n.* one who is exempt: an officer who commanded in absence of his superiors, exempted on this account from ordinary duties.—*n.* *exemption*, act of exempting: state of being exempt: freedom from any service, duty, burden, etc.: immunity. [Fr.,—L. *eximere*, *exemptum*—*ex*, from, *emere*, to buy.]

exenterate, *eks-en'ter-āt*, *v.t.* to disembowel.—*adj.* (*-it*) disembowelled.—*n.* *exentera'tion*. [L. *exenterare*—Gr. *ex*, from, *enteron*, intestine.]

exequatur, *eks-i-kwā'tor*, *n.* an official recognition of a consul or commercial agent given by the government of the country in which he is to be. [L. *exequatur*, let him execute—the opening word.]

exequy, *eks-i-kwī*, (usu. in *pl.* *exequies*, *-kwīz*), *n.* a funeral procession: funeral rites.—*adj.* *exequial* (*eks-i-kwī-āl*). [L. *exequiae*—*ex*, from, *sequi*, to follow.]

exercise, *ekt-ar'sīz*, *n.* a putting in practice: exertion of the body for health or amusement or acquisition of skill: a similar exertion of the mind: a task designed or prescribed for these purposes: a written school task: a study in music: a set of problems, passages for translation, etc., in a text-

book: an academical disputation: (*Shak.*) accomplishment: (in *pl.*) military drill or manoeuvres: (U.S.) a ceremony or formal proceeding: an act of worship or devotion: a discourse, the discussion of a passage of Scripture, giving the coherence of text and context, etc. (the *addition* giving the doctrinal propositions, etc.): a meeting of a presbytery for this purpose; hence formerly the presbytery itself.—*v.t.* to train by use: to improve by practice: to give exercise to: to trouble: to put in practice: to use: to wield.—*v.i.* to take exercise: to drill.—*adj.* *ex'ercisable*.—*n.* *ex'er-cise-book*, a book for writing school exercises in. [O.Fr. *exercice*—L. *exercitium*—L. *exercere*, *-citum*, *pf.* *ex-*, and *arcere*, to shut up, restrain.]

exertation, *egz-ar-ri-tā'thon*, *n.* putting into practice: employment: exercise: a discourse. [L. *exercitatio*, *-ōnis*—*exercere*, to exercise.]

exergue, *eks' or egz-arg*, *n.* part on the reverse of a coin, below the main device, often filled up by the date, etc.—*adj.* *exergual*. [Fr.,—Gr. *ex*, out of, *ergon*, work.]

exert, *igz-ert'*, *v.t.* (obr.) to put forth: to bring into active operation: (obs.) to do or perform.—*n.* *exer'tion*, a bringing into active operation: striving: activity.—*adj.* *exert'ive*, having the power or tendency to exert: using exertion. [L. *exertere*, *exertum*—*ex*, from, *terere*, to put together.]

exes, *eks-ēz*, *n.pl.* a slang abbreviation of expenses. *exeunt*, *ekr'i-unt*. See *exit*.

exfoliate, *eks-fō'li-āt*, *v.t.* to shed in flakes: to remove in flakes.—*v.i.* to come off in flakes: to separate into layers.—*n.* *exfolia'tion*,—*adj.* *exfō'liative*. [L. *exfoliare*, *-ātum*, to strip of leaves—*ex*, from, *folium*, a leaf.]

exhale, *egz-hāl'*, *eks-hāl'*, *v.t.* to breathe forth: to emit or send out as vapour, smell, etc.: to cause or allow to evaporate: to emit through a membrane.—*v.i.* to breathe out: to rise or come off as a vapour, smell, emanation: to evaporate: to ooze out.—*adj.* *exhāl'able*; *exhāl'ant*, exhaling: emitting vapour or liquid.—*n.* an organ or vessel that emits vapour or liquid.—*n.* *exhalation* (*eks-egz-ō-lā'shon*, or *eks'hā-*), act or process of exhaling: evaporation: that which is exhaled, vapour, effluvium, emanation: a mist: (*arch.*) a meteoric phenomenon, a meteor. [L. *exhālāre*—*ex*, from, *hālāre*, *-ātum*, to breathe.]

exhale, *egz-hāl'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to hale or draw out. [Pfx. *ex-*, and *halc*.]

exhaust, *igz-awst'*, *v.t.* to draw off: to draw out the whole of: to use the whole strength of: to use up: to empty: to wear or tire out: to treat of or develop completely.—*n.* an outward current, or means of producing it: the exit of used working fluid from the cylinder of an engine: the period of discharge of the fluid: the fluid so escaping (*exhaust-gas*, *-steam*).—*adj.* *exhaust'ed*, drawn out: emptied: consumed: tired out.—*n.* *exhaust'er*, he who or that which exhausts.—*adj.* *exhaust'ible*, that may be exhausted.—*n.* *exhaustion* (*-awst'yon*), act of exhausting or consuming: state of being exhausted: extreme fatigue.—*adj.* *exhaust'ive*, tending to exhaust: investigating all parts or possibilities: by the method of exhausting possibilities: *exhaust'less*, that cannot be exhausted.—*ns.* *exhaust'-pipe*, *valve*, the pipe, valve, through which exhaust gases pass out. [L. *exhaustire*, *exhaustum*—*ex*, from, *haurire*, to draw.]

exheredate, *eks-her-i-dāt*, *v.t.* (*rare*) to disinherit.—*n.* *exhereda'tion*. [L. *exheredare*—*ex*, out, *herēre*, *-ēdū*, heir.]

exhibit, *igz-ib'it*, *v.t.* to hold forth or present to view: to present formally or publicly: to show: (*med.*) to give as a remedy.—*n.* (*law*) a document or object produced in court to be used as evidence: something exhibited: an article at an exhibition.—*ns.* *exhib'iter* (*rare*); *exhibition* (*eks-i-bih'yon*), presentation to view: display: showing off: a public show, esp. of works of art, manufactures, etc.: that which is exhibited: a public performance at the end of a school year: a grant or gift: an

allowance towards support, esp. to scholars in a university: administration of a remedy; exhibitor, one who enjoys an exhibition at a university; exhibitionism, morbid inclination towards display, esp. of the naked body; exhibitionist.—*adj.* exhibitive (*egz-*), serving for exhibition: representative.—*n.* exhibitor (*egz-ib'i-tor*).—*exhibitory*, exhibiting.—*make an exhibition of oneself*, to behave foolishly, exciting ridicule. [*L. exhibere, -itum-ex-, out, habere, -itum, to have.*]

exhilarate, *egz-il'a-rát*, *v.t.* to make hilarious or merry: to raise the spirits of: to enliven: to cheer.—*adj.* exhilarant, exhilarating: exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.—*n.* an exhilarating medicine.—*adj.* exhilarating, cheering: gladdening.—*adv.* exhilaratingly.—*n.* an exhibition, state of being exhilarative, *ex- -itum-ex-, inten.,*

exhort, *ig-, eg-zort'*, *v.t.* to urge strongly and earnestly: to counsel.—*n.* exhortation (*eks- or egz-*), act of exhorting: language intended to exhort: counsel: a religious discourse.—*adjs.* exhortative, exhortatory, tending to exhort or advise.—*n.* exhorter, one who exhorts: in some churches a layman appointed to give religious exhortation. [*L. exhortari, -átus-ex-, inten., hortari, to urge.*]

exhume, *eks-hüm'*, *ig-züm'*, *v.t.* to take out of the ground or place of burial: to disinter: to bring to light.—Also *exhumate* (*eks'hü-mát*).—*ns.* exhumation (*eks'*); exhum'er. [*L. ex, out of, humus, the ground.*]

exies, *ek'sáz*, *n.pl.* (*Scot.*) a fit, as of hysterics, ague. [access.]

exigent, *eks-i-jént*, *adj.* pressing: urgent: exacting: demanding immediate attention or action.—*n.* extremity: strait. (*Shak.*) the last strait, the end.—*adj.* exigent, *exigante*, *exigant* (or *-ij'*), pressing necessity: emergency: distress. [*L. exigens, -entis—pr.p. of exigere—pfx. ex-, agere, to drive.*]

exigible, *eks-i-jib-l*, *adj.* capable of being exacted. [See exact.]

exiguous, *egz-, eks-ig'ü-ás*, *adj.* scanty: slender.—*ns.* exiguity (*eks-*); exiguousness. [*L. exiguus—exigere, to weigh strictly; see exact.*]

exile, *eks'*, or *egzil*, *n.* enforced or regretted absence from one's country or home: banishment (in these senses formerly *egz-il'*): one who is in exile: a banished person.—*v.t.* (formerly *egz-il'*) to expel from one's country to banish.—*n.* exilement, banishment.—*adjs.* exilic (*egz-il'ik*, or *eks-*) pertaining to exile, esp. that of the Jews in Babylon. [*O.Fr. exil—L. exilium, banishment—ex, out of, and root of salire, to leap; affected by L. exul, an exile.*]

exillity, *egz-, eks-il'i-ti*, *n.* slenderness, smallness: refinement. [*L. exillitas, -átis—exilis, slender.*]

eximious, *eg-zim'i-ús*, *adj.* excellent, distinguished. [*L. eximius—eximere—ex, from, emere, to take.*]

exine, *eks'in, -in*. Same as extine. [*L. ex, out of.*]

exist, *igz-ist'*, *v.i.* to have an actual being.—*n.* existence, state of existing or being: livelihood: life: anything that exists: a being.—*adjs.* existent, having being: at present existing; existential (*eks-is-ten'shál*).—*ns.* existentialism, a term covering a number of related doctrines denying objective universal values and holding that a man must create values for himself through action and by living each moment to the full; existentialist. [*L. existere, existere, to stand forth—ex-, out, sistere, to stand.*]

exit, *eks'it*, *n.* the departure of a player from the stage: any departure or passing out: a passage out: a way of departure: a quitting of the world's stage, or life: death.—(*pl. exits*).—*v.i.* to make an exit: to die.—*pa.p.* and *pa.t.* *ex'ited*. (Partly from the *L.* stage-direction *exit*, goes out [in *pl. exeunt*, go out]—*exire, to go out—ex-, out, and ire, itum, to go; partly—L. exitus, a way out.*]

ex-libris, *eks-li'brís*, *n.* a book-plate.—*ns.* ex-librism; ex-librist, a collector or student of book-plates. [*L. ex libris, from the books (of so-and-so).*]

exocarp, *eks-ó-kárp*, *n.* the epicarp of a fruit. [*Gr. exó, outside, karpós, fruit.*]

exode, *ek'sód*, *n.* the concluding part of a Greek drama: a farce or afterpiece. [*Gr. exódiön.*]

exodermis, *eks-ó-dár'mis*, *n.* the outer cortex-layer of a root. [*Gr. exó, outside, dermis, skin.*]

exodus, *eks'ó-das*, *n.* a going out, esp. that of the Israelites from Egypt: Exodus, the second book of the Old Testament.—*adj.* exodite (*-ód*).—*n.* ex'odist, one who goes out: an emigrant. [*L.,—Gr. exodos—ex-, out, hodós, a way.*]

exogamy, *eks-og'a-mi*, *n.* the practice of marrying only outside of one's own group: (*biol.*) union of gametes not closely related.—*adjs.* exogamic (*-ó-gam'ik*), exogamous. [*Gr. exó, out, gamós, marriage.*]

exogen, *eks'ó-jén*, *n.* (*obs.*) a dicotyledon—so called because its stem thickens by layers growing on the outside of the wood.—*adj.* exogenous (*eks-ó-jén-s*), growing by successive additions to the outside. [*Gr. exó, outside, and gen-, root of gignesthai, to be produced.*]

exomis, *eks-ó-mis*, *n.* a one-sleeved or (in Rome) sleeveless garment.—(*Brocting*) ex'omion. [*Gr. exómis—ex-, out, ómos, shoulder.*]

exon, *eks'on*, *n.* an officer of the Yeomen of the Guard. [App. intended to express the pronunciation of *Fr. exempt*; see *exempt*.]

exonerate, *igz-on'ér-át*, *v.t.* to free from the burden of blame or obligation: to acquit.—*n.* exoneration, act of exonerating.—*adj.* exon'orative, freeing from a burden or obligation. [*L. exonerare, -átum-ex, from, onus, oneris, burden.*]

exophagy, *eks-ó-f'á-jí*, *n.* the custom among cannibals of eating only the flesh of persons not of their own kin.—*adj.* exoph'agous (*-gás*). [*Gr. exó, outside, phagín, to eat.*]

exophthalmia, *-mus, eks-ó-f-thál'mi-á, -mas, ns.* a protrusion of the eyeballs.—*adj.* exophthal'mic. [*Gr. ex, out, ophthalmos, eye.*]

exopodite, *eks-ó-p'ó-dít*, *n.* the outer branch of a crustacean limb. [*Gr. exó, outside, pous, podos, foot.*]

exorable, *eks'ór-é-bl*, *adj.* capable of being moved by entreaty.—*n.* exor'ation, entreaty. [*L. exórare—pfx. ex- in the sense of thoroughly, órare, to entreat.*]

exorbitant, *igz-or'bi-tánt*, *adj.* going beyond the usual limits: excessive.—*ns.* exor'bitance, exor'bitancy, great excess.—*adv.* exor'bitantly.—*v.i.* exor'bitate, to stray. [*L. exorbitans, -antis, pr.p. of exorbitare—ex, out of, orbita, a track—orbis, a circle.*]

exoreise, *eks'ór-síz*, *v.t.* to adjure by some holy name: to call forth or drive away, as a spirit: to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit.—*ns.* ex'oreism (*-sizm*), act of exorcising or expelling evil spirits by certain ceremonies: a formula for exorcising: ex'orcist, one who exorcises or retends to expel evil spirits by adjuration (also exorcis'er). [*R.C. Church*] the third of the minor orders. [*L., from Gr. exorkizein—ex-, out, horkos, an oath.*]

exordium, *egz-ór'di-ám*, *n.* the introductory part of a discourse or composition.—*pl.* exor'diums, -ia.—*adj.* exor'dial, pertaining to the exordium: introductory. [*L.,—exordiri—ex, out of, ordiri, to begin.*]

exoskeleton, *eks-ó-shel'i-tán*, a hard supporting or protective structure secreted externally by the ectoderm.—*adj.* exoskel'etal. [*Gr. exó, outside, and skeleton.*]

exosmosis, *eks-ós-mó'sis*, *n.* osmosis outwards, i.e. away from the solution—also ex'osmose (*-mós*).—*adj.* exosmotie (*-mot'ik*). [*Gr. ex-, out, and osmosis.*]

exospore, *eks'ó-spór*, *n.* the outer layer of a spore wall: a spore formed by abstriction, not within a mother-cell. [*Gr. exó, outside, sporos, a seed.*]

exostosis, eks-os-tō'sis, n. (onot.) morbid enlargement of a bone. [Gr. *exostōsis*—*ex*-, out, *osteon*, a bone.]

exoterie, eks-ō-ter'ik, adj. external: fit to be communicated to the public or multitude—opp. to *esoteric*.—adj. *exoter'ical*.—adv. *exoter'ically*.—n. *exoter'ielm* (-sizm). [Gr. *exōterikos*—*exōterō*, comp. of *exō*, outside.]

exothermic, eks-ō-thar'nik, adj. (chem.) involving evolution of heat. [Gr. *exō*, outside, *thermē*, heat.]

exotie, egz-ōt'ik, adj. introduced from a foreign country: alien: foreign-looking: outlandish.—n. anything of foreign origin: something not native to a country, as a plant, a word, a custom.—n. *exot'ielm* (-sizm). [Gr. *exōtikos*—*exō*, outside.]

expand, iks-pand', v.t. to spread out: to lay open: to enlarge in bulk or surface: to develop, or bring out in fuller detail: to express at length, as in terms of a series, or without contractions.—v.i. to become opened: to increase in volume: to enlarge: to spread (fig.) to become communicative.—ns. *expans* (-pans'), a wide extent: a stretch: amount of spread or stretch: the firmament; *expansibl'ity*.—adj. *expans'ible*, capable of being expanded.—adv. *expans'ibly*.—adj. *expans'ion'le* (-i), capable of expansion.—n. *expans'ion*, act of expanding: state of being expanded: enlargement: that which is expanded: amount of expanding: territorial extension: immensity: extension.—adj. *expans'ional*.—ns. *expans'ionism*, *expans'ionist*, one who favours territorial expansion.—adj. *expans'ive*, widely extended: diffusive.—adv. *expans'ively*.—ns. *expans'iveness*; *expansiv'ity* (eks-). [L. *expandere*—*ex*-, out, *pandere*, *pāsum*, to spread.]

ex-parte, eks-pār'ti, adj. on one side only: partial: prejudiced. [L. *ex*, from, *parte*, abl. of *pars*, *partis*, party, side.]

expatiate, eks-pā'shi-āt, v.t. to walk about: to range at large: to enlarge in discourse, argument, or writing.—n. *expat'iation*.—adj. *expat'iative*, *expat'iatory*, expansive.—n. *expat'iator*. [L. *expatiāri*, -ātus—*ex*, out of, *spatiāri*, to roam—*spatium*, space.]

expatriate, eks-pā'tri-āt, v.t. to send out of one's country: banish, exile.—Also *n*.—*expatri'ation*, act of expatriating: exile, voluntary or compulsory. [L.L. *expatriāre*, -ātum—*ex*, out of, *patria*, fatherland.]

expect, iks-pekt', v.t. (obs.) to await: to look forward as likely to come or happen, or as due: (coll.) to suppose.—v.i. (obs.) to wait.—n. (Shak.) *expectation*.—ns. *expect'ance*, *expect'aney*, act or state of expecting: that which is expected: hope.—adj. *expect'ant*, looking or waiting for something: in expectation: not yet but expecting to be.—n. one who expects: one who is looking or waiting for some benefit or office.—adv. *expect'antly*.—ns. *expect'ation* (eks-), act or state of expecting: prospect of future good: that which is or may fairly be expected.—the value of something

fortune or profit by a period between A Sunday—commemorating the Apostles' expectation of the Comforter.—adj. *expect'ative*, giving rise to expectation: reversionary.—n. an expectancy: an anticipatory grant of a benefit not yet vacant.—adj. *expect'ed*.—adv. *expect'edly*.—n. *expect'er*.—n. and adj. *expect'ing*.—adv. *expect'ingly*, in a state of expectation. [L. *expectāre*, -ātum—*ex*-, out, *spēcare*, to look, freq. of *spēcare*, to see.]

expectorate, eks-pek'tor-āt, v.t. to expel from the breast or lungs by coughing, etc.: (coll.) to spit forth.—v.i. to discharge or eject phlegm from the throat: (coll.) to spit.—adj. *expect'orant*, tending to promote expectoration.—n. a medicine that promotes expectoration.—n. *expector'ation*, act of expectorating: that which is expectorated: (coll.) spittle.—adj. *expect'orative*, having the quality of promoting expectoration. [L. *expectorāre*, -ātum—*ex*, from, *pectus*, *pectoris*, breast.]

expedient, iks-pēd'i-ent, adj. suitable: advisable: (Shak.) *expeditious*.—n. that which serves to promote: means suitable to an end: contrivance,

shift.—ns. *expēd'ience* (Shak.), haste; despatch: (Shak.) enterprise: expediency: *expēd'ieney*, fitness: desirableness: conduciveness to the need of the moment: that which is opportune: self-interest.—adj. *expēd'ient'ial* (-en-shi).—adv. *expēd'iently*. [L. *expediens*, -entis, pr.p. of *expedire*; see *expedite*.]

expediate, eks-pēd'i-āt, v.t. to deprive of three claws or of the ball of the foot, to claw.—n. *exped'iation*. [L.L. *expediāre*, -ātum—*ex*, from, *pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

expedite, eks-pi-dit, v.t. to free from impediments: to hasten: to send forth: to despatch.—adj. free from impediment: unencumbered: quick: prompt.—adv. *expeditely*.—n. *expedition* (-dī-shən), speed: promptness: an organised journey to attain some object, as hunting, warfare, exploration, etc.: the party undertaking such a journey.—adj. *exped'itionary*, belonging to an expedition: of the nature of an expedition: *exped'itious*, characterised by expedition or rapidity: speedy: prompt.—adv. *exped'itiously*.—n. *exped'itousness*.—adj. *exped'itlve*. [L. *expedire*, -itum—*ex*, from, *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot.]

expel, iks-pel', v.t. to drive out: eject: to discharge: to banish: (Shak.) to keep off.—pr.p. *expell'ing*; po.t. and pa.p. *expell'ed*.—adj. and n. *expell'nt*, -ent. [L. *expellere*, *expulsum*—*ex*, *pellere*, to drive.]

expend, iks-pend', v.t. to lay out: to employ or consume in any way: to spend.—adj. *expend'able*, that may be expended, esp. that may be sacrificed

n.—ns. *expend'iture*, out: that which is ng up: money spent;

expense (-penis), *expenditure*: outlay: cost: (in pl.) money out of pocket, or an allowance therefor: (in pl.: Scots law) costs in a lawsuit.—adj. *expens'ive*, causing or requiring much expense: costly: lavish.—adv. *expens'ively*.—n. *expens'iveness*.—be at the expense of, to pay the cost of. [L. *expendere*—*ex*-, out, *pendere*, *pēsum*, to weigh.]

experience, iks-pē'ri-ens, n. (obs.) test, trial, experiment: practical acquaintance with any matter gained by trial: repeated trial: long and varied observation, personal or general: wisdom derived from the changes and trials of life: the passing through of any event or course of events by which one is affected: an event so passed through: anything received by the mind, as sensation, perception, or knowledge.—v.t. to make trial of, or practical acquaintance with: to prove or know by use: to have experience of: to suffer, undergo.—adj. *exper'iened*, taught by experience: having much experience: skilful: wise.—adj. *exper'ienceless*, having little or no experience: *exper'ient'ial* (-en-shi), pertaining to or derived from experience.—ns. *exper'ient'ialism*, the doctrine

inten., and old verb *periri*, to try.]

experiment, iks-per'i-mant, n. (obs.) experience: a trial: something done to test a theory, or to discover something unknown.—v.i. (also -ment') to make experiment or trial: to search by trial.—v.t. to make trial of.—adj. *experiment'al* (obs.) experienced, having experience: pertaining to experiment: based on or proceeding by experiment: tentative.—v.i. *experiment'alise*.—ns. *experiment'allism*, reliance on experiment; *experiment'alist*; *exper'imeter* (or -ment'), exper'imentist, one who makes experiments.—adv. *exper'iment'ally*.—n. *exper'iment'ation*.—adj. *exper'iment'ative*; *exper'imented*, (obs.) experienced: practised. [L. *experimentum*, from *experiri*, to try thoroughly; see experience.]

expert, eks-pert', adj. taught by practice: having a familiar knowledge: having a facility of performance: skilful, adroit.—v.t. (Spens.) to experience.—n. *expert*, one who is skilled in any art or science: a specialist: a scientific or professional witness; *expertise* (-ēz; Fr.) expert knowledge: *expertness*.—adv. *expert'ly*.—n. *expert'ness*. [Fr.,

L. *expertus*—*experiri*, to try thoroughly; see experience.]
expiate, eks-pi-āt, *v.t.* to make complete atonement for: to make satisfaction or reparation for.—*adj.* (Shak.) expired, at an end.—*adj.* expiable, capable of being expiated, atoned for, or done away.—*ns.* expiation, act of expiating: the means by which atonement is made: atonement; expiator.—*adj.* expiatory (—*z*-, or —*ā-tz*—). [*L. expiāre*, —*ātum*—*ex*-, inten., *piāre*, to appease, atone for.]
expire, iks-, eks-pīr', *v.t.* to breathe out: to emit (Spens.) to bring to an end.—*v.i.* to breathe out: to die: to come to an end: to lapse: to become invalid by lapse of time: (Spens.) to fulfil a term.—*adj.* expirable, that may expire or come to an end.—*ns.* expirant, one expiring; expiration (eks-pi- or —*pī*-), the act of breathing out: (obs.) death: end: that which is expired.—*adj.* expiratory, pertaining to expiration, or the emission of the breath.—*adj.* expired, dead: extinct: lapsed: obsolete; expiring, dying: pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying.—*n.* expiry, the end or termination, esp. by lapse of time: expiration. [*Fr. expirer* and *L. ex*, from; *spirāre*, —*ātum*, to breathe.]
expiscate, eks-pis-kāt, *v.t.* to find out by skilful means or by strict examination.—*n.* expiscation.—*adj.* expiscatory. [*L. expiscāri*, *expiscātus*—*ex*, from, *pisca*, to fish—*pisca*, a fish.]
explain, iks-plān', *v.t.* to make plain or intelligible: to unfold and illustrate the meaning of: to expound: to account for.—*v.i.* to give an explanation.—*adj.* explainable.—*ns.* explain'er; explanation (eks-plā-nā'shun), act of explaining or clearing from obscurity: that which explains or clears up: the meaning or sense given to anything: a mutual clearing up of matters.—*adv.* explanatorily (iks-plā-nā-tz-ri-i-ly)—*adj.* explan'atory, serving to explain or clear up: containing explanations.—explain away, to modify the force of by explanation, generally in a bad sense. [*L. explanāre*—*ex*-, out, *plānāre*, to level—*plānus*, flat, plain.]
expletive, eks-pli-tiv, eks-plē-tiv, *adj.* filling out: added merely to fill up.—*n.* a word inserted to fill up a sentence or line of verse: a meaningless word serving a grammatical purpose only: anything present merely to fill a gap: a meaningless oath.—*adj.* expletory, serving to fill up: expletive: supplementary. [*L. expletivus*—*ex*-, out, *plere*, to fill.]
explicate, eks-pli-kāt, *v.t.* to unfold, develop: to lay open or explain the meaning of.—*adj.* explicable (by some, —*plik'*), capable of being explicated or explained.—*n.* explication, act of explicating or explaining: explanation.—*adj.* explicative, explicatory (also —*plik'*), serving to explicate or explain. [*L. explicāre*, *explicātum* or *explicatum*—*ex*-, out, *plicare*, to fold.]
explicit, eks-plis-it, *adj.* not implied merely, but distinctly stated: plain in language: outspoken: clear: unreserved.—*adv.* explicitly.—*n.* explicitness. [See explicate.]
explode, eks-pli-t, *n.* a conclusion. [From the mediaeval custom of writing *explicit* at the end of a book or section: originally apparently for *L. explicatum est*, is completed: later taken to be 3rd sing. pres. indic., and supplied with a plural *expliciti*; see explicate.]
explode, iks-plōd', *v.t.* to cry down, hoot off, as an actor: to bring into disrepute, and reject: to cause to blow up.—*v.i.* to burst with a loud report: to burst out, break forth suddenly.—*adj.* exploded, blown up: rejected, discarded.—*n.* explosion (—*zhen*), act of exploding: a sudden violent burst with a loud report: an outburst: breaking out of feelings, etc.—*adj.* explosive (—*ziv*, —*ziv*), liable to or causing explosion: bursting out with violence and noise.—*n.* something that will explode: a stop consonant.—*adv.* explosively.—*n.* explosiveness.—explosion shot, a golf stroke to send a ball forcibly out of a bunker. [*L. explōdere*, *explōsum*—*ex*, from, *plaudere*, to clap the hands.]

exploit, iks-ploit', or **eks-ploit**, *n.* a deed or achievement, esp. an heroic one: a feat.—*v.t.* (iks-ploit') to work, make available: to turn to use: to make gain out of or at the expense of.—*adj.* exploit'able.—*ns.* exploit'age, exploit'ation (eks-), the act of successfully applying industry to any object, as the working of mines, etc.: the act of using for selfish purposes; exploit'er. [*O.Fr. exploit*—*L. explicatum*, unfolded; see explicate.]
explore, iks-, eks-plōr', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to search or travel through for the purpose of discovery: to examine thoroughly.—*n.* explor'ation (eks-), act of searching thoroughly: travel for the sake of discovery.—*adj.* explorative (—*plōr'* or —*plōr'*); explor'atory, serving to explore or investigate: searching out.—*n.* explor'er.—*adj.* exploring. [*Fr.*—*L. explorāre*, —*ātum*, to search out.]
explosion, Eks-plōde.
exponent, eks-pō-nant, *adj.* setting forth: expounding.—*n.* an expounder: (*mus.*) an interpreter by performance: an example, illustration, type: (*math.*) a symbol showing what power a quantity is raised to, an index.—*adj.* exponential (eks-pō-nen'sh), pertaining to or involving exponents.—*n.* an exponential function.—exponential curve, a curve expressed by an exponential equation; exponential equation, one in which the variable occurs in the exponent of one or more terms; exponential function, a quantity with a variable exponent, esp. *e^x*, where *e* is the base of natural logarithms; exponential series, a series in which exponential quantities are developed; exponential theorem gives a value of any number in terms of its natural logarithm, and from it can at once be derived a series determining the logarithm. [*L. expōnens*, —*entis*, setting forth—*ex*-, out, *pōnere*, to place.]
exponible, eks-pō-ni-bl, *adj.* able to be, or requiring to be, explained. [*L. expōnere*; see exponent.]
export, eks-pōrt', *v.t.* to carry or send out of a country, as goods in commerce.—*n.* export, act of exporting: that which is exported: a commodity which is or may be sent from one country to another in traffic.—*adj.* export'able.—*ns.* export'ation; export'er, invisible exports, such items in a national trade balance as money spent by tourists from abroad, etc.; opp. to visible exports, goods sold abroad by traders. [*L. exportāre*, —*ātum*—*ex*, out of, *portāre*, to carry.]
expose, iks-pōs', *v.t.* to lay forth to view: to deprive of cover, protection, or shelter: to make bare: to abandon (an infant): to submit to an influence (as of light, weather): to put up for sale: to explain: to make liable: to disclose: to show up.—*n.* (U.S.) exposé.—*ns.* expos'al, exposive: exposition; exposé (eks-pō-zā; *Fr.*), an exposing: a shameful showing up: a formal statement or exposition.—*adj.* exposed, unprotected; shelterless.—*ns.* exposedness, the state of being exposed; expos'er; exposure (—*pō-zhūr*, —*zhūr*), act of laying open or bare: subjection to an influence: (*phot.*) act of allowing access of light: duration of such access: act of showing up an evil: state of being laid bare: openness to danger: shelterless state: position with regard to the sun, influence of climate, etc. [*Fr. exposer*—*L. ex*-, out, and *ponere*, to rest, confused with *expōnere*, to expose; see exponent, exposition, and cf. pose, compose, repose, etc.]
exposition, eks-pō-zish'ən, *n.* act of exposing: a setting out to public view: the abandonment of a child: a public exhibition: act of expounding: explanation: commentary: an expository discourse: enunciation of themes in a composition: that part of a sonata, fugue, etc., in which themes are presented.—*adj.* expositive (—*pōz'*), serving to expose or explain: explanatory: exegetical.—*n.* expos'itor, one who, or that which, expounds: an interpreter:—*sem.* expos'itress.—*adj.* expos'itory, serving to explain: explanatory.—*n.* expos'itory (—*pōz'tyūr*; *Shak.*), exposure. [*L. expōnitō*, —*ōnis*, expositor, —*ōnis*—*expōnere*, exponitum, to expose, set forth; see expound.]

expostulate, *eks-post'ū-lāi*, *v.i.* to remonstrate: (Shak.) to discuss: (Milt.) to claim.—*n.* **expostulation**, *eks-post'ū-lā-tion*, *adj.* **expostulative** (or *-tīv*), **expostulatory** (*-ā* or *-tār-ī*), containing expostulation.—*n.* **expostulator**. [*L. expostulāre, -ātum*—*ex*, *intē*, *postulāre*, to demand.]

expound, *iks-pownd'*, *v.t.* to expose, or lay open the meaning of: to explain: to interpret: to explain in a certain way.—*n.* **expound'er**. [*O.Fr. expōndre*—*L. expōnere*—*ex*, out, *pōnere*, to place.]

express, *iks-pres'*, *v.t.* to press or force out: to emit: to represent or make known by a likeness, words, signs, symbols, etc.: to put into words: to symbolise: to state explicitly: to reveal: to designate: to despatch.—*adj.* clearly brought out: exactly representing: directly stated: explicit: clear: intended or sent for a particular purpose: expeditious.—*adv.* with haste: specially: by express train or messenger: by express.—*n.* a messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand: a special message: a regular and quick conveyance: a system for the speedy transmission of messages or goods: an express train: an express messenger.—*n.* **express'age**, the system of carrying by express: the charge for doing so.—*adj.* **express'ible**.—*ns.* **expression** (*-resh'ən*), act of forcing out by pressure: act, or mode, or power, of representing or giving utterance: representation or revelation by language, art, the features, etc.: the manner in which anything is expressed: a word, phrase: a symbol: intonation: due indication of feeling in performance of music.—*adj.* **express'ional**, of, or pertaining to, expression.—*ns.* **expressionism**, in literature and painting a revolt against impressionism, turning away from the outer life to the inner: **express'ionist**.—*adj.* **express'ionless**: **expressive**, serving to express or indicate: full of expression: vividly representing: emphatic: significant.—*adv.* **express'ively**.—*n.* **express'iveness**.—*adv.* **express'ly**, explicitly: for the express purpose: definitely.—*ns.* **express'man**: **express'ness**: **expressuro** (*eks-pres'hū-rō*) pressing out: (Shak.) expression: (Shak.) representation.—**express agency**, company, one that undertakes speedy transmission of goods: **express delivery**, immediate delivery by special messenger: delivery by express agency: **express fee**, a fee for express delivery: **expression stop**, a stop in a harmonium by which the performer can regulate the air to produce expression: **express letter**, packet, parcel, one sent by special messenger: **express messenger**, a special messenger: **express rifle**, a rifle for big game at short range, with heavy charge of powder and light bullet: **express train**, a railway-train at high speed and with few stops: to **express oneself**, to give expression to one's thoughts. [*L. exprimere, expressum*—*ex*, from, *primere, pressum*, to press; partly through *Fr. exprès*, etc.]

exprobate, *eks-prō-brāt*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to reproach with: to upbraid.—*n.* **exprob'ration**.—*adj.* **expro'brative**: **expro'bratory**. [*L. exprobrāre, -ātum*—*pf.* *ex*, indicating source, *probrum*, disgrace.]

expromission, *eks-pro-mish'ən*, *n.* the intervention of a new debtor, substituted for the former one, who is consequently discharged by the creditor.—*n.* **expromissor** (*-mis'ər*). [*L. expromittere, -missum*, to promise to pay—*ex*, *intē*, *promittere*, to promise.]

expropriate, *eks-prōp'ri-āt* *v.t.* to dispossess.—*n.* **exprop'riation**. [*L. expropriāre, -ātum*—*ex*, from, *proprium*, property.]

expugn, *eks-pān'*, *v.t.* to take by storm: to storm: to overcome.—*adj.* **expugn'able** (*-pug* or *-pū'nbl*), capable of being taken or vanquished.—*n.* **expugn'ation** (*-pug-ā*). [*L. expugnāre*]

expulse, *eks-puls'*, *n.* (*obs.*) to expel forcibly, eject.—*n.* **expul'sion**, the act of expelling: banishment.—*adj.* **expul'sive**, able or serving to expel. [*L. expulsare*, freq. of *expellere*. See *expel*.]

expunge, *eks-pun'*, **expunct**, *eks-pungt'*, *v.t.* to wipe out: to efface: to mark for deletion.—*n.* **expunc'tion** (*-pungk'shən*). [*L. expungere, -punctum*, to mark for deletion by a row of dots—*ex*, out, *pungere*, to prick.]

expurgate, *eks-pur-gāt*, also *-pur'*, *v.t.* to purge out or render pure: to purify from anything supposed to be offensive, noxious, or erroneous.—*ns.* **expurg'ation**, act of expurgating or purifying: the removal of anything hurtful or evil: bowdlerising: exculpation: **expurgator** (*eks-pur-gā-tōr*, or *eks-pur'gā-tōr*), one who expurgates or purifies.—*adj.* **expurgatō'rial** (*-gā-tō'ri-āl*), **expurg'atory**, pertaining to expurgation: tending to expurgate or purify.—*v.t.* **expurge** (*pur'*), to purify, expurgate. [*L. expurgāre, -ātum*—*ex*, out, *purgare*, to purge.]

exquisite, *eks-kwiz-it*, also *-kwiz'*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) far-fetched: (*obs.*) abstruse: delicious: of consummate excellence: compelling the highest admiration: of delicate perception or close discrimination: not easily satisfied: fastidious: exceeding, extreme, as pain or pleasure.—*n.* one exquisitely nice or fastidious in dress: a fop.—*adv.* **ex'quisitely**.—*n.* **ex'quisite'ness**. [*L. exquisitus*—*ex*, out, *quaerere*, to seek.]

exsanguinous, *eks-sang'win-əs*, *adj.* without blood: anaemic—also **exsang'uline**, *-d*, **exsanguin'eous**.—*n.* **exsanguin'ity**. [*L. ex*, without, *sanguis, -inis*, blood.]

exscind, *eks-sind'*, *v.t.* to cut off. [*L. ex*, from, *scindere*, to cut.]

exsect, *eks-sekt'*, *v.t.* to cut out.—*n.* **exsec'tion**. [*L. ex*, from, *secare, sectum*, to cut.]

exsert, *eks-sert'*, *v.t.* to protrude.—*adj.* **exsert'ed**, projecting.—*adj.* **exsert'ile** (*-tīl*, *-tīl*).—*n.* **exsert'ion**. [*L. exserere, -sertum*. See *exert*.]

ex-service, *eks-sēr-vis*, *adj.* formerly in one of the fighting services.—*n.* **ex-ser'viceman**.

exsiccate, *eks-si-kāt*, *v.t.* to dry up.—*adj.* **exsicc'ant**.—*n.* **exsicc'ation**.—*adj.* **exsicc'ative** (or *-ā*).—*n.* **exsicc'ator**, a drying agent or apparatus. [*L. exsiccare*—*ex*, *siccus*, dry.]

exstipulate, *eks-stip'ū-lāt*, *adj.* (*bot.*) without stipules.

exsuccous, *eks-suk'ūs*, *adj.* sapless. [*L. exsuccus*—*ex*, *succus*, juice.]

exsufflicate, *eks-suf'li-kāt*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) puffed out.—*v.t.* **exsuff'late**, to blow away: to exorcise by blowing away.—*n.* **exsuff'lation**, expiration: forced expiration: exorcism by blowing. [*L. ex*, out, and *sufflare*, to blow out—*suf*, under, *flare*, to blow.]

extant, *eks-tant*, *iks-tant'*, *adj.* standing out, or above the rest: still standing or existing. [*L. extans, -antis*—*ex*, out, *stare*, to stand.]

extasy, *extāse*. Same as *ecstasy*, *ecstāse*.

extempore, *eks-tem-pō-ri*, *adv.* on the spur of the moment: without preparation: suddenly.—*adj.* **extemp'orary**, rising at the moment: without help of manuscript: composed and delivered or performed impromptu.—*n.* an impromptu.—*adj.* **extem'poral**, **extemp'oraneous**.—*adv.* **extemp'oraneously**.—*n.* **extemp'oraneousness**.—*adv.* **extem'porarily**.—*n.* **extem'porariness**.—*adj.* **extem'porary**, done on the spur of the moment: hastily prepared: speaking extempore: done without preparation: off-hand.—*n.* **extemp'orisation**.—*v.t.* **extem'porise**, to speak, or compose and play, extempore or without previous preparation: to discourse without notes: to speak off-hand. [*L. ex*, out of, and *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, time.]

extend, *iks-tend'*, *v.t.* to stretch out: to prolong in any direction: to enlarge: to expand: to widen: to unfold: to straighten out: to hold out: to offer, accord: to exert to the full: (*law*; *Shak.*) to seize: to value, assess.—*v.i.* to stretch, reach: to be continued in length or breadth.—*adj.* **extend'able**: **extend'ant** (*her.*), displayed: **extend'ed**, occupying space: having extension: stretched out: (*U.S.*) **extensive**.—*adv.* **extend'edly**.—*n.* **extend'er**, one who or that which extends: a university extension lecture: substance added to paint to give body.—*adj.* **extend'ible**: **extense** (*-tens'*) (*obs.*), **extensive**.—*n.* **extensibility**.—*adj.* **extens'ible**, **extensile** (*eks-tens'il*), that may be extended.—*n.* **extension** (*iks-, eks-tens'hən*), an act of extending: condition

of being extended: an added piece: (*U.S.*) a wing or annex of a house: the property of occupying space: (*logic*) extent of the application of a term or the number of objects included under it—*opp.* *intension*: (*gram.*) word or words added to subject, predicate, or object. (*University* extension, the enlargement of the aim of a university, in providing instruction for those unable to become regular students).—*adj.* *extens'ional*.—*adv.* *extens'ionally*.—*ns.* *extens'ionist*, an advocate of extension: a university extension lecturer or student; *extens'ivity*, massiveness or spatial quality in sensation from which perception of extension is derived.—*adj.* *extens'ive*, large: wide-spread: comprehensive: (*eks-*) pertaining to extension: seeking or deriving a comparatively small crop cheaply from a wide area—*opp.* to *intensive*—*adv.* *extens'ively*.—*ns.* *extens'iveness*; *extens'ometer* (*eks-*), an instrument for measuring small strains in metal; *extens'or*, a muscle that extends or straightens any part of the body; *extent*, the space or degree to which a thing is extended: bulk: compass: scope: degree or amount (as to *some extent*): a stretch or extended space: a valuation of property: (*law*) a writ directing the sheriff to seize the property of a debtor, for the recovery of debts of record due to the Crown: (*Shak.*) seizure: (*Shak.*) attack: (*Shak.*) an act of extending (justice, courtesy, etc.).—*adj.* stretched out. [*L. extendere, extensum, or extensum—ex-, out, tendere, to stretch.*]

extenuate, eks-ten'ü-ät, v.t. to lessen: to underrate: to weaken the force of: to palliate.—*n.* and *adj.* *extenu'ating*, palliating.—*adv.* *extenu'atingly*.—*n.* *extenu'ation*, act of representing anything as less wrong or criminal than it seems: palliation: mitigation.—*adjs.* *extenu'ative*, *extenu'atory*, tending to extenuate: palliative.—*n.* *extenu'ator*. [*L. extenuare, -atum—ex-, inten-, tenuis, thin.*]

external, eks-ter'i-äl, adj. outer: outward, external: on or from the outside: foreign.—*n.* the outside, outer surface: outward form or deportment: appearance: a representation of an outdoor scene: an outer part (esp. in *pl.*).—*n.* *exterior'ity* (-or'i-ti).—*adv.* *exteriorly*, outwardly. [*L. exterior, comp. of exter, exterius, outward—ex, from.*]

exterminate, eks-ter'mi-nät, v.t. (obs.) to drive out: to destroy utterly: to put an end to: to root out.—*adj.* *exter'minable*, that can be exterminated: (*Shelley*) illimitable.—*n.* *extermin'ation*, complete destruction or extirpation.—*adjs.* *exter'minative*, *exter'minatory*, serving or tending to exterminate.—*n.* *exter'minator*.—*v.t.* *exter'mine* (*Shak.*), to exterminate. [*L. exterminare, -atum, to drive beyond the boundary—ex, out of, terminus, boundary.*]

external, eks-ter'niäl, adj. exterior: lying outside: outward: belonging to the world of outward things: that may be seen: not innate or intrinsic: accidental: foreign.—*n.* exterior: (*in pl.*) the outward parts: (*in pl.*) outward or non-essential forms and ceremonies.—*adj.* *extern', externe', external, outward*.—*n.* a non-resident, as a day-scholar, an out-patient, non-resident physician or surgeon.—*n.* *externalis'ation*.—*v.t.* *exter'nalise*, to give form or apparent reality to.—*ns.* *exter'nalism*, undue regard to mere externals or non-essential outward forms, esp. of religion: *exter'nality* (-nal'i-ti), external character: superficiality: undue regard to externals.—*adv.* *exter'nally*.—*n.* *external* (-nä; Fr.), a day-school.—*external* student one examined by a university in which he has not studied. [*L. exterius, outward—exter, outside.*]

extraterritorial, eks-ter-i-tö'ri-äl. Same as extra-territorial.

extinct, eks-tingkt', adj. put out: extinguished: no longer existing: dead.—*adj.* *extinct'ed* (*Shak.*) extinguished.—*n.* *extinc'tion*, extinguishing, quenching or wiping out: destruction: suppression: the cutting off of polarised light at certain angles when a section of doubly refracting mineral is rotated between crossed nicols.—*adj.* *extinct'*

ive, tending to extinguish.—*n.* *extinct'ure* (*Shak.*), extinction.

extine, eks'tin, -tén, -tín, n. (bot.) the outer membrane of a pollen-grain or spore.—Also *ex'ine*. [*From the root of L. exter, extimus, outer, outmost.*]

extinguish, eks-ting'gwish, v.t. to quench, put out: to render extinct: to put an end to: to destroy, annihilate: to obscure by superior splendour.—*v.i.* to die out.—*adj.* *exting'uishable*.—*ns.* *exting'uisher*, one who, or that which, extinguishes: a small hollow conical instrument for putting out a candle, etc.; a device for putting out fire: a conical structure resembling a candle extinguisher; *extinguishment*, the act of extinguishing: (*law*) putting an end to a right by consolidation or union. [*L. ex(s)tinguere, ex(s)tinguere—ex-, out, stinguere, to quench.*]

extirpate, eks'tir-pät, v.t. to root out: to destroy totally: to exterminate.—(*Spen., Shak., etc.*) *extirp'*.—*adj.* *extirp'able*.—*ns.* *extirp'ation*, extermination: total destruction: *extirp'ator*, one who extirpates: an implement for weeding.—*adj.* *extirp'atory*. [*L. extirpare, -atum—ex-, out, stirps, a stock, root.*]

extol, eks-töl, -töl', v.t. (Spens.) to lift up: to praise highly:—*pr.p.* *extoll'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *extoll'ed*; *Spens.* *extold'*.—*n.* *extol'ment*, the act of extolling: the state of being extolled. [*L. extollere—ex-, up, tollere, to lift or raise.*]

extort, eks-tört, v.t. to wring out: to gain or draw out by compulsion or violence.—*adj.* *extorted*: wrongfully obtained.—*adj.* *extors'ive*, serving or tending to extort.—*adv.* *extors'ively*.—*n.* *extor'tion* (-tor'shon), illegal or oppressive exaction: that which is extorted.—*adjs.* *extor'tionary*, pertaining to or implying extortion; *extor'tionate*, oppressive.—*n.* *extor'tioner*, one who practises extortion.—*adj.* *extor'tive*. [*L. extorquere, extortum—ex-, out, torquere, to twist.*]

extra, eks-trä, adj. beyond or more than the usual or the necessary: extraordinary: additional.—*adv.* *unusually*.—*n.* what is extra or additional, as an item above and beyond the ordinary school curriculum, something over and above the usual course or charge in a bill, etc.; a special edition of a newspaper containing later news: a run scored at cricket from a bye, leg-bye, wide, or no-ball (not hit).—*adj.* *ex'tra-condensed* (*print.*), extremely narrow in proportion to the height.—*v.t.* *ex'tra-illustrate* (or *-lustr'*), to grangerise.—*n.* *ex'tra-illustr'ation*.—*adj.* *ex'tra-spec'ial*, much out of the way.—*n.* a special late edition of an evening newspaper called for by some news of great importance. [*Prob. contracted from extra-ordinary.*]

extra, eks-trä, -trä. (See Prefixes).—*adjs.* *ex'tra-ax'illary*, not in the axil of a leaf; *ex'tra-cellular*, outside the cell-walls; *extradö'tal*, not forming part of the dowry; *extrajud'cial*, not in a flower; *extraforä'neous*, outdoor; *ex'tra-galac'tic*, outside the Milky Way; *extrajud'cial*, not made in court, beyond the usual course of legal proceeding.—*adv.* *extrajud'cially*.—*adjs.* *extralim'ital*, not found within a given faunal area: lying outside a prescribed area—also *extralim'itary*; *extrame'trical*, in excess of the recognised number of syllables in the line; *extramundä'ne*, beyond the material world; *extramü'ral*, without or beyond the walls: connected with a university but not under its direct control; *extra-parö'chial*, beyond the limits of a parish; *ex'tra-phys'ical*, not subject to physical laws; *ex'tra-profess'ional*, not belonging to a particular profession: outside the usual limits of professional duty or practice; *ex'tra-provin'cial*, outside the limits of a particular province; *extra-reg'ular*, unlimited by rules; *ex'tra-sö'lar*, beyond the solar system; *extraterritö'rial*, outside a territory or territorial jurisdiction—also *extrittö'rial*.—*n.* *extraterritorial'ity*, the privilege of being outside the jurisdiction of the country one is in—also *extraterritorial'ity*.—*adjs.* *ex'tra-trop'ical*, outside the tropics; *ex'tra-ü'terine*, outside the uterus; *extravas'cular*,

outside of the vascular system or a vessel: not vascular. [L. *extrā*, outside.]
extract, *eks-, eks-trokt'-*, *v.t.* to draw out by force or otherwise: to choose out or select: to find out: to derive: to extort. (*Scots law*) to take a copy of: to copy passages from: to withdraw by chemical or physical means from containing or combined matter: to exhaust or treat by extraction.—*adj.* (*obs. except Scots law*) extracted: derived.—*n.* **extract** (*eks'*), anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, solvents, etc., as an essence: a passage taken from a book or writing: wool from rags from which cotton has been chemically removed.—*adjs.* **extractable** (also **extractible**); —**extraction**, act of extracting: derivation from a stock or family: birth: lineage: that which is extracted.—*adj.* **extractive**, tending or serving to extract: of the nature of an extract.—*n.* an extract.—*n.* **extractor**, he who, or that which, extracts.—**extract the root of a quantity**, to find its root by a mathematical process; **extractive matter**, the soluble portions of any drug. [L. *extrahere*, *extractum*—*ex*, from, *trahere*, to draw.]
extradition, *eks-tra-dish'ən*, *n.* a delivering up of accused persons by one government to another.—*adj.* **extraditable** (*-dit'ə-bil*).—*v.t.* **extradite**, to hand over for trial or punishment to a foreign government. [L. *ex*, from, *trāditiō*, —*ōnis*—*trādere*, *trādītum*, to deliver up.]
extrados, *eks-tra-dos*, *n.* the convex surface of an arch: the external curve of the voussoirs. [Fr., —L. *extrā*, outside, Fr. *dos*, back.]
extraneous, *eks-trān'yeas*, *adj.* external: foreign: not belonging to or dependent on a thing: not essential.—*n.* **extraneity** (*-tra-nē'i-ti*).—*adv.* **extraneously**. [L. *extrāneus*, external, *extrā*, outside.]
extraordinary, *eks-trord'(-i)-nār-i*, or *eks-tra-ord'*, or *iks-trord'*, *adj.* beyond ordinary: not usual or regular: remarkable, wonderful: special or super-numerary, as 'physician extraordinary' in a royal household, and 'extraordinary professor' in a German university, both being inferior to the ordinary official.—*n.pl.* **extraordinaries**, things that exceed the usual order, kind, or method.—*adv.* **extraordinarily**.—*n.* **extraordinariness**.
extraordinary ray, in double refraction, the ray that does not obey the ordinary law of refraction. [L. *extraordinarius*—*extrā*, outside, *ordō*, —*inis*, order.]
extrapolate, *eks-trap'ō-lāt*, —*lāt*, *eks'*, *v.t.* to obtain or extend by extrapolation.—*v.i.* to practise extrapolation.—*n.* **extrapolation**, calculation of more or less probable values for a function outside the limits between which values are known. [L. *extrā* and *interpolate*.]
extraught, *eks-tract' (Shak.)*, *p.p.* of **extract**.
extravagant, *eks-tra-vā-gant*, *adj.* wandering beyond bounds: irregular: unrestrained: excessive: profuse in expenses: wasteful.—*ns.* **extravagance**, excess: lavish expenditure: (*Milt.*) digression; **extravagance** (*Shak.*), vagrancy: extravagance.—*adv.* **extravagantly**.—*v.i.* **extravagate**, to wander: to exceed proper bounds. [L. *extrā*, beyond, *vagāns*, —*antis*, *pr.p.* of *vagari*, to wander.]
extravaganza, *eks-tra-vā-gan-zō*, *n.* an extravagant or eccentric musical, dramatic, or literary production: extravagant conduct or speech. [It. (*e*)*stravaganza*.]
extravasate, *eks-tra-vā-sāt*, *v.t.* to let out of the proper vessels.—*adj.* let out of its proper vessel: **extravasated**.—*n.* **extravasation**, act of extravasating: the escape of any of the fluids of the living body from their proper vessels. [L. *extrā*, out of, *vā*, a vessel.]
extravert, **extrovert**, *eks-tra- or -trō-vert'*, *v.t.* to turn outward or outside in: to make manifest.—*n.* (*eks'*) a person interested mainly in the world external to himself—*opp.* to **introvert**.—*n.* **extraversion**, **extroversion**. [Lat. *extrā*, outside, *vertēre*, to turn: the *extro-* forms by analogy of *Introvert*.]
extreat, *eks-trēt*, *n.* (*Spens.*) **extraction**. [*extreat*.]
extreme, *iks-trēm' (orch. eks')*, *adj.* outermost: most remote: last: highest in degree: greatest:

most violent: of opinions, etc., not moderate, going to great lengths: stringent: (*superl.*, *Shak.* etc., **extremest**; *comp.*, *rare*, **extrem'er**).—*n.* the utmost point or verge: *end*: utmost of the highest limit or degree: (*in pl.*, *obs.*) great necessity.—*adv.* **extremely**.—*ns.* **extrémism**; **extrémist**, one ready to go to extremes: a holder of extreme opinions: an advocate of extreme action; **extremity** (*-trēm-i-ti*), the utmost limit: the highest degree: greatest necessity or distress: extreme condition: an end: hand or foot.—**extreme union** (see **union**); **go to extremes**, to go too far: to use extreme measures; **in the extreme**, in the last, highest degree: **extremely**; **the last extremity**, the utmost pitch of misfortune: death. [O.Fr. *extreme*—L. *extrēmus*, *superl.* of *exteri*, *exterior*, on the outside.]
extricate, *eks-tri-kāt*, *v.t.* to free from entanglements or perplexities: to disentangle: to set free.—*adj.* **extricable**.—*n.* **extrication**, disentangling: act of setting free. [L. *extricare*, —*ātum*—*ex*, from, *tricare*, hindrances.]
extrinsic, *eks-trin'sik*, *adj.* external: not contained in or belonging to a body: foreign: not essential: of a muscle, running from the trunk to limb or girdle—*opp.* to **intrinsic**.—*adj.* **extrinsical**.—*n.* **extrinsicality**.—*adv.* **extrinsically**. [Fr. *extrinsèque*—L. *extrinsecus*—*exter*, outside, *suffi.* —*in*, *seens*, beside.]
extrorse, *eks-trors'*, *adj.* turned outward: (of an anther) opening towards the outside of the flower. [L. *extrā*, outside, *versus*, turned.]
extrovert, **extroversion**. Same as **extravert**, etc.
extrude, *eks-trūd'*, *v.t.* to force or urge out: to expel: to protrude.—*v.i.* to protrude.—*n.* **extrusion** (*-trūzhən*), act of extruding, thrusting, or throwing out: expulsion.—*adjs.* **extrusive** (*-trū-siv*), **extrusory** (*-sōr-i*). [L. *extrūdēre*, *extrūsum*—*ex*, out, *trūdēre*, to thrust.]
exuberant, *egz-, igz-(y)ōō-bēr-ənt*, *adj.* luxuriant: overflowing: abounding: in high spirits: lavish.—*ns.* **exuberance**, **exuberancy**, quality of being exuberant: luxuriance, an overflowing quantity: redundancy: outburst.—*adv.* **exuberantly**.—*v.i.* **exuberate**, to be exuberant. [L. *exuberāns*, —*antis* *pr.p.* of *exuberāre*—*ex*, intens., *liber*, rich.]
exude, *egz-, eks-id'*, *v.t.* to discharge by sweating: to discharge through pores or incisions.—*v.i.* to flow out of a body through the pores: to ooze out.—*ns.* **exudate** (*eks'*), **exuded matter**; **exudation** (*eks-*), act of exuding or discharging through pores: that which is exuded. [L. *exūdāre*—*ex*, from, *sudāre*, to sweat.]
exul, *eks'ul*, *n.* (*Spens.*) an exile. [L. *ex(s)ul*.]
exulcerate, *egz-ul'sār-āt*, *v.t.* to exasperate, afflict as with an ulcer.—*n.* **exulceration**, ulceration: exasperation. [L. *exulcerāre*, —*ātum*—*ex*, intens., *ulcerāre*, to ulcerate.]
exult, *igz-ul't*, *v.t.* to rejoice exceedingly: to triumph.—*ns.* **exultance**, **exultancy**, **exultation**: triumph.—*adj.* **exultant**, **exulting**: triumphant.—*n.* **exultation** (*egz-*), triumphant delight: transport.—*adv.* **exultingly**. [L. *ex(s)ultāre*, —*ātum*, from *ex(s)ultare*—*ex*, out or up, *salire*, to leap.]
exuviae, *egz-, eks-(y)ōō-vi-ē*, *n.pl.* cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals: (*geol.*) fossil remains of animals.—*adj.* **exuvial**.—*v.i.* **exuviate**, to shed, cast off, for a new covering or condition.—*n.* **exuviation**, the act of exuviating. [L. —*exuere*, to draw off.]
eyalet, *ā-yō'let*, *n.* a division of Turkey—a *vilayet*. [Turk., —Ar. *iydālāh*.]
eyas, *fās*, *n.* an unfledged hawk.—*adj.* (*Spens.*) unfledged.—*n.* *ey'as-mus'ket*, an unfledged male hawk: (*Shak.*) a child. [*An eyas for a nyas*—Fr. *niais*—L. *nidus*, nest.]
eye, *i*, *n.* (*obs.*) a hood, esp. of pheasants. [*An eye for a nye*—O.Fr. *ni*—L. *nidus*, nest.]
eye, *i*, *n.* the organ of sight or vision: more narrowly the globe or movable part of it: the power of seeing: sight: a tinge, suffusion: regard: aim: keenness of perception: anything resembling an eye, as an eye-spot: a central spot: the hole of a

needle: the aperture for inserting the bias in a bowl: a round aperture: a mine entrance: a spring of water: a wire loop or ring for a hook: a round hole or window: the seed-bud of a potato: a spot on an egg: a spectacle lens: the central calm area of a cyclone: (*pl.*) the foremost part of a ship's bows, the hawse-holes: (*pl. eyes; arch. eyne, in; Scot. een, in.*)—*v.t.* to look on: to observe narrowly.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to appear: (*pr.p. ey'ing or eye'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. eyed, id.*)—*ns.* eye'-ball, the ball or globe of the eye; eye'-bath, a cup that can be held in the orbit to bathe the eye; eye'-beam, a glance of the eye; eye'-bright, a little plant of the genus *Euphrasia* (fam. Scrophulariaceae), formerly used as a remedy for eye diseases; eye'-brow, the hairy arch above the eye.—*v.t.* to provide with artificial eyebrows.—*adj.* eye'-browless, without eyebrows.—*adj.* eyed, having eyes: spotted as if with eyes.—*ns.* eye'-drop (*Shak.*), a tear; eye'-flap, a blinder on a horse's bridle; eye'-ful, as much as the eye can take in: (*slang.*) something worth looking at, a fascinating sight.—*adj. (dial.)* sightly: (*dial.*) careful, having an eye.—*ns.* eye'-glance, a quick look; eye'-glass, a glass to assist the sight, esp. such as stick on the nose by means of a spring: an eye-piece: (*Shak.*) the lens of the eye; eye'-lash, the row, or one, of the hairs that edge the eyelid.—*adj.* eye'-less, without eyes or sight: deprived of eyes: blind.—*ns.* eye'-lid, the lid or cover of the eye: the portion of movable skin by means of which the eye is opened or closed at pleasure; eye'-opener, something that opens the eyes literally or figuratively, a startling enlightenment: a drink, esp. in the morning; eye'-piece, the lens or combination of lenses at the eye end of an optical instrument; eye'-pit, the socket of the eye; eye'-rhyme, a would-be rhyme between words that are spelt as if they rhymed but do not; eye'-salve, salve or ointment for the eyes; eye'-servant, one who does his duty only when under the eye of his master; eye'-service, service so performed: formal worship; eye'-shot, the reach or range of sight of the eye: a glance; eye'-sight, power of seeing: view: observation; eye'-sore, anything that is offensive to look at; eye'-splice, a kind of eye or loop formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself; eye'-spot, a spot like an eye: a rudimentary organ of vision.—*adj.* eye'-spott'ed (*Spens.*), marked with spots like eyes.—*ns.* eye'-string, the muscle that raises the eyelid; eye'-tooth, a canine tooth, esp. in the

upper jaw, below the eye; eye'-wash, a lotion for the eye: humbug: deception; eye'-water, water flowing from the eye: a lotion for the eyes; eye'-wink (*Shak.*), a rapid lowering and raising of the eyelid: a glance: the time of a wink; eye'-wit'-ness, one who sees a thing done.—all my eye (*slang.*), humbug; be all eyes, to give all attention; be a sheet in the wind's eye, to be intoxicated; clap, lay, set, eyes on (*coll.*), to see; cry one's eyes out, to weep copiously; cut one's eye-tooth, to cease to be a child: to be shrewd; electric eye (see electric); eye for eye, *lex talionis* (*Ex. xxi. 24*); eye of day, the sun: glad, green eye (see glad, green); give an eye to, to attend to; have an eye to, to contemplate: to have regard to: to incline towards; in eye, in sight; in one's mind's eye, in imagination; in the eyes of, in the estimation, opinion, of; in the wind's eye, against the wind; keep one's (or an) eye on, to observe closely; to watch; keep one's eye skinned, to be keenly watchful; make a person open his eyes, to cause him astonishment; makes eyes at, to look at in an amorous way; to ogle: mind your eye (*slang.*), take care; my eye! a mild asseveration; naked eye (see naked); open a person's eyes, to make him see: to show him something of which he is ignorant; pipe, or put a finger in, the eye, to weep; put a person's eye out, blind him: supplant him in favour; see eye to eye, from *Is. li. 8*, but used in the sense of to think alike; see with half an eye, to see without difficulty; throw sheep's eyes at, to ogle sheepishly; turn a blind eye on, feign not to see, wink at; under the eye of, under the observation of; up to the eyes, deeply involved. [*O.E. eage; cf. Goth. augo, Ger. auge, Du. oog, O.N. auga.*]
eyelet, *i'lit*, *n.* a small eye or hole to receive a lace or cord, as in garments, sails, etc.: a small hole for seeing through (also eye'-let-hole): a little eye.—*v.t.* to make eyelets in. [*O.Fr. oillet—L. oculus, influenced by eye.*]
eyellad, eyliad, *i'li-ad*, *n.* old variants of ocellade.
eyne, *in, n.pl. (arch.)* eyes. [*O.E. eagan.*]
eyot, *dt.* Same as alt.
eyra, *i'ra*, *n.* a South American wild cat. [*Guaraní.*]
eyre, *ar*, *n.* a journey or circuit: a court of itinerant justices. [*O.Fr. eire, journey, from L. iter, a way, a journey—ire, itum, to go.*]
eyry, eyrie. See aerle.

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'-mēt, in'fānt, ran'dəm*

F

F, I, ef, n. the sixth letter in the English and Latin alphabets, derived from the Greek digamma—its sound a labio-dental fricative formed by bringing the lower lip into contact with the upper teeth: (*mus.*) the fourth note of the natural diatonic scale of **C**: as a mediaeval Roman numeral **F**=40; **F**=40,000: **F** is used as a contraction for Fahrenheit; **F**₁, **F**₂ (Mendelism) first and second filial generations: **ff** in mediaeval script was used instead of a capital **F**.—**ns.** **F**-clef, a clef marking **F**, the fourth line in the bass, the bass-clef; **f**-hole, either of a pair of holes in the belly of a violin, etc., shaped like an italic *f*.—the three **F**'s, free sale, fixity of tenure, fair rent.

fa, fā, n. the fourth note in the sol-fa notation—also anglicised in spelling as *fah*. [See Arctinian.] **fa, faw, fa'rd, faurd, fārd, fawrd,** Scots for fall, favoured.

fabaceous, fā-bāsh'as, adj. bean-like. [*L. faba, a bean.*]

Fabian, fā'bi-an, adj. delaying, avoiding battle, cautious, practising the policy of delay: favouring the gradual introduction and spread of Socialism.—**n.** a member or supporter of the *Fabian Society* (founded 1884) for this purpose.—**n.** **Fā'blanizm.** [From *Q. Fabius Maximus*, surnamed *Cunctator* (delayer), from the masterly tactics with which he wore out the strength of Hannibal, whom he dared not meet in battle.]

fable, fā'bl, n. a narrative in which things irrational, and sometimes inanimate, are, for the purpose of moral instruction, feigned to act and speak with human interests and passions: any tale in literary form, not necessarily probable in its incidents, intended to instruct or amuse: the plot or series of events in an epic or dramatic poem: a fiction or myth: a ridiculous story, an old wives' tale: a falsehood: subject of common talk.—**v.t.** to tell fictitious tales: (*obs.*) to tell falsehoods.—**v.t.** to feign: to invent.—**adj.** **fā'bled, mythical:** renowned in story: feigned.—**n.** and **adj.** **fā'bling.**—**n.** **fāblcr,** a writer or narrator of fictions.—**adj.** **fabular (fā'bū-lar)—v.t.** **fab'ulise,** to write fables, or to speak in fables.—**ns.** **fab'ullst,** one who invents fables; **fabulos'ity.—adj.** **fab'ulous,** feigned, false: related in fable: celebrated in story: immense, amazing.—**adv.** **fab'ulously.**—**n.** **fab'ulousness.** [*Fr. fable and L. fābula—fāri,* to speak.]

fabliau, fā'bi-ō, n. a metrical tale after the type of those, usually satirical in quality, produced in France in the 12th and 13th centuries.—**pl.** **fabliaux (fā'bi-ōz).** [*Fr.,—dim. of fable.*]

fabric, fab'rik, n. workmanship: texture: anything framed by art and labour: a building: manufactured cloth: any system of connected parts.—**v.t.** (*Milt.*) to construct.—**n.** **fab'ricant, a manufacturer.—v.t.** **fab'ricate,** to put together by art and labour: to manufacture: to produce: to devise falsely.—**n.** **fab'ricā'tion, construction:** manufacture: that which is fabricated or invented: a story: a falsehood.—**adj.** **fab'ricā'tive.**—**n.** **fab'ricātor.** [*L. fābrica, fabric—fāber, a worker in hard materials: partly through Fr. fabrique.*]

faburdic, fā'bur-dan, n. (arch.), harmony in thirds and sixths: an early kind of counterpoint: an undersong: a refrain. [*Fr. faux-bourdon—faux, false, bourdon, bourdon.*]

façade, fā-sād, n. the exterior front or face of a building: (*fig.*) the appearance presented to the world, esp. if showy and with little behind it. [*Fr.—face,* after *It. facciata, the front of a building—faccia, the face.*]

face, fās, n. the front part of the head, including forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin:

the outside make or appearance: front or surface of anything: a flat surface of a solid geometrical figure, crystal, etc.: the striking surface of a golf-club, etc.: the edge of a cutting-tool, etc.: the front or upper surface, or that usually presented: the exposed surface in a cliff, mine, or quarry: a principal cleavage-plane: the dial of a watch, etc.: the printed surface of a playing card: (*print.*) a style of letter: special appearance or expression of the countenance: aspect, look, configuration: command of facial expression and bearing: boldness, effrontery: a grimace: presence: (*B.*) anger or favour.—**v.t.** to meet in the face or in front: to stand opposite to or looking towards: to confront: to stand up to: to brave: to resist: to put an additional face or surface on: to cover in front: to trim.—**v.i.** to direct or turn the face: to take or have a direction: (*obs.*) to show a face, esp. bold or false.—**ns.** **face'-ache, neuralgia in the nerves of the face; face'-card, a playing-card bearing a face (king, queen, or knave); face'-cloth, a cloth laid over the face of a corpse or living person: a cloth used in washing the face.—adj.** **faced,** having a face: having the outer surface dressed: with the front covered with another material.—**n.** **face'-guard, a kind of mask to guard or protect the face.—adj.** **face'less, without a face.—ns.** **face'-lifting, an operation aiming at smoothing and firming the face; face'-powder, a cosmetic powder for the face; face'cr, one who puts on a false show: a bold-faced person: (slang) a severe blow on the face: an affront: anything that staggers one; face'ing, a covering in front for ornament or protection.—face down, to abash by stern looks; face out, to carry off by bold looks; face the music (*U.S. slang*), to accept the unpleasant consequences at their worst: to brave a trying situation, hostile reception, etc.; face to face, opposite: in actual presence; face value, the value as stated on the face of a coin, etc.; nominal worth; fly in the face of, to set oneself directly against; have two faces, to be two-faced (see two); in the face of, in defiance of, despite; lose face, lose prestige; on the face of it, on its own showing: palpably plain: at first glance; pull a long face, to look dismal; put a good face on, to assume a bold or contented bearing as regards; right face left face i right about facel words of command, on which the soldiers turn to the side specified; run one's face (*U.S. slang*), to obtain things on credit by sheer impudence: save one's face, to avoid humiliation or appearance of climbing down; set one's face against, to oppose strenuously; show (one's) face, to appear; to one's face, in his presence, openly. [*Fr. face—L. facies, form, face; perli-* from *facere, to make.*]**

facet, fas'it, n. a small surface, as of a crystal: an aspect or view.—**v.t.** to cut a facet upon, or cover with facets.—**adj.** **fac'eted, having or formed into facets.** [*Fr. facette, dim. of face, face.*]

facetious, fā-sē'shas, adj. witty, humorous, jocose: wagish: would-be funny: bawdy—(*obs. or arch.*) **fac'tious (-sē't)—n.pl.** **fac'ct'iac (sh-s), witty or humorous sayings or writings: a bookseller's term for improper books—of all degrees of indecency.—adv.** **fac'ctiously.—n.** **fac'ct'iousness.** [*L. fac'tia—fac'tus, merry, witty.*]

facia. Same as fascia.

facial, fā'shəl, adj. of or relating to the face.—**adv.** **fā'shally,—facial angle, in craniometry, the angle formed by lines drawn from the middle of the forehead to the upper jaw above the incisor teeth and from the opening of the ear to the opening of the nose.**

fāte, fār, ask; mē, hār (hier); nīfne; mūte; mūte; mōōn; dhēn (thēn)

facies, *fa'shi-ēs*, *n.* general aspect. [*L. facies*, face.]
facile, *fa'sil*, or *-il*, *adj.* (*obs.*) affable: easily persuaded: yielding: (*Scots law*) mentally weak, short of idiom but so as to be easily persuaded to deeds to one's own prejudice: easy of accomplishment: easy: working with ease: fluent (*usu.* depreciatory).—*adv.* *fac'ilely*.—*n.* *fac'leness*.—*v.t.* *facilitate* (*fa-sil'*), to make easy or easier.—*ns.* *facilita'tion*; *facil'ity*, ease in performance or action: fluency: easiness to be persuaded: pliancy: (*obs.*) affability: (*Scots law*) a condition of being facile: (*esp. in pl.* *facil'ities*) means or opportunities that render anything readily possible. [*Fr.*,—*L. facilis*, easy—*facere*, to do.]

facinorous, *fa-, fa-sin'-ə-rəs*, *adj.* atrociously wicked. —Also (*Shak.*) *facin'e'rious*.—*n.* *facin'orousness*. [*L. facinorōsus*—*facinus*, a crime—*facere*, to do.]

facsimile, *fa-sim'i-li*, *n.* an exact copy, as of handwriting, a coin, etc.: accurate reproduction (*pl.* *facsim'iles*).—*adj.* exactly corresponding.—*v.t.* to make a facsimile of, to reproduce.—*n.* *facsim'ile*.—*facsimile telegraph*, the transmission of a still picture over a telegraph circuit and its reproduction. [*L. fac*, imper. of *facere*, to make, *simile*, neut. of *similis*, like.]

fact, *fakt*, *n.* (*arch.*) a deed, act, or anything done: anything that comes to pass: a truth: truth: reality, or a real state of things, as distinguished from a mere statement or belief: an assertion of fact: (*obs.*) a crime committed.—*adj.* *fact'ual*, pertaining to facts: actual.—*ns.* *fact'ual'ity*; *fact'ualness*; *fact'um*, a thing done, a deed.—as a matter of fact, in reality; in fact, in point of fact, indeed; the fact of the matter, the plain truth about the subject in question. [*L. factum*, neut. p.p. of *facere*, to do.]

faction, *fak'shun*, *n.* a company of persons associated or acting together, mostly used in a bad sense: a contentious party in a state or society: dissension.—*adj.* *fac'tional*.—*ns.* *fac'tionalism*; *fac'tionary*, a member of a faction; *fac'tionist*.—*adj.* *fac'tious*, turbulent: given to faction: proceeding from party spirit: seditious.—*adv.* *fac'tiously*.—*n.* *fac'tiousness*. [*L. factiō*, —*ōnis*—*facere*, to do.]
factitious, *fa-k'tish'əs*, *adj.* artificial: made: produced by artificial conditions.—*adv.* *fac'titiously*.—*n.* *fac'titiousness*.—*adj.* *fac'titive*, causative: *fac'tive* (*obs.*), making. [*L. facticius*, *factitious*—*facere*, to make.]

factor, *fak'tər*, *n.* a doer or transactor of business for another: one who buys and sells goods for others, on commission: (*Scot.*) an agent managing heritable estates for another: (*math.*) one of two or more quantities, which, when multiplied together, result in the given quantity—e.g. 6 and 4 are factors of 24: an element in the composition of anything, or in bringing about a certain result: in heredity, a gene.—*ns.* *fac'torage*, the fees or commission of a factor.—*adj.* *fac'torial*, of or pertaining to a factor.—*n.* the product of all whole numbers from a given number down to one.—*v.t.* *fac'torise*, to resolve into factors: (*U.S.*), to warn not to pay or give up goods: to attach (the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person).—*ns.* *fac'torship*; *fac'tory*, a manufactory: a trading settlement in another country.—judicial factor, a person appointed by the Court to manage the estate of a person under some incapacity. [*L.*,—*facere*, to do.]

factorum, *fa-k'tō-rəm*, *n.* a person employed to do all kinds of work for another.—*pl.* *fac'tō-rums*. [*L.*,—*L. fac*, imper. of *facere*, to do, *tōrum*, all.]
facture, *fak'tyər*, *n.* the act or the result of making, workmanship. [*L. factūra*—*facere*, to make.]

facula, *fak'ū-lā*, *n.* a spot brighter than the rest of the surface, sometimes seen on the sun's disk: (*pl.* *fac'ulae*, -*læ*). [*L.*, *facula*, dim. of *fax*, torch.]

faculty, *fak'al-ti*, *n.* facility or power to act: any particular ability or aptitude: an original power of the mind: any physical capability or function: personal quality or endowment: right, authority, or privilege to act: licence: a department of learning at a university; or the professors consulting it: the members of a profession: executive

ability.—*adj.* *fac'ultative*, optional: incidental: of or pertaining to a faculty.—Court of Faculties, a court established by Henry VIII., whereby authority is given to the Archbishop of Canterbury to grant dispensations and faculties. [*Fr. faculté*—*L. facultās*, -*ātis*—*facilis*, easy.]

facundity, *fa-kun'di-ti*, *n.* eloquence. [*L. facunditās*, -*ātis*.]

fad, *fad*, *n.* a weak or transient hobby, crotchet, or craze: any unimportant belief or practice, intemperately urged.—*n.* *fadd'iness*.—*adj.* *fadd'ish*.—*ns.* *fadd'ishness*; *fadd'ism*; *fadd'ist*, one who is a slave to some fad.—*adj.* *fadd'y*. [*Ety.* unknown.]

faddie, *fad'l*, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to trifle.—*n.* nonsense, trifling—usually in fiddle-faddle.

fade, *fād*, *v.i.* to lose strength, freshness, loudness, brightness, or colour gradually: to grow pale, dull, or faint: to die away: to disappear.—*v.t.* to cause to fade: to cause to change gradually in distinctness (as *fade out*, *fade in*).—*n.* a fading.—*adj.* (*arch.*) *faded*, weak: (*fād*; *Fr.*) insipid, dull.—*ns.* *fade'-away*, a gradual disappearance; *fade'-out*, a graded fading out; *fade'-in*, in appearance and growth. [*Ety.* unknown.]

fadeless, *fād'less*, *adj.* *fade'less*, e.—*adv.* *fad'lessly*.—*fade'ly*, wearing away.

[O.Fr. *fader*—*fade*—*L. vapidum*, acc. to Gaston Paris.]

fadge, *faj*, *v.t.* to agree, hit it off: to succeed, turn out. [*Ety.* dub.; not conn. with O.E. *fegan*, to join.]

fading, *fā'ding*, *n.* an old dance, probably Irish: (*Shak.*) the burden of a song (with a *fading*). [*Origin* unknown.]

faeces, *fē'sēs*, *n.pl.* sediment after infusion or distillation: dregs: excrement.—*adj.* *faecal* (*fē'ki*). [*L.*, pl. of *faex*, *faecis*, dregs, grounds.]

faerie, *fa'ry*, *fā'z-ry*, *n.* (*arch.*) the world of fairies, fairyland: (*obs.*) a fairy. Also *adj.* [A variant of *fairy*.]

fag, *fag*, *v.i.* to become weary or tired out: to work hard: to be a fag.—*v.t.* to weary: to use as a fag: (*pr.p.* *fagging*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *fagged*).—*n.* a schoolboy forced to do menial offices for another: a tiresome piece of work: drudgery: (*slang*) an inferior cigarette (for *fag-end*): hence, any cigarette.—*ns.* *fag'-end*, the end of a web of cloth that hangs loose: the untwisted end of a rope: the refuse or meaner part of a thing: the stump of a cigar or cigarette; *fagg'cry*, drudgery: *fagging*.—*n.* and *adj.* *fagging*—to fag out, to field, as a fag, in cricket. [*Ety.* dub.; perh. a corr. of *flag*, to droop, which see.]

faggot, *fagot*, *fag'ət*, *n.* a bundle of sticks for fuel, fascines, etc.: a stick: anything like a faggot: a bundle of pieces of iron or steel cut off into suitable lengths for welding: a soldier numbered on the muster-roll, but not really existing: a voter who has obtained his vote expressly for party purposes, on a spurious or sham qualification: a roll of internal organs, etc. of a pig mixed with bread and savoury herbs.—*adj.* got up for a purpose, as in *faggot vote*.—*v.t.* to tie together.—*ns.* *fagg'oting*, *fag'oting*, a kind of embroidery in which some of the cross-threads are drawn together in the middle.—to burn one's faggot, to recant a heresy. [*Fr. fagot*, a bundle of sticks, perh. from *L. fax*, a torch.]

fagotto, *fag-ō'tō*, *n.* a bassoon.—*n.* *fagott'ist*, one who plays on the bassoon. [*It.*]

Fagus, *fā'gəs*, *n.* the beech genus of trees, giving name to the fam. *Fagaceae*.—*adj.* *fagā'ceous*. [*L. fagus*, beech; cf. *Gr. phēgos*, oak, O.E. *bēc*, beech.]

fah. See *fa*.

fahband, *fāl'bānt*, *n.* in crystalline rocks, a pale band rich in metals: *fahl'erz* (*-erts*), tetrahedrite: also tennantite: *fahl'ore* (*-ōr*), tetrahedrite or tennantite. [*Ger. fahl*, dun-coloured, *band*, band, *erz*, ore, and *Eng. ore*.]

Fahrenheit, *fā'rən-hīt*, or *far'an-īt*, *adj.*, of a thermometer or thermometer scale, having the freezing-point of water marked at 32, and the

boiling-point at 212 degrees (to convert F° into C°, subtract 32, and take $\frac{5}{9}$ of remainder). [Named from the inventor, Gabriel D. *Fahrenheit* (1686-1736).]

faible, *feb'el*, *n.* a penchant, weakness, or foible (of which it is a variant): the part of a foil blade between the middle and the point—the weak part. [*Fr.*, weak.]

faience, *fā-yān's*, *n.* glazed coloured earthenware.
[Fr.; prob. from *Foenza* in Italy.]

fail, *fāh*, v.i. and v.t. (Scot.) to abate: to excuse.
fail, *fāl*, n. a turf, sod.—n. fail'-dike (Scot.), a
turf-wall. [Perh. Gael. *fāl*, a sod.]

fall, *fāl*, *v.t.* to fall short or be wanting (with *in*): to fall away: to decay: to die: to prove deficient under trial, examination, pressure, etc.: to miss: to be disappointed or baffled: to become insolvent or bankrupt.—*v.i.* to be wanting to: not to be sufficient for: to leave undone, omit: to disappoint or desert: (*Spens.*) to deceive.—*n.* (*Shok.*) failure.

-adj. failed, that has failed: decayed, worn out: bankrupt. *-n.* failing, a fault, weakness: a foible: failure. *-adj.* that fails. *-prep.* in default of. *-n.* fail'ure, a falling short, or cessation: omission: decay: bankruptcy. *-fail of*, to come short of accomplishing any purpose; without fail, for certain. [O.Fr. *foillir*—*L.* *fallere*, to deceive; cf. Du. *feilen*, Ger. *fehlen*, O.N. *feila*.]

fain, *fān*, *adj.* glad or joyful: eager (with *to*): content for want of better: compelled: (*Spens.*) want.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to delight in: (*Spens.*) to desire.—*adv.* gladly.—*adv.* fain'ly, gladly.—*n.* fain'ness, eagerness. [O.E. *fægen*, joyful: cf. O.N. *fegim*, glad.]

faïné, *faïné, fân, v.t. (Spens.)*. Same as feign.
faïnéant, *faïné-ant, adj.* and *n.* do-nothing, applied
esp. to the later Merovingian kings of France,
mere puppets, whose mayors of the palace
governed the country.—*n.* faïnéance (-*ôns*'),
faï'neaney (-*an-s*'), faïnéantise (-*téz*'). [*Fr.*
as if—*faire*, to do, *néant*, nothing; really—*O. Fr.*
foignont, *pr.p.* of *foindre* to skulk.]

faint, *fānt*, *adj.* wanting in strength: dim: lacking distinctness: not bright or forcible: weak in spirit: lacking courage: done in a feeble way: inclined to faint: sickly-smelling, oppressive.—*v.i.* to become feeble or weak: to lose strength, colour, etc.: to swoon: to fade or decay: to vanish: to lose courage or spirit.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to render faint.—*n.* a swoon.—*adj.* faint'ed (*Milt.*), exhausted.—*adj.* faint'-heart (also *n.*), faint'-heart'ed, spiritless: timorous.—*adv.* faint'-heart'edly.—*n.* faint'-heart'edness.—*n.* and *adj.* faint'ing.—*adj.* faint'ish, slightly faint.—*n.* faint'ishness.—*adv.* faint'ly.—*n.* faint'ness, want of strength: feebleness of colour, light, etc.: dejection.—*n.pl.* faints, impure spirit that comes over at the beginning and end of distillation (also *felts*).—*adj.* faint'y, faintish. [O.Fr. *feint*, feigned—*l. fingere*, to feign.]

fair, *fair*, *adj.* bright; clear; clean; free from blemish; pure; pleasing to the eye; beautiful: of a light hue: free from rain, fine, dry: unobstructed; open; smoothly curving; prosperous: impartial; just; equitable; good, pleasing; plausible; specious; reasonable; likely; favourable: pretty good; passable. (*dial.*) out-and-out, veritable; also (*arch.*) a general expression of commendation or courtesy (as *fair sir*).—*n.* that which is fair; (*arch.*) a woman. (*Shak.*) beauty.—*v.t.* to make fair.—*v.i.* to clear up, as the weather from rain.—*adv.* in a fair manner (in all senses): civilly; suitably; evenly. (*dial.* and *U.S.*) full, square, directly; gently; favourably; (*dial.*) quite.—*adj.* fair-and-square, honest—also *adv.*; fair-bod'ing, (*Shak.*) auspicious.—*ns.* fair-copy, a clean copy after correction; fair-deal'ing.—*adj.* fair-faced, with *z*
 specious.—*n.* fair-
 fair-haired, fair-
 hair.—*n.* fair'ing,
 curves in shipbuilding; means of reducing head-
 resistance in an aeroplane.—*adj.* fair'ish, some-
 what fair; pretty well; pretty drunk.—*adv.*
 fair'ly, (*arch.*) beautifully; neatly; justly; reason-

ably: plainly: (*obs.*) gently: fully, quite: tolerably.—*adj.* fair-minded, judging fairly.—*ns.* fairness; fair-play, honest dealing: justice.—*adj.* fair-seeming, appearing fair; fair-spoken, bland and civil in language and address.—*ns.* fair-trade, euphemism for smuggling: a mild form of the protective system, in which the basis of economic policy is supposed to be reciprocity or free-trade only with such nations as grant similar privileges—also used adverbially; fair-way, the navigable channel or usual course of vessels in a river, etc.: (*golf*) the smooth turf between tee and putting-green, distinguished from the uncut rough and from hazards.—*adj.* fair-weather, suitable only for fair weather or favourable circumstances.—*bid* fair (see *bid*); fair (be)fall, (*arch.*) good luck to; in a fair way to, likely to succeed in: keep fair with, to keep on amicable terms with; speak fair (see *speak*); stand fair with, to be in the good graces of: the fair, the fair sex, the female sex. [*O.E. fæwer*.]

*f*air, *fär*, *n.* a great periodical market for one kind of merchandise, or for the general sales and purchases of a district, with or without amusements: often reduced to a collection of shows, swing-boats, etc.; a charity bazaar or the like.—*ns*, fair-day; fair-ground; fair'ing, a present given at or from a fair: any complimentary gift.—a day after the fair, behind the fair, too late; get one's fairing. (*Scot.*), to get one's deserts. [*O. Fr. feire*—*L. feria*, holiday.]

fa'iry, fä'ir, n. an imaginary being, generally of diminutive and graceful human form, capable of kindly or unkindly acts towards man: fairy-folk collectively: fairy-land, a enchanted place: a creature of overpowering whimsical, delicate beauty: *fa'iry beads, joints of fair'y-butt'er*, a name applied in northern England to certain gelatinous fungi: *fa'iry-cy'cle*, a child's bicycle: *fa'iry ydom*: *fa'iry-god-mother*, a benefactress such as Cinderella had: *fa'iry-wood*, *fa'iry yism*: *fa'iry yland*, the country of the fairies.—*adj.* and *adv.* *fa'iry-ylike*, like fairies, or like something in fairyland: very delicate and charming.—*n.* *fa'iry-mon'ey*, money given by fairies, which quickly changes into withered leaves, slate, stones, etc.: money that comes unsought.—*m.* *fa'iry-ring*, a ring of darker-coloured grass due to outward spread of a fungus (as the fairy-ring champignon, *Marasmius oreodes*), attributed to the dancing of fairies: *fa'iry-stone*, a fossil sea-urchin: a concretion: *fa'iry-tale*, a story about fairies or other supernatural beings: a folk-tale: a romantic tale: an incredible tale: euphemistically, a lie: a marvel. [*O.Fr. foerie*, enchantment—*foe* (mod. *fée*); *acc faerie, fay.*]

faith, *fath*, *n.* trust or confidence: belief in the truth of revealed religion; God: the living God: which is believed: esp. the religion one professes: honesty: word or honour pledged: faithfulness.—*interj.* by my faith! is used. — *s. (fith; Shok)* to believe.—*adj.* faithful, full of faith, believing: firm in adherence to promises, duty, friendship, love, etc.: loyal: constant: conformable to truth: worthy of belief: true: exact.—*adv.* faithfully, with confidence: with fidelity: with sincerity: with—ing—
—*cure*, a system of belief based on James v. 15, that sickness may be cured without medical advice or appliances, if the prayer of Christians be accompanied in the sufferer by true faith: cure by suggestion.—*adj.* faithless, without faith or belief: not believing, esp. in God or Christianity: not adhering to prom—

mūte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

fāte, fār, āsk; mā, hār (ber); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōōn; dhen (then)

fallal, *fal-al'*, *n.* a streamer of ribbon: any trifling ornament.—*adj.* foppish, trifling.—*n.* fallal'ery.—*adv.* fallal'ishly.

fallible, *fal'-bl*, *adj.* liable to error or mistake.—*n.* fallibility, liability to err.—*adv.* fall'ibly. [*L.* *fallibilis*,—*fallere*, to deceive.]

Falloplian, *fa-lō-pi-an*, *adj.* relating to the Italian anatomist Gabriele Fallopio (1523-62).—Falloplian tubes, two tubes or ducts through which the ova pass from the ovary to the uterus, perhaps discovered by him.

fallow, *fal'ō*, *adj.* left untilled or unsown for a time.—*n.* land that has lain a year or more untilled or unsown after having been ploughed.—*v.t.* to plough without seeding.—*ns.* fall'ow-chat, fall'ow-finch, the wheatear; fall'owness.—green fallow, fallow where land is cleaned by a green crop, as turnips. [*O.E.* *fealgian*, to fallow; *fealh*, fallow land.]

fallow, *fal'ō*, *adj.* brownish-yellow.—*n.* fall'ow-deer, a yellowish-brown deer smaller than the red-deer, with broad flat antlers. [*O.E.* *fallu* (*fealu*); cf. Ger. *fahl*, *O.N.* *fǫllr*.]

false, *fals*, *adj.* wrong: erroneous: deceptive or deceiving: untruthful: unfaithful: untrue: not genuine or real, counterfeit: improperly so called: artificial, as opposed to natural, of teeth, etc.: incorrect, not according to rule: out of tune.—*adv.* incorrectly: untruly: dishonestly: faithlessly.—*n.* (*Spens.*; *Shak.*) falsehood: untruth.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to deceive; (*Spens.*) to feign; (*Spens.*) to be false: to falsify.—*n.* false-ae'd'ela, Robinia.—*adj.* false-bed'd'ed.—*n.* false-bed'd'ing, (*geol.*) irregular lamination running obliquely to the general stratification, due to deposition in banks by varying currents.—*v.t.* false-card', to play a false card.—*n.* false-face, a mask.—*adj.* false-faced, (*Shak.*) hypocritical: false-heart'ed, treacherous, deceitful.—*n.* false-hood, state or quality of being false: want of truth: want of honesty: deceitfulness: false appearance: an untrue statement: lying: a lie.—*adv.* false'ly.—*ns.* false'ness: fals'er, (*obs.*) a falsifier, counterfeiter: (*Spens.*) a deceiver, a liar.—*adj.* fals'ish, somewhat false.—*ns.* fals'ism, a self-evident falsity; fals'ity, quality of being false: a false assertion.—false alarm, a warning without danger: false bottom, a partition cutting off the space between it and the true bottom: false card, the card played to deceive: false conception, a uterine growth consisting of some degenerate mass instead of a foetus: false dawn, deceptive appearance simulating dawn: false gallop, (*Arch.*) a canter: false imprisonment, illegal detention by force or influence: false leg, a pro-leg: false quantity, pronunciation or use of a long vowel as short or short as long: false relation, (*mus.*) occurrence in different parts together or in succession of a tone and a chromatic derivative: false rib, one that does not reach the breastbone: false shame, shame for that which is not shameful: play one false, to act falsely or treacherously to a person: put in a false position, to bring any one into a position in which he must be misunderstood. [*O.Fr.* *fals* (*mod. faux*)—*L.* *falsus*, *pa.p.* of *fallere*, to deceive.]

falsetto, *fals'-set-ō*, *n.* a forced voice of a range or register above the natural, the head voice: one who uses such a voice: false or strained sentiment.—*adj.* and *adv.* in falsetto. [*It.* *falsetto*, *dim.* of *falso*, false.]

falsified, *fals'-id'i-kəl*, *adj.* conveying a meaning that is false. [*L.* *falsus*, and *dicere*, to say.]

falsify, *fals'i-fi*, *v.t.* to forge or counterfeit: to tamper with: to misrepresent: to prove or declare to be false: to be false to: to feign.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to lie: (*pr.p.* fals'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fals'ified).—*adj.* fals'ifiable.—*ns.* falsified'tion; fals'ifier. [*Fr.* *falsifier*—*L.* *falsificare*—*L.* *falsus*, false, *falsre*, to make.]

Falstaffian, *fals'-staf'-i-an*, *adj.* like or pertaining to Shakespeare's Falstaff—corrupt, jovial, humorous, dissolute, and irrepressibly impudent.

falter, *fals'tar*, *v.t.* to stumble: to go unsteadily: to hesitate in speech as if taken aback: to flinch:

to waver: to flag: to fail.—*v.t.* to utter falteringly.—*n.* unsteadiness.—*n.* and *adj.* fal'tering.—*adv.* fal'teringly. [*Prob.* a freq. of *M.E.* *falden*, to fold; conn. with *fault* (in which the *l* is late) is not possible.]

falk, *falks*, *n.* a sickle-shaped part or process, as of the dura mater: (*pl.* falkes, *fals'sez*). [*L.* a sickle.]

famble, *fam-bl*, *n.* (*slang*) the hand—also fam.—*v.t.* to feel or handle. [*Der.* obscure; perh. from the *obs.* verb *famble*, in its probably original sense, to grope, fumble.]

fame, *fām*, *n.* public report or rumour: renown or celebrity, chiefly in a good sense.—*v.t.* to report: to make famous.—*n.* fā'ma (*L.* *fā'mā*), report, rumour, fame.—*adj.* famed, renowned; fame-less, without renown.—fama elamo'sa (*Scot.*), any notorious rumour ascribing immoral conduct to a minister or office-bearer in a church; house of ill fame, a brothel. [*Fr.*—*L.* *fāma*, from *fārī*, to speak; cf. *Gr.* *phēmē*, from *phanai*, to say.]

familiar, *fa-mil'yar*, *adj.* well acquainted or intimate: in the manner of an intimate: free: unceremonious: having a thorough knowledge: well known or understood: private, domestic: common, plain.—*n.* one well or long acquainted: a spirit or demon supposed to attend a person at call: a member of a pope's or bishop's household: the officer of the Inquisition who arrested the suspected.—*v.t.* famili'larise, to make thoroughly acquainted: to accustom: to make easy by practice or study.—*n.* famili'arity (*-i-ar-i-ty*), intimate acquaintanceship: freedom from constraint: any unusual or unwarrantable freedom in act or speech toward another, act of licence—*usu.* in *pl.*—*adv.* famili'arly. [*O.Fr.* *familiar*—*L.* *familiaris*, from *familia*, a family.]

family, *fam'i-h*, *n.* the household, or all those who live in one house (as parents, children, servants): parents and their children: the children alone: the descendants of one common progenitor: race: honourable or noble descent: a group of animals, plants, languages, etc. more comprehensive than a genus.—*adj.* famili'ar (*fam-*), characteristic of a family: famili'ar (see above).

—*ns.* familism (*fam'*), the family feeling: the principles of the Familists; Famil'ist, one of the 16th-cent. mystical sect known as the Family of Love, which based religion upon love independently of faith.—family baker, butcher, etc., one who supplies families, not merely institutions: family Bible, a large Bible for family worship, with a page for recording family events; family circle, the members of the family taken collectively: one of the galleries in a theatre: family coach, a large carriage able to carry a whole family: a parlour game: family man, a man with a family: a domesticated man: family name, surname: family tree, a diagram showing the branching of a family: in a family way, in a familiar informal manner: in the family way, pregnant: official family, (*U.S.*) the cabinet. [*L.* *familia*—*famulus*, a servaot.]

famine, *fam'in*, *n.* extreme general scarcity of food: scarcity of anything: hunger: starvation. [*Fr.*—*L.* *famēs*, hunger.]

famish, *fam'ish*, *v.t.* to starve.—*v.i.* to die or to suffer extreme hunger or thirst.—*n.* fam'ishment, starvation. [*Obs.* *fame*, to starve—*L.* *famēs*, hunger.]

famous, *fā'mus*, *adj.* renowned: noted: (*slang*) excellent.—*v.t.* to make famous.—*adv.* fā'mously.—*n.* fā'mousness. [*O.Fr.*—*L.* *fā'mōsus*—*fama*, fame.]

famulus, *fam'ū-ls*, *n.* a private secretary or factotum: an attendant, esp. on a magician or scholar. [*L.* a servant.]

fan, *fān*, *n.* a basket for winnowing corn by throwing it in the wind: any instrument for winnowing: a broad, flat instrument esp. used by ladies to cool themselves—typically in the shape of a sector of a circle: a wing: any fan-shaped structure, as a deposit of alluvium: a small sail to keep a windmill to the wind: a whale's tail-fluke: a propeller-screw or propeller-blade: a rotating

ventilating or blowing apparatus: the agitation of the air caused by a fan.—*v.t.* to winnow: to move by a fan or the like: to direct a current of air upon: to cool or to kindle with, or as with, a fan.—*v.i.* to move like a fan: to spread out like a fan. (*pr.p.* fanning; *pa.t.* and *pp.* fanned).—*ns.* fan/light, a window resembling in form an open fan; fann'er, a fanning apparatus for winnowing, ventilation, etc.; fan-palm, any palm with palmate leaves, esp. palmetto.—*adj.* fan-shaped, forming a sector of a circle.—*ns.* fan'tail, a variety of domestic pigeon with tail feathers spread out like a fan; fan'-trac'ery, -vault'ing, (*archit.*) tracery rising from a capital or a corbel, and diverging like the folds of a fan over the surface of a vault; fan'-whcel, a wheel with fans on its rim for producing a current of air. [O.E. *fann*, from L. *vannus*, a basket for winnowing; cf. Fr. *van*.]

fan, *fan*, *n.* a fanatic: now (from U.S. use) a devotee or enthusiastic follower of some sport or hobby, or public favourite.—*n.* fan'-mail, letters from devotees. [From fanatic.]

fanal, *fā'nāl*, *n.* (*archit.*) a lighthouse, a beacon. [Fr.—Gr. *phanos*, a lantern, *phainein*, to show.]

Fanarlot. Same as Phanarlot.

fanatic, *fā-nat'ik* (by some *fā-nā-tik*), *adj.* extravagantly or unreasonably zealous, esp. in religion: excessively enthusiastic.—*n.* a person frantically or excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects.—*adj.* fanat'ical, fanatic: (*Shak.*) extravagant.—*adv.* fanat'ically.—*v.t.* fanat'icise (*-i-siz*), to make fanatical, wild: to act as a fanatic.—*n.* fanat'icism (*-izm*), wild and excessive religious or other enthusiasm. [L. *fānticus*, belonging to a temple, inspired by a god, *fānum*, a temple.]

fan-cricket. Same as fen-cricket.

fancy, *fā'n-si*, *n.* that faculty of the mind by which it recalls, represents, or makes to appear past images or impressions—imagination, esp. of a lower, passive, or more trivial kind: an image or representation thus formed in the mind: an unreasonable lightly-formed or capricious opinion: a whim: a fantasia: (*Shak.*) a fancy: or liking: taste: (*Shak.*) *imagination*, *imagination*, or, guided by, or originating in fancy or caprice: fantastic: capriciously departing from the ordinary, the simple, or the plain: ornate: particularised.—*v.t.* to portray in the mind: to imagine: to be inclined to believe: to have a fancy or liking for: to be pleased with: to breed or cultivate, with a view to development of conventionally accepted points: (*pr.p.* fan'ying; *pa.t.* and *pp.* fan'cied).—*adj.* fan'cied, formed or conceived by the fancy: imagined: favoured.—*n.* fan'cier, one who fancies: one who has a liking for anything and is supposed to be a judge of it: a breeder for points.—*adj.* fan'ciful, guided or created by fancy: imaginative: whimsical: wild: unreal.—*adv.* fan'cifully.—*n.* fan'cifulness.—*adj.* fan'ciless, destitute of fancy.—*ns.* fan'cy-bait, a ball at which fancy-dresses in various characters are worn; fan'cy-bread, bread other than plain bread; fan'cy-dress, dress arranged according to the wearer's fancy, to represent some character: fan'cy-fair, a special sale of fancy articles for some charitable purpose.—*adj.* fan'cy-free, (*Shak.*) free from the power of love.—*pl.* fan'cy-goods, fabrics of variegated rather than simple pattern, applied generally to articles of show and ornament.—*ns.* fan'cy-man, a prostitute's attendant or bully; fan'cy-monger, (*Shak.*) one who concerns himself with love.—*adj.* fan'cily sick (*Shak.*), love-sick.—*ns.* fan'cy-stitch, more intricate and decorative stitch than plain stitch; fan'cy-woman, mistress: prostitute: fan'cy-work, ornamental needlework.—*or* fancy, pugilism: pugilism. [Contracted from *fantease*, *fand*, *fand* (*Scot.*), *pa.t.* of *find*.] *of* a fand, fand, fond, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to try, attempt: to proceed.—*pa.t.* and *pp.* fandcd, fond'cd, or (*Spens.*) fond. [O.E. *fandian*.] *n.* a fandango, *fān-dang'gō*, *n.* an old Spanish dance.

for two or its music in 2 time, with castanets: a gathering for dancing, a ball. [Sp.]

fanc, *fān*, *n.* (*obs.*) a flag: a weathercock. [O.E. *fana*, flag; cf. Ger. *fohne*; cf. *vanc* and L. *pannus*, a cloth.]

fane, *fān*, *n.* a temple. [L. *fānum*.]

fanfare, *fān'fār*, *fān'fār*, *n.* a flourish of trumpets or bugles: an elaborate style of bookbinding.—*ns.* fanfarade (*fān'fār-ad*), a fanfare; fan'faron, one who uses bravado: a blusterer, braggart; fanfaro'na (*Scott.*; Sp. *fonfarrono*, trumpery) a gold chain; fanfaronade, vain boasting: bluster: ostentation.—*v.i.* to bluster. [Fr., perh. from the sound.]

fang, *fāng*, *n.* the tooth of a ravenous beast: a claw or talon: the venom-tooth of a serpent: the embedded part of a tooth, etc.: a tang: a prong: (*Shak.*) a grip, catch: (*Scot.*) grip or power of suction in a pump.—*v.t.* (*obs.*; *Shak.* phang) to seize upon, catch.—*adj.* fanged, having fangs, clutches, or anything resembling them; fang'less. [O.E. *fang*, from the same root as *fōn*, to seize.]

fangle, *fāng'gl*, *n.* (*Milt.*; *Bunyan*) fancy.—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to fabricate, trick out.—*adj.* fang'led, (*Shak.*) foppish. (Mistaken back-formation from *newfangled*.)

fansion, *fān'son*, *n.* a small flag, esp. for surveying.—*n.* fan'on, a cloth for handling holy vessels or offertory bread: a manipule: a short cape worn by the Pope when celebrating High Mass. [O.E. *fansion*, *fanson*—L.L. *fānō*, *-ōnis*, banner, nap'lon (a O.H.G. *fano*; cf. *fane*, *vane*.)]

fank, *fāngk*, *n.* a coil: a noose: a tangle among the fank'le, to entangle. [Scot.; conn. wul to transact fank, *fāngk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a sheep-fold. *o* Nefasti: an fanncl, fannell, fōn'el, *n.* a year, a calendar: fannonellus, fanula, dims. of *fān*]

fan-tan, *fān'ton*, *n.* a Ch'inese superior taste: [Chin.]

fantasia, *fān-tā-si'ā*, also *fān'tas'ia*, *n.* fastidiously: a musical or other composition—*fastidium*, loathing: the ordinary rules of *fān'tas'ia*, pointed, sloping to a sec fantasy.]

fantasy, phantasy, *fān'tas'ia*, *n.* with branches more or less tion: mental image; perplex of a building: gable-end: preoccupation with *fantasy*, a gable-end, roof: obtainable desire.—*adj.* *fān'tas'ic*, fleshy: well-filled out: thick, mentally.—*adj.* *fān'tas'ic* of printing types: corpulent: *n.* fan'tasm (as much, or of the nature of, adipose (*-tisk*), fan't substance it contains: oily: fruitful fantastic idea: rich in some important constituent: a dandy, a *me*: (*comp.* fat't'er; *superl.* fat't'est).—not real: *fat* found in adipose tissue: solid *adv.* fan vegetable oil: (*chem.*) any member of a and *v.i.* *fat* naturally occurring substances con-fantas'of the glycerides of higher fatty acids, [O.E. *fat* itic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, the

phat' part of anything: a piece of work offering Fanti, than usual profit for effort: a passage that their: an actor or musician to show what he can ter': inclination to corpulency: a fat animal: (*slang*) fan'oney.—*v.t.* to make fat.—*v.i.* to grow fat: *pr.p.* fat'ting; *pa.t.* and *pp.* fat't'ed).—*adj.* fat'-face, -d, having a fat or broad face; fat'-brained (*Shak.*), stupid.—*n.* fat'-head, a dullard.

fat'-head'ed.—*ns.* fat'-ben, any one of various thick-leaved plants, esp. of the goosefoot family; fat'-kildney'd (*Shak.*), fat'ling, a young animal fattened for slaughter.—*adj.* small and fat.—*n.* fat'-lute, a mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil, for filling joints, etc.—*adv.* fat'ly, grossly: lumberingly.—*n.* fat'ness, quality or state of being fat: fullness of flesh: richness: fertility: that which makes fertile.—*adj.* fat'-talled, having much fat in the tail, as certain Asiatic and African sheep; fat'ted (fatted calf, the not always approved fare for the returned prodigal—Luke xv 23, etc.).—*v.t.* fat'ten, make fat or fleshy: make fertile.—*v.i.* grow fat.—*ns.* fat't'ener; fat't'ening; fat't'iness.—*adj.* fat't'ish, somewhat fat; fat't'y, containing fat; having qualities of fat.—*n.* a fat person.—*adj.* fat't'itted, dull, stupid.—*n.* a fat lot (*slang*, ironically) much; fat stock, livestock fattened for market; fatty acids, acids which with glycerine form fats; fatty

the state of being far; remoteness, distance.—*adj.*, and *adv.* far-off, in the distance.—*adj.* far-reach'ing, having wide validity, scope, or influence; far-see'ing, prescient; far-sighted, seeing far: having defective eyesight for near objects: prescient; far-sought, sought for at a distance; far-spent, far advanced.—by far, in a very great degree; far and away, by a great deal; far and near, far and wide, everywhere, all about; far between, at wide intervals; rare; far be it, God forbid; far cry, a long distance; Far East, Eastern Asia (China, Japan, etc.); Far North, the Arctic regions; Far South, the Antarctic regions; Far West, the Great Plains, Rocky Mountains and Pacific side of North America; I'll see you far (or farther) first, I will not do it by any means; in so far as, to the extent that.—See also farther. [O.E. *feor(r)*; Du. *ver*; O.N. *forre*.]

farad, *for'ad*, n. a unit of electrical capacity—that of a conductor which when raised to a potential of one volt has a charge of one coulomb.—n. far'aday, a unit of quantity of electricity, that carried by the ions of one gramme-equivalent, or 96500 coulombs.—*adj.* farad'ic (*-ad'ik*), pertaining to Faraday, esp. in connexion with induced currents.—n. faradisat'ion.—v.t. far'adise (*med.*) to stimulate by induced currents.—*ns.* far'adism, treatment by induced currents; microfar'ad, the millionth part of a farad. [From Michael (Sp.) farrand, farrant, *fdr'and*, *ant*, *adj.* (Scot.) be false, certain appearance or manner, esp. in *adj.* fa-pound forms as *ould-forand*, old-irregular i-maint, precocious, sagacious; fair-general strat. specious. [M.E. *farand*, comely, by varying currob. p.p. of fare.]

false card.—n. fa-rine, *for'an-dén*, ferrandine, faced, (*Shak.*) *hyar*, a dress of silk with wool treacherous, deceitful; a dress of silk with wool quality of being false.—n. a Provençal dance untrue statement; lying; music for it, in 6-8 ns. false'ness; false'ry, (Goodman Dull's pro-felter: (*Spens.*) a deceiver, *th* (*Love's Lab. Lost* false'ry; false'ity, quality of *tharborough*.

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—*adj.* (*fdr'wel*) parting: valedictory: final. [O.E. *faron*; Ger. *fohren*.]

farina, *fa-rí'ná*, *fa-ré'ná*, n. ground corn: meal: starch: pollen: a mealy powder.—*adj.* farina-ceous (*fa-rí-ná'shús*), mealy: consisting of cereals; far'inose (*-i-nós*), yielding farina. [L. *farina*—*fdr*, corn.]

farl(e), *förl*, n. (Scot.), the quarter of a round cake of flour or oatmeal: a cake. [fardel (r.).]

farm, *färm*, n. (obs.) a fixed payment: (Spens.) a lease: a fixed payment in composition of taxes, etc.: the letting out of revenue to one who collects it in exchange for a fixed sum: a tract of land (originally one leased or rented) used for cultivation and pasture, along with a house and other necessary buildings: farmhouse: farmstead: piece of land or water used for breeding animals (as fox-, oyster-form): place for treatment and disposal (sewerage-form): place where e.g. children are handed over to be taken care of.—v.t. to grant or receive the revenues of for a fixed sum: to rent to or from another: to cultivate: use as farm: to arrange for maintenance of at fixed price.—v.i. to practise business of farmer.—*ns.* farm'er, one who farms land: the tenant of a farm: one who receives taxes, etc., for fixed payment:—*sem.* farm'erness; farm'er general, one of those who, in France before the Revolution, leased the public revenues; farm'ery, buildings of a farm; farm'house, farmer's house attached to farm; farm'-hand, labourer, one who works on farm; farm'ing, business of cultivating land.—n.p. farm-offices, outbuildings on farm.—*ns.* farm'place, farm'-stead, farm'steading, farmhouse with buildings belonging to it.—Scot. farm'-toun (*-toon*); farm'-yard, yard or enclosure surrounded by farm buildings.—farm out, to board out for fixed payment: to give, e.g. work for which you have made yourself responsible, to others to carry out. [L.L. *firma*, a fixed payment—L. *firinus*, firm.]

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fascies, *fas'ez*, *n.pl.* the bundle of rods, with or without an axe, borne before an ancient Roman magistrate of high grade. [*L. fascis*, pl. of *fascis*, bundle.]

fascia, *fas(h)'i-ā*, *n. (obs.)* a band, fillet: (*archit.*) a broad flat band, as in an architrave, or over a shop-front: a board in like position, commonly bearing the shopkeeper's name: (also fascia-board) the instrument-board of a motor-car: (*zool.*) any bandlike structure, esp. of connective tissue ensheathing a muscle.—*adjs.* fascial, fasciated.—*n.* fasciātion (*bot.*), union of a number of parts side by side in a flat plate: fasciola (*fā-s'iō-lā*), fasciole (*fas'i-ōl*), a band of colour. [*L. fasciā*, band, bandage.]

fascicle, *fas'i-kl*, *n.* a bundle or bunch, esp. a bunched tuft of branches, roots, fibres, etc.: a part of a book issued in parts.—Also fascicūle, fascicūlus.—*adjs.* fascicled, fascicular, fasciculate, -*d.* [*L. fasciculus*, dim. cf *fascis*, bundle.]

fascinate, *fas'i-nāt*, *v.t. (obs.)* to bewitch, enchant, cast the evil eye upon: to control by the eye like a snake: to entangle the attention of: to charm: to captivate.—*adj.* fascinating, charming, delightful: binding the attention.—*n.* fascina'tion, the act of charming: power to harm, control, allure, or render helpless by looks or spells: state of being fascinated: fascina'tor, one who fascinates: (*archit.*) a woman's head-covering. [*L. fascinare*, -*ātum*; perb. allied to Gr. *baskainein*, to bewitch.]

fascine, *fas-en'*, *n.* a brushwood faggot, used to fill ditches, protect a shore, etc. [*Fr.*—*L. fascina*—*fascis*, a bundle.]

fascio, *fā-shō*, *n.* an organised political group or club (*pl.* fasci *fā-shē*)—*ns.* Fascist, *fas(h)'ist*, Fascista, *fā-shē-tā*, a member of a political party in Italy (and elsewhere in imitation) representing a nationalist reaction against socialism and communism, that came into power by violent means in 1922 and fell in 1943 (*pl.* Fascists, Fascisti, *fā-shē-tē*)—*fascist*, when expressing attitude not official party membership.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Fasc'ism, Fascis'mo, the policy or forceful methods of the Fascisti. [*Ital. fascio*, bundle, group, with a hint of fascies (*q.v.*)]

fasb, *fāsh*, *v.t. (Scot.)* to trouble, annoy.—*v.i.* to be vexed: to take trouble or pains: to annoy.—*n.* pains, trouble; annoyance.—*n.* fasb'ery.—*adj.* fasb'ious (*fāsh-er*), troublesome, vexatious.—*n.* fasb'iousness.—never fasb your thumb, take no trouble in the matter. [*O.Fr. fācher* (*Fr. fācher*)—*L. fastidium*, disgust.]

fashion, *fas'h'n*, *n.* the make or cut of a thing: form or pattern: vogue: prevailing mode or shape of dress or that imposed by those whose lead is accepted: a prevailing custom: manner: genteel society: appearance.—*v.t.* to make: to mould according to a pattern: to suit or adapt.—*adj.* fasb'ionable, according to prevailing fashion: prevailing or in use at any period: observant of the fashion in dress or living: moving in high society: patronised by people of fashion.—*n.* a person of fashion.—*n.* fasb'ionableness.—*adv.* fasb'ionably.—*ns.* fasb'ioner; fasb'ionist.—*adj.* fasb'ionmonger.—*ns.* fasb'ionmongling (*Shak.*).—*n.* fasb'ion-plate, a pictorial representation of the latest style of dress: (*fig.*) a person.—after or in a fashion, in a way: to a certain extent: in the fashion, in accordance with the prevailing style of dress, etc. [*O.Fr. fāchon*—*L. factiō*, -*ōnis* -*factre*, to make.]

fashions, *fas'hənz*, *n.pl.* (*Shak.*) for farcins, farcy. fast, *fāst*, *adj.* firm: fixed: steadfast: fortified: (of sleep) sound: (of colours) not liable to fade or run.—*adv.* firmly, unflinchingly: soundly or sound (asleep): close: near.—*n.* fast-and-loose, a cheating game practised at fairs, the dupe being invited to put a stick in the loop of a coiled belt so that it cannot be pulled away—called also *prick-the-garter*.—*adj.* fast'-hand'ed, close-fisted.—*adv.* fast'ly (*Shak.*), firmly.—*n.* fast'ness, fixedness: a stronghold, fortress, castle.

—fast by, close to, close by; play fast and loose (from the cheating game), to be unreliable, shift: to behave without sense of moral obligation. [*O.E. fast*; *Ger. fest*.]

fast, *fāst*, *adj.* quick: rapid: before time (as a clock): promoting fast play: seeking excitement: rash: dissipated.—*adv.* swiftly: in rapid succession: extravagantly.—*adj.* fast'ish, somewhat fast.—*n.* fast'ness. [A special use of fast (*r*), derived from the Scand. sense of urgent.]

fast, *fāst*, *v.i.* to keep from food: to go hungry: to abstain from food in whole or part, as a religious duty.—*n.* abstinence from food: special abstinence enjoined by the church: the day or time of fasting.—*ns.* fast'-day, a day of religious fasting: a day for humiliation and prayer, esp. before communion; Fast'ens, short for Fastens'-eve (*Scot.*).

Fasten-e'en and Eastern's-e'en, Fastens Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday (*O.E. fastenes*, gen. of *fasten*, fast); fast'er, one who fasts; fast'ing, religious abstinence. [*O.E. fastan*, to fast; *Ger. fasten*.]

fast, *fāst* (*Spens.*) a spelling of faced.

fasten, *fās'n*, *v.t.* to make fast or firm: to fix securely: to attach.—*v.i.* to admit of being fastened: to remain stationary: to fix: to lay hold: to make assault.—*ns.* fastener (*fās'n-er*), a clip, catch, or other means of fastening; fas'tening (*fās'ning*), that which fastens.—fasten on, to direct (one's eyes) on: to seize on, e.g. a fact: (*slang*) to fix the blame, responsibility for, on (a person). [fast (*r*).]

fasti, *fā'sti*, *L. fās'te*, *n.pl.* those days among the ancient Romans on which it was lawful to transact legal or public business—opp. to *Nefasti*: an enumeration of the days of the year, a calendar: annals. [*L.*]

fastidious, *fas-tid'i-us*, *adj.* affecting superior taste: over-nice: difficult to please; exacting in taste: nicely critical.—*adv.* fastid'iously.—*n.* fastid'iousness. [*L. fastidiusus*—*fastidium*, loathing.]

fastigate, *fas-tif'i-āt*, *adj.* pointed, sloping to a point or edge: (*bot.*) with branches more or less erect and parallel: conical.—*adj.* fastig'ated.—*n.* fastig'ium, the apex of a building: gable-end: pediment. [*L. fastigium*, a gable-end, roof.]

fat, *fāt*, *adj.* plump, fleshy: well-filled out: thick, full-bodied (as of printing types): corpulent: obese: having much, or of the nature of, adipose tissue or the substance it contains: oily: fruitful or profitable: rich in some important constituent: gross: fulsome: (*comp.* fat'ter; *superl.* fat'test).—*n.* a substance found in adipose tissue: solid animal or vegetable oil: (*chem.*) any member of a group of naturally occurring substances consisting of the glycerides of higher fatty acids, e.g. palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid: the richest part of anything: a piece of work offering more than usual profit for effort: a passage that enables an actor or musician to show what he can do: inclination to corpulency: a fat animal: (*slang*) money.—*v.t.* to make fat.—*v.i.* to grow fat: (*pr.p.* fat'ting; *part.* and *part.* fat'ted).—*adjs.* fat'-face, -*d.*, having a fat or broad face: fat'-brained (*Shak.*), stupid.—*n.* fat'-head, a dullard.—*adj.* fat'-headed.—*ns.* fat'-hen, any one of various thick-leaved plants, esp. of the goosefoot family: fat'-kidney'd (*Shak.*); fat'ling, a young animal fattened for slaughter.—*adj.* small and fat.—*n.* fat'-lute, a mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil, for filling joints, etc.—*adv.* fat'ly, grossly: lumberingly.—*n.* fat'ness, quality or state of being fat: fullness of flesh: richness: fertility: that which makes fertile.—*adjs.* fat'-talled, having much fat in the tail, as certain Asiatic and African sheep; fat'ted (fatted calf, the not always approved fare for the returned prodigal—*Luke* xv 23, etc.).—*v.i.* fat'ten, make fat or fleshy: make fertile.—*v.i.* grow fat.—*ns.* fat'tener; fat'tening; fat'tiness.—*adjs.* fat't'ish, somewhat fat; fat'ty, containing fat; having qualities of fat.—*n.* a fat person.—*adj.* fat'witted, dull, stupid.—a fat lot (*slang*, ironically) much; fat stock, livestock fattened for market; fatty acids, acids which with glycerine form fats; fatty

ladies of the 18th century.—*adj.* esteemed, preferred.—*n.* *fâ'vouritism*, inclination to partiality: preference shown to favourites.—*adj.* *fâ'vourless*, without favour: (*Spens.*) not favouring.—*curry* favour (see *curry*); favours to come, favours still expected; in favour of, for: on the side of: for the advantage of. [O.Fr.,—L. *favor*—*favere*, to favour, befriend.]

favus, *fâv-əs*, *n.* a fungal skin disease, chiefly of the scalp, giving a honeycombed appearance.—*adj.* *favose* (*fâ-vôs', fâ'vôs*), honeycombed; *fâ'vous*, like a honeycomb: relating to *favus*. [L. *favus*, a honeycomb.]

fawn, *faw*, *n.* a gypsy. [From the surname *Faa*.]
fawn, *fawn*, *n.* a young deer, esp. a fallow deer: its colour, light yellowish brown.—*adj.* resembling a fawn in colour.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to bring forth (a fawn). [O.Fr. *faon*, through L.L. from L. *fētus*, offspring.]

fawn, *fawn*, *v.i.* to cringe, to flatter in a servile way (with upon).—*n.* (*rare*) a servile cringe or bow: mean flattery.—*n.* *fawn'er*, one who flatters to gain favour.—*n.* and *adj.* *fawn'ing*.—*adv.* *fawn'ingly*.—*n.* *fawn'ingness*. [A variant of *fawn*, to rejoice—O.E. *fægen*, glad.]

fat, *fā*, *n.* a fairy. [O.Fr. *fae*—L.L. *fāta*; see *fate*.]

fat, *fā*, *n.* (*Shak.*) faith. [O.Fr. *fei*.]

fat, same as *lay*.

fat, *fā*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to fit, unite closely.—*fat'ing* face, prepared surface of contact. [O.E. *fægan*; Ger. *fügen*.]

fat, *fey*, *fā*, *v.t.* (*prov.*) to clean out, as a ditch.

[O.N. *fæjga*, to cleanse.]

fayalite, *fā'ā-lit*, *fā-yāl'it*, iron-olivine, a silicate of iron found in slag and occurring naturally. [*Fayal*, in the Azores, where it was found, probably in ballast.]

fayence. See *faience*.

faze, *fāz*. See *fecze*.

feague, *fēg*, *v.t.* (*abs.*) to whip: to perplex. [Cf. Du. *vegen*, Ger. *jegen*.]

feal, *fēl*, *adj.* (*obs.*) loyal, faithful. [O.Fr. *feal*—L. *fidelis*.]

feal, *fēl*, *v.t.* (*prov.*) to conceal. [O.N. *fela*.]

feal, *fēl*. Same as *fail* (1).

fealty, *fē'al-ti*, or *fē'ti*, *n.* the vassal's obligation of fidelity to his feudal lord: loyalty. [O.Fr. *fealte*—L. *fidelitās*, -*itātis*, -*fidelis*, faithful—*fidēre*, to trust.]

fear, *fēr*, *n.* a painful emotion excited by danger: apprehension of danger or pain: alarm: the object of fear: aptness to cause fear: (*B.*) deep reverence: piety towards God.—*v.t.* to regard with fear: to expect with alarm: to be regretfully inclined to think: (*obs.*) to be anxious or in fear about: (*B.*) to stand in awe of: to venerate: (*obs.*) to terrify: to make afraid.—*v.i.* to be afraid: to be in doubt.—*adj.* *feared* (*fērd*; *arch.* and *Scot.*) afraid; *fear'ful*, timorous: exciting intense fear: terrible.—*adv.* *fear'fully*.—*n.* *fear'fulness*.—*adj.* *fear'less*, without fear: daring: brave.—*adv.* *fear'lessly*.—*ns.* *fear'lessness*; *fear'nought*, dreadnought cloth.—*adj.* *fear'some*, causing fear, frightful.—*adv.* *fear'somely*. [O.E. *fær*, fear, *færan*, to terrify.]

fear(c). Same as *ferc*.

feasible, *fē'zi-bl*, *adj.* practicable, possible: (*loosely*) probable, likely.—*ns.* *feas'ibleness*, *feas'ibility*.—*adv.* *feas'ibly*. [Fr. *faissable*, that can be done—*faire*, *faisant*—L. *facere*, to do.]

feast, *fēt*, *n.* a day of unusual solemnity or joy: a festival in commemoration of some event—*movable*, of varying date, as Easter; *immovable*, at a fixed date, as Christmas: a rich and abundant repast: rich enjoyment: festivity.—*v.t.* to hold a feast: to eat sumptuously: to receive intense delight.—*v.t.* to entertain sumptuously.—*ns.* *feast-day*; *feast'er*.—*adj.* *feast'ful*, festive, joyful, luxurious.—*ns.* *feast'ing*; *feast'-rite*, a rite or custom observed at feasts.—*adj.* *feast'-won* (*Shak.*), won or bribed by feasting.—Feast of Fools, Feast of Asses, mediaeval festivals held between Christmas and Epiphany, in which a mock bishop was enthroned in church, a burlesque

mass said by his orders, and an ass driven round in triumph. [O.Fr. *feste* (Fr. *fête*)—L. *fēstus*, a holiday, *fēstus*, solemn, festival.]

feat, *fēt*, *n.* (*obs.*) act, deed: a deed manifesting extraordinary strength, skill, or courage, an exploit, achievement: (*Spens.*) art, skill.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) perh., to fashion, to make feat or neat.—*adj.* *feat*, *deft*.—*adv.* *feat'ly*, neatly: dexterously—(*Spens.*) *feat'efully*. [Fr. *fait*—L. *factum*—*facere*, to do; cf. *fact*.]

feather, *fēd'ər*, *n.* one of the growths that form the covering of a bird: a feather-like appearance, ornament or flaw: the feathered end of an arrow: plumage (*birds of a feather*, birds of like plumage, or—*fig.*—persons of like character): condition: birds collectively: anything light or trifling: a projecting longitudinal rib or strip: a wedge: a formation of hair: the act of feathering an oar: a foamy wave or wave-crest.—*v.t.* to furnish or adorn with a feather or feathers: to move edgewise (as an oar, to lessen air-resistance), or to make a propeller-blade, etc.) rotate in such a way as to lessen resistance.—*v.i.* to take the appearance of a feather: to quiver the tail.—*ns.* *feath'er-hed*, a mattress filled with feathers; *feath'er-board'ing* (same as *weather-boarding*); *feath'er-bonn'et*, a Highland soldier's feather-covered head-dress; *feath'er-brain*, *feath'er-head*, *feath'er-pate*, a frivolous person; *feath'er-dust'er*, a brush of feathers, used for dusting.—*adj.* *feath'ered*, covered or fitted with feathers, or anything feather-like: like the flight of a feathered animal, swift: smoothed as with feathers.—*ns.* *feath'er-edge*, an edge of a board or plank thinner than the other edge; *feath'er-grass*, a perennial grass (*Stipa*) with feathery awns; *feath'erliness*; *feath'ering*, plumage: the addition of a feather or feathers: a featherlike appearance: (*archit.*) an arrangement of small arcs separated by cusps, within an arch; *feath'er-palm*, any palm with pinnate leaves; *feath'er-star*, a crinoid; *feath'er-stitch*, one of a series of stitches making a zigzag line; *feath'erweight*, lightest weight that may be carried by a racing-horse: boxer (over 8 st. 6 lb., amateur 7 lb., and not over 9 st.), wrestler, etc., below a light-weight: anyone of small moment.—*adj.* *feath'ery*, pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers or appearance of feathers.—a feather in one's cap, a striking distinction; for feather one's nest, to accumulate wealth for oneself while serving others in a position of trust; in high feather, greatly elated or in high spirits; make the feathers fly, to throw into confusion by a sudden attack; show the white feather, to show signs of cowardice—a white feather in a gamecock's tail being considered as a sign of degeneracy. [O.E. *fether*; Ger. *feder*; L. *penna*, Gr. *pteron*.]

featous, *fē'təs*, *feat'eous*, -*i-əs*, *feat'uous*, -*ū-əs*, *adj.* (*arch.*) shapely: well-made: handsome: dexterous: neat.—*adv.* *feat'efully* (*Spens.*) dexterously, neatly. [O.Fr. *fētis*—L. *facticius*—*facere*, to make; cf. *factitious*.]

feature, *fē'tūr*, *n.* form, appearance: (*obs.*) beauty: shape, phantom: cast of face: an element or prominent trait of anything: a characteristic: a part of the body, esp. of the face: (*pl.*) the face: a department of a newspaper: (*U.S.*) anything offered as a special attraction or distinctive characteristic.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to have features resembling: to be a feature of: (*U.S.*) to make a feature of: to present prominently.—*feature film*, a long cinematograph film forming the basis of a programme; *feature programme*, a wireless programme that reconstructs dramatically the life of a prominent person, or an important event, or gives a dramatic picture of an employment or activity.—*adj.* *featur'ed*, with features well marked; *featur'less*, destitute of distinct features; *featur'ely*, handsome. [O.Fr. *faiure*—L. *factura*—*facere*, to make.]

febrile, *fē'b'əl*, or -*ril*, *adj.* of or like fever: feverish.—*ns.* *febricity* (*fē-bris'i-ti*), feverishness; *febricula* (*fē-brīk'ū-lā*), *febricule* (*fē'b'*), a slight short fever.—*adj.* *febrificient* (*fē-brī-fī'shant*; L. *faciēre*, -*entis*, making), producing fever;

febrif'le (fi-), febrificient: feverish; febrifugal (fi-brif'ū-gl, febr-i-fū-gl; L. *fugāre*, to drive off).—*ns.* febrifuge (feb' or feb'ri-fūj), that which drives off fever; febrif'ity. [L. *febris*, fever.]

Febsonianism, feb-rō-mi-ni-izm, *n.* a system of doctrine antagonistic to the claims of the Pope and asserting the independence of national churches, propounded in 1763 by Johann Nikolaus von Hontheim under the pseudonym Justinus Febrionius.

February, feb'roo-ər-i, *n.* the second month of the year. [L. *Februarius* (*mēnsis*), the month of expiation, *februus*, the feast of expiation.]

feces, fecal. See faeces, faecal.

fecht, fehht, fechter, -ər, Scots forms of fight, fighter.

feclal. See fetal.

feck, feh, *n.* (obs.) purport; substance: (Scot.) efficacy: quantity, number: the bulk.—*adj.* feek'less, spiritless; helpless: futile.—*adv.* feek'ly, mostly: nearly. [Aphetic for effect.]

fecula, fek'ū-lā, *n.* starch got as a sediment: sediment, dregs.—*ns.* fec'ulence, fec'ulency.—*adj.* fec'ulent, containing or consisting of faeces or sediment: foul: turbid. [L. *faecula*, dim. of *faex*, dregs.]

fecund, fek'und, fek'und, -ənd, *adj.* fruitful: fertile: prolific.—*v.t.* fec'undāte, to make fruitful: to impregnate.—*ns.* fecundā'tion; fecundity (fi-kund'i-ti), fruitfulness: prolificness. [L. *fecundus*, fruitful.]

fed, fed, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of feed.

fedarie, foedarie, fēd'ər-i, federarie, fed'ər-ər-i, *ns.* Shakespearean words for a confederate, accomplice. [L. *foedus*, -eris, treaty; moulded on feudary.]

fedellini, fed-e-lē'nē, *n.* vermicelli. [It.]

federal, fed'ər-əl, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a treaty or covenant: confederated, founded upon mutual agreement: of a union or government in which several states, while independent in home affairs, combine for national or general purposes, as in the United States (in the American Civil War, *Federal* was the name applied to the states of the North which defended the Union against the Confederate government of the South).—*n.* a supporter of . . .

in the American . . . or cause maintain.

a supporter of a federal constitution or union; fed'rary (Shak.), a confederate.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* fed'erate, to join in league or federation.—*adj.* united by league: confederated.—*n.* fed'eration, the act of uniting in league: a federal union.—*adj.* fed'orative, united in league.—Federal Bureau of Investigation, in the U.S., a bureau or subdivision of the Department of Justice that investigates crimes, such as smuggling and espionage, that are the concern of the federal government; federal (or covenant) theology, that first worked out by Cocceius (1603-69), based on the idea of two covenants between God and man—of Works and of Grace (see covenant). [L. *foedus*, foederis, a treaty, akin to *fidere*, to trust.]

fedora, fi-dō'rā, *n.* (U.S.) a felt hat dented lengthwise, orig. with curled brim. [Fedora, a play by Sardou.]

fee, fē, *n.* (obs.) cattle, live-stock: (obs.) property: (obs.) money: price paid for services, as to a lawyer or physician: recompense, wages: the sum exacted for any special privilege: a grant of land for feudal service: feudal tenure: service: fee-simple: inheritance: possession: ownership.—*v.t.* to pay a fee to: to hire (*pr.p.* fee'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* feed or fee'd).—*ns.* fee'-farm (Shak.) tenure by fee-simple at a fixed rent without services; fee'-grief (Shak.), a private grief; fee'ing-market (Scot.), a fair or market at which farm-servants are hired for the year or half-year following; fee'-simple, unconditional inheritance; fee'-tail, an entailed estate, which on failure of heirs reverts to the donor.—base fee, a qualified fee, a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed; conditional fee, a fee

granted on condition, or limited to particular heirs: the estate of a mortgagee of land, possession of which is conditional on payment; great fee, the holding of a tenant of the Crown. [Partly O.E. *feoh*, cattle, property; Ger. *vieh*, O.N. *fē*; allied to L. *pecus*, cattle, *pecunia*, money; partly A.Fr. *fee*, probably ultimately Gmc. and of the same origin.]

feeble, fē'bl, *adj.* very weak: forceless: vacillating: faint.—*adj.* fee'ble-mind'ed, weak-minded to the extent of being unable to compete with others or to manage one's affairs with ordinary prudence: irresolute.—*ns.* fee'bleness; fe'blesse (Spens.).—*adv.* fee'bly. [O.Fr. *foible*, for *fioible*—L. *flebilis*, lamentable, from *flere*, to weep.]

feed, fēd, *v.t.* to give, furnish, or administer food to; to nourish: to furnish with necessary material: to foster: (U.S.) to give as food or as material to be used progressively: to furnish (an actor) with cues or opportunities of achieving an effect.—*v.i.* to take food: to nourish oneself by eating: (*pr.p.* feed'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fed).—*n.* an allowance of provender, esp. to cattle: fodder: feeding: pasture: a plentiful meal: material supplied progressively for any operation: the means, channel, motion or rate of such supply: rate of progress of a tool: a theatrical feeder.—*ns.* feed-back, feedback, the interconnexion of the input and output terminals of an amplifier so that part of the output energy is returned; feed'er, one who feeds, in any sense: an actor who feeds another: that which supplies (water, electricity, ore, paper, etc.): a tributary: an eater: a feeding-bottle: a bib: one who fattens cattle: a shepherd: (Shak.) a dependant, a servant: (obs.) a parasite; feed'-head, a cistern that supplies water to a boiler; feed'-heat'er, an apparatus for heating water for a boiler; feed'ing, act of eating: that which is eaten: pasture: the placing of the sheets of paper in position for a printing or ruling machine; feed'ing-bott'le, a bottle for supplying liquid food to an infant; feed'-pipe, a pipe for supplying liquid, as water to a boiler or steam; feed'-pump, a force-pump for supplying a boiler with water; feed'-water, water supplied to a boiler, etc.—fed up (*slang*), sated: jaded: nauseated: off one's feed, without appetite, disinclined to eat. [O.E. *fēdan*, to feed.]

feed, fēd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of fee.

fee-saw-turn, fē'-saw'-sum', *n.* a nursery word for anything frightful. [From *Jack the Giant-killer*.]

feel, fēl, *v.t.* to perceive by the touch: to try by touch: to be conscious of: to be keenly sensible of: to have an inward persuasion of: to experience.—*v.i.* to know by the touch: to have the emotions excited: to produce a certain sensation when touched, as to feel hard or hot: (*pr.p.* feel'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* felt).—*n.* the sensation of touch.—*ns.* feel'er, a remark cautiously dropped, or any indirect stratagem, to sound the opinions of others: a tentacle: a jointed organ in the head of insects, etc., possessed of a delicate sense—an antenna; feel'ing, the sense of touch: perception of objects by touch: consciousness of pleasure or pain: tenderness: emotion: sensibility, susceptibility, sentimentality: opinion as resulting from emotion: (pl.) the affections or passions.—*adj.* expressive of great sensibility or tenderness: easily or strongly affected by pitying: . . . less.—*adv.* feel'ingly. . . . for. [O.E. *fēlan*, to feel . . . L. *palpāri*, to stroke.]

foer. Same as fere.

feer, fēr, *v.t.* to draw the first furrow in ploughing, to mark out the rigs. [Perh. O.E. *fyrjan*, to make a furrow—*furh*, furrow.]

feet, fēt, *pl.* of foot.—*adj.* feet'less, footless.

feece, pheese, pheeze, phese, fēz, *v.t.* (Shak., now dial.) to drive, drive off: to settle the business of: to beat: to worry, perturb, discompose.—Also (U.S.) faze, phase (fāz).—*n.* (dial.) a rush: a rub: (U.S.) perturbation. [O.E. *fētan*, to drive away.]

fegary, fi-gē'ri, *n.* a variant of vagary.

fegs, fegz, interj. in faith. [See *fay*, *faith*, *faix*.]
fehmgericht. Same as *vehmgericht*.
felga (*Spens.* *fain*, *faine*, *faune*), *fân*, *v.t.* to fashion: to invent: to imagine falsely: to assume fictitiously: to imagine: to make a show or pretence of, to counterfeit, simulate: (*Spens.*) to dissemble.—*adj.* feigned, pretended: simulating: imagined: fictitious.—*adv.* feign'edly.—*ns.* feign'edness; feign'ing. [Fr. *feindre*, *p.p.* *feignant*, to feign—*L. fingere*, *fictum*, to form.]
feint, fânt, *n.* a false appearance: a pretence: a mock-assault: a deceptive movement in fencing, boxing, etc.—*v.t.* to make a feint. [Fr. *feinte*, see above.]
feint, fânt, *adj.* a printers' or stationers' spelling of faint.—*n.pl.* feints (same as faints).
feldgrau, felt'graw, *n.* and *adj.* field-grey, the colour of German military uniforms. [Ger. *feld*, *field*, *grau*, grey.]
feldspar, another form (preferred in U.S.) of *felspar*.
Félibre, fâ-le'br', *n.* a member of the *Félibrige* (*-brîzh'*), a Provençal literary brotherhood, founded in 1854 by Joseph Roumanille (1818-91) and six others. [Prov., perh. doctors of the law.]
felicity, fi-lis'i-ti, *n.* happiness: delight: a blessing: a happy event: a happiness of expression.—*v.t.* felle'tate, to express joy or pleasure to: to congratulate.—*n.* felle'tation, the act of congratulating.—*adj.* felle'tous, happy: prosperous: delightful: appropriate.—*adv.* felle'tously. [O.Fr. *felicité*—*L. felicitas*, *-âti*, from *felix*, *-icis*, happy.]
feline, fê-lin, *adj.* pertaining to the cat or the cat kind: like a cat.—*n.* any animal of the cat tribe.—*ns.* felinity (*fi-lin'i-ti*): *Fêl's*, the cat genus, typical of the fam. *Fêl'idæ* and sub-family *Fêl'inae*. [*L. felinus*—*felēs*, a cat.]
fell, fel, *n.* a hill: an upland tract of waste, pasture, or moorland. [O.N. *fjall*; Dan. *fjeld*.]
fell, fel, *v.t.* of fall.
fell, fel, *v.t.* to cause to fall: to knock down: to bring to the ground: to cut down: (*dial.*) to prostrate (as by illness): to stich down with an overturned edge.—*n.* a quantity felled at a time: a falling of lambs: a felled hem.—*adj.* fell'able.—*n.* fell'er. [O.E. *fellan* (*n*), *fella* (*n*) (W.S. *fellan*), causative of *fallan* (*feallan*), to fall.]
fell, fel, *n.* a skin: a membrane: covering of rough hair.—*n.* fell'monger, one who prepares skins for the tanner. [O.E. *fell*; cf. Ger. *fell*, *L. pellis*, Gr. *pella*.]
fell, fel, *n.* (*Spens.*) gall, bitterness. [*L. fel*.]
fell, fel, *adj.* cruel: fierce: dire: ruthless: deadly: keen: doubtful: (*Scot.*) pungent: (*Scot.*) great, mighty.—*adv.* in a fell manner: (*Scot.*) very: very much.—*adj.* fell-lurk'ing (*Shak.*) lurking with treacherous purpose.—*n.* fell'ness.—*adv.* felly (*fel'ti*). [O.Fr. *fel*, cruel—*L.L. fellō*, *-ōis*; see *felon*.]
fellah, fel'ā, *n.* a peasant, esp. in Egypt (*pl. fell'ahs, fellinhin, -hên'*). [Ar. *fellāh*, tiller.]
fellose. See *felly*.
fellow, fel'ō, *n.* an associate: a companion and equal: one of a pair, a mate: a counterpart: the like: a member of a university who enjoys a fellowship: a member of a scientific or other society: a man generally: a worthless or contemptible person.—*ns.* fell'ow-clit'zen, one belonging to the same city; fell'ow-comm'on'er, at Cambridge and elsewhere, one of a privileged class of students residing at the Fellows' table; fell'ow-country-man, one of the same country; fell'ow-crea'tion, one of the same creation; fell'ow-feel'ing, feeling of common interest: sympathy; fell'ow-heir, a joint-heir.—*adj.* fell'owly (*Shak.*), companionable.—*ns.* fell'ow-mnn', one who shares humanity with oneself; fell'ow-mem'ber, a member of the same body; fell'ow-serv'ant, one who has the same master; fell'owship, the state of being a fellow or partner: friendly intercourse: a union: an endowment in a university: graduates called Fellows; fell'ow-ship, reckoning of profit and loss among

partners; fell'ow-towns'man, a dweller in the same town; fell'ow-trav'eller, one who travels in the same railway carriage, bus, etc., or along the same route: (*fig.*; used derogatorily) one who, though not a party member, takes the same political road, a sympathiser (trans. of Russ. word).—good fellowship, companionableness; right hand of fellowship, the right hand given esp. by one minister or elder to another at an ordination in some churches. [M.E. *felawe*—O.N. *fēlagi*, a partner in goods, from *fē* (O.E. *feoh*; Ger. *vieh*), cattle, property, and root *lag-*, a laying together, a law. Cf. *fee*, law, lay.]
felly, fel'i, felloe, fel'i, fel'ō, *n.* a curved piece in the circumference of a wheel: the circular rim of the wheel. [O.E. *felg*; Ger. *felg*.]
felon, fel'an, *n.* one guilty of felony: a wicked person: an inflamed sore.—*adj.* wicked or cruel: fell: fierce: (*obs.*) mighty.—*adj.* felonious (*fi-lō'n-i-s*), wicked: depraved: done with the deliberate intention to commit crime.—*adv.* feloniously.—*n.* felon'ousness, the quality of being felonious.—*adj.* felon'ous (*Spens.*), fell.—*ns.* fel'onry, a body of felons; fel'onry, (*orig.*) a crime punished by total forfeiture of lands, etc.: a grave crime, beyond a misdemeanour, as one punishable by penal servitude or death. [O.Fr.—*L.L. fellō*, *-ōis*, a traitor, prob. *L. fel*, gall.]
felsite, fel'sit, *n.* a fine-grained intimate mixture of quartz and orthoclase: a devitrified acid igneous rock, characterised by felsitic structure.—*adj.* felsitic (*-sit'ik*), consisting of a fine patchy mosaic of quartz and felspar. [*felspar*.]
felspar, fel'spār, felspar, fel'd'spār, *n.* any member of the class
f
a
sodium, catenium, or both (the plagoclases), or sodium and barium (hyalophane)—also (obs.)
feld'spath—adj. fel(d)spathic (*-spath'ik*).—*n.* fel(d)spathoid, any mineral of a group chemically akin to felspar, including nepheline, leucite, sodalite, etc. [Swed. *feldspat*, a name given in 1740 by D. Tilas—Sw. *feldt* or *fält*, field, *spat*, spar, apparently because of the abundance of felspar in tiled fields in SW. Finland; confused with Ger. *fel*, rock.]
felstone, fel'stōn, *n.* felsite—an old-fashioned name. [Ger. *felstein*, partly Anglicised.]
felt, felt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of feel.
felt, felt, *n.* a fabric formed without weaving, using the natural tendency of the fibres of wool and certain kinds of hair to interlace and cling together.—*v.t.* to make into felt: to cover with felt.—*v.i.* to become felted.—*v.t.* felt'er, to mat together like felt.—*n.* felt'ing, the art or process of making felt or of matting fibres together: the felt itself. [O.E. *felt*; cf. Du. *vilt*, Ger. *filz*.]
felucca, fe-luk'ā, *n.* a small merchant-vessel used in the Mediterranean, with two masts, lateen sails, and often a rudder at each end. [It. *feluca*; cf. Ar. *falūkah*.]
felwort, fel'wurt, *n.* a gentian. [O.E. *feldwyr*—*feld*, field, *wyr*, wort.]
female, fē'māl, *n.* a woman or girl (now verging on the impolite): any animal or plant of the same sex as a woman.—*adj.* of the sex that produces young or eggs, fructifications or seeds: for, belonging to, characteristic of, or fancifully attributed to that sex: (*Shak.*) womanish: (*biol.*) of the sex characterised by relatively large gametes: (*mach.*) of parts of mechanism, hollow and adapted to receive a counterpart.—Also (*Milt.*) *fē'māl*.—*ns.* *fē'māleness*, femality (*-mal'i-ti*).—female screw, a screw cut
[Fr. femelle—L. woman; the seor. tion with male.]
feme, fem, *n.* (*law*) a woman.—feme covert (*ku'v'ert*), a married woman; feme sole, a spinster, widow, or married woman legally in the position of an unmarried. [O.Fr. *feme*.]
femerell, fem'er-el, *n.* an outlet for smoke in a roof. [O.Fr. *fumeraille—L. fumus*, smoke.]
femetary. See *fumitory*.

feminal, *fem'in-al*, *adj.* female: feminine.—*ns.* femininity (-al'i-ty), femininity, femininity, femaleness: the quality of being female, feminine, womanly or womanish.—*adj.* fem'inine (-in), female: characteristic of, peculiar or appropriate to, woman or the female sex: womanish: (*gram.*) of that gender to which words denoting females, and in some languages various associated classes of words, belong.—*n.* the female sex or nature: a word of feminine gender.—*adv.* fem'ininely.—*n.* fem'inism, an idiom or expression characteristic of woman: addition to feminine ways.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* fem'inise, to make or become feminine.—*ns.* fem'inism, advocacy of women's rights, of the movement for the advancement and emancipation of women; fem'inist, an advocate or favourer of feminism: a student of women.—feminine ending, (*Fr. proz.*) ending of a line in mute *e* (the French feminine suffix): ending in one unstressed syllable; feminine caesura, one which does not immediately follow the ictus; feminine rhyme, a rhyme on a feminine ending. [*L. femina*, woman.]

femiter, *fem'i-ter*, *femitar*, *fen'*. See fumitory.
femur, *fē'mur*, *n.* the thigh-bone: the third segment of an insect's leg: (*pl.* *fē'murs*, *fēm'ora*, *fem'or-ā*).—*adj.* fem'oral, belonging to the thigh.—femoral artery, the main artery of the thigh. [*L. femur*, -oris, thigh.]

fen, *fen*, *n.* low marshy land often, or partially, covered with water: a morass or bog.—*ns.* fen-berry, the cranberry; fen'-crick'et, the mole cricket; fen'-fire, the Will-o'-the-wisp; fen'land; fen'man, a dweller in fen country.—*adjs.* fenn'ish; fenn'y; fen'-sucked (*Shak.*), drawn out of bogs. [*O.E. fenn*; *O.N. fen*.]

fen, *fen*, *v.t.* an exclamation in boys' games, used to bar a right or privilege. [*Cf. fend*.]

fence, *fens*, *n.* a barrier, esp. of wood or of wood and wire for enclosing, bounding or protecting land: the art of fencing: defence: (*thieves' slang*) a receiver of stolen goods, also a receiving-house.—*v.t.* to enclose with a fence: to fortify: to shield: to keep off.—*v.i.* to guard: to practise fencing: to conceal the truth by equivocal answers: to answer or dispute evasively: to leap fences.—*adjs.* fenced, enclosed with a fence; fence'less, without fence or enclosure, open.—*ns.* fence'llizard, a small American lizard (*Sceloporus*); fence'er, one who practises fencing with a sword.—*adj.* fence'ble, capable of being fenced or defended.—*n.* (*hist.*) a militiaman or volunteer enlisted at a crisis.—*adj.* fence'ing, defending or guarding.—*n.* the act of erecting a fence: material for fences: fences collectively: the leaping of fences: (*thieves' slang*) receiving stolen goods: the act or art of attack and defence with a sword or the like.—*n.* fence'ing-master, one who teaches fencing.—fence the tables, in the ancient usage of Scotland, to debar the unworthy from partaking in communion; sit on the fence, to avoid committing oneself: to remain neutral; sunk fence, a ditch or water-course. [*Aphetic* from defence.]
fend, *fend*, *v.t.* to ward off: to shut out: to defend.—*v.i.* to offer resistance: to provide.—*n.* self-support, the shift one makes for oneself.—*adj.* fend'y, (*Scot.*) resourceful: thrifty. [*Aphetic* for defend.]

fend, *fend*, (*Milt.*). Same as flend.
fender, *fend'er*, *n.* a guard before a hearth to confine the ashes: a protection for a ship's side against piers, etc., consisting of a bundle of rope, etc.: any structure serving as a guard against contact or impact.—*ns.* fend'er-stool, a long stool placed beside a fireside fender. [*fend*.]
fenestella, *fen-is-tel'ā*, *n.* a small window or window-like opening: a niche containing the piacina: Fenestella, a Palaeozoic genus of lacc-like Polyzoa. [*L.*, dim. of *fenestra*, a window.]
fenestra, *fi-nest'ra*, *n.* a window or other wall-opening: a perforation: a translucent spot.—*n.* fenest'ral, a window with some translucent material instead of glass.—*adj.* of or like a window: perforated: with translucent spots.—*adj.* fenest'rate (*fen'is-trit*, *fi-nest'rit*), -d, having windows or appearance of windows: pierced: perforated: having translucent spots.—*i.* fenest'ration, the arrangement of windows in a building: fact of being fenestrate: perforation: the operation of making an artificial fenestra when the fenestra ovalis has been clogged by growth of bone.—fenestra ovalis, rotunda, the oval and round windows, two membrane-covered openings between the middle and the internal ear. [*L.*]

Fenian, *fē'nyan*, *n.* a member of an association of Irishmen founded in New York in 1857 for the overthrow of the English government in Ireland.—*adj.* belonging to the legendary *fian*, or to the modern Fenians.—*n.* Fē'nianism. [*Old Ir. Fēne*, one of the names of the ancient population of Ireland, confused in modern times with *fian*, the militia of Finn and other ancient Irish kings]

finks, *fengks*, *finks*, *fingks*, *n.* the refuse of whale-blubber. [*Origin unknown*.]
fennec, *fen'ek*, *n.* a little African fox with large ears. [*Ar. fenech*.]
fennel, *fen'al*, *n.* a genus (*Foeniculum*) of yellow-flowered umbelliferous plants, allied to dill, but distinguished by the cylindrical, strongly-ribbed fruit.—*n.* fenn'el-flower, *Nigella*.—glant fennel, an umbelliferous plant, *Ferula communis*. [*O.E. finul*—*L. feniculum*, *fenu(c)ulum*, fennel—*fenum*, hay.]

fant, *fant*, *n.* a slit, crack: (*N. Engl.*) a remnant or odd, short, or damaged piece of cloth.—*n.* fant'-merchant. [*O.Fr. fente*—*L. findere*, to cleave.]
fenugreek, *fen'ū-grēk*, *n.* a plant (*Trigonella Foenum-graecum*), allied to melilot. [*L. fenum graecum*, Greek hay.]

feod, *feod*, *feodal*, *feodary*. Same as feud, feudal, feudary.
feoff, *feof*, *n.* a fief.—*v.t.* to grant possession of a fief or property in land.—*ns.* feoffee, the person invested with the fief; feoff'er, feoff'or, he who grants the fief; feoff'ment, the gift of a fief. [*O.Fr. feoffer or feiser*—*O.Fr. fief*. See fee.]
feracious, *fi-rā'shəs*, *adj.* fruitful.—*n.* feracity (*fi-rā'si-ty*; rare). [*L. ferax*, -ācis—*ferre*, to bear.]

feral, *fer'al*, *adj.* wild: untamed: uncultivated: run wild: brutish.—*adjs.* fer'alised, run wild from domestication; ferine (-in, -in), pertaining to or like a wild beast: wild: brutish.—*n.* ferily (*fer'i-ty*), wildness: uncultivated state: savagery. [*L. fera*, a wild beast.]
feral, *fer'al*, *adj.* deadly: funereal. [*L. ferālis*.]
fer-de-lance, *fer'də-lāns*, *n.* the lance-headed or yellow viper of tropical America. [*Fr.* lance-head (iron).]

ferē, *ferē*, *ferē*, *fiere*, *phoeer*, *fer*, *n.* (*arch.*) a companion: a mate: a spouse: an equal.—*in fere*, or (*adv.*) yfere', together, in company. [*O.E. gefēra*, companion, *gefere*, company.]
ferē, *fer*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) able, sound. [*O.E. fere*.]
feretory, *fer'i-ter-i*, *n.* a shrine for relics carried in processions. [*L. feretrum*—*Gr. pheretron*, bier, litter—*pherein*, to bear.]

ferial, *fer'i-al*, *adj.* pertaining to holidays: belonging to any day of the week which is neither a fast nor a festival. [*L. feria*, a holiday.]
Feringh, *Feringhce*, *fer-ing'ge*, *n.* a Hindu name for a European.—Also Faring'gee. [*Frank*.]
ferily, *fer'il*, *adj.* fearful: sudden: singular.—*n.* (*Scot.*) fār'li a wonder.—*v.i.* to wonder. [*O.E. fārlic*, sudden; *cf. Ger. gefährlich*, dangerous.]

ferm, *ferm*, *n.* a farm: (*Spens.*) lodging. (*farm*).
fermata, *fer-mā'tā*, *n.* (*mus.*) a pause. [*It.*]
ferment, *fer'ment*, *n.* a substance that excites fermentation: internal motion amongst the parts of a fluid: agitation: tumult.—*v.t.* ferment (-ment'), to excite fermentation in: to work up, excite.—*v.i.* to rise and swell by the action of fermentation: to work, used of wine, etc.: to be in excited action: to work in the mind, as emotions.—*n.* fermentability.—*adj.* ferment'able, capable of fermentation.—*n.* ferment'ation, the act or process of fermenting: a slow decomposition process of organic substances induced by micro-organisms, or by complex nitrogenous organic substances (*enzymes*) of vegetable or animal

origin, usually accompanied by evolution of heat and gas, e.g. alcoholic fermentation of sugar and starch, and lactic fermentation: restless action of the mind or feelings.—*adj.* fermentative, causing or consisting in fermentation.—*n.* fermentativeness.—*adjs.* ferment'ed; ferment'esible, capable of being fermented; fermentitious (—ish'as); ferment'ive. [Fr.—*L.* *fermentum*, for *fervimentum*—*fervere*, to boil.]

fern, *fern*, *n.* one of the class of higher or vascular cryptogamous plants, Filices.—*ns.* fern'-ally (or -al'), a pteridophyte other than a fern; fern'ry, a place for rearing ferns; fern'-owl, the night-jar; the short-eared owl; fern'-seed, the spores of ferns, once held to confer invisibility; fern'shaw, a thicket of ferns; fern'tie(k)le (obs. or dial.), also fern't, fairn't, fern'y, fairny- (Scot.). a freckle.—*adj.* fern'tie(k)led; fern'y. [O.E. *fearn*: Ger. *fern*.]

ferocious, *fer-ō'shas*, *adj.* savage, fierce: cruel.—*adv.* ferō'ciously.—*ns.* ferō'ciousness; ferocity (—rō'si-ti), savage cruelty of disposition: untamed fierceness. [*L.* *ferōx*, *ferācis*, wild—*ferus*, wild.]

farandine. See farandine.

ferrate, *fer'at*, *n.* a salt of ferric acid.—*adjs.* ferr'eous, pertaining to, containing, or like iron; ferr'ic, of iron; (*chem.*) of trivalent iron (ferr'ic acid, a hypothetical acid H_2FeO_4).—*ns.* ferr'icyanide, a salt of ferricyanogen, the ferricyanogen, the of the ferricyanides.

or yielding iron.—*ns.* ferr'ite, a form of pure iron; ferr'o-ally (or -al'), an alloy of iron and some other metal; ferr'o-chro'mium, ferr'o-mang'-anese, ferr'o-molyb'denum, ferr'o-nick'el, an alloy of iron with much chromium, etc. (as the case may be); ferr'o-con'crete, reinforced concrete; ferrocy'anide, a salt of hydroferrocyanic acid; ferrocy'anogen, the quadrivalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$, of the ferrocyanides.—*adjs.* ferro-magnēs'ian, containing iron and magnesium; ferromagnet'ic, strongly magnetic: formerly, paramagnetic.—*ns.* ferr'o-print, a photograph made by means of iron salts; ferropruss'late, ferrocyanide.—*adj.* ferrosferr'ic, combining ferrous and ferric.—*n.* ferr'otype, an old form of photograph upon a film on an iron plate.—*adj.* ferr'ous, of bivalent iron: (loosely) containing iron. [*L.* *ferrum*, iron.]

ferret, *fer'it*, *n.* narrow silk or cotton ribbon.—Also *adj.* [*It.* *fioretto*, dim.—*L.* *flūs*, *flōris*, flower.] ferret, *fer'it*, *n.* a half-tamed albino variety of the polecat, employed in unearthing rabbits.—*v.t.* to drive out of a hiding-place: to search out cunningly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to hunt with a ferret: (*pr.p.* ferr'cting; *pa.p.* ferr'cted).—*n.* ferr'eter, one who ferrets.—*adj.* ferr'et'y, like a ferret. [O.Fr. *furet*, a ferret, dim.—*L.* *fūrō*, -*ētis*, ferret, robber—*L.* *fūr*, a thief.]

ferro-alloy, etc. See ferrate.

ferruginous, *fer*, *fer-rō-jin-us*, *adj.* of the colour of iron-rust; impregnated with iron.—Also ferru-gin'eous (fer-).—*n.* ferru'go (-gō), rust disease of plants. [*L.* *ferrūgō*, -*itis*, iron-rust—*ferrum*.] ferrule, *fer'ul*, *n.* a metal band, ring or cap on a stick, etc.—Also ferr'el (Scot. virl). [O.Fr. *virole*—*L.* *virola*, a bracelet.]

ferry, *fer'i*, *v.t.* to carry or convey over a water, etc., in a boat, ship or aircraft.—*v.i.* to cross by ferry (*pr.p.* ferr'y'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ferr'ied).—*n.* a place or route of carriage over water: the right of conveying passengers: a ferry-boat.—*ns.* ferr'lage, provision for ferrying: the fare paid for it; ferr'y-boat; ferr'y-house, a ferryman's house: a place of shelter or refreshment at a ferry; ferr'yman. [O.E. *ferian*, to convey, *faran*, to go; Ger. *fähre*, a ferry—*fahren*, to go, to carry.]

fertile, *fer-til*, *adj.* able to bear or produce abundantly: rich in resources: inventive: fertilising: capable of breeding, hatching, or germinating.—*adv.* fert'ilely.—*n.* fertillisation (—u-li-zā'shon), the act or process of fertilising.—*v.t.* fer'tillise, to make fertile or fruitful: to enrich: to impregnate: to pollinate.—*ns.* fer'tiliser, one who, or that which, fertilises; fertillity (—til'i-ti), fruitfulness: richness: abundance. [Fr.—*L.* *fertilis*—*ferre*, to bear.]

ferule, *fer'(y)ool*, *n.* a cane or rod used for punishment.—*n.* fer'ula, a ferule: a staff of command: Fer'ula, the giant fennel genus.—*adj.* ferulā'ceous, like a cane, reed, or Ferula. [*L.* *ferula*, a giant fennel—*ferire*, to strike.]

fervent, *fer-vant*, *adj.* hot: ardent: zealous: warm in feeling.—*n.* fer'vency, heat: eagerness: emotional warmth.—*adv.* fer'vently.—*adjs.* fer'vescent (—ves'ant), growing hot; fer'vid, very hot: having burning desire or emotion: glowing: zealous.—*n.* fer'vid'ity.—*adv.* fer'vidly.—*ns.* fer'vidness; Fervidor, Thermidor; fer'vour, heat: heat of emotion: zeal.—*adj.* fer'vorous. [*L.* *fervere*, to boil, *fervēscere*, *fervidus*.]

Fescennine, *fes'a-nin*, -*nin*, *adj.* scurrilous.—Fescennine verses, rude extempore verses, generally in Saturnian measure, in which the parties rallied and ridiculed one another. [The Etruscan town of Fescennium.]

fescue, *fes'ku*, *n.* a genus (Festuca) of grasses, very nearly allied to brome-grass, and including many valuable pasture and fodder grasses: a pointer used in teaching. [O.Fr. *festu*—*L.* *festuca*, a straw.]

fesse, fess, *fes*, *n.* (*her.*) one of the ordinaries—a horizontal band over the middle of an escutcheon, usually one-third of the whole.—*n.* fesse'point, the centre of an escutcheon.—*adv.* fess(e)'wise. [Fr. *fasse*—*L.* *fascia*, a band.]

festal, *fes'tl*, *adj.* pertaining to a feast or holiday: joyous: gay.—*n.* a festivity.—*adv.* fes'tally.—*n.* festil'ogy, a treatise on ecclesiastical festivals. [See feast.]

fester, *fes'tar*, *v.i.* to become corrupt or malignant: to suppurate.—*v.t.* to cause to fester or rankle.—*n.* a wound discharging corrupt matter. [O.Fr. *festre*—*L.* *fitula*, an ulcer.]

festinate, *fes'ti-nāt*, *v.t.* to accelerate.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) hurried, hasty.—*adv.* fes'tinately (*Shak.*) hastily.—*n.* festinā'tion. [*L.* *festinare*, -*ātum*, to hurry.] festive, *fes'tiv*, *adj.* festal: mirthful.—*n.* fes'tival, a joyful or honorific celebration: a feast: a season of performances of music, plays, or the like.—*adv.* fes'tively.—*n.* festi'vity, social mirth: joyfulness: gaiety.—*adj.* fes'tivous (or -it'), festive. [*L.* *festivus*—*festus*.]

festoon, *fes-toon*, *n.* a garland suspended between two points: (*archit.*) an ornament like a garland.—*v.t.* to adorn, hang, or connect with festoons.—*v.i.* to hang in festoons.—*n.* festoon'-blind, a window-blind of cloth gathered into rows of festoons in its width. [Fr. *feston*, app. conn. with *L.* *festum*, a festival.]

festschrift, *fes'tshrift*, *n.* a festival publication, commonly a collection of learned papers or the like, presented by their authors and published in honour of some person. [Ger., festival writing.]

fet, fett, *fet*, *v.i.* obsolete form of fete.

fetal. See foetus.

fete, *fet*, *v.t.* to bring: to go and get: to obtain as its price: to cause to come: to call forth: to recall from a swoon: to draw (as blood, breath): to achieve the gaining over of, to take: to derive: to strike: to perform, make, take, utter (as a leap, a sign, a circuit): to achieve: to reach or attain.—*v.i.* to make one's way: to arrive: to be effective.—*n.* the act of bringing: space carried over a stratagem.—*adj.* fete'h'ing, fascinating.—fete'ch a compass, circuit, to go round in a wide curve; fete'ch and carry, to perform humble services for another; fete'ch a pump, to pour water in so as to make it draw; fete'ch off, to bring out of danger or difficulty: (*Shak.*) to make away with: (*Shak.*) to fleece; fete'ch out, to draw forth, develop; fete'ch up, to recover: to come to a stop: (*U.S.*) to bring up, rear. [O.E. *fescan*, app. an altered form of *fetian*, to fetch; cf. Ger. *fassen*, to seize.] fete'h, *fet*, *n.* the apparition, double, or wraith of a living person.—*n.* fete'h-can'dle, a nocturnal light, supposed to portend a death. [Ery. unknown.]

fête, *fet*, *fāt*, *n.* a festival: a holiday: the festival of the saint whose name one bears.—*v.t.* to

entertain at a feast: to honour with festivities. [Fr.]
fetal, *fē'shəl*, *adj.* pertaining to the Roman *fētiales*, a priestly college of heralds: heraldic, ambassadorial.—Also *fē'clai*.
fetelde. See *foetus*.
fetid, *fē'tid*, or *fē'tid*, *adj.* stinking: having a strong offensive smell.—*ns.* *fē'tidness*, *fē'tor*.—Less justifiable spellings are *foetid*, *foetor*. [L. *fētidus*, *fētor*—*fētere*, to stink.]
fetish, *fē'tich*, *fetische*, *fē'tish*, *fē'tish*, *n.* an object believed to procure for its owner the services of a spirit lodged within it: something regarded with irrational reverence.—*ns.* *fet'ishism*, *fet'ishism*, the worship of a fetish: a belief in charms; *fet'ishist*, *fet'ishist*.—*adj.* *fetishist'le*, *fetishist'le*. [Fr. *fétiche*—Port. *feitico*, magic: a name given by the Portuguese to the gods of W. Africa—Port. *feitico*, artificial—L. *facticius*—*facere*, to make.]
fetlock, *fē'tlok*, *n.* a tuft of hair that grows above a horse's hoof: the part where this hair grows.—*adj.* *fet'locked*, having a fetlock: tied by the fetlock. [History obscure; long felt as a compound of foot and lock (of hair); cf. Ger. *fisloch*.]
fetter, *fē'tər*, *n.* a chain or shackle for the feet: anything that restrains—used chiefly in *pl.*—*v.t.* to put fetters on: to restrain.—*adj.* *fett'erless*.—*n.* *fett'erlock*, (*her.*) a shackle for a horse, as a charge. [O.E. *feter*; conn. with *fōt*, foot.]
fettle, *fē'tl*, *v.t.* to make ready, set in order, arrange: (*dial.*) to tidy up: to line (a furnace).—*v.i.* to potter fustily about.—*n.* condition, trim, form: lining for a furnace.—*ns.* *fett'ler*; *fett'ling*. [Prob. O.E. *fetel*, a belt.]
fetus. See *foetus*.
ferwa, *fē'wā*, *n.* a Moslem legal decision. [Ar.]
feu, *fū*, *n.* (Scot.) a tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or in money: a right to the use of land, houses, etc., in perpetuity, for a stipulated annual payment (*feu*-du'ty): a piece of land held in feu.—*v.t.* to vest in one who undertakes to pay the feu-duty.—*n.* *feu'ar*, one who holds real estate in consideration of payment of feu-duty. [O.Fr. *feu*; see *fee*.]
feud, *fūd*, *n.* a war waged by private individuals, families, or clans against one another on their own account: a bloody strife: a persistent state of private enmity.—right of feud, the right to protect oneself and one's kinsmen, and punish injuries. [O.Fr. *faide*, *faide*—L.L. *faida*—O.H.G. *fehida*; vowel change unexplained; see *foe*.]
feud, *feod*, *fūd*, *n.* a fief or land held on condition of service.—*adj.* *feud'al*, pertaining to feuds or fiefs: belonging to feudalism.—*n.* *feudalis'tion*.—*v.t.* *feud'alise*.—*ns.* *feud'alism*, the feudal system or its principles; *feud'alist*; *feud'al'ity*, the state of being feudal: the feudal system.—*adv.* *feud'ally*.—*adj.* *feud'ary*, *feod'ary*, *feud'atory*, holding lands or power by a feudal tenure.—Also *ns.*—*n.* *feud'ist*, a writer on feuds: one versed in the laws of feudal tenure.—feudal system, the system by which vassals held lands from lords superior on condition of military service. [L.L. *feudum*; see *fee*.]
feuilleton, *fē'i-ōn*, *n.* in French and other newspapers, a part ruled off the bottom of a page for a serial story, critical article, etc.: a contribution of such a kind.—*ns.* *feu'illetonism* (*-tən-izm*); *feu'illetonist*. [Fr. *dim.* of *feuille*, a leaf—L. *folium*.]
fewter. Same as *fewter*.
fever, *fē'vər*, *n.* disease (esp. infectious) marked by great bodily heat and quickening of pulse: extreme excitement of the passions, agitation: a painful degree of anxiety.—*v.t.* to put into a fever.—*v.i.* to become fevered.—*adj.* *fē'vered*, affected with fever: excited.—*ns.* *fē'verfew* (O.E. *fēverfēge*), a composite perennial *Matricaria* (or *Chamaemelum*)—*n.* *fē'v'ium*, closely allied to its supposed power as the heat of fever: an excessive degree of excitement.—*adj.* *fē'verish*, slightly fevered: indicating fever: restlessly excited: morbidly eager.—*adv.* *fē'verishly*.—*n.* *fē'verlish*

ness.—*adj.* *fē'verous*, feverish: marked by sudden changes: apt to cause fever. [O.E. *fēfor*—L. *febris*.]
few, *fū*, *adj.* small in number: not many.—*n.* *few'ness*, smallness of number: (*Shak.*) few words, brevity.—a few, a small number (of)—used as a noun, or virtually a compound adjective; also facetiously as an *adv.*, a little; a good few, quite a few (*coll.*), a considerable number; in few, in a few words, briefly; some few, an inconsiderable number; the few, the minority. [O.E. *fēa*, *pl.* *fēawe*; cf. L. *paucus*, small.]
fewnet. Same as *fumet*.
fewter, *fēutər*, *fū'tər*, *n.* (*obs.*) a spear-rest.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to set in rest. [O.Fr. *feutre*, felt, a felt-lined socket.]
fewtrills, *fū'trillz*, *n.pl.* (*prov.*) little things, trifles. [See *fattrels*.]
fey, *fay*, *fie*, *fā*, *fui*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) doomed, fated soon to die, under the shadow of a sudden or violent death—imagined to be marked by extravagantly high spirits. [M.E. *fay*, *fey*—O.E. *fæge*, doomed; cf. Du. *veeg*, about to die.]
fez, *fēz*, *n.* a red brimless truncated conical cap of wool or felt, with black tassel, worn in Egypt, formerly in Turkey—the *tarbush* (*pl.* *fezz'es*, *fezz'es*).—*adj.* *fezzed* (*fezd*). [From *Fez* in Morocco.]
fiacre, *fē-ak'r*, *n.* a hackney-coach: a cab. [Fr., from the Hôtel de St. *Fiacre* in Paris, where first used.]
fiacalles, *fē-ān'-sā'z*, *n.pl.* betrothal.—*n.* *fiacé*, fem. *fiacée* (*fē-ān'-sā*), one betrothed. [Fr.]
fianchetto, *fī-āng-ket'tō*, *n.* (*chess*) the early movement of a knight's pawn to develop a bishop on a long diagonal.
fianna *fāl*, *fē-ā-ā* *foi*, the Irish republican party. [Ir., militia of *Fál* (a stone monument at Tara, hence Ireland); cf. *Fenian*.]
fiars, *fē-āz*, *n.pl.* (*Scot.*) the prices of grain legally struck or fixed for the year at the *Fiars* Court, so as to regulate the payment of stipend, rent, and prices not expressly agreed upon—usu. *fiars* prices. [O.Fr. *feor*, *fuer*, fixed price, atandard—L. *forum*, market.]
fiasec, *fī-as'kē*, *n.* a failure in a musical performance: a complete failure of any kind. [It. *fiaseco*, bottle, perh. from L. *vasculum*, a little vessel; *vas*, a vessel.]
fiat, *fī'at*, L. *fē'at*, *n.* a formal or solemn command: a short order or warrant of a judge for making out or allowing processes, letters-patent, etc.—(*Spens.* *fiant*).—*v.t.* to sanction. [L. *fiat* (*fiant*), let it (them) be done, 3rd pers. sing. (*plur.*) pres. subj. of *fieri*, serving as passive of *facere*, to do.]
fib, *fīb*, *n.* something said falsely: a not very serious lie.—*v.t.* to tell a fib or lie: to speak falsely (*pr.p.* *fibbing*; *pa.p.* *fibbed*).—*ns.* *fibb'ry*, one who fibs; *fibb'ery* (*rare*), the habit of fibbing; *fib'ster*, a fibber. [Perh. *fablo*.]
fiore, *fī'vər*, *n.* any fine thread or thread-like substance: a structure or material composed of fibres: texture: stamina.—*adj.* *fī'bred*, having fibre; *fī'b'reless*, without fibre, strength, or nerve.—*n.* *fī'b're-plant*, a plant yielding a commercial fibre.—*adj.* *fī'b'riform*, fibre-like.—*ns.* *fī'b'ril*, a small fibre: a root-hair: a minute thread-like structure such as the longitudinal contractile elements of a muscle-fibre; *fī'b'rill'a*, a fibril filament (*pl.* *fī'b'rill'ao*, *-z*).—*adj.* *fī'b'rillar*, *fī'b'rill'ary*, *fī'b'rillatō*, *-d*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or having fibrils or fibrous structure.—*v.i.* *fī'b'rillate*, to undergo fibrillation.—*fī'b'rillatō*, formation of fibrils: a mass of fibrils: a twitching of muscle-fibres: (*med.*) uncoordinated contraction of muscle-fibres in the heart.—*adj.* *fī'b'rillōse*, having, or covered with small fibres or the appearance of small fibres; *fī'b'rillous*, pertaining to or having small fibres.—*ns.* *fī'b'rin*, an insoluble protein precipitated as a network of fibres when blood is coagulated.—*n.* a protein that of or like fibrin: with embedded character.—*n.* a fibrous tumour.—*ns.* *fī'b'rōla*

(*fi'brō-in*), the chief chemical constituent of silk; *fi'broline* (*-lèn*), a yarn of flax, hemp, and jute waste, used with linen or cotton for backs of carpets, etc.; *fi'brollite*, the mineral sillimanite, a fibrous aluminium silicate; *fi'brō'ma*, a tumour composed of fibrous tissue (*pl. fi'brō'mata*).—*v.i. fibrose* (*fi-brō's*), to form fibrous tissue.—*adj. fibrose* (*fi-brō's*) fibrous.—*ns. fibro'sis*, a morbid growth of fibrous tissue; *fibrosi'tis*, inflammation (*esp. rheumatic*) of fibrous tissue.—*adjs. fibrot'le*, pertaining to fibrosis; *fi'brous*, composed of or like fibres; *fibrovas'cular*, composed of fibres and conducting elements. [*Fr. —L. fibra*, thread, fibre.]

fibula, *fi'bū-lā*, *n.* a brooch; the outer of the two bones from the knee to the ankle.—*adjs. fib'ular*, *fib'ulate*, *fib'ulous*. [*L. fibula*, brooch.]

fichu, *fi-šū*, *n.* a three-cornered cape worn over the shoulders, the ends crossed upon the bosom: a triangular piece of muslin, etc., for the neck. [*Fr.*]

fickle, *fik'l*, *adj.* inconstant: changeable.—*n. fick'leness*. [*O.E. ficol*; *gefic*, fraud.]

fico, *fi-kō*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a fig, as a type of insignificance, a whit: a motion of contempt by placing the thumb between two fingers. [*It. fig.*]

fettle, *fik'til*, *-til*, *adj.* used or fashioned by the potter: plastic. [*L. fictilis*—*figère*, to form or fashion.]

fiction, *fik'shən*, *n.* a feigned or false story: a falsehood: romance: the novel, story-telling as a branch of literature: a supposition of law that a thing is true, which is either certainly not true, or at least is as probably false as true.—*adj. fic'tional*.—*n. fic'tionist*, a writer of fiction.—*adj. fic'titious* (*-tish'əs*), of the nature of fiction: imaginary: not real: feigned.—*adv. fic'tiously*.—*adj. fic'tive*, fictitious, imaginative.—*n. fic'tor*, one who makes images of clay, etc. [*Fr. —L. fictio*, *-ōnis*—*fictus*, *p.p.* of *figère* to form, fashion.]

fid, *fid*, *n.* a conical pin of hard wood, used by sailors to open the strands of rope in splicing: a square har, with a shoulder, used to support the weight of the topmast or top-gallant-mast. [*Origin unknown.*]

fiddious, *fid'i-us*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *app.*, to treat as Coriolanus treated *Aufidius*.

fiddle, *fid'l*, *n.* the violin: extended to like instruments, as *bass fiddle*: a violin-player: a device to keep dishes from sliding off a table at sea.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to play on a fiddle.—*v.i. swindle*: falsify.—*v.i.* be busy over trifles, to trifle.—*ns. fidd'le-block*, a long block having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane; *fidd'le-bow*, a bow strung with horse-hair, with which the strings of the fiddle are set vibrating.—*interj. fiddle-de-dee*, nonsense!—*v.t. fidd'le-fadd'le*, to trifle, to dally.—*n. trifling talk or behaviour*.—*adj. fussy*, trifling.—*interj. nonsense!*—*n. fidd'le-fadd'ler*.—*adj. fidd'le-fadd'ling*.—*ns. fidd'le-head*, an ornament at a ship's bow, over the cut-water, consisting of a scroll turning aft or inward; *fidd'ler*, one who fiddles: a small crab of the genus *Uca* or *Gelasimus*, also *fiddler crab* (from the attitude of its enlarged claw); *fidd'lestick*, a violin bow: derivatively, a mere nothing or anything.—*interj. fidd'le-stick(s)*, nonsense!—*n. fidd'le-string*, a string for a fiddle; *fidd'le-wood*, a tropical American tree (*Citharexylum*; fam. *Verbenaceae*) yielding valuable hard wood.—*adj. fidd'ling*, trifling, busy about trifles.—*a faço like a fiddle*, a long, or dismal face; as *fit as a fiddle*, in the best of condition; *fiddler's green*, a sailor's name for a place of frolic on shore; *fiddler's money*, small coins, as sixpences; *play first*, or *second fiddle*, to act as a first-violin or a second-violin player in an orchestra: to take a leading, or a subordinate, part in anything; *Scotch fiddle*, the itch (from the motion of the fingers against the palm). [*O.E. fiðele*; *Ger. fiedel*; see *viol.*]

fiddley, *fid'li*, *n.* iron framework round a latchway opening. [*Origin obscure.*]

fidellity, *fi-del'i-ti*, *n.* faithful performance of duty: faithfulness to a husband or wife: honesty: firm

adherence: exactitude in reproducing. [*L. fidelitās*, *-ditis*—*fidelis*, faithful—*fidēre*, to trust.] *fidet*, *fi'tit*, *v.i.* to be unable to rest: to move about uneasily (*pr.p. fidg'eting*; *p.p.t.* and *p.p.* *fidg'eted*).—*n.* one who fidgets: irregular motion: restlessness: (*pl.*) general nervous restlessness, with a desire of changing position.—*v.i. fidge*, to move about restlessly: to be eager.—*n. fidg'etiness*.—*adj. fidg'ety*, restless: uneasy. [*Perh. related to fike.*]

fiducial, *fi-dū-sh(y)əl*, *adj.* serving as a basis of reckoning: showing confidence or reliance: of the nature of trust.—*adv. fidū'cially*.—*adj. fidū'ciary*, of the nature of a trust: depending upon public confidence: held in trust.—*n.* one who holds anything in trust: (*theol.*) one who depends for salvation on faith without works, an Antinomian. [*L. fiducia*, confidence—*fidēre*, to trust.]

fie, *fi*, *interj.* denoting disapprobation or disgust real or feigned.—*fie upon*, an expression of disapprobation of the thing named. [*Cf. Fr. fi*; *L. fi*; *O.N. fy*, *fei*; *Ger. pfui*.]

fie. Same as *féy*.

fief, *fe*, *fe*, *n.* land held in fee or on condition of military service. [*Fr. —L. feudum*; see *fee*, *feoff*.]

field, *fi:ld*, *n.* country or open country in general: a piece of ground enclosed for tillage or pasture or sport: the range of any series of actions or energies: region of space in which forces are at work: the locality of a battle: the battle itself: room for action of any kind: a wide expanse: the area visible to an observer at one time (as in a microscope, telescope): (*U.S.*) a frame in television: a region yielding a mineral: (*her.*) the surface of a shield: a ground or background: those taking part in a hunt: all the entries collectively against which a single contestant has to compete: all the parties not individually excepted (as *to bet on the field* in a horse-race): disposition of fielders.—*v.t.* *st* cricket and base-ball, to catch or stop and return to the fixed place.—*v.i.* to stand in position for catching or stopping the ball in cricket.—*ns. field'-allowance*, a small extra payment to officers on active service; *field'-artill'ery*, light ordnance suited for active operations in the field; *field'-batt'ery*, a battery of field-artillery; *field'-bed*, a camp or trestle bedstead: *s* bed in the open air; *field'-book*, a book used in surveying fields, etc.; *field'-boots*, knee-length boots; *field'-bot'any*, *field'-geol'ogy*, etc., botany, geology, etc., pursued in the open air; *field'-club*, a club of field-naturalists.—*n.pl. field'-col'ours*, small flags used for marking the position for companies and regiments, also any regimental headquarters' flags.—*ns. field'-cor'net* (*S. Africa*), the magistrate of a township; *field'-day*, a day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises: any day of unusual bustle or activity; *field'-dew* (*Shak.*).—*adj. field'ed* (*Shak.*), encamped.—*ns. field'er*, one who fields; *field'fare* (*ety. doubtful*), a species of thrush, having a reddish-yellow throat and breast spotted with black; *field'-glass*, a binocular telescope for use in the field or open air; *field'-gray*, -grey, a grey (*feld-grau*) adopted for uniforms in the German army in the war of 1914-18: a German soldier so clad; *field'-gun*, a light cannon mounted on a carriage; *field'-hand*, an outdoor farm labourer; *field'-hos'pital*, a temporary hospital near the scene of battle; *field'-ice*, ice formed in the polar seas in large surfaces, distinguished from icebergs; *field'ing*, the acting in the field at cricket as distinguished from batting; *field'-lark*, an American bird (*Sturnella*) of the Icteridae, not a lark; *field'-mar'shal*, an army officer of highest rank; *field'-meet'ing*, a conventicle; *field'-mouse*, a name for various species of mouse and vole that live in the fields; *field'-naturalist*, one who studies natural history out of doors; *field'-night*, a night marked by some important gathering, discussion, etc.—*n.pl. field'-notes*, data noted in the field, to be worked up later.—*ns. field'-off'icer*, a military officer above

the rank of captain, and below that of general; field-piece, a cannon or piece of artillery used in the field of battle; field'-preach'er, an open-air preacher; field'-preach'ing; fields'man, a fielder.—*n.pl.* field'-sports, sports of the field, as hunting, racing, etc.—*n.* field'-train, a department of the Royal Artillery responsible for the safety and supply of ammunition during war.—*adv.* field'-ward, -wards, toward the fields; field'-work, farm work in fields: work (scientific surveying, etc.) in the field, opposed to laboratory, office, etc.: (often in *pl.*) a temporary fortification thrown up by troops in the field, either for protection or to cover an attack upon a stronghold.—field of view, vision, what is visible at one moment; keep the field, to keep the campaign open: to maintain one's ground; take the field, to begin warlike operations. [O.E. *feld*; cf. Du. *veld*, the open country, Ger. *feld*.]

fiend, *fēnd*, *n.* a devil: one actuated by the most intense wickedness or hate: an addict: a devotee: a person with an annoying habit or fad.—*adj.* fiend'ish, like a fiend: devilishly cruel.—*n.* fiend'ishness.—*adj.* fiend'-like, like a fiend: fiendish. [O.E. *fēond*, enemy, orig. *pr.p.* of *fēon*, to hate; Ger. *feind*, Du. *vijand*.]

fierce, *fērs*, *adj.* savage: ferocious: violent.—*adv.* fierce'ly.—*n.* fierce'ness. [O.Fr. *fērs* (Fr. *fier*)—*L.* *ferus*, wild, savage.]

fiery, *fīr'i*, *adj.* like or consisting of fire: ardent: impetuous: irritable: of ground in games, dry, hard, fast.—*adv.* fier'ily.—*ns.* fier'iness.—*adjs.* fier'y-footed, swift in motion; fier'y-hot, impetuous; fier'y-new, hot from newness; fier'y-short, short and passionate.—fiery cross, a charred cross dipped in blood, formerly carried round in the Highlands as a call to arms. [*fīre*.]

fiesta, *fē-ēs'tā*, *n.* saint's day: holiday: festivity. [*Sp.*]

fife, *fif*, *n.* a smaller variety of the flute.—*v.i.* to play on the fife.—*ns.* fife'-ma'jor (*obs.*), the chief fifer in a regiment; fif'er, a fife-player; fife'-rail, the rail round the mainmast, where a fifer sat at heaving of the anchor. [Ger. *pfife*, pipe, or Fr. *fife*, fifer, both—*L.* *pipāre*, to cheep.]

Fifish *fif'ish*, *adj.* cranky: queer: like a Fif'er, or inhabitant of Fife.

fifteen, *fif'tēn*, or *fif-tēn*, *adj.* and *n.* five and ten: a set, group, or team of fifteen (as formerly the Court of Session).—*n.* fifteen'er, a verse of fifteen syllables.—*adj.* fifteenth' (or *fif'*), last of fifteen: equal to one of fifteen equal parts.—*n.* a fifteenth part. (*mus.*) a double octave: an organ stop sounding two octaves above the diapason.—the Fifteen, the Jacobite rebellion of 1715. [O.E. *fifteen*: see five. *ter.*]

fifth, *fifθ*, *adj.* last of five: equal to one of five equal parts.—*n.* one of five equal parts. (*mus.*) an interval of four (conventionally called five) diatonic degrees: a tone at that interval from another: a combination of two tones separated by that interval.—fifth column, sympathisers among the enemy, awaiting their time (expression used by a Spanish insurgent general when four columns were advancing upon Madrid).—*n.* fifth-columnist (*kol'm-ist*).—*adv.* fifth'ly, in the fifth place.—*ns.* Fifth-mon'archism; Fifth-mon'archist.—Fifth-monarchy men, an 'extreme' sect at the time of the Puritan revolution, who looked for a new reign of Christ on earth in succession to Daniel's four great monarchies of Antichrist. [O.E. *fifta*, assimilated to other ordinals in *-th*.]

fifty, *fifti*, *adj.* and *n.* five tens or five times ten: *pl.* fifties, the numbers fifty to fifty-nine: the years so numbered (of a life or century).—*adj.* fiftieth, last of fifty: equal to one of fifty equal parts.—*n.* a fiftieth part.—*n.* and *adv.* and *adv.* fifty-fift'y (U.S.) half-and-half: fifty per cent. of each of two things: share and share alike.—*adj.* fift'yish, apparently about fifty years old. [O.E. *fiftig*—*fif*, five, and *-fig*, the suff. *-ty*.]

fig, *fig*, *n.* the fig-tree (Ficus, of the mulberry family), or its fruit, growing in warm climates: a thing of little or no consequence. (*obs.*) piles.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to insult by putting the thumb between

the fingers.—*ns.* fig'-leaf, the leaf of the fig-tree: a representation of such a leaf for veiling the private parts of a statue or picture: any scanty clothing (from Gen. iii. 7): any prudish evasion: a makeshift; fig'-tree, the tree which produces figs; fig'wort, any species of Scrophularia (once reputed to cure piles). [Fr. *figue*—*L.* *ficus*, a fig, fig-tree.]

fig, *fig*, *n.* (*coll.*) figure: dress: form.—*v.t.* to dress, get up. (*pr.p.* figg'ing; *pat.* and *pa.p.* figged).—*n.* figg'ery, dressy ornament. [Perh. figure.]

fight, *fit*, *v.i.* to strive: to contend in war or in single combat.—*v.t.* to engage in conflict with: to contend against: to maintain or contend for by combat, action at law, or otherwise: to manipulate in fight: to achieve by struggle: to cause to fight. (*pr.p.* fight'ing; *pat.* and *pa.p.* fought, *fant*).—*n.* a struggle: a combat: a battle or engagement: fighting spirit: inclination to fight: (*Shak.*) a screen to cover the men in a naval fight.—*n.* fight'er.—*adj.* fight'ing, engaged in or fit for war.—*n.* the act of fighting or contending.—*ns.* fight'ing-cock, a gamecock: a pugnacious fellow; fight'ing-fish (*Betta pugnax*), a small Siamese fresh-water fish, kept for its extraordinary readiness for fighting, bets being laid on the issue.—fight it out, to struggle on until the end; fight shy of, to avoid from mistrust; live like fighting-cocks, to get the best of meat and drink. [O.E. *fehtan* (W.S. *fehtan*); Ger. *fechten*.]

figment, *fig'mənt*, *n.* a fabrication or invention.

[*L.* *figmentum*—*figere*, to form.]

figo, *fē'gō*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a fico. [O. Sp.]

figuline, *fig'ū-lin*, *-lin*, *adj.* of earthenware: fictile.—*n.* an earthen vessel. [*L.* *figulinus*—*figulus*, potter.]

figure, *fig'ər*, or (old-fashioned) *fig'ūr*, *n.* the form of anything in outline: appearance: a shape: a geometrical form: a diagram. (*Shak.*) a horoscope: a design: an illustration: bodily shape: a human form or representation of it: a personality, personage, character: an impressive, noticeable, important, ludicrous, or grotesque person: a character denoting a number: amount: value or price. (*rhet.*) a deviation from the ordinary mode of expression: (*logic*) the form of a syllogism with respect to the position of the middle term: (*mus.*) a group of notes felt as a unit: a series of steps or movements in a dance or in skating: a type or emblem.—*v.t.* to form or shape: to make an image of: to represent: to mark with figures or designs: to imagine: (U.S.) to reckon, to work out (often with *out*): to symbolise: to foreshow: to note by figures.—*v.i.* to make figures: to appear as a figure, make an appearance or show.—*n.* figurability, the quality of being figurable.—*adjs.* fig'urable; fig'ūral, represented by figure.—*n.* fig'ūrant, figūrate (*fig'ū-rant*, *-rant*; *It.* *fig-ūrānt*) a ballet dancer, one of those who form a background for the solo dancers.—*adj.* fig'ūrate, of a certain determinate form. (*mus.*) florid.—*n.* figūra'tion, act of giving figure or form. (*mus.*) florid treatment.—*adj.* fig'ūrativ (*rhet.*), representing by, containing, or abounding in figures: metaphorical: flowery: typical.—*adv.* fig'ūratively.—*ns.* fig'ūrativeness; fig'ūre-east'er, an astrologer; fig'ūre-east'ing, the art of preparing casts of animal or other forms.—*adj.* figured, having a figure: marked or adorned with figures: delineated in a figure: in the form of figures.—*ns.* fig'ūre-dance, a dance consisting of elaborate figures; fig'ūre-head, the figure or bust under the bowsprit of a ship: a nominal head; fig'ūre-weav'ing, the weaving of figured fancy fabrics: fig'ūrine (*-ēn*, *-ēn'*), a small carved or moulded figure; fig'ūrist, one who uses or interprets by figures.—cut *n* figure, to make a conspicuous appearance; figure numbers, a series of numbers such that if each be subtracted from the next, and the series so formed be treated in the same way, by a continuation of the process equal differences will ultimately be obtained; figured bass, a bass with numerals added to indicate chords; figure

on, to count upon. [Fr.,—*L. figura*—*figère*, to form.]

fike, *fik*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to fidget restlessly.—*n.* restlessness: any vexatious requirement or detail in work: a pernickety, exacting person.—*n.* *fik'ery*, fuss.—*adj.* *fik'ish*, *fik'y*. [Prob. O.N. *fikja*.]

filabeg. Same as **filibeg**.

filacer, *fil'ə-sər*, *n.* formerly an officer who filed writs.—Also **fil'azer**. [O.Fr. *filacier*—*filace*, a file for papers—apparently *L. filum*, a thread.]

filagree. Same as **filigree**.

filament, *fil'ə-mənt*, *n.* a slender or threadlike object: a fibre: (*bot.*) the stalk of a stamen: a chain of cells: (*elec.*) a thread of high resistance in an incandescence lamp or thermionic valve.—*adj.* **filamentary** (—*ment'ə-rī*), like a filament; **filament'ous**, threadlike. [*L. filum*, a thread.]

filander, *fil-an'dər*, threadlike intestinal worm in hawks: (in *pl.*) the disease it causes. [O.Fr. *filandre*—*L. filum*, thread.]

Filaria, *fil-ā-rī-ā*, *n.* a nematode introduced into the blood by mosquitoes.—*adj.* **filā'rī-al**.—*n.* **filariasis** (—*lā-rī-ā-sis*), a disease due to the presence of filaria in the blood. [*L. filum*, thread.]

filasse, *fil-ās'*, *n.* vegetable fibre ready for manufacture. [Fr.,—*L. filum*, thread.]

filature, *fil'ə-tūr*, *n.* the reeling of silk, or the place where it is done.—*n.* **fil'atory**, a machine for forming or spinning threads. [Fr.,—*L. filum*, a thread.]

filbert, *fil'bər't*, *n.* the nut of the cultivated hazel (—*obv.*) **fil'berd**. [Prob. from St. *Philibert*, whose day fell in the nutting season, Aug. 22 (O.S.).]

filch, *filch*, *v.t.* to steal: to pilfer.—*n.* **filch'er**, a thief.—*n.* and *adj.* **filch'ing**.—*adv.* **filch'ingly**. [Ety. unknown.]

file, *fil*, *n.* (*obs.*) a thread: a line or wire on which papers are strung: any contrivance for keeping papers in order: a collection of papers arranged for reference: a roll or list: a line of soldiers, chessboard squares, etc., ranged one behind another: a small body of soldiers: an individual soldier.—*v.t.* to put upon a file: to arrange in an orderly way: to put on record: to bring before a court: (U.S.) to deposit, lodge.—*v.i.* to march in file.—*adj.* **filaceous** (*fil-ā-shus*), composed of threads; **filar** (*fil'ər*) having threads or wires.—*ns.* **file'copy**, a copy filed for reference: an editor's copy of a book in which errors, possible changes, etc. are noted; **file'lead'er**.—*adj.* **filiform** (*fil'*), threadlike; **filipendulous** (*fil-*), hanging by or strung on a thread.—*ns.* **filofloss** (*fil'*), a fine soft silk thread; **filoplume**, a slender hairlike feather.—*adj.* **filose** (*fil'ōs*) threadlike: having a threadlike end.—*file off*, to wheel off at right angles to the first direction; **file with**, to rank with, to be equal to.—*single file*, Indian file, one behind another. [*L. filum*, a thread.]

file, *fil*, *n.* an instrument with sharp-edged furrows for smoothing or rasping metals, etc.: any means adopted to polish a thing, as a literary style: a shrewd, cunning person, a deep fellow: a pick-pocket.—*v.t.* to cut or smooth with, or as with, a file: to polish, improve.—*n.* **file'cutter**, a maker of files.—*adj.* **filed**, polished, smooth.—*ns.* **file'fish**, a fish of Balistes or kindred genus, the skin granulated like a file; **fil'er**, one who files; **fil'ing**, a particle rubbed off with a file. [O.E. *fil* (W.S. *feol*); Ger. *feile*; Du. *vijl*.]

file, *fil*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*; *Scot.*) to defile, pollute. [O.E. *feyllan*; cf. *foul*.]

filemot, *fil'ə-mot*, *adj.* of a dead-leaf colour.—*n.* the colour itself.—Also **philemot**, **phillmot**. [Fr. *feuille morte*, dead leaf.]

filial, *fil'i-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to or becoming a son or daughter: bearing the relation of a child.—*adv.* **fil'ially**. [Fr.,—*L.L. filiālis*—*L. filius*, a son.]

fillate, **fillation**. Same as **affiliate**, **affiliation**.

filibeg, **filabeg**, **filibeg**, **phil**(*l*)**abeg**, **phil**(*l*)**ibeg**, *fil'ibeg*, *n.* the kilt, the dress or petticoat reaching nearly to the knees, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *feileadh-beg*—*feileadh*, plait, fold, *beag*, little.]

filibuster, **fillbuster**, *fil'i-bus-tər*, *n.* a military or piratical adventurer: a buccancer: one who makes unauthorised war: one who obstructs legislation by speeches, motions, etc.: obstruction in a legislative body.—*v.i.* to act as a filibuster.—*ns.* **filibuster'ing**, **filibuster'ism**. [Sp. *filibustero*, through Fr. *filustier*, *fribustier*, from Du. *vrijbnitter* (cf. Eng. freebooter, Ger. *freibenter*), from *vrij*, free, *boot*, booty.]

Filices, *fil'is-sz*, *n.pl.* the ferns: esp. the true (homosporous leptosporangiate) ferns.—*ns.pl.* **Filicales** (—*kā'lez*), **Filicineae** (—*sin'i-ē*), the ferns, leptosporangiate and eusporangiate, with or without water-ferns.—*adj.* **filicin'ean**. [*L. filix*, —*leis*, fern.]

filigree, *fil'ig-rē*, *n.* a kind of ornamental metallic lacework of gold and silver, twisted into convoluted forms, united and partly consolidated by soldering—also **fil'agree**; earlier forms, **fil'igrain**, **fil'igrane**.—*adj.* **filigreed**, ornamented with filigree. [Fr. *filigrane*—It. *filigrana*—*L. filum*, thread, *grānum*, a grain.]

filloque, *fil'ō-kwē*, *n.* the clause inserted into the Nicene Creed at Toledo in 589, which asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son, as well as from the Father—not accepted by the Eastern Church. [*L.*, and from the son.]

Filipino, *fil'ip-ē-nō*, *n.* a native of the Philippine Islands.—*sem.* **Filip'ina**. [Sp.]

fill, *fil*, *v.t.* to make full: to put into until all the space is occupied: to supply abundantly: to satisfy: to glut: to perform the duties of: to supply (a vacant office): (esp. U.S.) to fulfil, carry out.—*v.i.* to become full: to become satiated.—*n.* as much as fills or satisfies: a full supply: the fullest extent: a single charge of anything.—*ns.* **fill'er**, he who, or that which, fills: a vessel for conveying a liquid into a bottle: a substance added to various materials to impart desired qualities; **fill'ing**, anything used to fill up, stop a hole, to complete, etc., as the wool, in weaving: supply.—*fill in*, to occupy (time): to add what is necessary to complete, c.g. a form; **fill the bill**, to be adequate. [O.E. *fyllan*—*full*, full.]

fil, *fil*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a thill or shaft.—*n.* **fil'l-horse**, **p(h)il'-horse** (*Shak.*), a thill-horse. [See *thill*.]

fillet, *fil'ət*, *n.* a little string or band, esp. to tie round the head: meat or fish boned and rolled: a piece of meat composed of muscle, esp. the fleshy part of the thigh or the undercut of the sirloin: a thick boneless slice of fish: (*archit.*) a small space or band used along with mouldings.—*v.t.* to bind or adorn with a fillet: to make into fillets: to bone.—(*pr.p.* **fillet'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fil'eted**). [Fr. *filet*, dim. of *fil*, from *L. filum*, a thread.]

fillibeg. See **filibeg**.

fillip, *fil'ip*, *v.t.* to strike with the finger-nail released from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk: to incite, stimulate.—(*pr.p.* **fill'ip'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fill'ip'ed**).—*n.* a jerk of the finger from the thumb: a stimulus. [A form of *flip*.]

fillister, *fil'is-tər*, *n.* a kind of rabbling plane. [Origin unknown.]

filly, *fil'i*, *n.* a young mare: a lively, wanton girl. [Dim. of foal; prob. from O.N.]

film, *film*, *n.* a thin skin or membrane: a thin layer or coating: a pellicle: a very slender thread: a mistiness: a coating of a sensitive substance for taking a photograph: a sheet or ribbon of celluloid or the like prepared with such a coating for ordinary photographs or for instantaneous photographs for projection by cinematograph: a motion-picture, or connected series of motion-pictures setting forth a story, etc.: (in *pl.*) the cinematograph.—*v.t.* to cover with a film: to make a motion-picture of: to adapt and enact for the cinematograph.—*v.i.* to become covered with a film.—*adj.* **film'able**, suitable for making a film of.—*ns.* **film'fan**, a devotee of the cinematograph; **film'house**, a cinematograph theatre.—*adj.* **film'ic**, pertaining to the cinematograph.—*n.* **film'iness**.—*adj.* **film'ish**, savouring of the cinematograph.—*ns.* **film'play**; **film'star**, a

favourite cinematograph performer.—*adj.* film'y, composed of or like a film: covered with a film: gauzy: clouded.—film'y ferns, a family of ferns with very thin leaves, the Hymenophyllaceae. [O.E. *filmen*, conn. with *fell*, skin.]

filoselle, *fil-ô-sel*, *n.* a coarse floss silk. [It. *filosello*—L.L. *follecellus*, cocoon.—L. *folliculus*, influenced by It. *fillo*, thread.]

filter, *fil'tar*, *n.* an apparatus for purifying a fluid of solid matter by pouring it through porous material: a device for wholly or partly eliminating undesirable frequencies from light or electric currents.—*v.t.* to pass through a filter: to separate by a filter (esp. with out).—*v.i.* to pass through a filter: to percolate: to pass gradually and dispersibly through obstacles.—*adj.* filterable, filterable, able to pass through a filter: capable of being filtered.—*ns.* filter-bed, a bed of sand, gravel, clinker, etc. used for filtering water or sewage; filter-paper, porous paper for use in filtering; filter-passer, a filterable virus, a virus that passes through any filter; filter-clip, a cigarette with a filter at the mouth end.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* filterate, to filter or percolate.—*n.* a filtered liquid.—*n.* filtration, act or process of filtering. [O.Fr. *filtrer*—L.L. *filtrum*, felt.]

filth, *filth*, *n.* foul matter: anything that defiles, physically or morally: obscenity.—*adv.* filthily.—*n.* filthiness.—*adj.* filth'y, foul: unclean: impure. [O.E. *fyllth*—*fâl*, foul.]

fibble, *fim'bl*, *n.* the male plant of hemp, weaker and shorter in fibre than *carl-hemp* (*q.v.*) [Du. *semel*, female.]

fimbria, *fim'brî-â*, *n.* a fringing filament.—*adj.* fimbriate, fringed: (*her.*) having a narrow border.—*v.t.* fimbriate, to fringe: to hem.—*adj.* fimbriated.—*n.* fimbriation. [L. *fimbriae*, fibres, fringes.]

fimiculous, *fim-ik'ô-lus*, *adj.* growing on dung. [L. *finus*, dung, *colere*, to inhabit.]

fin, *fin*, *n.* an organ by which an aquatic animal steers, balances, or swims: a fixed vertical surface on the tail of an aeroplane: a portion of a mechanism like a fish's fin in shape or purpose: a thin projecting edge or plate.—*ns.* fin'back, finn'er, fin'-whale, a rorqual.—*adj.* fin'-foot'ed, web-footed: with fringed toes; fin'less; finned, having fins; finn'y, finned.—*n.* fin'-ray', a horny rod supporting a fin.—*adj.* fin'-toed', having lobate or fringed toes. [O.E. *finn*, L. *pinnâ*.]

finable, *fin'â-bl*, *adj.* liable to a fine.

final, *fin'al*, *adj.* last: decisive, conclusive: respecting the end or motive: of a judgment ready for execution.—*n.* last of a series (as the letters of a word, games in a contest, examinations in a curriculum, etc.): in the old church modes, the key-note or tonic, the lowest note in the authentic modes, a fourth above it in the plagal.—*v.t.* finalise, to put the finishing touches to: to put an end to completely.—*ns.* finalism, teleology, interpretation in terms of purpose: belief that an end has been reached; finalist, teleologist: one who reaches the final stage in a competition: one who believes that finality has been reached; finality (*-ôl'i-ti*), state of being final: completeness or conclusiveness: the principle of final cause: that which is final.—*adv.* finally, final cause (see cause). [Fr.—L. *finalis*—*finis*, an end.]

finale, *fi-nâl-â*, *n.* the end: the last movement in a musical composition: the concluding number of an opera or the like. [It. *finale*, final—L. *finalis*.]

finance, *fi-nans'* (also *fi-*), *n.* money affairs or revenue, esp. of a ruler or state: public money: the art of managing or administering the public money: (in pl.) money resources.—*v.t.* to manage financially: to furnish with money.—*v.i.* to engage in money business.—*adj.* financial (*-shnl*), pertaining to finance.—*n.* financialist, a financier.—*adv.* financially.—*n.* financialier (*-si-âr*; U.S. *fin-an-si-âr*), one skilled in finance; one who administers the public revenue.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* (—*si-âr*) to finance: to swindle. [Fr.—O.Fr. *finer*, to settle—L. *finis*, an end.]

finback. See fin.

finch, *fin(t)sh*, *n.* a name applied to many passerine birds, esp. to those of the genus *Fringilla* or family *Fringillidae*—bullfinch, chaffinch, goldfinch, etc.—*adj.* finch'-backed, finched, striped or spotted on the back. [O.E. *finc*; Ger. *finke*.]

find, *find*, *v.t.* to come upon or meet with: to discover or arrive at: to come to perceive: to experience: to supply: to determine after judicial inquiry: to succeed in getting.—*v.i.* to come upon game: (*pr.p.* find'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* found).—*n.* an act of finding: something found, esp. of value or interest.—*ns.* find'er, one who finds: a small telescope attached to a larger one, or a lens attached to a camera, to facilitate the directing of it upon the object required; find'-fault (*Shak.*), one who finds fault with another; find'ing, act of one who finds: that which is found: a judicial verdict: (*pl.*) the appliances which some workmen have to supply, esp. of shoemakers—everything save leather: (U.S.) accessories.—find one in, to supply one with; find one's account in, to find satisfactory profit or advantage in; find one's feet, to become able to stand, able to cope readily with new conditions; find oneself, to feel, as regards health, happiness, etc.; find out, to discover, to detect. [O.E. *findan*; Ger. *finden*.]

findon-haddock. See finnan-haddock.

fine, *fin*, *adj.* excellent: beautiful: fair: not coarse or heavy: consisting of small particles: subtle: thin, slender: sharp: keen: exquisite: nice: delicate: sensitive: over-refined: over-elaborate: pretentious: showy: splendid: striking or remarkable: excellent (often ironically): egregious: pure: refined: containing so many parts of pure metal out of twenty-four (as 22 carats, or ounces, fine, $\frac{22}{24}$ gold or silver), or out of a thousand.—*v.t.* to make fine: to refine: to purify: to change by imperceptible degrees.—*adv.* (Scott. and coll.) well, well enough: narrowly: with little to spare.—*v.t.* fine'-draw, to draw or sew up so finely that no rent is seen: to draw out finely or too finely.—*adj.* fine'-drawn.—*adj.* fine'ish (also fin'ish), somewhat fine.—*adv.* fine'y, *ns.* fine'-ness, state, fact, or degree of being fine: state of subdivision: of gold or silver, number of parts in a thousand; fin'er, refiner; fin'ery, splendour: showy adornments: a place where anything is fined or refined: a furnace for making iron malleable.—*adj.* fine'-spok'en, using fine phrases; fine'-spun, finely spun out: over-subtle.—fine and, often almost equivalent to an adverb, enough, very: fine arts, as painting, sculpture, music, those chiefly concerned with the beautiful—opp. to the *useful* or *industrial arts*; fine gentleman, lady, an idle person, usu. ostentatiously fashionable, sometimes refined; fine metal, comparatively pure cuprous sulphide got from coarse metal; fine writing, literary matter or style pretentiously ornate. [Fr. *fin*, prob. a back-formation from L. *finitus*, finished, *pa.p.* of *finire*, to finish—*finis*, an end.]

fine, *fin*, *n.* (obs. except in phrase in fine) end, conclusion: a final settlement: a fee paid on some particular occasion: a fictitious suit as a means of getting money payment: a money payment: a means of bringing to an end: to pledge or pawn.—*adj.* fine'less (*Shak.*), endless.—foot of fine (see foot). [L. *finis*, an end.]

finer, *fi-nâr*, an old form of veneer (L. *n.* and *v.t.*). finer, *fi-nâr*, *v.i.* to get goods on credit by fraudulent artifice. (Prob. Du.; cf. *finance*.) Fine Gael, *fî-ne gâl*, (lit. United Ireland) the moderate party led orig. by W. T. Cosgrave.

finesse, *fi-nes'*, *n.* subtlety an endeavour by a player to take the trick with a *ns.* finess'er; finess'ing. [Fr.] finigan, *fin-gân*, *n.* a small coffee-cup without a handle—used with a *zarf*.—Also finjan (*-jân*). [Egyptian *finḡn*, Ar. *finḡn*.]

fâte, fâr, dsk; mî, hâr (her); mîne; môte; mûte; mûn; then (then).

finger, *fin'gar*, *n.* one of the five terminal parts of the hand, or of the four other than the thumb: anything shaped like a finger: part of a glove that covers a finger: a finger-breadth: touch: fingering.—*v.t.* to handle or perform with the fingers: to pilfer: to toy or meddle with: (*mus.*) to make or indicate choice of fingers in performing.—*v.t.* to use the fingers.—*ns.* *fin'ger-al'phabet*, a deaf and dumb alphabet: *fin'ger-and-toe*, a disease of turnips in which the tap-root branches: another turnip disease, anbury: *fin'ger-board*, the part of a violin, etc., against which the strings are stopped by the fingers: *fin'ger-bowl*, -glass, a bowl for water to cleanse the fingers at table: *fin'ger('s)-breadth*, the breadth of a finger, a digit, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.—*adj.* *fin'gered*, having fingers, or anything like fingers, or indication of fingering.—*ns.* *fin'ger('s)-end*: *fin'ger-grass*, grass of genus *Digitaria*, with fingerlike spikes: *fin'ger-guard*, the quillons of a sword-handle: *fin'ger-hole*, a hole in a wind instrument closed by the finger to modify the pitch: *fin'gering*, act or manner of touching with the fingers: the choice of fingers as in playing a musical instrument: the indication thereof.—*adj.* *fin'gerless*.—*ns.* *fin'gerling*, a very diminutive being: the part: *fin'ger-mark*, a mark, esp. a soil, made by the finger: *fin'ger-nail*: *fin'ger-plate*, a plate to protect a door from dirty fingers: *fin'ger-point'er*, reprover: *fin'ger-post*, a post with a finger pointing the way: *fin'ger-print*, an impression of the ridges of the finger-tip: *fin'ger-stall*, a covering for protecting the finger: *fin'ger-tip*.—a finger in the pie, a share in the doing of anything, often of vexatious meddling: have at one's finger(s)-ends, to be perfect master of a subject: have one's fingers all thumbs, to be awkward in handling. [O.E. *finger*.]

fingering, *fin'gar-ing*, *n.* a thick woollen yarn for stockings. [Perb. Fr. *fin grain*, fine grain.]

finial, *fin'i-al*, *n.* the bunch of foliage, etc., on the top of a pinnacle, gable, spire, etc. [L. *finis*, end.]

finical, *fin'i-kl*, *adj.* affectively or excessively precise in trifles: nice: foppish.—*n.* finicality (*-kal-i-ty*), state of being finical: something finical.—*adv.* *fin'ically*.—*ns.* finicalness, fin'icking, fussiness and fastidiousness.—*adj.* fin'icking, fin'icky, fin'ikin, particular about trifles. [Prob. conn. with fine, 1.]

fining, *fin'ing*, *n.* process of refining or purifying: a clarifying agent (often in pl.).—*n.* fin'ing-pot, a vessel used in refining. [fine, 1.]

finis, *fin'is*, *n.* the end: conclusion. [L. *finis*.]

finish, *fin'ish*, *v.t.* to end: to complete the making of: to perfect: to give the last touches to: to complete the education of, esp. for life in society: to put an end to, to destroy.—*n.* that which finishes or completes: the end of a race, hunt, etc.: last touch, careful elaboration, polish: the last coat of plaster.—*adj.* fin'ished, brought to an end or to completion: complete: consummate: perfect.—*n.* fin'isher, one who finishes, completes, or perfects, esp. in crafts.—*n., adj.* fin'ishing. [Fr. *finir*, *finissant*—L. *finire*, to end.]

finite, *fin'it*, *adj.* having an end or limit: subject to limitations or conditions—*opp.* to *infinite*.—*adv.* fin'itely.—*ns.* fin'iteness, finitude (*fin'i-tud*).—finite verb, a verb limited by person, number, tense, mood, *opp.* to infinitive, gerund, participle. [L. *finitus*, p.p. of *finire*, to limit.]

finjan. See *finjan*.

finks, *fin'ks*. Same as *fenks*.

Fin, *fin*, *n.* a member of a people dwelling in Finland and adjacent regions: more generally, a member of the group of peoples to which the Finns proper belong.—*n.* Fin'lander, a native or citizen of Finland.—*adj.* Finn'le, pertaining to the Finns or the Finno-Ugrians: Finn'ish, pertaining to the Finns, or to Finland, or its language.—*n.* the Finno-Ugrian language of Finland.—*adj.* Finno-Ugrian, Finno-Ugrie (*fin'ô-lyô-gri-an*, -grik), belonging to the north-western group of Ural-Altaic languages and peoples—Finnish, Estonian, Lapp, Cheremiss, Mordvin,

Zyrian, Votyak, etc.—also U'gro-Finn'ic. [O.E. *finnas*, Finns.]

finnan, *fin'an*, *obs.* findram, *fin'ram*, *n.* a kind of smoked haddock, probably named from Findon, Kincardineshire, not from the Findhorn river.—Also *finn'an*, *fin'don-hadd'ock*.

finnesko, *finnsko*, *fin'sko*, *fin'(-e)-sko*, *n.pl.* reindeer-skin boots with the hair on. [Norw. *finnsko*—Finn, Lapp, sko, shoe.]

finnock, *finnack*, *finnae*, *fin'æk*, *n.* a young sea-trout. [Gael. *finnag*—finn, white.]

fjord, *fjord*, *fyôrd*, *n.* a long, narrow, rock-bound inlet. [Norw. *fjord*.]

fiorin, *fi's-rin*, *n.* a variety of creeping bent-grass (*Agrostis alba*, var. *stolonifera*). [Ir. *fiorthán*.]

floritura, *fyor-i-tôô-râ*, *n.* a florid embellishment (pl. *floriture*, -râ). [It., flowering—L. *flōs*, *flōris*.]

fipple, *fi'p-ns*, a shortened form of fivelpence. *fipple*, *fi'pl*, *n.* (*diat.*) the under-lip: a sharp-edged lip on which the air impinges in the recorder, etc.—*n.* *fipp'le-flute*, a flute with a fipple, blown from the end, as the recorder, the penny-whistle. [Cf. O.N. *fipli*, a horse's lip.]

fir, *fîr*, *n.* the name of several conifers, esp. of the genera *Abies* and *Picea*, resinous trees, valuable for their timber.—*n.* *fir'-cone*.—*adj.* *fîr'y*, abounding in firs: of *fir*—*ns.* *fîr'-tree*, *fîr'-wood*. [O.E. *fyrrh*; cf. Ger. *föhre*.]

fire, *fir*, *n.* a once-supposed substance reckoned one of the four elements: the heat and light of burning: a mass of burning matter, as of fuel in a grate: flame or incandescence: a conflagration: firing: fuel: a heating apparatus: heat or light due to other causes than burning: (*poet.*) lightning: volcanic or plutonic heat: great heat: the heat of fever or inflammation: glowing appearance: a sparkle of light: discharge of fire-arms (also *fig.*): enthusiasm: ardour: passion: spirited vigour or animation.—*v.t.* to ignite: to cause to explode: to expose to heat: to bake: to cauterise: to fuel: to affect as if by fire: to discharge: to drive out: (U.S.) to dismiss (from employment, etc.): to inflame: to animate: to rouse to passion of any kind.—*v.i.* to take fire: to shoot with firearms: to become inflamed: to break out in anger.—*nr.* *fire'-alarm*, apparatus for giving warning of fire: a warning of fire: *fire'-arm*, a weapon discharged by explosion (usu. in pl.): *fire'-arrow*, a dart or arrow carrying a combustible: *fire'-back*, a red-backed Sumatran pheasant: the back wall of a fireplace: an ornamental plate of iron so placed: *fire'-ball*, a bolide: ball-lightning: an incendiary or illuminating projectile: *fire'-balloon*, a balloon carrying fire and raised by the heating and rarefaction of air: a balloon discharging fireworks in the air: *fire'-bar*, a bar of a fire-grate: a heating element in an electric radiator: *fire'-bas'ket*, a portable fire-grate: *fire'-blrd*, the Baltimore oriole, or other bird of orange and red plumage: *fire'-blast*, a blight of hops, due to a mite, giving a scorched appearance: *fire'-blight*, a bacterial disease of fruit-trees, giving a scorched appearance: *fire'-bote*, a tenant's right to cut wood for fuel: *fire'-box*, a chamber for the fire in a steam-engine, etc.: *fire'-brand*, a burning piece of wood: one who fomented strife: *fire'-brat*, a small insect found in bakehouses: *fire'-brick*, a brick refractory to fire, used for furnace-linings, etc.: *fire'-brigade*, a body of firemen: *fire'-bucket*, a water bucket for putting out fires: *fire'-bug* (U.S.), an incendiary: *fire'-clay*, a clay poor in lime and iron, suitable for making refractory pottery and firebricks: *fire'-control*, a system of controlling the whole gunfire of a ship from one centre: *fire'-crest*, or *fire'-crested wren*, a bird close akin to the gold-crest, a kinglet.—*adj.* *fîred*, affected, or having the appearance of having been affected, with fire: *baked*: *ignited*: *kindled*: *discharged*.—*nr.* *fire'-damp*, a combustible gas given off by coal, etc., chiefly methane: *fire'-dog*, an andiron: *fire'-drake*, a fire-breathing dragon: a luminous phenomenon: a kind of firework: *fire'-drill*, a primitive instrument for getting fire by twirling a stick: practice in putting

out or escaping from fire; fire'-eat'er, a juggler who seems to eat fire: a seeker of quarrels; fire'-edge (*diat.*), a cutting edge hardened by fire: crispness in a newly baked cake: first eagerness; fire'-engine, an engine or pump for extinguishing fires; fire'-escape, a fixed or movable way of escape from a burning building; fire'-extinguisher, a contrivance for ejecting chemicals to put out fires.—*adj.* fire'-eyed (*Shak.*) having fiery eyes.—*ns.* fire'-fighter (*esp. U.S.*) a fireman; fire'-fighting; fire'-flag (*Coleridge*), fire'-flaught (*Swinburne*), a flash of fire, lightning, etc.; fire'-float, a boat or raft used in harbours for extinguishing fires; fire'-fly, an insect, generally a beetle, that emits light by night; fire'-grate, a grating to hold a fire; fire'-guard, a protective wire-frame or railing in front of a fireplace; fire'-hook, a hook formerly used to tear down burning buildings; fire'-hose, hose for extinguishing fires; fire'-house, a house with a fireplace, a dwelling-house; fire'-insurance, insurance against loss by fire.—*n.pl.* fire'-irons, fireside implements—poker, tongs, shovel—not necessarily of iron.—*adj.* fire'-less.—*ns.* fire'-light, the light of a domestic fire; fire'-lighter, a readily inflammable material or other means of lighting a fire; fire'-lock, a gun discharged by a lock with flint and steel; fire'-man, one whose function is to assist in putting out fires and rescuing those in danger: a stoker: one who attends to conditions of safety in a mine: one who explodes charges; fire'-mark, a metal plate formerly placed by insurance companies to mark an insured building; fire'-mar'shal (*U.S.*), fire'-mas'ter, head of a fire-brigade.—*adj.* fire'-new, new from the fire: brand-new.—*ns.* fire'-office, a fire insurance office; fire'-o'pal, a flame-coloured variety of opal; fire'-pan, a metal vessel for holding fire; fire'-place, the place in a house appropriated to the fire: the opening of a chimney into a room: a hearth; fire'-plug, a hydrant for use against fires; fire'-policy, a written instrument of insurance against fire; fire'-pot, an earthen pot full of combustibles, used as a missile.—*adj.* fire'-proof, proof against fire: incombustible (*see curtain*).—*v.t.* to render fireproof.—*ns.* fire'-proofing; fire'-er, one who fires, in any sense; fire'-raiser, an incendiary; fire'-raising, arson.—*adj.* fire'-resist'ing, immune to effects of fire up to a required degree; fire'-risk; fire'-robbed (*Shak.*) robbed in fire.—*ns.* fire'-screen, a screen for intercepting the heat of a fire; fire'-ship, a ship carrying combustibles sent among the enemy's ships; fire'-shovel; fire'-slide, the side of the fireplace: the hearth: home.—*adj.* domestic: familiar.—*ns.* fire'-step, fir'ing-step, a ledge on which soldiers stand to fire over a parapet: a banquette; fire'-stiek, a primitive implement for getting fire by friction; fire'-stone, a rock, esp. a sandstone, that stands much heat without injury; fire'-tube, a tube through which fire passes; fire'-walk, -ing, the ceremony of walking barefoot over hot stones, ashes, etc.; fire'-walker; fire'-war'den (*U.S.*), an official charged with prevention and extinction of fires; fire'-watch'er, one who watches against fire; fire'-watch'ing; fire'-wa'ter, ardent spirits; fire'-weed (*U.S.*) the rose-bay willow-herb, which springs up after forest fires; fire'-wood, wood for fuel; fire'-work, (*obs.*) a combustible or explosive composition used in warfare, or a projectile carrying it: a contrivance for producing sparks, jets, flares, or glowing pictorial designs in fire for amusement: (now only in *pl.*) a display of these: a florid technical display in music, talk, etc.; fire'-worm, a glow-worm: a firefly; fire'-wor'ship, worship of fire: (*loosely*) homage to fire (as among Parsees) as a symbol of deity but not itself a god: fire'-wor'shipper; fir'ing, ignition: discharge of guns, etc.: simultaneous ringing of a peal of bells: fuelling: firewood: fuel: cautery: injury by overbearing: subjection to heat; fir'ing-line, area or troops within range of the enemy for practical purposes; fir'ing-par'ty, a detachment told off to fire over a grave or shoot a con-

demned prisoner; fir'ing-pln, a pin that strikes the detonator and explodes the cartridge in a rifle; fir'ing-point, the temperature at which an inflammable oil takes fire spontaneously.—catch or take fire, to become ignited: to become aroused about something; fire and brimstone, hell—an exclamation of wrath or extreme irritation; fire and sword, military devastation; fire off, to discharge: to ask, utter in rapid succession; fire out (*Shak.*), to expel; fire up, to start a fire: to fly into a passion; on fire, in a state of fiery combustion: St. Anthony's, St. Elmo's fire (*see Salnt*); set on fire, set fire to, to ignite; under fire, exposed to the enemy's fire. [O.E. *fȳr*; Ger. *feuer*; Gr. *πῦρ*.]

fir'k, *firk*, *v.t.* to drive: to rouse: (*Shak.*) to whip or heat. [O.E. *fercian*, to conduct.]

fir'kin, *firk'in*, *n.* a measure equal to the fourth part of a barrel: 9 gallons: 56 lb. of butter. [With *dim. suf.* -*kin*, from Old Du. *wierde*, fourth.]

fir'iot, *firi'ot*, *n.* an old Scottish dry measure, the fourth part of a boll. [Earlier *ferthelot*; cf. O.N. *fjörðe hlötr*, fourth lot.]

firm, *firm*, *adj.* fixed: compact: strong: not easily moved or disturbed: unshaken: resolute: decided.—*v.t.* to fix, fasten, establish, confirm.—*adj.* firm'less, wavering.—*adv.* firm'ly.—*n.* firm'ness. [O.Fr. *ferme*—L. *firmus*.]

firm, *firm*, *n.* the title under which a company transacts business: a business house or partnership. [It. *firma*, from L. *firmus*; *see farm*.]

firmament, *fir'ma-mēt*, *n.* the solid sphere in which the stars were thought to be fixed: the sky.—*adj.* firmament'al (-*ment'l*). [L. *firma-mentum*—*firmus*, firm.]

firman *fər'man*, or *fer-mān*, *n.* a decree. [Pers. *fermān*; Sans. *pramāṇa*, command.]

firm, *firm*, or *forn*, *n.* snow on high glaciers while still granular. [Ger. *firn*, of last year; cf. *obs.* Eng. *fern*, former.]

fir'ring. Same as *furring*.

first, *first*, *adj.* foremost: before all others: most eminent: chief: (*gram.*) referring to the speaker or writer.—*n.* one who or that which is first or of the first class: a place in the first class.—*adv.* before anything else.—*n.* first'-ald', treatment of a wounded or sick person before the doctor's arrival.—*adj.* first'-begott'en, begotten first: eldest; first'-born, born first.—*n.* the first in the order of birth: the eldest child.—*adj.* first'-class, of the first class, rank, or quality.—*ns.* first'-day, Sunday; first'-floor' (*adj.* first'-floor; *see floor*); first'-foot' (*Scot.*), the first person to enter a house after the beginning of the new year.—*v.t.* to visit as first-foot.—*v.t.* to go around making visits as first-foot.—*ns.* first'-foot'er; first'-fruit', -fruits', the fruits first gathered in a season: the first profits or effects of anything, a bishopric, benefice, etc.: annat.—*adj.* first'-hand, obtained directly, without an intermediary.—*adv.* first'-hand.—*n.* first'-ling, the first produce or offspring, esp. of animals.—*adv.* first'ly, in the first place.—*ns.* first'-night', the first night of a performance; first'-night'er, one who habitually goes to the theatre on first-nights; first'-offend'er, one convicted for the first time.—*adj.* first'-rate, of highest rate or excellence; pre-
n. a warship
lently.—*adj.*

name, Christian name, or name that comes first in the full name; (the) first thing, before doing anything else; first water, the first or highest quality, purest lustre—of diamonds and pearls. [O.E. *fyrist*, superl.; cf. *fore*, before.]

fir'rh, *firi'h*, *n.* an arm of the sea, esp. a river-mouth.—Also *frith*. [O.N. *fjörðr*; Norw. *fjord*.]

fisc, *fisk*, *fish*, *n.* the atate treasury: the public revenue: one's purse.—*adj.* fisc'al, pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.—*n.* a treasurer: a public prosecutor, chief law officer of the crown under the Holy Roman Empire: (*Scot.*) an officer who prosecutes in criminal cases in local and inferior courts—in full, *Procurator-fiscal*.—the

fiscal question; free trade or protection. [*L. fiscus*, a basket, a purse.]

fisgig. See fzigig.

fish, *fish*, *n.* a vertebrate that lives in water and breathes through gills; loosely, any exclusively aquatic animal: the flesh of fish:—*pl.* fish, or fish'es.—*v.i.* to catch or try to catch or obtain fish, or anything that may be likened to a fish (as seals, sponges, coral, compliments, information, husbands; often with *for*): to serve the purpose of fishing.—*v.t.* to catch and bring out of water: to bring up or out from a deep or hidden place, obscurity or the like: to elicit (with *out*): to practise the fisher's craft in: to ransack: to hoist the flukes of.—*adj.* fish'able.—*ns.* fish'-ball, -cake, a ball of chopped fish and mashed potatoes, fried.—*adj.* fish'-bell'ied, swelled out downward like the belly of a fish.—*ns.* fish'-bone; fish'-car'ver, fish'-slice, fish'-trowel, a large flat implement for carving fish at table; fish'-creel, an angler's basket: a fishwife's basket: fish'-day, a day on which fish is eaten instead of meat; fish'er, one who fishes for sport or gain: the pekan or wood-shock (an inappropriate name); fish'erman, a fisher; fish'ery, the business of catching fish: a place for catching fish: right of fishing; fish'-fag, a woman who sells fish.—*adj.* fish'ful, abounding in fish.—*ns.* fish'-garth, an enclosure on a river for the preserving or taking of fish—also fish'-weir; fish'-glue, glue made from the sounds of fish; fish'-god, a deity in form wholly or partly like a fish, like the Philistine Dagon; fish'-guano, fish-manure.—*ns.* fish'-guts.—*ns.* fish'-gutter; fish'-gutting; fish'-hatch'ery, a station for artificial rearing of fish; fish'-hawk, osprey; fish'-hook, a barbed hook for catching fish.—*v.t.* fish'ify (*Shok.*), to turn to fish.—*ns.* fish'iness.—*adj.* fish'ing, used in fishery.—*n.* the art or practice of catching fish.—*ns.* fish'ing-frog, the angler-fish; fish'ing-rod, a long slender rod to which a line is fastened for angling; fish'ing-tack'le, tackle—nets, lines, etc.—used in fishing; fish'-kett'le, a long oval dish for boiling fish; fish'-ladd'er, fish'-way, an arrangement of steps and shelters for enabling a fish to ascend a fall, etc.; fish'-louse, a copepod or other crustacean parasitic on fishes; fish'-manure', fish used as a fertiliser; fish'-meal, dried fish ground to meal: (*Shak.*) a meal of fish: abstemious diet; fish'-monger, a dealer in fish; fish'-oil, oil got from fishes and other marine animals; fish'-packing, the process of canning fish; fish'-pond, a pond in which fish are kept—formerly also fish'-stew; fish'-sales'man, one who receives consignments of fish for sale by auction to retail dealers; fish'-sauce, sauce proper to be eaten with fish; fish'-scrap, fish or fish-skins from which oil or glue has been extracted; fish'skin, the skin of a fish: ichtyosis; fish'-spear, a spear or dart for striking fish; fish'-strainer, a metal colander for taking fish from a boiler.—*adj.* fish'-tail, shaped like the tail of a fish.—*ns.* fish'-torp'e-d, a self-propelling torpedo; fish'-wife, fish'-woman, a woman who carries fish about for sale.—*adj.* fish'y, consisting of fish: like a fish: abounding in fish: dubious, as a story: equivocal, unsafe.—fisherman's luck, getting wet and catching no fish; fisherman's ring, a signet-ring, with the device of St. Peter fishing, used in signing papal briefs; fish in troubled waters, to take advantage of disturbed times to further one's own interests: have other fish to fry, to have something else to do or attend to; make fish of one and flesh (or fowl) of another, to make invidious distinctions; neither fish nor flesh (nor good red herring), or neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, to be neither one thing nor another; queer fish, a person of odd habits, or of a nature with which one is not in sympathy. [*O.E. fisc; Ger. fisch; O.N. fiskr; L. piscis; Gael. iarg.*]

fish, *fish*, *n.* (*nout.*) a piece of wood placed alongside another for games.
—*sh-plate*.—*ns.* fish'-plate, fish'-join.

an iron plate used in pairs to join railway rails. [*Prob. Fr. fiche*, peg, mark.]

fisgig. See fzigig.

fish, *fish*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to frisk, to gad. [*Prob. a freq. of O.E. fýson*, to hurry, or of *fýsion*, to feeze.]

fisnomie, *fiz'no-mi*, *n.* (*Shok.*) for physiognomy.
fissile, *fis'il*, *-il*, *adj.* readily split.—*adj.* fissilcos'tate (*L. costo*, rib), with divided ribs; fissiling'ual (*L. lingua*, tongue), with cloven tongue.—*ns.* fissility (*-il*), cleavableness; fissilon (*fish'an*), a cleaving: reproduction by dividing: the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into two roughly equal parts.—*n.* fiss'ionable.—*ns.* fissip'arism (*L. parère*, to bring forth), fissipar'ity.—*adj.* fissip'arous, reproducing by fission.—*adv.* fissip'arously.—*adj.* fiss'ipèd, fiss'ipède (*L. pès, pedis*, foot), with digits separate.—*n.* an animal with digits separate.—*adj.* fissiros'tral (*L. rostrum*, beak), with deep-cleft or gaping beak; fiss'ive, by fission.—*n.* fissure (*fish'ur*), a narrow opening or chasm: a cleft, slit, or furrow: any groove or sulcus, esp. one of the furrows on the surface of the brain, as the longitudinal fissure separating the hemispheres.—*adj.* fiss'ured, cleft, divided. [*L. findere*, fissum, to cleave.]

fissle, *fis'l*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to rustle. [*Imitative.*]

fit, *fit*, *n.* the closed or clenched hand; (*coll.*) handwriting.—*v.t.* to strike or grip with the fist.—*n.* fistiana (*-d'nd*, *-d'n6; facet.*) anecdotes about boxing and boxers.—*adj.* fist'ic, *-al* (*foet.*), pugilistic.—*ns.* fist'icuff, a blow with the fist; fist'-law, the law of brute force.—*adj.* fist'y. [*O.E. fýst; Ger. foust.*]

fistula, *fist'ù-lò*, *n.* a narrow passage or duct: (*med.*) an artificially-made opening: (*poth.*) a long narrow pipe-like ulcer: a tube through which the wine of the eucharist was once sucked from the chalice—also *calomus*.—*adj.* fist'ular, fist'ulose, fist'ulous. [*L. fistula*, a pipe.]

fit, *fit*, *adj.* suitable: in suitable condition: of suitable ability: convenient: befitting: well trained and ready: in good condition.—*n.* success in fitting: adjustment and correspondence in shape and size: a thing (esp. a garment) that fits.—*v.t.* to make suitable or able: to alter or make so as to be in adjustment: to adjust: to piece together: to be suitable or becoming for: to be of such size and shape as to adjust closely to: to be in agreement or correspondence with: to furnish, supply: (*Shok.*) to drive by fits.—*v.i.* to be suitable or becoming: to go into place with accurate adjustment to space: to be of such size and shape as to be able to do so: (*pr.p.* fit'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fit'ted).—*adv.* fit'tly (*comp.* fit'tlier; *superl.* fit'tiest).—*ns.* fit'ment (*Shak.*) due: (*Shok.*) something fitted to an end: an article of furniture or equipment: a fitting; fit'ness; fit'-out, outfit; fit'er, he who, or that which fits or makes fit: one who fits on clothes: one who assembles the parts of a machine, etc.—*adj.* fit'ting, fit: appropriate.—*n.* anything used in fitting up, esp. in *pl.*, equipment, accessories: a fixture: the work of a fitter.—*adv.* fit'tingly.—*ns.* fit'ting-shop, a supply of things fit and necessary; fit'ting-shop, a shop in which pieces of machinery are fitted together.—fit on, to try on: to try on a garment upon; fit out, to furnish, equip; fit up, to provide with fittings. [*Origin obscure.*]

fit, *fit*, *n.* (*obs.*) a crisis: (*Spens.*) the approach of death: (*Spens.*) a painful experience: an attack of illness, esp. epilepsy: a convulsion or paroxysm: an access, temporary attack, or outburst of sympathy, as laughter: a sudden effort or motion: a mood or passing humour.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to wrench, cause to start, as by a fit.—*adj.* fit'ful, marked by sudden impulses: capriciously intermittent: spasmodic.—*adv.* fit'fully.—*n.* fit'fulness, fit of the face, a grimace; fits and starts, spasmodic and irregular bursts of activity. [*O.E. fit, a struggle.*]

fit, *fit*, *n.* a song: a division of a poem, a canto: a strain.—Also fit, fitte, fyte. [*O.E. fit, a song.*]
fitch, *fieh*, *n.* vetch: in Isa. xxviii. 25, black cummin (*Nigella arvensis*): in Ezek. iv. 9, spelt. [*vetch.*]

cellular organisms with flagella.—*v.t.* flagellate, to scourge.—*adj.* having a flagellum or flagella.—*adj.* flagellated; flagellant, scourging.—*n.* one who scourges, esp. himself in religious discipline.—*ns.* flagellantism; flagellat'ion, flagellat'or.—*adj.* flagellatory; flagellif'erous; flagellif'orm. [*L. flagellum*, dim. of *flagrum*, a whip.]

flageolet, *flaj-ô-let'*, *flaj'*, *n.* the modern form of the flûte-à-bee, or straight flute, in its simplest type a tin whistle with six holes. [*Fr.*, dim. of O.*Fr. flageol*, *flajal*, a pipe; not *L. flauta*, flute.]

flageolet, *flaj-ô-let'*, *flaj-zhō-lā*, *n.* a variety of kidney bean. [*Corr.* of *Fr. fageolet*; *L. fageolus*.]

flagitate, *flaj'-itāt*, *v.t.* to entreat, importune.—*n.* flagit'at'ion. [*L. flagitāre*, -*ātum*.]

flagitious, *flaj'-ish'us*, *adj.* grossly wicked; guilty of enormous crimes.—*adv.* flagit'iously.—*n.* flagit'iousness. [*L. flagitiōsus*—*flagitium*, a disgraceful act—*flagrare*, to burn.]

flagon, *flaj'-en*, *n.* a large, esp. wide, bottle: a liquor-jug. [*Fr. flacon*—*flascōn*—*L.L. flascō*, -*ōnis*; see *flask*.]

flagrant, *flaj'-grāt*, *adj.* notorious: enormous.—*ns.* flaj'-grance, flaj'-graney.—*adv.* flaj'-grantly. [*L. flagrans*, -*antis*, pr.p. of *flagrare*, to burn.]

flail, *flāl*, *n.* an implement for threshing corn, consisting of a wooden bar (the *stingle*) hinged or tied to a handle: a mediaeval weapon with spiked iron swingle.—*v.t.* to strike with, or as if with, a flail. [*O.E. fligel*, influenced by O.*Fr. flail*, prob. from *L. flagellum*, a scourge.]

flair, *flār*, *n.* intuitive discernment; faculty for nosing out; (popularly and loosely) a natural aptitude. [*Fr.*, scent.]

flak, *flak*, *n.* (*mil. slang*) anti-aircraft protection, missiles, or fragments. [*Initials* of *Ger. flieger- oder flug-jabwehrkanone*, anti-aircraft cannon.]

flake, *flāk*, *n.* a small flat scale or layer: a very small loose mass, as of snow: a spark or detached flame: (*Sperus*) a flash.—*v.t.* to form into flakes.—*v.i.* to come off in flakes.—*ns.* flake'-white, the purest white-lead for painting, made in the form of scales or plates; flak'iness.—*adj.* flak'y. [*Perh.* conn. with O.N. *flōke*, flock of wool; O.H.G. *flaccho*.]

flake, *flāk*, *n.* a movable hurdle for fencing: (*naut.*) a stage hung over a ship's side for caulking, etc. [*Cf.* O.N. *flōke*; Du. *vlaak*.]

flam, *flām*, *n.* a whim: an idle fancy: a falsehood.—*v.t.* to impose upon. [*Perh.* *flim-flam* or *flamfaw*.]

flam, *flām*. Same as *flawn*.

flambeau, *flam'bō*, *n.* a flaming torch: (*pl.* flam'-beaux, -*bōz*). [*Fr.*—O.*Fr. flambe*—*L. flamma*.]

flamboyant, *flam-boi'-ant*, *adj.* (*archit.*) late French Gothic (15th-16th cent.) with flame-like tracery: of wavy form: gorgeously coloured: showy.—*n.* (also flamboy'ante) a tropical tree of the Caesalpinia family (*Poinciana regia*) with flame-coloured flowers.—*ns.* flamboy'ance, flamboy'ancy.—*adv.* flamboy'antly.—*n.* flamboy'ant(e)-tree. [*Fr.*, pr.p. of *flamboyer*, to blaze.]

flame, *flām*, *n.* gaseous matter undergoing combustion: the gleam or blaze of a fire: rage: ardour of temper: vigour of thought: warmth of affection: love or its object.—*v.t.* to burn as flame: to break out in passion.—*v.t.* to set aflame.—*adj.* flame'-coloured (*Shak.*), of the colour of flame, bright reddish yellow; flamed (*Spens.*), inflamed.—*n.* flame'-leaf, Poinciana.—*adj.* flame'less.—*ns.* flame'let, a small flame; flame'-thrower, an apparatus for throwing jets of flame in warfare.—*adj.* flam'ing, brilliantly red; gaudy: violent: furious: flagrant.—*adv.* flam'ingly.—*adj.* flam'm'able, (*U.S.*) inflammable; flam'y, pertaining to, or like, flame. [*O.Fr. flambe*—*L. flamma*.]

flamen, *flā'man*, *n.* in ancient Rome a priest of one particular god.—*adj.* flamin'leal. [*L. flāmen*, -*inis*.]

flamenco, *flā-meng'kō*, *n.* a type of gypsy song or dance from Andalusia. [*Sp.*, Flemish, hence gypsy.]

flamfaw, *flām'fū*, *n.* a fantastic trifle. [*Fr. fan'clue*.]

flamingant, *flā-man'gāt'*, *n.* one who favours the Flemish language or Flemish nationalism. [*Fr.*]

flamingo, *flā-ming'gō*, *n.* a tropical bird of a pink or bright-red colour, with long legs and neck (*pl.*

flaming'o(es)). [*Port. flamengo*, *Sp. flamenco*—*L. flamma*, a flame.]

flammenwerfer, *flām'en-ver'-fər*, *n.* a flame-thrower. [*Ger.*, flame-thrower.]

flammule, *flām'ul*, *n.* a little flame, as in a picture of a Japanese god.—*adj.* flamm'ulated, ruddy.—*n.* flammul'at'ion, flamelike marking. [*L. flammula*, dim. of *flamma*, flame.]

flan. Same as *flawn*.

flanch, *flānsh*, *n.* a flange: (*her.*) an ordinary formed on each side of a shield by the segment of a circle.—*adj.* flanch'ed, charged with a pair of flanches. [*Prob.* related to *flank*.]

flanch, *flānsh*, *v.i.* to widen, esp. outwards or upwards: to flare. [*Ety.* obscure.]

flancionade, *flang-kā-nād'*, *n.* (*fencing*) a thrust in the flank or side. [*Fr.*, from *flanc*, the side.]

flâneur, *flā-nør'*, *n.* one who saunters about, a stroller.—*n.* flâneurle (*flān-rē*), idling. [*Fr. flāner*, to lounge.]

flange, *flanj*, *n.* a projecting or raised edge or flank, as of a wheel or of a rail.—*v.i.* to widen out.—*v.t.* to put a flange on.—*adj.* flanged. [*Perh.* conn. with *flank*.]

flank, *flangk*, *n.* the side of an animal from the ribs to the thigh: the side or wing of anything, esp. of an army or fleet: a body of soldiers on the right or left extremity.—*v.t.* to be on, pass round, attack, threaten, or protect the flank of.—*n.* flank'er, a fortification that commands the flank of an assailing force.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to defend by flankers: to attack sideways. [*Fr. flanc*.]

flannel, *flan'əl*, *n.* a soft woollen cloth of loose texture for undergarments, etc.: the garment itself; (*pl.*) the garb of cricketers, etc.—*v.t.* to wrap in or rub with flannel.—*flannellette*, a cotton imitation of flannel.—*adj.* flann'elled; flann'elly.—*n.* flann'en (*obs.* or *dialect*), flannel. [*Poss.* O.*Fr. flaine*, blanket, or Welsh *gwylan*—*gwelan*, wool.]

flap, *flap*, *n.* the blow or motion of a broad loose object: anything broad and flexible hanging loose, as the tail of a coat: a portion of skin or flesh detached from the underlying part for covering and growing over the end of an amputated limb.—*v.t.* to beat or move with a flap.—*v.i.* to move, as wings: to hang like a flap: (*pr.p.* flapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* flapped).—*ns.* flap'doodle, the food of fools: gross flattery, etc.; flap'-dragon, a play in which small edibles, as raisins, are snatched from burning brandy, and swallowed.—*adj.* flap'-eared (*Shak.*).—*n.* flap'-jack (*Shok.*) a kind of broad, flat pancake: an apple-puff: a flat face-powdering outfit.—*adj.* flap'-mouthed.—*n.* flapper, one who or that which flaps: a flipper: young wild duck or partridge: (*slang*) a girl nearing womanhood: a flighty young maid; flapperhood.—*adj.* flapp'crish. [*Prob.* imit.]

flare, *flār*, *v.i.* to spread: to wave: to widen out bell-wise: to burn with a glaring, unsteady light: to glitter, or flash: to blaze up, lit, or in anger: to display glaringly.—*n.* a widening out, as in the bell of a horn, a bowl, a skirt: an unsteady glare: an unshaded flame: a sudden blaze: a torch: a signalling light.—*n.* flare'-up.—*adj.* flār'ing.—*adv.* flār'ingly.—*adj.* flār'y. [*Poss.* conn. with Norw. *flara*, to blaze.]

flaser, *flā'zər*, *n.* an irregular streaky lenticular structure developed in metamorphic rocks. [*Ger.*, streak.]

flash, *flōsh*, *n.* a momentary gleam of light: a sudden burst, as of merriment: a moment, an instant: a sudden rush of water: a board for deepening or directing a stream of water: a bright garter or ribbon worn with knickerbockers or kilt, a small portion showing below the knee: a distinctive mark on a uniform: thieves' slang: a brief news dispatch by telegraph: in a film, a scene shown momentarily by way of explanation or comment, especially (flash-back) a scene of the past.—*adj.* showy: vulgar: pertaining to the criminal class and its speech: (formerly) fashionable.—*v.t.* to break forth, as a sudden light (*lit.* and *fig.*): to give forth flashes of light: to sparkle brilliantly: to blaze out: to break out into

intellectual brilliancy: to burst out into violence: to move like a flash.—*v.t.* to cause to flash: to expand, as blown glass, into a disk: to send by some startling or sudden means.—*ns.* flash-board, one of a set of boards set up at the sides of a water-channel to deepen it; flash'er, one who flashes: a device for turning off and on lights in an advertising display; flash'-house, a brothel.—*adv.* flash'ily.—*ns.* flash'iness; flash'-ing, the act of blazing: a sudden burst, as of water.—*adj.* emitting flashes: sparkling.—*ns.* flash'-light, a light that flashes periodically: a sudden light used to take photographs: an electric torch: flash'-point, the temperature at which a liquid gives off enough inflammable vapour to flash when a light is applied to it.—*adj.* flash'y, dazzling for a moment: showy but empty: (*Milt.*) vapid: gaudy: tawdry.—flash in the pan (see pan). [*Prob. imit.; cf. Sw. prov. flasa, to blaze.*]

flask, *flăsh*, *n.* a narrow-necked vessel for holding liquids: a bottle: a pocket-bottle: a horn or metal vessel for carrying powder.—*n.* flask'et, a vessel in which viands are served: (*Spens.*) a basket. [O.E. *flasce*; Ger. *flasche*; prob. from L.L. *flascō*—*l. vasculum*. a flask.]

flat, *flat*, *adj.* smooth: level: wanting points of prominence or interest: monotonous: uniform: vapid, insipid: no longer brisk or sparkling: failing of effect: dejected: downright, out-and-out, sheer: (of feet) having little or no arch: (*mus.*) relatively low: below the right pitch: having flats in the key-signature: (*phon.*) voiced.—*n.* a level part: a plain: a tract covered by shallow water: something broad: a story or floor of a house, esp. one, or part of one, used as a separate residence: (*nout.*) the floor of a particular compartment: a flat piece of scenery slid or lowered on to the stage: an insipid passage: a simpleton: (*mus.*) a character (*b*) that lowers a note a semitone: a note so lowered: black key on a piano.—*adv.* in or to a flat position: evenly: too low in pitch: without qualification.—*ns.* flatboat, large flat-bottomed boat for floating goods downstream; flatcap, low-crowned cap worn by London citizens in 16th and 17th centuries: London citizen or apprentice; flatfish, marine fish that habitually lies on one side, under, arch of turbot, et flat- instep is flat- footed, h flat- footedness.—*adj.* flathead, having an artificially

—*adj.* flatt'ed, made flat: divided into flats.—*n.* flat' spl'n', rotation about a horizontal axis: confused excitement.—*v.t.* flat'en, to make flat.—*v.i.* to become flat.—*n.* flatt'ing, painting leaving a non-glossy finish.—*adj.* flatt'ish, somewhat flat.—*adj.* or *adv.* flat' ways, flat'wise, with or on the flat side.—*n.* flat'-worm, a tapeworm or other member of the Platyhelminthes.—flatten out, to bring

flatter, *flat* *ar*, *v.t.* to treat with insincere praise and servile attentions: to please with false hopes or undue praise: to overpraise: to represent unfavourably: to coax: to please with belief: to gratify.—*n.* *flatter* *ercr.*—*adj.* *flatt'ring.*—*adv.* *flatt'ringly.*—*n.* *flatt'ery*, exaggerated or insincere praise. [Conn. with O.Fr. *flater* (Fr. *flatter*); Gmc., cf. O.N. *flathra*.]

flatus, *flăt'us*, *n.* a puff of wind: a blast: a breath: gas generated in the stomach or intestines.—*ns.* flatulence (*flăt'ü-lens*), flatulency, distension of stomach or bowels by gases formed during digestion: windiness: *emissiones* of *flatus*.
adj. flatulent.—*fl.* *flătus*, *-ūs*, *a*

flaught, flawt (*Scot. flawht*), *n.* a flight, a flapping.
—*n.* flaught'er, a fluttering motion.—*v.i.* to flutter, flicker. [Related to flight.]

flaught, *flawt* (*Scot. flawhht*), *n.* a flake: a hidc: a gust: a flash: a spark: a turf.—*v.t.* to pare, skin, card.—*v.i.* flaugh'ter, to cut turfs, etc.—*n.* a paring of turf. [*Cf. flake* (1), *flaw* (1), *flay*.]

flaunt, *flavēt*, *v.t.* to wave in the wind; to move ostentatiously; to carry a gaudy or saucy appearance.—*v.t.* to display ostentatiously.—*n.* (*Shak.*) anything displayed for show.—*n.* flaunt'er.—*adj.* flaunt'ing, flaunt'y.—*adv.* flaunt'ingly. [*Prob. Scand.*]

flautist, *flaw'tist*, *n.* a flute player. [It. *flautista*.]
 flavescent, *flă-, flă-ves'ənt*, *adj.* yellowish or turning yellow. [L. *flāvescēns*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *flāvescere*, to become yellow—*flāvus*, yellow.]

Flavian, *flāv'ī-an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Flavius* Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, the Flavian emperors of Rome (69-96 A.D.).

flavín, flá'vin, flavine, flá'ven, *n.* a yellow dye made from quercitron bark. [*L. flavus*, yellow.] flavour, flá'vor, *n.* that quality of anything which

affects the smell or taste: a smack or relish.—*v.t.* to impart flavour to.—*adj.* flā'vorous.—*n.* flā'vouring, any substance used to give a flavour.

—*adjs.* flā'vourless; flā'voursome. [O.Fr. *flour*: prob. influenced by *savour*.]

flaw, *flaw*, *n.* a gust of wind: a sudden rush: an outburst of passion: uproar. [Cf. Du. *vloag*, Sw. *flaga*.]

flaw, *flaw*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a flake, fragment, splinter: a break, a crack: a defect.—*v.t.* to crack or break.—*adis.* flawed, flaw'less; flaw'y. [*O.N. floga*, a slab.]

flawn, flaunc, *flaen*, *flam*, *flam*, *flan*, *flan*, *n.* a custard: a pancake: a flat open tart. [O.Fr. *flaon*—L.L. *fladō*, *-ōnis*—O.H.G. *flodo*.]

flax, *flaks*, *n.* the fibres of the plant *Linum*, which are woven into linen cloth: the plant itself.—*fl.* flax-bush, flax-lily, a New Zealand plant (*Phormium*) of the lily family, yielding a valuable fibre, New Zealand flax; flax-comb, a toothed instrument or heckle for cleaning the fibres of flax; flax-dresser, one who prepares flax for the spinner by the successive processes of rippling, retting, grassing, breaking and scutching.—*adj.* flax-en, made of or res.—*fl.* flax-mill, a mill.

—*flax*, *flax*—*mili*, a mill.
flax'—*seed*, *linseed*; *flax*'—*wench*, a female who spins flax.—*adj.* *flax*'*y*, like flax; of a light colour.
 —*purging flax*, a small wild species of flax (*Linum catharticum*). [O.E. *flæx* (W.S. *flæx*); Ger. *flachs*.]

flay, *flā*, *v.t.* to strip off the skin from: (*pr.p.* flay'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* flayed).—*ns.* flay'er; flay'-flint, a skinflint. [*O.E.* *flēan*; *O.N.* *flā* to skin.]

a skunklike. [*O.E. fleam*, *Crk. fle*, to scold.]
 flea, *fēa*, *n.* a well-known wingless blood-sucking insect of warm and temperate climates. *flea-bane*, a name for *Veronica chamaedrys* Linn. (*Veronica*, *Pulicaria*, etc.), whose leaves were used to drive away fleas; *flea-bite*, the bite of a flea; a small mark caused by the bite: (*fig.*) a trifle.—*adj.* *flea-bitten*, bitten by fleas: (*fig.*) mean; having small reddish spots on a lighter ground, esp. of horses; *flea-some*.—*a flea in one's ear*, a stinging rebuff. [*O.E. fleāc*, *f.* *Ger. floh*, *D. vloog*.]

[O.Fr. *flème*, n. an instrument for bleeding cattle. [O.Fr. *flieme* (Fr. *flamme*)—Gr. *phlebotomon*, a lancet—*phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein, and *tomē*, a cut.]

flèche, *flesh*, n. a spire; a slender spire rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts in some large churches; (*fort.*) a parapet with two faces forming a salient angle at the foot of a glacis: a point on a backgammon board. [*Fr., arrow.*]

fleck, *flek*, *n.* a spot or speckle; a little bit of a thing.—*vs.t.* **fleck**, *fleck'er*, to spot; to streak.—*adjs.* **flecked**, spotted, dappled; **fleck'less**, without spot. [O.N. *flekkir*, a spot; Ger. *fleck*, Du. *flek*.]

flection, a bad spelling of flexion.

fled, *fled*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of flee.

fledge, fled, *v.t.* to furnish with feathers or wings.—*v.i.* to acquire feathers for flying.—*ndj.* (*Milt.*) **fledged**.—*adj.* **fledged**.—*n.* **fledg'ling** (*rarely*

fledge'ling), a bird just fledged.—*adj.* fledg'y (*Keats*), feathery. [M.E. *flegge*, *flegge*, an assumed O.E. (Kentish) *fleece*; cf. O.E. *unflyge*, unfledged; see *fly*.]

flee, *flē*, *v.i.* to run away, as from danger: to disappear.—*v.t.* to keep at a distance from: (*pr.p.* fleeing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fled).—*n.* flē'er. [O.E. *fleon*; Ger. *fliehen*; not akin to *fly*, but influenced by it, the *f* representing an earlier *th*.]

fleece, *flēs*, *n.* a sheep's coat of wool: the wool shorn from a sheep at one time: anything like a fleece.—*v.t.* to shear: to plunder: to cover, as with wool.—*adjs.* fleeced, having a fleece; fleeced'less.—*ns.* fleec'er, one who strips or plunders; fleec'e'-wool, that got at clippings after the first.—*adj.* fleec'y, woolly: like a fleece. [O.E. *fleas*; Du. *vlies*, Ger. *fließ*.]

fleech, *flēch*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to flatter, coax, beg.—*ns.* fleech'ing, fleech'ment. [Origin obscure.]

fleer, *flēr*, *v.i.* to make wry faces in contempt: to leer.—*v.t.* to mock.—*n.* mockery.—*n.* fleer'er.—*n.* and *adj.* fleer'ing.—*adu.* fleer'ingly. [Cf. Norw. *flira*, Sw. *flissa*, to titter.]

fleet, *flēt*, *n.* a number of ships (birds, aircraft, motor-cars, etc.) in company or otherwise associated: a navy: a division of a navy under an admiral. [O.E. *flēot*, a ship—*flēotan*, to float; conn. with Du. *vloot*, Ger. *flotte*.]

fleet, *flēt*, *adj.* swift: nimble: transient.—*adjs.* fleet-foot, (*Shak.*) fleet or swift of foot; fleet'ly.—*n.* fleet'ness. [Prob. O.N. *flútr*, swift; but ult. cog. with succeeding word.]

fleet, *flēt*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to float: (*Spens.*) to flow: to flit, pass swiftly.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make to pass quickly.—*adj.* (*prov.*) shallow.—*adj.* fleet'ing, passing quickly: temporary.—*adu.* fleet'ingly. [O.E. *flēotan*, to float.]

fleet, *flēt*, *n.* a shallow creek, bay, brook or drain, as in Northfleet, Fleet-ditch, etc.—the Fleet, or Fleet Prison, a London gaol down to 1842, near the Fleet, long a place of confinement for debtors—clandestine marriages were solemnised here down to 1754 by Fleet parsons, broken-down clergymen confined for debt; Fleet Street, journalism or its ways and traditions, from the street near the Fleet with many newspaper offices. [O.E. *flēot*, an inlet.]

fleg, *flēg*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a fright.—*v.t.* to frighten. [O.E. *fleggan*, to put to flight.]

flemme, *flēm*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to put to flight: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* flem'it). [O.E. *flēman*.]

Flemish, *flēm'ish*, *adj.* of or belonging to the Flemings or people of Flanders, or their language.—*n.* Flem'ing, a native of Flanders.—Flemish bond, a bricklayer's bond of alternate headers and stretchers in every course; Flemish school, a school of painting formed by the brothers Van Eyck, reaching its height in Rubens, Vandyck, and Teniers; Flemish stitch, a stitch used in making certain kinds of point-lace. [Du. *Vlaamsch*.]

flesh, *flēsh*, *flense*, *flēs*, *flinch*, *flinth*, *v.t.* to cut up the blubber of, as a whale: to flay. [Dan. *flense*.]

flesh, *flēsh*, *n.* muscular tissue: all the living substance of the body of similar composition to muscle: the soft substance that covers the bones of animals: animal food: the bodies of beasts and (sometimes) birds, not fish: the body, not the soul: animals, or animal nature: human bodily nature: mankind: kindred: bodily appetites: the soft substance of fruit, esp. the part fit to be eaten.—*v.t.* to reward with flesh: to train to an appetite for flesh, as dogs for hunting: to inure: to glut: to use upon flesh, as a sword: to use for the first time: to gratify with fleshly indulgence: to put flesh upon: to scrape flesh from.—*ns.* flesh'-broth, broth made by boiling flesh; flesh'-brush, a brush used for rubbing the skin to excite circulation; flesh'-colour, the normal colour of the skin of a European; flesh'-eater.—*adj.* fleshed (*flesh't*), having flesh: fat.—*ns.* flesh'er, an instrument for scraping hides: (*esp. Scot.*) a butcher; flesh'-fly, a fly (*esp. Sarcophaga*) whose larvae feed on flesh; flesh'-

hood (*Mrs. Browning*), the state of being in the flesh; flesh'-hook, a hook for drawing flesh from a pot; flesh'iness.—*n.pl.* flesh'ings, flesh-coloured tights.—*adj.* flesh'less, without flesh: lean.—*ns.* flesh'liness; flesh'ling, a sensualist.—*adj.* flesh'ly, corporeal: carnal: not spiritual.—*Also adv.*—*ns.* flesh'-market; flesh'-meat, flesh of animals used for food; flesh'ment, (*Shak.*) act of fleshing or initiating, excitement arising from success; flesh'-monger, one who deals in flesh: (*Shak.*) a whoremonger: a procurer, a pimp, a slave-dealer; flesh'-pot, a pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked: (*fig.*) abundance of flesh, high living; flesh'-pottery, sumptuous living; flesh'-tint, a tint or colour that represents the human body; flesh'-worm, a worm or maggot that feeds on flesh; flesh'-wound, a wound not reaching beyond the flesh.—*adj.* flesh'y, fat: pulpy: plump.—an arm of flesh, human strength or help; flesh and blood, human nature: one's own kindred; In flesh, in good condition: fat; in the flesh, in bodily life, alive; incarnate; one flesh, united in marriage. [O.E. *flesc*; cog. forms in all Gmc. languages; Ger. *fleisch*, etc.]

fleish, *flēch*, *v.t.* to feather.—*n.* fleish'er, one who makes arrows. [Fr. *flèche*, an arrow, O.Fr. *flecher*, a Fletcher.]

fleur-de-lis, *-lys*, *flor-ds-lē'*, *-lēs'*, *n.* the iris: an ornament and heraldic bearing of disputed origin (an iris, three lilies, etc.), borne by the kings of France.—*pl.* fleurs-de-lis, fleurs-de-lys, (*flor*).—*Also* flower(-)delice, flower-de-luce, flower (-)deluce.—*ns.* fleuret (*flōr'et*) an ornament like a small flower: (-et') a fencing foil; fleuron (*flōr-on'*) a flowerlike ornament, in architecture, printing, etc.—*adj.* fleury (*flōr'y*), having fleurs-de-lis—*also* flō'ry. [Fr.; *lis*, being O.Fr. *līz*—*L. lilium*, lily.]

flew, *flō*, *pa.t.* of fly; coll. used for fled (*pa.t.*). See also *flue*.

flew, *flō*, *n.* a dog's pendulous chop (*usu. in pl.*)—*adj.* flewed (*Shak.*). [Ety unknown.]

flex, *flēk*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to bend.—*n.* a bending: a flexible cord or line, esp. of insulated wire.—*n.* flex'ibility.—*adjs.* flex'ible, easily bent: pliant: docile.—*ns.* flex'ibleness.—*adu.* flex'ibly.—*adj.* flex'ile (-*il*), flexible.—*ns.* flexion (*flēk'shən*), a bend: a fold: the action of a flexor muscle: (*gram.*) inflexion; flex'or, a muscle that bends a joint, as opposed to *extensor*.—*adjs.* flex'uous, flex'uous, full of windings and turnings: undulating; flexural (*flēk'shūr-əl*).—*n.* flex'ure, a bend or turning: (*math.*) the curving of a line or surface: the bending of loaded beams: (*Shak.*) obsequious bowing. [*L. flexere*, *flexum*, to bend.]

fley, *flay*, *flui*, *flā*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to cause to flee: to frighten.—*v.i.* to be frightened. [M.E. *flayen*—O.E. *flēgan* (as in compound *flēgan*, *flēgan*, to put to flight); cf. O.N. *flēja*, Goth. *flaigan*.]

flibbertigibbet, *flīb'ər-ti-jīb'it*, *n.* a flighty person: an imp. [Most prob. jargon.]

flichter, *flīk'tər*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a flutter.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to flutter, quiver.

flick, *flīk*, *v.t.* to strike lightly, as with a lash or a finger-nail.—*n.* a stroke of this kind. [Echoic.]

flick, *flīk*, *n.* (*slang*) a cinematograph film: (*pl.*) a cinematograph performance. [Flicker.]

flicker, *flīk'ər*, *v.t.* to flutter and move the wings, as a bird: to burn unsteadily, as a flame.—*n.* an act of flickering, a flickering movement or light.—*adu.* flick'er'ingly. [O.E. *flīcorian*; imit.]

flicker, *flīk'ər*, *n.* an American woodpecker. [Echoic.]

flir, *flēs*, *See under fly*.

flight, *flīt*, *n.* a passing through the air: a soaring; distance flown: a sally: a series of steps: a flock of birds flying together: the birds produced in the same season: a volley: (*Shak.*) a long-distance arrow: the power of flying: the art or the act of flying with wings or in an aeroplane or other machine: a unit of the Air Force answering to a platoon in the army.—*adj.* flight'ed (*Milt.*) fly'og.—*n.* flight'-feather, a quill of a bird's wing.—*adv.* flight'ily.—*n.* flight'iness.—*adj.* flight'less, without power of flying.—*n.* flight'-lieuten'ant, an Air Force officer of rank answering

to naval lieutenant or army captain.—*adj.* flight'y, (*Shak.*) swift: fanciful: changeable: giddy-minded.—In the first, top, flight, in the highest class. [O.E. *flyht*—*fleogan*, to fly.]
flight, *flīt*, *n.* an act of fleeing. [Assumed O.E. *flyht*: cf. *fleon*, to flee.]
flim-flam, *flim'flam*, *n.* a trick. [Cf. *flam*.]
flimp, *flimp*, *v.t.* (*slang*) to rob while a confederate hustles. [Cf. West Flem., *flimpe*, knock, rob.]
flimsy, *flim'zi*, *adj.* thin: without solidity, strength, or reason: weak.—*n.* transfer-paper: (*slang*) a banknote: reporters' copy written on thin paper.—*adv.* flimsily, in a flimsy manner.—*n.* flimsiness. [First in 18th century; prob. suggested by film.]
flinch, *flin(t)sh*, *v.i.* to shrink back: to fail.—*n.* flinch'er.—*n.* and *adj.* flinch'ing.—*adv.* flinch'ingly. [Prob. conn. with M.E. *fleechen*, O.Fr. *flechir*, L. *flectere*, to bend.]
flinch. Same as flinch.
flinder, *flin'dar*, *n.* a splinter or small fragment—usually in pl. [Norw. *flindra*, a splinter.]
Flindersia, *flin-dar'si-d*, *n.* an Australian genus of valuable trees of the Rutaceae. [From the explorer, Matthew Flinders, 1774-1814.]
fling, *fling*, *v.t.* to throw, cast, toss: to dart: to send forth: to send suddenly: to cause to fall.—*v.i.* to throw the body about: to kick out: to dash or rush, throw oneself impetuously: to throw missiles: (*pr.p.* fling'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* flung).—*n.* a cast or throw: a try: a passing attack: a jibe: a taunt: complete freedom, full enjoyment of pleasure: a lively Scottish country-dance.—fling out, break out in impetuous plain-speaking; full fling, at the utmost speed, recklessly. [Cf. O.N. *flengja*; Sw. *flänga*.]
flint, *flint*, *n.* a hard mineral, a variety of quartz, from which fire is readily struck with steel: a concretion of silica: a piece of flint, esp. one used for striking fire, or one manufactured into an implement before (or after) the use of metals: anything proverbially hard: (*obs. slang*) a tailor or other who refuses low wages.—*adj.* made of flint: hard.—*n.* flint'-glass, a very fine and pure lead glass, originally made of calcined flints.—*adj.* flint'-heart, -ed (*Shak.*), having a hard heart.—*v.t.* flint'ly, to turn to flint.—*adv.* flint'ly.—*ns.* flint'iness: flint'-knapp'ing, one who flakes or chips flints; flint'-knapp'ing; flint'-lock, a gun-lock or gun with a flint.—*adj.* flint'y, consisting of, abounding in, or like flint: hard: cruel. [O.E. *flint*; Dan. *flint*; Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.]
flip, *flip*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to flip: to flick: to slap.—*n.* a flip: a flick: a hot drink of beer and spirits sweetened, or similar concoction: (*coll.*) a trip in an aeroplane: a pleasure-flight.—*n.* flip'-dog, an iron for heating flip.—*adv.* flip'-flap, flip'-flop', with repeated flapping.—*n.* a coster's dance: a form of somersault: a cracker: the sound of regular footfall: a flighty woman: a revolving apparatus for public amusement; flip'cr, a limb adapted for swimming: (*slang*) hand.—*adj.* flip'erty-flopp'erty, loose, dangling. [Cf. *flip*, *flap*.]
flippant, *flip'ant*, *adj.* pert and frivolous of speech: showing disrespectful levity: (*obs.*) nimble: (*obs.*) playful.—*ns.* flip'ancy, flip'antness, pert fluency of speech: pertness: levity.—*adv.* flip'pantly. [Cf. *flip*, and O.N. *fleipa*, to prattle.]
flirt, *flirt*, *v.t.* to jerk: to move about quickly like a fan, to flick, rap.—*v.i.* to trifle with love: to play at courtship: to move briskly about.—*n.* a pert, giddy girl: one who coquets for amusement, usually of a woman.—*n.* flirt'a'tion, the act of flirting.—*adj.* flirt'a'tious (*coll.*), given to flirting.—*ns.* flirt'-gill (-gil; *Shak.*), a pert or wanton woman; flirt'ing.—*adv.* flirt'ingly.—*adj.* flirt'ish, betokening a flirt. [Onomatopoeic.]
fisk, *fisk*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to skip or caper about: to be restive.—*n.* a whim.—*adj.* fisk'y. [Onomatopoeic.]
flit, *flit*, *v.i.* to move about lightly: to fly silently or quickly: to be unsteady or easily moved: (*Scot.*) to change one's abode.—*v.t.* to remove,

transfer:—*pr.p.* flitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* flitt'ed, *Spens.* flitt.—*n.* flitt'ing. [O.N. *flytta*; Sw. *flytta*.]
flit, *flit*, *flit*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) fleet: fleeting: light. [fleet.]
flitch, *fitch*, *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured. [O.E. *flice*; O.N. *flikki*.]
flite. Same as flyte.
flitter, *flit'er*, *v.i.* to flutter.—flit'er-mouse, a bat. [flit.]
flittern, *flit'orn*, *n.* (*prov.*) a young oak.
flitters, *flit'ers*, *n.pl.* fragments, tatters.
flivver, *fliv'er*, *n.* (*slang*), a failure: a small cheap motor-car or aeroplane: a small destroyer.
flx, *fliks*, *n.* fur, beaver-down.
flx-wced, *fliks'wed*, *n.* a species of hedge-mustard.
float, *flōt*, *v.i.* to be supported on or suspended in a fluid: to be buoyed up: to move lightly, supported by a fluid: to seem to move in such a way: to be free from the usual attachment: to drift about aimlessly: (*Milt.*) to flow: (*Spens.*, *Pope*) to be flooded: in weaving, to pass threads without interweaving with them: to use a float.—*v.t.* to cause to float: to cover with liquid: to convey on floats: to levitate: to separate by flotation: to smooth: to pare off (as turf): to set agoing.—*n.* state of floating: a wave: a contrivance for floating or for keeping something afloat, as a raft, the cork or quill of a fishing-line, the ball of a ball-cock, etc.: a tool for smoothing: a plasterer's trowel: a low cart for carrying cattle, etc.: a footlight or the footlights collectively.—*adj.* float'able.—*ns.* float'age, float'age, buoyancy: that which floats: the part above the water-line; float'a'tion (see flotation); float'-board, a board of an undershot water-wheel or of a paddle-wheel; float'er.—*adj.* float'ing, that floats, in any sense: not fixed: fluctuating: circulating.—*n.* action of the verb: the spreading of plaster on the surface of walls.—*adv.* float'ingly.—*n.* float'-stone, a porous, sponge-like variety of silica, so light as to float for a while on water: a brick-layer's smoothing tool.—*adj.* float'y.—floating battery, a vessel or hulk heavily armed, used in the defence of harbours or in attacks on marine fortresses; floating bridge, a bridge supported on pontoons; floating dock, a floating structure that can be sunk by admitting water to its air chambers, and raised again carrying a vessel to be repaired; floating island, a floating aggregation of driftwood, or a mass of vegetation buoyed up from the bottom by marsh gas, or the like; floating kidney, an abnormally mobile kidney; floating light, a light-ship. [O.E. *flotan*, to float; O.N. *flota*.]
flocus, *flok'us*, *n.* a tuft of woolly hair: a tuft, esp. at the end of a tail: the covering of unfledged birds: (*pl.* flocci, *flok'st*).—*n.* floccilla'tion (*flok-si-*), fitful plucking at the bed-clothes by a delirious patient; flocc'lnau'clni'hllppl'flica'tion, (*facet.*) setting little or no value (from the Latin genitives *floci*, *nancti*, at a trifle, *nhill*, at nothing, *pili*, at a hair, and *fac'ere*, to make).—*adj.* flocc'ose (or -ōs'), woolly; flocc'ular; flocc'ulate.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* flocc'ulate, to aggregate in tufts, flakes or cloudy masses.—*ns.* floccu'la'tion; flocc'ule, a flocculus; flocc'ulence, flocculated condition.—*adj.* flocc'ulent, woolly; flaky: flocculated.—*n.* flocc'ulus, a small flock, tuft, or flake: a small outgrowth of the cerebellum: a cloud of calcium vapour on the sun: (*pl.* flocculi, *flok'u-li*). [L. *flocus*, a lock, a trifle; dim. *flocculus*.]
flock, *flok*, *n.* a company of animals, as sheep, birds, etc.: a company generally: a congregation.—*v.i.* to gather or go in flocks or in crowds.—*n.* flock'mas'ter, an owner or overseer of a flock. [O.E. *floe*, a flock, a company; O.N. *flokkr*.]
flock, *flok*, *n.* a lock of wool: a tuft: cloth refuse, waste wool (also in pl.): a woolly-looking precipitate (also *pl.*)—*ns.* flock'-bed, a bed stuffed with wool; flock'-pa'per, a wall-paper dusted over with flock. [O.Fr. *floc*—L. *flocus*, a lock of wool.]

floe, *flo*, *n.* a field of floating ice. [Prob. Norw. *flo*, layer—O.N. *flo*.]
flog, *flog*, *v.t.* to beat or strike: lash: chastise with blows: (*slang*) sell, esp. dishonestly or illicitly: (*pr.p.* *flogging*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *flogged*).—*n.* *flogging*. [Late; prob. an abbrev. of *flagellate*.]
flog, *flog*, *n.* papier-mâché for stereotyping. [Fr. *flog*.]
flood, *flud*, *n.* a great flow of water: an inundation: a deluge: a condition of abnormally great flow in a river: (*poet.*) a river or other water: the rise of the tide: any great inflow or outflow, as of light, tears, visitors.—*v.t.* to overflow: to inundate: to supply in excessive quantity.—*v.i.* to bleed profusely, as after parturition.—*adj.* **flood'ed**,—*us.* **flood'gate**, a gate for allowing or stopping the flow of water, a sluice or lock-gate; **flood'ing**; **flood'light**, -lighting, strong illumination from many points to eliminate shadows.—*v.t.* **flood'light** (*pa.p.* **flood'lighted**, **flood'lit**).—*us.* **flood'mark**, the mark or line to which the tide or a flood has risen; **flood'tide**, the rising tide; **flood'water**; **flood'way**, an artificial passage for floodwater.—the Flood, Noah's deluge. [O.E. *flod*; Du. *vloed*, Ger. *flut*; cf. with *flow*.]
floor, *flor*, *n.* the part of a room on which we stand: a platform: rooms in a building on the same level: a bottom surface: a lower limit: that on which anything rests or any operation is performed: a levelled area: (*S. Afr.*) the ground.—*v.t.* to furnish with a floor: to throw or place on the floor: (*coll.*) to vanquish, stump.—*n.* **floor'-cloth**, a covering for floors, esp. of linoleum or the like: a cloth for washing floors.—*adj.* **floored**.—*us.* **floor'er**, a knock-down blow: a decisive retort, etc.: an examination question one cannot answer; **floor'head**, the upper end of a floor-timber; **floor'ing**, material for floors: a platform; **floor'tim'ber**, a timber placed immediately across a ship's keel, on which her bottom is framed; **first-floor'**, the floor in a house above the ground-floor, the second story: (*U.S.*) usu. the ground-floor.—Also *adj.* [O.E. *flōr*; Du. *vloer*, a flat surface, Ger. *flur*, flat land; W. *llawr*.]
flop, *flop*, *n.* a limp, heavy, flapping movement, fall, or sound: a collapse: a fiasco: a failure.—*adv.* with a flop.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to move with a flop: to drop plump: (*U.S.*) to change over in nature or politics.—*v.i.* to collapse.—*adv.* **flopp'ly**.—*n.* **flopp'iness**.—*adj.* **flopp'y**. [A form of *flap*.]
flora, *flō'ra*, *n.* the assemblage of vegetable species of a region, or age: a list or descriptive enumeration of these.—*adj.* **flō'ral** (or *flor'*), pertaining to the goddess Flora, to floras, or to flowers.—*adv.* **flō'rally**.—*ns.* **Floriol** (Fr.; *flō'ra-āl*), the 8th month of the French revolutionary calendar, about April 20—May 20; **flor'escence** (*flor-es'ens*), a bursting into flower: (*bot.*) time of flowering.—*adj.* **flor'escent**, bursting into flowers.—*n.* **floret** (*flō'rit*), a small flower: a single flower in a close-packed inflorescence.—*adj.* **flō'riated**, **flō'reated**, decorated with floral ornament.—*adj.* **flō'ricul'tural** (*flō'r* or *flor'*).—*ns.* **flō'riculture**, the culture of flowers or plants; **flō'ricul'turist**.—*adj.* **flō'rid**, abounding in flowers: flowery: bright in colour: flushed with red: characterised by flowers of rhetoric, melodic figures, or other ornament: overadorned: richly ornamental; **flō'ridly**.—*adv.* **flō'ridly**.—*n.* **flō'ridness**.—*adj.* **flō'rif'erous**, bearing or producing flowers; **flō'rif'orm**, flower-shaped.—*ns.* **flō'ril'egium** (*lō'j-um*; L. *legere*, to gather), an anthology or collection of choice extracts (*pl.* **flō'ril'egia**); **flō'rist**, a cultivator or seller of flowers: (*flō'rist*) a student of flowers or of floras.—*adj.* **flō'rist'ic**.—*ns.* **flō'rist'ics**, the study of floras.—*adj.* **flō'ry**, flowery: (*Scott*) showy, conceited.—**floral diagram**, a figure showing the arrangement of the parts of a flower in ground-plan. [L. *Flora*, goddess of flowers; *flōs*, *flōris*, a flower.]
Florentine, *flōr-in-lin*, *adj.* pertaining to Florence in Tuscany.—*n.* a native or inhabitant thereof: a durable silk textile fabric—also *flōr'ence*: a pie

with no crust beneath the meat.—Florence flask, a long-necked round flask; Florentine irks. See *orris* (1). [L. *flōrentinus*—Florentia.]
Florideae, *flor-id'ē*, *n.pl.* (*bot.*) the Rhodophyceae or red seaweeds.—*n.* and *adj.* **flōrid'ean**.—*adj.* **flōrid'eous**. [L. *flōridus*, florid.]
florin, *flō'in*, *n.* (*orig.*) a Florentine gold coin with a lily stamped on one side, first struck in the 11th century: an English silver or eupronickel coin worth 2s., first minted in 1849 (double florin, a 4s. piece, first coined, 1887): in Holland, the guilder. [Fr., from It. *florino*—fiore, a lily.—L. *flōs*, *flōris*.]
florult, *flō'roo-it*, *n.* the period during which a person flourished or guiding date when he or she was alive. [L., 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *flōrere*, to flourish.]
floscule, *flō'skūl*, *n.* a floret.—*adj.* **flos'cūlar**, **flos'cūlous**. [L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flōs*, a flower.]
floss, *flos*, *n.* the rough outside of the silkworm's cocoon, and other waste of silk manufacture: fine silk in spun strands not twisted together, used in embroidery and tooth-cleaning: any loose downy or silky plant substance: fluff—also **flosh**.—*n.* **floss'silk**, **flox'silk**.—*adj.* **floss'y**. [Prob. O.Fr. *flosche*, down: or from some Gmc. word cog. with *fleece*; cf. O.N. *flōs*, nap.]
flota, *flō'tā*, *n.* a commercial fleet: formerly the fleet which annually conveyed the produce of America to Spain. [Sp.]
flote, *flōt*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a wave.—*n.* **flō'tage** (see *floatage*).—*adj.* **flō'tant** (*her.*), floating in air or in water.—*ns.* **flō'tation**, the act of floating: the science of floating bodies: act of starting a business, esp. a limited liability company: a method of separating ore from gangue by forming a froth, the ore particles clinging to the bubbles; **flote'-grass**, floating meadow-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*).—*plane*, or *line*, of **flotation**, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it. [See *float*.]
flotilla, *flō'til'ā*, *n.* a fleet of small ships. [Sp., dim. of *flota*, a fleet.]
flotsam, *flō'tsam*, *n.* goods lost by shipwreck and found floating on the sea (see *jetsam*). [Anglo-Fr. *floteson* (Fr. *flottaison*)—O.Fr. *floter*, to float.]
flounce, *flōuncs*, *v.i.* to move abruptly or impatiently.—*n.* an impatient fling, flop, or movement.—*adv.* with a flounce. [Prob. cog. with Norw. *flunsa*, to hurry, Sw. prov. *flunsa*, to plunge.]
flounce, *flōuncs*, *n.* a hanging strip sewed to the skirt of a dress by its upper edge.—*v.t.* to furnish with flounces.—*n.* **flōunc'ing**, material for flounces. [See *flounce*.]
founder, *flōund'ar*, *v.i.* to struggle with violent and awkward motion: to stumble helplessly in thinking or speaking.—*n.* an act of floundering. [Prob. an onomatopoeic blending of the sound and sense of earlier words like *founder*, *blunder*.]
founder, *flōund'ar*, *n.* a name given to a number of species of flatfish of the family Pleuronectidae—in Europe *Platichthys flesus* in America certain species of *Pseudopleuronectes*, *Limanda*, etc. [Anglo-Fr. *floundre*, O.Fr. *flondre*, most prob. of Scand. origin; cf. O.N. *flytra*; Sw. *fundra*.]
flour, *flōur*, *n.* the finely-ground meal of wheat or other grain: the fine soft powder of any substance.—*v.t.* to reduce into or sprinkle with flour.—*v.i.* to break up into fine globules of mercury in the amalgamation process.—*ns.* **flōur'-bolt**, a machine for bolting flour; **flōur'-mill**, a mill for making flour.—*adj.* **flōur'y**, covered with flour: like flour. [Same word as *flower*.]
flourish, *flō'ish*, *v.i.* (*obs.* and *Scot.*) to bloom: to grow luxuriantly: to thrive: to be in full vigour: to be prosperous: to use copious and flowery language: to move in fantastic figures: to display ostentatiously: (*mus.*) to play or sing ostentatious passages, or ostentatiously: to play a fanfare: to make ornamental strokes with the pen: to show off.—*v.t.* to adorn with flourishes or ornaments: (*Shak.*) to make fair: to brandish in show or triumph or exuberance of spirits.—*n.* decoration: showy splendour: a figure made by

a bold stroke of the pen: the waving of a weapon or other thing: a parade of words: a showy, fantastic, or highly ornamental passage of music: (prov.) a mass of blossom of a fruit-tree.—*adj.* flourish^{ed}, decorated with flourishes; flourish^{ing}, thriving; prosperous: making a show.—*adv.* flourish^{ingly}.—*adj.* flourish^{ishy}, abounding in flourishes.—flourish^{ing} thread, thread used in fancy-work; flourish of trumpets, a fanfare heralding great persons; any ostentatious introduction. [O.Fr. *florir*, *floris*.—L. *flōs*, *flōris*, flower.]

flouse, *flōtes*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (prov.) to splash.—Also floush (*flōvish*). [Cf. *flush*.]

flout, *flout*, *v.t.* to jeer at: to mock: to treat with contempt.—*v.i.* to jeer.—*n.* a jeer.—*adv.* flout^{ingly}.—*n.* flout^{ing}-stock, (*Shak.*) an object for flouting. [Prob. a specialised use of *floute*, M.E. form of flute, to play on the flute; so with Du. *fluiten*.]

flow, *flō*, *v.i.* to run, as water: to move or change form like a fluid: to rise or come in, as the tide: to move in a stream: to glide smoothly: to abound, run over: to run in smooth lines: to stream or hang loose and waving: (*obs.*) to melt.—*v.t.* to cover with water: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* flow^{ed}; *pa.p.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*, flowⁿ, flowⁿ).—*n.* a stream or current: movement of, or like that of, a fluid: that which flows or has flowed: mode of flowing: the setting in of the tide: copious fluency.—*n.* flow^{age}, act of flowing: state of being flooded.—*adj.* flow^{ing}, moving, as a fluid: fluent: smooth and continuous: falling in folds or in waves.—*adv.* flow^{ingly}.—*n.* flow^{ingness}. [O.E. *flōwan*.]

flow, *flō*, *flow*, *n.* a morass: (*Scot.*) a flat, moist tract of land: a quicksand: a moorland pool: a sea basin or sound. [Cf. Icel. *flōi*, a marshy moor; Norw. dial. *floe*, pool in a swamp; O.N. *flōa*, to flood.]

flower, *flour*, *flōw'ər*, *n.* a growth comprising the reproductive organs of seed-plants: the blossom of a plant: the flowering state: a flowering plant, esp. one valued for its blossoms: the prime of life: the best of anything: the person or thing most distinguished: the embodiment of perfection: a figure of speech: ornament of style: (*pl.*; *obs.*) menstrual discharge: (*pl.*) a sublimate (as flowers of sulphur): (*pl.*) applied to some fungous growths, as flowers of tan, a slime-fungus on tan-bark.—*v.t.* to adorn with figures of flowers.—*v.i.* to blossom: to flourish.—*ns.* flower^{age}, flowers collectively: flowering state: flower^{-bed}, a garden bed for flowers; flower^{-bell}, a blossom shaped like a bell; flower^{-bud}, a bud with the unopened flower; flower^{-clock}, a collection of flowers so arranged that the time of day is indicated by their times of opening and closing; flower^{-do-luco} (*-di-lōs*),—delice (*-di-lis*,—*lis*,—*del'is*), old names for the iris, or for the fleur-de-lis.—*adj.* flower^{ed}, decorated with figures of flowers: flowery.—*ns.* flower^{-er}, a plant that flowers: embroiderer of floral figures: flower^{-et}, a little flower: a floret; flower^{-garden}; flower^{-girl}, a girl or woman who sells flowers in the street; flower^{-head}, a close inflorescence in which all the florets are sessile on the receptacle; flower^{-iness}.—*n.* and *adj.* flower^{-ing}.—*n.* flower^{-ing-rush}, a monocotyledonous plant (*Butomus*), with large linear three-edged leaves and an umbel of rose-coloured flowers.—*adj.* flower^{-less}.—*ns.* flower^{-pot}, a pot, in which a plant is grown; flower^{-serv'ice}, a church service where offerings of flowers are made; flower^{-show}, an exhibition of flowers: flower^{-stalk}, the stem that supports the flower.—*adj.* flower^{-y}, full of, or adorned with, flowers: highly embellished, florid; flower^{-y-kir} tied (*Milt.*)—flower of Jove, a campaign with heads of purple or scarlet flowers, and leaves silky-white with hairs; the flowery land, China. [O.Fr. *flour* (Fr. *fleur*)—L. *flōs*, *flōris*, a flower.]

flown, *flōn*, *pa.p.* of fly; old *pa.p.* of flow.

flou-silk. Same as floss-silk.

flu, *flū*, *flō*, *n.* (*coll.*) influenza.

fluante, *flō'āt*, *n.* (*obs.*) a fluoride.

fluctuate, *fluk'tū-āt*, *v.i.* to move like a wave: to go up and down or to and fro: to vary this way and that.—*v.t.* to throw into fluctuation.—*adj.* fluct^{uant}; fluct^{uating}.—*n.* fluct^{uā}tion, rise and fall: motion to and fro: wavelike motion: alternate variation. [L. *fluctuare*,—*flūm*—*fluctus*, a wave—*fluere*, to flow.]

flue, *flō*, *n.* a pipe for conveying hot air, smoke, flame, etc.: a small chimney: (*mus.*) a flue-pipe: the opening by which the air escapes from the foot of a flue-pipe.—*ns.* flue^{-pipe}, a pipe, esp. in an organ, in which the sound is produced by air impinging upon an edge; flue^{-work}, in an organ, the flue-pipes collectively. [Origin doubtful.]

flue, *flō*, *n.* light stuff, such as collects in unswept places: soft down or fur.—*adj.* flue^{-y}. [Origin doubtful.]

flue, *flō*, *adj.* (prov.) shallow, flat: flared: played. [Origin uncertain.]

fluellin, *flō-el'in*, *n.* a name given to various speedwells (esp. *Veronica serpyllifolia* and *V. officinalis*) and toadflaxes (esp. *Linaria Elatine* and *L. spuria*). [W. *Ilysiān Llewelyn*, *Llewelyn's* herbs.]

fluent, *flō'ent*, *adj.* ready in the use of words: voluble: marked by copiousness.—*n.* the variable quantity in fluxions.—*ns.* flu^{-ence} (*Milt.*), flu^{-ency}, flu^{-entness}.—*adv.* flu^{-ently}. [L. *fluens*, *fluens*, *pr.p.* of *fluere*, to flow.]

fluff, *fluf*, *n.* a soft down from cotton, etc.: anything downy: faulty acting: a duffed stroke at golf: (*slang*) a girl.—*v.t.* to make fluffy.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to bungle.—*n.* fluff^{iness}.—*adj.* fluff^y. [Perh. conn. with flue, light down.]

flügel, *flū'hel*, *n.* (*Ger.*) a grand piano.—*n.* flügel^{-horn}, a hunting-horn, a kind of keyed bugle; flügelman (*flō'gl-man*; see fuggleman). [Ger., wing.]

fluid, *flō'id*, *adj.* that flows: unsolidified.—*n.* a substance whose particles can move about with freedom—a liquid or gas.—*adj.* flu^{-idal}; flu^{-idic}.—*v.t.* fluid^{ify}.—*ns.* fluid^{ity}, flu^{-idness}. [L. *fluidus*, fluid—*fluere*, to flow.]

fluke, *flōk*, *n.* a flounder: a trematode worm, esp. that which causes liver-rot in sheep, so called because like a miniature flounder (also fluke^{-worm}): a variety of kidney potato. [O.E. *flōc*, a plaice; cf. O.N. *flōke*.]

fluke, *flōk*, *n.* the barb of an anchor: a barb, a lobe of a whale's tail.—*adj.* fluk^{-y}. [Prob. a transferred use of the foregoing.]

fluke, *flōk*, *n.* an accidental success.—*adj.* fluk^{(e)y}. [Origin unknown.]

fume, *flōm*, *n.* an artificial channel for water to be applied to some industrial purpose: (U.S.) a ravine occupied by a torrent,—be, or go, up the fume, to come to grief, to be done for. [O.Fr. *flum*—L. *flumen*, a river—*fluere*, to flow.]
summersy, *flum'ər-i*, *n.* an acid jelly made from the husks of oats, the Scots sowens: blanchmange: anything insipid: empty compliment, humbug. [W. *lymru*—*lymrig*, harsh, raw—*lym*, sharp, severe.]

summix, *flum'sks*, *v.t.* (*dial.*) to perplex. [Ety. unknown.]

slump, *slump*, *v.t.* (*coll.*) to throw down heavily.—*v.i.* to move with a flop or dump.—*n.* the dull sound so produced. [Imit.]

slung, *slung*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of sling.

slunkey, *slung'ki*, *n.* a livery servant: a footman: a mean cringer.—*n.* slun^{keydom}.—*adj.* slun^{keyish}.—*n.* slun^{keyism}. [Perh. orig. *flanker*, one who runs alongside.]

fluor, *flō'ər*,—*or*, *n.* a mineral, calcium fluoride, commonly purple, also green, colourless, etc., crystallising in cubes and octahedra, found abundantly in Derbyshire—also flu^{-or-apat}, flu^{-orite} (*flō'ər-it*), or Derbyshire spar.—*ns.* fluoresece (*-ər-it*),—*ns.* fluoresecein (*-er'is-in*), a fluorescent dyestuff, C.₂H.₂O.₂; fluorese^{-ence}, the property of some substances (e.g. fluor) of emitting, when exposed to radiation, rays of greater wave-length than those received.—*adj.* fluorese^{-ent}; fluoric (*-or'ik*).—*ns.* flu^{-oride}.

fāte; fār, dsk; mē, hār (het); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

compound of fluorine with another element or radical; fluorinātion, introduction of fluorine; flu'orine (-ēn), an element (F), a pale greenish-yellow gas; flu'orocarbon, any of a series of compounds of fluorine and carbon (corresponding to the hydrocarbons) highly resistant to heat and chemical action; flu'roscope, an instrument for X-ray examination by means of a fluorescent screen; flu'rotype, photography by means of fluorides.—fluorescent lighting, brighter lighting obtained, for the same consumption of electricity, by using fluorescent material to convert ultra-violet radiation in the electric lamp into visible light. [*L. fluor*, flow, from its use as a flux.]

flurry, *flur'ī*, *n.* a sudden blast or gust: agitation: bustle: the death-agony of the whale: a fluttering assemblage of things, as snowflakes.—*v.t.* to agitate, to confuse. (*pr.p.* flurr'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* flurr'ied).—*v.t.* flurr, to scatter.—*v.t.* to fly up. [*Prob. onomatopoeic, suggested by flaw, hurry, etc.*]

flush, *flush*, *n.* a sudden flow: a flow of blood to the skin, causing redness: a suffusion of colour, esp. red: a sudden growth: a renewal of growth: a rush of feeling: a puddle: a watery place about a spring, etc.: bloom, freshness, vigour: abundance.—*v.t.* to glow: to become red in the face: to flow swiftly, suddenly, or copiously.—*v.t.* to cleanse by a copious flow of water: to clear by a blast of air: to cause to glow: to elate, excite the spirits of.—*adj.* overflowing: abounding: well supplied, as with money: (*Shak.*) in full bloom: flushed: (of weather) hot and heavy.—*n.* flush-box, a tank for flushing a water-closet.—*adj.* flushed, suffused with ruddy colour: excited.—*ns.* flush'er, one who flushes sewers; flush'ing; flush'ness.—*adj.* flush'y, reddish. [*Prob. next word influenced by flash, bluish.*]

flush, *flush*, *v.t.* to start up like an alarmed bird.—*v.t.* to rouse and cause to start off.—*n.* the act of starting: (*Spens.*) a bird, or a flock of birds so started. [*Prob. onomatopoeic; suggested by fly, flutter, rush.*]

flush, *flush*, *v.t.* to make even: to fill up to the level of a surface (often with *up*).—*adj.* having the surface in one plane with the adjacent surface: of a deck, having the same level throughout the ship's length.—Also *adv.* [*Prob. related to flush, i.*]

flush, *flush*, *n.* in card-playing, a hand in which all the cards or a specified number are of the same suit.—*adj.* in poker, consisting of cards all of the same suit.—straight flush, in poker, a sequence of five cards of the same suit (royal flush, if headed by ace). [*Prob. Fr. flux—L. fluxus, flow; influenced by flush, i.*]

fluster, *flust'ər*, *n.* hurrying: flurry: heat.—*v.t.* to make hot and flurried: to fuddle.—*v.t.* to bustle: to be agitated or fuddled.—*ns.* flus'terment.—*adj.* flus'tery, confused.—*v.t.* flus'trate, to fluster.—*n.* flustrā'tion. [*O.N. flaustr, hurry.*]

Flustra, *flust'ra*, *n.* one of the commonest genera of marine Polyzoa. [*Ety. unknown.*]

flute, *flōt*, *n.* a musical pipe with finger-holes and keys sounded by blowing: in organ-building, a stop with stopped wooden pipes, having a flute-like tone: a longitudinal groove, as on a pillar: a tall and narrow wine-glass: a shuttle in tapestry-weaving, etc.—*v.t.* to play the flute: to make flute sounds.—*v.t.* to play or sing in soft flute-like tones: to form flutes or grooves in.—*ns.* flute-ā-bee (*flūt-ā-bek*; *Fr.*), a fipple flute; flute'-bird, a piping crow.—*adj.* fluted, ornamented with flutes, channels, or grooves.—*ns.* flute'-mouth, a fish (*Fistularia*) akin to the ... (*Flutina* (-tē')), a kind of ... playing or similar sounds: flut'ist.—*adj.* flut'y, in ... (*flutte*; *ety. dubious.*)

flutter, *flut'ər*, *v.i.* to move about with bustle: to vibrate: to be in agitation or in uncertainty: (*obs.*) to be frivolous: to toss a coin.—*v.t.* to throw into disorder: to move in quick motions.—*n.* quick, irregular motion: agitation: confusion: a

hasty game at cards, etc.: a gambling transaction: a small speculation. [*O.E. flotorian, to float about, from the root of flēotan, to float.*]

fluvial, *flōd'ri-əl*, *adj.* of or belonging to rivers.—*n.* fluvialist, one stressing rivers in explanation of phenomena.—*adj.* fluvlat'ile, flu'vlat'ile (-tīl, -tīl), belonging to or formed by rivers.—*adj.* fluvio-glā'cial, pertaining to glacial rivers. [*L. fluvialis—fluvius, a river, fluere, to flow.*]

flux, *fluks*, *n.* act of flowing: a flow of matter: a state of flow or continuous change: a discharge generally from a mucous membrane: matter discharged: excrement: an easily fused substance, esp. one added to another to make it more fusible.—*v.t.* to melt.—*v.i.* to flow: to fuse.—*ns.* fluxion (*fluks'han*), a flowing or discharge: (*med.*) excessive flow of blood or fluid to any organ: a difference or variation: (*math.*) the rate of change of a continuously varying quantity: (*pl.*) the name given after Newton to that branch of mathematics which with a different notation is known after Leibniz as the differential and integral calculus.—*adj.* flux'ional, flux'ionary, variable: inconstant.—*n.* flux'ionist, one skilled in fluxions.—*adj.* flux'ive, (*Shak.*) flowing with tears. [*O.Fr., —L. fluxus—fluere, to flow.*]

fly, *flī*, *v.i.* to move through the air, esp. on wings or in aircraft: to move swiftly: to pass away: to flee: to burst quickly or suddenly: to flutter.—*v.t.* to avoid, flee from: to cause to fly, as a kite: to conduct or transport by air: to cross or pass by flying: (*pr.p.* fly'ing; *pa.t.* flew, *flōd*; *pa.p.* flown, *flōn*; *3rd. pers. pres. ind. flies*).—*n.* any insect of the *Diptera*: often so widely used, esp. in composition.—e.g. butterfly, dragon-fly, May-fly—as to be virtually equivalent to insect: a fish-hook dressed in imitation of a fly: (collectively) an insect pest: (*arch.*) a familiar spirit: an attendant parasite: a flight: a flap, esp. a tent-door: the free end of a flag, or the like: a fast stage-coach: a light vehicle on hire, at first drawn by a man, later by a horse: a fly-wheel: (in *pl.*) the large space above the proscenium in a theatre, from which the scenes, etc., are controlled: (*pl. flies*).—*adj.* (*slang*) wideawake, knowing.—*ns.* flier, flyer (*flī'ər*), one who flies or flees: part of a machine with rapid motion: a rectangular step in stairs; fly'-ag'ar'ic, a poisonous mushroom-like fungus that has been used for killing flies.—*adj.* fly'-away, streaming: flighty.—*ns.* fly'bane, poison for flies: a name for various plants so used; fly'-belt, a belt of country infested by tsetse fly.—*adj.* fly'-bitten, marked as by the bite of flies.—*n.* fly'blow, the egg of a fly.—*adj.* fly'blown, tainted with flies' eggs or maggots.—*ns.* fly'boat, a long, narrow, swift boat used on canals; fly'book, a case like a book for holding fishing-flies; fly'-by-night, one who gads about at night: an absconding debtor; fly'caterer, name for various birds that catch flies on the wing; fly'er (see *flier*, above); fly'-flesher, one who uses artificial flies as lure; fly'-fishing; fly'-flap, device for driving away flies; fly'-flapper; fly'-half (*rugby*), a stand-off half; fly'-ing; fly'-ing-boat, a seaplane with boat body; fly'-ing-bomb, a bomb in the form of a jet-propelled aeroplane; fly'-ing-bridge, a ferry-boat moving under the combined forces of the stream and the resistance of a long cable: a pontoon: the highest bridge of a ship; fly'-ing-but'tress, an arch-formed prop; fly'-ing-camp, -col'umn, a body of troops for rapid motion from one place to another.—*n.pl.* fly'-ing-colours, flags unfurled: triumphant success.—*ns.* Fly'-ing-Corps, the precursor (1912-18) of the Royal Air Force; Fly'-ing-Dutch'man, a black spectral Dutch ship, or its captain, condemned to sweep the seas around the Cape of Storms for ever; fly'-ing-fish, a fish that can leap from the water and sustain itself in the air for a short time by its long pectoral fins, as if flying; fly'-ing-fox, a large grivorous bat; fly'-ing-lē'mur, an animal (*Cynocephalus* or *Galeopithecus*) of the Eastern Archipelago, whose fore and hind limbs are connected by a fold of skin—included in the Insectivora or made a

separate order Dermoptera; fly'ing-liz'ard, a dragon-lizard; fly'ing-mach'ine, a dirigible contrivance to convey human beings into and through the air; an aircraft (esp. one heavier than air); fly'ing-off'icer, an officer in the Air Force of rank answering to sub-lieutenant in the navy and lieutenant in the army (formerly called observer); fly'ing-par'ty, a small body of soldiers, equipped for rapid movements, used to harass an enemy; fly'ing-phalan'ger, a general name for animals akin to the phalangera with a parachute of skin between fore and hind legs; fly'ing-shore, a horizontal baulk or shore; fly'ing-shot, a shot at something in motion; fly'ing-squad, a rapidly moving body of police, ticket-examiners, or the like; fly'ing-squid, a squid with broad lateral fins by which it can spring high out of the water; fly'ing-squir'el, a name for several kinds of squirrels with a parachute of skin between the fore and hind legs; also applied to a flying-phalanger; fly'ing-start, in a race, a start given after the competitors are in motion; fly'ing-wing, an arrow-head-shaped aircraft designed to minimise drag at very high speeds; fly'leaf, a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book; fly'-line, a line for angling with an artificial fly; fly-maker, one who ties artificial flies for angling; fly-man, one who works the ropes in theatre flies; one who drives a fly; fly'-or'-chids, an orchid (*Ophrys muscifera* or *insectifera*) with a flylike flower; fly'-paper, a sticky or poisonous paper for destroying flies; fly'-past, a ceremonial flight analogous to a march past; fly'-powder, a powder used for killing flies; fly'-rall, a flap that turns out to support the leaf of a table; fly'-rod, a light flexible rod used in fly-fishing, usually in three pieces—butt, second-joint, and tip.—*adj.* fly'-slow (*Shak.*); doubtful reading and sense), slow-flying.—*ns.* fly'-trap, a trap to catch flies; (*bot.*) a plant that traps flies, esp. the American dog-bane, and Venus's fly-trap; fly'-weight, a boxer of eight stone or less; fly'-wheel, a large wheel with a heavy rim applied to machinery to equalise the effect of the driving effort.—a fly in the ointment, some slight flaw which corrupts a thing of value (*Eccles. xli.*); fly a kite, to send up and control a kite: to obtain money as by accommodation bills esp. when the endorser himself has no money: to put out a feeler to try how people will take anything; fly at, upon, to attack suddenly; fly in the face of, to insult: to oppose, defy; fly open, to open suddenly or violently; fly out, to break out in a rage; let fly, to attack: to throw or send off; make the feathers fly (see feathers); no flies on, no want of alertness in: no flaw in. [*O.E.* *flēogan*, to fly, *p.a.t.* *flēah*; *flēoge*, fly, insect; *Ger.* *fliegen*, *fliege*.]

flype, *slip*, *v.t.* to strip back: to turn partly outside in. [*Prob.* *Scand.*; *cf.* *Dan.* *slip*, a flap.]

Flysch, *flish*, *n.* a great Alpine mass of Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary sandstone with shales. [*Swiss Ger.*]

flyte, *flite*, *flit*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to scold, to brawl.—*ns.* flyte, fly'ing, a scolding-match, esp. as a poetical exhibition. [*O.E.* *flitan*, to strive; *Ger.* *beileisen*.]

foal, *fōl*, *n.* the young of the horse family.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to bring forth (a foal).—*ns.* foal'foot, coltsfoot. [*O.E.* *fōla*; *Ger.* *fohlen*, *Gr.* *pōlos*; *L.* *pullus*.]

foam, *fōm*, *n.* froth: bubbles on the surface of liquor: a suspension of gas in a liquid.—*v.t.* to gather or produce foam: to come in foam.—*v.t.* to pour out in foam: to fill or cover with foam.—*n.* and *adj.* foam'ing.—*adv.* foam'ingly.—*adj.* foam'less, foam'y, frothy. [*O.E.* *fām*; *Ger.* *feim*, *prob.* akin to *L.* *spuma*.]

fob, *fob*, *n.* a trick.—*v.t.* to cheat, to put off (with *with*) to foist, palm. [*cf.* *Ger.* *foppen*, to jeer.]

fob, *fob*, *n.* a small watch pocket in the waistband of trousers: a chain with seals, etc., hanging from the fob.—*v.t.* to pocket. [*Perh.* conn. with *L.* *Ger.* *fobke*, little pocket, *H.* *Ger.* *dial.* *fuppe*, pocket.]

fō'c'sle, *fōk'sl*, *contr.* form of forecastle.

focus, *fō'kas*, *n.* (*geom.*) a fixed point such that the distances of a point on a conic section from it and from the directrix have a constant ratio: (*opt.*) a point in which rays converge after reflection or refraction, or from which (*virtual focus*) they seem to diverge: any central point: the point or region of greatest activity: the point of origin (as of an earthquake): the position, or condition, of sharp definition of an image: (*pl.* *foci*, *fō'si*, *fō'cuses*).—*v.t.* to bring to a focus: to adjust to focus: to adjust so as to get a sharp image of: to concentrate (*p.p.* *fō'cusing*; *p.a.t.* and *p.p.* *fō'cused*; some double the *s*).—*adj.* *fō'cal*, of or belonging to a focus.—*v.t.* *fō'calise*, to focus.—*n.* foelimeter (*fō-sim'i-tor*), apparatus to help in focusing.—conjugate foel, two points such that each is focus for rays proceeding from the other; focusing cloth, a cloth thrown over a photographic camera and the operator's head and shoulders to exclude extraneous light in focusing; in focus, placed or adjusted so as to secure distinct vision, or a sharp, definite image; principal focus, the focus for rays parallel to the axis. [*L.* *fōcus*, a hearth.]

fodder, *fod'ər*, *n.* food supplied to cattle.—*v.t.* to supply with fodder.—*ns.* fodd'er'er; fodd'ering. [*O.E.* *fōdor*; *Ger.* *futter*; *cf.* food, feed.]

foe, *fō*, *n.* an enemy: (*pl.* *foes*; *Spens.* *fone*; *foen*, *fōn*).—*n.* foe'man, an enemy in war (*pl.* *foe-men*). [*M.E.* *foe*—*O.E.* *fōh*, *fō* (*adj.*) and *gefa* (*noun*).]

foedarie. See fedarie.

foetid, foetor. See fetid, fetor.

foetus, the usual but etymologically unsatisfactory form of fetus, *fē'təs*, *n.* the young animal in the egg or in the womb, after its parts are distinctly formed.—*adj.* *fō'tal*, *fē'tal*.—*n.* fo'e'ticide, *fō'ticide*, destruction of a foetus.—*adj.* foetic'i'dal, *fē-*. [*L.* *fētus*, offspring.]

fog, *fog*, *n.* a thick mist: watery vapour condensed about dust particles in drops: cloudy obscurity.—*v.t.* to shroud in fog: to obscure.—*v.i.* to become coated, clouded.—*ns.* fog'-bank, a dense mass of fog like a bank of land; fog'-bell, a bell rung by waves or wind to warn sailors in fog.—*adj.* fog'-bound, impeded by fog.—*ns.* fog'-bow, a whitish arch like a rainbow, seen in fogs; fog-dog, a whitish spot seen near the horizon in fog.—*adj.* fogged (*fogd*), clouded, obscured: bewildered.—*ns.* fogger, fog'mon, one who sets railway fog-signals.—*adv.* fogg'ily.—*n.* fogg'iness.—*adj.* fogg'y, misty: damp: fogged: clouded in mind: stupid.—*n.* fog-horn, a horn used as a warning signal by or to ships in foggy weather: airen: a big bellowing voice.—*adj.* fog'less, without fog, clear.—*ns.* fog'-signal, a detonating cap or other audible warning used in fog; fog-smoke, fog. [*The origin of the word is hopelessly misty; perh.* conn. with next word; perh. with *Dan.* *fog*, as in *snee-fog*, thick falling snow.]

fog, *fog*, foggago, *fog'gi*, *n.* grass that grows after the hay is cut: (*Scot.*) moss.—*v.i.* to become covered with fog.—*adj.* fogg'y. [*Origin unknown; W. sfug*, dry grass, is borrowed from English.]

fogash, *fog'ash*, the pike-perch. [*Hung.* *fogar*.]

fogy, *fogey*, *fō'gi*, *n.* a dull old fellow: one with antiquated notions.—*adj.* *fō'gram*, antiquated.—*n.* a fogy.—*ns.* *fō'gramite*; *fō'gram'ity*; *fō'gydom*.—*adj.* *fō'gyish*.—*n.* *fō'gyism*. [*Prob.* from *foggy*, moss-grown.]

fob, *fo*, *interj.* expressing disgust or contempt. *fōhn*, *foehn*, *fōn*, *n.* a hot dry wind blowing down a mountain valley. [*Ger.*—*Rumansch* *favugn*—*Lat.* *Favōnius*, the west wind.]

foible, *fō'bl*, *n.* a weakness: a penchant: a failing: a faible. [*O.Fr.* *foible*, weak; *cf.* *salbio*, feeble.]

foil, *foil*, *v.t.* to defeat: to baffie: to frustrate: to beat down or trample with the feet.—*n.* a check, repulse, frustration: an incomplete fall in wrestling: a blunt fencing sword with a button on the point.—put on the foil, to overcome, bring to naught. [*O.Fr.* *fuler*, to stamp or crush—*L.* *fullo*, a fuller of cloth.]

foil, *foil*, *n.* a leaf or thin plate of metal, as tin-foil: a mercury coating on a mirror: metal-

coated paper: a thin leaf of metal put under a precious stone to show it to advantage: anything that serves to set off something else: a small arc in tracery.—*adj.* foiled.—*n.* foiling. [O.Fr. *foil* (Fr. *feuille*)—*L.* *folium*, a leaf.]

foin, *foin*, *v.t.* to thrust with a sword or spear.—*n.* a thrust with a sword or spear.—*adv.* oin-ingly. [O.Fr. *foine*—*L.* *fusina*, a trident.]

foison, *foi'zon*, *n.* plenty: plentiful yield: strength, vitality, essential virtue (esp. Scot. fushion, *fush'zon*, *fush'zon*, *fizz'en*).—*adj.* foisonless, weak, feeble (Scot. fush'ionless, *fizz'enless*). [O.Fr., —*L.* *foisio*, —*fois*—*fundere*, *fusum*, to pour forth.]

foist, *foist*, *v.t.* to bring in by stealth: to insert wrongfully: to pass off (in or into the thing affected, upon the person).—*n.* foist'er. [Prob. Du. prov. *voisten*, to take in hand; *voist*, fist.]

fold, *fold*, *n.* a doubling of anything upon itself: a crease: the concavity of anything folded: a part laid over on another.—*v.t.* to lay in folds, double over: to enclose in a fold or folds, to wrap up: to embrace.—*v.i.* to become folded: to be capable of folding: (*obs.*) to yield.—*suff.* -fold (with numerals), times, as in ten-fold.—*n.* fold'er, the person or thing that folds: a flat knife-like instrument used in folding paper: a folding case for loose papers: a folded circular.—*adj.* fold'ing, that folds, or that can be folded.—*ns.* fold'ing, a fold or plait: (*geom.*) the bending of strata, usu. as the result of compression; fold'ing-door, a door consisting of two parts hung on opposite jambs; fold'ing-machine, a mechanism that automatically folds printed sheets.—folded mountains, mountains produced by folding processes; fold up, to cease to function. [O.E. *faldan* (W.S. *fældan*), to fold; Ger. *falten*.]

fold, *fold*, *n.* an enclosure for protecting domestic animals, esp. sheep; a flock of sheep: (*fig.*) a church: the Christian Church.—*v.t.* to confine in a fold.—*n.* fold'ing. [O.E. *folod*, *fald*, a fold, stall.]

folderol, *fol'der-ol*. See faldaler.

folic acid. See folium.

folio, *foli-o*, *n.* a leaf (two pages) of a book: a sheet of paper once folded: a book of such sheets: the size of such a book: one of several sizes of paper adapted for folding once into well-proportioned leaves: (*book-k.*) a page in an account-book, or two opposite pages numbered as one: (*law*) a certain number of words taken as a basis for computing the length of a document: (*print.*) page number in a book: a wrapper for loose papers.—*adj.* consisting of paper only once folded: of the size of a folio.—*v.t.* to number the leaves or the pages of: to mark off the end of every folio of, in law copying.—In folio, in sheets folded but once: in the form of a folio. [*L.* in *folio*, on leaf (so-and-so), used in references; *L.* *folium*, a leaf, a sheet of paper.]

folium, *foli-um*, *n.* a leaf, lamina, or lamella (*pl.* *folia*).—*adj.* foliaceous (*-d'shus*), leaflike: like a foliage leaf: leaf-bearing: laminated.—*n.* foli'age, leaves collectively: a mass of leaves: plant forms in art.—*adj.* foli'aged, having foliage: worked like foliage: foli'ar, pertaining to leaves: resembling leaves.—*v.t.* foli'ate, (*orig.*) to beat into a leaf: to cover with leaf-metal: to number the leaves (not pages) of.—*adj.* foli'ated, beaten into a thin leaf: decorated with leaf ornaments or foils: consisting of layers or laminæ.—*ns.* foli'ation, the leafing, esp. of plants: the act of beating a metal into a thin plate, or of spreading foil over a piece of glass to form a mirror: the numbering of leaves in a book: (*geom.*) the alternation of more or less parallel layers or folia of different mineralogical nature, of which the crystalline schists are composed: (*archit.*) decoration with cusps, lobes, or foliated tracery: foli'ature, foliation; foli'ole (*bot.*) a leaflet of a compound leaf: a small leaflike structure.—*adj.* foli'olate, foli'olose, composed of or pertaining to leaflets: foli'ose, leafy: leaflike.—foliage leaf, an ordinary leaf, not a petal, bract, etc.: foliage plant, one grown for the beauty of its foliage: folic acid, an acid in the Vitamin

B₁₂ complex, found in leaves, liver, etc., or a similar acid which cures some of the symptoms of pernicious anaemia (see article *pterin*). [*L.* *folium*, a leaf; cf. blade; Gr. *phyllon*.]

folk, *folk*, *n.* people, collectively or distributively: a nation or people: (*arch.*) the people, commons: (often in *pl.*) those of one's own family, relations (*coll.*):—generally used as a *pl.*, folk or folks (*folks*).—*ns.* folk'-dance, a dance banded down by tradition of the people; Folketing (Dan. *fölk'-ting*), the lower house of the Danish parliament or Rigsdag; folk'-etymology, popular unscientific attempts at etymology.—*adj.* folk'-free, having the rights of a freeman.—*ns.* folk'-land (O.E. *folcland*), in old English times, probably land held by folk-right, opposed to *boctand* (book-land); folk'-lore, the study of ancient observances and customs, the notions, beliefs, traditions, superstitions, and prejudices of the common people—the science of the survival of archaic belief and custom in modern ages (a name suggested by W. J. Thoms in 1846); folk'terist, one who studies folklore; folk'moot, an assembly of the people among the Old English; folk'-right, the common law or right of the people; folk'-song, any song or ballad originating among the people and traditionally handed down by them; folk'-speech, the dialect of the common people of a country, in which ancient idioms are embedded.—*adj.* folk'-sy, (U.S.) everyday: friendly: sociable.—*ns.* folk'-tale, a popular story handed down by oral tradition from a more or less remote antiquity; folk'-tune, a tune handed down among the people. [O.E. *folc*; O.N. *folk*; Ger. *volk*.]

follicle, *folli-k'l*, *n.* (*bot.*) a fruit formed from a single carpel containing several seeds, splitting along the ventral suture only: (*zool.*) any small sac-like structure, as the pit surrounding a hair-root.—*adj.* follic'ulated, follic'ular, follic'ulous, follic'ulous. [*L.* *folliculus*, dim. of *folliculus*, a wind-bag.]

follow, *fol'lo*, *v.t.* to go after or behind: to keep along the line of: to come after, succeed: to pursue: to attend: to imitate: to obey: to adopt, as an opinion: to keep the eye or mind fixed on: to grasp or understand the whole course or sequence of: to result from, as an effect from a cause: (*B.*) to strive to obtain.—*v.i.* to come after: to result: to be the logical conclusion.—*n.* (*billiards*; commonly follow-through) a stroke that causes the ball to follow the one it has struck: a second helping.—*ns.* follow-ow-board, in moulding, the board on which the pattern is laid; follow'ower, one who comes after, esp. in pursuit: a copier: a disciple: a servant-girl's sweetheart: a part of a machine driven by another part: (*Dickens*; also follow'er) a bailiff; follow'ing, body of supporters.—*adj.* coming next after: to be next mentioned.—*prep.* after.—*ns.* follow-my-leader, a game in which all have to imitate whatever the leader does; follow-on, -through, an act of following on or through.—follow home, follow out, to follow to the end; follow on, (*B.*) to continue endeavours: (*cricket*) to take a second innings immediately after one's first, as compulsory result of being short in number of runs; follow suit, in card-playing, to play a card of the same suit as the one which was led: to do what another has done; follow through, to complete the swing of a stroke after hitting the ball; follow up, to pursue an advantage closely: to pursue a question that has been started. [O.E. *folgian*, *folgian*; Ger. *folgen*.]

folly, *fol'i*, *n.* silliness or weakness of mind: a foolish thing: (*obs.*) sin: a monument of folly, as a great useless structure, or one left unfinished, having been begun without a reckoning of the cost.—*v.i.* to act with folly. [O.Fr. *folie*—*fol*, foolish.]

Fomalhaut, *fö'mal-haut*, -*haut*, *n.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation of the Southern Fish. [*Ar.* *fam-al-hūt*, the whale's mouth.]

foment, *fö'ment*, *v.t.* to apply a warm lotion to: to cherish with heat: to foster (usu. evil).—*ns.* fomentation, a bathing or lotion with warm

water (extended sometimes to a dry or cold application): instigation; foment'er. [*L. fōmentum* for *fōvimentum*—*fōvère*, to warm.]

fomes, *fō'mēz*, *n.* a substance capable of carrying infection (*pl. fomites, fō'mi-tēz*). [*L. fōmes, -itis*, touchwood.]

fon, *fon*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a fool.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to be foolish, play the fool.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to befool: to toy with.—*adv.* fon'tly, foolishly. [See *fond*.]

fond, *fond*, *adj.* foolishly tender and loving: weakly indulgent: prizing highly (with *of*): very affectionate: kindly disposed: foolish.—*v.i.* to dote.—*v.t.* fond'le, to handle with fondness: to caress.—*ns.* fond'ler; fond'ling, a pet: (*obs.*) a fool.—*adv.* fond'ly, in a fond manner, foolishly: credulously: in vain.—*n.* fond'ness. [Pa.p. of *fon*—*M.E. fōnnen*, to act foolishly, *fon*, a fool.]

fond (*Spens.*) *pat.* of *fand* (2) and *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *find*.

fondant, *fōnd'ant*, *n.* a soft sweetmeat that melts in the mouth. [*Fr. fondre*, to melt—*L. fundere*.]

fone, *fōn*, *n.* (*Spens.*) *pl.* of *foe*.

funt, *font*, *n.* a vessel for baptismal water: (*poet.*) a fount, fountain.—*adj.* font'al, pertaining to a font or origin.—*ns.* font'let, a little font; font'-stone, a baptismal font of stone. [*O.E. font—L. fōns, fontis*, a fountain.]

font, *font*. See *fount* (1).

fontanelle, fontanel, *fon-tā-nel'*, *n.* a gap between the bones of the skull of a young animal: an opening for discharge. [*Fr. dim.—L. fōns, fontis*, fountain.]

fontange, *fōn-tān'zh'*, *n.* a tall head-dress worn in the 17th and 18th centuries. [*Fr.*, from *Fontanges*, the territorial title of one of Louis XIV's drabs.]

Fontarabian, *fon-tā-rā'bi-an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Fontarabia* or *Fuenterrabia* at the west end of the Pyrenes (confused by Milton with Roncesvalles.)

fonticulus, *fon-tik'ū-lūs*, *n.* the depression just over the top of the breast-bone. [*L. fonticulus* *dim. of fōns*, fountain.]

Fontinalls, *fon-tin-ā-līs*, *n.* a genus of aquatic mosses allied to *Hypnum*. [*L. fontinalis*, of a spring—*fōns*.]

food, *foōd*, *n.* what one feeds on: that which, being digested, nourishes the body: whatever sustains or promotes growth: (*bot.*) substances elaborated by the plant from raw materials taken in.—*ns.* food'-card, a card entitling its holder to obtain his quota of rationed food-stuffs; food'-controller, an official who controls the storing, sale, and distribution of food in time of emergency.

—*adjs.* food'ful, able to supply food abundantly; food'less, without food.—*n.* food'-stuff, a substance used as food.—food values, the relative nourishing power of foods. [*O.E. fōda*; *Goth. deins*, *Sw. fōda*.]

food, *foōd*, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as *feud* (1).

fool, *foōl*, *n.* one wanting in wisdom: a person of weak mind: a jester: a tool or victim, as of untoward circumstances: a vague term of endearment: nothing in comparison.—*v.t.* to deceive: to treat as a fool: to make to appear foolish: to squander: to get by fooling.—*v.i.* to play the fool: to trifle.—*adj.* (*Scot.* and *U.S.*) foolish.—*adjs.* fool'-begged (*Shak.*), perh., foolish enough to be begged for a fool (in allusion to the custom of seeking the administration of a lunatic's estate for one's own advantage); fool'-born (*Shak.*), born of a fool or of folly.—*n.* fool'ery, an act of folly: habitual folly: fooling.—*adj.* fool'-happy, happy or lucky without contrivance or judgment.—*ns.* fool'-hardiness, fool'-hardie, -ize (*-iz'*), or -ha: playing the fool; fool'ishly, foolishly bold: trifling.

—*adj.* fool'ish, playing the fool; fool'ishly, playing the fool; fool'ishness, playing the fool; fool'ish-wit'y (*Shak.*), wise in folly and foolish in wisdom; fool'proof, not liable to sustain or inflict injury by wrong usage: infallible.—*ns.* fool's'-errand, a silly or fruitless enterprise: search for what cannot be found;

fool's'-gold', iron pyrites; fool's'-pars'ley, a poisonous umbelliferous plant (*Aethusa Cynapium*) that a great enough fool might take for parsley.—All Fools' Day (see all); fool away, to squander to no purpose or profit; fool's cap, a jester's head-dress, usu. having a cockscomb hood with bells; fool's mate (*ches*), the simplest of the mates (in four moves); fool's paradise, a state of happiness based on fictitious hopes or expectations; fool with, to meddle with officiously; make a fool of, to bring a person into ridicule: to disappoint; play the fool, to behave as a fool: to sport. [*O.Fr. fol* (*Fr. fou*)—*L. follis*, a wind-bag.]

fool, *foōl*, *n.* crushed fruit or the like scalded or stewed, mixed with cream and sugar, as *gooseberry fool*. [Prob. a use of preceding suggested by *trifle*.]

foolscap, *foōl'z'kap*, *n.* a long folio writing or printing paper, generally 17 × 13½ in., originally bearing the water-mark of a fool's cap and bells.

foot, *foōt*, *n.* the part of its body on which an animal stands or walks: a muscular development of the ventral surface in molluscs: (*bot.*) the absorbent and attaching organ of a young sporophyte: the part on which a thing stands: the base: the lower or less dignified end: a measure = 12 in., (*orig.*) the length of a man's foot: the corresponding square or cubic unit (sq. ft. 144 sq. inches; cu. ft. 1728 cu. inches): foot-soldiers: a division of a line of poetry: (*pl.* feet; also, as a measure, foot; in some compounds and in sense of dregs, or footlights, foots).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to dance; to walk; to sum up.—*v.t.* to kick: to pay: to add a foot to: to grasp with the foot (*pr.p.* foot'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* foot'ed).—*ns.* foot'age, measurement or payment by the foot: length of organ pipe giving the lowest note; foot'ball, a large ball for kicking about in sport: a game played with this ball; foot'baller, foot'ballist, a football player; foot'-bar, the bar controlled by the pilot's feet, for operating the rudder in air-craft; foot'-bath, act of bathing the feet: a vessel for this purpose; foot'board, a support for the foot in a carriage or elsewhere: the foot-plate of a locomotive engine; foot'boy, an attendant in livery; foot'breadth, the breadth of a foot; foot'bridge, a bridge for foot-passengers; foot'cloth, a sumpter-cloth reaching to the feet of the horse.—*adj.* foot'ed, provided with a foot or feet: (*Shak.*) having gained a foothold.—*ns.* foot'er (*slang*), football; foot'fall, the sound of setting the foot down; foot'fault (*lawn-tennis*), an overstepping of the line in serving.—Also *v.t.* and *v.i.*—*n.* foot'gear, shoes and stockings.

—*n.pl.* foot'guards, guards that serve on foot; foot'hill, a minor elevation below a higher mountain or range (usually in *pl.*); foot'hold, a place to fix the foot in: a grip, establishment, often insecure; foot'ing, place for the foot to rest on: standing: terms: installation: an installation fee or treat: foundation: lower part: position: settlement: track: tread: dance: plain cotton lace; foot'-jaw, a maxilliped; foot'-land'-raker (*Shak.*) a footpad.—*adj.* foot'less, having no feet or no footing: (*U.S.*) futile.—*ns.* foot'-lleker, a fawning, slavish flatterer; foot'light, one of a row of lights along the front of the stage.—*adj.* foot'-loose, free, unhampered.—*ns.* foot'man, one who goes on foot: servant or attendant in livery: foot soldier: servant running before a coach or rider (*pl.* foot'men); foot'mark, foot'print, mark or print of a foot: a track; foot'-muff, muff for keeping the feet warm; foot'note, a note of reference or comment at the foot of a page; foot'pace, a walking pace: a dais; foot'-pad, a highwayman on foot; foot'page, a boy attendant; foot'-pass'enger, one who goes on foot; foot'path, a way for foot-passengers only: a side pavement; foot'plate, the platform on which the driver and stoker of a locomotive engine stand; foot'-post, a post or messenger that travels on foot; foot'-pound, the energy needed to raise a mass of one pound through the height of one foot; foot'-pump, a pump

held or operated by the foot; foot-race, a race on foot; foot-racing; footrest, a support for the foot; foot-rope, a rope stretching along under a ship's yard for the men to stand on when furling the sails; the rope to which the lower edge of a sail is attached; footrot, ulceration of the coronary band, or other affection of the feet in sheep; footrule, a rule or measure a foot in length or measured off in feet.—*v.i.* foot-slog, to march, tramp.—*ns.* foot-slogger; foot-slogging; foot-soldier, a soldier serving on foot.—*adj.* foot-sore, having sore or tender feet, as by much walking.—*ns.* foot-stalk (*bot.*), the stalk or petiole of a leaf; foot-stall, a side-saddle stirrup; footstep, a tread; a footfall: a footprint: a raised step for ascending or descending: (in *pl.*, *fig.*) course, example.—*n.* footstool, a stool for placing one's feet on when sitting.—*adj.* foot-stooled.—*ns.* foot-warm'er, a contrivance for keeping the feet warm; foot-way, a path for passengers on foot; a mine shaft with ladders; foot-wear, a shopkeeper's word for boots and shoes; foot-work, use or management of the feet, as in games.—*adj.* foot-worn, worn by many feet: footsores.—at the feet of, in submission, homage, supplication, or devotion to; cover the feet (*B.*), to defecate; foot-and-mouth disease, murrain; foot it, to walk: to dance; foot of fine, the bottom part (preserved in the records) of a tripartite indenture in case of a fine of land; foot the bill, to pay up; have one foot in the grave, to be not far from death; on foot, walking or running: in activity or being; put one's best foot foremost, to make one's best effort; put one's foot in it, to spoil anything by some indiscretion; set on foot, to originate; the ball is at his feet, he has nothing to do but seize his opportunity. [*O.E.* *fōt*, *pl.* *fēt*; *Ger.* *fuss*, *L.* *pēs*, *pedis*, *Gr.* *pous*, *podos*, *Sans.* *pād*.]

footie, *foot'li*, *v.i.* to trifle, to show foolish incompetence, to bungle.—*n.* silly nonsense.—*n.* and *adj.* footling. [Origin obscure.]

footy, *foot'i*, *adj.* (*prov.*) mean. [Origin obscure.]

foozle, *fooz'l*, *n.* (*coll.*) a tedious fellow: a bungled stroke at golf, etc.—*v.i.* to fool away one's time:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to bungle.—*n.* fozz'ler.—*n.* and *adj.* fozz'ling. [*Cf.* *Ger.* *prov.* *fuseln*, to work badly, to potter.]

fop, *fop*, *n.* an affected dandy.—*ns.* fop'ling, a vain affected person; fopp'ery, vanity in dress or manners; affectation: folly.—*adj.* fopp'ish, vain and showy in dress: affectedly refined in manners.—*adv.* fopp'ishly.—*n.* fopp'ishness. [*Cf.* *Ger.* *foppen*, to hoax.]

for, *for*, *prep.* in the place of: in favour of: on account of: in the direction of: with respect to: in respect of: by reason of: appropriate or adapted to, or in reference to: beneficial to: in quest of: notwithstanding, in spite of: in recompense of: during: in the character of: to the extent of:—*conj.* because.—as for, as far as concerns; for all (that), notwithstanding; for that (*obs.*) because; for to (now *vulg.*) in order to: to; for why (*obs.*) why: because; nothing for it but, nothing else to be done in the case; to be (in) for it, to have something unpleasant impending; what is he for a man? (*obs.*), what kind of man is he? [*O.E.* *for*.]

for-. See Prefixes.

forage, *for'ij*, *n.* fodder, or food for horses and cattle: provisions: the act of foraging.—*v.i.* to go about and forcibly carry off food for horses and cattle: to rummage about for what one wants.—*v.t.* to plunder.—*ns.* for-age-cap, the undress cap worn by infantry soldiers; for-ager. [*Fr.* *fourrage*, *O.Fr.* *feurre*, soldier, of *Gmc.* origin; *cf.* fodder.]

foramen, *fo-rā'men*, *n.* a small opening (*pl.* *foramina*, *-rā'mī-nā*).—*adj.* foram'inated, foram'inous, pierced with small holes: porous.—*n.* foram'inifer (*for-a-min'i-for*; *L.* *ferre*, to bear), any member of the Foram'inifera (*-am-*, or *-ām-*), an order of Rhizopods with a shell usu. perforated by pores (*Foraminal*).—*adj.* foram'inif'eral, foram'inif'erous.—*forā'men* mag-

num, the great hole in the occipital bone through which the spinal column joins the medulla oblongata. [*L.* *forā'men*—*forā're*, to pierce.]

forane, *for-ān'*, *adj.* a form of foreign, outlying, rural, as in vicar forane (*q.v.*).

forasmuch, *for-, for-az-much'*, *conj.* because, since (with *as*).

foray, *for'ā*, *n.* a raid.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to raid: to forage.—*n.* for'ayer. [*Ety.* obscure, but ult. identical with forage (*q.v.*)]

forbad(e). See forbid.

forebear, *for-, for-bār'*, *v.i.* to keep oneself in check: to abstain.—*v.t.* to abstain from: to avoid voluntarily: to spare, to withhold: (*Spens.*) to give up: (*pa.t.* *forborne'*; *pap.* *forborne'*).—*n.* forbear'ance, exercise of patience: command of temper: clemency.—*adj.* forbear'ant, forbear'ing, long-suffering: patient.—*adv.* forbear'ingly. [*O.E.* *forberan*, *pa.t.* *forbera*, *pap.* *forboren*; see *pf.* *for-* and *bear*.]

forebear, *forbār'*. Same as forbear.

forbid, *for-, for-bid'*, *v.t.* to prohibit: to command not to: (*pa.t.* *forbade*, *-bad'*, by some *-bād'*, or *forbad'*; *pap.* *forbidd'en*).—*ns.* forbidd'al, forbidd'ance, prohibition: command or edict against a thing.—*adj.* forbidd'en, prohibited: unlawful.—*adv.* forbidd'enly, (*Shak.*) in a forbidden or unlawful manner.—*n.* forbidd'ing.—*adj.* uninviting: sinister: unprepossessing: threatening or formidable in look.—*adv.* forbidd'ingly.—*n.* forbidd'ingness.—forbidden degrees (see *degree*); forbidden fruit, that forbidden to Adam (*Gen.* ii. 17): anything tempting and prohibited: (or *Adam's apple*) a name fancifully given to the fruit of various species of Citrus, esp. to one having tooth-marks on its rind.—*n.* forbode (*for-būd'*; *arch.*) prohibition.—over God's forbode, God forbid. [*O.E.* *forbēodan*, *pa.t.* *forbēad*, *pap.* *forboden*; see *pf.* *for-* and *bid*; *cf.* *Ger.* *verboten*.]

forby, *for-bi'*, *adv.* and *prep.* (*Spens.*) near: past: by: (*Scot.*) besides. [*for-*, *by*.]

forçat, *for'sā*, *n.* in France a convict condemned to hard labour. [*Fr.*]

force, *fürs*, *n.* strength, power, energy: efficacy: validity: influence: vehemence: violence: coercion: group of men assembled for collective action (as *police force*), (*pl.*) navy, army, air force: an armament: any cause which changes the direction or speed of the motion of a portion of matter.—*v.t.* to draw or push by main strength: to thrust: to compel: to constrain: to overcome the resistance of by force: to do violence to: to achieve or bring about by force: to ravish: to take by violence: to strain: (*hort.*) to cause to grow or ripen rapidly: to work up to a high pitch: (*cards*) to induce to play in a particular way: to cause the playing of: (*Shak.*) to strengthen: (*obs.*) to attribute importance to.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to strive: to make way by force: (*obs.*) to care.—*adj.* forced, accomplished by great effort, as a forced march: strained, excessive, unnatural: artificially produced.—*adv.* forc'edly.—*n.* forc'edness, the state of being forced: constraint: unnatural or undue distortion.—*adj.* forc'e'ful, full of force or might: energetic: driven or acting with power.—*adv.* forc'e'fully.—*adj.* forc'e'less, weak.—*ns.* forc'e'-pump, forc'ing-pump, a pump that delivers liquid under pressure greater than its suction pressure: a pump for cleaning out pipes by blowing air through; forc'er, the person or thing that forces, expels the piston of a force-pump.—*adj.* forc'ible, having force: done by force.—*n.* forc'ibleness.—*adv.* forc'ibly.—*ns.* forc'ing; forc'ing-house, a hothouse for forcing plants; forc'ing-pit, a frame sunk in the ground over a hotbed for forcing plants.—force and fear (*Scot.*), that amount of constraint or compulsion which is enough to annul an engagement or obligation entered into under its influence; force the pace, to bring and keep the speed up to a high pitch by emulation; forcible detainer, and entry, detaining property or forcing an entry into it by violence or intimidation; forcible Feeble, a weak man with show of valour (in

allusion to Francis Feeble in II. Hen. IV., III. it. 180. [Fr.—L.L. *fortia*—L. *fortis*, strong.]

force, *fōrs*, *foss*, *fos*, n. a waterfall. [O.N. *fors*.] force, *fōrs*, v.t. (*cook*.) to stuff, as a fowl.—n. force/meat, meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, used as a stuffing or alone. [For *farce*.]

forceps, *for'seps*, n. a pincer-like instrument or organ for holding, lifting, or removing (*pl.* *for'-ceps*, also *for'cepses*, *for'cēps*, *-st-pēs*).—*adj.* for'cipated, formed and opening like a forceps.—n. forepail'ton, torture by pinching with forceps. [L.—*formus*, hot, *capere*, to hold.]

ford, *fōrd*, n. a place where water may be crossed by wading.—*v.t.* to wade across.—*adj.* ford'able. [O.E. *ford-faran*, to go; cf. Ger. *furt-fahren*, Gr. *poros*, L. *portus*, and *fare*, ferry, far.]

fordo, *for-*, *for-doo*, v.t. (*arch*.) to destroy; to ruin; to overcome; to exhaust: (*pr.p.* *fordo'ing*; *pa.t.* *fordld*; *pa.p.* *fordone*, *-dun*).—*adj.* *fordone*, exhausted.—from *fondonne* (*Spens.*), from being *fondone*. [O.E. *fōrdōn*; Ger. *vertun*, to consume.]

fore, *fōr*, *adj.* in front: (*obs.*) former, previous.—*adv.* at or towards the front: previously.—*n.* the front: the foremost.—*interj.* (*golf*) a warning cry to anybody in the way of the ball.—*adj.* and *adv.* fore-and-aft', lengthwise of a ship: without square sails.—*ns.* fore-and-aft'er, a vessel of fore-and-aft rig: a hat peaked before and behind; fore'bltt, one of the bits at the foremost; fore'bitter, a ballad sung at the forebits.—at the fore, displayed on the foremost (of a flag); to the fore, at hand: (*Scot.*) in being, alive: (loosely) prominent. [O.E. *fore*, radically the same as *for*, prep.]

fore-, *fōr-*, *pr.* before: beforehand: in front.—*v.t.* fore-admon'ish, to admonish beforehand; fore-advice', to advise beforehand.—*n.* fore'arm, the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.—*v.t.* forearm', to arm or prepare beforehand.—*n.* forebear, forbear (*fōrbār*), (*Scot.*) an ancestor (from *be* and *suff.* *-er*).—*v.t.* forebode', to prognosticate: of (esp. of evil).—*ns.* coming evil; forebod'

or perception beforehand; apprehension of coming evil.—*adv.* forebod'ingly.—*ns.* fore'-body, the part in front of the mainmast; fore'-brace, a rope attached to the fore yard-arm, for changing the position of the foresail; fore'brain, the front part of the brain.—*prep.* foreby', (*Spens.* same as *forby*).—*ns.* fore'cabin, a cabin in a ship's forepart; fore'-caddy, a caddy posted where he may see where the balls go; fore'car, a small car carrying a passenger in front of a motor-cycle; fore'earriage, the front part of a carriage, with arrangement for independent movement of the fore-wheels.—*v.t.* fore'cast, to contrive or reckon beforehand: to foresee: to predict.—*v.t.* to form schemes beforehand.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fore'cast, sometimes fore'cast'ed.—*ns.* fore'cast, a previous contrivance; foresight: a prediction; fore'cast'er; fore'castle, *fō'csl*, sometimes *fōr'kās-l*), a short raised deck at the fore-end of a vessel: the forepart of the ship under the maindeck, the quarters of the crew.—*adjs.* fore'chos'en, chosen beforehand; fore-el'tcd, quoted before or above.

foreclose, *for'-klōz*, v.t. to preclude: to prevent: to stop: to bar the right of redeeming.—*n.* fore'closure (*-klō'zhūr*), a foreclosing: (*law*) the process by which a mortgagor, failing to repay the money lent on the security of an estate, is compelled to forfeit his right to redeem the estate. [O.Fr. *foreclos*, *pa.p.* of *foreclorre*, to exclude —L. *foris*, outside, and *claudere*, clausum, to shut.] fore-, continued.—*ns.* fore'course, n. foresail; fore'court, a court in front of a building: an outer court.

fore-damned, *for-dam'ned*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) utterly damned (or poss. damned beforehand). [Pfx. *for-* (or poss. *fore-*).]

fore-, continued.—*v.t.* foredate', to date before the true time.—*ns.* fore'day, (*Scot.*) forenoon;

fore'deck, the forepart of a deck or ship.—*v.t.* fore'doom, to doom beforehand.—*ns.* fore'-edge, the outer edge of a book, furthest from the back—placed outward in a mediaeval library; fore'-end, the early or fore part of anything; fore'father, an ancestor.—*v.t.* fore'feel', to feel beforehand.—*adv.* fore'feel'ingly.—*adj.* fore'felt'.—*ns.* fore'finger, the finger next the thumb; fore'foot, one of the anterior feet of a quadruped: (*naut.*) the foremost end of the keel, whereon rests the stem: (*pl.* *forefeet*); fore'front, the front or foremost part; fore'gleam, a glimpse into the future.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* fore'go, to go before, precede: chiefly in its *pr.p.* fore'gō'ing (or *fōr*) and *pa.p.* fore'gone' (or *fōr*); forewent' (*rare*) serves as *pa.t.*, formerly also as *pa.p.*—*ns.* fore'gō'er (or *fōr*); fore'going.—*adj.* fore'gone (fore'gone conclusion, a conclusion come to before examination of the evidence: an obvious or inevitable conclusion or result).—*n.* fore'gone'ness.

forego, better forgo.

fore-, continued.—*ns.* fore'ground, the part of a picture or field of view nearest the observer's eye, as opp. to the background or distance; fore'-hammer, a sledge-hammer; fore'hand, the front position or its occupant: the upper hand, advantage, preference: the part of a horse that is in front of its rider: (*tennis*) the part of the court to the right of a right-handed player or to the left of a left-handed player: a stroke played forehand.—*adj.* done beforehand: (*Shak.*) anticipating, of anticipation: with the palm in front—opp. to *backhand*: (of an arrow; *Shak.*) for shooting point-blank.—*adv.* with hand in forehand position.

—*adj.* fore'headed, forehand, as of payment for goods before delivery, or for services before rendered: seasonable: (*U.S.*) well off: shapely in the foreparts.—*ns.* fore'head (*fōr'ād*, *-ed*), the forepart of the head above the eyes, the brow: confidence, audacity; fore'-horse, the foremost horse of a team.

foreign, *for'in*, *adj.* belonging to another country: from abroad: alien: extraneous: not belonging: unconnected: not appropriate.—*adj.* fore'ign-built, built in a foreign country.—*ns.* for'eigner, a native of another country; fore'ignness, the quality of being foreign: want of relation to something: remoteness. [O.Fr. *forain*—L.L. *forānus*—L. *forās*, out of doors.]

fore-, continued.—*v.t.* fore'judge, to judge before hearing the facts and proof.—*ns.* fore'judg'ment; fore'king, (*Tenn.*) a preceding king.—*v.t.* fore'know (*fōr-nō*) to know beforehand: to foresee.—*adj.* fore'know'ing.—*adv.* fore'know'ingly.—*n.* fore'know'ledge (*-nol'ij*).—*adj.* fore'known'. forel, *fōr'l*, n. a kind of parchment for covering books. [O.Fr. *forrel*, dim. of *forre*, *fuerre*, sheath.]

fore-, continued.—*n.* fore'land, a point of land running forward into the sea, a headland: a front region.—*vs.t.* fore'lay', to contrive antecedently: to lay wait for in ambush: to hinder; fore'lay', *pa.t.* of forelle.—*n.* fore'leg, a front leg.—*vs.t.* fore'lend', to grant or resign beforehand (*pa.p.*, *Spens.*, fore'lent'); forello, to lie before (*pa.t.*, *Spens.*, fore'lay'); forelitt' (*Spens.*), to raise in front.—*ns.* fore'lock, the lock of hair on the forehead (take tlmō by the forelock, to seize an opportunity betimes); fore'man, the first or chief man, one appointed to preside over, or act as spokesman for, others: an overseer: *pl.* fore'men; fore'mast, the mast that is forward, or next the bow of a ship; fore'mastman, any sailor below the rank of petty officer.—*v.t.* fore'mean', to intend beforehand.—*adjs.* fore'men'tioned, mentioned before in a writing or discourse; fore'most (*fōr'mōst*, *-mōst*; double superl.—O.F. *forma*, first, superl. of *fore*, and superl. suffix *-st*), first in place: most advanced: first in rank or dignity.—*n.* fore'name, the first or Christian name.—*adj.* fore'-named, mentioned before.—*ns.* fore'night, (*Scot.*) the early part of the night before bedtime, the evening; forenoon (*fōr-nōon*, *fōr'nōon*; chiefly *Scot.* and *Ir.*), the part of the day before midday, distin-

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

guished from morning.—*adj.* (*fōr*) pertaining to this time.—*n.* fore'nō'tice, notice of anything in advance of the time.

forensic, *fō-ren'stik*, *adj.* belonging to courts of law, held by the Romans in the forum: used in law pleading: appropriate to, or adapted to, argument.—*forensic medicine*, medical jurisprudence, the application of medical knowledge to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice. [*L. forēnsis*—*forum*, market-place, forum.]

fore-, continued.—*v.t.* fore'-ordain', to arrange beforehand: to predestinate.—*ns.* fore'-ordinā'tion; fore'part, the front: the early part.—*adj.* fore'past, bygone.—*ns.* fore'pay'ment, payment beforehand; fore'peak, the contracted part of a ship's hold, close to the bow.—*vs.t.* fore'plan', to plan beforehand; fore'point', to foreshadow.—*adj.* fore-quo'ted, quoted or cited before.—*v.t.* forerān', *po.t.* of forerun.—*n.* fore'-rank, the front rank.—*v.i.* fore'raach', (*nout.*) to glide ahead, esp. when going in stays (*with on*).—*v.t.* to sail beyond.—*v.t.* fore'read', to foretell.—*po.t.* fore'ead (*-red*).—*n.* fore'-reading.—*adj.* fore-reel'ted, (*Shok.*) recited or named before.—*v.t.* forerun', to run or come before: to precede.—*n.* fore'runner, a runner or messenger sent before: a precursor: a prognostic.—*adj.* fore'said, already mentioned (see also foresay).—*n.* foresail (*fōr'sl*, *-sāl*) the chief and lowest square sail on the foremast: a triangular sail on the forestay.—*v.t.* fore-say', to predict or foretell: (*Shok.*) to ordain (see also forsay).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* fore'see', to see or know beforehand.—*po.t.* fore'saw'; *po.p.* fore'seen'.—*adj.* fore'see'-ing.—*adv.* fore'see'ingly.—*v.t.* fore'shad'ow, to shadow or typify beforehand: to give, or have, some indication of in advance.—*ns.* fore'shad'ow-ing; fore'ship, the forepart of a ship; fore'shore, the space between high and low water marks.—*v.t.* fore'short'en, to draw or cause to appear as if shortened, by perspective.—*n.* fore-short'ening.—*v.t.* fore'show, fore'shew (*fōr-shō*'), to show or represent beforehand: to predict (*po.t.* fore'showed, fore'shewed, *-shōd'*; *po.p.* fore'shown, fore'shewn, *-shōn'*, also *Spens.* fore'shew'd').—*ns.* fore'side, the front side: (*Spens.*) outward appearance; fore'sight, act or power of foreseeing: wise forethought, prudence: the sight on the muzzle of a gun: a forward reading of a leveling staff.—*adj.* fore'sighted; fore'sightful; fore'sightless.—*v.t.* fore'sig'nify', to betoken beforehand: to foreshow: to typify.—*ns.* fore'skin, the skin that covers the glans penis, the prepuce; fore'skirt, (*Shak.*) the loose part of a coat before.—*vs.t.* fore'speak', to predict: (*Scot.*) to engage beforehand (see also for'speak); fore'spend', to spend beforehand (*po.p.* fore'spent'; see also for'spend).—*n.* fore'spurr'er, (*Shok.*) one who rides before.

forest, *fōr'ist*, *n.* a large uncultivated tract of land covered with trees and underwood: woody ground and rude pasture: a preserve for big game: a royal preserve for hunting, governed by a special code called the forest law.—*adj.* pertaining to a forest: silvan: rustic.—*v.t.* to cover with trees.—*n.* for'estage, an ancient service paid by foresters to the king: the right of foresters.—*adj.* for'estal.—*n.* forestā'tion, afforestation.—*adj.* for'est-born (*Shak.*) born in a wild; for'est-bred; for'ested.—*ns.* for'ester, one who has charge of a forest: one who has care of growing trees: a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters or similar friendly society: an inhabitant of a forest; for'est-ly, a dipterous insect (*Hippobosco equinn*) that annoys horses.—*adj.* for'estine.—*ns.* For'est-Mar'ble, a Middle Jurassic fissile limestone of which typical beds are found in Wychwood Forest, Oxfordshire; for'est-oak, Australian beefwood (*Cosmiorina*); for'estry, the art of planting, tending, and managing forests: forest country: an extent of trees; for'est-tree, a tree, esp. a timber-tree, that grows in forests. [*O.Fr. forest* (*Fr. forêt*)—*L.L. forestis* (*nīlva*), the outside wood, as opposed

to the *parcus* (park) or walled-in wood—*L. foris*, out of doors.]

fore-, continued.—*n.* fore'stair (*Scot.*) an outside stair in front of a house.—*v.t.* forestall (*fōr-sta'tel*; *O.E. foresteall*, ambush, lit. a place taken beforehand—*steoll*, stand, station), to buy up before reaching the market, so as to sell again at higher prices: to anticipate: to hinder by anticipating: to bar.—*ns.* forestall'er; forestall'ing; forestal'ment; fore'stay, a rope reaching from the foremast-head to the bowsprit end to support the mast.—*v.t.* fore'taste', to taste before possession: to anticipate: to taste before another.—*n.* fore'taste, a taste beforehand: anticipation.—*vs.t.* fore'teach', to teach beforehand: (*po.t.* and *po.p.* fore'taught'); fore'tell', to tell before: to prophesy.—*v.t.* to utter prophecy: (*po.t.* and *po.p.* fore'told').—*n.* fore'tell'er.—*v.t.* fore'think', to anticipate in the mind: to have prescience of: (*po.t.* and *po.p.* fore'thought').—*ns.* fore'thinker; fore'thought, thought or care for the future: anticipation: thinking beforehand.—*adj.* fore-thought'ful.—*n.* fore'token, a token or sign beforehand.—*v.t.* fore'tō'ken, to signify beforehand.—*n.* and *adj.* fore'tō'kening.—*ns.* fore'-tooth, *n.* a tooth in the forepart of the mouth (*pl.* fore'teeth); fore'top, (*nout.*) the platform at the head of the foremast: (*obs.*) the forepart of the crown of the head: a lock (usu. upright) over the forehead: (*obs.*) an appendage to a shoe.—*n.* fore'top'mast, the mast erected at the head of the foremast, at the top of which is the fore'top-gall'ant-mast.

forever, *fōr-ev'ər*, *adv.* for ever, for all time to come: eternally: everlasting.—*adv.* forev'er-more', for ever hereafter.

fore-, continued.—*adj.* forevouch'd', (*Shak.*) affirmed or told before.—*n.* fore'ward, advance-guard: (*Shok.*) the front.—*v.t.* forewarn', to warn beforehand: to give previous notice (see also forwarn).—*n.* forewarn'ing.—*vs.t.* fore-weigh', to estimate beforehand; forewent', used as *po.t.* (*Spens. po.p.*) of forego (see also forgo).—*ns.* fore'wind, a favourable wind; fore'woman, a woman overseer, a headwoman: (*pl.* fore'-women); fore'word, a preface.

forfall, *fōr-fāl*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to perish, decay.—*adj.* (*Scot.*) forfall'n, worn out: exhausted. [*O.E. forfaran*.]

forfeit, *fōr-fit*, *n.* that to which a right is lost: a penalty for a crime, or breach of some condition: a fine: something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine or penalty, esp. in *pl.*, a game of this kind.—*adj.* forfeited.—*v.t.* to lose the right to by some fault or crime: (*orch.*) to confiscate: to penalise by forfeiture: (*loosely*) to give up voluntarily.—*adj.* for'feltable.—*ns.* for'feiter (*Shok.*), one who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond; forfeiture, act of forfeiting: state of being forfeited: the thing forfeited.—Also (*obs.*) for-fault, etc., by association with fault. [*O.Fr. forfoit*—*L.L. forisfactum*—*L. foris*, outside, *focēre*, to make.]

forfend, *fōr-fend*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to ward off, avert. [*Pfx. for-*, denoting prohibition, and *fend*.]

forfex, *fōr-feks*, *n.* a pair of scissors, or pincers: the pincers of an earwig, etc.—*n.* Forfē'ūla, the common genus of earwigs.—*adj.* forfē'ūlate, like scissors. [*L. forfex*, *-icis*, shears, pincers.]

forfoughten, *fōr-faw'ten* (*Scot.* forfoughen, *fōr-fōh'ten*, forfeuchen, *-fyoo'h'ten*), *adj.* exhausted.

forfeit, *fōr-fet*, *v.t.* to meet, esp. by chance:

to fraternise.

forgave. See **forgive**.

forge, *fōrj*, *n.* the workshop of a workman in iron, etc.: a furnace, esp. one in which iron is heated: a smithy: a place where anything is shaped or made.—*v.t.* to form by heating and hammering: to form: to make falsely: to fabricate: to counterfeit or imitate for purposes of fraud.—*v.i.* to commit forgery.—*ns.* forge'man; forger, one who forges or makes: one guilty of forgery; forger'y, fraudulently making or altering anything, esp. a writing: that which is forged or counterfeited:

(*obs.*) deceit.—*adj.* forg'etive (*Shak.*), creative.—*n.* forg'ing, a piece of metal shaped by hammering: act of one who forges. [O.Fr. *forge*—L. *fabrica*—*faber*, a workman.]
forge, forj, v.t. to move steadily on (*usu. with ahead*). [*Origin obscure.*]
forge, forj, v.i. in a horse, to click the hind shoe against the fore. [*Origin obscure.*]
forget, for-get', v.t. to lose or put away from the memory: to fail to remember or think of: (*pr.p.* forgett'ing; *pa.t.* forgot; *arch.* forgat'; *pa.p.* forgott'en; *arch.* forgot').—*adj.* forgetful, apt to forget: inattentive.—*adv.* forget'fully.—*ns.* forgetfulness: forget-me-not, any plant of the genus *Memnonia*, regarded as an emblem of loving forgett'ery.
gly.—adj. oneself, descend
to words and deeds unworthy of oneself. [O.E. *forgetan* (*forgetian*)—*pf.* *for-*, away, *getan* (*gietan*), to get.]
forgive, for-giv', v.t. to pardon: to overlook: (*Spens.*) to give up.—*v.i.* to be merciful or forgiving: (*pa.t.* forgave; *pa.p.* forgiv'en).—*adj.* forgiv'able, capable of being forgiven.—*n.* forgive'ness, pardon: remission: disposition to pardon.—*adj.* forgiv'ing, ready to pardon: merciful: compassionate. [O.E. *forġiefan*—*pf.* *for-*, away, *giefan*, to give; cf. Ger. *vergeben*.]
forgo, forego, for-, for-gō', v.t. to leave: to give up: to relinquish: to do without: to forebear the use or advantage of: (*arch.*) to forfeit.—*v.i.* to forebear: (*pr.p.* for(e)go'ing; *pa.p.* for(e)gone; for(e)went, serves as *po.t.*). See also forego. [O.E. *forġdn*, to pass by, abstain from—*pf.* *for-gdn*, to go.]
forgot, forgotten. See *forget*.
forhaille, for-häl', v.t. (*Spens.*) to distract. [*Pfx.* *for-*, *hale*.]
forhent, for-hent', v.t. to overtake (*pa.p., Spens.*, *forhent'*).
forhow, for-how', v.t. (*obs.*) to despise: (*Scot., for-hoo'*), to desert or abandon. [O.E. *forhogian*, *pf.* *for-*, away, *hogian*, to care.]
forinsee, for-in'sek, adj. (of feudal service) due to the lord's superior.—*adj.* forin'seal, foreign: alien: extrinsic. [L. *forinsecus*, from without—*foris*, out of doors, *secus*, following.]
forisfamillate, for-, fōr-is-fa-mil'i-tāt, v.t. to emancipate from paternal authority: to put in possession of land which is accepted as the whole portion of the father's property, said of a father.—*v.i.* to renounce one's title to a further share, said of a son.—*n.* forisfamill'ation. [L.L. *forisfamiliāte*, -*ātum*—L. *foris* out of doors, *familia*, a family.]
forjeskit, for-jes'hit, forjaskit, -jās', adj. (*Scot.*) tired out. [*Pfx.* *for-*; cf. *disjaskit*.]
fork, fork, n. a pronged instrument: anything that divides into prongs or branches: a branch or prong: the space or angle between branches, esp. on a tree or between the legs: a confluent, tributary, or branch of a river: one of the branches into which a road divides: a bifurcation: a place of bifurcation: a barbed arrowhead: part of a bicycle to which a wheel is attached: the appearance of a flash of lightning: the bottom of a sump in a mine.—*v.i.* to branch: to follow a branch road.—*v.t.* to form as a fork: to move with a fork: to stab with a fork: (*chest*) to menace simultaneously: to pump dry.—*n.* fork'ehuek, a forked lathe-centre used in wood-turning.—*adj.* forked, shaped like a fork.—*adv.* fork'edly.—*ns.* fork'edness; fork'er; fork'head, (*Spens.*) an arrowhead: the forked end of a rod; fork'iness; fork'tail, fork'y-tail (*dial.*), an earwig; fork'tail, a name for various fishes and birds, as the kite.—*adj.* fork'y.—fork out, over (*slang*), to hand or pay over. [O.E. *forca*—L. *furca*.]
forlana, for-lā'nd, furlana, fōr-, n. a Venetian dance in 6-8 time. [*It.* *Furlana*, Friulian.]
forlend, for-lend', v.t. to give up entirely (*pa.t., Spens.* *forlent'*).

forlorn, *for-lorn'*, *adj.* quite lost: forsaken: neglected: wretched.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a forsaken person: a forlorn hope—*orig. pa.p. of the obs. forlèse* (*for-léz'*), *v.t.* to lose: to forsake (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.*, *Spens.* *forlore*, *-lôr*).—*adv.* forlornly.—*n.* forlornness. [O.E. *forloten*, *pa.p. of forlōsan*, to lose—*pfz. for-*, away, and *lōsan*, to lose; Ger. *verloren*, *pa.p. of verlieren*, to lose.]

forlorn-hope, *for-lorn'-hōp'*, *n.* a body of soldiers selected for some service of uncommon danger: a desperate enterprise of last resort: a vain or faint hope (from association with hope=expectation). [Du. *verloren hoop*, lost troop.]

form, *form*, *n.* shape: a mould: species: pattern: mode of being: mode of arrangement: order: regularity: system, as of government: (*obs.*) beauty: style and arrangement: structural unity in music, literature, etc.: a prescribed set of words or course of action: ceremony: behaviour: condition of fitness or efficiency: a schedule to be filled in with details: a specimen document for imitation: (*phil.*) the inherent nature of an object: that which the mind itself contributes as the condition of knowing: that in which the essence of a thing consists: (*crystal.*) a complete set of crystal faces similar with respect to the symmetry of the crystal: (*print.*) type from which an impression is to be taken arranged and secured in a chase—often *form*: a long seat, a bench: a school class: bed of a hare, shaped by the animal's body.—*v.t.* to give form or shape to: to bring into being: to make: to contrive: to conceive in the mind: to go to make up: to constitute: to establish.—*v.i.* to assume a form.—*adj.* form'al, according to form or established mode: relating to form: ceremonious, punctilious, methodical: having the form only: (*Shak.*) sane: having the power of making a thing what it is: essential: proper.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* form'alise.—*ns.* form'alism, excessive observance of form or conventional usage, esp. in religion: stiffness of manner; form'alist, one having exaggerated regard to rules or established usages; form'al'ity, the precise observance of forms or ceremonies: a matter of form: a ceremonious observance: established order: sacrifice of substance to form.—*adv.* form'al'ly.—*n.* form'at'ion, a making or producing: structure: (*geol.*) a stratigraphical group of strata: (*bot.*) a plant community.—*adj.* form'ative, giving form, determining, moulding: serving to form.

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form'al'ity, the precise observance of forms or ceremonies:

for solving problems: (*chem.*) a set of symbols expressing the composition of a body: a list of ingredients of a patent medicine: (*pl.* formulae, *form'ū-lā*, *form'ū-las*).—*adj.* *form'ū-lar*, *form'ū-lar-ist'ic*.—*ns.* *form'ū-lar-lā'siōn*, *form'ū-lā'tiōn*; *form'ū-lā-ry*, a formula: a book of formulae or precedents.—*adj.* *prescribed*: *ritual*.—*vs.* *t.* *form'ū-late*, *form'ū-lise*, to reduce to or express in a formula: to state or express in a clear or definite form. [*L.* *formūlo* dim. of *formo*.]

forment, *for-nent'*, *adv.* and *prep.* (*Scot.*) right opposite to.—*Alsn* *forment'*, *forment'*.

fornicate, *for-ni-kāt*, *adj.* *arched*: (*bot.*) *arching over*.—*n.* *fornicā'tiōn*. [*L.* *fornicātus*—*fornix*, a vault, arch.]

fornicate, *for-ni-kāt*, *v.i.* to commit fornication.—*ns.* *fornicā'tiōn*, voluntary sexual intercourse of the unmarried: sometimes extended to cases where one is unmarried: (*B.*) adultery, or (*fig.*) idolatry; fornicator; fornicatress. [*L.* *fornicāri*, *ātus*—*fornix*, a vault, brothel.]

fornix, *for-niks*, *n.* something resembling an arch: an arched formation of the brain. [*L.*]

forpline, *for-pin'*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to waste away.

forpilt, *for-pit*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a fourth part (now of a peck). [*fourth* part.]

forrad, *for-rad*, *forrit* (*Scot.*), *for'it*, *adv.* forms of forward.—*comp.* *for-rader*.

forray, *for-rad*, *n.* and *v.t.* Spenser's form of *foray*.

forren (*Milt.*). Same as *foreign*.

forseake, *for-sāk'*, *v.t.* to desert: to abandon: (*pr.p.* *for-sak'ing*; *po.t.* *for-sook'*; *pa.p.* *for-sak'en*).—*adj.* *for-sak'en*.—*adv.* *for-sak'enly*.—*ns.* *for-sak'enness*; *for-sak'ing*, abandonment. [*O.E.* *forsecan*—*for*, away, *secan*, to strive.]

forsey, *forsey*, *for-sā'*, *v.t.* to forswear: (*Spens.*) to renounce: (*Spens.*) to banish. [*O.E.* *forsegean*—*for*, against, *segean*, to say.]

forset-seller. See *fosset-seller*.

forslack, *for-slak'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to injure by slackness.

forslow, *for-slow*, *for-slow'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to delay.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to delay.

forsooth, *for-sooth'*, *adv.* in truth: certainly (now only ironically). [*for*, sooth.]

forsepeak, *forsepeak*, *for-spek'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to forbid: (*Shak.*) to speak against: (now *Scot.*) to bewitch.

forspend, *for-spend'*, *v.t.* to wear out (*po.t.* and *pa.p.* *forspent*).—Also *forespend*.

forswat, *for-swaet'*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) covered with sweat. [*fix.* *for*, inten., and *swat*, old *pa.p.* of *swat*.]

forswear, *for-swear'*, *v.t.* to deny or renounce upon oath.—*v.i.* to swear falsely: (*pa.t.* *for-swore'*; *po.p.* *for-sworn'*).—*adj.* *for-sworn'*, perjured, having sworn oneself.—*n.* *for-sworn'ness*.—*forswear oneself*, to swear falsely.

forswink, *for-swing'*, *v.t.* to exhaust by labour.—*adj.* *forswunk'* (*Spens.* *forswonck'*), overworked.

Forsythia, *for-si-thi-ā*, *n.* a genus of oleaceous shrubs with flowers like jasmine. [After William Forsyth (1733-1804), botanist.]

fort, *fort*, *n.* a small fortress: an outlying trading-station.—*v.t.* to fortify. [*Fr.*—*L.* *fortis*, strong.]

fortalice, *fort-a-lis*, *n.* a fortress: a small outwork of a fortification. [*L.L.* *fortalitia*—*L.* *fortis*.]

forte, *fort*, *n.* that in which one excels: the upper half of a sword or foil blade—the strong part. [*Fr.* *fort*, strong.]

forte, *fort'e*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) loud (*superl.* *fortissimo*, double *superl.* *fortississimo*, as loud as possible).—*n.* a loud passage in music.—*n.* *forteplāno*, 18th-century name for early type of piano.—*adj.* and *adv.* loud with immediate relapse into softness. [*It.*]

forth, *forth*, *adv.* forward: onward: out: into the open: progressively, in continuation: abroad.—*prep.* (*Shak.*) out of, forth from.—*v.i.* *forthcome*, to come forth.—*adj.* *forthcom'ing*, just coming forth: about to appear: approaching: at hand, ready to be produced.—*ns.* *forth'going*, a going forth: forth-putting, action of putting forth: (*U.S.*) undue forwardness.—*adj.* *forward*—*adv.*

forth'right (or *-rit'*), straightforward: straightway.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a straight path.—*adj.* straightforward: downright.—*adv.* *forthwith* (*-with'*, *-widh'*, or *förth'*), immediately.—and so forth, and so on. [*O.E.* *forth*—*fore*, before; *Du.* *voort*, *Ger.* *fort*.]

forthink, *for-think'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to be sorry for: to change one's mind about.

forthly, *for-dhi'*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) therefore: for that. [*O.E.* *forth*—*for*, and *thys*, instrumental case of *that*, that.]

forties, *fortleth*. See *forty*, and under *roar*.

fortify, *fort-i-fi*, *v.t.* to strengthen with forts, etc., against attack: to invigorate: to confirm: to strengthen (esp. certain wines) by adding alcohol: to enrich (a food) by adding e.g. vitamins: (*pr.p.* *fort'ifying*; *po.t.* and *po.p.* *fort'ified*).—*adj.* *fort'ifiable*.—*ns.* *fortificā'tiōn*, the art of strengthening a military position by means of defensive works: the work so constructed: that which fortifies; fortifier. [*Fr.* *fortifier*—*L.L.* *fortificāre*—*fortis*, strong, *facere*, to make.]

fortlage, *fort-lāj*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a variant of *fortalice*.

fortissimo. See *forte*.

fortitude, *fort-i-tūd*, *n.* courage in endurance: (*obs.*) strength.—*adj.* *fortitū'dinous*. [*L.* *fortitudo*, *-inis*—*fortis*, strong.]

fortlet, *fort'lit*, *n.* a little fort.

fortnight, *fort'nit*, *n.* two weeks or fourteen days.—*adj.* and *adv.* *fort'nightly*, once a fortnight. [*O.E.* *fēowertyne niht*, fourteen nights.]

fortress, *fort'ris*, *n.* a fortified place: a defence.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to guard. [*O.Fr.* *forteresse*, another form of *fortelese* (see *fortalice*).]

fortuitous, *fort-tū'i-tūs*, *adj.* happening by chance.—*ns.* *fortū'itism*, belief in evolution by fortuitous variation; fortū'itist.—*adv.* *fortū'itously*.—*ns.* *fortū'itousness*, fortū'itly. [*L.* *fortuitus*.]

fortune, *fort-tūn*, *n.* whatever comes by lot or chance: luck: the arbitrary ordering of events: the lot that falls to one in life: success: a great accumulation of wealth: (*obs.*) an heiress.—*v.t.* to befall.—*v.i.* to determine the fortune of.—*adj.* *fortunate*, happening by good fortune: lucky: auspicious: felicitous.—*adv.* *fortunately*.—*ns.* *for'tunateness*; *for'tune-book*, a book for use in fortune-telling.—*adj.* *for'tuned*, supplied by fortune.—*n.* *for'tune-hunter*, one who hunts for a wealthy marriage.—*adj.* *for'tuneless*, without a fortune: luckless.—*v.i.* *for'tune-tell* (back-formation).—*ns.* *for'tune-teller*, one who professes to foretell one's fortune; *for'tune-telling*.—*v.t.* *for'tunize* (*Spens.*), to make fortunate or happy. [*Fr.*—*L.* *fortūno*.]

forty, *forti*, *adj.* and *n.* four times ten:—*pl.* *forties*, esp. the fortieth to forty-ninth years (of life, a century)—see also *roaring forties*.—*adj.* *fort'icth*, the last of forty: equal to one of forty equal parts.—*n.* one of forty equal parts.—*adj.* *fort'ylsh*, apparently about forty years old.—*n.* *forty-nin'er*, a gold-seeker in the 1849 rush in California—*forty winks*, a short nap, esp. after dinner; the Forty, the French Academy; the Forty-five, the Jacobite rebellion of 1745. [*O.E.* *fēowertig*—*fēower*, four, *-tig*, ten (as suffix).]

forum, *fō-rum*, *n.* a market-place, esp. that in Rome where public business was transacted and justice dispensed: the courts of law as opposed to Parliament. [*L.* *fōrum*, akin to *forās*, out of doors.]

forwander, *for-won-dar*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to wander till wearied: to stray far.—*adj.* *forwan'dered*, strayed.

forward, *for-ward*, *adj.* near or at the forefront: in advance: well advanced: ready: too ready: presumptuous: officious: earnest: early ripe.—*v.t.* to help on: to send on.—*adv.* *for'ward*, *for'wards*, towards what is in front: onward: progressively.—*ns.* *for'ward*, in football, etc., a player in the front line; *for'warder*; *for'warding*, the act of sending forward merchandise, etc.—*adv.* *for'wardly*.—*n.* *for'wardness*. [*O.E.* *foreward* (*W.S.* *foreweard*)—*fore*, and *-ward* (*-weard*) sig. direction; the *s* of *forwards* is a gen. ending (cf. *Ger.* *vorwärts*).]

forwarn, forewarn, fər-, for-wawrn', v.t. to forbid.
—See also forewarn. [Pfx. *for-*, against, and warn.]

forwaste, *for-wāst'*, v.t. (*Spens.*) to waste utterly.
 forweary, *for-, for-wē'ri*, v.t. (*Spens.*) to weary out.
 forwent, *for-, for-went'*. See *forgo*.

forwhy, *fər-hwí'*, conj. (arch.) because.

forworn, fər-wōrn', *adj.* (*Spens.*) much worn.
forzando, for-tsān'dō, forzato, -tsā'tō, *adjs.* and
adv. sforzando. [*It.*, forcing, forced.]

fossa, *fosse*, *fos*, *n.* a ditch, moat, trench, or canal.—*adj.* *fossed*.—*ns.* *fossette*, a small fossa; *Foss(e)-way*, a Roman road, esp. that from Lincoln to Exeter, with a ditch on each side. [*Fr.* *fosse*—*L.* *fossa*—*sodere*, *fossum*, to dig.]

fossa, fos'sā, *n.* (anat.) a pit or depression.—*ns.*
foss'ūla, a small depression or groove.—*adj.*
foss'ūlate. [*L.*, a ditch.]

fossa, *fos'ā*, *foussa*, *foos'ā*, *n.* a Madagascan animal more or less akin to the civets. [Malagasy.]
 fosset-seller, *fos'it-sel'ar*, *n.* (*Shak.*) apparently one who sells faucets.—Another reading for *set-seller*. [*Fosset*, *foset*, obs. forms of *faucet*.]

fossleke, *fōs'ik*, *v.t.* to be troublesome; to undermine another's diggings, or work over waste-heaps for gold; to search about for any kind of profit; to prospect.—*v.t.* to dig out.—*ns.* **foss'leker** a mining gleaner who works over old diggings, and scratches about in the beds of creeks; **foss'leking**. [*Australian*; *ety. dub.*]

fossil, *fos'ŭl*, or -*il*, *n.* (*obs.*) a rock or mineral dug from the earth; (*geol.*) a relic or trace of a former living thing preserved in the rocks; an antiquated, out-of-date, or unchanging person or thing.—*adj.* dug out of the earth; in the condition of a fossil; petrified; as, fossiliferous; fossilizing or fossilization; fossiliferous; fossilized; fossilize.

fossor, *fos'or*, *n.* a grave-digger.—*adj.* fossorial (*-ō'ri-əl*), adapted for digging. [*L. fossor—fodere*, to dig.]

foster, *fos'tər*, v.t. to bring up or nurse; to encourage; to promote; to cherish.—*ns.* fos'ter'age, the act or custom of fostering or nursing; the condition or relation of foster-child: fos'ter-brother, a male child of different parents brought up along with one; fos'ter-child, a child nursed or brought up by one who is not its parent; fos'ter-daughter; fos'terer; fos'ter-father, one who brings up a child in place of its father; fos'terling, a foster-child; fos'ter-mother, one who brings up a child not her own: an apparatus for rearing chickens; fos'ter-nurse; fos'ter-parent; fos'ter-sister; fos'ter-son; fos'tress. [O.E. *fōstrian*, to nourish, *fōstor*, food.]

foster, *fos'tər*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a forester.
fother, *fodh'ər*, *v.t.* to cover (a sail, etc.) with yarn and oakum, as stopping for a leak. [*Perh. Du.*]

fother, *fodh'ar*, *n.* a load, quantity; a cart-load: a definite weight—of lead, 19½ cwt. [O.E. *fóther*; Ger. *fuder*.]

fou, fōō, adj. (Scot.) full: drunk.

fou, *fōō*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a bushel. [Perh. full.]
fouat, fouet, *fōō'et*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the house-leek.
foud, *foūd*, *n.* a bailiff or magistrate in Orkney and

foudroyant, *fōō-dro'ant*, *-drwā'yān'*, *adj.* thundering; sudden and overwhelming. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *foudroyer*—*foudre*, lightning.]

fougade, *fōō-gād'*, fougasse, *fōō-gōs'*, *ns.* (mil.) a small mine loaded with stones. [Fr.]

fought, *fawt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.*, foughten, *fawt'n*,
old *pa.p.*, of fight.
foughty, *foʊ'ti*, *fōō'ti*, *adj.* (*dial.*) musty. [O.E.
fuht, moist.]

foul, foul, *adj.* filthy: dirty: disfigured: untidy: loathsome: obscene: impure: shameful: gross: in bad condition: stormy: unfavourable: unfair: little worth: choked up: entangled: (*Shak.*) ugly.
v.t. to make foul: to soil: to collide with, come in accidental contact with.—**v.i.** to collide.—**n.** act of fouling: any breach of the rules in games or sports.

contests.—*adv.* in a foul manner: unfairly.—*n.* foul'-brood, a bacterial disease of bee larvae.—*adj.* foul'-faced (*Shak.*), ugly-faced.—*n.* foul'-fish, fish during the spawning season.—*adv.* foul'y.—*n.* foul'mart (see fourmart)—*adj.* foul'-mouthed, foul'-spoken, addicted to the use of snul or profane language.—*ns.* foul'-mouth'edness; foul'ness; foul'-play, unfair action in any game or contest: dishonest dealing generally: violence or murder.—*v.* to claim a foul, to assert that a rule has been broken, and claim the penalty; fall foul of, to come against: to clash with: to assail; foul (be)fall, bad luck to: make foul water, to come into such shallow water that the keel raises the mud. [*O.E. fūl; Ger. faul. Goth. fūls.*]

foulard, *fōō-lār, -lārd'*, *n.* a soft untwilled silk
[Fr.]

f. to thunder. [O.Fr.]

ful- polecat. [M.E. *ful-*
mara—O.E. *ful*, *louf*, *mærin*, a marten.]

found, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of find.—*n.* found'ling, a little child found deserted.—*found*, money, money gain got for nothing.

found, *found*, *v.t.* to lay the bottom or foundation of: to establish on a basis: to originate: to endow.—*v.i.* to rely.—*ns.* founda'tion, the act of founding: the base of a building: the groundwork or basis: a permanent fund for a benevolent purpose or for some special object; founda'tion'er, one supported from the funds or foundation of an institution; founda'tion-mus'lin, -net, gummed fabrics used for stiffening dresses and bonnets; founda'tion-stone, one of the stones forming the foundation of a building, esp. a stone laid with public ceremony; founda'tion-stop, any organ stop whose sounds are those belonging to the keys, or differing by whole octaves only: a fundamental flue stop; found'er, one who founds, establishes, or originates: an endower (*sem.* found'ress). [*Fr. fonder*—*L. fundāre*, -ātum, to found—*fundus*, the bottom.]

found, found', v.t. to melt: to make by melting: to cast.—ns. found'er; found'ing; found'ry, the art of founding or casting: a place where founding is carried on. [Fr. *fondre*—L. *fundere, fūsum*, to pour.]

founder, *found'ar*, *v.i.* to subside: to collapse: to go to the bottom: to fill with water and sink: to stumble: to go lame: to stick in mud.—*v.t.* to cause to founder.—*n.* a collapse: laminitis.—*adj.* **found'erous**, causing to founder. [O.Fr. *fondrer*, to fall in. *fond*, bottom.—*L.* *fundus*, bottom.]

font, font, n. a complete assortment of types of one sort, with all that is necessary for printing in that kind of letter.—Also (esp. in U.S.) **font**. [*Fr. fonte—fondre—* *u. fundre*, to cast.]

fount, *fount*, *n.* a spring of water: a source.—*adj.* **fountful**, full of springs. [*L. fōns, fontis.*]

fountain, *font'în*, *n.* a spring of water, a jet; a structure for supplying drinking water with jets, spouts, and basins of water: a reservoir from which oil, ink, etc., flows, as in a lamp, a pen: the source; fountain-head, the head or source: the beginning.—*adj.* fount'ainless.—*n.* fount'ain-pen, a pen with a reservoir for ink. [*Fr.* *fontaine*—*L.* *fontāna*—*L. fons, fontis*, a spring.]

four, *fōr*, *n.* the cardinal number next above three; a symbol representing that number: a set of four things or persons (leaves, oarsmen, etc.): a four-oar boat: a four-cylinder engine or car: a shoe or other article of a size denoted by 4: a card with four pips: a score of four points, tricks, strokes, etc.: the fourth hour after midday or midnight: (in *pl.*) a snack taken at 4 o'clock (also *four's*): (in *pl.*) the four extremities (in the phrase on *all fours*).—*adj.* of the number four.—*n.* four'-ale, ale sold at fourpence a quart.—*adj.* four'-ball (*golf*), played two against two with four balls, best ball counting.—*n. sing.* four'-eyes, the fish *Anableps*.—*adj.* four'-figure, running into four figures: to four places of decimals.—*n.* four'-slush' (*poker*), a hand with four cards of the same

suit.—*v.i.* to bluff with a four-flush; to bluff.—*adj.* bluffing; not genuine.—*adj.* and *adv.* four-fold, in four divisions; folded in four thicknesses; four times as much.—*n.* fourfoldness.—*adj.* four-foot, measuring four feet (four-foot way in railways, a space of 4 ft. 8 in. between the rails): having the pitch of an open organ pipe four feet long, or having that pitch for its lowest note; four-footed, having four feet; four-hand'd, having four hands: (*cards*) played by four players; four-horse, drawn by four horses.—*n.* four-hours (Scot. *four-ōōr*), a refreshment about four o'clock.—*adj.* four-inched (*Shak.*) four inches wide.—*n.* four-in-hand, a coach drawn by four horses, two by two, driven by one person: the team drawing it: a necktie tied with a flat slip-knot, with dangling ends.—Also *adj.* and *adv.*—*adj.* four-leaved, with four leaves or leaflets; four-legged.—*n.* four-oar, a boat rowed with four oars; four-o'clock, marvel of Peru: the friar-hird.—*adj.* four-part, four-parted, in four parts: divided into four nearly to the base.—*n.* four-pence, the value of four pennies; four penny, an old silver coin worth fourpence.—*adj.* sold or offered for fourpence.—*n.* four-post'er, large bed with four curtain posts; four-pound'er, a gun that throws a four-pound shot: a four-pound loaf.—*adj.* four-score, eighty; four-seorth (*Addison*), eightieth.—*ns.* four-seater, a vehicle seated for four; four-some, a group of four: anything in which four act together, esp. a game of golf (two against two, partners playing the same ball) or a reel.—also *adj.*—*adj.* four-square (also *adv.*), square: presenting a firm bold front; four-wheeled.—*n.* four-wheel'er, a cab or other vehicle with four wheels.—four-stroke cycle, in an internal-combustion engine, a recurring series of four strokes of the piston—an out-stroke drawing the mixed gases into the cylinder, an in-stroke compressing them, an out-stroke impelled by their explosion and working the engine, and an in-stroke driving out the burnt gas; on all fours, on four feet or hands and feet, hands and knees: analogous, strictly comparable; the four seas (see sea). [O.E. *fōwer*; Ger. *vier*.]

fourchette, *fōr-shet'*, *n.* anything forked: a forked piece between glove fingers, uniting the front and back parts: a combination of the card next above and that next below the one just played: part of the external female genitals. [Fr., dim. of *fourche*—*L. furca*, fork.]

Fourcroya, *fōr-kroi'ā*. Same as *Furcraea*.

fourgon, *fōr-gan'*, *n.* a baggage-wagon. [Fr.]

Fourierism, *fōr'i-er-izm*, *n.* the socialistic system of F. M. Charles Fourier (1772-1837), based on the harmony educed by the free play of his twelve radical passions.

fourteen, *fōr-tēn'*, or *fōr'tēn*, *n.* and *adj.* four and ten.—*n.* fourteen'er, a verse line of fourteen syllables.—*adj.* fourteenth (or -tēnth), last of fourteen: equal to one of fourteen equal parts.—*n.* a fourteenth part.—*adv.* fourteenthly. [O.E. *fōwertyne* (-tēne); see four and ten.]

fourth, *fōrth*, *adj.* last of four: equal to one of four equal parts.—*n.* one of four equal parts: an interval of three (conventionally called four) diatonic degrees: a tone at that interval from another: a combination of two tones separated by that interval.—*adv.* fourthly.—*adj.* fourth-rate. [O.E. *fōwtertha*, *fōrtha*.]

fouter, *fou'tre*, *fōr'ter* (*Shak.*) foot'ra, -trā, *n.* a fir (as a type of worthlessness). [O.E. *foutr*—*L. fūdere*, to copulate with.]

fouth, fowth, *fouth*, *n.* (Scot.) abundance. [full, suff. -th.]

fovea, *fōvi-ā*, *n.* (anat.) a depression or pit (pl. foveae, -ē).—*adj.* fo'veal; fo'veate, pitted.—*n.* fove'ola, a small depression—also fo'veole. [L. *fovea*.]

fowl, *fowl*, *n.* a bird: a bird of the barn-door or poultry kind, a cock or hen: the flesh of fowl: (pl. fowls, fowl).—*v.i.* to kill or try to kill wildfowl.—*ns.* fowl'er, one who takes wildfowl; fowl'ing; fowl'ing-net, a net for catching birds; fowl'ing-

piece, a light gun for small-shot, used in fowling. [O.E. *fugol*; Ger. *vogel*.]

fox, *foks*, *n.* a cunning animal akin to the dog (*fem. vix'en*): any one notorious for cunning; extended to other animals, as black-fox (pekan), flying-fox: (*obs.*) a kind of sword.—*v.t.* (slang) to baffle, deceive, cheat.—*v.i.* (*coll.*) to act cunningly, to cheat.—*ns.* fox'-bat, a flying-fox, a fruit-bat; fox'-berry, the bearberry: the cowberry; fox'-brush, the tail of a fox; fox'-earth, a fox's burrow.—*adj.* foxed, (of books) discoloured, spotted: drunk.—*ns.* fox'-ēvil, alopecia; fox'-glove, a plant (*Digitalis*) with flowers like glove-fingers; fox'-grape, an American grape (*Vitis Labrusca*; also *V. rotundifolia*); fox'hound, a hound used for chasing foxes; fox'-hunt; fox'-hunter; fox'-hunting; fox'iness, craftiness: decay: a harsh, sour taste: spotted state as in books; fox'ing, act of one who foxes; fox'-shark, a large long-tailed shark, the thresher; fox'ship (*Shak.*), the character of a fox, craftiness; fox'-tail, a fox's brush: a genus (*Alopecurus*) of grasses, with head like a fox's tail; fox'-terrier, a kind of terrier trained to unearth foxes; fox'-trap; fox'-trot, a horse's pace with short steps, as in changing from trotting to walking: an American shuffling dance to syncopated music.—*adj.* fox'y, of foxes: fox-like: cunning: reddish brown.—fox and geese, a game played with pieces on a board, where the object is for certain pieces called the geese to surround or corner one called the fox or prevent him from passing. [O.E. *fax*; Ger. *fuchs*.]

foy, *foi*, *n.* (Spens.) allegiance. [Fr. *foi*, faith.]

foy, *foi*, *n.* (prov.) a parting entertainment or gift. [Du. *fooi*.]

foyer, *fōi-yā*, *n.* in theatres, a public room opening on the lobby. [Fr.—*L. focus*, hearth.]

foyle, *foyne*, Spenserian spellings of foil, foln.

fozy, *fōzi*, *adj.* (Scot.) spongy: wanting in freshness: fat: dull-witted.—*n.* foz'iness, softness, want of spirit. [Cf. Du. *voos*, spongy.]

frab, *frab*, *v.t.* (dial.) to worry.—*adj.* frabb'it, peevish.

frabjous, *frab'jūs*, *adj.* perh. joyous: surpassing. [Invented by Lewis Carroll.]

fracas, *frak'ā*, *frā-kā*, *n.* uproar: a noisy quarrel (pl. *fracas*, -kās). [Fr.—*It. fracasso*—*fraccare*, to make an uproar.]

frack, *frāk*, *adj.* (Scot.) prompt: eager: lusty. [O.E. *fræc*, *frēc*.]

fract, *frakt*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to break, to violate.—*adj.* fractured, broken: violated: (*her.*) having a part displaced, as if broken.—*n.* frac'tion (-shun), a fragment or small piece: (*arith.*) any part of a unit (see decimal and vulgar, proper and improper): (*Shak.*) a breach of amity: a portion separated by fractionation: the breaking of the bread in the Eucharist.—*adj.* frac'tional, be-

longing to a fraction or fractions: of the nature of a fraction: frac'tionary, fractional: fragmentary.—*v.t.* frac'tionate, to separate the components of by distillation or otherwise.—*n.* frac'tionation.—*v.t.* frac'tionise, to break up into fractions.—*n.* frac'tionlet, a small fraction.—*adj.* frac'tious, ready to quarrel: cross.—*adv.* frac'tiously.—*ns.* frac'tiousness; frac'ture (-tyur), breaking: the breach or part broken: the surface of breaking, other than cleavage: the breaking of a bone.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to break through: to crack.—

fractional distillation, a distillation process for the separation of the various constituents of liquid mixtures by means of their different boiling points: simple fracture, a fracture of bone without wound in the skin. [L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break (partly through Fr.).]

frac. See fro.

frænum. Same as frenum.

Fragaria, *frā-gā-ri-ā*, *n.* the strawberry genus. [L. *frāgum*, the strawberry.]

fragile, *fray'il*, also -il, *adj.* easily broken: frail: delicate.—*n.* fragility (*frā-jil*), the state of being fragile. [Fr.—*L. fragilis*—*frangere*, *fractum*.]

fragment, *frāgmēt*, *n.* a piece broken off: an unfinished portion.—*adj.* fragmental (-ment';

also *frag'man-tal*), composed of fragments of older rocks: in fragments.—*adv.* *frag'mentarily*.—*n.* *frag'mentaliness*.—*adj.* *frag'mentary*, *frag'ment'ed*, *c* or pieces: broken.—*n.* . . . : into fragments: (*biol.* . . . itosis. [*L. fragmentum*—*frangere*, *fractum*, to break.]

fragor, *frā'gor*, *n.* a crash. [*L. fragor*.]
fragrant, *frā'grant*, *adj.* sweet-scented.—*ns.* *frā-grance*, *frā'grancy*, pleasantness of smell: sweet or grateful influence.—*adv.* *frā'grantly*.—*n.* *frā'grantness*. [*L. frāgrāns*, -*antis*, *pr.p.* of *frāgrāre*, to smell.]

frail, *frāl*, *adj.* very easily shattered (*esp. Scot.*) feeble and infirm: decrepit: morally weak: (euphemistically) unchaste: (*Spens.*) tender.—*n.* (*slang*) a woman.—*adj.* *frail'ish*, somewhat frail.—*adv.* *frail'y*.—*ns.* *frail'ness*, *frail'ty* (*Spens.* *frā'ltee*), weakness: infirmity. [*O.Fr. fraile*—*L. fragilis*, fragile.]

frail, *frāl*, *n.* a rush: a rush-basket. [*O.Fr. fraye*.]
frain. See *frem*.

fraise, *frāz*, *n.* (*frst.*) a horizontal or nearly horizontal palisade: a tool for enlarging a drillhole: a 16th-cent. ruff.—*v.t.* to fence with a fraise. [*Fr.*]

fraise, *frāz*, *n.* (*prov.*) commotion.
fraise, *frāz*. See *frolse*.

fraktur, *frāk-tūr*, *n.* German type. [*Ger.*—*L. frāctura*, breaking.]

framboesia, *fram-bē'zi-ā*, *n.* yaws. [*Fr. framboise*, raspberry.]

frame, *frām*, *v.t.* to form: to shape: to put together: to plan, adjust, or adapt: to contrive or devise: to concoct: to bring about: to articulate: to direct (one's steps): to set about: to enclose in a frame or border: to make victim of a frame-up.—*v.i.* to make one's way: to resort: (*dial.*) to pretend: to make a move: to give promise of progress or success: (*B*) to contrive.—*n.* the body: a putting together of parts: structure: a case made to enclose, border or support anything: the skeleton of anything: the rigid part of a bicycle: a structure on which embroidery is worked: a stocking-making machine: (*obs.*) a loom: a structure on which bees build a honeycomb: in gardening, a structure used for the cultivation or the sheltering of plants: state (of mind), humour, mood: (*Shak.*) the act of devising: a unit picture in a cinema film: in television, single complete image transmitted in a series of lines (*U.S. field*): (*snoker*, etc.) the triangular support in which the balls are grouped for the break: the balls so grouped: a game of snooker, etc.—*ns.* *frame'-breaker*, one who broke stocking-frames on their introduction; *frame'-bridge*, a bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together; *frame'-house*, a house consisting of a skeleton of timber, with boards or shingles laid on; *frame'-maker*, a maker of picture-frames; *fram'er*, one who forms or constructs: one who makes frames for pictures, etc.; *frame'-saw*, a thin saw stretched in a frame; *frame'-up* (*U.S.*) a trumped-up affair: a staged or preconcerted event; *frame'-work*, the work that forms the frame: the skeleton or outline of anything; *fram'ing*, the act of constructing: a frame or setting. [*O.E. framian*, to be helpful, *fram*, forward.]

frampold, *fram'pōld*, -*pōld*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) peevish, cross-grained: fiery.—Also *fram'pal*.—*n.* *fram'picer* (*Scott.*) a brawler. [*Etym. obscure.*]

franc, *frangk*, *n.* a coin (100 centimes), forming since 1795 the unit of the French monetary system, and used also in Belgium, Switzerland, etc., long worth about 9d. [*O.Fr. franc*, from the legend *Francorum rex* on the first coins.]

franchise, *fran'ti'ziz*, *n.* liberty: a privilege or exemption by prescription or grant: the right of voting, *esp.* for an M.P.: a voting qualification: (*U.S.*) a commercial concession.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to enfranchise.—*ns.* *fran'chisement* (-*shiz*-, -*chiz*-, *Spens.*), liberation; *fran'chiser*, a voter. [*O.Fr.*—*franc*, free.]

Franciscan, *fran-si'skən*, *adj.* belonging to the order of mendicant friars in the R.C. Church,

founded by St. Francis of Assisi (1183-1226).—*n.* a monk of this order. [*L. Franciscus*, Francis.]
francium, *fran'si-əm*, *n.* the chemical element of atomic number 87, discovered by a Frenchwoman, Mlle. Perey. [*Franc.*]

Franco, *frangk'n*, in composition, French: French and, as Franco-German, Franco-Russian, etc.—*Francomania*, -*phil(e)*, -*phobe*, see *Gallomania*, etc.

francolin, *frangk'ō-lin*, *n.* a genus (*Francolinus*) of partridges. [*Fr.*]

frangible, *fran'ji-bl*, *adj.* easily broken.—*n.* *frangibility*. [*L. frangere*, to break; see *fraction*.]

frangipani, *fran-ji-pā'nē*, *n.* the red jasmine or other species of *Plumeria*, tropical American apocynaceous shrubs with scented flowers: a perfume from or in imitation of red jasmine: (also *frangipane*, *fran'ji-pān*), a pastry-cake filled with cream, almonds, and sugar. [From the name *Frangipani*.]

franton, *fran'yən*, *n.* a paramour: a boon-companion: (*Spens.*) a loose woman. [Origin obscure.]

frank, *frangk*, *adj.* free, open: (*obs.*) liberal: open or candid in expression: (*Spens.*) unrestrained: (*med.*) unmistakable, true (as *frank pus*, *asthma*).—*v.t.* to sign so as to ensure free carriage: to send free of expense, as a letter.—*n.* the signature of a person who had the right to frank a letter: a franked cover.—*n.* *frank'-fée*, tenure in fee-simple.—*adv.* *frank'ly*.—*ns.* *frank'ness*; *frank'-pledge*, a mutual suretyship by which the members of a thing were made responsible for one another; *frank'tenement*, freehold. [*O.Fr. franc*—*L. L. francus*; *O.H.G. Franko*, Frank, hence a free man.]

Frank, *frangk*, *n.* a German of a confederation in Franconia of which a branch conquered Gaul in the 5th century, and founded France: in the East, a Western European.—*adj.* *Frank'ish*. [See foregoing.]

frank, *frangk*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a pig-sty.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to shut up in a sty: to cram, to fatten. [*O.Fr. franc*.]
frankalmoln, *frangk'al-mōin*, *n.* (*Eng. law*) a form of land-tenure in which no obligations were enforced except religious ones, as praying, etc. [*O.Fr. franc*, free, *almoigne*, alms.]

Frankenla, *frangk'hē-ni-ā*, *n.* the sea-heath genus, constituting a family *Frankenlā'ceae*, akin to the tamarisk family. [Named after John *Frankenius* (1590-1661), Swedish physician and botanist.]

Frankenstein, *frangk'ən-stīn*, *n.* the hero of Mrs. Shelley's romance so named, who by his skill forms an animate creature like a man, only to his own torment: hence, by confusion, any creation that brings disaster to its author.

frankincense, *frangk'in-sens*, *n.* olibanum, a sweet-smelling resin from Arabia, used as incense: spruce resin.—*herb* *frankincense*, *laser*. [*O.Fr. franc encens*, pure incense.]

franklin, *frangk'lin*, *n.* (*hist.*) an English freeholder; free from feudal servitude to a subject-superior. [*L.L. francus*; see *frank*.]

franklinite, *frangk'lin-it*, *n.* a zinc-manganese spinel, mined at Franklin Forge, New Jersey.]

frantic, *fran'tik*, *adj.* mad, furious: wild.—*adv.* *fran'tically*, *fran'ticly* (*Shak.*).—*adj.* *fran'tic-mad*, raving mad.—*n.* *fran'ticness*, the state of being frantic. [*O.Fr. frenétique*—*L. phreneticus*—*Gr. phrenētikos*, mad—*phrēn*, the mind; see *phrenetic*, *frenzy*.]

frenzy, *fran'zi*, *adj.* (*prov.*) cross: peevish. [*frenzy*.]

frap, *frap*, *v.t.* (now *dial.*) to strike: (*naut.*) to secure by many turns of a lashing. [*Fr. frapper*, to strike.]

frass, *fras*, *n.* excrement or other refuse of boring larvae. [*Ger.*—*fressen*, to eat; cf. *fret*.]

fratch, *frach*, *n.* (*prov.*) a quarrel or brawl.—*adj.* *fratch'ety*, *fratch'y*; *fratch'ing*. [*Perh. imit.*]

frater, *frā'ter*, *n.* a refectory: sometimes applied in error to a monastic common-room or to a chapter-house (by confusion with next word).—Also *frā'ter-house*, *frā'try*. [*O.Fr. fratru* for *refractor*—*L.L. refectōrium*.]

fāte, *fār*, *dak*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōūn*; *dhen* (then)

frater, *frā'ter*, *n.* a friar: a comrade.—*n.* **Fratercula** (*fra-tēr'kū-lā*), the puffin genus.—*adj.* **frater'nal** (*fra-tēr'nl*), belonging to a brother or brethren: brotherly.—*adv.* **frater'nally**.—*n.* **fraternisā'tion** (*frat-*), the associating as brethren.—*v.i.* **frat'ernise**, to associate as brothers: to seek brotherly fellowship: to come into friendly association.—*ns* **frat'erniser**: **frat'ernity**, the state of being brethren: a brotherhood: a society formed on a principle of brotherhood: an American college association: any set of people with something in common; **fratry** (*frā'trī*), **frat'ery**: a fraternity: a convent of friars (see also foregoing article). [*L. frā'ter*, a brother; *cf.* brother, *Gr. phrātēr*, a clansman, *Sans. bhṛāta*.]

fratricide, *frō'trī-sīd*, or *frāt'*, *n.* one who kills his brother: the murder of a brother.—*adj.* **fratricī'dal**. [*Fr.*—*L. frā'ter*, *frā'tris*, *comdēre*, to kill.]

frau, *Frau*, *frow*, *n.* a woman: a wife: *Mrs.*—*n.* **fräulein**, *Fräulein* (*frōi'lin*), an unmarried woman: often applied to a German governess: *Miss*. [*Ger.*]

fraud, *fraud*, *n.* deceit: imposture: (*Milt.*) a snare: a deceptive trick: (*coll.*) a cheat, swindler: a fraudulent production.—*adj.* **fraud'ful**, deceptive.—*adv.* **fraud'fully**.—*ns.* **fraud'ster**, swindler: **fraud'ulence**, **fraud'ulency**.—*adj.* **fraud'ulent**, using fraud.—*adv.* **fraud'ulently**.—**fraudulent** bankruptcy, a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory, by concealment or otherwise, to the diminution of the funds divisible among his creditors. [*O.Fr. froude*—*L. frous, fraudis*, fraud.]

frault, *fract*, *n.* a load, cargo: the freight of a ship.—*v.t.* to fill, store.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to form the freight of a vessel.—*adj.* **freighted**, laden: filled.—*n.* **frault'age**, **frault'age**, (*Shak.*) loading, cargo. [*Prob. Old Du. vracht*. *Cf.* freight.]

Fräunhofer's lines, *frōen'hō-fāz*. See line (2). **Fraxinus**, *frāk'sī-nūz*, *n.* the ash genus.—**Fraxinell'a**, dittany (from its ashlike leaves). [*L.*]

fray, *frā*, *n.* an affray: a brawl.—*v.t.* to frighten. [*Aphetic* from affray.]

fray, *frā*, *v.t.* to wear off by rubbing: to ravel out the end or edge of.—*v.i.* to become frayed: to rub off the velvet from the new antlers.—*n.* **fray'ing**, the action of the verb: frayed off material. [*Fr. frayer*—*L. fricare*, to rub.]

frazil, *frāz'il*, *frāz'il*, *n.* ground-ice: ice in small spikes and plates in rapid streams. [*Canadian Fr. frazil*; *prob. Fr. fraisil*, cinders.]

frazzle, *frāz'l*, *v.t.* (*U.S.*) to fray, wear out.—*n.* state of being worn out. [*Origin unknown.*]

freak, *frēk*, *n.* caprice: sport: an abnormal production of nature, a monstrosity.—*ns.* **freak'iness**, **freak'ishness**.—*adjs.* **freak'ish**, **freak'ful**, **freak'y**, apt to change the mind suddenly: capricious.—*adv.* **freak'ishly**. [*A late word; cf. O.E. frician*, to dance.]

freak, *frēk*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to spot or streak: to variegate.—*n.* a streak of colour. [*Perh. the same as the foregoing.*]

freckle, *frēk'l*, *v.t.* to spot: to colour with spots.—*n.* a yellowish or brownish-yellow spot on the skin.—*ns.* **freck'les**: **freck'les**: any small spot.—*adj.* **freck'ly**, spotted.—*adjs.* **freck'ly**, spotted. [*O.N. freknur* (pl.), Dan. *fregne*.]

free, *frē*, *adj.* not bound: at liberty: not under arbitrary government: not strict, or bound by rules: not literal: unimpeded: unconstrained: readily cut, separated or wrought: ready (esp. in phrase *free to confess*): guiltless: frank: lavish: uncombined: unattached: exempt (with *from*): having a franchise (with *off*): without payment: bold: indecent: (*compar. freer, frē'r; superl. freest, frē'st*).—*adv.* **freely**: without payment: without obstruction.—*v.t.* to set at liberty: to deliver from what confines: to rid (with *from*, *off*): (*pr.p.* **free'ing**; *po.t.* and *po.p.* **freed**).—*ns.* **free'agency**, state or power of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint upon the will; **free'agent**; **free'and-easy**, a public-house club where good fellows gather to smoke and sing.—*adj.* **informal** in manners, without ceremonious restraint.—*adj.* **free'arm**, with unsupported arm.

—*ns.* **free'bench**, a widow's right to dower out of her husband's lands; **free'board**, the distance between waterline and deck: a strip of land outside a fence, or a right thereto; **free'booter** (*Du. vrijbouter*), one who roves about freely in search of booty; **free'bootery**.—*adj.*, *n.* **free'booting**.—*n.* **free'booty**.—*adj.* **free'born**, born free.—*ns.* **free'city**, a city constituting a state in itself; **free'cost**, freedom from charges; **freed'man**, a man who has been a slave and has been freed (*pl. freed'men*; *sem. freed'woman*; *pl. freed'women*); **freedom**, liberty; frankness: outspokenness: unhampered boldness: separation: privileges connected with a city (often granted as an honour merely): improper familiarity: licence; **free'fish'er**, one who has a right to take fish in certain waters; **free'food'er**, an opponent of taxes on food.—*adj.* **free'foot'ed** (*Shak.*), not restrained in movement.—*n.* **free'for'all** (*U.S.*), a contest open to anybody: a free fight.—*adjs.* **free'hand**, executed by the unguided hand; **free'hand'ed**, open-handed: liberal; **free'heart'ed**, open-hearted: liberal.—*ns.* **free'heart'edness**; **free'hold**, a property held free of duty except to the king; **free'holder**, one who possesses a freehold; **free'lab'our**, voluntary, not slave, labour; **free'lance**, one of the mercenary knights and men-at-arms who after the Crusades wandered about Europe: an unattached journalist, politician, etc.: anyone who works for himself, without an employer; **free'liv'er**, one who freely indulges his appetite for eating and drinking: a glutton; **free'love**, the claim to freedom in sexual relations, unshackled by marriage or obligation to alimony.—*adv.* **free'ly**.—*ns.* **free'man**, a man who is free or enjoys liberty: one who holds a particular franchise or privilege: (*pl. free'men*; *sem. free'woman*; *pl. free'women*); **free'mā'son**, in the Middle Ages, a stone-mason of a superior grade: a member of a secret fraternity, united in lodges for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.—*adj.* **freemason'ic**.—*n.* **freemā'sonry**, the institutions, practices, etc. of Freemasons.—*adj.* **free'mind'ed**, with a mind free or unperplexed: without a load of care.—*ns.* **free'ness**; **free'port**, a port where no duties are levied on articles of commerce; **freer** (*frē'r*), liberator.—*adj.* **free'reed** (*mus.*) having a reed that does not touch the side of the aperture.—*ns.* **free'school**, a school where no tuition fees are exacted.—*v.i.* **free'select'**, (*Austr.*) to take up crown-land under the Land Laws.—*ns.* **free'selec'tion**, the process of doing so: the land so taken; **free'selec'tor** (also **selection**, **selec'tor**); **free'shot** (*Ger. Freischütz*), a legendary hunter and marksman who gets a number of bullets (*Freikugeln*) from the devil, six of which always hit the mark, while the seventh remains at the devil's disposal.—*adj.* **free'soil**, in favour of free territory, opposed to slavery.—*n.* **free'soll'er**.—*adj.* **free'spōk'en**, accustomed to speak without reserve.—*ns.* **free'spōk'eness**; **free'stone**, any easily wrought building stone without tendency to split in layers.—*adj.* having a stone from which the pulp easily separates, as a peach—*opp.* to *clingstone*.—*adj.* **free'swimm'ing**, swimming about, not attached.—*ns.* **free'thinker**, one who rejects authority in religion: a rationalist; **free'thinking**; **free'thought**.—*adj.* **free'tongued**, **free-spoken**.—*ns.* **free'trade**, free or unrestricted trade: free interchange of commodities without protective duties; **free'trad'er**, one who practises or advocates this: a smuggler: a smuggling vessel; **free'ver'ser**, a writer of free verse, a versibrist; **free'wheel'**, the mechanism of a bicycle by which the hind-wheel may be temporarily disconnected and set free from the driving-gear.—*v.i.* to cycle with wheel so disconnected.—*n.* **free'will'**, freedom of the will from restraint: liberty of choice: power of self-determination.—*adj.* **free'will**, spontaneous.—*free atom*, radical, short-lived atom, radical, assumed to exist during certain chemical reactions; **Free Church**, that branch of the Presbyterians in Scotland which left the Established Church in the Disruption of

1843: the small minority thereof who refused to combine with the United Presbyterians in the United Free Church (see under presbyter); in England, a Nonconformist church generally; free companion, a member of a free company, or mediaeval band of mercenaries ready for any service; free fight, a confused or promiscuous fight; free hand, complete freedom of action; free klek, a kick allowed without interference; free list, the list of persons admitted without payment to a theatre, etc., or of those to whom a book, etc., is sent; free on board (f.o.b.), delivered on a vessel or other conveyance without charge; Free States, in America, before the Civil War of 1861-65, those of the United States in which slavery did not exist, as opposed to *Slave States*; free verse, verse defying usual metrical laws in length of lines, etc.; rhythmic prose arranged as irregular verses; make free with, to be familiar with, to take liberties with. [O.E. *fréo*; Ger. *frei*; O.N. *frt*.]

freemartin, *fré'már-tín*, n. a calf (twin with a bull) with internal male organs and external and rudimentary internal female: a similar animal of another species. [Ety. unknown; perh. conn. with *Ir. mart*, a beifer.]

Freesla, *fré'slá-á*, a South African genus of the iris family, scented greenhouse plants. [E. M. Fries (1794-1878), Swedish botanist.]

freeze, *fréz*, v.i. to become ice: to become solid by fall of temperature: to be at a temperature at which water would freeze: to be very cold: to become motionless, stiff, fixed, attached, or stopped by, or as if by, cold.—v.t. to cause to freeze: to fix: to stabilise: to prevent the use of or dealings in. (*pr.p.* freezing; *pa.t.* froze, (*Milt.*) freez'd; *pa.p.* frözen; *obs.* fröze, fröre, frörn).—n. a frost: a stoppage.—adj. freeze'able.—ns. freeze'-dry'ing, freezing by rapid evaporation at low pressure, and subsequent drying by evaporation of moisture from the ice; freeze'r, a freezing apparatus: anything that freezes; freeze'-ing-mixture, a mixture, as of pounded ice and salt, producing cold enough to freeze a liquid by the rapid absorption of heat; freeze'-ing-point, the temperature at which a liquid solidifies—that of water being 32° Fahrenheit, 0° centigrade. [O.E. *fréosan*, *pa.p.* *frören*; Du. *vreizen*, Ger. *frieren*.]

freight, *fráit*, n. the lading or cargo, esp. of a ship: the charge for transporting goods by water or land.—v.t. to load (esp. a ship): to hire, let out.—adj. (*obs.*) freighted: fraught.—ns. freight'age, money paid for freight; freight'-car, (U.S.) a luggage-van: a goods van or wagon; freight'er, one who freights a vessel: a cargo-carrying boat, etc.: (U.S.) a transporting agent: (U.S.) a goods wagon; freight'-shed, a goods shed or warehouse. [Prob. Old Du. *vracht*, a form of *vracht*.]

freischütz. See free-shot.

fret, fret, *frét*, n. (Scot.) an omen.—adj. fret'y, fret'y, superstitious. [O.N. *frét*, news.]

frem, fremd, *frem(d)*, *frám(d)*, fremít, frem'it, *frám'it*, *frám*, *adj.* (Scot.) foreign: strange: not akin: estranged, cold, unfriendly.—n. a stranger: strange folk, other than kindred.—*Spens.* *frenne* (*fren*). [O.E. *fremde*; cf. Ger. *fremd*.]

fremescent, *frám-es-ént*, *adj.* growing, muttering.—n. *fremes-éncé*. [L. *fremere*, to growl.]

fremtus, *frem'it-us*, n. a palpable vibration, as of the walls of the chest. [L., a murmur.]

French, *fren(t)sh*, *adj.* belonging to France or its people: originating in France (in names of commodities now sometimes spelt without *esp.*).—n. the people or language of France.—ns. French'-bean, the common kidney-bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) eaten, pods and all, as a table vegetable; French'-berry, the berry of species of buckthorn, used in dyeing yellow; French'-chalk, soapstone; French'-ery, French fashions collectively; French'-horn, the orchestral horn; Frenchification.—v.t. French'ify, to make French or Frenchlike: to infect with the manner of the French.—ns. French'iness; French'man, a native or citizen of France (*pl.* French'men; *sem.* French'woman; *pl.* French'women);

French'-pol'ish, a varnish for furniture, consisting chiefly of shellac dissolved in spirit.—v.t. to treat with French-polish.—ns. French'-pol'isher; French'-pol'ishing.—adj. French'y, with an exaggerated French manner.—n. a contemptuous name for a Frenchman.—French p'tch (*mus.*), a standard pitch established by the French government in 1859, and later widely adopted—435 cycles per second at 15°C for A (see International concert p'tch); French plum, a prune, a dried plum; French pox (*obs.*), syphilis; French roof, a modified mansard-roof—really American; French sash, window, a door-like window; take French leave, to depart without notice or permission, to disappear suspiciously. [O.E. *Frēncisc*—L. *Francus*—O.H.G. *Franko*.]

frenetic. See phrenetic.

frenne, *fren*, n. (*Spens.*) a stranger. [See *frem*.]

frenum, fraenum, *fré'nam*, n. a ligament restraining the motion of a part. [L. *frēnum*, a bridle.]

frenzy, *fren'zi*, n. a violent excitement: a paroxysm of madness.—v.t. to drive to frenzy.—adj.

fren'zical, fren'zied. [O.Fr. *frenetic*—L. and late Gr. *phrenēsis*—Gr. *phrenitis*; see phrenetic.]

frequent, *fré'kwent*, *adj.* coming or occurring often: crowded: (*Shak.*) addicted.—v.t. (*fré'kwent'*), to visit often: to associate with: to resort to: to crowd.—ns. fré'quence (*Milt.*), a crowd; an assembly: frequency; fré'quency (*obs.*) resort: commonness of recurrence: number of vibrations, cycles, or other recurrences in unit time; fré'quentat'ion, the act of visiting often.—adj.

frequentat'ivo (*fré'kwent'a-tiv*; *gram.*), denoting the frequent repetition of an action.—n. (*gram.*) a verb expressing this repetition.—n. frequent'er.—adv. fré'quently.—n. fré'quentness. [L. *frēquēns*, *frequentis*; conn. with *farcire*, to stuff.]

frescade, *fres-kād'*, n. a cool walk. [Fr.—It. *frescata*.]

fresco, *fres'kū*, n. a mode of painting upon walls covered with damp freshly-laid plaster (*true fresco*), or partly dried plaster (*dry fresco*): a picture so painted: (*pl.* frescoes, fres'cos).—v.t. to paint in fresco.—adj. fres'coed (*-kōd*).—ns. frescocoer (*fres'kō-er*); fres'coing; fres'coist. [It. *fresco*, fresh.]

fresh, *frēsh*, *adj.* in a state of activity and health: in new condition, not stale, faded or soiled: new, recently added: raw, inexperienced: in youthful bloom: cool, invigorating: brisk: (*slang*) tipsy, amorously over-free: without salt: not preserved by pickling, drying, salting, etc.: (*Scot.*) not frosty: (U.S.) cheeky, pert.—adv. freshly: afresh: newly.—n. time of freshness: (*Shak.*) a small stream of fresh water: (*Scot.*) a thaw, open weather.—v.t. to freshen.—adj. fresh'-blown, newly blown, as a flower.—v.t. fresh'en, to make fresh: to take the saltiness from.—v.i. to grow fresh.—ns. fresh'ener; fresh'er, a student in his or her first year, a freshman; fresh'erdom; fresh'et, a stream of fresh water: a flood.—adj. fresh'ish.—adv. fresh'ly, with freshness: newly: anew.—ns. fresh'man, a newcomer: a student in his first year; fresh'manship; fresh'ness.—adj. fresh'-new (*Shak.*), quite new; fresh'-run, newly come up from the sea, as a salmon; fresh'-water, of or pertaining to water not salt: accustomed to sail only on fresh water—hence unskilled, raw.—freshwater college (U.S.) a small college. [O.E. *fersc*; cf. Ger. *frisch*.]

fret, *fret*, v.t. to eat into: to eat out: to corrode: to wear away by rubbing: to rub, chafe: to ripple, disturb: to vex, to irritate.—v.i. to wear away: to vex oneself: to worry: to chafe: to work, ferment: (*pr.p.* frett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* frett'ed).—n. agitation of the surface of a liquid: irritation: worry: a worn or eroded spot.—adj. fret'ful, peevish.—adv. fret'fully.—n. fret'fulness.—adj. frett'ing, vexing.—n. peevishness. [O.E. *fretan*, to gnaw—*plfx.* *for-*, *inten.*, and *etan*, to eat; Ger. *fressen*.]

fret, *fret*, v.t. to ornament with interlaced work: to variegate: (*pr.p.* frett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* frett'ed).—n. ornamental net-work: (*archit.*) an

ornament consisting of small fillets meeting usually at right angles—a key pattern: (*her.*) bendlets, dexter and sinister, interlaced with a masle.—*ns.* fret'-saw, a saw with a narrow blade and fine teeth, used for fret-work, scroll-work, etc.; frette, a strengthening hoop shrunk on a cannon breech.—*adj.* frett'ed, frett'y, ornamented with frets.—*n.* fret'-work, ornamental work consisting of a combination of frets: perforated wood-work. [O.Fr. *fretter*, to adorn with interlaced work, *frette*, trellis-work; prob. influenced by or confused with O.E. *frætwæ*, ornament.]

fret, *fret*, *n.* a ridge on the finger-board of a guitar or other instrument.—*v.t.* to furnish with frets. [Prob. same as the above.]

Freudian, *froid't-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), his theory of the libido, or his method of psychoanalysis.—*n.* a follower of Freud. friable, *fri'ə-bl*, *adj.* apt to crumble: easily reduced to powder.—*ns.* friableness, friab'l'ity. [Fr.—*L. friabilis*—*friare*, *fritum*, to crumble.]

friar, *fri'ər*, *n.* a member of one of the mendicant monastic orders in the R.C. Church—the Franciscans (*Friars Minor* or *Grey Friars*), Dominicans (*Friars Preachers*, or *Black Friars*), Carmelites (*White Friars*), Augustinians (*Austin Friars*), and others; a pale patch on a printed page.—*n.* friar'-bird, an Australian honey-eater with featherless head.—*adj.* fri'arly, like a friar.—*n.* fri'ary, a convent of friars.—friar's balsam, a tincture of benzoin, storax, tolu and aloes; friar's cap, wolf's-bane; friar's cowl, wake-robin; friar's lantern, the Will-o'-the-wisp. [O.Fr. *frece*—*L. frater*, a brother.]

fribble, *frib'l*, *v.i.* to trifle.—*n.* a trifler.—*ns.* fribb'ledom; fribb'leism; fribb'ler.—*adj.* fribb'lish, trifling. [Onomatopoeic; prob. influenced by *frivol*.]

frieandeau, *frik-an-dō*, or *frik*, *n.* a thick slice of veal, etc., larded (*pl.* *frieandeaux*, *-dōs*).

frieassee, *frik-ə-sē*, *n.* a dish of fowl, rabbit, etc. cut into pieces and cooked in sauce.—*v.t.* to dress as a frieassee (*pr.p.* *frieassee'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *frieasseed*). [Fr. *frieassee*; origin unknown.]

friction, *frik'shən*, *n.* rubbing: (*statics*) a force acting in the tangent plane of two bodies, when one slides or rolls upon another, in direction opposite to that of the movement: disagreement, jarring.—*adj.* frie'tive, produced by friction.—*n.* a consonant produced by the breath being forced through a narrow opening.—*adj.* frie'tional; frie'tionless. [*L. fricare*, *fritum*, to rub.]

Friday, *fri'dā*, *n.* the sixth day of the week.—Black Friday, Good Friday, from the black vestments of the clergy and altar in the Western Church: any Friday marked by a great calamity; Good Friday, the Friday before Easter, kept in commemoration of the Crucifixion; Holy Friday, Friday in an ember-week—also Golden Friday, sometimes put for Good Friday itself. [O.E. *Frīgedag*, day of (the goddess) Frig.]

fridge, *frij*, *n. (coll.)* short for refrigerator. fridge, *frij*, *v.t. (Sterne)* rub, fray.

fried, *See* fry.

friend, *frend*, *n.* one loving or attached to another: an intimate acquaintance: a favourer, well-wisher: one of a society so named; (*Scot.*) a relative.—*v.t. (obs.)* to befriend.—*adj.* friend'ed, supplied with friends.—*n.* friend'ing (*Shak.*), friendliness.—*adj.* friend'less, without friends: destitute.—*n.* friend'lessness.—*adv.* friend'illy.—*n.* friend'iness.—*adj.* friend'ly, like a friend: having the disposition of a friend: favourable: amicable: for amusement only, not me.

Friends or Quakers.—*n.* from mutual esteem:

friendly lead, an entertainment for the benefit of one in need; friendly society, benefit society, an association for relief in sickness, old age, widowhood, by provident insurance; be friends with, to be on good terms with, well disposed towards; have a friend at court, to have a friend in a position where his influence is likely to prove useful; Society of Friends, the designation proper of a sect of Christians better known as

Quakers. [O.E. *fréond* (orig. a *pr.p.*; cf. *fréon*, to love); Ger. *freund*.]

frier, *fri'ər*, *n. (Milt.)* a friar.

frier, fries. *See* fry.

Friesian. *See* Frisian.

frieze, *friez*, *n.* a rough, heavy woollen cloth.—*adj.* friezed, napped. [Fr. *frise*.]

frieze, *friez*, *n. (archit.)* the part of the entablature between the architrave and cornice, often ornamented with figures: a decorated band along the top of a room wall.—*v.t.* to put a frieze on. [O.Fr. *frise*; It. *fregio*; perh. *L. Phrygium* (opus), Phrygian (work).]

frij, *frij*, *n. (coll.)* short for refrigerator.

frigate, *frij'it*, *n.* formerly a vessel in the class next to ships of the line: now denoting an escort vessel.—*ns.* frig'ate-bird, a large tropical sea-bird (Fregata) with very long wings; frigatoon, a small Venetian vessel with square stern and two masts. [O.Fr. *fregate*—It. *fregata*; ety. dub.]

fright, *frit*, *n.* sudden fear: terror: (*coll.*) a figure of grotesque or ridiculous appearance.—*v.t.* fright (now rare, except as *Scot.* *frieht*, *frieht*), fright'en, to make afraid: to alarm: to drive by fear.—*adj.* fright'ened; fright'en'ing.—*adv.* fright'en'ingly.—*adj.* fright'ful, terrible: horrible.—*adv.* fright'fully, dreadfully. (*coll.*) very.—*n.* fright'fulness, the quality of being frightful: terrorism.—*adj.* fright'some, frightful: feeling fright. [O.E. *fyrhto*; cf. Ger. *furcht*, fear.]

frigid, *frij'id*, *adj.* frozen or stiffened with cold: cold: chillingly stiff: without spirit or feeling: unanimated: leaving the imagination untouched.—*n.* frigid'ity, coldness: coldness of affection: want of animation: sexual irresponsiveness.—*adv.* frigid'ly.—*n.* frigid'ness.—frigid zones, the parts of the earth's surface within the polar circles. [*L. frigidus*—*frigere*, to be cold—*frigus*, cold.]

frigorific, *frij-ər-īf'ik*, *adj.* causing cold: freezing.—*n.* frigorif'ico (*Sp.*) a slaughtering and meat-freezing establishment. [*L. frigus*, -oris, cold, *facere*, to make.]

frigot, *frij'ot*, *n. (Spens.)* Same as frigate.

frijol, *frijole*, *frij'hōl*, *n.* the kidney-bean, or any species of Phaseolus: *pl.* frijoles (-les). [*Sp. frijol*, *frijol*.]

frill, *frij*, *v.i.* to ruffle, as a hawk its feathers, when shivering.—*v.t.* to furnish with a frill.—*n.* a ruffle: a ruffled or crimped edging: superfluous ornament.—*ns.* frilled'-lizard, a large Australian lizard (*Chlamydosaurus*) with an erectile frill about its neck; frill'ing.—*adj.* frill'y. [Origin unknown.]

Frimaire, *fri-mār*, *n.* the third month of the French revolutionary calendar, about Nov. 21-Dec. 20. [Fr. *frimas*, hoar-frost.]

fringe, *frij*, *n.* a border of loose threads: hair falling over the brow: a border, margin.—*v.t.* to adorn with fringe: to border.—*adj.* fringed; fringe'less.—*n.* fringe'-tree, a large American shrub (*Chionanthus virginica*) of the olive family, whose flowers have long *adj.* fring'y, orname *fringe*—*L.*

frimbria, *adj.* pertaining to *adj.* fringl'y form, a finch.]

frillery, *frip'ər-i*, *n. (obs.)* cast-off clothes: (*obs.*) an old-clothes shop, or the old-clothes trade: tawdry finery: foppish triviality: useless trifles.—*adj.* useless: trifling.—*n.* fripp'er, fripp'erer, an old-clothes dealer. [O.Fr. *freperie*—*frepe*, a rag.]

frits, *frits*, *fritska*, *fritsh'kav*, *ns.* the quick movement of a cásáds. [Hung.]

Frisian, *frit's-an*, *n.* a native of Friesland: the Low German language of Friesland.—*adj.* of Friesland, its people, or their language.—*adj.* Frisian (*freez*), Frisian, esp. of a heavy breed of dairy-cattle.—*n.* a Frisian: a Frisian bull or cow.—*adj.* Friesle, Fries'ish.

frisk, *frik*, *v.i.* to gambol: to leap playfully.—*v.t. (slang)* to search (a person or pockets).—*n.* a frolicsome movement.—*n.* frisk'er.—*adj.* frisk'-ful, brisk, lively.—*adv.* frisk'ily.—*n.* frisk'iness.

—*n.* and *adj.* frisk'ing.—*adv.* frisk'ingly.—*adj.* frisk'y, lively: jumping with gaiety: frolicsome. [O.Fr. *frisque*.]

frisket, *frisk'it*, *n.* (*print.*) the light frame between the tympan and the form, to hold in place the sheet to be printed. [Fr. *frisquette*.]

frist, *frist*, *n.* (*obs.*) delay, respite.—*v.t.* (*Scott*) to postpone: to grant time, as for payment. [O.E. *frist*, time, respite.]

frit, *frit*, *n.* the mixed materials for making glass, pottery glazes, etc.—*v.t.* to fuse partially: (*pr.p.* frit'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fritt'ed).—*n.* fritt'ing-furnace.—frit porcelain, an artificial soft-paste English porcelain (from its vitreous nature). [Fr. *fritte*—It. *fritta*—L. *frigere*, *fritum*, to roast.] frit, *frit*, *n.* a small fly destructive to wheat. [Ety. unknown.]

frith, *frith*. Same as firth (1).
frith, *frith*, *n.* (*obs.* or *hist.*) peace: sanctuary.—*ns.* frith'borh (—*borhh*), a surety for keeping the peace, frankpledge; frith'gild, a union of neighbours pledged to one another for the preservation of peace; frith'soken (O.E. *frith-sôcen*) sanctuary, asylum; frith'stool (O.E. *frithstôl*) a chair of sanctuary, placed near the altar in a church—as at Hexham and Beverley. [O.E. *frith*, peace; Ger. *friede*.]

frith, *frith*, *n.* wooded country: brushwood: underwood. [O.E. (*ge*)*frithhe*.]

fritillary, *frit'il-lar-i*, or *-il'*, *n.* a genus (*Fritillaria*) of the lily family, the best-known species with chequered purple flowers: a name for several butterflies of similar pattern. [L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.]

fritter, *frit'er*, *n.* a piece of fruit, etc., fried in batter. [O.Fr. *friture*—L. *frigere*, *fritum*, to fry.]

fritter, *frit'er*, *n.* a fragment.—*v.t.* to break into fragments: to squander piecemeal.—*n.* fritt'erer, one who wastes time. [Perh. O.Fr. *freture*—L. *fractura*—*frangere*, *fractum*, to break.]

frivolous, *friv'ous*, *adj.* trifling: silly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* friv'ol (back-formation), to trifle.—*n.* frivolity (—*ol'*), trifling habit or nature: levity.—*adv.* frivolously.—*n.* frivolousness. [L. *frivolus*.]

frize, *friz* (*Spens*). See freeze, frieze.

frizz, *friz*, *v.t.* to curl: to render rough and tangled.—*n.* a curl: a wig.—*adj.* frizzed, having the hair crisped into frizzes; frizz'y. [O.Fr. *friser*, to curl; perh. conn. with frieze, cloth.]

frizzle, *friz'l*, *v.t.* to form in small short curls.—*v.i.* to go into curls.—*n.* a curl.—*adj.* frizz'y. [Related to frizz and frieze.]

frizzle, *friz'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to fry: to scorch. [Perhaps onomatopoeic adaptation of fry, from sputtering noise.]

fro, *frô*, *prep.* (*obs.* except in Scots form *frae*, *frâ*) from.—*adv.* away: back or backward. [O.N. *frâ*.]

froek, *frok*, *n.* a monk's wide-sleeved garment: a long coat: a smock-frock: a sailor's jersey: a woman's or child's gown: an undress regimental coat: a wearer of a frock.—*v.t.* to furnish with a frock: to invest with priestly office.—*n.* froek'-coat, a double-breasted full-skirted coat for men.—*adj.* froeked, clothed in a frock.—*n.* froek'ing, cloth suitable for frocks, coarse jean.—*adj.* froek'-less, wanting a frock. [O.Fr. *froc*, a monk's frock—L.L. *frocus*—L. *flocus*, a flock of wool; or from L.L. *hrocus*—O.H.G. *hroch* (Ger. *rock*), a coat.]

frog, *frog*, *n.* a tailless web-footed amphibian, esp. one of the genus *Rana*, more agile than a toad: a swelling in the throat.—*ns.* frog'-bit, a small aquatic plant (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*), allied to the water-soldier, but with floating leaves; frog'-eater, one who eats frogs, a Frenchman; frog'-fish, name for various fishes, esp. the angler; frog'-gery, frogs collectively: place where frogs abound or are kept; frogg'y, a

carry in such a way.—*n.* frog'mouth, any bird of the mopoke family or subfamily (Australian and S. Asian) akin to or included in the goatsuckers; frog'-spit, cuckoo-spit. [O.E. *frogga*; also *frox*; cog. with O.N. *froskr*; Ger. *frosch*.]

frog, *frog*, *n.* a V-shaped band of horn on the underside of a horse's hoof. [Perh. the same word as the preceding.]

frog, *frog*, *n.* on a railway or tramway, a structure in the rails allowing passage across or to another track. [Possibly the same as frog (1).]

frog, *frog*, *n.* an ornamental fastening or tasselled or braided button: an attachment to a belt for carrying a weapon.—*adj.* frogged, having ornamental stripes or workings of braid or lace, mostly on the breast of a coat. [Perhaps Port. *froco*—L. *flocus*, a flock, lock.]

froise, *froz*, *fraise*, *frâz*, *n.* a thick pancake, often with slices of bacon. [Origin unknown.]

frolle, *frol'ik*, *adj.* merry: pranky.—*n.* gaiety: a prank: a gambol: a merry-making.—*v.t.* to play wild pranks or merry tricks: to gambol: (*pr.p.* frol'leking; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* frol'leked).—*adj.* frol'lesome, gay: sportive.—*adv.* frol'lesomely.—*n.* frol'lesomeness. [Du. *vrolijk*, merry; cf. Ger. *fröhlich*, joyful, gay.]

from, *from*, *fram*, *prep.* forth of; out of; away, to or at a greater distance relatively to: springing out of; beginning at; apart relatively to: by reason of. [O.E. *fram*, *from*; akin to Goth. *fram*, O.N. *frâ*.]

frond, *frond*, *n.* a leaf, esp. of a palm or fern: a leaflike thallus, or a leaflike organ of obscure morphological nature.—*n.* frond'age, fronds collectively.—*adj.* frond'ed, having fronds; frond'-ent, leafy.—*n.* frondescence, development of leaves.—*adj.* frondesc'ent, leaflike: leafy: springing into leaf; frond'iferous, bearing or producing fronds; frond'ose, leaflike: leafy. [L. *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf.]

Fronde, *frond'*, *n.* the opposition to Mazarin and the court in France during Louis XIV's minority.—*n.* frondeur (*fron'der*), a member of the Fronde: an irreconcilable. [Fr., sling—L. *funda*, sling.]

front, *frunt*, *n.* the forehead: the face: the forepart of anything: the side presented to view: the face of a building, esp. the principal face: the part facing the sea or other water: a seaside promenade or pleasure ground: the foremost line: the scene of hostilities: a combined face presented against opponents: a wig for the forehead: an attachment or addition to the front of anything: the middle part of the tongue: boldness: impudence.—*adj.* of, relating to, in, the front: articulated with the front of the tongue.—*v.t.* to stand in front of or opposite: to face towards: to meet, or to oppose, face to face: to add a front to; to serve as a front to: to change into or towards a front sound.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be foremost: to face.—*n.* front'age, the front part of a building: extent of front: ground in front.—*adj.* front'al (*frunt'l*, also *front'l*), of or belonging to the front, or the forehead.—*n.* a front-piece: something worn on the forehead or face: (*archit.*) a pediment over a door or window: a hanging of silk, satin, etc., embroidered for an altar—now usually covering only the top, the *superfrontal*—formerly covering the whole of the front, corresponding to the *antependium*.—*adj.* front'-bench, sitting on a front bench, as a minister, or an opposition member of like standing.—*ns.* front'-bench'er; front'-door'.—*adj.* front'ed, formed with a front: changed into or towards a front sound; front'less, void of shame or modesty.—*adv.* front'lessly.—*ns.* front'let, a band worn on the forehead; front'-page, the outside page of a newspaper.—*adj.* suitable for a front-page, important.—*adj.* front'-rank.—*n.* front'-rank'er.—*adv.* front'-ward, —s, towards the front; front'ways, —wise, with face or front forward.—come to the front, to become noticeable: to attain an important position; in front (of), before. [L. *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead.]

frontier, *frunt'* or *front'ér*, —*yer*, or —*ér*, *n.* the border of a country: the border of settled country:

water swimmer fitted

feet; frog'(s)'-march, method of carrying a refractory or drunken prisoner face downwards between four men, each holding a limb.—*v.t.* to

fâte, fâr, dsk; mē, hsr (her); mine; mîte; mûte; mōn; then (then)

(*Shak.*) an outwork.—*adj.* belonging to a frontier: bordering.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to border.—*n.* frontiersman (or *-térz*), a dweller on a frontier. [O.Fr. *frontier*—*L. frons, frontis.*]
frontispiece, *frun'tis-pēs* (or *front'*), *n.* (*archit.*) the principal face of a building: a figure or engraving at the front of a book.—*v.t.* to put as a frontispiece to furnish with one. [Fr. *frontispice*—*L.L. frontispiciūm*—*frons, frontis*, forehead, *specere, spicere*, to see; not conn. with *place*.]
fronton, *frun'ton*, *n.* (*archit.*) a pediment.—Also *frontoon* (*-tōon*). [Fr.—*It. frontone*.]
frore, *frōr*, *froren*, *fōrne*, *froren*, *frōr'an*, *froren*, *adj.* frozen, frosty.—*adj.* *frō'ry* (*Spens.*), frozen. [O.E. *froren*, *p.p.* of *froesan*, to freeze.]
frost, *frost*, *n.* a state of freezing: temperature at or below the freezing-point of water: frozen dew, or *hoar-frost*: (*slang*) a disappointment, a cheat.—*v.t.* to affect with frost: to cover with hoar-frost: to make like hoar-frost: to sharpen (the points of a horse's shoe) that it may not slip on ice.—*v.i.* to assume a frostlike appearance.—*n.* frost'-bite, injury, sometimes ending in mortification, in a part of the body by exposure to cold.—*v.t.* to affect with frost.—*adj.* frost'-bitten, bitten or affected by frost; frost'-bound, bound or confined by frost; frost'-ed, covered by frost: having a frost-like appearance (as a cake or Christmas card by sprinkling glass by roughening): injured by frost.—*adv.* frost'ily.—*ns.* frost'iness; frost'ing, coating with hoar-frost: material or treatment to give appearance of hoar-frost.—*adj.* frost'less, free from frost.—*n.* frost'-nail, a projecting nail in a horse-shoe serving as an ice-calk.—*v.t.* to furnish with frost-nails.—*ns.* frost'-smoke, vapour frozen in the atmosphere, and having a smoke-like appearance; frost'-wort, tracery wrought by frost, as on windows: work resembling frost tracery, etc.—*adj.* frost'y, producing, attended with, covered with, frost: chill: frost-like. [O.E. *frost*, *frost*—*frōsan*; cf. *Ger. frost*.]
froth, *froth*, *n.* foam: (*fig.*) chatter.—*v.t.* to cause froth on.—*v.i.* to throw up froth.—*ns.* froth'-blower, a beer-drinker; froth'ery, mere froth; froth'-fly, froth'-hopp'er, a frog-hopper, any insect of the family *Cercopidae*, whose larvae live surrounded by froth (cuckoo-spit) on plants.—*adj.* froth-to my (*Spens.*), foaming.—*adv.* froth'ily.—*n.* froth'iness.—*adj.* froth'less; froth'y, full of or like froth or foam: empty: unsubstantial. [O.N. *frothia*; Dan. *fraede*.]
frowy. Same as *frowy*.
frounce, *frouns*, *v.t.* to plait: to curl: to wrinkle up.—*v.i.* to wrinkle: (*obs.*) to frown.—*n.* (*obs.*) a wrinkle, a plait or curl: affected ornament. [O.Fr. *froncier*; see *frounce* (2).]
frounce, *frouns*, *n.* a disease of the mouth in hawks. [Origin unknown.]
frow, *frow*, *n.* a Dutchwoman. [Du. *vrouw*.]
froward, *frō'rd*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) turned away: self-willed: perverse: unreasonable—*opp.* to *toward*.—*adv.* in an adverse direction.—*prep.* (also *frow'wards*) in a direction away from.—*adv.* frow'wardly.—*n.* frow'wardness. [*fro*, and suffix. *-ward*.]
frown, *frown*, *v.i.* to wrinkle the brow as in anger: to look angry, gloomy, threatening: to show disapprobation.—*v.t.* to express, send, or force by a frown.—*n.* a wrinkling or contraction of the brow in displeasure, etc.: a stern look.—*adj.* frown'ing, gloomy: disapproving: threatening.—*adv.* frown'ingly. [From O.Fr. *froigner* (*Fr. refragner*), to knit the brow; origin unknown.]
frowst, *frowst*, *v.i.* to luxuriate in hot stuffiness and stupefaction.—*n.* hot stuffiness: a spell of frowsting.—*ns.* frow'sty.—*adj.* frow'sty, fusty. [Origin unknown.]
frowsy, *frowsy*, (*Spens.* *frowlic*), *frō'i*, *frow'i*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) musty, rancid: of timber, soft and brittle. [*Prob.* O.E. *thrōh*, rancidity.]
frowzy, *frowsy*, *frō'zī*, *adj.* fusty: stuffy, offensive. [Origin unknown.]
frozen, *froz'n*, *p.p.* of freeze.
Fructidor, *frūk-tē-dor*, *n.* the twelfth month in the French revolutionary calendar, about Aug. 18-

Sept. 16. [Fr.—*L. fructus*, fruit; Gr. *dōron*, a gift.]
fructed, *fruk'tid*, *adj.* (*her.*) bearing fruit.—*adj.* fructiferous, bearing fruit.—*n.* fructificā'tion, fruit-production: (*bot.*) a structure that contains spores or seeds.—*v.t.* fruc'tify, to make fruitful: to fertilise.—*v.i.* to bear fruit.—*adj.* fructiv'orous (*L. vorare*, to devour), frugivorous.—*ns.* fruc'tose, fruit sugar or laevulose; fruc'tuary, one enjoying the fruits of anything.—*v.i.* fruc'tuate, to come to fruit: to fructify.—*n.* fructuā'tion, coming to fruit, bearing fruit.—*adj.* fruc'tuous, fruitful. [L. *fructus*, fruit.]
frugal, *frō'gl*, *adj.* economical in the use of means: sparing: spare: thrifty.—*ns.* fru'galist, one who is frugal: frugality (*-gal'*), economy: thrift.—*adv.* fru'gally. [*L. frūgālis*—*frūx, frūgis*, fruit.]
frugiferous, *frō'jif-a-ras*, *adj.* (*L. ferre*, to bear) fruit-bearing.—*adj.* frugiv'orous (*L. vorare*, to eat), feeding on fruits or seeds. [*L. frūx, frūgis*, fruit.]
fruit (*obs. fruct*), *frōot*, *n.* the produce of the earth, which supplies the wants of men and animals: an edible part of a plant, generally sweet, acid, and juicy, *esp.* a part that contains the seed, but sometimes extended to include other parts (e.g. the leaf-stalk in rhubarb): (*bot.*) a fructification, *esp.* the structure that develops from the ovary and its contents after fertilisation, sometimes including also structures formed from other parts of the flower or axis: the offspring of animals: product, effect, advantage.—*v.i.* to produce fruit.—*ns.* fruit'age, fruit collectively: fruits; fruit'rian, one who lives on fruit.—Also *adj.*; fruit'-bat, any bat of the suborder *Megachiroptera*, large fruit-eating bats of the Old World; fruit'-bud, a bud that produces fruit; fruit'-cake, a cake containing raisins, etc.; fruit'er, one who deals in fruit—also (*now dial.*) fruit'er; (*fem.* fruit'eress); fruit'ery, a place for storing fruit: fruitage; fruit'-fly, an insect of genus *Drosophila*.—*adj.* fruit'ful, productive.—*adv.* fruit'fully.—*ns.* fruit'fulness; fruit'ing, process of bearing fruit; fruit'-knife, a knife with a blade of silver, etc., for cutting fruit.—*adj.* fruit'less, barren: without profit: useless: in vain.—*adv.* fruit'lessly.—*ns.* fruit'lessness; fruit'-sal'ad, a mixture of pieces of fruit, fresh or preserved; fruit'-tree, a tree of a kind yielding edible fruit.—*adj.* fruit'y, like, or tasting like, fruit: rich.—bush fruits, small fruits growing on woody bushes; first-fruits (see *first*, *annat*); small fruits, strawberries, currants, etc. [O.Fr. *fruit*, *fruit*—*L. fructus*—*fruit*, *fructus*, to enjoy.]
fruition, *frō'ish'an*, *n.* enjoyment: use or possession, *esp.* accompanied with pleasure: often wrongly used for fruiting, bearing of, coming into, fruit.—*adj.* fru'itive. [O.Fr. *fruition*—*L. fruit*, to enjoy.]
frumentation, *frō-man-tā'shan*, *n.* a largess of grain bestowed on the starving or turbulent people in ancient Rome.—*adj.* frumentā'ceous, made of or resembling wheat or other grain; frumentā'rious, pertaining to corn. [*L. frumentātiō*, -ōnis—*frumentāri*, to provide with corn—*frumentum*, corn.]
frumenty, *frō'nun-ti*, *n.* hulled wheat boiled in milk.—Also *fur'menty*, *fur'mety*, *fur'mty* (*fur*). [O.Fr. *frumentec*—*frument*—*L. frumentum*.]
frump, *frump*, *n.* a dowdy and cross-grained woman: (*obs.*) a flout or snub.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to snub.—*adj.* frump'ish, frump'y, sour-tempered: ill-dressed.
frumple, *frum'pl*, *v.t.* (*prov.*) to wrinkle.
frush, *frush*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to break or bruise.—*adj.* brittle.—*n.* a crash: splinters. [O.Fr. *froissier*, to bruise—*L. frustum*, fragment.]
frush, *frush*, *n.* (*prov.*) the frog of a horse's foot: a disease in that part of a horse's foot. [*Cf.* O.E. *forse*, frog (animal); Gr. *batrachos* means frog in both senses.]
frust, *frust*, *n.* (*Sterne*) a fragment.—*ns.* frust'ule, the siliceous two-valved shell of a diatom, with its contents; frust'um, a slice of a solid body: the part of a cone or pyramid between the base and a

parallel plane, or between two planes: (*pl. frust'a*). [*L. frustum*, a bit.]

frustrate, *frus'trät*, *-trät'*, v.t. to make vain or of no effect: to bring to naught: to balk: to thwart.—*adj. (frus')* vain, ineffectual: balked.—*n. frusträt-ion*. [*L. frusträri*, *frusträtus*—*frusträ*, in vain.]

frutex, *fröö'teks*, *n.* a shrub (*pl. fru'tices*, *-t-séz*).—*adj. fru'ticose*, shrubby. [*L. frutex*, *-icis*, a shrub.]

frutify, *fröö'ti-fi*, v.t. (*Shok.*) Launcelot Gobbo's blunder for offend or specify.

fry, *fri*, v.t. to cook in oil or fat in a pan: to burn or scorch: to torture with heat or passion.—*v.i.* to undergo frying: (*Spens.*) to foam: (*pr.p.* *fry'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *fried*; *3rd pers. pres. indic.* *fries*).—*n.* a dish of anything fried.—*ns.* fried cake, (*U.S.*) a cake fried in deep fat: a doughnut; *fri'er* (*fry'er*), one who fries (*esp. fish*): a vessel for frying: a fish suitable for frying.—*n.* and *adj. fry'ing*.—*n.* fry'ing-pan, a flat pan for frying with.—*out* of the fry'ing-pan into the fire, out of one evil into a greater. [*Fr. frire*—*L. frigère*; cf. *Gr. phrygēin*.]

fry, *fri*, *n.* young, collectively: a swarm of young, esp. of fishes just spawned: a number of small things.—small fry, small things collectively, persons or things of little importance. [*O.N. frjó*, seed; *Dan.* and *Sw. frjó*.]

fub, *sub*, v.t. (*Shok.*) to put off: to fob.—*n. fubb'ery* (*obs.*), a deception.—*fub off*, to put off or evade by a trick or a lie. [See *fob*.]

fubby, *sub'i*, *subsy*, *sub'zi*, *adj.* chubby. [*Ety. dub.*]

fuchsia, *fü'shi-a*, *-shö*, *n.* any plant of a S. American genus (*Fuchsia*) of the evening primrose family, with long pendulous flowers.—*n.* fuchsine (*fööks'-én*), the dye-stuff magenta, a green solid, purplish red in solution (from its colour). [Named after Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist, 1501-66.]

fuchsite, *fööks'it*, *n.* a brilliant green chromium mica. [*J. N. von Fuchs* (1774-1856), German mineralogist.]

fucus, *fü'küs*, *n. (obs.)* paint for the face, cosmetic (*pl. füci*, *-si*, *fücuses*): *Fucus*, the bladder-wrack genus of seaweeds.—*adj. fü'cold*, like, pertaining to seaweed, or like a fossil painted. [*L. fucus*, *whýkos*.]

fud, *fud*, *n. (Scot.)* a rabbit's or hare's tail: the buttocks.

fuddle, *fud'l*, v.t. to stupefy, as with drink.—*v.i.* to drink to excess or habitually: (*pr.p.* *fudd'ling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *fudd'led*).—*n.* intoxicating drink.—*ns.* fudd'le-cap, a hard drinker; fudd'ler, a drunkard.—*n.* and *adj. fudd'ling*, tipping. [*Origin obscure.*]

fudge, *fug*, *n.* stuff: nonsense: humbug: an inserted patch in a newspaper, or space reserved for it: a soft sweetmeat.—*inter. bosh*.—*v.t.* to patch up, fake: to botch: to foist.—*v.i.* to fadge.—*adj. fudgy*, irritable: awkward.

fuel, *fü'al*, *n.* material for a fire.—*v.t.* to furnish with fuel.—*v.i.* to take or get fuel: (*pr.p.* *fü'elling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *fü'elled*).—*n.* fü'eller. [*O.Fr. fouverille*—*L.L. focale*—*L. focus*, a fireplace.]

fuero, *föö'rö*, *n.* a code or body of law or privileges, esp. in the Basque provinces, a constitution. [*Sp.*—*L. forum*.]

fuff, *fuf*, *n. (Scot.)* a puff: the spitting of a cat: a burst of anger.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to puff: to spit as a cat.—*adj. fuff'y*, light and soft. [*Imit.*]

fug, *fug*, *n.* a very hot close state of atmosphere: sitting in such an atmosphere: one who fugs: dusky fluff.—*v.i.* to sit or revel in a fug.—*adj. fugg'y*. [*Origin unknown.*]

fugacious, *fü'gä-shüs* *adj.* apt to flee away: fleeing: readily shed.—*ns.* fugä'clousness, fugacity (*-gäs'*). [*L. fugäx*, *-äcis*, from *fugere*, to flee.]

fugitive, *fü'ji-tiv*, *adj.* apt to flee away: fleeing: fleeing: evanescent: occasional, written for some passing occasion.—*n.* one who flees or has fled: one hard to be caught: an exile.—*ns.* fü'gie (*Scot.*) a cock that will not fight: a runaway; fü'gle-warr'ant, a warrant to apprehend a debtor supposed to be about to abscond, prob. from the phrase in *meditatione fugae*; *fügitätion* (*Scots*

law), absconding from justice: sentence of outlawry.—*adv. fü'glitively*.—*n. fü'glitiveness*. [*L. fugitivus*—*fugere*, to flee.]

fugleman, *fü'gl'män*, *n.* a soldier who stands before a company at drill as an example: a ringleader, mouthpiece of others.—*v.i. fü'gle* (*Carlyle*), to act like a fugleman. [*Ger. flügelmann*, the leader of a file—*flügel*, a wing, *mann*, man.]

fugue, *fug*, *n. (mus.)* a form of composition in which the subject is given out by one part and immediately taken up by a second (in *answer*), during which the first part supplies an accompaniment or counter-subject, and *so on*: wandering with loss of memory.—*adj. fü'gual*.—*fü'gually*.—*fü'gato* (*föö-gä'tö*), *n.* a fugue without being strictly a fugue.—Also *n.*—*n.* fughetta (*föö-ge'tä*), a short fugue.—*n.* fugulist (*fü'g'ist*), one who writes or plays fugues. [*Fr.*—*It. fugo*—*L. fuga*, flight.]

Führer, *fü'vrer*, *n.* the title taken by Hitler as dictator of Nazi Germany. [*Ger.*, leader, guide.]

fulcrum, *fül'kräm*, *n. (mech.)* the prop or fixed point on which a lever moves: a support (*pl. fül'crums*, *fül'cra*).—*adj. fül'crato*, supported with fulcrums. [*L. fulcrum*, a prop—*fulcire*, to prop.]

fulfil, *fool-fil*, v.t. (*arch.*) to fill full: to complete: to accomplish: to carry into effect: to bring to consummation: (*pr.p.* *füll'filing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *füll'fille*).—*ns.* füll'ficer; füll'filing, füll'fiment, accomplishment, fulfilment.

fulfilment, *füll'fiment*, *n.* fulfilment.

fulgency, *fül'gensi*, *n.* fulgency.

fulgur, *fül'gür*, *n.* flashing.—*ns.* plendour.—*adj. -ëntis*, *pr.p.* of fulgor, bright-

ness.]

fulgurate, *fül'gü-rät*, v.i. *adj.* fül'güral, pertaining flashing like lightning.—*in* assaying, the sudden and final brightening of the fused globule; fül'gürte, a tube of vitrified sand formed by lightning.—*adj. fül'gürou*, resembling lightning. [*L. fulgur*, lightning.]

fulham, *fool'am*, *n.* a die loaded at the corner.—Also füll'am, füll'an. [*Prob. the place-name Fulham*.]

fuliginous, *fül'ij-i-nüs*, *adj.* sooty: dusky.—*n.* fuliginosity.—*adv. fül'iginously*. [*L.*, fuligo, *-inis*, soot.]

full, *fool*, *adj.* holding all that can be contained: having no empty space: replete: abundantly supplied or furnished: abounding: copious: filling: containing the whole matter: complete: perfect: strong: clear: intense: swelled or rounded: protuberant: having excess of material: at the height of development or end of course: having thoughts completely crossed: (*coll.*) drunk: (*compar.* fuller; *superl.* fullest).—*n.* completest extent, as of the moon: highest degree: the whole: time of full-moon.—*v.t.* to make with gathers or pucks.—*v.i.* to become full.—*adv.* quite: thoroughly, veritably: directly.—*adj.* füll'-a'corned (*Sl.*)—*aged*, having reach (see back); füll'-maximum energy and fluency); füll'-blood, an individual of pure blood.—*adj.* füll'-blood'ed, having a full supply of blood: vigorous: thoroughbred, of unmixed descent: related through both parents; füll'-blown, fully expanded, as a flower: beyond the first freshness of youth: fully qualified or admitted: puffed out to fullness; füll'-bod'fed, with much body or substance.—*n.* füll'-bottom, a full-bottomed wig.—*adj.* füll'-bottomed, having a full or large bottom, as a wig; füll'-bound, with the boards covered as well as the back; füll'-circ'led, fully loaded (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*adv.* füll'-cir'cle, round in a complete revolution.—*n.* füll'-cock, the position of a gun cock drawn fully back, or of a tap fully open.—*adv.* in that position.—*adj.* füll'-cocked; füll'-dress, in the dress worn on occasions of state or ceremony; füll'-dress debate,

a set debate of some importance in which the leaders take part).—*adj.* full'-eyed, with large prominent eyes; full'-face, full'-faced, having a full or broad face: (of type) bold-faced: showing the face in direct front view; full'-fash'ioned, or fully fashioned, of garments, esp. stockings, conforming to the body contour; full'-fed, fed to plumpness or satiety; full'-fledged, completely fledged: having attained full membership; full'-fraught (*Shak.*), fully charged, equipped, endowed, all-round; full'-grown, grown to full size.—*ns.* full'-hand', full'-house', at poker, three cards of a kind and a pair.—*adj.* full'-hand'ed, bearing something valuable, as a gift; full'-heart'ed, full of heart or courage: fraught with emotion; full'-hot (*Shak.*), heated to the utmost; full'-ish, inclining to fullness; full'-length, extending the whole length.—*n.* a portrait showing the whole length.—*adv.* stretched out to the full extent; full'-manned (*Shak.*), having a full crew.—*ns.* full'-moon, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, when opposite the sun: the time when the moon is full; full'-mouthed, having a full set of teeth: having food in plenty: loud: sonorous; full'-ness, ful'-ness, the state of being full: moment of fulfilment: (*Shak.*) plenty, wealth.—*adj.* full'-orb'ed, having the orb or disk fully illuminated, as the full-moon: round; full'-page, occupying a whole page.—*advs.* full'-pelt, full'-speed, full'-split, full'-tilt', with highest speed and impetus.—*adv.* full'-sail',—*adj.* full'-sailed, having all sails set: having sails filled with wind: advancing with speed and momentum.—*n.* full'-stop', a point marking the end of a sentence.—*adj.* full'-summed, complete in all its parts; full'-throat'ed, full'-voiced, singing with the whole power of the voice; full'-time, occupied during or extending over the whole working day.—*n.* full'-tim'cr.—*adj.* full'-winged (*Shak.*), having perfect or strong wings.—*adv.* full'y, completely: entirely: quite.—at the full, at the height, as of one's good fortune, etc.; full and by, clochaulead to the wind; full brother, sister, son, daughter, of the same parents; full cousin, son or daughter of an uncle or aunt, first cousin; full of years, at a good old age; full organ, the organ, or great organ, with all or most of the stops in use; full pitch (*cricket*), a ball which does not or would not pitch before passing or hitting the batsman's wicket—also full toss; full score, a complete musical score with a staff for every part; full up, full to the limit; (*slang*) full sated, wearied; in full, without reduction; in full cry, in chase together, giving tongue; in full rig, with maximum number of masts and sails; in full swing, at the height of activity; in the fullness of time, at the due or destined time; to the full, in full measure, completely. [O.E. *full*; Goth. *fulls*, O.N. *fullr*, Ger. *voll*.]

full, *fool*, *v.t.* to scour and beat, as a means of finishing or cleansing woollens: to scour and thicken in a mill.—*ns.* full'age, the charge for fulling cloth; full'er, one who fulls cloth; fullier's-earth, an earthy hydrous aluminium silicate, capable of absorbing a division of the English soapwort; full'-ing-mil', a mill in which cloth is full'd. [O.Fr. *fuler* (see *foil*, 1) and O.E. *fullere*, fuller, both—*L.* *fullo*, a cloth-fuller.]

fulmar, *fool'mär*, *-mör*, *n.* a gull-like bird of the petrel family. [Perh. O.N. *full*, *foul*, *mär*, gull.] *fulminate*, *ful'min-ät*, *v.i.* to thunder or make a loud noise: to detonate: to issue decrees with violence, or threats: to inveigh: to flash.—*v.t.* to cause to explode: to send forth, as a denunciation: to denounce.—*n.* a salt of fulminic acid (often dangerously detonating).—*adj.* ful'minant, fulminating: (*path.*) developing suddenly.—*n.* a thunderbolt: an explosive.—*adj.* ful'minating, detonating.—*n.* fulminä'tion, act of thundering, denouncing, or detonating: a denunciation.—*adj.* ful'minatory.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* ful'mine (*ful'min*), to fulminate (*Spens.*, *Milt.*).—*adj.* fulmin'eous, ful'minous, pertaining to thunder and lightning.—fulminating gold, a green powder made from

auric oxide and ammonium hydroxide; fulminating mercury, mercuric fulminate; fulminating silver, a black solid made from silver oxide and ammonium hydroxide; fulminic acid, an acid isomeric with cyanic acid. [*L.* *fulm'ndre*, *-ätum*—*fulmen*, *-inis*, lightning—*fulgere*, to shine.] *fulsome*, *fool'sam*, also *ful'*, *adj.* cloying or causing surfeit: nauseous: offensive: gross: rank: disgustingly fawning.—*adv.* ful'somely.—*n.* ful'someness. [full and affix -some.]

fulvous, *ful'väs*, *adj.* dull yellow: tawny.—*adj.* ful'vid. [*L.* *fulvus*, tawny.]

fum. See *fung*.

fumado, *fū-mä dö*, *n.* a smoked fish, esp. a pilchard. [Sp., smoked—*L.* *fūmare*, to smoke.]

Fumaria, *fū-mä'ri-ä*, the fumitory genus, giving name to the *Fumariä*ceae, a family akin to the poppies.—*fumaric* (*fū-mar'ik*) acid, an acid isomeric with maleic acid, found in *Fumaria* and other plants. [*L.* *fūmus*; see *fumitory*.]

fumarole, *fū-mä-röl*, *n.* a hole emitting gases in a volcano or volcanic region. [Fr. *fumerolle* or It. *fumarola*—*L.* *fūmus*, smoke.]

fumble, *fūmbl*, *v.i.* to grope about awkwardly: to make bungling or unsuccessful attempts: to mumble.—*v.t.* to handle, manage, or effect awkwardly or bunglingly: to huddle: to mumble.—*n.* fumb'ler.—*adv.* fūm'blingly. [Cf. Du. *fommel*, to fumble; Dan. *famle*; O.N. *fálma*, to grope about.]

fume, *fūm*, *n.* smoke or vapour: any volatile matter: heat of mind, rage, fretful excitement: a passionate person: anything unsubstantial, vain conceit.—*v.i.* to smoke: to throw off vapour: to come off or pass in fumes: to be in a rage.—*v.t.* to treat with fumes: to give off: to offer incense to.—*n.* fūm'age, hearth-money; fūm'atory, a place for smoking or fumigation; fūme'-cham'ber, -cup'board, a case for laboratory operations that give off fumes; fūmos'ity, a fuming condition: an exhalation: breath stinking of food or drink.—*adj.* fūm'ous, fūm'y.—fūmed oak, oak darkened by ammonia fumes. [*L.* *fūmus*, smoke.]

fumet, fewmet, *fū'mit*, *n.* (*arch.*), usu. in pl.) the dung of deer, hares, etc. [Appar. Anglo-Fr.—*L.* *fūmare*, to dung.]

fumet, *fumette*, *fū-met'*, *n.* the scent of game when high. [Fr. *fumet*.]

fumigate, *fūm'gāt*, *v.t.* to expose to fumes, esp. for purposes of disinfecting, or destroying pests: to perfume.—*ns.* fūm'igant, a source of fumes, esp. a substance used for fumigation; fūm'igä'tion, fūm'igätor, a fumigating apparatus.—*adj.* fūm'igatory. [*L.* *fūmigare*, -ätum.]

fumitory, *fūm'i-tör-i*, *n.* a plant of the genus *Fumaria*.—Also (*Shak.*) fem'iter or fen'itar, fem'etary. [O.Fr. *fume-terre*, lit. earth-smoke—*L.* *fūmus*, smoke, *terra*, earth; reason for name not obvious.]

fun, *fun*, *n.* (*obs.*) a hoax, trick: merriment: sport: a source of merriment or amusement.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to trick.—*v.i.* to make sport: (*pr. p.* fun'ning).—be great fun, to be very amusing; in fun, in joke, not seriously; like fun (*coll.*), in a rapid manner; make fun of, poke fun at, to ridicule. [Prob. a form of obs. *fun*, to befool.]

funambulist, *fū-nam'bū-list*, *n.* a rope-walker or rope-dancer.—*v.i.* fūnambūlate.—*ns.* fūnambūlation; fūnambūlator.—*adj.* fūnambūlatory. [*L.* *fūnambulus*, a rope walker—*fūnis*, rope, *ambulare*, to walk.]

function, *fun(k)shən*, *n.* the doing of a thing: performance: activity: duty peculiar to any office: faculty, exercise of faculty: the peculiar office of anything: (*obs.*) a profession: a solemn service: a ceremony: a social gathering: (*math.*) a quantity so connected with another that any change in the one produces a corresponding change in the other: the technical term in physiology for the vital activity of organ, tissue, or cell.—*v.i.* to perform a function: act: operate: work.—*adj.* func'tional, pertaining to or performed by functions: of disease, characterised by impairment of function, not of organs: designed with special regard to purpose: serving a function.—*adv.* func'tionally.

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el's-mant*, *in'funt*, *ran'dom*

—*n.* func'tionary, one who discharges any duty: one who holds an office.—*v.t.* func'tionate, to perform a function.—*adj.* func'tionless, having no function. [O.Fr.—*L.* *functio*, *-ōnis*—*fungi*, *functus*, to perform.]

fund, *fund*, *n.* a sum of money on which some enterprise is founded or expense supported: a supply or source of money: a store laid up: supply: (pl.) permanent government debts paying interest, (*slang*) money.—*v.t.* to form into a stock charged with interest: to place in a fund.—*adj.* fund'able, capable of being converted into a fund or into bonds.—*adj.* fund'ed, invested in public funds: existing in the form of bonds.—*n.* fund'-holder, one who has money in the public funds.—*adj.* fund'less, destitute of supplies or money. [*L.* *fundus*, the bottom.]

fundamental, *fun-da-ment'al*, *adj.* basal: serving as foundation: essential: primary: important.—*n.* that which serves as a groundwork: an essential: (mus.) the root of a chord or of a system of harmonics.—*ns.* fund'ament (-*ment*), the lower part or seat of the body; fund'ament'alism, belief in the literal truth of the Bible, against evolution, etc.; fund'ament'alist, one who professes this belief; fund'ament'al'ity.—*adv.* fund'ament'al'ly. [*L.* *fundamentum*, foundation, *fundāre*, to found.]

fundus, *fun'dus*, *n.* the bottom of anything: (*anat.*) the rounded bottom of a hollow organ. [*L.*]

funeral, *fū'nə-rəl*, *n.* disposal of the dead, with any ceremonies or observances connected therewith: a procession to the place of burial or cremation, etc.: (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) death: (*Spens.*) tomb.—*adj.* pertaining to the disposal of the dead.—*adj.* fun'eral, fun'eb'rial, fun'eral; fun'ery, pertaining to or suiting a funeral; fun'ereal, pertaining to a funeral: dismal: mournful.—your, my (etc.) funeral, your, my (etc.) affair, or look-out. [*L.L.* *fūnerālis* and *L.* *fūnerārius*, *fūnebris*, *fūneus*—*L.* *fūnus*, *fūnebris*, a funeral procession.]

funest, *fū-nest*, *adj.* deadly: lamentable. [*Fr.*—*L.* *funestus*, destructive.]

fung, *fung*, *fung*, *fun*, *n.* a fabulous Chinese bird, sometimes called phoenix. [*Chin.* *fung*, *feng*.]

fungibles, *fun'ji-blz*, *n.pl.* (*law*) movable effects which perish by being used, and which are estimated by weight, number, and measure. [*L.L.* *fungibilis*—*L.* *fungi*, to perform; see function.]

fungus, *fung'gus*, *n.* a plant of one of the lowest groups, thallophytes without chlorophyll, including mushrooms, toadstools, mould, etc.: proud-flesh formed on wounds: (pl. *fungi*, *fun'gi*, or *funguses*).—*adj.* fung'al, pertaining to fungus.—*n.* fungicide (*fun'ji-sid*), a means of killing fungi.—*adj.* fungiform (*fun'ji-form*), mushroom-shaped; fungoid (-*oid*), -al, fungus-like: of the nature of a fungus.—*n.* fungos'ity, quality of being fungous.—*adj.* fung'ous, or of like fungus: soft: apogony: growing suddenly: ephemeral. [*L.* *fungus*, a mushroom; cf. *Gr.* *sphegus*, *spongus*, a sponge.]

funicle, *fū'ni-kul*, *n.* a small cord or ligature: a fibre: (*bot.*) the stalk of an ovule.—*adj.* funic'ular; funic'ulate.—*n.* funic'ulus, the umbilical cord: a funicle.—funicular railway, a cable-railway. [*L.* *funiculus*, dim. of *fūnis*, a rope.]

funk, *fungk*, *n.* (*coll.*) a state of fear: panic: shrinking or shirking from loss of courage: one who funks.—*v.t.* to flinch: to draw back or hold back in fear.—*v.t.* to balk at or shirk from fear.—*ns.* funk'hole (*mil. slang*), a place of refuge, dug-out: a coward's place of retreat; funk'iness.—*adj.* funk'y. [*Poss. Flem.* *fonck*.]

funk, *fungk*, *n.* touchwood: a spark. [*Cf.* *Du.* *vonk*.]

funk, *fungk*, *v.t.* to stifle with smoke. [*Ety. dub.*] **Funkia**, *fungki-a*, *n.* an E. Asiatic genus allied to the day lilies. [*From* the German botanist, H. C. Funk, 1771-1830.]

funnel, *fun'l*, *n.* a vessel, usually a cone ending in a tube, for pouring fluids into bottles, etc.: a passage for the escape of smoke, etc.—*adj.* funn'elled, with a funnel: funnel-shaped.—*n.* funn'el-net, a net shaped like a funnel. [*Prob.* through *Fr.* or *Port.* from *L.* *infundibulum*—*fundere*, to pour.]

funnel, *fun'l*, *n.* (*prov.*) the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass. [*Origin unknown.*]

funny, *fun'i*, *adj.* full of fun: droll: mirth-provoking: (*coll.*) queer, odd.—*n.pl.* funn'ies, (*U.S.*) the comic section of a newspaper.—*adv.* funn'ily.—*n.* funn'iness.—funny bone (a punning translation of *L.* *humerus*), the bone at the elbow with the comparatively unprotected ulnar nerve which, when struck, shoots a tingling sensation down the forearm to the fingers.

funny, *fun'i*, *n.* a light clinker-built pleasure-boat, with a pair of sculls. [*Perh.* from the foregoing.] **Funtumia**, *fun-tū'mi-a*, *n.* an African genus of apocynaceous trees, yielding Lagos rubber. [*From* a Gold Coast name.]

fur, *fur*, *n.* the thick, soft fine hair of certain animals: the skin with this hair attached: a garment of fur: furred animals (opposed to feather) (her.) a patched or tufted picture: a coating on the tongue: a crust in boilers, etc.: a strengthening piece nailed to a rafter.—*v.t.* to clothe, cover, coat, trim or line with fur: to coat.—*v.t.* to become coated: (*pr.p.* furr'ing; *pa.t.* and *po.p.* furred).—*adj.* furred.—*ns.* furr'er, a dealer or worker in furs; furr'ery, furs in general: trade in furs; furr'ing, fur trimmings: a coating on the tongue: (also furr'ing) strips of wood fastened to joists, etc.: a lining to a wall to carry lath, provide an air-space, etc.: fur-seal, a seal-bear, an eared seal with close fur under its long hairs.—*adj.* furr'y, consisting of, like, covered with, or dressed in fur. [*O.Fr.* *forer* (*Fr.* *fourrer*), to line, encase—*forre*, *fuerre*, sheath.]

fur, *fur*, *fur*, *n.* (*Scol.*) a form of furrow. **furacious**, *fū-rā'shəs*, *adj.* thievish.—*ns.* fū'rā-clousness, fū'rāc'ity (-*rā'i-ti*). [*L.* *fūrax*, -*acis*—*fūr*, thief.]

furbelow, *fur'bi-lō*, *n.* a plated border or flounce: a superfluous ornament.—*v.t.* to flounce. [*Fr.* *lt.*, and *Sp.* *falbalá*; of unknown origin.]

furbish, *fur'bish*, *v.t.* to purify or polish: to rub up until bright: to renovate.—*n.* fur'blisher. [*O.Fr.* *fourbir*, *fourbis*, from *O.H.G.* *furbān*, to purify.]

furcate, *furcated*, *fur'kāt*, -*id*, *adj.* forked.—*adj.* fur'cal.—*n.* furcā'tion.—*adj.* furciferous (-*ri-f*), bearing a forked appendage: rascally (in allusion to the furca or yoke of criminals).—*n.* fur'cula, the united clavicles of a bird—the merry-thought.—*adj.* fur'cular, furcate: shaped like a fork. [*L.* *furca*, fork.]

Furcraea, *fur-kre'a*, *Fourcroya*, *fūr-kro'i-a*, *n.* a tropical American genus of plants akin to Agave, yielding Mauritius hemp. [*After* A. F. de *Fourcroy* (1755-1809), French chemist.]

further, *fur'də*, *n.* an obs. form (*Milit.*) of further.

furfur, *fur'fur*, -*fur* (*Browning*, *furfale*), *n.* dandruff, scurf.—*adj.* furfureaceous (*fur'fū-rā'shəs*), branny: acaly: scurfy.—*ns.* furfural (*fur'fū-rāl*, -*fo-rāl*), in full furfural'dehyde; also called fū'r'al, fur'fural(e), fū'r'ol(e), a liquid ($C_4H_4O \cdot CHO$) got by heating sugar with sulphuric acid.

furibund, *fū'ri-bund*, *adj.* raging. [*L.* *furibundus*—*furia*, rage.]

furious, *fū'ri-əs*, *adj.* full of fury: violent.—*n.* furios'ity, madness.—*adv.* furiously.—*n.* fur'iousness. [*O.Fr.* *furius*—*L.* *furius*—*furia*, rage.]

furlioso, *fūr-ri-ō'sō*, *n.* a furious person, madman.—*adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) with fury. [*It.*: cf. *furious*.]

furl, *fur'l*, *v.t.* to roll up. [*Perh.* *fardel*.]

furliana, *fūr-lā'nā*. Same as *forlana*.

furlong, *fur'long*, *n.* 40 paces, one-eighth of a mile. [*O.E.* *furlang*—*furh*, furrow, *lang*, long.]

furlough, *fur'lō*, *n.* leave of absence.—*v.t.* to grant furlough to. [*Du.* *verlof*; cf. *Ger.* *verlaub*.]

furmenty, *furmenty*, *furmenty*. See *frumenty*.

furnace, *fur'nis*, *n.* an enclosed structure in which great heat is produced: a time or place of grievous affliction or torment.—*v.t.* to exhale like a furnace: to subject to the heat of a furnace. [*O.Fr.* *fournaix*—*L.* *forāx*, -*acis*—*forus*, an oven.]

furniment, *fur-ni-ment*, *n.* (*Spens.*) furnishing.

fāte, *fār*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *māne*; *mōte*; *māte*; *mōwn*; *dhen* (then)

furnish, *far'nish*, *v.t.* to fit up or supply completely, or with what is necessary: to supply, provide: to equip.—*adj.* furnished, equipped: stocked with furniture.—*n.* furnisher.—*n.pl.* furnishings, fittings of any kind, esp. articles of furniture, etc., within a house: (Shak.) any incidental part.—*n.* furnishment. [O.Fr. *furnir*, *furniss*:- of Gmc. origin; cf. O.H.G. *frumen*, to further.]

furniture, *fur'ni-tür*, *n.* movables, either for use or ornament, with which a house is equipped: (Shak.) equipment: the trappings of a horse: (Shak.) decorations: the necessary appliances in some arts: accessories: metal fittings for doors and windows: (print.) the pieces of wood or metal put round pages of type to make margins and fasten the matter in the chase. [Fr. *fourniture*.]

furor, *für'ör*, *n.* fury: excitement, enthusiasm. [L.]
furore, *föo-rör'd*, *für'ör*, *n.* a craze: wild enthusiasm: wild excitement. [It.]

furrow, *fur'ö*, *n.* the trench made by a plough: a groove: a wrinkle.—*v.t.* to form furrows in: to groove: to wrinkle.—*n.* furrow-weed (Shak.), a weed of ploughed land.—*adj.* furrowy. [O.E. *furh*; cf. Ger. *furche*, *L. porca*, ridge.]
furth, *furth*, *adv.* (Scot.) forth: outside of.—furth of, outside: beyond the bounds of. [Variant of forth.]

further, *fur'dhar*, *adv.* at or to a greater distance or degree: in addition.—*adj.* more distant: additional.—*adv.* furthermore, in addition to what has been said, moreover, besides.—*adj.* furthest, most remote.—*adv.* furthest, at or to the greatest distance.—*adj.* most distant.—see one further, see one hanged, or the like. [O.E. *furthor* (*adv.*), *furthra* (*adj.*)—*fore* or *forth* with comp. suffix *-ther*.]

further, *fur'dhar*, *v.t.* to help forward, promote.—*ns.* furtherance, a helping forward; furtherer, a promoter, advancer.—*adj.* further, helpful: advantageous: rash. [O.E. *fyrtiran*.]
furtive, *fur'tiv*, *adj.* stealthy: secret.—*adv.* furtively. [L. *furtivus*—*für*, a thief.]

furuncle, *für'ung-kel*, *n.* a boil.—*adj.* furuncular, furunculous. [L. *furunculus*, lit. a little thief.]
fury, *für'i*, *n.* rage: violent passion: madness: (Fury, myth.) one of the three goddesses of vengeance, the Erinyes, or euphemistically Eumenides—Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megera (in *Milt.* a Fate): hence a passionate, violent woman. [Fr. *furie*—*L. furia*—*fürre*, to be angry.]

furze, *furz*, *n.* whin or gorse.—*adj.* furzy, overgrown with furze. [O.E. *fyrs*.]

fusals, *fü-zäl'*, *n.* an important constituent of coal, resembling charcoal and consisting of plant remains from which the volatiles have been eliminated (also *fü-zän*): artists' fine charcoal. [Fr., the spindle-tree, or charcoal made from it.]
fusarole, fusarol, *fü-zä-röl*, or *-zä*, *n.* (archit.) an astragal moulding. [Fr. *fusarolle*—It. *fusaruolo*, spindle-whorl—L. *fusus*, spindle.]

fuscous, *füs'käs*, *adj.* brown: dingy.—Also (*Lamb*) fusc. [L. *fuscus*.]

fuse, *füz*, *v.t.* to melt: to liquefy by heat: to join by, or as if by, melting together.—*v.i.* to be melted: to be reduced to a liquid: to melt together: to blend or unite: of an electric light, to go out by melting of a fuse.—*n.* a bit of fusible metal, with its mounting, inserted as a safeguard in an electric circuit.—*n.* fusibility, the degree of ease with which a substance can be fused.—*adj.* fusible, able to be fused or easily fused; *füs'il* (*fü-zil*; *Milt.*), cast: fusible: molten.—Also *füsle* (*fü-zil*, *-zil*, *-zil*).—*ns.* fusing-point, melting point; *füs'ion* (*-zhön*), melting: the state of fluidity from heat: a close union of things, as if melted together: (U.S.) coalition; *füs'ionism*, a policy that favours union or coalition; *füs'ionist*—fusible metal, an alloy of bismuth, lead, and tin (sometimes with mercury or cadmium) that melts at temperatures of 60° to 180° C. [L. *fundere*, *fusum*, to melt.]

fuse, *füz*, *n.* a train of combustible material in waterproof covering, used with a detonator to initiate an explosion. [It. *fuso*—L. *fusus*, a spindle.]

fusée, fuzée, *fü-zé'*, *n.* the spindle in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound: a match with

long, oval head for outdoor use: a fuse for firing explosives. [O.Fr. *fusée*, a spindleful—L. *fusus*, a spindle.]

fusée. Same as fusil (2).

fuselage, *fü-zil-ij*, or *fü-zä-läzh'*, *n.* the body of an aeroplane. [Fr. *fuseler*, to shape like a spindle—L. *fusus*, spindle.]

fusel-öl, *fü-zil-öl*, *n.* a nauseous oil in spirits distilled from potatoes, grain, etc. [Ger. *fusel*, bad spirits.]

fushion, fusion. See foison.

fusiform, *fü-zil-form*, *adj.* spindle-shaped. [L. *fusus*, spindle, forma, shape.]

fusil, *fü-zil*, *n.* (her.) an elongated rhomboidal figure. [O.Fr. *fusil*—L. *fusus*, a spindle.]

fusil, *fü-zil*, *n.* a flint-lock musket.—*ns.* fusilier, fusileer, formerly a soldier armed with fusil, now simply a historical title borne by a few regiments; fusillade (*-äd*), simultaneous or continuous discharge of firearms.—*n.* fusillation, death by shooting. [O.Fr. *fusil*, a flint-musket, same as It. *focile*—L. *focile*, steel (to strike fire with), dim. of *L. focus*, a fireplace.]

fusil, fusile, fusion. See under fuse (1).

fuss, *fus*, *n.* a bustle: flurry: commotion, esp. over trifles: petty ostentatious activity or attentions.—*v.i.* to be in a fuss, agitate about trifles.—*v.t.* to agitate, flurry.—*n.* fuss'er.—*adv.* fuss'ily.—*ns.* fuss'iness; fuss'-pot, one who fusses.—*adj.* fuss'y. [Origin obscure.]

fust, *fust*, *n.* a mouldy or musty smell: the shaft of a column.—*v.i.* to mould: to smell mouldy: to taste of the cask.—*ns.* fustilärian, fustil(i)rian, (Shak.) a term of abuse; fust'ings, a gross overgrown person, esp. a woman; fust'iness.—*adj.* fust'y, smelling of the cask: musty: stale: stuffy: wanting in freshness. [O.Fr. *fust* (Fr. *füt*), cask—L. *fustus*, cudgel.]

fustanella, *füs-tä-nel'd*, *n.* a white kilt worn by Greek men. [Mod. Gr. *phoustanella*, dim. of *phoustani*, Albanian *fustan*—It. *fustagno*, fustian.]

fustet, *füs'tet*, *n.* Venetian sumach (*Rhus Cotinus*), or its wood, source of the dye called young fustic. [Fr.—Prov. *fustet*—Ar. *fustuq*; see fustic.]

fustian, *füs'tyan*, *n.* a kind of coarse, twilled cotton fabric, including moleskin, velveteen, corduroy, etc.: a pompous and unnatural style of writing or speaking: bombast: a liquor made of white wine with yolk of eggs, lemon, spices, etc.—*adj.* made of fustian: bombastic.—*v.i.* fust'ianise (*Holmes*), to write bombastically.—*n.* fust'ianist, one who writes bombast. [O.Fr. *fustaigne* (Fr. *fustaine*)—It. *fustagno*—L.L. *fustänium*, prob. from *El-Fustät* (Old Cairo) where it may have been made.]

fustic, *füs'tik*, *n.* formerly, fustet (now called young fustic): now, the wood of a tropical American tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*), yielding a yellow dye.—Also *füs'toc*. [Fr. *fustoc*—Sp. *fustoc*—Ar. *fustuq*—Gr. *pistaké*, pistachio.]

fustigate, *füs'ti-gät*, *v.t.* to cudgel.—*n.* fustigä-tion. [L. *fustigare*, *-ätum*—*fustus*, a stick.]
Fusus, *füs'üs*, *n.* a genus of gastropods, allied to whelks—the spindle-shells. [L. *fusus*, spindle.]

futebel, *fuch'tel*, *n.* a piece of timber lengthwise of a carriage, supporting the splinter-bar and the pole.

futhork, futhore, futhark, *föo'thork*, *-thärk*, *n.* the Runic alphabet. [From the first six letters, *f*, *u*, *p* (*th*), *o*, *r*, *k*.]

futile, *füs'til*, *adj.* ineffectual: trifling: (obs.) tattling.—*adv.* fut'ilely.—*ns.* futilitärian, one who gives himself to profitless pursuits: one who believes all to be futile; futility, uselessness. [L. *futilis*, leaky. *futile*—*fundere*, to pour.]

futtock, *füt'tök*, *n.* one of the crooked timbers of a wooden ship.—*n.* fut'ock-plate, an iron plate with dead-eyes, for the topmast or topgallant rigging.—*n.pl.* fut'ock-shrouds, short pieces of rope or chain securing the futtock-plates to a band round a lower mast. [Perh. for foot-hook.]

future, *füt'ür*, *adj.* about to be: that is to come: (gram.) expressive of time to come.—*n.* time to come: life, fate, or condition in time to come: (gram.) the future tense: (in pl.) goods bought and

sold to be delivered at a future time.—*adj.s.* fut'ureless, without prospects; fut'ure-per'fect (*gram.*), expressive of action viewed as past in reference to an assumed future time.—*n.* the future-perfect tense: a verb in that tense.—*ns.* fut'urism (*art.*), a movement claiming to anticipate or point the way for the future, esp. a 20th-century revolt against tradition; fut'urist, one whose chief interests are in what is to come: a believer in futurism.—*adj.* futurist'ic; futurition (-ish'an), future existence; accomplishment: futurity; futurity (fū-tū'ri-ti), time to come: an event, or state of being, yet to come. [Fr. *futur*—L. *futūrus*, used as fut.p. of *esse*, to be.]
fuze, fūz, *n.* a device used to cause a bomb, shell, mine, rocket, etc., to detonate. [fuse (2)].
fuzz, fuz, *n.* fine light particles or fibres, as dust,

down, etc.: fluff: blurr.—*v.i.* to disintegrate in fuzz.—*n.* fuzz'-ball, fuss'-ball, a puff-ball.—*adv.* fuzz'ily.—*n.* fuzz'iness.—*adj.* fuzz'y, covered with fuzz: fluffy: blurred. [Origin doubtful.]
fuzzle, fuz'l, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to fuddle.
fy, fi, *interj.* Same as fie.
fyko. Same as fike.
fyke, fik, *n.* (U.S.) a bag-net. [Du. *fuik*.]
fyle (*Spens.*). See file.
fylfot, flfot, fil'fot, *n.* a swastika, esp. one turned counter-clockwise. [Proh. from misunderstanding of a manuscript, *fylfot*=fill-foot, really meaning a device for filling the foot of a painted window.]
fyrd, fērd, fērd, *n.* the militia of Old English times. [O.E. *fyrd*, army.]
fytte. See fit (3).

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn; dhen (then)

G, first letter of our alphabet, and of the form of C, inserted in the Latin, its ordinary sound (as in English the same as J: (*mus*)) the fifth note of the diatonic scale of C major—also *sol*: the scale or key having that note for its tonic: a symbol (g) for acceleration due to gravity, which is about 32 feet per second per second: as a mediaeval Roman numeral $G=400$, $\bar{G}=400,000$.—*ms.* G'-clef, a clef on the second line of the treble stave, marking G, the treble clef; G'-man, (*U.S.*) an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (for Government-man).

gab, *gab*, *v.i. (coll.)* to chatter, prate.—*n.* idle or fluent talk, prattle.—*n.* gabber, a chatterer.—*adj.* gabby, garrulous.—*gift* of the gab, a talent (or propensity) for talking. [Origin doubtful.]
gab, *gab*, *n. (obs.)* mockery: a jest: a vaunt.—*v.i.* to brag. [O.Fr. *gaber*, to mack.]

gab, gab, *n.* a Scots farm of gob.
gabbart, gab'art, *n.* a barge.—Also *gabb'ard*. [Fr. *gabare*—Prov. and It. *gabarra*.]

gabble, *gab'ŭ*, *v.i.* to talk inarticulately: to chatter: to cackle like geese.—*ns.* **gabb'le**, **gabbling**; **gabb'ler**; **gabb'ling**, **gabb'lement**. [Perh. freq. of **gab** (1).]

gabbro, *gab'ro*, *n.* a coarsely crystalline igneous rock composed of labradorite or similar plagioclase and pyroxene, often with olivine and magnetite.—*adj.* gabbroitic (-it'ik). [It.]

gabelle, gáb-el', n. a tax, esp. formerly in France, on salt.—n. gabell'er, a collector of gabelle. [Fr. gabelle—L.L. *gabella*, *gabulum*; of Gmc. origin.]

gaberdine, gabardine, *gab'ar-dēn*, *n.* a loose cloak, esp. a Jew's: a closely woven twill fabric, esp. of cotton and wool. [O.Fr. *gaurvardine*; perh. M.H.G. *tralewart*, pilgrimage, whence also Sp. *gabardina*, &c.]

gabarlunzie, gab'ar-lün'i, -lun'zi, -yi, n. (Scot.)
a beggar's pouch: a strolling beggar.
gablon, gā'bi-an, n. (fort.) a bottomless basket of

earl
a si
of

adj. [Fr., —
It. *avea*, a
cage.]

gable, *gá'bl*, n. (*archit.*) the triangular part of an exterior wall of a building between the top of the side-walls and the slopes on the roof—(*Scot.*)

gā'vel.—*adj.* **gā'bled.**—*ns.* **gā'ble-end**, the end-wall of a building on the side where there is a gable; **gā'blet**, (*dim.*) a small gable over a niche,

buttress, tabernacle, &c.; gāble-win-dow, a window in a gable-end: a window with its upper part shaped like a gable. [The northern form *garle* is met.] ON *gāla*. See *Gable*, *Dag*, and

gavel is prob. O.N. *gafli*; Sw. *gafvel*, Dan. *gavl*; the southern form *gable* is prob. through O.Fr. *gable*, from O.N. *gafli*.]

gabnash, gab'nash, n. (Scol.) prattle: chatter: a pert prattler. [Cf. nashgab.]

gād, gād, n. a metal spike or pointed bar: a miner's wedge or chisel: (*abs.*; also *gade, gaid, gād*) a spear: (*Shakk.*) a graver: a rod or stick: a goad: the bar across a Scottish condemned cell, on

—*n.* gad'ling, one of the spikes on the knuckles of a gauntlet.—upon the gad, (*Shak.*) upon the

gad, gad, *interj.* a minced form of God.—*interj.*

gad-zooks', an obs. minced oath (app. for God's hooks).

gad, *gad*, *v.i.* to rush here and there in a wayward uncontrolled manner: *ta* straggle: (*pr.p.* gadd'ing: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gadd'ed).—*n.* the move, gadding about.—*ns.* gad'about, gadd'er, one who rushes from place to place. [Prob. back-formation from gadding: or from gadfly.]

gadfly, *gad'fī*, a blood-sucking fly (*Tabanus*) that distresses cattle: sometimes applied to a bat-fly; a mischievous gadabout. [*gad* (1) or O.E. *gād* (see *goad*) and *fly*.]

gadge, *gaj*, *n.* an instrument of torture (*Browning*).
gadjet, *gaj'it*, *n.* any small ingenious device: a
what-d'ye-call-it.

Gadhel, *gad'el*, *n.* a Gael, a Celt of the branch to which the Irish, the Scottish Highlanders, and the Manx belong.—*adj.* **Gadhelic** (—*el'ik*, —*ēl'ik*, or *gad'el*). [*Ir. Gaedheal* (pl. *Gaedhí*).]

gadi, *gād'ē*, *gud'ē*, *n.* an Indian throne. [Marathi *gādi*, Bengali *gadi*.]

gadling, gad'ling, n. (obs.) a vagabond. [O.E. *gadeling*, orig. companion.]

gadling. See gad (1).
gadoid. See under Gadus.

gadolinite, *gad'-lin-īt*, *n.* a silicate of yttrium, beryllium, and iron.—*n.* gadolin'ium, a metal of

the rare earths (Gd; at. numb. 64). [From the Finnish chemist *Gadolin* (1760-1852).]

gadron, *gə-drōn'*, *n.* a boss-like ornament, used in series in plate, &c.—*adj.* gadrooned'.—*n.* gadroon'ing. [Fr. *godron*.]

gadsman, *gadz'man*, *n.* (*Scot.*) one who drives horses at the plough. [*gad* (1), or O.E. *gād* (see *goad*), and *man*.]

gadso, *gad'sō*, *interj.* expressing surprise. [Origin obscene,—It. *cazzo*, assimilated to *gad* (2).]
Gadus, *gā'dūs*, *n.* the cod genus, typical of the

family Gadidae (*gad-i-dé*).—*ns.* gade, gad'old, a fish of the family.—*adj.* gad'old, codlike. [Latinised from Gr. *gados*, the hake or similar fish.]

gadwall, *gad wawl*, *n.* a northern freshwater duck.
gae, *gā*, a Scots form of GO:—*pr.p.* gaun; *pa.t.* gaed; *past part.* gaen.

Gaekwar, *gīk'wār*, n. the prince of Baroda in India.
—Also Gailwar, Gulaowar. [Marathi *gāikwār*

—Also Gankwar, Guleowar. [Marathi *gankwar*, cowherd.]
 Gael, *gāl*, *n.* one whose language is Gaelic, esp. a Scottish Highlander—*gàl*. Gaelic (*gàlìk* also

a Scottish Highlander.—*adj.* Gaelic (*gá'ík*, also *gá'lik*), pertaining to the Gaels.—*n.* Gadhelic, the Scottish Highland language.—*v.t.* gael'icise (*-íz*).—*n.* gael'icisms (*-ízizm*). [*Gael. Gaidheal.*]

gaff, *gaf*, *n.* a hook used esp. for landing large fish: (*naut.*) the spar to which the head of a fore-and-aft sail is bent.—*v.t.* to hook or bind by means of a

gaff-top-sail, a small sail, the head of which is extended on a small gaff which haists on the top-mast, and the foot on the lower gaff.

gaff, gaf, n. (slang) a low theatre: a fair.

gaff, gaffe, *gaf*, *n.* a blunder. [*Fr. gaffe.*]
gaff, *gaf*, *v.i.* (*slang*) to gamble.—*ns.* gaff'er;

gaff, *gaf*, *n.* (*slang*) humbug, nonsense.—to blow the

gaff, to disclose a secret, to blab. [Prob. connected with gab (2) or gaff (3); cf. O.E. *gegaf-spræc*, scurrility.]

gaffer, *gaf'ər*, *n.* originally a word of respect applied to an old man, now familiar (*fem.* *gammie*): the foreman of a squad of workmen. [*gawdfather* or *godfather*]

gag, gag, v.t. to stop the mouth of forcibly: to silence: to choke up: to introduce gag into.—v.i. to interpolate gag: to choke: to retch. (pr.p.

to interpolate: pag.: to choke: to reach: (*imp.* gagging; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gagged).—*n.* something thrust into the mouth or put over it to enforce silence, or to distend the jaws during an operation:

ables: *el'e-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

gally, gal'i, v.i. (prov.) to scare, daze.—*ns.* gall'y-bagger, -begg'ar, -crow (also galli-), a scarecrow. [See gallow.]

galoot, *gə-lōot'*, *n.* (*slang*) a soldier: a marine: a clumsy fellow.

galop, *gə-lōp'*, *gal'ap*, *n.* a lively dance or dance-tune in duple time.—*v.i.* to dance a galop. [Fr.; cf. gallop.]

galopin, *gal'ə-pin*, *n.* (*Scott*) an errand boy: a kitchen boy. [Fr.]

galore, *gə-lōr'*, *adv.* in abundance. [Ir. *go*, an adverbialising participle, *leór*, sufficient.]

galosh, golosh, galoché, *gə-lōsh'*, *n.* (*obs.*) a rustic shoe, sandal, or clog: a piece running round a shoe or boot above the sole: an overshoe.—*v.t.* to furnish with a galosh. [Fr. *galoché*—Gr. *kálo-podion*, dim. of *kálopous*, a shoemaker's last—*kálon*, wood, *pous*, foot.]

galravage. See *filravage*.

galumph, *gə-lumf'*, *v.i.* to march along boundingly and exultingly. [A coinage of Lewis Carroll.]

galvanism, *gal'vən-izm*, *n.* current electricity: medical treatment by electric currents.—*adj.* galvanic (*-vən*), of, producing, produced by, galvanism: also *fig.*—*n.* galvanisation.—*v.t.* galvanise, to subject to the action of an electric current: to stimulate to spasmodic action by, or as if by, an electric shock: to confer a false vitality upon: to coat with metal by an electric current: to coat with zinc without using a current.—*ns.* gal'vaniser, gal'vanist; galvanom'eter, an instrument for measuring electric currents; galvanom'etry.—*adj.* galvanoplas'tic.—*ns.* galvanoplas'ty, electrodeposition; galvan'oscope, an instrument for detecting electric currents.—galvanic battery, cell, an electric battery, cell; galvanic belt, a belt supposed to benefit the wearer by producing an electric current; galvanised iron, iron coated with zinc. [From Luigi Galvani, of Bologna, the discoverer.]

Galweglan, *gal'və-jēj*

way.—*n.* a native

[On the analogy of *Norwegian*.]

gam, *gam*, *n.* a school of whales: social intercourse or visit at sea.—*v.i.* to associate in a gam.—*v.t.* to call on, exchange courtesies with. [Ety. dub.]

gam, *gām*, *n.* (*Scott*) a tooth or tusk: the mouth.

gama-grass, *gā'mā-grās*, *n.* a tall N. American forage grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*). [Perh. Sp. *grama*.]

gamash, *gam'ash'*, *n.* a kind of legging.—Also gramash, gramosh. [Fr. (now dial.) *gamache*, Prov. *garamacha*, apparently from *Ghadames*, famous for leather.]

gamb, *gamb*, *n.* (*her.*) a beast's whole foreleg.—*n.*

gam, (*slang*) a leg. [L.L. *gamba*, a leg.]

gamba, *gambā*, *n.* short for *viola da gamba*: an organ-stop of string-like quality.—*n.* gam'blst, a gamba-player.

gambado, *gam-bā-dō*, *n.* a leather covering or boot attached to a saddle. [It. *gamba*, leg.]

gambado, *gam-bā-dō*, *n.* a bound or spring of a horse: a fantastic movement, a caper. [Sp. *gambada*; cf. gambol.]

gambeson, *gam'bi-sən*, *n.* an ancient leather or quilted cloth coat worn under the habergeon. [O.Fr.—O.H.G. *uamba*, belly.]

gambet, *gam'bit*, *n.* the redshank: (*U.S.*) any sandpiper. [It. *gambetta*, ruffe, *gambetta fosca*, spotted redshank.]

gambler, gambler, *gam'bēr*, *n.* an astringent substance prepared from the leaves of *Uncaria Gambir*, a rubiaceous climbing shrub of the East Indies, used in tanning and dyeing. [Malay.]

gambit, *gam'bit*, *n.* (*chess*) the offer of a sacrifice for the sake of an advantage in timing or position in the opening stages of a game: (*fig.*) an initial move in anything, esp. one with an element of trickery.—*ns.* gam'bit-pawn', -piece', one so offered. [Sp. *gambito*—It. *gambetto*, a tripping up—*gamba*, leg.]

gamble, *gam'bl*, *v.i.* to play for money, esp. for high stakes: to engage in wild financial speculations: to take great risks for the sake of possible advantage.—*v.t.* to squander or lose by staking.—*n.* a transaction depending on chance.—*ns.* gam'bler, one who gambles, esp. one who makes it his business; gam'bling-house, -hell, a house kept

for the accommodation of people who play at games of hazard for money. [Freq. of game.]

gamboge, *gam-bōōzh'*, -*bōj'*, -*bōj'*, *n.* a yellow gum-resin, chiefly from *Gambogia*, used as a pigment as (-*bōj'*, -*bōj'*).

when it was brought about 1600.]

gambol, *gam'bl*, *v.i.* to leap: to frisk in sport: (*pr.p.* gam'boling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gam'bolted).—*n.*

a frisk: a frolic. [Formerly *gambold*—O.Fr. *gambade*—It. *gambata*, a kick—L.L. *gamba*, leg.]

gambrel, *gam'brəl*, *n.* the hock of a horse: a crooked stick for hanging a carcass, &c.—gambrel roof, a mansard roof. [O.Fr. *gambrel*; cf. Fr. *gambier*, a hooked stick; connexion with *cambrel* obscure.]

gambroon, *gam-brōon'*, *n.* a twilled cloth of worsted and cotton, or linen. [Prob. *Gambur*, in Persia.]

game, *gām*, *n.* sport of any kind: (in pl.) athletic sports: a contest for recreation: a competitive amusement according to a system of rules: the stake in a game: manner of playing a game: form in playing: the requisite number of points to be gained to win a game: jest, sport, trick: any object of pursuit: scheme or method of seeking an end, or the policy that would be most likely to attain it: fighting spirit: (*Shak.*) gallantry: (*slang*) prostitution: (*slang*) thieving: the spoil of the chase: wild animal: the flesh of such animals: (the flesh of other animals) kept for other animals belonging to animals hunted as game: (*slang*) having the spirit of a fighting cock: plucky, courageous: having the necessary spirit and willingness for some act.—*v.t.* to gamble.—*ns.* game'-bag, a bag for holding a sportsman's game; game'-chicken, game'-cock, a cock of a breed trained to fight; game'-dealer; game'-fish, a fish that affords sport to anglers—*opp.* to *coarse fish*; game'-keeper, one who has the care of game.—*n.pl.* game'-laws, laws relating to the protection of game.—*n.* game'-licence, a licence to kill, or to sell, game.—*adv.* game'-ly.—*ns.* game'-ness; game'-preserve, a tract of land stocked with game preserved for sport; game'-preserv'cr, one who preserves game on his land.—*adj.* game'-some, playful.—*ns.* game'-some-ness; game'-ster, a gambler: (*Shak.*) a low person: (*Shak.*) a maker of sport; game'-tenant, one who rents the privilege of shooting or fishing over a particular tract of land.

gam'ling-house, a house for gambling.

gam'ling-tāble, a table for gambling.

gam'y, having the flavour of game, esp. that kept till tainted: (*coll.*) spirited, plucky.—big game, the larger animals hunted; die game, to keep up courage to the last; make game of, to make sport of, to ridicule; play n. waiting game (see wait); play the game, to act in a fair, sportsmanlike, straightforward manner; red game, grouse; round game, a game, as at cards, in which the number of players is not fixed; the game is not worth the candle (see candle); the game is up, the game is started: the scheme has failed. [O.E. *gamen*, play; O.N. *gaman*, Dan. *gammen*.]

game, *gām*, *adj.* lame. [Origin obscure.]

gamete, *gam'ēt*, *gam-ēt'*, *n.* a sexual reproductive cell—an egg-cell or sperm-cell.—*adjs.* gam'etal (or -*ēt'*), gametic (-*et'* or -*ēt'*).—*ns.* gamet-angium (*gam-it-an'ji-əm*), a cell or organ in which gametes are formed (*pl.* gametan'gia); gametogen'esis, the formation of gametes; gamet'ophyto (or *gam'*; Gr. *phyton*, plant), a plant of the sexual generation, producing gametes. [Gr. *gametēs*, husband, *gametē*, wife—*gamecin*, to marry.]

gamic, *gam'ik*, *adj.* sexual: sexually produced. [Gr. *gamikos*—*gamos*, marriage.]

gamin, *gā-man'*, *gam'in*, *n.* a street Arab, a precocious and mischievous imp of the pavement (*sem.* *gamine*, -*mèn*). [Fr.]

gamma, *gam'ā*, *n.* the third letter of the Greek alphabet (Γ, γ=G, g): as a numeral γ=3, γ=3000.—*ns.* gammād'ion, gammā'tion (-*ti-on*),

garb, gärb, *n.* (obs.) external appearance: fashion of dress; dress.—*v.t.* to clothe, array. [It. *garbo*, grace; of Gmc. origin; cf. gear.]
garb, garbe, gärb, *n.* (her.) a sheaf. [O.Fr. *garbe*; of Gmc. origin.]

garbage, gärbij, *n.* refuse, as animal offal: any worthless matter: (U.S.) household food and other refuse.—*n.* garb-age-man, (U.S.) a dustman. [Of doubtful origin.]

garble, gärb'l, *v.t.* (obs.) to cleanse, sift: to select what may serve one's own purpose from, esp. in a bad sense: to misrepresent or falsify by suppression and selection.—*ns.* gar'blier; gar'blier-ship; gar'bling. [It. *garbellare*—Ar. *ghirbāl*, a sieve, perh.—L.L. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve.]

garboard, gärbörd, *n.* the first range of planks or plates laid on a ship's bottom next the keel.—Also gar'board'-strake'. [Du. *gaarboord*.]

garboll, gärb'bol, *n.* (Shak.) disorder, uproar. [O.Fr. *garbouil*—It. *garbuglia*, conn. with L. *bullire*, to boil.]

Garcinia, gä-rn'i-ä, *n.* a tropical genus of Guttiferae, trees yielding gamboge, kokum butter, and mangosteen. [After the French botanist Laurent Garcin.]

gardant (her.). Same as guardant. See guard.
garden, gärd'n, *n.* a piece of ground on which flowers, &c., are cultivated: a pleasant spot: a fertile region: (in pl.) used in street-names.—*adj.* of, used in, grown in, a garden or gardens.—*v.t.* to cultivate or work in a garden.—*ns.* gar'den-cliff, -sub'urb, -vill'age, a model town, suburb, village, laid out with broad roads, trees, and much garden ground between the houses; gar'dener, one who gardens, or is skilled in gardening: one employed to tend a garden; gar'den-glass, a bell-glass for covering plants; gar'den-house, (Shak.) a summer-house: a house in a garden: (obs.) a house kept for sensual indulgence; gar'den-ing, the laying out and cultivation of gardens; gar'den-party, a social gathering held in the garden of a house; gar'den-patch'; gar'den-path'; gar'den-stuff', garden produce for the table.—gardener's garters, variegated garden ribbon-grass; hanging garden, a garden formed in terraces rising one above another; lead one up the garden (path), to draw one on insensibly, to mislead one; market garden, a garden in which vegetables, fruits, &c., are raised for sale; market gardener; philosophers of the garden, followers of Epicurus, who taught in a garden. [O.Fr. *gardin* (Fr. *jardin*); from Gmc.; cf. yard, garth.]

Gardenia, gä-rdē-ni-ä, *n.* a genus of the madder family, Old World tropical and sub-tropical trees and shrubs, with beautiful and fragrant flowers. [Named from the American botanist Dr Alex. Garden (c. 1730-91).]

garderobe, gärd'röd, *n.* (archit.) a wardrobe: an armoury: a private room: a privy. [Fr.; cf. wardrobe.]

gardylow, gärdi-löw, *interj.* the old warning cry in Edinburgh before throwing slops out of the window into the street.—*n.* the slops so thrown, or the act of throwing. [Recorded in this form by Smollett; supposed to be would-be Fr. *gare de l'eau* for *gare l'eau*, beware of the water; Sterne has *garde d'eau* (Sent. Journey), for Paris.]
gare, gä'r, *adj.* (Scot.) greedy, miserly. [O.N. *gerr*; cf. yare.]

garefowl, gärf'fowl, *n.* the great auk. [O.N. *geirfugl*.]
garfish, gärf'fish, *n.* a pike-like fish (Belone) with long slender beaked head: the bony pike, an American ganoid river-fish (Lepidosteus): an Australian half-beak.—Also gar, gar'-pike. [O.E. *gar*, spear.]

garganey, gärga-ni, *n.* a bird akin to the teal, the summer teal. [It. *gorganello*.]
Gargantuan, gärgan'tū-an, *adj.* like or worthy of Rabelais's hero Gargantua, a giant of vast appetite: enormous: prodigious.—*ns.* Gargan'tuism; Gargan'tuist.
gargarism, gärga-rizm, *n.* a gargle.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* gar'garise.

garget, gärg'it, *n.* inflammation of the throat or udder in cows, swine, &c.: (U.S.) pokeweed.
gargle, gärg'l, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wash (the throat) preventing the liquid from going down by expelling air against it.—*n.* a liquid for washing the throat. [O.Fr. *gargouiller*—*gargouille*, the throat.]
gargoyle, gärg'oil, *n.* a projecting spout, usually grotesquely carved, from a roof-gutter.—Also gur'goll. [O.Fr. *gargouille*—L.L. *gurgulio*, throat.]

garial. See gavia.

garibaldi, gä-r'i-bald'i, -bal'di, *n.* a woman's loose blouse, an imitation of the red shirts worn by followers of the Italian patriot Garibaldi (1807-1882).

garish, gä'r'ish, *adj.* showy: gaudy: glaring.—*adv.* gar'ishly.—*n.* gar'ishness. [Formerly also *gaurish*, *gaurish*, perh.—obs. *gaure*, to stare, perh. a freq. of *gaw*, to stare; cf. O.N. *gá*, to heed.]
garish. See guarish.

garjan. Same as gurjun.

garland, gärländ, *n.* (obs.) a crown: a wreath of flowers or leaves: a book of selections in prose or poetry: (Spens.; Shak.) ornament, glory.—*v.t.* to deck with a garland.—*n.* gar'landage, (Tenn.) a decoration of garlands.—*adj.* gar'landless.—*n.* gar'landry, garlands collectively. [O.Fr. *garlande*.]
garlic, gärl'ik, *n.* a bulbous liliaceous plant (*Allium sativum*) having a pungent taste and very strong smell: extended to others of the genus, as wild garlic (ramsons).—*n.* gar'lic-mustard, a tall cruciferous hedge plant (*Sisymbrium Alliaria*) with garlicky smell.—*adj.* gar'licky, like garlic. [O.E. *gārlīc*—*gār*, a spear, *lēac*, a leek.]

garment, gärmənt, *n.* any article of clothing.—*v.t.* to clothe as with a garment.—*adj.* gar'mented; gar'mentless.—*n.* gar'menture, clothing. [O.Fr. *garment*—*garin*, to furnish.]
garner, gärr'ar, *n.* a granary: a store of anything.—*v.t.* to store.—*v.i.* (Tenn.) to accumulate. [O.Fr. *garnier* (Fr. *grenier*)—L. *granārium* (usu. in pl.), a granary.]

garnet, gärr'it, *n.* a mineral, in some varieties a precious stone, generally red, crystallising in dodecahedra and icosa-tetrahedra, an orthosilicate of a bivalent and a trivalent metal.—*adj.* garnet'iferous.—*n.* gar'net-rock, a rock composed of garnet with hornblende and magnetite. [O.Fr. *grenat*—L.L. *grānātum*, pomegranate; or L.L. *grānum*, grain, cochineal, red dye.]
garnet, gärr'it, *n.* a hoisting tackle. [Origin obscure.]

garnot, gärr'it, *n.* a T-shaped hinge. [Possibly O.Fr. *carne*—L. *cardō*, -limb, hinge.]
garnierite, gärr'i-er-it, *n.* a green hydrated nickel magnesium silicate. [Jules Garnier, who discovered it in New Caledonia.]

garnish, gärr'nish, *v.t.* to adorn: to furnish: to surround with ornaments, as a dish.—*n.* entrance-money: a gift of money, esp. that formerly paid to fellow-prisoners on entering: something placed round a principal dish at table, whether for embellishment or relish.—*n.* gar'nishee, a person warned not to pay money owed to another, because the latter is indebted to the garnisher who gives the warning.—*v.t.* to attach in this way.—*ns.* gar'nishee'ment; gar'nisher, one who garnishes; gar'nishing, gar'nishment, gar'niture, that which garnishes or embellishes: ornament: apparel: trimming; gar'nishry, adornment. [O.Fr. *garnir*, stem of *garnir*, to furnish (old form *varnir*), from a Gmc. root seen in O.E. *warnian*, Ger. *warnen*; cf. warn.]

garotte. See garrotte.

gar-pike. See garfish.

garret, gärr'it, *n.* a turret or watch-tower: a room just under the roof of a house.—*adj.* gar'r'eted, provided with garrets: lodged in a garret.—*ns.* garreteer, one who lives in a garret: a poor author; garret-master, a cabinet-maker, locksmith, &c., working on his own account for the dealers. [O.Fr. *garrie*, a place of safety; *guarir*, *warir*, to preserve (Fr. *guérir*), from the Gmc. root seen in ware.]

garrison, gärr'i-sm, *n.* a supply of soldiers for guarding a fortress: a fortified place.—*v.t.* to furnish

with troops: to defend by fortresses manned with troops.—garrison town, a town in which a garrison is stationed. [O.Fr. *garison*—*garir*, *guerrir*, to furnish; Gmc.; see foregoing.]

garron, *garran*, *gar'an*, n. a small horse. [Fr. *garran*.]

garrot, *gar'ot*, n. a name for various ducks. [Fr.]

garrot, *gar'ot*, n. (*surg.*) a tourniquet. [Fr.]

garrotte, *garotte*, *gá-ro't*, *ga-ra't*, n. a Spanish mode of putting criminals to death: apparatus for the purpose—originally a string round the throat tightened by twisting a stick, later a brass collar tightened by a screw, whose point enters the spinal marrow.—*v.t.* to execute by the garrotte: suddenly to render insensible by semi-strangulation in order to rob.—*pr.p.* *garrott'ing*, *garott'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *garrott'ed*, *garott'ed*.—*ns.* *gar(r)ott'er*; *gar(r)ott'ing*. [Sp. *garrate*; cf. Fr. *garrot*, a stick.]

garrulous, *gar'(y)oo-ls*, *adj.* talkative: loquacious.—*n.* *garrulity* (*-oo-li-li*, or *-ü*), loquacity.—*adv.* *garrulously*.—*n.* *garrulousness*. [L. *garrulus*—*garrire*, to chatter.]

garter, *gar'ter*, n. a band used to support a stocking: the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain.—*v.t.* to put a garter on: to support, bind, decorate, or surround with a garter.—*ns.* *gar'ter-snake*, in N. America, any snake of the genus *Eutaenia*, non-venomous, longitudinally striped: in S. Africa applied to two venomous snakes, with black and red rings (see *Elaps*); *gar'ter-stitch*, a plain stitch in knitting: ribbed knitting made by using plain stitches only.—Garter King-of-Arms, the chief herald of the Order of the Garter. [O.Fr. *gartier* (Fr. *jarretière*)—O.Fr. *garet* (Fr. *jarret*), ham of the leg, prob. Celt. as Bret. *gar*, shank of the leg.]

garth, *gáth*, n. an enclosure or yard: a garden: a weir in a river for catching fish. [O.N. *garthr*, a court; cf. *yard*, *garden*.]

garuda, *gar'oo-dá*, n. a Hindu demigod, part man, part bird. [Sans.]

garvie, *gar'vi*, n. (*Scot.*) a sprat.—Also *gar'vock*. [Gael. *garbhag* is perh. from *Scots*.]

gas, *gar*, n. a substance in a condition in which it has no definite boundaries or fixed volume, but will fill any space: often restricted to such a substance above its critical temperature: a substance or mixture which is in this state in ordinary terrestrial conditions: esp. coal-gas, or other gas for lighting or heating, or one used for attack in warfare: gas-light: laughing gas (see *laughing*): (*coll.*) empty, boastful, frothy, garrulous, or pert talk.—(*U.S.*) short for gasoline (petrol): (*pl.* *gas'es*).—*v.t.* to supply, attack, poison, light, inflate, or treat with gas: (*U.S.*) to impose on by talking gas.—*v.i.* to emit gas: to talk gas.—*pr.p.* *gas'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *gassed*.—*ns.* *gasaller*, *gaseller*, a hanging frame with branches for gas-jets (formed on false analogy after *chandelier*): *gas'-bag*, a bag for holding gas, esp. in a balloon or airship: a talkative person; *gas'-bottle*, a steel cylinder for holding compressed gas; *gas'-bracket*, a gas-pipe projecting from the wall of a room for lighting purposes; *gas'-buoy*, a floating buoy carrying a supply of gas to light a lamp fixed on it; *gas'-burn'er*, the perforated part of a gas-fitting where the gas issues and is burned; *gas'-car'bon*, a hard dense carbon deposited in coal-gas retorts; *gas'-coal*, any coal suitable for making gas: *cannel coal*; *gas'-coke*, *coke* made in gas retorts; *gas'-condens'er*, an apparatus for freeing coal-gas from tar; *gas'-cooker*, a gas cooking-stove; *gas'e'ity*; *gas'-engine*, an engine worked by the explosion of gas.—*adj.* *gaseous* (*gás', gá's', gar', gar'-i-s*), in a state of gas: of gas.—*ns.* *gas'eousness*; *gas'-escape*, a leakage of gas; *gas'-field*, a region in which natural gas occurs.—*adj.* *gas'-filled*, filled with gas.—*n.* *gas'-fire*, a heating-stove in which gas is burned.—*adj.* *gas'-fired*, fuelled or heated by gases.—*n.* *gas'-fitter*, one who fits up the pipes and brackets for gas-lighting.—*n.pl.* *gas'-fittings*, gas pipes and brackets for lighting a building.—*ns.* *gas'-fur'nace*, a furnace of which the fuel is

gas; *gas'-globe*, a glass used to enclose and shade a gas-light; *gas'-heat'er*, any heating apparatus in which gas is used; *gas'-hel'met*, a gas-mask in the form of a helmet completely covering the head; *gas'-holder*, a large vessel for storing gas: a gasometer; *gasification*, conversion into gas.—*v.t.* *gas'ify*, to convert into gas.—*ns.* *gas'-jar*, a jar for collecting and holding a gas in chemical experiments; *gas'-jet*, a jet of gas: a gas-flame: a burner; *gas'-lamp*, a lamp that burns gas; *gas'-light*, light produced by combustion of gas: a gas jet, burner, or lamp.—*adj.* of, concerned with, for use by, gaslight.—*ns.* *gas'-lime*, lime that has been used in purifying gas; *gas'-liquor*, a solution of ammonia and ammonium salts got in gas-making.—*adj.* *gas'-lit*, lighted by gas.—*ns.* *gas'-maln*, a principal gas-pipe from the gas-works; *gas'-man*, a man employed in gas-making or in the reading of meters; *gas'-man'tle*, a gauze covering, chemically prepared, enclosing a gas-jet, and becoming incandescent when heated; *gas'-mask*, a respiratory device (covering nose, mouth, and eyes) as a protection against poisonous gases; *gas'-me'ter*, an instrument for measuring gas consumed; *gas'-mo'tor*, a gas-engine; *gas'-ogene* (see *gazogene*); *gas'olene*, *-oline* (*-j-lén*), a low-boiling petroleum distillate: (*U.S.*) the ordinary name for petrol; *gasom'e'ter*, a storage tank for gas.—*adj.* *gasomet'ric*, *-al*, pertaining to the measurement of gas.—*ns.* *gasom'e'try*; *gas'-pipe*, a pipe for conveying gas; *gas'-plant*, ditty (see *burning-bush*); *gas'-po'ker*, a gas-jet that can be inserted among fuel to kindle a fire; *gas'-retort*, a closed heated chamber in which gas is made; *gas'-ring*, a hollow ring with perforations serving as gas-jets; *gas'-shell*, a shell that gives off a poisonous gas or vapour on bursting; *gas'-s'ing*, poisoning by gas: idle talking; *gas'-stove*, an apparatus in which coal-gas is used for heating or cooking.—*adj.* *gas's'y*, full of gas: abounding in or emitting gas: gaseous: (*slang*) given to vain and boastful talk.—*ns.* *gas'-tank*, a reservoir for coal-gas; *gas'-tap*; *gas'-tar*, *coal-tar*.—*adj.* *gas'-tight*, impervious to gas.—*ns.* *gas'-trap*, a trap in a drain to prevent escape of foul gas; *gas'-turbine*, a machine consisting of a combustion chamber, to which air is supplied by a compressor and heated at constant pressure by oil fuel, and a turbine in which the hot gases expand and do work; *gas'-water*, water through which coal-gas has been passed in scrubbing: gas-, or ammoniacal, liquor; *gas'-well*, a boring from which natural gas issues; *gas'-works*, a factory where gas is made.—*gas-discharge tube*, any tube in which an electric discharge takes place through a gas; *natural gas*, a mixture of gases, chiefly hydrocarbons, occurring naturally in rocks: step on the gas (i.e. gasoline), to press the accelerator pedal of a motor-car: to speed up. [A word invented by J. B. van Helmont (1577-1644); suggested by Gr. *chaos*.]

Gascon, *gas'kən*, n. a native of Gascony: a boaster.—*adj.* of Gascony.—*n.* *Gasconade*, boasting talk.—*v.i.* to boast extravagantly.—*ns.* *Gascon'-ad'er*; *Gas'conism*, boastfulness. [Fr.]

gash, *gash*, *v.i.* to cut deeply into.—*n.* a deep, open cut. [Formerly *garsh*—O.Fr. *garser*, to scarify—L.L. *garra*, scarification, possibly—Gr. *charasain*, to scratch.]

gash, *gash*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) talkative.—*v.i.* to tattle. *gash*, *gash*, *adj.* (chiefly *Scot.*) ghastly, hideous.—Also *gash'ful*, *gash'ly*.—*n.* *gash'liness*.—*adv.* *gash'ly*. [Perh. *ghastful*, *ghastly*.]

gasket, *gas'kit*, n. (*naut.*) a canvas band used to bind the sails to the yards when furled: a strip of tow, &c., for packing a piston, &c.—Also *gas'kin*. [Cf. Fr. *garetté*, lt. *garçetta*; etc. dub.]

gaslins, *gas'hinz*, n. (*Shak.*) See *galligaskins*.

gasoline, *gasoline*. See under *gas*.

gasp, *gásp*, *v.i.* to gape for breath: to catch the breath: to desire eagerly.—*v.t.* to breathe: to utter with gasps.—*n.* the act of gasping.—*ns.* *gas'per*, one who gasps: (*slang*) a cheap cigarette; *gas'piness*.—*n.* and *adj.* *gas'p'ing*.—*adv.* *gas'p'ingly*.—*adj.* *gas'p'y*.—the last gasp, the point of death. [O.N. *geispa*, to yawn; cf. *geip*, idle talk.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

gaspereau, *gas'pə-rō*, *n.* (Canada) the alewife (fish).

[Fr. *gasporol*, a kind of herring.]

gast, *gāt*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make agbost, to frighten or terrify.—*adj.* gastfull (*Spens.*; see *ghastful*).—*n.* gast'ness(e), (*obs.*: *Shak.*) dread. [O.E. *gæstan*; cf. *aghost*.]

gastero-, **gastro-**, **gastr-**, in composition, belly.—*n.pl.* **Gasteromyces** (*gas'tər-ō-mī-s'ēz*; *Gr. mykētes*, pl. of *mykēs*, mushroom), an order of fungi.—**Basidiomycetes** with fructification closed till the spores ripen—puff-balls, stink-horns, &c.—*n.* **gas'teropod**, **gas'tropod** (*Gr. pous, podos*, foot), any member of the *Gasteropoda*, a class of asymmetrical molluscs in which the foot is broad and flat, the mantle undivided, the shell in one piece, usually conical—limpets, whelks, snails, slugs, &c.—*adj.* **gas'terop'odous**.—*ns.* **gastraca** (*gas-trē'ā*), Haeckel's hypothetical ancestor of the Metazoa, like a gastrula; **gastracum** (*gas-trē'əm*), the under surface of the body, esp. in birds; **gastralgia** (*gas-tral'ji-ā*; *Gr. algos*, pain), pain in the stomach.—*adj.* **gastral'gic**.—*n.* **gastroctomy** (*gas-trek'to-mī*; *Gr. ek*, out, *tomē*, cutting), surgical removal of the stomach, or part of it.—*adj.* **gas'tric**, belonging to the stomach.—*ns.* **gas'tritis**, inflammation of the stomach; **gastrocnemius** (*gas-trok-nē'mī-as*; *Gr. knēmē*, leg), the muscle that bulges the calf of the leg (*pl. -mīi*); **gastroli-nger**.—*adj.* **gastroli-**, *gastroli-*, *gastroli-*, cookery, good eating *mon-si*; *Gr. mantica*, ventriloquism: divination by large-beaked gasses; **gastronomie** (*gas'tra-nōm*; *Gr. nomos*, law), **gastronomer** (*-trōn'ō-mər*), an epicure.—*adj.* **gastronomle** (*-nōm'ik*), *-al*.—*ns.* **gastron'omist**; **gastro'omy**, the art or science of good eating; **gas'trophop** (*Gr. sophos*, wise), one skilled in matters of eating; **gastro'sopher**; **gastro'sophy**; **gastro'stomy** (*Gr. stoma*, mouth), the making of an opening to introduce food into the stomach; **gastro'tomy** (*Gr. tomē*, a cut), the operation of cutting open the stomach or abdomen; **gastrula** (*gas'troo-lā*), an embryo at the stage in which it forms a two-layered cup by the invagination of its wall; **gastrula'tion**, formation of a gastrula.—**gastric** fever, typhoid; **gastric** julee, the acid liquid secreted by the stomach for digestion. [Fr. *gastër*, belly.]

gat, *got*, (*B.*) *po.t.* of *get*.

gat, *got*, *n.* an opening between sandbanks: a strait. [Perh. O.N.]

gate, *gāt*, *n.* o passage into a city, enclosure, or any large building: a narrow opening or defile: a frame for closing an entrance: an entrance, passage, or channel: the people who pay to see a game: the total amount of money paid for entrance.—(also *gate'-money*).—*v.t.* to supply with a gate: at Oxford and Cambridge, to punish by requiring the offender to be within the college gates by a certain hour.—*v.i.* **gate'-crash**, to enter without paying or invitation: also *fig.*—*n.* **gate'-crasher**.—*adj.* **gāt'ed**, having a gate or gates (often in composition, as *hundred-gated*): punished by gating.—*ns.* **gate'-fine**, the fine imposed upon the gated for disobedience; **gate'-house**, (*archit.*) o building over or at a gate; **gate'-keeper**, **gate'-man**, one who watches over the opening and shutting of a gate.—*adj.* **gate'-legged**, of a table, having a hinged and framed leg that can swing in to let down o leaf; **gate'-less**.—*ns.* **gate'-post**, a post from which a gate is hung or against which it shuts; **gate'-tower**, o tower beside or over a gate; **gate'-vein**, the great abdominal vein; **gate'way**, the way through a gate: a structure at a gate: any entrance; **gāt'ing**—break gates, at Oxford and Cambridge, to enter college after the prescribed hour; **gate** of justice, a gate as of a city, temple, &c., where a sovereign or judge sat to dispense justice; **Ivory gate**, gate of horn (or in *Spenser* silver), in Greek legend and poetical imagery, the gates through which false and true dreams respectively come; stand in the gate, (*B.*) to occupy a position of defence. [O.E. *geot*, a way; Du. *gat*, O.N. *gat*.]

gate, *gāt*, *n.* (chiefly *Scot.*) o way, path, street (often

in street-names, as *Cotegate*, *Kirkgate*): manner of doing. See also *gait*. [O.N. *gato*; Dan. *gade*, Ger. *gasse*.]

gate, *gāt*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a Northern form of *goat*.

gâteau, *gōt-ō*, *n.* a cake.—veal **gâteau**, minced veal made up like a pudding, and boiled in a shape or mould. [Fr.]

gather, *gadh'ər*, *v.t.* to collect: to assemble: to amass: to cull: to pick up: to draw together: in sewing, to draw into puckers by passing a thread through: to learn by inference.—*v.i.* to assemble or muster: to increase: to suppurate: to make way.—*n.* a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through (*pl.* that part of the dress which is gathered or drawn in).—*ns.* **gath'er'er**, one who collects, amasses, assembles, or culls: a workman who collects molten glass on the end of a rod preparatory to blowing; **gathering**, the action of one who gathers: a crowd or assembly: a narrowing: a number of leaves of paper folded one within another: the assembling of the sheets of a book: a suppurating swelling; **gath'er'ing-coal**, -peat, a coal, peat, put into a fire, to keep it alive till morning; **gath'er'ing-cry**, a summons to assemble for war; **gath'er'ing-ground**, catchment area.—gather breath, to recover wind; gather ground, to gain ground; gather oneself together, to collect all one's powers, like one about to leap; gather to a head, to ripen: to come into a state of preparation for action or effect; gather way, to get headway by sail or steam so as to answer the helm. [O.E. *gaderion*, *gaderian*; (*td*) *gedere*, together; *geador*, together, *gæd*, fellow-ship.]

gatl'ing-gun, *gat'ling-gun*, *n.* a machine-gun invented by R. J. Gatling about 1861.

gau, *gow*, *n.* a district.—*n.* **gauleiter** (*gaw'li-tər*), head of a district organisation of the German Nazi Party. [Ger.]

gauche, *gōsh*, *adj.* clumsy: tactless.—*n.* **gaucherlo** (*gōsh'ā-rē*, -*rē*), clumsiness: social awkwardness. [Fr., left.]

gauche, *gow'chō*, *n.* a cowboy of the pampas. [Sp.] **gaule**, *gaucy*, *gawcy*, *gawsy*, *gaw'si*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) portly, jolly. [Origin unknown.]

gaud, *gawd*, *n.* (*obs.*) a large ornamental bead on a rosary: (*obs.*) a prank: an ornament: a piece of finery: showy ceremony: festivity.—*v.i.* (*Shok.*) make merry.—*v.t.* (*Shok.*) to adorn with gauds: to paint, as the cheeks.—*ns.* **gaude'mus** (in Scotland *gow-di-ā'mos*; L., let us be glad; opening word of a students' song), a rejoicing, students' merrymaking, **gaud'ery**, finery.—*adv.* **gaud'ily**.—*ns.* **gaud'iness**; **gaud'y**, an English college or other festival.—*adj.* showy: gay: vulgarly bright.—*ns.* **gaud'y-day**, **gaud'y-night**. [In part app.—O.Fr. *gaudir*—L. *gaudere*, to be glad, *gaudium*, joy; in part directly from L.]

gaudy-green, *gaw di-grēn*, *n.* and *adj.* (*obs.*) yellowish green. [O.Fr. *gaude*, weld.]

gauge (also *gag*), *gōj*, *n.* a measuring apparatus: a standard of measure: a means of limitation or adjustment to a standard: a measurement, as the diameter of a wire, calibre of o tube, width of a row of slates: distance between a pair of wheels or rails: a means of estimate: relative position of a ship (in this sense usu. *gag*; see *lee*, weather).—*v.t.* to measure: to estimate: to adjust to a standard.—*v.i.* to measure the contents of casks.—*adj.* **gauge'able**, capable of being gauged.—*ns.* **gauge'-glass**, a tube to show height of water; **gauger**, one who gauges: an excise man; **gaug'ing**, the measuring of casks holding excisable liquors; **gaug'ing-rod**, an instrument for measuring the contents of casks.—*adj.* **broad'-narrow-gauge**, in railroad construction greater or less than standard gauge, 56½ inches. [O.Fr. *gaug* (Fr. *jaug*).]

Gaul, *gawl*, *n.* a name of ancient France: an inhabitant of Gaul.—*adj.* **Gaul'ish**.—*n.* the Celtic (Brythonic) language of the Gauls. [Fr. *Gaulle*—L. *Gallia*, *Gallus*; perh. conn. with O.E. *wealh*, foreign.]

Gault, *gawlt*, *n.* a series of beds of clay and marl between the Upper and the Lower Greensand:

fāte, *fār*, *āsk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *māne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (then)

gault, brick earth: a brick of gault clay.—*n.* gault'er, one who digs gault. [Origin obscure.]
Gaultheria, *gaul-thér'i-á*, *n.* a genus of evergreen aromatic plants of the heath family, including the American wintergreen and salal. [From the Swedish-Canadian botanist Hugues *Gaulthier*.]
gaum, *gawm*, *v.t.* to smear: to daub: to clog: (*obs.*) to handle clumsily.—*n.* a smear: a daub: a shiny lustre as on new varnish: stickiness: a sticky mass.—*adj.* *gaum'y*, dauby.

gaun, *gawn*, Scots for going and go.

gaunt. See *gant*.

gaunt, *gant*, *adj.* thin: of a pinched appearance: grim.—*adv.* *gaunt'ly*.—*n.* gaunt'ness. [Origin obscure.]

gauntlet, *gant'lit*, *n.* the iron glove of armour, formerly thrown down in challenge and taken up in acceptance: a long glove covering the wrist: an extension of a glove covering the wrist.—*adj.* *gant'leted*, wearing a gauntlet or gauntlets.—*n.* *gant'let-guard*, a guard of a sword or dagger, protecting the hand very thoroughly.—throw down, take up, the gauntlet, to give, to accept a challenge. [Fr. *gantélet*, dim. of *gant*, glove, of Gmc. origin; cf. Sw. *vante*, a mitten, glove, O.N. *vútrr*, a glove, Dan. *vante*.]

gauntlet, *gant'lit*, *gantloper*, *gant'löp*, *n.* the military punishment of having to run through a lane of soldiers who strike as one passes.—run the gauntlet, to undergo the punishment of the gauntlet: to be exposed to unpleasant remarks or treatment. [Sw. *gälopp*—*gata*, lane (cf. gate, 2), *lopp*, course (cf. leap); confused with gauntlet (1).]

gauntry. See *gantry*.

gaup, *gawp*, *gaup*, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to gape in astonishment.—*ns.* *gaup'us*, *gawp'us*, a silly person. [From *obs. gälp*; cogn. with *yelp*.]

gaur, *gawr*, *n.* a species of ox inhabiting some of the mountain jungles of India. [Hindustani.]

gauss, *gows*, *n.* the unit intensity of magnetic field, one maxwell per square centimetre.—*adj.* *Gauss'ian*, pertaining to or due to Karl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855), German mathematician and physicist.
gauze, *gawz*, *n.* a thin, transparent fabric: material slight and open like gauze.—*n.* *gauze'-tree*, the lace-bark.—*adj.* *gauze'-winged*, having gauzy wings.—*n.* *gauz'iness*.—*adj.* *gauz'y*. [Fr. *gaze*, dubiously referred to *Gaza* in Palestine.]

gavage, *gā-vāzh'*, *n.* feeding by stomach-tube: cramming of poultry. [Fr. *gaver*—*gave*, bird's crop.]

gave, *gāv*, *p.t.* of give.

gavel, *gā'v*, a prov. form of gable.

gavel, *gā'v*, *n.* (*hist.*) tribute or rent.—*ns.* *gā'v'-kind*, a tenure long prevailing in Kent by which lands descended from the father to all sons (or, failing sons, to all daughters) in equal portions, and not by primogeniture; *gā'v'-man*, a tenant holding land in gavelkind. [O.E. *gafol*, tribute; conn. with *giefan*, to give.]

gavel, *gā'v*, *n.* a mallet: a chairman's hammer.

gavelock, *gā'v'-lak*, *n.* a javelin: a crow-bar. [O.E. *gafeluc*.]

gavial, *gā'vi-āl*, *garial*, *guri-āl*, *n.* an Indian crocodile (Gavialis) with very long slender muzzle. [Hindustani *ghariyāl*, crocodile.]

gavotte, *gā'-vot'*, *n.* a dance, somewhat like a country-dance, originally a dance of the Gavots, people of the French Upper Alps: the music for such a dance in common time, often occurring in suites.

gawd, *gawd*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as gaud.

gawk, *gawk*, *n.* an awkward or ungainly person, esp. from tallness, shyness, or simplicity: one who stares and gapes.—*v.i.* to stare and gape.—*ns.* *gawk'hood*; *gawk'iness*.—*adj.* *gawk'y*, awkward: ungainly.—*n.* a tall awkward person: a gawli. [Ety. obscure: prob. not Fr. *gauche*, left.]

gawp. See *gaup*.

gawsy. Same as *gaule*.

gay, *gā*, *adj.* lively: bright: sportive, merry: dissipated: of loose life: showy: (*prov.*) spotted: (*Scot.*; usu. *gay*, *gi*) considerable: often by hendiadys instead of an adv., as *gay and easy*, easy enough: (*U.S.*) unduly familiar: (*compar.* *gay'er*;

superl. *gay'est*).—*adv.* (*Scot.*; *gey*) rather, fairly, considerably.—*n.* *gal'ety*.—*adv.* *gal'y*.—*n.* *gay'ness*.—*adj.* *gay'some*, *gladsome*.—*gay science*, a rendering of *gai saber*, the Provencal name for the art of poetry. [O.Fr. *gai*—perh. O.H.G. *vāhi*, pretty.]

gayal, *gyal*, *g'al*, *n.* an Indian domesticated ox, akin to the gaur, with curved horns. [Hindi *gayāl*.]

gay-yow, *gi'ū*, *gā'ū*, *n.* a narrow flat-bottomed Anamese boat with outrigger and masts. [Anamese *ghe hāu*.]

gaze, *gāz*, *v.i.* to look fixedly.—*n.* a fixed look: the object gazed at.—(*Spens.*) *gaze'ment*.—*adj.* *gaze'-ful*, (*Spens.*) looking intently.—*ns.* *gaze'-hound*, a hound that pursues by sight; *gāz'er*; *gāz'ing-stock*, one exposed to public view, generally unpleasantly.—*adj.* *gāz'y*, affording a wide prospect: given to gazing.—*at gaze*, in the attitude of gazing. [Prob. cogn. with *obs. gaze*, to stare; cf. O.N. *gā*, to heed; Sw. dial. *gasa*, to stare.]

gazebro, *gā-zē'bō*, *n.* a belvedere. [Ety. dub.]

gazelle, *gazel*, *gā-zel'*, *n.* a small antelope (*Gazella Dorcas*) of N. Africa and S.W. Asia, with large eyes, or kindred species. [Fr.—Ar. *ghazāl*, a wild-goat.]

gazette, *gā-zet'*, *n.* a newspaper: Gazette, an official newspaper containing lists of government appointments, legal notices, despatches, &c.—*v.t.* to publish or mention in a gazette:—*pr.p.* *gazett'ing*; *p.t.* and *p.p.* *gazett'ed*.—*n.* *gazetteer* (*gāz-*), a geographical dictionary: (*orig.*) a writer for a gazette, official journalist.—*v.t.* to describe in gazetteers.—*adj.* *gazetteer'ish*.—appear, have one's name in the Gazette, to be mentioned in one of the official newspapers, esp. of bankrupts. [Fr.—It. *gazetta*, a small coin; or from It. *gazetta*, dim. of *gazza*, magpie.]

gazogene, *gāz'-jēn*, *gasogene*, *gās'*, *n.* an apparatus for making serated waters. [Fr. *gazogène*—*gaz*, gas, Gr. suff. *-genēs*—root of *gennaein*, to generate.]

gazon, *gazon*, *gā-zōn'*, *n.* a sod in fortification: used erroneously by Hogg for a compact body of men. [Fr. *turf*.]

geal, *jēl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to congeal. [Fr. *geler*.]

jealous, jealousy, Spenser's spellings of jealous, jealousy.

gean, *gēn*, *n.* the European wild cherry. [O.Fr. *guigne*.]

geanticline, *jē-an'ti-klin*, *n.* an anticline on a great scale.—*adj.* *geanticlin'al*. [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *antēline*.]

gear, *gēr*, *n.* equipment: accoutrements: tackle: clothes: armour: harness: apparatus: a set of tools or a mechanism for some particular purpose: household stuff: possessions: stuff: matter: affair, business, doings (often contemptuous): any moving part or system of parts for transmitting motion: connexion by means of such parts: working connexion: working order: the diameter in inches of a wheel whose circumference equals the distance a bicycle would go for one turn of the pedals.—*v.t.* to harness: to put in gear, as machinery: to connect in gear: (*fig.*; with *to*) to make to work in accordance with requirements of (a project or a larger organisation).—*v.i.* to be in gear.—*ns.* *gear'-box*, the box containing the apparatus for changing gear: *gear'-case*, a protective case for the gearing of a bicycle, &c.—*adj.* *geared*.—*n.* *gear'-ing*, harness: working implements: means of transmission of motion, esp. a train of toothed wheels and pinions.—*adj.* *gear'less*.—*n.* *gear'-wheel*, a wheel with teeth or cogs which impart or transmit motion by acting on a similar wheel or a chain.—*adj.* *high'-gear*, *low'-gear*, geared to give a high or a low number of revolutions of the driven part relatively to the driving part.—*gear down*, up, to make the speed of the driven part lower, higher, than that of the driving part; multiplying gearing, a combination of cog-wheels for imparting motion from wheels of larger to wheels of smaller diameter, by which the rate of revolution is increased; straight gearing, the name given when the planes of motion are parallel—opposed to

gemot, gə-mōt', yə-mot', *n.* a meeting or assembly.
[O.E. *gemót*: cf. moot.]

gemsbok, *gemz'bok*, *n.* (*Oryx gazella*) a S. African antelope, about the size of a stag, with long straight horns. [Du., male chamois—Ger. *genusbock*—*genus*, chamois. *bock*, buck.]

gen, jen, n. (slang) general information: the low-down or inside information.

gena, jě'nō, n. the cheek or side of the head.—adj.
gě'nal. [L. gēno.]

genappe, *ja-nop'*, n. a smooth worsted yarn used with silk in fringes, braid, &c. [*Genoppe* in Belgium.]

gendarme, *zhān''*, *zhān''-dōrm'*, *n.* originally man-at-arms, horseman in full armour: since the French Revolution one of a corps of French military police: a similar policeman elsewhere: a rock-pillar on a mountain: —*pl.* *gen'darmes*, *gens'darmes'*, —*n.* *gendarm'erie* (→*re*), an armed police force. [*Fr. gendarme*, sing. from *pl. gens d'armes*, men-at-arms — *gens*, people, *de*, of, *ormes*, arms.]

gender, *jen dər*, *n.* (obi.) kind: (*gram.*) a distinction of words roughly answering to sex: (loosely or jocularly) sex. [Fr. *genre*—L. *genus*, *generis*, a kind, kin.]

gender, *jen'dar*, v.t. to beget: to generate.—v.i. to copulate. [Fr. *gendrer*—L. *generāre*.]

to copulate. [*Gr. gēnēr—L. generare.*]
gene, jēn, n. a material unit whose transmission determines (along with other conditions) the inheritance of a given unit character.—*n.* *genotype* (*jēn'ō-tīp*), the actual constitution of a zygote in genes (opp. to *phenotype*): a type or group having the same gene-constitution.—*adj.* *genotypic* (*-tīp'ik*). [*Gr. gēnās, a race.*]

genealogy, *jen-'al-ŏ-jŏi*, or *jen-'i*, *n.* history of the descent of families: the pedigree of a particular person or family.—*adj.* genealogical (*-ŏ-loj-i-kŏl*).—*adv.* genealogically.—*v.i.* genealogise, to investigate or treat of genealogy.—*n.* genealogist, one who studies or traces genealogies or descents.—genealogical tree, a table of descent in the form of a tree with branches. [Gr. *genealogia*—*gened*, race, [logos, discourse.]

genera, pl. of genus.

General, *jen'-z-wal*, *adj.* relating to a genus or whole class; including various species: not special: not restricted or specialised: relating to the whole or to all or most: universal: nearly universal: common: prevalent: widespread: public: vague: (after an official title, &c.) chief, of highest rank, at the head of a department, for district general, port

a whole department: a general officer: the chief commander of an army in service: one skilled in leadership, tactics, management: (*R.C. Church*) the head of a religious order, responsible only to the Pope: the head of the Salvation Army: a general servant: (*Shak.*) the public, the vulgar: *v.t.* to act as general of.—*n.* general'ō (*L. gen-er-ālis*), general principles, esp. in *pl.* general'ia.—*adj.* gen'eralisable.—*n.* generalisat'ion.—*u.t.* gen'eralise, to make general: to include under a general term: to reduce to a general form: to comprehend as a particular case within a wider concept, proposition, definition, &c.: to represent or endow with the common characters of a group without the special characters of any one member: to bring to general use or knowledge: to infer inductively.—*v.i.* to make general statements: to form general concepts: to depict general character: to reason inductively.—*ns.* generaliss'mo (*It. superl.*), supreme commander of a great or combined force: general'ity.—*adv.* gen'erally, in a general or collective manner or sense: in most cases: upon the whole.—*n.* gen'eralship, the position of a military commander: the art of manipulating armies: tactical management and leadership.—General Assembly (see assembly); general election, an election of all the members of a body at once; general epistle (see catholic); general line, the party line: general officer, an officer above rank of colonel: general post, formerly, dispatch of mail to all parts, opp. to local *posterny*

or penny post: the first morning delivery of letters: a general change of positions, &c. (from a parlour game); general post-office, formerly, an office receiving letters for the general post: the head post-office of a town or district; general practitioner, a physician who devotes himself to general practice rather than to special diseases; general principle, a principle to which there are no exceptions within its range of application; general servant, a servant whose duties are not special, but embrace domestic work of every kind; in general, as a generalisation: mostly, as a general rule. [O.Fr.—L. *generālis*—genus.]

race. [*G. gen.*—*L. generans*—*genus*.]
 generate, *gen'ar-át, v. i.* to produce: to bring into
 life or being: to evolve: to originate. (*geom.*)
 to trace out.—*adj.* *gen'erable*, that may be generated
 or produced.—*ns.* *gen'erant*, a begetter, producer,
 parent: (*geom.*) a line, point, or figure that trace
 out another figure by its motion; *generátion*,
 production or originating: a single stage in natural
 descent: the people of the same age or period:
 descendants removed by the same number of steps
 from a common ancestor: the ordinary time interval
 between the births of successive generations.—*usu.*
 reckoned at 30 or 33 years: offspring, progeny.
race (*B.* in *pl.*) *genealogy*, history; *generátion*
ism, *traducianism*.—*adj.* *gen'erative*, having the
 power of, or concerned with, generating or pro-
 ducing.—*n.* *gen'erátor*, begetter or producer:
 apparatus for producing gases, &c.: apparatus
 for turning mechanical into electrical energy;
 (*mus.*) a fundamental tone:—*fem.* *gen'erátrix*,
 a mother: a generator: a generant.—*alternation*
 of generations (see *alternation*); motion *gene-*
erative, (*Shak.*) a male puppet: or perh. one who
 is a mere puppet so far as engendering is con-
 cerned: spontaneous generation, the origina-
 tion of living from non-living matter. [*L. generäre*,
-átum—*genus*, a kind.]

generic, -al, generically. See genus.

generous, *jen'-er-er*, *adj.* of a noble nature: courageous: liberal: bountiful: invigorating in its nature, as wine: (*obs.*) nobly born.—*adv.* *gen'-er-ous-ly*, *adv.* generously, nobly. *gen'-er-ous-ness*, *gen-er-ous'-i-ty*, nobleness or liberality of nature: (*arch.*) nobility of birth. [*L. generosus*, of noble birth—*genus*, birth.]

genesis, *jen'-i-sis*, *n.* generation, creation, or production: Genesis, the first book of the Bible:—*pl.* (*L.*) *gen'es-es*.—*adj.* *Gen'es-i-al* (*jén'-si-sk*), -al, Genesis'ic, pertaining to Genesis. [*Gr.*]

genet, gennet. Same as jennet.

genet, genetie, *jen'it, ji-net'*, *n.* a carnivorous animal (Genetta) allied to the civet: its fur, or an imitation. [Fr. *genette*—Sp. *gineta*—Ar. *jarnail*.]

genethlac, ji-neth'li-ək, adj. relating to a birthday or to the casting of nativities.—*n.* a easter of

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student of genetics; genetics (treated as *sing.*), the branch of biology that deals with descent, variation,

and heredity.—genetic spiral, a line through the insertions of successive leaves on a stem. [Improperly formed from genesis.]

genetriz. See genitor.
 Geneva, *ji-nē'vā*, n. a spirit distilled from grain and flavoured with juniper-berries, also called *Holland*.

flavoured with juniper-berries, also called *Hollandas*. —*n.* *genevretto* (*jen-ju-ret*'), a wine made from wild fruits flavoured with juniper-berries. [*Du. genevret, juniper* *O. Fr. genévre* (*Fr. genévra*)]. —*J.*

genever, jenever, O.Fr. *genèvre* (Fr. *genévre*)—L. *juniperus*, juniper; confused with the town of Geneva; see *gln.*]
Germania, *jūniperū* *edī*: pertaining to *Germania*—

Genevan, ji-né-van, *adj.* pertaining to Geneva.—*n.* an inhabitant of " " " " " " " " Genevan or Calvinistic " " " " Genevese

(jen'i-vēz). — n. *Genéve*. — *Genevism*. — Geneva Bible, a version of the Bible with racy notes produced by English exiles at Geneva in

1864; Geneva Convention, an international agreement of 1865 providing for the neutrality of hospitals, and the security of sanitary officers, naval

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el's-mənt, in'fant, ran'dənm*

gentry, *jen'tri*, *n.* the class or people next below the rank of nobility: (*coll.*) people of a particular, esp. an inferior, stamp: rank by birth: the rank of gentleman: (*Shak.*) good manners and courtesy.—*n.* gen'trice (-*tris*), gentle birth: good breeding. [O.Fr. *gentrise*, *gentelise*, formed from adj. *gentil*, gentle.]

gentry, *jen'ti*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) neat, dainty: graceful. **genuflect**, *jen'ū-flekt*, *v.i.* to bend the knee in worship or respect.—*n.* genuflec'tion (also genuflec'tion). [*L.* *genu*, the knee, *flectere*, flexum, to bend.]

genuine, *jen'ū-in*, *adj.* natural: native: not spurious: real: pure: sincere.—*adv.* gen'uinely.—*n.* gen'uineness. [*L.* *genuinus*—*gignere*, to beget.]

genus, *jen'us*, *n.* (*biol.*) a taxonomic group of lower rank than a family, consisting of closely related species, in extreme cases of one species only: (*log.*) a class of objects comprehending several subordinate species:—*pl.* genera (*jen'ə-rā*).—*adj.* generic, -al (*jen'et'ik*, -*əl*).—*adv.* generically.—*generic name*, (*biol.*) the name of the genus, placed first in naming the species, thus *Equus caballus* (horse), *Equus asinus* (ass), *Equus zebra*, &c., are species of the genus *Equus*, and *Equus* is the generic name. [*L.* *gēnus*, *generis*, birth; cogn. with *Gr. genos*.]

geo, *gio*, *gyō*, *n.* (*Orkney, Shetland*) a gully, creek. [*O.N.* *giā*.]

geocarp, *jen'ō-kār'pī*, *n.* production, or ripening, of fruit underground.—*adj.* geocarp'ous. [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, *karpos*, fruit.]

geocentric, *jen'ō-sen'trik*, *adj.* having the earth for centre: (*astron.*) as viewed or reckoned from the centre of the earth.—Also geocen'tric'al.—*adv.* geocen'trically.—*n.* geocen'tricism (-*iz'm*), belief that the earth is the centre of the universe. [*Gr.* *gē*, the earth, *kentron*, point, centre.]

geode, *jen'ōd*, *n.* (*geol.*) a rock cavity lined with crystals that have grown inwards: (*mining*) a rounded hollow nodule of ironstone.—*adj.* geod'ic. [*Fr.* *gode*—*Gr.* *geōdēs*, earthy—*gē*, earth, *eidos*, form.]

geodesy, *jen'ōd'i-sī*, *n.* earth measurement on a large scale: surveying with allowance for the earth's curvature.—*adj.* geodesic (*jen'ō-des'ik*, -*dēs'ik*), -al, geodetic, -al, pertaining to or determined by geodesy.—*n.* geod'esist, one skilled in geodesy.—geodesic or geodetic (line), the shortest line on a surface between two points on it. [*Gr.* *geōdaiō*—*gē*, the earth, *daiōs*, division.]

geognosy, *jen'ōg'nō-sī*, *n.* knowledge of the general structure, condition, and materials of the earth.—Also (*rare*) geognosis (*jen'ōg-nō'sis*).—*n.* ge'ognost.—*adj.* geognostic (-*nōst'ik*), -al.—*adv.* geognost'ically. [*Fr.* *geognone*—*Gr.* *gē* the earth, *gnōsis*, knowledge.]

geogony, *jen'ōg'ō-nī*, *n.* the science or theory of the formation of the earth.—Also geogeny (-*oj*).—*adj.* geogenic (*jen'ō-gon'ik*). [*Gr.* *gē*, the earth, *gonē*, generation.]

geography, *jen'ōg'rā-fi*, *n.* the science of the surface of the earth and its inhabitants: a book containing a description of the earth.—*n.* geog'rapher.—*adj.* geographic (*jen'ō-graf'ik*), -al.—*adv.* geograph'ically.—geographical distribution (see distribution); geographical mile (see mile); physical, political geography (see physical, political). [*Gr.* *geographia*—*gē*, earth, *graphein*, to write.]

geoid, *jen'ōid*, *n.* the figure of the earth's mean sea-level surface assumed to be continued across the land, approximately an oblate ellipsoid of revolution.—*adj.* geoid'al. [*Gr.* *geōdēs*, *geoidēs*, earth-like—*gē*, earth, *eidos*, form.]

geolatry, *jen'ō-lā'trī*, *n.* earth-worship. [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, *latreia*, worship.]

geology, *jen'ō-lō-jī*, *n.* the science relating to the history and structure of the earth's crust, with the *ms.* geologian (*jen'ō-lō-jī*), -ic (-*lōj'ik*), -orise, to work out, to investigate the geology of.—dynamical geology, the study of the work of natural agents in shaping the earth's crust

—wind, frost, rivers, volcanic action, &c.; structural geology, the study of the arrangement and structure of rock masses. [*Fr.* *géologie*—*Gr.* *gē*, earth, *logos*, a discourse.]

geomancy, *jen'ō-mān-sī*, *n.* divination by figures of or on earth. [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, *manē*, to remain—*geomantic*, by figures of or on earth.]

geometry, *jen'ō-mē'trī*, *n.* the science of mathematics which treats of spatial magnitudes: a textbook of geometry.—*ms.* geom'eter, a geometer: a geometer: a geometerian (*-me-tris'm*), one skilled in geometry.—*adj.* geometric (*-met'*), -al, relating to or according to geometry: consisting of or using simple figures such as geometry deals with.—*adv.* geomet'rically.—*n.* geom'etrid, any moth of the family or superfamily Geomet'ridae, whose caterpillars are loopers.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* geom'etris, to work geometrically.—*n.* geom'etrist.—geometrical progression, a series of quantities each of which has the same ratio to its predecessor. [*Gr.* *geōmetria*—*gē*, metron, a measure.]

Geomys, *jen'ō-mīs*, *n.* the typical genus of Geomyidae (*-mī'dē*), the pouched rats.—*adj.* geom'yoid. [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, *mys*, mouse.]

geomorphology, *jen'ō-mor-fol'ō-jī*, *n.* morphology of the earth's surface. [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, *morphology*.]

geophagy, *jen'ō-fā-jī*, *n.* earth-eating.—Also geoph'agism.—*n.* geoph'agist.—*adj.* geoph'agous (-*gōs*). [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, *phagein*, to eat.]

geophilous, *jen'ō-fī-lūs*, *adj.* living in or on the ground: geocarpic: having a short stem with leaves at ground-level.—*adj.* geophil'ic. [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, *philein*, to love.]

geophysics, *jen'ō-fiz'iks*, *n.* the physics of the earth.—*adj.* geophys'ical.—*n.* geophys'icist (-*ist*). [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, and *physics*.]

geophyte, *jen'ō-fīt*, *n.* a plant that survives the winter by subterranean buds.—*adj.* geophytic (-*fīt'ik*). [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, *phylon*, plant.]

geoponic, -al, *jen'ō-pon'ik*, -al, *adj.* agricultural.—*n.* geoponics (treated as *ing.*), the science of agriculture. [*Gr.* *geōponikos*—*gē*, earth, *ponos*, labour.]

geordie, *jen'ōdī*, *n.* a guinea, from the figure of St George: a safety-lamp for miners invented by George Stephenson: a coal-pitman: a collier-boat: a native of Tyneside.

George, *jen'ōj*, *n.* a jewelled figure of St George slaying the dragon, worn by Knights of the Garter: the automatic pilot of an aircraft.—George Cross, an award for outstanding courage or heroism given in cases where a purely military honour is not applicable—instituted during the Second World War; George Medal, an award for gallantry given to civilians and members of the armed forces; St George's cross, the Greek cross of England, red on a white ground.

georgette, *jen'ō-jet*, *n.* a thin silk stuff. [Named after a milliner.]

Georgian, *jen'ōj-i-an*, *adj.* relating to or contemporary with any of the various Georges, kings of Great Britain: relating to or following Henry George, Lloyd George, or other of the name: belonging to Georgia (*Gurjistan*, *Grusia*) in the Caucasus, its people, language, &c.: of or pertaining to the American State of Georgia.—Also *n.* Georgian planet, Uranus, named after George III. by its discoverer, Sir William Herschel.

georgic, *jen'ōj'ik*, *adj.* relating to agriculture or rustic affairs.—*n.* a poem on husbandry. [*L.* *georgicus*—*Gr.* *georgikos*—*georgia*, agriculture—*gē*, earth, *ergon*, work.]

geosphere, *jen'ō-sfēr*, *n.* the solid part of the earth, distinguished from atmosphere and hydrosphere. [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, *sphaira*, sphere.]

geostatic, *jen'ō-stat'ik*, *adj.* capable of sustaining the pressure of earth from all sides.—*n.* geostatics (treated as *ing.*), the statics of rigid bodies. [*Gr.* *gē*, the earth, *statikos*, causing to stand.]

geosyncline, *jen'ō-sin'klin*, *n.* a syncline on a great scale.—*adj.* geosynclinal. [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, and *syncline*.]

geotaxis, *jen'ō-tah'sis*, *n.* response of an organism to the stimulus of gravity.—*adj.* geotact'ic, -al. [*Gr.* *gē*, earth, *taxis*, arrangement.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

geotectonic, *jē-ō-tēk-ton'ik*, *adj.* relating to the structure of rock masses.—*n.* geotectonics (treated as *sing.*), structural geology. [Gr. *gē*, earth, *tekton*, a builder.]

geothermic, *jē-ō-thēr'mik*, *geothermal*, *-al*, *adjs.* pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.—*n.* **geothermometer**, an instrument for measuring subterranean temperatures. [Gr. *gē*, earth, *thermē*, heat.]

geotropism, *jē-ōt'rop-izm*, *n.* (*bot.*) geotaxis (positive downwards, negative upwards).—*adj.* **geotropic**. [Gr. *gē*, earth, *tropos*, a turning.]

gerah, *gē'rā*, *n.* (B.) the smallest Hebrew weight and coin, $\frac{1}{20}$ of a shekel, worth about 1½d. [Heb. *gērāh*.]

geranium, *jī-rān'yam*, *n.* a plant of a genus (*Geranium*) with seed-vessels like a crane's bill, typical of the family Geraniaceae (*-i-dā'si-ē*): (loosely) a pelargonium. [L.,—Gr. *geranion*—*geranos*, a crane.]

gerbe, *jərb*, *n.* (*her.*) a wheat-sheaf: a fountain or firework resembling a wheat-sheaf. [Fr. *gerbe*; cf. *garb* (2).]

gere (*Spens.*). Same as gear.

gerent, *jē'rənt*, *n.* controller, ruler. [L. *gerēs*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *gerere*, to manage.]

gerfalcon, *gyrfalcon*, *jerfalcon*, *jər'faw(l)-kn*, *n.* a large northern falcon. [O.Fr. *gerfalcon*—L. *gyrfalco*, most prob. O.H.G. *gir*, a vulture (Ger. *gier*); see *falcon*.]

geriatrics, *jēr-i-at'riks*, *n.* medical care of the old.—*adj.* **geriatric**.—*ns.* **geriatrician** (*-i-tri-sh'yan*); **geriatry** (*jēr-i'at'ri*), care of the old, old people's welfare. [Gr. *gēras*, old age, *iātros*, physician.]

gerle (*Spens.*). Same as girl.

germ, *jərm*, *n.* a rudimentary form of a living thing, whether plant or animal: (*obs.*) a plant ovary: a shoot: that from which anything springs, the origin or beginning: a first principle: that from which a disease springs: a micro-organism, esp. a malign one.—*v.t.* to put forth buds, sprout.—*ns.* **germ-cell**, a sperm or ovum, a gamete, or cell from which it springs; **germen**, **germin** (*Shak.* **ger'main**, **ger'maine**), a rudiment: a shoot: (*obs.*) the ovary in a flower; **germicide**, that which kills germs.—*adjs.* **germinal**, pertaining to a germ or rudiment: in the germ; **germinant**, sprouting: budding: capable of developing.—*v.i.* **germinate**, to begin to grow (esp. of a seed or spore).—*v.t.* to cause to sprout.—*n.* **germination**.—*adj.* **germinative**.—*ns.* **germlayer**, a primary layer in an embryo—ectoderm, mesoderm, or endoderm; **germ-plasm**, that part of the nuclear protoplasmic material which, according to Weismann, is the vehicle of heredity, and maintains its continuity from generation to generation. [Partly through Fr. *germe*, from L. *germen*, *-inis*, a sprout, bud, germ, *germināre*, *-ātum*, to sprout.]

german, *jər'mən*, *adj.* of the first degree: full (see brother, cousin): closely allied.—*n.* a full brother or sister: a near relative.—*adj.* **germane** (*-mān'*), nearly related: relevant, appropriate. [O.Fr. *germain*—L. *germānus*.]

German, *jər'mən*, *n.* a native or citizen of Germany, or one of the same linguistic or ethnological stock (*pl.* **Ger'mans**) the German language, esp. High German.—*adj.* of or from Germany, or the Germans: German-speaking.—*n.* **Ger'man-band**, street-musicians, orig. from Germany.—*adjs.* **Germanesque**, marked by German characteristics; **Germanle** (*-man'ik*), of Germany: of the linguistic family to which German, English, Norwegian, &c., belong—Teutonic.—*n.* an extinct Indo-Germanic tongue which differentiated into East Germanic (Gothic and other extinct languages), North Germanic, and West Germanic.

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German—*v.t.* to become German: to adopt German ways.—*n.* **Germanisation**.—*adj.* **Germanish**, somewhat German.—*ns.* **Germanism**, a German idiom: German ideas and ways; **Germanist**, one learned in German philology or

other matters relating to Germany.—*adj.* **Germanist'stic**, pertaining to the study of German.—*ns.* **Germanophil**, a lover of the Germans and things German; **Germanophobe**, one who fears or hates the Germans and things German.—**German flute**, the ordinary modern flute; **German measles**, rubella; **German silver**, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, white like silver, and first made in Germany; **German sixth**, a chord with major third, perfect fifth, and augmented sixth; **High German**, the speech, originally of High or Southern Germany, the literary language throughout Germany; **Low German**, **Platt-Deutsch**, the language of Low or Northern Germany: formerly applied to all the West Germanic dialects except High German. [L. *germānus*, German.]

germander, *jər-mān'dər*, *n.* a labiate herb (*Teucrium*) with aromatic, bitter, and stomachic properties.—**germander speedwell**, a bright blue-flowered veronica (*V. Chamaedryf*). [L.L. *germandra*—Late Gr. *chamaedrya*—Gr. *chamaedrys*—*chamai*, on the ground, *drys*, oak.]

germanium, *jər-mā'n-i-əm*, *n.* a metallic element (atomic number 32) discovered in 1885 by Clemens Winkler (1838-1904), a German.

Germinal, *zhēr-mē-nal'*, *n.* the seventh month of the French revolutionary calendar, about March 21-April 19. [See *germ*.]

germinate. See *germ*.

gerne, *gərn*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to grin or gape. [grln.]

gerontocracy, *ger-* or *jer-on-toh'kr-ē-si*, *n.* government by old men.—*ns.* **gerontology**, scientific study of the processes of growing old; **geronotherapeutics**, the science of medical treatment of the diseases of old age. [Gr. *gerōn*, *-ontos*, an old man, *kratos*, power.]

geropiga, *jēr-ō-pē'gā*, *n.* a mixture of grape-juice, brandy, &c., used to doctor port-wine. [Port.]

Gerry. See *Jerry*.

gerrymander, *jer'i-mān-dər*, also *jer'*, *v.t.* (U.S.) to rearrange (voting districts) in the interests of a particular party or candidate: to manipulate (facts, arguments, &c.) so as to reach undue conclusions.—*n.* an arrangement of the above nature. [Formed from the name of Governor Elbridge Gerry (1744-1814) and *salamander*, from the likeness to that animal of the gerrymandered map of Massachusetts in 1811.]

gerund, *jər'ənd*, *n.* a part of the Latin or other verb with the value of a verbal noun, as *amandum*, loving.—*n.* **gerund-grind-er**, a pedantic teacher.—*adjs.* **gerundial** (*jī-rund-i-əl*), **gerundival** (*jēr-ən-dī-əl*), **gerundive** (*jī-rund-i-v*).—*n.* **gerundive**, a Latin verbal adjective, as *amandus*, *-a*, *-um*, deserving or requiring to be loved. [L. *gerundium*—*gerere*, to bear.]

Gesneria, *jēs-nē'ri-ā*, *n.* a tropical American genus typical of the Gesneriaceae, a family close akin to the Scrophulariaceae. [Named after Konrad von Gesner (1516-65), Swiss botanist and scholar.]

gessamine (*Milt.*). Same as *jasmine*.

gesso (*Spens.*). Same as *guess*.

gesso, *jēs'ō*, *n.* plaster of Paris: a plaster surface, prepared as a ground for painting. [It.—L. *gypsum*; see *gypsum*.]

gest, *jəst*, *n.* (*Shak.*) time fixed for a stay in a place. [O.Fr. *giste*, a stopping-place.]

gest, *geste*, *jəst*, *n.* an exploit: a tale of adventure, a romance. [O.Fr. *geste*—L. *gesta*, things done—*gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, behave; cf. *fest*.]

gest, *geste*, *jəst*, *n.* bearing: gesture.—*adj.* **gest'le**. [Fr. *geste*—L. *gestus*—*gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, behave.]

gestalt, *gə'shtālt'*, *n.* form, shape, pattern: organised whole or unit—**gestalt psychology**, revolt from the atomistic outlook of the orthodox school, starts with the organised whole as something not a mere sum of the parts into which it can be logically analysed. [German.]

gestapo, *gə'stāpō*, *n.* the Nazi secret police in Germany. [From Ger. *geheim* *staats* *polizei*, secret state police.]

gestation, *jēr-tā'shən*, *n.* (*arch.*) being carried in a vehicle, a boat, &c.: the act of carrying the young

in the womb.—*adj.* ges'tant, laden; gestat'rial, gestatory, pertaining to carriage. [*L. gestāre, -āre, to carry—gerere, to bear.*]
 gesticulate, jes-tik'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to make vigorous gestures.—*ns.* gesticulā'tion; gesticulā'tor.—*adj.* gesticulā'tory. [*L. gesticulāri, -ātus—gesticulus, dim. of gestus, gesture—gerere, to carry, behave.*]
 gesture, jes'tyur, *n.* (*obs.*) a posture, or movement of the body; an action expressive of sentiment or passion or intended to show inclination or disposition: the use of such movements: an action dictated by courtesy or diplomacy, or by a desire to impress: (*Shak.*) behaviour.—*adj.* gestural. [*L. L. gestūra—L. gestus, from L. gerere, to carry, behave.*]
 get, get, *v.t.* to obtain: to acquire: to procure: to receive: to attain: to come to have: to catch: to grasp or take the meaning of: to learn: to commit to memory: to hit: to decry: to make out: to succeed in coming into touch or communication with (e.g. a wireless station): to worst, have the better of, gain a decisive advantage over: to baffle: to irritate: to grip emotionally, take, captivate, hit the taste of exactly: to induce: to cause to be, go, or become: to betake: to betake.—*v.i.* to arrive, to bring or put oneself (in any place, position, or state): to become: to grow richer: (*U.S.*) to clear out: (*pr.p.* getting; *pa.t.* got, *obs. gat*; *pa.p.* got, *arch., Scot., and U.S. gott'en*).—*n.* (*obs.*) that which is got: output: offspring: (*Scot.* contemptuously) a child, brat: begetting.—*adj.* get-at-able, easily accessible.—*ns.* get-away, an escape: a start: breaking cover; get'er; get'ting, a gaining: anything gained: procreation; get'-up, equipment: general appearance.—get ahead, along, to make progress, advance; get at, to reach, attain: (*slang*) to poke fun at; get away with it, pull it off: carry a thing through successfully or with impunity; get off, to escape; get on, to proceed, advance: to prosper: to agree, consort harmoniously; get out, to produce: to extricate oneself: to take oneself off; get over, to surmount: to recover from; get round, to circumvent: to persuade, talk over; get there, (*slang*) to achieve one's object, succeed; get through, to finish: to be put in telephonic communication; get up, to arise: to ascend: to arrange: to prepare: to learn up for an occasion: to commit to memory: to have got, (*coll.*) to have; to have got to, to be obliged to. [*O.N. geta*; *cog. with O.E. -gietan* (in compounds).]
 Geum, jē'm, *n.* a genus of the rose family. [*L.*]
 gewgaw, gū'gaw, *n.* a toy: a bauble.—*adj.* sbovy without value. [*Origin unknown.*]
 gey (*Scot.*). See gay.—*adv.* geyan (jē'm), for gey and.
 geyser, gē' or gē'ser, or -ser, gē'ser, *n.* a spring that spouts hot water into the air: an apparatus for heating water as it is drawn.—*n.* geyserite, sinter. [*Geyser, a geyser in Iceland—Ice. geyta, O.N. gōysa, to gush.*]
 gharrī, gbarry, gā'ri, *n.* in India, a wheeled vehicle, generally for hire. [*Hind. gārī, a cart.*]
 ghast, gāst, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to strike aghast: to affright.—*adj.* ghastful (*Spens. gastful*), dreary, dismal.—*adv.* ghastfully, frightfully.—*n.* ghastliness.—*adj.* ghastly, death-like: hideous: (*coll.*) deplorable.—Also *adv.*—*n.* ghostness (see ghostness). [*O.E. gāstan*; *cf. gast.*]
 ghat, ghaut, gawt, *n.* in India, a mountain-pass: a landing-stair: a place of cremation (*burning ghat*). [*Hind. ghāt, descent.*]
 ghazal, gā'āl, *n.* a Persian and Arabic verse-form, of not more than 18 couplets, the first two lines and the even-numbered lines thereafter rhyming together, mainly amatory and bacchanalian.—Also ghazl, gbazel. [*Ar. ghazal.*]
 ghazl, gā'z, *n.* a veteran Mohammedan warrior: a slayer of infidels: a high Turkish title. [*Ar. ghāzī, fighting.*]
 gheber, ghebre. Same as guebre.
 ghee, ghi, gē, g'hē, *n.* clarified buffalo butter. [*Hind. ghī.*]
 gherkin, gō'kin, *n.* a small cucumber used for

pickling. [From an earlier form of Du. *agurkije*, a gherkin; *app.* from Slavonic; *cf.* Byzantine Gr. *angourion*, a water-melon.]
 ghesse (*Spens.*). Same as guess: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ghest, ghesseed).
 ghetto, gē'tō, *n.* the Jews' quarter in an Italian or other city, to which they used to be confined. [*It.*]
 ghi. See ghee.
 Ghibelline, gib'ō-lēn, -lin, -lin, *n.* one of a party in Medieval Italy, orig. supporters of Hohenstaufen emperors against Gueifs and pope. [*It. Ghibellino, app.—Waiblingen, a Hohenstaufen town.*]
 ghillie. Same as gillie.
 ghost, gāst, *n.* a spirit: the soul of a man: a spirit appearing after death: (*Shak.*) a dead body: (*slang*) one who does another's work for him, as writing speeches or the like: a faint or false appearance: a semblance.—*v.t.* to haunt as a ghost.—*v.i.* (*slang*) to play the ghost for another.—*adj.* ghost'-like.—*n.* ghost'-liness.—*adj.* ghost'ly, spiritual: religious: pertaining to apparitions: ghost'-like: faint.—*ns.* ghost'-moth, a moth (*Hepialus humuli*), the male of ghostly white appearance, the caterpillar destructive to hop-gardens; ghost'-story, a story in which ghosts figure; ghost'-word, a word that has originated in the blunder of a scribe or printer—common in dictionaries.—*adj.* ghost'y.—give up the ghost, (*B.*) to die; Holy Ghost, the Holy Spirit, the third person in the Christian Trinity. [*O.E. gāst*; *Ger. Geist; the h from Caxton's Flemish habit.*]
 ghoul, gōol, now often gowl, *n.* an Eastern demon that preys on the dead: a gruesome fiend: a person of gruesome or revolting habits or tastes.—*adj.* ghoul'ish. [*Ar. ghūl.*]
 ghyll, ghil, an unnecessary variant of gill, a ravine.
 glambeux, (*Spens.*) for jambeaux.
 giant, gi'ant, *n.* a huge mythical being of more or less human form: a person of abnormally great stature: anything much above the usual size of its kind: a person of much greater powers than his fellows.—*adj.* gigantic.—*ns.* gi'antess; gi'ant-hood, gi'antism, the quality or character of a giant: the occurrence of giants: gigantism.—*adj.* gi'antly, giantlike.—*n.* gi'ant-powder, a kind of dynamite.—*adj.* gi'ant-rude, (*Shak.*) enormously rude or uncivil.—*ns.* gi'antry, giants collectively: giant stories or mythology; gi'ant-skip; gi'ant's-kett'le, a great pot-hole believed to have been formed by subglacial water; gi'ant's)-stride, a gymnastic apparatus enabling one to take great strides around a pole. [*O.Fr. geant* (*Fr. géant*)—*L. gigas—Gr. gigas, gigantes*.]
 glauor, jowr, *n.* infidel, a term applied by the Turks to all who are not of their own religion. [Through Turk.—*Pers. gaur*; see guebre.]
 gib, jib, gib, *n.* wedge-shaped piece of metal holding another in place, &c.—*v.t.* to fasten with a gib. [*Origin obscure.*]
 gib, gib, *n.* a tom-cat, esp. one castrated: a term of reproach.—Also gib'-cat (*Shak.*). [From the name *Gilbert*.]
 gibber, jib'ur, *v.i.* to utter senseless or inarticulate sounds. [*Imit.*]
 gibberish, gib'ur-ish, *n.* rapid, gabbling talk: unmeaning words.—*adj.* unmeaning. [*Imit.*]
 gibbet, jib'it, *n.* a gallows, esp. one on which criminals were suspended after execution: the projecting beam of a crane.—*v.t.* to expose on, or as on, a gibbet. [*O.Fr. gibet, a stick; origin unknown.*]
 gibble-gabble, gib'l-gab'l, *n.* senseless chatter. [*Gabble.*]
 gibbon, gib'm, *n.* an E. Indian anthropoid ape (of several species) with very long arms. [*Origin unknown.*]
 gibbous, gib'us, *adj.* hump-backed: humped: unequally convex on two sides, as the moon between half and full.—Also gibb'ose.—*ns.* gibbos'ity, gibb'ousness.—*adv.* gibb'ously. [*L. gibbosus—gibbus, a hump.*]
 gibe, jibe, jib, *v.i.* to scoff: to flout.—*v.t.* to scoff at: to taunt.—*n.* a flout: a taunt.—*n.* gib'er.—*adv.* gib'ingly. [*Origin obscure.*]
 gibel, gib'el, *n.* the Prussian carp, without barbules.

e; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (then)

a cotton-gin: (*Spens.*) an instrument of torture.—*v.t.* to trap or snare: to clear of seeds by a cotton-gin:—*pr.p.* ginn'ing; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* ginned.—*ns.* gin'-horse, a mill-horse; gin'-house, ginn'-ery, a place where cotton is ginned; ginn'er, one who gins cotton; gin'-trap, a powerful spring trap fitted with teeth. [*engine.*]

gin, *jin*, *n.* Australian black woman. [*Native word.*]
gin, *jin*, *n.* a type of rummy in which a player whose unmatched cards count ten or less may stop the game.—Also gin rummy. [*Origin uncertain.*]

gin, *gin*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to begin:—*po.t.* gan, used poetically in the sense of *did*. [*Aphetic from O.E. beginnon or onginnon, to begin.*]

gin, *gin*, *prep.* (*Scot.*) by (the time of). [*M.E. gain, app.—O.N. gegn, against.*]

gin, *gin*, *conj.* (*Scot.*) if. [*Perh. pa.p. of give as a substitute for gif; perh. from gin, prep.*]

gling, *ging*, *n.* a gang or company. See gang.

gingal, gingall. Same as jingal.

gingelly. Same as gingili.

ginger, *jin'jer*, *n.* the root-stock of *Zingiber officinale*, or other species of the genus (family Zingiberaceae) with a hot taste, used as a condiment or stomachic: ginger-beer: stimulation: mettle.—*adj.* (*coll.*) sandy, reddish.—*v.t.* to put ginger into: to make spirited.—*ns.* gingerade, ginger-ale, an acrated drink flavoured with ginger; ginger-beer, an effervescent drink made with fermenting ginger; gin'-ger-cordial, a cordial made of ginger, lemon-peel, raisins, water, and sometimes spirits; gin'-ger-nut, a small thick ginger-snap.—*adj.* gin'gerous, like ginger.—*ns.* gin'-ger-pop, (*coll.*) weak ginger-beer; gin'-ger-snap, a gingerbread biscuit; gin'-ger-wine, liquor made by the fermentation of sugar and water, and flavoured with various spices, chiefly ginger.—ginger-beer plant, a symbiotic association of a yeast and a bacterium, by which ginger-beer can be prepared (also called Californian bees). [*M.E. ginsivere—O.Fr. gengibre—L.L. zingiber—L. zingiber—Gr. zingiberis, perh. Sans. griṅga, horn, vera, shape—Malayalam inchei.*]

gingerbread, *jin'jer-bred*, *n.* a cake flavoured with treacle and usually ginger.—gingerbread ware, or work, cheap and tawdry ornamental work; take the gift off the gingerbread, to destroy the glamour. [*O.Fr. gingimbrat—L.L. zingiber; see ginger; confused with bread.*]

gingerly, *jin'jer-li*, *adv.* with soft steps: with extreme wariness and delicate gentleness.—Also *adj.* [*Possibly O.Fr. gensor, compar. of gent; see gent (1).*]

gingham, *ging'am*, *n.* a kind of cotton cloth, woven from coloured yarns into stripes or checks: (*coll.*) an umbrella. [*Fr. guingon, orig. from Malay ginggong, striped.*]

gingili, gingelly, *jin'jili*, *n.* a species of sesamum: an oil got from its seeds. [*Hind. jingili, prob.—Ar. fuljulān.*]

gingival, *jin'jiv'l*, *adj.* pertaining to the gums.—*n.* gingivitis (*jin-jiv-tis*), inflammation of the gums. [*L. gingivo, gum.*]

gingle. Same as jingle.

ginglymus, *ging'gli-mus* (or *ging'*), *n.* a joint that permits movement in one plane only:—*pl.* ging'lymi.—*adj.* ging'lymoid. [*Latinised from Gr. ginglymos.*]

gingko, *ging'ko*, *n.* the maidenhair tree, holy in Japan, perhaps still wild in China, forming by itself an order (Ginkgoales) of Gymnosperms.—Also *ging'ko*. [*Jap. gingko—Chin. yin, silver, ling, apricot.*]

ginseng, *jin'seng*, *n.* a species of *Panax* or *Arolio*: its root, a Chinese panacea. [*Chin. jén-shén, perh. image of man.*]

gip, *jip*, *n.* Same as gyp.

gipsen, *jip'sen*, *n.* (*Spens.*) an obs. form of gypsy.

gipsy. See gypsy.

giraffe, *ji-räf*, *n.* the camelopard, an African ruminant with remarkably long neck and fore-legs.—*adj.* giraffine. [*Ar. zarafah.*]

girandole, *ji-rän-däl*, *n.* a branched chandelier or similar structure: a pendant, &c., with small jewels attached around it: a rotating firework.

[*Fr.—It. girandola—girare—L. gyräre, to turn round—gyrus—Gr. gyros, a circle.*]
glrasol, girasole, *ji-rä-söl*, *-söl*, *n.* a fire-opal or other stone that seems to send a fire-like glow from within in certain lights: the plant heliotrope: the sunflower. [*It.—girare (see foregoing), and sole—L. sol, the sun.*]

gird, *gird*, *v.t.* to gibe, jeer (with *ot*).—*v.t.* to taunt.—*n.* a taunt, dig, gibe. [*Origin obscure; not from O.E. gyrd, gird, rod.*]

gird, *gird*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a hoop.—Also girr (*gir*). [*A form of girth.*]

gird, *gird*, *v.t.* to bind round: to make fast by a belt or girdle: to encompass: to surround: to clothe, furnish:—*po.t.* and *pa.p.* gird'ed and girt.—*ns.* gird'er, a great beam, simple or built up, of wood, iron, or steel, to take a lateral stress, e.g. to support a floor, wall, roadway of a bridge: (*bot.*) a strip of strengthening tissue; gird'ing, that which girds.—gird'er bridge, a bridge whose load is sustained by girders resting on supports; gird oneself, to tuck up loose garments under the girdle: to brace the mind for any trial or effort. [*O.E. gyrdan; cf. Ger. gürten.*]

girdle, *gird'l*, *n.* a waist-belt: a cord worn about the waist by a monk, &c.: anything that encloses like a belt: a bony arch to which a limb is attached: a worm's clitellum: a ring-shaped cut around a tree: the rim of a brilliant-cut gem.—*v.t.* to bind, as with a girdle: to enclose: to cut a ring round.—*n.* gird'le-belt, a belt for girding the waist.—*adj.* gird'led.—*ns.* gird'ler, one who girdles: a maker of girdles; gird'lestead, the waist. [*O.E. gyrdel—gyrdan, to gird.*]

girdle, *gird'l*, *n.* a Scottish form of griddle.

girklin, *girk'lin*, *n.* Same as gherkin.

girl, *garl*, *n.* a female child: a young unmarried woman: a woman irrespective of age: (*coll.*) a sweetheart: (U.S.) a coloured woman: a maid-servant.—*n.* girl'hood, the state or time of being a girl.—*adj.* girl'ish, of or like a girl.—*adv.* girl'ishly.—*n.* girl'ishness.—Girl Guide, a member of an organisation for girls, analogous to the Boy Scouts' Association; Girl Scout, a member of a similar American organisation; old girl, a female former pupil: a kindly disrespectful mode of address or reference to a female of any age or species. [*Origin obscure.*]

girlond, obsolete form of garland.—In *Spens. Forie Queens*, IV. x. 51, *g.irlonds* may be a misprint for *gaurdions* (or *gurdions*).

girn, *girn*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to grin, snarl, whimper.—*n.* an act or manner of girling. [*Grin.*]

girmel, *girn'l*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a granary, malchest. [*Variant of garner.*]

giron. See gyron.

Girondist, *ji-rond'ist*, *n.* a member of the moderate republican party during the French Revolution, so called because its earliest leaders, Vergniaud, Guadet, &c., were deputies for the Gironde department.—Also Girondin.

girr. See gird (2).

girt, *gort*, *po.p.* of gird in all senses: of a ship, moored so taut by her cables to two oppositely placed anchors as to be prevented from swinging to the wind or tide.—*v.t.* to gird: to girth.—*v.i.* to girth.

girth. See girth.

girth, *girth*, *n.* belly-band of a saddle: circumferential measure of thickness.—*v.t.* to put a girth on: to measure the girth of.—*v.i.* to measure in girth.—Also girt. [*O.N. girth.*]

gist, *jist*, *n.* the main point or pith of a matter. [*O.Fr. gist (Fr. git)—O.Fr. geür (Fr. geür), to lie—L. jacere.*]

gite, *chit*, *n.* a resting-place. [*Fr. gîte—O.Fr. giste; see gite (1).*]

gittern, *git'ern*, *n.* a kind of guitar, a cithern.—*v.i.* to play on the gittern. [*O.Fr. giterne, conn. Gr. kitharā; see cithern, guitar, zither.*]

giust, *jist*, *n.* and *v.i.* (*Spens., Scott.*) Same as joust.

giusto, *joost'u*, *adj.* (*mus.*) suitable: regular: strict. [*It.—L. justus, just.*]

give, *giv*, *v.t.* to bestow: to impart: to yield: to

grant: to permit: to afford: to furnish: to pay or render, as thanks: to pronounce, as a decision: to show, as a result: to apply, as oneself: to allow or admit.—*v.i.* to yield to pressure: to begin to melt: to grow soft: to open, or give an opening or view, to lead (with *upon, on, into*, a gallicism): (*pr.p.* giving; *pa.t.* gāve; *pa.p.* given, *giv'n*).—*n.* yielding: elasticity.—*adj.* given, bestowed: specified: addicted, disposed: granted: admitted.—*ns.* giv'eness; giv'er, one who or that which gives or bestows; giv'ing, the act of bestowing: the thing given.—*adj.* that gives.—give and take, reciprocity in concession: mutually compensatory variations: fair exchange of repartee; give away, to give for nothing: to betray: to bestow ceremonially (as a bride); give birth to, to bring forth: to originate; give chase, to pursue; give ear, to listen; give forth, to emit: to publish; give ground, place, to give way, to yield; give in to (*obs.* give into), to yield to; give it to one, (*coll.*) to scold or beat anybody severely; give line, head, rein, &c., to give more liberty or scope—the metaphors from angling and driving; given name, the name bestowed upon the individual, not that of the family—the first or Christian name, distinguished from the *surname*; give oneself away, to betray one's secret unawares; give out, to report: to emit: to run short: (*Shak.*) to relinquish; give over, to cease; give the lie to, to charge openly with falsehood; give tongue, to bark; give up, to abandon; give way, to fall back, to yield, to withdraw: to break, snap, collapse, under strain: to begin rowing—usually as a command to a crew. [O.E. *gefan* (W.S. *giefan*), the back *g* prob. owing to Scand. influence; O.N. *gefa*, Sw. *gifva*, Dan. *give*, Goth. *giban*, Ger. *geben*.]

gives. Same as gyves.
glizz, ilz, jiz, *n.* (*Scot.*) a wig. [Origin unknown.]
glizzard, *gliz'ard*, *n.* a muscular stomach, esp. the second stomach of a bird.—to stick in one's glizzard, to be more than one can accept or tolerate. [M.E. *giser*—O.Fr. *guiser*, supposed to be—L. *gigeria* (pl.), cooked entrails of poultry.]
glizzen, *gliz'n*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to shrink from dryness so as to leak: to wither.—*adj.* leaky. [O.N. *gisma*.]

glabella, *glā-bel'ā*, *n.* part of the forehead between the eyebrows and just above their level.—*adj.* glabell'ar. [L. *glaber* bald, smooth.]
glabrous, *glā-brūs*, *adj.* hairless. [L. *glāber*.]
glacé, *glā-sā*, *adj.* iced with sugar: glossy, lustrous, esp. of a thin silk material or kid leather. [Fr.]
glacial, *glā-shi-āl*, *-si-āl*, *-shāl*, *adj.* icy: frozen: readily or ordinarily solidified (as glacial acetic acid, practically pure acetic acid): pertaining to ice or its action.—*ns.* glā'cialist, glāciol'ogist, one

glaciér, *glā-si-ēr*, *-yēr* (also *glāsh'*), *n.* a mass of ice, fed by snow on a mountain, slowly creeping downhill to where it melts or breaks up into icebergs. [Fr.—*glace*, ice—L. *glaciēs*, ice.]

glacis, *glās-ē*, *glās'is*, *glās'is*, *n.* a gentle slope, esp. in fortification.—*pl.* glacis (*glās-ē*, *glās'is*, *glās'is*), glacises. [Fr., orig. a slippery place—L. *glaciēs*, ice.]

glad, *glād*, *adj.* pleased: cheerful: bright: giving pleasure.—*v.t.* to make glad:—*pr.p.* gladd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gladd'ed.—*v.t.* gladd'en, to make glad: to cheer: to animate.—*adj.* glād'ful (*Spens.*).—*n.* glād'fulness.—*adv.* glād'ly.—*n.* glād'ness.—*adj.* glād'some, glād: joyous: gay.—*adv.* glād'somely.—*n.* glād'someness.—glad eye, (*slang*) an ogle; glad neck, a neck exposed in front: a low neck; glad of, glad to have: glad because of; glad rags, (*coll.*) best clothes, dress clothes. [O.E. *glad*; Ger. *glatt*, smooth, O.N. *glathr*, bright, Dan. *glad*.]

gladdon, *glād'en*, *n.* an iris: [Origin obscure.]
glade, *glād*, *n.* an open space in a wood.—*adj.*

glā'dy, having glades. [Origin obscure; poss. conn. with glad.]

gladius, *glād'i-ās*, *glād'*, *n.* (*rare*) a sword: a cuttlefish pen.—*adj.* gladiate (*glād'i-ā-tēr*), sword-shaped.—*n.* gladiator (*glād'i-ā-tēr*), in ancient Rome, a professional combatant with men or beasts in the arena.—*adj.* gladiatorial (*-ā-tō-r'i-āl*), gladiatō'rian, glād'iatory.—*ns.* gladiatorialship; glād'iole, gladiolus (*glād'yō-lēs*, *glā-dī'o-lēs*, very commonly *glād-i-ō-lēs*), any plant of a genus (Gladiolus) of the Iris family, with sword-shaped leaves: the middle part of the sternum: (*pl.* gladioli, gladioluses). [L. *glādus*, sword, dim. *glādīolus*, glādīator, a gladiator.]

Gladstone-bag, *glād'stān-bāg*, *n.* a travelling bag or small portmanteau, opening out flat, named in honour of the statesman W. E. Gladstone (1809-98). [*Glād'stān* (*glād'stān*), pertaining to Gladstone, esp. after the

v.t. to treat with tar, &c., to prevent formation of dust. [Gladwell, the inventor (1908).]

Glagolitic, *glag-ō-lit'ik*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Glagol, an ancient Slavonic alphabet, apparently derived from the cursive Greek of the 9th century. [Old Slav. *glagolu*, a word.]

glalk, *glāk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a flash: (*usu.* in *pl.*) dazzling: illusion: mocking deception: jilting: scoffs: pranks: tricks: a puzzle-game.—*adj.* glalk'it, giddy: foolish.—*n.* glalk'itness, levity.—fling the glalks in folk's cen, (*Scot.*) to throw dust in people's eyes, dazzle. [Origin obscure.]

glair, *glār*, *n.* the clear part of an egg used as varnish: any viscous, transparent substance: mud.—*v.t.* to varnish with white of eggs.—*adj.* glair'y, glair'eous, glār'eous.—*n.* glair'in, organic matter in mineral waters. [Fr. *glair*, perh.—L.L. *clāra* (ēvi), white (of egg)—L. *clārus*, clear.]

glave, *glāv*, *n.* (*arch.*) a sword: a spear: a long-shafted weapon like a halberd, its edge on the outer curve. [O.Fr. *glave*.]

glamour, *glām'or*, *n.* the supposed influence of a charm on the eyes, making them see things as fairer than they are: fascination: enchantment: witchery: groomed beauty and studied charm.—*v.t.* to enchant, bewitch, cast a spell over.—*adj.* glām'orous, bewitching: deceptively alluring; glām'oury, glamorous.—*n.* glamour. [gramary.]
glance, *glāns*, *v.t.* to fly off obliquely on striking: to make a passing allusion, esp. unfavourable (with *at*): to dart a reflected ray: to flash: to snatch a momentary view.—*v.t.* to cause to glance: to direct glancingly: to deflect: to glance at.—*n.* an oblique impact or movement: (*cricket*) a stroke by which the ball is allowed to glance off an upright bat to fine leg: a passing allusion, esp. satirical: a sudden shoot of reflected light: a darting of the eye: a momentary look.—*n.* and *adj.* glanc'ing.—*adv.* glanc'ingly. [Origin obscure.]

glance, *glāns*, *n.* a black or grey mineral with metallic lustre, usually a sulphide, sclenide, or telluride.—*adj.* glanc'ing—glance, galena or silver-glance.—*n.* glanz, glance, lustre. [Ger. *glanz*, glance, lustre.]

gland, *glānd*, *n.* a secreting structure in plant or animal.—*adj.* glānd'iferous, bearing acorns or nuts; glānd'iform, resembling a gland: acorn-shaped; glānd'ūlar, glānd'ūlous, containing, consisting of glands.—*adj.* glānd'ūle, a small gland.—*adj.* glānd'ular, glandular structure. [L. *glāns*, glāndis, an acorn.]

glanders, *glānd'ers*, *n.* a malignant, contagious, and fatal disease of the horse and ass (and man), showing itself esp. on the mucous membrane of the nose, upon the lungs, and on the lymphatic system.—*adj.* glānd'er'ed, affected with glanders. [O.Fr. *glāndre*, a gland.]

glare, *glār*, *n.* an oppressive or unrelieved dazzling light: overpowering lustre: a glassy or icy surface: a fierce stare.—*adj.* (U.S.) glassy.—*v.i.* to emit a hard, fierce, dazzling light: to be obtrusively

noticeable, to shine dazzlingly: to stare fiercely.—*v.t.* to send forth or express with a glare.—*adj.* glaring, bright and dazzling: flagrant.—*adv.* glaringly.—*n.* glaringness. [M.E. *glāren*, to shine; cf. glass, O.E. *glær*, amber, L.Ger. *glaren*, to glow.]

glareous, *glār'əs*, *adj.* gravelly: growing on gravel.—*adj.* glār'leal, growing on dry exposed ground. See also glair. [L. *glārea*, gravel.]

glass, *glās*, *n.* a hard, amorphous, brittle substance, a bad conductor of electricity, usually transparent, made by fusing together one or more of the oxides of silicon, boron, or phosphorus with certain basic oxides (e.g. sodium, magnesium, calcium, potassium), and cooling the product rapidly to prevent crystallisation: an article made of or with glass, esp. a drinking-vessel, a mirror, a lens, the cover of a watch-face, a weather-glass, a telescope, &c.: the quantity of liquid a glass holds: any fused substance like glass, with a vitreous fracture: a rock, or portion of rock, without crystalline structure: (*pl.*) spectacles.—*adj.* made of glass.—*v.t.* to glaze: to polish highly: to put in, under, or behind glass: to furnish with glass: to reflect in glass.—*ns.* glass'-blower; glass'-blowing, the process of making glassware by inflating a viscid mass; glass'-cloth, a cloth for drying glasses: a material woven from glass threads: a polishing cloth covered with powdered glass; glass'-coach, (*obs.*) a coach (esp. one for hire) having glazed windows; glass'-crab, the transparent larva of the spiny lobster; glass'-cutter, a tool for cutting sheets of glass: one who does cut-glass work; glass'-cutting, the act or process of cutting, shaping, and ornamenting the surface of glass.—*adj.* glass'-en, (*arch.*) of or like glass.—*n.* glass'-eye, an artificial eye made of glass: (*obs.* *pl.*) spectacles: a form of blindness in horses.—*adj.* glass'-faced, (*Shak.*) reflecting the sentiments of another, as in a mirror.—*ns.* glass'-ful, as much as a glass will hold (*pl.* glass'-fuls); glass'-gall, a scum formed on fused glass.—*adj.* glass'-gazing, (*Shak.*) addicted to looking in a mirror.—*ns.* glass'-grinding, the ornamenting of glass by rubbing with sand, emery, &c.; glass'-house, a glass factory: a house made of glass or largely of glass, esp. a greenhouse: (*slang*) military detention barracks (from one with a glass roof at Aldershot).—*adv.* glass'-ily.—*ns.* glassine (-*en*'), a transparent paper; glass'-iness.—*adj.* glass'-like.—*ns.* glass'-man, a maker or seller of glass: (*arch.*) a beggar hawking glass as a pretext; glass'-painting, the art of producing pictures on glass by means of staining it chemically; glass'-paper, paper coated with finely pounded glass, used like sand-paper; glass'-rope, a silicious sponge (Hyalonema) with a long anchoring tuft; glass'-snake, a legless lizard (Ophisaurus) with brittle tail; glass'-soap, manganese dioxide or other substance used by glass-makers to remove colouring from glass; glass'-ware, articles made of glass; glass'-wool, glass spun into woolly fibres; glass'-work, a glass factory: furnishings or articles made of glass; glass'-wort, a name for plants of the genera *Salicornia* and *Salsola* yielding soda, once used in making glass.—*adj.* glass'-y, like glass: of the nature of glass: (*Shak.*) frail; glass'-y-headed, (*Tenn.*) shiny-pated.—live in a glass house, to be open to attack or retort; musical glasses (see harmonica); water, or soluble, glass, sodium or potassium silicate. [O.E. *glaz*.]

Glassite, *glās'it*, *n.* a Sandemanian, or follower of John Glas (1695-1773), deposed in 1730 from the ministry of the Church of Scotland for maintaining that a congregation with its eldership is, in its discipline, subject to no jurisdiction but that of Jesus Christ.

Glawegian, *glās-wēj' (g)ən*, *n.* a native or citizen of Glasgow.—Also *adj.* [Modelled on Norwegian.] glauberite, *glāv'ber-īt*, *n.* a greyish-white mineral, sodium calcium sulphate found chiefly in rock-salt, named after the German chemist Johann Rudolf Glauber (1604-68).—Glauber's salt (*glāv'ber, glāv'ber*), hydrated sodium sulphate, discovered by him.

glaucoma, *glāv-kō'mā*, *n.* an insidious disease of the eye, marked by increased tension within the eyeball and growing dimness of vision.—*adj.* glaucomatous (-*kōm'ə-təs, -kōm'*). [Gr. *glaukōma*, cataract; see glaucous.]

glauconite, *glāv-kō'nīt*, *n.* a mineral now forming in the sea, a hydrated potassium iron and aluminium silicate, which gives a green colour to some of the beds of the Greensand.—*adj.* glauconitic (-*mīt'ik*).—*n.* glauconitisation, conversion into glauconite. [Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-green.]

glaucous, *glāv-kəs*, *adj.* sea-green: greyish-blue: (*bot.*) covered with a fine greenish or bluish bloom.—*n.* glaucescence (-*sēs'əns*).—*adj.* glaucescent, somewhat glaucous. [L. *glauca*—Gr. *glaukos*, bluish green or grey (orig. gleaming).]

Glaucus, *glāv-kəs*, *n.* a genus of translucent blue nudibranch gastropods of warm seas. [Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-green.]

glauin, *glām, v.i.* (*Scot.*) to clutch (with at). glaur, *glā'er*, *n.* (*Scot.*) mire.—*adj.* glaur'y. [Origin unknown.]

Glaux, *glāuks*, *n.* the generic name of sea milkwort or black saltwort, a fleshy seaside plant of the primrose family, with pink sepals and no petals, once used in soda-making. [Gr. *glaux*, wart-cress.]

glaze, *glāz*, *v.t.* to furnish or set with glass: to cover with a thin surface of glass or something glassy: to give a glassy surface to.—*n.* the glassy coating put upon pottery: a thin coat of transparent colour: any shining exterior.—*v.i.* to become glassy.—*adj.* glāz'ed, glassy: glazed.—*ns.* glāz'er, a workman who glazes pottery, paper, &c.; glāz'ier (-*zyər*), one who sets glass in window-frames, &c.; glāz'ing, the act or art of setting glass: the art of covering with a vitreous substance: (*paint.*) semi-transparent colours put thinly over others to modify the effect. [M.E. *glazen*—*glaz*, glass; see glass.]

gleam, *glēm*, *v.i.* to glow or shine, usu. not very brightly.—*v.t.* to flash.—*n.* a faint or moderate glow; a small stream of light: a beam: brightness.—*n.* gleam'ing.—*adj.* gleam'y, casting gleams or rays of light. [O.E. *glām*, gleam, brightness; see glimmer.]

glean, *glēn*, *v.i.* to gather in handfuls after the reapers: to collect (what is thinly scattered, neglected, or overlooked).—*v.t.* to gather the corn left by a reaper or anything that has been left by others.—*n.* that which is gleaned: the act of gleanings.—*ns.* glean'er; glean'ing. [O.Fr. *glēner* (Fr. *glaner*), through L.L. *glēnāre*, *glēna*; origin unknown.]

glebe, *glēb*, *n.* (*arch.*) the soil: a clod: a field: the land attached to a parish church.—*n.* glebe'-house, a manse.—*adj.* gleb'ous, gleb'y, cloddy, turfey. [L. *glēba*, a clod.]

glede, *glēd*, *gled*, *gled*, *n.* (*B.*) the common kite. [O.E. *glida*, from *glidan*, to glide.]

gledge, *glēd*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to squint: to cast an eye around: to look cunningly.—*n.* a knowing look: a side-glance: a glimpse. [Cf. *gley*.]

glee, *glē*, *n.* joy: mirth and gaiety: impish enjoyment. (*mus.*) a song or catch in parts, strictly, one without an accompaniment: (proverbially) coupled with gold; (*Spens.*) app. glitter.—*adj.* glee'ful, merry.—*ns.* glee'-maiden, a female minstrel; glee'man, a minstrel.—*adj.* glee'some, merry. [O.E. *glēo*, *glīw*, mirth; O.N. *glē*.]

glee. Same as gley.

gleed, *glēd*, *n.* a hot coal or burning ember. [O.E. *glēd*; cf. Du. *gloed*, Ger. *glut*, Sw. *glöd*.]

gleek, *glēk*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a jest or scoff, a trick.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to gibe: to jest.—*v.t.* to play a trick upon. [Cf. *glaik*.]

gleek, *glēk*, *n.* an old game at cards for three, each having twelve, and eight being left for the stock. [O.Fr. *glie*, *ghelique*, possibly—M.Du. *ghelic*, alike.]

Gleep, *n.* the first British atomic pile. [Graphite Low Energy Experimental Pile.]

gleet, *glēt*, *n.* a glairy discharge from a mucous surface.—*v.i.* to discharge gleet.—*adj.* gleet'y. [O.Fr. *glette*, *glecte*, a flux.]

gleg, *gleg*, *adj.* (Scot.) clever: apt: alert: keen. [O.N. *gleggr*, clever; cf. O.E. *gléaw*, wise, Ger. *glau*, clear.]

glen, *glen*, *n.* a narrow valley with a stream, often with trees: a depression, usu. of some extent, between hills. [Gael. *gleann*; cf. W. *glyn*.]

glendoveer, *glen-dō-vēr'*, *n.* (Southey) a heavenly spirit. [Fr. *grandoveer*, app.—Sans. *gandharva*.]

glengarry, *glen-gar'i*, *n.* a Highlander's cap of thick-milled woollen, generally rising to a point in front, with ribbons hanging down behind. [Glengarry in Inverness-shire.]

Glenlivet, *glen-lēv'it*, *hū'it*, *n.* a noted whisky. [Glenlivet, a valley in Banffshire.]

glenoid, *-al*, *glē'noid*, *-al*, *adj.* socket-shaped: slightly cupped.—Also *n.* [Gr. *glēnoeidēs*—*glēnē*, a socket.]

glent, *glent*, *v.t.*, *v.i.* and *n.* an earlier form of glint.

gley, *gli*, *glē*, *v.i.* to squint.—*adj.* gleyed, (Scot.) squint-eyed.—Also *glee*, *gleed*. [Origin obscure; cf. *gledge*.]

gliadin, *gli'ā-din*, *n.* gluten, a protein in gluten. [Fr. *gliadine*—Gr. *glia*, glue.]

glib, *glib*, *adj.* smooth: slippery: easy: facile: fluent and plausible.—*adv.* glibly.—*v.t.* to make glib.—*adj.* glibb'ery, (obs.) slippery.—*adv.* glibb'ly.—*n.* glib'ness. [Cf. Du. *glibberig*, slippery.]

glib, *glib*, *n.* (Spens.) a bush of hair over the eyes. [Ir.]

glib, *glib*, *v.t.* (Shak.) to castrate. [Cf. lib.]

glider, *glid'ar*, *adj.* slippery.—Also *glid* (Scot.), *glidd'ery* (prov.). [O.E. *glidder*.]

glide, *glid*, *v.i.* to slide smoothly and easily: to flow gently: to pass smoothly or stealthily: to travel through the air without expenditure of power: to travel by glider: to play a glide stroke.—*n.* act of gliding: (phon.) a transitional sound produced in passing from one position to another: (cricket) a glance stroke: a smooth and sliding dance-step: an inclined plane or slide: a gliding stream or part of a stream.—*ns.* glid'er, one who, or that which, glides: an aircraft like an aeroplane without engine: a hydroplane; glid'ing, the action of the verb in any sense: the sport of flying in a glider.—*adv.* glid'ingly. [O.E. *glidan*, to slip; Ger. *gleiten*.]

gliff, *glif*, *n.* (Scot.) a fright, a scare: (Scot.) a glimpse or other transient experience, a moment.—Also *glift*, *n.* glift'ing, a moment. [Ety. dub.]

glike, *glik*, *n.* (Shak.). Same as gleeck.

glim, *glim*, *n.* a glimpse: (slang) a light: (slang) an eye. [Cf. *gleam*, *glimmer*; and Ger. *glimm*, a spark.]

glimmer, *glim'ar*, *v.i.* to burn or appear faintly.—*n.* a faint light: feeble rays of light.—*ns.* glimm'er-gowk, (Tenn.) an owl; glimm'ering, a glimmer: an inkling.—*adv.* glimm'eringly.—*adj.* glimm'ery. [M.E. *glimern*, freq. from root of *gleam*.]

glimmer, *glim'ar*, *n.* mica. [Ger.]

glimpse, *glimps*, *n.* a short gleam: a passing appearance: a momentary view.—*v.i.* to glimmer: to appear by glimpses.—*v.t.* to get a glimpse of. [M.E. *glimsen*, to glimpse.]

glint, *glint*, *v.i.* to flash a glittering light.—*v.t.* to reflect.—*n.* a gleam. [Earlier *glent*; prob. Scand.]

glisk, *glisk*, *n.* (Scot.) a glimpse. [Perh. from the same root as O.E. *glisian*, to shine.]

glissade, *glēs-ād*, *v.i.* to slide or glide down.—*n.* act of sliding down a slope: a gliding movement in dancing.

glissando, *glēs-ān'dō*, *n.* effect produced by sliding finger along keyboard or strings: similar effect on trombone, etc.—Also *adj.* and *adv.* [It., sliding.]

glisten, *glis'n*, *v.i.* to shine, esp. somewhat dully or subduedly.—*n.* gleam. [M.E. *glisnen*—O.E. *glisnian*, to shine.]

glister, *glis'ter*, *v.i.* to sparkle.—*n.* sparkling.—*adj.* glitt'erand, (Spens.) glittering.—*n.* and *adj.* glitt'ering.—*adv.* glitt'eringly. [M.E. *gliteren*; cf. O.N. *glitra*, Ger. *glitzern*.]

gloaming, *glōm'ing*, *n.* twilight, dusk. [Apparently from a short-vowelled derivative of O.E. *glōmung*—*glōm*, twilight.]

gloat, *glōt*, *v.i.* to gaze exultingly, esp. with a wicked or malicious joy.—*n.* an act of gloating. [Perh. O.N. *glotta*, to grin.]

globe, *glōb*, *n.* a ball: a round body, a sphere: the earth: a sphere representing the earth (terrestrial globe), or one representing the heavens (celestial globe): an orb, emblem of sovereignty: a lamp glass: a nearly spherical glass vessel: (obs.) a group.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to form into a globe.—*adj.* glōb'al, spherical: world-wide: affecting, or taking into consideration, the whole world or all peoples; glōb'ate, *-d*, globe-shaped; globed, globe-shaped: having a globe.—*ns.* glōbe'-fish, any fish of the families Diodontidae and Tetraodontidae, capable of blowing itself up into a globe; glōbe'-flower, a ranunculaceous plant (Trollius) with a globe of large showy sepals enclosing the small inconspicuous petals; glōbe'-trotter, one who goes sight-seeing about the world; glōbe'-trotting.—*adj.* glōb'oid, glōbose' (or *glōb*; *Milt.* also as *n.*, globosity)—*n.* glōbos'ity.—*adj.* glōb'ous; globular (*glōb'ū-lar*), spherical.—*n.* globularity (*glōb'ū-lar'i-ty*).—*adv.* glōb'ularly.—*ns.* glōb'ule, a little globe or round particle: a drop: a small pill; glōb'ulet; glōb'ullin, any one of a class of proteins soluble in dilute salt solutions but not in pure water; glōb'ullite, a minute spheroidal crystalline occurring esp. in glassy rocks.—*adj.* glōb'ulous; glōb'y, (*Milt.*) round. [L. *globus*.]

Globigerina, *glōb-i-jā-rī'nā*, *n.* a genus of foraminifera with calcareous shell of globose chambers in a spiral.—Globigerina ooze, a deep-sea deposit of globigerina shells. [L. *globus*, globe, *gerere*, to carry.]

glockenspiel, *glōk'an-shpēl*, *n.* an orchestral instrument consisting of a set of bells or bars, struck by hammers with or without a keyboard. [Ger. *glocke*, bell, *spiel*, play.]

glide, *glōd*, (Spens.) *pat.* of glide.

glomerate, *glōm'ar-āt*, *v.t.* to gather into a ball.—*adj.* balled: clustered in heads.—*n.* glomerat'ion.—*adj.* glomerular (*glōm'er-ū-lar*).—*n.* glomerule (*glōm'er-ool*), a little ball of spores: a cluster of short-stalked flowers. [L. *glomerāre*, *-dium*—*glomus*, *glomeris*, a clow of yarn.]

gloom, *glōom*, *n.* partial darkness: cloudiness: a dark place: heaviness of mind: hopelessness: sullenness: (Scot.) a scowl, sullen look.—*v.i.* to be or look sullen or dejected: to be or become cloudy, owl: to dusk.—*v.t.* to fill.—*adv.* gloom'ily.—*loom'ing*, (Spens.) shining gloaming; scowling.—*obs.* dimly lighted: depressed in spirits: dismal. [Perh. partly—O.E. *glōm*, twilight, partly from root of *glum*.]

glorify, *glō'ri-fi*, *v.t.* to make glorious: to cast glory upon: to honour: to exalt to glory or happiness: to ascribe honour to: to worship.—*pr.p.* glō'rify'ing; *pat.* and *pa.p.* glō'rified.—*n.* glō'rificat'ion, an act of glorifying: a doxology: (coll.) riotous festivity. [L. *glōria*, glory, *facere*, to make.]

glory, *glō'ri*, *n.* renown: exalted or triumphant honour: the occasion of praise: an object of supreme pride: splendour: resplendent brightness: summit of attainment, prosperity or gratification: in religious symbolism, a combination of the nimbus and the aureole, but often erroneously used for the nimbus: a burst of sunlight: a ring or glow of light about the moon, the Brocken spectre, or other object or phenomenon: (obs.) boastful or self-gratulatory spirit: (B.) the presence of God: the manifestation of God to the blessed in heaven: a representation of the heavens opened: heaven.—*v.i.* to boast: to exult proudly.—*v.t.* (obs.) to glorify.—*pr.p.* glō'rying; *pat.* and *pa.p.* glō'ried.—*ns.* glō'riole, a halo or af-climbers: splend'or: (obs.)

boastful—*adv.* glō'riously.—*ns.* glō'riousness;

glō'ry-pea', the papilionaceous genus *Clianthus*, consisting of Sturt's desert-pea (in Australia) and the parrot-bill (in New Zealand).—glory be, a devout ascription of Glory to God; hence, an ejaculation of exultation; glory of the snow, the plant *Chionodoxa*; Old Glory, the Stars and Stripes. [O.Fr. *glorie* and L. *glōria*.]

glory-hole, glō'ri-hōl, n. a glass-maker's supplementary furnace; a hole for viewing the inside of a furnace; a nook or receptacle for miscellaneous odds and ends; a steward's room on a ship; a hiding-place; an excavation. [Perh. M.E. *glory*, to defile, or glauy, or glory, and hole.]

gloss, glōs, n. brightness or lustre, as from a polished surface: external show.—v.t. to give a superficial lustre to: to render plausible: to palliate.—adv. gloss'y.—n. gloss'iness.—adj. gloss'y, smooth and shining: highly polished. [Cf. O.N. *glassi*, blaze, *glōa*, to glow; see glass.]

gloss, glōs, n. a marginal or interlinear explanation of a hard word: an explanation: a sophistical explanation: a collection of explanations of words.—v.t. to give a gloss on: to explain away.—v.i. to comment or make explanatory remarks.—adj. gloss'arial, relating to a glossary: containing explanation.—ns. gloss'arist (—arist), a writer of a gloss or of a glossary; gloss'ary, a collection of glosses: a partial dictionary for a special purpose; gloss'ator, gloss'er, a writer of glosses or comments, a commentator; Gloss'ic, a phonetic alphabet devised by A. J. Ellis (1814-90); Gloss'i'na, the tsetse fly genus; gloss'i'tis, inflammation of the tongue; glossog'rapher.—adj. glossog'raph'ical.—ns. glossog'raphy, the writing of glosses or comments; glossolā'ia (Gr. *lalein*, to talk), the 'gift of tongues,' abnormal utterance under religious emotion.—adj. glossolog'ical.—ns. glossologist; glossol'ogy, (obs.) comparative philology (also glottol'ogy): terminology. [Gr. *glōssa*, *glōtta*, tongue, a word requiring explanation.] glottis, glō'tis, n. the opening of the larynx or entrance to the windpipe.—adj. glott'al, of the glottis; glott'ic, pertaining to the glottis or to the tongue: linguistic.—glottal stop, a consonant sound produced by opening or shutting the glottis, recognised in Hebrew and Arabic, and often substituted for t by careless speakers in Scotland and England. [Gr. *glōtīs*—*glōtta*, the tongue.] glottology. See Glossology.

glout, glōt, v.i. to be sulky.—n. a sulky look, the sulks. [Perh. a variant of glōat.]

glove, glōv, n. a covering for the hand, with a sheath for each finger: a boxing-glove.—v.t. to cover with, or as with, a glove.—adj. gloved.—ns. glove'-fight, a boxing-match in which the hands are gloved; glove'-money, a gratuity given to servants, officers of a court, &c.; glov'cr, one who makes or sells gloves; glove'-shield, a shield worn by a knight on the left-hand gauntlet to parry blows; glove'-stretchers, a scissors-shaped instrument for stretching the fingers of gloves. [O.E. *glōf*, perh. conn. with loof.]

glow, glō, v.i. to shine with an intense heat: to burn without flame: to emit a steady light: to flush: to tingle with bodily warmth or with emotion: to be ardent.—n. a shining with heat: a luminous appearance: a feeling of warmth: brightness of colour: warmth of feeling.—adj. glow'ing.—adv. glow'ingly.—ns. glow'-lamp, an incandescent lamp, usually electric; glow'-worm, a beetle, esp. *Lampyrus noctiluca*, whose larvae and wingless females are luminous. [O.E. *glōwan*, to glow; Ger. *glūhen*, O.N. *glōa*, to glow.]

glower, glōw'ar, glōwer, v.i. to stare frowningly: to scowl.—n. a fierce or threatening stare. [Origin obscure.]

Gloxinia, glōk-sin'i-ā, n. a tropical American genus of Gesneriaceae: right bell-shaped flowers: allied Sinningia. [Glaxia,

to comment.—v.t. (arch.) to make glosses on, explain: to palliate by specious explanation: to flatter: to deceive with smooth words.—n. (arch.) an explanation: a false show.—

n. glō'zing, flattery, deceit. [O.Fr. *glose*—L. *glōssa*—Gr. *glōssa*; see gloss (2).]

glucinum, glōo-si'num, also glucinum, glōo-sin'i-am, ns. beryllium.—n. gluci'na, beryllia. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet, from the taste of its salts.]

glucose, glōō'kōs, n. grape-sugar or dextrose.—ns. glu'coside, a vegetable product which, on treatment with acids or alkalies, yields glucose or kindred substance; glucosū'ria, glycosuria. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

glue, glōō, n. an impure gelatine got by boiling animal refuse, used as an adhesive substance.—v.t. to join with glue or other adhesive:—pr.p. glu'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. glued.—ns. glue'-pot, a vessel for melting or holding glue: a sticky place; glu'er, one who cements with glue.—adj. glu'cy, containing glue: sticky: viscous.—n. glue'y-ness.—adj. glu'ish, (obs.) having the nature of glue.—marine glue, not a glue, but a composition of rubber, shellac, and oil, that resists sea-water. [Fr. *glu*—L.L. *glūs*, *glūtis*.]

glum, glūm, adj. sullen: gloomy.—adv. glum'ly.—n. glum'ness.—adj. glump'ish, glum.—n.pl. glumps, the sulks.—adj. glump'y, sulky. [M.E. *glombe*, *glome*, to frown.]

glume, glōōm, n. an outer sterile bract which, alone or with others, encloses the spikelet in grasses and sedges.—adj. glumā'ceous, like a glume, thin, brownish and papery.—n. glumell'a, a palea.—adj. glumif'erous, having glumes.—n.pl. Glumi'nō'rae, an order of monocotyledons consisting of grasses and sedges. [L. *glūma*, husk—*glūbere*, to peel.]

glut, glūt, v.t. to swallow greedily: to feed to satiety: to saturate: (pr.p. glut'ting; pa.t. and pa.p. glut'ted).—n. a glutting: a surfeit: an over-supply. [L. *glutire*, to swallow.]

glutaeus, glūtēus, glōō-tē'us, n. one of the natal or buttock muscles.—adj. glutae'al, glutē'al. [Gr. *gloutos*, the rump.]

gluten, glōō'ten, n. the nitrogenous part of the flour of wheat and other grains, insoluble in water.—adj. glu'tinous, gluey: tenacious: sticky.—adv. glu'tinously.—glutam'ic acid, an important amino-acid, HOOC·CH₂·CH₂·CH(NH₂)·COOH. [L. *glūten*, -inis, glue; cf. glue.]

glutton, glūt'n, n. one who eats to excess: a northern carnivore (Gulo) of the weasel family, reputed a great eater: (fig.) a devourer, e.g. of books.—v.i. glut'onise, to eat to excess.—adj. glut'onous, glut'onish, given to, or consisting in, gluttony.—adv. glut'onously.—n. glut'ton'y, excess in eating. [Fr. *glouton*—L. *glūtō*, -ōnis—*glūtīre*, *glutire*, to devour.]

glycerine, glycerin, glīs'arēn, -in, glycerol, -ol, ns. a trihydric alcohol, a colourless, viscid, neutral odorous fluid, of a sweet taste, soluble in water and alcohol.—ns. glyc'ride, an ester of glycerol; glyceryl, a radical of which glycerine is the hydroxide. [Gr. *glykēros*, sweet—*glykys*.]

glycin, glycine, glīs'in, glīs'in, -ēn, -sēn, n. amino-acetic acid or glycocol, CH₂(NH₂)·COOH, a sweetish colourless crystalline solid first prepared from glue. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

glycocol, glīk'ō-kol, or glīk', n. glycine. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet, *kolla*, glue.]

glycogen, glīk'ō-jen, or glīk', n. animal starch, a starch found in the liver, yielding glycose on hydrolysis. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet, and the root of *gennaîn*, to produce.]

glycol, glīk'ol, glīk'ol, n. the type of a class of compounds forming a link between alcohol and glycerine. [From glycerine and alcohol.]

glyconic, glī-kon'ik, adj. (Greek pros.) consisting of four feet—one a dactyl, the others trochees.—n. a glyconic verse. [The poet Glycon (Gr. *Glykōn*).]

glycose, glī'kōs, n. glucose.—n. glycosū'ria (Gr. *ouron*, urine), the presence of sugar in the urine. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

glyph, glīf, n. (archit.) an ornamental channel or fluting, usually vertical: a sculptured mark.—adj. glyph'ic, carved; glyphograph'ic.—ns. glyphog'raphy, a process of taking a raised copy of an engraved plate by electrolyte; glyph'ography,

a plate formed by this process. [Gr. *glyphē—glyphan*, to carve.]

glyptal resins, *glip'tol rez'inz*, almost colourless, tacky, adhesive resins made by heating glycerol or other polyhydric alcohol with a polybasic acid, used as bonding materials for mica, and (modified) in the paint and varnish trades.

glyptic, *glip'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to carving, esp. gem-carving. — *n.* glyptics (treated as *sing.*), the art of gem-engraving. — *adj.* glyptographic. — *ns.* glyptography, the art of engraving on precious stones; glyptotheca (Gr. *thēkē*, receptacle), a place for keeping sculpture. [Gr. *glyptos*, carved.]

Glyptodon, *glip'tō-don*, *n.* a gigantic Post-Tertiary fossil edentate of S. America with fluted teeth. [Gr. *glyptos*, carved, *odon*, *odontos*, tooth.]

gmelinic, (*gimel-in-it*, *n.* (*min.*) a sodium aluminium zeolite. [After C. G. Gmelin (1792-1860), German chemist.]

Gnaphallum, *na-sā'll-əm*, *n.* the cudweed genus of composites. [Latinised from Gr. *gnaphallion*, cottonweed.]

gnar, *nār*, *v.i.* to snarl or growl. — Also gnarr, *gnarl*. [Onomatopoeic; cf. O.E. *gnyrran*, to grind the teeth, *creak*, Ger. *knurren*, Dan. *knurre*, to growl.]

gnarl, *knarl*, *nārl*, *n.* a lump or knot in a tree. — *adjs.* gnarled, gnarly, knotty: contorted. [After Shakespeare's *gnarled* for knurled.]

gnash, *nash*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike (the teeth) together in rage or pain: to bite with a snap or clash of the teeth. — *n.* a snap of the teeth. — *adv.* gnashingly. [M.E. *gnasten*; prob. from O.N., ultimately onomatopoeic.]

gnat, *nāt*, *n.* any small fly of the family Culicidae, of which the females are commonly blood-suckers—a mosquito: extended to other small insects. — *n.* gnatling, a little gnat: an insignificant person. [O.E. *gnæt*.]

gnathic, *naθ'ik*, *adj.* of the jaws. — *n.* gnathite, in arthropods, an appendage used as a jaw. — *n.pl.* Gnathobellida (Gr. *bellia*, leech), an order of leeches with (*usu.*) jaws but no proboscis. [Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.]

gnathonic, *-al*, *na-thon'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* flattering. [From *Gnathō*, a character in Terence's *Eunuchus*—Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.]

gnaw, *naz*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to bite with a scraping or muzzling movement: to wear away: to bite in agony or rage: (*fig.*) to distress persistently: — *pa.t.* gnawed; *pa.p.* gnawed, gnawn. — *n.* gnawer, one who gnaws: a rodent. [O.E. *gnagan*; cf. *nag* (2); Du. *knagen*, Mod. Ice. *naga*.] *gneiss*, *nīs*, *n.* coarse-grained foliated metamorphic rock, usually composed of quartz, felspar, and mica. — *adjs.* gneissic, gneissitic, of the nature of gneiss; gneissoid, like gneiss; gneissose, having the structure of gneiss. [Ger. *gneis*.]

Gnetum, *nē'tum*, *n.* a tropical genus of trees and shrubs constituting with Ephedra and Welwitschia the family Gnetaceae and order Gnetales, gymnosperms differing from conifers in having a perianth, vessels in secondary wood, and no resin canals. [Said to be from *gnemon*, a name used in Ternate.]

gnocchi, *nyok'hē*, *n.* a dish of semolina or other cereal with cheese, &c. [It., pl. of *gnocco*.]

gnome, *nōm*, (*gnō'mē*, *n.* a pithy and sententious saying, generally in verse, embodying some moral sentiment or precept. — *adj.* gnomonic—gnomic, a past tense of the Greek verb, used in proverbs, &c., for what once happened and is generally true. [Gr. *gnōmē*, an opinion, maxim.]

gnomic, *nōm*, *n.* a sprite guarding the inner parts of the earth and its treasures: a dwarf or goblin. — *adj.* gnōm'ish. [Paracelsus's Latin *gnomus*.]

gnomon, *nō'mon*, *n.* the pin of a dial, whose shadow points to the hour: an upright rod for taking the sun's altitude by its shadow: an index or indicator: (jocularly) the nose: (*geom.*) that which remains of a parallelogram when a similar parallelogram within one of its angles is taken away: a geometrical figure which, added to or subtracted from another, gives a figure similar to the original one.—*adjs.* gnomonic, *-al* (*-mon'*), pertaining to

a gnomon or to the art of dialling.—*adv.* gnomonically.—*ns.* gnomonics (treated as *sing.*), the art of dialling; gnomonology, a treatise on dialling. [Gr. *gnōmōn*, a gnomon, a carpenter's square—*gnōmāi* (aorist), to know.]

Gnostice, *nos'tik*, *n.* (*theol.*) an adherent of Gnosticism.—*adj.* having knowledge: knowing, cunning: pertaining to the Gnostics.—*ns.* gnō'sis, knowledge: mystical knowledge; Gnosticism, the eclectic doctrines of the Gnostics, a syncretistic religious philosophy, esp. in early Christian times, that taught the redemption of the spirit from matter by knowledge, and a process of emanation from the original essence. [Gr. *gnōstikos*, good at knowing—*gignōskō*, to know.]

gnu, *nō*, *nā*, *n.* a large African antelope (Connochaetes or Catoblepas), superficially like a horse or buffalo. [From Hottentot.]

go, *gō*, *v.i.* to pass from one place to another: to be in motion: to proceed: to run (in words or notes): (*obs.*) to walk: to depart: to work, to be in operation: to sound (as a bell, gun): to take a direction: to extend: to tend: to be about (usu. in participle): to be current: to be valid: to be reckoned: to be known: to be on the whole or ordinarily: to be pregnant: to become, or become as if: to happen in a particular way: to turn out: to fare: to contribute towards a whole or a result: to be contained: to be able to pass: to give way.—*v.t.* to go through or over: to stake, bet: to call, bid, declare: (*pr.p.* *gō'ing*; *pa.t.* went (supplied from *wend*); *pa.p.* *gonc*, *gon*). — *n.* a going: affair, matter (as in a pretty go): fashion (as in all the go): avail (as in no go): energy, activity: a spell, turn, bout: a portion supplied at one time: an attempt: failure to play in cribbage: a score for an opponent's failure to play.

—*adj.* go-ahead, dashing, energetic: enterprisingly progressive.—*ns.* go-between, an intermediary; go-by, escape by artifice: evasion: any intentional disregard: in coursing, the act of passing by or ahead in motion; go'er: go-getter, (*U.S. slang*) forceful aggressive person who sets about getting what he wants; go-off, (*coll.*) start.—For going and gone, see these articles.—Go about, (*B.*) to set oneself about: seek: endeavour; go about one's business, attend to one's own affairs: to be off; go abroad, to go to a foreign country or out-of-doors: to circulate; go against, to turn out unfavourably for: to be repugnant to; go along with you, (*coll.*) none of that; go aside, to err: to withdraw, retire; go at, to attack; go back on, to betray: to draw back from; go bail, to give security for; go black, brown, native, adopt the ways of life of, assimilate oneself to, the blacks, Polynesians, natives; go down, to sink, decline: to be swallowed, believed, or accepted: (*bridge*) to fail to fulfil one's contract; go far, to last long: to go a long way (*lit.* and *fig.*): to come to importance; go for, to assail: to set out to secure, to go to get or fetch; go for nothing, to have no value; go halves, to share equally; go hard with, to turn out ill for; go in, to assemble: to admit the audience or congregation; go in and out, to come and go freely; go in for, to make a practice of: devote oneself to; go in unto, (*B.*) to have sexual intercourse with; go it, to act in a striking or dashing manner—often in *imper.* by way of encouragement; go off, to leave: to die: to explode: to fade, deteriorate; go on, to proceed (often *coll.* in derisive irony); go one better, to take a bet and add another more to it: to excel: to cap a performance; go one's way, to depart; go out, to be extinguished; go over, to pass in review: to recall: to revise; go slow policy, deliberately restricting output or effort so as to force the hands of opponents; go the whole hog, to go to the fullest extent; go through, to perform to the end, often perfunctorily: to examine in order: to undergo; go through fire and water, to undertake any trouble or risks (from the usage in ancient ordeals); go to, come now (a kind of interjection, like the L. *agedum*, the Gr. *age mēn*); go to pieces, to break up entirely (*lit.* and *fig.*): to lose completely ability: to cope with the sit-

uation; go to the wall, to be pushed aside, passed by; go under, to be called by some title or character: to be submerged, overwhelmed, or ruined: to die; go with, to accompany: to agree with: accord with: to court; go without, suffer the want of; go without saying, to be plainly self-evident (a Gallicism; *Fr. cela va sans dire*); great go, a degree examination, compared with little go, a preliminary examination in Cambridge University; let go, to release, to quit hold of; no go, not possible: futile: in vain. [O.E. *gān*, to go; cf. *Ger. gehen*, Du. *gaan*.]

Goa, *gōā*, *n.* a Portuguese possession in India.—Goa bean, a papilionaceous plant (*Psophocarpus*) of tropical Asia and Africa, grown for its beans and root: its bean; Goa butter, kokum butter; Goa powder, araroba.

goad, *gōd*, *n.* a sharp-pointed stick, often shod with iron, for driving oxen: a stimulus.—*v.t.* to drive with a goad: to urge forward.—*n.* goadsman, goadster, one who uses a goad. [O.E. *gād*.]

goaf, *gōf*, *n.* (*prov.*) a rick in a barn. [O.N. *gōlf*, floor.]

goaf, *gōf*, *n.* (*mining*) the space left by the extraction of a coal-seam, into which waste is packed.

goal (*Milit.* *gole*), *gōl*, *n.* a mark set up to bound a race: the turning-point: the winning-post: also the starting-post: the end aimed at: the structure or station into which the ball is driven in some games: the sending of the ball between the goal-posts or over the cross-bar: a score for doing so: an end or aim.—*n.* goal-keeper, a player charged with defence of the goal (*coll.* *goalie*); goal-post, one of the upright posts at the goal. [Origin obscure.]

goanna, *gō-anā*, *n.* (*Austr.*) any large lizard. [Iguana.]

goary, Milton's spelling of gory.

goat, *gōt*, *n.* a ruminant (*Capra*) allied to the sheep: the sign or the constellation Capricorn.—*n.* goat-antelope, a goatlike antelope, or animal intermediate between goat and antelope, as the chamois, the goral; goatie, a tuft on the chin; goat-sig, the wild fig; goat-fish, red mullet; goat-herd, one who tends goats.—*adj.* goat'ish, resembling a goat, esp. in smell: lustful: wanton.—*n.* goat'ishness; goat-moth, a large moth whose larva, feeding on willow-wood, &c., gives forth a goatlike smell; goat-sall'ow, will'ow, the great willow (*Salix caprea*); goat's-beard, the composite plant *Tragopogon*, or John-go-to-bed-at-noon; goat's-hair, cirrus clouds; goat's-rue, a papilionaceous border and fodder plant, *Galega officinalis*; goat's-skin, the skin of a goat: leather, or a wine-skin, made from it; goat'sucker, the nightjar, a bird akin to the swift falsely thought to suck goats; goat's-thorn, an *Astragalus* shrub; goat-weed, goutweed.—get one's goat, enrage. [O.E. *gāt*; *Ger. geiss*, Du. *geit*.]

gob, *gōb*, *n.* the mouth: a mouthful, lump: a speck left in a mine by extraction of coal: waste packed into it. [O.Fr. *gobe*, mouthful, lump; cf. *Gael.* *gob*, mouth; *perb.* partly from *goaf*.]

gobang, *gō-bang*, *n.* a game played on a board of 256 squares, with fifty counters, the object being to get five in a row. [*Jap. goban*.]

gobbelines, *gōb's-lēnz*, *n.pl.* Same as goblins.

gobbet, *gōb'it*, *n.* a mouthful: a lump to be swallowed: a clot: a lump, esp. of flesh hacked or vomited: an extract, esp. for translation or comment. [O.Fr. *gobet*, dim. of *gobe*; see *gob*.]

Goblet, *gōb'it*, *n.* a large drinking-cup, properly one without a handle: (*Scot.*) a kind of snuffcan. [O.Fr. *gobelet*, dim. of *gobel*, of doubtful origin.]

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goblin, *gōb'lin*, *n.* a frightful sprite: a bogey or bogie. [O.Fr. *gobelin*—L.L. *gobelinus*, *perh.*—*cobāius*—*Gr. kobālos*, a mischievous spirit.]

gobony, *gōb'ō-ni*. Same as company.

goburra, *gō-bur'ā*. Same as kookaburra.

goby, *gōb'i*, *n.* any fish of the genus *Gobius* or the family *Gobiidae*, small fishes with ventral fins forming a sucker. [*L. gobius*—*Gr. kōbios*, a fish of the gudgeon kind.]

go-cart, *gō-kārt*, *n.* a wheeled apparatus for teaching children to walk: a form of child's carriage.

god, *gōd*, *n.* a superhuman being, an object of worship: (as a proper name, God) the Supreme Being of monotheist religions, the Creator: an idol: an object of excessive devotion: (*theat.*—*usu.* in *pl.*) an occupant of the gallery, (*pl.*) the gallery itself: (*fern.* *godd'ess*).—*v.t.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) to deify.—*pa.t.* *godd'ed*.—*interj.* *Gōg'-a-mer'cy*, (*Shak.*) probably for *God have mercy*.—*n.* god'child, a person to whom one is godfather or godmother; god-daughter; godd'ess-ship, state or quality of a goddess; god'father, one who, at baptism, guarantees a child's religious education: (*slang*) one who pays the reckoning.—*adj.* God'-fearing, reverencing God; God'-forgotten, God'-forsaken, remote, miserable, behind the times; God'-gifted; God'-given.—*n.* god'head, state of being a god; deity: divine nature—also rarely god'-hood.—*adj.* god'less, without a god: living without God.—*adv.* god'lessly.—*n.* god'lessness.—*adj.* god'like, like a god: divine.—*n.* god'liness; god'ling, (*Dryden*) a little god.—*adj.* god'ly, like God in character: pious: according to God's laws.—*adv.* god'ly, god'lily.—*n.* god'mother; god'-parent, a godfather or godmother; god'-send, a very welcome piece of good fortune; god'-ship, the rank or character of a god: a divinity; god'-smith, (*Dryden*) a maker of idols.—*interj.* god'so (see *gads*).—*n.* god'son, a male godchild; god'speed, an expressed wish that God may speed one.—*adv.* god'ward, -s, toward God: in relation to God.—God's acre, a burial-ground (imitated from *Ger. Gottesacker*); God's truth, an absolute truth—an emphatic asseveration; household gods, among the Romans, the special gods presiding over the family: anything bound up with home interests. [O.E. *god*; *Ger. gott*, *Goth. guth*, Du. *god*; all from a *Gmc.* root *guth-*, God, and quite distinct from *gōd*.]

god day, (*Spens.*) for good-day.

god-den, (*Spens.*) a variant of good even.

godet, *gō-dē*, -*dē'*, *n.* a triangular piece inserted in a skirt, &c., to make a flare. [*Fr.*]

Godetia, *gō-dē'th(y)ā*, *n.* an American genus close akin to the evening primrose. [*C. H. Godet*, Swiss botanist.]

godown, *gō-dōwn*, *n.* a warehouse in the East. [*Malay godong*.]

go-down, *gō-dōwn*, *n.* a cutting in the bank of a stream allowing animals to get to the water. [*Go*, down.]

godroon, *gō-droōn*, *n.* (*archit.*) an inverted fluting or beading. [*Fr. godron*, a plait.]

godwit, *gōd'wit*, *n.* a bird (*Limosa*) of the plover family, with long slightly up-curved bill and long slender legs, with a great part of the tibia bare. [Origin obscure.]

goe, *gō* (*Spens.*). Same as go, gone.

goel, *gō'el*, *n.* the avenger of blood among the Hebrews, the nearest relative whose duty it was to hunt down the murderer. [*Heb.*]

goety, *gō'ē-ti*, *n.* black magic.—*adj.* goetic (-*er*). [*Fr. goétic*, witchcraft.]

gofer, gopher, gauffer, gaufre, *gō* or *gō'f'r*, *n.* a wafer with pattern in crossed lines. [*Fr. gaufre*, honeycomb.]

goff, a variant of golf.

goffer, *gō'f'r*, *v.t.* to plait or crimp.—*n.* goffering, plaits or ruffles, or the process of making them: indented tooling on the edge of a book. [*O.Fr. gauffer*—*gō'f'r*, a wafer.]

gōg, *gōg*, *n.* (*obs.*, in *ortho.*) for God.

go-getter. See *go*.

goggle, *gōg'l*, *v.t.* to strain or roll the eyes.—*v.t.* to turn about (the eyes).—*adj.* rolling: staring:

prominent.—*n.* o stare or affected rolling of the eye: (*pl.*) spectacles with projecting eye-tubes: protective spectacles: conspicuous spectacles.—*adj.* goggle-eyed, having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.—*n.* goggler, (*slang*) an eye. [Possibly related to *Ir.* and *Gael*, *gog*, to nod.]

goglet, *gog'li*, *n.* a water-cooler. [Port. *gorgoleto*.]

Goldel, *gol'dal*, *n.* o *Gael* in the general sense.—*adj.*

Goidelle (*-del'*), *Gadhelic*. [O.*Ir.* *Góidél*.]

going, *gō'ing*, *n.* the act of moving: departure:

(*B.*) course of life: conditions of travel: progress:

gait.—*adj.* (for earlier *a-go'ing*) in motion or

activity: about, to be had: in existence.—going

forth, (*B.*) an outlet: goings on, behaviour, esp.

reprehensible behaviour: goings out, (*arch.*)

expenditure. [*go.*]

going, *gō'ing*, *pr.p.* of *go*, in any sense: about:

approaching (the age of).—going concern, a

business in actual activity: going strong, in full

activity, flourishing.

goitre, *gō'it'er*, *n.* morbid enlargement of the

thyroid gland: a swelling in front of the throat.—

adj. *gol'tred*; *gol'trous*. [*Fr.* *goître*—*L.* *guttur*,

the throat.]

Goleonda, *gol-kon'dā*, *n.* o rich source of wealth.

[Ruined city near Hyderabad (Hyderabad) once

famous for diamond-cutting.]

gold, *gōld*, *n.* a heavy yellow element (*Au*; atomic

number 79), one of the precious metals, used for

coin, &c.: articles made of it: money: riches:

anything very precious: yellow, gold colour.—

adj. made of or like gold.—*ns.* gold'-beater, one

whose trade is to beat gold into gold-leaf: gold'-

beaters'-skin', the outer coat of the caecum of the

ox: gold'-beating: gold'-brick', a block of gold

or (*U.S.*) of pretended gold, hence o sham: gold'-

bug, (*U.S.*) a beetle of the family Chrysomelidae

or of the Cassididae: a plutocrat: one who favours

a gold standard: gold'-cloth', cloth of gold:

gold'-crest, a golden-crested bird of the genus

Regulus—also golden-crested wren: gold'-

digger, one who digs for gold, esp. a placer-

miner: a woman who treats a man as o source of

money for nothing: gold'-digging: gold'-dust',

gold in fine particles, as found in some rivers.—*adj.*

gold'en, of gold: of the colour of gold: bright:

most valuable: happy: most favourable.—*v.t.* to

gild.—*v.i.* to become golden.—*n.* gold'enberry,

the Cape gooseberry.—*adj.* gold'en-crested.—

n.pl. gold'-ends', (*arch.*) broken remnants of gold.

—*ns.* gold'-end'-man, o dealer in these: gold'en-

eye, a northern sea duck (*Clangula*): the lace-wing

fly.—*adv.* gold'enly.—*ns.* gold'enrod, any plant

of the composite genus *Solidago*, with rodlike

stems and yellow heads crowded along the

branches: gold'en-seal, a N. American ranuncul-

aceous plant, *Hedysarum corymbosum*, in its yellow

flowers, used as a substitute for gold: gold'eye, o N.

American freshwater fish (*Osmerus mordax*): gold'-fever,

a mania for getting gold: gold'hell, a region in

which gold is got: gold'finch, a beautiful finch,

black, red, yellow and white, an eater of thistle

seeds: gold'finny, same as gold'slenny: gold'-

fish, o Chinese and Japanese freshwater fish near

allied to the carp, golden or (*silverfish*) pale in its

domesticated state, brownish when wild: gold'-

foil, gold beaten into thin sheets, but not so thin

as gold-leaf: gold'flocks, o golden-haired person:

a species of buttercup, *Ranunculus auricomus*.—*adj.*

gold'ish, somewhat golden.—*n.* gold'-lace', lace

made from gold-thread.—*adj.* gold'-laced.—*n.*

gold'-leaf, gold beaten extremely thin.—*adj.*

gold'less.—*ns.* gold'-mine, a mine for gold:

a source of great profit: gold'-miner: gold'-of-

pleasure, a cruciferous plant of the genus

Camelina: gold'-plate', vessels and utensils of

gold collectively: gold'-rush, a rush to a new

goldfield: gold'slenny, o kind of wrasse, the cork-

wing: gold'-slize, an adhesive, of various kinds,

used to attach gold-leaf to a surface: gold'smith,

a worker in gold and silver: gold'smithry, -ery:

gold'splink (*Scot.*, also *gowd'splink*), the gold-

finch: gold'stick, a colonel of Life Guards who

carries o gilded wand before the sovereign: gold'-

thread, gold-wire used in weaving: silk wound

with gilded wire: a European ranunculaceous

plant (*Coptis*) with yellow roots: gold'-washer,

one who gets gold by washing from sand and

gravel: o cradle or other implement for washing

gold: gold-wasp, any wasp of a family (*Chrysi-*

didae) with brilliant metallic colouring and tele-

scopic abdomens, whose larvae feed on those of

wasps and bees—cuckoo-flies or ruby-tails, ruby-

wasps: gold'-wire', wire made of or covered with

gold.—*adj.* gold'y, somewhat gold-like.—golden

age, an imaginary past time of innocence and

happiness: any time of highest achievement:

golden bough, the bough plucked by Aeneas

before visiting the underworld: golden bull

(*L. bulla aurea*), an edict issued by the Emperor

Charles IV. in 1356, mainly for the purpose of

settling the law of imperial elections: golden

calf (see calf): golden eagle, the common eagle,

from a slight golden gleam about the head and neck:

golden fleece, in Greek mythology, the fleece

of the ram Chrysomallus, the recovery of which

was the object of the famous expedition of the

Argonauts—it gave its name to a celebrated order

of knighthood in Austria and Spain, founded in

1429: golden goose, the fabled layer of golden

eggs, slain by its over-greedy owner: golden

horde, the Kipchaks, a Turkic people, whose

empire was founded in central and southern

Russia by Batu in the 13th century: Golden

Legend (*L. Legendo Aureo*), o celebrated mediæval

collection of saints' lives, by Jacobus de Voragine

(1230-98): golden mean, the middle way between

extremes: moderation: golden mole, a bronzy

S. African insectivore (*Chrysochloris*) superficially

like a mole: golden number, o number marking

the position of a year in the Metonic Cycle of

seventeen years: golden pheasant, a golden-

crested Chinese pheasant: golden plover, a

plover with feathers speckled with yellow: golden

rose, o rose of wrought gold, blessed by the Pope

on the 4th Sunday in Lent: golden rule, to do

as one would be done by: golden salmon, the

Salmo gairdneri, a greenish-

of the saxifrage

of o line so that

one segment is to the other as that to the whole:

golden wedding (see wedding): gold ink, a

writing fluid in which gold or an imitation is in

suspension: gold paint, bronze powders mixed

with transparent varnish or amyl acetate: gold

standard, a standard consisting of gold or of

a weight in gold in relation to which money values

are assessed: on, off, the gold standard, using,

or not using, gold as standard. [*O.E.* *gold*, *O.N.*

gull, *Ger.* *gold*, *Goth.* *gulth*.]

gold, *gōld*, *n.* the marigold: the corn-marigold.—

Also (*Scot.*) *gool*, *gule* (*gool*), (*Spens.*) *goold*

(*gool*). [*O.E.* *golde*, apparently related to gold (*i.*)

gollan, *gowan*; cf. *marigold*.]

golf, *golf* (*Scot.* *gouf*; by some Englishmen *goff*),

n. a game played with a club or set of clubs over a

prepared stretch of land, the aim being to propel a

small ball into a series of holes.—*v.t.* to play golf.

—*ns.* golf'-bag, a bag for carrying golf-clubs:

golf'-ball, a small ball used in golf: golf'-club, a

club used in golf: a golfing society: golf'-course,

golf'-links, the ground on which golf is played:

golf'er, golf'ing. [Origin obscure; *Du.* *kolf*, a

club has been suggested.]

Golgi (*gol'je*) bodies, easily stained bodies around

studied by Camillo

Calvary.]

gollard, *gō'li-ārd*, or *-lyārd*, *n.* a disreputable

vagrant mediæval cleric given to revelry, buff-

oonery, and satirical Latin versifying, follower of

an imaginary Bishop Gollas.—*adj.* gollardie

(*-ārd'ik*).—*ns.* go'liordy, gollard'ery.—*v.t.*

go'llas, (*Tenn.*) to play Gollas. [*O.Fr.* *glutton*—

L. gula, gluttony.]

Goliath, *gō'li'oth*, *n.* a giant.—*n.* goll'ath-bee'tle,

a tropical beetle (*Goliathus*) reaching four inches

in length.—*v.t.* goll'athise, to play Goliath,

exaggerate extravagantly. [From *Goliath*, the Philistine giant in 1 Sam. xvii.]
gollan, *gollan*, *gol'an(d)*, *gowland* *gosa'land*, *n.* a northern name for various yellow flowers (marigold, corn-marigold, globe-flower, &c.). [Perh. conn. with gold (2); see *gowan*.]
gollar, *gol'ar*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a loud inarticulate gurgling sound: a thick or guttural bawl.—Also *v.f.* [Imitative.]
gollop, *gol'ap*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to gulp greedily or hastily. [Perh. *gulp*.]
golly, *gol'i*, *interj.* expressing surprise. [Negro modification of God.]
gollywog, *gol'i-wog*, *n.* a fantastical doll with black face, staring eyes, and bristling hair.
golosh-shoes. See *galosh*.
golomyinka, *go-lo-ming'ka*, *n.* a very oily fish found in Lake Baikal, resembling the gobies. [Russ.]
golosh. Same as *galosh*.
goluplous, *gol-up'hus*, *adj.* (*jocular*) delicious: voluptuous.
gombeen, *gom-ben'*, *n.* (*Ir.*) usury.—*n.* *gombeen'-man*, a grasping usurer. [Ir. *gaimbin*.]
gombo, *gombro*. Same as *gumbo*.
gomeril, *gomerai*, *gom'er-l*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a simpleton: a dunderhead. [Origin obscure.]
gomphosis, *gom-fō'sis*, *n.* an immovable articulation, as of the teeth in the jaw. [Gr. *gomphōsis*—*gomphos*, a bolt.]
gomuti, *gō-mō'ti*, *n.* a palm, *Arenga saccharifera*: the black fibre it yields.—Also *gomu'to*. [Malay *gumuti*.]
gonad, *gon'ad*, *n.* (*biol.*) an organ that produces sex-cells.—*adj.* *gonadial* (-*ād'i-āl*), *gonadie* (-*ād'*). [Gr. *gonē*, generation.]
gondola, *gon-da-lā*, *n.* a long, narrow boat used chiefly on the canals of Venice: (*U.S.*) a lighter: (*U.S.*) a flat railway wagon: the car of an airship.—(*Spens.*) *gon'delay*—*n.* *gondoller* (-*lēr*), one who rows a gondola. [It.; origin obscure.]
Gondwanaland, *gond-wā'nā-land*, *n.* an ancient continent held to have connected India with S. Africa, S. America, Antarctica and Australia from Carboniferous times to Jurassic. [*Gondwana* district in India, i.e. forest of the Gonds.]
gone, *gon*, *pa.p.* of *go*, in an advanced stage: lost, passed beyond help: departed: dead: weak, faint, feeling a sinking sensation: wide of the mark, of an arrow: (*slang*) enamoured of (with *on*).—*ns.* *gone'ness*, a sinking sensation; *gon'er*, (*slang*) one dead or ruined beyond recovery: a thing beyond hope of recovery.—*gone* under, ruined beyond recovery.
gonfalon, *gon'fa-lon*, *n.* an ensign or standard with streamers.—*ns.* *gonfalonier* (-*ēr*), one who bears a gonfalon: the chief magistrate in some Italian republics; *gon'fanon*, a gonfalon: a pennon. [It. *gonfalone* and O.Fr. *gonfanon*—O.H.G. *gund-fano*—*gund*, battle, *fano* (Ger. *fahne*), a flag; cf. O.E. *guthfana*.]
gong, *gong*, *n.* a metal disk, usu. rimmed, that sounds when struck or rubbed with a drumstick: an instrument of call, esp. to meals: a steel spiral for striking in a clock: a flat bell sounded by a hammer: (*slong*) a medal.—*v.t.* to call upon to stop by sounding a gong.—*ns.* *gong'ster*, one who gongs, esp. an American motoring policeman; *gong'stiek*. [Malay.]
Gongorism, *gong'gor-izm*, *n.* a florid, inverted, and pedantic style of writing, introduced by the Spanish poet Luis de Góngora y Argote (1561-1627), some of whose distinctive features reappeared in Euphuism.
goniatite, *gō'ni-ā-tit*, *n.* a fossil cephalopod of a group compared comparatively simple angular septa.—*n.* and *adj.* *goniatit'* told. [Gr. *gōniā*, an angle.]
gonidium, *gon-id'i-um*, *n.* an algal cell in a lichen:—*pl.* *gonid'ia*—*adj.* *gonid'ial*. [Gr. *gonē*, generation, seed.]
gonimoblast, *gon'i-mō-blāst*, *n.* in the red seaweeds, a spore-bearing filament that springs from the fertilised carposporium. [Gr. *gonimos*, productive, *blastos*, a shoot.]
goniometer, *gō'n-*, *gon-i-om'i-ter*, *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, esp. between crystal-faces:

a direction-finding apparatus.—*adj.* *goniometric* (-*z-me't'rik*), -*al*—*n.* *goniome'try*. [Gr. *gōniā*, an angle, *metron*, measure.]
gonococcus, *gon-ō-kok'as*, *n.* the bacterium that causes gonorrhoea.—*adj.* *gonococc'al*. [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry.]
gonophore, *gon'ō-fōr*, *n.* (*bot.*) a prolongation of the axis bearing stamens or carpels: (*zool.*) a reproductive zooid of a hydrozoan, answering to a medusa but remaining fixed. [Gr. *gonos*, seed, *phorein*, to bear.]
gonorrhoea, *gon-ō-rē'ā*, *n.* a contagious infection of the mucous membrane of the genital tract.—*adj.* *gonorrhoe'al*. [Gr. *gonorrhōiā*—*gonos*, seed, *rheia*, to flow, from a mistaken notion of its nature.]
goo, *gō*, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) a sticky substance: sentimentality.—*adj.* *goo'ey*. [Origin unknown.]
good, *good*, *adj.* having suitable or desirable qualities: promoting health, welfare, or happiness: virtuous: pious: kind: benevolent: well-behaved: not troublesome: of repute: doughty: worthy: commendable: suitable: adequate: thorough: competent: sufficient: valid: sound: serviceable: beneficial: genuine: pleasing: favourable: ample, moderately estimated: considerable, as in a *good deal*, a *good mind*: to be counted on: (*comp.* *better*, *superl.* *best*).—*n.* the end of ethics: that which is good: prosperity: welfare: advantage, temporal or spiritual: benefit: avail: virtue: (*arch.*) possessions: (in *pl.*) movable property, chattels, merchandise, freight.—*interj.* *well*: right: be it so.—*adv.* *well*.—*ns.* *good'-breeding*, polite manners formed by a good bringing-up; *good'-broth'er*, -*father*, -*mother*, -*sis'ter*, -*son*, (*Scot.*) also *gude*—a brother-in-law, father-in-law, &c.—*n.* or *interj.* *good-bye*, for *God be with you*: farewell, a form of address at parting.—*adj.* *good'-cheap*, (*arch.*) cheap (lit. *good-bargain*); *good'-cond'fioned*, in a good state.—*n.* *good-dame* (*gude-dame*, *gūd-gid-*; *obs. Scot.*), a grandmother.—*ns.* or *interj.* *good-day*, a common salutation at meeting or parting; *good-den* (from *good-en*), *good-c'en*, *good-ē'en*, *good-ēve'n'ing*, a salutation on meeting or parting in the evening.—*adj.* *good'-faced*, (*Shok.*) having a handsome face.—*ns.* *good'-fell'ow*, a jolly or boon companion: a reveller; *good'-fell'owship*, merry or pleasant company: conviviality.—*adj.* *good'-for-nothing*, worthless, useless.—*n.* an idle person.—*ns.* *Good-Fri'day*, the Friday of Passion-week; *good-hū'mour*, a cheerful, tolerant mood.—*adj.* *good-hū'moured*—*adv.* *good-hū'mouredly*.—*n.* *good'iness*, weak, priggish, or canting goodness.—*adj.* *good'ish*, pretty good, of fair quality or quantity.—*n.* *good'-King-Hen'ry*, a goosefoot formerly grown as a pot-herb.—*interj.* *good-lack*, an expression of surprise or pity (prob. a variation of *good Lord*, under the influence of *alack*).—*n.* *good'liness*—*adj.* *good'-look'ing*, handsome.—*adv.* *good'ly*, (*Spens.*) graciously: excellently, kindly.—*adj.* *comely*: *good-looking*: *fine*: *excellent*: *ample*.—*comp.* *good'lier*; *superl.* *good'liest*.—*ns.* *good'lyhead*, *good'lyhead*, (*Spens.*) goodness: *good'man*, (*arch.*) a yeoman: formerly prefixed to name of a man of yeoman's rank: (*good-man*), chiefly *Scot.*; also *gude*—a householder or husband (*fem.* *goodwife*) or euphemistically the devil.—*ns.* and *interj.* *good-morn'ing* or (*arch.*) *good-morr'ow*, a salutation at meeting or parting early in the day.—*n.* *good-nā'ture*, natural goodness and mildness of disposition.—*adj.* *good-nā'tured*.—*adv.* *good-nā'turedly*.—*n.* *good'ness*, virtue: excellence: benevolence: substituted for God in certain expressions and as *interj.*—*n.* and *interj.* *good-night*, a common salutation on parting at night or well on in the day.—*interj.* *good'-now*, an exclamation of wonder, surprise, or entreaty.—*ns.* *goods-en'gine*, an engine used for drawing goods-trains; *good'sense*, sound judgment; *goodsire* (*gud'sire*, *gūd-gid-*; *guteher*, *gūt'shūr*; *obs. Scot.*), a grandfather.—*n.* and *interj.* *good'-speed*, a contraction of *I wish you good speed* (i.e. success).—*n.* *goods'*

train, a train of goods wagons.—*adj.* good-tempered, possessing a good temper.—*ns.* good-wife (or *good'*), the *fem.* of goodman; good-will, benevolence; well-wishing; the established custom or popularity of any business or trade—often appearing as one of its assets, with a marketable money value.—*adjs.* good-will; (*Scot.*) good-will'y, well-wishing; expressive of good-will.—*n.* good'y, good-wife; good-woman (probably formed from *good-wife*) a sweetheart.—*adj.* good'y, good'y-good'y, mawkishly good; weakly benevolent or pious.—as good as, the same as, no less than; virtually; be as good as one's word, to fulfil one's promise; for good (and all), permanently; irrevocably; good for anything, ready for any kind of work; goodman's croft, a patch once left untilled in Scotland to avert the malice of the devil from the crop; good offices, mediation; good people, good folk, the fairies (euphemistically); good sailor, a person not liable to seasickness; Good Templar, a member of a temperance society, modelled on the Freemasons; make good, to fulfil, perform; to compensate; to come to success, esp. unexpectedly; to do well, redeeming a false start; to justify; no good, useless; unavailing; worthless; stand good, to be lastingly good; to remain; the goods, (*slang*) the real thing; think good, to be disposed, to be willing. [O.E. *gōd*; Du. *goed*, Ger. *gut*, O.N. *góthr*, Goth. *góths*.]

goodyear, -s, *good'yēr(z)*, *n.* (*Shak.*) the devil, the plague, or the like—a meaningless imprecation. [Of obscure origin. Perh. orig. as I hope for a good year.]

goof, *gōf*, *n.* a stupid or awkward person.—*adj.* goof'y. [Perh. Fr. *goffe*.]

googly, *gōō'li*, *n.* (*cricket*) an off-breaking ball with an apparent leg-break action on the part of the bowler, or conversely.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* goog'le, to behave or bowl in such a manner. [Ety. dub.]

gool, *gōōl*. See *gold* (2).

goon, *gōōn*, (*U.S. slang*) hired thug; stupid person.

goop, *gōōp*, *n.* a fool; a fatuous person.—*adj.* goopy'y. [Cf. *goof*.]

Goorkha, *gōōroo*. See *Gurkha*, *guru*.

goosander, *gōōs-an'dər*, *n.* a large duck of the merganser genus. [Perh. goose, and O.N. *ōnd*, pl. *ander*, duck.]

goose, *gōōs*, *n.* any one of a group of birds of the duck family, intermediate between ducks and swans; a domesticated member of the group, descended mainly from the grey-lag; the female of such a bird (*maic*, gander): a tailor's smoothing-iron, from the likeness of the handle to the neck of a goose; a stupid, silly person; a game of chance once common in England, in which the players moved counters on a board, with right to a double move on reaching a picture of a goose: (*pl.* geese, *gēs*, or, of tailor's goose, *goos'es*).—*v.t.* (*slang*) to hiss off the stage.—*ns.* goose'-cap, a silly person; goose'-club, a combination for saving to buy geese for Christmas, or to raffie for a goose; goose'-egg, the egg of a goose: (*U.S.*) a zero score; goose'-fish, (*U.S.*) the angler-fish; goose'-flesh, a puckered condition of the skin, like that of a plucked goose: the bristling feeling in the skin due to erection of hairs through cold, horror, &c.; gooso'-flower, the pelican-flower, a gigantic *Aristolochia*; goose'-foot, any plant of a genus (*Chenopodium*) of the beet family, from the shape of the leaf (*pl.* goose'-foots); goose'-girl, a girl who herds geese; goose'-herd, one who herds geese; goose'-grass, cleavers; silverweed; goose'-neck, a hook, bracket, pipe, &c., bent like a goose's neck; gooso'-quill, one of the quills or large wing-feathers of a goose, esp. one used as a pen; goos'-ery, a place for keeping geese; stupidity; goose'-skin, goose'-flesh, borription; goose'-step, (*milit.*) a method of marching (resembling a goose's walk) with knees stiff and soles brought flat on the ground; gooso'-wing, one of the clews or lower corners of a ship's mainsail or foresail when the middle part is furled or tied up to the yard.—*adj.* goose'-winged, having only one claw set: in fore-and-aft rigged vessels,

having the mainsail on one side and the foresail on the other, so as to sail wing-and-wing.—*n.* goose'-ey, a goose: a blockhead. [O.E. *gōs* (*pl.* *gēs*); O.N. *gās*, Ger. *gans*, L. *anser* (for *hanser*), Gr. *chēn*.] gooseberry, *gōōs-bēr-ē*, *n.* the fruit of the goose-berry-bush.

gooseberry-bush, *gōōs-bēr-ē*, *n.* a shrub of the saxifragaceae, with effervescing drink (also goose'-berry-wine) made from gooseberries: an imitation champagne: an unwanted third person.—*ns.* goose'-berry-eat'er, a creamy looper with orange spots and black dots, feeding on gooseberry leaves, the larva of the goose'-berry-moth' or magpie moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*), a yellow-bodied moth with black-spotted white wings; goose'-berry-fool' (see fool (2)); goose'-berry-stone', grossular; goose'-gog, (*coll.* and *dial.*) a gooseberry.—Cape gooseberry, or gooseberry tomato (see eape); Coromandel gooseberry (see carambola). [Perh. goose and berry; or goose may be from M.H.G. *krus* (Gr. *kraus*, crisp, curled); cf. O.Fr. *groisèle*, *grosle*, gooseberry, Scot. *grossart*.]

gopher, *gō'fər*, *n.* a name in America applied to various burrowing animals—the pouched rat, the ground squirrel, the land tortoise of the Southern States, and a burrowing snake.—*v.i.* to burrow: to mine in a small way. [Perh. Fr. *gaufre*, honey-comb.]

gopher, *gō'fər*, *n.* (B.) a kind of wood, generally supposed to be the cypress: (*U.S.*) yellow-wood (*Cladastria*). [Heb.]

gopura, *gō'pōō-rā*, *n.* in Southern India, a pyramidal tower over the gateway of a temple. [Sans. *gōpura*.]

goral, *gō'rāl*, *n.* a Himalayan goat-antelope.

goramy, *gō'rām*, *gō'rām*, *gō'*, *gōō'rā-mi*, or *-rā-mi*, *n.* a large freshwater food-fish (*Ophromenus olfax*) of the Eastern Archipelago. [Malay *gōrām*.]

gor-belly, *gō'-bel-i*, *n.* a big belly: a big-bellied person.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) gor'-bellied. [Perh. O.E. *gor*, filth, and belly.]

gorblimy, *gaw-bli'mi*, *interj.* (*Cockney*) for *God blind me*.

gorecock, *gō'r'kōk*, *n.* the red grouse cock. [Origin obscure.]

gorcrow, *gō'r'krō*, *n.* the carrion-crow. [O.E. *gor*, filth, and crow.]

Gordian, *gōrd'yān*, *adj.* pertaining to Gordium the capital, or Gordius the king, of ancient Phrygia, or to the intricate knot he tied: intricate: difficult.—*v.t.* (*Keats*) to tie up, knot.—*n.* Gordius, a genus of hairworms.—cut the Gordian knot, to overcome a difficulty by violent measures as Alexander with his sword.

gore, *gōr*, *n.* (*obs.*) filth: elotted blood: blood.—*n.* gore'-blood (*Spens.*).—*adv.* gor'lly.—*adj.* gor'y, like gore: covered with gore: bloody.—gory dew, a dark-red slimy film sometimes seen on damp walls, &c., a simple form of vegetable life, *Porphyridium cruentum*. [O.E. *gor*, filth, dung; O.N. *gor*, cud, slime.]

gore, *gōr*, *n.* a triangular piece of land: a triangular piece let into a garment to widen it: (*obs.*) a skirt: a sector of a curved surface.—*v.t.* to shape like or furnish with gores: to pierce with anything pointed, as a spear or horns.—*n.* gor'ing, an angular, tapering, or obliquely-cut piece.—*adj.* forming a gore. [O.E. *gāra*, a pointed triangular piece of land, and *gār*, a spear.]

gorge, *gōrj*, *n.* the throat: a ravine: (*fort.*) the entrance to an outwork: a hawk's crop: the maw: the contents of the stomach: a gluttonous feed: a fish-catching device, to be swallowed by the fish.—*v.t.* to swallow greedily: to glut.—*v.i.* to feed gluttonously.—*adj.* gorged, having a gorge or throat: glutted: (*her.*) having a crown or coronet about the neck.—*n.* gorg'et, a piece of armour for the throat: a metal badge formerly worn on the breast by army officers: a wimple: a neck ornament.—have one's gorge rise, to be filled with loathing; heave the gorge, to retch. [O.Fr.] gorgeous, *gōr'jəs*, *adj.* showy: splendid: magnificent.—*adv.* gor'geously.—*n.* gor'geousness. [O.Fr. *gorgiat*, gaudy.]

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mīte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

long supposed to be good for gout.—*adj.* gout'y, relating to gout: diseased with or subject to gout. [O.Fr. *goutte*—*L. gutta*, a drop, the disease supposed to be caused by a defluxion of humours.]

gout, *gō*, *n.* taste: relish. [Fr.—*L. gustus*, taste.]
gouvernante, *gō-ver-nān't*, *n.* (*obs.*) a female ruler: a house-keeper: a duenna: a governess. [Fr.]

govern, *gūv'ern*, *v.t.* to direct: to control: to rule with authority: to determine: (*gram.*) to determine the case of: to require as the case of a noun or pronoun.—*v.i.* to exercise authority: to administer the laws.—*adj.* gov'ernable.—*ns.* gov'ernall, (*Spens.*) government; gov'ernance, (*arch.*) government: control: direction: behaviour; gov'ernante, (*obs.*) a gouvernante; gov'erness, a female governor: a lady who has charge of the instruction of the young at home or in school: a tutoress (*nur'sery*) gov'erness, one having charge of young children only, tending as well as teaching them.—*v.i.* to act as governess.—*v.t.* to be governess to.—*ns.* gov'erness-car, -cart, a light low two-wheeled vehicle with face-to-face seats at the sides.—*adj.* gov'erning, having control.—*n.* government (*gūv'ern(n)-ment*), a ruling or managing: control: system of governing: the body of persons authorised to administer the laws, or to govern a state: tenure of office of one who governs: an administrative division; territory: (*gram.*) the power of one word in determining the case of another: (*Shak.*) conduct.—*adj.* of or pursued by government.—*adj.* governmental(ment'l), pertaining to government.—*ns.* gov'ernor, a real or titular ruler, esp. of a state, province, colony: the head of an institution or a member of its ruling body: the commander of a fortress: a tutor: (*slang*, usu. *gūv'nor*) a father, chief, or master, applied more generally in kindly, usually ironically respectful, address: (*mach.*) a regulator, or contrivance for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance: (*B.*) a pilot; gov'ernor-general, the supreme governor in a country: a viceroy: (*pl.* gov'ernors-general); gov'ernor-generalship; gov'ernorship. [O.Fr. *gouverner*—*L. gubernare*—*Gr. κυβερναειν*, to steer.]

gowan, *gōw'an*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the wild daisy: the ox-eye daisy (also horse-gowan).—*adj.* gow'any.—*n.* lue'en-gow'an, the globe-flower. [Apparently a form of gollan(d).]

gowd. Scots form of gold.

gowf, *gōf*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to strike, cuff.—*v.i.* to golf.—*n.* golf.—*ns.* gowf'-ba', golf-ball; gowf'er, golfer. [See *golf*.]

gowk, *gōuk*, *gōuk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a cuckoo: a fool: an April fool. [O.N. *gaukr*; O.E. *gac*.]
gowl, *gōwl*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to cry or howl. [O.N. *gaula*.]

gown, *gōwn*, *n.* a loose flowing outer garment: a woman's dress: an academic, clerical, or official robe.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to dress in a gown.—*v.t.* to invest or furnish with a gown.—*n.* gown'boy, a school foundationer, wearing a gown.—*adj.* gowned.—*ns.* gown'nian, gowns'man, one who wears a gown, as a divine or lawyer, and esp. a member of an English university: a civilian. [O.Fr. *goune*—*L. L. tunica*; origin unknown.]
gowpen, *gōw'pən*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the hollow of the two hands held together: a double handful.—*n.* gow'penful. [O.N. *gauþn*.]

goy, *gōi*, *n.* a non-Jew, Gentile. [Heb., nation.]

Graafian, *grā'f-i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the Dutch anatomist Regnier de Graaf (1641-73) who discovered the Graafian follicles, in which the ova are contained in the ovary of higher vertebrates.
graal. Same as *grall* (dish).

grab, *grāb*, *n.* an Eastern coasting vessel. [Ar. *ghurāb*.]

Grab, *grāb*, *v.t.* (*coll.*) to seize or grasp suddenly: to lay hands on.—*v.i.* to clutch: (*pr.p.* *grabbing*; *part.* and *part.* grabbed).—*n.* a sudden grasp or clutch: unscrupulous seizure: a double scoop hinged like a pair of jaws: a simple card-game depending upon prompt claiming.—*ns.* grab'-bag, (*U.S.*) a lucky-bag; grabb'er, one who grabs: an avaricious person. [Cf. Sw. *gräbba*, to grasp.]

grabble, *grab'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to grope. [Freq. of *grab*.]
grace, *grās*, *n.* easy elegance in form or manner.

what adorns and commends to favour: embellishment: favour: kindness: pardon: the undeserved mercy of God: divine influence: eternal life or salvation: a short prayer at meat: an act or decree of the governing body of an English university: a ceremonious title in addressing a duke, an archbishop, or formerly a king: (*pl.*) favour, friendship (with *good*): Graces, (*myth.*) the three sister goddesses in whom beauty was deified (the Greek Charites), Euphrosyne, Aglaia, Thalia.—*v.t.* to mark with favour: to adorn.—*n.* grace'-cup, a cup or health drunk at the end of the feast.—*adj.* graced, (*Shak.*) favoured, endowed with grace or graces, virtuous, chaste; grace'ful, elegant and easy: marked by propriety or fitness, becoming: having or conferring grace, in any sense.—*adv.* grace'fully.—*n.* grace'fulness.—*adj.* grace'less, wanting grace or excellence: without mercy or favour: depraved; wicked: indecorous.—*adv.* grace'lessly.—*n.* grace'lessness.—*ns.* grace'-note, (*mus.*) a note introduced as an embellishment, not being essential to the harmony or melody; grace'-stroke, a finishing stroke, *coup de grâce*; graciosity (*grā-shi-ōs'i-ti*), graciousness, esp. with duplicity; gracioso (*grā-shi-ō-siō*; Sp. *grā-thyō'siō*), a favourite: a clown in Spanish comedy.—*adj.* gracious (*grā'shəs*), abounding in grace or kindness: proceeding from divine favour; acceptable: affable: becoming in demeanour: favourable.—*n.* used as substitute for God.—*adv.* grā'ciously.—*n.* grā'ciousness.—days of grace, (three) days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange after it falls due; fall from grace, to backslide, to lapse from the state of grace and salvation or from favour; good gracious, an exclamation of surprise; saving grace, (*Christian theology*) divine grace so bestowed as to lead to salvation: a compensating virtue or quality; take heart of grace, to take courage from favour shown; with good (bad) grace, in amiable (ungracious) fashion; year of grace, year of Christian era, A.D. [Fr. *grâce*—*L. grātia*, favour—*grātus*, agreeable.]

gracile, *grā'il*, *adj.* slender: gracefully slight in form.—*n.* gracill'ity. [L. *gracilis*, slender.]

grackle, *grak'le*, *n.* a myna (hill myna) or kindred bird: an American 'blackbird' of the family Icteridae. [L. *graculus*, jackdaw.]

graddan, *grād'an*, *n.* parched grain.—*v.t.* to parch in the husk. [Gael. *gradan*.]

grade, *grād*, *n.* a degree or step in quality, rank, or dignity: a stage of advancement: rank: (*U.S.*) a yearly stage in education: (*U.S.*) a pupil's mark of proficiency: (*U.S.*, in *pl.*, the *grades*) the elementary school: position in a scale: a class, or position in a class, according to value: (*philol.*) *math.* one-hundredth or slope: (*U.S.*) an railway: a class of animals produced by crossing a breed with one purer.—*v.t.* to arrange acc. to grade: to assign a grade to: to adjust the gradients of.—*v.i.* to shade off.—*adj.* cross-bred.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* gradate (*grā-dāt'*), to shade off imperceptibly.—*adv.* grādāt'ly (*L. grā-dāt'im*), step by step.—*n.* grādāt'ion, a degree or step: a rising step by step: progress from one degree or state to another: position attained: state of being arranged in ranks: (*mus.*) a diatonic succession of chords: insensible shading off: (*philol.*) ablaut.—*adj.* grādāt'ional; grādāt'ioned, formed by gradations or stages; gradatory (*grād-ē-tō-rī*), proceeding step by step: adapted for walking; gradient (*grād-i-ēn*, -*dyant*), walking.—*n.* the degree of slope as compared with the horizontal: rate of change in any quantity with distance (e.g. in barometer readings): an incline.—*ns.* grād'-fenter, a surveyor's instrument for determining grades; grad'lin, gradline (*grād'in*, *grā-dēn*), a rising tier of seats, as in an amphitheatre: a raised step or ledge behind an altar; gradino (*grād-dē-nō*; It.), a decoration for an altar gradin.—*adj.* gradual (*grād'ū-āl*), advancing by grades or degrees: gentle

and slow.—*n.* in the R.C. Church, the portion of the mass between the epistle and the gospel, formerly always sung from the steps of the altar: the book containing such anthems—also *grail*.—*ns.* *grad'ualism*, the principle or policy of proceeding by degrees; *grad'ual'ity*.—*adu.* *grad'ually*.—*n.* *grad'uate*, one about to receive a university degree.—*v.t.* *grad'uate*, to divide into regular intervals: to mark with degrees: to proportion: (*arch.* and *U.S.*) to admit to a university degree.—*v.i.* to pass by grades: to receive a university degree.—*n.* one admitted to a degree in a university: (*U.S.*) one who has completed a course in any educational institution.—*adj.* *grad'uated*, marked with degrees, as a thermometer.—*n.* *grad'uate-ship*; *grad'uation*; *grad'uator*, an instrument for dividing lines at regular intervals; *grad'us*, a dictionary of Greek or Latin prosody—for *Gradus ad Parnassum*.—*grade* crossing, (*U.S.*) a level crossing; make the grade (*U.S.*), to succeed in climbing a steep hill: to overcome obstacles: to stand a test: to be up to standard. [*L. gradus*, a step—*grad-i*, to step.]

gradely, *grad'ly*, *adj.* (*prov.*) decent: proper: fit: fine.—*adu.* properly: readily: very.—Also *grailthly*. [See *grailth*.]

Gradgrind, *grad'grind*, *n.* one who regulates all human things by rule and compass and the mechanical application of statistics, allowing nothing for sentiment, emotion, and individuality. [From Thomas *Gradgrind* in Dickens's *Hard Times*.]
Graecism, *grē'siz*, *v.t.* to make Greek: to hellenise.—*v.i.* to become Greek: to conform to Greek ways or idioms: to use the Greek language.—*n.* *Graecism*, a Greek idiom: the Greek spirit: a flavoring of the Greeks.—*adj.* *Graeco-Roman* (*grē'kō*), of or pertaining to both Greece and Rome, esp. the art of Greece under Roman domination: applied to a mode of wrestling imagined to be that of the Greeks and Romans.—Also *Grecise*, &c. [*L. Graecus*—*Gr.* *Graikos*, Greek; *graikezin*, to speak Greek.]

graf, *gräf*, *n.* a count, earl:—*fem.* *gräfin* (*gräf'in*). [*Ger.*]

graff, *gröf*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a variant of *grave*.
graff, *gräf*, *n.* and *vb.* an older form of *graff*.

graffito, *gräf-fē'tō*, *n.* (*ant.*) a mural scribbling or drawing, as by schoolboys and idlers at Pompeii, Rome, and other ancient cities: *sgraffito*:—*pl.* *sgraffiti* (*-fē'tē*). [*It.*—*Gr.* *graphein*, to write.]

Graft, *gräft*, *n.* a small piece of a plant or animal inserted in another individual or another part so as to come into organic union: the act of inserting a part in this way: the place of junction of stock and scion: the double plant composed of stock and scion: a sucker: a branch: a plant.—*v.t.* to insert a graft in: to insert as a graft: (*fig.*, *arch.*) to cuckoldise.—*v.i.* to insert grafts.—*ns.* *graft'er*; *graft-hybrid*, a hybrid form produced, as some have believed, by grafting: a patchwork compound of two species propagated from the junction of tissues in a graft, each part retaining the specific character proper to the cells from which it arose; *graft'ing*. [From older *graff*—*O.Fr.* *groffe* (*Fr.* *graff*)—*L.* *graphium*—*Gr.* *graphein*, *grapheion*, a style, pencil—*graphein*, to write.]

Graft, *gräft*, *n.* (*dial.*) a ditch, excavation: a spade's depth: a ditching spade: (*slang*) hard work: a craft: a criminal's special branch of practice: (*U.S.*) illicit profit by corrupt means, esp. in public life: corruption in official life: thieving.—*v.i.* (*dial.*) to dig: (*slang*) to work hard: (*U.S.*) to engage in graft or corrupt practices.—*n.* *grafter*. [Cf. *O.N.* *grästr*, digging: perh. the Amer. use may belong to *gräft* (3).]

Grail, *gräl*, *n.* gravel.—Also (*Spens.*) *gralle*, *grayle*. [*Perh.* gravel: or *O.Fr.* *graille* (*Fr.* *grille*), hail—*L.* *gracili*, slender.]

Grail. See *gradual*.
Grail, *gräl*, *n.* in mediaeval legend, the platter used by Christ at the Last Supper, in which Joseph of Arimathea caught his blood.—Also *grail*, *grayle*. [*O.Fr.* *groat* or *grael*, a flat dish—*L.* *graddle*, a flat dish, ultimately from *Gr.* *krátēr*, a bowl.]

grain, *grän*, *n.* a single small hard seed: corn, in general: a hard particle: a very small quantity: the smallest British weight (the average weight of a seed of corn) = $\frac{1}{7000}$ of a pound avoirdupois: (*in pl.*) refuse malt after brewing or distilling: the arrangement and size of the particles, fibres, or plates of anything, as stone or wood: texture: a granular surface: dried bodies of kermes or of cochineal insects, once thought to be seeds: the red dye made from these: any fast dye—to *dye in grain* is to dye deeply, also to dye in the wool: dye in general: innate quality or character.—*v.t.* to form into grains, cause to granulate: to paint in imitation of grain: to dye in grain: in tanning, to take the hair off.—*n.* *grain'age*, duties on grain.—*adj.* *grained*, granulated: subjected to graining: having a grain: rough: furrowed.—*ns.* *grain'er*, one who grains: a paint-brush for graining; *grain'ing*, *specif.*, painting to imitate the grain of wood: a process in tanning in which the grain of the leather is raised.—*adj.* *grain'y*, having grains or kernels—against the grain, against the fibre of the wood—hence against the natural temper or inclination; grains of Paradise, the aromatic and pungent seeds of an African Anomum; in grain, in substance, in essence; with a grain of salt, with reservation, as of a story that cannot be admitted (*L. cum gränō salis*). [*Fr.* *grain*, collective *graine*—*L.* *gränum*, seed and *gräna*, orig. *pl.*; akin to corn.]

grain, *grän*, a branch: a prong: a fork: (*in pl.*, used as *ing.*) a kind of harpoon. [*O.N.* *grain*.]

Graine, *grän*, *n.* silkworm eggs. [*Fr.*]

graining, *grän'ing*, *n.* dace (*in Lancashire*)—once thought a different species. [Origin unknown.]

grailp, *gräp*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a three- or four-pronged fork used for lifting dung or digging potatoes. [A form of *grop*; cf. *Sw.* *gröp*, *Dan.* *gréb*.]

grailth, *gräth*, *n.* apparatus: equipment.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to make ready, to dress. [*O.N.* *gräthir*, ready; cf. *O.E.* *græde*, ready.]

grackle. See *gracklee*.

Grallae, *gräl'ē*, *Grallatores*, *gräl'-tō'rēz*, *ns.pl.* in old classifications, an order of wading birds.—*adj.* *grallatō'rial*. [*L.* *grallator*, a stilt-walker—*grallae*, stilts—*gradus*, a step.]

gralloch, *gräl'akh*, *n.* a deer's entrails.—*v.t.* to disembowel (deer). [*Gael.* *grealach*.]

gram, *gram*, *grame*, *gräm*, *n.* (*obs.*) anger: (*arch.*) grief, trouble. [*O.E.* *grama*, anger.]

gram, *gram*, *n.* chick-pea: pulse generally. [*Port.* *grão* (*gram*)—*L.* *gränum*, a grain.]

gram, *grame*, *gram*, *n.* the unit of mass in the metric system—formerly that of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C., now a thousandth part of the International Prototype Kilogram (see *kilogram*).—*ns.* *gram'-at'om*, *gram'-mol'ecule*, the quantity of an element, a compound, whose mass in grams is equal to its atomic weight, molecular weight. [*Fr.* *gramme*—*L.* *gramma*—*Gr.* *gramma*, a letter, a small weight.]

grama, *grö'mä*, *n.* an American pasture grass (*Bouteloua*) with one-sided spikes. [*Sp.*—*L.* *grämen*, grass.]

gramary, *gramarye*, *gram'a-ri*, *n.* magic: enchantment. [*M.E.* *gramery*, skill in grammar hence magic; see *grammar*, *glamour*.]

gramercy, *grä-mar'ti*, *interj.* (*arch.*) great thanks.—*n.* thanks. [*O.Fr.* *gramerci*, *granti merci*, great thanks.]

gramicidin, *grä-mis'i-dēn*, *gram-i-s'i-dēn*, *n.* an antibiotic obtained from certain bacteria, used against Gram-positive bacteria.—*adj.* *Gram-negative* (*gram'-*), losing a stain of methyl violet and iodine on treatment with alcohol: *Gram-positive*, retaining the stain. [*H. J. C. Gram*, deviser of the method, *L. coedēre*, to kill.]

Gramineae, *grä'-grō*, *grä-mis'i-ē*, *n.pl.* the grass family.—*adj.* *graminā'ceous* (*grä-*), *gramin'-eous*; *graminiv'orous*, grass-eating. [*L.* *grämen*, *gräminis*, grass.]

grammologue, *gram'a-log*, *n.* a word represented by a single sign: a sign for a word in shorthand. [*Gr.* *grammo*, a letter, *logos*, a word.]

grammar, *gram'ar*, *n.* the science of language, from

the points of view of pronunciation, inflexion, syntax, and historic development: the art of the right use of language: a book that teaches these subjects: any elementary work.—*ns.* grammārian, one versed in grammar, a teacher of or writer on grammar; grammār-school, a school in which grammar, esp. Latin grammar, is taught: a higher school, in which Latin and Greek are taught.—*adjs.* grammat'ic, -al, belonging to, or according to the rules of, grammar.—*adv.* grammatically.—*n.* grammat'icaster, a piddling grammarian.—*v.t.* grammat'icise (-ize), to make grammatical.—*v.i.* to act the grammarian.—*ns.* grammat'icism, a point of grammar; grammat'ist, a grammarian. [Gr. *gramma*, -atos, a letter; partly through O.Fr. *gramaire*.]

gramme. See gram.

gramoche, *gra-mosh'*, *n.* (Scott) a legging. [See gamash.]

gramophone, *gram'-fōn*, *n.* an instrument for recording and reproducing sounds by means of a disk—invented by E. Berliner.—*adj.* gramophon'ic (-fōn'ik).—*adv.* gramophon'ically.—*ns.* gramophonist (*gram'-of'-nist*, *gram'-fōn'-ist*); gramoph'ony. [Ill formed from Gr. *gramma*, letter, record, *phōnē*, sound.]

grampus, *gram'-pas*, *n.* a popular name for many whales, esp. the killer: technically, Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*): one who puffs. [16th century *graupeuse*, earlier *grapays*—O.Fr. *graspeis*—L. *crassus*, fat, *piscis* fish, confused with Fr. *grand*, big.]

granadilla, *gran'-a-dil'-ā*, *grenadilla*, *gren'*, *n.* an edible passion-flower fruit.—granadilla tree, the coccoloba tree. [Sp.]

granary, *gran'-ri*, *n.* a storehouse for grain or threshed corn: (fig.) a rich grain-growing region. [L. *granārium*—*grānum*.]

grand, *grand*, *adj.* pre-eminent: supreme: chief: main: exalted: magnificent: dignified: sublime: imposing: would-be imposing: on a great scale: in complete form: in full proportions: (in composition) of the second degree of parentage or descent, as grand'father, a father's or mother's father (*adj.* grand'fatherly), grand'child, a son's or daughter's child; so grand'mother, grand'son, grand'daughter, &c.—*n.* a grand piano: (U.S. slang) a thousand dollars.—*ns.* grand-(d)ad, an old man; a grandfather; gran'dam, grann'am, an old dame or woman: a grand-mother; grand'-aunt, a grandparent's sister, a great-aunt.—*adj.* grand'-du'-cal.—*ns.* grand'-duke, a title of sovereignty over a grand'-duch'y, first created by the Pope in 1569 for the rulers of Florence and Tuscany, assumed by certain German and Russian imperial princes (*fem.* grand'-duch'ess); grand'ee, from the 13th century a noble of the most highly privileged class in the kingdom of Castile, the members of the royal family being included: a man of high rank or station; grandeo'ship; grandeur (*grand'yur*), vastness: splendour of appearance: loftiness of thought or deportment; grand'father's(-)clock, an old-fashioned clock with a long case standing on the ground—larger than a grand'mother-clock; grandil'oquenc.—*adj.* grandil'oquent (L. *loquens*—*patiens*, *emacians*), caking, expressed, grandil'oquous.

grandioso, *grand* or imposing: bombastic.—*adv.* grand'ioscly.—*ns.* grand'ios'ity; grand'-ju'-ror, member of a grand'-ju'-ry, a special jury which (till 1933) decided whether there was sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial.—*adv.* grand'ly.—*ns.* grand'mamma, grand'ma, a grandmother; Grand'-Mas'ter, the head of a religious order of knighthood (Hospitaliers, Templars, and Teutonic Knights), or of the Freemasons, &c.—*adj.* grand'motherly, like a grandmother, over-anxious to direct the whole life of another.—*ns.* grand'-neph'ew, a great-nephew, the grandson of a brother or sister; grand'ness; grand'-niece, a great-niece, the granddaughter of a brother or sister; grand'papa, grand'pa, a grandfather; grand'parent, a grandfather or grandmother;

grand'-pla'no, a large harp-shaped piano, with horizontal strings; grand'sire, a grandfather: any ancestor; grand'-slam, the winning of every trick at bridge; grand'stand, an elevated erection on a racecourse, &c., affording a good view; grand'-un'cle, the brother of a grandfather or grandmother—also great'-un'cle.—grand concert, one that need not be taken too seriously; grand march, processional opening of a ball; grand opera, one without spoken dialogue; grand style, a style adapted to lofty or sublime subjects; grand total, the sum of all subordinate sums. [Fr. *grand*—L. *grandis*, great.]

Grandisonian, *gran-di-sō'-ni-an*, *adj.* like the novelist Richardson's hero, Sir Charles Grandison, beneficent, polite, and chivalrous.

granter, *gran'-jer*, *n.* (prov.) contr. of grandfather. grange, *granj*, *n.* (Milt.) a granary: a farm-house with its stables and other buildings: a country house: (Spens.) an abiding place: (U.S.) a lodge of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.—*n.* gran'ger, the keeper of a grange: a member of a grange. [O.Fr. *grange*, barn—L.L. *grānea*—L. *grānum*, grain.]

Grangerism, *gran'-jer-izm*, *n.* the practice of cutting plates and title-pages out of many books to illustrate one book.—*v.t.* gran'gerise, to practise Grangerism on. [From James Granger (1716-76), whose *Biographical History of England* (1769) gave an impetus to this.]

granite, *gran'-it*, *n.* a coarse-grained igneous crystalline rock, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica.—*adj.* of granite: hard like granite.—*adj.* granit'ic, pertaining to, consisting of, or like granite.—*n.* granitific'a'tion.—*adj.* granit'ic.—*n.* granit'ic musc.—*adj.* of the form of granite.—*n.* granit'ic orite, a rock composed of cement and granite chips.—Also *n.* gran'ophyre (-fir; with -phyre after porphyry), a quartz-porphyre with granitic interposition of granite and c.—*adj.* gran'ophyric.

granivorous, *gran'-iv'-or-us*, *adj.* grain-eating; feeding on seeds.—*v.t.* gran'ivore, to devour. grannan, an old woman: an old woman: an old-womanish person: a revolving cap on a chimney-pot.—*n.* grann'y-knot, a knot like a reef-knot, but unsymmetrical, apt to slip or jam. [grannam.]

grant, *grānt*, *v.t.* to bestow: to admit as true: to concede.—*v.i.* (Shak.) to consent.—*n.* a bestowing: something bestowed, an allowance: a gift: (Eng. law) conveyance of property by deed.—*adj.* grant-able.—*ns.* grant'ee, (law) the person to whom a grant, gift, or conveyance is made; grant'er, grant'or (law), the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.—take for granted, to presuppose, assume, esp. tacitly or unconsciously. [O.Fr. *granter*, *cranter*, *creanter*, to promise—L. *crēdere*, to believe.]

Granth, *grunt*, *n.* the holy book of the Sikhs. [Hind.] granule, *gran'-il*, *n.* a little grain: a fine particle.—*adj.* gran'ular, gran'ulary, gran'glose, gran'ulous, consisting of or like grains or granules.—*adv.* gran'ularly.—*v.t.* gran'ulate, to form or break into grains or small masses: to make rough on the surface.—*v.i.* to be formed into grains.—*adj.* granular: having the surface covered with small elevations.—*n.* granulā'tion, act of forming into grains, esp. of metals by pouring them through a sieve into water while hot: (pl.) the materials of new texture as first formed in a wound or on an ulcerated surface.—*adj.* granulit'icous; gran'uliform.—*n.* gran'ulite, a schistose but sometimes massive aggregate of quartz and felspar with garnets: a granular-textured metamorphic rock.—*adj.* granulit'ic, of the texture of granulite.—*n.* granulit'is, reduction of the components of a rock to crystalline grains by regional metamorphism. [L. *granulum*, dim. of *grānum*, grain.] grape, *grāp*, *v.t.* a Scottish form of grope.

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (ber); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

grape, *grāp*, *n.* the fruit of the grape-vine: a mangy tumour on the legs of horses: grapeshot.—*ns.* **grape-fruit**, a fine variety of the shaddock, the pomelo, with sometimes a slightly grape-like taste: **grape-hyacinth**, (*Muscari*) a near ally to the hyacinths, with clusters of small grape-like flowers.—*adj.* **grape-*less***, without the flavour of the grape, said of wine.—*ns.* **grape-*louse*** (see *phylloxera*); **grape-*ry***, a place where grapes are grown: **grape-*seed***, the seed of the vine; **grape-*seed-oil***, an oil expressed from it; **grape-*shot***, shot that scatters; **grape-*stone***, the pip of the grape; **grape-*su-*gar****, glucose or dextrose; **grape-*tree***, a tropical American tree (*Coccoloba uvifera*) of the dock family, or its edible fruit; **grape-*vine***, *Vitis vinifera* or other species of *Vitis*.

—*adj.* **grape-*y***, made of or like grapes.—**sour grapes**, things derided because they cannot be attained (from Aesop's fable of the fox and the grapes).—See also *Ephedra*. [*O.Fr. grape, grappe*, a cluster of grapes—*grape*, a hook; *orig. Gmc.*]
graph, *grāf*, *n.* a symbolic diagram: a curve representing the variation of a quantity: —**graph**, is used as a terminal in many Greek compounds to denote an agent that writes, records, &c., as *telegraph*, *seismograph*, or the thing written, as in *autograph*, &c.—*adj.* **graphic** (*grāf'ik*), —*al*, pertaining to writing, describing, delineating, or diagrammatic representation: picturesquely described or describing: **vivid**.—*adv.* **graphically**.—*ns.* **graph-*icness***; **graph-*ics***, the art or science of mathematical drawing, and of calculating stresses, &c., by geometrical methods; **Graph-*is***, a genus of lichens, with fructifications like writing; **graph-*ite***, a mineral, commonly called blacklead or plumbago, though composed of carbon.—*adj.* **graph-*itic***, **graph-*itoid***.—*v.t.* **graph-*itise***, to convert wholly or partly into graphite.—*ns.* **graph-*itum***, a stylus; **graphol-*ogy***, the art of estimating character, &c., from handwriting.—**graphic arts**, painting, drawing, engraving, as opposed to music, sculpture, &c.; **graphic formula**, a chemical formula in which the symbols for single atoms are joined by lines representing valency bonds; **graphic granite**, a granite with markings like Hebrew characters, owing to intergrowth of quartz and felspar. [*Gr. graphē*, a writing—*graphein*, to write.]

grapnel, *grāp'nal*, *n.* a small anchor with several claws or arms: a grappling-iron: a hooking or grasping instrument. [*Dim. of O.Fr. grapin—grape*, a hook; of *Gmc. orig.*]

grapple, *grāpl*, *n.* an instrument for hooking or bolding; a grasp, grip, hold, or clutch: a state of being held or clutched.—*v.t.* to seize: to lay fast hold of.—*v.i.* to contend in close fight.—Also (*Spens.*) **grapie**.—*ns.* **grapiement**, (*Spens.*) a grappling, close fight; **grapple-*plant***, a S. African plant (*Harpagophytum procumbens*) of the sesame family, with strongly hooked fruits; **grapple-*ling-iron***, an instrument for grappling: a large grapnel for seizing hostile ships in naval engagements. [*Cf. O.Fr. grappil—grape*, a hook.]
graptolite, *grāp'to-lit*, *n.* one of a group of fossil Hydrozoa with one or two rows of hydrothecae on a simple or branched polypary—characteristic Silurian fossils like writing upon shales.—*adj.* **graptol-*itic***. [*Gr. graptos*, written, *graphein*, to write, *lithos*, a stone.]

grasp, *grāsp*, *v.t.* to seize and hold: to comprehend.—*v.i.* to endeavour to seize: to catch (with *at*, *after*).—*n.* **grip**: power of seizing: mental power of apprehension.—*adj.* **grasp-*able***.—*n.* **grasp-*er***.—*adj.* **grasp-*ing***, seizing: avaricious.—*adv.* **grasp-*ingly***.—*n.* **grasp-*ingness***.—*adj.* **grasp-*less***, feeble, relaxed. [*M.E. graspen, grapsen*, from the root of *grāpian*, to grope.]

grass, *grās*, *n.* common herbage: any plant of the monocotyledonous family Gramineae, the most important to man in the vegetable kingdom, with long, narrow leaves and tubular stems, including wheat and other cereals, reeds (but not sedges), bamboo, sugar-cane: pasture grasses: **pasturage**: time of grass, spring or summer: the surface of a mine.—*v.t.* to cover with grass: to feed with

grass: to bring to the grass or ground.—*ns.* **grass-*cloth***, a name for various coarse cloths rarely made of grass, esp. ramie; **grass-*cloth-plant***, ramie; **grass-*cutter***, a mowing machine: in India, one who provides provender for baggage-cattle (perh. really Hindustani *ghaskatā*); **grass-*er***, an extra or temporary worker in a printing-office.—*adj.* **grass-*green***, green with grass: **green as grass**; **grass-*grown***, grown over with grass.—*ns.* **grass-*hopper***, a name for various saltatorial, orthopterous insects akin to locusts and crickets, that lurk among grass and chirp by rubbing their wing-covers; **grass-*iness***; **grass-*ling***, bleaching by exposure on grass; **grass-*land***, permanent pasture; **grass-*moth***, a small light-coloured moth that frequents grass, a vaneer-moth; **grass-*of-Parnassus*** (see *Parnassus*); **grass-*oil***, a name for several volatile oils derived from widely different plants, some of them grasses; **grass-*plot***, a plot of grassy ground; **grass-*snake***, the harmless common ringed snake; **grass-*tree***, an Australian plant (*Xanthorrhoea*) of the lily family, with shrubby stems, tufts of long wiry foliage at the summit, and a tall flower-stalk, with a dense cylindrical spike of small flowers; **grass-*wid-ow***, a wife temporarily separated from or deserted by her husband; **grass-*wrack***, eel-grass.—*adj.* **grass-*y***, covered with or resembling grass, green.—*go* to grass, to be turned out to pasture, esp. of a horse too old to work: to go into retirement, to rusticate: to fall violently (of a pugilist); let the grass grow under one's feet, to loiter, linger. [*O.E. gers, gras*; *O.N., Ger., Du., and Goth. gras*; prob. allied to green and grow.]

grass, *grās*, *n.* for sparrow-grass, a corruption of asparagus.

grassum, *grās'm*, *n.* (*Scots law*) a lump sum paid by persons who take a lease of landed property—in England, 'premium' and 'fine.' [*O.E. garsum*, treasure, rich gift, &c.]

grate, *grāt*, (*Spens.*) *p.p.* of grace.

grate, *grāt*, *n.* a framework of bars with interstices, esp. one for holding a fire or for looking through a door, &c.: a cage: a grid.—*adj.* **grat-*ed***, having a grating.—*ns.* **graticul-*ation*** (*grā- or grā-tik-ū-lā-tion*) the division of a decimal into hundredths, &c.

[*Lat. grātis*, to give.]

grat-*ing*, the bars of a grate: a perforated cover for a drain or the like: a partition or frame of bars: a surface ruled closely with fine lines to give a diffraction spectrum. [*L.L. grāta*, a grate—*L. crātis*, a hurdle; see *crate*.]

grate, *grāt*, *v.t.* to rub hard or wear away with anything rough: to irritate or jar on: to fret into anger or sorrow: to grind jarringly: to emit or utter jarringly.—*v.i.* to make a harsh sound: to jar: to be jarred: to fret.—*n.* **grat-*er***, an instrument with a rough surface for pulverising.—*adj.* **grat-*ing***, rubbing hard on the feelings harsh: irritating.—*adv.* **grat-*ingly***. [*O.Fr. grater*, through *L.L.*, from *O.H.G. chazzōn* (*Ger. kratzen*), to scratch, akin to *Sw. kratta*.]
grateful, *grāt'fūl*, *adj.* causing pleasure: acceptable: delightful: thankful: having a due sense of benefits.—*adv.* **grate-*fully***.—*ns.* **grate-*fulness***; **gratific-*ation*** (*grat-*), a pleasing or indulging: that which gratifies: delight, feeling of satisfaction: a recompense, tip, or bribe; **grat-*ifier***.—*v.t.* **grat-*ify***, to do what is agreeable to: to please: to soothe: to indulge.—*pr.p.* **grat-*ifying***; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **gratified**.—*adj.* **grat-*ifying***.—*adv.* **grat-*ifyingly***. [*O.Fr. grat—L. grātus*, pleasing, thankful.]

graticule. See *grate* (1).

gratuity, *grā-tū'i-ti*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a small gratuity.

gratis, *grāt'is*, *adv.* for nothing: without payment or recompense. [*L. grātis*, contr. of *grātius*, abl. pl. of *grātia*, favour—*grātus*.]

gratitude, *grāt'i-tūd*, *n.* warm and friendly feeling towards a benefactor: thankfulness. [*Fr.,—L.L. grātītūdō—L. grātus*.]

grattoir, *grāt-rōir*, *n.* (*archaeol.*) a scraper. [*Fr.*]

gratuity, *grā-tū'i-ti*, *n.* a present: an acknowledgment

ment of service, usu. pecuniary; a tip; a bounty: a payment to a soldier on discharge, &c.—*adj.* gratit'ous, done or given for nothing: voluntary (law) benefiting one party only: without reason, ground, or proof: uncalled for.—*adv.* gratit'ously. [Fr. *gratuite*—L.L. *gratuitas*, -*itis*—L. *grātus*.]

gratulatory, *grat'ū-lā-tor-i*, or -*lā*-, *adj.* congratulatory.—*adj.* grat'ulant, congratulatory.—*v.t.* grat'ulate, to congratulate: to welcome: to express joy at.—*adj.* (Shak.) gratifying.—*n.* grat'ulation, congratulation.

grievamen, *grēv-ā-men*, *n.* grievance: the substantial or chief ground of complaint or accusation: a statement of abuses grievances, &c., sent by the Lower to the Upper House of Convocation:—*pl.* gravā'mina. [L. *gravāmen*—*gravis*, heavy.] grave, *grāv*, *v.t.* (obs.) to dig: to carve or cut on a hard substance: to engrave: (obs.) to bury.—*v.i.* to engrave: (*pa.p.* *graved* or *grav'en*).—*n.* a pit graved or dug out, esp. one to bury the dead in: any place of burial: (B.) the abode of the dead: (fig.) death, destruction: a deadly place.—*n.pl.* grave-clothes, the clothes in which the dead are buried.—*n.* grave-digger.—*adj.* graveless (Shak.).—*ns.* grave-maker, (Shak.) a grave-digger; *grav'er*, an engraver: a burin; *grave-stone*, a stone placed as a memorial at a grave; *grave-yard*, a burial-ground; *grav'ing*, with one foot in the grave, on the brink of death. [O.E. *grāfan*, to dig, *grāf*, a cave, grave, trench; Du. *graven*, Ger. *graben*.]

grave, *grāv*, *v.t.* to clean (by burning, &c.) and pay with tar (a wooden ship's bottom).—*n.* grav'ing-dock, a dry-dock for cleaning and repair of ships. [Perh. Fr. *grave*, *grève*, beach.]

grave, *grāv*, *adj.* of importance: serious: not gay or showy: sedate: sober: solemn: weighty: calling for anxiety: low in pitch.—*n.* grave accent.—*adv.* gravely.—*n.* grave'ness.—grave accent, a mark (') originally indicating a pitch falling somewhat, or failing to rise, now used for various purposes. [Fr.—L. *gravis*.]

grave, *grāv*, *n.* a count, prefect, a person holding office (now only in compounds, as *landgrave*, *margrave*, *burggrave*). [Du. *graaf*, Ger. *graf*.]

gravel, *grāv'l*, *n.* an assemblage of small rounded stones: small collections of gravelly matter in the kidneys or bladder.—*v.t.* to cover with gravel: to run aground on gravel: to impede with gravel: to puzzle, perplex.—*pr.p.* *grav'elling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *gravelled*.—*adj.* *grav'el-blind* or *high-gravel-blind*, after Shakespeare, punningly, between sand-blind and stone-blind; *grav'elly*.—*ns.* *grav'el-plt*, a pit from which gravel is dug; *grav'el-walk*, a footpath covered with gravel. [O.Fr. *gravelle* (Fr. *gravier*); prob. Celt., as in Bret. *grouan*, sand, W. *gro*, pebbles.]

graven, *grāv'n*, *pa.p.* of *grave*, to carve, engrave. graveolent, *grav-ē'ō-lent*, or *grav'is*, rank-smelling. [L. *graveolens*, -*entis*—*gravis*, heavy, *olens*, *pr.p.* of *olere*, to smell.]

graves. Same as *graves*.

gravid, *grāv'id*, *adj.* pregnant.—*n.* gravid'ity. [L. *gravidus*—*gravis*, heavy.]

gravimeter, *grā-vim-i-tor*, *n.* a kind of hydrometer.—*adj.* *gravimetric* (*grā-vim-ē'trik*), -*al*, pertaining to measurement by weight.—*n.* *gravim'etry*. [L. *gravis*, heavy, Gr. *metron*, measure.]

gravity, *grav'it-i*, *n.* weightiness: gravitational attraction or acceleration: graveness: lowness of pitch.—*v.i.* grav'itate, to be acted on by gravity: to tend towards the earth or other body: to be attracted, or move, by force of gravitation: to sink or settle down: to be strongly attracted towards anything.—*n.* gravitā'tion, act of gravitating: the force of attraction between bodies, the acceleration being directly proportional to the product of the masses and inversely to the square of the distances (see also G.).—*adj.* *gravitā'tional*; *grav'itative*.—*speciflc* *gravity* (see *speciflc*). [L. *grāvitās*, -*ātis*—*gravis*, heavy.]

gravy, *grāv'i*, *n.* the juices from meat while cooking.—*ns.* *grav'y-boat*, a vessel for gravy; *grav'y-soup*, soup like gravy, made from fresh meat.

[Perh. *gravé*, a copyist's mistake for O.F. *grané*—*grain*, a cookery ingredient.]

gray. Same as *grey*.—*ns.* gray'fly, (Milt.) an unknown insect; gray'ling, a silvery-grey fish (Thymallus) of the salmon family, with a smaller mouth and teeth, and larger scales: a grey butterfly of the Satyridae.

grayle. See *grall* (1) and (3).

graywacke. Same as *greywacke*.

graze, *grāz*, *v.t.* to eat or feed on (growing grass or pasture): to feed or supply with grass.—*v.i.* to eat grass: to supply grass.—*ns.* *graz'er*, an animal that grazes; *grāz'ier*, one who pastures cattle and rears them for the market; *grāz'ing*, the act of feeding on grass: the feeding or raising of cattle. [O.E. *grasian*—*græs*, grass.]

graze, *grāz*, *v.t.* to pass lightly along the surface of.—*n.* a passing touch or scratch. [Ety. dub.; perhaps only a special use of *graze* above; perh. from *raser* (Fr. *raser*), the *g* due to the analogy of *grate*.]

grease, *grēs*, *n.* soft thick animal fat: oily matter of any kind: condition of fatness: an inflammation in the heels of a horse, marked by swelling, &c.—*v.t.* (sometimes pron. *grēz*) to smear with grease: to lubricate.—*ns.* *grease-gun*, a lubricating pump; *grease'-heels*, grease in horses; *grease'-paint*, a tallowy composition used by actors in making up.—*adj.* *grease'-proof*, resistant or impermeable to grease.—*ns.* *gräser* (*grēs'er*, or *grēs'er*), one who greases: (U.S. slang) a Mexican or a Spanish American; *grease-wood*, a name for various oily American shrubs of the goosefoot family.—*adv.* *greas'ily*.—*n.* *greas'iness*.—*adj.* *greas'y* (sometimes *grēs'y*), of or like grease or oil: smeared with grease: having a slippery coating: fatty: oily: obscene.—grease one's palm, to bribe; hart of grease, a fat hart. [O.Fr. *gresse*, fatness, *gras*, fat—L. *crassus*.]

great, *grāt*, *adj.* big: large: of a high degree of magnitude of any kind: capital (of letters): elevated in power, rank, station, &c.: pre-eminent in genius: highly gifted: chief: sublime: weighty: outstanding: pregnant, teeming: swelling with emotion: much addicted or given to, or excelling in the thing in question: favourite: habitual: in high favour or intimacy: in a high degree: on a large scale: (slang) excellent: in composition indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent (as *great-grandfather*, *great-grandson*, and similarly *great-great-grandfather*, and so indefinitely).—*n.* bulk, mass: whole: wholesale.—*n.* *great-aunt*, a grand-parent's sister.—*adj.* *great-bellied*, (Shak.) pregnant; *great-circle*, of or along a great circle of the earth (see *elrele*).—*n.* *great-coat*, an overcoat.—*v.t.* *great-en*, to make great or greater.—*v.i.* to become great.—*adj.* *great'er*, comp. of *great*: (with geographical names) in an extended sense (as *Greater Britain*, *Greater London*).—*ns.* *great'*, of a grandchild; *great'*, of a grandparent; *great'*, having a great or noble heart: high-spirited: magnanimous.—*adv.* *great'ly*.—*ns.* *great'-nephew*, -*niece*, a brother's or sister's grandson, granddaughter; *great'ness*; *great'-prim'er* (see *primer*).—*n.pl.* *Greats*, the final honour School of Literae Humaniores (Classical *Greats*) or of Modern Philosophy (Modern *Greats*) at Oxford.—*n.* *great'-uncle*, a grand-parent's brother.—*Great Dane*, a large close-haired dog; *great schism*, great Eastern schism: Western

grāfē; cf. *grove*.]

greave. See *greive*.

greave, *grēv*, *n.* armour for the leg below the knee. [O.Fr. *greve*, shin, greave.]

greaves, *grēvz*, *grāvz*, *n.pl.* dregs of melted tallow. [L.G. *greven*; cf. Ger. *griebe*, greaves; O.E. *grēofa*, pot.]

grebe, *grēb*, *n.* a short-winged almost tailless freshwater diving bird (Podiceps). [Fr. *grèbe*.]

fāte, *fār*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīns*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (then)

grece. See gree (2).

Grecian, grēsh' (y)an, *adj.* Greek.—*n.* a Greek: one well versed in the Greek language and literature: (*B.*) a hellenising Jew: a senior boy of Christ's Hospital: (*slang*) an Irish labourer newly over.—Grecian bend, a foolish mode of walking with a slight bend forward, at one time affected by a few women who fondly thought to imitate the pose of a figure like the Venus of Milo. [*L. Graecia*, Greece —*Gr. Graikos*, Greek.]

greise, greelsm, greco-roman. See gracelse, &c.

greeque, greh, *n.* a Greek fret. [*Fr. (fem.)*, Greek.] gree, grē, *n.* (*Spens.*) good-will, favour.—*v.i.* (*Shak., Scot.*) to agree. [*O.Fr. grē*—*L. grātus*, pleasing; the *vb.* may be from *O.Fr. grēer* or aphetic from agree.]

gree, grē, *n.* degree, rank: a step: superiority: victory: prize.—*n.* gree (*grēs*, *obs.* or *dial.*; from the *Fr. plur.*), a flight of steps: a step: a degree—also spelt grees, grese, grecee, greese, grlee, griece, grise, grize (*grees'ing*, *gress'ing*, and even grēcian, are *obs.* forms).—*adj.* grieced, having steps. [*O.Fr. grē*—*L. gradus*; see grade.] greedy, grēd'i, *adj.* having a voracious appetite: inordinately desirous of increasing one's own share: covetous: eagerly desirous.—*n.* greed, an eager desire or longing: covetousness.—*adv.* greed'ily.—*n.* greed'iness. [*O.E. grædig*; *Du. gretig*.]

Greek, grēk, *adj.* of Greece, its people, or its language.—*n.* a native or citizen of Greece, of a Greek state, or of a colony elsewhere of a Greek state; the language of Greece: a member of the Greek Church: (*B.*) a hellenising Jew: a cunning rogue, a merry fellow: (*slang*) an Irishman: any language of which one is ignorant, jargon, anything unintelligible.—*n.* Greek'dom, the Greek world: a Greek community.—*adjs.* Greek'ish; Greek'less, without knowledge of Greek.—*n.* Greek'ling, a contemptible Greek.—the Greek calends, never, the Greeks having no calends; Greek architecture, that developed in ancient Greece (Corinthian, Doric, Ionic); Greek Church, the church that follows the ancient rite of the East and accepts the first seven councils, rejecting papal supremacy.—(*Greek*) *Orthodox* or *Eastern Church*; Greek cross, an upright cross with arms of equal length; Greek fire, a composition that took fire when wetted, used in war, long a secret of the Byzantine Greeks; Greek gift, a treacherous gift (from Virgil's *Aeneid*, ii. 49); Greek nose, a straight nose. [*O.E. Græcas*, *Græcas*, Greeks, or *L. Graecus*—*Gr. Graikos*, Greek.]

green, grēn, *adj.* of the colour usual in leaves, between blue and yellow in the spectrum: growing: vigorous: hale: new: young: unripe: fresh: undried: raw: incompletely prepared: immature: unseasoned: inexperienced: easily imposed on.—*n.* the colour of green things: a grassy plat, esp. that common to a village or town or for bowling, bleaching, drying of clothes: a golf-course: the prepared ground (*putting-green*) round a golf-hole: 1 green pigment: (*pl., U.S.*) fresh leaves: green vegetables for food, esp. of the cabbage kind: (Greens) a political party at Constantinople, under Justinian, opposed to the Blues.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become green.—*ns.* green'baek, an American note (often printed in green on the back), first issued in 1862; green'-bag, a lawyer's bag: (*old slang*) a lawyer; green'-bone, a gar-fish: a viviparous blenny; green'-bottle, a metallic green fly (*Lucilia*); green'-cloth, a gaming-table: a department of the royal household chiefly concerned with the commissariat—from the green cloth on the table round which its officials sat; green'-crop, a crop of green vegetables, as grasses, turnips, &c.; green'-dragon, a European aroid (*Dracunculus*) (*U.S.*) dragon-root; green'-drake, a mayfly; green'-earth, glauconite or similar green earthy mineral, used as a pigment; green'ery, green plants or boughs: verdure.—*adjs.* green'ery-yall'ery, in or favouring greens and yellows, hence decadently aesthetic; green'-eyed, having green eyes: (*fig.*) jealous (green-eyed monster, jealousy).—*ns.* green'finch, green

linnet, a finch of a green colour, with some grey and brown; green'-fly, a plant-louse or aphid; green'-goose, a young goose: a simpleton; green'-grocer, a dealer in fresh vegetables; green'-hand, an inferior sailor; green'-heart, bebeeru (*Nectandra Rodier*), a S. American tree of the laurel family with very hard wood; green'-horn, a raw, inexperienced youth; green'-house, a glass-house for plants, esp. one with little or no artificial heating; green'ing, a becoming or making green: a kind of apple green when ripe.—*adj.* green'ish.—*ns.* green'ishness; green'-keeper, one who has the care of a golf-course or bowling-green: green'let, any bird of the American family Vireonidae.—*adv.* green'ly, immaturely, unskilfully.—*ns.* green'ness; green'room, the retiring-room of actors in a theatre, which originally had the walls coloured green; green'sand, a sandstone containing much glauconite: Green-sand, two divisions (Lower and Upper) of the Cretaceous system, separated by the Gault; green'shank, a large sandpiper with long, somewhat greenish legs; green'-sickness, chlorosis; green'-snake, a harmless colubrine snake common in the southern United States; green'stone, nephrite: a vague name for any compost basic or intermediate igneous rock; green'-stuff, green vegetables, esp. of the cabbage kind; green'sward, sward or turf green with grass; green'-tea (see tea); green'th, greenness, verdure; green'-turtle (see turtle); green'-vit'riol, ferrous sulphate; green'-weed, a name given to certain half-shrubby species of Genista; green'wood, a leafy wood or forest: wood newly cut.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* green'y.—green algae or seaweeds, the Chlorophyceae; green in my eye, mark of credulity; Green, or Emerald, Isle, Ireland; green flash or ray, a flash of green light sometimes seen at the moment of sunrise or sunset; green fingers (or thumb), a knack of making plants grow well; green gown, a roll on the grass (sometimes but not always understood to imply loss of virginity); green'-stiek fracture, a fracture where the bone is partly broken, partly bent, occurring in limbs of children. [*O.E. grēne*; *Ger. grün*, *Du. groen*, green; *O.N. grœnn*.]

green, greln, grēn, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to long, yearn. [*Cf. O.N. gima*.]

greengage, grēn'gō', *n.* a green and very sweet variety of plum. [Said to be named from Sir W. Gage of Hengrave Hall, near Bury, before 1725.] greenockite, grēn'ok-it, *n.* a rare mineral, cadmium sulphide, discovered by Lord Greenock (1783-1859). Greenwich time, grīn'tj, mean time for the meridian of Greenwich (see standard time at time).

greese, greesing. See gree (2).

greet, grēt, *v.t.* to accost with salutation or kind wishes: send kind wishes to: congratulate: (*Spens.*) offer congratulations on: —*v.i.* to meet and salute:

greet'ed.—*n.* greet'ing, joy: salutation. [*O.E. grētan*, to greet, to meet; *Du. groeten*, *Ger. grüssen*, to salute.]

greet, grēt, *v.i.* (*Scot.*; *Spens.*) greet: to weep (*pat., Scot.*, *grat*; *pa.p., Scot.*, *grut'en*).—*n.* weeping: a spell of weeping.—greeting meeting, the last meeting of a town-council before an election. [*O.E. (Anglian) grētan*; *Goth. grētan*.]

greffier, grēf'yā, *n.* a registrar: a notary. [*Fr.*] gregale, grē-gālā, *n.* a north-east wind in the Mediterranean. [*It.*—*L. graecus*, Greek.]

gregarious, grī-gā-rī-ōs, *adj.* associating in flocks and herds: (*bot.*) growing together but not matted.—*adj.* gregā'rian, of the common rank.—*ns.* gregā'rianism, gregariousness; Gregarina (*grē-gā-rī-nā*), a genus of Protozoa, typical of the Gregarinda (*-rīn*), a group of parasites; gregarine (*-rīn*, *-rīm*), a member of the Gregarinda.—*adv.* gregā'riously.—*n.* gregā'riousness. [*L. gregārius*—*grex*, *grexis*, a flock.]

grego, grā-gō, grē-gō, *n.* a Levantine hooded jacket or cloak: an overcoat. [*Port. grego* or other deriv. of *L. graecus*, Greek.]

Gregorian, grī-gō-rī-ān, *adj.* belonging to or established by Gregory—as the Gregorian chant or

tones, introduced by Pope Gregory I. (6th cent.), the calendar, reformed by Gregory XIII. (1582), the reflecting telescope of James Gregory (1638-75), a wig attributed to a barber Gregory.—*n.* a follower of any Gregory: a member of an 18th-century English brotherhood.—*n.* *gregory* (*greg'ar-i*; *coll.*), Gregory's mixture or powder, rhubarb, magnesia and ginger, compounded by Dr. James Gregory (1753-1821), great-grandson of the first James.

greisen, gri'zen, *n.* a rock composed of quartz and mica, often with topaz, formed from granite by fluorine exhalations.—*n.* *greisenisation*.—*v.t.* *greis'enise*. [*Ger.*]

grisly (*Spens.*, *Milt.*). Same as *grisly*.
gremial, grē'mi-əl, *adj.* pertaining to the lap or bosom: intimate: resident: in full membership.—*n.* a full or resident member: a cloth laid on a bishop's knees to keep his vestments clean from oil at ordinations. [*L. gremium*, the lap.]

gremlin, grēm'lin, *n.* a goblin accused of vexing airmen.

gren, gren, *v.i.* (*Spens.*). Same as *grin*.

grenade, grī-nād', *n.* a small bomb thrown by the hand or shot from a rifle: a glass projectile containing chemicals for putting out fires, testing drains, &c.—*ns.* *grenadier* (*grēn-ā-dēr*), orig. a soldier who threw grenades; then, a member of the first company of every battalion of foot: now used as the title of the first regiment of foot-guards (Grenadier Guards); *grenadine* (*-dēn*), a pomegranate (or other) syrup. [*Fr.*—*Sp.* *granada*, pomegranate—*L. grānātus*, full of seeds (*grāna*).]
granadilla, grēn-ā-dil'ā. Same as *granadilla*.

granadine. See under *grenade*.

grenadine, grēn'-dēn, *n.* a thin silk or mixed fabric. [*Fr.* perh. *Granada*.]

Gresham's law. See *law* (1).

gressorial, grēs-ō'ri-əl, *adj.* adapted for walking. [*L. gressus*, p.p. of *gradi*, to walk.]

greve, a variant of *grave*.

grew, grōō, *p.a.t.* of *grow*; variant of *grue*.

grew, grōō, *grewhound, grōō'hound*, *ns.* a greyhound. [*Grew*, Greek.]

grey, grē, *black and white*

with grey-haired, old.

mature.—n. a grey colour: a grey or greyish animal, esp. a horse: (*obs.*) a badger.—*v.t.* to make grey or dull.—*v.i.* to become grey or dull.—*ns.*

greybeard, one whose beard is grey: an old man: a stoneware jar for liquor, a bellarmine; *grey-*

coat, one who wears a grey coat, esp. a pupil in certain schools: a Confederate soldier.—Also *adj.*

—adj. *grey-coated*; *grey-eyed*.—*ns.* *grey-fish*, a dogfish: a young coalfish; *Grey-Fri'ar*, a Franciscan; *grey-geese*, *grey-lag*, the common wild goose (perh. from its lateness in migrating).—

—adj. *grey-haired, grey-headed*.—*n.* *greyhen*, the female of the blackcock.—*adj.* *greyish*, somewhat grey.—*adv.* *greyly*.—*ns.* *greyness*; *grey-*

withness, a black of sandstone or quartzite, a relic of

ep at a distance.—

—n. an arrow; *grey*

mare (see *mare*); *grey matter*, the ashen grey

active part of the brain and spinal cord; *grey*

owl, the tawny owl; *grey parrot*, a red-tailed

grey African parrot; *grey squirrel*, a N. American

squirrel naturalised in Britain; *grey wolf*, the

N. American timber wolf; the *Greys*, the Scots

Greys (see *Scot*). [*O.E. græg*; cf. *Ger. grau*.]

greyhound, grā'hound, *n.* a tall and slender dog

with great speed and keen sight. [*O.E. grēghund*

(cf. *O.N. grēghund*—*grey, bitch*), *hund*, dog.]

greywacke, grā-wāk', *n.* an indurated sedimentary

rock composed of grains (round or angular) and

splinters of quartz, felspar, slate, &c., in a hard

matrix.—*n.* *greywacke-slate*, a fine-grained

fissile greywacke. [*Ger. grauwacke*, partly trans-

lated, partly adopted.]

grice, grī, *n.* a little pig:—*pl.* *grices, grice*.

[*O.N. grist*.]

grice. See *gree* (2).

Grid. See *gridiron*.

Griddle, grīd', *n.* a flat iron plate for baking cakes.

—Also (*Scot.*) *grīd'ie*. [*Anglo-Fr. gridil*, from a

dim. of *L. crātis*, a hurdle.]

gride, grīd, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to pierce: to cut, esp. with a grating sound: to graze: to grate.—*n.* a harsh grating sound. [*glrd.*]

gridelin, grīd'-lin, *n.* and *adj.* violet-grey. [*Fr. gris de lin*, grey of flax.]

gridiron, grīd'-irn, *n.* a frame of iron bars for broiling over a fire: a frame to support a ship during repairs: a network: (*U.S.*) a football field.—*v.t.* to cover with parallel bars or lines.—*n.*

grid (back formation), a grating: a gridiron: a framework: a network: a network of power-

transmission lines: a perforated screen or spiral of wire between the filament and the plate of a thermion valve: a grated luggage-carrier on a

motor-car: a network of lines for finding places on a map, or for other purpose. [*M.E. gredire*, a

griddle; from the same source as *griddle*, but the

term *-ire* became confused with *M.E. ire*, iron.]

griece. See *gree* (2).

grief, grēf, *n.* sorrow: distress: great mourning: affliction: (*Shak.*) bodily pain: cause of sorrow.—

adj. *griefful*, full of grief; *griefless*; *grief-*

shot, (*Shak.*) pierced with grief.—*come* to grief, meet with reverse, disaster, mishap. [*O.Fr.*—*L.*

gravis, heavy.]

gricse, grīsy, grīsyly, Spenserian forms of

grisy (see under *gris*, *grise*), *grīsyly*.

grieve, grēv, *v.t.* to cause grief or pain of mind to: to make sorrowful: to vex: (*obs.*) to inflict bodily

pain on: (*poet.*) to show grief for.—*v.i.* to feel

grief: to mourn.—*ns.* *griev'ance*, cause or source

of grief: ground of complaint: condition felt to be

oppressive or wrongful: distress: burden: bard-

ship: injury: grief; *griev'er*.—*adv.* *griev'ingly*.—

adj. *griev'ous*, causing grief: burdensome: painful: severe: hurtful.—*adv.* *griev'ously*.—*n.*

grievousness. [*O.Fr. grever*—*L. gravare*—

gravis, heavy.]

grieve, grēv, *n.* (*Scot.*) a farm overseer: (*hist.*)

a governor or sheriff. [*O.Northumbrian grāfa*

(*W.S. grēfa*); cf. *reeve*.]

griff, grīffe, grīf, *n.* a claw: a clawlike architectural

ornament. [*Fr. griffe*.]

griffin, grīffon, *grīphon, grīf'in*, *-ən*, *n.* an imagin-

ary animal with lion's body and eagle's beak and

wings: a newcomer in the East, a novice: a pony

never before entered for a race: a watchful

guardian, esp. over a young woman: a duenna.—

adj. *griff'inish*.—*n.* *griff'inism*.—*griffon vulture*, a

European vulture, *Cyp's fulvus*. [*Fr. griffon*—

L. grīphus—*Gr. gryps*, a bird, probably the

lāmmergeier, a griffin—*grīphos*, hook-nosed.]

griffon, grīf'an, *n.* a French dog like a coarse-haired

terrier.—*Brussels griffon*, a toy dog with a stub

nose. [*Prob. from griffin*.]

gritter, grīt'ter, *n.* a grasshopper: a small lively

obscure.]

gridiron or scallop-shell:

to torment: (*O.S.*) to cause extreme suffering.

—v.t. to undergo grilling.—*n.* a grating: a grid-

iron: a grill-room: a grilled dish: an act of

grilling.—*ns.* *grillade*, anything grilled; *grill'age*,

a foundation of cross-beams on marshy grounds.—

adj. *grilled*, embossed with small rectangular

indentations.—*n.* *grill'-room*, part of a restaurant

where beefsteaks, &c., are served grilled to order.

[*Fr. grille*—*grīd*, a gridiron, from a dim. of *L.*

crātis, a grate.]

grille, grīl, *n.* a lattice, or grating, or screen, or

openwork of metal, generally used to enclose or

protect a window, shrine, &c.: a grating in a

convent or jail door, &c. [*Fr.*; see *grill*.]

grillse, grīls, *n.* a young salmon on its first return

from salt water. [*Origin unknown*.]

grim, grīm, *adj.* of forbidding aspect: ferocious:

ghastly: sullen: stern: unyielding.—*adj.* *grim-*

looked, (*Shak.*) having a grim or dismal aspect.—

adv. *grim'ly*.—*n.* *grim'ness*. [*O.E. grīm(m)*;

Ger. grimmig—*grimm*, fury, *Du. grimmig*, *O.N.*

grímmr.]

grimace, grī-mā's, *n.* a distortion of the face, in

jest, &c.: a smirk.—*v.i.* to make grimaces. [*Fr.*]

grimalkin, grī-māl'kin, *-maul'kin*, *n.* an old cat: a

cat generally. [*Grey* and *Malikin*, a dim. of *Maud*.]

grime, grīm, *n.* sooty or coally dirt: ingrained dirt.

—*v.t.* to soil deeply.—*adv.* grim'ly.—*n.* grim'ness.—*adj.* grim'y. [Cf. Flem. *grijm*.]
Grimm's law. See law.

grimoire, *grē-muār*, *n.* a magician's book for calling up spirits. [Fr.; cf. *gramary*.]

grin, *grin*, *v.t.* to set the teeth together and withdraw the lips in pain, derision, etc., or in forced or stupid smile.—*v.i.* to set in a grin: to express by grinning: (*pr.p.* grin'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* grin'ned).—*n.* an act of grinning. [O.E. *grennian*; O.N. *grenja*, Ger. *grenen*, Du. *grijnen*, to grumble, Scot. *girn*; allied to groan.]

Grin, *grin*, *n.* a snare or trap. [O.E. *grin*.]

grind, *grind* (*Spens.*). Same as grinned.

grind, *grind*, *v.t.* to reduce to powder by friction or crushing: to wear down, sharpen, smooth or roughen by friction: to rub together: to oppress or harass: to work by a crank.—*v.i.* to be moved or rubbed together: to jar or grate: to drudge at any tedious task: to read hard: (*pr.p.* grind'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ground, *groutend*).—*n.* the act, sound, or jar of grinding; drudgery: laborious study for a special examination, &c.: (U.S.) a student who gives all his time to study.—*ns.* grind'er, one who, or that which, grinds: a tooth that grinds food: a coach or crammer of students for examination: a hard student; grind'ery, a place where knives, &c., are ground: shoemakers' materials; grind'ing, act or process of reducing to powder.—*adj.* harassing.—*n.* grind'stone, a circular revolving stone for grinding or sharpening tools.—*adj.* (*arch.*) ground'en, sharpened.—ground glass, glass obscured by grinding, sandblast, or etching; keep one's nose to the grindstone, to subject one to severe continuous toil or punishment; take a grinder, (*Dickens*) to put the left thumb to the nose, and to work a visionary coffee-mill round it with the right hand—a gesture of derision. [O.E. *grindan*.]

gringo, *gring'gō*, *n.* in Spanish-speaking America, one whose language is not Spanish. [Sp., gibberish, prob.—*Griego*, Greek.]

grip, *grip*, *n.* a small ditch, gutter, or trench, a drain.—*v.t.* to trench.—Also gripe (*grip*). [O.E. *grype*, cf. L.G. *gruppe*, *grüppe*.]

grip, *grip*, *n.* a grasp or firm hold with the hand or mind: strength of grasp: the handle or part by which anything is grasped: a mode of grasping: a particular mode of grasping bands for mutual recognition: (U.S.) a gripsack, travelling bag: a holding or clutching device: power: pinch of distress: mastery: power of holding the mind or commanding the emotions: gripe: gripe.—*v.t.* to take or maintain fast hold of: to hold fast the attention or interest of: to command the emotions of.—Also *v.i.*—*pr.p.* gripp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gripped (*gript*).—*n.* gripp'er, one who, that which, grips: a clutch.—*adj.* gripp'le (*Spens.*) gripp'le, gripping, grasping: greedy.—*n.* a gripe.—*adj.* gripp'y, (*Scot.*) inclining to avarice: having grip.—*n.* grip'sack, (U.S.) a bag for travel. [O.E. *gripe*, *grasp*, *gripa*, handful.]

gripe, *grip*, *v.t.* to grasp: to seize and hold fast: to squeeze: to afflict: to oppress: to give pain to the bowels of.—*v.i.* to clutch.—*n.* fast hold: grasp: forcible retention: (*slang*) a usurer: lashing for a boat on deck: pain: (*esp. in pl.*) severe spasmodic pain in the intestines.—*n.* grip'er.—*adj.* grip'ing, avaricious: of a pain, seizing acutely.—*adv.* grip'ingly. [O.E. *gripan* (*grāp*, *gripen*); O.N. *gripa*, Ger. *gräfen*, Du. *grijpen*.]

gripe, *grip*, *n.* a griffin: culture.—gripe's egg,

a cup like a large egg. [Gr. *gryps*.]

grippe, *grēp*, *n.* influenza. [Fr.—*gripper*, to seize.]

Griqua, *grēk'kū*, *n.* one of a mixed Hottentot and European race (Hottentot prevailing).

gris, *grise*, *gris*, *adj.* (*obs.*) grey.—*n.* (*arch.*) a grey fur.—*adj.* grisceous (*gris*), gris't-*z*, grey: blue-grey or pearl-grey; grisly (*Spens.* grislie, gryesy; all *grī-z*), grey.

grisaille, *grī-zāl*, *-zāl*, *n.* a style of decorative painting in greyish tints in imitation of bas-reliefs: a work in this style.—Also *adj.* [Fr.—*gris*, grey.]

gris-amber, *gris-am'ber*, *n.* ambergris.—*adj.* gris-amber-steam'd (*Milt.*).

grise, *griz*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to shudder at: to affright.—*v.t.* to shudder.—*adj.* gris'y (*Spens.* grisely, grysie; *Shak.* grizy), grim: horrible: grisly. [From the verb of which O.E. *a-grisan* is a compound; cf. *agrise*.]

grise, *grice*, *gris*. See gree (2).

Griselda, *griz-el'dā*, *n.* a woman of excessive meekness and patience, from the heroine of a tale retold by Boccaccio, Petrarch, and Chaucer.

grisetite, *grī-zet'*, *n.* a gay young working-class Frenchwoman. [Fr. *grisetite*, a grey gown, which used to be worn by that class—*gris*, grey.]

griskin, *gris'kin*, *n.* (*prov.*) lean from the spine of a hog. [grice.]

grissled, *griz'ld*. Same as grizzled.

grisly, *griz'li*, *adj.* frightful: hideous (*Spens.*, *Milt.* grisly; *Spens.* grisely, grisely, gryesly).—Also *adv.* (*rare*).—*n.* gris'liness. [O.E. *grislic*; cf. *grise*.]

grison, *grī-zən*, *griz'm*, *-on*, *n.* a large grey S. American weasel: a grey S. American monkey. [Fr.—*gris*, grey.]

grist, *grist*, *n.* corn for grinding, or ground, at one time: malt for one brewing: (U.S.) supply, portion, quantity: (*fig.*) profit.—*n.* grist'-mill, a mill for grinding grain.—bring grist to the mill, to be a source of profit. [O.E. *grist*; cf. *grind*.]

gristle, *grī'sl*, *n.* cartilage.—*n.* grist'liness.—*adj.* grist'ly. [O.E. *gristle*.]

grisly. See gree.

grit, *grit*, *n.* (*obs.*) gravel: hard particles: small woody bodies in a pear: a coarse sandstone, often with angular grains: firmness of character, spirit.—*ns.* grit'stone; grit'iness.—*adj.* grit'ty, having or containing hard particles: sandy: of the nature of grit: scratchy: grating: determined, plucky.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to grind: to grate. [O.E. *grēot*; Ger. *griat*, gravel.]

grit, *grit*, a Scottish form of great.

grith, *grith*, *girth*, *girth*, *n.* (*hist.*) sanctuary, asylum.—*n.* grith'-stool, a seat in which a fugitive was in sanctuary. [O.E. *grith*.]

grits, *grits*, *n.pl.* coarsely ground grain, esp. oats. [O.E. *grytta*; cf. *groats*.]

grivet, *griv'it*, *n.* a north-east African guenon monkey. [Fr.; origin unknown.]

grize. See gree (2).

grizzle, *griz'l*, *n.* a grey colour.—*adj.* grizz'led, grey, or mixed with grey; grizz'ly, of a grey colour.—*n.* the grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of the Rocky Mountains. [M.E. *grisel*—Fr. *gris*, grey.]

grizzle, *griz'l*, *v.t.* to grumble: to whimper: to fret.—*n.* a bout of grizzling.—*n.* grizz'ler. [Origin unknown.]

groan, *grōn*, *v.i.* to utter a deep rumbling or voiced sound as in distress or disapprobation: (*fig.*) to be afflicted.—*n.* a deep moan: a grinding rumble.—*adj.* groan'ful (*Spens.* grone'ful).—*n.* and *adj.* groan'ing.—groaning board, a table laid with very generous supplies of food. [O.E. *grāman*.]

groat, *grōt* (formerly *græst*), *n.* an English silver coin, worth fourpence—after 1662 coined only as Maundy money—the silver fourpenny-piece, coined 1836-56, was not officially called a groat: a very

great, i.e. thick.]

groats, *grōts*, *n.* rain of oats deprived of the husks. [O.E. *groatan* (*pl.*).]

Groblan, *grōb'l-ən*, *n.* a boorish rude sloven.—*n.* Gro'blianism. [Ger. *Groblianus*, a character in German satire of the 15th and 16th centuries—

gro, coarse.]

grocer, *grōs'er*, *n.* a dealer in tea, sugar, &c.—*ns.* groc'ery (generally used in *pl.*), articles sold by grocers: (U.S.) a grocer's shop or liquor shop;

grocēt's'ria, a self-service grocery store. [Earlier *grossier*, a wholesale dealer; O.Fr. *grossier*—L.L. *grossarius*—*grossus*; cf. *gross*.]

grog, *grōg*, *n.* a mixture of spirits and cold water, without sugar.—*ns.* grog'-bloss'om, a redness of the nose due to drinking; grogg'ery, (U.S.) a low public-house; grogg'iness, state of being groggy; grogg'ing, extracting the spirit from the wood of empty spirit-casks with water.—*adj.* grogg'y, affected by grog, partially intoxicated: (*boxing*)

weak and staggering from blows: applied to a horse that bears wholly on his heels in trotting.—*n.* grog-shop, a dram-shop. [From Old *Grog*, the nickname (apparently from his *rogram* cloak) of Admiral Vernon, who in 1740 ordered that sailors' rum should be mixed with water.]

rogram, *grogram*, *n.* a kind of coarse cloth of silk and mohair. [O.Fr. *gro grain*, coarse grain.]

groin, *groin*, *n.* the fold between the belly and the thigh: (*archit.*) the line of intersection of two vaults: a rib along the intersection.—*v.t.* to form into groins, to build in groins.—*n.* groin'-cen'tring, the centring of timber during construction.—*adj.* groined.—*n.* groin'ing. [Early forms *grind*, *grine*, perh.—O.E. *grynde*, abyss.]

groin, *groin*, *v.t. (obs.)* to grunt, to growl. [O.Fr. *grognier*—*L. grunnire*, to grunt.]

Grolier, *grôlyâ*, *n.* a book or a binding from the library of the French bibliophile Jean *Grolier* (1479-1565).—*adj.* Grolieresque (*grôlyar-esk*), after the style of Grolier's bindings, with geometrical or arabesque figures and leaf-sprays in gold lines.]

gromet, *grommet*. Same as *grummet* (1).

gromwell, *grom'wel*, *n.* any plant of the genus *Lithospermum*: the oyster-plant (*Mertensia*)—both of the borage family. [O.Fr. *gromil*.]

grone, *obs.* form of *groan*.

groof. See under *groveling*.

Groom, *groom*, *n. (obs.)* a boy, young man, esp. a servant: one who has the charge of horses: a title of several household officers (groom of the stole, grooms-in-waiting): a bridegroom.—*v.t.* to tend, esp. a horse: to smarten.—*n.* groom's-man, the attendant on a bridegroom. [Origin obscure; cf. Du. *grom*, fry, offspring, O.Fr. *gromet*, fry (see *gourmet*, *grummet*, 2); encroaching on O.E. *guma* (as in *bridegroom*), a man.]

groove, *grôv*, *n.* a furrow, or long hollow, such as is cut with a tool.—*v.t.* to grave or cut a groove or furrow in. [Prob. Du. *groef*, *groeve*, a furrow; cog. with Ger. *grube*, a pit, O.N. *gróf*, Eng. *grave*.]

grope, *grôp*, *v.t.* to search, feel about, as if blind or in the dark.—*v.t.* to search by feeling.—*adv.* grop'ingly. [O.E. *grôpian*; allied to *grab*, *gripe*.]

groper. Same as *grouper*.

grosbeak, *grôsbêk*, *n.* the hawfinch, or other finch of the same subfamily, with thick, heavy, seed-crushing bill: extended to various more or less related birds, as the cardinal and the rose-breasted grosbeak. [Fr. *grosbec*—*gros*, thick, *bec*, beak.]

Groschen, *grôshan*, *n.* a small silver coin till 1873-76 current in the north of Germany, in value 1/16th of a thaler: a ten-pfeonig piece. [Ger.]

Groser, *grôzêr*, *groser*, *grossart*, —*zert*, *groset*, —*zît*, *n. (Scot.)* a gooseberry. [Fr. *groseille*.]

Gross, *grôs*, *adj.* coarse: rough: dense: palpable: flagrant, glaring: shameful: whole: coarse in mind: stupid: sensual: obscene: total, including everything.—*n.* the main bulk: the whole taken together: twelve dozen.—*pl.* gross.—*adv.* gross'ly.—*n.* gross'ness.—great gross, a dozen gross; in gross, in bulk, wholesale. [Fr. *gros*—*L. grossus*, thick.]

Grossular, *grôsulâr*, *grossularite*, —*it*, *ns.* gooseberry-stone, a lime alumina garnet, often green. [Fr. *groseille*, gooseberry, Latinised as *grossulâria*.]

grot, *grôt*, *n.* a grotto.

Grotesque, *grô-tesk*, *adj.* extravagantly formed: fantastic.—*n.* (*art*) extravagant ornament, containing animals, plants, &c., not really existing: a bizarre figure or object.—*adv.* grotesque'ly.—*ns.* grotesque'ness; grotesque'ry. [Fr. *grotesque*—*It. grottesca*—*grotta*, a grotto.]

Grotian, *grô-shi-ân*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Hugo *Grotius*, or Huig van *Groot* (1583-1645), founder of the science of international law.—*Grotian* theory, the theory that man is essentially a social being, and that the principles of justice are of perpetual obligation and in harmony with his nature; *Grotian*, or governmental, theory of the Atonement, a divine acquittal for Christ's sake, rather than a real satisfaction on the part of Christ.

grotto, *grô'tô*, *n.* a cave: an imitation cave, usu. fantastic.—*pl.* grotto'es, grotto'os.—*n.* grotto'work. [It. *grotta* (Fr. *grotte*)—*L. crypta*—*Gr. kryptê*, a crypt, vault.]

Grouch, *grôuch*, *v.i. (U.S.)* to grumble.—*n.* a grumbling: sulks: a grumbler.—*adv.* grouch'ly.—*n.* grouch'iness.—*adj.* grouch'y. [See *grutch*, *grudge*.]

ground, *grôunden*. See *grind*.

ground, *grôund*, *n. (arch.)* bottom, esp. sea-bottom: the solid surface of the earth: a portion of the earth's surface: land: soil: the floor, &c.: (*elect.*) earth: position: field or place of action: (*lit.* or *fig.*) that on which something is raised: foundation: sufficient reason: (*art*) the surface on which the figures are represented: a first coat of paint: (*mining*) surrounding rock: (*cricket*) the space behind the popping-craze with which the batsman must be in touch by bat or person if he is not to be stumped or run out: in *pl.*—an ornamental enclosure attached to a building: dregs or sediment: basis of justification.—*v.t.* to fix on a foundation or principle: to put or rest on the ground: to cause to run on ground: to instruct in first principles: to cover with a layer of plaster, &c., as a basis for painting: to coat with a composition, as a surface to be etched: (*elect.*) to put to earth: to keep on the ground, prevent from flying: to attach to the ground-staff.—*v.i.* to come to the ground: to strike the bottom and remain fixed.—*ns.* ground'age, a charge on a ship in port; ground'-ang'ling, fishing without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook—bottom-fishing; ground'-ann'ual, (*Scots law*) an annual payment forming a burden on land; ground'-ash, a sapling of ash; ground'-bait, bait dropped to the bottom to bring fish to the neighbourhood; ground'-bass, a bass constantly repeated with varying melody and harmony; ground'-beetle, any beetle of the Carabidae, a family akin to the tiger-beetles; ground'-cherry, Cape gooseberry; ground'-cuckoo, a name for several ground-running birds akin to the cuckoo as the chaparral cock, the coucal; ground'-dove, —pigeon, various small American pigeons of terrestrial habits.—*adj.* ground'ed.—*adv.* ground'edly, on good grounds.—*ns.* ground'er, a ball that keeps low; ground'-feed'er, a fish that feeds at the bottom; ground'-floor, —story, the floor on or near a level with the ground; ground'-game, hares, rabbits, as distinguished from winged game; ground'-hog, the woodchuck: the aardvark; ground'-hold, (*Spens.*) ground-tackle; ground'-lee, the ice formed at the bottom; ground'ing, foun' of a subject: the act or process of laying or of act of laying or of

Ivy, a British labiate creeping-plant (*Nepeta*) whose leaves when the edges curl become ivy-like.—*adj.* ground'less, without ground, foundation, or reason.—*adv.* ground'lessly.—*ns.* ground'lessness; ground'ling, a fish that keeps near the bottom of the water, esp. the spinous loach: a spectator in the pit of a theatre—hence one of the common herd.—*adj.* (*Lamb*) base.—*ns.* gr(ou)nd'-mail, (*Scot.*) payment for right of burial; ground'moss, the fine-grained part of an igneous rock, glassy or minutely crystalline, in which the larger crystals are embedded; ground'-moraine, a mass of mud, sand, and stones dragged along under a glacier or ice-sheet; ground'-nut, the pecan or monkey-nut (*Arachis*): the earth-nut; ground'-oak, a sapling of oak; ground'-off'icer, one who has charge of the grounds of an estate; ground'-plan, plan of the horizontal section of the lowest or ground story of a building; ground'-plot, the plot of ground on which a building stands; ground'-rent, rent paid to a landlord for the use of the ground for a specified term, usually in England ninety-nine years; ground'-robin, the chawink; ground'sel, ground'sell, ground'sill, the lowest timber of a structure; ground'sheet, a waterproof sheet spread on the ground by campers, &c.; ground'-

sloth, a heavy extinct ground-going sloth; groundsman, groundman, a man charged with the care of a cricket-ground or a sports-field: an aerodrome mechanic; ground-squirt, the chipmunk or hawkeye; ground-staff, aircraft mechanics, &c., whose work is on the ground: (cricket) paid staff of players; ground-swell, a broad, deep undulation of the ocean; ground-tackle, tackle for securing a vessel at anchor; ground-work, that which forms the ground or foundation of anything: the basis: the essential part: the first principle.—break ground, to take the first step in any project; fall to the ground, to come to nothing; gain ground, to advance, to obtain an advantage; give ground, lose ground, fall back, to lose advantage; hold, or stand, one's ground, to stand firm; let in on the ground-floor, admit on the same terms as the original promoters. [O.E. *grund*; cog. with Ger. *grund*, O.N. *grunnr*.]

groundsel, *ground*(d)'sl, *n.* a very common yellow-flowered composite weed of waste ground (*Senecio vulgaris*). [O.E. *gundensilge*, appar.—*gund*, pus, *szelgan*, to swallow, from its use in poultices, influenced by *grund*, ground.]

group, *grōp*, *n.* a number of persons or things together: a number of individual things related in some definite way differentiating them from others: a clique, school, section of a party: (art) a combination of figures forming a harmonious whole.—*v.t.* to form into a group or groups.—*v.i.* to fall into harmonious combination.—*ns.* group-captain, an air-force officer answering to a colonel or naval captain; group'ing, (art) the act of disposing and arranging figures or objects in a group; group'ist, an adherent of a group; group-marriage, a hypothetical primitive relation by which every man of a group is husband to every woman of a group. [Fr. *groupe*—It. *gruppo*, a bunch, knot—Gmc.; cf. Ger. *kropf*, protuberance.]

grouper, *grōp'ər* (Amer.), *groper*, *grōp'ər* (Austr.), *nr.* names given to many fishes, esp. various kinds resembling bass. [Port. *garoupa*.]

grouse, *grōus*, *n.* the heathcock or moorfowl (*Lagopus scoticus*), a plump bird with a short curved bill, short legs, and feathered feet, which frequents Scottish moors and hills, close akin to the ptarmigan: extended to other birds of the sub-family Tetraoninae, esp. the black grouse or blackcock and the willow-grouse.—*pl.* grouse.—*n.* grouse'-disease', a nematode infection of grouse. [Origin unknown.]

grouse, *grōus*, *v.t.* to grumble.—*n.* a grumble.—*n.* grouser'. [Cf. gruteh.]

grout, *grout*, *n.* coarse meal: the sediment of liquor: lees: a thin coarse mortar: a fine plaster for finishing ceilings.—*v.t.* to fill and finish with grout.—*n.* grout'ing, filling up or finishing with grout: the material so used.—*adj.* grout'y, thick, muddy: sulky. [O.E. *grūt*, coarse meal; or perh. in part Fr. *grouter*, to grout.]

grout, *grout*, *v.t.* to root or grub with the snout. [Perh. conn. with O.E. *grēot*, grit.]

grove, *grōv*, *n.* a wood of small size, generally of a pleasant or ornamental character: an avenue of trees: often used (quite fancifully) in street-names: (B.) an erroneous translation of *Ashterah*, the wooden image of the goddess Ashtoreth; also of Heb. *eshel*, tamarisk, in Gen. xx. 33: a lodge of a benefit society called Druids. [O.E. *grāf*, possibly tamarisk.]

groveling, *gruv*, *gruv'*(ə)-ling, *adv.* and *adj.* prone: face-down: later felt to be the *pr.p.* or verbal noun of the new *v.i.* grov'el, to crawl on the earth, esp. in abject fear, &c.: to be base or abject.—*pat.* and *pa.p.* grov'elled.—*n.* grov'eller.—*n.* groof, groof (groof; Scot.), the front of the body. [M.E. *groveling*, *groffing*, prone—O.N. *grūfa*, and suff. -ling.]

grow, *grō*, *v.i.* to have life: to have a habitat: to become enlarged by a natural process: to advance towards maturity: to increase in size: to develop: to become greater in any way: to extend: to pass from one state to another: to become.—*v.t.* to cause or allow to grow: to produce: to cultivate:

(in pass.) to cover with growth:—*pat.* grew, *grōw*; *pa.p.* grown, *grōn*.—*n.* grow'er.—*n.* and *adj.* growing.—*n.pl.* growing-pains', neuralgic pains in young persons (also fig.).—*ns.* growing-point, (bot.) the meristem at the apex of an axis, where active cell-division occurs and differentiation of tissues begins; grown-up, an adult.—Also *adj.*—*n.* growth, a growing: gradual increase: progress: development: that which has grown: a morbid formation: product.—grow on, upon, to gain a greater hold on: to gain in the estimation of; grow out of, to issue from, result from: to pass beyond in development: to become too big for; grow to, to advance to, come to: of milk, to stick to the pan and develop a bad taste in heating (so prob. Shak. *Merch. of Ven.*, II. ii.); grow together, to become united by growth; grow up, to advance in growth, become full-grown, mature, or adult: to spring up. [O.E. *grōwan*; O.N. *grōa*.]

growl, *grōul*, *v.i.* to utter a deep growl murmuring sound like a dog: to grumble sulkily.—*v.t.* to utter or express by growling.—*n.* a murmuring, snarling sound, as of an angry dog: a surly grumble.—*ns.* grow'er, one who growls: a N. American river fish, the large-mouthed black-bass, so named from the sound it emits: a small iceberg: (slang) a four-wheeled cab: (Amer.) a jug or piteher used for carrying beer; growl'ery, a retreat for times of ill-humour: growl'ing.—*adv.* growl'ingly.—*adj.* growl'y. [Cf. Du. *grollen*, to grumble: allied to Gr. *gryllizein*, to grunt.]

groyne, *grōin*, *n.* a breakwater, usu. wooden, to check erosion and sand-drifting. [Prob. O.Fr. *groign*, snout—L. *grunire*, to grunt.]

grub, *grub*, *v.t.* to dig in the dirt: to be occupied meanly: (slang) to eat.—*v.t.* to dig or root out of the ground (generally followed by *up* or *out*): (slang) to supply with victuals: (*pr.p.* grubbing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* grubbed).—*n.* an insect larva, esp. one thick and soft: (slang) food: (cricket) a ball bowled along the ground.—*n.* grubber, he who, or that which, grubs: an implement for grubbing or stirring the soil: (cricket) a grub.—*adj.* grubb'y, dirty: infested with grubs.—*n.* grub'-stake, (Amer.) outfit, provisions, &c., given to a prospector for a share in any finds.—*v.t.* to provide thus.—Grub Street, a former name of Milton Street, inhabited by book-rs generally: applied to production. [M.E.

grobe; origin uncertain.]

grubble, *grubl*, a variant of grabble.]

grudge, *gruj*, *v.t.* to murmur at: to look upon with envy: to give or allow unwillingly: to be loth: (Shak.) to thank with ill-will.—*v.i.* to murmur, to show discontent.—*n.* secret enmity or envy: an old cause of quarrel.—*adj.* grudge'ful (*Spens*).—*n.* and *adj.* grudg'ing.—*adv.* grudg'ingly. [gruteh.]

gruel, *grō'al*, *n.* a thin food made by boiling oatmeal in water: (coll.) punishment, severe treatment.—*v.t.* to subject to severe or exhausting experience.—*n.* and *adj.* gruel'ing. [O.Fr. *gruel* (Fr. *grauil*), groats—L.L. *grūtillum*, dim. of *grūtum*, meal, of Gmc. origin; cf. O.E. *grūt*.]

gruesome, *grō'zəm*, *adj.* horrible: grisly: macabre.—*n.* grue, grew (*Scot.*), a creeping of the flesh: a shiver: a shudder: a pellicle of ice.—*v.i.* grue, grew, to shudder: to feel the flesh creep: to creep (as the flesh): to curdle (as the blood).—*n.* grue'-someness. [Cf. Du. *gruzaam*, Ger. *grausam*.]

gruff, *gruf*, *adj.* rough, or abrupt in manner or sound.—*adj.* gruff'ish.—*adv.* gruff'ly.—*n.* gruffness. [Du. *grof*; cog. with Sw. *grof*, Ger. *grob*, coarse.]

gru-gru, *grōo-grōo*, *grō'grōo*, *n.* a name for several tropical American palms akin to the coconut palm, yielding oil-nuts: an edible weevil grub (also *gru-gruworm*) found in their pith.

grum, *grum*, *adj.* morose: surly: deep in the throat, as a sound.—*adv.* grum'ly.—*n.* grum'ness. [Cf. Dan. *grum*.]

grumble, *grumb'l*, *v.i.* to murmur with discontent: to express discontent: to growl: to rumble *ns.* grumbler;

country party as opposed to the court party, after 1689.—*n.* and *adj.* grum'bling.—*adv.* grum'blingly.—*adj.* grum'bly, inclined to grumble. [Cf. Du. *grommelen*, freq. of *grommen*, to mutter; Ger. *grummeln*.]

grume, *groom*, *n.* a thick fluid: a clot.—*adj.* grum'ous, grum'ose, composed of grains. [O.Fr. *grume*, a bunch—L. *grūmus*, a little heap.]

grummet, grommet, gromet, grum'it, *n.* a ring of rope: a hole edged with rope: a washer of hemp and red-lead putty: a metal ring lining an eyelet: an eyelet.—*n.* grumm'et-hole. [Perh. 15th-cent. Fr. *gromette*, curb of a bridle.]

grummet, grum'it, *n.* a cabin-boy. [O.Fr. *gromet*; see *gourmet*.]

grump, grump, *n.* (Scot.) a grunt.—*v.i.* to grunt.—*n.* grumphle, *a* swine.

grumpy, grum'pi, *adj.* surly.—*adv.* grum'ply.—*n.* grump'iness. [Obs. *grump*, snub, sulkiness.]

Grundyism, grun'di-izm, *n.* conventional prudery, from the question 'But what will Mrs Grundy say?' in Thomas Morton's play, *Speed the Plough* (1798).

grunt, grunt, *v.i.* to make a sound like a pig.—*n.* a sound made by a pig: a fish (Haemulon, &c.) of a family akin to the snappers, that grunts when taken from the sea.—*n.* grunt'er, one who grunts: a pig: a grunting fish of various kinds.—*n.* and *adj.* grunt'ing.—*adv.* grunt'ingly.—*v.i.* grunt'le, to grunt, keep grunting.—*n.* a grunt: a snout. [O.E. *grunnetian*, freq. of *gruman*.]

grutch, gruch, *v.t.* or *v.i.* (Spens.) to grudge.—*n.* a grudge. [O.Fr. *groucher*, *grocher*, *gruchier*, to grumble.]

Gruyère, grü' or groo'yer, or -yer', *n.* a famous whole-milk cheese, made at Gruyère (Switzerland) and elsewhere.

gryde; gryfon, gryphon; grype; grysyde; gryslé. See gride, griffin, gripe, grisly, grisly.

grypt, gript, (Spens.) prob. for gripped or gripped, in the sense of bitten, pierced.

grysbok, grist'bok, *n.* a small S. African antelope, ruddy chestnut with white hairs. [Du., grey-buck—grys, grey, bok, buck.]

guacharo, gwā'chā-rō, *n.* the oil-bird, a S. American nocturnal frugivorous oily bird (Steatornia) allied to the goatsuckers. [Sp. *gudchero*.]

guaco, gwā'kō, *n.* a tropical American name for plants reputed antidotes against snakebite, esp. species of Mikania (climbing composites), and of Aristolochia: the medicinal substance got from them. [Amer. Sp.]

Guataeum, gwā'z-km, *n.* a tropical American genus of trees of the bean-caper family, yielding lignum-vitæ: their greenish resin, used in medicine. [Sp. *guayaco*, from a Haitian word.]

guan, gwān, *n.* a large noisy American arboreal game-bird.

guana, gwā'nā, *n.* any large lizard. [For iguana.]

guanaco, gwā'nā-kō, *n.* a wild llama.—Also huanaco (wā-). [Quichua *huanaco*.]

guano, gwā'nō, *n.* the long-accumulated dung of sea-fowl, much used for manure.—*adj.* guanif'erous.—*n.* gua'nin(e), a yellowish-white, amorphous substance, a constituent of guano, also of the liver and pancreas of mammals. [Sp. *guano*, or *huano*, from Peruv. *huanu*, dung.]

guaranā, gwā'rā-nā, *n.* a Brazilian liana (Paullinia Cupana; Sapindaceae): a paste of its seeds (guaranā bread): a drink or drug made therefrom. [Tupi.]

Guarani, gwā'rā-nē, *n.* an Indian of a group of tribes of southern Brazil and Paraguay (pl. Guarani): their language, derived from Tupi: guarani (pl. guaranics), the monetary unit of Paraguay.—Also *adj.*

guarantee, gar-ntē-iz, *n.* a person who makes a contract to see performed what another has undertaken: such a contract: surety or warrant: one responsible for the performance of some action, the truth of some statement, &c.—*v.t.* to undertake as surety for another: to secure: to engage, undertake.—*pr.p.* guarantee'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* guaranteed.—*ns.* guarantor (or -tor), one who makes a guaranty; guar'anty, a securing, guarantee-

ing: a written undertaking to be responsible: a person who guarantees: a security.—*v.t.* to guarantee.—guaranteee association, company, society, a joint-stock company on the insurance principle, which becomes security for the integrity of cashiers, &c. [Anglo-Fr. *garantie*—garant, warrant and prob. Sp. *garantie*; see warrant.]

guard, gārd, *v.t.* to ward, watch, or take care of: to protect from danger or attack: to escort: to protect the edge of, as by an ornamental border: to furnish with guards: to trim: to stripe.—*v.i.* to watch: to be wary.—*n.* ward, keeping: protection: watch: that which guards from danger: a man or body of men stationed to watch, protect, or keep in custody: one who has charge of a coach or railway train: state of caution: posture of defence: (cricket) the position in which a batsman grounds his bat in facing the bowling: a trimming: a stripe: part of the hilt of a sword: a watch-chain: a cricketer's pad: in a book, a strip for attachment of a plate, map, or additional leaf: (pl.) household troops (Foot, Horse, and Life Guards).—*adj.* guard'able.—*n.* guard'age, (Shok.) wardship.—*adj.* guard'ant, gardant, (her.) having the face turned towards the beholder.—*n.* (Shak.) protector.—*ns.* guard'-book, a blank book with guards; guard'-cell, (bot.) one of the lips of a stoma.—*adj.* guard'cd, wary; cautious: uttered with ca- edly. room: a guard

guard'lan, one who guards or takes care: (law) one who has the care of a person, property, and rights of another, as a minor, a lunatic: a member of a board (in England till 1930) administering the poor laws.—*adj.* protecting.—*n.* guard'lanship.—*adj.* guard'less, without a guard: defenceless.—*ns.* guard'-ring, a keeper, or finger-ring that serves to keep another from slipping off; guard'-ship, a ship of war that superintends marine affairs in a harbour and protects it: (Swift) guardianship; guards'man, a soldier of the guards.—guardian angel, an angel supposed to watch over a particular person: a person specially devoted to the interests of another; mount guard, to go on guard; on, or off, one's guard, on the watch, or the opposite; run the guard, to get past a guard or sentinel without detection. [O.Fr. *garder*—O.H.G. *warten*; O.E. *weardian*, mod. Eng. ward.]

guarish, garish, gar'ish, *v.t.* (Spens.) to heal. [O.Fr. *guarir* (Fr. *guérir*), to heal.]

guava, gwā'vā, *n.* a small tropical American myrtaceous tree (Psidium): its yellow, pear-shaped fruit, often made into jelly. [Sp. *guayabo*, guava fruit; of S. Amer. origin.]

guayule, gwā'ūld, *n.* a Mexican composite plant (*Parthenium argentatum*): the rubber yielded by it. [Sp.; of Nahuatl origin.]

gubernator, gū'bor-nā-tor, *n.* a governor.—*n.* gubernat'ion, control, rule.—*adj.* gubernatorial (nā-tōr-i-āl). [L. *gubernātor*, a steersman.]

guddle, gud'l, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (Scot.) to fish with the hands by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

gude, guld, gūd, *gid*, Scottish form of good.—gudesire (see under good).

gudgeon, guj'an, *n.* an easily caught small carplike freshwater fish (Gobio): a person easily cheated.—*adj.* foolish.—*v.t.* to impose on, cheat. [O.Fr. *gojon*—L. *gōbiō*, -ōnis, a kind of fish—Gr. *kēbios*; see goby.]

gudgeon, guj'an, *n.* the bearing of a shaft, esp. when made of a separate piece: a metallic journal-piece let into the end of a wooden shaft: a pin. [O.Fr. *gojon*, the pin of a pulley.]

gue, gu, glu, gōō, gū, *n.* a rude kind of violin used in Sheiland. [O.N. *gigla*.]

Guebre, Gueber, gū'bor, gē'bor, *n.* a Zoroastrian. [Fr. *guebre*—Pers. *gabr*; see glaurer.]

guelder-rose, gel'dor-rōz, *n.* the snowball-tree, a Viburnum with large white balls of flowers. [From Geldern or from Gelderland.]

Guelf, Guelph, gwelf, *n.* one of a papal and popular

party in mediaeval Italy, opposed to the Ghibellines and the emperors.—*adj.* Guelfic, pertaining to the Guelf family or party. [*Guelfo*, Italian form of the German family name *Welf*, said to have been the war-cry of Henry the Lion at the battle of Weinsberg (1140) against the Emperor Conrad III.]
guenon, *gə-non'*, *gən'ən*, *n.* any species of the genus *Cercopithecus*, long-tailed African monkeys. [*Fr.*]
guerdon, *gər'dən*, *n.* a reward or recompense.—*v.t.* to reward. [*O.Fr. guerdon, gueredon* (It. *guidardone*)—*L.L. widerdonum*—*O.H.G. widerlōn* (*O.E. wīðerlean*)—*wīðar*, against, and *lōn*, reward; or more probably the latter part of the word is from *L. dōnum*, a gift.]

guereza, *ger'ə-zā*, *n.* a large, long-haired, black-and-white African monkey, with a bushy tail: any species of the same genus (*Colobus*). [*App.* of Somali origin.]

guernsey, *gər'nēzi*, *n.* a close-fitting knitted upper garment, worn by sailors: Guernsey, one of a breed of dairy cattle from Guernsey, in the Channel Islands.

guerrilla, *guerrilla*, *gər'il-ā*, *n.* harassing an army by small bands: petty warfare: (loosely) one who takes part in such warfare (properly *guerrillero*, *-yā-ro*).—Also *adj.* [*Sp. guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra*, war—*O.H.G. werra*; cf. *war*; *Fr. guerre*.]

guess, *ges*, *v.t.* (*arch.* and *U.S.*) to think, believe, suppose: to judge upon inadequate knowledge or none at all: to conjecture: to hit on or solve by conjecture.—*v.i.* to make a conjecture or conjectures.—*n.* judgment or opinion without sufficient evidence or grounds: a random surmise: (*Scott.*) a riddle, conundrum.—*adj.* guess'able.—*n.* guess'er.—*n.* and *adj.* guess'ing.—*adv.* guess'ingly.—*n.* guess'work, process or result of guessing. [*M.E. gessen*; *cog.* with *Du. gissen*; *Dan. gisse*, mod. Ice. *giska*, *gizka*, for *gizka*—*geta*, to get, think; see *get*, *forget*.]

guess. See *othergates*.

guest, *gest*, *n.* a visitor received and entertained gratuitously or for payment: an animal inhabiting or breeding in another's nest.—*ns.* guest'-chamber (*B.*), guest'-room, a room for the accommodation of a guest.—*v.t.* guest'en, (*Scott.*) to stay as a guest.—*ns.* guest'-house, a hospice: a boarding-house: guest'night, a night when non-members of a society are entertained.—*adv.* guest'wise, in the manner or capacity of a guest. [*O.E. (Anglian) gest* (*W.S. giest*), *perh.* influenced by *O.N.*; allied to *Du.* and *Ger. gast*, *L. hostis*, stranger, enemy.]

Gueux, *gə*, *n.pl.* the name assumed by the confederation (1565) of nobles and others to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Low Countries by Philip II. of Spain. [*Fr.*, beggars.]

guffaw, *guf-aw'*, *v.i.* to laugh loudly.—*n.* a loud laugh. [*From* the sound.]

guggle, *gug'l*, *v.i.* to gurgle.—*n.* a gurgle. [*Cf. gurgle*.]

guichet, *gē'shā*, *n.* a small opening in a wall, door, etc.: a ticket-office window. [*Fr.*; cf. *wicket*.]

Gulcowar. See *Gackwar*.

guld. See *Gude*.

guide, *gid*, *v.t.* to lead, conduct, or direct: to regulate: to influence.—*n.* he who, or that which, guides: one who conducts travellers, tourists, mountaineers, &c.: one who directs another in his course of life: a soldier or other employed to obtain information for an army: a Girl Guide (see *girl*).

guide-book, a book of information for tourists.—*adj.* guide'less.—*ns.* guide'o-post, a post to guide the traveller: guide'er, one who guides: a device for guiding: a captain or lieutenant in the Girl Guides: guide'-rail, an additional rail to keep rolling-stock on the rails at a bend: guide'-rope, a rope for guiding the movement of a thing hoisted or hauled: guide'ship.—*n.* and *adj.* guide'ing.—*n.* guide'on, a pennant carried by a cavalry company or mounted battery: the officer bearing it.—*guled* missile, one that can be guided in flight by remote control, as by radio or radar. [*O.Fr.*

guider; *prob.* from a *Gmc.* root, as in *O.E. witan*, to know, *wis*, wise, *Ger. weisen*, to show, *conn.* with *wit*, wise.]

guild, *gild*, *gild*, *n.* an association for mutual aid: a corporation: (*hist.*) a mediaeval association providing for masses for the dead, maintenance of common interests, mutual support and protection: (*obs.*; *Spens.* *gyeld*) meeting-place of a guild:—*ns.* guild'brother, a fellow-member of a guild: guild'hall, the hall of a guild: a town-hall: guild'ry, (*Scott.*) the corporation of a royal burgh: membership thereof.—**Guild Socialism**, a form of socialism that would make trade unions or guilds the authority for industrial matters. [*O.E. gild*, influenced by *O.N. gildi*.]

guilder, *gilder*, *gild'ər*, *n.* an old Dutch and German gold coin: a modern Dutch guilder: (*Shak.*) a coin vaguely. [*Du. gulden*.]

guile, *gil*, *n.* wile, jugglery; cunning: deceit.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to beguile.—*adj.* guiled, armed with deceit: treacherous: guile'ful, crafty: deceitful.—*adv.* guile'fully.—*n.* guile'fulness.—*adj.* guile'less, without deceit: artless.—*adv.* guile'lessly.—*ns.* guile'lessness: guil'er, guyl'er (*Spens.*), a deceiver. [*O.Fr. guile*, deceit, *perh. Gmc.*; cf. *wile*.]

guillemot, *gil'i-mot*, *n.* a diving bird (*Uria*) of the auk family. [*Fr.*, dim. of *Guillaume*, William, *perh.* suggested by *Bret. gwelan*, gull.]

guilloché, *gil-lōsh'*, *n.* an ornament formed of interlacing curved bands enclosing circles.—*v.t.* to decorate with intersecting curved lines. [*Fr.*, a guilloching tool; said to be named from one *Guillot*.]

guillotine, *gil'-tēn*, *-tēn'*, *n.* an instrument for beheading by descent of a heavy oblique blade—adopted during the French Revolution, and named after Joseph Ignace Guillotin (1738-1814), a physician, who first proposed its adoption: a machine for cutting paper, straw, &c.: a surgical instrument for cutting the tonsils: a specially drastic rule or closure for shortening discussion.—*v.t.* to behead, crop, or cut short by guillotine.

guilt, *gilt*, *n.* the state of having done wrong: sin, sinfulness: the state of having broken a law: liability to a penalty.—*adv.* guilt'ily.—*n.* guilt'iness.—*adj.* guilt'less, free from crime: innocent.—*adv.* guilt'lessly.—*n.* guilt'lessness.—*adj.* guilt'y, justly chargeable: wicked: involving, indicating, burdened with, or pertaining to guilt.—*adv.* guilt'y-like, (*Shak.*) guiltily.—guilty of, (sometimes in *B.*) deserving. [*Orig.* a payment or fine for an offence; *O.E. gylt*.]

guilt (*Spens.*). Same as *gilt* (gilded).

gimp. Same as *gimp*.

guinea, *gin'i*, *n.* an obsolete English gold coin first made of gold brought from Guinea, in Africa: its value, finally 21s.—*adj.* priced at a guinea.—*ns.* guin'ea-corn, *durra* (*Sorghum vulgare*): pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*), a cereal: guin'ea-fowl, an African bird (*Numida*) of the pheasant family, dark-grey with white spots: guin'ea-grass, a tall African grass of the millet genus (*Panicum*): guin'ea-hen, a guinea-fowl: formerly, a turkey: (*Shak.*) a courtesan: guin'ea-plg, a small S. American rodent, the cavy: (*slang*) a faint company director: a person used as the subject of an experiment—as the cavy commonly is in the laboratory: guin'ea-worm, a very slender threadlike parasitic nematode worm (*Filaria*) common in tropical Africa.

guipure, *gē-pūr*, *n.* a kind of lace having no ground or mesh, the pattern fixed by interlacing threads: a species of gimp. [*Fr. guipure*—*O.Fr. guipier*, *prob. Gmc.*; cf. *Goth. weipan*, to weave.]

guise, *giz*, *n.* manner, behaviour: custom: external appearance: dress.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to dress.—*v.i.* to act as a guiser.—*ns.* guise'er (*Scott.*), guise'ard, a person in disguise: a Christmas (or other) mummer. [*O.Fr. guise*; cf. *O.H.G. wisa* (*Ger. weise*), a way, *guise*, *O.E. wise*, way, *wis*, wise.]
guitar, *gi-tār'*, *n.* a fretted musical instrument, now six-stringed—like the lute, but flat-backed.—*n.* guitar'ist. [*Fr. guitare*—*L. cithara*—*Gr. kitharā*; see *cithern*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *eġə-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

gula, *gū'la*, *n.* the upper part of the throat: in some insects a plate on the under side of the head.—*adj.* *gū'lar*. [*L. gula*, throat.]

gulch, *gulch*, *gulsh*, *n.* (U.S.) a ravine or narrow rocky valley, a gully.—*v.t.* (*prov.*) to swallow greedily. [Origin doubtful.]

gulden, *gool'den*, *n.* a gold or silver coin in Germany in the Middle Ages: the old unit of account in Austria, worth about 2s.: a florin: a Dutch coin, the gulder or florin. [*Ger.*, lit. golden.]

gule (*Scot.*). See *gold* (2).

gules, *gūlz*, *n.* (*her.*) a red colour, marked in engraved figures by perpendicular lines.—*adj.* *gū'ly*. [*O.Fr. guleus*, perh.—*L. gula*, the throat.]

gulf (*arch.* gulph), *gulf*, *n.* an indentation in the coast: a deep place: an abyss: a whirlpool: anything insatiable: in Oxford and Cambridge examinations, the place of those candidates for honours who are allowed a pass without honours.—*v.t.* to engulf.—*v.i.* to flow like a gulf.—*n.* *gulf'-weed*, a large olive-brown seaweed (*Sargassum*) that floats unattached in great 'meadows' at the branching of the Gulf Stream and elsewhere in the tropical oceans.—*adj.* *gulf'y*, full of gulfs or whirlpools. [*O.Fr. golfe*—Late *Gr. kolphos*—*Gr. kolpor*, the bosom.]

gull, *gul*, *n.* a sea-mew, a sea-bird of the family Laridae, esp. of the genus *Larus*. [*Prob. W. gweylan*.]

gull, *gul*, *n.* (*Shak.*) an unfledged bird. [*Perh. O.N. gūlr*, yellow.]

gully, *gul*, *n.* a dupe: an easily duped person: a hoax.—*v.t.* to beguile, hoax.—*ns.* *gull'-catcher*, (*Shak.*) a cheat; *gull'er*; *gull'ery*, deception; *gullibility*.—*adj.* *gull'ible* (also *gull'able*); *gull'ish*. [*Perh. from gulf* (1 or 2).]

gullet, *gul'ti*, *n.* the passage in the neck by which food is taken into the stomach: the throat: a narrow trench, passage, water-channel, or ravine. [*O.Fr. goullet*, dim. of *goule* (*Fr. gueille*)—*L. gula*, the throat.]

gully, *gulley*, *gul'i*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a big knife.

gully, *gulley*, *gul'i*, *n.* a channel worn by running water, as on a mountain-side: a ravine: a ditch: a groove: a grooved rail, as for a tramway: (*cricket*) the position between point and slips: (*pl.* *gull'ies*, *gull'eyes*).—*v.t.* to wear a gully or channel in.—*adj.* *gull'ied*.—*ns.* *gull'y-hole*, a passage by which a gutter discharges into a drain; *gull'y-hunter*, one who picks up things from gutters. [*Prob. gullet*.]

gulosity, *gū-lor'i-ti*, *n.* gluttony. [*L. gūlōsus*, gluttonous—*gūlō*, glutton—*gūla*, throat.]

gulp, *gulp*, *v.t.* to swallow: to swallow greedily: to swallow draughts.—*v.i.* to make a gulp: to swallow greedily: *n.* a spasmodic or copious swallow: a swallow: as if of swallowing: a quantity swallowed at once: capacity for gulping. [*Cf. Du. gulpen*, *gulp*.]

gum, *gum*, *n.* the firm fleshy tissue that surrounds the bases of the teeth: (*slang*) insolence.—*n.* *gum'bol*, a small abscess on the gum. [*O.E. gōma*, palate; *O.N. gōmr*, *Ger. gumen*, palate.]

gum, *gum*, *n.* a substance that collects in or exudes from certain plants, and hardens on the surface, dissolves or swells in water, but does not dissolve in alcohol or ether: a plant gum or similar substance used as an adhesive, a stiffener, or for other purpose: any gum-like or sticky substance: chewing-gum: a hard gelatinous kind of sweet: a gum-tree: gummosis: (*U.S.*) a rubber overshoe: (*U.S.*) a bee-hive, orig. one made from a hollow gum-tree: (*U.S.*) a humbug.—*v.t.* to smear, coat, treat, or unite with gum: (*U.S.*) to humbug.—*v.i.* to become gummy: to exude gum:—*pr.p.* *gumm'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *gummed*.—*ns.* *gum'mō'nīae*, *gum'mō'nīacum*, a gum-resin, inspissated juice of a *Persea* and *Styracis* plant (*Dorema*), used in medicine and manufactures: that of an African species of *Ferula*: *gum'-ar'abic*, a gum obtained from various acacias: *gum'-boot'*, a rubber boot, *gum'-dragon*, *tragacanth*, *tragacanth*; *gum'-elas'tic*, rubber; *gum'-ju'niper*, *sandarac*; *gum'm'a*, a gummy tumour (*pl. gumm'ata*).—*adj.* *gumm'atous*; *gummif'eros*, producing gum.—*ns.*

gumm'iness; *gumm'ing*, act of fastening with gum: application of gum-water to a lithographic stone: *gum sis*, patbolc *gummos'i*, *gumm'y*, ducing or covered with gum.—*ns.* *gum'-res'in*, a resin mixed with gum; *gum'-shoe'*; *gum'-tree*, a tree that exudes gum, or gum-resin, kino, &c., esp. a Eucalyptus tree, or an American tree of the cornel family (*Nyssa*).—up a *gum-tree*, in straits (from the opossum's refuge). [*O.Fr. gomme*—*L. gummi*—*Gr. kommi*; *prob.*—Egyptian *kemai*.]

gum, *gum*, *n.* material that gathers in the corner of the eye.—*n.* *gum'-rash*, red-gum. [*Perh. O.E. gund*, matter, pus.]

gum, *gum*, *n.* used in oaths for God.

gumbo, *gum'bō*, *n.* the okra or its mucilaginous pods: a soup of which okra is an ingredient: a dish of okra pods seasoned: a negro patois in Louisiana, &c. [*Angolan negro (ki)ngomba*.]

gump, *gump*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to guddle.

gumphion, *gum'f-ion*, *n.* a funeral banner. [*gon-fanon*.]

gumple-foisted, *gum'pl-foist'id*, *adj.* (*Scott*) sulky.

gumption, *gum(p)'shan*, *n.* sense: shrewdness: common-sense: art of preparing colours.—*adj.* *gump'tious*. [*Poss. conn. with O.N. gumn*, heed.]

gun, *gun*, *n.* a tubular weapon from which projectiles are discharged, usually by explosion: a cannon, rifle, or (U.S.) revolver: a device for spraying, squirting, or otherwise propelling material: a signal by gun: one who carries a gun, a member of a shooting-party.—*v.t.* to shoot: to shoot at: to provide with guns.—*v.i.* to shoot: to go shooting.—*ns.* *gun'-barrel*, the tube of a gun; *gun'-boat*, a small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns; *gun'-carriage*, a carriage on which a cannon is mounted; *gun'-cotton*, an explosive prepared by saturating cotton with nitric and sulphuric acids; *gun'-deck*, a deck carrying guns below the main deck (formerly below the spar-deck); *gun'-dog*, a dog trained to follow guns; *gun'-fire*, the firing of guns: the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired: an early cup of tea; *gun'-flint*, a piece of flint fitted to the hammer of a flint-lock musket; *gun'-layer*, one who lays a gun; *gun'-maker*; *gun'-man*, a man who carries a gun, esp. a ruffian with a revolver; *gun'-metal*, an alloy of copper and tin in the proportion of about 9 to 1, once used in making cannon: an imitation thereof: the colour of the alloy; *gun'n'age*, the number of guns carried by a ship of war; *gun'n'er*, one who works a gun: a private in the Artillery: (*navt.*) a warrant officer in charge of naval ordnance; *gun'n'ery*, the art of managing guns, or the science of artillery; *gun'n'ing*; *gun'-port*, a port-hole for a gun; *gun'-powder*, an explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal; *gun'-room*, the apartment on board ship occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room; *gun'-runner*; *gun'-running*, smuggling guns into a country; *gun'-shot*, the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun.—*adj.* caused by the shot of a gun.—*adj.* *gun'-shy*, frightened by guns.—*ns.* *gun'smith*, a smith or workman who makes or repairs guns or small-arms; *gun'stiel*, a ramrod; *gun'stock*, the piece on which the barrel of a gun is fixed; *gun'stone*, (*Shak.*) a stone shot—as sure as a gun, quite sure, certainly; blow great guns, to blow tempestuously—of wind; great gun, (*obs.*) a cannon: (*coll.*) a person of great importance; *gunning* for, out to compass the downfall of; kiss the gunner's daughter, to be tied to a gun for a flogging; son of a gun, a soldier's bastard: a rogue, rascal; stand, stek, to one's guns, maintain one's position staunchly. [*ME. gonne*, poss. from the woman's name *Gunhild*.]

gunnel, *gun'l*, *n.* Same as *gunwale*.

gunnel, *gun'l*, the butter-fish (*Centronotus*), a small long coast fish of the blenny family. [Origin unknown.]

Gunnera, *gun'er-ā*, *n.* a gigantic-leaved herb of the

mare's-tail family. [After J. E. Gunner (1718-73), Norwegian botanist.]

gunny, *gun'i*, *n.* a strong coarse jute fabric. [Hind. *gōn*, *gōn*, sacking—Sansk. *gōn*, a sack.]

gunter, *gun'tar*, *n.* a Gunter's scale: a rig with topmast sliding on rings (from its resemblance to a sliding variety of Gunter's scale).—Gunter's chain, a surveyor's chain of 100 links, 66 feet long (10 chains=1 furlong; 10 sq. chains=1 acre); Gunter's scale, a scale graduated in several lines for numbers, logarithmic sines, &c., so arranged that trigonometrical problems can be roughly solved by use of a pair of compasses, or in another form by sliding. [From the inventor, Edmund Gunter (1581-1626), astronomer.]

gunwale, *gunnel*, *gun'l*, *n.* the wale or upper edge of a ship's side next to the bulwarks, so called because the upper guns were pointed from it.

Günz, *güns*, *n.* the first (Pliocene) stage of glaciation in the Alps.—*adj.* Günz, Günz'ian. [From a Bavarian tributary of the Danube.]

gup, *gup*, *interj.* (obs.) expressing remonstrance or derision. [Prob. *go up*.]

gup, *gup*, *n.* gossip: prattle. [Urdu *gap*.]

guppy, *gup'i*, *n.* a small West Indian fish (Lebistes), called also millions. [From R. J. L. Guppy, who sent it to the British Museum.]

gurge, *gurj*, *n.* (Milt.) a whirlpool. [*L. gurges*.]

gurgitation, *gur-ji-tā'shon*, *n.* surging. [*L. gurgis*—*itis*, whirlpool.]

gurgle, *gur'gl*, *v.i.* to flow in an irregular noisy current: to make a bubbling sound.—*n.* the sound of gurgling. [Cf. It. *gorgogliare*.]

gurgyle. See gargyle.

gurjun, *gur'jun*, *n.* an East Indian dipterocarp yielding timber and a balsamic liquid used against leprosy. [Hind. *garjan*.]

Gurkha, Goorkha, *gōr'hā*, *n.* one of the dominant people of Nepal, a broad-chested fighting race claiming Hindu origin, but Mongolised.

gurl, *gur'l*, *n.* (Scot.) a growl.—*v.i.* to growl.—*adj.* gur'ly, grim: lowering: rough: surly. [Cf. growl.]

gurnard, *gur'nard*, gurnet, *-nit*, *n.* a fish (Trigla; of many species) with large angular head and three finger-like walking rays in front of the pectoral fin. [O.Fr. *gornard*, related to Fr. *grogner*, to grunt—*L. grunnire*, to grunt; from the sound they emit when taken.]

gurrab, *gur'ā*, *n.* a coarse Indian muslin. [Hind. *gūrhā*, thick.]

gurry, *gur'i*, *n.* whale-offal: fish-offal.

guru, *gōroo*, *gōr'roo*, *n.* a spiritual teacher: a venerable person. [Hind. *gurū*—Sansk. *guru*, venerable.]

gush, *gush*, *v.* to gush: to gush forth: to gush out: to gush with violence or copiously: sentimental.—*n.* that which

one who gushes: an oil-well not needing to be pumped.—*adj.* gush'ing.—*adv.* gush'ingly.—*adj.* gush'y, effusively sentimental. [M.E. *gosshe*, *gusche*; the connexion, if any, with O.N. *gusa*, *gōsa*, Du. *guden*, is not clear.]

gusla, *gōs'lā*, *gusle*, *-le*, *gusl*, *-lē*, *n.* a one-stringed Balkan musical instrument: a Russian instrument with several strings.—*n.* guslar, a performer on it. [Bulg. *gusla*, Serb. *gusle*, Russ. *gusli*.]

gusset, *gus'it*, *n.* the piece of chainmail covering a joint in armour, as at the armpit: an angular piece inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part of it or to give freedom of movement.—*v.t.* to make with a gusset: to insert a gusset into. [O.Fr. *gousset*—*gourse*, a pod, husk.]

gust, *gust*, *n.* a sudden blast of wind: a violent burst of passion.—*adj.* gust'ful, gust'y, stormy: irritable.—*n.* gust'iness. [O.N. *gustr*, blast.]

gust, *gust*, *n.* sense of pleasure of tasting: relish: gratification. (obs.) taste: experience. (arch.) flavour.—*adj.* and *n.* gust'able.—*n.* gust'ation, the act of tasting: the sense of taste.—*adj.* gust'ative, gust'atory, of or pertaining to the sense of taste; gust'ful, savoury: enjoyable.—*n.* gust'o (It.), taste: zest.—*adj.* gust'y, savoury: appetisingly flavoured. [*L. gustus*, taste; cf. Gr. *gustin*, to make to taste.]

gut, *gut*, *n.* the alimentary canal: sheep's or other

intestines or silkworm's glands prepared for violin-strings, &c.: a narrow passage: a strait: a channel: a lane: (in pl.) the viscera: the inner or essential parts: (coll.) stamina, toughness of character, tenacity, staying power, endurance, forcefulness.—*v.t.* to take out the guts of: to remove the contents of: to reduce to a shell (by burning, dismantling, plundering, &c.): to extract what is essential from:—*pr.p.* gut'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gut'ted.—*ns.* gut'-scrap'er, a fiddler; guts'iness (Scot.).—*adj.* guts'y (Scot.), glutinous.—*n.* gut't'er.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* gut't'le, to eat greedily. [O.E. *guttas* (pl.); cf. *goutan*, to pour; prov. Eng. *gut*, Ger. *gosse*, a drain.]

gutta, *gut'ā*, *n.* a drop: a small drop-like ornament on the under side of a mutule or a regula of the Doric entablature: a small vacuole: (zool.) a small round colour-spot:—*pl.* gut't'ae (L.).—*adj.* gut't'ate, -d, containing drops: spotted.—*n.pl.* Gut'tif'erae, a family of archichlamydeous dicotyledons with abundant—*and* entire exstipulate—mangosteen, mamee—some St John's wort.—drops: of the Guttiferae.—*gutta serena*, amaurosis. [*L. gutta*, drop.]

gutta, *gut'ā*, *n.* the coagulated latex of sapotaceous and other trees, esp. gutta-percha: a hydrocarbon (empirically $C_{12}H_{14}$) found in gutta-percha: a solid gutta-percha golf-ball, used in the 19th century.—(coll.) gut't'y.—*n.* gutta-percha (per'chā), a substance like rubber, but harder and not extensible, got chiefly from the latex of Malaysian trees of the Sapotaceae (Palauquium, Payena, &c.).—Also *adj.* [Malay *getah*, gum, *percha*, a tree producing it.]

gutter, *gut'ar*, *n.* a channel for conveying awsy water, esp. at the roadside or at the eaves of a roof: a furrow, groove: (print.) a grooved piece, used to separate pages of type in a form: (fig.) slum-life, social degradation: (pl.; Scot.) mud, dirt.—*v.t.* to cut or form into small hollows.—*v.i.* to become hollowed: to trickle: to run down in drops, as a candle.—*ns.* gut't'er-blood, a low-born person: an indigenous town-dweller; gut't'er-man, -mer chant, a pavement-side vendor; gut't'er-snipe, a neglected child, a street Arab.—*adj.* [O.Fr. *goutiere*—*goute*—*L. gutta*, a drop.]

guttiferous, Guttiferae. See under gutta (1). guttural, *gut'ar-al*, *adj.* pertaining to the throat: formed in the throat: throaty in sound.—*n.* (phon.) a sound pronounced in the throat or (loosely) by the back part of the tongue: a letter representing such a sound.—*v.t.* gut't'uralise, to sound gutturally: to make guttural.—*adv.* gut't'urally. [*L. guttur*, the throat.]

guy, *gi*, *n.* (naut.) a rope, rod, &c., used to steady anything, or hold it in position.—*v.t.* to keep in position by a guy.—*n.* guy-rope. [O.Fr. *guis*, *guie*; Sp. *guia*, a guide.]

guy, *gi*, *n.* an effigy of Guy Fawkes, dressed up grotesquely on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (5th Nov.): an odd figure: (U.S.) a fellow: (slang) a joke, lark: (slang) flight, decamping.—*v.t.* to turn to ridicule.—*v.i.* to decamp.

guyle, guyse, (Spens.) forms of guile, guise, guzzle, *guz'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to swallow (esp. liquor, in Scotland food) greedily.—*n.* a bout of guzzling.—*n.* guzzler. [Perh. conn. with Fr. *gouler*, throat.]

gwyniad, gwynlad, *gwin'i-ad*, *n.* a whitefish (Coregonus pennanti), found in Bala Lake. [W. *gwyniad*—*gwyn*, white.]

gybe, *ji*, *v.i.* (of a sail) to swing over from one side to the other: to alter course in this way.—*v.t.* to cause to gybe.—*n.* a gybing. [Origin obscure; see *ji*.]

gyeld, a Spenserian form of guild (-hall).

gylden. See gilden.

gym, *jim*, *n.* and *adj.* a familiar abbreviation of

gymnasium, gymnastic, gymnastics.

gymkhana, *jim-kā'nā*, *n.* a place of public resort for athletic games, &c.: a meeting for such sports.

[Hind. *gend-khāna* (ball-house), racket-court, remodelled on gymnastics.]

gymmal. Same as gimmal.

gymnasium, *jin-nā'zi-zm*, *n.* a place, hall, building, or school for gymnastics: (*orig.*) a public place or building where the Greek youths exercised themselves, with running and wrestling grounds, baths, and halls for conversation: (*usu.* *jin-nā'zi-zm*) a (German) secondary school:—*pl.* *gymna'siums*, *-la*, for continental schools *gymnasien* (*jin-nā'zi-zm*).—*adj.* *gymnā'sial*.—*ns.* *gymnās'iarch* (*-ārk*; *Gr.* *archos*, chief), head of a gymnasium; *gymnās'ist*, a pupil in a gymnasium; a gymnast.—*adj.* *gymnā'stic*.—*ns.* *gym'nast* (*-nast*), one skilled in gymnastics; *gymnas'tic*, a system of training by exercise: (*usu.* *gymnas'tics*, used as *sing.*) exercises devised to strengthen the body: feats or tricks of agility.—*adj.* *gymnas'tic*, *-al*, pertaining to athletic exercises: athletic, vigorous.—*adv.* *gymnas'tically*. [Latinised from *Gr.* *gymnasion*—*gymnos*, naked.]

gymnle, *jin'nik*, *adj.* (*Milt.*) gymnastic. [*Gr.* *gymnikos*—*gymnos*, naked.]

gymnorhinal, *jin-nō-rī'nal*, *adj.* with unfeathered nostrils. [*Gr.* *gymnos*, naked, *rhis*, rhinos, nose.]

gymnosoph, *jin'ji*, *jin'nō-sof*, *gymnosophist*, *-nos'ə-fist*, *ns.* an ancient Hindu philosopher who wore little or no clothing, and lived solitarily in mystical contemplation.—*n.* *gymnos'ophy*. [*Gr.* *gymnos*, naked, *sophos*, wise.]

gymnosperm, *jin'ji*, *jin'nō-spərm*, *n.* any of the lower or primitive group of seed-plants whose seeds are not enclosed in an ovary.—*adj.* *gymnosper'mous*. [*Gr.* *gymnos*, naked, *sperma*, seed.]

gymp. See *gimp*.

gynaecium, *gin-*, *jin-*, *jin-ē-sē-am*, *n.* women's quarters in a house: (*bot.*) the female organs of a flower. [*Gr.* *gynaikion*, women's quarters.]

gynaeco-, *gin-*, *jin-*, *jin-ē-kō-*, or *-i-kō-*, *gyno-*, *gin'*, *jin'*, or *jin'ə*, or *-ə-*, in composition, woman, female.—*n.* *gyn(aec)oc'racy* (*Gr.* *kratos*, power), government by women or a woman.—*adj.* *gyn(aec)oc'ratic*; *gynaccolog'ical*.—*ns.* *gynaccolog'ist*; *gynac-*.

gynaeceum, *gin-*, *jin-*, *jin-ē-sē-am*, *n.* a place for treating of women (*Gr.* *anēr*, *andros*, *mc*).

gynan'dromorph (*Gr.* *morphē*, form), an animal combining male and female secondary characters.—*adj.* *gynandromorph'ic*, *gynandromorph'ous*.—*ns.* *gynandromorph'ism*, *gynan'dromorphy*.—*adj.* *gynodioec'ious* (see *dioecious*), having hermaphrodite and female flowers on different plants.—*ns.* *gynodioec'ism*; *gynoeclum* (*jin-*, *jin-ē-si-zm*; *bot.*), a wrong spelling of *gynaecium*.—*adj.* *gynomonoc'ious*, having hermaphrodite and female flowers on the same plant.—*ns.* *gynomonoc'ism*; *gyn'ophore* (*Gr.* *phoros*, carrying), an elongation of the receptacle of a flower carrying carpels only; *gynostē'mium* (*Gr.* *stēma*, stamen), a united gynaecium and androecium, as the column of an orchid. [*Gr.* *gynē*, *-aihos*, woman.]

gyn(e)y, Shakespearean spellings of *gyn(e)a* (*-hen*).

gyp, *jiip*, *n.* a college servant at Cambridge and

Durham. [*Perh.* *gypsy*; or *perh.* obs. *gippo*, a short jacket, a varlet—obs. *Fr.* *jupéau*.]

gyp, *jiip*, *n.* (*slang*; *U.S.*) a swindle; a cheat.—*v.t.* to swindle:—*pr.p.* *gypp'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *gypped*.

gyp, *jiip*, *n.* (*slang*) pain, torture. [*see up*.]

Gypsophila, *jiip-sof'i-lā*, *n.* a hardy perennial akin to the pinks, but of more chickweed-like aspect. [*Gr.* *gypsos*, chalk, *philein*, to love.]

gypsum, *jiip'sm*, *jiip'sm*, *n.* a soft mineral, hydrated calcium sulphate, source of plaster of Paris.—*adj.* *gyp'seous*; *gypsil'crous*, producing or containing gypsum. [*Gr.* *gypsos*, chalk.]

gypsy, *giipsy*, *jiip'si*, *n.* a Romany, a member of a wandering people of Indian origin: a cunning rogue; a dark-skinned person.—*adj.* of the gypsies: out-of-door; unconventional.—*v.t.* to live like a gypsy, camp out, or picnic.—*ns.* *gyp'sydrom*, *gyp'sylism*; *gyp'sy-moth*, a kind of tussock-moth; *gyp'swort*, a labiate plant (*Lycopus*) with which gypsies were reputed to stain their skin. [*Egyptian*, because once thought to have come from Egypt.]

gyre, *jiir*, *n.* a ring, circle: a circular or spiral turn or movement.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (in Lewis Carroll pronounced *gir*) to spin round, gyrate.—*adj.* *gyr'al*, *gyr'aot*.—*adv.* *gyr'ally*.—*v.i.* *gyr'ate* (or *-ā*), to revolve, spin, whirl.—*adj.* *gyr'ate*, curved round in a coil.—*n.* *gyr'ation*, a whirling motion; a whirl: a whorl.—*adj.* *gyr'ation*; *gyr'atory*, revolving: spinning round; of traffic, revolving in one-way lines.—*ns.* *gyr'ō-car*, a monorail car balanced by a gyroscope; *gyr'ō-compass*, a compass which indicates direction by the freely moving axis of a gyroscope which is fixed to the earth's rotation, the axis assuming and maintaining a north and south direction.—*adj.* *gyroid'al*, spiral: rotatory.—*ns.* *gyr'omancy* (*Gr.* *manteia*, divination), divination by walking in a circle and falling from giddiness; *gyr'oplane*, *gyropter*, a rotaplane; *gyr'oscope*, *gyr'ostat*, an apparatus in which a heavy fly-wheel or top rotates at high speed, the turning movement resisting change of direction of axis, used as a toy, an educational device, a compass, a stabiliser of ships, &c.—*adj.* *gyroscōp'ic*, *gyrostat'ic*; *gyr'ose*, having a folded surface: marked with wavy lines or ridges; *gyr'ous*.—*n.* *gyr'us*, a convoluted ridge between two grooves: a convolution of the brain. [*L.* *gyrus*—*Gr.* *gyros*, a circle, ring.]

gyre-carlin, *gir-kār'lin*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a witch. [*ON.* *gyr*, a witch, ogress, and *carline*.]

gyrfalcon. See *gerfalcon*.

gyron, *giron*, *ji'ron*, *n.* (*her.*) two lines drawn from the edge of the escutcheon and meeting at right angles in the fesse-point.—*adj.* *gyron'y*. [*Fr.* *giron*, older *geron*; *O.H.G.* *gero*; cf. *gore*.]

gyte, *git*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) crazy, mad.

gyte, *git*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a child: a first year's boy at Edinburgh High School or Academy. [*Perh.*

ghost.]
fetter.—*n.* a shackle:

fāte, *fār*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hēr* (*her*); *māns*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (*then*)

H

H, h, āch, sometimes spelt out aitch, *n.* the eighth letter in our alphabet, representing in Old English a guttural sound, gradually softened down to a spirant, and now often silent: (*mus.*) in German notation = *B* natural: in mediaeval Roman notation = 200, *H* = 200,000.

ha, hā, interj. denoting surprise, joy, or grief, and, when repeated, laughter: often an involuntary expression of hesitation. [Spontaneous utterance.]

ha', hā, hā, a shortened form of have.

ha', haw, *n.* Scots form of hall.

haaf, hāf, *n.* (*Orkney and Shetland*) a deep-sea fishing-ground.—*n.* haaf-fish'ing. [O.N. *haf*, sea.]

haanepoot, hā'p-pōt. See honey-pot.

haar, hār, *n.* (*East Coast*) a raw sea-mist. [O.N. *harr*, hoary; cf. hoar.]

habanera, (h)ā-bā-nā'rā, *n.* a Cuban negro dance or dance-tune in 2-4 time. [*Habana* or Havana, in Cuba.]

habecas-corpus, hā'bi-as-kor'pəs, *n.* a writ to a jailer to produce a prisoner in person, and to state the reasons of detention. [L., lit. have the body (*ad subjiciendum*, to be brought up).]

haberdasher, hab'er-dash'er, *n.* a seller of small-wares, as ribbons, tape, &c.: (*U.S.*) a men's outfitter.—*n.* hab'erdashery, a haberdasher's goods, business, or shop. [O.Fr. *habetas*; origin unknown.]

haberdine, hab'er-dēn, -dīn, -dīn, *n.* dried salt cod. [Old Du. *abberdaen*, also *labberdaen*; prob. from *Le Labourd*, or *Lapurdum*, Bayonne.]

habergeon, hab'er-jan (*Milit. hab'-er-jā-on*), *n.* a sleeveless mail-coat, orig. lighter than a hauberk. [O.Fr. *habergeon*, dim. of *hauberc*.]

habillment, hā-bil'i-mənt, *n.* attire (esp. in pl.).—*adj.* hab'illable, (*Carlyle*) capable of being clothed; hab'il'atory, of clothes or dressing. [Fr. *habiller*, to dress—*L. habilis*, fit, ready—*habere*.]

habillate, hā-bil'i-tāt, *v.t.* to qualify: to equip or finance (as a mine, *U.S.*): to attire.—*v.i.* to qualify, esp. as a German university lecturer (*Ger. habilitieren*).—*ns.* habillit'ation; hab'il'itator. [*L. L. habilis*, to enable—*L. habilis*, able.]

habit, hab'it, *n.* ordinary course of behaviour: tendency to perform certain actions: custom: accustomedness: familiarity: bodily constitution: characteristic mode of development: outward appearance: dress, esp. official or customary: a garment, esp. a riding-habit.—*v.t.* to dress: (*arch.*) to inhabit.—*adj.* hab'itable, that may be dwelt in.—*ns.* habitability, hab'itableness.—*adv.* hab'itably.—*ns.* hab'itant, an inhabitant: (*ab-e-tānt*; Fr.) a native of Canada or Louisiana of French descent (*pl.* in this sense sometimes *habitants*): hab'il'ation, act of inhabiting; a dwelling or residence: a lodge of a society; hab'itaunce, (*Spens.*) dwelling-place; hab'il't-cloth, a light broadcloth; hab'il't-maker, a maker of riding-habits.—*adj.* hab'il'tial, customary: usual: confirmed by habit.—*n.* one who has a habit: a habitual drunkard, drug-taker, frequenter, &c.—*adv.* hab'il'tually.—*v.t.* hab'il'tute, to accustom.—*ns.* hab'il'tution; hab'il'tude, constitution: characteristic condition: habit: (*obs.*) relation: (*obs.*) familiar acquaintance; hab'il'tué (*hab'il'tū-ā, ā-bē-tū-ā*), a habitual frequenter.—habit and repute, (*Scots law*) notoriety that affords strong and generally conclusive evidence of fact. [*L. habitus*, state, dress—*habitare*, to dwell.]

habitat, hab'it-tat, *n.* (*biol.*) the normal abode or locality of an animal or plant. [*L.* (*it*) dwells.]

habic, hā'bl, *adj.* (*Spens.*) Same as abic.

haboob, hā-bōob, *n.* a sand-storm. [*Ar. habūb*.]

hachls, (h)ā-shē, *n.* bash. [Fr.]

hachure, hash'ūr, ā-shūr, *n.* a hill-shading line on a map. [Fr.]

hacienda, as-i-en'dā, *n.* (*Sp. Amer.*) an estate or ranch: establishment: factory. [*Sp.*—*L. facienda*, things to be done.]

hack, hāk, *v.t.* to cut with rough blows: to chop or mangle: to notch: to roughen with a hammer: to kick the shins of.—*v.i.* to slash, chop.—*n.* an act of hacking: a gash: a notch: a chap in the skin: a kick on the shin.—*n.* hack'ing.—*adj.* short and interrupted, as a broken, troublesome cough.—*ns.* hack-log, a chopping-block; hack-saw, a saw for metals. [Assumed O.E. *haccian*, found in composition *tō-haccian*; cf. Du. *hakken*, Ger. *hacken*.]

hack, hāk, *n.* a horse (or formerly, still in *U.S.*, a vehicle) kept for hire, esp. a poor one: an ordinary riding-horse: any person overworked on hire: a literary drudge: (*obs.*) anything hackneyed.—*adj.* hired: mercenary: hackneyed.—*v.t.* to make a hack of: to use as a hack: to hackney.—*n.* hack'-work, literary drudgery for publishers. [hackney.]

hack, hāk, *n.* a grating or rack, as for feeding cattle: a bank for drying bricks. [O.E. *hæcc*, *hæc*, grating, hatch; cf. hatch (1) and heck.]

hack, hāk, *v.t.* (*Shak., M.W. of W.*) meaning unknown—poss. to take to the highway (or the street), or to have spurs hacked off.

hackberry, hāk'ber-i, *n.* the hackberry: an American tree (*Celtis*) allied to the elm. [See also hagberry.]

hackbolt, hāk'bōlt, *n.* the greater shearwater.—Also hag'bolt, hag'den, hag'don, hag'down. [Origin obscure.]

hackbut, hāk'būt, hagbut, hāg', n. an arquebus.—*n.* hackbuter'. [O.Fr. *haquebute*, from O.Du. *hakebus*; see arquebus.]

hackee, hāk'ē, *n.* the chipmunk. [Imit.]

hackery, hāk'er-i, *n.* an Indian bullock-cart. [Perh. Hind. *chhakrā*, a cart.]

hackle, hāk'l, *n.* a comb for flax or hemp: a cock's neck feather: the hair of a dog's neck: hair, whiskers: an angler's fly made of a cock's hackle, or its frayed-out part.—*v.t.* to dress with a hackle.—*n.* hack'ler.—*adj.* hack'ly, rough and broken, as if hacked or chopped: (*min.*) jagged and rough. [Cf. hatchel, heckle; Du. *hekel*; Ger. *heckel*; perh. partly from O.E. *hæcle*, *hæcle*, cloak, vestment.]

hacklet, hāk'lit, haglet, hāg', n. prob. the shearwater: the kittiwake. [Origin unknown.]

hackmatack, hāk'mā-tāk, *n.* an American larch. [Indian word.]

hackney, hāk'nī, *n.* a horse for general use, esp. for hire: (*obs.*) a person hired for drudgery.—*v.t.* to carry in a hackney-coach: to use overmuch: to make commonplace.—*adj.* hack'ney, let out for hire; hack'neyed, devoted to common use: trite: dulled by overmuch use.—*ns.* hack'ney-carriage, -coach, a vehicle let out for hire; hack'ney-coach'man; hack'neyman, one who keeps hackney horses. [O.Fr. *haquenée*, an ambling nag: further history unknown.]

hacqueton. Same as acton.

had, hād, pa.t. and *pa.p.* of have.

had, hād, hāed, hūd, a Scots form of hold:—*pa.p.* haddēn (*hād'n, hūd'n*).

haddock, hād'dək, *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family.—(*Scot.*) hadd'ic. [*M.E. haddok*; ety. unknown.]

hade, hād, *n.* (*min.*) the angle between the plane of a fault, &c., and a vertical plane.—*v.i.* to incline from the vertical. [Origin obscure.]

Hades, hād'ēs, *n.* the underworld: the abode of the dead: hell. [*Gr. Aïdēs, Haidēs*, the god of the underworld: the abode of the dead.]

hadith, had'ith, hād-dīk', *n.* the body of traditions

about Mohammed, supplementary to the Koran.

[Ar. *hadith*.]

had-I-wist, *had-i-wist'*, *n.* (obs.) vain regret: remorse. [had I wist.]

hadj, *hajj*, *hāj*, *n.* a Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca.—*n.* hadj'i, *hajj'i* (-ē, -i), one who has performed a hadj: a Christian who has visited Jerusalem. [Ar. *hajj*, pilgrimage.]

hadrom, *had'rom*, *n.* (bot.) xylem. [Gr. *hadras*, thick.]

Hadrosaurus, *had-rō-saw'rās*, *n.* a great Cretaceous dinosaur. [Gr. *hadros*, thick, *sauras*, a lizard.]

hae, *hā*, a form of have, esp. Scots.

haecceity, *heh-sē'ti-ti*, *hēh-*, *n.* Duns Scotus's word for that element of existence on which individuality depends, hereness-and-nowness. [Lit. thisness, *L. haec*.]

haem-, *hēm-*, *hem-*, *haemat-*, *haemo-*, in composition, blood.—*n.* haem (also hem, heme), the pigment combined with the protein (globin) in haemoglobin.—*adj.* haemal, hemal (*hē'māl*), of the blood or blood-vessels: ventral—opp. to neural.—*ns.* Haeman'thus (Gr. *anthos*, flower), blood-flower, a S. African amaryllid; haematem'esis (Gr. *emesis*, vomiting), vomiting of blood from the stomach.—*adj.* haemat'ic, pertaining to blood.—*ns.* hae'matin, a brown substance containing ferric iron obtainable from oxyhaemoglobin or from dried blood; hae'matite, a valuable iron ore, Fe₂O₃, often blood-red, with red streak—also hem'atite; hae'matoblast (Gr. *blastas*, a germ), a blood platelet.—*adj.* hae'matoid, bloodlike.—*ns.* haem'atocyte, or hem- (Gr.

(Gr. *lysis*, dissolution), breaking up of red blood-corpuscles; haemato'sis, the formation of blood:

Haema-
d genus;
haema-
lives in the

urine; hae'min, the chloride of haematin; haemoco'nia (Gr. *hōniā*, dust), blood-dust, small colourless granules in the blood; haemoglo'bin, or hem- (*L. glabus*, a ball), the red oxygen-carrying pigment in haem'ony (prob. G plant with sovereign f. in Milton's *Comus*;

to like), a constitutional tendency to excessive bleeding when any blood-vessel is even slightly injured; haemophil'iac, a bleeder; haemop'tysis (Gr. *ptysis*, a spitting), spitting of blood from the lungs; haemorrhage, hem- (*hem'ar-rē*; Gr. *haimorrhagē*—*rēgnynai*, to burst), a discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.—*adj.* haemorrhag'ic (-raj).—*n.* haemorrhoid, or hem- (*hem'ar-oid*; Gr. *haimorrhais*, -idos—*rheein*, to flow), dilatation of a vein about the anus—usu. in pl. piles.—*adj.* haemorrhoid'al.—*n.* haem'ostat, an instrument for stopping bleeding.—*n.* and *adj.* haemostat'ic (Gr. *stotikos*, causing to stand), styptic. [Gr. *haima*, -atos, blood.]

haet, ha'it, *hāt*, *n.* (Scot.) a whit. [From the phrase *deil ho' it*, devil have it.]

haftet, *hāf'it*, *n.* (Scot.) the side of the head: the temple: locks of hair on the temple. [half-head; cf. O.E. *hæf*-*hēofod*, the sinciput.]

haflin, *hāf'lin* (Scat.). See halfling.

hafnium, *hof-ni-um*, *n.* an element (Hf; at. numb. 72) discovered in 1922 by Profs. Coster and Hevesy of Copenhagen. [L. *Hofnia*, Copenhagen.]

haft, *hāf*, *n.* a handle: a winged leaf-stalk.—*v.t.* to set in a haft: to establish firmly. [O.E. *hæft*; Gr. *heft*.]

hag, *hog*, *n.* an ugly old woman, originally a witch: one of the... lamprey (also hag' hagg'ish.

ridden by witches, as a horse: troubled by nightmare.—*v.t.* hag-ride.—*ns.* hag'-seed, a witch's offspring; hag'-ta'per, the great mullein; hag'-weed, the common broom-plant—a broomstick

being a witch's usual aircraft. [Perh. O.E. *hag-tesse*, a witch; cf. Ger. *hexe*.]

hag, *hog*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (Scat.) to hack, hew. [O.N. *högga*.]

hag, *hagg*, *hag*, *n.* (Scat.) any broken ground in a moss or bog: a place from which peat has been dug: a pool or hole in a bog: a relatively high and firm place in a bog: the rough overhanging edge of a peat-hole or stream-bank: brushwood to be cut down. [O.N. *hogg*, a gash, ravine, a cutting of trees.]

hagberry, *hag'ber-i*, hackberry, *hak'*, *n.* the bird-cherry: the American hackberry. [Cf. O.N. *heggri*.]

hagbolt, hagden, hagdon, hagdown, *hag'dm*. See hackbolt.

hagbut. See hackbut.

Haggada, *hā-gō'dō*, *n.* a free Rabbinical homiletical commentary on the whole Old Testament, forming, with the Halacha, the Midrash: the Passover ritual.—Also Haggad'ah, Agad'ah.—*adj.* Haggad'ic, Haggadist'ic.—*n.* Haggad'ist. [Heb.]

haggard, *hag'ard*, *n.* an untamed hawk, or one caught when adult, esp. a female.—*adj.* untamed: intractable: lean: hollow-eyed.—*adv.* hagg'ardly. [O.Fr. *hagard*.]

haggis, *hag'is*, *n.* a Scottish dish made of the heart, lungs, and liver of a sheep, calf, &c., chopped up with suet, onions, oatmeal, &c., seasoned and boiled in a sheep's stomach-bag. [Ety. unknown.]

haggle, *hog'l*, *v.t.* to cut unskilfully: to mangle.—*v.i.* to bargain contentiously or wranglingly: to stick at trifles: to cavil.—*n.* hagg'ler. [Freq. of hag, at least in part.]

hagi-, *hag'i-* (sometimes *haj'i-*), in composition, holy: saint.—*ns.* hag'larchy, rule or order of saints or holy persons; hagioc'racy (Gr. *hratas*, power), government by holy ones.—*n.pl.* Haglog'rapha, those books which with the Law and the Prophets make up the Old Testament.—*ns.* haglog'rapher, a writer of the Hagiographia: a sacred writer: a writer of saints' lives.—*adj.* haglograph'ic, -al.—*ns.* haglog'raphist; haglog'raphy; haglog'ater, a worshipper of saints; haglog'atry (Gr. *latreia*, worship).—*adj.* haglog'ic, -al.—*ns.* haglog'ogist, a writer of, or one versed in, saints' legends; haglog'ogy; haglog'oscope, a squint in a church, giving a view of the high altar.—*adj.* haglogoscop'ic. [Gr. *hagios*, holy.]

haglet. Same as hacklet.

hah, *hō*, *interj.* Same as ha.

ha-ha, *hō-hā*, *interj.* in representation of a laugh.—*n.* the sound of laughter.—*v.i.* to laugh. [imit.]

ha-ha, *hō'hō*, hawhaw, *haw'haw*, *n.* a sunk fence. [Fr. *hoha*.]

haiduk, heyduck, *hi'dook*, *n.* a brigand: a guerrilla warrior: a liveried servant. [Hung. *hajduk*, pl. of *hojdu*.]

haik, haick, haique, hyke, *hik*, *n.* an oblong cloth worn by Arabs on head and body. [Ar. *hayk*.]

Haikh, *hi'kh*, *n.* and *adj.* Armenian. [Armenian.]

hall, *hāl*, *n.* (obs.) health: a call from a distance: a greeting: carshot.—*adj.* (obs.) sound, hale.—*v.t.* to greet: to address, accost: to call to from a distance: to summon to stop or come.—*interj.* of greeting or salutation.—*adj.* hall'-fellow (-well-met'), readily friendly and familiar.—Also *n.* and *adv.*—hall from, to come from. [O.N. *heill*, health, sound; cf. hale, heal.]

hall, *hāl*, *n.* frozen rain or grains of ice falling from the clouds: a shower of hail or the like.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shower abundantly.—*ns.*

like hail; hall'st.—*adj.* hall'y. [O.E. *hægi* (*hagon*); Ger. *hagel*.]

hall, *hāl*, *n.* (Scat.) in ball-games, a goal: a score.—*v.t.* to score (a goal): to put into the goal.

[App. from hail (i), from the shout with which the player claimed a goal.]

hain, *hān*, *v.t.* (Scat.) to save, preserve: to spare.—*adj.* hained.—*n.* hain'ing, an enclosure. [O.N. *hegno*, to enclose, protect; cf. Sw. *hägna*; Dan. *hegne*.]

hainch, *hānsh*, Scots form of haunch.

fāte, *fār*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (then)

hair, *här*, *n.* a filament growing from the skin of an animal: an outgrowth of the epidermis of a plant: a fibre: a mass or aggregate of hairs, esp. that covering the human head: anything very small and fine: a hair's-breadth: type or character: a locking spring or other safety contrivance in a firearm.—*v.t.* to free from hair: to furnish with hair.—*ns.* hair'-ball, a concretion of hair in the stomach; hair'-bell (see harebell); hair'(s)-breadth, the breadth of a hair: a minute distance.—*adj.* extremely close or narrow.—*ns.* hair'-brush a brush for the hair; hair'-cloth, cloth made wholly or partly of hair; hair'-cut, a cutting of the hair; hair'-do, (*coll.*) act or style of hair-dressing; hair'-dresser, one whose occupation is the cutting and dressing of hair: a barber; hair'-dressing, a dressing of the hair; hair'-eel, a hair-worm; hair'-grass, a genus (*Aira*) of coarse grasses (perh. only a modification of the generic name); hair'-iness.—*adj.* hair'-less.—*ns.* hair'-line, a line made of hair: a very fine line in writing, type, &c.: a finely striped cloth; hair'-net, a net for confining a woman's hair; hair'-oil, a scented oil for dressing the hair; hair'-pen'cil, a fine paint-brush; hair'-pin, a bent wire or the like used for fastening up the hair.—*adj.* narrowly U-shaped, as a bend on a road.—*ns.* hair'-powd'er, powdered starch formerly dusted on the hair or wig; hair'-rais'er, a tale of terror.—*adj.* hair'-rais'ing.—*ns.* hair'-restor'er, a preparation claiming to make hair grow on bald places; hair'-seal, a sea-lion, or eared seal with coarse hair only; hair'-shirt, a penitent's garment of haircloth: (*fig.*) an intimate or secret affliction; hair'-space, the thinnest metal space used by compositors; hair'-split'ter, a maker of over-fine distinctions; hair'-split'ting; hair' spring, a slender spring regulating a watch balance; hair'streak, a butterfly (*Thecla*, &c.) with fine white band under the wing; hair'-stroke, a hairline in penmanship; hair'-tail, a fish of the family Trichiuridae, with whiplike tail; hair'-trigg'er, a trigger that releases the hair of a gun; hair'-work, work done or something made with hair, esp. human; hair'-worm, a worm, like a horse-hair, which when young lives in the bodies of insects.—*adj.* hairy', of or like hair: covered with hair.—against the hair, against the grain: contrary to inclination; a hair of the dog that bit him, a smaller dose of that which caused the trouble: a morning glass after a night's debauch—a homeopathic dose; keep one's hair on, (*slang*) to keep cool; lose one's hair, to grow angry; rake one's hair stand on end, to give the greatest astonishment or fright to another; not to turn a hair, to show no sweat: not to be ruffled or disturbed; put up the hair, to dress the hair up on the head instead of wearing it hanging—once the mark of passage from girlhood to womanhood; split hairs, to make superfine distinctions; to a hair, to the turn of a hair, exactly, with perfect nicety. [*O.E. här*, Ger., Du., and Dan. *haar*, &c.; vowel perh. influenced by Fr. *haire*, a hair-shirt.]

hairst, *hārst*, a Scottish form of harvest.—*n.*
hairst-rig, a harvest-field, or a section of it,
formerly cut in competition.

halth, *hāth*, *interj.* (*Scot.*) by my faith. [*falth.*]

hajj, hajji. See **hadj, hadji.**

hake, *hāk*, *n.* a gadoid fish resembling the cod. [Prob. Scand.; cf. Norw., *hak*-gāt, *h.* hake-fish.]
hakenkreuz, *hāk-kən-kroiz*, *n.* the swastika. [Ger.,
hook-cross.]

hakim, *hā-kēm'*, *n.* a physician. [Ar. *hakīm*.]
hakim, *hā'kim*, *n.* a judge, governor, or official in
Pakistan. [Ar. *hakīm*.]

Halakah, Halakah, Halacha, hā-lā'hā, -kā, n.
the legal element in the Midrash.—*adj.* Halach'ic.
[Heb.,—*halak*, to walk.]

halāl, hāl-āl', v.t. to slaughter according to Mohammedan law.—*n.* an animal that may lawfully be eaten as so slaughtered. [*Ar. halāl*, lawful.]

hook or pick on its back, and a long shaft, used

in the 15th and 16th centuries, in the 18th century denoting the rank of sergeant.—Also *hal'bert*.—*halberdier* (*-dër*), one armed with a halberd. [O.Fr. *halebard*—M.H.G. *helmbarte* (Ger. *hellebarde*)—*halm*, handle, or *helm*, helmet; O.H.G. *barta* (Ger. *barte*), axe.]

halcyon, *hal'si-on*, *n.* the kingfisher, once believed to make a floating nest on the sea, which remained calm during hatching.—*adj.* calm: peaceful: happy.—**halcyon days**, a time of peace and happiness. [*L. halcyōn*—*Gr. alkyōn*, fancifully changed to *halcyōn* as if from *hals*, sea *hōn* conceiving.]

hale, *hāl*, *adj.* healthy; robust: sound of body: (*Scot.*) whole (also *n.*, with definite article).—*n.* (*Spens.*) welfare.—*n.* hale'ness. [Northern from O.E. *hal*; see whole; cf. *hall* (1) *heal*.]

hale, *hāl*, *v.t.* to drag. [O.Fr. *haler*; Germanic in origin.]

half, *hâf*, *n.* one of two equal parts: a half-year, term: a half-back: a halved hole in golf: (*pl.* halves, *hâvz*).—*adj.* having or consisting of one of two equal parts: being in part: incomplete, as measures.—*adv.* to the extent of one-half: in part: imperfectly.—*n.* half-and-half, a mixture of two things in equal proportions, esp. beer or porter and ale.—*adj.* and *adv.* in the proportion of one to one, or approximately: in part one thing, in part another.—*ns.* half-ape, a lemur; half-back, in football, a player or position directly behind the forwards—in Rugby (*scrum* half and *stand-off* half), a link between forwards and three-quarters.—*adj.* half-baked, underdone: incomplete: crude: immature: half-witted.—*v.t.* half-baptise', to baptise privately and hastily.—*ns.* half-beak, a fish (Hy like under jaw; half- only backs and corn:

half-blood, relation between those who have only one parent in common: a half-breed.—*adj.* half-blood'ed.—*ns.* half-blue', at Oxford and Cambridge, a substitute for a full blue, or the colours awarded him; half-board, (*naut.*) a manoeuvre by which a sailing-ship gains distance to windward by luffing up into the wind; half-boot, a boot reaching half-way to the knee.—*adjs.* half-bound bound in half-binding; half-bred, poorly bred or trained: mongrel.—*ns.* half-breed, one of mixed breed (esp. a mixture of white and coloured races); half-brother, half-sister, a brother or sister by one parent only: half-cap, (*Shak.*) a cap only partly taken off: a slight salute; half-caste, a half-breed, esp. a Eurasian.—*adj.* half-checked, (*Shak.*) with reins attached half-way up the side-piece of the bit, giving little leverage.—*ns.* half-check, (*Shak.*) a face in profile; half-close, (*mus.*) an imperfect cadence; half-cock', the position of the cock of a gun drawn back half-way and retained by the first notch: (*cricket*) a stroke made by playing neither forward nor back.—*adv.* in that position.—*adj.* half-cooked'.—*ns.* half-crown', a coin worth half-a-crown', or two shillings and sixpence; half-dollar, an American coin worth 50 cents.—Also *adjs.* half-done, partly done: partly cooked.—*n.* half-door, the lower part of a divided door.—*n.* and *adj.* half-dozen, six.—*adjs.* half-hors'y, (*Spens.*) of the Centaurs, partly of the nature of horses; half'en, (*Spens.*) half.—*adv.* half-endeale, (*Spens.*) half.—*n.* half-face, profile.—*adjs.* half-faced, (*Shak.*) showing only part of the face: wretched-looking; half-hard'y, able to grow in the open air except in winter; half-heart'ed, lacking in zeal.—*adv.* half-heart'edly.—*ns.* half-heart'edness; half-hitch, a simple knot tied around an object; half-hol'iday, half of a working day for recreation; half-kirtle, a kind of jacket worn by women in the 16th and 17th centuries; half-length, a portrait showing the upper part of the body.—*adj.* of half the whole or ordinary length.—*ns.* half-life, the period of time in which activity of a radioactive substance falls to half its original value; half-light, dim light: twilight; half'ln, (*Seot.*) half-grown person, between boy and man: half a silver penny.—*adj.* half-grown.—*adv.* half'lin(g)s, half: partially.—*adj.* half-grown.—*nt.*

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: eɪ'z-mant, in'fant, ran'dam

half'-loaf', a loaf of half the standard weight; **half'-mast'**, the position of a flag partly lowered, in respect for the dead or in signal of distress.—Also *adv.* and *v.t.*—*ns.* **half'-meas-ure**, any means inadequate for the end proposed; **half'-moon**, the moon at the quarters when half the disk is illuminated: anything semicircular; **half'-mourning**, mourning attire less than deep or full mourning: (*slang*) the condition of having one black eye; **half'-nel'son**, a hold in wrestling, one arm under arm, hand on back of the neck: (*fig.*) a disabling restraint; **half'-note**, (*mus.*) a minim; **half'-one'**, (*golf*) a handicap of one stroke every second hole; **half'-pay'**, reduced pay, as of an officer not on active service.—*adj.* **half'-pay**, on half-pay.—*n.* **halfpenny** (*hāp'ni*), a coin worth half a penny: its value: (*Shak.*) anything very small: (*pl.* **halfpence**, *hāp'pēns*, also **half-pennies**, *hāp'ni*).—*adj.* valued at a halfpenny.—*ns.* **halfpennyworth** (*hāp'ni-worth*—also *hāp'orth*, *hāp'orth*), as much as is sold for a halfpenny or is worth a halfpenny; **half'-pike**, a short-shafted pike: a spontoon; **half'-plate** (see *plate*); **half'-pound**, half a pound.—*adj.* weighing half a pound.—*ns.* **half-pound'er**, a fish or other thing weighing half a pound: a gun that throws a half-pound shot; **half'-price**, a charge reduced to half.—*adj.* and *adv.* at half the usual price.—*n.* **half-round'**, a semicircle.—*adj.* (*Milt.*) semicircular.—*n.* **half'-royal'**, a kind of millboard.—*adj.* and *adv.* **half'-seas-o-ver**, halfway across the sea: **half-drunk**—*ns.* **half'-shell**, one shell or valve of a bivalve; **half'-shift'**, a position of the hand in violin-playing giving notes a semitone above the open-string position; **half'-sove'reign**, a gold coin worth half a-sove'reign, or ten shillings.—*adj.* **half'-starved**, very inadequately fed.—*n.* **half'-sword**, fighting within half a sword's length: close fight.—*adj.* **half'-term**, about the middle of a term.—*ns.* **half'-time**, the middle of the whole time: (also *adj.*) between flood and ebb.—*ide.*—*adj.* **half'-tim'**, me, with spaces filled in.—*n.* **half'-time'**, half of full or whole time: the middle of the whole time.—*adj.* **half'-time**, at or for half-time.—*ns.* **half'-tim'er**, one who works half the full time, esp. a school pupil; **half'-tint**, an intermediate tint; **half'-title-page** or before title, representing by dots of different sizes.—*n.* (*mus.*) a semitone.—*ns.* **half'-truth**, a belief containing an element of truth: a statement conveying only part of the truth; **half'-volley** (see *volley*).—*adv.* **halfway** (sometimes *hāf'wā*), midway: at half the distance: imperfectly.—*adj.* **halfway**, equidistant from two points.—*n.* **half'-wit**, a would-be wit: an idiot.—*adj.* **half'-witt'ed**, mentally defective.—*n.* **half'-year**, half of a year, six months.—*adj.* **half'-yearly**, occurring or appearing every half-year.—*adv.* twice a year.—*n.* a half-yearly publication.—*cry halves*, to claim half; *go halves*, to share equally; *not half*, (*slang*) not moderately: not even half: not at all: very much, exceedingly. [*O.E.* (*Anglian*) *half* (*W.S.* *healf*), side, half; cf. *Ger. halb*; *Dan. halv*.]

halfa, *alfa*, (*hāf'fā*), *n.* N. African esparto-grass. [*Ar. hāfā*.]

halface, *hāf'pās*, *n.* a landing or broad step: a raised part of a floor. [*O.Fr. holt* (*Fr. haut*), high, *pas*, step.]

halibut, *hal'i-būt*, *n.* a large flatfish, more elongated than flounder or turbot.—Also *hol'ibut*. (*App.* holy butt, as much eaten on holy days; see *holy*, butt (*s*); cf. *Du. heilbot*, *Ger. heibutt*.)

hallicore, *hal-ik'a-rē*, the dugong. [*Gr. hōls*, sea, *kārē*, girl.]

halide, *hal'id*, *n.* a compound of a halogen with a metal or radical—a chloride, bromide, iodide, or fluoride. [*Gr. hals*, salt.]

halidom, *hal'i-dm*, *n.* (*arch.*) holiness: a holy place or thing—esp. in an oath. [*O.E. hāligdōm*—*hālig*, holy.]

halieutic, *hal-i-ū'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to fishing. *fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hōr (her); mīne; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)*

—*n.* **halieutics**, the art of fishing: a treatise thereon. [*Gr. hōlieutikos*—*hōlieus*, fisher—*hōls*, sea.]

hallmot(e), *hāl'i-mūt*, *n.* an erroneous form of **hall-moot** (as if a boly or church court).

Haliotis, *hal-i-ō'tis*, *n.* earshell or ormer, a genus of gastropods with ear-shaped shell with perforations, belonging to the family **Halio'tidae**. [*Gr. hōls*, sea, *aus*, ōtos, ear.]

halite, *hāl'it*, *n.* rock-salt. [*Gr. hōls*, salt.]

halitus, *hāl'-tēs*, *n.* a vapour.—*n.* **halitō'sis**, foul breath.—*adj.* **hal'itous**, vaporous. [*L.*]

hall, *hāl*, *n.* the main room in a great house: a building containing such a room: a manor-house: the main building of a college: in some cases the college itself: an unendowed college: a licensed residence for students: a college dining-room: hence, the dinner itself: a place for special professional education, or the conferring of diplomas, licences, &c.: the headquarters of a guild, society, &c.: a servants' dining-room and sitting-room (*servants' hall*): a building or large chamber for meetings, concerts, exhibitions, &c.: a large room entered immediately by the front door of a house: a passage or lobby at the entrance of a house: (*arch.*) a clear space.—*ns.* **hall'-bed'room**, (*U.S.*) a bedroom over an entrance-hall; **hall'-door**, front-door; **hall'-mark**, the authorised stamp impressed on gold or silver articles at Goldsmiths' Hall or other place of assaying, indicating date, maker, fineness of metal, &c.: any mark of authenticity or good quality.—*v.t.* to stamp with such a mark.—*ns.* **hall'-moot**, the court of the lord of a manor: the court of a guild; **hall'way**, (*U.S.*) an entrance hall.—a hall, a hail, (*arch.*) a cry at a masque for room for the dance, &c.; **bachelor's hall**, a place free from the restraining presence of a wife; **Liberty Hall**, a place where everyone may do as he pleases. [*O.E. hall* (*heall*); *Du. hal*, *O.N. hōll*, &c.]

hallal. Same as *halal*.

hallall, *hāl'ā-lē*, *n.* a bugle-call.

hallaloo, *hāl-ā-lōō*, *n.* (*Fielding*) halloo.

halian, *hāl'an*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a partition or screen between the door and fireplace in a cottage.—*n.* **hallan-shāk'er** (or *-shāk'ēr*), a sturdy beggar. [*Perh. hall*.]

haliclinta, *hel'ē-slin-tā*, *n.* a very compact rock composed of minute particles of quartz and felspar. [*Sw.*, hornstone.]

halallelujah, *hallelujah*, *hāl-ē-lōō'jā*, *n.* and *interj.* the exclamation 'Praise Jehovah': a song of praise to God: a musical composition based on the word.—Also *allelula*. [*Heb. hōllelū*, praise ye, and *jāh*, Jehovah.]

halliard. See *halyard*.

halling, *hāl'ing*, *hāl'ing*, *n.* a Norwegian country dance in 2-4 time, or its tune. [*Perh. Hallingdal*, N.W. of Oslo.]

hallion, *hallian*, *hallyon*, *hāl'yən*, *n.* a lout: a lazy rascal. [*Origin unknown*.]

hallo, *halloa*, *hā-lō'*, *hū-lō'*, *interj.* expressing surprise, discovery, becoming aware: used also in greeting, accosting, calling attention.—*n.* a call of hallo.—*v.i.* to call hallo.—Also *hullo* and other forms. [*Imit.*]

halloo, *hāl-lōō'*, *n.* a cry to urge on a chase or to call attention.—*v.i.* to cry dogs on: to raise an outc with halloos: to hunt you're out of the . . . you are safe. [*Imit.*]

hallow, *hāl'ō*, *v.t.* to make holy: to consecrate: to reverence.—*n.* (*obs.*) a saint.—*ns.* **Hallowe'en**, (*esp. Scot.*) the eve of, or the evening before, All Hallows; **Hallowmas**, the feast of All Hallows or All Saints, 1st November. [*O.E. hālgian*, to hallow, *hāligo*, a saint—*hālig*, holy.]

halloyste, *hāl-ōiz't*, *n.* a clayey mineral, a hydrated aluminium silicate. [*Omalius d'Hallo* (1753-1875), Belgian geologist.]

Hallstatt, *hāl'stāt*, *adj.* of the transition from the Bronze to the Iron Age. [*From finds at Hallstatt in Upper Austria*.]

hallucinate, *hāl-(y)ōō'sin-āt*, *v.t.* to affect with

hallucination.—*v.i.* to experience hallucination.—*n.* hallucinā'tion, a perception without objective reality: (loosely) delusion.—*adj.* hallu'cinative, hallu'cinatory; hallucinogen'ic, causing hallucinations. [L. *hallūcināri* (better *ālūcināri*), -*ūtus*, to wander in the mind.]

hallux, hal'uks, *n.* the innermost digit of the hind-limb: the great toe: a bird's hind-toe.—*pl.* hal-luces (-*ū'sēz*). [Wrong form of L. (*h*)*allex*, -*icis*.]

halm, hām. Same as haulm.

halma, hal'mā, *n.* in the Greek pentathlon, a long jump with weights in the hands: a game played on a board of 256 squares, in which the men move by jumps. [Gr., a jump.]

halo, hal'ō, *n.* a ring of light or colour, esp. one round the sun or moon caused by refraction by ice-crystals, or one round the head of a holy person: an ideal or sentimental glory or glamour attaching to anything: (*pl.* hal'ō(e)s, rarely hālō(n)s).—*v.t.* to surround with a halo:—*pa.p.* ha'loed, ha'lo'd. [Gr. *halōs*, a threshing-floor, disk, halo.]

haloid, hal'oid, *n.* a halide.—*adj.* having the composition of a halide.—*n.* halogen (hal'ə-jən), any member of a group of elements (chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine) that form with metals compounds like common salt.—*v.t.* halogenate (-*əj*'), to combine with a halogen.—*adj.* halogenous; hal'ophille (-*fil*), -*fit*; Gr. *philein*, to like), haloph'ulous, tolerant of salt: capable of living in salt water.—*ns.* haloph'ily, adaptation to life in the presence of much salt; halophyte (hal'ə-fit; Gr. *phyton*, a plant), a plant adapted to life in soil or water containing much salt.—*adj.* halophytic (-*fit*). [Gr. *hals*, salt.]

Haloragis, hal'ə-rā-jis, *n.* sea-berry, an Australasian genus of plants giving name to the family Haloragid'aceae, a reduced offshoot of the evening primrose family, including mare's-tail and water milfoil. [Gr. *hals*, sea, *rhax*, *rhagos*, a berry.]

halse, hals, *Scot.* and *Northern* hause, hawse, haws, *n.* (*obs.* or *dialect*) the neck: the throat: a pass, defile, or connecting ridge.—*v.t.* (*obs.* or *arch.*) to embrace:—*pa.t.* halsed, (*Spens.*) haulst.—*ns.* hause-bane, (*Scot.*) collar-bone: hause'-lock, the wool of a sheep's neck. [O.E. *hals* (*heals*), neck; Ger. *hals*.]

halse, hals, haws, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to salute, greet. [O.E. *halsian*.]

halsier, haws'er, *n.* See hawser.

halt, hault, *v.i.* to come to a standstill: to make a temporary stop.—*v.t.* to cause to stop.—*n.* a standstill: a stopping-place: a railway station not fully equipped. [Ger. *halt*, stoppage.]

halt, hault, *v.i.* to be lame, to limp: to walk unsteadily: to vacillate: to proceed lamely or imperfectly, to be at fault, as in logic, rhythm, &c.—*adj.* lame, crippled, limping.—*n.* a limp: foot-rot: (*Scot.*) an impediment in speech.—*n.* and *adj.* half'ing.—*adv.* half'ingly. [O.E. *halt* (*healt*); Dan. *halt*.]

halter, hault'er, *n.* a rope for holding and leading an animal, or for hanging criminals.—*v.t.* to put a halter on. [O.E. *hælfere*; Ger. *halfter*.]

halteres, hal'tēr'ē, *n.pl.* the rudimentary hind-wings of flies. [Gr. *halterēs*, dumb-bells held by jumpers—*hallesthai*, to jump.]

halve, hāv, *v.t.* to divide in half: in golf, to draw: in carpentry, to join by cutting away half the thickness of each.—*n.* halv'er, one who halves: a half-share.—*interj.* halv'ers, used in claiming half of a find. [half.]

halyard, halliard, hal'yerd, *n.* a rope or purchase for hoisting or lowering a sail, yard, or flag. [For *halter*—*hale*, by association with yard.]

ham, ham, *n.* the back of the thigh or hough: the thigh of an animal, esp. of a hog salted and dried.—*adj.* ham'-fist'ed, ham'-hand'ed, clumsy; hammy'. [O.E. *hamm*; cf. dial. Ger. *hamme*.]

ham, ham, *n.* (*slang*) actor who rants and overacts: overacting: part that lends itself to this: inept boxer: an amateur.—Also *adj.* [Prob. hamfatter.]

Hamadryad, ham-ə-dri'ad, *n.* a wood-nymph who died with the tree in which she dwelt: a large poisonous Indian snake, *Naja hamadryas*: a large

baboon of Abyssinia:—*pl.* hamadry'ads, hamadry'ades (-*ēz*). [Gr. *hamadryas*—*hama*, together, *dryēs*, (oak) tree.]

Hamamelis, ham-ə-mē'lis, *n.* the American witch-hazel genus, giving name to a family, Hamamelid'aceae, akin to the planes. [Gr. *hamamelis*, medlar—*hama*, together with, *mēlan*, an apple.]

hamarthritis, ham-ər-thri'tis, *n.* gout in all the joints. [Gr. *hama*, together, *arthritis*, gout.]

hamartology, ham-ər-ti-ol'ə-jī, *n.* that section of theology which treats of sin. [Gr. *hamartia*, sin, *logos*, discourse.]

hamate, hām'at, *adj.* hooked. [L. *hāmātus*—*hāmus*, hook.]

hamble, hām'bl, *v.t.* to mutilate, make useless for hunting (by cutting the balls of a dog's feet). [O.E. *hamelan*.]

Hamburg, Hamburg, hām'burg, -*bz-rə*, *n.* a black variety of grape (often black Hamburg): a small blue-legged domestic fowl.—*n.* ham-burg(h)er, Hamburg steak, finely chopped meat: this shaped into a round flat cake, fried, and put into a bread roll: a large sausage. [Hamburg in Germany.]

hame, hām, *n.* one of the two curved bars of a draught-horse's collar. [Cf. Du. *haam*, L.G. *ham*.]

hame, hām, *Scots* form of home.—*adv.* hame'-with, homewards.

hamesucken, hām'suk-n, *n.* (*Scots law*) the assaulting of a man in his own house. [O.E. *hām-sōc*—*hām*, home, *sōc*, seeking, attack; cf. Ger. *heim-suchung*.]

hamfatter, hām'fat-ər, *n.* a third-rate minstrel, variety artist, actor.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to act badly or ineffectively. [Perh. from an old negro minstrel song, *The Hamfat Man*.]

Hamiltonian, ham-il-tō-ni-ən, *adj.* pertaining to James Hamilton (1769-1831), or his method of teaching languages without grammar, to the philosopher Sir William Hamilton (1788-1856), to Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805-65), Irish mathematician, or other of the name.

Hamite, hām'it, *n.* a descendant or supposed descendant of Ham, son of Noah: a member of a dark-brown long-headed race of N.E. Africa (Galla, Hadendos, &c.), sometimes understood more widely to cover much of N. Africa: a speaker of any language of a N. African family distantly related to Semitic (ancient Egyptian, Berber, &c.).—*adj.* Hamitic (-*it'ik*).

hamlet, hām'lit, *n.* a cluster of houses in the country: a small village. [O.Fr. *hamelot*, dim. of *hamel* (Fr. *hameau*), from Gmc.; cf. home.]

hammal, hamal, hum-āl', *n.* an Eastern porter. [Ar. *hamdāl*.]

hammam, hum-ām', humm'um, ham'am, *n.* an Oriental bathing establishment, a Turkish bath.—Also humm'um, humm'um. [Ar. *hammūm*.]

hammer, ham'ər, *n.* a tool for beating metal, breaking rock, driving nails, or the like: a striking-piece in the mechanism of a clock, piano, &c.: the apparatus that causes explosion of the charge in a firearm: the mallet with which an auctioneer announces that an article is sold: a small bone of the ear, the malleus.—*v.t.* to beat, drive, shape, or fashion with or as with a hammer: to contrive by intellectual labour, to excogitate (with *out*): to trounce or criticise severely: to declare a defaulter on the Stock Exchange: to beat down the price of (a stock), to depress (a market).—*v.i.* to use a hammer: to make a noise as of a hammer: to persevere pertinaciously.—*adv.* hamm'cr-and-tongs, with great noise and violence.—*ns.* hamm'cr-beam, a horizontal piece of timber in place of a tie-beam at or near the feet of a pair of rafters: hamm'cr-brace, a curved brace supporting a hammer-beam: hamm'cr-head, a shark with hammer-shaped head (also hamm'cr-fish, hamm'cr-head'ed shark): the umbrella (also hamm'crkop, Du.).—*adj.* hamm'cr-head'ed, with a head shaped like a hammer: dull in intellect, stupid.—*n.* and *adj.* hamm'cring.—*adj.* hamm'crless.—*ns.* hamm'crman, one who wields a hammer, as a blacksmith, goldsmith, &c.; hamm'cr-toe, a condition in which a toe is permanently bent upwards at the base and

hammercloth, *hom'ar-kloth*, n. a cloth covering a coach-box. [Origin unknown.]

hammock, *ham'ah*, n. a cloth or netting hung by the ends, for use as a bed or couch. [Sp. *homoca*, from Carib.]

hamose, *hā'mūs*, adj. hooked—also *hā'mous*.—(obs.) hamular (*ham'ū-lar*), like a small hook; *hām'ūlate*, tipped with a small hook.—n. *hām'ūlus*, a small hook or hook-like process. [L. *hāmus*, hook.]

hamper, *ham'par*, v.t. to impede: to derange.—n. (obs.) a shackle: that which impedes. [First about 1350, in Northern writers; cf. O.N. and Mod. Ice. *hemja*, to restrain, Ger. *hemmen*.]

hamper, *hom'par*, n. a large basket.—v.t. to give a hamper to, to bribe.—ns. *han'ap*, a large drinking-cup; *han'aper*, (obs.) a case for a hanap: a receptacle for treasure, paper, &c.: a former department of Chancery. [O.Fr. *hanapier*—*hanop*, drinking-cup; cf. O.H.G. *hnoff*; O.E. *hnap*, a bowl.]

hamshackle, *hom'shak-l*, v.t. to shackle by tying head to fore-leg: to fetter, restrain. [shackle; otherwise obscure.]

hamster, *ham'star*, n. a rodent (Cricetus) with cheek-pouches reaching almost to the shoulders. [Ger.]

hamstring, *hom'string*, n. the great tendon at the back of the knee or hock of the hind-leg.—v.t. to lame by cutting the hamstring:—*pat.* and *pa.p.* *ham'stringed*, *ham'strung* (Mill.). [ham, string.]

han, *hon*, an old pl. (Spens.) of have.

hanap, *hanaper*. See hamper (2).

hance, *hāns*, n. (naut.) a curved rise from a lower to a higher part: (archit.) the arc of smaller radius at the springing of an elliptical or many-centred arch—also *haunch*. [O.Fr. *hauce*, *houle*, rise; cf. *enhance*.]

hanch, *hāsh*, v.f. and v.t. to snap (at) with the jaws. [Older Fr. *hancher*.]

hand, *hand*, n. the extremity of the arm below the wrist: the forefoot: the extremity of the hind-limb when it is prehensile: a pointer or index: a measure of four inches: a division of a bunch of bananas: side, direction, quarter: a worker, esp. in a factory or a ship: a performer: a doer, author, or producer: instrumentality: influence: share in performance: power or manner of performing: style: skill: handiwork: touch: stroke: control: keeping, custody: possession: style of handwriting: sign-manual: pledge or trothplight: consent to or promise of marriage, or fulfilment of such promise: the set of cards held by a player at one deal: the play of a single deal of cards: (loosely) a game of cards: a turn, round, or innings in a game: a round of applause.—v.t. to lay hands on, set hand to, manipulate, handle: to join hands with: to pass with the hand: to lead, escort, or help, esp. in entering a carriage: to transfer or deliver (often with *over*).—hands, in composition, by hand, or direct bodily operation (as *hand-knit*ed, *hand-made*, *hand-paint*ed, *hand-set*, *hand-sewn*, *hand-weed*ed): operated by hand (as *hand-organ*): held in the hand (as *hand-basket*et).—n. *hand'bag*, a bag for small articles, carried in the hand by ladies: a light travelling-bag: *hand'-ball*, sport of throwing and catching ball: *hand'-barrnw*, wheelless barrnw, carried by handles: *hand-cart*: *hand'-bell*, small bell with a handle, rung by hand: *hand'-bill*, a light pruning-hook: a bill or loose sheet bearing an announcement: *hand'-book*, a manual: (U.S.) a bookmaker's book of bets: *hand(s)breadth*, the breadth of a hand: *hand'car*, (U.S.) a workman's vehicle driven by hand on a railway: *hand'-cart*, a light cart drawn by hand: *hand'craft*, *handiwork*: *hand'cuff*, (esp. in pl.) a shackle locked upon the wrist.—v.t. to put handcuffs on.—adj. *hand'ed*, having hands: (Mill.) with hands joined.—n. *hand'er*, one who hands: a blow on the hand: *hand'fast*, a firm grip: custody: (frou.) a handle: a contract, esp. a betrothal.—adj.

bound: espoused: tight-gripping.—v.t. to betroth: to join by handfasting.—n. *hand'fasting*, betrothal: probationary marriage: private marriage: *hand'feeding*, feeding of animals or machinery by hand: *hand'ful*, enough to fill the hand: a small number or quantity: a charge that taxes one's powers: (pl. *hand'fuls*): *hand'gall'op*, an easy gallop, restrained by the bride-hand: *hand'-glass*, a glass or glazed frame to protect plants: a mirror or a lens with a handle: *hand'-grenade*, a grenade to be thrown by hand: *hand'grip*, a grasp with the hand: something for the hand to grasp: (in pl.) close struggle: *hand'-hold*, a hold by the hand: a place or part that can be held by the hand.—n. pl. *hand'leufs*, fisticuffs.—adv. *hand'-in-hand*, with hands mutually clasped: in close association: conjointly.—Also *adj.* *hand'less*, without hands: awkward.—n. *hand'-line*, a fishing-line without a rod: *hand'list*, a list without detail, for handy reference: *hand'loom*, a hand-worked weaving loom.—adj. *hand'made*.—ns. *hand'maid*, *hand'maiden*, a female servant.—adj. *hand'-me-down*, ready-made: second-hand.—n. a ready-made or second-hand garment.—n. *hand'mill*, a quern: a coffee-mill, pepper-mill, &c., worked by hand: *hand'-off*, act or manner of pushing off an opponent in Rugby football.—v.t. and v.i. *hand'-off*.—n. *hand'-out*, (U.S.) a portion handed out, esp. to a beggar: an issue: a prepared statement issued to the press: *hand'-pa'per*, paper with a hand for watermark.—v.t. *hand'-pick*, to pick by hand: to select one by one, e.g. a packed jury.—n. *hand'play*, dealing of blows: *hand'-post*, a

heronshaw: *hand'-screen*, a screen against fire or sun, held in the hand: *hand'-screw*, a clamp: a jack for raising weights: *hand'shake*, *hand'shaking*, a shaking of hands: *hand'spike*, a bar used as a lever: *hand'spring*, a cartwheel or somersault with hands on the ground: *hand'-staff*, a staff-like handle, as of a stall: a staff as a weapon: a javelin: (pl. *hand'staves*, *hand'-staf's*): *hand'sturn*, a single or least act of work.—adj. and adv. *hand'-to-hand*, at close quarters: *hand'-to-mouth*, with provision for immediate needs only.—n. *hand'work*, work done by hand.—adj. *hand'worked*, *hand'wrought*, done by hand.—n. *hand'writing*, writing, script: style of writing.—at any hand, in any hand, (*Shak.*) at any rate, in any case: at first hand, directly from the source: at hand, conveniently near: within easy reach: near in time: (*Shak.*) at the beginning: at the hand of, by the act of: bear a hand, to take part, lend aid: bloody, or red hand, the arms of Ulster, a sinister hand erect coupled at the wrist gules, borne by baronets in a canton or in-cuscutcheon: by hand, by use of the hands, or tools worked by the hand, not by machinery or other indirect means: by the strong hand, by force: change hands, to pass to other ownership or keeping: come to hand, to arrive: to be received: come to one's hand, to be found easy: to come to close quarters: for one's own hand, on one's own account: get one's hand in, to get control of the play so as to turn one's cards to good use: to get into the way or knack: good hands, a trustworthy source: good keeping: care of those who may be trusted to treat one well: hand and foot, with respect to hands and feet: with assiduous attention: hand and (or in) glove, on very intimate terms: in close co-operation: hand down or on, transmit in succession or by tradition: hand it to one, (*slang*) admit his superiority, esp. as shown by his success in a difficult matter: hand of God, unforeseen and unavoidable accident, as lightning, tempest: hand over hand, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another, as in climbing a rope or twimming with a certain stroke: progressively:

fāse, fār, dāk; mē, hōr (het); mīne; mūte; mūte; mūn; dhen (then)

with steady and rapid gain (also hand over fist); hand over head, headlong; hands down, with utter ease (as in winning a race); hands off, keep off; do not touch or strike; hands up, hold the hands above the head in surrender; handwritting on the wall, a foreshadowing of disaster (from Dan. v. 5); in hand, as present payment; in preparation; under control; (billiards) of a ball that has to be played from balk; lay hands on, to seize; to obtain or find; to subject physically to rough treatment; to bless or to ordain by touching with the hand(s)—also to lay on hands; laying on of hands, the touch of a bishop or presbyters in ordination; lend a hand, to give assistance; off one's hands, no longer under one's responsible charge; old hand, one experienced, as opposed to young hand; on all hands, on all sides, by everybody; on hand, ready, available; in one's possession; on one's hands, under one's care or responsibility; remaining as a burden or encumbrance; out of hand, at once, immediately, without premeditation; out of control; poor hand, an unskilful one; set one's hand to, to engage in, undertake; to sign; show of hands, a vote by holding up hands; show one's hand, to expose one's purpose; stand one's hand, (slang) to pay for a drink to another; strike hands, to make a contract; take in hand, to undertake; take off one's hands, to relieve one of; to one's hand, in readiness; under one's hand, with one's proper signature attached; upper hand, mastery; wash one's hands (of), to disclaim responsibility (Matt. xxvii. 24). [O.E. *hand*; in all Gmc. tongues, perh. rel. to Goth. *hantian*, to seize.]

handicap, *hand'i-kap*, *v.t.* to impose special disadvantages or impediments upon, in order to offset advantages and make a better contest: (fig.) to place at a disadvantage.—*n.* any contest so adjusted, or the condition imposed: (golf) amount added to or subtracted from one's score in stroke competitions: (fig.) a disadvantage.—*n.* handicapper, one who handicaps. [App. *hand' i cap*, from the drawing from a cap in an old lottery game.]

handicraft, *hand'i-kräft*, *n.* a manual craft or trade.—*n.* handicraftsman, a man skilled in a manual art.—*fem.* handicraftswoman. [O.E. *hand-erast*—hand and *erast*, craft, assimilated to *handi-work*.]

handiwork, handywork, *hand'i-work*, *n.* work done by the hands, performance generally: work of skill or wisdom: creation: doing. [O.E. *hand-gecere*—hand and *gecere* (getscore), work.]

handjar, hanjar, *han'jār*, *n.* a Persian dagger. [Pers. and Ar. *khanjar*.]

handkerchief, *hang'kər-chif*, *-chēf*, *n.* a cloth or paper for wiping the nose, &c.; a neckerchief.—Also (Shah., &c.; now vulg.) handkercher.—throw the handkerchief, to summon to pursuit, call upon to take one's turn—as in children's games and royal harems. [hand, kerchief.]

handle, *hand'l*, *v.t.* to hold, move about, feel freely, with the hand; to make familiar by frequent touching; to manage; to discuss; to deal with, treat; to cope with; pass through one's hands; to trade or do business in.—*ms.* handler; handling. [O.E. *handlian*—hand, a hand.]

handle, *hand'l*, *n.* a part by which a thing is held: anything affording an advantage or pretext to an opponent: feel, as of a textile.—*n.* handle-bar, the steering-bar of a cycle, or one half of it.—*adj.* hand'led, having a handle.—a handle to one's name, a title. [O.E. *handle*—hand.]

hand of glory, *hand əv glō'ri*, *n.* a charm made originally of mandrake root, afterwards of a murderer's hand from the gallows. [A translation of Fr. *main de gloire*—O.Fr. *mandegloire*, mandrake—mandragore.]

handsel, hansel, *han(d)'səl*, *n.* an inaugural gift, e.g. a present on Handsel Monday, a coin put in the pocket of a new coat, or the like: an inauguration—first money taken, earnest—the first use of anything: penalty.—*v.t.* to give a handsel to: to inaugurate: to make a beginning

on: (Chatterton, from a blundering reading of a dictionary explanation, to cut off a first slice) to cut off, kill:—*pr.p.* han(d)'selling; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* han(d)'selled.—Handsel Monday, the first Monday after New Year's Day, when handsels are given. [O.E. *handselen*, hand-gift, giving; or O.N. *handsal*.]

handsome, *han'səm*, *adj.* (obs.) convenient, handy: od-looking:

or noble:—*n.* hand-

someness. [hand and suff. -some; cf. Du. *handzaam*.]

handy, *han'di*, *adj.* dexterous: ready to the hand: convenient: near.—*adv.* hand'ily.—*ms.* hand'-iness; hand'y-man, a man for odd jobs: a blue-jacket. [hand.]

handy-dandy, *hand'i-dand'i*, *n.* a children's game of guessing which hand a thing is in.—*interj.* (Shak.) the formula used in the game. [hand.]

hang, *hang*, *v.t.* to support from above against gravity: to suspend: to decorate with pictures, tapestry, &c., as a wall: to put to death by suspending by the neck: (in the *imper.*) a euphemism for damn.—*v.i.* to be suspended, so as to allow of free lateral motion: to drag: to hover: to impend: to be in suspense: to linger: to hold back: to depend: to have things hanging: to remain in close attention:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hanged (by the neck), or hung (in all senses).—*n.* hang, action or mode of hanging: principle of connexion, plan: knack of using: a dexterity: a slackening of motion: a hanging mass: (euphemistically) a damn.—*n.* hangabil'ity.—*adj.* hang'able, liable to be hanged: punishable by hanging.—*ms.* hang'-bird, a Baltimore oriole (from its pensile nest); hang'-dog, a low fellow.—*adj.* with a sneaking look.—*ms.* hang'er, one who hangs: that on which anything is hung: a wood on a hillside: a short sword; hang'er-on, one who hangs on or sticks to a person or place: an importunate acquaintance: a dependent; hang'fire, delay in explosion.—*adj.* hang'ing, suspending: suspended: drooping: downcast: deserving or involving death by hanging.—*n.* death by the halter: (esp. in *pl.*) that which is hung, as drapery.—*n.* hang-man, a public executioner.—*adj.* rascally.—*ms.* hang'-nest, a hangbird; hang'-over, a survival: after-effects of drinking.—hang about, to loiter; hang back, to show reluctance; hang by a thread, to depend upon very precarious conditions (from the sword of Damocles); hang, draw, and quarter, to hang, cut down while still alive, disembowel and cut in pieces for exposure at different places; draw, hang, and quarter, to drag on a hurdle or otherwise to the place of execution, then hang and quarter; hang fire, to be long in exploding or discharging: to be slow in taking effect: to hesitate; hanging buttress, a buttress supported by a corbel or the like; hang in the balance, to be in doubt or suspense; hang off, to let go: to hold off; hang on, to cling: to persist: to linger, wait about: to give close admiring attention to (esp. to hang on one's hips): to depend upon: to weigh down or oppress; hang one's head, to look ashamed or sheepish; hang out, to display, as a sign: (slang) to lodge or reside; hang over, to project over or lean out from; hang together, to keep united: to be consistent: to connect; hang up, to suspend: to delay: to replace a telephone receiver, break off communication; hang up one's [O.E. *hangian*, *pa.t.* and *hōn*, *pa.t.* *hēn* O.N. *hanga* and *hengja*; cf. Du. and Ger. *hanger*.]

hangar, *hang'ər*, *hang'gār*, *n.* a shed for carriages, aircraft, &c. [Fr.]

hang-nail, *hang'nāl*. See agnail.

hank, *hangh*, *n.* a coil or skein (840 yds. of cotton, 560 of worsted): a loop: a restraining hold.—*v.t.* to catch, as on a loop.—*v.i.* to catch, be entangled. [O.N. *hanki*, a hasp.]

hanker, *hang'kər*, *v.i.* to linger about: to yearn (with after, for).—*n.* a yearning.—*n.* hank'ering. [Perh. conn. with hang; cf. Du. *hunker*.]

doubled down upon itself.—bring to the hammer, to sell, or cause to sell, by auction. [O.E. *hamor*; Ger. *hammer*, O.N. *hamarr*.]

hammercloth, *ham'or-kloth*, *n.* a cloth covering a coach-box. [Origin unknown.]

hammock, *hom'ak*, *n.* a cloth or netting hung by the ends, for use as a bed or couch. [Sp. *hamaca*, from Carib.]

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hand, *hand*, *n.* the extremity of the arm below the wrist: the forefoot: the extremity of the hind-limb when it is prehensile: a pointer or index: a measure of four inches; a division of a bunch of bananas: side, direction, quarter: a worker, esp. in a factory or a ship: a performer: a doer, author, or producer: instrumentality: influence: share in performance: power or manner of performing: style: skill: handiwork: touch: stroke: control: keeping, custody: possession: style of handwriting: sign-manual: pledge or trothplight: consent to or promise of marriage, or fulfilment of such promise: the set of cards held by a player at one deal: the play of a single deal of cards: (loosely) a game of cards: a turn, round, or innings in a game: a round of applause.—*v.t.* to lay hands on, set hand to, manipulate, handle: to join hands with: to pass with the hand: to lead, escort, or help, esp. in entering a carriage: to transfer or deliver (often with *over*).—*by* hand, or direct body

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set, **hand-sewn**, **hand'**
set (as **hand'-or-gan**): held in the hand (as **hand'-bask'et**).—*ns.* **hand'-bag**, a bag for small articles, carried in the hand by ladies: a light travelling-bag; **hand'-ball**, sport of throwing and catching ball; **hand'-barrow**, wheelless barrow, carried by handles: **hand'-cart**; **hand'-bell**, small bell with a handle, rung by hand; **hand'-bill**, a light pruning-hook: a bill or loose sheet bearing an announcement; **hand'-book**, a manual: (*U.S.*) a bookmaker's book of bets; **hand's'-breadth**, the breadth of a hand; **hand'-car**, (*U.S.*) a work-hand on a railway: **hand'-**
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(*esp.* in *pl.*) a shackle

locked upon the wrist.—*v.t.* to put handcuffs on.—*adj.* **hand'-ed**, having hands: (*Milt.*) with hands joined.—*ns.* **hand'-er**, one who hands: a blow on the hand; **hand'-fast**, a firm grip: custody: (*prov.*) a handle: a contract, esp. a betrothal.—*adj.*

bound: espoused: tight-gripping.—*v.t.* to betroth: to join by handfasting.—*ns.* **hand'-fasting**, betrothal: probationary marriage: private marriage: **hand'-feeding**, feeding of animals or machinery by hand; **hand'-ful**, enough to fill the hand: a small number or quantity: a charge that taxes one's powers: (*pl.* **hand'-fuls**); **hand'-gall'op**, an easy gallop, restrained by the bridle: **hand'-glass**, a glass or glazed frame to protect plants: a mirror or a lens with a handle; **hand'-grenade**, a grenade to be thrown by hand; **hand'-grip**, a grasp with the hand: something for the hand to grasp: (*in pl.*) close struggle; **hand'-hold**, a hold by the hand: a place or part that can be held by the hand.—*n.pl.* **hand'-icuffs**, fisticuffs.—*adv.* **hand'-in-hand**, with hands mutually clasped: in close association: conjointly.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **hand'-less**, without hands: awkward.—*ns.* **hand'-line**, a fishing-line without a rod; **hand'-list**, a list without detail, for handy reference; **hand'-loom**, a hand-worked weaving loom.—*adj.* **hand'-made**.—*ns.* **hand'-maid**, **hand'-maiden**, a female servant.—*adj.* **hand'-me-down**, ready-made: second-hand.—*n.* a ready-made or second-hand garment.—*ns.* **hand'-mill**, a quern: a coffee-mill, pepper-mill, &c., worked by hand; **hand'-off**, act or manner of pushing off an opponent in Rugby football.—*v.t.* and *v.t.* **hand'-off**.—*ns.* **hand'-out**, (*U.S.*) a portion handed out, esp. to a beggar: an issue: a prepared statement issued to the press; **hand'-paper**, paper with a hand for watermark.—*v.t.* **hand'-pick**, to pick by hand: to select one by one, e.g. a packed jury.—*ns.* **hand'-play**, dealing of blows; **hand'-post**, a finger-post; **hand'-press**, a printing or other press worked by hand; **hand'-prom'ise**, a solemn form of betrothal among the Irish peasantry; **hand'-rail**, a rail to hold by, as on stairs.—*adv.* **hand'-run'ning**, (*dial.*) consecutively.—*ns.* **hand'-saw**, a saw worked by hand: a small saw: (*Shak.*) perh. for heronshaw; **hand'-screen**, a screen against fire or sun, held in the hand; **hand'-screw**, a clamp: a jack for raising weights; **hand'-shake**, **hand'-shaking**, a shaking of hands; **hand'-spike**, a bar used as a lever; **hand'-spring**, a cartwheel or somersault with hands on the ground; **hand'-staff**, a staff-like handle, as of a flail: a staff as a weapon: a javelin: (*pl.* **hand'-staves**, **hand'-stuffs**); **hand's'-turn**, a single or least set of work.—*adjs.* and *odous* **hand'-to-hand**, at close quarters; **hand'-to-mouth**, with provision for immediate needs only.—*n.* **hand'-work**, work done by hand.—*adjs.* **hand'-worked**, **hand'-wrought**, done by hand.—*n.* **hand'-writing**, writing, script: style of writing.—*at any hand*, in any hand, (*Shak.*) at any rate, in any case; at first hand, directly from the source; at hand, conveniently near: within easy reach: near in time: (*Shak.*) at the beginning; at the hand of, by the act of; bear a hand, to take part, lend aid; bloody, or red hand, the arms of Ulster, a sinister hand erect coupled at the wrist gules, borne by baronets in a canton or inescutcheon; by hand, by use of the hands, or tools worked by the hand, not by machinery or other indirect means; by the strong hand, by force; change hands, to pass to other ownership or keeping; come to hand, to arrive: to be received; come to one's hand, to be found easy: to come to close quarters; for one's own hand, on one's own account; get one's hand in, to get control of the play so as to turn one's cards to good use: to get into the way or knack; good hands, a trustworthy source: good keeping: care of those who may be trusted to treat one well: hand and foot, with respect to hands and feet: with assiduous attention; hand and (or in) glove, on very intimate terms: in close co-operation; hand down or on, transmit in succession or by tradition; hand it to one, (*slang*) admit his superiority, esp. as shown by his success in a difficult matter; hand of God, unforeseen and tempest; hand alternately one mbing a rope or swimming with a certain stroke: progressively:

fāte, fūr, dsk; mē, hōr (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dien (then)

with steady and rapid gain (also hand over fist); hand over head, headlong; hands down, with utter ease (as in winning a race); hands off, keep off; do not touch or strike; hands up, hold the hands above the head in surrender; handwritting on the wall, a foreshadowing of disaster (from Dan. v. 5); in hand, as present payment: in preparation; under control: (*billiards*) of a ball that has to be played from balk; lay hands on, to seize: to obtain or find: to subject physically to rough treatment: to bless or to ordain by touching with the hand(s)—also to lay on hands; laying on of hands, the touch of a bishop or presbyters in ordination; lend a hand, to give assistance; off one's hands, no longer under one's responsible charge; old hand, one experienced, as opposed to young hand; on all hands, on all sides, by everybody; on hand, ready, available: in one's possession; on one's hands, under one's care or responsibility: remaining as a burden or encumbrance; out of hand, at once, immediately, without premeditation: out of control; poor hand, an unskillful one; set one's hand to, to engage in, undertake: to sign; show of hands, a vote by holding up hands; show one's hand, to expose one's purpose; stand one's hand, (*slang*) to pay for a drink to another; strike hands, to make a contract; take in hand, to undertake; take off one's hands, to relieve one of; to one's hand, in readiness; under one's hand, with one's proper signature attached; upper hand, mastery; wash one's hands (of), to disclaim responsibility (Matt. xxvii. 24). [O.E. *hand*; in all Gmc. tongues, perh. rel. to Goth. *hantian*, to seize.]

handicap, *hand'i-kap*, *v.t.* to impose special disadvantages or impediments upon, in order to offset advantages and make a better contest: (*fig.*) to place at a disadvantage.—*n.* any contest so adjusted, or the condition imposed: (*golf*) amount added to or subtracted from one's score in stroke competitions: (*fig.*) a disadvantage.—*n.* handicapper, one who handicaps. [App. *hand* + *cap*, from the drawing from a cap in an old lottery game.]

handicraft, *hand'i-kraft*, *n.* a manual craft or trade.—*n.* handicraftsman, a man skilled in a manual art.—*fem.* handicraftswoman. [O.E. *hand-craeft*—*hand* and *craeft*, craft, assimilated to *handi-works*.]

handiwork, **handywork**, *hand'i-work*, *n.* work done by the hands, performance generally: work of skill or wisdom: creation: doing. [O.E. *hand-gewerc*—*hand* and *gewerc* (*getweorc*), work.]

handjar, *han'jar*, *han'jār*, *n.* a Persian dagger. [Pers. and Ar. *hanjar*.]

handkerchief, *hang'ker-chif*, *-chief*, *n.* a cloth or paper for wiping the nose, &c.: a neckerchief.—Also (*Shak.*, &c.; now *vulg.*) *handkercher*.—throw the handkerchief, to summon to pursuit, call upon to take one's turn—as in children's games and royal harems. [*hand*, *kerchief*.]

handle, *hand'l*, *v.t.* to hold, move about, feel freely, with the hand: to make familiar by frequent touching: to manage: to discuss: to deal with, treat: to cope with: pass through one's hands: to trade or do business in.—*ns.* *hand'ler*; *hand-ling*. [O.E. *handlian*—*hand*, a hand.]

handle, *hand'l*, *n.* a part by which a thing is held: anything affording an advantage or pretext to an opponent: feel, as of a textile.—*n.* *hand'le-har*, the steering-bar of a cycle, or one half of it.—*adj.* *hand'led*, having a handle.—a handle to one's name, a title. [O.E. *handle*—*hand*.]

hand of glory, *hand æv glō'ri*, *n.* a charm made originally of mandrake root, afterwards of a murderer's hand from the gallows. [A translation of Fr. *main de gloire*—O.Fr. *mandegloire*, mandrake—*mandragore*.]

handsel, *hansel*, *han(d)'səl*, *n.* an inaugural gift, e.g. a present on Handsel Monday, a coin put in the pocket of a new coat, or the like: an inauguration or beginning, as the first money taken, earnest-money, a first instalment, the first use of anything: (*Spens.*) app. payment, penalty.—*v.t.* to give a handsel to: to inaugurate: to make a beginning

on: (*Chatterton*, from a blundering reading of a dictionary explanation, to cut off a first slice) to cut off, kill:—*pr.p.* *han(d)'selling*; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* *han(d)'selled*.—Handsel Monday, the first Monday after New Year's Day, when handsels are given. [O.E. *handselen*, hand-gift, giving; or O.N. *handsal*.]

handsome, *han'səm*, *adj.* (*obs.*) convenient, handy: (*arch.*) handsome, handsome, handsome; good-looking: well-proportioned: handsome; liberal or noble: (*arch.*) handsome, handsome, handsome.—*n.* *hand'someness*, [*hand* and *səm*—*same*; cf. Du. *handzaam*.]

handy, *hand'i*, *adj.* dexterous: ready to the hand: convenient: near.—*adv.* *hand'ily*.—*ns.* *hand'-iness*; *hand'y-man*, a man for odd jobs: a blue-jacket. [*hand*.]

handy-dandy, *hand'i-dand'i*, *n.* a children's game of guessing which hand a thing is in.—*interj.* (*Shak.*) the formula used in the game. [*hand*.]

hang, *hang*, *v.t.* to support from above against gravity: to suspend: to decorate with pictures, tapestry, &c., as a wall: to put to death by suspending by the neck: (in the *imper.*) a euphemism for damn.—*v.i.* to be suspended, so as to allow of free lateral motion: to drag: to hover: to impend: to be in suspense; to linger: to hold back: to depend: to have things hanging: to remain in close attention:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *hanged* (by the neck), or *hung* (in all senses).—*n.* *hang*, action or mode of hanging: principle of connexion, plan; knack of using: a dexterity: a slackening of motion: a hanging mass: (euphemistically) a damn.—*n.* *hangability*.—*adj.* *hang'able*, liable to be hanged: punishable by hanging.—*ns.* *hang'-bird*, a Baltimore oriole (from its pensive nest); *hang'-dog*, a low fellow.—*adj.* with a sneaking look.—*ns.* *hang'er*, one who hangs: that on which anything is hung: a wood on a hillside: a short sword; *hang'er-on*, one who hangs on or sticks to a person or place: an importunate acquaintance: a dependant; *hang'fire*, delay in explosion.—*adj.* *hang'ing*, suspending: suspended: drooping: downcast: deserving or involving death by hanging.—*n.* death by the halter: (esp. in *pl.*) that which is hung, as drapery.—*n.* *hang'man*, a public executioner.—*adj.* *hang'ing*, rascally.—*ns.* *hang'-nest*, a hangbird; *hang'-over*, a survival: after-effects of drinking.—*hang about*, to loiter; *hang back*, to show reluctance; *hang by a thread*, to depend upon very precarious conditions (from the sword of Damocles); *hang, draw, and quarter*, to hang, cut down while still alive, disembowel and cut in pieces for exposure at different places; *draw, hang, and quarter*, to drag on a hurdle or otherwise to the place of execution, then hang and quarter; *hang fire*, to be long in exploding or discharging: to be slow in taking effect: to hesitate; *hang buttness*, a buttress supported by a corbel or the like; *hang in the balance*, to be in doubt or suspense; *hang off*, to let go: to hold off; *hang on*, to cling: to persist: to linger, wait about: to give close admiring attention to (esp. to *hang on one's lips*): to depend upon: to weigh down or oppress; *hang one's head*, to look ashamed or sheepish; *hang out*, to display, as a sign: (*slang*) to lodge or reside; *hang over*, to project over or lean out from; *hang together*, to keep united: to be consistent: to connect; *hang up*, to suspend: to delay: to replace a telephone rec.
hang up one's
hangian, *pa.t.*
hōn, *pa.t.* *hēn*
hanga and *hængja*; cf. Du. and Ger. *hengen*.]
hangar, *hang'ər*, *hang'gār*, *n.* a shed for carriages, aircraft, &c. [Fr.]
hang-nail, *hang'nāl*. See *egg-nail*.
hang, *hang*, *n.* a coil or skein (840 yds. of cotton, 560 of worsted): a loop: a restraining hold.—*v.t.* to catch, as on a loop.—*v.i.* to catch, be entangled. [O.N. *hank*, a hasp.]
hanker, *hang'ər*, *v.i.* to linger about: to yearn (with *after*, *for*).—*n.* a yearning.—*n.* *hank'ering*. [Perh. conn. with *hang*; cf. Du. *hankeren*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *cl'a-rant, in'sant, ran'dam*

hankie, hanky, hang'k', n. a coll. dim. of handkerchief.

hanky-panky, hang'k'i-pang'k'i, n. jugglery, underhand trickery. [Arbitrary.]

Hanoverian, han-sə-vē-ri-ən, adj. pertaining to Hanover (Ger. Hannover): of the dynasty that came thence to the British throne in 1714.—*n.* a native of Hanover: a supporter of the house of Hanover, opp. to a Jacobite.

Hansard, han'sārd, n. the printed reports of debates in parliament, from Luke Hansard (1752-1828), whose descendants continued to print them down to 1889.—*v.t.* han'sardise, to confront with one's former recorded opinions.

Hanse, hans, n. a league, esp. one of German commercial cities.—*adj.* Hanse, Hanscatic (han-si-at'ik). [O.H.G. *hansa*, a band of men (Ger. *hansel*).]

hansel. See *handsel*.

hansom, han'səm, n. a light two-wheeled cab with driver's seat raised behind.—Also han'som-cab. [From the inventor, Joseph A. Hansom (1803-82).]

ha'n't, hant, a coll. contr. for have not or has not. **hantle, hant'l, n. (Scot.)** a good many: a good deal. [Poss. hand and tale, number.]

hanuman, han-oo-mān, n. a long-tailed sacred monkey of the East Indies—the entellus monkey. [Hanumān, Hindu monkey god.]

hap, hap, n. chance: fortune: accident.—*v.i.* to chance, happen.—*pr.p.* happ'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* happened.—*n.* and *adj.* hap'haz'ard, random: chance.—*adv.* at random.—*n.* haphaz'ardness.—*adj.* hap'less, unlucky: unhappy.—*adv.* hap'lessly.—*n.* hap'lessness.—*adv.* hap'ly, by hap: perhaps: it may be. [O.N. *happ*, good luck.]

hap, hap, v.t. (Scot. and E. Engl.) to cover up: to wrap up.—*n.* a wrap. [Origin unknown.]

hap'pence, hā'pəns, for halfpence.

hap'penny, hā'pən-ē, for halfpenny.

hap'penny, hā'pən-ē, for halfpenny. single.—*ns.* haplography: idv'ent writing once of written twice; haplog'ogy, of a sound resembling a neighbouring sound (as *idolatry* for *idololatry*).—*adj.* hap'loid, (*biol.*) having the reduced number of chromosomes characteristic of the species, as in germ-cells (opp. to *diploid*).—*n.* haploid'y.—*adj.* haplost'emonous (Gr. *stēmōn*, thread; *bot.*), with one whorl of stamens. [Gr. *haploos*, single, simple.]

hap'orth, hā'pəth, for halfpennyworth.

happen, hap'en, v.i. to fall out: to come to pass: to take place: to chance.—*adv.* (N. Engl.) perhaps.—*n.* happ'en'ing, event.—if anything should happen, in case of death. [hap.]

happy, hap'i, adj. lucky: fortunate: expressing, or characterised by, content, wellbeing, pleasure, or good: apt: felicitous.—*v.t.* (Shak.) to make happy.—*adv.* happily, in a happy manner: in happiness: by chance: perhaps.—*n.* happ'iness.—*adj.* happy-go-lucky'y, easy-going: taking things as they come.—*adv.* in any way one pleases.—happy dispatch, a euphemism for *hara-kiri*. [hap.]

hapteron, hap'tēr-on, n. a holdfast or attachment organ of a plant thallus.—*adj.* haptotrop'ic, curving in response to touch, as a tendril.—*n.* haptot'ropism. [Gr. *haptēin*, to fasten, *tropos*, turning.]

haqueton, hak'ton. Same as *acton*.

hara-kiri, hā-rā-hē-rē, n. ceremonious Japanese suicide by ripping the belly. [Japanese *hara*, belly, *kiri*, cut.]

harangue, hā-rang', n. a loud speech addressed to a multitude: a pompous or wordy address.—*v.t.* to deliver a harangue.—*v.t.* to address by a harangue.—*pr.p.* haranguing (*-rang'ing*); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* harangued (*-rang'd*).—*n.* harangu'er. [O.Fr. *arengue*, harangue—O.H.G. *hring* (Ger. *ring*), ring (of auditors).]

harass, har'as, v.t. to distress, wear out: to annoy, pester.—*adj.* harassed.—*adv.* harassedly.—*n.* harasser.—*n.* and *adj.* harass'ing.—*adv.* harass'ingly.—*n.* harass'ment. [O.Fr. *harasser*; prob. from *harer*, to incite a dog.]

harbinger, hār-bin-jēr, n. (obs.) a host: (obs.) one

sent before to provide lodging: a forerunner, pioneer.—*v.t.* to precede as harbinger. [M.E. *herbergeur*; see *harbour*.]

harbour, hār'bar, n. a refuge or shelter: a shelter, natural or artificial, for ships: a haven.—*v.t.* to lodge, shelter, entertain, or give asylum to: to trace to its lair.—*v.t.* to take sbelter.—*ns.* har'bourage, place of shelter: entertainment; har'bour-bar, a sandbank at a harbour's mouth.—*n.pl.* har'bour-dues, charges for the use of a harbour.—*n.* har'bourer.—*adj.* har'bourless.—*ns.* har'bour-light, a guiding light into a harbour; har'bour-master, an officer who has charge of a harbour.—harbour of refuge, a harbour constructed to give shelter to ships: protection in distress. [M.E. *herberwe*—O.E. *hereberge*—here, army, *beorg*, protection; cf. Ger. *herberge*, O.N. *herberg*.]

hard, hārd, adj. not easily penetrated or broken: unyielding to pressure: firm, solid: (*min.*) difficult to scratch: difficult: strenuous: laborious: vigorous: bodily fit: coarse and scanty: stingy, niggardly: difficult to bear: difficult to please: unfeeling: insensitive: severe: rigorous: stiff: constrained: intractable: obdurate: (of coal) antia-cetic: (of water) difficult to lather owing to calcium or magnesium salt in solution: harsh: brilliant and glaring: over-sharply defined: lacking in finer shades: (*U.S.*) spirituous: (of silk) retaining the natural gum: (of news) definite, substantiated: (of letters) representing a guttural, not a sibilant, sound: (*obs. phon.*) voiceless: (of radiation) penetrating.—*n.* hardship: hard state: hard ground: a firm beach or foreshore: hard labour.—*adv.* with urgency, vigour, &c.: earnestly, forcibly: un-easily: in excess: severely: to the full extent (as hard apart): with difficulty: harshly: close, near, as in hard by.—*adv.* hard-a-lee, close to the lee-side, &c.—*adj.* hard-and-fast', rigidly laid down and adhered to.—*ns.* hard-and-fast'ness; hard'-bake, almond toffee; hard'beam, the hornbeam.—*adj.* hard'-billed, having a hard bill or beak; hard'-blit'en, given to hard biting, tough in fight; hard'-billed, boiled until solid: callously or cynically immovable: practical; hard'-cured, thoroughly cured, as fish, by drying in the sun; hard'-drawn, of wire, &c., drawn when cold to give the required thickness; hard'-earned, earned with toil or difficulty.—*v.t.* hard'en, to make hard or bolder or hardy: to make firm: to strengthen: to confirm in wickedness: to make insensitive.—*v.t.* to become hard or harder, *lit.* or *fig.*—*adj.* hard'ened, made hard: unfeeling: obdurate.—*ns.* hard'ener; hard'face, a soullessly relentless person.—*adj.* hard'-favoured, hard'-featured, of hard, coarse, or forbidding features.—*ns.* hard'-favouredness; hard'-featuredness; hard'-fern, the northern fern (*Lomaria* or *Blechnum*).—*adj.* hard'-fist'ed, having hard or strong fists or hands: close-fisted: niggardly; hard'-fought, sorely contested; hard'-got, hard'-gotten, obtained with difficulty; hard'-grained, having a close firm grain: forbidding.—*ns.* hard'-grass, cock's-foot or other coarse grass; hard'-hack, an American *Spiraea*.—*adj.* hard'-hand'ed, having hard hands: rough: severe.—*n.* hard'-head, knapweed: a fish of various kinds (gurnard, menhaden, fatherlasher).—*adj.* hard'-head'ed, shrewd; hard'-heart'ed, unfeeling: cruel.—*adv.* hard'-heart'edly.—*n.* hard'-heart'edness.—*adj.* hard'-hit, seriously hurt, as by a loss of money: deeply smitten with love; hard'ish, somewhat

scarcely, not
mouthed,
easily man-
hard: (*min.*)
hard-pan,
sterile soil:
of porcelain)
granite; hard-
culties; hard-
ruled, (*Shak.*)
greatly pressed;
id: hard shell,
hodox: uncon-

fūc, fūr, dsk; mē, har (her); mīne; mōite; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

promising.—*ns.* hard'ship, a thing, or conditions, hard to bear: privation: (*obs.*) an instance of hard treatment; hard tack, ship-biscuit.—*adjs.* hard-up, short of money, or of anything else; hard-visaged, of a hard, coarse, or forbidding visage.—*ns.* hard'ware, goods made of the baser metals, such as iron or copper; hard'wareman.—*adj.* hard'-won, won with toil and difficulty.—*n.* hard'wood, timber of deciduous trees, whose comparatively slow growth produces compact hard wood.—*adj.* hard'working.—*die* hard, to die only after a desperate struggle for life: to survive obstinately: (*obs.*) to die impatiently; go hard but, will not easily fail that; go hard with, turn out ill for; hard case, a person difficult to deal with or reform; hard cash, specie: ready money; hard currency, metallic money: a term without precise meaning applied to the currency of any country with which one has an adverse balance of payments; hard drinker, one who drinks persistently and excessively; hard facts, undeniable, stubborn facts; hard lines, a hard lot; hard money, (U.S.) coin; hard of hearing, pretty deaf; hard pad (disease), a neurotropic virus disease of young dogs, sometimes characterised by hardening of the pads of the feet; hard put to it, in great straits or difficulty; hard swearing, persistent and reckless swearing (by a witness): (often) perjury; hard words, words that give difficulty to a half-educated reader: harsh words: angry words; hold hard, stop; Mohs's scale of hardness, a series of minerals each of which will scratch the one before it: (1) talc, (2) gypsum, (3) calcite, (4) fluorite, (5) apatite, (6) orthoclase, (7) quartz, (8) topaz, (9) corundum, (10) diamond. [O.E. *hard* (*heard*); Du. *hard*, Ger. *hart*, Goth. *hardus*; allied to Gr. *kratys*, strong.]

hard, *hård*, (*Spens.* and *Scot.*) for *heard*.

hardoke, *hår'dak*, *n.* (Shak., *King Lear*, folio) perhaps burdock.—The quartos have *hor'dock*. [Prob. O.E. *hår*, hoary, and dock.]

hards, *hårds*, hurds, *hårds*, *n.pl.* coarse or refuse flax or hemp: (Scott.) tarred rags used as torches.—*n.* hard'en, herd'en, hurd'en, a coarse fabric made from hards. [O.E. *heordan*.]

hardy, *hård'i*, *adj.* daring, brave, resolute: confident: impudent: able to bear cold, exposure, or fatigue.—*ns.* hard'head (*arch.*), hard'hood, boldness: audacity: (*rare*) robustness.—*adv.* hard'il'y.—*ns.* hard'im'ent, (*arch.*) hard'hood: a deed of hard'hood; hard'iness. [O.Fr. *hardi*—O.H.G. *hartjan*, to make hard.]

hare, *hår*, *n.* a common very timid and very swift rodent.—*v.i.* (*slang*) to run like a hare, hasten.—*ns.* hare'-and'-bounds', a paper-chase; hare'-bell, the Scottish bluebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).—*adjs.* hare'-brained, giddy: heedless: head-long: hare'-foot, swift of foot; hare'ish, somewhat like a hare.—*n.* hare'-lip, a fissured upper lip like that of a hare.—*adj.* hare'-lipped.—*ns.* hare's'-ear, an umbelliferous plant (*Bupleurum*, various species) with yellow flowers; hare's'-foot (*trefoil*), a clover with long soft fluffy heads.—first catch your hare, make sure you have a thing first before you think what to do with it—from a direction in Mrs Glasse's cookery-book, where catch was a misprint for case, skin; hold (run) with the hare and run (hunt) with the hounds, to play a double game, to be with both sides at once. [O.E. *hara*; Du. *haas*, Dan. *hare*, Ger. *hasz*.]

hareld, *hår'ld*, *n.* a long-tailed northern sea-duck. [Mod. Ice. *havela*—*hav*, sea.]

harem, *hår'em*, *hår'em'*, *n.* women's quarters in a Mohammedan house: a set of wives and concubines.—Also *haram'*, *harim* (*-m*).—*harem* skirt, an early 20th-century divided skirt in imitation of Turkish trousers. [Ar. *harim*, *haram*, anything forbidden—*harama*, to forbid.]

haricot, *hår'i-kò*, *-kòt*, *n.* a kind of ragout or stew of mutton and beans or other vegetables: the lúdyne-bean or French bean (plant or seed). [Fr. *haricot*.]

harigal(d)s, *hår'i-glz*, *n.pl.* (*Scot.*) viscera.

haril-kari, *hår'è-kår'è*, an incorrect form of *harakiri*.

harlotate, *hår'i-ò-låt*, *v.i.* to divine.—*r.* hariolå'tion. [L. *hariolari*, *-atus*.]

hark, *hårk*, *v.i.* to listen: to enquire: to go in quest.—*v.t.* to listen to.—*n.* a whisper.—*n.* hark'-back, a going back again.—bark away, back, forward, cries to urge hounds and hunters; bark back, to revert. [See *bearken*.]

harken, *hår'kən*, *v.i.* Same as *hearken*.

harl, *hårl*, *n.* the fibre of flax, feathers, &c. [L.G.]

harl, *hårl*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to drag along the ground: to roughcast.—*v.i.* to drag oneself: to troll for fish.—*n.* act of dragging: a small quantity, a scraping of anything: a haul: roughcast.

Harleian, *hår-lé'an*, *hår'li-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford (1661-1724), and his son Edward, or the library collected by them.—Harley Street, in London, a favourite abode of physicians and surgeons, hence symbolically.

harlequin, *hår'lé-kin*, *n.* a pantomime character, in tight spangled dress, with visor and magic wand: a buffoon: a breed of small spotted dogs.—*v.i.* to play the harlequin.—*n.* harlequinade', part of a pantomime in which the harlequin plays a chief part.—harlequin duck, a variegated northern sea-duck. [Fr. *harlequin*, *arlequin* (It. *arlecchino*), prob. the same as O.Fr. *Helleguin*, a devil in mediaeval legend, perb. of Gmc. origin.]

harlot, *hår'lot*, *n.* (*abs.*) a general term of opprobrium applied to man or woman: a whore: a prostitute.—*adj.* lewd: base.—*n.* har'lotry, prostitution: unchastity: meretriciousness: (*obs.*) a harlot.—*adj.* base, foul. [O.Fr. *herlot*, *arlat*, a base fellow; origin unknown.]

harm, *hår'm*, *n.* injury: moral wrong.—*v.t.* to injure.—*n.* harm-do'ing (*Shak.*).—*adj.* harm'ful, hurtful.—*adv.* harm'fully.—*n.* harm'fulness.—*adj.* harm'less, not injurious, innocent; unharmed.—*adv.* harm'lessly.—*n.* harm'lessness. [O.E. *harm* (*hearm*); Ger. *harm*.]

harmala, *hår'må-lå*, *n.* the so-called African or Syrian rue (*Peganum Harmala*) of the bean-caper family.—Also *har'mel*.—*ns.* har'malin(e), har'min(e), alkaloids derived from its seeds. [Gr., from *Semite*; cf. Ar. *harmil*.]

harman, *hår'man*, *n.* (*old thieves' slang*) a constable: (in *pl.*) the stocks.—*n.* har'man-beck, a constable. [Origin obscure; see *beak*.]

harmattan, *hår-må-tån*, *hår-mat'an*, *n.* a dry dusty N.E. wind from the desert in W. Africa. [Fanti *harmata*.]

harmonic, *hår-mår'ik*, *adj.* in harmony: in harmonious proportion: pertaining to harmony: musical: concordant: (*math.*) in accordance with the physical relations of sounds in harmony or bodies emitting such sounds.—*n.* a component whose frequency is an integral multiple of the fundamental frequency: an overtone: a flutelike sound produced on a violin, &c., by lightly touching a string at a node and bowing: one of the components of what the ear hears as a single sound (in *pl.* form treated as *sing.*) musical acoustics.—*n.* harmon'ica, the musical glasses, Benjamin Franklin's instrument, revolving bell-glasses touched on the rim by a wet finger: an instrument composed of a sound-box and hanging strips of glass or metal, struck by a hammer: a mouth-organ.—*adj.* harmon'ical.—*adv.* harmon'ically.—*ns.* harmon'ichord, a keyboard instrument of violin tone, in which the strings are rubbed by rosined wheels; harmon'icon, a harmonica: an orchestration: a pyrophone (*chemical harmonicon*).—*adj.* harmon'ious (*-mò'ni-əs*), in, having, or producing harmony: in agreement: justly proportioned: concordant: congruous.—*adv.* harmon'iously.—*ns.* harmon'iousness; harmon'iphon(e) (*-mò'ni-fon*, *-fòn*), a keyboard wind instrument with reeds: harmonisation (*hår-mån-i-zå'shan*, or *-i*).—*v.i.* har'monise, to be in harmony: to agree: to be compatible.—*v.t.* to bring into harmony: to reconcile: (*mus.*) to provide part to.—*ns.* harmonis'er; har'monist, one skilled in harmony (in theory or composition): a reconciler; one who seeks to reconcile apparent inconsistencies: Harmonist, member of a Second Adventist celibate sect (also Har'monite) founded by George Rapp

(d. 1847), from its settlement at *Harmony*, Pennsylvania; *harmôn-lum*, a reed-organ, esp. one in which the air is forced (not drawn) through the reeds; *harmôn-lumist*; *harmonogram* (*-mon*), a curve drawn by a harmonograph; *harmonograph*, an instrument for tracing curves representing vibrations; *harmonometer*, an instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds; *harmony* (*hâr-môn-i*), a fitting together of parts so as to form a connected whole: agreement in relation: in art, a normal and satisfying state of completeness and order in the relations of things to each other: (*mus.*) a simultaneous and successive combination of accordant sounds: the whole chordal structure of a piece, as distinguished from its melody or its rhythm: concord: music in general: a collation of parallel passages with a view to demonstrate agreement—as of the Gospels.—*harmonic mean*, the middle term of three in harmonic progression; *harmonic minor*, a minor scale with minor sixth and major seventh, ascending and descending; *harmonic motion*, the motion along a diameter of a circle of the foot of a perpendicular from a point moving uniformly round the circumference; *harmonic pencil*, (*math.*) a pencil of four rays that divides a transversal harmonically; *harmonic progression*, a series of numbers whose reciprocals are in arithmetical progression, such numbers being proportional to the lengths of strings that sound harmonics; *harmonic proportion*, the relation of successive numbers in harmonic progression; *harmonic range*, a set of four points in a straight line such that two of them divide the line between the other two internally and externally in the same ratio; *harmonic receiver*, a receiver for electric waves, in harmony with the impulses producing them; *harmonic triad*, (*mus.*) the common chord; *harmony of the spheres* (see *sphere*); *harmony*, the divinely established, between body and soul.

succession of ideas being in constant agreement like two clocks. [*Gr.* *harmonia*—*harmos*, a joint, fitting.]

harmost, *hâr-most*, *n.* a Spartan governor of a subject city or province.—*n.* *harmosty*, the office of harmost. [*Gr.* *harmostês*.]

harmotome, *hâr-mo-tôm*, *n.* a zeolite, hydrated silicate of aluminium and barium. [*Gr.* *harmos*, joint, *tomê*, a cut.]

harn, *hâr-n*, *n.* a coarse linen fabric. [See *harden*, under *hards*.]

harness, *hâr-nis*, *n.* tackle: gear: equipment, esp. now of a draught animal: (*arch.*) armour for man or horse: equipment for any task.—*v.t.* to equip with armour: to put harness on: to attach by harness.—*ns.* *har'ness-cask*, (*naut.*) a cask for salt meat for daily use; *har'ness-maker*; *har'ness-room*.—*harnessed antelope*, any antelope of the striped genus *Tragelaphus*; in harness, occupied in the routine of one's daily work, not on holiday or retired. [*O.Fr.* *harnais*, armour.]

harns, *hâr-nz*, *n.pl.* (*Scot.*) brains.—*n.* *harn'-pan*, brain-pan. [*O.E.* *hærn*, prob.—*O.N.* *hjarne*; cf. *Ger.* *hirn*; *Gr.* *krânion*.]

hara. See *harrow* (2).

harp, *hâr-p*, *n.* a musical instrument played by plucking strings stretched from a curved neck to an inclined sound-board.—*v.i.* to play on the harp: to dwell tediously.—*v.t.* to render on or to the harp: to lead, call, or bring by playing the harp: to give voice to, esp. by surmise.—*ns.* *harp'er*, *harp'ist*, a player on the harp.—*n.pl.* *harp'ings*, (*naut.*) the foreparts of the wales at the bow.—*ns.* *harp'-seal*, the Greenland seal, a grey animal with dark bands curved like an old harp; *harp'-shell*, a genus (*Harpa*) of gastropods with ribs suggesting harp-strings.—*harp on one string*, to dwell constantly on one topic. [*O.E.* *harpæ*; *Ger.* *harfe*.]
harpoon, *hâr-pôon*, *n.* a barbed dart, esp. for killing whales.—*v.t.* to strike with a harpoon.—*ns.* *harpoon'er*, *harpooner*; *harpoon-gun*. [*Fr.* *harpon*, a clamp—*L.* *harpa*—*Gr.* *harpê*, sickle.]
harpichord, *hâr-pi-si-kord*, *n.* a keyboard instru-

ment in which the strings are twitched by quills or leather points. [*O.Fr.* *harpechorde*; see *harp*, *chord*.]

harpy, *hâr'pi*, *n.* (*myth.*) a rapacious and filthy monster, part woman, part bird: a large South American eagle (also *har'py-ea'gle*): a rapacious person. [*Gr.* *harpia*, lit. snatcher, in Homer a personification of the storm-wind—*harpæzein*, to seize.]

harquebus, *harquebuse*, *harquebuss*, *hâr'kwi-bus*, *n.* Same as *arquebus*.

harriidan, *har'i-dân*, *n.* a vixenish old woman. [*Prob.* *O.Fr.* *haridelle*, a lean horse, a jade.]

harrier, *har'i-er*, *n.* a small keen-scented dog for hunting hares: a cross-country runner. [*hare*, or *harry*.]

harrier. See *harry*.

Harrovian, *har-ô-vi-ân*, *adj.* pertaining to *Harrow*.
—*n.* one educated at *Harrow* school.

harrow, *har'ô*, *n.* a spiked frame or other contrivance for smoothing and pulverising land and covering seeds.—*v.t.* to draw a harrow over: to tear or harass.—*adj.* *harr'owing*, acutely distressing.—*adv.* *harr'owingly*. [*M.E.* *harwe*.]

harrow, *har'ô*, *har'ô*, *interj.* (*arch.*) alas: out upon it: in the Channel Islands a cry announcing a claim to legal redress. [*O.Fr.* *haro*, *harou*; not an appeal to *Rou* or *Rollo*.]

harry, *har'i*, *v.t.* to plunder: to ravage: to destroy: to harass.—*pr.p.* *harr'ying*; *pat.* and *pp.* *harr'ied*.—*n.* *harr'ier*, one who, or that which, harries: a kind of hawk (*Circus*) that harries small animals.—*harrying*, or *harrowing*, of hell, Christ's delivery of the souls of patriarchs and prophets. [*O.E.* *hergian*—*here*, army; *Ger.* *heer*.]

harsh, *hârsh*, *adj.* rough: jarring on the senses or feelings: [rigorous.—*v.t.* *harsh'en*.—*adv.* *harsh'ly*.—*n.* *harsh'ness*. [*M.E.* *harsh*, a Northern word; cf. *Sw.* *hårsk* and *Dan.* *hårsk*, rancid, *Ger.* *harsch*, hard.]

haslet. See *haslet*.

hart, *hâr-t*, *n.* a male deer (esp. red deer) from the age of six years, when the crown or sur-royal antler begins to appear:—*scm.* hind.—*ns.* *hart's horn*, the antler of the red deer: a solution of ammonia in water, orig. a decoction of the shavings of a hart's horn (*spirit of hartshorn*); *hart's-tongue*, a fern (*Scelopendrium vulgare*) with strap-shaped leaves. [*O.E.* *heort*.]

hart, *hâr-ty*, *hâr-ty*, *hâr-ty*, (*Spens.*) for heart, heartily, hearten, heartless.

hartal, *hâr'tal*, *hâr'tal*, *n.* (*India*) a stoppage of work in protest or boycott. [*Hind.* *hartâl*, for *hartâl*.]

hartebeest, *hâr-to-bêst*, *n.* a large South African antelope.—bastard hartebeest, the *ssssahy* [*S.Afr.* *Du.* *hart-beest*.]

harum-scarum, *hâr-um-skâr-um*, *adj.* flighty; rash.—*n.* a giddy, rash person. [*Prob.* from *chs.* *hare*, to harass, and *scare*.]

haruspex, *ha-rus'pek-s*, *n.* one (among the Etruscans) who foretold events from inspection of entrails of animals:—*pl.* *harus'pices* (*-pi-sîz*).—*ns.* *haruspication* (*-kâ-shân*), *harus'picy* (*-sî*). [*L.*, perh. from an Etruscan word and *L.* *specere*, to view.]

harvest, *hâr-vist*, *n.* (*obs.* and *dial.*) autumn: the time of gathering in crops: crops gathered in: fruits: product of any labour or act.—*v.t.* to reap and gather in.—*v.i.* to gather a crop.—*ns.* *har'vest-bug*, -louse, -mite, -tick, a minute larval form of a mite (*Trombidium*) abundant in late summer, a very troublesome biter; *har'vester*, a reaper: a reaping-machine: any member of the *Opiliones*, a class of Arachnida with very long legs (also *har'vestman*, *har'vest-spl'der*); *har'vest-feast*; *har'vest-field*; *har'vest-fly*, in U.S. a cicada of various kinds; *har'vest-geese*, a goose eaten at a harvest-home feast; *har'vest-home*, a celebration of the bringing home of the harvest; *har'vest-lady*, *har'vest-lord*, the head-reapers at the harvest; *har'vestman*, a harvester; *har'vest-moon*, the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox, rising nearly at the same hour for several days; *har'vest-mouse*, a very small mouse that nests in the stalks of corn; *har'vest-queen*, the

- corn-maiden: the harvest-lady. [O.E. *hærfest*; Ger. *herbst*, Du. *herfst*.]
has, haz. See have.—*n.* has'-been, a person or thing whose day is over:—*pl.* has'-beens.
hash, hash, *v.t.* to hack: to mince: to chop small.—*n.* that which is hashed: a mixed dish of meat and vegetables in small pieces: a mixture and preparation of old matter: a mess. (*Scot.*) a stupid fellow.—*adj.* hash'y.—scuttle one's hash, (*slang*) to silence or make an end of him. [Fr. *hacher*—*hache*, hatchet.]
hashish, hashcush, hash'ish, —*ish*, *n.* leaves, shoots, or resin of hemp, smoked, or swallowed, as an intoxicant. [Ar. *hashish*.]
hask, hask, n. (*Spens.*) a fish-basket. [Cf. *hassock*.]
haslet, hāz'lit, also *hās', hās'*, *haslet, hās'*, *n.* edible entrails, esp. of a hog. [O.Fr. *hastelet*, roast meat—*haste*, spit—*L. hasta*, a spear.]
hasp, hāsp, n. a clasp: a slotted part that receives a staple, as for a padlock: a spindle: a skein of yarn.—*v.t.* to fasten with a hasp. [O.E. *hæspe*; Dan. and Ger. *haspe*.]
hassar, has'ar, n. a South American nest-building land-walking cat-fish (in the American sense). [Amer. Indian origin.]
hassock, has'ək, n. a tuft or tussock of grass, rushes, &c.: a stuffed stool: in Kent a soft calcareous sandstone.—*adj.* hass'ocky. [O.E. *hasuc*.]
hast, hast. See have.
hastate, -d, hast'at, -id, adj. spear-shaped: (*bot.*) with basal lobes turned outward. [*L. hastatus*—*hasta*, spear.]
haste, hāst, n. urgency calling for speed: hurry: inconsiderate speed.—*vs.t.* haste, hasten (*hāst'n*), to put to speed: to hurry on: to drive forward.—*v.t.* to move with speed: to hurry.—*n.* hastener (*hāst'n-er*).—*adv.* hastily (*hāst'i-ly*).—*n.* haste'iness, hurry: rashness: irritability.—*adj.* hast'y, speedy: quick: rash: eager: passionate.—*n.* hast'y-pudding, flour, milk, or oatmeal and water porridge.—*adj.* hast'y-witt'ed, rash.—make haste, to hasten. [O.Fr. *haste* (Fr. *hâte*), from Gmc.; cf. O.E. *hæst*, Du. *haast*, Ger. *hast*.]
hat, hat, n. a covering for the head, generally with crown and brim: the dignity of cardinal, from the red hat: (*Scot.* or obs.) a salutation by lifting the hat.—*v.t.* to provide with or cover with a hat: to lift one's hat to.—*v.i.* (*Austr.*) to work alone:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hatt'ed.—*ns.* hat'band, a ribbon round a hat: hat'box, hat'brush: hat'ful, as much as will fill a hat (*pl.* hat'fuls): hat'-guard, a string for keeping a hat from being blown away.—*adj.* hat'less.—*ns.* hat'lessness: hat'-peg, a peg for hanging a hat on: hat'pin, a long pin for fastening a hat to the hair: hat'-plant, the sola plant, used for making topes: hat'rack, a set of hat-pegs: hat'stand, a piece of furniture with hat-pegs.—*adj.* hatt'ed, provided or covered with a hat.—*ns.* hatt'er, a maker or seller of hats: (*Austr.*) a miner or other who works by himself, one whose 'hat covers his family': hatt'ing: hatt'ock, (*Scot.*) a little hat: hat'-trick, a conjurer's trick with a hat: the taking of three wickets by consecutive balls (deserving a new hat) in cricket, or corresponding feat (as three goals) in other games.—a bad hat, (*slang*) a rascal: hang up one's hat (see hang): hats off to, all honour to; horse and hatter, to horse: boot and saddle; mad as a hatter, quite mad; my hat, an exclamation of surprise: pass, send, round the hat, to take up a collection, solicit contributions; talk through one's hat, to talk wildly or at random; under one's hat, in confidence. [O.E. *hæt*; Dan. *hat*.]
hatch, hatch, n. a half-door: a wicket: the covering of a hatchway: a hatchway.—*v.t.* to close as with a hatch.—*ns.* hatch'-boat, a kind of half-decked fishing-boat: hatch'way, an opening in a deck, floor, wall, or roof.—under hatches, below deck; off duty: under arrest: in confinement. [O.E. *hæcc*, *hæc*, grating, half-gate, hatch; cf. *hack* (3), *beck*; Du. *hek*, gate.]
hatch, hatch, v.t. to bring out from the egg: to breed: to originate, develop or concoct.—*v.i.* to bring young from the egg: to come from the egg: to develop into young.—*n.* act of hatching: brood hatched.—*ns.* hatch'er; hatch'ery, a place for artificial hatching, esp. of fish eggs.—count one's chickens before they are hatched, to depend too securely on some uncertain future event. [Early M.E. *hachen*, from an assumed O.E. *hæccan*.]
hatch, hatch, v.t. to mark with fine lines, incisions, or inlaid or applied strips.—*n.* hatch'ing, shading in fine lines. [O.Fr. *hacher*, to chop.]
hatchel, hatch'el, n. and *vb.* Same as *hackle*.
hatchet, hatch'et, n. a small axe for one hand.—*adj.* hatchet'-faced, having a narrow face with profile like a hatchet; hatch'ety, like a hatchet.—bury the hatchet, to end war, from a habit of North American Indians. [Fr. *hachette*—*hacher*, to chop.]
hatchettite, hatch'it-it, n. mountain tallow, a natural waxy hydrocarbon. [After Charles Hatchett (d. 1847), English chemist.]
hatchment, hatch'ment, n. the arms of a deceased person within a black lozenge-shaped frame, formerly placed on the front of his house. [achievement.]
hate, hāt, v.t. to dislike intensely.—*n.* extreme dislike: hatred.—*adj.* hāt'able, hate'able, deserv'ing to be hated; hate'ful, exciting hate: odious: detestable: feeling or manifesting hate.—*adv.* hate'fully.—*n.* hate'fulness.—*adj.* hate'less.—*ns.* hate'lessness: hāt'er; hate'rent, (*Scot.*) hatred.—*adj.* hate'worthy.—*n.* hāt'red, extreme dislike: enmity: malignity. [O.E. *hete*, hate, *hatian*, to hate; Ger. *hasz*.]
hate. Same as *hæst*.
hath, hath, (arch.). See have.
hatter. See hat.
hatter, hat'ar, v.t. to trouble, annoy: to batter.
Hatteria, hat'-ē-rī-a, n. the sphenodon or tuatara. [Origin unknown.]
hatti-sherif, hāt'i-she-rēf', n. (*hist.*) a decree signed by the Sultan of Turkey. [Pers. *khatt-i-sharif*, noble writing, from Ar.]
hatterock. See under *hat*.
hauberk, haw'berk, n. a long coat of chain-mail sometimes ending in short trousers, originally armour for the neck. [O.Fr. *hauberc*—O.H.G. *halsberg*—*hals*, neck, *bergan*, to protect.]
haud, hawd, n. and *vb.* a Scottish form of hold:—*pa.p.* hudd'en.
haugh, haw'h, n. (*Scot.*) a riverside meadow or flat. [O.E. *halh* (W.S. *healh*), corner.]
haughty, haw'ti, adj. proud: arrogant: contemptuous: (*arch.*) bold: (*Spens.*) high.—*adj.* haught, haul, haut (*hawt*; *Shak.*, *Spens.*, *Milt.*), haughty: exalted.—*adv.* haught'ily.—*n.* haught'iness. [O.Fr. *halt*, *haut*, high—*L. altus*, high.]
haul, hawl, v.t. to drag: to pull with violence or effort: (*U.S.*) to transport.—*v.i.* to tug, to try to draw something: to alter a ship's course: to sail generally.—*n.* a pulling: a draught, as of a net: the contents of a hauled-in net: a catch, take, or gain: a hauled load.—*ns.* haul'age, act of hauling: transport, esp. heavy road transport: charge for hauling; haul'er, haulier (*haw'lyar*); this form is used esp. for a man who conveys coal from the workings to the foot of the shaft, or for one who engages in road haulage business.—haul over the coals (see coal); haul round or off, to turn a ship's course away from an object; haul up, to come or bring to rest after hauling: to call to account. [A variant of *hale*.]
hauld, hawld, n. a Scottish form of hold, as in the prov. phrase *out of house and hauld*, homeless.
hulm, halm, hawm, hām, n. straw, esp. of gathered plants: a strawy stem: a culm: straw or stems of plants collectively. [O.E. *halm* (*healm*).]
hault, hawlt, (Spens.) for *halsed*.
haul, hawl, adj. (*Spens.*) See *haughty*.
haunch, haw'nsh, also (old-fashioned) hanch, *hānsh*, *n.* the expansion of the body at and near the pelvis: the hip with buttock: the leg and loin of venison, &c.: the side or flank of an arch between the crown and the springing: (*Shak.*) the rear: a jerked underhand throw.—*v.t.* to throw with an underhand movement.—*n.* haunch'-bone, the innomi-

nate bone. [O.Fr. *hanche*, prob. of Gmc. origin; cf. O.H.G. *anchā*, leg.]

haunt, *havnt*, *v.t.* to frequent: to associate with: to follow importunately: to intrude upon continually: to inhabit or visit (as a ghost): to cling, or keep recurring, to the memory of.—*v.i.* to be much about: to appear or visit frequently.—*n.* a place much resorted to: (*Shak.*) resort, habit of frequenting: (*U.S.*) a ghost.—*adj.* haunt'ed, frequented, infested, esp. by ghosts or apparitions.—*n.* haunt'er.—*n.* and *adj.* haunt'ing.—*adv.* haunt'ingly. [O.Fr. *hanter*.]

hauriant, *hauriant*, *haw'ri-ant*, *adj.* (*her.*) rising as if to breathe. [*L. hauriens*, -entis, pr.p. of *haurire*, to draw up, drink.]

hause. See *halse*.

haussmannise, *hous'man-iz*, *v.t.* to open out, generally rebuild as Baron *Haussmann* did Paris as prefect of the Seine (1853-70).—*n.* haussmannis'ation.

haustellum, *haws-tel'əm*, *n.* a sucking proboscis or its sucking end, as in flies.—*pl.* haustell'a.—*adj.* haustellate, having a haustellum.—*n.* haustorium, the part by which a parasitic plant fixes itself and derives nourishment from its host.—*pl.* haustoria. [*L. haurire*, *haustum*, draw up, drink.]

haut. See *haughty*.

hautboy, (*hō'boy*, *n.* same as oboe: a large kind of strawberry. [*Fr. hautbois*—*haut*, high, *bois*, wood.]

haute école, *ōt-ā-kōl*, *n.* horsemanship of the most difficult kind. [*Fr.*, high school.]

hauteur, *ō-ter*, *n.* haughtiness: arrogance. [*Fr.*]

hauyne, *haw'in*, *n.* a blue mineral, in composition like nosean, with calcium. [After the French mineralogist René J. *Hauy* (1743-1822).]

Havana, *hō-van-ā*, *n.* a fine quality of cigar, fondly supposed to be made at *Havana* (*Hiabana*).—Also *Havann'a* (*h*).

have, *hav*, *v.t.* to hold: to keep: to possess: to own: to hold in control: to bear: to be in a special relation to (analogous to, if short of, ownership): to be characterised by: to be in enjoyment of: to experience: to know: to entertain in the mind: to grasp the meaning or point of: to have received as information: to put, assert, or express: to suffer, endure, tolerate: to hold or esteem: to cause or allow to be: to convey, take, cause to go: to accept, take: to get: to obtain: to give birth to: to be obliged: to get the better of, hold at a disadvantage or in one's power in a dilemma: to take in, deceive: as an auxiliary verb, used with the *pa.p.* In forming the perfect tenses: (*2nd pers. sing. had*; *3rd has*, *arch. hath*; *pl. have*; *pres. subj. have*; *pa.t. and pa.p. had*, *2nd pers. pa.t. hadst*; *pa.subj. had*; *pr.p. hav'ing*).—*n.* one who has possessions (*pl. hayes*).—*ns.* have-at'him, (*Shak.*) a thrust: have-not, one who lacks possessions (*pl. have-nots*): have-on', a deception, a hoax: a piece of humbug or chaff: hav'er, one who has or possesses, a holder: (*Scott lare*) the person in whose custody a document is: hav'ing, act of possessing: possession, estate: behaviour: (*Scott. esp. in pl. hav'ings*) good manners.—*adj.* greedy.—had as good, might as well: had as lief, would as willingly: had better, best, would do best to: had like to (see *like*): have at, (let me) attack: here goes: had rather, would prefer: have done, have to do with (see *do*): have it, to prevail: to exceed in any way: to get punishment, unpleasant consequences: have it out, to discuss or express explicitly and exhaustively: have on, to wear: to take in, hoax, chaff: have up, to call to account before a court of justice, &c.: have with you, (*arch.*) I am ready to go with you: he's had it, (*slang*) there is nothing for him: it's all up with him: he's been killed. [*O.E. habban*, *pa.t. hæfde*, *pa.p. gehæfd*; *Ger. haben*, *Dan. have*.]

havecock, *hav'ish*, *n.* a white cover for a military cap, with a flap over the neck. [From Gen. Henry *Havecock*, 1795-1857.]

haven, *hā-vn*, *n.* an inlet affording shelter to ships: a harbour: any place of retreat or asylum.—*v.t.* to shelter.—*adj.* hav'ened. [*O.E. hæfen*; *Du. haven*, *Ger. Hafen*.]

haver, *hāv'er*, *v.i.* (*Scott.*) to talk nonsense, or foolishly.—*n.* (*usu. in pl.*) foolish talk: nonsense.—*n.* hav'erel, a foolish person.

haver, *hāv'er*, *n.* (*Northern*) oats: the wild oat (*grass*).—*n.* hav'ersack, a bag for carrying food (*orig. horse's oats*) on a journey. [*O.N. (pl.) hafjar*; cf. *Ger. hafer*, *haber*, oats, *Fr. havresac*—*Ger. hafersack*.]

havildar, *hav'il-dār*, *n.* an Indian sergeant. [*Pers. havā'il-dār*.]

haviour, *haveour*, *hāv'yor*, *n.* (*obs.*) possession: (*Spens.*) behaviour. [Partly O.Fr. *avoir*, possession, partly behaviour.]

havoc, *hav'ək*, *n.* general destruction: devastation.—*v.t.* to lay waste (*pr.p. hav'ocking*; *pa.t. and pa.p. hav'ocked*).—*interj.* an ancient warcry, signal for plunder. [*A.Fr. havok*—O.Fr. *havot*, plunder; prob. Gmc.]

haw, *haw*, *n.* a hedge: an enclosure: a message: the fruit of the hawthorn.—*ns.* haw'buck, a clown; haw'finch, the common grosbeak; haw'-thorn, a small tree of the rose family, much used for hedges. [*O.E. haga*, a yard or enclosure, a haw; *Du. haag*, a hedge, *Ger. hag*, a hedge, *O.N. hagi*, a field.]

haw, *haw*, *v.i.* to speak with hesitation or drawl, natural or affected.—*adj.* haw'-haw', affectedly superior in enunciation.—*n.* a hesitation or affectation of superiority in speech: loud vulgar laughter.—*v.i.* to guffaw, to laugh boisterously. [*imit.*]

haw, *haw*, *n.* the nictitating membrane: a disease of the nictitating membrane. [Origin unknown.]

hawhaw. See *ha-ha*, *haw*.

hawk, *hawk*, *n.* any bird of the falcon family other than the eagles, esp. of the sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter*) or the goshawk genus (*Accipiter*): a predatory or a keen-sighted person: a hawk-moth.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to hunt with trained hawks: to hunt on the wing.

—*adj.* hawk'-beaked, -billed, with a beak, or nose, like a hawk's bill.—*ns.* hawk'-bell, a small bell attached to a hawk's leg; hawk'bit, a plant (*Leontodon*) close akin to the dandelion: hawk'er.

—*adj.* hawk'-eyed.—*n.* hawk'ing, falconry.—*adj.* practising falconry: (*Shak.*) hawklike, keen.

—*adj.* hawk'ish.—*n.* hawk'-moth, any member of the Sphinx family, heavy moths with hovering flight.—*adj.* hawk'-nosed, hook-beaked.—*ns.* hawk's-beard, a plant (*Crepis*) very like hawk-weed; hawk's bill, a hawk-beaked turtle; hawk'-weed, a genus (*Hieracium*) of yellow-headed ligulate-flowered composites.—know a hawk from a hand-saw (prob. for *hermsaw*), to be able to judge between things pretty well. [*O.E. hafoc*; *Du. havik*, *Ger. habicht*, *O.N. haukr*.]

hawk, *hawk*, *v.t.* to force up from the throat.—*v.i.* to clear the throat noisily.—*n.* the act of doing so. [*Prob. imit.*]

hawk, *hawk*, *n.* a plasterer's slab with handle below. [*Origin unknown.*]

hawked, *hawkt*, (*Scott.*) hawk'it, *adj.* streaked: white-faced.—*ns.* hawk'ey, hawk'le, a cow with white-striped face.

hawker, *hawk'er*, *n.* one who goes about offering goods for sale: now confined to one who uses a beast of burden or vehicle (distinguished from a pedlar, who carries his wares bodily).—*v.t.* hawk, to convey about for sale: to cry for sale. [*Cf. L.G. and Ger. hōker*, *Du. heiker*.]

hawm, *hawm*, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to lounge about. [*Origin unknown.*]

hawse, *hawz*, *n.* part of a vessel's bow in which the hawse-holes are cut.—*n.* hawso'-hole, a hole for a ship's cable. [*O.N. hals*, neck.]

hawse. See *halse*.

hawser, *haw'zər*, *n.* a small cable, a large rope used in warping: a hawser-laid rope.—*adj.* hawser-laid, composed of strands with a left-handed twist twisted together to the right hand. [*O.Fr. hawier*, *hawler*, to raise.—*L.L. altitare*—*L. altus*, high.]

hawnthorn. See *haw*.

hay, *hā*, *n.* grass, &c., cut down and dried for fodder or destined for that purpose.—*ns.* hay'-band, a rope of twisted hay: hay'box, an air-tight box of hay used to continue the cooking of dishes already begun: hay'cock, a conical pile of hay in the

field; hay'-fe'-ver, irritation by pollen of the nose, throat, &c., with sneezing and headache—also hay'-asth'ma; hay'-field, a field where hay is made; hay'-fork, a long-handled fork used in turning and lifting hay; hay'-ing, the making or harvesting of hay; hay'-knife, a broad knife, with a handle set crosswise at one end, used for cutting hay from a stack; hay'-loft, a loft in which hay is kept; hay'-maker, one who makes hay: (*slang*) a wild swinging blow: (*in pl.*) a kind of country-dance; hay'-making; hay'-mow, a rack of hay: a mass of hay stored in a barn; hay'-rick, a haystack; hay'-seed, grass seed dropped from hay: (*U.S.*) a rustic; hay'-sel (*O.E. sæl*, season; *prov.*), the hay season; hay'-stack; hay'-wire, wire for binding hay.—*adj.* (*U.S. slang*) tangled: crazy: all amiss.—Also *adv.*—hit the hay, (*slang*) go to bed; make hay, to toss and turn cut grass: to throw things into confusion; make hay while the sun shines, to seize an opportunity while it lasts. [*O.E. hies, hig, hæg; Ger. heu, Du. hooi; O.N. hey.*]

hay, *hā*, *n.* a hedge, fence.—*ns.* hay'-bote, hedge-bote; hay'-ward, one who had charge of fences and enclosures and prevented cattle from breaking through: one who herded the common cattle of a town. [*O.E. hege—haga, a hedge.*]

hay, *hā*, *interj.* used on hitting in fencing.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a hit or home-thrust. [*It. hai, thou hast (it)—avere—L. habere, to have.*]

hay. See hey (2).

hayle (*Spens.*). See hale.

hazard, *haz'əd*, *n.* an old dicing game: chance: accident: risk: the thing risked: (*billiards*) the pocketing of the object ball (*winning hazard*), of the player's own ball after contact (*losing hazard*): (*tennis*) the side of the court into which the ball is served: (*golf*) any difficulty on golf-links—bunker, long grass, road, water, whins, &c.—*v.t.* to expose to chance: to risk: to venture: to venture to say or utter.—*adj.* haz'ardable.—*n.* haz'ardize, (*Spens.*) hazard.—*adj.* haz'ardous, dangerous: perilous: uncertain.—*adv.* haz'ardously.—*ns.* haz'ardousness; haz'ardry, (*Spens.*) playing at games of hazard or chance: rashness. [*O.Fr. hasard; prob.* through the Sp. from Arab. *al zār*, the die; according to William of Tyre from *Hasari*, a castle in Syria, where the game was invented during the Crusades.]

haze, *hāz*, *n.* vapour or mist, often shining and obscuring vision: mistiness: lack of definition or precision.—*v.t.* to make hazy.—*v.i.* to form a haze.—*adv.* haz'ily.—*n.* haz'iness.—*adj.* hazy', thick with haze: ill-defined: not clear: confused (of the mind). [*App.* not *O.E. hasu, harsce, grey.*]

haze, *hāz*, *v.t.* to vex with needless or excessive tasks, rough treatment, practical jokes: to rag: to bully.—*ns.* haz'er; haz'ing. [*O.Fr. haser, to annoy.*]

hazel, *hā'zəl*, *n.* a tree (*Corylus*) of the birch family.—*adj.* of hazel: light-brown, like a hazel-nut.—*adj.* hā'zelly.—*ns.* hā'zel-grouse, -hen, the ruffed grouse: hā'zel-nut, the edible nut of the hazel-tree. [*O.E. hazel; Ger. hasel, O.N. hasl, L. corulus, corylus.*]

he, *hē* (or when unemphatic *hi, ē, i*), *nom.* (irregularly or ungrammatically *accus.* or *dat.*) *pron.* of 3rd pers. the male (or thing spoken of as if male) named before, indicated, or understood (*pl. they*).—*n.* a male (*pl. hes, he's*).—*adj.* male (*esp. in composition*).—*n.* he'-man, a man of exaggerated or extreme virility, or what some women take to be virility. [*O.E. hē, he.*]

head, *hed*, *n.* the uppermost or foremost part of an animal's body: the brain: the understanding: self-possession: a chief or leader: a headmaster, principal: the place of honour or command: the front or top of anything: a rounded or enlarged end or top: a capitulum: a mass of leaves, flowers, hair, &c.: a head-dress or dressing for the head: the peg-box and scroll of a violin, &c.: the membrane of a drum: the essential part of an apparatus: in a bicycle, the tube in which the front-fork is socketed: an individual animal or person: a title, heading: that which is or may be treated under a

heading: a topic or chief point of a discourse: a source: energy of a fluid owing to height, velocity, and pressure: strength: insurrectionary force: highest point of anything: culmination: a cape: a froth on liquor poured out: point of suppuration: headway: a head's length or height: a mine tunnel: (*in pl.*) the obverse of a coin.—*v.t.* to remove the head or top from: (*obs.*) to behead: to supply with a head, top, or heading: to be the head, or at the head, of: to get ahead of and turn: to go round the head of: to face: to meet in the face: to cause to face or front: to strike with the head.—*v.i.* to form a head: to face, front: to shape one's course, make (for).—*n.* head'aechy, a pain in the head.—*adj.* head'-achy.—*ns.* head'-band, a band or fillet for the head: a band round the head of anything, even breeches: the band at each end of a book: a thin slip of iron on the tympan of a printing-press: head'-boom, a jib-boom or a flying jib-boom: head'-borough (see borrow), the head of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary: a petty constable: head'-boy, the senior boy in a school: head'-chair, a high-backed chair with head-rest: head'-cheese, (*U.S.*) brawn: head'-cloth, a kerchief worn instead of a hat: head'-dress, a covering for the head: a mode of dressing the hair.—*adj.* head'ed, having a head: (*Shak.*) come to a head.—*ns.* head'er, one who beads: a dive head foremost: a brick or stone at right angles to the wall surface: a headed ball: a blow on the head: head'-fast, a mooring rope at the bows: head'-frame, the structure over a mine-shaft supporting the winding machinery: head'-gear, gear, covering, or ornament of the head: apparatus at the head of a mine-shaft: head'-hunter, head'-hunting, the practice of collecting human heads.—*adv.* head'ily.—*ns.* head'iness; head'ing, the action of the verb head in any sense: a part forming a head: a small passage to be enlarged into a tunnel: words placed at the head of a chapter, paragraph, &c.: head'-land, a point of land running out into the sea: a cape: the border of a field where the plough turns, ploughed separately afterwards.—*adj.* head'-less.—*ns.* head'light, a light carried in front: head'line, line at the top of a page containing title, folio, &c.: title in a newspaper, caption: (*in pl.*) the sails and ropes next the yards: head'-lin'er, one whose name is made most prominent in a bill or programme.—*adv.* head'long, with the head foremost or first: without thought, rashly: precipitately.—*adj.* rash: precipitate: precipitous.—*adj.* head'-lugged, (*Shak.*) dragged by the head.—*ns.* head'man, a chief, a leader: head'-mark, a peculiar characteristic: headmas'ter, the principal master of a school: headmils'tress; head'-money, a poll tax: prize-money by head of prisoners: a reward for a proscribed outlaw's head.—*adj.* head'most, most advanced, or forward.—*ns.* head'-note, a note placed at the head of a chapter or page, esp. a condensed statement of points of law involved introductory to the report of a legal decision: a tone produced in the head register.—*adj.* and *adv.* head'-on, head to head: with head pointing directly forward.—*ns.* head'-phone, (*usu. in pl.*) a telephone receiver worn in pairs on a head-band, esp. for wireless listening: a hairdressing of similar form: head'piece, a helmet: a hat: a head: a skull (*Spens.* head'-peace): a brain: a man of intelligence: a top part: (*print.*) a decorative engraving at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c.—*n.pl.* headquar'ters, the quarters or residence of a commander-in-chief or general: a central or chief office, &c.—*ns.* head'-race, the race leading to a water-wheel: head'rail, one of the rails at a ship's head: head'-reach, the distance made to windward in tacking.—*v.t.* to shoot ahead, in tacking.—*ns.* head'-rest, a support for the head: head'-rhyme, alliteration: head'-rig, (*Scot.*) a headland in a ploughed field: head'-ring, a palm-leaf ornament worn by Kafir men in their hair after marriage: head'room, uninterrupted space below a ceiling, bridge, &c.: space overhead: head'-rope, a rope for tying or leading an animal: head'-sea, a sea running directly

habiting heaven: supreme happiness.—*adj.* heav'en-born, descended from heaven; heav'en-hred, (*Shak.*) bred or produced in heaven; heav'en-direct'ed, pointing to the sky: divinely guided; heav'en-fallen (*hevn-fawld*; *Milt.*), fallen from heaven; heav'en-gifted, bestowed by heaven; heav'en-kiss'ing, (*Shak.*) as it were, touching the sky.—*n.* heav'neliness (*hevn*).—*adj.* heav'nelly (*hevn*), of or inhabiting heaven: celestial: pure: supremely blessed: very excellent.—*adv.* in a manner like that of heaven: by the influence of heaven.—*adj.* heav'nelly-mind'ed, with mind set upon heavenly things: pure.—*n.* heav'nelly-mind'edness.—*adj.* heav'nelly-sent, sent by heaven; heav'nelly-ward.—*adv.* heav'nelly-ward, heav'nelly bodies, the sun, moon, planets, comets, stars, &c.; heav'nelly host, a multitude of angels; heav'nelly heavens, (*B.*) the highest of the heavens, the abode of God; in the seventh heav'nelly, in a state of the most exalted happiness—from the Cabbalists, who divided the heavens into seven in an ascending scale of happiness up to the abode of God; tree of heav'nelly, alanto. [*O.E. heafon*.]

Heavside layer. See Kennelly-Heavside layer. heavy, *hev*, *adj.* weighty; ponderous: laden: abounding: of high specific gravity: not easy to bear: grievous: oppressive: grave: dull, lacking brightness and interest: wanting in sprightliness: pedantic: pompous: laborious: sad: in low spirits: drowsy: with great momentum: deep-toned: massive: thick: not easily digested: doughy: impeding the feet in walking: heavy-armed: strong, as liquor: dark with clouds: gloomy: (*theat.*) pertaining to grave or serious rôles: (*compar.* heav'lier; *superl.* heav'liest).—*adv.* heav'ily.—*adj.* heav'ier-than-air, of aircraft, not sustained by a gas-bag.—*adv.* heav'ily.—*n.* heav'iness.—*adj.* heav'y-armed, bearing heavy armour or arms; heav'y-hand'ed, clumsy, awkward: oppressive: heav'y-head'ed, having a heavy or large head: dull: stupid: drowsy; heav'y-heart'ed, weighed down with grief; heav'y-lad'ed, with a heavy burden.—*ns.* heav'y-spar, barytes; heav'yweight, person or thing well equipped for heavy work. [*O.E. heafig*—*hebban*, to heave; *O.H.G. hebige*.]

12 st. 10 lb.; heavyweight, any weight above these).—heavy chemicals, those produced on a large scale for use in industry (e.g. sulphuric acid and sodium carbonate); heavy hydrogen, deuterium: also tritium; heavy marching order, the condition of troops fully equipped for field service; heavy metal, a metal of high specific gravity, usu. above 5: guns or shot of large size: great influence or power: a person to be reckoned with; heavy water, water in which deuterium takes the place of ordinary hydrogen; heavy wet, a drink of strong ale or ale and porter mixed; the heavies, (*mil.*) the heavy cavalry: those who play heavy parts. [*O.E. hefig*—*hebban*, to heave; *O.H.G. hebige*.]

hebdomad, *heb'dō-mad*, *n.* a set of seven: a week: in some Gnostic systems, a group of superhuman beings.—*adj.* hebdomadal (*-dom'ā-dl*), weekly.—*adv.* hebdom'adally.—*adj.* hebdom'adary, weekly.—*n.* a member of a chapter or convent taking weekly turn to officiate.—hebdomadal council, an administrative board of Oxford university, meeting weekly. [*Gr. hebdomas*, -ados, a set of seven, a week—*hepta*, seven.]

Hebe, *hēbē*, *n.* a daughter of Zeus and Hera, cup-bearer of Olympus, a personification of youth.—*n.* hebephrenia (*hē-bi-frē-ni-ā*), a form of insanity beginning in late childhood, arresting intellectual development, and ending in complete dementia.—*adj.* and *ns.* hebephre'nial, hebephrenic (*-frē-nik*). [*Gr. hēbē*, youth, puberty (*Hēbē*, the goddess), *phrēn*, mind.]

heben, *hēb*, *n.* and *adj.* (*Spens.*). See ebony. hebenon, *hēbā-non*, *hebona*, -*nā*, *n.* (*Shak.*) something with a poisonous juice. [*Perh. ebony* or *fenbane*, or *Gr. ebenbaum*, yew-tree.]

hebetate, *heb'i-tā*, *v.t.* to dull or blunt.—*v.i.* to

become dull.—*adj.* dull: blunt: soft-pointed.—*adj.* heb'etant, making dull.—*ns.* heb'etation, heb'etude; heb'etudinos'ity.—*adj.* heb'etudinous. [*L. hebētare*, -atum—*hebes*, -etis, blunt.] Hebrew, *hēbrōō*, *n.* a Jew (*fem.* Hēbrewess, *B.*): the Semitic language of the Hebrews: (*coll.*) unintelligible speech.—*adj.* of the Hebrews or their language.—*adj.* Hebraic (*hē-brā'ik*), -al, relating to the Hebrews or to their language.—*adv.* Hebra'ically, after the manner of the Hebrew language: from right to left.—*n.* Hebra'icism.—*v.t.* Hēbrāise, to make Hebrew.—*v.i.* to use a Hebrew idiom: to conform or incline to Hebrew ways or ideals.—*ns.* Hēbraiser; Hēbrāism, a Hebrew idiom; Hēbrāist, one skilled in Hebrew.—*adj.* Hebraist'ic, -al, of or like Hebrew.—*adv.* Hebraist'ically.—*n.* Hēbrewism. [*O.Fr. Ebreu* and *L. Hebraeus*—*Gr. Hēbraios*—*Aram. 'ebrai* (*Heb. 'ibri*), lit. one from the other side (of the Euphrates).]

Hebridan, *heb-ri-dē'an*, Hebridian, -*rid'i-an*, *adj.* of the Hebrides (*heb'ri-dēz*).—*n.* a native of the Hebrides.—*adj.* Hebrid', [*Due to a misprint of L. Hebūdēs*—*Gr. Heboudai*.]

Hecate, *hek'ā-tē*, *Shak.* Hecate(e), *hek'at*, *n.* a mysterious goddess, in Hesiod having power over earth, heaven, and sea—afterwards identified with Artemis, Persephone, and other goddesses: in Shakespeare, &c., the chief or goddess of witches. [*Gr. Hekātē*.]

hecetomb, *hek'ā-tom*, -*tōm* (sometimes -*tōm*), *n.* a great public sacrifice: any large number of victims. [*Gr. hekatombē*—*hekatōn*, a hundred, *bous*, an ox.]

heeh, *heh*, *interj.* (*Scot.*) an exclamation of surprise or weariness.

heeth, *heh*, *interj.* Scottish form of the verb hight.

heck, *hek*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a rack: a grating.—heck and manger, rack and manger. [*O.E. hec* (*hwe*), grating, hatch; cf. haek (3), hatch (1); *Du. hek*, gate.]

heck, *hek*, *n.* and *interj.* euphemistic for hell.

heckle, *hek'l*, *v.i.* to comb: to ply with embarrassing questions (as at an election).—*n.* a hackle.—*n.* heck'ler. [*Cf. haekele, hatehel*.]

hectare. See under hecto-

hectic, *hek'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to the constitution or habit of body: affected with hectic fever: (*coll.*) feverish: (*Shelley*) flushed.—*n.* a hectic fever: a consumptive: a flush.—*adj.* hec'tical.—hectic fever, fever occurring in connexion with certain wasting diseases of long duration. [*Gr. hektikos*, habitual—*hektis*, habit.]

hecto-, *hek'tō*, -*hect-*, in composition (esp. in the metric system) 100 times.—*ns.* hectaro (*hek'tār*), 100 ares or 10,000 sq. metres (about 2.471 acres); hectogram(me), 100 grammes (c. 3.527 oz.); hectograph, a gelatine pad for printing copies.—*v.t.* to reproduce in this way.—*adj.* hectograph'ic.—*ns.* hec'tolitre, 100 litres (c. 22.01 imperial gallons); hec'tometre, 100 metres (c. 0.621 mile); hec'tostere, 100 cubic metres or steres (c. 3531.56 cu. ft.).

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heddle, *hed'l*, *n.* a series of vertical cords or wires, each having in the middle a loop (hedd'le-eye) to receive a warp-thread, and passing round and between parallel bars.—*v.t.* to draw through heddle-eyes. [*An assumed O.E. hēfled*, earlier form of *hefled*; cf. *heald*.]

Hedera, *hed'ēr-ā*, *n.* the ivy genus of the Aralia family.—*adj.* hed'eral; hed'errated, ivy-crowned. [*L.*]

hedge, *hedj*, *n.* a close row of bushes or small trees serving as a fence: (*fig.*) a barrier: an act of hedging.—*v.t.* to enclose with a hedge: to obstruct: to surround: to guard: to protect oneself from loss on, by compensatory transactions, e.g. bets on the other side.—*v.i.* to make hedges: to shuffle, as in argument: to be shiftily.—*adj.* living in or frequenting hedges: wayside: used by, or only

fāte, fār, dsh; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn; dhen (then)

fit for, vagrants: low: debased.—*ns.* hedge-
aceen'tor, the hedge-sparrow; hedge-bill, hedg-
ing-bill, a bill for dressing hedges.—*adj.* hedge-
born, born under a hedge, low-born.—*ns.* hedge-
bote, a tenant's right to cut wood for repairing
hedges or fences; hedge-creep'er, a sneaking
rogue; hedge-hog, a small prickly-backed in-
sectivorous animal that lives in hedges and bushes,
and has a snout like a hog: a prickly fruit, or
prickly-fruited plant: one whose manners keep
others at a distance: an offensive person: a
small, strongly fortified, defensive position.—*v.i.*
hedge-hop, (*aeronauts' slang*) to fly low as if
hopping over hedges.—*ns.* hedge-hyss'op, a
plant (*Gratiola*) of the figwort family; hedge-
marriage, a clandestine marriage; hedge-
mus'tard, a tall stiff cruciferous roadside weed
(*Sisymbrium officinale*) with small yellow flowers,
or kindred species; hedge-pars'ley, an um-
belliferous roadside weed (*Torilis* or *Caucalis*)
with leaves somewhat like parsley; hedge-
par'son, hedge-priest, a disreputable, vagrant,
or illiterate parson or priest; hedge-pig, a hedge-
hog; hedg'er, one who hedges or dresses hedges;
hedge-row, a line of hedge, often with trees;
hedge-school, an open-air school: a mean
school; hedge-spar'row, hedge-warbler, a
warbler, superficially like a sparrow, that frequents
hedges; hedge-wri'ter, a Grub Street author;
hedg'ing, the work of a hedger.—*adj.* hedg'y.
[O.E. *hecg*; Du. *hegge*, Ger. *hecke*.]

hedonism, *hē'don-izm*, *n.* in ethics, the doctrine
that pleasure is the highest good.—*adj.* *hēdonic*
(-don'), *hēdonist'ic*.—*n.* (treated as sing.) *hēdon-
ics*, that part of ethics or of psychology that treats
of pleasure.—*n.* *hēdonist*. [Gr. *hēdonē*, pleasure.]
hedyphane, *hed'i-fān*, *n.* a white variety of green
lead ore, arsenate, phosphate, and chloride of
lead and calcium with barium. [Gr. *hēdys*, sweet,
pleasant, and the root of *phainein*, to show.]
heed, *hēd*, *v.t.* to observe: to look after: to attend
to.—*v.i.* to mind, care.—*n.* notice: caution:
attention.—*adj.* heed'ful, attentive: cautious.—
adv. heed'fully.—*ns.* heed'fulness; heed'finess.
—*adj.* heed'less.—*adv.* heed'lessly.—*n.* heed-
lessness.—*adj.* heed'y, (*Spens.*) heedful, careful.
[O.E. *hēdan*; Du. *hoeden*, Ger. *hüten*.]

heehaw, *hē'haw*, *v.t.* to bray.—*n.* a bray. [Imit.]
heel, *hēl*, *n.* the part of the foot projecting behind:
the whole foot (esp. of beasts): the covering or
support of the heel: a spur: the hinder part of
anything, as a violin bow: a heel-like bend, as on
a golf-club: a knob: the top, bottom, or end of a
loaf or a cheese.—*v.t.* to execute or perform with
the heel: to strike with the heel: to furnish with
a heel: to arm with a spur, as a fighting cock:
to seize by the heels: to follow at the heels of (*U.S.*)
to supply with a weapon, money, &c.—*v.i.* to
follow well (of a dog).—*n.* heel'-ball, a black,
waxy composition for blacking the edges of heels
and soles of shoes and boots, and for taking rubbings.
—*adj.* heeled, provided with a heel, shod: (*U.S.*)
comfortably supplied with money, &c.—*ns.* heel'er,
one who heels, in any sense: one who follows at
heel, as (*U.S.*) an unscrupulously faithful follower
of a party boss; heel'ing, (*Spens.*) a heelpiece:
the act of making or attaching a heel: heel'piece,
a piece or cover for the heel: heel'-tap, a layer
of material in a shoe-heel: a small quantity of
liquor left in the glass after drinking.—at, on,
upon, a person's heels, close behind: come to
heel, come in behind: to obey or follow like a
dog: cool or idek one's heels, to be kept waiting
for some time: down at heel, having the heels
of one's shoes trodden down: slovenly: in poor
circumstances: heel and toe, with strict walking
pace, as opposed to running: heel of Achilles (see
under Achilles); heels o'er gowdy (*Scot.*),
heels over head, upside down: kiek up one's
heels, to frisk: lay, set, elap, by the heels, to
fetter: to put in confinement: out at heel, having
one's heels showing through holes in the socks or
stockings: show n clean pair of heels, to run
off: take to one's heels, to flee: tread on one's
heels, to come crowding behind: trip up one's

heels, to trip up or overthrow: turn on (upon)
one's heel, to turn sharply round, to turn back
or away: two for his heels, in cribbage, a score
for turning up the knave: under the heel,
crushed, tyrannised over. [O.E. *hēla*; Du. *hiel*.]
heel, *hēl*, *v.t.* to incline: to lean on one side, as
a ship.—*v.t.* to tilt. [Earlier *heeld*, *hiel*; O.E.
hieldan, to slope; cf. Du. *hellen*.]
heel. Same as *hele*.

heeze, *hēz*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) a form of hoise.—*n.* a
lift: a heave upward.—*n.* heez'ie, a lift.
heft, *heft*, *n.* heaving: (*Shak.*) retching: (*U.S.*)
weight: the greater part.—*v.t.* to lift: to try the
weight of.—*adj.* heft'y, rather heavy: muscular:
vigorous: violent.—*adv.* very. [heave.]
heft, *hefte* (*Spens.*), obsolete forms of heaved.
heft, *heft*, *v.t.* to accustom: (*Scot.*) to attach: to
restrain: to hold back. [Cf. O.N. *hefta*, to bind,
and *haft*.]

heft, *heft*, *n.* a number of sheets fastened together:
an instalment of a serial publication. [Gr.]

Hegellan, *hē-gel'i-an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to
Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831) or his
philosophy.—*n.* a follower of Hegel.—*n.* Hegel'ian-
ism.

hegemony, *hē-gem'on-i*, or *-jem'*, *n.* leadership:
preponderant influence, esp. of one state over
others.—*adj.* hegemonie (*hē-gi-mon'*, or *-ji-*).—*al.*
[Gr. *hēgemonia*—*hēgēmōn*, leader—*hēgēsikai*, to
lead.]

hejira, hejira, hejra, hījra, *hej'*, *hij'* (i-rā), *n.* the
flight of Mohammed from Mecca, 622 A.D., from
which is dated the Mohammedan era: any flight.
[Ar. *hijrah*, flight, *hajara*, to leave.]

he-he, *hē-hē*, *interj.* representing a high-pitched or
gleeful laugh.—*n.* such a laugh.—*v.t.* to laugh so.
[Imit.]

heifer, *hef'ar*, *n.* a young cow. [O.E. *hēahfore*,
hēahfru, -fre; lit. prob. high-goer—*faran*, to go.]

heigh, *hā* (or *hi*), *interj.* a cry of enquiry, encourage-
ment, or exultation—also hey, ha.—*interj.* heigh'-
ho, an exclamation expressive of weariness.—*n.*
(*Scot.* also heleh-how, *hēh'i'-how*) routine: familiar
jog-trot. [Imit.]

helght, *hit*, *n.* the condition of being high: degree
of highness: distance upwards: angle of elevation:
that which is elevated: a hill: a high place: ele-
vation in rank or excellence: utmost degree.—*v.t.*
and *v.i.* helght'en, to make or become higher: to
advance or improve: to make or become brighter
or more conspicuous: (*obs.*) to elate.—helght of
land, a watershed, esp. if not a range of hills:
helght to paper, the standard length (1½ inch) of
type, from foot to face. [From *highlith*—O.E.
hēltho, *hēhlithu*—*hēah*, high.]

helinous, *hē'nos*, *adj.* wicked in a high degree, enor-
mous, odious, atrocious.—*adv.* hel'nously.—*n.*
hel'nousness. [O.Fr. *hainos* (Fr. *haineux*)—*hair*,
to hate.]

heir, *ēr*, *n.* (*law*) one who actually succeeds to
property, title, &c., on the death of its previous
holder: (popularly) one entitled to succeed when
the present possessor dies: a successor: a child,
esp. a first-born son.—*v.t.* to inherit.—*ns.* heir'-
app'ant, the one by law acknowledged to be
heir, no matter who may subsequently be born;
heir'-at-law, an heir by legal right: heir'dom,
heir'ship; heir'ess, a female heir: a woman who
has succeeded or is likely to succeed to a con-
siderable fortune.—*adj.* heir'less, without an heir.
—*ns.* heir'loom, any piece of furniture or personal
property which descends to the heir-at-law by
special custom; heir'-portioner, (*Scots law*) a
joint-heiress or her representative; heir'-pre-
sumptive, one who will be heir if no nearer
relative should be born.—heir by custom, one
whose right as heir is determined by customary
modes of descent, as gavelkind, &c. [O.Fr. *heir*—
L. *hērēs* (vulgar accus. *hērem*), an heir.]

hejira, hejira. See hejira.

Hel, *hel*, *n.* in Northern mythology, the goddess of
the dead, sister of the wolf Fenrir, and daughter
of Loki.

helcoid, *hē'koid*, *adj.* ulcerous. [Gr. *helkos*, an
ulcer.]

held, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of hold.

helo, heel, heal, *hél*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*; now *dial.*) to hide, conceal; to cover.—*helo in*, to cover the roots of temporarily with earth. [*O.E. helian from hellan* (weak vb.) blended with *helan* (strong), to hide; *Ger. hehlen*; *L. celare*; *Gr. kalyptein*.]

hellac, *hél-li-ak*, hellacal, *hél-li-ak-al*, *adj.* solar: coincident with that of the sun, or as nearly as could be observed (hellacal rising, the emergence of a star from the light of the sun; hellacal setting, its disappearance in it).—*adv.* *hél-li-acally*. [*Gr. hēliakos—hēlios*, the sun.]

Hellanthemum, *hél-li-anthi-a-mum*, *n.* the rock-rose genus. [*Gr. hēlios*, sun, *anthemon*, flower.]

Hellanthus, *hél-li-an-thus*, *n.* the sunflower genus. [*Gr. hēlios*, sun, *anthos*, flower.]

helical, &c. See *helix*.

Heliconian, *hel-i-kō-ni-an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Helicon* (*Gr. Helikōn*), a mountain-range in Boeotia, favourite seat of the Muses, by some modern poets made a fountain.

heliocopter, *hel-i-kop'tar*, or *hel'*, *n.* a flying-machine sustained by a power-driven screw or screws revolving on a vertical axis. [*Gr. helix*, screw, *pteron*, wing.]

heli-o, *hél-li-ō*, *hél-li-ō'*, in composition, sun.—*adj.* heliocentric (*sen'trik*; *Gr. kentron*, centre; *astron*), referred to the sun as centre.—*adv.* heliocentrically.—*n.* heliochrome (*-krōm*; *Gr. chrōma*, colour), a photograph in natural colours.—*adj.* heliochromic.—*ns.* heliochromy; heliograph (*Gr. graphē*, a drawing), an apparatus for signalling by flashing the sun's rays: an engraving obtained photographically: an apparatus for photographing the sun: an instrument for measuring intensity of sunlight.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to heliograph.—*n.* heliographer.—*adj.* heliographically.—*n.* heliography.—*adv.* heliographically.—*n.* heliogravure (*-grāv-ūr*), photo-engraving.

heliolater, a sun-worshipper.—*adj.* heliolatrous.—*ns.* heliolatry (*Gr. latreia*, worship), sun-worship; heliology, the science of the sun; heliometer, an instrument for measuring angular distances, as the metric, -al; *hél-li-ō-mē'ter* (to love), fond of the sun; heliophobe, fearing or hating the sun; heliophyte (*Gr. phytōn*, a plant), a plant that can live in full exposure to sunlight; helioscopophyte (*hél-li-ō-skōp'it*; *Gr. skōpō*, shadow), a plant that can live in shade but does better in the sun; helioscope (*-skōp*; *Gr. skopein*, to look at), an apparatus for observing the sun without injury to the eye.—*adj.* helioscopic (*-skōp'ik*).—*ns.* heliostals (*Gr. heliostis*), exposure to the sun: spotting of leaves by raindrops or greenhouse glass flaws, &c., acting as burning-glasses; heliostat (*Gr. statos*, fixed), an instrument on the principle of the coelostat by means of which a beam of sunlight is reflected in an invariable direction, for study of the sun or for signalling; heliotaxis (*Gr. taxis*, arrangement), response of an organism to the stimulus of the sun's rays; heliotherapy (*Gr. therapeia*, healing), medical treatment by exposure to the sun's rays; heliotrope (*hél-li-ō-trōp*, *hél-li-ō-trōp*; *Gr. heliotropion*), any plant of the genus *Heliotropium* of the borage family, many species with fragrant flowers, esp. the *Peruvian heliotrope*, with small fragrant lilac-blue flowers: the colour of its flowers: a kind of perfume imitating that of the flower: (*min.*) a bloodstone: a surveyor's heliograph.—*adj.* heliotropic (*-trōp'ik*).—*al*.—*adv.* heliotropically.—*ns.* heliotropism (*-ōt'rōp'izm*), heliotropy, the tendency of stem and leaves to bend towards (positive heliotropism), and roots from (negative heliotropism), the light; heliotype (*Gr. typos*, impression), a photograph by heliotype.—*adj.* heliotypic (*-tip'ik*).—*n.* heliotype (*-ti-pi*), a photo-mechanical process in which the gelatine relief is itself used to print from.—*pl.* Heliozoa (*Gr. zōion*, an animal), sun-animalcules, an order of Protozoa, spherical with radiating processes of living matter.—*adj.* and *n.* heliozoan.—*adj.* heliozoic. [*Gr. hēlios*, the sun.]

hellum, *hél-li-um*, *n.* an element (He; at. numb. 2), a very light inert gas, discovered (1868) by Lockyer in the sun's atmosphere, isolated (1895) by Ramsay from cleveite, and found in certain natural gases. [*Gr. hēlios*, sun.]

helix, *hél'iks*, *n.* a screw-shaped coil: (*math.*) a curve on a developable surface (esp. a right circular cylinder) which becomes a straight line when the surface is unrolled into a plane—distinguished from a spiral, which is a plane curve: (*anat.*) the rim of the ear: (*archit.*) a small volute or twist in the capital of a Corinthian column: a screw-propeller: Helix, (*zool.*) a genus of molluscs:—*pl.* *hél'iks*.—*ic* (*hél'ik-s*), a gastropod, a heliograph, a spirals on a helix, screw—*ic*—helicoid

cyme, a bostryx. [*Gr. helix*, a spiral—*helistein*, to turn round.]

Hell, *hél*, *n.* the place of the dead in general: the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death: the abode of evil spirits: the powers of Hell: hell, any place of vice or misery: a gambling-house: a space under a tailor's board, or other receptacle for waste: the den in certain games.—*adj.* and *adv.* hell-bent, (*U.S.*) with reckless determination.—*adj.* hell-black, (*Shak.*) black as hell; hell-born, born in hell; of hellish origin; hell-bred.—*ns.* hell-box, a receptacle for broken type; hell-broth, (*Shak.*) a concoction boiled up for malignant purposes; hell-cat, a malicious hag; hell-fire, the fire of hell; punishment in hell; hell-gate, the entrance to hell; hell-hatred, (*Shak.*) hatred of hell; hell-hound, a hound of hell: an agent of hell; hellish, pertaining to or like hell: very wicked.—*adv.* hell'ishly.—*ns.* hell'ishness; hell'ishness (Shak.) towards; at a furious; at a hell; helle; cf. Hel.]

hell, *hél*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) same as hele.—*n.* hell'er, a slater; a tiler; a thatcher. [*See hele.*]

he'll, *hél*, contraction for he will.

Helladic, *hel-ad'ik*, *adj.* Greek: of the Greek mainland Bronze Age, answering roughly to Minoan. [*Gr. Helladikos*, Greek—*Hellas*, Greece.]

hellbender, *hell-ben'd-er*, *n.* a large American salamander. [*Hell*, and *bender*.]

hellebore, *hél-li-bōr*, *n.* any plant of the genus *Helleborus*, of the buttercup family (as black hellebore or Christmas rose, stinking hellebore, green hellebore); any plant of the genus *Veratrum* of the lily family (*American, false, or white hellebore*, known also as Indian poke or itch weed): the winter aconite (*winter hellebore*): the rhizome and roots of these prepared as a drug.—*n.* hell'eborine (*-in*, *-in*), an orchid of the genus *Epipactis*. [*Gr. helleboros*.]

Hellenic, *hél'en*, *n.* a Greek.—*adj.* Hellen'ic (*or-en*), Greek.—*v.i.* hell'enise (*-in-is*), to conform, or tend to conform, to Greek usages.—*v.t.* to make Greek.—*ns.* Hellen'ism, a Greek idiom: the Greek spirit: Greek nationality: conformity to Greek ways, esp. in language; Hellen'ist, one skilled in the Greek language: one who adopted Greek ways and language, esp. a Jew.—*adj.* Hellenist'ic, -al, pertaining to the Hellenists: pertaining to the Greeks, the Greek language and Greek culture, affected by foreign influences after the time of Alexander.—*adv.* Hellenist'ically. [*Gr. Hellēn*, a Greek: also the son of Deucalion.]

heller, *hel'ar*, *n.* a small coin probably first made at Once in Swabia, in Austria and Czechoslovakia once worth a hundredth part of a crown.

hellgrammite, hellgramite, *hel'grā-mīt*, *n.* a large American neuropterous larva, used as bait by bass-fishers.

hellicat, *hel'i-hat*, *adj.* giddy-headed: flighty.—*n.* a wicked creature. [*Scot.*; origin obscure.]

fāte, fār, dāh; mē, hār (hex); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; ūhen (then)

heller. See hell (2).
hello. Same as hallo

helm, *helm*, *n.* steering apparatus.—*v.t.* to direct, steer.—*adj.* *helm's*less.—*n.* *helms'*man, a steersman. [O.E. *helmo*; O.N. *hjólm*, a rudder, Ger. *helm*, a handle.]

helm, *a helmet*.
helm, *helm*, *helmet*, *hel'mit*, *ns.* a covering of
 armour for the head: anything resembling a
 helmet, as a cloud on a mountain top, the top of a
 guinea-fowl's head, the hooded upper lip of
 certain flowers.—*adj.* *helmed*, *hel'metēd*.—*n.*
hel'met-shell, a gastropod of the genus *Cassia*,
 having a thick heavy shell with bold ridges. [O.E.
helm: Ger. *helm*: cf. *hele*.]

helminth, *hēl'mīnth*, *n.* a worm.—*n.* *helminthi'*-
asis, infestation with worms.—*adj.* *helmin'thic*;
helmin'thoid, worm-shaped; *helmintholog'ic*,
-*al*.—*ns.* *helmintholog'ist*; *helminth'ogy*, the
study of worms, esp. parasitic.—*adj.* *helminth'*-
ous, infested with worms. [Gr. *helmins*, -*inthos*, a
worm.]

helot, *hel'ot*, *n.* one of a class of serfs among the ancient Spartans, deliberately humiliated and liable to massacre: a serf: a plant or animal living symbiotically with another in a subject relationship. —*ns*, *hel'otage*, the state of a helot; *hel'otism*; *helotry*, the whole body of the helots: any class of slaves. [Gr. *Heilōtēs*, also *Heilōs*, —*ōtos*.]

help, *help*, *v.t.* to contribute towards the success of, aid, or assist: to give means for doing anything: to relieve the wants of: to provide or supply with a portion: to deal out: to remedy: to mitigate: to prevent, to keep from.—*v.i.* to give assistance: to contribute: (with an adv. or prep. phrase) to contribute towards bringing into the condition in question: (*po.t.* *helped*, *arch.* *hölþ*; *pa.p.* *helped*, *arch.* *hölpēn*).—*n.* means or strength given to another for a purpose: assistance: relief: one who assists: (*Amer.*) a hired servant, esp. domestic.—*n.* *help'er*, one who helps: an assistant: (*old-fashioned*) an assistant minister.—*adj.* *help'ful*, giving help: useful.—*n.* *help'fulness*.—*n.* *help'ing*, a portion served at a meal.—*adj.* *help'less*, without ability to do things for oneself: wanting assistance: giving no help: (*Spens.*) that cannot be helped.—*adv.* *help'lessly*.—*ns.* *help'lessness*: *help'mate*, a modification of help meet, itself formed from the phrase in Gen. ii. 18, 'an help meet for him,' *specif.* a wife.—*help* off with, to aid in taking off, disposing or getting rid of; *help* on with, to help to put on; *help* oneself (to), to take for oneself without waiting for offer or authority; *help* out, to eke out: to supplement; more than one can help, (illogically but idiomatically) more than is necessary: so help me God, a form of solemn oath. [O.E. *helpan*, *pat.* *healp* (pl. *hulpon*). *pa.p.* *holpen*: O.N. *hjálpo*, Ger. *helfen*.]

helter-skelter, *hel'tər-skel'tər*, *adv.* in a confused hurry: tumultuously.—*n.* a confused medley: disorderly motion: a fair-ground spiral slide.—*adj.* confused.—*n.* hel'tər-skel'tər-liness. [[imit.]

adj. confused.—*n.* hel-ter-skel (ter'niss). [*init.*]
helve, *helv*, *n.* the handle of an axe or similar tool.—
v.t. to furnish with a helve.—*n.* helve'-ham'mer,
 a trip-hammer. [*O.E. helpe (hielfe)*, a handle.]

Helvetic, hel'-vē'ik. Helvetian, *hel'-vē'shən*, *adjs.*
Swiss.—*n.* *helvē'tium*, a superseded name for
astatine.—*Helvetic Confessions*, two confessions
of faith drawn up by the Swiss theologians in 1536
and 1566. [*L. Helvētio*. Switzerland.]

and 1500. [*L. ardevo*, Switzerland.]
hem, hem, *n.* an edge or border: a border doubled down and sewed.—*v.t.* to form a hem on: to edge.—*pr.p.* *hemming*; *pa.t.* and *po.p.* *hemmed*.—*n.* *hem-stitch*, the ornamental finishing of the inner side of a hem, made by pulling out several threads adjoining it and drawing together in groups the cross-threads by successive stitches.—*v.t.* to embroider with such stitches.—*hem in*, to surround. [*O.E.* *hemm*, a border.]

hem, *hem*. *hm*, *n*, and *interj.* a sort of half-cough to draw attention.—*v.i.* to utter the sound *hem*:—*pr.p.* *hemming*; *po.i.* and *pa.p.* *hemmed*. [Sound of clearing the throat.]

hem, (h)əm, (obs.) them: to them. See 'em.
he-man. See he.

hematite, &c. See haematite, &c.

heme, hēm, adv. (Spens.). Same as home.

hemeralopia, *hem-ar-a-lō'pī-ā*, *n.* day-blindness: vision requiring dim light: sometimes misapplied to night-blindness. [Gr. *hēmerā*, day, *aloo*s, blind, *ōps*, eye.]

Hemerobaptist, *hem-er-ō-bop'tist*, *n.* a member of an ancient Jewish sect that practised daily baptism: also a Mandaean. [Gr. *hēmerā*, day, *baptistēs*, a baptiser.]

Hemerocallis, *hem-ar-ō-kol'is*, n. a day-lily. [Gr. *hēmerā*, day, *kollos*, beauty.]

hemi-, *hemis*-, in composition, half.—*n.* hemianopsia (Gr. *an*-, priv., *opsis*, sight), blindness in half of the field of vision.—Also hemianopia, hemiopia, hemiopsia.—*adj.* hemianopic, hemiopic.—*ns. pl.* Hemichordata (*-kor-dā'tā*), hemichorda (*-kor-dō*), a group of worm-like marine animals with rudimentary notochord, including Balanoglossus, believed by many to represent the ancestors of the vertebrates.—*hemi-* crania (*-krā-mi-ā*; Gr. head), headache confine.

crystalline, (*petrol.*) consisting of crystals in a glassy or partly glassy groundmass.—*n.* hemi-*cycle* (Gr. *kyklos*, wheel), a semicircle: a semicircular structure.—*adj.* hemicyclic, (*bot.*) having some parts in whorls, some in spirals.—*ns.* hemi-*hedrism*, hemihedral (*-dri*; Gr. *hedra*, a seat), a property of crystals of being hemihedral, or having half the number of symmetrically arranged planes occurring on a lolohedron.—*n.* hemihedral.—*adj.* hemimorphical (Gr. *morphe*, form) having a polar axis, dissimilar at the two ends.—*ns.* hemimorphicalism; hemimorphicalite, the mineral electric calamine, hydrous zinc silicate, which forms crystals whose ends are different in form and pyroelectric property; hemioila (Gr. *hēmiōla*, half as much again—*holos*, whole), in mediaeval music, a perfect fifth; also, a triplet.—*adj.* hemioilic (-*oi'*), in or based on the ratio of 3 to 2, as the paconic foot.—*ns.* hemionous (*hi-mi-on-əs*), hemion (hem'-*on*; Gr. *hēmionos*, mule—*on*, as ass), an Asiatic wild ass, the kiang or the dziggetai; hemiparasitic, an organism that is partly independent, a semiparasite.

the bugs, cicadas, greenfly, cochineal insect, &c.—

adj. hemip'teral, hemip'teran, hemip'terous.
n. hem'isphere (Gr. *hēmisphaíron*—*sphaira*, a sphere), a half-sphere divided by a plane through the centre: half of the globe or a map of it: one of the two divisions of the cerebrum—Eastern and Western hemispheres, the eastern and western halves of the terrestrial globe, the former including Europe, Asia, and Africa; the latter, the Americas.—*adj.* hemisphér'ic, —*ai.* —*n.* hemisphér'oid, the — *adj.* —*n.* hemisphér'oidal. — *adj.* — *n.* Gr. *hēmistíchiōn*—*stíchos*, — *adj.* — *n.* two

divisions of a line of verse: *n*an a line, an incomplete or unfinished line: an epodic line or refrain.—*adj.* hem'istichal (or -ist).—*n.* hem'trope (Gr. *tropos*, a turn), a form of twin crystal in which one twin is as if rotated through two right angles from the position of the other.—*adj.* hem'trope, hemitropical (hem-i'trō-pl), hemitrope (-trōp'), hemitropous. [Gr. *hēmi*-, half.]

hemlock, *hem'lok*, n. a poisonous spotted umbelliferous plant (*Conium maculatum*): the poison got from it: extended to other umbelliferous plants, e.g. water-hemlock (*Cicuta*): a N. American tree (hemlock spruce, *Tsuga*) whose branches are fancied to resemble hemlock leaves. [O.E. *hymlice* (Kentish *hemlice*).]

hemo-. See haemo-.

hemp, hemp, n. a plant (*Cannabis sativa*) of the mulberry family, yielding a coarse fibre, a narcotic drug, and an oil: the fibre itself: the drug: a

similar fibre got from various other plants (e.g. *Manila*, *sisal*, *sunh hemp*).—*ns. hemp*'-agrimony, a composite plant (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) with hemp-like leaves; *hemp*'bush, an Australian fibre-plant (*Plagianthus*) of the mallow family.—*adj. hemp*'en, made of hemp.—*ns. hemp*'-nett'le, a coarse bristly labiate weed (*Galeopsis*); *hemp*'-palm, a palmetto (yielding fibre); *hemp*'-seed, the oil-yielding seed of hemp, a bird's food: (*Shak.*) gallows-bird.—*adj. hemp*'y, like hemp: roguish: romping.—*n. (Scot.)* a rogue: a romp: a tomboy.—*hemp*-en widow, the widow of a man who has been hanged. [O.E. *henep*, *hænep*; cf. *Gr. kannabis*.]

hen, *hēn*, *n.* a female bird: a female domestic fowl: applied loosely to any domestic fowl: the female of certain fishes and crustaceans: (facetiously, disrespectfully, or endearingly) a woman or girl: a faint-hearted person.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to lose courage or resolution: to balk.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to challenge: to an act of daring.—*adj.* female: composed of females.—*ns.* hen-and-chick'ens, a name for various plants, esp. a garden daisy with small heads surrounding the main head; hen'hane, a poisonous plant (*Hyoscyamus niger*) of the nightshade family; hen'-bit, the ivy-leaved speedwell: a species of dead-nettle; hen'-coop, a coop for a hen; hen'-court, an enclosure for fowls; hen'-driver, a hen-barrier; hen'flesh, gooseflesh; hen'-harr'ler, the common harrier.—*adj.* hen'-heart'ed, faint-hearted: timid.—*ns.* hen'-house, a house for fowls; hen'-huss'y, a man who meddles with women's affairs; henn'ery, (*Scot.*) a challenge to an act of daring; henn'ery, a place where fowls are kept; henn'y, a hen-like cock.—*adj.* hen-like.—*ns.* hen'-pad(d)'le, -paid'le (see paddle (2)); hen'-par'ty, a gathering of women only.—*v.t.* hen'peck, to domineer over (said of a wife).—*ns.* hen'peck, henpeck'ery; hen'-pen', (*Scot.*) fowl-house manure; hen'-roost, a roosting-place for fowls; hen'-run, an enclosure for fowls.—*adj.* hen'-toed, with toes turned in.—*n.* hen'-wife, a woman with charge of poultry. (O.E. *henn*, fem. of *hana*, a cock; Ger. *henne* (*hahn*, cock).)

hence, *hens*, *adv.* from this place: from this time onward: in the future: from this cause or reason: from this origin.—*interj.* away! begone!—*adv.* henceforth, henceforward, from this time forth or forward. [M.E. *hennes*, formed with genitive ending from *henn*—O.E. *hennan*, from the base of *he*; Ger. *hinnen*, *hin*, hence: so L. *hinc*, hence—*hic*, this.]

henehman, *hen(t)sh'man*, *n.* a servant: a page: a right-hand man: (U.S.) an active political partisan, esp. from self-interest: a thick-and-thin supporter: —*pl.* hench'men. [O.E. *hengest*, a horse (Ger. *hengst*), and *man*; not connected with *hauneh*.]

hend, *hend*, *adj.* (*obs.*) convenient: skilful: gracious: courteous. [App. O.E. *gehende*, handy—*hand*.]

hend, *hiend*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to seize, to grasp. [O.E. *gehendan* or O.N. *henda*; cf. *hand*.]

hendecagon, *hen-dek'a-gon*, *n.* a plane figure of eleven angles and eleven sides.—*adj.* hendecagonal (*-ag'an-l*). [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, *gōniā*, an angle.]

hendecasyllable, *hen'dek-ə-sil'ə-bl*, *n.* a metrical line of eleven syllables.—*adj.* hendecasyllabic (*-əb'ik*). [*Gr. hendeka*, eleven, *syllabē*, a syllable.]

hendiadys, *hen-di'ə-dis*, *n.* a rhetorical figure in which one and the same notion is presented in two expressions, as *teeth might and main*. [*Gr. hen dia dyoin*, lit. one by two.]

henequen, hen'-e-kən, n. a Mexican Agave: its leaf-fibre, sisal-hemp used for cordage.—Also hen'equin, hen'iquin. [Sp. *henequén*, *jeniquén*.]

henge, *heni*, *n.* (Spens.) axis. [hinge.]
 henna, *hen'ā*, *n.* a small Oriental shrub (Lawsonia)
 of the loosestrife family, with fragrant white
 flowers; a pigment made from its leaves for dyeing
 the nails and hair.—*adj.* hennaed (*hen'ād*), dyed
 with henna. [Ar. *hinna*.]

henothelism, *hen'ō-the-izm*, *n.* belief in one god, supreme or specially venerated but not the only

fäte, fär, dsk; mä, här (hes); män

god—a stage between polytheism and monotheism.—*n.* henothē'lst.—*adj.* henothelst'ic. [Gr. *heis*, *henos*, one, *theos*, god.]

henotle, *hen-ot'ik*, *adj.* tending to unify or reconcile.
[Gr. *henōtikos*—*heis*, *henos*, one.]

henry, *hen'ri*, *n.* (*elect.*) the practical unit of inductance, 10^9 electromagnetic units. [Named in honour of Joseph Henry, American physicist (1797-1878).]

hent, *hent*, *v.t. (arch.)* to grasp: to take: to snatch away, carry off: (*Shak.*) to reach: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hent).—*n.* a grasp: (*Shak.*) perh. a conception, intention, perh. an opportunity. [O.E. *hentan*, to seize.]

heortology, *hē-ort-ol'ə-jī*, *n.* the study of religious feasts.—*adj.* **heortological** (*-ə-loj'i-kəl*).—*n.* **heortol'ogist**. [*Gr.* *heortē*, a feast, *logos*, discourse.]

hep, *hep*, *n.* See *hip* (the fruit of the dog-rose).

hepar, hēpār, n. the name given by the older chemists to various compounds of sulphur, from their brown, liver-like colour—**n.** **heparin** (*hēp-ə-rin*), any of certain substances formed in the tissues of liver, lung, kidney, muscle, &c., that prevent the clotting of blood.—**adj.** **hepatic** (*hēp-ə-tik*), pertaining to, or like, liver, or a hepar, or the liverworts: liver-coloured.—**n.** a liverwort: a medicine that acts on the liver.—**n.** **hepatæa**, an anemone with liver-like leaves: the common liverwort *M. ^{liverwort}* *liverwort* is a *Hepat-*

ieae (-sē),
cological.
liverworts;
at-i-*shān*).

of the lungs in pneumonia.—*v.t.* hepause, (obs.) to convert into a substance resembling liver: (*obs.*) to impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen.—*vi.*

to impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen.—*hep'atite*, a variety of barytes with a sulphureous stink: *hepatitis*, inflammation of the liver:

sunk; hepatitis, inflammation of the liver; hepatol'ogist, a specialist in liver diseases; hepatol'ogy; hepatos'copy, divination by inspection of the livers of animals. [Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpālos*, liver.]

Merca, and **Northumbria**.—*adj.* heptasyllab'ic, seven-syllabled.—*n.* Hep'tateuch (*-tūik*; *Gr. teuchos*, instrument, volume), the first seven books of the Old Testament. [*Gr. hepta*, seven.]

her, *her*, *pron.*, *gen.* (or *poss. adj.*), *dat.*, and *acc.* of the *pron. she*: (*refl.*, *poetic only*) herself: (*coll. nom.*) she. [*O.E. hire*, *gen.* and *dat. sing.* of *heo*, *she*.]
her, *her*, *pron.* or *poss. adj.* (*obs.*; *Spens.*) their. [*O.E. hira*, *hira*, *heora*, *gen. pl.* of *he*.]
her, *er*, *pron.* See a (3).

Heracleian, **heracleian**, *her-a-kle'an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Heracles* (*Gr. Hēraklēs*).—*adj.* **Herac'id'dan**, **Herac'id'dan**, pertaining to the *Heracleidae* or descendants of *Heracles* (*Hercules*), the aristocracy of *Sparta*.—*n.* **Herac'id**, one claiming such descent.

herald, *her'ald*, *n.* in ancient times, an officer who made public proclamations and arranged ceremonies: in mediaeval times, an officer who had charge of all the etiquette of chivalry, keeping a register of the genealogies and armorial bearings of the nobles: an officer whose duty is to read proclamations, to blazon the arms of the nobility, &c.: a proclaimer: a forerunner: a name given to many newspapers: the red-breasted merganser, usually *her'ald-duck*.—*v.t.* to usher in: to proclaim.—*adj.* **heraldic** (*her-, her-al'dik*), of or relating to heralds or heraldry.—*adv.* **heral'dically**.—*ns.* **her'al'dy**, the art or office of a herald: the science of recording genealogies and blazoning coats of arms; **her'al'dship**. [*O.Fr. herald*; of *Gmc. origin*.]

herb, *herb* (old-fashioned *erb*), *n.* a plant with no woody stem above ground, distinguished from a tree or shrub: a plant used in medicine: an aromatic plant used in cookery.—*adj.* **herb'aceous**, pertaining to, composed of, containing, or of the nature of, herbs: like ordinary foliage leaves: (*hort.*) usu. understood as of tall herbs that die down in winter and survive in underground parts.—*n.* **herb'age**, herbs collectively: herbaceous vegetation covering the ground: right of pasture.—*adj.* **herb'aged**, covered with grass; **herb'al**, composed of or relating to herbs.—*n.* a book containing descriptions of plants with medicinal properties, orig. of all plants.—*ns.* **herb'al'ist**, one who studies, collects, sells, or administers herbs or plants: an early botanist; **herb'ar** (*Spens.*; see *arbour*); **herb'arian**, a herbalist; **herb'arium**, a classified collection of preserved plants (*pl. herb'ariums*, *herb'aria*); **herb'ary**, a garden of herbs; **herb'-beer**, a substitute for beer made from herbs; **herb'-benn'et** (*L. herba benedicta*, blessed herb), avens; **herb'-Chris'topher**, baneberry; **herb'ist**, a herbalist.—*n.pl.* **herb'iv'ora** (*-a-rā*), grass-eating animals, esp. ungulates.—*sing.* **herb'ivore** (*-vōr*).—*adj.* **herb'ivorous**, eating or living on grass or herbage; **herb'less**.—*ns.* **herb'let**, **herb'et** (*Shak.*), a small herb; **herb'-(of)-grace'**, or of repentance, the common rue; **herboris'ation**.—*v.i.* **herb'orise**, to botanise.—*n.* **herb'orist**, a herbalist.—*adj.* **herb'ous**, **herb'ose**, abounding with herbs.—*ns.* **herb'Par'is**, a tetramerous plant (*Paris quadrifolia*) of the lily family; **herb'-Pē'ter**, cowslip; **herb'-Rob'ert**, stinking crane's-bill (*Geranium Robertianum*), a plant with small reddish-purple flowers; **herb'-tea'**, a drink made from aromatic herbs; **herb'-trin'ity**, the pansy.—*adj.* **herb'y**, of or pertaining to herbs.—**herbaceous border**, a bed of usually tall stiff herbaceous plants. [*Fr. herbe*—*L. herba*.]

Herbardian, *her-bār'ti-an*, *adj.* of *Johann Friedrich Herbart* (1776-1841), German philosopher and paedagogic psychologist.

hercogamy, **herkogamy**, *her-kog'a-mī*, *n.* (*bot.*) an arrangement of the flower preventing self-pollination.—*adj.* **hercogamous**. [*Gr. herkos*, fence, *gamos*, marriage.]

Herculean, *her-kū'li-an*, also *-lē'an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Hercules* (*her-kū-lēz*; Greek *Hēraklēs*).—*extremely difficult or dangerous*, as the twelve labours of *Hercules*: of extraordinary strength and size.—*Hercules beetle*, a gigantic S. American lamellicorn beetle, 6 inches long, with a long horn on the thorax of the male and a smaller one on the

head; *Hercules' choice*, toil and duty chosen in preference to ease and pleasure—from a famous story in *Xenophon's Memorabilia*; *Hercules' club*, a stick of great size and weight: a West Indian tree (*Xanthoxylum*): a kind of gourd: a species of *Aralia*; *Pillars of Hercules*, two rocks flanking the entrance to the Mediterranean at the Strait of Gibraltar.

Hercynian, *her-sin'i-an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the forest-covered mountain region between the Rhine and the Carpathians or the mountain chains running NW. and SE. between Westphalia and Moravia, of Upper Carboniferous to Cretaceous date.—*n.* **her'cynite**, black spinel, aluminate of iron. [*L. Hercynia* (*silva*), the *Hercynian* (forest).]

herd, *herd*, *n.* a company of animals, esp. large animals, that habitually keep together: a group of domestic animals, esp. cows or swine, with or without a guardian: a stock of cattle: the people regarded as a mass, as acting from contagious impulse, or merely in contempt: the rabble.—*v.i.* to associate as in herds: to live like a beast in a herd.—*v.t.* to put in a herd: to drive together.—*ns.* **herd'-book**, a pedigree book of cattle or pigs; **herd'-in'stinct**, the instinct that urges men or animals to act upon contagious impulses or follow the herd; **herd's man**, keeper of a herd. [*O.E. heord*; *Ger. herde*; cf. *herd* (2).]

herd, *herd*, *n.* keeper of a herd or flock.—*v.t.* to tend: harbour.—*v.i.* to act as herd.—*ns.* **herd'boy**, boy who acts as shepherd, cowherd, &c.: a cowboy; **herd'ess** (*rare*); **herd'-groom**, (*arch.*) a herdsman; **shepherd boy**; **herd' man**, (*obs.*) a herdsman. [*O.E. hīrde*, *herde*; *Ger. hirt*; cf. *berd* (1).]

herden, *her'den*. See under *herds*.

herd grass, **herd's grass**, *herd(=) grās*, (*U.S.* *timothy*; *redtop*. [*From John Herd*, who observed timothy in New Hampshire, 1700.])

herdic, *her'dik*, *n.* a low-hung two- or four-wheeled carriage with back entrance and side seats. [*From the inventor, P. Herdic* (1824-88), Pennsylvania.]

herdwick, *her'dwik*, *n.* (*obs.*) a grazing ground: breed of Lake District sheep. [*herd and wick* (2).]
here, *her*, *adv.* in this place: hither: in the present life or state.—*adv.* **here'about**, -s, about this place; **herea'fter**, after this, in some future time, life, or state.—*n.* a future state.—*adv.* **hereat'**, at or by reason of this; **here'away**, (*coll.*) **hereabout**; **hereby'**, not far off: by this; **here'from**, from this: from this place; **herein'**, in this; **hereina'fter**, afterward in this (document, &c.).—*opp.* to **hereinbefore'**.—*n.* **here'ness**, fact of being here.—*adv.* **hereof'**, of this; **hereon'**, on or upon this; **hereto'**, to this: (*Shak.*) till this time: for this object; **here'tofore'**, before this time: formerly; **hereund'er**, under this; **here'unto'** (*also -un*), to this point or time; **here'upon'**, on this: immediately after this; **herewith'**, with this.—*here and there*, in this place, and then in that: thinly: irregularly; **here goes!** an exclamation indicating that the speaker is about to do something; **here's to**, I drink the health of; **here you are**, (*coll.*) this is what you want: this is something for you: this way; **neither here nor there**, of no special importance. [*O.E. hēr*, from base of *lie*, *he*; *Du.* and *Ger. hier*, *Sw. här*.]

heredity, *hi-red'i-ti*, *n.* transmission of characters to descendants: heritability.—*n.* **hereditab'ility**.—*adj.* **heredit'able**, that may be inherited.—*n.* **heredit'ament** (*her-id-*), any property that may pass to an heir.—*adv.* **hered'itarily**.—*n.* **hered'itariness**, the quality of being hereditary.—*adj.* **hered'itary**, descending or coming by inheritance: transmitted to offspring: succeeding by inheritance: according to inheritance. [*L. hereditas*, -dis; *herēs*, -dis, an heir.]

Hereford, *her'i-ford*, *adj.* of a breed of white-faced red cattle, originating in Herefordshire.

heresy, *her'i-zi*, *n.* belief contrary to the authorised teaching of one's natural religious community: an opinion opposed to the usual or conventional belief: heterodoxy.—*ns.* **heresiarch** (*her-ē-zī-ārkh*), a leader in heresy; **heresiog'rapher**, one who writes about heresies; **heresiog'raphy**; **heresiog'ogist**, a student of, or writer on, heresies;

heresiology, *her'esy-hunt*, vexatious pursuit of a supposed heretic; *her'esy-hunter*; *heretic* (*her'a-tik*), the upholder of a heresy.—*adj.* *heretical* (*hi-ret'i-kal*).—*adv.* *heretically*.—*v.t.* *heretice*, *heretice*—*L.* *heretice*, set of to take.]

heriot, *her'i-ot*, *n.* a fine due to the lord of a manor on the death of a tenant—originally his best beast or chattel.—*adj.* *heriotable*. [O.E. *heregeat*, a military preparation—*here*, an army, *geatwe*, equipment.]

herisson, *her'i-sən*, *n.* a spiked beam turning on a pivot, for defence: (*her*) a hedgehog.—*adj.* *herissé* (*her'i-sā, ā-ré-sā*; *her*), bristled. [Fr.; see *urchin*.]

heritable, *her'i-to-bl*, *adj.* that may be inherited.—*n.* *heritability*.—*adv.* *heritably*.—*n.* *heritor*, one who inherits: in Scotland, a landholder in a parish, liable to public burdens.—*fem.* *heritress*, *her'itrix* (*pl.* *her'itrixes*, *heritricēs*).—*heritable* property, (*Scots law*) real property, as opposed to movable property or chattels; *heritable* security, same as English mortgage. [Fr. *héritable*, *héritable*—*L.L.* *héreditabilis*—*herēs*, heir.]

heritage, *her'it-ij*, *n.* that which is inherited: inherited lot, condition of one's birth: anything transmitted from ancestors or past ages: (*B.*) the children (of God). [O.Fr. *heritage*, *heriter*—*L.L.* *héritare*, to inherit.]

herkogamy. See *hercogamy*.

herling, *hir'ling*, *her'ling*, *n.* (*dial.*) a young sea-trout, a finnock.

herm, *herma*, *herm*, *-ā*, *n.* a head or bust (originally of *Hermes*) on a square base, often double-faced:—*pl.* *herms*, *hermae* (*-ē*).

hermandad, *er-mān-dād*, *n.* a confederation of the entire burgher class of Spain for police and judicial purposes, formed in 1282, and formally legalised in 1485. [Sp., brotherhood—*hermano*, brother—*L. germanus*.]

hermaphrodite, *her-maf'rod-it*, *n.* an animal or plant with the organs of both sexes, whether normally or qualities-combining.

ism, the union of the two sexes in one body.—*adj.* *hermaphroditic*, *-al*.—*hermaphrodite* brig, a brig square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. [Gr. *Hermaphroditos*, the son of *Hermēs* and *Aphroditē*, who grew together with the nymph *Salmacis* into one person.]

hermeneutic, *-al*, *her-mu-nū'tik*, *-al*, *adj.* interpreting: concerned with interpretation.—*adv.* *hermeneutically*.—*ns.* *hermeneutics*, the science of interpretation (treated as *sing.*); *hermeneutist*. [Gr. *hermeneutikos*—*hermēneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermēs*.]

Hermes, *her'mēz*, *n.* the herald of the Greek gods, patron of herdsmen, arts, eloquence, and thieves: the Egyptian *Thoth*, identified with the Greek *Hermes*: a *herm*. [Gr. *Hermēs*, identified by the Romans with *Mercury*.]

hermetic, *-al*, *her-met'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* belonging in any way to the beliefs current in the Middle Ages under the name of *Hermes*, the Thrice Great: belonging to magic or alchemy, magical: perfectly close.—*adv.* *hermetically*.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) *hermetics*, the philosophy wrapped up in the hermetic books, esoteric science: alchemy.—*hermetically* sealed, closed completely: made air-tight by melting the glass. [From *Hermēs Trismegistos*, *Hermes* the thrice-greatest, the Greek name for the Egyptian *Thoth*, god of science, esp. alchemy.]

hermit, *her'mit*, *n.* a solitary religious ascetic: one who lives a solitary life: a beadsman: a kind of humming-bird: a hermit-crab.—*ns.* *hermitage*, a hermit's cell: a retired abode: a wine produced near Valence (*Drôme*) in France, where there was a supposed hermit's cell; *hermit-crab*, a soft-bodied crustacean that inhabits a mollusc shell; *hermitess*, a female hermit.—*adj.* *hermitical*. [M.E. *eremite*, through Fr. and L. from Gr. *erēmítēs*—*erēmos*, solitary.]

hern, *hern*. Same as *heron*.

hern, *ern*, a provincial form for *hers*. [App. from *her*, on the analogy of *mine*, *thine*.]

hernia, *her'n-i-ā*, *n.* a protrusion through a weak place of part of the viscera, rupture.—*adj.* *hernial*; *hernilated*.—*n.* *herniotomy* (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), cutting for hernia. [L.]

hernshaw, *her'nshaw*, *n.* See *heronshaw*.

hero, *hē'rō*, *n.* a man of distinguished bravery: any illustrious person: a person revered and idealised: the principal male figure, or the one whose career is the thread of the story, in a history or work of fiction: (*orig.*) a man of superhuman powers, a demigod.—*pl.* *hē'roes* (formerly, as *Spens.*, who never uses the singular, *hērōēs*, from which a singular form, *hērō'e*, was formed); *fem.* *heroine* (*hērō-in*).—*adj.* *heroic* (*hi-rō'ik*), befitting a hero: of or pertaining to heroes: *epic*: supremely courageous.—*n.* a heroic verse: (*pl.*) extravagant phrases, bombast.—*adj.* *heroical*.—*adv.* *heroically* (*Milit.* *hero'ically*).—*ms.* *hero'icalness*, *hero'icness*.—*adj.* *hero'i-com'ic*, *-al*, consisting of a mixture of heroic and comic: high burlesque.—*ns.* *heroism* (*hērō-izm*), the qualities of a hero: courage: boldness; *hērō'on*, a temple dedicated to a hero: a temple-shaped tomb or monument; *hērō'ship*, the state of being a hero; *hērō-worship*, the worship of heroes: excessive admiration of great men, or of anybody.—*heroic* age, any semi-mythical period when heroes or demigods were represented as living among men; *heroic* couplet, a pair of rhyming lines of heroic verse; *heroic* poem, an epic: a compromise between epic and romance which flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries; *heroic* remedy, one that may kill or cure; *heroic* size, in sculpture, larger than life, but less than colossal; *heroic* verse, the form of verse in which the exploits of heroes are celebrated (in classical poetry, the hexameter; in English, the iambic pentameter, esp. in couplets; in French, the alexandrine). [Through O.Fr. and L. from Gr. *hērōs*; akin to L. *vir*, O.E. *wer*, a man, Sans. *utra*, a hero.]

heroin, *herō-in*, *hi-rō'in*, *n.* a derivative of morphine used in medicine and by drug-addicts. [Said to be from Gr. *hērōs*, a hero, from its effect.]

heron, *her'on*, *harn*, *hern*, *n.* a large screaming wading-bird (*Ardea* or kindred genus).—*n.* *heronry*, a place where herons breed. [O.Fr. *hairon*—O.H.G. *heirig*.]

heronshaw, *heronsew*, *hernshaw*, *her'on- or hern'-*, *harn'-shaw*, *-shoo*, *n.* a young heron: a *heron*. [O.Fr. *herounsel*, confounded with *shaw* (wood).]

herpes, *her'pēz*, *n.* a skin disease of various kinds, with spreading clusters of vesicles on an inflamed base.—*esp.* *herpes zoster* or shingles.—*adj.* *herpetic* (*-pet'ik*), relating to or resembling herpes: creeping. [Gr. *herpēs*—*herpein*, to creep.]

Herpestes, *her-pe'stēz*, *n.* the ichneumon or mongoose genus. [Gr. *herpētēs*—*herpein*, to creep.]

herpetology, *her-pi-tol'-ij*, *n.* the study of reptiles.—*adj.* *herpetoid*, reptile-like; *herpetologic*, *-al*.—*adv.* *herpetologically*.—*n.* *herpetologist*. [Gr. *herpeton*, a reptile—*herpein*, to creep.]

herr, *her*, *n.* lord, master, the German term of address equivalent to sir, or (prefixed) Mr.—*pl.* *herr'en*. [Ger.]

herring, *her'ing*, *n.* a common small sea-fish (*Clupea harengus*) of great commercial value, found moving in great shoals or multitudes.—*adj.* *herr'ing-bone*, like the spine of a herring, applied to a kind of masonry in which the stones slope in different directions in alternate rows, to a zigzag stitch crossed at the corners, to a crossed strutting, &c.—*v.t.* to make in herring-bone work, or mark with herring-bone pattern.—*ns.* *herr'ing-buss* (*hist.*; see *buss*, 2); *herr'inger* (*-ing-er*), a man or boat employed in herring fishing; *herr'ing-fish'ery*; *herr'ing-gull*, a large white gull with black-tipped wings; *herr'ing-pond*, (*facet.*) the ocean, esp. the Atlantic.—*dead* as a herring, quite certainly dead—a herring out of water soon dies; *neither fish nor flesh* nor good red herring (see *fish*); *packed like herring* (*in c.*

barrel), very closely packed; red herring (see *herr*). [O.E. *haring*, *hering*; cf. Ger. *haring*, *heer*.]

Herrnhuter, *her'n-hoot-er*, *n.* one of the Moravians or United Brethren, so called from their settlement in 1722 at Herrnhut in Saxony.

herry. See *hery*.

herry, *her'i*, *v.t.* (Scot.) to harry.—*n.* *herr'imment*, *herry'ment*, spoliation: plunder. [harry.]

hers, *hərz*, *pron.* possessive of she (used without a noun).

hersall, *her'sal*, *n.* (Spens.) rehearsal.

herse, *hərs*, *n.* (obs.) a harrow: a spiked portcullis: a form of battle-array: a hearse in various senses.—*adj.* *herseed*, arranged in harrow form. [hearse.]

herself, *her-self*, *pron.* an emphatic form for she or her: in her real character: reflexive for her: predicatively (or *n.*) one having the command of her faculties, sane, in good form or (Scot.) alone, by herself. [See *her*, *self*.]

her ship, *her'ship*, *n.* (Scot.) plundering: plunder. [O.E. *here*, army, or *hergan*, to harry: cf. O.N. *herkshpr*, warfare.]

Hertzian, *her'ti-an*, *her't*, *adj.* connected with Heinrich Hertz: (1857-94), German physicist.—*Hertzian waves*, electric waves, used in wireless communication.

hery, *herye*, *herry*, *her'i*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to praise, to regard as holy. [O.E. *herian*, to praise.]

Heshvan. See *Hesvan*.

hesitate, *hes'i-tāt*, *v.i.* to stop in making a decision: to be doubtful: to stammer.—*v.t.* (rare) to express or utter with hesitation.—*ns.* *hes'itancy*, *hes'itā-tion*, wavering: doubt: stammering: a faltering motion in dancing: a kind of waltz (hesitation waltz) with such motion.—*adj.* *hes'itant*, *hesitat-ing*.—*adv.* *hes'itātūg*.—*adj.* *hes'itātive*, showing hesitation.—*n.* *hes'itātōr*.—*adj.* *hes'itātōry*, hesitating. [L. *hesitare*, *-dum*, freq. of *haerere*, *haesum*, to stick.]

hesp, *hesp*, a Scots form of *hasp*.

Hesper, *hes'per*, *Hesperus*, *-us*, *ns.* Venus as the evening-star.—*adj.* *Hesperian* (*-pē'ri-an*), western: Italian (from the Greek point of view): Spanish (from the Roman): of the Hesperides: of the skipper butterflies.—*n.* a westerner: a skipper butterfly.—*ns.* *hesperid* (*-pə'rid*), one of the Hesperides: a skipper butterfly.—*pl.* *Hesperides* (*-pē'ri-dēz*), the sisters who guarded in their delightful gardens in the west the golden apples which Hera, on her marriage with Zeus, had received from Gaia; *Hesperid'ium*, (*bot.*) a fruit of the orange type.—*n.pl.* *Hesperidae* (*-i-dē*), a family of moth-like butterflies, the skippers.—*n.* *Hes'peris*, the dame's violet genus of Cruciferae, generally fragrant in the evening. [Gr. *hesperos*, evening, western.]

Hessian, *hes'i-an*, sometimes *hes'h(i)-an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Hesse: (U.S.) mercenary (from the use of Hessian mercenaries by the British against the Revolutionaries).—*n.* a native or citizen of Hesse: a cloth made of jute: short for *Hessian boot*, a kind of long boot first worn by Hessian troops.—*Hessian fly*, a midge whose larva attacks wheat stems in America, once believed to have been introduced in straw for the Hessian troops. [Hesse, Ger. *Hessen*, in Germany.]

hessonite, an amended form of *essonite*.

hest, *hest*, *n.* (arch.) *hest*, command: vow.—Also (Spens.) *heast* (*hest*). [O.E. *hæst*, a command—*hætan*, to command.]

hesternal, *hes-tər-nəl*, *adj.* of yesterday. [L. *hesternus*.]

Hesvan, *hes'vān*, *Heshvan*, *hes'h*, *n.* the second month of the Jewish civil year. [Heb.]

Hesyehast, *hes'i-kast*, *n.* one of c. 14th-century quietist sect of the Greek Church.—*n.* *Hes'yehasm*, their doctrines and practice. [Gr. *hēsychastēs*—*hēsychos*, quiet.]

het, *het*, a Scots form of *hot*. [O.E. *hāt*.]

het, *het*, *pa.p.* (U.S. and prov.) for *heated*.—*het up*, agitated.

hetaira, *he-ti'ra*, *n.* in Greece, a woman employed in public or private entertainment, as flute-playing, dancing, &c.: a paramour: a concubine: a

courtesan, esp. of a superior class:—*pl.* *hetai'rai* (*-ri*).—*ns.* *hetai'ria*, a club or society; *hetai'rism*, concubinage: the system of society that admitted *hetairai*: a supposed primitive communal marriage; *hetai'rism*.—Also (Latinised) *hetæra* (*-tæ*; L. *-ti*), &c. [Gr. *hetaira*, fem. of *hetaios*, companion; *hetair(e)ia*, a club.]

heter, *hetero*, *het'or*, *-ō-*, or *-o-*, in composition, other, different: one or other (often opposed to *homo*, *auto*).—*n.* *heterauxēsis* (Gr. *auxēsis*, growth; *bot.*), unsymmetrical growth.—*adj.* *heteroblast'ic* (Gr. *blastos*, bud, germ), derived from different kinds of cells: showing indirect development.—*n.* *heteroblasty*, heteroblastic condition.—*adj.* *heterocarp'ous* (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), bearing fruit of more than one kind.—*n.pl.* *Heterocera* (*-ōs'or-ā*; Gr. *keras*, horn), a loose term for moths, distinguished from *Rhopalocera* (butterflies).—*adj.* *heterocephal'ic* (*-sə'kəl*; Gr. *kephalos*, tail), having the vertebral column passing into the upper lobe of the tail, which is usually larger than the lower, as in sharks.—*n.* *heterocerey* (*-sə'ri*).—*adj.* *heterochlamydeous* (*-kla-mid'i-as*; Gr. *chlamys*, *-ydos*, mantle), having calyx and corolla distinctly different; *heterochromous* (*-krō'mas*; Gr. *chrōma*, colour), having different or varying colours; *heterochron'ic*.—*n.* *heteroceph'ronism*.—*adj.* *heterochronis'tic*; *heteroceph'ronous*.—*n.* *heterochrony* (*-ōk'rō-ni*; Gr. *chronos*, time; *biol.*), divergence from the normal time-sequence in development.—*adj.* *heterocroilito* (*-klit*; Gr. *heteroklitos*—*klitos*, infected—*klitain*, *-ktē*), irregular: declensions.—*thing irregular*.—*ous*; *hetero-* (*chem.*), having a closed chain in which the atoms are not all alike: (*bot.*) having different numbers of parts in different whorls.—*n.* *heterodactyl* (*-dak'til*; Gr. *daktylos*, toe), a heterodactylous bird.—*adj.* *heterodactylous*.—*adj.* *heterodac'tylous*, having the first and second toes turned backwards (as trogons—not the first and fourth as parrots); *heterodont* (Gr. *odontos*, a tooth), having different kinds of teeth: *heterodox* (Gr. *heterodoxos*—*doxa*, opinion—*dokein*, to think), holding an opinion other than or different from the one generally received, esp. in theology: *heretical*.—*n.* *heterodoxy*, *heresy*.—*adj.* *heterodyne* (*-ō-din*; Gr. *dynamis*, strength), in wireless communication applied to a method of imposing on a continuous wave another of slightly different length to produce beats: *heterocicous* (*-ē'si-kos*).—*n.* *heterocicism* (*-ē'si-zm*; Gr. *othos*, a house), parasitism upon different hosts at different stages of the life-cycle.—*adj.* *heterogamous*.—*ns.* *heterogamy* (*-gā-mi*), presence of differ-
hermaphrodite, neuter, in any combination) in the same inflorescence. indirect pollination; *heterogeneity*.—*adj.* *heterogeneous* (*-jē'n-i-as*; Gr. *heterogenēs*—*genos*, a kind), different in kind: composed of parts of different kinds—*opp.* to *homogeneous*.—*adv.* *heterogeneously*.—*ns.* *heterogeneity*; *heterogenesis* (*-jē'n-i-sis*; Gr. *genesis*, generation; *biol.*), spontaneous generation: alternate generation.—*adj.* *heterogenetic* (*-jē'n-et-ik*).—*n.* *heterogeny* (*-ō-jē'n-i*), a heterogeneous assemblage: *heterogenesis*.—*adj.* *heteroponous* (*-ō-jē'n-as*; Gr. *gonos*, offspring, begetting), having flowers differing in length of stamens: having alternation of generations.—*ns.* *heterogony*; *heterokont*, *heterocont* (Gr. *kontos*, a punting pole), any member of the *Heterocont'ae* or yellow-green algae (e.g. the common *Conferva*), a class usually characterised by the pair of unequal cilia on the motile cells.—*adj.* *heterokont'an*; *heterom'eros* (Gr. *meros*, part; *bot.*), having different numbers of parts in different whorls: (of lichens) having the algal cells in a layer: (*zool.*) having unlike segments; *heteromorph'ic* (Gr. *morphē*, form), deviating in form from a given type: of different forms—also *heteromorphous*.—*ns.* *heteromorphism*, *heteromorphy*.—*adj.*

heteron'omous (Gr. *nomos*, law), subject to different laws: subject to outside rule or law—opp. to *autonomous*.—*n.* heteron'omy.—*adj.* heteron'ousian (*het-ar-ō-dō-si-an*, or *-ōw*; Gr. *ousid*, being), heteron'ousian (*-ōd*, *-ōw*, or *-ō-dōd*), of unlike essence: believing the Father and Son to be of different substance.—*n.* a holder of such belief.—*adj.* heterophyllous (*-fil'z*; Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf), having different kinds of foliage leaf.—*ns.* heterophyllly; heteroplasia (*-plā-z(hi)-ā*, *-si-ō*; Gr. *plasis*, a forming), development of abnormal tissue or tissue in an abnormal place.—*adj.* heteroplastic (*-plast'ik*).—*ns.* heteroplasty, heteroplasia: grafting of tissue from another person; heteropod.—*ns.* pl. Heterop'oda (Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot), pelagic gasteropods to which the foot has become a swimming organ; Heterop'tera (Gr. *pteron*, a wing), a suborder of insects, the bugs, Hemiptera with fore and hind wings (when present) markedly different.—*adj.* heterop'terous.—*n.* heteroselan (*het-ar-ōsh'i-an*; Gr. *skid*, a shadow), a dweller in a temperate zone, whose noon-shadow is always thrown one way, either north or south.—*adj.* heterosex'ual, normally sexual.—*ns.* heterosexuality; heterō'sis, cross-fertilisation.—*n.* pl. Heterosō'mata (Gr. *sōmo*, pl. *sōmata*, a body), the flat-fishes.—*adjs.* heterosō'matous; heterosporous (*-ōs-por-ēs*, or *-pōr*), having different kinds of asexually produced spores.—*n.* heteros'pory.—*adj.* heterostroph'ic (Gr. *strophē*, a turning), consisting of unequal strophes: coiled contrary to the usual direction.—*n.* heteros'trophy.—*adjs.* heterostyled, heterostyl'ous, having styles of different length in different flowers.—*ns.* heterostyl'ism; heterostyl'y.—*adj.* heterotact'ic.—*ns.* heterotax'is, heterotaxy (Gr. *taxis*, arrangement)—*adj.* heterothal'ic, having (as different types of) comparable to male and female.—*ns.* heterothal'ism, heterothal'y.—*adj.* heterother'mal (Gr. *thermos*, heat), taking the temperature of the surroundings.—*n.* heterother'my, a heterother'mic organism.—*adj.* heterotroph'ic.—*ns.* heterotrophy (Gr. *trophē*, nourishment), dependent (immediate or ultimate) upon green plants for carbon (as in parasites and saprophytes).—*adj.* heterousian, same as heterousian.—*n.* heterozygote (*-zī-gōt*; Gr. *zygōtos*, yoked—*zygon*, yoke), a zygote or individual formed from gametes differing with respect to some pair of alternative characters (one dominant and one recessive).—*adj.* heterozygous. [Gr. *heteros*, other, one or other.]

hether, hetherward (*Spens.*). Same as hither, hitherward.

hetman, het'mon, *n.* (*hist.*) o Polish officer: the head or general of the Cossacks.—*pl.* het'mans.—*ns.* het'manate, het'manship. [Pol.,—Ger. *hauptmann*, captain.]

heugh, heuch, hūh, hū, *n.* (*Scot.*) a crag: a ravine or steep-sided valley: a quarry-face: an excavation, esp. for coal. [O.E. *hōh*, heel; cf. *hoe* (2).]

heulandite, hū'lan-dit, *n.* a zeolite like stilbite. [After H. Heuland.]

heuristic, hū-ris'tik, *n.* the art of finding out things for himself: the heuristic method or principle in education. [Irreg. formed from Gr. *heuriskein*, to find; cf. *eureka*.]

hew, hū, *v.t.* to cut with blows: to shape, fell or sever with blows of a cutting instrument.—*v.i.* to deal blows with a cutting instrument (*pat. hewed; pa.p. hewed, or hewn*).—*n.* (*Spens.*) hacking.—*n.* hew'er, one who hews.—*n.* and *adj.* hew'ing.—*adj.* hewn. [O.E. *hēawan*; Ger. *hauen*.]

hew (*Spens.*). Same as huc.

hewh, hū, *interj.* (*Shak.*) imitating the whistling of an arrow.

hex-, hexa-, heks-, hek's-, heks'-d-, in composition, six.—*n.* hexachord (*-kord*), a diatonic series of six notes having a semitone between the third and fourth.—*adj.* hex'act (*-akt*; Gr. *oktis*, -inos,

ray), six-rayed.—*n.* o six-rayed sponge spicule.—*adj.* hexactin'al (or *-akt'-nl*), six-rayed.—*n.* and *adj.* hexactinell'id.—*n.* pl. Hexactinell'ida, a class of sponges whose spicules have three axes and therefore (unless some are suppressed) six rays.—*n.* hexad (*hek's-ad*; Gr. *hexas*, -ados), o series of six numbers: a set of six things (*chem.*) an atom, element, or radical with a combining power of six units.—*adj.* hexod'ic; hexadactyl'ic, hexadactyl'ous (Gr. *daktylos*, finger, toe), six-fingered: six-toed.—*n.* hexaëmeron (*hek's-ē-mer-on*; Gr. *hēmera*, day), a period of six days, esp. that of the creation, according to Genesis: a history of the six days of creation.—*adj.* hex'aglot (Gr. *glōtto*, tongue), in six languages.—*n.* hex'agon (Gr. *hexagōnon*—*gōnā*, an angle), o figure with six sides and six angles.—*adj.* hexagonal (*-ag-ō-n-l*), of the form of a hexagon: (*cryst.*) of the hexagonal system, a crystal system with three axes at 60° to each other and a fourth perpendicular to their plane.—*adv.* hexagonally.—*n.* hex'agram (Gr. *grommo*, figure), o figure of six lines, esp. a stellate hexagon.—*n.* pl. Hexagynia (*-jin'i-i*; Gr. *gynē*, woman), a Linnaean order of plants (in various classes) having six styles.—*adjs.* hexagyn'ian, hexagynous (*-gī-n-ns*); hexahē'dral.—*n.* hexahē'dron (Gr. *hēdrā*, a base), a solid with six sides or faces, esp. a cube.—*adj.* hexam'crous (Gr. *meros*, part), having six parts, or parts in sixes.—*n.* hexam'eter (Gr. *metron*, measure), a verso of six measures or feet: in Greek and Latin verse such a line where the fifth is almost always a dactyl and the sixth a spondee or trochee, the others dactyls or spondees.—*adj.* having six metrical feet.—*adjs.* hexamē'tric, -al.—*v.i.* hexamē'trise, to write hexameters.—*n.* hexamē'trist, a writer of hexameters.—*n.* pl. Hexan'dria (Gr. *ōnēr*, *andros*, a man, male), a Linnaean class of plants having six stamens.—*adjs.* hexan'drian; hexan'drous, having six stamens.—*ns.* hexano (*hek's-ān*), a hydrocarbon (C₆H₁₄), sixth member of the methane series; hex'apia (Gr. *hexapla*, contracted pl. neut. of *hexaploos*, sixfold), an edition (esp. of the Bible) in six versions.—*adjs.* hexaplar, hexaplar'ian, hexaplar'ic; hex'aploid, of or having, six times the ordinary number of chromosomes.—*n.* a hexaploid cell, individual, species, &c.—*n.* hex'apod (Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot), an animal with six feet.—*n.* pl. Hexap'oda, insects.—*n.* hexap'ody, o line or verse of six feet.—*adj.* hexarch (*hek's-ārk*; Gr. *archē*, beginning; *bot.*), having six vascular strands.—*n.* hexastich (*hek's-ō-stik*; Gr. *hexastichos*, -stichos, a line), a poem or st

(*-ast'ik*), ha

(*hek's-ō-stil*; C.

having

six columns.—*n.* a building or public having six

columns in front.—*n.* Hexateuch (*hek's-ō-tik*; Gr.

teuchos, tool, afterwards book), the first six books

of the Old Testament.—*adj.* hexateuch'nl.—*ns.*

hexylene (*hek's-i-lēn*; Gr. *hyle*, matter), hex'ene,

an unsaturated hydrocarbon (C₆H₁₀), of the ethylene

series. [Gr. *hex*, six; cf. *L. sex*, and *six*.]

hey, hā, *interj.* expressive of joy or interrogation,

or calling attention.—*interjs.* hey'day, expressive

of frolic, exultation, or wonder; hey-go-mad,

expressing a high degree of excitement.—Also *n.*,

as like hey-go-mad, helter-skelter.—*interjs.* and

ns. hey-pass, hey-pres'to, a conjuror's com-

mand in passing objects.—hey for, now for: off

we go for. [imit.]

hey, hay, hā, *n.* a winding country-dance.—*v.i.* to

dance the hay.—*n.* hey- or hoy-de-guy (*-gī*),

-pulse, -guyes, a hay popular in the 16th and 17th

centuries. [Obs. Fr. *haye*.]

heyday, hā'dā, *n.* exaltation of spirits: culmination

or climax of vigour, prosperity, gaiety, &c.: flush or full bloom. [Origin obscure.]

heyduck. See halduk.

hi! hi, *interj.* calling attention: hey. [Cf. *hey* (t).]

hiant, hi'ant, *adj.* gaping. [L. *hiāns*, -āntis, pr.p.

of *hiāre*, to gape.]

hiatus, hi-ū'ter, *n.* o gap: an opening: a chasm:

a break in continuity, a defect: (*gram.*) a con-

currence of vowel sounds in two successive

fāte, fār, dāh; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mūn; alien (then)

syllables:—*pl. hīā'tuses.* [*L. hīāus, -ūs—hiāre, hīātum, to gape.*]

hibernate, *hī'ber-nāt, v.i.* to winter: to pass the winter in a resting state.—*ns. hī'bernacle, winter quarters: a hibernaculum; hibernac'ulum, a winter retreat: (zool.) a bud in Polyzoa that regenerates the colony after winter: (bot.) a winter-bud, bulb, &c., by which a plant survives the winter:—pl. hibernac'ula.—adj. hīber'nai, belonging to winter: wintry.—n. hībernā'tion.* [*L. hībernāre, -ātum—hibernus, wintry—hiems, winter.*]

Hibernian, *hī-ber'ni-an, adj.* relating to Hibernia or Ireland: Irish: characteristic of Ireland.—*n. an Irishman.—ns. Hiber'nianism, Hiber'niism (-ism), an Irish idiom or peculiarity: a bull in speech.—adv. Hiber'nically.—v.t. hīber'niise (-ise), to render Irish.—n. hībernīsā'tion, a making Irish.—v.t. hīber'nise, to hibernicise.* [*L. Hibernia, Ireland.*]

Hibiscus, *hīb-ī's-kos, n.* a genus of malvaceous plants, mostly tropical. [*L.—Gr. sībikos, marshmallow.*]

hic, *hīk, interj.* representing a drunken hiccup.

hicatee, *hicatee, hīk-a-tē, n.* a West Indian freshwater tortoise. [From a native name.]

hiccup, *hīk'ap, n.* the involuntary contraction of the diaphragm while the glottis is spasmodically closed: the sound caused by this.—*v.i.* to make a hiccup.—*v.t.* to say with a hiccup.—*pr.p. hīc'c-uping; pa.t. and pa.p. hīc'c-uped.—adj. hīc'c-upy, marked by hiccups.* [Imit., an early form was *hicket*; cf. *Du. hīk, Dan. hīk, Bret. hīk.* The spelling *hiccough* is due to a confusion with *cough*.]

hick, *hīk, n.* a lout: a booby. [A familiar form of *Richard*.]

hickery-pickery (*hīk'ər-i-pīk'ər-i*) = *hiera-plera*.

hickory, *hīk'ər-i, n.* a North American genus (*Carya*) of the walnut family, yielding edible nuts and heavy strong tenacious wood. [Earlier *po-hickery*; of Indian origin.]

hickswall, *hīk'wawl, n.* the green woodpecker. [Origin obscure.]

hid, *hīden.* See *hide* (1).

hidge. See *hide* (3).

hidalgo, *hī-dal'gō, n.* a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class: a gentleman.—*pl. hīdal'gōs; fem. hīdal'ga, pl. hīdal'gas.—adj. hīdal'gōish.—n. hīdal'gōism.* [*Sp. hijo de algo, son of something.*]

hiddenite, *hīd'en-ī, n.* a green spodumene, discovered by W. E. Hidden (1853-1918).

hider, *hīd'ər, n. (Spens.)* a young male sheep:—*fem. shidder.* [Perh. *he*, and *deer* in the sense of animal.]

hide, *hīd, v.t.* to conceal: to keep in concealment: to keep secret or out of sight.—*v.i.* to go into, or to stay in, concealment: (*pa.t. hīd, hīd; pa.p. hīdden, hīd'n, hīd.*)—*n.* a hiding-place: a hidden store.—*adj. hīd'd'en, concealed: unknown.—adv. hīd'd'enly, in a hidden or secret manner: privacy.—adj. hīd'd'enmost, most hidden.—n. hīd'd'en-ness; hide'-and-seek', a game in which one seeks the others, who have hidden themselves; hide'-away, a fugitive: concealment.—adj. that hides away.—*ns. hide'out, a retreat; hīd'ing, concealment: a place of concealment; hīd'ing-place; hīd'y-hole, (Scott. and U.S.), a hiding-place.* [*O.E. hīdan; cf. M.L.G. hīden, and (doubtfully) Gr. heuthēin.*]*

hide, *hīd, n.* the skin of an animal, esp. the larger animals, sometimes used derogatorily for human skin.—*v.t.* to flog or whip: to skin.—*adj. hīde'-bound, having the hide closely bound to the body, as in animals: in trees, having the bark so close that it impedes the growth: stubborn, bigoted, obstinate.—n. hīd'ing, a thrashing.* [*O.E. hīd; Ger. haut, L. cutis.*]

hide, *hīd, n.* in old English law, a variable unit of area of land, enough for a household.—*n. hīd'age, a tax once assessed on every hide of land.* [*O.E. hīd, contracted from hīgd; cf. hīwan, hīgan, household.*]

hide, *hīd, (Spens.) pa.t.* of *hie*.

hideous, *hīd'ī-us, adj.* frightful: horrible: ghastly: extremely ugly: (obs.) huge.—*ns. hīdeous'ly, hīd'ousness.—adv. hīd'ously.* [*O.Fr. hīdeus,*

hīdōs—hīde, hīde, dread, poss.—L. hīspidus, rough, rude.]

hidrosis, *hīd-rō'sīs, n.* sweating, esp. in excess.—*n. and adj. hīdrotic (-rot'ik), sudorific.* [*Gr. hīdrōs, -ōtōs, sweat.*]

hie, *hī, v.t.* to hasten.—*v.t.* to urge on: pass quickly over (one's way): (*pr.p. hīe'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. hīed.*)—*n. (obs.) haste.* [*O.E. hīgian.*]

hic, *hīh, hī, n. and interj.* the call to a horse to turn to the left—opp. to *hup*.—*v.t. and v.i.* to turn to the left (of or to a horse or plough-ox).

hielman, *hī'el-man, n.* the native Australian narrow shield of bark or wood. [Native word *hīlaman*.]

Hieland, *hī'el-an(d), -ant, adj.* a Scots form of *Highland*.—no *sac Hielant*, not altogether absurd: not so bad as might be.

hiems, *hī'emz, n. (Shak.)* winter.—*adj. hī'emai.* [*L. hiems.*]

Hieracium, *hī-ər-ə'shī-əm, n.* the hawkweed genus of Compositae. [Latinised from *Gr. hierakion, hawkweed—hierāx, hawk.*]

hiera-plera, *hī'ər-a-pīk'rā, n.* a purgative drug from aloes and canella bark.—Also *hīck'ery-plīc'ery, hīg'ry-pīg'ry.* [*Gr. hierā (fem.), sacred, pīk'rā (fem.), bitter.*]

hierarch, *hī'ər-ārkh, n.* a ruler in holy things: a chief priest: a prelate: (*Milt.*) an archangel.—*adj. hī'erarchal, -arch'ic, -al.—adv. hierarch'ically.*—*ns. hī'erarchism; hī'erarchy, the collective body of angels, grouped in three divisions and nine orders of different power and glory: (1) seraphim, cherubim, thrones; (2) dominations or dominions, virtues, powers; (3) principalities, archangels, angels: each of the three main classes of angels: classification in graded subdivisions: a body classified in successively subordinate grades: priestly government.* [*Gr. hierarchēs—hīeros, sacred, archēin, to rule.*]

hieratic, *hī-ər-ə't'ik, adj.* priestly: applying to a certain kind of ancient Egyptian writing which consisted of abridged forms of hieroglyphics; also to certain styles in art bound by religious convention.—*n. hierat'ica, the finest papyrus.* [*L. hieraticus—Gr. hieratikos—hīeros, sacred.*]

hierocracy, *hī-ər-ək'rō-sī, n.* priestly government.—*n. hī'erocrat.—adj. hī'erocrat'ic.* [*Gr. hīeros, sacred, kratain, to rule.*]

hierodule, *hī'ər-ū-dūl, n.* a temple slave. [*Gr. hīeros, sacred, doulos, a slave.*]

hieroglyph, *hī'ər-ō-glīf, n.* a sacred character used in ancient Egyptian picture-writing or in picture-writing in general.—*v.t.* to represent by hieroglyphs.—*adj. hieroglyph'ic, -al.—n. hieroglyph'ic, a hieroglyph: any written character difficult to read.—adv. hieroglyph'ically.—n. hieroglyphist (-og'), one skilled in hieroglyphics.* [*Gr. hieroglyphikon—hīeros, sacred, glyphēin, to carve.*]

hierogram, *hī'ər-ō-gram, n.* a sacred or hieroglyphic symbol.—*n. hierogrammat'ic, a writer of sacred records.—adj. hierogrammat'ic, -al.—ns. hierogrammatist; hī'erograph, a sacred symbol; hierograph'r, a sacred scribe.—adj. hierograph'ic, -al, pertaining to sacred writing.—n. hierography, a description of sacred things.* [*Gr. hīeros, sacred, gramma, a character, graphēin, to write.*]

hierolatry, *hī-ər-əl'ə-trī, n.* the worship of saints or sacred things. [*Gr. hīeros, sacred, latreia, worship.*]

hierology, *hī-ər-əl'ə-jī, n.* the science of sacred matters, esp. ancient writing and Egyptian inscriptions.—*adj. hierologic (-ō-lōj'ik).—n. hierol'ogist.* [*Gr. hīeros, sacred, logos, discourse.*]

hieromancy, *hī-ər-ō-man'sī, n.* divination by observing the objects offered in sacrifice. [*Gr. hīeros, sacred, manteia, divination.*]

Hieronymic, *hī-ər-on-īm'ik, adj.* of or pertaining to St Jerome.—Also *Hieronym'ian.—n. Hieron'ymite, a member of any of a number of hermit orders established in the 13th and 14th centuries.* [*L. Hieronymus, Gr. Hieronymos, Jerome.*]

hierophant, *hī-ər-ō-fant, n.* one who shows or reveals sacred things: a priest: an expounder.—*adj. hierophant'ic.* [*Gr. hierophantēs—hīeros, sacred, phainēin, to show.*]

syllables:—*pl.* *hiā'tuses*. [*L. hiātus, -tis—hiāre, hiātum, to gape.*]

hibernate, *hi-bor-nāt, v.i.* to winter: to pass the winter in a resting state.—*ns.* *hi'bernacle*, winter quarters: a hibernaculum; *hibernac'ulum*, a winter retreat: (*zool.*) a bud in Polyzoa that regenerates the colony after winter: (*bot.*) a winter-bud, bulb, &c., by which a plant survives the winter:—*pl.* *hibernac'ula*.—*adj.* *hibern'al*, belonging to winter: wintry.—*n.* *hibernā'tion*. [*L. hibernāre, -ātum—hibernus, wintry—hiems, winter.*]

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hiddenite, *hid'ni, n.* a green spodumene, discovered by W. E. Hidden (1853-1918).

hider, *hid'ar, n. (Spens.)* a young male sheep:—*fem.* *shidder*. [Perh. *he*, and deer in the sense of animal.]

hide, *hid, v.t.* to conceal: to keep in concealment: to keep secret or out of sight.—*v.i.* to go into, or to stay in, concealment: (*pa.t.* *hid, hid; pa.p.* *hidden, hid'n, hid*).—*n.* a hiding-place: a hidden store.—*adj.* *hid'd'en*, concealed: unknown.—*adv.* *hid'd'only*, in a hidden or secret manner: privily.—*adj.* *hid'd'enmost*, most hidden.—*ns.* *hid'd'cn-ness; hid'e-and-seek*, a game in which one seeks the others, who have hidden themselves; *hid'e-away*, a fugitive: concealment.—*adj.* that hides away.—*ns.* *hid'e'out*, a retreat; *hid'ing*, concealment: a place of concealment; *hid'ing-place; hid'y-hole*, (*Scot. and U.S.*) a hiding-place. [*O.E. hýdan; cf. M.L.G. hûden, and (doubtfully) Gr. keuthen.*]

hide, *hid, n.* the skin of an animal, esp. the larger animals, sometimes used derogatorily for human skin.—*v.t.* to flog or whip: to skin.—*adj.* *hid'e-bound*, having the hide closely bound to the body, as in animals: in trees, having the bark so close that it impedes the growth: stubborn, bigoted, obstinate.—*n.* *hid'ing*, a thrashing. [*O.E. hýd; Ger. haut, L. cutis.*]

hide, *hid, n.* in old English law, a variable unit of area of land, enough for a household.—*n.* *hid'age*, a tax once assessed on every hide of land. [*O.E. hid, contracted from hīgd; cf. hīcan, hīgan, household.*]

hide, *hid, (Spens.) pa.t.* of *hic*. **hideous**, *hid'is, adj.* frightful: horrible: ghastly: extremely ugly: (*obs.*) huge.—*ns.* *hideous'ity, hid'eousness*.—*adv.* *hid'eously*. [*O.Fr. hideus,*

hidos—hide, hide, dread, poss.—L. hispīdus, rough, rude.]

hidrosils, *hid-rō'si, n.* sweating, esp. in excess.—*n.* and *adj.* *hidrotic (-rot'ik)*, sudorific. [*Gr. hidrōs, -ōtos, sweat.*]

hic, *hi, v.t.* to hasten.—*v.t.* to urge on: pass quickly over (one's way): (*pr.p.* *hic'ing; pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *hied*).—*n.* (*obs.*) haste. [*O.E. hīgan.*]

hie, *high, hi, n.* and *interj.* the call to a horse to turn to the left—*opp.* to *hup*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn to the left (of or to a horse or plough-ox).

hielaman, *hi'le-man, n.* the native Australian narrow shield of bark or wood. [Native word *hielaman*.]

Hieland, *hi'el'and, -ant, adj.* a Scots form of *Highland*.—no sac *Hielant*, not altogether absurd: not so bad as might be.

hiems, *hi'emz, n. (Shak.)* winter.—*adj.* *hi'em'al*. [*L. hiems.*]

Hieracium, *hi-ar-ā'shi-əm, n.* the hawkweed genus of Compositae. [Latinised from *Gr. hierakion, hawkweed—hierax, hawk.*]

hiera-picra, *hi-ar-ā-pik'rā, n.* a purgative drug from aloes and canella bark.—Also *hick'cry-pick'cry, hig'ry-pig'ry*. [*Gr. hierā (fem.), sacred, pikrā (fem.), bitter.*]

hierarch, *hi-ar-ārk, n.* a ruler in holy things: a chief priest: a prelate: (*Milt.*) an archangel.—*adj.* *hi'erarch'al, -arch'ic, -al, -adv.* *hierarch'ically*.—*ns.* *hi'erarchism; hi'erarchy*, the collective body of angels, grouped in three divisions and nine orders of different power and glory: (1) seraphim, cherubim, thrones; (2) dominations or dominions, virtues, powers; (3) principalities, archangels, angels: each of the three main classes of angels: classification in graded subdivisions: a body classified in successively subordinate grades: priestly government. [*Gr. hierarchēs—hieros, sacred, archēn, to rule.*]

hieratic, *hi-ar-ā'tik, adj.* priestly: applying to a certain kind of ancient Egyptian writing which consisted of abridged forms of hieroglyphics; also to certain styles in art bound by religious convention.—*n.* *hierat'ic*, the finest papyrus. [*L. hieraticus—Gr. hieratikos—hieros, sacred.*]

hierocracy, *hi-ar-ōk'rā-si, n.* priestly government.—*n.* *hi'erocrat*.—*adj.* *hierocrat'ic*. [*Gr. hieros, sacred, kratain, to rule.*]

hierodule, *hi-ar-ō-dūl, n.* a temple slave. [*Gr. hieros, sacred, doulos, a slave.*]

hieroglyph, *hi-ar-ō-glif, n.* a sacred character used in ancient Egyptian picture-writing or in picture-writing in general.—*v.t.* to represent by hieroglyphs.—*adj.* *hieroglyph'ic, -al—n.* *hieroglyph'ic, a hieroglyph*: any written character difficult to read.—*adv.* *hieroglyph'ically*.—*n.* *hieroglyphist (-og')*, one skilled in hieroglyphics. [*Gr. hieroglyphikon—hieros, sacred, glyphein, to carve.*]

hierogram, *hi-ar-ō-gram, n.* a sacred or hieroglyphic symbol.—*n.* *hierogramm'at(c)*, a writer of sacred records.—*adj.* *hierogramm'at'ic, -al—ns.* *hierogramm'atist; hi'erograph, a sacred symbol; hi'erographer, a sacred scribe.—adj.* *hierograph'ic, -al*, pertaining to sacred writings.—*n.* *hierography*, a description of sacred things. [*Gr. hieros, sacred, gramma, a character, graphein, to write.*]

hierolatry, *hi-ar-ō-lō's-tri, n.* the worship of saints or sacred things. [*Gr. hieros, sacred, latreia, worship.*]

hierology, *hi-ar-ō-lō's-ji, n.* the science of sacred matters, esp. ancient writing and Egyptian inscriptions.—*adj.* *hierologic (-lō'j'ik)*.—*n.* *hierol'ogist*. [*Gr. hieros, sacred, logos, discourse.*]

hieromancy, *hi-ar-ō-man'si, n.* divination by observing the objects offered in sacrifice. [*Gr. hieros, sacred, manteia, divination.*]

Hieronymic, *hi-ar-on-um'ik, adj.* of or pertaining to St Jerome.—Also *Hieronym'ian*.—*n.* *Hieron'ymite*, a member of any of a number of hermit orders established in the 13th and 14th centuries. [*L. Hieronymus, Gr. Hieronymos, Jerome.*]

hierophant, *hi-ar-ō-fant, n.* one who shows or reveals sacred things: a priest: an expounder.—*adj.* *hierophant'ic*. [*Gr. hierophantes—hieros, sacred, phainō, to show.*]

hieroscopy, *hi-ar-os'ka-pi*, *n.* hieromancy. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, *skopein*, to look at.]
Hierosolymitan, *hi-ar-sol'i-mi-tan*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Jerusalem. [L. and Gr. *Hierosolyma*, Jerusalem.]
hierurgy, *hi-ar-ar-ji*, *n.* a sacred performance.—*adj.* hierurgical. [Gr. *hierourgia*—*hieros*, sacred, *ergon*, work.]
higgle, *hig'l*, *v.i.* to make difficulty in bargaining; to chaffer.—Also **higgle-haggle** (reduplicated variant).—*n.* **higgle**.—*n.* and *adj.* **higgle**. [Prob. a form of **haggle**.]
higgle-dy-piggle-dy, *hig'l-di-pig'l-di*, *adv.* and *adj.* haplazard; in confusion. [Origin obscure.]
high, *hi*, *adj.* elevated: lofty: tall: far up from a base, as the ground, sea-level, low-tide, the mouth of a river, the zero of a scale, &c.: advanced in a scale, esp. the scale of nature: reaching far up: expressible by a large number: of a height specified or to be specified: of advanced degree of intensity: advanced or full (in time, as *high summer*): of grave importance: advanced: exalted: excellent: eminent: dignified: chief: noble: haughty: arrogant: extreme in opinion: powerful: angry: loud: violent: tempestuous: acute in pitch: luxurious: elated: drunk: standing out: difficult: dear: for heavy stakes: remote in time: (of game, &c.) slightly tainted: (*phon.*) pronounced with some part of the tongue much raised in the mouth: (of latitude) far from the equator: (of an angle) approaching a right angle.—*adv.* aloft: shrilly: arrogantly: eminently: powerfully: luxuriously: dear: for heavy stakes.—*n.* that which is high: the highest card: (*U.S.*) the maximum, high level.—*ns.* high-admiral, a high or chief admiral of a fleet: high-al'tar, the principal altar in a church.—*adj.* high-and-dry, high-dried.—*ns.* high-bail'iff, an officer who serves writs, &c., in certain franchises, exempt from the ordinary supervision of the sheriff: high-ball, (*U.S.*) whisky and soda or the like with ice in a tall glass.—*adj.* high-batt'led (hye-batt'led; *Shak.*), app. in command of proud battalions.—*n.* high-blind'er, (*U.S.*) a member of a Chinese criminal secret society: a conspirator: a rowdy, ruffian, blackmailer.—*adj.* high-blest, high-blown, happy: high-blood'ed, high-blown, swelled with pride: high-born, (*U.S.*) a tallboy: high-bred, of noble breed, training, or family.—*n.* high-brow, an intellectual.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* high-browism: high-chair, child's tall chair.—*adj.* high-church, of a party within the Church of England that exalts the authority of the episcopate and the priesthood, the saving grace of sacraments, &c.: of similar views in other churches.—*ns.* high-church'ism: high-church'man.—*adj.* high-class, superior: high-coloured, having a strong or glaring colour: ruddy: over-vivid.—*ns.* high-court, a supreme court: high-cross, a town or village cross: high-day, a holiday or festival: (*adv.*) broad daylight: (*lit.*) heyday (erroneously).—*adj.* besitting a festival.—*adj.* high-dried, brought to an advanced stage of dryness: of fixed and extreme opinions: high'er, *comp.* of high.—*v.t.* to raise higher: to lift.—*v.i.* to ascend.—*adj.* high'ermost (rare), high'est, *superl.* of high.—*ns.* high-explos'ive, a detonating (disruptive) explosive (e.g. dynamite, T.N.T.) of great power and exceedingly rapid action—also *adj.*: high-falutin'g (—*loot'*), bombastic discourse.—*adj.* bombastic: pompous.—*adj.* high-fed, fed highly or luxuriously: pampered.—*ns.* high-feed'ing: high-fl'er, a bird that flies high: one who runs into extravagance of opinion or action: oscillations a second: high-gear'd (see gear): high-grade, superior: rich in metal.—*v.t.* to steal rich ore from.—*adj.* high-grown, (*Shak.*) covered with a high growth: high-hand'ed, overbearing: violent: arbitrary.—*ns.* high-

hand'edness: high-hat', a wearer of a top-hat: a snob or aristocrat: one who puts on airs.—*adj.* affectedly superior.—*v.i.* to put on airs.—*v.t.* to adopt a superior attitude towards or to ignore socially.—*adj.* high-heart'ed, full of courage: high-heeled, having or wearing high heels: high-lsh, somewhat high.—*ns.* high-jacker (see hijacker): high-jinks, boisterous play or jollity: an old Scottish tavern game in which persons played various parts under penalty of a forfeit.—*adj.* high-kilt'ed, having the skirt much kilted up: indec: : : : : district, esp. : : : : : cotland, bord : : : : : running from Dumbarton to Stonhaven, etimologically the considerably narrower area in which Gaelic is or was recently spoken.—*adj.* belonging to or characteristic of a highland, esp. the Highlands of Scotland.—*ns.* High'lander, High'landman, an inhabitant or native of a mountainous region, esp. the Highlands of Scotland: a cow or bull of Highland breed: High'land-fling, a lively dance of the Scottish Highlands, danced by one person: high-light, outstanding feature.—*v.t.* to throw into relief by strong light: also *fig.*—*n.pl.* high-lights, the most brightly lighted spots.—*adv.* high-lone, (*Shak.*) quite alone.—*n.* high-low, a high shoe fastened in front.—*adj.* high-ly, in a high degree: in a high position.—*n.* high-man, a loaded die:—*pl.* high-men.—*adj.* high-mett'led, high-spirited, fiery: high-mind'ed, having a high, proud, or arrogant mind: having honourable pride: lofty: magnanimous.—*n.* high-mind'edness.—*adj.* high'most, highest: high-necked, of a dress, cut so as to cover the shoulders and neck.—*n.* high'ness, the state of being high: dignity of rank: a title of honour given to princes.—*adj.* high-pitched, acute in sound, tending towards treble: steep (as a roof): lofty-toned.—*n.* high-place, (*B.*) an eminence on which idolatrous rites were performed by the Jews—hence the idols, &c., themselves.—*adj.* high-placed, having a high place: placed high: high-

high-proof, proved to contain much alcohol: highly rectified: high-raised, -reared, raised aloft: elevated: high-reach'ing, reaching upwards: ambitious.—*ns.* high-road, one of the public or chief roads: a road for general traffic: high-roll'er, a plunging spendthrift: high-roll'ing.—*adj.* high-seasoned, made rich or piquant with spices or other seasoning: high-set, placed or pitched high: high-sight'ed, (*Shak.*) looking upwards, supercilious: high-souled, having a high or lofty soul or spirit: high-sound'ing, pompous: imposing: high-speed, working, or suitable for working, at a great speed: high-spl'it'ed, having a high spirit or natural fire: bold: daring: irascible.—*n.* high-stepp'er, a horse that lifts its feet high from the ground: a person of imposing bearing or fashionable pretensions.—*adj.* high-stepp'ing: high-stomach'ed, (*Shak.*) proud-spirited, lofty, obstinate: high-strung, nervously sensitive.—*nt.* high (hith), highth (hith), obsolete forms of height: high-taper (see hag-taper).—*adj.* high-tast'ed, having a strong, piquant taste or relish.—*ns.* high-tide, high-water: a tide higher than usual: (*lit.*) tide: rare) a great festival: high-to-by, (*thieves' slang*) highway robbery on horseback.—*adj.* high-toned, high in pitch: morally elevated: (*U.S.*) superior, fashionable.—*ns.* high-top, (*Shak.*) a mast-head: high-trea'son, treason against the sovereign or state.—*adj.* high-veloc'ity, (of shells) propelled at a high velocity with a low trajectory: high-vised, (*Shak.*) enormously wicked.—*ns.* high-water, the time at which the tide or other water is highest: the greatest elevation of the tide: high-water-mark, the highest line so reached: a tide-mark: high-way, a public road on which

all have right to go: the main or usual way or course; **high wayman**, a robber who attacks people on the public way.—*adj.* **high wrought**, wrought with exquisite skill: **highly finished**: **elaborate**: **worked up**, **agitated**.—**high and dry**, up out of the water, stranded; **high and low**, rich and poor: **up and down**: everywhere; **high and mighty** (*ironically*), exalted: **arrogant**; **High Dutch**, **High German**: pure Dutch of Holland (as opp. to *Cape Dutch*); **high feather**, **high spirits**: **happy trim**; **High German**, of upper or southern Germany: that form of Germanic language affected by the second consonant shift, including the literary language of Germany; **high hand**, arbitrary arrogance; **Highland cattle**, a shaggy breed with very long horns; **Highland costume**, kilt, plaid, and sporrán; **high life**, the life of fashionable society: the people of this society; **high life below stairs**, servants' imitation of the life of their employers; **high living**, luxurious feeding; **high mass**, a mass celebrated with music, ceremonies, and incense; **high relief**, bold relief, standing out well from the surface; **high school**, a secondary school; **high seas**, the open ocean; **high shoe**, (*arch.*) a boot not reaching far above the ankle; **high-speed steel**, an alloy that remains hard when red-hot, suitable for metal-cutting tools; **high spot**, an outstanding feature; **High Street**, a common name for the main, or former main, street of a town; **high table**, the dons' table in a college dining-hall; **high tea**, a tea with meat, &c., as opposed to a plain tea; **high (oid) time**, (*coll.*) a time of special jollity or enthusiasm; **high time**, quite time (that something were done); **high words**, angry altercation; **hit the high spots**, to go to excess: to reach a high level; **on high**, aloft: in heaven; **on one's high horse**, in an attitude of fancied superiority: very much on one's dignity; **on the high ropes**, (*coll.*) in an elated or highly excited mood; **how's that for high?** (*U.S.*) beat that if you can (from a card game). [*O.E.* *hēah*; *Goth.* *hauh*s, *O.N.* *hár*. *Ger. hoch*.]

hight, *hīt*, *Scot.* *hecht*, *hehlt*, *obs.* *hete*, *hēt*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to command: to promise, assure, vow: (*arch.*) to call, name: (*Spens.*) to mention: (*Spens.*) to commit: (*Spens.*) to direct, determine, intend. —*v.i.* (*orig. passive*) to be called or named, to have as a name: —*pat.* (*arch.*) *hight*, (*Scot.*) *hecht*, (*Spens.*) *hote*; *p.p.* *hight*, (*Scot.*) *hecht*, (*obs.*) *ho'ten*. [*O.E.* *hēht* (*hēt*), redup. *pat.* of *hātan* (*p.p.* *hāten*), substituted for the present and for the last surviving trace of the inflected passive in English, *hätte*, is or was called; cf. *Ger.* *ich heiße*, I am named, from *heissen*, to call.]

highly-lighty, *hi'ti-ti'ti*. Same as hoity-toity.

higry-pigry, *hi'gr-pi'gr*. Same as hiera-picra.

hijacker, highjacker, *hi'jak-ər*, *n.* a highwayman: a robber or blackmailer of rum-runners and boot-leggers. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* *hi'jack*, *high'jack*. [*Origin obscure.*]

hijrah. Same as hegira.
hike, *hik*, *v.t.* (*coll.*) to hoist, shoulder.—*v.i.* to
hitch: to tramp: to go walking and camping with
equipment on back.—*tr.* hike, a walking tour or
outing, esp. of the self-conscious kind; *hiker*.
[*Perb. hitch*.]

hilar. See hilum.
 hilarious, *hi-lă'ri-əs*, *adj.* gay: extravagantly merry.
 —*adv.* *hilă'riously*. —*n.* *hilarity* (*hi-lă'ri*), gaiety:
 pleasurable excitement. [*L. hilaris*—*Gr. hilaros*,
 cheerful.]

Hilary, *hī'ar-i*, *adj.* a term or session of the High Court of Justice in England: also one of the university terms at Oxford and Dublin—from St. Hilary of Poitiers (*d. c.* 167; festival, Jan. 13).

hild, *hilsh*, *v.t.* (Scot.) to hobble.—*n.* a limp.
hild, *hild* (Shak., Spens.). Same as *heid*.

the spirit and VII., 1073-85), of the Church.

hilding, hild'ing, n. (arch.) a mean, cowardly person, a dastard: a worthless beast.—**adj.** cowardly, spiritless. [Prob. conn. with heci (2).]

hill, *hīl*, *n.* a high mass of land, less than a mountain: a mound: an incline on a road.—*v.t.* to form into a hill: to bank up (sometimes for *helt*).—*ns.* hill'-billy, (*U.S.*) a rustic of the hill country; hill'-digger, a riser of sepulchral barrows, &c.—*adj.* hilled, having hills.—*ns.pl.* hill'-folk, hill'men, people living or hiding among the hills: the Scottish sect of Cameronians: the Covenanters generally.—*ns.* hill'-fort, a fort on a hill: a pre-historic stronghold on a hill; hill'iness; hill'ock, a small hill.—*adj.* hill'ocky.—*ns.* hill'-pasture; hill'side, the slope of a hill; hill'top, the summit of a hill.—*adj.* hill'y, full of hills.—up hill and down dale, vigorously and persistently. [*O.E.* *hyll*; cf. *L. collis*, a hill, *celsus*, high.]
hillo. Same as hallo.

hilt, *hilt*, *n.* the handle, esp. of a sword or dagger (sometimes in *pl.*).—*v.t.* to furnish with a hilt.—*up to the hilt*, completely, thoroughly, to the full. [O.E. *hilt*; M.Du. *hilte*; O.H.G. *helza*; not conn. with hold.]

hilum, *hī'lam*, *n.* the scar on a seed where it joined its stalk: (*anat.*) the depression where ducts, vessels, &c., enter an organ.—*adj.* *hī'lar*. [*L. hilum*, a trifle, 'that which adheres to a bean.']

him, *him*, *pron.* the dative and accusative (objective) case of *he*: the proper character of a person. [O.E. *him*, dat. sing. of *he*, *he*, *hit*, it.]

him, dat. sing. of *he, ne, he, tai, u*.
 himation, *hi-mat-i-on*, *n*, the ancient Greek outer
 garment, oblong, thrown over the left shoulder,
 and fastened either over or under the right. [Gr.]
 himself, *him-self*, *pron.* the emphatic form of *he*,
him: in his real character: having command of
 his faculties: sane: in normal condition: in good
 form: (*Scot.*) alone, by himself: the reflexive
 form of *him* (*dat.* and *accus.*). [See *him*, *self*.]

Himyarite, *him'yār-it*, *n.* a member of an ancient South Arabian people.—*n.* and *adj.* Himyaritic (*-it'ik*). [*Himyar*, a traditional king of Yemen.]

hin, hin, *n.* a Hebrew liquid measure containing about four or six English quarts. [Heb. *hin*.]

hind, *hind*, *n.* the female of the stag or red-deer.—
n. hind'berry, the raspberry. [O.E. *hind*; Du.
and Ger. *hinde*.]

hind, *hind*, *n.* a farm-servant, esp. one having charge of a pair of horses, with cottage on the farm, formerly bound to supply a female field-worker (*bondager*): a rustic. [O.E. *hīna*, *hīcna*, gen. pl. of *hīcan*, members of a household.]

hind, *hind'*, *adj.* placed in the rear: pertaining to the part behind: backward—*opp.* to *fore*.—*n.* *hind'*—*brain'*, the cerebellum and medulla oblongata.—*adj.* *hinder* (*hin'dər*; *Scot.* *hin'ər*), *hind:* (*Scot.*) last (as this *hinder* night, last night).—*n.* *hin'dər-ēnd'* (*Scot.* *hin'ər-ēnd'*), the latter

hinder-end (*Scot.* *hün'ər-en*, -*end*), the latter end: buttocks.—*n. pl.* *hind'erlin(g)s*, less correctly *hinderlan(d)s* (*hün'ər-lən-z*; *Scot.*), the buttocks.—*adj.* *hind'ermost*, *hind'most*, superlative of *hind*, farthest behind.—*n.* *hind'-foot*.—

alive or firm; rarest behind;—*n.* hind-foot;—*adv.* hindforemost, (U.S.) with the back part in the front place.—*n.* hind'-gill, the posterior part of the alimentary canal; hind-head, the back of the head, the occiput; hind-sig'-n^{pl} hind-quar-ter, the rear parts of an animal.—*n.* hind'-sight (*fac.*) wisdom after the event.—*adj.* and *adv.* hind'ward.—*n.* hind'-wheel; hind'-wing. [O.E. *hinder*, backwards; Goth. *hinder*, Ger. *hinter*, behind; cf. O.E. *hindan* (*adv.*), back; behind.]

hinder, *hin'dər*, *v.t.* to keep back: to stop, or prevent, progress of.—*v.i.* to be an obstacle.—*ns.* **hin'derer**: **hin'drance**, act of hindering: that which hinders: prevention: obstacle.—Also **hin'drance**. [*O.E. hindrian*: *Ger. hindern*.]

hinderland, *hin'dər-land*, an Anglicised form of **hinterland**. See also under **hind-**.

Hindi, *him'dē*, *n.* an Indo-Germanic language of Northern India.—Also *adj.* [Urdu *Hindī*—*Hind*, India.]

Hindu, Hindoo. *hin-doo'*, or *hin'*, *n.* (*arch.*) a member of any of the races of Hindustan or India: a believer in a form of Brahmanism.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *Hin'duise*.—*n.* Hindu'ism (or *hin'*), the religion and customs of the Hindus. [*Pers. Hindu—Hind, India.*]

hippocentaur, *hip-ō-sent' aur*, *n.* Same as *centaur*.
[Gr. *hippokentavros*—*hippos*, a horse, and *kentavros*.]

hippocras, *hip'ō-kras*, *n.* spiced wine, formerly much used as a cordial.—*adj.* Hippocratic, pertaining to the Greek physician *Hippocrates* (*Hippokratēs*; born about 460 B.C.).—*v.i.* Hippocratise (*-ō-k'ra-tīz*), to imitate, follow, Hippocrates.—*n.* Hippocratism.—Hippocratic oath, an oath taken by a doctor binding him to observe the code of medical ethics contained in it—first drawn up (perhaps by Hippocrates) in the 4th or 5th century B.C.

Hippocrene, *hip-ō-krē'nē*, *hip'ō-krēn*, *n.* a fountain on the northern slopes of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses and Apollo, attributed to a kick of Pegasus. [Gr. *hippokrēnē*—*hippos*, a horse, *krēnē*, a fountain.]

hippocrepian, *hip-ō-krē'pi-on*, *adj.* horse-shoe shaped. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *krēpis*, a shoe.]

hippodame, *hip'ō-dām*, *n.* (*Spens.*, wrongly) the sea-horse.—*n.* hippodamist (*hip-ōd'a-mist*), a horse-tamer.—*adj.* hippodamous, horse-taming. [Gr. *hippos*, horse, *damaein*, to tame.]

hippodrome, *hip'ō-drom*, *n.* (*ant.*) a racecourse for horses and chariots: a circus.—*adj.* hippodromic (*-drom'*). [Gr. *hippodromos*—*hippos*, a horse, *dromos*, a course.]

hippogriff, *hippogryph*, *hip'ō-grif*, *n.* a fabulous mediæval animal, a griffin-headed winged horse. [Fr. *hippogriffe*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *gryps*, a griffin.]

hippomanes, *hip-on'ān-ēs*, *n.* an ancient philtre obtained from a mare or foal. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *manid*, madness.]

gi, *n.* feeding on horse—
an eater of horse-flesh.
gor, horse-eating. [Gr.

hippos, a horse, *phagein* (*aor.*), to eat.]

hippopotamus, *hip-ō-pot'a-mos*, *n.* a large African artiodactyl ungulate of aquatic habits, with very thick skin, short legs, and a large head and muzzle:—*pl.* -muses or -mi, sometimes -mus.—*adj.*

hippopotamian (*-iām'*), hippopotamie (*-iām'*), also -pot', like a hippopotamus, elumsy. [L.—Gr. *hippopotamos*—*hippos*, a horse, *potamos*, a river.]

hippuric, *hip'ū-rik*, *adj.* denoting an acid first obtained from the urine of horses. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *ouron*, urine.]

Hippuris, *hip'ū-ris*, *n.* the mare's-tail genus of Haloragadaceæ.—*n.* Hippurite, a Cretaceous fossil lamellibranch (*Hippurites*) with a conical valve and a flat one.—*adj.* hippuritic. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *oura*, a tail.]

hippus, *hip'us*, *n.* clonic spasm of the iris. [Gr. *hippos*.]

hircine, *hər'sin*, *adj.* goat-like: having a strong goatish smell.—*ns.* hircocervus (*hər-kū-sər'vəs*), a fabulous creature, half goat, half stag; hircosity (*-kos'*), goatishness. [L. *hircus*, a he-goat.]

hirdy-*glrdy*, *hər'di-gər'di*, *adv.* (*Scot.*) in confusion or tumult.

hire, *hīr*, *n.* wages for service: the price paid for the use of anything: an arrangement by which use or service is granted for payment.—*v.t.* to procure the use or service of, at a price: to engage for wages: to bribe: to grant temporary use of for compensation.—*adj.* hire'able, hire'able, hired.—*ns.* hire'ling, a hired servant: a mercenary: a prostitute—also *adj.*; hire'cr, one who obtains use or service for payment: (now *Scot.* or *obs.*) one who lets out on hire; hire'-pur'chase, a system by which a hired article becomes the hire'r's property after a stipulated number of payments—also *adj.*; hire'ing, the act of contract by which an article or service is hired: a fair or market where servants are engaged—also *adj.*—on hire, for hiring: for hire. [O.E. *hīr*, wages, *hīrian*, to hire.]

hirple, *hīr'pl*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to walk or run as if lame.—*n.* a limping gait.

hirrlent, *hīr'ānt*, *adj.* roughly trilled.—*n.* a trilled sound. [L. *hirriēns*, -entis, pr.p. of *hirrire*, to snarl.]

hirscl, *hīr'sl*, *n.* a stock of sheep: a multitude: the ground occupied by a hirscl of sheep.—*v.t.* to put

the earth's axis: a cardinal point: a principle or fact on which anything depends or turns.—v.t. to furnish with hinges: to bend.—*v.i.* to hang or turn as on a hinge: to depend.—*pr.p.* hinging (*hīn'ing*); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hinged (*hīn'gd*).—*adj.* hinge'-bound, unable to move easily on a hinge.—*n.* hinge'-joint, (*anat.*) a joint that allows movement in one plane only.—off the hinges, disorganised: out of gear. [Related to hang.]

hinny, *hīn'i*, *n.* the offspring of a stallion and she-ass. [L. *hinus*—Gr. *ginnos*, later *linnos*, a mule.]

hinny, *hīn'i*, *n.* a Scottish variant of honey. *hinny*, *hīn'i*, *v.i.* to neigh, whinny. [Fr. *hennir*—L. *hinnire*.]

hint, *hīnt*, *n.* (*obs.*) moment, opportunity: a distant or indirect indication or allusion: slight mention: insinuation: a helpful suggestion, tip.—*v.t.* to intimate or indicate indirectly.—*v.i.* to give hints.—*adv.* hint'ingly, hint at, to give a hint, suggestion, or indication of. [O.E. *hentan*, to seize.]

hinterland, *hīnt'ər-land*, -lānt, *n.* a region lying inland from a port or centre of influence. [Ger.]

hip, *hīp*, *n.* the haunch or fleshy part of the thigh: the hip-joint: (*archit.*) the external angle formed by the sides of a roof when the end slopes backwards instead of terminating in a gable.—*v.t.* to sprain or hurt the hip of: to throw over the hip: (*U.S.*) to carry on the hip: to construct with a hip.—*pr.p.* hip'ping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hip'ped, hip't.—*adv.* hip'-and-thigh', unsparingly.—*ns.* hip'-bath, a bath to sit in; hip'-belt, the 14th-century sword-belt, passing diagonally from waist to hip; hip'-bone, the innominate bone; hip'-flask, a flask carried in a hip-pocket; hip'-gl'r'dle, the pelvic girdle: a hip-belt; hip'-gout, sciatica; hip'-joint, the articulation of the head of the thigh-bone with the ilium; hip'-knob, an ornament placed on the apex of the hip of a roof or of a gable; hip'-loek, a trick in wrestling by which one throws a leg and hip before the other to throw him.—*adj.* hip'ped, having a hip or hips: of a roof, sloping at the end as well as at the sides.—*ns.* hip'ping, (*Scot.*) a napkin wrapped about an infant's hips; hip'-pock'et, a trouser pocket behind the hip; hip'-roof', a hip'ped roof.—*adj.* hip'-shot, having the hip out of joint.—have, catch, on the hip, to get an advantage over someone (from wrestling); hip'-joint disease, a disease of the hip-joint with inflammation, fungous growth, caries, and dislocation. [O.E. *hype*; Goth. *hups*, Ger. *hüfte*.]

hip, *hīp*, *hēp*, *hēp*, *n.* the fruit of the dog-rose or other rose. [O.E. *hēope*.]

hip, *hīp*, *hīp*, *n.* hypochondria.—*v.t.* to render melancholy.—*adj.* hip'ped, melancholy; hip'ish, somewhat hypochondriac. [Hypochondria.]

hip, *hīp*, *interj.* an exclamation to invoke a united cheer—hip'-hip'-hurrah'.

Hipparion, *hip-pā-ri-on*, *n.* a fossil genus of Equidae. [Gr. *hipparion*, dim. of *hippos*, a horse.]

hip'pety-*hoppety*, *hip'ā-ti-hop'ā-ti*, *adv.* hopping and skipping.—*n.* and *adv.* hip'ety-hop'.

hippiat'ric, *hip-i-ā't-rik*, *adj.* relating to the treatment of the diseases of horses.—*n.pl.* Hippiat'rics.—*ns.* Hippiatrist (*-t-rist*); hippiatry (*-t-ri*). [Gr. *hippiat'rikos*—*hippos*, horse, *iatros*, a physician.]

hipple, *hīp'ih*, *adj.* relating to horses. [Gr. *hippikos*—*hippos*, horse.]

hippo, *hīp'ō*, *n.* a shortened form of hippopotamus.

Hippocampus, *hip-ō-kam'pos*, *n.* (*myth.*) a fish-tailed horse-like sea-monster: a genus of small fishes (family Syngnathidae) with horse-like head and neck, the sea-horse: (*anat.*) a raised curved trace on the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain:—*pl.* hippocamp'i. [Gr. *hippokampus*—*hippos*, a horse, *kampus*, a sea-monster.]

Hippocastanaceæ, *hip-ō-kast-a-nā't-ē*, *n.pl.* the horse-chestnut family. [Gr. *hippos*, horse, *kastanon*, chestnut tree.]

in different groups. [O.N. *hirzlo*, safe-keeping—*hirthlo*, to herd.]

hirsle, *hir'sl*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to slide, wriggle, or hitch on the hams: to move forward with a rustling sound. [Cf. O.N. *hrista*, to shake.]

hirsute, *har'sūt*, or *-sūt*, *adj.* hairy: rough: shaggy: (*bot.*) having long, stiff hairs. [L. *hirsutus*—*hirsus*, *hirtus*, shaggy.]

Hirudinea, *hir-ood-in'i-ā*, *n.pl.* a class of worms, the leeches. [L. *hirūdō*, *-imis*, a leech.]

hirundine, *hir-run'din*, *-din*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the swallow. [L. *hirundo*, *-inis*, a swallow.]

his, *hiz*, *pron. gen.* (possessive) form of *he*, or (*B.*, *Shak.*, &c.) *it*.—*hlsn*, *his'n*, dialectal forms on the analogy of *mine*, *thine*. [O.E. *his*, gen. of *he*, *he*, *he*, and of *hit*, *it*.]

hish, *hish*, a by-form of *hiss*.

Hispanic, *his-pōn'ik*, *adj.* Spanish.—*adv.* Hispanically.—*u.s.* *hispan'icise* (*-i-sis*), *hispan'icise*, to render Spanish.—*n.* *hispan'icism*, a Spanish phrase. [L. *Hispanio*, Spain.]

Hispano, *his-pā'nō*, in composition, Spanish, as *Hispano-American*, Spanish-American. [L. *Hispanus*.]

hispid, *his'pid*, *adj.* (*bot.*) rough with, or having, strong hairs or bristles.—*n.* *hispid'ity*. [L. *hispidus*.]

hiss, *his*, *v.i.* to make a sibilant sound like that represented by the letter *s*, as a goose, snake, gas escaping from a narrow hole, a disapproving audience, &c.—*v.t.* to condemn by hissing: to drive by hissing.—*n.* a sibilant.—*n., adj.*, and *adv.* *hiss'ing*. [imit.]

hist, *hist*, *st. interj.* demanding silence and attention: hush: silence.—*v.t.* (*hist*) to urge or summon, as by making the sound.—*v.i.* to be silent. [imit.]

hist, *histo*, *histo*, *hist'*, (*-i-ō*), *-ō-*, in composition, tissue: sail.—*ns.* *hist'amine* (*-o-mēn*), a base used in medicine obtained from ergot, from histidine, &c.; present also in all tissues of the body, being liberated into the blood, e.g. when the skin is cut or burnt; *hist'idine* (*-i-dēn*), an amino-acid derived from proteins.—*adj.* *hist'oid*, *hist'oid*, like ordinary tissue.—*ns.* *histol'ogy* (same as *histology*): *Histoph'orus*, *Istoph'orus* (Gr. *phoros*, bearer), a genus of swordfishes with sail-like dorsal fin.—*adj.* *histoph'oroid*.—*n.* *histogenesis* (*-jēn'i-sis*), (*biol.*) the formation or differentiation of tissues.—*adj.* *histogenetic* (*-jē-nē'tik*).—*adv.* *histogenetically*.—*ns.* *histogeny* (*his-toj'i-nē*), *histogenesis*; *hist'ogram*, a statistical graph in which frequency distribution is shown by means of rectangles.—*adj.* *histolog'ic*, *-al*.—*ns.* *histologist* (*-ol'*): *histol'ogy*, the study of the minute structure of the tissues of organisms; *histol'ysis* (Gr. *lysis*, loosing), the breakdown of organic tissues.—*adj.* *histolytic* (*-ō-lit'ik*). [Gr. *histos* and *histon*, a web.]

histle, *his'ti*, *adj.* (*obs. Scot.*) dry: barren.

history, *his'tōr-i*, *n.* an account of an event: a systematic account of the origin and progress of the world, a nation, an institution, a science, &c.: the knowledge of past events: a course of events: a life-story: an eventful life, a past of more than common interest: a drama representing historical events.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to record.—*n.* *historian* (*his-tōr-i-ān*), a writer of history.—*adj.* *histōr-ial*, adorned with figures; *historie* (*-tōr'ik*), *-al*, pertaining to history: containing history: derived from history: famous in history: associated with history: according to history: authentic.—*adv.* *histor'ically*.—*v.t.* *histor'icise* (*-isē*), to make, or represent as, historic.—*ns.* *historicity* (*his-tōr-i-tē*), historical truth or actuality; *histor'ette*, a short history or story.—*v.t.* *histor'ify*, to record in history.—*n.* *historiographer*, a writer of history: a professed or official historian.—*adj.* *historiograph'ic*, *-al*, pertaining to the writing of history.—*adv.* *historiograph'ically*.—*ns.* *historiography*, the art or employment of writing history; *historiol'ogy*, the knowledge or study of history.—*historical method*, the study of a subject in its historical development; *historical painting*, the painting of historic scenes, or scenes in which

historic figures are introduced; *historical present*, the present tense used for the past, to add life and reality to the narrative; *make history*, to do that which will mould the future or have to be recognised by future historians. [L. *historia*—Gr. *historia*—*hístōr*, knowing.]

histrionie, *-al*, *his-tri-on'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* relating to the stage or stage-players: stogy, theatrical: feigned.—*ns.* *his'triō* (L.), *his'triōn* (Fr.), a stage-player.—*adv.* *histrion'ically*.—*ns.* *histrion'icism*, *histr'ionism*, acting: theatricality.—*n.pl.* *histrion'ices*, play-acting: stogy action or speech. [L. *histrionicus*—*hístriō*, an actor.]

hit, *hit*, *v.t.* to strike: to reach with a blow or missile: to light upon: to chance to attain: to succeed in reaching or attaining straightway or to a nicety: to suit: fit: conform to: to hurt, affect painfully.—*v.i.* to strike: to make a movement of striking: to come in contact: to alight: to chance luckily: to succeed: (*pr.p.* *hit'ting*; *po.t.* and *po.p.* *hit*).—*n.* an act or occasion of striking: a successful stroke or shot: a lucky chance, a surprising success: a happy turn of thought or expression: something that takes the public or an audience: at backgammon, a move that throws one of the opponent's men back to the entering point, or a game won after one or two men are removed from the board.—*adj.* *hit'-and-miss'*, hitting or missing, doing one thing or another, according to circumstances; *hit'-and-run'*, lasting only a very short time (e.g. of an air-raid); *hit'-or-miss'*, random.—*n.* *hit'ter*.—*adj.* *hit'ty-miss'y*, random, haphazard.—a hit or a miss, a case in which either success or complete failure is possible; hard hit, gravely affected by some trouble, or by love; hit a blot, to capture an exposed man in backgammon: to find a weak place; hit at, to aim a blow, sarcasm, jibe, &c., at; hit below the belt, to deal a blow disallowable in the rules of the ring: to do an injury to another unfairly; hit it (off), to agree; hit off, to imitate or describe felicitously; hit out, to strike out, esp. with the fist; hit the nail on the head (see *nail*); hit upon, to come upon, discover, devise; hit wicket, (*cricket*) i.e. of a batsman, with bat or person in playing a ball, thus being out. [O.E. *hyttan*, app. O.N. *hitta*, to light on, to find; Sw. *hitta*, to find, Dan. *hitte*, to hit upon.]

hitch, *hich*, *v.i.* to move jerkily: to catch on an obstacle. (*orig. U.S.*) to connect with a moving vehicle so as to be towed: to travel by getting lifts: to hike.—*v.t.* to jerk: to hook: to catch: to fasten: to tether: to harness to a vehicle: to make fast: to throw into place: to bring in (to verse, a story, &c.), esp. with some violence.—*n.* a jerk: a catch or anything that holds: a stoppage owing to a small or passing difficulty. (*naut.*) a species of knot by which one rope is connected with another, or to some object: a means of connecting a thing to be dragged. (*U.S.*) a mode or act of harnessing a horse or horses, a team, or a vehicle with horses: a lift in a vehicle.—*n.* *hitch'er*.—*v.i.* *hitch'hike*, to hike with the help of lifts in vehicles.—*ns.* *hitch'hike*: *hitch'hiker*.—*adv.* *hitch'hily*.—*adj.* *hitch'y*.—*hitch up*, to harness a horse to a vehicle: to jerk up: (*slang*) to marry. [Ety. obscure.]

hithe, *hidh*, *n.* a small haven. [O.E. *hyth*.]

hither, *hidh'ər*, *adv.* to this place.—*adj.* toward the speaker: nearer.—*v.i.* to come—chiefly in phrase to *hither* and *thither*, i.e. to go to and fro.—*adj.* *hith'ermost*, nearest on this side.—*n.* *hith'er-side*, the nearer side.—*adv.* *hith'erto*, up to this time: (*arch.*) to this point or place; *hith'er-ward(s)*, towards this place.—*hither* and *thither*, to and fro: this way and that. [O.E. *hider*; Goth. *hidrē*, O.N. *hithra*.]

Hitlerism, *hit'lar-izm*, *n.* the principles, policy, and methods of Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), German Nazi dictator, militant anti-Semitic nationalism, subordinating everything to the state.—*ns.* and *adj.* *Hitlerist*, *Hitlerite*.

Hitopadesa, *hē-tō-pā-dē'shā*, *n.* a collection of fables and stories in Sanskrit literature, a popular summary of the *Panchatantra*. [Sansk. *Hitopadesa*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *e*'*ā*-*mānt*, *in*'*fant*, *van*'*dam*

Hittite, *hit'ti*, *n.* one of the Khatti or Heth, an ancient and powerful people of Syria and Asia Minor: their language, of obscure affinities.—Also *adj.* [*Heb. Hitti*; *Gr. Chettaios*.]

hive, *hiv*, *n.* a box or basket in which bees live and store up honey: a scene of great industry: a teeming multitude or breeding-place: a hat like an old beehive.—*v.t.* to collect into a hive: to lay up in store.—*v.i.* to take shelter together: to reside in a body.—*ns.* hive'-bee, common honey-producing bee, *Apis mellifica*; hive'-hon'ey; hive'-nest, large nest built and occupied by several pairs of birds in common; hiv'er, one who hives.—*adj.* and *adv.* hive'ward.—*adv.* hive'-wards.—hive off, withdraw as if in a swarm. [*O.E. hyf*.]

hives, *hivz*, *n.* a popular term for nettle-rash and similar diseases: laryngitis. [*Origin unknown*.]

hizz, *hiz*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to hiss. [*Echoic*.]
ho, *ho*, *hō*, *interj.* a call to excite attention, to announce destination or direction, to express exultation, surprise, or (repeated) derision: hullo: hold: stop.—*n.* cessation: moderation.—*v.s.* (*obs.*) to stop. [*Cf. O.N. hō, Fr. ho*.]

hoar, *hōr*, *adj.* white or greyish-white, esp. with age or frost: (*obs.*) mouldy.—*n.* hoariness: age.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to become mouldy.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make hoary.—*ns.* hoar'-frost, rime or white frost, the white particles formed by the freezing of the dew; hoar head, a hoary-headed old man.—*adj.* hoar'-head'ed.—*adv.* hoar'ly.—*ns.* hoar'iness: hoar-stone (*Scot.* hare'stane), an old hoary stone: a standing-stone or ancient boundary stone.—*adj.* hoar'y, white or grey with age: ancient: (*bot.*) covered with short, dense, whitish hairs. [*O.E. hār, hoary, grey; O.N. harr*.]

hoard, *hōrd*, *n.* a store: a hidden stock: a treasure: (*obs.*) a place for hiding anything.—*v.t.* to store, esp. in excess: to treasure up: to amass and deposit in secret.—*v.i.* to store up: to collect and form a hoard.—*n.* hoard'er. [*O.E. hord; O.N. hodd, Ger. hort*.]

hoard, *hōrd*, hoarding, *hōrd'ing*, *ns.* a screen of boards, esp. for enclosing a place where builders are at work, or for display of bills. [*O.Fr. haurdis*—*hurt, hourt, hourd*, a palisade.]

hoarhound. Same as horehound.

hoarse, *hōrs*, *adj.* rough and husky: having a rough husky voice, as from a cold: harsh: discordant.—*adv.* hoarse'ly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* hoars'en.—*n.* hoarseness. [*M.E. hors, hoors*—*O.E. hās*, inferred *hars*.]

hoast, *hōst*, *n.* (*prov.*) a cough.—*v.i.* to cough. [*O.N. hōste; cf. O.E. hōstia; Du. hoest*.]

hoastman, *hōst'man*, *n.* a member of an old merchant guild in Newcastle, with charge of coal-shipping, &c. [*O.Fr. hoste*—*L. hospes*, stranger, guest.]

hoatzin, *hō-at'sin*, hoactzin, *-akt'*, *n.* the stink-bird (*Opisthocomus*), a S. American bird forming an order by itself, with occipital crest, great crop, peculiar sternum, and, in the tree-climbing and swimming young, clawed wings. [*Nahuatl uatzin*.]
hoax, *hōks*, *n.* a deceptive trick played as a practical joke.—*v.t.* to trick, by a practical joke or fabricated tale, for sport, or without malice.—*n.* hoax'er. [*App. hocus*.]

hob, *hob*, *n.* a hob: a surface beside a fireplace, on which anything may be laid to keep hot: a game in which stones are thrown at coins on the end of a short stick—also the stick used: a gear-cutting tool.—*n.* hob'nail, a nail with a thick strong head, used in horse-shoes, &c.: a clownish fellow.—*v.t.* to furnish with hobnails: to trample upon with hobnailed shoes.—*adj.* hob'nailed. [*Cf. hob*.]

bob, *hob*, *n.* a rustic: a lout: a fairy or brownie (as *c ferret*: mischief.—*n.* *Spenser's Shepherds*—*clownish*—*ns.* hob'-

goblin, a mischievous fairy: a frightful apparition; hobgoblinism, hobgoblinry.—play hob, raise hob, to make confusion. [*For Robert*.]
hob-a-nob, hob-and-nob. Same as hobnob.

Hobbesian, *hob'-i-an*, Hobbian, *hob'-i-an*, *adjs.* relating to Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) or his

political philosophy.—*ns.* a follower of Hobbes.—*ns.* Hobbes'ianism, Hobb'ianism, Hobbs'ism; Hobb'ist, a Hobbian.—*adjs.* Hobbs'ist, Hobbist'-ical.

hobble, *hob'l*, *v.i.* to walk with short unsteady steps: to walk awkwardly: to move irregularly.—*v.t.* to fasten the legs of loosely together: to hamper: to perplex.—*n.* an awkward hobbling gait: a difficulty, a scrape: anything used to hamper the feet of an animal, a clog or fetter.—*ns.* hobbl'er, one who hobbles: an unlicensed pilot, a casual labourer in docks, &c.: a man who tows a canal-boat with a rope; hobbl'ing.—*adv.* hobbl'ingly.—hobble skirt, a narrow skirt that hampers the legs. [*Cf. Du. hobbelen, hobben*, to toss; and *hobble*.]

hobbledehoy, *hob'l-di-hoi'*, *n.* an awkward youth, a stripling, neither man nor boy.—*ns.* hobbledehoy'-dom, hobbledehoy'hood, hobbledehoy'ism.—*adj.* hobbledehoy'ish. [*Origin obscure*.]

hobbler, *hob'ler*, *n.* one bound to keep a hobby (horse) for military service: a horseman employed for light work, as reconnoitring, &c.: a horse. [*O.Fr. hobelet*—*hobin*, a small horse.]

hobby, *hobi*, *n.* a small or smallish strong, active horse: a pacing horse: a subject on which one is constantly setting off, as in *to ride* or *to mount* a hobby: a favourite pursuit followed as an amusement: a hobby-horse: an early form of bicycle.—*n.* hobby'-horse, a stick or figure of a horse bestridden by children: one of the chief parts played in the ancient morris-dance: the wooden horse of a merry-go-round: a rocking-horse: a dandy-horse: (*Shak.*) a loose and frivolous person, male or female: a hobby.—*adj.* hobby-hors'ical, whimsically given to a hobby.—*ns.* hobby'ism; hobby'yst, one who rides a hobby.—*adj.* hobby'y-ess. [*M.E. hobyh, hoby, prob. Hob*, a by-form of *Rob*. *O.Fr. hobin, hobi* (*Fr. aubin*), is from the English.]

hobby, *hobi*, *n.* a small species of falcon. [*O.Fr. hobé; hobet*—*L.L. hobētus*; *prob. O.Fr. hober*, to move.]

hobgoblin. See *hob* (2).

hobjob, *hob'job*, *n.* (*prov.*) an odd job.—*v.t.* to do odd jobs.—*ns.* hob'jobber; hob'jobbing.

hobnail. See *hob* (1).

hobnob, *hob'nob*, *adv.* at a venture: hit-or-miss: with alternate or mutual drinking of healths.—*v.i.* to associate or drink together familiarly: (*pr.p.* hob'nobbing).—*n.* (*obs.*) a sentiment in drinking: mutual health-drinking: a familiar private talk.—*adj.* hob'nobby. [*Prob. hob nob*, have or have not (ne-have); *cf. Twelfth Night*, III. iv. 'Hob, nob, is his word; give 't or take 't'.]

hobo, *hō'bō*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a vagrant workman: a tramp, esp. of the arrogant type: (*pl.* ho'boes).—*v.t.* to wend as a hobo.—*ns.* ho'bodom, ho'boism. [*Origin unknown*.]

Hobson-Jobson, *hob'son-job'son*, *n.* a festive excitement, esp. at the Moharram ceremonies: the modification of names and words introduced from foreign languages, which the popular ear assimilates to already familiar sounds, as in the case of the word Hobson-Jobson itself. [*Ar. Yā Hosain! Yā Hosain!* a typical phrase of Anglo-Indian argot, adopted as a concise alternative title for Yule and Burnell's *Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases* (1886).]

hock, *hok*, *n.* and *v.b.* See *hough*.

hock, *hok*, *n.* properly, the wine made at Hochheim, on the Main, in Germany; now applied to all white Rhine wines. [*Obs. Hockamore*—*Ger. Hochheimer*.]

hock, *hok*, *v.t.* to subject to Hock-tide customs.—*v.i.* to observe Hock-tide.—*ns.* Hock'-day (Hock Tuesday), an old English festival held on the second Tuesday after Easter Sunday, one of the chief customs being the seizing and binding of men by women until they gave money for their liberty: (in *pl.*) Hock Tuesday and the preceding day (Hock Monday) on which the men seized the women in like manner; Hock'-tide, the two Hock-days. [*Origin unknown*.]

hockey, *hoki*, *n.* a ball game played with a club or stick curved at one end, a development of shinty:

fāte, fūr, dsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; dhēn (then)

(U.S. a hockey stick: ice-hockey.—Also hook'ey. [Prob. O.Fr. *hogue*, a crook.]
 hockey, *hok'i*, n. (*prov.*) harvest-home, the harvest-supper.—Also hawk'ey, hork'ey.—n. hock'-cart, the cart that brings home the last load of the harvest. [Origin unknown.]

hocus-pocus, *hō'kas-pō'kas*, n. (*obs.*) a juggler: a juggler's trick or formula: jugglery: deception: mumbo-jumbo.—v.t. hō'cus, to cheat: to stupefy with drink: to drug.—p.p. hō'cusing; p.a.t. and p.a.p. hō'cused. [Sham Latin.]

hod, *hod*, n. a V-shaped stemmed trough for carrying bricks or mortar on the shoulder: a coal-scuttle: a pewterer's blowpipe.—n. hod'man, a man who carries a hod: a mason's labourer. [Cf. *prov. hot, hott*, Ger. *hotte*, obs. Du. *hodde*, Fr. *hotte*, a basket.]

hod, *hod*, v.t. (*Scot.*) to bob: to jog.—v.i. hodd'le, (*Scot.*) to waddle.

hadden, *hod*, n. coarse, undyed homespun woollen cloth.—adj. of or clad in hadden: rustic.—n. hodd'en-grey, hadden made of mixed black and white wool.—Also adj. [Origin unknown.]

Hodge, *hōj*, n. a countryman, rustic. [For Roger.]

hodgepodge, *hōj'pōj*, n. (see hotehpoteh).—n. hodge'-pudd'ing, (*Shak.*) a pudding made of a mass of ingredients mixed together.

hodiernal, *hō-di-ern'al*, adj. of or pertaining to the present day. [L. *hodiernus*—*hodiē*, to-day—*hōc diē*, on this day.]

hodmandod, *hōd'man-dod*, n. a snail.—n. hodd'y-dodd'y, a dumpy person: a duped husband: a noodle. [Cf. *dodman*.]

hodograph, *hōd'ə-grāf*, n. a curve whose radius vector represents the velocity of a moving point. [Gr. *hodos*, a way, *graphō*, to write.]

hodometer, *hōd-om'i-ter*, n. an instrument attached to a wheel for measuring distance travelled. [Gr. *hodos*, a way, *metron*, a measure.]

hoe, *hō*, n. an instrument for scraping or digging up weeds and loosening the earth.—v.t. to scrape, remove, or clean with a hoe: to weed.—v.i. to use a hoe:—p.p. hoe'ing; p.a.t. and p.a.p. hoe'd.—n. hoe'-cake, (*U.S.*) a thin cake of Indian meal (originally baked on a hoe-blade); hō'er. [O.Fr. *houe*—O.H.G. *houwa* (Ger. *haue*), a hoe.]

hoe, *hō*, n. a promontory or projecting ridge. [O.E. *hōhl*, heel; cf. *heughl*.]

hog, *hog*, n. a general name for swine: a castrated boar: a pig: a yearling sheep not yet shorn (also hogge): a yearling of other species: formerly slang for a stalling: a low filly fellow: a greedy person: an inconsiderate boor: a person of coarse manners.—v.t. and v.i. to eat or seize hogishly: to arch or hump like a hog's back.—v.t. to cut like a hog's mane: to behave like a hog or a road-hog towards:—p.p. hogging; p.a.t. and p.a.p. hogged.—n. hog'back, a hill-ridge, an ancient monument, or other object, shaped like a hog's back, i.e. curving down towards the ends; hog'-chol'era, swine-fever; hog'-deer, a small Indian deer; hog'-frame, a frame built to resist vertical flexure.—adj. hogged (*hogd*).—n. hogg'ere, a yearling sheep; hogg'ery, hogs collectively: hoggishness of character: coarseness; hogg'et, a yearling sheep or colt.—adj. hogg'ish, resembling a hog: brutish: filthy: selfish.—adv. hogg'ishly.—n. hogg'ishness; hog'hood, the nature of a hog; hog'-mane, a mane clipped short or naturally short and upright.—adj. hog'-maned.—n. hog'-nose, an American snake (*Heterodon*; various species); hog'-pen, a pig-sty; hog'-plum, a West Indian tree (*Spondias*) of the cashew family, the fruit relished by hogs; hog'-rat, the hutia, a West Indian rodent (*Capromys*); hog'-reeve, -constable, an officer charged with the care of stray swine; hog'-ring'er, one who puts rings into the snouts of hogs.—v.t. hog'-shouter (*shōu'dor*; *Scot.*), to jostle with the shoulder.—n. hog'-skin, leather made of the skin of swine; hog'-wash, the refuse of a lichen, brewery, &c., given to pigs: thin worthless stuff; hog'-weed, the cow-parsnip: applied also to many other coarse plants.—bring one's hogs to a fine market, to make a complete mess of something; go the whole hog,

to do a thing thoroughly or completely: to commit oneself to anything unreservedly. [O.E. *hogg*.]
 hog, *hog*, n. in curling, a stone that does not pass the hog-score.—v.t. to play a hog.—n. hog'-score, a line drawn across the rink short of which no stones counts. [Perh. *hog* (1).]

hogen-mogen, *hō'gan-mō'gan*, n. (*obs.*) high-mightiness: (usu. pl.) the Dutch States General.—adj. high and mighty: Dutch: (of liquor) strong.—n. hō'gan, hō'gen, strong liquor. [Du. *hoog en mogend*, high and mighty.]

hogge, hoggerel, hogget. See under hog.
 hogger, *hog'ər*, n. (*Scot.*) a footless stocking worn as a gaiter: a short connecting-pipe. [Origin obscure.]

hoggin, hogging, *hog'in*, n. sifted gravel: a mixture

in uncertain.
 g of hōc (2).
 (Scot.) the last day of the
 eegged or bestowed then.

[Origin unknown.]
 hogshhead, *hog'hed*, n. (*Shak.*) a large cask: a measure of capacity=52½ imperial gallons, or 63 old wine gallons; of beer=54 gallons; of claret=46 gallons; of tobacco (U.S.), 750 to 1200 lb. [App. hog's, and head; reason unknown.]

hokek, *hoik*, *hoik*, n. a jerk.—v.t. and v.i. (esp. of aeroplanes) to jerk upwards. [Cf. *hike*.]

hoicks, *hoiks*, *interj.* a cry to urge hounds.—v.t. to urge on with cries.—v.i. to shout hoicks: to hark back.

holden. See hoyden.

holse, *hoiz*, (*arch.*) v.t. to hoist:—p.a.t. and p.a.p. holshed, holst.—hoist with his own petard(d), (*Shak.*) beaten with his own weapons, caught in his own trap. [Perh. Old Du. *hijzen*, Du. *hijzen*, to hoist.]

hoist, *hoist*, v.t. to lift: to heave upwards: to raise or move with tackle.—n. act of lifting: the height of a sail: that part of a flag next to the mast: a lift for heavy goods.—n. hoist'man, one who works a hoist; hoist'way, a hoist shaft. [Holse.]
 holsting, *hōst'ing* (*Scot.*). Same as hosting.
 holtly-toltly, *hōl'ti-toi'ti*, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise or disapprobation.—adj. giddy, noisy: huffy: superciliously haughty.

hokum, *hō'kam*, n. (*U.S. slang*) something done for the sake of applause: claptrap. [App. hocus-pocus combined with bunkum.]

hoky-poky, holkey-pokey, *hō'ki-pō'ki*, n. hocus-pocus: a kind of ice-cream sold on the streets.

Holarctic, *hol-ār'k'tik*, adj. of the north temperate and Arctic biological region including Borealis and Nearctic. [Gr. *holos*, —*arktos*, a bear, the Great Bear.]

hold, *hōld*, v.t. to keep: to have: to grasp: to have in one's possession, keeping, or power: to sustain: to defend successfully: to maintain: to assert authoritatively: to occupy: to derive title to: to bind: to confine: to restrain: to detain: to retain: to keep the attention of: to catch: to stop: to continue: to persist in: to contain: to celebrate: to conduct: to carry on: to convoke and carry on: to esteem: to endure: (*arch.*) to bet.—v.i. to grasp: to remain fixed: to be true or unflinching: to continue unbroken or unsubdued: to adhere: to derive right: (p.p. hōld'ing; p.a.t. held; p.a.p. held, obs. hōld'en).—n. act or manner of holding: grip: power of gripping: tenacity: a thine held: a place of confinement: custody: stronghold: (*mus.*; *obs.*) a pause.—n. hold'-all, an accommodating receptacle for clothes, &c., e.g. a canvas wrapper; hold'-back, a check: a strap joining the breeching to the shaft of a vehicle; hold'er; hold'-fast, that which holds fast: a long nail: a catch: a plant's fixing organ other than a root; hold'ing, anything held: a farm held of a superior: hold: influence: (*Scots law*) tenure: (*Shak.*) the burden of a song; hold'-up, an attack with a view to robbery: a highwayman: an act or state of holding up: a stoppage.—hold forth, to put forward: to show: to speak in public, to declaim; hold hard! stop; hold in, to restrain, check: to restrain oneself; hold of,

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: e'l-a-mont, in'fant, ran'dom

(*Pr. Bk.*) to regard; hold off, to keep at a distance; hold on, to persist in something; to continue; to cling (*imper.*) stop; wait a bit; hold one in hand, to amuse in order to gain some advantage; hold one's own, to maintain one's position; hold one's peace, tongue, to keep silence; hold out, to endure, last; to continue resistance; to offer; hold over, to postpone, to keep possession of land or a house beyond the term of agreement; hold together, to remain united; to cohere; hold up, to raise; to keep back; to endure; to bring to, or keep at, a standstill; to stop and rob; to rob by threatening assault; hold up one's head, to face the world with self-respect; hold water (see water); hold with, to take sides with; to approve of. [*O.E. haldan (W.S. healdan); O.H.G. haltan, Goth. haldan.*]

hold, *hōld*, *n.* the interior cavity of a ship used for the cargo. [*hole*, with excrement *d.*]

hole, *hōl*, *n.* a hollow place; a cavity: an aperture; a gap; a breach; a pit; a subterfuge; a means of escape; a difficult situation; a scrape; a place of hiding, a mean lodging, a secret room for some disreputable business; an animal's excavation or place of refuge; a miserable or contemptible place; a cavity 4½ inches in diameter, into which golf-balls are played; the distance, or the part of the game, between tee and hole; the score for playing a hole in fewest strokes.—*v.t.* to form holes in; to put, send, play into a hole.—*v.i.* to go, play, into a hole.—*adj.* hole-and-corner, secret; underground; in obscure places; holey (*hōl'i*), full of holes.—*n.* and *adj.* hol'ing.—*ns.* hol'ing-axe, a narrow axe for cutting holes in posts; hol'ing-pick, a pick used in under-cutting coal;—a hole in one's coat, a stain on a person's reputation; in holes, full of holes; toad in the hole, meat baked in batter, &c.; to hole out, (*golf*) to play the ball into the hole. [*O.E. hol, a hole, cavern; Du. hol, Dan. hul, Ger. hohl, hollow; conn. with Gr. kollos, hollow.*]

hole, an earlier (and etymological) spelling (*Spens.*) of whole.—*adj.* hole'som(e), wholesome.

holbut. See halbut.

hollday, *hōl'i-dā*, *n.* (*orig.*) a religious festival: a day or season of idleness and recreation.—*adj.* befitting a holiday: cheerful. [*holy, day.*]

holism, *hōl'izm*, *hōl'izm*, *n.* the theory that the fundamental principle of the universe is the creation of wholes, i.e. complete and self-contained systems from the atom and the cell by evolution to the most complex forms of life and mind.—*n.* hol'ist.—*adj.* holist'ic. [*Gr. holos, whole; coined by General Smuts.*]

holla, *hō'lā*, *interj.* ho, there! attend! (*naut.*) the usual response to *ahoy!*—*n.* a loud shout.—*interj.* holl'a-ho(a)! [*Fr. hold—ho and là—L. illāc, there.*]

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hollo, *hō'lō*, *n.* and *vb.* (*U.S. and dial.*) for holla. hollo, *hō'lō*, *n.* and *interj.* a shout of encouragement or to call attention: a loud shout.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shout. [*Cf. holla, hallo.*]

holloa, *hō'lōā*. Same as hallo.

hollow, *hō'lō*, *n.* a hole; a cavity: a depression: a vacancy: a groove: a channel.—*adj.* having an empty space within or below: concave: sunken: unsound, unreal, fleeting, deceptive: insincere: muffled, as if coming from a hollow.—*v.t.* to make a hole in: to make hollow: to excavate.—*adv.* completely: clean.—*adj.* hollow-eyed, having sunken eyes; hollow-ground, ground concave on both sides; hollow-heart'ed, having a hollow or untrue heart: faithless: treacherous.—*adv.* hollowly. (*Shak.*) in a hollow or insincere manner.—*ns.* hollowness, the state of being hollow: cavity: insincerity: treachery; hollow-ware, trade name for hollow articles of iron, as pots and kettles. [*O.E. hollī, a hollow place—hol; see hōlc.*]

holly, *hō'lī*, *n.* an evergreen shrub (*Ilex Aquifolium*; family Aquifoliaceae) having leathery, shining, and spinous leaves and scarlet or yellow berries, much used for Christmas decorations.—*ns.* holly-fern, a spiny-leaved fern; holly-oak, the holm-oak. [*O.E. hōlegn; cf. W. celyn, Ir. cuileann.*]

hollyhock, *hō'lī-hok*, *n.* a plant (Althaea) of the mallow family brought into Europe from the Holy Land. [*M.E. hollhōc—hōli, holy, and O.E. hoc, mallow.*]

holm, *hōm*, *n.* an islet, esp. in a river: rich flat land beside a river. [*O.E. holm; Ger. holm, &c.*]

holm, *hōm*, *n.* (*Spens.*) holly: the holm-oak.—*n.* holm'-oak, the evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*), not unlike holly. [*M.E. hōlin; see holly.*]

holmium, *hōl'mi-əm*, *n.* a metallic element (Ho; at numb. 67).—*n.* hol'mita, its oxide. [*Mod. L. Holmia, Stockholm.*]

holo-, *hō'lō*, *hol-*, *hol-*, in composition, whole: wholly.—*adj.* holoblast'ic (*Gr. blastos*, a shoot, bud), segmenting throughout the mass.—*n.* hol'o-caust (-kaust; *Gr. holokauston—haustos*, burnt), a sacrifice, in which the whole of the victim was burnt: a huge slaughter or destruction of life.—*adj.* holocery's talline, wholly crystalline in structure—without glass.—*n.* hol'o-graph (-grāf), a document wholly written by the person from whom it proceeds.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* holograph'ic (-grāf'ik).—*adj.* holohē'dral (*Gr. hēdrā*, base).—*ns.* holohē'drism, (*math.*) the property of having the full number of symmetrically arranged planes crystallographically possible; holohē'dron, a form possessing this property.—*adj.* holometabol'ic.—*n.* holometab'olism, complete metamorphosis.—*adj.* hol'o-phōt, (*photo*, light).—*n.* hol'o-phot, which all the light from the required direction.—*Gr. phyton*, a plant), obtaining nutriment wholly in the manner of a green plant.—*n.* holophytism (-fīt'izm).—*adj.* holop'hic, having the eyes meeting in front.—*n. pl.* Holostel (*hol'-ōs-tē-t*; *Gr. osteon*, bone), an order of fishes including Lepidosteus.—*adj.* holosteric (-stē'rik; *Gr. stereos*, solid), wholly solid: having no liquids (as an aneroid barometer); holozōic (-zō'ik; *Gr. zōion*, an animal), obtaining nutrition wholly in the manner of an animal, i.e. from other organisms live or dead. [*Gr. holos, whole.*]

holothurian, *hōl'-ō-th(y)ūr'i-ən*, *n.* any member of the Holothurid'ea, a class of wormlike unarmoured echinoderms—the sea-cucumbers.—Also *adj.* [*Gr. holothurian*, a kind of sea animal.]

holp, *hōlp*, holphen, *an*, old *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of help. holster, *hōl'stēr*, *n.* a pistol-case, on saddle or belt.—*adj.* holst'ered. [*Perh. Du. holster, pistol-case; cf. O.E. heolster, hiding-place.*]

holt, *hōlt*, *n.* a wood or woody hill: an orchard. [*O.E. holt, a wood; O.N. holt, a copse, Ger. holz.*]

holt, *hōlt*, *n.* (*U.S. and dial.*) a hold: a refuge: an otter's den. [*hold (i).*]

holus-bolus, *hōl'us-bō-lus*, *adv.* all at a gulp: altogether. [*Sham L.; perh.—Eng. whole bolus or Gr. holos and bolos, lump, bolus.*]

holy, *hō'lī*, *adj.* perfect in a moral sense: pure in heart: religious: set apart to a sacred use: regarded with awe (often ironically): saintly: sanctimonious.—*n.* a holy object, place, or person.—*adv.* hol'ily.—*ns.* hol'iness, sanctity: a title of the pope; hol'y-ale, (conjectured in *Shak.* *Pericles*, Prol., 9, for hol'y-ale, a holy feast).

—*adj.* hol'y-cru'el, hol'y-dam(e), hol'y-day, hol'y-day, hol'y-day (as a place-name, *hol'*), Christ's cross: a cross, esp. in R.C. churches over the entrance to the chancel (for Holy-rod Day, see rod); hol'y-stone, a sandstone used by seamen for cleansing the decks, said to be named from cleaning the decks for Sunday, or from kneeling in using it.—*v.t.* to scrub with a hol'y-stone.—Holy Alliance, a league formed after the fall of Napoleon (1815) by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, professedly to regulate all national and international relations in accordance with the principles of Christian charity; holy city, Jeru-

salem: Rome; Mecca; Benares; Allahabad, &c.; holy coat, the seamless coat of Jesus, claimed to be kept at Trier; Holy Family, the infant Christ with Joseph, Mary, &c.; Holy Ghost, Spirit, the third person of the Christian Trinity; holy grail (see grail, 3); holy grass, a sweet-smelling grass sometimes strewn on church floors on festival days; Holy Land, Palestine; Holy Office, the Inquisition; holy of holies, the inner chamber of the Jewish tabernacle; Holy One, God; Christ: the one who is holy, by way of emphasis: one separated to the service of God; holy orders (see order); Holy Roman Empire, the official denomination of the German Empire from 962 to 1806; Holy Thursday, Maundy Thursday: Ascension Day; holy war, a war for the extirpation of heresy or a rival religion: a Crusade; holy water, water blessed for religious uses; Holy Week, the week before Easter; Holy Willie, a religious hypocrite. [After Burns's poem]: holy writ, the Scriptures. [O.E. *hđlig*, lit. whole—*hđl*, sound; conn. with *hail*, heal, whole.]

homage, *hom'ij*, *n.* a vassal's acknowledgment that he is the man of his feudal superior: anything done or rendered as such an acknowledgment: reverence, esp. shown by outward action: a body of vassals or tenants.—*v.t.* to do homage to.—*n.* *hom'ager*, one who does homage. [O.Fr. *homage*—L.L. *hominatium*—L. *homo*, a man.]

homaloid, *hom'al-oid*, *n.* Euclidean space, analogous to a plane.—*adj.* *homaloid'al*, flat: of the nature of a plane. [Gr. *homalos*, even, *eidos*, form.]

Homburg-hat, *hom'burg-hat*, *n.* a man's hat, of felt, with narrow brim and crown, dented in at the top: a deer-stalker hat. [First worn at Homburg.]

home, *hōm*, *n.* habitual abode, or the place felt to be such: residence of one's family: the scene of domestic life, with its emotional associations: (U.S.) a separate building occupied by a family: one's own country: the mother-country: seat: habitat: natural or usual place of anything: the den or base in a game: the goal: the inner table in backgammon: the plate in baseball: an institution affording refuge, asylum, or residence for strangers, the afflicted, poor, &c.: a private hospital: a place where cats, dogs, &c., are received and boarded.—*adj.* pertaining or belonging to or being in one's own dwelling, country, or playing-ground: domestic: near the dwelling or headquarters: coming or reaching home: effective, searching.—*adv.* to home: to the innermost or final position: effectively.—*v.i.* to go home: to find the way home: to dwell.—*v.t.* to send home: to set up in a home.—*adj.* *home'-and-home'*, played alternately on different home grounds; *home'-born*, originating at home or in the home: native, not foreign; *home'-bound*, homeward bound: fixed to the home; *home'-bred*, bred at home: native: domestic: plain: unpolished; *home'-brewed*, brewed at home or for home use.—*n.* *home'-com'er*; *home'-com'ing*, arrival at home: return home (also *adj.*); *home'-craft*, household arts: arts practised at home or concerned with home-life; *home'-croft*, a cottage with a small piece of land for an industrial worker to grow his own food; *home'-croft'er*; *home'-croft'ing*; *home'-defence*, defence of a country by a force of its own people within it; *home'-farm*, the farm attached to and near a great house.—*adj.* *home'-felt*, felt in one's own breast: inward: private.—*n.* *home'-fire*, the domestic hearth, with its activities and connexions.—*adj.* *home'-grown*, produced in one's own country.—*n.* *home'-guard*, a member of a volunteer force for home-defence: a force of the kind (first in war of 1939-45, Home Guard).—*adj.* *home'-keeping*, staying at home.—*n.* *home'-land*, native land, fatherland: mother-country.—*adj.* *home'-less*, without a home.—*n.* *home'-lessness*; *home'-life*, domestic life.—*adj.* *home'-like*, like a home: familiar: easy: comfortable.—*adv.* *home'-lily* (*-li-fy*).—*n.* *home'-liness*.—*adj.* *home'-ly*, pertaining to home: familiar: plain: unpretentious: (U.S.) ugly; *home'-made*, made at home: made in one's own country: plain.—*n.* *hom'er*, a pigeon of a breed

that can readily be trained to find its way home from a distance: any person or animal so skilled: a stroke in itself enabling a baseball-player to make a complete circuit.—*n.* *home'-ruler*, an advocate of Home Rule.—*adj.* *home'sick*, pining for home.—*n.* *home'sickness*.—*adj.* *home'spun*, spun or wrought at home: not made in foreign countries: plain: inelegant.—*n.* *cloth made at home*: (*Shak.*) an unpolished person.—*n.* *home'-stall*, (*obs.*) a homestead: a farmyard; *home'-stead*, a dwelling-house with outhouses and enclosures immediately connected with it: (U.S.) a piece of public land allotted under special laws to a settler; *home'steader*; *home'stretch*, the last stretch of a racecourse; *home'-town*, the town where one's home is or was; *home'-truth*, a pointed, effective, and usually unanswerable statement that strikes home.—*adv.* *home'ward*, *home'wards*.—*adj.* *home'ward*, in the direction of home.—*adj.* *home'ward-bound*, bound homeward or to one's native land.—*n.* *home'work*, work to be done at home, esp. for school.—*n.* and *adj.* *hom'ing*.—*adj.* *hom'y*, home-like.—at home, in one's own house: at ease: familiar: ready to receive a visitor; at-home, a reception (not at home, out of one's house or not receiving a visitor); bring home to, to prove to, in such a way that there is no way of escaping the conclusion: to impress upon; eat out of house and home, to live at the expense of another so as to ruin him; home circuit, the south-eastern circuit of Assize, with boundaries changed at various times; home counties, the counties over and into which London has extended—Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey (Herts, Sussex); Home Department, that part of government which is concerned with the maintenance of the internal peace of England—its headquarters the Home Office, its official head the Home Secretary; home market, the market for goods in the country that produces them; Home Rule, self-government such as was claimed by Irish Nationalists, including a separate parliament to manage internal affairs; home thrust, a pointed remark that goes home; long home, the grave; make one's self at home, to be as free and unrestrained as in one's own house; pay home, to strike to the quick: to retaliate. [O.E. *hām*; Du. and Ger. *heim*, Goth. *haims*.]

homelyn, *hom'el-in*, *hūm'lin*, *n.* the spotted ray. [Origin unknown.]

homoeopathy, &c. Same as homeopathy, &c. *homer*, *hō'mər*, *n.* a Hebrew measure of capacity, roughly 1½ bushels. [Heb. *khomer*, a heap—*khamar*, to swell up.]

Homerie, *hō-mer'ie*, *adj.* pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece (c. 850 B.C.): attributed to Homer: resembling Homer or his poetry: worthy of Homer: in the heroic or epic manner.—*n.* *Homerid* (*hō'mər-id*), one of the Homeridae (*-i-dē*), Chian reciters of the Homeric poems, claiming descent from him.—Homeric laughter, loud inextinguishable laughter; Homeric question, the question of Homer's authorship of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, disputed by Wolf (1795). [Gr. *hōmērikos*—*Hōmēros*, Homer.]

homicide, *hom'i-sid*, *n.* the act of killing another.—*adj.* homicidal.

homicide: murderous: manslaughter, and *homicida*, a man-slayer—*homō*, a man, *caedere*, to kill.]

homily, *hom'i-li*, *n.* a plain expository sermon, practical rather than doctrinal: a hortatory discourse.—*adj.* *homiletic*, *-al*.—*n.* *homilet'ics*, the art of preaching.—*n.* *hom'ilist*. [Gr. *homilia*, an assembly, a lecture or sermon—*homos*, the same, *ilō*.]

hominid, *hō-mi-nid*, *n.* animal of the human family.—*adj.* *homin'id*.

hominy, *hom'i-ni*, *n.* maize hulled, or hulled and crushed, boiled with water—a kind of Indian-corn porridge. [Amer. Ind. origin.]

hummock. See hummock.

homo, *hō'mō*, *n.* man generically: (=ool.) Homo, the human genus.—*Ho'mō sapiēs*, the one

existing species of man. [L. *hōmō*, -inis, man, human being.]

homo-, *homō-*, *hom-o-*, in composition, same.—**homoeo-**, **homoeo-**, **homolo-**, *hom'i-ō-*, -*oiō-*, or -*oi-*, like, similar.—*n.* and *adj.* **homo** (*hōmō*; slang), abbreviation of *homosexual*.—*adj.* **homoblastic** (Gr. *blastos*, a germ), derived from similar cells: showing direct development.—*n.* **homoblasty**.—*adj.* **homocentric** (-*sentrik*; Gr. *homokentros*—*kentron*, centre, point), concentric: proceeding from the same point; **homocereal** (-*so'kal*; Gr. *kerkos*, tail), having the upper and lower lobes of the tail alike; **homochlamydeous** (-*kis-mid'i-as*; Gr. *chlomys*, -*ydos*, cloak), with calyx and corolla similar; **homochromous** (-*krō'mas*; Gr. *chrōma*, colour), alike in colour.—*n.* **homochromy** (-*ok'*, or -*krōm'*), protective coloration.—*adj.* **homocyclic** (-*sik'lik*; Gr. *kyklos*, a ring; *chem.*), having a closed chain of like atoms; **homodont** (*hom'a-dont*; Gr. *odonts*, *odontos*, tooth), having teeth all alike; **homodyne** (*hom'a-din*; Gr. *dynamis*, power; *wireless telephony*), applied to the reception of waves strengthened by the impositio length; *meros*, pa having the thallus—also **homocomic** (-*mer'ik*).—*ns.* **homoeomery**; **homoeomorph** (Gr. *morphē*, form), a thing similar in form to another but essentially different, esp. a different chemical substance with similar crystalline form.—*adj.* **homoeomorph'ic**.—*n.* **homoeomorph'ism**.—*adj.* **homoeomorph'ous**; **homoeopath** (*hom* or feeling), **homoeopath**;
—*adj.* **homoeopath'ically**,
—stem of treating
ugs that excite
symptoms similar to those of the disease; **homoeosis** (*hom-i-ō'sis*; Gr. *homoiōsis*, a becoming like; *biol.*), assumption of the character of a corresponding member of another whorl or somite; **homocotyleuton** (*hom-i-ō-tel-i'ton*; Gr. *endine*), the use, or occurrence, of other-
—*adj.* **homoeogamous** (-*mi*; Gr. *like*); in-
all the
flowers of an inflorescence sexually alike: simultaneous ripening of stamens and stigmas; **homogenety** (*hom-ō-jē-nē'i-ti*), the state or fact of being homogeneous.—*adj.* **homogeneous** (*hom-ō-jēn'i-as*, also *hōm-*, -*jēn'*; Gr. *homogenēs*—*genos*, kind), of the same kind or nature: having the constituent elements similar throughout: (*morh.*) of the same degree or dimensions in every term.—*n.* **homogeneity**.—*adj.* **homogenous** (*hom-ō-jēn-as*), similar owing to common descent.—*n.* **homogenesis** (-*jēn'i-sis*; Gr. *genesis*, birth; *biol.*), a mode of reproduction in which the offspring is like the parent, and passes through the same cycle of existence.—*adj.* **homogenetic**, -*al*, **homogenous**.—*v.t.* **homogenise** (or *hom-ō-jēn-i-*), to make homogeneous: to make (milk) more digestible by breaking up fat globules, &c.: to produce (milk) synthetically by mixing its constituents.—*ns.* **homogenisation**; **homogeniser**; **homogeny**, similarity owing to common descent; **homograph** (*hom-ō-grāf*; Gr. *graphein*, to write), a word of the same spelling as another, but of different meaning and origin.—*adj.* **homoiolouslan** (*hom-oi-ō-si-an*, or -*oi-*; Gr. *ousiā*, being), of similar (as distinguished from identical) essence: believing the Father and Son to be of similar essence.—*n.* a holder of such belief, a semi-Arian.—*v.t.* **homol'**—*Gr.* *homologein*,
—*confirm*: to approve:
—to agree.—*n.* **homol'**
—*firming* and ratifying
by subsequent act.—*adj.* **homological** (-*log'*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **homologise** (-*jiz*).—*adj.* **hom-**

ologous (*hom-ol'a-ges*), agreeing: corresponding in relative position, general structure, and descent.—*n.* **homologue** (-*a-log*), that which is homologous to something else, as a man's arm, a whale's flipper, a bird's wing.—*n.pl.* **homolog(o)umena** (*hom-ol-ō-gōō-mi-nā*; Gr. *homologoumena*, things granted, neut. pl. of *pr.p.* pass. (contracted) of *homologein*), the books of the New Testament whose authenticity was universally acknowledged in the early Church—opp. of *antilegomena*.—*ns.* **homology** (-*a-ji*; Gr. *homologos*), the quality of being homologous: affinity of structure and origin, apart from form or use; **homomorph** (Gr. *morphē*, form), a thing having the same form as another.—*adj.* **homomorph'ic**, **homomorph'ous**, alike in form, esp. if essentially different: uniform.—*ns.* **homomorph'ism**; **homomorph'osis**, regeneration of a lost part in the original form; **homonym** (Gr. *homonymos*—*onyma*, *onoma*, name), a word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning and origin: (*biol.*) a name rejected as preoccupied by another genus or species: a namesake.—*adj.* **homonym'ic**, pertaining to homonyms; **homonym'ous**, having the same name: having different significations and origins but the same sound: ambiguous: equivocal.—*adv.* **homonymously**.—*n.* **homonymy**.—*adj.* **homoiolouslan**, **homoiolouslan** (*hom-oi-ō-si-an*, or -*oi-*; Gr. *ousiā*, being), of the same essence: believing the Son to be of the same essence as the Father.—*n.* a holder of such belief (according to the Nicene Creed).—*n.* **homophone** (*hom'a-fon*; Gr. *phōnē*, sound), a character representing the same sound as another: a word pronounced alike with another but different in meaning.—*adj.* **homophonie** (-*fon*), sounding alike in unison: in the monodie style of music; **homophonous** (-*of*).—*n.* **homoph'ony**.—*adj.* **homoplast'ic** (Gr. *plastikos*, plastic, *plasma*, a mould; *biol.*), similar in

—*adj.* **homoplastic**, -*plaz-mi*,
a wing), an order of insects (or suborder of Hemiptera) having the wings alike—*cicadas*, *frog-hoppers*, *green-fly*, *scale-insects*, &c.—*adj.* **homot'icous**; **homosex'ual**, having, or pertaining to, sexual propensity to one's own sex.—Also *n.*—*ns.* **homosex'ualist**; **homosexual'ity**.—*adj.* **homosporous** (-*ōs'por-as*, or -*ōs'pō-ras*; Gr. *sporos*, seed), having spores all of one kind; **homotax'ial**, **homotax'ic**.—*n.* **homotax'is** (Gr. *taxis*, arrangement; *geol.*), coincidence in order of organic succession but not necessarily in time.—*adj.* **homothall'ic**, having only one type of mycelium (opp. to *heterothall'ic*).—*ns.* **homothall'ism**, **hom'othally**.—*adj.* **homotherm'ic**, **homotherm'ous** (Gr. *thermē*, heat), keeping the same temperature, warm-blooded; **homotonic** (-*ton*), **homot'onus** (Gr. *tonos*, tone), of the same tenor or tone.—*n.* **homot'ony**.—*adj.* **homotypal** (-*tīp'h*), **homotypic** (-*tīp'ik*), conforming to normal type.—*ns.* **homotype** (Gr. *typos*, type), that which
—*formed* with som-
—*ant* or both recessive), therefore breeding true.
adj. **homozygous**. [Gr. *homos*, same, *homoiōs*, like, similar.]

homunculus, *hō-mung'kū-las*, *n.* a tiny man capable of being produced artificially, according to Paracelsus, endowed with magical insight and power: a dwarf, manikin: a minute human form believed to

of *hōmō*.]
hond, *hōnd*, an obs. form of hand.
hone, *hōn*, *n.* a smooth stone used for sharpening instruments.—*v.t.* to sharpen as on a hone.—*n.* **hone-stone**, a hone: any hard fine-grained stone suitable for honing, esp. novaculite. [O.E. *hān*; O.N. *heinn*; allied to Gr. *hōnos*, a cone.]
hone, *hōn*, *v.t.* to pine, moan, grieve. [Perh. Fr. *hagner*, to grumble.]

fate, *fār*, *āsk*; *mē*, *hūr* (*hēr*); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (*then*)

honest, *on'ist*, *adj.* full of honour: just: fair-dealing: upright: the opposite of thievish: free from fraud: candid: truthful: ingenuous: seemly: (now only patronisingly) respectable: (*arch.*) chaste: honourable.—*adv.* hon'estly, in an honest way: in truth.—*n.* hon'esty, the state of being honest: integrity: candour: a cruciferous garden-plant (*Lunaria biennis*) with shining silvery or satiny white dissepiments: (*obs.*) decorum: (*Shak.*) chastity.—**honest** Injun (*Indian*), upon my honour; make an honest woman of, to marry, where the woman has been dishonoured first. [*O.Fr. honeste*—*L. honestus*—*honor.*]

honey, *hun'i*, *n.* a sweet, thick fluid elaborated by bees from the nectar of flowers: nectar of flowers: anything sweet like honey: a term of endearment.—*v.t.* to sweeten: to make agreeable.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to talk endearingly: (*pr.p.* hon'eying: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hon'eyed, -*id.*)—*adj.* (*Shak.*) sweet.—*ns.* hon'ey-badger, the ratel; hon'ey-bag, an enlargement of the alimentary canal of the bee in which it carries its load of honey; hon'ey-bear, the kinkajou, which robs the nests of wild bees: the sloth-bear: the Malayan bear; hon'ey-bee, the hive-bee; hon'ey-bird, a honey-guide: a honey-sucker; hon'ey-buzzard, a buzzard or falcon (*Fernis apivora*) that feeds on bees, wasps, &c.; hon'eycomb (-*kōm*), a comb or mass of waxy cells formed by bees, in which they store their honey: anything like a honeycomb.—*v.t.* to make like a honeycomb.—*adj.* hon'eycombed (-*kōmd*).—*ns.* hon'eycomb-moth, a bee-moth; hon'ey-crook, a crook or pot of honey; hon'ey-dew, a sugary secretion from aphides or plants: ambrosia: a fine sort of tobacco moistened with molasses; hon'ey-eat'er, a honey-sucker.—*adj.* hon'eyed, hon'led, covered with honey: sweet: seductive: flattering.—*n.* hon'ey-guide, a bird of a mainly African family (*Indicatoridae*) supposed to guide men to honey by hopping from tree to tree with a peculiar cry: a marking on a flower showing the way to the nectaries.—*adj.* hon'ey-less.—*ns.* hon'ey-lō'cust, an ornamental N. American tree (*Gleditsia*); hon'ey-moon (*obs.* hon'ey-moon), the first weeks after marriage, commonly spent on holiday, before settling down to the business of life.—*Also v.i.*—*ns.* hon'ey-mooner; hon'ey-mouse, a long-snouted Australian marsupial (*Tarsipes*) that feeds on honey and insects.—*adj.* hon'ey-mouthed, having a honeyed mouth or speech: soft or smooth in speech.—*ns.* hon'ey-stalk, (*Shak.*) prob. the stalk or flower of the clover; hon'ey-stone, mellite, a very soft yellow mineral found with lignite; hon'ey-suck'er, any bird of a large Australian family, *Melioplidae*; hon'ey-suckle, a climbing shrub (*Lonicera*) with beautiful cream-coloured flowers, so named because honey is readily sucked from the flower (by long-tongued insects only): applied also to clover and many other plants.—*adj.* hon'ey-suckle, and *adj.* and *n.* hon'ey-seed, (*Shak.*) the Hostess's blunders for homleidal, homleide.—*adj.* hon'ey-sweet, sweet as honey; hon'ey-tongued, soft, pleasing, persuasive, or seductive in speech: eloquent.—*virgin* honey, honey that flows of itself from the comb; wild honey, honey made by wild bees. [*O.E. hunig; Ger. honig; O.N. humang.*]

honey-pot, *hun't-pot*, *n.* (*S.Afr.*) a kind of grape. [*Du. haane-poot*—*haan*, cock, *poot*, foot.]
hong, *hong*, *n.* a Chinese warehouse: foreign mercantile house in China. [*Chin. hang*, row, range.]
hong, *hong*, *obs.* form of hang, bung.

honled. See **honeyed**.
Honiton, *hon'i-tan*, local *hun't*, *adj.* applied to a kind of pillow lace with sprigs, made at Honiton, Devon.
honk, *hongh*, *n.* the cry of the wild goose: the noise of a motor horn.—*Also v.i.* [*imit.*]
honky-tonk, *hongh'i-tongh*, *n.* (*slang*) a low drinking haunt: cheap entertainment. [*Ety. dub.*]
Honorarium, *hon-ə-rā-ri-əm*, *n.* a voluntary fee paid, esp. to a professional man for his services.—*adj.* honorary (*on'(-ə)-rā-ri*), conferring honour: holding a title or office without performing services or without reward.—*n.* a fee. [*L. honorārius*,

honorārium (*dōnum*), honorary (gift)—*honor*, -*ōris*, honour.]

honorific, (*hon-ə-rif'ik*, *adj.* attributing or doing honour.—*n.* an honorific form of address or mention.—*adj.* honorific'al.—*adv.* honorific'ally. [*L. honorificus*—*honor*, -*ōris*, honour, and *facere*, to do, make.]

honorificableness, *hon-ə-rif-ik-ab-il-i-tū-din'-i-ti*, *n.* honourableness. [*L.L. honorificabilitudinātis*, preserved in the *abl. pl. honorificabilitudinātibus* as a superlatively long word, in *Love's Labour's Lost*, V. i. 44 and elsewhere; the gen. sing. is used by Albertino Mussato (early 14th cent.).]

honour, in U.S. *honor*, *on'ər*, *n.* the esteem due or paid to worth: respect: high estimation: veneration: that which rightfully attracts esteem: that which confers distinction or does credit: self-respecting integrity: a fine and scrupulous sense of what is due: chastity: virginity: distinction: exalted rank: any mark of esteem: a title or decoration: a title of respect in addressing or referring to judges, &c. (in Ireland quite generally): a prize or distinction: (*pl.*) privileges of rank or birth: (*poet.*) an ornament or decoration: (*pl.*) civilities paid: (*pl.*) in universities, &c., a higher grade of distinction for meritorious, advanced, or specialised work: (*golf*) the right to play first from the tee: any one of four (in whist) or five (in bridge) best trumps, or an ace in a no-trump hand: (*pl.*) a score for holding these: a group of manors held by one lord.—*v.t.* to hold in high esteem: to respect: to adorn: to exalt: to do honour to: to confer honour upon: to grace: to accept and pay when due.—*adj.* hon'ourable, worthy of honour: illustrious: actuated by principles of honour: conferring honour: becoming men of exalted station: Honourable (written *Hon.*), prefixed to names of various persons as a title of distinction.—*n.* hon'ourableness, eminence: conformity to the principles of honour: fairness.—*adv.* hon'ourably.—*adj.* hon'oured; hon'our-less.—*ns.* hon'ourer; hon'our-point, (*her.*) the point just above the fesse-point; hon'ours-man, one who has taken a university degree with honours.—*affair* of honour, a duel; birthday honours, honours granted to mark the monarch's birthday; Companions of Honour, an order instituted in 1917 for those who have rendered conspicuous service of national importance: Court of Honour, a court regulating affairs of honour; debt of honour (see *debt*); do the honours, to render civilities, esp. as host; honour bright, a kind of interjectional minor oath or appeal to honour; honours easy (see *ease*); honours of war, the privileges granted to a capitalizing force of marching out with their arms, flags, &c.; last honours, funeral rites; laws of honour, the conventional rules of honourable conduct, esp. in the conduct of duels; maid of honour, a lady in the service of a queen or princess: a kind of cheese-cake (U.S.) a bridesmaid; person of honour, (*obs.*) a titled person; point of honour, any scruple caused by a sense of duty: the obligation to demand and to receive satisfaction for an insult, esp. in the duel; upon my honour, an appeal to one's honour in support of a statement; word of honour, a promise which cannot be broken without disgrace. [*A.Fr. (h)onour*—*L. honor*, *honōs*, -*ōris*.]
hoo, *hōo*, *interj.* (*Shak.*) expressing boisterous emotion.—*Also hoo-oo' (Shak.).*
hooch, *hōoch*, *interj.* a Highland dancer's shout.
hooch, *hōoch*. See **hooch**.
hood, *hōod*, *n.* a flexible covering for the head and back of the neck: a covering for a hawk's head: a distinctive ornamental fold worn on the back over an academic gown: a folding roof for a carriage, &c.: a chimney-cowl: an overhanging or protective cover: the expansion of a cobra's neck: a hood-moulding: (U.S.) a motor-car bonnet.—*v.t.* to cover with a hood: to blind.—*adj.* hood'ed.—*n.* hood'le-crow, the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*).—*adj.* hood'less, having no hood.—*ns.* hood man, the person blind-folded in blindman's buff; hood'man-blind, (*Shak.*) blindman's buff; hood'mould, hood'mould'ing, an uppermoor;

projecting moulding over a door, window, or arch. [O.E. *hōd*; Du. *hoed*, Ger. *hut*.]
hood, *hōd*, n. (*Spens.*) condition. [O.E. *hād*; see *Suffixes*.]
hoodlum, *hōd'ləm*, n. (*U.S.*) a rowdy, street bully.
hoodoo, *hō'dōō*, n. (*U.S.*) voodoo: a bringer of bad luck: foreboding of bad luck: bad luck: a rock-pinnacle.—*v.t.* to bewitch: to bring bad luck to. [App. voodoo.]
hoodwink, *hōd'wɪŋk*, *v.t.* to blindfold: (*Shak.*) to cover: to deceive, impose on. [hood, *wɪnk*.]
hoof, *hōf*, n. the horny part of the feet of certain animals, as horses, &c.: a hoofed animal: (*coll.*) a foot: (*pl.* hoofs, hooves).—*v.t.* to strike with the hoof: to kick: to expel.—*v.i.* to walk: (*slang*) to dance.—*adj.* hoof'-bound, having a contraction of the hoof causing lameness; hoofed; hoofless.—*ns.* hoof'-mark, hoof'print, the mark of a hoof on the ground, &c.; hoof'rot, foot-rot.—on the hoof, alive (of cattle). [O.E. *hōf*; Ger. *huf*; O.N. *hōfr*.]
hook, *hook*, n. an object of bent form, such as would catch or hold anything: a sharply bent line: a snare: an advantageous hold: a curved instrument for cutting grain, branches, &c.: a spit of land with hooked end: a boxer's blow with bent elbow: an act of hooking.—*v.t.* to catch, fasten, or hold with or as with a hook: to form into or with a hook: to ensnare: (*golf* and *cricket*) to pull abruptly: (*Rugby*) to obtain possession of (the ball) in the scrum.—*v.i.* to bend: to be curved: to pull abruptly: (*Rugby*) to act as hooker.—*n.* hook'-climber, a climbing-plant that clings to its support by means of hooks.—*adj.* hooked (*hookt*).—*n.* hook'edness; hook'er, one who hooks: (*Rugby*) one whose part it is to hook the ball.—*adj.* hook'-nosed.—*ns.* hook'-pin, an iron pin with hooked head used for pinning the frame of a floor or roof together; hook'-up, a connexion; hook'-worm, a parasitic nematode with hooks in the mouth: the disease it causes, ankylostomiasis or miner's anaemia.—*adj.* hook'y, full of, or pertaining to, hooks.—*by* hook or by crook, one way if not another; hook and eye, a contrivance for fastening dresses by means of a hook that catches in a loop or eye; hook it, (*slang*) to decamp, make off; off the hooks, out of gear: superseded: dead; on one's own hook, on one's own responsibility, initiative, or account. [O.E. *hōc*; Du. *hoek*.]
hookah, *hookā*, *hook'ā*, n. the water tobacco-pipe of Arabs, Turks, &c. [*Ar. huqqah*, bowl, casket].
hooker, *hook'ər*, n. a two-masted Dutch vessel, a small fishing-smack. [Du. *hoeker*.]
hooky, *hooky*, *hook'i*, n. (*U.S.*) truant (in the phrase *play hooky*).—blind hooky, a gambling card-game; hooky walker (see under walk).
hooklign, *hook'lign*, n. a street rough.—*n.* hook'-lignism. [Said to be the name of a leader of a gang.]
hoolock, *hō'loh*, n. a small Assamese gibbon. [Said to be native name, *hoolok*.]
hook : : : :) softly, carefully.—
: : : :) fair and soft. [Perh.
: : : :) gently.]
: : : :) holding together the
staves of casks, &c.: a large ring for a child to trundle, for carrying pails, for leaping through, for expanding a skirt, or other purpose: a ring: a croquet arch.—*v.t.* to bind with hoops: to encircle.—*ns.* hoop'-ash, a kind of ash used for making hoops: the nettle-tree (*Celtis*); hoop'-ed'-pot, a drinking-pot with hoops to mark the amount each man should drink; hoop'er, one who hoops casks: a cooper. [O.E. *hōp*; Du. *hoep*.]
hoop, *hooper*, *hooping-cough*. See under whoop.
hoopoe, *hōp'ōō*, n. a crested bird (*Upupa epops*), an occasional visitor in Britain. [Earlier *hoop*—O.Fr. *hoop*, partly remodelled on L. *upupa*; cf. Gr. *epops*.]
hoord, an obs. form of hoard.
hoosh, *hōsh*, *interj.* used in driving away animals.—*v.t.* to drive or shoo away. [Imit.]
hoosh, *hōsh*, n. a thick soup.
hoot, *hōt*, *v.t.* to shout in derision: to cry like

an owl: to sound a motor-horn, siren, or the like.—*v.t.* to greet or drive with such sounds.—*n.* the sound of hooting: the note of an owl, motor-horn, &c.: a whist (often *two hoots*).—*interj.* (*Scot.*) tut.—*n.* hoot'er, one who hoots: a factory or mine siren or steam whistle.—*interj.* hoots, (*Scot.*) tut.—Also hoot'-toot, hoots'-toots'. [Imit., prob. immediately Scand.; cf. Sw. *hut*, begone.]
hootch, *hōech*, *hōoch*, n. a drink made by the Indians of N.W. America from fermented dough and sugar: whisky: illicitly got liquor. [Said to be from *Hootchino*, an Alaskan tribe.]
hoove, *hōv*, n. a disease of cattle and sheep, marked by distention of the abdomen by gas—also *wind-dropsy*, *drum-belly*.—*adj.* hoov'en, hō'ven. [Cf. *heave*.]
hoove. See *hoove* (2).
hooves. See *hoof*.
hop, *hop*, *v.i.* to leap on one leg: to move in jumps like a bird: to walk lame: to limp: to fly (in aircraft).—*v.t.* to cause to hop: to jump or fly over: to jump from: to board when in motion: (*pr.p.* hopping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hopped).—*n.* a leap on one leg: a jump: a spring: a dance, dancing-party: a stage in a flying journey.—*ns.* hop-off, the start of a flight; hop'-o'-my-thumb (i.e. on my thumb), a pygmy; hopp'er, one who hops: a hopping or leaping animal, esp. (*U.S.*) a grasshopper: a jack or sticker of a piano: a shaking or conveying receiver, funnel, or trough (originally a shaking one) in which something is placed to be passed or fed, as to a mill: a barge with an opening in its bottom for discharging refuse: a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing; hopping; hop'-scotch, a game in which children hop over lines scotched or traced on the ground.—hop it, to take oneself off; hop, skip, and jump, a leap on one leg, a skip, and a jump with both legs; hop the twig, (*slang*) to escape one's creditors: to die; on the hop, in the act; unawares: at the very moment. [O.E. *hoppian*, to dance; Ger. *hopen*, *hüpfen*.]
hop, *hop*, n. a plant (*Humulus Lupulus*) of the mulberry family with a long twining stalk: (in *pl.*) its bitter catkin-like fruit-clusters used for flavouring beer and in medicine.—*v.t.* to mix or flavour with hops.—*v.i.* to gather hops:—*pr.p.* hopping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hopped.—*ns.* hop'blind, hop'bine, the stalk of the hop; hop'-bitters, a drink like ginger-beer, flavoured with hops; hop'dog, the tussock-moth caterpillar: a tool for pulling out hop-poles; hop'-lea, a small beetle injurious to hops; hop'-fly, a greenfly injurious to hops; hop'-garden, a field of hops; hop'-oast, a kiln for drying hops.—*adj.* hopped, impregnated with hops.—*ns.* hopp'er, hop'-picker, one who picks hops: a mechanician from the bines; hops: the time of coarse sack for hops pole, pole supporting hop-bine.—*adj.* hopp'y, tasting of hops.—*ns.* hop'(-)sack, sack for hops (also -sacking) coarse fabric of hemp and jute, or yellow clover; hop'-vine, hop-plant: its stem; hop'-yard, field where hops are grown. [Du. *hop*.]
hope, *hōp*, *v.t.* to cherish a desire of good with some expectation of fulfilment: to have confidence: to be hopeful.—*v.t.* to desire with some expectation or with belief in the prospect of fulfilment: (*obj.*) to expect, fear.—*n.* a desire of some good, with some expectation of obtaining it: confidence: anticipation: that on which hopes are grounded: an embodiment of hope: that which is hoped for.—*n.* hope'-chest, (*U.S.*) a repository of things stored by a woman against marriage—a bottom drawer.—*adj.* hope'ful, full of hope: having qualities which excite hope: promising good or success.—*n.* a promising young person.—*adv.* hope'fully.—*n.* hope'fulness.—*adj.* hope'less, without hope: giving no ground to expect good or success: incurable: (*Spem.*) unhop'd-for.—*adv.* hope'lessly.—*n.* hope'lessness.—*adv.*

hōp'ingly, *adj.*—hope against hope, to continue to hope when all ground is gone. [O.E. *hopian*—*hōpa*, hope; Du. *hopen*, Ger. *hoffen*.]
hope, *hōp*, *n.* an enclosure: the upper end of a narrow mountain-valley: acombe—common in Border place-names (usu. pron. -əp): an inlet. [O.E.—*hop* (in compounds), or O.N. *hōp*.]
hope. See forlorn hope.
hoplite, *hōp'lit*, *n.* a heavy-armed Greek foot-soldier. [Gr. *hoplitēs*.]
hopiology, *hōp-i-ol'j-i*, *n.* the study of weapons.—*n.* *hopiologist*. [Gr. *hoplon*, tool, weapon.]
hopple, *hōp'l*, *v.t.* to restrain by tying the feet together.—*n.* (chiefly in pl.) a fetter for horses, &c., when left to graze. [Cf. obs. Flem. *hoppelen*; also *hop*, *hobble*.]
horal, *hō'ral*, *adj.* relating to hours.—*adj.* *ho'r'ary*, pertaining to an hour: noting the hours: hourly: continuing an hour. [L. *hōra*, an hour.]
Horatian, *hōr-ā-shān*, *adj.* pertaining to *Horace*, the Latin poet (65-8 B.C.), or to his manner or verse.
horde, *hōrd*, *n.* a migratory or wandering tribe or clan: a multitude.—*v.i.* to live together as a horde.—Golden Horde (see golden). [Fr.—Turk. *ordū*, camp.]
Hordeum, *hōr'di-əm*, *n.* the barley genus.—*ns.* *hordeln* (*hōr'di-in*), a protein found in barley grains; *hordeolum* (*-dē*), a sty on the eyelid. [L., barley.]
hore (*Spens*). Same as *hoar*.
horehound, *hoarhound*, *hōr'ho-wend*, *n.* a hoary labiate plant (*Marrubium vulgare*) once popular as a remedy for coughs.—Also called white horehound.—black horehound, stinking horehound, a darker-coloured kindred weed (*Ballota nigra*); water horehound, gypsywort. [O.E. *hār*, hoar, *hūne*, horehound.]
horizon, *hōr-i-zōn*, *n.* the circle in which earth and sky seem to meet (*sensible*, *apparent*, or *visible horizon*): a plane through the earth's centre parallel to the sensible horizon (*rational horizon*), or the great circle in which it meets the heavens: a horizontal reflecting surface, as of mercury, used as a substitute for the horizon in taking an observation (*artificial horizon*): (*geol.*) a stratigraphical level, characterised generally by some particular fossil or fossils: (*anat.*) a level line or surface: the limit of one's experience or apprehension.—*adj.* *horizontal* (*hōr-i-zōn'tl*), pertaining to the horizon: parallel to the horizon: level: near the horizon: measured in the plane of the horizon.—*n.* a horizontal line, position, or object.—*n.* *horizontal* (*adv.* *horizontally*). [Fr.—L.—Gr. *horizōn* (*kyklos*), bounding (circle), *horizōn*, *-ōntos*, pr.p. of *horizein*, to bound—*horos*, a limit.]
hormone, *hōr'mōn*, *n.* an internal secretion which on reaching some part of a plant or animal body exercises a specific physiological action. [Gr. *hormōn*, contracted pr.p. of *hormatin*, to stir up.]
horn, *hōrn*, *n.* a hard outgrowth on the head of an animal, sometimes confined to the hollow structure on an ox, sheep, goat, &c., sometimes extended to a deer's antler, the growth on a giraffe's head, on a rhinoceros's snout, &c.: a beetle's antenna: a snail's tentacle: any projection resembling a horn: a cusp: a crescent tip: an outgrowth visible only to the eye of faith on a cuckold's forehead: the material of which horns are composed, keratin: an object made of or like a horn, as a drinking vessel: a funnel-shaped mouthpiece: a wind instrument orig. made from a horn, now of brass, &c.: a sounding apparatus on motor vehicles: a Jewish symbol of strength.—*adj.* made of horn.—*v.t.* to furnish with horns, real or visionary: to dishorn: to outlaw: to gore: to butt or push.—*v.i.* to play or blow the horn: to butt.—*ns.* *horn-beak*, the garfish; *horn-beam*, a tree (*Carpinus*) resembling a beech, with hard tough wood; *horn-bill*, a bird (of family Bucerotidae) with a horny excrescence on its bill; *horn-book*, a first book for children, which consisted of a single leaf set in a frame, with a thin plate of transparent horn in front to preserve it; *horn-bug*, (*U.S.*) a stag-beetle.—*adj.* *horned*, having a horn or horns: curved like a horn.—*ns.* *horned-horse*, the gau;

horned-owl, *horn'owl*, an owl with hornlike tufts of feathers on its head; *horned-popp'y*, a poppy (*Glaucium*) with horned seed-vessel; *horned-toad*, a spiny American lizard (*Phrynosoma*): a S. American toad (*Ceratophrys*) with a bony shield on the back; *horn'er*, one who works or deals in horns: a horn-player: a cuckold-maker; *horn'fels* (*-fēls*; Ger. *fels*, rock), a compact rock composed of lime silicates produced by contact metamorphism.—*adj.* *horn-foot'ed*, hoofed.—*ns.* *horn'ful*; *horn-gate*, gate of horn (see gate); *horn'gled* (*hist.*), cornage; *horn'ie*, (*Scot.*) the devil, usu. represented with horns; *horn'iness*; *horn'ing*, appearance of the moon when in its crescent form: (*U.S.*) a mock serenade with tin horns and any discordant instruments: (*Scots law*) putting to the horn: (*obr.*) cuckold-making.—*adj.* *horn'ish*, like horn: hard.—*n.* *horn'ist*, a horn-player.—*adj.* *horn'less*, without horns.—*n.* *horn'let*, a little horn.—*adj.* *horn-rnad*, mad to the point of goring anybody: enraged like a cuckold.—*ns.* *horn-mad'ness* (*Browning*); *horn-mak'er*, (*Shak.*) a cuckold-maker; *horn-mer-cury*, native mercurous chloride or calomel; *horn-nut*, water-chestnut.—*adj.* *horn-rimmed*, having rims of horn.—*ns.* *horn-sil'ver*, cerargyrite; *horn-spoon*, a spoon made of a sheep's horn; *horn'stone*, a flinty chalcedony; *horn'tail*, a hymenopterous insect, often with a stout ovipositor; *horn'work*, (*fort.*) an outwork having angular points or horns, and composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain: work in horn: cuckoldry; *horn'worm*, a hawkmoth caterpillar; *horn'wort*, a rootless water-plant (*Ceratophyllum*) with much-divided submerged leaves that turn translucent and horny; *horn'wrack*, the sea-mat.—*adj.* *horn'y*, like horn: of horn: hard: callous: *horn'y-hand'ed*, with hands hardened by toil.—*n.* *horn'y-head*, an American cyprinoid fish with hornlike processes on its head.—*horn-in*, (*U.S.*) interpose, butt in: horn of plenty (see cornucopia); horns of a dilemma (see dilemma); horns of the altar, the projections at the four corners of the Hebrew altar; letters of horn'ing, (*Scots law*) letters running in the sovereign's name, and passing the signet, instructing messengers-at-arms to charge the debtor to pay, on his failure a caption or warrant for his apprehension being granted; make a spoon or spill a horn, to attempt something at the risk of failure; pull, or draw, in one's horns, to abate one's ardour or pretensions; put to the horn, (*old Scots law*) to outlaw by three blasts of the horn at the Cross of Edinburgh. [O.E. *horn*; Scand. and Ger. *horn*, Gael. and W. *corn*, L. *cornū*, Ger. *keras*.]
hornblende, *hōrn'blend*, *n.* a rock-forming mineral, one of the amphiboles, essentially silicate of calcium, magnesium and iron, generally green to black, with cleavage angle about 56°. [Ger.; cf. *horn*, *blende*.]
hornet, *hōr'it*, *n.* a large kind of wasp. [O.E. *hyrnet*, app.—*horn*.]
hornito, *hōr-nē'tō*, *n.* a low oven-shaped fumarole. [Sp., dim. of *horno*—L. *furnus*, an oven.]
hornpipe, *hōrn'pīp*, *n.* an old Welsh musical instrument like a clarinet, prob. sometimes with a horn mouthpiece or bell: a lively English dance, usually by one person, popular amongst sailors: a tune for the dance. [horn, pipe.]
horography, *hōr-ō-grā'f-i*, *n.* the art of constructing sundials, clocks, &c.—*n.* *horographer*. [Gr. *hōrā*, an hour, *graphein*, to describe.]
horologe, *hōr'ō-lōj*, *n.* any instrument for telling the hours.—*ns.* *horologer* (*-lō'j-ēr*), *horologist*, a maker of clocks, &c.—*adj.* *horologic*, *-al*.—*n.* *horology*, the science of time-measurement: the art of clock-making: the office-book of the Greek Church for the canonical hours. [L. *horologium*—Gr. *hōrologion*—*hōrā*, an hour, *legein*, to tell.]
horometry, *hōr-ō-mē'tr-i*, *n.* time-measurement.—*adj.* *horometrical* (*-mē'tr*). [Gr. *hōrā*, an hour, *metron*, a measure.]
horoscope, *hōr'ō-skōp*, *n.* an observation of the heavens at the hour of a person's birth, by which

the astrologer predicted the events of his life: a representation of the heavens for this purpose.—*adj.* horoseopic (*-skop'*).—*ns.* horoseopist (*-os'kə-pist*), an astrologer; horoseopy, the art of predicting the events of a person's life from his horoseope: aspect of the stars at the time of birth. [*Gr.* *horoskopos*—*hōrā*, an hour, *skopein*, to observe.]

horrent, *hor'ənt*, *adj.* bristling. [*L.* *horrens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *horrere*, to bristle.]

horrible, *hor'i-bl*, *adj.* exciting horror: dreadful: (coll.) detestable.—*n.* horribleness.—*adv.* horribly. [*L.* *horribilis*—*horrere*, to shudder.]

horrid, *hor'id*, *adj.* (arch. or poet.) shaggy, bristling, rough: (arch.) horrible: (coll.) repellent, detestable.—*adv.* horridly.—*n.* horridness. [*L.* *horridus*—*horrere*, to bristle.]

horribly, *hor'i-ly*, *adv.* to strike with horror:—*pr.p.* horri'ly; *part.* and *part.* horri'fied.—*adj.* horri'fic, exciting horror: frightful. [*L.* *horrificus*—root of *horrere*, *facere*, to make.]

horriplation, *hor-i-pi-lā'shan*, *n.* a contraction of the cutaneous muscles causing erection of the hairs and goose-flesh.—*adj.* horri'p'iant.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* horri'p'iate. [*L.* *horriplatio*, *-ōnis*—root of *horrere*, to bristle, *pilus*, a hair.]

horrisant, *hor-i's-ən-ant*, *adj.* sounding dreadfully.—Also horri'sonous. [From root of *L.* *horrere*, to bristle, *sonans*, *-āntis*, sounding.]

horror, *hor'ər*, *n.* (obs.) shagginess, raggedness: a shuddering: intense repugnance: power of exciting such feeling: a source of such feeling: (coll.) anything mild or distasteful. . . .

—horror c
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hors-d'oeuvre
or the like)

horse, *hors*,
caballus) with flowing tail and mane: any member

of the genus *Equus* (horse, ass, zebra, &c.) or the family *Equidae*: a male adult of the species: (coll.) cavalry: a wooden frame on which soldiers used to be mounted as a punishment—also *timber-mare*: a gymnastic apparatus for vaulting, &c.: a horselike apparatus or support of various kinds (as *saw-horse*, *clothes-horse*): a crib or translation: a mass of barren country interrupting a lode: (*pl.* horses, sometimes horse).—*v.t.* to mount or set as on a horse: to provide with a horse: to sit astride: to carry on the back: (of a stallion) to cover: to urge at work tyrannically: to construe by means of a crib.—*v.i.* to get on horseback: to travel on horseback: to hasten (also *v.t.* with *it*): to charge for work before it is done.—*ns.* horse'-artillery, field artillery with comparatively light guns and the gunners mounted; horse'-back, the back of a horse; horse'-bean, a large bean given to horses; horse'-block, a block or stage for mounting and dismounting by; horse'-boat, a boat for carrying horses, or towed by a horse; horse'-bot, a botfly; horse'-box, a railway car for horses: a stall on shipboard: a high-sided church pew; horse'-boy, a stable-boy; horse'-bread, a coarse bread for feeding horses; horse'-breaker, *-tam'er*, one who breaks or tames horses, or teaches them to draw or carry: a courtier who appears on horseback; horse'-car, a car drawn by horses; horse'-chestnut, a smooth, brown, bitter seed or nut, perh. so called from its coarseness contrasted with the edible chestnut: the tree that produces it (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*); horse'-cloth, a cloth for covering a horse; horse'-collar, a stuffed collar for a draught-horse, carrying the hames, used also for grinning through in rustic sports; horse'-co'per or (*Scot.*) horse'-couper (*hou', hōō*), horse'-dealer, one who deals in horses; horse'-doc'tor, a veterinary surgeon; horse'-drench, a dose of physic for a horse.—*adj.* horse'-faced, having a long horselike face.—*ns.* horse'-fair, a fair or market for sale of horses; horse'-flesh, the flesh of a horse: horses collectively.—*adj.* of reddish-bronze colour.—*ns.* horse'-flesh-ore, bormite or erubescite, from its

colour; horse'-fly, the forest-fly or other large fly that stings horses; horse'-foot, coltsfoot: a kingcrab; horse'-god'mother, a fat clumsy woman; horse'-gow'an, (*Scot.*) the ox-eye daisy.—*n.pl.* horse'-guards, horse-soldiers employed as guards: the cavalry brigade of the British household troops, esp. the *Royal Horse Guards*, or *Blues*, a regiment raised in 1661: their headquarters in Whitehall, London, once seat of the departments of the army commander-in-chief: the military authorities.—*n.* horse'-hair, a hair from a horse's mane or tail: a mass of such hairs: a fabric woven from horse-hairs.—*adj.* made of or stuffed with horse-hair.—*ns.* horse'-hide; horse'-hoe, a hoe drawn by horses; horse'-knack'er, one who buys and slaughters worn-out horses; horse'-latitudes, two zones of the Atlantic Ocean (about 30° N. and 30° S., esp. the former) noted for long calms; horse'-laugh, a harsh, boisterous laugh; horse'-leech, (*obs.*) a horse-doctor: a large species of leech, so named from its fastening on horses: a bloodsucker (*Prov.* xxx. 15).—*adj.* horse'-less, without a horse: mechanically driven.—*ns.* horse'-litter, a litter or bed borne between two horses: bedding for horses; horse'-maek'ere, the scud or allied fish: the tunny: applied to various other fishes; horse'-man, a rider: one skilled in managing a horse: a mounted soldier: one who has charge of horses: a kind of carrier pigeon: a kind of land-crab; horse'-manship, the art of riding and of training and managing horses; horse'-marine, a person quite out of his element: a member of an imaginary corps; horse'-ment, food for horses; horse'-mill, a mill turned by horses; horse'-mill'ner, one who provides the trappings for horses; horse'-mint, any wild mint: the American *Monarda punctata*: (sweet horse-mint, the common dittany); horse'-mush'room, a large coarse mushroom; horse'-muss'el, a mollusc (*Modiolus*) akin to the common mussel but much bigger; horse'-nail, a nail for fastening a horse-shoe to the hoof; horse'-pl's'tol, a large pistol carried in a holster; horse'-play, rough, boisterous play; horse'-pond, a pond for watering horses at; horse'-power, the power a horse can exert, or its conventional equivalent—that required to raise 33,000 lb. avoirdupois one foot in one minute—a standard for estimating the power of engines; horse'-race, a race by horses; horse'-rac'ing, the practice of racing or running horses in matches; horse'-rad'ish, plant allied to scurvy-grass with a pungent root, used as a condiment: (horse'-radish tree, a tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*, cultivated in tropical countries for its edible capsules and its seeds, ben-nuts, which yield oil of ben—the roots tasting like horse-radish: an Australian tree, *Codonocarpus cotinifolius*, with leaves of horse-radish flavour); horse'-rake, a rake drawn by horses; horse'-rid'ing; horse'-sense, plain robust sense; horse'-shoe, a shoe for horses, consisting of a curved piece of iron: anything of like shape.—*adj.* shaped like a horse-shoe.—*ns.* horse'-shoe' (*-shōō'ər*), one who makes or fixes horse-shoes; horse'-shoe'ing; horse'-sick'ness, an African disease of horses, due to a filterable virus; horse'-sol'dier, a cavalry soldier; horse'-tail, a horse's tail: a Turkish standard, marking rank by number: any plant of the genus *Equisetum* (*horsetail*) with hollow rush-like stems, *etc.*; horse'-stable, a class of fern-allies, *etc.*; horse'-thief, horse'-train'er, one who trains horses for racing, &c.; horse'-way, a road by which a horse may pass; horse'-whip, a whip for driving horses.—*v.t.* to thrash with a horse-whip: to lash.—*ns.* horse'-woman, a woman who rides on horseback, or who rides well; horse'ness; horse'ing, birching a schoolboy mounted on another's back.—*adj.* horse'y, of or pertaining to horses: horselike: devoted to horses, horse-racing, or breeding.—a dark horse (see dark); slog a dead horse, to try to work up excitement about a threadbare subject; gift horse (see gift); high horse (see high); horse and hattock (see hattock);

fate, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōle; mūle; mōon; dhen (then)

horseless carriage, an old name for a motor-car; put the cart before the horse (see cart); take horse, to mount on horseback; white horse (see white). [O.E. *hars*; O.N. *hross*; O.H.G. *hros* (Ger. *ross*).]

horson (*Shak.*). Same as whorson.

horst, *horst*, *n.* (geol.) a block of the earth's crust that has remained in position while the ground around it has either subsided or been folded into mountains by pressure against its solid sides. [Ger.]

hortative, *hort'a-tiv*, *adj.* inciting: encouraging: giving advice.—Also *hort'atory*.—*n.* *hort'a'tion*. [L. *hortari*, -*atus*, to incite.]

horticulture, *hor'ti-kult-yur*, *n.* the art of gardening.—*adj.* horticultural.—*n.* horticulturist, one versed in the art of cultivating gardens. [L. *hortus*, a garden, *cultura*—*colere*, to cultivate.]

hosanna, *hō-zan'dā*, *n.* an exclamation of praise to God, or a prayer for blessings. [Gr. *hōsanna*—Heb. *hōshī'dā nānā*, *hōshūdā*, save, *nā*, I pray.]

hose, *hōz*, *n.* a covering for the legs or feet: stockings: socks (*half-hose*): close-fitting breeches or drawers: a flexible pipe for conveying water, so called from its shape: a socket for a shaft: (*pl.* hose; (*arch.*) *hos'es*; in sense of pipe, *pl.* *hos'es*).—*v.t.* to provide with hose: to play a hose on.—*adj.* *hosed*.—*ns.* hose-man, a fireman who directs the stream of water; hose-net, a stocking-shaped net; hose-pipe; hose-reel, a large revolving drum for carrying hose; hosier (*hōsh'iyur*, *hōz'iyur*), a dealer in or a maker of hosiery; *hō'slery*, hose collectively: knitted goods. [O.E. *hosa*, *pl.* *hosan*, Du. *hoos*, Ger. *hose*.]

hospice, *hos'pit*, *n.* a house of entertainment for strangers, esp. one kept by monks: a hostel: a home of refuge. [Fr.—L. *hospitium*—*hospes*, -*itis*, a stranger, guest.]

hospitable, *hos'pit-a-bl*, *adj.* kind to strangers: welcoming and generous towards guests.—*n.* *hos'pitableness*.—*adv.* *hos'pitably*.—*n.* *hospitance* (*hos'pit-āj*; *Spens.*), that which is due from a guest. [L.L. *hospitāgium*—L. *hospes*, -*itis*, stranger, guest.]

hospital, *hos'pit-l*, *n.* a building for the reception and treatment of the old, the sick, and hurt, &c., or for the support and education of the young.—*ns.* *hos'pitale* (-*al*; *Spens.*), lodging; hospital-ity (-*al-ty*), the practice of one who is hospitable: friendly welcome and entertainment of guests; *hos'pitaller*, one of a charitable brotherhood for the care of the sick in hospitals: one of the Knights of St John (otherwise called Knights of Rhodes, and afterwards of Malta), an order which built a hospital for pilgrims at Jerusalem; *hos'pital-ship*, a ship fitted out exclusively for the treatment and transport of the sick and wounded. [O.Fr. *hospital*—L.L. *hospitāle*—*hospes*, -*itis*, a guest.]

hospitum, *hos'pish-i-um*, *n.* a hospice:—*pl.* *hos'pit'ia*. [L.; cf. *hospicee*.]

hospodar, *hos'po-dār*, *n.* (*hist.*) a prince or governor, esp. of Moldavia or Wallachia.—Also *gos'podar*. [Rum. *hospodār*, of Slav. origin.]

hoss, *hōs*, *n.* (U.S. and vulg.) for horse.

host, *hōst*, *n.* one who entertains a stranger or guest at his house without (or with) reward: an inn-keeper: an organism on which another lives as a parasite.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to receive and entertain as one's guest.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) to lodge, to be a guest.—*ns.*—*hōst'ess*, *fem.* of host (also *v.t.* and *v.i.*); *alr'-hōstess*, one appointed to look after the comfort of the passengers in an aircraft; *hōst'ess-ship*, (*Shak.*) the character or office of a hostess.—*adj.* *hōst'lesse*, (*Spens.*) inhospitable.—*n.* *hōst'ry*, (*Spens.*) lodging.—*ile* at host, (*Shak.*) to be lodged; reckon, or count, without one's host, to count up one's bill without reference to the landlord: fail to take account of some important possibility, as the action of another. [O.Fr. *hoste*—L. *hospes*, *hospit'is*.]

host, *hōst*, *n.* an army: a great multitude.—*n.* *hōst'ing*, (*Milt.*) a battle: (*Spens.*) a muster, a military expedition.—a host in himself, one of great strength, skill, or resources, within himself; heavenly host, the angels and archangels; Lord

of hosts, a favourite Hebrew term for Jehovah, considered as head of the hosts of angels, the hosts of stars, &c. [O.Fr. *host*—L. *hostis*, an enemy.]

host, *hōst*, *n.* (*obs.*) a sacrificial victim: in the R.C. Church, the consecrated wafer of the eucharist. [L. *hostia*, a victim.]

hostage, *hos'tij*, *n.* one kept in the hands of an enemy as a pledge.—hostages to fortune, wife, children, &c. [O.Fr. *hostage* (Fr. *otage*)—L. *obses*, *obsid*, a hostage.]

hostel, *hos'tel*, *n.* an inn: in some universities an extra-collegiate hall for students: a residence for students or for some class or society of persons, esp. one not run commercially: a lodging for (esp.) young persons on tour (as youth hostel).—*ns.*

hos'teler, hos'teller, hospitaller: keeper of a hostel: one who lives in, or uses, a hostel; hos'telling, making sojourns in hostels; hos'telry, an inn. [O.Fr. *hostel*, *hostellerie*—L. *hospitāle*; cf. *hospital*.]

hostile, *hos'til*, -*til*, *adj.* belonging to an enemy: showing enmity: adverse: engaged in hostilities: pertaining to hostilities.—*adv.* *hos'til'ity*.—*n.* *hos'tility* (-*til*), enmity.—*pl.* *hostil'ities*, acts of warfare. [L. *hostilis*—*hostis*.]

hostler. Same as ostler.

hot, *hot*, *adj.* having a high temperature: very warm: fiery: pungent: giving a feeling suggestive of heat: animated: ardent: vehement: violent: passionate: sexually excited: lustful: dangerously charged with electricity: dangerous: near the object sought: played with interpolations suggestive of excitement: good enough to excite: recently obtained dishonestly.—*adv.* *hotly*.—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to heat.—*adj.* *hot'-air*, making use of heated air: boastful, idly-talking; *hot'-and-hot*, cooked and served up at once in hot dishes.—Also *n.*—*ns.* *hot'bed*, a glass-covered bed heated by a layer of fermenting manure for bringing forward plants rapidly: (*fig.*) a place favourable to rapid growth or development; *hot'blast*, a blast of heated air.—*adj.* *hot'-blood'ed*, having hot blood: homothermous: passionate: ardent: high-spirited: irritable.—*n.* *hot'-brain*, a *hothead*.—*adj.* *hot'-brained*.—*ns.* *hot'-cock'les*, an old game in which one with eyes covered guesses who strikes him: *hot'-dog*, (U.S.) a hot sausage sandwich; *hot'-flue*, a drying-room.—*adv.* *hot'foot*, in hot haste.—*ns.* *hot'-gos'peller*, a revivalist preacher; *hothead*, an impetuous headstrong person.—*adj.* *hot'-head'ed*.—*n.* *hot'house*, a house kept hot for the rearing of tropical or tender plants; any heated chamber or drying-room, esp. that where pottery is placed before going into the kiln: (*arch.*) a hot-bathing establishment: (*Shak.*) a brothel.—*adj.* *hot'-liver'ed*, (*Milt.*) hot-tempered.—*adv.* *hot'ly*.—*adj.* *hot'-mouthed*, restive, as when the bit hurts.—*ns.* *hot'ness*; *hot'-plate*, the flat top surface of a stove for cooking: a similar plate, independently heated, for keeping things hot; *hot'pot*, a dish of chopped mutton seasoned and stewed in a pot, with sliced potatoes, or similar mixture.—*v.t.* *hot'press*, to press between hot plates to produce a glossy surface.—*adj.* *hot'-short*, brittle when heated; *hot'-spl'r'led*, having a fiery spirit.—*n.* *Hot'spur*, a violent, rash man like Henry Percy (1364-1403), so nicknamed.—*adj.* *hot'-tem'per'ed*, having a quick temper; *hot'ish*.—*ns.* *hot'-trod*, the hot pursuit in old Border forays; *hot'-wall*, a wall enclosing passages for hot air, affording warmth to fruit-trees; *hot'-well*, a spring of hot water: in a condensing engine, a reservoir for the warm water drawn off from the condenser.—*no* (*sell*) like hot cakes, to sell off or disappear promptly; *hot air*, empty talk; *hot coppers* (see *copper*); *hot cross-bun* (see *cross*); *hot stuff*, any person, thing, or performance that is outstandingly remarkable, excellent, vigorous, or reprehensible; *hot water*, a state of trouble; *make a place too hot for one*, to make it impossible for him to stay there. [O.E. *hāt*; Ger. *heiss*, Sw. *het*.]

hot, *hot*, *hot*, *hōt*, (*Spens.*) named: was called. [Pat. act. and pass. of *light*.]

hotch, *hoch*, v.t. and v.i. (Scot.) to hitch. [Cf. Du. *houtsen*, Fr. *hocher*.]
hotchpotch, *hoch'poch*, **hotchpot**, *hoch'pot*, **hodge-podge**, *hodge'podge*, n. a confused mass of ingredients shaken or mixed together in the same pot: a kind of mutton-broth with vegetables of many kinds: a jumble.—n. **hotchpot**, a commixture of property in order to secure an equitable division amongst children. [Fr. *hochepot*—*hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, a pot; cf. Du. *hutsput*.]
hotel, *hō-tel'* (old-fashioned *ō-tel'*), n. a superior of strangers: an office, a private-keeper, *hōteller* itel—L. *hospitālia*, guest-chambers—*hospes*.]

Hottentot, *hot'n-tot*, n. one of a dwindling, nomad, pastoral, pale-brown race in S.-W. Africa (orig. a Bushman-Bantu cross), calling themselves *khōi-khōi* (men of men): their language: a barbarian.—Also *adj.*—**Hottentot fig.** the edible fruit of a Mesembrianthemum; **Hottentot's bread**, elephant-brot. [Du. *imūt*—from their staccato gibberish.]
hotter, *hot'er*, v.i. (Scot.) to vibrate: to tremble: to clatter: to totter: to jolt: to swarm.—n. vibration: commotion: swarming. [Cf. Flem. *hotteren*.]
houdah. See *howdah*.

houdan, *hō'dan*, n. a black and white five-toed domestic fowl of a breed orig. from *Houdan* in Seine-et-Oise.

hough, *hok* (Scot. *hohli*), n. the joint on the hind-leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man: a piece of meat extending from the hough-joint upward: in man, the back part of the knee-joint: the ham.—v.t. to hamstring:—*pr.p.* *hough'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *houghed* (*hokt*).—Also *hock*.—n. *hough'er*. [O.E. *hōh*, the heel.]

hound, *hovnd*, n. (*arch.*) a dog: a dog of a kind used in hunting: a pursuer in a paper-chase: a contemptible scoundrel: a hunter, tracker, or assiduous seeker of anything.—v.t. to set on in chase: to drive by harassing.—*ns.* *hound'-fish*, a dog-fish; *hounds'-berry*, dogwood; *hounds'-foot* (*Gr. hundsfoot*, *-futt*, vulva canina), a scoundrel.—*adj.* (*Scot.*) scoundrelly.—n. *hound's-tongue*, a plant (*Cynoglossum*) of the borage family (from its leaf).—*Gabriel's* (*hounds*, *coll.*) the yelping noise made by flights of wild-geese, ascribed to damned souls whipped on by the angel Gabriel; *master of hounds*, the master of a pack of hounds. [O.E. *hund*; *Gr. kynōn*, *kynos*, L. *canis*, Sans. *svan*.]

hour, *ovr*, n. 60 minutes, or the 24th part of a day: the time as indicated by a clock, &c.: an hour's journey, or three miles: a time or occasion: an angular unit (15°) of right ascension: (in *pl.*, *myth.*) the goddesses of the seasons and the hours: set times of prayer, the *canonical hours*, the offices or services prescribed for these, or a book containing them.—*ns.* *hour'-angle*, (*astron.*) the angle (usu. measured as time) between the declination circle of a body observed and the observer's meridian; *hour'-elr'cle*, a great circle passing through the celestial poles: the circle of an equatorial which shows the right ascension; *hour'-glass*, an instrument for measuring the hours by the running of sand through a narrow neck.—*adj.* having the form of an hour-glass: constricted.—n. *hour'-hand*, the hand which shows the hour on a clock, &c.—*adj.* *hour'ly*, happening or done every hour: frequent.—*adv.* every hour: frequently.—n. *hour-plate*, a timepiece dial.—at the eleventh hour, at the last moment (Matt. xx. 6, 9); in a good, or evil, hour, under a fortunate, or an unfortunate, impulse—from the old belief in astrological influences; keep good hours, to go to bed and to rise early: to lead a quiet and regular life: at all hours, at irregular, esp. late, hours. [O.Fr. *hore* (Fr. *heure*)—Ir. *hōra*—Gr. *hōra*.]

hourī, *hō'ri*, *hō'ri*, n. a nymph of the Mohammedan paradise: a voluptuously alluring woman. [Pers. *hūrī*—Ar. *hūrīya*, a black-eyed girl.]

house, *hovs*, n. a building for dwelling in: a building in general: a dwelling-place: an inn: a public-family in line establishment: of descent: one of the body or its meeting-place: a convent: school boarding-house: pupils of such collectively: section of a school where no such boarding-house exists: an audience, auditorium, or performance: (*coll.*) the work-house: (the House) at Oxford, Christ Church (*Aedes Christi*): in London, the Stock Exchange: a gambling form of lotto: (*pl.* *houses*, *hovs'iz*).—*adj.* domestic.—v.t. *house* (*hovs'*), to protect by covering: to shelter: to store: to provide houses for.—v.i. to take shelter: to reside.—*ns.* *house-a'-gent* (*hovs'*), one who arranges the buying, selling, and letting of houses; *house'-boat*, a barge with a deck-cabin that may serve as a dwelling-place; *house'-bote*, a tenant's right to wood to repair his house; *house'-breaker*, one who breaks open and enters a house for the purpose of stealing, esp. by day: one who demolishes old houses; *house'-break'ing*; *house'-carl*, a member of a king's or a noble's bodyguard; *house'-coat*, a woman's long dress, formed like a coat, worn at home; *house'-craft*, skill in domestic activities; *house'-dog*, a dog kept in a house: a watch-dog; *house'-dū'ty*, -tax, a tax laid on inhabited houses; *house'-fac'tor*, (*Scot.*) a house-agent; *house'-fa'ther*, the male head of a household or community; *house'-flag*, the distinguishing flag of a shipowner or shipping company; *house'-fly*, the common fly universally distributed; *house'-ful* (*pl.* *house'fuls*); *house'-hold*, those who are held together in the same house, and compose a family.—*adj.* pertaining to the house and family.—*ns.* *house'-holder*, the holder or tenant of a house; *house'-keeper*, a person employed to keep house: one who has the chief care of a house: one who stays much at home: (*obs.*) a dispenser of hospitality: (*obs.*) a watch-dog; *house'-keeping*, the keeping or management of a house or of domestic affairs: (*obs.*) hospitality.—*adj.* domestic.—n. *house'-leek*, a plant (*Sempervivum tectorum*) of the stonecrop family with succulent leaves, often growing on roofs.—*adj.* *house'-less*, without a house or home: having no shelter.—*ns.* *house'-line*, (*naut.*) a small line of three strands, for seizings, &c.; *house'-maid*, a maid employed to keep a house clean, &c.; *house'-mas'ter*, the head of a boarding-house in connexion with a public school; *house'-mate*, one sharing a house with another; *house'-moth'er*, the mother of a family, the female head of a family; *house'-par'ty*, a company of guests spending some days in a country-house.—*adj.* *house'-proud*, taking a pride in the condition of one's house.—*ns.* *house'-room*, room or place in a house; *house'-stew'ard*, a steward who manages the household affairs of a great family; *house'-sur'geon*, a resident surgeon in a hospital—to also *house'-physi'cian*.—*adj.* *house'-to-house*, performed or conducted by calling at house after house.—n. *house'-top*, the top or roof of a house.—*adj.* *house'-trained*, (*of animals*) taught to be cleanly indoors.—n. *house'-warm'ing*, an entertainment given after moving into a new house; *housewife* (*hovs'wif*, or *huz'if*), the mistress of a house: a female domestic manager: (*huz'if*) a pocket sewing-outfit.—*adj.* *house'-wisely*.—*ns.* *house'-wisery* (*huz'if-ri*, *hovs'wif-ri*, -*ri-ri*)—(*Scot.*) *house'-wites'peak*; *house work*, domestic work; *house'y-house'y* (*coll.*—in gambling), house; *housing* (*hovs'ing*), houses, accommodation, or shelter, or the provision thereof: a cavity into which a timber fits.—Also *adj.*—bring down the house, to evoke very loud applause in a place of entertainment; household gods, one's favourite domestic things—a playful use of the Roman *penates*; household suffrage, or franchise, the right of householders to vote for members of parliament; household troops, Guards regiments whose peculiar duty is to attend the sovereign

hôte, fôr, dsh; mē, hœr (her); mîne; môte; mûte; mōōri; dhœn (then)

and defend the metropolis; household word, a familiar saying or name; housemaid's knee, an inflammation of the sac between the knee-pan and the skin, to which housemaids are especially liable through kneeling on damp floors; house of call, a house where the journeymen of a particular trade call when out of work: a house that one often visits; house of correction, a jail; house of God, prayer, or worship, a place of worship; house of ill-fame, a brothel; House of Lords, Peers, Representatives (see lord, peer, represent); House of the People, the lower house of the Indian parliament; housing scheme, a plan for the designing, building, and provision of houses, esp. by a local authority: sometimes applied to an area coming under such a plan; Inner House, the higher branch of the Court of Session, its jurisdiction chiefly appellate; Outer House, the lower branch of the Court of Session; keep a good house, to keep up a plentifully supplied table; keep house, to maintain or manage an establishment; keep open house, to give entertainment to all comers; keep the house, to remain indoors: to take charge of the house or be on watch for the time being: to be confined to the house; like a house afire, with astonishing rapidity; the Household, the royal domestic establishment. [O.E. *hūs*; Goth. *hūs*, Ger. *haus*.]

housel, *houz'el*, n. the eucharist: the act of taking or administering it.—*v.t.* to administer the eucharist to:—*pa.p.* houselled.—*n.* hous'elling.—*adj.* (*Spens.*) hous'ling, sacramental. [O.E. *hūsel*, sacrifice.]

housing, *houz'ing*, n. an ornamental covering for a horse: a saddle-cloth: (*pl.*) the trappings of a horse. [O.Fr. *houce*, a mantle, of Gmc. origin.]

hout, hout-tout, houts-touts. Same as hoot, &c. Houyhnhnm, *hūy'nəm*, n. one of the noble rational horse race in *Gulliver's Travels*. [Perh. whinny.]

Hova, *huv'a*, *hōv'a*, n. one of the dominant race in Madagascar, esp. of the middle class:—*pl.* Hovas.

hove, *hūv*, *hōv*, *Scot.* *hūv*, *v.t.* to swell.—*v.i.* to swell: (*Spens.*) to rise. [Perh. a form of heave.]

hove, hoove, *hōv*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to hover: to loiter, linger. [Origin unknown.]

hove, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of heave.

hovel, *houv'el*, *huv'el*, n. a small or wretched dwelling: a shed: (*dial.*) a framework for a corn-stack.—*v.t.* to put in a hovel: to shelter: to build like a hovel or shed, as a chimney with side opening.—*n.* hov'el-post, a post for supporting a corn-stack. [Origin doubtful.]

hoveller, *hov'*, *huv'(-)lēr*, n. a boatman acting as an uncertificated pilot or doing any kind of occasional work on the coast: a small coasting-vessel. [Origin doubtful.]

hoven, *hūvən*. See hoove.

hover, *huv'ər*, *hōv'ər*, *v.i.* to remain aloft flapping the wings: to remain suspended: to linger: to move about near.—*v.t.* to brood over.—*n.* act or state of hovering: (*U.S.*) a helicopter: an apparatus for keeping chicks warm.—*n.* hov'er-fly, a syrphid or other wasp-like fly that hovers and darts.—*adv.* hov'er'ingly. [Perh.—hove (2).]

how, *hov*, *adv.* and *conj.* in what manner: to what extent: by what means: in what condition: how comes it that: to what an extent, in what a degree: that.—and how (*U.S. slang*), yes, certainly: very much indeed: I should think so indeed; how now, what is this: why is this so; how's that (*hove-zat'*; *cricket*), the appeal of the fielding side to the umpire to give the batsman out; the how and the why, the manner and the cause. [O.E. *hū*, prob. an adverbial form from *hād*, who.]

how, howe, *hov*, n. (*Scot.*) a hollow. [hole.]

how, *hov*, n. (*prov.*) a low hill. [O.N. *haugr*; cf. O.E. *heah*, high.]

howdy, *hov'di*, *interj.* a colloquial form of the common greeting, *How do you do?*—*n.* hov'-d'y'-do', howdy-do', a troublesome state of matters. however, *hov-ev'ər*, *adv.* and *conj.* in whatever manner or degree: nevertheless: at all events. [how, ever.]

howt, *hov't*, *hov'f*, n. (*Scot.*) a haunt, resort.—*v.i.* to resort to a place. [Poss. O.E. *hof*, a house.]

howitzer, *hov'is-ər*, n. a short, squat gun, used for shelling at a steep angle, esp. in siege and trench warfare. [Ger. *haubitze*—Czech *houfnice*, a sling.]

howk, *hovk*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to dig, burrow. [Earlier *holk*; cf. L.G. *holken*.]

howker, *hov'kər*, n. Same as hooker.

howl, *hovl*, *v.i.* to yell or cry, as a wolf or dog: to utter a long, loud, whining sound: to wail: to roar.—*v.t.* to utter with outcry: (*pr.p.* howl'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* howled).—*n.* a loud, prolonged cry of distress: a mournful cry: a loud sound like a yell, made by the wind, a wireless receiver, &c.—*n.* howl'er, one who howls: a S. American monkey, with prodigious power of voice: (*slang*) a glaring and amusing blunder.—*adj.* howl'ing, filled with howlings, as of the wind, or of wild beasts: (*slang*) tremendous.—*n.* a howl. [O.Fr. *huller*—L. *ululāre*, to shriek or howl—*ulula*, an owl: cf. Ger. *heulen*, Eng. owl.]

howlet, *hov'lit*, n. an owl: (*Scot.* *hool't*) an owl. [owl'et.]

howre, an obs. form of hour.

howso, *hov'sō*, *adv.* (*obs.*) howsoever.

howsoever, *hov-sō-ev'ər*, *adv.* in what way soever: although: however.—Provincial forms are howsomeyer and howsomdeyer. [how, so, ever; and M.E. *sum*, as.]

hox, *hovks*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to hough or hamstring. [O.E. *hōhtinu*, bough-sinew.]

hoy, *hoi*, n. a large one-decked boat, commonly rigged as a sloop. [M.Du. *hoet*; Du. *heu*, Flem. *hul*.]

hoy, *hoi*, *interj.* *hol stop!*—*v.t.* to incite, drive on. hoyden, holden, *hov'dən*, n. a tomboy, a romp: formerly also masc.—*ns.* hoydenhood, hoy'denism.—*adj.* hoy'denish. [Perh. Du. *heiden*, a heathen, a gypsy, heide, heath.]

huanaeo. Same as guanaeo.

hub, *hub*, n. the nave of a wheel: a mark at which quoits, &c., are cast.—*n.* hub'-brake, a brake acting on the hub of a wheel.—hub of the universe, Boston, U.S.A. [Prob. a form of hob (1); origin unknown.]

hubble-bubble, *hub'l-bub'l*, n. a bubbling sound: tattle: confusion: a crude kind of bookish. [Redupl. from bubble.]

hubbub, *Shak.* whoobub, *hub'ub*, n. a confused sound of many voices: riot; uproar.—Also hubb'uboo. [App. of Irish origin.]

hubby, *hub'i*, n. (*vulg.*) a diminutive of husband.

hubris, *hū'bris*, n. (*academic slang*) insolence: arrogance, such as invites disaster: overweening.—*adj.* hubris'tic.—*adv.* hubris'tically. [Gr. *hūbris*.]

huckaback, *huk'a-bak*, n. a coarse linen or cotton with raised surface, used for towels, &c. [Origin unknown.]

huckle, *huk'l*, n. a hunch: the hip.—Also huck.—*adj.* huck'le-backed, -shoul'dered, having the back or shoulders round.—*n.* huck'le-bone, the hip-bone: the astragalus. [Poss. conn. with hook.]

huckleberry, *huk'l-ber-i*, -*ber-i*, n. a N. American shrub (*Gaylussacia*) akin to whortleberry: its fruit: extended to species of whortleberry.—*n.* huckleberr'ying. [App. for hurtleberry.]

huckster, *huk'stər*, n. a retailer of smallwares, a hawk or pedlar: a mean, haggling fellow.—*v.i.* to deal in small articles: to higgie meanly.—*ns.* huck'sterage; huck'steress, huck'sstress; huck'stery. [Origin obscure.]

huddle, *hud'l*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to hustle out of sight, hush up: to jumble: to bustle, bundle: to drive, draw, throw or crowd together in disorder: to put hastily: to perform perfunctorily and hastily.—*v.i.* to crowd in confusion.—*n.* a confused mass: a jumble: confusion: perfunctory haste.—*adj.* hudd'led, jumbled: crowded: in a heap: crouching. [Poss. conn. with hide.]

huddup, *hud-up'*, *interj.* (U.S.) get up (to a horse). **Hudibras**, *hū-di-bras'tik*, *adj.* similar in style to *Hudibras*, a metrical burlesque on the Puritans by Samuel Butler (1612-80).—*n.pl.* *Hudibras'tics*, verses of the form used in *Hudibras*, a burlesque cacophonous octosyllabic couplet with extravagant rhymes.]

hue (*Spens. hew*), *hū*, *n.* appearance: colour: tint: dye.—*adj.* *hued*, having a hue; *hue'less*. [O.E. *hiw*, *hiw* (W.S. *hiw*, *hiw*); Sw. *hy*, complexion.] **hue**, *hū*, *n.* a shouting, clamour.—*n.* *hue'er*, a pithard fishermen's look-out man.—*hue* and *cry*, an outcry calling upon all to pursue one who is to be made prisoner: a proclamation or publication to the same effect: the pursuit itself: a loud clamour about something. [Imit.; perh. Fr. *huer*.]

huff, *huf*, *n.* (obs.) a puff of wind: (obs.) bluster: (obs.) a blusterer: a fit of anger, sulks, or offended dignity: an act of huffing in draughts.—*v.t.* (obs.) to puff up: to heeter: to give offence: (in draughts) to remove from the board for omitting capture.—*v.i.* (obs.) to blow, puff, swell: to take offence: to bluster.—*adj.* *huff'cap*, (obs.) of liquor, heady: blustering.—*n.* (obs.) a bully, blusterer.—*adj.* *huff'ish*, *huff'y*, given to huff: touchy: ready to take offence.—*adv.* *huff'ishly*, *huff'ly*.—*n.* *huff'ishness*, *huff'iness*. [Imit.]

hug, *hug* *v.t.* to clasp close with the arms: to cherish: to keep close to, skirt: (*pr.p.* *hugg'ing*; *part.* and *part.* *hugged*).—*n.* a close embrace: a particular grip in wrestling.—*n.* *hug-me-tight*, a close-fitting knitted garment.—*hug* oneself, to congratulate oneself. [Ety. obscure.]

huge, *hū*, *adj.* vast: enormous.—*adv.* *huge'ly*.—*n.* *huge'ness*.—*adj.* *huge'ous*, (*arch.*) *huge*.—*adv.* *huge'ously*.—*n.* *huge'ousness*.—*adj.* *hug'y* (*arch.*). [O.Fr. *ahuge*.]

hugger-mugger, *hug'er-mug'er*, *n.* secrecy: confusion.—*adj.* secret: disorderly. [Origin obscure.] **Huguenot**, *hū-gē-not*, or *nō*, *n.* (*hist.*) a French Protestant.—*Also* *adj.* [Fr., earlier *eiguenot*—Ger. *eigenot*, confederate, assimilated to the name *Hugues*, Hugh.]

hula, *hōō'yā*, *n.* a New Zealand bird akin to the crows and starlings. [Maori: imit.]

hultain, *hē-tān'*, *n.* a group of eight lines of verse. [Fr., *huit*, eight.]

hula-hula, *hōō'lā-hōō'lā*, *n.* a Hawaiian women's dance.—*Also* *hū'lā*. [Hawaiian.]

hule. Same as *ule*. **hulk**, *hulk*, *n.* an unwieldy ship: a dismantled ship: a big lubberly fellow: anything unwieldy: often by confusion, a hull.—*pl.* the hulks, old ships formerly used as prisons.—*adj.* *hulk'ing*, *hulk'y*, clumsy. [O.E. *hule*, perh. Gr. *holkas*, a towed ship—*helkein*, to draw.]

hull, *hul*, *n.* a husk or outer covering.—*v.t.* to separate from the hull: to husk.—*adj.* *hull'y*, having husks or pods. [O.E. *hulu*, a husk, as of corn—*helan*, to cover; Ger. *hülle*, a covering, *hellen*, to cover.]

hull, *hul*, *n.* the frame or body of a ship: part of a flying-boat in contact with the water.—*v.t.* to pierce the hull of.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to float or drift, as a mere hull, to float about.—*adv.* *hull'down*, so far away that the hull is below the horizon. [Perh. same word as above, modified in meaning by confusion with Du. *hal*, a ship's hold, or with *hulk*.]

hullabaloo, *hul-bā-lōō'*, *n.* an uproar. [Perh. *halloo*.]

hullo, *hul-lō'*, *vb.*, *n.*, and *interj.* Same as *hallo*. **Hulsecan**, *hul'si-n*, *adj.* of or pertaining to John Hulse (1708-89), founder of the Hulsecan divinity lectures at Cambridge.

hum, *lum*, *v.i.* to make a sound like bees or that represented by *m*: to sing with closed lips without words or articulation: to pause in speaking and utter an inarticulate sound: to stammer through embarrassment: to be audibly astir.—*v.t.* to be busily active.—*v.t.* to render by humming: (obs.) to applaud: (*pr.p.* *hum'm'ing*; *part.* and *part.* *hum'med*).—*n.* the noise of bees: a murmurous sound: an inarticulate murmur: the sound of humming.—*n.* *hum'm'er*, a person or thing that hums, as a bee, a humming-bird, a top; one who

makes things hum.—*n.* and *adj.* *hum'm'ing*.—*ns.* *hum'm'ing-bird*, any member of the tropical family Trochilidae, very small birds of brilliant plumage and rapid flight (from the humming sound of the wings); *hum'm'ing-top*, a top that gives a humming sound as it spins.—*hum* and *haw* (or *ha*), to make inarticulate sounds when at a loss: to shilly-shally; *hum'ming* ale, ale that froths up well, or that makes the head hum; make things hum, to set things agoing briskly. [Imit.; cf. Ger. *hummen*, *humsen*.]

hum, *hum*, *v.t.* to impose on.—*n.* an imposition. [Contr. of *humbug*.]

hum, *hum*, *interj.* expressing doubt or reluctance to agree.

huma, *hōō'mā*, *n.* a fabulous restless bird. [Pers. *humā*, phoenix.]

human, *hū'mən*, *adj.* belonging or pertaining to or of the nature of man or mankind: having the qualities of a man or the limitations of man: humane: not invidiously superior: genial.—*n.* (*coll.*) a human being.—*n.* *hū'mankind*, the human species.—*adj.* *hū'manlike*.—*adv.* *hū'manly*, in a human manner: by human agency: having regard to human limitations: humanely.—*ns.* *hū'manness*; *hū'manoid*, one of the immediate kindred of man (closer than *anthropoid*). [Fr. *humain*—L. *hūmānus*—*homō*, a human being.]

humane, *hū'mān*, *adj.* having the feelings proper to man: kind: tender: merciful, humanising, as humane letters, i.e. classical, elegant, polite.—*adv.* *humane'ly*.—*n.* *humane'ness*.

humanise, *hū'mən-iz*, *v.t.* render human or humane: soften: impart human qualities to, make like that which is human or of mankind.—*v.i.* become humane or civilised.—*n.* *humanis'tion*.

humanist, *hū'mən-ist*, *n.* a student of polite literature: at the Renaissance, a student of Greek and Roman literature: a student of human nature: advocate of any system of humanism: a pragmatist.—*Also* *adj.*—*n.* *hū'manism*, literary culture: any system which puts human interests and the welfare of man p
pragm
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hūmanist'ic.

humanitarian, *hū'mān-i-tā'r-i-ən*, *n.* one who denies Christ's divinity, and holds him to be a mere man: a philanthropist.—*adj.* of or belonging to humanity, benevolent.—*n.* *humanit'arianism*.

humanity, *hū'mān-i-ti*, *n.* the nature peculiar to a human being: humanness: humaneness: the kind feelings of man: mankind collectively.—*pl.* *human'ities*, in Scotland, grammar, rhetoric, Latin, Greek, and poetry, so called from their humanising effects.—professor of humanity, in Scottish universities, the professor of Latin. [Fr. *humanité*—L. *hūmānitās*—*hūmānus*—*homō*, a man.]

humble, *hum'bl* (old-fashioned *um'bl*), *adj.* low: lowly: modest: unpretentious: having a low opinion of oneself or of one's claims: abased.—*v.t.* to bring down to the ground: to lower: to abase: to mortify: to degrade.—*adj.* *hum'blo-mouthed*, humble in speech.—*ns.* *hum'bleness*; *hum'blesso* (*Spens.*)—*adj.* and *n.* *hum'bling*.—*adv.* *hum'blingly*, *hum'bl'y*.—your humble servant, an old formula used in subscribing a letter. [Fr.—L. *humilis*, low—*humus*, the ground.]

humble, *hum'bl*. Same as *hummel*.

humble-bee, *hum'bl-bē*, *n.* the bumble-bee (*Bombus*), a large noisy wild bee. [Perh. from *humble*, freq. of *hum*; cf. Ger. *hummel*.]

humblies, see *umbles*.—*n.* *hum'ble-pie*, a pie made from the umbles of a deer.—eat humble-pie, punningly, to humiliate oneself, eat one's own words.

humbug, *hum'bug*, *n.* an imposition under fair pretences: hollowiness, pretence: one who so imposes: a lump of toffee, peppermint drop, or the like.—*v.t.* to deceive: to hoax: to cajole.—*v.i.* to potter about.—*pr.p.* *hum'bugging*; *part.* and *part.* *hum'bugged*.—*adj.* *hum'bugg'able*.—*ns.* *hum'bugger*; *hum'buggery*. [Appears about 1750; origin unknown.]

humbuzz, *hum'buzz*, *n.* (local) a cockchafer: a bull-roarer. [*hum, buzz.*]
humdrum, *hum'drum*, *adj.* dull: droning: monotonous: commonplace.—*n.* a stupid fellow: monotony: tedious talk. [*hum*, and *perh. drum.*]
humdudgeon, *hum-duj'en*, *n.* (*Scot.*) an unnecessary outcry.
Humean, *Humean*, *hū'mi-an*, *adj.* pertaining to David Hume, or his philosophy.—*n.* a follower of Hume.—*ns.* *Hū'mism*, *Hū'mist*.
humect, *hū'mekt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become moist.—Also **humect'ate**.—*adjs.* and *ns.* **humect'ant**, **humect'ive**.—*n.* **humectā'tion**. [*L. (h)umectāre—ūmēre, to be moist.*]
humerus, *hū'mar-us*, *n.* the bone of the upper arm:—*pl.* *hū'meri*.—*adj.* *hū'meral*, belonging to the shoulder or the humerus.—*n.* an oblong vestment worn on the shoulders. [*L. (h)umerus, shoulder.*]
humgruffin, *hum-gruf-in*, **humgruffian**, (*-i-an*), *n.* a terrible person. [*App. hum and griffin.*]
humhum, *hum'hum*, *n.* a kind of plain, coarse cotton cloth used in the East Indies.
humic. See under **humus**.
humid, *hū'mid*, *adj.* moist: damp: rather wet.—*v.t.* **humid'ify**, to moisten.—*n.* **humid'ity**, moisture: a moderate degree of wetness.—*adv.* *hū'midly*, *ns.* **hū'midness**; **hum'idor**, a chamber, &c., for keeping anything moist, as cigars: a contrivance for keeping the air moist. [*L. (h)ūmidus—(h)ūmēre, to be moist.*]
humify, *hū'mi-fi*, *v.t.* to moisten.—Also (*obs.*) *hū'mefy*.—*n.* **humificā'tion**. [*L. (h)ūmificāre.*]
humify, *hū'mi-fi*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or turn into humus.—*n.* **humificā'tion**. [*Humus.*]
humillate, *hū-mil'i-āt*, *v.t.* to humble.—*adjs.* **humil'iant**, **humiliating**; **humil'iāting**; **humil'iative**; **humil'iatory** (*-i-ōr-i*).—*ns.* **humiliā'tion**; **humil'iātor**. [*L. humillāre, -itum.*]
humility, *hū-mil'i-ti*, *n.* the state or quality of being humble: lowliness of mind: modesty. [*O.Fr. humilité—L. humillitas, -itatis—humilis, low.*]
hummel, *hum'l*, **humble**, *hum(b)l*, *adj.* hornless: awless.—*n.* a hornless stag.—*v.t.* to make hummel.—*ns.* **hum'ble**, a polled or hornless cow, ox, &c.: **hum'meller**, a machine for removing barley awns.—**hummel** (*usu. hummle*) **bonnet**, a type of Scotch cap worn by Highland regiments before the introduction (1851) of the glengarry. [*Cf. L.G. hummel, hommel.*]
hummer, **humming**. See under **hum**.
hummock, *hum'ek*, *n.* a hillock: a pile or ridge of ice.—*adjs.* **hum'mocked**, **hum'mocky**. [*Origin unknown: at first nautical.*]
humnum. Same as **hammad**.
humogen, *hū'mō-jen*, *n.* a fertilizer composed of peat treated with a culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. [*L. humus, soil, Gr. gennāin, to produce.*]
humour, *ū'mor*, by some *hū'mor*, *n.* moisture: a fluid: a fluid of the animal body, esp. any one of the four that in old physiology were supposed to determine temperament:—*mind*: state of mind:—*caprice*: (*Shak.*) in Corporal Nym's vocabulary (also as *adj.* and *v.t.*, and *adj.* **humoured**) a word of any meaning, down to no meaning at all: a mental quality which apprehends and delights in the ludicrous and mischievous: playful fancy.—*v.t.* to go in with the humour of: to gratify by compliance.—*adj.* *hū'moral*, pertaining to or proceeding from the humours.—*ns.* **hū'moralism**, the state of being humoral: the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours; **hū'moralist**, one who favours the doctrine of humoralism; **hū'moresk**, **hū'moresque**, a musical caprice; **hū'morist**, one whose conduct and conversation are regulated by humour or caprice: one who studies or portrays the humours of people: one possessed of humour: a writer of comic stories.—*adjs.* **hū'moristic**, **humorous**; **hū'morous**, governed by humour: capricious: irregular: full of humour, exciting laughter.—*adv.* **hū'morously**.—*n.* **hū'morosity**.—*adjs.* **hū'mourless**; **hū'mour-some**, capricious, petulant.—*n.* **hū'moursomeness**.—*comedy of humours*, the comedy of Ben Jonson and his school in which the characters

(*Fr. humeur*)—*L. (h)umor—(h)umere, to be moist.*]
humous. See under **humus**.
hump, *hump*, *n.* a hunch on the back: a protuberance: (*Austr.*) a walk with swag on back: (*slang*) despondency: sulks.—*v.t.* to bend in a hump: (*U.S. slang*) to prepare for a great exertion: (*slang*) to vex or annoy: (*Austr.*) to shoulder, to carry on the back.—*v.i.* to put forth effort.—*n.* **hump'back**, a back with a hump or hunch: a person with a humpback: a Pacific species of salmon: a whale with a humplike dorsal fin.—*adjs.* **hump'back**, **hump'backed**, having a humpback; **humped**, having a hump: **hump'y**, full of humps or protuberances. [*Origin obscure.*]
humph, *hmh*, *interj.* expressive of reserved doubt or dissatisfaction.
Humphrey, to dine with Duke. See **dine**.
Humpty-dumpty, *hum'ti-dum'ti*, *n.* a short, squat, egg-like being of nursery folklore: a gypsy drink, ale boiled with brandy.—*adj.* short and broad.
humpy, *hum'pi*, *n.* (*Austr.*) a hut. [*Native oompi.*]
humstrum, *hum'strum*, *n.* a hurdy-gurdy or other musical instrument. [*hum, strum, with imit. effect.*]
humus, *hū'ms*, *n.* decomposed organic matter in the soil.—*adj.* **hū'mic**, **hū'mous**. [*L. humus; cf. Gr. chumai, on the ground.*]
Hun, *hun*, *n.* one of a powerful, squat, swarthy, and savage nomad race of Asia who moved westwards, and under Attila (433-453) overran Europe: a Hungarian: a barbarian: (*ear slang of 1914*) a German.—*adjs.* **Hunn'ic**, **Hunn'ish**. [*O.E. (pl.) Hūne, Hūnas; L. Hunni; Gr. Ounnoi, Chounnoi.*]
hunch, *hunch*, *n.* a hump: a lump: (*U.S.*) a premonition: a hint.—*v.t.* to hump, bend.—*n.* **hunch'back**, one with a hunch or lump on his back.—*adj.* **hunch'backed**. [*Origin obscure.*]
hundred, *hun'dred*, *n.* the number of ten times ten: applied also to various other numbers used in telling: a set of a hundred things: a hundred pounds, dollars, &c.: a division of a county in England orig. supposed to contain a hundred families: (*pl.* **hundreds**, or, preceded by a numeral, **hundred**).—*adj.* to the number of a hundred: (*obs. or dial.*) **hundredth**.—*n.* **hun'dreder**, or, a hundred.—*a hundred* hundred times as much.—*adj.* **hun'dred-per-cent**, out-and-out: thorough-going.—*n.* **hun'dred-per-center**, (*U.S.*) an uncompromising patriot.—*npl.* **hun'dreds-and-thou'sands**, little sweets used as an ornamental dressing.—*adj.* **hun'dredth**, last of a hundred: equal to one of a hundred equal parts.—*n.* one of a hundred equal parts.—*n.* **hun'dredweight**, the twentieth part of a ton, or 112 lb. avoirdupois: orig. a hundred lb., abbreviated *wt.* (standing for *L. centum, wt. for weight*).—**Chiltern Hundreds**, a district of Bucks, whose stewardship is a nominal office under the Crown, the temporary acceptance of which by a member of parliament enables him to vacate his seat; great, or long, hundred, usually six score: sometimes some other number greater than ten tens (as of herrings, 132 or 126); **Hundred Days**, the time between Napoleon's return from Elba and his final downfall after Waterloo (the reign lasted exactly 95 days, March 20-June 22, 1815); **Hundred Years' War**, the struggle between England and France, from 1337 down to 1453; not a hundred miles from, at; **Old Hundred** (see **old**). [*O.E. hundred—old form hund, a hundred, with the suffix -red, a reckoning.*]
hung, *pat.* and *pap.* of **hang**.—*n.* **hung'beef**, beef cured and dried.
Hungarian, *hung-gā'ri-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Hungary or its inhabitants.—*n.* a person of Hungarian birth, descent, or citizenship: the Magyar or Hungarian language.—**Hungary** (*hung-gā'ri*) water, oil of rosemary distilled with alcohol (said to have been used by a queen of Hungary). [*Cf. Ugrían.*]
hunger, *hung'gr*, *n.* craving for food: need or

lack of food: strong desire for anything.—*v.i.* to crave food: to long.—*adj.* hung'er-bitten, bitten, pained, or weakened by hunger; hung'erful, hungry; hungrily, (*Shak.*) hungrily.—*adv.* hungrily.—*n.* hung'er-march, a procession of unemployed or others in need, as a demonstration; hung'er-march'er; hung'er-strike, prolonged refusal of all food by a prisoner as a form of protest, or a means to ensure release.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* hung'er-strik'er.—*adv.* hung'er-ly.—*adj.* hung'ry, having eager desire for food (or anything else): greedy: lean: poor. [*O.E.* *hungor* (*n.*), *lynggran* (*vb.*); cf. *Ger.* *hunger*, *Du.* *honger*, &c.]

hunk, hunk, n. (U.S.) goal or base in boys' games.—

n. hunk'cr, a conservative.—*adj.* hunk'y, in good position or condition. [*Du.* *honk*.]

hunker, hunk'er, v.i. (*Scot.*) to squat down.—*n.pl.* hunk'ers, the hams. [*Origin* obscure; *perh.* conn. with *O.N.* *hukka*, to squat.]

hunks, hunk's, n.sing. a miserly curmudgeon. [*Origin* unknown.]

hunt, hunt, v.t. to chase or go in quest of for prey or sport: to seek or pursue game over: to ransack: to use in the hunt: to search for: to pursue: to hound, drive.—*v.i.* to go out in pursuit of game: to search: (*mech.*) to oscillate or vary in speed.—*n.* a chase of wild animals: search: a pack of hunting hounds: an association of huntsmen: the district hunted by a pack: (*Shak.*) game killed in a hunt: (*obs.*) a huntsman.—*ns.* hunt'-count'cr, (*Shak.*) *perh.* one who hunts counter; hunt'er, one who hunts (*fem.* hunt'ress): a horse used in the chase: a watch whose face is protected with a metal case (a half'-hunt'er, if that case has a small circle of glass let in); hunt'er's-moon, full moon following harvest-moon; hunt'ing, the pursuit of wild game, the chase.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* hunt'ing-box, -lodge, -seat, a temporary abode for hunting; hunt'ing-cap, a form of cap much worn in the hunting-field; hunt'ing-cog, an extra cog in one of two geared wheels, by means of which the order of contact of cogs is changed at every revolution; hunt'ing-crop, -whip, a short whip with a crooked handle and a loop of leather at the end, used in the hunting-field; hunt'ing-field, the scene or sphere of hunting, esp. fox-hunting: the assemblage of huntsmen; hunt'ing-ground, a place or region for hunting; hunt'ing-horn, a horn used in hunting, a bugle; hunt'ing-knife, -sword, a knife or short sword used to despatch the game when caught, or to skin and cut it up; hunt'ing-song, a song about hunting; hunt'ing-tide, the season of hunting; hunt's-man, one who hunts: a servant who manages the hounds during the chase; hunt's-manship, the qualifications of a huntsman; hunt's-up, (*Shak.*) a tune or song intended to arouse huntsmen in the morning—hence, anything calculated to arouse; hunt'-the-gowk, the making of an April fool: a fool's errand, a deception, or a hoax, appropriate to the First of April.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to make an April fool of.—*n.* hunt-the-slip'per, a game in which one in the middle of a ring tries to catch a shoe passed around by the others.—happy hunting-grounds, the paradise of the Red Indian; hunt after, to seek for; hunt counter, to follow the scent backwards; hunt down, to pursue to extremities: to persecute out of existence; hunt-ing mass, a hasty and abridged mass said for impatient hunters; hunt the letter, to affect alliteration; hunt up, to seek out. [*O.E.* *hunan*; *prob.* conn. with *hentan*, to seize.]

Hunterian, hun-ter-i-an, adj. of or pertaining to the surgeon John Hunter (1728-93), to his anatomical collection, nucleus of the Hunterian Museum in London, or to the annual Hunterian Oration at the Royal College of Surgeons: of or pertaining to his elder brother, William Hunter (1718-83), or his museum in Glasgow.

Huntingdonian, hun-ting-dō-ni-an, n. a member of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, a denomination of Calvinistic Methodists founded by Whitefield with Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707-91).—Also *adj.*

Huon-plne, hū'on-pīn', n. a Tasmanian conifer (*Dacrydium Franklimi*), found first on the Huon river.

hup, hup, v.i. to shout hup: of a horse, to go on: (*Scot.*) to turn to the right.—*v.t.* to turn (a horse or plough ox) to the right.—*n.* and *interj.* a cry of 'hup'—*opp.* to *lie* or *wind*.—neither hup nor wind, (*Scot.*) neither do one thing nor another.

hupalthrle, hū-pāth'rīk, adj. hypaethral (*q.v.*).
hurcheon, hur'chən, Scots form of urchin.

hurdies, hur'dī, n.pl. (*Scot.*) the buttocks. [*Origin* unknown.]

hurdle, hur'dl, n. a frame of twigs or sticks interlaced: (*agri.*) a movable frame of timber or iron for gates, &c.: a rude sledge on which criminals were drawn to the gallows: (*in pl.*) a hurdle-race.—*v.t.* to enclose with hurdles.—*v.i.* to jump as over a hurdle: to run a hurdle-race.—*ns.* hur'dler, a maker of hurdles: a hurdle-racer; hur'dle-race, a race in which hurdles have to be cleared; hur'dle-rac'er; hur'dle-rac'ing; hur'dling. [*O.E.* *hyrdel*; *Ger.* *hürde*.]

hurds, hurden. Same as hards, harden (see hards).

hurdy-gurdy, hur'di-gur'di, n. a musical stringed instrument, like a rude violin, whose strings are sounded by the turning of a wheel: a hand-organ: a water-wheel driven by impact. [*Imit.*]

huri, hurl, v.t. to fling with violence: (*Scot.*) to wheel: (*Scot.*) to convey in a wheeled vehicle.—*v.i.* to dash: (*Scot.*) to travel in a wheeled vehicle: to play hurley.—*n.* act of hurling: (*Scot.*) a trip or journey in a wheeled vehicle.—*ns.* hurl'-barrow, (*Scot.*) a wheelbarrow; hurl'er; hurl'ey, in Ireland, hockey, or a hockey-stick; hurl'ing, in Ireland, hockey; hurl'ey-house, (*Scot.*) a house in a state of disrepair; hurl'y, (*Scot.*) a large two-wheeled barrow; hurl'y-hack'et, (*Scot.*) a carriage, gig: an improvised sledge: sledging. [*Cf.* *L.G.* *hurreln*, to hurl, precipitate; influenced by *hurtle* and *whirl*.]

hurly, hur'li, n. commotion: tumult.—*n.* hurly-burly (*hur'li-bur'li*), tumult: confusion.—Also *adj.* and *adv.* [*Perh.* from *huri*.]

Huronian, hū-rō-ni-an, n. and *adj.* (*geol.*) upper Pre-Cambrian of Canada, well exemplified north of lake Huron.

hurrah, hurra, hur-ā', hoor-ā', hurray, -ā', interj. an exclamation of approbation or joy.—Also *n.* and *v.i.* [*Cf.* *Norw.* *Sw.*, *Dan.* *hurra*, *Ger.* *hurrah*, *Du.* *hoera*.]

hurricane, hur'i-kin, -kān, n. a West Indian cyclonic storm of great violence: a wind of extreme violence (over 75 miles an hour): (*fig.*) anything tempestuous: (*obs.*) a social party, a rout: a type of fighting aeroplane.—*ns.* hurri'cane-deck, a light partial deck over the saloon of some steamers; hurri'cane-lamp, a lamp designed to defy strong wind; hurri'cānō, (*obs.*) a hurricane: (*Shak.*) a waterspout. [*Sp.* *huracán*, from *Carib*.]

hurry, hur'ri, v.t. to urge forward: to hasten.—*v.i.* to move or act with haste, esp. perturbed or impatient haste: (*pr.p.* *hurrying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *hurried*).—*n.* a driving forward: haste: hurried haste: flurry: commotion: a rush: need for haste: (*mus.*) a tremolo passage for strings, or drum roll, in connexion with an exciting situation.—*adj.* hurri'ed.—*adv.* hurri'edly.—*n.* hurri'edness.—*n.* and *adj.* hurrying.—*adv.* hurryingly.—*n.* hur'y-skur'y, -scur'y, confusion and bustle.—*adv.* confusedly.—hurry up, make haste. [*Prob.* *imit.*; cf. *Old Sw.* *hurra*, to whirl round.]

hurst, hurst, n. a wood, a grove. [*O.E.* *hýrst*.]

hurt, hurt, v.t. to cause pain to: to damage: to injure: to wound, as the feelings.—*v.i.* to give pain: to be the seat of pain: to be injured: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *hurt*).—*n.* a wound: injury.—*adj.* injured: pained in body or mind.—*n.* hurt'er, that which hurts: a beam, block, &c., to protect a wall from wheels: the shoulder of an axle against which the hub strikes.—*adj.* hurt'ful, causing hurt or loss: mischievous.—*adv.* hurt'fully.—*n.* hurt'fulness.—*adj.* hurt'less, without hurt or injury, harmless.—*adv.* hurt'lessly.—*n.*

hūte, fūr, ārk; mē, hūr (her); māne; mōte; mūte; mūn; dhen (then)

hurt'lessness. [O.Fr. *hurter* (Fr. *heurter*), to knock, to run against.]
hurtle, hurt'l, *v.t.* to dash: to hurt! (*Spens.*) to brandish.—*v.i.* to elash: to rattle: to move rapidly with a clattering sound. [Freq. of hurt in its original sense.]

hurtleberry, a form of whortleberry.

husband, huz'band, *n.* a man to whom a woman is married: (*obs.*) a husbandman: a manager: a thrifty manager.—*v.t.* to supply with a husband: to become, be, or act as, a husband to: to manage with economy: to economise: to cultivate.—*ns.* hus'bandage, allowance or commission of a ship's husband: hus'bandland, (*hist.*) a manorial tenant's holding: two oxgangs.—*adj.* hus'bandless; hus'bandlike; hus'bandly, frugal, thrifty, pertaining to or befitting a husband.—*ns.* hus'bandman, a working farmer: one who labours in tillage; hus'bandry, the business of a farmer: tillage: economical management: thrift.—ship's husband, an owner's agent who manages the affairs of a ship in port. [O.E. *hūsbanda*, O.N. *hūsbandi*—*hūs*, a house, *bandi*, inhabiting, *pr.p.* of O.N. *búa*, to dwell; *cf.* boor, bower, and Ger. *Bauen*, to till.]

hush, hush, interj. or *imper.* silence: be still.—*n.* a silence, esp. after noise: a rush of water or its sound: (*min.*) the washing away of surface soil to lay bare bedrock.—*adj.* silent: quiet.—*v.t.* to become silent or quiet.—*v.t.* to make quiet: to calm: to procure silence or secrecy about: to pour in a stream: (*min.*) to wash away or to pour in order to expose bedrock.—*n.* hush'aby (*-a-bi*), a lullaby used to soothe babies to sleep.—Also *v.t.* and *interj.*—*n.* hush'-boat, (*coll.*) a mystery-ship.—*adj.* hushed, silent, still.—*adj.* hush'-hush, (*coll.*) secret, esp. of an armament designed to take an enemy by surprise.—*n.* hush'-mon'ey, a bribe for silence.—hush up, to stifle, suppress: to be silent. [Imit.; *cf.* *hist* and *whist*.]

usher, hush'ar. See *usher*.

husk, husk, *n.* the dry, thin covering of certain fruits and seeds: a case, shell, or covering, esp. one that is worthless or coarse: (*pl.*) refuse, waste: huskiness: bronchitis in cattle caused by parasite nematodes.—*v.t.* to remove the husk or outer integument from.—*adj.* husked, covered with a husk: stripped of husks.—*n.* husk'er, one who husks Indian corn, esp. at a husking-bee: apparatus (as a glove) for the same purpose.—*adv.* husk'ily.—*ns.* husk'iness; husk'ing, the stripping of husks: a festive gathering to assist in husking Indian corn (maize)—also husk'ing-bee.—*adj.* husk'y, full of husks: of the nature of husks: like a husk: dry: (*U.S.*) sturdy like a corn-husk: with a dry, almost whispering voice, as if there were husks in the throat.—*n.* (*U.S.*) a sturdy fellow. [Perh. conn. with house.]

husky, hus'ki. See *husk*.

husky, hus'ki, *n.* a Canadian sledge-dog: an Eskimo: the Eskimo language. [App.—*Eskimo*.]

huso, hū'so, *n.* the great sturgeon. [O.H.G. *hūso*.]

hussar, hoo-zā'r, *n.* a light-armed cavalry soldier: (*orig.*) a soldier of the national cavalry of Hungary. [Hung. *huszar*, through Old Serb.—It. *corsaro*, a freebooter.]

hussif. See *housewife*.

Hussite, hus'it, hoo'it, *n.* a follower of the Bohemian reformer John Hus, martyred in 1415.

hussy, hus'y, huz'y, *n.* a pert girl: a worthless wench: (*obs.*) a housewife: (*obs.*) a bussif. [housewife.]

hustings, hus'tingz, *n.sing.* the principal court of the city of London: formerly the booths where the votes were taken at an election of an M.P., or the platform from which the candidates gave their addresses. [O.E. *hūsting*, a council (used in speaking of the Danes)—O.N. *hūsting*—*hūs*, a house, *thing*, an assembly.]

hustle, hus'l, *v.t.* to shake or push together: to crowd with violence: to jostle: to thrust hastily: to hasten roughly.—*v.t.* to act strenuously.—*n.* frenzied activity.—*n.* hus'tler, an energetic fellow. [Du. *hutselen*, to shake to and fro; *cf.* *hutchpotch*.]
huswife. See *housewife*.

hut, hut, *n.* a small or mean house: a small tempor-

ary dwelling or similar structure.—*v.t.* to quarter in or furnish with a hut or huts.—*v.t.* to dwell in a hut or huts.—*pr.p.* hut't'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hut't'ed.—*ns.* hut'-cir'cle, (*ant.*) the remains of a prehistoric circular hut, a pit lined with stones, &c.; hut'ment, an encampment of huts: lodging in huts. [Fr. *hutte*—O.H.G. *hutta* (Ger. *hütte*); *cf.* *hide*.]

hutch, huch, *n.* a box, a chest: a coop for rabbits: a baker's kneading-trough: a trough used with some ore-dressing machines: a low wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit.—*v.t.* (*Milit.*) to hoard up. [Fr. *huche*, a chest—L.L. *hūtica*, a box; *prob.* Gmc.]

Hutchinsonian, huch-in-sōn'i-an, *n.* a follower of John Hutchinson (1674-1737), who held that the Hebrew Scriptures contain typically the elements of all rational philosophy, natural history, and true religion.

hutta, hūo-tē'ū, *n.* the hog-rat. [Sp. *hutta*, from Taino.]

Huttonian, hut-ō'ni-an, *adj.* relating to the teaching of James Hutton (1720-97), esp. expounding the importance of geological agencies still at work, and the igneous origin of granite and basalt.—*n.* a follower of Hutton.

huzzor, huz-dōr, *n.* a respectful title used by Indians to a person of rank or a European. [Ar. *hudir*, the presence.]

huzza, hooz-ē', huz-ā', interj. and *n.* hurrah: a shout of joy or approbation.—*v.t.* to attend with shouts of joy.—*v.t.* to utter shouts of joy or acclamation.—*pr.p.* huzza'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* huzzaed, huzza'd (*-zād*). [Perh. Ger. *huzsa*; *cf.* *hurrah*.]
huzzy, hūz'y, *dia.* variant of *hussy*.

hyacine, hi'a-sin, *n.* (*Spens.*) hyacinth (the stone).
hyacinth, hi'a-sinth, *n.* (*myth.*) a flower that sprang from the blood of Hyacinthus, a youth accidentally killed by Apollo: a bulbous genus (*Hyacinthus*) of the lily family, much cultivated: extended to others of the family, as wild hyacinth (the English bluebell), grape hyacinth (*Muscari*): a blue stone of the ancients (*perh.* aquamarine): a red, brown, or yellow zircon—*jacinth*: cinnamon-stone: a purple colour, of various hues.—*adj.* hyacin'thine, consisting of or resembling hyacinth: very *perh.* colour or a blue or purple *108*, a species of Scilla, blue larkspur, a blue stone; *cf.* *jacinth*.]

Hyades, hi'a-dēs, Hyads, hi'ads, *n.pl.* a cluster of five stars in the constellation of the Bull, supposed by the ancients to bring rain when they rose with the sun. [Gr. *Hyādēs*, *Hyādēs*, explained by the ancients as from *hycin*, to rain; more prob. little pigs, *hys*, a pig.]

hyaena, hyena, hi-ē'nā, *n.* a carrion-feeding carnivore (genus *Hyae'na*, constituting a family *Hyae'nidae*) with long thick neck, coarse mane, sloping body, and hysterical-sounding laugh, of three existing species, striped (Africa and Asia), spotted, and brown or woolly (Africa).—*n.* hyae'nadog, an African wild dog, blotched like a hyaena. [L. *hyaena*—Gr. *hyaīna*—*hys*, a pig.]

hyaline, hi'a-lin, *lin*, *adj.* glassy: of or like glass: clear: transparent: free from granules.—*n.* (*Milit.*) a glassy transparent surface.—*n.* hy'alite, transparent colourless opal.—*adj.* hy'aloid, hyaline, transparent.—*ns.* hy'alom'clan(e) (*-ān*, *-an*); *Gr. mēlar*, *-anōs*, black), tachylite; hy'alonē'ma (*Gr. nēma*, thread), the glass-rope sponge; hy'alophano (root of *Gr. phanesthai*, to seem), a felspar containing barium; hy'aloplasm, the clear fluid part of protoplasm. [Gr. *hyalos*, glass.]

hybernate, &c. See *hibernate*, &c.

Hyblæan, hi-blē'an, *adj.* pertaining to ancient Hybla in Sicily, noted for its honey.

hybrid, hi'brid, *n.* the offspring of parents of two different species: a mongrel: a mule: a word formed of elements from different languages.—*adj.* hy'brid, hy'bridous, produced from different species: mongrel.—*adj.* hybridis'able.—*n.* hybridis'ation.—*v.t.* hy'bridise, to cause to interbreed.—*v.t.* to interbreed.—*ns.* hybridis'er;

hybridism, hybrid'ity, state of being hybrid. [*L. híbrida*, offspring of a tame sow and wild boar; with associations of *Gr. hybrís*, insolence, overweening.]

hydathode, *hi'dath-ód*, *n.* (*bot.*) an epidermal water-excreting organ. [*Gr. hydōr*, *hydátos*, water, *hodos*, way.]

hydatid, *hi'da-tid*, *n.* a water cyst or vesicle in an animal body, esp. one containing a tapeworm larva: the larva itself. [*Gr. hydatís*, -*idas*, a watery vesicle—*hydōr*, *hydátos*, water.]

hydatoid, *hi'da-toid*, *adj.* watery. [*Gr. hydōr*, -*atas*, water, *eidos*, form.]

Hydnocarpus, *hid-nō-kār'pas*, *n.* a genus of trees akin to the chaulmoogra, yielding an oil containing chaulmoogric acid. [*Gr. hydnon*, a truffle, *karpas*, a fruit.]

hydr-. See hydro-.

Hydra, *hi'drā*, *n.* (*myth.*) a water-monster with many heads, which when cut off were succeeded by others: any manifold evil: a freshwater hydrozoan remarkable for power of multiplication on being cut or divided.—*adj.* hy'dra-head'ed, difficult to root out, springing up vigorously again and again. [*Gr. hydrā*—*hydōr*, water, akin to *Sans. udras*, an otter.]

hydraemia, hydragogue, Hydrangea, &c. See hydro-.

hydro-, *hi'drō*-. *dra*-, *hydr*-, in composition, water.—*n.* hydraemia (*hi'drē-mi-ā*; *Gr. haima*, blood), wateriness of the blood.—*adj.* hydragogue (*hi'dro-gog*, -*gōg*; *Gr. agōgos*, bringing; *med.*), removing water or serum.—*n.* a drug with that effect.—*ns.* Hydrangea (*hi'drā'jā*, -*jyā*; *Gr. angion*, vessel), a genus of shrubby plants of or akin to the saxifrage family with large globular clusters of showy flowers, natives of China and Japan; hydrant (*hi'drant*), a connexion for attaching a hose to a water-main, a fire-plug; hydranth (*hi'dranth*; *Gr. anthos*, flower), a nutritive polyp in a hydroid colony; hydrargyrisim (*hi'drār'ji-riz-m*; *Gr. hydrargyros*, mercury—*argyros*, silver), mercurial poisoning; hydrargyrum (*mod. L.* on analogy of *argentum*, &c.; *L. hydrargyros*), mercury.—*adj.* hydrargyral.—*n.* hy'drate, a compound containing water chemically combined yet somehow retaining its identity: an old word for *n* hydride.—*vt.* to combine with water.—*n.* hy'dration.—*adj.* hydraulic (*hi'drau'tik*; *Gr. aulos*, a pipe), relating to hydraulics: conveying water: worked by water or other liquid in pipes: setting in water: (hydraulic belt, an endless belt of absorbent material for raising water; hydraulic jack, a lifting apparatus in which oil, &c., is pumped against a piston; hydraulic mining, hydraulicizing; hydraulic press, a press operated by forcing water into a cylinder in which a ram or plunger works; hydraulic ram, a device whereby the pressure head produced when a moving column of water is brought to rest is caused to deliver some of the water under pressure).—*vt.* (*min.*) to excavate and wash out by powerful jets of water:—*pr.p.* hydraul'icking; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hydraul'icked.—*adv.* hydraul'ically.—*n.pl.* hydraul'ics, used as *sing.*, the science of hydrodynamics in general, or its practical application to water-pipes, &c.—*n.* hydrin (*hi'dri-n*, *hi'dri-ā*; *Gr. hydrā*), a large Greek water-vase.—*adj.* hy'dric, of or containing hydrogen.—*n.* hy'dride, a compound of hydrogen with an element or radical.—*adj.* hydriodic (*hi'dri-od'ik*), applied to an acid composed of hydrogen and iodine, hydrogen iodide.—*ns.* hy'drō, an abbreviation of hydro-

hydro-alplane; hydro-air plane, a plane, applied to an airplane, hydrogen bromide.—*n.* hydrocarbon, a compound of hydrogen and carbon with nothing else; hydrocele (-*id*); *Gr. hēle*, a swelling; *med.*), a swelling containing serous fluid, esp. in the serotum; hydrocephalus (-*id*)-*id*; *Gr. kēphalē*, head), an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranial cavity, either in the sub-dural space or the ventricles: water in the head; dropsy of the brain;

Hydrocharis (*hi'drak's-ris*; *Gr. charis*, -*itos*, grace), the frogbit genus, giving name to the Hydrocharitaceae, a family of water-plants akin to the pondweeds.—*adj.* hydrochloric (-*klor'ik*, -*klōr*), applied to an acid composed of hydrogen and chlorine, hydrogen chloride, still sometimes called muriatic acid.—*n.* hydrochore (-*kōr*; *Gr. chōrein*, to make room, spread about), a plant

hydrocyanic (-*si-an'ik*), denoting an acid (*prussic acid*) composed of hydrogen and cyanogen; hydrodynamic (-*din-am'ik*; *Gr. dynamis*, power), -*al*.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) a system of motions a partly or v system is when it is not.—*adj.* hydroelectric (-*trik*).—*ns.* hydroelectric'ity, electricity produced by means of water, esp. by water-power; hydro-extractor, a drying-machine that works centrifugally.—*adj.* hydroferricyanic (-*fer-i-si-an'ik*), hydroferricyan'ic, applied to two acids composed of hydrogen, iron, and cyanogen, hydroferricyanic acid, $H_2Fe(CN)_6$, having an atom of hydrogen less than hydroferricyanic, $HFe(CN)_6$; hydrofluor'ic, applied to an acid composed of fluorine and hydrogen, hydrogen fluoride.—*n.* hydrogen (*hi'drō-jen*; *r.* word coined by Cavendish (1766) from *Gr. hydōr*, water, and *gennarin*, to produce), a gas which in combination with oxygen produces water, an elementary gaseous substance, the lightest of all known substances, and very inflammable (heavy hydrogen, see heavy; hydrogen bomb, or H-bomb, a bomb in which an enormous release of energy is achieved by converting hydrogen nuclei into helium nuclei—a fusion, not fission, process started by great heat; the first H-bomb was exploded by the U.S.A. in November 1952; hydrogen-ion concentration, the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution, in gram-atoms per litre, a measure of acidity or alkalinity, expressed by pH—minus the logarithm of the concentration).—*vt.* hydrogenate (*hi'drō-jen-āt*, or *hi'dro'jēn-āt*), to cause to combine with hydrogen, as in the hardening of oils by converting an olein into a stearin by addition of hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst such as nickel or palladium.—*n.* hydrogenation.—*adj.* hydrogenous.—*n.* hydrographer (*Gr. graphein*, to write).—*adj.* hydrographic (-*graf'ik*), -*al*.—*adv.* hydrograph'ically.—*n.* hydrography, the investigation of seas and other bodies of water, including charting, sounding, study of tides, currents, &c.—*adj.* hydroid, like a Hydra: polypoid.—*n.* a hydrozoan: a hydrozoan in its asexual generation.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) a branch of hydro-logic, -*al*.—*ns.* study of water resources in land areas of the world.—(U.S.) esp. underground water.—*vt.* hydrolyse (*hi'drō-lis*), to subject to hydrolysis.—*ns.* hydrolysis (*hi'dra'l'i-sis*; *Gr. lysis*, losing), chemical decomposition or ionic dissociation caused by water; hydrolyte (-*lit*), a body subjected to hydrolysis.—*adj.* hydrolytic (-*lit'ik*).—*n.* hydromancy (*Gr. manteia*, divination), divination by water.—*adj.* hydromantic.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) hydromechan'ics, hydrodynamics.—*n.* hydromedusa, a hydrozoan in its sexual generation.—*pl.* Hydromedusae, the class Hydrozoa.—*adj.* hydromedusan, hydromedusan (also *nr.*).—*ns.* hydromel (*Gr. hydromeli*—*meli*, honey), a beverage made of honey and water; hydrometeor (*Gr. meteoron*, a meteor), any weather phenomenon.—*n.* hydrometry, the content of hydrom—measuring (-*met*).—*al*—*mis*; *Gr. mys*, mouse), an Australian genus of aquatic rodents; hydropathy, the treatment of disease by water.—*adj.* hydropathic (*hi'drō-path'ik*; *Gr. pathos*, suffering), of, for, relating to, practising

hydropathy.—*n.* (in full hydropathic establishment; *coll.* *hy'dro*), a hotel (with special baths, &c.) where the guests can have hydropathic treatment if desired, virtually a hotel with social life.—*adj.* hydropathical.—*adv.* hydropathically.—*ns.* hydropathist, one who practises hydropathy; hydropthane (*hi'drō-thān*; Gr. *phānos*, bright), a translucent opal transparent in water.—*adj.* hydropathanous (—*drō-thān-ous*), transparent on immersion.—*n.pl.* Hydropthidae (*hi'drōf-i-dē*; Gr. *ophis*, snake), a family of venomous sea-snakes.—*n.* hydropthite, native calcium chloride (a very hygroscopic substance).—*adj.* hydropthilous, water-loving (bot.) pollinated by agency of water.—*ns.* hydropthily (Gr. *philein*, to love), water-pollination; hydropthobia (Gr. *phobos*, fear), horror of water: inability to swallow water owing to a contraction in the throat, a symptom of rabies: rabies itself.—*adj.* hydropthobic (—*fōb'ik*), hydropthobous (—*drōf-a-bus*).—*ns.* hy'drophone (—*fōn*; Gr. *phōnē*, voice), an apparatus for listening to sounds conveyed by water; hy'drophyte (—*fīt*; Gr. *phyton*, plant), a water-plant.—*adj.* hydrophtic (—*fīt'ik*).—*n.* hydrophyton (*hi'drōf-i-ton*), the coenosarc of a hydroid colony.—*adj.* hydrophtytous.—*ns.* hy'droplane, a light, flat-bottomed motor-boat which, at high speed, skims along the surface of the water: (erroneously) a *hydro-aeroplane* or seaplane; hydropol'yp, a hydrozoan polyp.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) hydronomics (*hi'drō-pōn'iks*; Gr. *ponos*, toil), the art or practice of growing plants in a chemical solution without soil.—*adj.* hydrop'ic (erroneously hydrop'ic) dropsical: thirsty: charged or swollen with water.—*n.* hy'dropsy (Gr. *hydrōps*, dropsy), dropsy.—*n.pl.* Hydropterid'cae (—*i-dē*; Gr. *ptēris*, —*idos*, male-fern), the water-ferns or heterosporous ferns.—*ns.* hy'dropult (modelled on catapult), a hand force-pump; hydroquinone (—*kwin-ōn*, or —*kwin*, or —*kwin*), quinol; hy'droscope (Gr. *skopein*, to view), a kind of water-clock, a graduated tube, from which the water escaped: an instrument for viewing the sea-bottom; hydrosō'ma, hy'drosome (—*sōm*; Gr. *sōma*, body), a hydroid colony.—*pl.* hydrosō'mata, hy'drosomes.—*adj.* hydrosō'mal, hydrosō'matous.—*ns.* hydrosphere (*hi'drō-sfēr*; Gr. *sphaira*, sphere), the water-envelope of the earth—the seas and oceans; hy'drostat (Gr. *statos*, standing), a contrivance for indicating or regulating height of water.—*adj.* hydrostatic (hydrostatic balance, a balance for weighing bodies in water to determine their specific gravity; hydrostatic paradox, the principle that—disregarding molecular forces—any quantity of fluid, however small, may balance any weight, however great; hydrostatic press, the hydraulic press); hydrostat'ical.—*adv.* hydrostatically.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) hydrostat'ics, a branch of hydrodynamics (q.v.).—*ns.* hydrosulphide, a compound formed by action of hydrogen sulphide on a hydride; hydrosulphite, a hyposulphite (esp. sodium hyposulphite).—*adj.* hydrosulphuric, formed by a combination of hydrogen and sulphur; hydrotac'tic.—*ns.* hydrotax'is (Gr. *taxis*, arrangement), response of an organism to the stimulus of water; hydrothē'ca (Gr. *thēke*, case), the horny cup of a hydranth; hydrother'apy, hydro-therapeutics, treatment of disease by water.—*adj.* hydrotherapu'tic; hydrother'mal, pertaining to, or produced by, action of heated or super-heated water, esp. in dissolving, transporting, and redepositing mineral matter.—*n.* hydrothō'rax (Gr. *thōrax*, chest), dropsy in the chest.—*adj.* hydrotrop'ic.—*n.* hydrotropism (Gr. *tropos*, a turn), the turning of an organ towards (positive hydrotropism) or away from (negative) moisture.—*adj.* hydrous (*hi'drōs*; *chem.*, *min.*), containing water.—*ns.* hydroxide, a chemical compound which contains one or more hydroxyl groups; hydroxyl (Gr. *hylē*, matter), a compound radical consisting of one atom of oxygen and one of hydrogen: sometimes loosely applied to hydrogen peroxide; hydroxylamine, a basic substance composed of a hydroxyl group and an amino group (NH₂OH); hydrozincite (—*zink'it*),

basic zinc carbonate.—*n.pl.* Hydrozō'a; Gr. *zōion*, an animal), a class of Coelenterata, chiefly marine organisms in which alternation of generations typically occurs, the hydroid phase colonial, giving rise to the medusoid phase by budding—the zoophytes, mallepores, &c.: sometimes extended to include the true jellyfishes.—*sing.* hydrozo'on.—*n.* and *adj.* hydrozō'an. [Gr. *hydōr*, water.]
hyc (Spens.) for hic, high.
hyena, *hi-ē'nō*, hyen (Shak.), *hi'en*, *n.* a hyacina.
hyetal, *hi-i-tal*, *adj.* rainy: pertaining to rain.—*n.* hy'etograph, a rain-chart: a self-registering rain-gauge.—*adj.* hyetograph'ic, —*al.*—*ns.* hyetography; hyc'tology; hycetom'cter; hycetomct'rograph. [Gr. *hētos*, rain.]
Hygeian, *hi-jē'an*, *adj.* relating to Hygieia or to health and its preservation. [Gr. *Hygieia*, later *Hygieo*, goddess of health, daughter of Asklēpios (Aesculapius).]
hygiene, *hi-jē'n*, also *jē'n*, *n.* the science or art of preserving health: sanitary principles.—*adj.* hygienic (*hi-jē'n'ik*, also *jē'n*).—*adv.* hygienically.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) hygien'ics, principles of hygiene.—*n.* hygienist (*hi-jē'n-ist*), one skilled in hygiene. [Fr. *hygiène*—Gr. *hygieinē* (technē), hygienic (art)—*hygiadē*, health, *hygiēs*, healthy.]
hygro-, *hi-grō-*, *gro-*, in composition, wet, moist.—*ns.* hygrochasy (*hi-grōk'a-si*; Gr. *chōsis*, a gape), dehiscence on moistening; hygrodeik (—*dik*; Gr. *deikhnynai*, to show), a psychrometer with an index and scale; hygrom'eter, an instrument for measuring the humidity of the air or of other gases.—*adj.* hygrometric (—*met'rik*), —*al.*, belonging to hygrometry: hygroscopic.—*n.* hygrom'etry, measurement of the humidity of the air or of other gases.—*adj.* hy'grophil, hygrophilous (—*grōf*; Gr. *philein*, to love), moisture-loving: living where there is much moisture; hy'grophobic (Gr. *phobēin*, to fear), growing best where moisture is scanty.—*n.* hy'grophyte (—*fīt*; Gr. *phyton*, plant), a plant adapted to plentiful water-supply.—*adj.* hy'grophytic (—*fīt'ik*).—*n.* hy'groscope, an instrument that shows, without measuring changes in the humidity of the ————, ————, relating absorbing moisture fr caused by absorption or loss of moisture, as some movements of plants: (hygroscopic salt, any salt, esp. chloride of calcium, used to withdraw moisture from other substances).—*n.* hygroscopicity (—*skop-i-si-ti*). [Gr. *hygros*, wet.]
hyke, *hik*, *n.* Same as haik.
Hyksos, *hik'sōs*, *n.* a foreign line of kings (the xv. and xvi. dynasties, called the shepherd kings) who ruled Egypt for centuries. [Gr. *Hyksōs*—Egypt. *Hiku-kharut*, princes of the desert, app. misunderstood as shepherd princes.]
hylding (Spens.). Same as hilding.
hyle, *hi-lē*, *n.* wood, matter.—*adj.* hy'lic, material: corporeal.—*ns.* hy'licism, hy'lism, materialism; hy'leist, hy'list (wrongly hy'loist); hy'lobate, a gibbon (genus *Hylobates*, from the root of Gr. *boinein*, to go); hylogen'esis, the origin of matter; hylop'athism (Gr. *patos*, feeling), the doctrine that matter is sentient; hylop'athist.—*adj.* hyloph'agous (Gr. *phagein*, to eat), wood-eating.—*ns.* hy'lophyte (Gr. *phyton*, plant), a woodland plant; hy'lotheism (Gr. *theos*, god), the doctrine that there is no God but matter and the universe; hy'lotheist.—*adj.* hylo'tomous (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), wood-cutting; hylozō'ical, hylozō'stic.—*ns.* hylozō'ism (Gr. *zōē*, life), the doctrine that all matter is endowed with life; hylozō'ist. [Gr. *hylē*, wood, matter.]
hyleg, *hi-lēg*, *n.* the ruling planet at the hour of birth. [Origin obscure; cf. Pers. *haillā*, nativity.]
Hymen, *hi-men*, *n.* (*myth.*) the god of marriage: marriage.—*adj.* hymenē'al, hymenē'an (also —*ae'al*, —*ae'an*).—*n.* hymenē'al, wedding hymn: (*pl.*) nuptials. [Gr. wedding-cry, perh. also a god.]
hymen, *hi-men*, *n.* a membrane: a thin membrane partially closing the vaginal vagina.—*adj.* hymen'al, pertaining to the hymen; hymē'nial, pertaining to the hymenium.—*n.* hymē'nium, the spore-bearing surface in fungi.—*n.pl.* Hymeno-

mycetes (*hi-man-ō-mī-sē'tēz*), an order of fungi with exposed mycelium from an early stage—
toadstools, & ac, the filmy
ferns.—*adj.* n.pl. Hy-
menop'tera, h four trans-
parent wings.—*adj.* hymen-

hymn, *him*, *n.* a song of praise.—*v.t.* to celebrate in song: to worship by hymns.—*v.i.* to sing in adoration:—*pr.p.* hymning (*him'ing, him'ning*); *part.* and *pp.* hymned (*himd, him'd*),—*ns.* hym'nal, hym'nary, a hymn-book.—*adj.* hym'n-ic.—*ns.* hym'nody, hymns collectively: hymn-singing: hymnology; hymnographer; hymnography, the art of writing hymns: the study of hymns; hymnol'ogist; hymnol'o'gy, the study or composition of hymns. [*Gr. hymnos.*]

hyoid, *hi'oid*, adj. having the form of the Greek letter upsilon (υ), applied to a bone at the base of the tongue. [*Gr. hýoidēs*—*hý*, the letter upsilon, and *eidōs*, form.]

hyoplastron, hī-ō-plas'tron, *n.* in a turtle's plastron a plate between the hypoplastron and the entoplastron:—*pl.* hyoplas'tra.—*adj.* hyoplas'tral. [Gr. hŷ, the letter upsilon.]

Hyoseyarnus, hi-ô-si'-a-mus, *n.* the henbane genus.—
ns. hy'oscine, hyosey'amine, poisonous alkaloids
similar to atropine, got from henbane. [*Gr.*
hyoskyamos.]

hyp. See hip (3).
 hypabyssal, *hip-a-bis'l*, *adj.* (*petr.*) moderately deep-seated, not quite abyssal, intermediate between plutonic and eruptive. [*Gr. hypo*, beneath.]
 hypaethral, *hip-e'thral*, or *hip-*, *adj.* roofless, open to the sky.—*n.* hypaethron, an open court. [*Gr. hypo*, beneath, *aithēr*, upper air, sky.]
 hypalgcsia, *hip-al-jē-si-a*, —*si-ā*, or *hip'*, *n.* diminished susceptibility to pain.—Also hypal'gia.—*adj.* hypalgē'sic. [*Gr. hypo*, under, *algēsis*, algor, pain.]

hypallage, *hip-, hip-al'-jē, n. (rhet.)* a figure in which the relations of words in a sentence are exchanged. --*adj.* hypallagetic. [Gr. *hupallage*, exchange.]

'*thi-am*, n. the flat or
erigynous flower. [Gr.
us.) the lowest string of

prob. as having the longest string.]

hyper-, *hi'pər*, in composition, over; excessive: more than normal.—*ns.* hyperacid'ity, excessive acidity, esp. in the stomach; hyperacusic' (-ə-kū'sik; Gr. *akousis*, hearing), abnormally increased power of hearing.—*adj.* hyperacute'.—*ns.* hyperacute'ness; hyperadrē'nalism, excessive activity of the adrenal gland; hyperaemic' (-ē-mi-ā; Gr. *haima*, blood), congestion or excess of blood in any part.—*adj.* hyperac'mic.—*n.* hyperaesthesia' (-ē-si- or -ē-thē-si-ā, -zī-ā; Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception), excessive sensitivity to stimuli: an abnormal extension of the bodily senses assumed to explain telepathy and clairvoyance: exaggerated aestheticism.—*adj.* hyperaesthē'sic, hyperaesthet'ic (-thē'tik), overaesthetic: abnormally or morbidly sensitive.—*n.* hyperalgēsia' (-al-jē-si-ā, -zī-ā; Gr. *algēnē*, pain), hyperaesthesia to pain.—*adj.* hyperalgē'sic, hyperbas'ileal.

hyperbaticity.— of bainein, to go
are transposed from
their natural order; hyperbola (Gr. *hyperbolē*)
overshooting—*hyperbollein*—*bollein*, to throw
geom.), one of the conic sections, the intersection
of a plane with a cone when the plane cuts both
branches of the cone; hyperbolic (*hi-pər'bo-lē*), a
rhetorical figure which produces a vivid impression
by extravagant and obvious exaggeration.—*odis*
hyperbol'ic, -al, of a hyperbola or hyperbole
(hyperbolic functions, a set of six functions
(sinh, cosh, tanh, &c.) analogous to the trigo-
nometrical functions; hyperbolic logarithms
natural logarithms; hyperbolic spiral, a spiral
whose polar equation is $\rho\theta = k^2$).—*adu.* hyperbol'

ically.—*v.t.* hyperbolise, to represent hyperbolically.—*v.i.* to exaggerate.—*ns.* a solid figure certain hyperbolas.—*adj.* E., a people supposed to live in sunshine beyond the north wind—Boreas, the north wind), belonging to the extreme north.—*n.* an inhabitant of the extreme north.—*adj.* hypercatalectic (*pros.*) having an additional syllable or half-foot after the last complete dipody.—*ns.* hypercatalex'is; hypercritic, one who is over-critical: a carper.—*adj.* hypercritic, -al.—*adv.* hypercritically.—*v.i.* hypercriticise (*-sis*).—*n.* hypercriticism.—*adj.* hyperdactyl (*Gr. daktylos*, finger, toe).—*n.* hyperdactyly, possession of more than five fingers or toes.—*adj.* hyperdorian (*Gr. hyperdōrios*; *mus.*), above the Dorian mode: applied in ancient Greek music to a mode having as its lower tetrachord the upper tetrachord of the Dorian (as: *b c d e*; *e f g a*; *b*).—*ns.* hyperdulia (*-dōo-lī'a*; *Gr. douleia*, service), the special kind of worship paid by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary, being higher than that paid to other saints (*dulia*), and distinct from that paid to God alone (*latría*); hyperemesis (*Gr. emesis*, vomiting), excessive vomiting.—*n.* hyperemia (*-hi-pér-ē-mī-a*; same as *hyperæmia*) (*hi-per-* what allows person of
go-mi; Gr.
a man but

Hypericum, *hi-per-i-kum*, n. the St. John's wort genus of plants, giving name to a family *Hypericaceae*. [Gr. *hyperikon* or *hyperikeion*—*hypo*, under, *erikē*, heath.]

hyperinosis, *hī-pər-i-nō'sis*, *n.* excess of fibrin in the blood.—*adj.* hyperinōtic. [Gr. *is*, *inos*, strength, fibre.]

Hyperion, *hi-pér'i-on*, *n.* a Titan, son of Uranus and Ge, and father of Helios, Selene, and Eos: Helios himself, the incarnation of light and beauty. [*Gr. Hypérion.*]

hyper- (continued).—*adj.* hyperlydian (*-lī'di-ən*; Gr. *hyperlydios*), above the Lydian mode: applied in ancient Greek music to a mode having as its lower tetrachord the upper tetrachord of the Lydian (as: *g a b c*; *e d e f*; *g*); hypermetrical, beyond or exceeding the ordinary metre of a line: having or being an additional syllable.—*n.* hypermetrōpia (Gr. *metron*, measure, *ōps*, eye), long-sightedness. —Also hyperūpia. —*adj.* hypermetrōpē; hyperphrygian (*-frī'i-ən*, *-frī'ən*; Gr. *hyperphrygios*), above the Phrygian: applied to a mode of ancient Greek music having as its lower tetrachord the upper tetrachord of the Phrygian (as: *a b e d*; *d e f g*; *a*); hyperphysical, beyond physical laws: supernatural.—*n.* hyperplasia (*-plā'zī-ə*, *-zhā*; Gr. *plasis*, a forming; *pathō*), overgrowth of a part due to excessive multiplication of its cells. —*adj.* hyperplastic (*-stīk*; Gr. *plastos*, formed).

pyretikos, abnormally high body temperature; *hypersarcōma*, hypersarcoma (Gr. *hypersarkōma*, *hypersarkōsis* = sarx, flesh; *path.*), proud or fungous flesh.—*v.t.* *hyperpens'itise*, to increase the sensitivity of.—*adj.* *hyperpens'itive*, excessively sensitive.—*n.* *hyperpens'itiveness*; *hyperpens'itivity*.—*adj.* *hyperpens'ital*, beyond the scope of the senses; *hypersonic* (*L. sonus*, sound), supersonic; ultra-*sonic*.—*n.* *hypersonics*; *hypersthene* (*hipersthēn*; Gr. *sthenos*, strength, because harder than hornblende), a rock-forming orthorhombic pyroxene, an anhydrous silicate of magnesium and iron, generally dark green, brown, or raven-black with metallic lustre; *hypersthēnia*, (*path.*) a morbid condition marked by excessive excitement of all the vital phenomena.—*adj.* *hypersthenic* (*-sthen'ik*), of hypersthene or of hypersthenia.—*n.* *hypersthēnitc*, a rock consisting almost entirely of hypersthene. (*obs.*) an aggregate of labradorite and hypersthene; *hypersten'sion*, blood-pressure higher than normal; *hyperthyroidism* (*-tī'doid-izm*), over-activity of the thyroid gland, and the resulting condition.—*adj.* *hyperthyroidic*, *-al*.

fäte, fär, äsk; mē, hør (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

hyper'trophied, hyper'trophous (Gr. *trophē*, nourishment).—*ns.* hyper'trophy, overnourishment: abnormal enlargement; hypervitaminosis, the condition resulting from too much of any vitamin. [Gr. *hyper*, over.]

hypha, *hi'fā*, *n.* a thread of fungus mycelium:—*pl.* hyphae (—*fē*).—*adj.* hy'phal. [Gr. *hyphē*, web.]

hyphen, *hi'fən*, *n.* a short stroke (—) joining two syllables or words.—*v.t.* to join by a hyphen.—*v.t.* hy'phenate, to hyphen.—*adj.* hyphenated: hyphenated.—*n.* a hyphenated American.—*adj.* hy'phenated, hyphenated: of nationality expressed by a hyphenated word, as Irish-American: of divided, or alien, national sympathies.—*n.* a hyphenated American.—*n.* hyphenation.—*adj.* hyphenic (—*fē'nik*).—*v.t.* hyphenise.—*ns.* hyphenisation, hyphenizing; hyphenism, state of being a hyphenate. [Gr. *hyphēn*—*hypo*, under, *hēn*, one.]

hypnosis, *hip-i-nō'sis*, *n.* defect of fibrin in the blood. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *is*, *inos*, fibre.]

Hypnos, *hip'nos*, *n.* the Greek god of sleep.—*adj.* hypnagogic (—*gō'gik*, —*gō'gik*; Gr. *agōgos*, bringing), sleep-bringing: ushering in sleep; hyp'nic, pertaining to or inducing sleep.—*n.* a soporific.—*ns.* hyp'no-anal'ysis, analysis of a patient's psychological troubles by obtaining information from him while he is in a state of hypnosis; hypnogenesis, hypnogeny (—*nō'j-i-nē*), production of the hypnotic state.—*adj.* hypnogenetic, hypnogenic, hypnogenic, inducing the hypnotic state, or sleep; hyp'notic, —*al*, like sleep: like hypnosis: esp. of a state between hypnosis and waking.—*v.t.* hyp'notise, to put in the hypnotic state.—*ns.* hypnology, the scientific study of sleep; hyp'none, an aromatic ketone used in medicine as a hypnotic.—*adj.* hypnopompic (Gr. *pompē*, a sending), dispelling sleep.—*n.* hypnō'sis, a sleep-like state in which the mind responds to external suggestion and can recover forgotten memories.—*adj.* hypnōtic, of or relating to hypnosis: soporific.—*n.* a soporific: a person subject to hypnosis or in a state of hypnosis.—*adv.* hypnōtically.—*adj.* hypnotisable.—*ns.* hypnotisability; hypnotisation.—*v.t.* hyp'notise, to put in a state of hypnosis: (fig.) to fascinate, dazzle, overpower the mind of.—*ns.* hypnotiser; hyp'notism, the science of hypnosis: the art or practice of inducing hypnosis: hypnosis; hyp'notist, one who hypnotises.—*adj.* hypnotistic; hyp'notoid, like hypnosis. [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep.]

Hypnum, *hip'num*, *n.* a large genus (often divided) of mosses, with capsules on special lateral branches. [Latinised from Gr. *hypnum*, a kind of lichen.]

hypo-, *hi'pō*, *hi'pō*, or —*ō*—, in composition, under: defective: inadequate.—*n.* hy'po, (phol.) an abbreviation of hyposulphite, in the sense of sodium thiosulphate.—*adj.* hypoeolian (*hi'pō-eō-li-ən*), below the Aeolian mode: applied in old church music to a plagal mode extending from *e* to *e*, with *a* for its final.—*n.* hypoblast (*hi'p*, *hi'pō-blāst*; Gr. *blastos*, bud), the inner germ-layer of a gastrula.—*adj.* hypoblastic.—*ns.* hypobole (*hi'pō-bō-lē*; Gr. *hypobolē*, throwing under, suggestion—*ballēin*, to throw; *rhet.*), anticipation of objections; hypocaust (*hi'p*, *hi'pō-kawst*; Gr. *hypokauston*—*hypo*, under, *kainēin*, to burn), a space under a floor for heating by hot air or furnace gases; hypochlorite (*hi'pō-khlō'rit*), a salt of hypochlorous acid, an acid (HClO) with less oxygen than chlorous acid; hypochondria (*hi'p*, *hi'pō-kōn-dri-ā*), originally the *pl.* of hypochondrium (see below): a nervous malady, often arising from indigestion, and tormenting the patient with imaginary fears (once supposed to have its seat in the abdomen): morbid anxiety about health: imaginary illness.—*adj.* hypochondriac, relating to or affected with hypochondria: melancholy.—*n.* a sufferer from hypochondria.—*adj.* hypochondriacal.—*ns.* hypochondriasis, hypochondriacism, hypochondriasm, hypochondria; hypochondriast, one suffering from hypochondria; hypochondrium (Gr. *hypochondria*—*chondros*, cartilage;

anat.), the region of the abdomen on either side, under the costal cartilages and short ribs; hypoclist (*hi'pō-sist*; Gr. *hypoklistis*—*kistos*, cistus), an insipidated juice from the fruit of *Cytinus hypocistis* (Rafflesiaceae), a plant parasitic on cistus roots; hypocorism (*hi'p*, *hi'pō-kōr-izm*), hypocorisma (—*iz'mā*; Gr. *hypokorisma*—*hypokorizēsthai*, to use child-talk—*koros*, boy, *korē*, girl), a pet-name: a diminutive or abbreviated name.—*adj.* hypocoristic, —*al*.—*adv.* hypocoristically.—*n.* hypocotyl (*hi'p*, *hi'pō-kōt-il*), that part of the axis of a plant which is between the cotyledons and the primary root.—*adj.* hypocotyl'donary.—*ns.* hypocrisy (*hi'pō-kri-si*; Gr. *hypokrisia*, acting, playing a part), a feigning to be better than one is, or to be what one is not: concealment of true character or belief (not necessarily conscious); hypocrite (*hi'pō-krit*; Gr. *hypokritēs*, actor), one who practises hypocrisy.—*adj.* hypocritical (also hypocritic), practising hypocrisy: of the nature of hypocrisy.—*adv.* hypocritically.—*n.* hypocycloid (*hi'pō-siklōid*), a curve generated by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on the inside of another circle.—*adj.* hypocycloid'al.—*ns.* hypoderm (*hi'p* or *hi'pō-dērm*), hypoderma, hypodermis (Gr. *derma*, skin; *bot.*), the tissue next under the epidermis.—*adj.* hypoderm'al, hypodermic, pertaining to the hypodermis: under the epidermis: under the skin, subcutaneous, esp. of a method of injecting a drug in solution under the skin by means of a fine hollow needle to which a small syringe is attached.—*n.* hypodermic, a hypodermic injection: a drug so injected: a syringe for the purpose.—*adv.* hypodermically.—*adj.* hypodorian (*hi'pō-dōri-ən*; Gr. *hypodorios*), below the Dorian: applied in ancient Greek music to a mode whose upper tetrachord is the lower tetrachord of the Dorian (as: *a*; *b c d e*; *e f g a*): in old church music to a plagal mode extending from *a* to *a*, with *d* as its final; hypogastric (*hi'p* or *hi'pō-gas'trik*; Gr. *gaster*, belly), belonging to the lower median part of the abdomen.—*n.* hypogastrium, the hypogastric region.—*adj.* hypogaeal, —*gæ'al* (—*fē'al*), —*gæ'an*, —*gæ'an*, —*gæ'ous*, —*gæ'ous* (Gr. *hypogaios*, —*gaios*—*gē* or *gaia*, the ground), underground; germinating with cotyledons underground; hypogene (*hi'p* or *hi'pō-jēn*; Gr. *gennain*, to engender; *geol.*), of or pertaining to rocks formed, or agencies at work, under the earth's surface, plutonic—*opp.* to epigene.—*n.* hypogaeum, hypogaeum (*hi'p*, *hi'pō-jē'm*), an underground chamber:—*pl.* hypogæa, —*gæ'a*.—*adj.* hypoglossal (*hi'p* or *hi'pō-glos'al*; Gr. *glossa*, the tongue), under the tongue.—*n.* hypogonathism.—*adj.* hypogonathous (*hi'p* or *hi'pō-gō-nathos*), having the lower jaw or mandible protruding; hypogynous (*hi'pō-jī-nus*; Gr. *gynē*, a woman, female; *bot.*), growing from beneath the ovary: having the other floral parts below the ovary.—*n.* hypogyny.—*adj.* hypolydian (*hi'pō-lid-i-ən*), below the Lydian mode: applied in ancient Greek music to a mode having as its upper tetrachord the lower tetrachord of the Lydian (as: *f*; *g a b c*; *c d e f*): in old church music to a plagal mode extending from *c* to *c* with *f* as its final; hypomixolydian (*hi'pō-mik-sō-lid-i-ən*), applied in old church music to a mode extending from *d* to *d* with *g* as its final.—*ns.* hyponasty (*hi'p* or *hi'pō-nas'ti*; Gr. *nastos*, pressed close; *bot.*), increased growth on the lower side causing an upward bend—*opp.* to epinasty; hypophosphite (*hi'pō-fos'fit*), a salt of hypophosphorous acid, an acid (H₂PO₃) with less oxygen than phosphorous acid.—*adj.* hypophrygian (*hi'pō-fri-i-ən*), below the Phrygian mode: applied in ancient Greek music to a mode having its upper tetrachord the lower tetrachord of the Phrygian (as: *g*; *a b c d*; *d e f g*): in old church music to a plagal mode extending from *b* to *b*, with *e* for its final.—*ns.* hypophysis (*hi'p*, *hi'pō-fis-i*; Gr. *hypophysis*, an attachment undecneath—*phyein*, to grow), a down-growth: the pituitary body of the brain: (*bot.*) an inflated part of the pedicel under the capsule, in mosses: in flowering plants, a cell at the end of the suspensor; hypoplastron (*hi'p*, *hi'pō-plas'tron*), the

plate behind the hyoplastron in a turtle's plastron; hypostasis (*hip*-, *hîp*-o's-ta-sis; Gr. *hypostasis*—stasis, setting), a substance: the essence or real personal subsistence or substance of each of the three divisions of the Trinity: sediment, deposit: passive hyperaemia in a dependent part owing to sluggishness of circulation.—*adj.* hypostatic (*-stat'ik*), -al.—*adv.* hypostat'ically.—*v.t.* hypostatise, to treat as hypostasis: to personify.—*n.* hypostrophe (*hip*-, *hîp*-o's-tra-fî; Gr. *hypostrophê*, turning back; *med.*), relapse: (*rhet.*) reversion after a parenthesis.—*adj.* hypostyle (*hîp*-, *hîp*-o's-tîl; Gr. *stýlos*, a pillar; *archit.*), having the roof supported by pillars.—Also *n.*—*ns.* hyposulphate, a dithionate; hyposulphite, an old name for a thiosulphate: a salt of hyposulphurous acid ($H_2S_2O_4$).—*adj.* hyposulphur'ic, dithionie; hypotac'ic.—*ns.* hypotaxis (*hîp*-, *hîp*-ô-tak'sis; Gr. *taxis*, arrangement; *gram.*), dependent construction—opp to *parataxis*; hypotenuse (*hîp*-, *hîp*-o'ten-ûs, or -ûz), hypotenuse (*-oth*); Fr. *hypoténuse*—*L.* *hypotēnusa*—Gr. *hypotēnusa*, fem. part, subtending or stretching under—*teincin*, to stretch), the side of a right-angled triangle opposite to the right angle; hypoten'sion, low blood-pressure; hypothee (*hîp*-oth'ik, *hîp*-oth'ik; Gr. *hypothēkē*, a pledge), in Scots law, a lien or security over goods in respect of a debt due by the owner of the goods—the whole (*Scot. hale*) hypothee, the whole affair, collection, concern.—*adj.* hypothecary, pertaining to hypothecation or mortgage.—*v.t.* hypothecate, to place or assign as security under an arrangement: to mortgage.—*ns.* hypothecation; hypothecator; hypothes'is (*hîp*-oth'i-nîs; Gr. *hypothēsis*—thesis, placing), a supposition: a proposition assumed for the sake of argument: a theory to be proved or disproved by reference to facts: a provisional explanation of anything.—*pl.* hypoth'esēs.—*vs.t.* and *vs.i.* hypothes'ise, hypothe'c.—*adv.* hypothet'ical.—*hîp*-ô-trô'hoid; Gr. *tr* curve traced by a pc produced, of a circle hypotyposis (*hîp*-, description of a scene hypsometry, *hîp*-sôm'a-trî, *n.* the art of measuring the heights of places on the earth's surface.—*n.* hypsom'eter, an instrument for doing this by taking the boiling-point of water.—*adj.* hypsomet'ric. [Gr. *hypsos*, height, *metron*, a measure.] hypsophyll, *hîp*-ô-fîl, *n.* (bot.) a bract.—*adj.*

hypsophyll'ary. [Gr. *hypsos*, height, *phyllon*, leaf.] hypural, *hî*-pû'ral, *adj.* situated beneath the tail. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *ourâ*, tail.] Hyrax, *hî*'raks, *n.* a genus (also called *Procavia*) of mammals superficially like marmots but really closer akin to the ungulates, living among rocks in Africa and Syria—the daman, the dassie or rock-rabbit, the cony of the Bible—constituting the order Hyracoid'ea. [Gr. *hyrax*, a shrew.] hyson, *hî*'son, *n.* a very fine sort of green tea.—*n.* hy'son-skin, the refuse of hyson tea. [From Chin.] hyssop, *hî*'sop, *n.* an aromatic labiate (*Hyssopus officinalis*): (*B.*) an unknown wall-plant used as a ceremonial sprinkler: a sprinkler. [*L.* *hyssopus*, -um—Gr. *hyssôpos*, -on; cf. Heb. 'êzôb.] hysternthous, *hîs*-ter-an'thas, *adj.* having the leaves appearing after the flowers. [Gr. *hysteros*, later, *anthos*, flower.] hysteresis, *hîs*-tê-rê'sis, *n.* a lag in variation behind the variation of the cause.—*adj.* hysterê's'al, hysterê't'ic. [Gr. *hysterêsis*, a deficiency, coming late—*hysteros*, later.] hysteria, *hîs*-tê'ri-â, *n.* a psychoneurosis in which repressed complexes become split off or dissociated from the personality, forming independent units, partially or completely unrecognised by consciousness, giving rise to hypnoidal states (amnesia, somnambulisms), and manifested by various physical symptoms, such as tics, paralysis, blindness, deafness, &c., general features being an extreme degree of emotional instability and an intense craving for affection: an outbreak of wild emotionalism.—*adj.* hyster'ic (*hîs*-tê'rik), -al, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, hysterics or hysteria: like hysterics: feeble and violently emotional.—*adv.* hyster'ically.—*adj.* hyster'icky (*coll.*).—*n.pl.* hyster'ics, hyster'icisms: popularly, alternate paroxysms of laughing and crying, often with a choking sensation in the throat.—*n.* hyster'itis, inflammation of the uterus.—*adj.* hysteroid, -al, like hysteria.—*ns.* hysteromân'ia, hysterical mania, often marked by erotic delusions and an excessive desire to attract attention; hysterot'omy (Gr. *tomê*, a cut), surgical incision of the uterus. [Gr. *hysterâ*, the womb, with which hysteria was formerly thought to be connected.] hysteron-proteron, *hîs*-têr-on-pro'têr-on, *n.* a figure of speech in which what would ordinarily follow comes first: an inversion. [Gr., lit. latter-former.] hythe. Same as hith.

fâte, fâr, dîk; mē, lîr (her); mîne; môte; mûte; mōn; dhen (then)

I, i, ī, n. the ninth letter of our alphabet, answering to Greek *iota*, has in most European languages the sound of the Latin long *i*, as in our *machine*, *marine*. This sound in Old English has changed to a diphthong in modern English. The normal sound in English is that in *bit*, *dip*, the Latin short *i*. In Roman numerals *I* represents one; in chemistry, iodine; in mathematics *i* represents the imaginary square root of -1 .

I, i, pron. the nominative singular of the first personal pronoun: the word used in mentioning oneself.—**n.** the object of self-consciousness, the ego. [M.E. *ich*—O.E. *ic*; Ger. *ich*, O.N. *ek*, L. *ego*, Gr. *egō*.]

I, i, adv. same as *ay*.

I, i, prep. a form of *in*.

Iambus, i-am'bus, n. a foot of two syllables, a short followed by a long, or an unstressed by a stressed: (*pl.* *iambuses*, *iamb'bi*).—Also *i'amb*.—**adj.** *iamb'lic*, consisting of iambuses: of the nature of an iambus: using iambic verse; satirical in verse.—**n.** an iambus: (in *pl.*) iambic verse, esp. satirical.—**adv.** *iamb'lically*, in the manner of an iambic.—**ns.** *iamb'list*, *iambog'rapher*, a writer of iambics. [*L. iambus*—Gr. *iambos*—*iaptein*, to assail, this metre being first used by satirists.]

Ianthine, i-an'thin, adj. violet-coloured. [Gr. *ianthinos*—*ion*, violet, *anthos*, flower.]

Iastic, i-as'tik, adj. (mus.) Ionian.—**Iastic mode**, the Ionian, Hypophrygian, or Hyperdorian mode of ancient Greek music. [Gr. *lastikos*, Ionian.]

Iatric, -al, i-at'rik, -al, adj. relating to medicine or physicians.—**adj.** *iatrochem'ical*.—**ns.** *iatrochem'ist*; *iatrochem'istry*, an application of chemistry to medical theory introduced by Franciscus Sylvius (1614-72) of Leyden. [Gr. *iatros*, *iatros*, a physician.]

Iberian, i-bē'ri-an, adj. of Spain and Portugal: of Iberia (now Georgia) in the Caucasus: of the ancient inhabitants of either of these, or their later representatives: of a Mediterranean people of Neolithic culture in Britain, &c.—**n.** a member of any of these peoples. [*L. Iberia*—Gr. *Iberia*.]

Iberis, i-bē'ris, n. the candytuft genus of Cruciferae. [Gr. *ibēris*, peppervort.]

Ibex, i-beks, n. a large-horned mountain wild-goat:—*pl.* *ibexes*, also *iblices* (*i-bi-ices*). [*L. ibex*, *-ici*.]

Ibis, i-bis, n. a wading bird with curved bill, akin to the spoonbills, one species worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. [*L.* and Gr. *ibis*, prob. Egyptian.]

Ibills, see Ebills.

Icarian, i-kā'ri-an, adj. of or like *Icarus* (Gr. *Ikāros*), who fell into the sea as he flew from Crete.

Ice, ī, n. frozen water: concreted sugar on a cake, &c.: a frozen confection of sweetened cream, fruit-juice, &c.—**adj.** of *ice*.—**v.t.** to cover with ice: to freeze: to cool with ice: to cover with concreted sugar.—*pr.p.* *ic'ing*; *part.* and *pa.p.* *ic'ed*.—**ns.** *ic'e-action*, the work of land-ice in grinding the earth's surface; *ic'e-age*, (*geol.*) any time when a great part of the earth's surface has been covered with ice, esp. that in Pleistocene times; *ic'e-anchor*, a one-armed anchor for mooring to an ice-floe; *ic'e-a'pron*, a structure on the up-stream side of a bridge pier to break or ward off floating ice; *ic'e-axe*, an axe used by mountain-climbers to cut steps in ice; *ic'e-bird*, the little auk or sca-dove; *ic'e-bl'ink*, a gleam reflected from distant masses of ice; *ic'e-boat*, a boat for forcing a way through or sailing or being dragged over ice.—**adj.** *ic'e-bound*, bound, surrounded, or fixed in with ice.—**ns.** *ic'e-box*, (*U.S.*) kind of refrigerator; *ic'e-breaker*, ship for breaking channel through ice: anything for breaking ice; *ic'e-cap*, a covering of ice over a convexity, as a mountain

top, the polar regions of a planet.—**adj.** *ic'e-cold*, cold as, or like, ice.—**ns.** *ic'e-craft*, skill in travelling over or through ice; *ic'e-cream*, cream, or a substitute, sweetened or flavoured, and frozen (*ic'e-cream soda*, *soda-water with ice-cream added*).—**adj.** *ic'ed* (*ist*), covered or cooled with ice: encrusted with sugar.—**ns.** *ic'e-fall*, a fall of ice: a steep broken place in a glacier; *ic'e-fern*, a fern-like encrustation on a window in frost; *ic'e-field*, a large area covered with ice, esp. floating ice; *ic'e-floe*, a large sheet of floating ice; *ic'e-foot*, a belt of ice forming round the shores in Arctic regions—also *ic'e-belt*, *ic'e-ledge*.—**adj.** *ic'e-free*, without ice.—**ns.** *ic'e-front*, the front face of a glacier; *ic'e-hill*, a slope of ice for tobogganing; *ic'e-hill'ing*; *ic'e-hock'ey*, a form of hockey played on ice by skaters with a puck; *ic'e-house*, a house for keeping ice in; *ic'e-man*, a man skilled in travelling upon ice: a dealer in ice: a man in attendance on skaters, &c.; *ic'e-pack*, drifting ice packed together: a pack prepared with ice; *ic'e-pail*, a pail with ice for cooling wine; *ic'e-pan*, a slab of floating ice; *ic'e-plant*, a plant (*Mesembrianthemum*) whose leaves glisten like ice in the sun; *ic'er*, one who makes icing; *ic'e-rink*, a skating rink of ice; *ic'e-run*, a tobogganing slide; *ic'e-sheet*, land-ice covering a whole region; *ic'e-spar*, a clear glassy orthoclase; *ic'e-stone*, cryolite; *ic'e-water*, water from melted ice: iced water; *ic'e-worm*, a species of oligochaete stated by some to be found on glaciers in Alaska, &c.; *ic'e-yacht*, a ship on runners and with sails for sailing over smooth ice; *ic'e-yacht'ing*.—**adv.** *ic'e'ly*.—**ns.** *ic'e'iness*; *ic'e'ing*, covering with or of ice or concreted sugar.—**adj.** *ic'y*, composed of, abounding in, or like ice: frosty: cold: chilling: without warmth of affection; *ic'y-pearl'ed*, (*Millr.*) studded with pearls or spangles of ice.—*break the ice* (see *break*): cut no ice, to count for nothing; dry ice, solid carbon dioxide. [O.E. *is*; O.N. *is*; Ger. *eis*, Dan. *is*.]

Iceberg, i-bē'rg, n. a huge mass of floating ice. [From Scand. or Du.; see *ice*, *berg*.]

Iceland, i-s'land, adj. belonging to, originating in, Iceland.—**ns.** *Ice'land-dog*, a shaggy white dog, sharp-eared, imported from Iceland; *Ice'lander*, a native or citizen of Iceland: an Iceland-falcon; *Ice'land-fal'con*, a white falcon of Iceland.

—**adj.** *Icelandic* (*is-land'ik*), of Iceland.—**n.** the modern language of the Icelanders: Old Norse.—**ns.** *Ice'land-moss*, a lichen of northern regions, used as a medicine and for food; *Ice'land-poppy*, a dwarf poppy (*Papaver nudicaule*) with grey-green pinnate leaves and flowers varying from white to orange-scarlet; *Ice'land-spar*, a transparent calcite with strong double refraction.

Ich, ich, v.t. (Shak.). Same as *ekc*.

Ichabod, i-ch'abod, interj. the glory is departed. [From Heb.; see 1 Sam. iv. 21.]

Ichneumon, ik-nū'mon, n. any animal of the mongoose genus (*Herpestes*) of the civet family, esp. the Egyptian species that destroys crocodiles' eggs: (in full *Ichneu'mon-fly*) any insect of a large family of Hymenoptera whose larvae are parasitic in or on other insects. [Gr. *ichneumon*, lit. tracker, *ichneumon*, to hunt after—*ichnos*, a track.]

Ichnography, ik-nog'raf-i, n. a ground-plan: the art of drawing ground-plans.—**adj.** *ichnographic* (*-is-graf'ik*), *-al*.—**adv.** *ichnograph'ically*.—**n.** *ichnol'ogy*, footprint lore: the science of fossil footprints. [Gr. *ichnos*, a track, footprint.]

Ichor, i'kor, n. (myth.) the ethereal juice in the veins of the gods: a watery humour: colourless matter from an ulcer.—**adj.** *i'chorous*. [Gr. *ichōr*.]

ichthyo- *adj.* *ich'thic*.
(-luc), fish-glue.
(-thylod), fish-stone.
(-thylite), fish-spine.
ichthyography, a description of fishes.—*adj.* *ichthyoid*, -al, fishlike.—*n.* *ichthyolatry* (Gr. *latreia*, worship), fish-worship.—*adj.* *ichthyolatrous*.—*n.* *ichthyolite* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a fossil fish or fish-fossil.—*adj.* *ichthyolitic* (-*lit'ik*); *ichthyological*.—*ns.* *ichthyologist*; *ichthyology*, the branch of natural history that treats of fishes; *ichthyophagist* (-*of'ə-jist*; Gr. *phagein*, to eat), a fish-eater.—*adj.* *ichthyophagous* (-*ə-gəs*).—*ns.* *ichthyophagy* (-*of'ə-jī*), the practice of eating fish; *ichthyop'sid*, -an (Gr. *opsis*, appearance).—*ns.* *pl.* *ichthyop'sida*, a group of vertebrates in Huxley's classification comprising amphibians, fishes, and fishlike vertebrates; *ichthyopterygia* (-*op-tər-i-jī-ā*; Gr. *pterygion*, a fin, dim. of *pteryx*, wing), the *Ichthyosauria*.—*ns.* *Ichthyornis* (Gr. *ornis*, a bird), a Cretaceous fossil bird with vertebrae like those of fishes, and with teeth set in sockets; *ichthyosaur* (*ik'thi-ō-saur*; Gr. *sauros*, lizard), any member of the genus *Ichthyosaurus* or of the order *Ichthyosauria*, gigantic Mesozoic fossil fishlike marine reptiles.—*adj.* *ichthyosaurian*.—*n.* *ichthyō'sis*, a disease in which the skin becomes hardened, thickened, and rough.—*adj.* *ichthyō'sic*.—*n.* *Ich'this*, an emblem or motto (ΙΧΘΥΣ), supposed to have a mystical connexion with Jesus Christ, being the first letters of the Greek words meaning 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour.' [Gr. *ichthys*, fish.]
icicle, *ik'ī-kəl*, *n.* a hanging, tapering piece of ice formed by the freezing of dropping water. [O.E. *icgel*—*ic*, gen. of *is*, ice, *gel*, icicle.]
ickor, *ik'ər*, *n.* (Scot.) an ear of corn. [O.E. (Northumbrian) *clher*, *clher*; *cl*, ear.]
icon, *Phon*, *n.* a figure: image: a portrait, carved, painted, &c.: in the Greek Church a figure representing Christ, or a saint, in painting, mosaic, &c. (not sculpture).—*adj.* *icon'ic*, of images or icons: conventional in type.—*ns.* *iconography* (Gr. *graphō*, to describe, representation of portrait, worshipper; *iconolatry* (Gr. *latreia*, worship), image-worship; *iconology*, the study of icons: symbolism; *iconomachist* (-*om'ə-kist*), one who contends against the use of icons in worship; *iconomachy* (Gr. *mache*, fight), opposition to image-worship.—*adj.* *iconomat'ic*, using pictures of objects to represent not the things themselves but the sounds of their names, as in a transition stage between picture-writing and a phonetic system.—*ns.* *iconomat'icism* (-*is'm*); *iconom'ic*, inferring distance from an object, by measuring its photographic view-finder; *iconom'otry*; *iconoph'illism*, a taste for pictures, &c.; *iconoph'illist*, a connoisseur of pictures, &c.; *iconoscope*, a form of photographic view-finder; *Iconoscope*, a form of electron camera; *iconostasis* (Gr. *eikonostasis*—*stasis*, placing), in Eastern churches, a screen shutting off the icons are placed.
ic'ic, *n.* act of breaking images: opposition to image-worship.—*n.* *iconoclast*, a breaker of images: one opposed to image-worship, esp. those in the Eastern Church, from the 8th century: one who assails old cherished errors and superstitions.—*adj.* *iconoclast'ic*. [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, *klainō*, to break.]
icosahedron, *i-kos-ə-hē-dron*, *n.* (geom.) a solid with twenty plane faces:—*pl.* *icosahē'dra*.—*adj.* *icosahē'dral*.—*n.* *icositetrahē'dron*, a solid figure with twenty-four plane faces. [Gr. *eikōn*, twenty, *hedra*, a seat.]
icosandra, *i-kos-an-dri-ā*, *n.* *pl.* a Linnaean class of plants with twenty or more free stamens.—*adj.* *icosan'drian*, *icosan'drous*. [Gr. *eikōn*, twenty, *andros*, a man (male).]
icterus, *ik'ter-əs*, *n.* jaundice. *Icterus*, a genus of birds with much yellow in their plumage, including

the Baltimore oriole, giving name to the American family *Icteridae* (-*ter-i-dē*; hang-nests, bobolinks, troupials, grackles).—*adj.* *icteric* (-*ter'ik*), -al, relating to or affected with jaundice.—*ns.* a medicine for jaundice.—*adj.* *ic'terine* (-*ter-in*, -in), of or like the family *Icteridae*: yellowish or marked with yellow; *icteritious* (*ik'ter-ish'əs*), jaundiced; yellow. [Gr. *ikteros*, jaundice, also a yellowish bird (acc. Pliny the golden oriole) the sight of which cured jaundice.]

ictus, *ik'təs*, *n.* a stroke: rhythmical or metrical stress: a pulsation:—*pl.* *ic'tuses* (or *L. ic'tūs*).—*adj.* *ic'tic*. [L., a blow.]

I'd, *id*, contracted from *I would*, or *I had*: also used for *I should*.

id, *idē*, *id*, *n.* a fish of the same family as the carp, inhabiting the fresh waters of Northern Europe. [Sw. *id*.]

id, *id*, *n.* (biol.) in Weismann's theory, an element in a chromosome carrying all the hereditary characters.—*n.* *Idant* (*i'dant*), an aggregation of *ids*: a chromosome. [Gr. *idios*, own, private; appar. suggested by *Idioplasm*.]

id, *id*, *n.* (psych.) the sum total of the primitive instinctive forces in an individual subserving the pleasure-pain principle. [L. *id*, it.]

Idaeon, *i-dē-ən*, *adj.* of Mount Ida in Crete, or that near Troy.—*Idaeon vine*, the cowberry (*Vaccinium Vitis-Idaeae*). [Gr. *Idaios*—*Idē*.]

Idallian, *i-dāl-li-an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Idallium* (Gr. *Idalion*), in Cyprus, or to Aphrodite, to whom it was sacred.

Idea, *i-dē-ā*, *n.* an image of an external object formed by the mind: a notion, thought, any product of intellectual action, of memory and imagination: an archetype of the manifold varieties of existence in the universe, belonging to the supersensible world, where reality is found and where God is (Platonic): one of the three products of the reason (the Soul, the Universe, and God) transcending the conceptions of the understanding.—*transcendental ideas*, in the functions of mind concerned with unification of existence (*Kantian*): the ideal realised, the absolute truth of which everything that exists is the expression (*Hegelian*).—*adj.* *idē-ā*, *idē-ā'd*, provided with an idea or ideas; *idē-āl*, existing in idea: mental: existing in imagination only: highest and best conceivable: perfect, as opposed to the real, the imperfect: theoretical, conforming absolutely to theory.—*n.* the highest conception of anything, or its embodiment: a standard of perfection.—*adj.* *idē-āless*, devoid of ideas.—*n.* *idē-ālist'ion*.—*v.t.* *idē-ālist*, to regard or represent as ideal.—*v.i.* to form ideas: to think or work idealistically.—*ns.* *idē-ālist*; *idē-ālistm*, the doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are ideas, that all reality is in its nature psychical: any system that considers thought or the idea as the ground either of knowledge or existence: tendency towards the highest conceivable perfection, love for or search after the best and highest: the imaginative treatment of subjects; *idē-ālist*, one who holds the doctrine of idealism: one who strives after the ideal: an unpractical person.—*adj.* *idē-ālist'ic*, pertaining to idealists or to idealism.—*adv.* *idē-ālist'ically*.—*n.* *idē-ālisty* (-*ol'i-ti*), ideal state: ability and disposition to form ideals of beauty and perfection.—*adj.* *idē-ālistess*, having no ideals.—*adv.* *idē-ālisty*, in an ideal manner: mentally.—*n.* *idē-āloguē* (a misspelling of *ideologue*).—*v.t.* *idē-āte*, to form or have an idea of: to imagine: to preconceive.—*v.i.* to form ideas.—*adj.* *idē-āte*, produced by an idea.—*n.* the correlative or object of an idea.—*n.* *idē-ātion*, the power of the mind for forming ideas: the exercise of such power.—*adj.* *idē-ātion-āl*, *idē-ātive*.—*adv.* *idē-ātion-ālly*. [L. *idē-ā*—Gr. *idē-ā*; cf. *idē-ā* (aor.), to see.]

Identify, *i-den'ti-fi*, *v.t.* to make, reckon, ascertain or prove to be the same: to ascertain the identity of: to assign to a species: to bind up or associate with the same.—*ns.* *iden'ti-fy*, the same, *factre*, to make.]

identity, *id-en-ti-ti*, *n.* state of being the same: sameness: sameness of a thing with itself: individuality: personality: who or what a person or thing is (*math.*) an equation true for all values of the symbols involved.—*adj.* identical, the very same: not different: expressing or resulting in identity.—Also *iden'tic*.—*adv.* iden'tically.—*n.* iden'ticalness.—identical twins, twins developing from one zygote; identity card, disk, a card, disk, &c., bearing the owner's or wearer's name, &c., used to establish his identity. [*L.L. identitās, -ātis*—*L. idem*, the same.]

ideogram, *id-i-ō-gram*, or *id*, **ideograph**, *-gráf*, *ns.* a written character or symbol that stands not for a word or sound but for the thing itself directly.—*adj.* ideographic (*-gráf'ik*), *-al*.—*adv.* ideographically.—*n.* ideography (*-og-rá-fi*). [*Gr. idéa*, idea, *gramma*, a drawing, *graphein*, to write.]

ideology, *id-, id-i-ol-ō-jī*, *n.* the science of ideas, metaphysics: abstract speculation: visionary speculation: body of ideas: way of thinking.—*adj.* ideologic (*-lōj*), *-al*, of or pertaining to an ideology: arising from, concerned with, rival ideologies.—*n.* ideologist, one occupied with ideas or an idea: a mere theorist or visionary.—Also ideologue (*id-i-ol-ō-jō*). [*Gr. idéa*, idea, *logos*, discourse.]

ideopraxist, *id-, id-i-ō-prak'sist*, *n.* one who is impelled to carry out an idea. [*Gr. idéa*, idea, *praxis*, doing.]

Ides, *idz*, *n.pl.* in ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months. [*Fr. ides*—*L. idūs* (pl.).]

idiocy. See **idiot**.

idograph, *id-i-ō-gráf*, *n.* a private mark: trademark.—*adj.* idiographic (*-gráf'ik*). [*Gr. idios*, own, private, *graphein*, to write.]

idiom, *id-i-əm*, *n.* a mode of expression peculiar to a language: an expression characteristic of a particular language not logically or grammatically explicable: a form or variety of language: a dialect: a characteristic mode of expression.—*adj.* idiomatic, *-al*.—*adv.* idiomatically.—*ns.* idiomicon (*-ot'i-kon*), a vocabulary of a particular dialect or district; id'iotism (*-ə-tiz'm*), an idiom: an idiomatic expression: idiomatic character: (see also under **idiot**). [*Gr. idioma*, *idiōtikon*—*idios*, own.]

idiomorphic, *id-i-ō-mor'fik*, *adj.* having the faces belonging to its crystalline form, as a mineral that has had free room to crystallise out. [*Gr. idios*, own, *morphe*, form.]

idiopathy, *id-i-ō-p'ā-thī*, *n.* a state or experience peculiar to the individual: (*med.*) a primary disease, one not occasioned by another.—*adj.* idiopathic (*-pā'th'ik*).—*adv.* idiopathically. [*Gr. idios*, own, *pathos*, suffering.]

idioplasm, *id-i-ō-plaz'm*, *n.* that part of the protoplasm that determines hereditary character. [*Gr. idios*, own, private, *plasma*, mould.]

idiorhythmic, *id-i-ō-ridh'mik*, or *ritik*, *adj.* self-regulating: allowing each member to regulate his own life. [*Gr. idios*, own, *rhythmos*, order.]

idiosyncrasy, *id-i-ō-sing'kra-sī*, *n.* peculiarity of temperament or mental constitution: any characteristic of a person.—*adj.* idiosyncratic (*-krai'tik*), *-al*. [*Gr. idios*, own, *synkrais*, a mixing together—*syn*, together, *kraisis*, a mixing.]

idiot, *id-i-ot*, *id'yot*, *n.* a person so defective in mind from birth as to be unable to protect himself against ordinary physical dangers: one afflicted with the severest grade of feeble-mindedness: a flighty fool: a blockhead: a foolish or unwise person.—*adj.* afflicted with idiocy: idiotic.—*ns.* id'iotcy (*-ə-ti*), *id'lotcy* (*rare*), state of being an idiot: imbecility: folly.—*adj.* idiotic (*-ot'i-*), like an idiot: foolish. **idioticon** (see under **idiot**). **idiotic**.—*n.* id'iotism, the (see also under **idiot**). [*Fr.*—*L. idiotus*—*Gr. idiotēs*, a private person, ordinary person, one who holds no public office or has no professional knowledge—*idios*, own, private.]

idiothermous, *id-i-ō-ther'mos*, *adj.* warm-blooded, i.e. having a temperature of one's own, inde-

pendent of surroundings. [*Gr. idios*, own, *thermē* heat.]

idle, *id'l*, *adj.* vain: baseless: trifling: unemployed: averse to labour: not occupied: useless: unimportant: unedifying.—*v.t.* to spend in idleness: to cause to be idle.—*v.i.* to be idle or unoccupied: of machinery, to run without doing work.—*adj.* id'le-head'ed, foolish.—*ns.* id'lehood, id'leness; id'ler; id'lesse, idleness; id'le-wheel, a wheel placed between two others for transferring the motion from one to the other without changing the direction.—*n.pl.* id'le-worms, worms once jocularly supposed to be bred in the fingers of lazy maid-servants.—*adv.* id'ly. [*O.E. idel*; *Du. idel*, *Ger. eitel*.]

Ido, *ēdō*, *n.* an auxiliary international language developed (since 1907) from Esperanto.—*ns.* Id'ist, Id'olst. [*Ido*, offspring.]

idocrase, *id-, id-ō-kra-s*, *n.* the mineral *vauvanite*. [*Gr. idos*, form, *kraisis*, mixture.]

idol, *id'l*, *n.* a figure: an image: a phantom: (*Spens.*) a counterfeit: an image of a god: an object of worship: an object of love, admiration, or honour in an extreme degree: (also Id'ol'n, Id'ol'm; *pl.* Id'ol'a) a false notion or erroneous way of looking at things to which the mind is prone, classified by Bacon (*Novum Organum*, i. § 39) as *Idols of the tribe* (due to the nature of man's understanding); *Idols of the den or cave* (due to personal causes); *Idols of the forum* (due to the influence of words or phrases); *Idols of the theatre* (due to misconceptions of philosophic system or demonstration).—*v.t.* id'olise, to make an idol of.—*ns.* id'olis'er; id'olism, idol-worship: id'olising (*Milt.*) a false notion; id'olist (*Milt.*) an idolater; id'oloclast (*-dōl*), a breaker of images. [*L. idōlum*—*Gr. eidōlon*—*eidos*, form—*idein* (aor.), to see.]

idolater, *id-dol'ā-tar*, *n.* a worshipper of idols: a great admirer:—*fem.* id'ol'atress.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* id'ol'atrise, to worship as an idol: to adore.—*adj.* id'ol'atrous.—*adv.* id'ol'atrously.—*n.* id'ol'atry, the worship of an image held to be the abode of a superhuman personality: excessive love. [*Fr. idolâtre*—*Gr. eidōlatrēs*—*eidōlon*, idol, *latreuein*, to worship.]

idyll, *id'il*, *id'il*, *-əl*, *n.* a short pictorial poem, chiefly on pastoral subjects: a story of happy innocence or rusticity: a work of art of like character in any medium.—Also *idyl*.—*adj.* idyl'ian, idyl'lic.—*n.* id'yllist. [*L. idyllium*—*Gr. eidyllion*, dim. of *eidos*, image.]

if, *if*, *conj.* on condition that: provided that: in case that: supposing that: whether.—*n.* a condition: a supposition.—*as if*, as if it would be if. [*O.E. gif*; *cf. Du. of, O.N. ef*.]

igad, *i-gad*. Same as **egad**.

igapó. Same as **gapó**.

igarapé, *ē-gā-rā-pā*, *n.* a canoe waterway in Brazil. [*Tupi*.]

igloo, *ig'loo*, *n.* a snow-hut. [*Eskimo*.]

ignaro, *ig-nā-rō*, *en-yā-rō*, *n.* an ignorant person. [*Prob.* from Spenser's character (*Faerie Queene*, I. viii.) whose only answer is 'He could not tell'—*It. ignaro*—*L. ignārus*, ignorant.]

Ignatius, *ig-nā'shan*, *adj.* of or pertaining to St Ignatius, first-century bishop of Antioch (applied to the Epistles attributed to him): or Ignatius Loyola.—*n.* a Jesuit.—Ignatius's bean (see under **Saint**).

igneous, *ig-ni-s*, *adj.* of or like fire: (*geol.*) produced by solidification of the earth's internal molten magma.—*adj.* ignip'otent, (*Pope*) presiding over fire. [*L. ignis*, fire.]

ignis-fatus, *ig-nis-fat'ū-s*, *L. fāt'oo-oot*, *n.* Will-o'-the-wisp—the light of combustion of marsh-gas, apt to lead travellers into danger: any delusive ideal that leads one astray.—*pl.* ignes-fatuī (*ig-nēz-fat'ū-i*; *L. ignis-fat'ū-oi*). [*L. ignis*, fire, *fatus*, foolish.]

ignite, *ig-nit*, *v.t.* to set on fire: to heat to the point at which combustion occurs.—*v.i.* to take fire.—*adj.* ignit'able (also ignit'ible).—*ns.* ignit'ibility (ignit'ib'ility); ignit'er, one who ignites: apparatus for firing an explosive or explosive mixture; ignition (*-nish'm*), act of igniting: means of igniting: state of being ignited: the

firing system of an internal-combustion engine. [*L. ignire, ignitum*, to set on fire, to make red-hot—*ignis*, fire.]

ignoble, *ig-nō-bl*, *adj.* of low birth: mean or worthless: unworthy: base: dishonourable.—*v.t.* to degrade.—*ns.* ignobility, ignobleness.—*adv.* ignobly. [*Fr.*,—*L. ignobilis*—*in-*, not, (*gnobilis*, noble.)]

ignominy, *ig-nō-mīn-i*, or *-ny*, *n.* loss of good name: public disgrace: infamy—formerly also (as *Shak.*) ignomy.—*adj.* ignominious, deserving or marked with ignominy.—*adv.* ignominiously. [*L. ignominia*, *in-*, not, (*gnomen*, *-inis*, name.)]

ignoramus, *ig-nō-rā-mas*, *n.* the word formerly written by a grand-jury on the back of a rejected indictment: an ignorant person, esp. one pretending to knowledge:—*pl.* Ignorā muses. [*L. ignorāmus*, we are ignorant, in legal use, we ignore, take no notice, 1st per. pl. pres. indic. of *ignorāre*.]

ignorant, *ig-nor-ant*, *adj.* without knowledge, in general or particular: uninstructed: uninformed: unaware: showing, arising from, want of knowledge: (*Shak.*) keeping back knowledge: (*obs.*) unknown.—*n.* an ignorant person.—*n.* ignorance, want of knowledge—in R.C. theol. *vincible* or *willful* ignorance is such as one may be fairly expected to overcome; *invincible* ignorance is that which one cannot help or abate: the time of ignorance, i.e. before Mahommed: an instance of ignorance: an act committed in ignorance.—*adv.* ignorantly. [*Fr.*,—*L. ignorāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *ignorāre*; see *ignore*.]

ignorantine, *ig-nō-ror-īn*, *-tin*, *n.* (R.C.) a member of a religious congregation of men devoted to the instruction of the poor—inaccurately applied to *Brethren of the Christian Schools*.

ignoro, *ig-nor*, *v.t.* wilfully to disregard: to set aside.—*adj.* ignorant.—*ns.* Ignorātion, ignoring, ignor er. [*L. ignorāre*, not to know—*in-*, not, and the root of (*gnoscere*, to know.)]

Iguana, *i-gwā-nā*, *n.* a genus of large thick-tongued arboreal lizards in tropical America: loosely extended to others of the same family (Iguanidae): iguana, in South Africa a monitor lizard. [*Sp.*, from *Carib.*]

Iguanodon, *i-gwā-nō-don*, *n.* a large Jurassic and Cretaceous herbivorous dinosaur, with teeth like those of the iguana. [*Iguana*, and *Gr. odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

Iguvine, *ig-u-vīn*, *adj.* Eugubine.

Ithram, *i-thrām*, *ih-rām*, *n.* the scanty garb worn by Mahommedan pilgrims on drawing near Mecca: the holy state it betokens. [*Ar. ithrām*.]

Ikon. Same as *icon*.

Ilang-iliang. Same as *ylang-ylang*.

Ileac. See *Ileum*, *Ileus*.

Ileum, *il-i-um*, *n.* the posterior part of the small intestine.—*adj.* ileac, ileal. [*L.L. Ileum*, *L. ilia* (pl.), the groin, flank, intestines.]

Ileus, *il-i-us*, *n.* obstruction of the intestine with severe pain, vomiting, &c.—Also *ileac* or *ileal* passion.—*adj.* ileac, ileal. [*L. ileos*—*Gr. ileos* or *eileos*, colic.]

Ilex, *i-lex*, *n.* theholm-oak (*Quercus Ilex*): *Hex*, the holly genus:—*pl.* Ilexes, illeces (*i-li-tes*). [*L. Ilex*, holm-oak.]

Iliac, *il-iac*. See *Ileum*, *Ileus*, *Ilium*, *Ilium*.

Iliad, *il-i-ad*, *n.* a Greek epic ascribed to Homer, on the siege of Troy: a long story or series of woes. [*Gr. Ilias*, *-ados*—*Ilios* or *Ilion*, *Ilium*, Troy.]

Ilium, *il-i-um*, *n.* the bone that unites with the ischium and pubis to form the innominate bone:—*pl.* ilia, the flanks.—*adj.* iliac. [*L. Ilium* (in classical *L.* only in pl. *ilia*); see *Ileum*.]

Ilium, *il-i-um*, *n.* Troy.—*adj.* iliac, ilian. [*L. Ilium*—*Gr. Ilium*, Troy.]

Ilk, *ilk*, *adj.* same.—of that ilk, of that same, that is, of the estate of the same name as the family—often used ignorantly for 'of that kind.' [*O.E. ilca*, same.]

Ilk, *ilk*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) each: usu. compounded with the article as ilk'a (-a, -d)—*n.*, *adj.*, *adv.* ilk'adny, every day, every day but Sunday. [*O.E. etc*, each.]

Ilk, *ilk*, *adj.* (*comp.* worse; *superl.* worst) evil, bad: wicked: producing evil: hurtful: unfortunate: unfavourable: difficult: reprehensible: sick: diseased: incorrect: cross, as temper: (*Scot.*) grieved, distressed: (*Scot.*) severe.—*adv.* (*comp.* worse; *superl.* worst) badly: not well: not rightly: wrongfully: unfavourably: amiss: with hardship: with difficulty.—*n.* evil: wickedness: misfortune: harm: nilment.—*adj.* ilk'-advised, imprudent: ill-judged: ill'-affected, not well disposed: ilk'-unbecoming.—*ns.* ilk'-ble, nent, enmity.—*adj.* ilk'-bred, ilk'-bred-ling.—*adj.* ilk'-condit'ioned, in bad condition: churlish: ilk'-deed'y, (*Scot.*) mischievous: ilk'-disposed, unfriendly: inclined to evil: ilk'-faced (*Spens.* ilk'-faste), ugly-faced.—*n.* ilk'-fame', disrepute (see *house*).—*adj.* ilk'-fat'ed, unlucky: ilk'-faur'd (*Scot.*), ilk'-favoured, ill-looking: deformed: ugly.—*adv.* ilk'-favouredly.—*n.* ilk'-favouredness.—*adj.* ilk'-got', gotten, procured by bad means: ilk'-haired', (*Scot.*) cross-grained: ilk'-head'ed (*Spens.* heed'ed), not clear in the head: ilk'-humoured, bad-tempered: ilk'-judged', not well judged: ilk'-look'ing, having a bad look: ilk'-manned', insufficiently provided with men: ilk'-mann'ered, rude: ilk'-bred: ilk'-nat'ured, of a bad temper: cross: peevish.—*adv.* ilk'-nat'uredly.—*ns.* ilk'-nat'uredness: ilk'ness, sickness: disease.—*adj.* ilk'-off', in bad circumstances: ilk'-omened, having bad omens: unfortunate: ilk'-spent, spent amiss: ilk'-starred', born under the influence of an unlucky star: unlucky: ilk'-tem'pered, having a bad temper: morose: (*Shak.*) badly tempered, ill-mixed, distempered.—*n.* ilk'ith, (*Ruskin*, &c.) the contrary of wealth:—*adj.* ilk'-l'med, said or done at an ilk'-meal, to treat ilk: to at ilk'-turn', an act of unkindness or enmity: ilk'-us'age.—*v.t.* ilk'-use', to ill-treat.—*adj.* ilk'-used', badly used or treated.—*ns.* ilk'-will', unkind feeling: enmity: ilk'-wisher, one who wishes harm to another.—*adj.* ilk'-wrest'ing, misinterpreting to disadvantage.—*adj.* ilk'-h; rare, ilk'-go ilk'-isfortune, take it ilk', not connected with confused with it, so that it is to be read where evil is written.]

Il-lapse, *il-laps*, *n.* a sliding in.—*v.i.* to glide in. [*L. il-labi*, *il-lapsus*—*il-* (*in-*), *in*, *lābi*, to slip, to slide.]

Il-laqueate, *il-lak-wi-āt*, *v.t.* to ensnare.—*adj.* il-laqueable.—*n.* Il-laqueation. [*L. illoquere*, *-atum*—*il-* (*in-*), into, laqueus, a noose.]

Il-lation, *il-lā-shun*, *n.* act of inferring from premises: inference: conclusion.—*adj.* il-lative (*il-lā-tiv*, also *il-lā-tiv*), pertaining to, of the nature of, expressing, or introducing an inference.—*adv.* il-latively. [*L. il-latio*, *-ōnis*—*il-latus*, used as p.p. of *inferre*, to infer—*il-* (*in-*), *in*, *lātus*, carried.]

Il-laudable, *il-lā-dā-bl*, *adj.* not praiseworthy.—*adv.* il-laudably. [*L. il-* (*in-*), not.]

Il-lecchrum, *il-lē-i-brum*, *n.* a genus of plants of one species found in Devon and Cornwall, giving name in some classifications to a family Illecebræaceæ, corresponding more or less to the Paronychiaceæ or Corregiolaceæ of others, by others again placed in Caryophyllaceæ. [Said to be from *L. illecebrosus*, allurements, as enticing the simpler into bogs and marshes.]

Il-le-gal, *il-lē-gal*, *adj.* contrary to law.—*v.t.* ille'galise, to render unlawful.—*n.* ille'gality (*-gal-i-ti*), the quality or condition of being illegal.—*adv.* ille'gally.

Il-le-gible, *il-lē-gi-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be read: indistinct.—*ns.* ille'gibleness, ille'gibility.—*adv.* ille'gibly.

Il-le-gitimate, *il-lē-jit-i-mit*, *adj.* not according to law: not in the legal position of those born in wedlock: not properly inferred or reasoned: not genuine: not recognised by authority or good usage: (of racing) other than flat-racing.—*n.* a bastard.—*v.t.* (*-mā*) to pronounce or render illegitimate.—*n.* ille'gitimacy (*-mā-si*).—*adv.* ille'gitim-

ately.—*n.* illegitimacy, the act of pronouncing or rendering, or state of being, illegitimate.—*illegitimate* pollination, in dimorphic flowers, pollination of long style from short stamen, or short from long.

illiad, a Shakespearian form of *oecillade*.

illiberal, *il-lib-er-al*, *adj.* niggardly; mean, narrow in opinion or culture.—*v.t.* *illiberalise*.—*n.* *illiberality* (*-al-i-ty*).—*adv.* *illiberally*.

illicit, *il-lis-it*, *adj.* not allowable; unlawful; unlicensed.—*adv.* *illicitly*.—*n.* *illicitness*.—*illicit* process of the major, or minor, (*log.*) the fallacy of distributing the major or minor term in the conclusion when it is not distributed in the premise. [*L. illicitus*—*il-* (*in-*), not, *licitus*, *pa.p.* of *licere*, to be allowed.]

illimitable, *il-im-it-a-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be bounded; infinite.—*n.* *illimitableness*.—*adv.* *illimitably*.—*n.* *illimitation*.—*adj.* *illimited*.

illinium, *il-in-i-um*, *n.* a name proposed for element No. 67.—See *prometheum*. [*Illinois* University, where its discovery was claimed.]

illipe, *il-li-pi*, *illupl*, *il'oo-pi*, *n.* the mahwa tree (*Sapotaceae*) yielding *illipe* nuts and oil. [*Tamil illuppai*.]

illiquation, *il-i-qua-shun*, *n.* the melting of one thing into another. [*L. in*, into, *liquere*,—*atum*, to melt.]

illision, *il-ish-un*, *n.* the act of striking against something. [*L. illisio*,—*omis*—*illidere*—*in*, into, *laedere*, to strike.]

illiterate, *il-lit-er-it*, *adj.* unacquainted with literature: without book-learning: uneducated: ignorant: unable to read: of or characteristic of those who are without literary education.—*n.* an illiterate person: one who cannot read.—*adv.* *illiterately*.—*ns.* *illiterateness*, *illiteracy* (*-a-ty*).

illogical, *il-log-i-kal*, *adj.* contrary to the rules of logic; regardless or incapable of logic.—*adv.* *illogically*.—*n.* *illogicalness*.

illude, *il-(y)ood*, *v.t.* to trick. [*L. illudere*—*in*, on, *ludere*, *lūsum*, to play.]

illume, *il-(y)oom*, *v.t.* a shortened poetic form of *illumine*.—*v.t.* *illuminate* (*-in-ate*), to light up: to enlighten: to illustrate: to adorn with coloured lettering or illustrations: to confer power of vision upon.—*adj.* (*-al*, *-it*) enlightened: pretending to enlightenment: admitted to a mystery.—*n.* an initiate.—*adj.* *illuminable*, that may be illuminated.—*n.* *illuminant*, enlightening.—*n.* *illumina'ti* (*L. il-lu-dō*), a name given to various sects, and especially to a society of German Free-thinkers at the end of the 18th century.—*n.* *illumination*, lighting up: enlightenment: intensity of lighting up: splendour: brightness: a decorative display of lights: adorning of books with coloured lettering or illustrations: inspiration.—*adj.* *illuminative* (*-a-tiv*, *-d-tiv*), tending to give light: illustrative or explanatory.—*ns.* *illuminator*.—*v.t.* *illumine*, to make luminous or bright: to enlighten: to adorn.—*ns.* *illuminer*, an illuminator: *illuminalism*, the principles of the Illuminati: belief in or claim to an inward spiritual light. [*L. illuminare*,—*atum*, *in*, in, upon, *lūminare*, to cast light.]

illupl. Same as *illipe*.

illusion, *il-(y)oo-zhan*, *n.* (*obs.*) a mocking: deceptive appearance: an apparition: false conception: delusion: (*psych.*) a false sense-impression of something actually present.—*ns.* *illusionism*, the doctrine that the external world is illusory: the production of illusion: *illusionist*, a believer in or practitioner of illusionism: one who produces illusions, a conjurer or prestidigitator.—*adj.* *illusory* (*-sory*), *illusory* (*-sory*), deceiving by false appearances: false.—*adv.* *illusively*.—*n.* *illusiveness*. [See *illude*.]

illustrate, *il-lus-trāt* (old-fashioned *il-us-trāt*), *v.t.* (*obs.*) to make bright, adorn: to show in a favourable light: to give distinction or honour to: to make clear to the mind: to exemplify: to explain and adorn by pictures: to execute pictures for.—*adj.* (*-lus*; *Shak.*) *illustrious*: renowned.—*n.* *illustration*, act of making lustrous or clear: (*obs.*) lighting up: act of explaining: that which

illustrates: exemplification, example: a picture accompanying, (*fig.*) having, periodical. [*il-lus-trā-tiv* or *-trā-*, or *il-us-trā-tiv*], *illus'tratory*, having the quality of making clear or explaining.—*adv.* *illustratively* (or *il-us-*).—*n.* *illustrator*.—*adj.* *illustrious*, (*obs.*) luminous: highly distinguished: noble: conspicuous.—*adv.* *illustriously*.—*n.* *illustrousness*. [*L. illustris*; *illūstrāre*,—*atum*, *lūstrāre*, to light up, prob.—*lux*, light.]

illustrious, *il-us-tri-ous*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) dull. [*L. il-lus-tris*, not.]

imaculate, *il-man-it*, *n.* a black mineral composed of iron, titanium, and oxygen. [From the *Ilmen Mountains* in the Urals.]

I'm, *im*, a contraction of *I am*.

image, *im'ij*, *n.* likeness: a statue: an idol: a representation in the mind, an idea: a picture or representation (not necessarily visual) in the imagination or memory: an appearance: that which very closely resembles anything: a type: (*geom.*) a figure got from another figure by joining every point in it with a fixed point, or dropping a perpendicular from it to a fixed straight line or plane, and producing to the same distance: (*opt.*) the figure of any object formed by rays of light reflected or refracted (*real* if the rays converge upon it, *virtual* if they appear to diverge from it): an analogous figure formed by other rays: (*rhet.*) a metaphor or simile.—*v.t.* to form an image of: to form a likeness of in the mind: to mirror: to imagine: to portray: to typify.—*adj.* *imageable*.—*n.* *image-breaker*, an iconoclast.—*adj.* *imageless*, having no image.—*ns.* *imagery* (*im'ij-ri*, *-a-ry*), the work of the imagination: mental pictures: figures of speech: images in general or collectively: *image-worship*; *imagism*; *imagist*, one of a twentieth-century school of poetry aiming at concentration, the exact word, and hard clearness.—*Also* *adj.* [*O.Fr.*—*L. imāgo*, image; cf. *imitari*, to imitate.]

imagine, *im-aj'in*, *v.t.* to form an image of in the mind: to conceive: to think: to think vainly or falsely: to conjecture: to contrive or devise.—*v.i.* to form mental images: to exercise imagination.—*adj.* *imaginable*.—*n.* *imaginableness*.—*adv.* *imaginably*.—*adj.* *imaginary*, existing only in the imagination: not real: non-existent.—*n.* *imagination*, act of imagining: the faculty of forming images in the mind: the artist's creative power: that which is imagined: contrivance.—*adj.* *imaginative* (*-a-tiv*).

imaginal, *im-aj-in-al*, *adj.* of or pertaining to: of active imagination: imaginary point, line, &c., a non-existent point, &c., whose co-ordinates are imaginary quantities, non-existent quantities involving the square roots of negative quantities. [*O.Fr. imaginer*—*L. imāgināri*—*imāgo*, an image.]

imago, *i-mā-gō*, *n.* the last or perfect state of insect life: an image or optical counterpart of a thing: (*psych.*) an elaborated type, founded on a parent or other, persisting in the unconscious as an influence.—*pl.* *imagines* (*i-mā-jin-ēz*), *imā-gōs*.—*adj.* *imaginal* (*i-maj'*). [*L. imāgo*,—*inis*, image.]

imām, *i-mām*, *Imaum*, *i-ma'm*, *n.* the officer who leads the devotions in a mosque: *Imām*, a title for various Mohammedan potentates, founders, and leaders.—*n.* *imām'ate*. [*Ar. imām*, chief.]

imb-, for many words see *emb-*.

imbalance, *im-bal-ans*, *n.* (*med.*) a lack of balance, as between the ocular muscles, or between the activities of the endocrines, or between the parts of the involuntary nervous system, or between the elements of a diet: temporary lack of balance in a self-adjusting system.

imbarb, *im-bārk*, *v.t.* to enclose in bark.

imbecile, *im-bi-sil*, *-sil*, formerly *im-bi-sil*, *im-bes'il*, *adj.* feeble (now generally in mind): fatuous.—*n.* one who is imbecile: one whose defective mental state (from birth or an early age) does not

amount to idiocy, but who is incapable of managing his own affairs.—*n.* Imbecillity. (Fr. *imbécille* (now *imbécile*)—*L.* *imbécillus*; origin unknown.)
imbibe, *im-bib*, *v.t.* to drink in: to absorb: to receive into the mind.—*v.i.* to drink, absorb.—*ns.* imbib'er; imbibition (*im-bib-ish'an*). [*L.* *imbibere*—*in*, *in*, into, *bibere*, to drink.]

imbrast, (*Spens.*) for embraced.
imbricate, *im-bri-kāt*, *v.t.* to lay one over another, as tiles on a roof.—*v.i.* to be so placed.—*adj.* overlapping like roof-tiles.—*n.* Imbric'ation. [*L.* *imbricare*, —*atum*, to tile—*imbrex*, a tile—*imber*, a shower.]

imbroglio, *im-bro-kā'tā*, *n.* in fencing, a thrust. [*It.* *imbroglio*, *im-brōl'yō*, *n.* a confused mass: a tangle: an embroilment: (*mus.*) an ordered confusion. [*It.*, confusion—*imbrogliare*, to confuse, embroil.]

imbrue, *im-brōō'*, *v.t.* to wet or moisten: to soak: to drench: to stain or dye.—Also embrue'.—*n.* imbrue'ment. [*O.Fr.* *embreuver*—*bevre* (Fr. *boire*)—*L.* *bibere*, to drink.]

imbrute, *im-brōōt'*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to reduce, or sink, to the state of a brute.—Also embrute.

imbue, *im-bū'*, *v.t.* to moisten: to tinge deeply: to cause to imbibe, as the mind. (*O.Fr.* *imbuere*—*L.* *imbuiere*—*in*, and root of *bibere*, to drink.)

imburse, *im-burs'*, *v.t.* to put in a purse or in one's purse: to pay: to repay.

imitate, *im-i-tāt*, *v.t.* to strive to be like or produce something like: to copy, not necessarily exactly: to mimic.—*n.* imitability (*-ā-bil'i-ti*).—*adj.* im'itable, that may be imitated or copied: (*obs.*) inviting or worthy of imitation.—*ns.* Im'itancy, the tendency to imitate; Im'itant, a counterfeit; Im'it'ation, act of imitating: that which is produced as a copy, or counterfeit: a performance in mimicry. (*mus.*) the repeating of the same passage, or the following of a passage with a similar one in one or more of the other parts or voices.—*adj.* sham, counterfeit: machine-made (as lace).—*adj.* im'itativo, inclined to imitate: formed after a
—*v.* im'itatively.—*ns.* im'
[*L.* *imitari*, —*atus*.]

—*adj.* spotless: unstained: pure.—*n.* Immac'ulacy, state of being immaculate.—*adv.* Immac'ulately.—*n.* Immac'ulateness.—that the
sin—fire
not the same as the Virgin Birth. [*L.* *immaculatus*—*in*, not, *maculare*, to spot.]

immanacle, *im-(m)an'-ā-kl*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to put in manacles, to fetter or confine.

immanation, *im-ā-nā'shən*, *n.* inflow. [*L.* *in*, *in*, *manāre*, —*atum*, to flow.]

immane, *im-an'*, *adj.* huge: cruel, savage.—*adv.* Immanely.—*n.* Immanity (*im-an-i-ti*), cruelty.

[*L.* *immanis*, huge, savage.]

immanent, *im'-ā-nant*, *adj.* indwelling: pervading: inherent.—*ns.* Imman'ence, Imman'ency, the pervasion of the universe by the intelligent and creative principle—a fundamental conception of Pantheism.—*adj.* Immanent'ial (*-ent'f*).—*ns.* Imman'entism, belief in an immanent God; Imman'entist. [*L.* *in*, *in*, *manēre*, to remain.]

Immantie, *im-(m)an'i*, *v.t.* to envelop in a mantle. Immanuel, Emmanuel, *im-an'-ū-el*, *n.* a name given to Jesus (Matt. i. 23) in allusion to Is. vii. 14. [*Gr.* *Emmanuel*—Heb. *Immanū'el*, God-with-us.]

Immarcescible, *im-ār-ser'i-bl*, *adj.* never-fading: imperishable.—Less correctly Immarcess'ible.

[*L.* *in*, not, *marcescere*, to languish.]

Immarginate, *im-ār-jin-āt*, —*it*, *adj.* without distinct margin.

Immask, *im-māsk'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to mask, disguise.

Immaterial, *im-ā-tē-ri-āl*, *adj.* not consisting of

the quality of being immaterial or of not consisting of matter.—*adv.* Immat'erially.
immature, *im-ā-tūr'*, Immatured, —*nūr'd*, *adjs.* not ripe: not perfect: come before the natural time.

—*adv.* Immature'ly.—*ns.* Immature'o'ness, Immatur'ity.

Immeasurable, *im-esh'ar-ā-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be measured: very great.—*n.* Immeas'urableness.

—*adv.* Immeas'urably.—*adj.* Immeas'ured, (*Spens.*) beyond the common measure, immeasurable.

immediate, *im-ē-dī-āt*, —*dyat*, —*dyit*, *adj.* with nothing between: not acting by second causes: direct: present: without delay.—*n.* Imme'diacy.

—*adv.* Imme'di:ly.

immūdiatism, action at once, c.

slavery.

immedicable, *im-(m)ed'i-kā-bl*, *adj.* incurable.

immemorial, *im-i-mōr'i-āl*, *adj.* ancient beyond the reach of memory.—*adv.* Immemō'rially.

immense, *i-mens'*, *adj.* that cannot be measured: vast in extent: very large: (*slang*) vastly amusing.

—*adv.* Immense'ly.—*ns.* Immense'ness; Immens'ity, an extent not to be measured: infinity: greatness. (Fr., —*L.* *immensus*—*in*, not, *minus*, p.p. of *metiri*, to measure.)

immensurable, *im-(m)ens'ar-ā-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be measured.—*n.* Immensurability.

immerge, *im-(m)erj'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to plunge in. (*L.* *in*, into, *mergere*, *mersum*, to plunge.)

immerituous, *im-mer-i-tu-ās*, *adj.* (*Milt.*) undeserving. [*L.* *immeritus*—*in*, not, *meritus*, deserving.]

immerse, *im-(m)ers'*, *v.t.* to dip under the surface of a liquid: to baptise by dipping the whole body:

to engage or involve deeply.—*adj.* Immersed, (*bot.*) embedded in the tissues.—*ns.* immer'sion, act of immersing: state of being immersed: deep absorption or involvement: baptism by immersing: (*astron.*) entry into a position of invisibility as in eclipse or occultation: application of liquid to a microscope object-glass: immer'sionism; Immer'sionist, one who favours or practises baptism by immersion.—Immersion heater, an electrical apparatus for heating water by direct immersion in it; Immersion lens, a microscope object-glass that works with a drop of oil or water between it and the cover-glass. [See immerge.]

Immesh. See enmesh.

Immethodical, *im-(m)ethod'ik-āl*, *adj.* without method or order: irregular.—*adv.* Immethod'ically.

Imnew. See emnew.

immigrate, *im'i-grāt*, *v.i.* to migrate or remove into a country with intention of settling in it.—*ns.* Imm'igrant, one who immigrates; Immigr'ation. [*L.* *immigrāre*—*in*, into, *migrāre*, —*atum*, to remove.]

imminent, *im'i-nant*, —*intant*: threatening: impending: state of being imminent

imm'incency.—*adv.* —*entis*—*in*, upon, *minere*, to project, jut.]

—*v.i.* to mingle to

ot capable of being

to introduce: to

mit'ed.—*n.* Immission (*-ish'an*). (*L.* *immittere*—*in*, into, *mittere*, *missum*, to send.)

Immitigable, *im-i-ti-gā-bl*, *adj.* incapable of being mitigated.—*adv.* Immitig'ably.

immix, *im-(m)iks'*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to mix in: to involve in mixture. [*L.* *in*, *in*, into.]

immoble, *im-(m)ō-bl*, —*bil*, —*bel*, *adj.* Immoveable: not readily moved: motionless: stationary.—*n.* Immobili'sation.—*v.t.* Immo'bilitate, to render immobile: to put or keep out of action or circulation.—*n.* Immobility.

Immoderate, *im-od'-er-it*, *adj.* exceeding due bounds: extravagant: unrestrained.—*ns.* Immod'eracy, Immod'erateness.—*adv.* Immod'crately.—*n.* Immoder'ation, want of moderation: excess.

Immodest, *im-od'-ist*, *adj.* wanting restraint: exceeding in self-assertion: impudent: wanting shame or delicacy: indecent.—*adv.* Immod'estly.—*n.* Immod'esty.

immolate, *im'ô-lât, im'ôl-ât*, *v.t.* to offer in sacrifice: (*obs.*) to dedicate to the church or church uses.—*ns.* **immolâ'tion, imm'olâ'tor**. [*L. immolâre, -âtum*, to sprinkle meal (on a victim), hence to sacrifice—in, upon, *mola*, meal.]

immoment, *im-mô-mant*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) of no value.
immoral, *im-(m)or-âl*, *adj.* inconsistent with or disregarding of morality: sometimes esp. of sexual morality: wicked: licentious.—*ns.* **immor'alism, denial or rejection of morality: immoral'ist; immorality** (*im-or-, im-or-âl-i-ti*), quality of being immoral: an immoral act or practice.—*adv.* **immor'ally**.

immortal, *im-or'tl*, *adj.* exempt from death: imperishable: never to be forgotten (as a name, poem, &c.).—*n.* one who will never cease to exist: one whose works will always retain their supremacy: one of the forty members of the French Academy.—*n.* **immortâlisa'tion**.—*v.t.* **immor'talise**, to make immortal.—*n.* **immortality** (*im-or-, im-or-tâl-i-ti*).—*adv.* **immor'tally**.

immortelle, *im-or-tel*, *n.* an everlasting flower. [*Fr. fleur* *immortelle*, immortal (flower).]

immovable, *im-môv-â-bl*, *adj.* impossible to move: steadfast: unyielding: impassive: motionless: unalterable: (*law*; commonly **immove'able**) not liable to be removed: real, not personal.—*n.* (*law*; usu. in *pl.* **immove'ables**) immovable property.—*ns.* **immoveableness, immovability**.—*adv.* **immove'ably**.

immune, *im-ün*, *adj.* free from obligation: exempt: not liable to danger, esp. infection.—*n.* one who is immune.—*n.* **immunisâ'tion**.—*v.t.* **imm'unise**, to render immune, esp. to make immune from a disease by injecting disease germs, or their poisons (either active or rendered harmless).—*ns.* **immun'ity; immunol'ogy; immunol'ogy**, the scientific study of immunity. [*L. immūns—in-, not, mūns, serving.*]

immure, *im-ür*, *v.t.* to wall in: to shut up: to imprison.—*n.* (*Shak.* *emure*) an enclosing wall.—*n.* **immure'ment, imprisonment**: walling up. [*L. in, in, mūrus*, a wall.]

immutable, *im-üt-â-bl*, *adj.* unchangeable.—*ns.* **immütability, immüt'ableness**.—*adv.* **immüt'ably**.

imp, *imp*, *n.* (*obs.*) a shoot, scion, graft: a scion of a family: (*obs.*) a young man: a child: a teasing or taunting mischievous child: a little devil or wicked spirit.—*v.t.* to graft, engraft: (*falconry*) to engraft feathers in (to mend a wing).—*adj.* **imp'ish**, like or characteristic of an imp, teasingly mischievous. [*O.E. impa—L.L. impotus*, a graft—*Gr. emphyton*, engrafted.]

imp, for words beginning thus see also **emp**.
impacable, *im-pak-â-bl*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) not to be quieted or appeased. [*L. in-, not, pācare*, to quiet.]

impact, *im-pakt*, *v.t.* to press firmly together: to drive close: to strike or collide.—*ns.* **im'pact**, the blow of a body in motion impinging on another body: the impulse resulting from collision: effect, influence; **im'pact'ion**.—**im'pacted fracture**, (*surg.*) one where part of the bone is forcibly driven into the other part; **im'pacted tooth**, one wedged between the jawbone and another tooth, and thus unable to come through the gum. [*L. impactus*, *p.p.* of *impingere*; see **impinge**.]

impalnt, *im-pānt*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to paint.

impair, *im-pār* (*Spens.* *empair*), *v.t.* to diminish in quantity, value, or strength: to injure: to weaken.—*v.i.* to become worse: to decay.—*n.* **impairing**.—*n.* **im'pair'ment**. [*O.Fr. empeirer* (*Fr. emperer*), from *L. im-(in-)*, intensive, *pējorare*, to make worse—*pējor*, worse.]

impair, *im-pār*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) perhaps, unsuitable. [*Fr.—L. impār—in-, not, pār*, equal.]

impala, *im-pā-lā*, *n.* a large African antelope (*Aepyceros melampus*). [*Zulu i-mpālaj*.]

impale, *im-pāl*, *v.t.* to fence in with stakes: to shut in: to surround with a border: to put to death by spitting on a stake: to transfix: (*her.*) to combine palewise.—Also **empale'**.—*n.* **impale'ment**, an enclosed space: the act or punishment of impaling: (*her.*) the marshalling side by

side of two escutcheons combined in one. [*Fr. empaler—L. in, in, pālus*, a stake.]

impalpable, *im-pāl-pā-bl*, *adj.* not perceivable by touch: extremely fine-grained: eluding apprehension.—*n.* **im'pāpability**.—*adv.* **im'pāpably**.
impanation, *im-pā-nā'shon*, or *-pā-*, *n.* local union of the body of Christ with the consecrated bread in the Eucharist: later specially used of Luther's consubstantiation.—*adj.* **impanate** (*im-pān-ât, im-pān-ât*), embodied in bread. [*From L.L. im-pānāre, -ātum—in, in, pānis*, bread.]

impane, *im-pānē*. See **empane**.
imparadise, *im-pār-â-dis*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to put in a paradise or state of extreme felicity: to make a paradise of.—Also **empār'adise**.

imparity, *im-pār-i-ti*, *n.* inequality: (*arith.*, *obs.*) oddness.—*adj.* **im'pāriplinnate**, pinnate with a terminal leaflet; **im'pārisyllab'ic**, having a syllable more in the other cases than in the nominative. [*L. impār—in-, not, pār*, equal.]

impark, *im-pārk*, *v.t.* to enclose in, or as, a park.—*n.* **im'pārk'tion**.

imparl, *im-pār'l*, *v.t.* to hold a consultation.—*v.t.* to talk over.—*n.* **im'pār'iance** (*Spens.* *emparlaunce*), parleying, conference: delay in pleading, ostensibly for amicable adjustment. [*Obs. Fr. emparler—em-(L. in-), parler*, to talk.]

impart, *im-pār't* (*Spens.* *empart*), *v.t.* to bestow a part of: to give: to communicate: to make known.—*v.i.* to give a part.—*ns.* **im'pār'tâ'tion; im'pār'ter; im'pār'tment** (*Shak.*) [*O.Fr. impartir—L. impartire—in, on, pars, partis*, a part.]

impartial, *im-pār'shl*, *adj.* not favouring one more than another: just: (*Shak.*) partial.—*ns.* **im'pār'tiality** (*-shi-âl-i-ty*), **im'pār'tialness**.—*adv.* **im'pār'tially**.

impartible, *im-pār'i-bl*, *adj.* capable of being imparted.—*n.* **im'pār'tibility**. [*impart*.]

impartible, *im-pār'i-bl*, *adj.* not partible: indivisible.—*n.* **im'pār'tibility**. [*L. im-(in-), not.*]

impassable, *im-pās-â-bl*, *adj.* not capable of being passed.—*ns.* **impassability, impass'ableness**.—*adv.* **impass'ably**.—*n.* **im'passe** (*an'pās*; *Fr.*), a place from which there is no outlet: a deadlock.

impassible, *im-pās-i-bl*, *adj.* incapable of suffering, injury, or emotion.—*ns.* **impass'ibility, impass'ibleness**. [*Church L. impassibilis—in-, not, pās, passus*, to suffer.]

impassion, *im-pāsh'an*, *v.t.* to move with passion: to make passionate.—*adj.* **impass'ionate** (*Spens.* *empass'ionate*), **impassioned**: dispassionate; **impass'ioned** (*Spens.* *empass'ioned*), moved by or charged with passion: animated. [*It. impassionare—L. in, in, pāsio, -ōnis*, passion.]

impassive, *im-pās'iv*, *adj.* not susceptible of feeling: not showing feeling; imperturbable.—*adv.* **impass'ively**.—*ns.* **impass'iveness, impass'ivity**. [*L. im-(in-), not.*]

impaste, *im-pāst*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to knead into a paste: to lay on thick.—*ns.* **impastation** (*im-pas-tā'shon*); **impasto** (*im-pās'tō*; *It.*), in painting and pottery, the thick laying on of pigments.—*adj.* **im'pāst'oed, im'pāst'o'd**. [*L.L. impastare—in, into, pasta*, paste.]

impatient, *im-pāsh'ent*, *adj.* not able to endure or to wait: fretful: restless.—*n.* **im'pā'tience**.—*adv.* **im'pā'tiently**. [*L. im-(in-), not.*]

impave, *im-pāv*, *v.t.* (*Wordsworth*) to depict in pavement. [*L. in, in.*]

impavid, *im-pāv'id*, *adj.* fearless.—*adv.* **im'pāv'idly**. [*L. impavidus—in-(in-), not, pavidus*, fearing.]

impawn, *im-pāwn*, *v.t.* to put in pawn: to pledge: to risk. [*L. in, in.*]

impeach, *im-pēch* (*Spens.* *empeach*), *v.t.* (*obs.*) to hinder, impede: (*obs.*) to beset: to impair: to disparage: to find fault with: to call in question: to arraign (esp. when a lower legislative house charges a high officer with grave offences before the upper house as judges): to turn king's evidence against, peach upon.—*n.* (*Spens.*) hindrance: (*Spens.*) damage, injury, impairment, detriment: (*Shak.*) calling in question.—*adj.* **impeach'able**.—*ns.* **impeach'er; impeach'ment**. [*O.Fr. empech(er)*, to hinder (*Fr. empêcher—L. impedi-cāre*, to fetter—in, in, pēdica, fetter—*pēs, pēdis*, foot;

influenced by O.Fr. *empachier*, to hinder, accuse, from the root of *L. pangere*, to fasten, and by *L. impetere*, to accuse.]

Impearl, *im-pär'l*, *v.t.* to adorn with or as with pearls: to make like pearls.

Impeccable, *im-pék'-ə-bl*, *adj.* not liable to sin: faultless.—*n.* one who is impeccable.—*ns.* Impeccability, Impeccancy.—*adj.* Impeccant, without sin. [*L. in-*, not, *peccare*, to sin.]

Impecunious, *im-pi-kü'n-əs*, *-wyz*, *adj.* without money: short of money.—*n.* Impecuniosity. [*L. in-*, not, *pecunia*, money.]

Impede, *im-ped'*, *v.t.* to hinder or obstruct.—*n.* Impedance, hindrance: (*elect.*) an apparent increase of resistance to an alternating current owing to induction in a circuit.—*n.* Impediment (*-ped*), obstacle: a defect preventing fluent speech.—*n.pl.* Impediment's (*L. impedimenta*), military baggage: baggage generally.—*adj.* Impedimental, impeditive, hindering. [*L. impedire*—*in*, in, *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot.]

Impel, *im-pel'*, *v.t.* to urge forward: to excite to action: to instigate.—*pr.p.* Impelling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* Impelled.—*adj.* Impellent, impelling or driving on.—*n.* an impelling agent or power.—*n.* Impeller. [*L. impellere*, *impulsum*—*in*, on, *pellere*, to drive.]

Impend, *im-pend'*, *v.i.* to overhang: to threaten: to be about to happen.—*ns.* Impendence, Impendency.—*adj.* Impendent. [*L. impendere*—*in*, on, *pendere*, to hang.]

Impenetrable, *im-pen-i-trä-bl*, *adj.* not to be penetrated: occupying space exclusively: impervious: inscrutable.—*n.* Impenetrability.—*adv.* Impenetrably. [*L. in-*, not.]

Impenetrable, *im-pen-i-trä-t*, *v.t.* to permeate: penetrate thoroughly.—*n.* Impenetration. [*L. in*, in, *into*.]

Impenitent, *im-pen-i-tent*, *adj.* not repenting.—*n.* one who does not repent: a hardened sinner.—*ns.* Impenitence; Impenitency.—*adv.* Impenitently. [*L. in-*, not.]

Impervious, *im-pär'-i-tiv*, *adj.* expressive of command, advice, or request: authoritative: peremptory: obligatory: urgently necessary: calling out for action.—*n.* that which is imperative: the imperative mood: a verb in the imperative mood.—*adv.* Imperatively.—Imperative mood, the form of a verb expressing command, advice, or request: categorical imperative (see under category). [*L. imperitiosus*—*imperare*, to command—*in*, in, *parare*, to prepare.]

Imperator, *im-pär-ä-tör*; *L. im-pär-ä-tör*, *n.* a commander: a ruler: an emperor.—*adj.* Imperial (im-pär-ä-tör-i-äl). [*L. imperator*, a general, later an emperor—*imperare*, to command.]

Imperceivable, *im-pär'-ä-bl*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) unperceivable.

Imperceptible, *im-pär'-sep'*, *adj.*—*n.* an imperceptible thing:—*ness*, Imperceptibility.—*adj.* Imperceptive, Imperceptible, not perceiving: having no power to perceive. [*L. in-*, not.]

Imperfect, *im-pär'-fikt*, *adj.* incomplete: defective: falling short of perfection: wanting any normal part, or the full normal number of parts: (*gram.*) expressing continued or habitual action in past time: (*mus.*) diminished, less by a semitone: (*old mus.*) duple.—*n.* the imperfect tense: a verb in the imperfect tense.—*n.* Imperfection (*-fektshn*), the state of being imperfect: a defect: that which is wanting: that which is got to make good a deficiency.—*adv.* Imperfectly.—*n.* Imperfection.—Imperfect cadence, any cadence other than a perfect cadence, esp. one passing from tonic to dominant chord.

Imperforate, *im-pär'-fä-rät*, *-ä-tä-tid*, *adjs.* not pierced through or:—*n.* abnormally closed:—*n.* apart, as a sheet of:—*n.* Imperforation.

Imperial, *im-pär'-i-äl*, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an empire or emperor: sovereign, supreme: commanding, august.—*n.* an emperor or

empress (*obs.*): a supporter of an emperor: tuft of hair on lower lip (earlier than Napoleon III.): a pointed dome of ogee section: the top of a coach, carriage, or a trunk for this: size of paper, 22×30 in. (*U.S.* 23×31): a size of slates, 33×24 in.: an obsolete Russian gold coin.—*v.t.* Imperialise, to make imperial.—*ns.* Imperialism, the power or authority of an emperor: the spirit of empire; Imperialist, a soldier or partisan of an emperor: a believer in the policy of developing and utilising the spirit of empire.—*adj.* Imperialistic.—*n.* Imperiality (*-äl-i-ti*), imperial power, right, or privilege.—*adv.* Imperially.—*adj.* Imperialous, assuming command: haughty: tyrannical: dominating: peremptory: authoritative: (*obs.*) imperial.—*adv.* Imperialously.—*ns.* Imperialousness; Imperialum (*L. imperium*), a military chief command: empire.—Imperial cap, a size of brown paper, 22×29 in.; Imperial city, Rome: in the older German Empire one of those cities that owed allegiance only to the emperor, exercised suzerainty within their own bounds, and had the right of voting in the imperial diet; Imperial Conference, a periodical conference (orig. Colonial Conference) of the prime ministers and other representatives of the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions; Imperial federation, a scheme to federate or bind the self-governing parts of the British Empire; Imperial measure, weight, the standard of measure, weight, fixed by parliament for the United Kingdom; Imperial octavo, a book size, 8½×11 in.; Imperial Parliament, the parliament of the United Kingdom; Imperial preference, the favouring of trade within the empire by discriminating tariffs. [*L. imperium*, sovereignty.]

Imperil, *im-pär-il*, *v.* to endanger.—*pa.p.* Imperilled.—*n.* Imperilment.

Imperishable, *im-pär'-ish-ä-bl*, *adj.* indestructible: everlasting.—*ns.* Imperishableness, Imperishability.—*adv.* Imperishably.

Impermanence, *im-pär'-man-ens*, *n.* want of permanence.—*n.* Impermanency.—*adj.* Impermanent.

Impermeable, *im-pär'-mi-ä-bl*, *adj.* not permitting passage, esp. of fluids: impervious.—*ns.* Impermeability, Impermeableness.—*adv.* Impermeably.

Imperseverant, *im-pär'-sed'-er-änt*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) per- unseeing, wanting in power to perceive what is before one, or perh. stubborn. [*Pix. im-* (*in-*), not, and perceive, or *im-* (*in-*), intens., and persevere, with suff. *-ent*.]

Impersistent, *im-pär'-sist-änt*, *adj.* not persistent: not enduring.

Impersonal, *im-pär'-sän-äl*, *adj.* not having personality: used only in the third person singular (in English usu. with it as subject): without reference to any particular person: objective, uncoloured by personal feeling.—*n.* Impersonality (*-äl-i-ti*).—*adv.* Impersonally. [*L. im-* (*in-*), not.]

Impersonate, *im-pär'-sän-ät*, *v.t.* to invest with personality or the bodily substance of a person: to ascribe the qualities of a person to: to personify: to assume the person or character of, esp. on the stage.—*adj.* (*-it*, *-ät*) personified.—*ns.* Impersonation; Impersonator. [*L. in*, in, *persona*, person; see personate.]

Impertinent, *im-pär'-ti-nänt*, *adj.* not pertaining to the matter in hand: trifling: intrusive: saucy: impudent.—*n.* an impertinent person: one whose presence is not to the purpose.—*ns.* Impertinence, Impertinency, that which is impertinent: intrusion: impudence, overforwardness: (*law*) matter introduced into an affidavit, &c., not pertinent to the matter.—*adv.* Impertinently.

Imperturbable, *im-pär'-turb-ä-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be disturbed or agitated: permanently quiet.—*n.* Imperturbability.—*adv.* Imperturbably.—*n.* Imperturbation. [*L. imperturbabilis*—*in*, not, *perturbare*, to disturb; see perturb.]

Imperviable, *im-pär'-vi-ä-bl*, *adj.* impervious, imperious, not to be penetrated.—*ns.* Imperviability, Imperviousness.—*adv.* Imperviously.

—*adj.* impos'able, capable of being imposed or laid on.—*n.* impos'er.—*adj.* impos'ing, commanding: adapted to impress forcibly: specious: deceptive.—*adv.* impos'ingly.—*n.* impos'ingness. [Fr. *imposer*; see *compose*.]

imposition, *im-poz-ish'an*, *n.* a laying on: laying on of hands in ordination: a tax, a burden: a deception: a punishment task: (*print.*) assembling of pages and locking them into a chase. [L. *impositio*, -ōnis—in, on, *pōnere*, *pōsum*, to place.]

impossible, *im-pōs-i-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be: that cannot be done or dealt with: that cannot be true: out of the question: hopelessly unsuitable: beyond doing anything with.—*n.* a person or thing that is impossible.—*ns.* imposs'iblism, belief in or advocacy of an impracticable policy; imposs'iblism; impossibility.

impost, *im-pōst*, *n.* a tax, esp. on imports. [O.Fr. *impost* (Fr. *impôt*)—L. *impōnere*, *impōsum*, to lay on.]

impost, *im-pōst*, *n.* (*archit.*) the upper part of a pillar in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the building is laid: a horizontal block resting on uprights. [Fr. *imposte*—It. *imposta*—L. *impōnere*, *impōsum*.]

impostor, *im-pōst'er*, *n.* one who assumes a false character or personates another.—Also *impost'er*.—*n.* imposture (—*yer*), an imposition, fraud. [L.L. —L. *impōnere*, *impōsum*, to impose.]

impostume, *im-pōst'um*, *n.* (*archit.*) an abscess.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* impos't(b)umate.—*n.* impos't(b)umation.—*adj.* impos't(b)umed. [O.Fr. *apostume* from *aposteme*—Gr. *apostēma*, abscess—*apo*, from, and the root of *histano*, to set; the form due to confusion with *posthumous*, which itself is due to confusion.]

impot, *im-pot*, *n.* (*school slang*) an imposition.

impotent, *im-pa-tent*, *adj.* powerless: helpless: without sexual power: (*obs.*) without self-control: (*Spens.*) ungovernable.—*ns.* im'potence, im'potency.—*adv.* im'potently.

impound, *im-pownd*, *v.t.* to confine, as in a pound: to restrain within limits: to hold up in a reservoir: to take legal possession of.—*adj.* impound'able.—*ns.* impound'age; impound'er; impound'ment. [Pfx. *im-* (—*in*), in, and pound (2).]

impoverish, *im-pov'er-ish*, *v.t.* to make poor.—*n.* impoverishment. [From O.Fr. *empovrir*, -*ist*—L. *in*, in, *pauper*, poor.]

impracticable, *im-prak'tik-a-bl*, *adj.* not able to be done: not able to be used or traversed: unmanageable.—*ns.* impracticability, impracticableness.—*adv.* imprac'ticably.

impractical, *im-prak'ti-k'l*, *adj.* (*U.S.*) impractical.—*ns.* impracticality (—*kal*)—*adj.* imprac'ticalness.

imprecate, *im-pri-kat*, *v.t.* to call down by prayer (esp. something evil): pray for or to: invoke evil upon.—*v.i.* to curse.—*n.* imprec'ation.—*adj.* imprec'atory (—*ka-to-ri*, or —*ka* or —*ka*). [L. *imprecari*—*in*, upon, *precari*, -*atus*, to pray.]

imprecise, *im-pri-sis*, *adj.* not precise.—*n.* imprecis'ion.

impregn, *im-prēn*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to impregnate.—*adj.* impregnant (—*pregnant*), impregnating: (*obs.*) impregnated.—*v.t.* impreg'inate, to make pregnant: to fecundate: to fill or imbue (with the particles or qualities of another thing): to saturate.—*n.* impregn'ation. [L.L. *impraegnare*, -*atum*—*in*, in, *praegnans*, pregnant.]

impregnable, *im-preg-na-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be taken: proof against attack.—*n.* impregnability.—*adv.* impregnably. [Fr. *imprenable*—L. *in*, not, *prehendere*, *prehendere*, to take; *g*, a freak of spelling, has come to be pronounced.]

impresa, *im-prā-zā*, *n.* (*obs.*) an emblematic device, often with a motto: a motto.—Also *impreso* (*im-prēz*, or as *Milt.* —*prēz*). [It.]

impresario, *im-pre-ā-ri-ō*, or —*ā*, *n.* the manager of an opera company, &c.—*pl.* impresarios, impres'arios (—*rē*). [It.—*impresa*, enterprise.]

impressible, *im-pri-scrip-ti-bl*, *adj.* not liable to be lost by prescription, or lapse of time: inalienable.—*n.* impressibility.

impress, *im-pres*, *v.t.* to press: to apply with pressure, esp. so as to leave a mark: to mark by

pressure: to produce by pressure: to stamp or print: to fix deeply in the mind: to affect the mind: to produce a profound effect upon, or upon the mind of.—*ns.* im'press, that which is made by pressure: stamp: distinctive mark; impressibility.—*adj.* impress'ible, susceptible.—*ns.* impression (*im-presh'an*), the act or result of impressing: pressure: a difference produced in a thing by action upon it: a single printing of a book: the effect of anything on the mind: a profound effect on the emotions: a vague uncertain memory or inclination to believe: belief, generally ill-founded; impress'ionability.—*adj.* impress'ionable, able to receive an impression: very susceptible to impressions.—*n.* Impress'ionism, a nineteenth-century movement in painting, originating in France, aiming at the realistic representation of the play of light in nature, purporting to render faithfully what the artist actually saw, dispensing

colour.—*n.* and —*adv.* —*pres*'), exerting or tending to exert pressure: capable of making

impress.—*adv.* —*impress*—*in*, *premere*; see press (1).]

impress, *im-pres*, *v.t.* to force into service, esp. the public service.—*ns.* im'press (*Shak.* —*im-pres*); impress'ment, the act of impressing or seizing for service, esp. in the navy. [Pfx. *im-* (—*in*), in, and press; cf. press (2).]

impress, *im-presse*, *im-pres*, *n.* (*Shak.*) an impressa. impress, a variant of impress.

imprest, *im-pres*, *n.* earnest-money: money advanced.—*v.t.* im'prest, to advance on loan. [Pfx. *im-* (—*in*), in, and press.]

imprimatur, *im-pri-mā'tur*, *n.* a licence or permission to print a book, &c. [L. *imprimatur*, let it be printed, subj. pass. of *imprimere*—*in*, on, *premere*, to press.]

imprimis, *im-pri-mis*, *adv.* in the first place. [L. *imprimis*—*in* *primis* (abl. pl.), in, in, *primus*, first.]

imprint, *im-print*, *v.t.* to print: to stamp: to impress: to fix in the mind.—*n.* im'print, that which is imprinted: the name of the publisher, time and place of publication of a book, &c., printed usu. on the title-page: the printer's name on the back of the title-page or at the end of the book.

imprison, *im-priz'n*, *v.t.* to put in prison: to shut up: to confine or restrain.—*n.* im'prisonment. improbable, *im-prob'a-bl*, *adj.* unlikely.—*n.* improbability.—*adv.* improbably.

improbation, *im-prō-bā'shan*, *n.* in Scots law, an action for the purpose of declaring some instrument false or forged.—*adj.* im'probative (—*prob'a-tiv*), disapproving—also im'probatory.

improbability, *im-prōb'i-ti*, -*prob'*, *n.* want of probability.

impromptu, *im-promp'tū*, *adj.* improvised: off-hand.—*adv.* without preparation: on the spur of the moment.—*n.* an extempore witticism or speech: an improvised composition: a musical composition with the character of an extemporisation. [L. *impromptū* for *in promptū* (abl.), in, in, *promptus*, readiness.]

improper, *im-prop'er*, *adj.* not strictly belonging: not properly so called: not suitable: unfit: unbecoming: unseemly: indecent: (improper fraction, a fraction not less than unity).—*adv.* im'properly.—*n.* im'prop'r'ety. [L. *im-* (—*in*), not, *proprius*, own.]

impropriate, *im-prō-pri-āt*, *v.t.* to appropriate to private use: to —*the hands of a la* —*pro'priator*, a layman who is in possession of a benefice or its revenues. [L.L. *impropriatus*—L. *in*, in, *proprius*, one's own.]

improve, *im-prov'*, *v.t.* (*rare*) to turn to good use: (*U.S.*) to make use of, occupy: (*obs.*) to increase (whether good or ill): to raise in value (esp. by cultivating or building): to raise in price:

fatē, fār, dsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōle; mūte; mōn; then (then)

to make better.—*v.i.* (obs.) to increase; to grow in price or value; to grow better: to make progress: to make improvements: to follow up with something better (with *an*).—*ns.* improvability, improvableness.—*adj.* improvable.—*adv.* improvably.—*ns.* improvement, the act of improving: a change for the better: a thing changed, or introduced in changing, for the better: a better thing substituted for or following one not so good (often with *an*); improv'er, one who, that which, improves: worker who is in part learner: one who sets himself to the improvement of land: a pad or bustle.—*pr.p.* and *adj.* improv'ing, tending to cause improvement: instructive: edifying: uplifting.—*adv.* improv'ingly.—improve the occasion, to seize an opportunity for edification or other purpose: to draw a moral from what has happened. [A.Fr. *emprouver*—O.Fr. *en prou, preu*, into profit.]
improvident, *im-prov'i-dent*, *adj.* not provident or prudent: wanting foresight: thoughtless.—*adj.* improvident (*im-pro-vi-did*), unprovided: (*Spens.*) unforeseen.—*n.* improvidence.—*adv.* improvidently.

improvise, *im-prō-*, *-prā-vīz'*, or *im'*, improvise, *im-prov'i-zāt*, *vs.t.* to compose and recite, or perform, without preparation: to bring about on a sudden: to make or contrive offhand or in emergency.—*v.i.* to perform extempore: to do anything offhand. (The spelling with *z* is wrong).—*ns.* improvisation (or *-prov'iz-*), act of improvising: that which is improvised: improvisator (*im-prov'iz-ā-tor*, or *im-prov'iz-*; *It.* *improvvisatore*, *im-prov-ve-sā-tōr*); sometimes *fem.* improvvisatrice (*It.* *improvvisatrice*, *-tr'icā*), one who improvises: one who composes and performs or speaks without preparation.—*adj.* improvisatorial (*-iz-ā-*), improvisatory (*-iz'* or *-iz'*).—*n.* improvis'cr. [Fr. *improviser*—L. *in-*, not, *prōvīsus*, foreseen; see provide.]

imprudent, *im-prōd'ent*, *adj.* wanting foresight or discretion: incautious: inconsiderate.—*n.* imprudence.—*adv.* imprudently.
impudent, *im-pū-dent*, *adj.* wanting shame or modesty: brazen-faced: shamelessly bold: pert: insolent.—*n.* impudence.—*adv.* impudently.—*n.* impudicity (*-d'it-i-ti*). [L. *im-* (in-), not, *pu'dēs*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *pu'dēre*, to be ashamed; and *pu'dicus*, modest.]

impugn, *im-pūn'*, *v.t.* to oppose: to attack by words or arguments: to call in question.—*adj.* impugnable (*-pūn'*); distinguished from obs. or rare impugn'able, unassailable, from L. *in-*, not).—*ns.* impugn'er; impugn'ment. [L. *impugnāre*—*in-*, against, *pugnāre*, to fight.]

impuissant, *im-ptw'sant*, also *-pū'is-*, *-pū'is'*, *adj.* (arch.) powerless.—*n.* impuissance (or *-pū'*). [Pfx. *im-* (in-), not, and *puissant*.]

impulse, *im-puls'*, *n.* the act of impelling: effect of an impelling force: force suddenly and momentarily communicated: a beat: a single blow, thrust, or wave: a disturbance travelling along a nerve (nervous impulse) or a muscle: an outside influence on the mind: a sudden inclination to act.—*n.* impuls'ion (*-shn*), impelling force: instigation.—*adj.* impuls'ive, having the power of impelling: acting or actuated by impulse: not continuous: given to acting upon impulse.—*adv.* impulsively.—*ns.* impulsiveness; impulsivity.—*adj.* impuls'ory. [L. *impulsus*, pressure—*impellere*; see *impel*.]

impunity, *im-pūn'i-ti*, *n.* freedom or safety from punishment or ill consequences. [L. *impūnitās*, -*ditis*—*in-*, not, *poena*, punishment.]

impure, *im-pūr*, *adj.* mixed with something else: defiled: unholly: unchaste: unclean materially, morally, or ceremonially.—*adv.* impure'ly.—*ns.* impure'ness, impur'ity.

impurple, *im-pur'pl*. Same as *empurple*.
impute, *im-pū't*, *v.t.* to ascribe (usu. of evil): to charge: (*theol.*) to attribute vicariously: (obs.) to reckon: (obs.) to impart.—*adj.* imputable, capable of being imputed or charged: open to accusation: attributable.—*ns.* imputableness, imputability.—*adv.* imputably.—*n.* imputā-tion, act of imputing or charging: censure: re-

proach: the reckoning as belonging.—*adj.* imputative, imputed; imputatively.—*n.* imput'er. [Fr. *imputer*—L. *imputāre*, -*ātum*—*in*, in, *putāre*, to reckon.]

in, *in*, *prep.* expressing the relation of a thing to that which surrounds, encloses, includes, or conditions it, with respect to place, time, or circumstances, or to that which is assumed, held, maintained, or the relation of a right or possession to the person who holds or enjoys it: at: among: into: within: during: consisting of: by way of: because of: by or through: by the medium or method of: (obs.) with: among the characteristics or possibilities of.—*adv.* within: not out: at home: on the spot: in or to a position within or inward: in or into office, parliament, &c.: in favour: in mutual favour: in intimacy: in fashion: in the market: in season: at the bat: as an addition: alight: in pocket.—*n.* a member of the party in office or the side that is having its innings: a re-entrant or inward turn.—*adj.* inward: proceeding inwards.—*v.t.* to take in: to enclose: to gather in harvest.—*adj.* and *adv.* *in'* and *in'*, from parents that are near akin: with constant and close interaction.—*n.* a game with four dice.—*n.* *in'*-off, (*billiards*) a losing hazard.—*in* as far as, in so far as, insofar as, to the extent that; *in* as much as, inasmuch as, considering that; *in* for, doomed to receive (esp. unpleasant consequences) involved to the extent of: entered for: (see also *go*); *in* it, in enjoyment of success: in the running; nothing in it, no truth, no importance, no difficulty in the matter: no important difference—six of one and half a dozen of the other; *in* itself, intrinsically, apart from relations; *in* on, (*slang*) participating in; *in* and out (or out and in), turnings this way and that: nooks and corners: the whole details of any matter: those who repeatedly enter and leave (esp. the workhouse); *in* that, for the reason that. [O.E. *in*; Du., Ger. *in*, O.N. *f*; W. *yn*, L. *in*, Gr. *en*. O.E. also had *innan*, within; cf. O.H.G. *innana*, Sw. *innan*.]

in, *in*, (*Spens.*) See *inn*.

inability, *in-ā-bil'i-ti*, *n.* want of sufficient power: incapacity.

inabstinence, *in-ab'sti-nēns*, *n.* want of abstinence.
inaccessible, *in-ak-sēs'i-bl*, or *-ak-*, *adj.* not to be reached, obtained, or approached.—*ns.* inaccessibility, inaccess'ibleness.—*adv.* inaccess'ibly.
inaccurate, *in-ak'ūr-it*, *adj.* not accurate: incorrect: erroneous.—*n.* inacc'uracy (*-i-si*), want of exactness: mistake.—*adv.* inacc'urately.

inactive, *in-ak'tiv*, *adj.* not active: inert: having no power to move: sluggish: idle: lazy: having no effect: (*chem.*) not showing any action: not rotating the plane of polarized light.—*n.* inac'tion, absence of action: idleness: rest.—*v.t.* inact'ivate, to render inactive.—*n.* inactivation.—*adv.* inact'ively.—*n.* inactivity, inaction: inertness: idleness.

inadaptable, *in-ā-dap'tā-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be adapted.—*n.* Inadaptā'tion (*-ad-*).—*adj.* inadap'tive.

inadequate, *in-ad'i-kwīt*, *adj.* insufficient: short of what is required: incompetent.—*ns.* inad'equacy (*-kwā-si*), inad'equateness, insufficiency.—*adv.* inad'equately.

inadmissible, *in-ad-mis'i-bl*, *adj.* not allowable.—*n.* inadmissibility.—*adv.* inadmiss'ibly.

inadvertent, *in-ad-vērt'ent*, *adj.* inattentive: unintentional.—*ns.* inadvertence, inadvertency, negligence: oversight.—*adv.* inadvert'ently.
inadvisable, -ability, &c. See *unadvisable*, &c.
inalidable, *in-ad'ā-bl*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) that cannot be aided.

inalienable, *in-al'yān-ā-bl*, *-i-n-ā-bl*, *adj.* not capable of being transferred or removed.—*n.* inalienability.—*adc.* inal'ienably.

inalterable, -ability. Same as *unalterable*, &c.
inamorata, *in-am-ō-rā'tā*, *n.fem.* a woman in love or beloved:—*masc.* inamorā'to. [*It.* *inamorata*, -*to*—L. *inamorāre*, to cause to love—L. *in*, in, *amor*, love.]

inane, *in-ān*, *adj.* empty; void: vacuous: senseless: characterless.—*n.* the void of space.—*ns.*

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ā-mant*, *in'font*, *ran'dam*

inanimation (*in-ə-nish'ən*), exhaustion from want of food; inanity (*in-an'i-ti*), senselessness; mental vacuity: emptiness: an insipid empty-headed utterance. [*L. inānūs*.]
inanimate, *in-an'i-mit*, -*d*, -*māt-id*, *adjs.* without animation: without life: dead: spiritless: dull.—*ns.* Inanimateness, inanimat'ion.
inappreciable, *in-ə-pi-ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be appreciated.
inapplicable, *in-ap'lik-ə-bl*, *adj.* not applicable.—*n.* Inapplicability.
inapposite, *in-ap'ə-zit*, *adj.* not apposite, suitable, or pertinent.—*adv.* Inappositely.—*n.* Inappositeness.
inappreciable, *in-ə-prē'sh(y)ə-bl*, *adj.* not appreciable or able to be valued.—*n.* Inappreciation (*-sh-i-d'zhən*).—*adj.* Inappreciative (*-sh-i-d'tiv*, or *-sh-i-d'tiv*), not valuing justly or at all.
inapprehensible, *in-ap-ri-hen'si-bl*, *adj.* not apprehensible or intelligible.—*n.* Inapprehension.—*adj.* Inapprehensive.
inapproachable, *in-ə-prōch'ə-bl*, *adj.* unapproachable: inaccessible.—*adv.* Inapproachably.
inappropriate, *in-ə-prō-pri-it*, *adj.* not suitable.—*adv.* Inappropriately.—*n.* Inappropriateness.
inapt, *in-ap't*, *adj.* not apt: unfit, or unqualified.—*ns.* Inaptitude, inapt'ness, unsuitness, awkwardness.—*adv.* Inaptly.
inartable, *in-ar'ə-bl*, *adj.* not arable.
inarch, *in-areh'*, *v.t.* to graft by uniting without separating from the original stem.—Also enarch'.
inarm, *in-arm'*, *v.t.* to embrace. [*Pfx. in-, arm.*]
inarticulate, *in-ar-tik'ū-lit*, *adj.* not jointed or hinged: not uttered with the distinct sounds of spoken language: indistinctly uttered or uttering: incapable of clear and fluent expression.—*n.* Inarticulacy.—*adv.* Inarticulately.—*ns.* Inarticulateness, inarticulat'ion, indistinctness of sounds in speaking.
inartificial, *in-art-i-fish'al*, *adj.* not done by art: simple.—*adv.* Inartificially.
inartistic, -*al*, *in-ār-tis'tik*, -*al*, *adjs.* not artistic: deficient in appreciation of art.—*adv.* Inartistically.
inasmuch, *in-az-much'*. See *in*.
inattentive, *in-ə-ten'tiv*, *adj.* careless: not fixing the mind to attention: neglectful.—*ns.* Inattention, inattent'iveness.—*adv.* Inattentively.
inaudible, *in-ə-əd-i-bl*, *adj.* not able to be heard.—*ns.* Inaudibility, inaud'ibleness.—*adv.* Inaudibly.
inaugurate, *in-ə-gūr-āt*, *v.t.* to induct formally into an office: to cause to begin: to make a public exhibition of for the first time.—*adj.* Inaugural, pertaining to, or done at, an inauguration.—*n.* (U.S.) an inaugural address, esp. the President's.—*ns.* Inauguration; Inaugurator.—*adj.* Inauguratory (*-ə-tr-i*). [*L. inaugurāre*, -*ātum*, to inaugurate with taking of the auspices; see *augur*.]
inaurate, *in-ə-wrāt*, *adj.* gilded: having a golden lustre. [*L. inaurāre*, -*ātum*, to gild—in, in, on, aurum, gold.]
inauspicious, *in-ə-spish'is*, *adj.* not auspicious: ill-omened: unlucky.—*adv.* Inauspiciously.—*n.* Inauspiciousness.
inbeing, *in-bē-ing*, *n.* inherent existence: inherence: inner nature.
inbent, *in-bent*, *adj.* bent inwards.
in-between, *in-bi-tuēn'*, *adj.* intervening: intermediate.—*n.* an interval: an intermediary: any thing or person that is intermediate.
inboard, *in-bōrd*, *adv.* and *adj.* within the hull or interior of a ship: toward or nearer to the centre.
inborn, *in-bōrn*, *adj.* born in or with one: innate: implanted by nature.
inbreak, *in-brāk*, *n.* a violent rush in: irruption.
inbreath, *in-brēdh*, *in-brīdh*, *v.t.* to breathe in.
inbred, *in-brēd*, *in-brīd*, *v.t.* to breed or generate within: to breed in-and-in.—*pa.p.* and *adj.* Inbred, innate: bred in-and-in.—*n.* Inbreeding.
inbring, *in-bring*, *v.t.* to bring in: to bring into
in-ling, *in-ling*, *v.t.* to bring in: to bring into
in-ling, *in-ling*, *v.t.* to bring in: to bring into

inby, *inbye*, *in-br'*, *adv.* (Scot.) toward the interior: near: near the house.—Also *adj.* [*in, by*.]
Inca, *ing'hā*, *n.* an Indian of Peru: a member of the old royal family of Peru: a Peruvian king or emperor.—Also *adj.* [Quichua, prince.]
incage, *in-kāf'*. Same as *encage*.
incalculable, *in-kāl-kū-lā-bl*, *adj.* not calculable or able to be reckoned: too great to calculate: unpredictable.—*ns.* Incalculability, incal'culableness.—*adv.* Incalculably.
incalcescent, *in-kal-ē-sent*, or -*kē-*, *adj.* growing warm.—*n.* Incalcescence. [*L. incalcescens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *incalcescere*—*in*, *in*, *calcescere*, inceptive of *calere*, to be warm.]
incalf, *in-kāf'*, *adj.* pregnant (with calf). [*in, calf*.]
incandescence, *in-kan-des'*, *v.t.* to be luminous by heat.—*n.* Incandescence, a white heat.—*adj.* Incandescent, white-hot.—*n.* an incandescent lamp, one whose light is produced by heating something to white heat, as a filament resisting an electric current in a glow-lamp, or a mantle heated by a flame. [*L. in, in, candescere*—*candere*, to glow.]
incantation, *in-kan-tā'shun*, *n.* a formula of words said or sung for purposes of enchantment: the use of spells.—*n.* Incantator.—*adj.* Incantatory (*-tā-tō-rī*). [*L. incantāre*, to sing a magical formula over.]
incapable, *in-kāp-ə-bl*, *adj.* not capable: (obs.) unable to receive or take in: unable (with *of*): incompetent: helplessly drunk: disqualified.—*n.* an incompetent person: one who is helplessly drunk.—*n.* Incapability.—*adv.* Incapably.
incapacious, *in-kā-pā'shəs*, *adj.* not large, narrow: of small capacity.—*n.* Incapaciousness.—*v.t.* Incapacitate (*-pāz*), to deprive of capacity: to make incapable: to disqualify.—*ns.* Incapacitation, a disqualifying: incapae'ity, want of capacity: inability: disability: legal disqualification. [*L. incapax*, -*ācis*.]
incapsulate, *in-kāp-sūl-āt*, *v.t.* to enclose as in a capsule: to enclose (a modifying element) between other elements of a word.
incarcerate, *in-kār-sar-āt*, *v.t.* to imprison: to confine.—*n.* Incarceration, imprisonment: (urg.) obstinate constriction or strangulation. [*L. in, in, carcer*, a prison.]
incardinate, *in-kār-di-nāt*, *v.t.* to attach as a cardinal part, as a priest to his church.—*adj.* Sir Andrew *incardinate*—*incardinate* (Twelfth Night, I, i, 111).
incarnate, *in-kār-nāt*, *v.t.* to embody in flesh.—*v.t.* to form flesh, heal.—*adj.* (-kār-nit, -nāt) invested with flesh.—*n.* Incarnation, act of embodying in flesh, esp. of Christ: an incarnate form: manifestation, visible embodiment: (urg.) the process of healing, or forming new flesh. [*L. incarnāre*, -*ātum*—*L. in, in, caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]
incase, *incasement*. See *encase*, *encasement*.
incatenation, *in-kat-i-nā'shun*, *n.* harnessing: chaining together: linking. [*L. in, catina*, chain.]
incautious, *in-kā-tyūs*, *adj.* not cautious or careful.—*n.* Incaution, incaut'iousness.—*adv.* Incautiously.
incavo, *in-kā-vō*, *n.* the incised part in an intaglio. [*It.*—*L. in, in, cavus*, hollow.]
incedo, *in-sēd'*, *v.t.* to advance majestically.—*adv.* Incedingly. [*L. incedere*; see *Virg. Am. I. 46*.]
incendiary, *in-se* sets fire to proper promotes strife: to incendiarism: adapted or used for setting buildings, &c., on fire: tending to excite strife.—*n.* Incendiarism. [*L. incendiarius*—*incendium*—*incendere*, to kindle.]
incendivily, *in-sen-dīv'i-ti*, *n.* power of causing ignition. [*L. incendere*, to set on fire.]
incense, *in-sens'*, *v.t.* (obs.) to kindle: to inflame with anger: to incite, urge.—*ns.* Incensement, (Shak.) anger; incens'or, instigator: inciter. [*O.Pr. incensar*—*L. incendere*, *incensum*, to kindle.]

Incense, *in'sens*, *n.* material burned or volatilised to give fragrant fumes, esp. in religious rites—usu. a mixture of resins and gums, &c. (olibanum, benzoin, styrax, cascarilla bark): the fumes so obtained: any pleasant smell: (*fig.*) homage, adulation.—*v.t.* (*in'sens*, *in-sens*) to perfume or fumigate with incense: to offer incense to.—*n.* in'cense-boat, a boat-shaped vessel for feeding a censer with incense.—*adj.* in'cense-breathing, exhaling fragrance.—*ns.* in'cense-burner, a stationary vessel for burning incense; in'censer, in'sensor (or *-sens*'), a burner or offerer of incense: a flatterer; in'scnsory (or *-sens*'), a censer or thurible. [*O.Fr. encens*—*L. incensum*—*incendere*, to set on fire.]

incit'ive, *in-sen'tiv*, *adj.* inciting, encouraging: (*Milt.*) igniting.—*n.* that which incites to action. [*L. incitīvus*, striking up a tune—*incinēre*—*in*, in, *cenēre* to sing.]

incentre, *in'sen-tar*, *n.* the centre of the inscribed circle or sphere.

incept, *in-sept*, *v.t. (obs.)*: to begin: to take into the body.—*v.i. (Cambridge)*: to complete the taking of a master's or doctor's degree.—*n.* **inception**, *beginning*.—*adj.* **inceptive**, *beginning or marking the beginning*: (*gram.*) *inchoative*.—*n.* an *inchoative verb*.—*n.* **inceptor**. [*L. incipere, inceptum*, to begin—in. *in. on. capere*, to take.]

incertain, *in-sar'tan*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) uncertain.—*ns.*
 incert'ainty (*Shak.*), incert'itude.
 incessant, *in-ses'ant*, *adj.* uninterrupted: continual.
 —*adv.* incess'antly, unceasingly: (*obs.*) immediately. [*L. incessans, -antis*—*in-*, not, *cessare*, to cease.]

incest, *in'sest*, *n.* sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees of kindred.—*adj.* incest'uous.—*adv.* incest'uously.—*n.* incest'uousness. [L. *incestum*—*in-*, not, *castus*, chaste.]

inch, *in(t)sh*, *n.* the twelfth part of a foot; proverbially, a small distance or degree; (*in pl.*) *stature*. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* to move by slow degrees. —*adj.* *inched*, containing inches; marked with inches. —*adv.* *inchmeal*, inch by inch. —*n.* *inchworm*, a looper caterpillar. —at an *inch*, (*Shak.*) ready at hand; by inches, inch by inch, by small degrees; every inch, entirely, thoroughly. [*O.E. ynce*, an inch—*L. uncia*, a twelfth part; cf. *ounce*.]

inch, *insh*, *n.* an island. [Gael. *innis*, island.]
 incharitable, *in-char'it-a-bl*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) un-
 charitable.

inchoate, *in-cho'at*. See **enchase**.
inchoate, *in-kō'at*, *in-kō-āt*, *adj.* only begun: unfinished, rudimentary: not established.—*v.t.* (*in'*) to begin.—*adv.* inchoately (*-kō*, or *in'*).—*n.* incho'ation, beginning: rudimentary state.—*adj.* inchoative (*in-kō-ā-tiv* or *in-kō-āt-tiv*), incipient: (*gram.*) denoting the beginning of an action, inceptive.—*n.* an inchoative verb. [*L. inchoāre* (for *incohāre*). —*atum*, to begin.]

inchpln, in(t)sh'pin, n. (obs.) a deer's sweetbread.
[Perh. inch, pln.]

incident, in-si-dənt, adj. falling upon something: liable to occur: naturally belonging, or consequent.—**n.** that which happens: an event: a subordinate action: an episode.—**n.** *in'cidence*, the fact or manner of falling: bearing or onus, as of a tax: the falling of a ray on a surface: (*geom.*) the falling of a point on a line, or a line on a plane.—**adj.** *incidental* (*-dənt'l*), incident: striking or impinging: liable to occur: naturally attached: accompanying: concomitant: occasional, casual.—**n.** anything that occurs incidentally.—**adv.** *incidentally*, in an incidental way: (loosely) by the way, parenthetically, as a digression.—**n.** *incidentalness*,—**angle** of incidence, the angle between an incident ray and the normal to the surface it falls on; *incidental music*, music accompanying the action of a play. [*L. incident, -entis—in, on, cadere, to fall.*]

incinerate, in-sin'ar-āt, v.t. to reduce to ashes.—*ns.*
incinerat'ion; incin'erātor, a furnace for con-
suming anything. [L. *incinerāre*, *-ārum*—in, in,
cinis, *cineris*, ashes.]

incipient, in-sip'i-ent, *adj.* beginning: nascent.—

ns. incip'ience, incip'icency.—adv. incip'icently.
[*L. incipiēns, -entis, pr.p. of incipere, to begin.*]

incise, *in-siz'*, *v.t.* to cut into: to cut or gash: to engrave.—*adj.* **incised**, (*bor.*) cut to about the middle; **incisiform**, shaped like an incisor.—*n.* **incision** (*in-sizh'ən*), the act of cutting in: a cut: a gash.—*adj.* **incisive** (*-siv'*), having the quality of cutting in: trenchant: acute: sarcastic.—*adv.* **incisively**.—*ns.* **incisiveness**; **incisor** (*-siz'ər*), a cutting or fore tooth.—*adj.* **incisorial** (*-sis-ō'ri-əl*, *-siz-'*), **incisory** (*-siz', -siz'ər-i*).—*n.* **incisure** (*-sizh'ər*), a cut, incision. [*Fr.* *inciser*—*L.* *incidēre*, *incisum*—*in*, into, *caedēre*, to cut.]

incite, *in-sit'*, *v.t.* to move to action: to instigate.—
ns. *incitant* (*in-sit'-ant*, *in-sit'-ant*), that which
incites: a stimulant; *incitation* (*-sit*-, *-sit*-),
the act of inciting or rousing: an incentive.—*adj.* and
n. *incitative* (*-sit'-ive*).—*ns.* *incitement*; *in-*
citer—*adv.* *incit'ingly*. [*Fr.*, *L. incitāre*—*in*,
in, citare, to rouse—*citare* to put in motion.]

inclvil, in-siv'ul, adj. (*Shak.*) uncivil.—*n.* incivil'ity, want of civility or courtesy: impoliteness: an act of discourtesy (in this sense *pl.* incivil'ities).

incivism, *in-siv-izm*, *n.* neglect of duty as a citizen, conduct unbecoming a good citizen. [Fr. *incivisme*.]

inclasp, in-klásp'. Same as enclasp.

inclement, in-klem'ənt, *adj.* severe: stormy: harsh.
—*n.* inclem'ency.—*adv.* inclem'ently.

incline, in-klīn', v.i. to lean forward or downward: to bow or bend: to deviate or slant: to slope: to tend: to be disposed: to have some slight desire. —**v.t.** to cause to bend downwards: to turn: to

to cause to deviate: to slope: to tilt: to direct: to dispose.—*n.* (*inclin*, *inclin*—) a slope: (*min*.) a sloping tunnel or shaft.—*adj.* *inclin*'able, leaning, capable of being tilted or sloped: tending: somewhat disposed.—*ns.* *inclin* ableness; *inclin*'ation (*-clin*), a bend or bow: a slope or tilt: a deviation: angle with the horizon or with any plane or line: tendency: disposition of mind: natural aptness: favourable disposition, preference, affection.—*adj.* *inclin*'ational.—*n.* *inclin*'ator'ium, the dipping-needle.—*adj.* *inclin*'atory: inclined, bent: sloping: oblique: having a tendency: disposed.—*n.* *inclin*'ing, inclination: (*Shak.*) side, party.—*n.* *inclinom*'eter (*-clin*), an instrument for measuring slopes (clinometer), the magnetic dip (dipping-needle), or the inclination of the axis of an aeroplane.—inclined plane, one of the mechanical powers, a slope or plane up which one can raise a weight one could not lift. [*L. inclināre*, to bend towards—*in*, into, *clināre*, to lean.]

inclip, *in-klip'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to embrace, enfold. [*in*,
clip.]

enclose, inclosurc. See enclose.
 include, *in-klood*, v.t. to enclose: to comprise as a part: to classify, or reckon as part: to take in: (*Shak.*) to conclude.—*adj.* includ'ed, (*bot.*) not protruding.—*prep.* (or *pr.p.* merging in *prep.*) with the inclusion of.—*adj.* includ'ible.—*n.* inclusion (*-klood'zhon*), act of including: that which is included: a foreign body enclosed in a crystal, or the like.—*adj.* inclusive (*-klood'siv*), shutting in: enclosing: comprehensive: including everything: (with *of*) comprehending the stated limit or extremes, including: (*obs.* or *loose*) included.—*adv.* includ'sively. [*L.* *includĕre*, *includum*—*in*, *in*, *cludĕre*, to shut.]

incoagulable, *in-kō-ag'ū-l-bl*, *adj.* incapable of coagulation.

incoercible, *in-kō-ers'i-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be coerced: that cannot be liquefied by pressure.

incog, *in-kog*, *adv.* an abbreviation for *incognito*.
incogitable, *in-kog'i-tə-bl*, *adj.* unthinkable.—*ns.*
incogitabil'ity, *incog'itancy*.—*adjs.* *incog'itant*,
 unthinking; without power of thought; *incog-
 itantly*. [*L. in-*, not, *cogitare*, to think.]

incognisable, **incognizable**, *in-kog'niz-ə-bl*, or *in-kon'iz-ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be known or distinguished.—*adj.* **incognisant**, **incognizant**, not cognisant.—*ns.* **incognisance**, **incognizance**, failure to recognise; **incognoscibility** (*-kog-*

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

upon oneself: to suffer:—*pr.p.* incurring; *part.* and *pa.p.* incurred.—*adj.* incurable. [*L. incurrere, incursum—in, into, currere, to run.*]
 incurable, *in-kūr'ə-bl*, *adj.* not admitting of cure or correction.—*n.* one beyond cure.—*ns.* incurableness, incurability.—*adv.* incurably.
 incurious, *in-kū'ri-əs*, *adj.* not curious or inquisitive: inattentive: free of care: without curiosity: not exquisite: deficient in interest.—*adv.* incuriously.—*ns.* incuriousness, incuriosity.
 incurrent, *in-kūr'ənt*, *adj.* running in: carrying an inflowing current. [*L. in, into, currere, -entis, pr.p. of currere, to run.*]
 incursion, *in-kūr'shən*, *n.* a hostile inroad.—*adj.* incur'sive, making inroads. [*L. incur'sio, -ōnis—incurrere.*]

incurve, *in-kūr'v*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to curve: to curve inward.—*n.* incurve, a curve inwards: (baseball) a ball that curves in, or towards the batsman.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* incurvate (or *in'*), to bend, esp. inwards.—*adj.* curved, esp. inward—also incurvated.—*ns.* incurvation, bending: bowing, kneeling, &c.: an inward bend or growth; incurvature, curve or curvature, esp. inward.—*adj.* incurved' (or *in'*), curved: curved inward.—*n.* incurvity. [*L. incurvare, to bend in, incurvus, bent.*]

incus, *ing'kəs*, *n.* one of the bones in the middle ear, so called from its fancied resemblance to an anvil:—*pl.* incudes (*ing-kū'dēz*, or *ing'*). [*L. incūs, inciūdis, an anvil.*]

incuse, *in-kūz'*, *v.t.* to impress by stamping, as a coin.—*adj.* hammered.—*n.* an impression, a stamp. [*L. incūsus, pa.p. of incidere—in, on, cūdere, to strike.*]

incut, *in'kut*, *adj.* set in by, or as if by, cutting, esp. in printing, inserted in spaces left in the text.
 Ind, *ind*, *ind*, *n.* (poet.) India.

indaba, *in-dā'bā*, *n.* an important native council meeting. [*Kaffir, news.*]

indagate, *in-dā'gāt*, *v.t.* to search out.—*n.* indagat'ion.—*adj.* in'dagat'ive.—*n.* in'dagat'or.—*adj.* in'dagat'ory. [*L. indagare, -ātum, to trace.*]

indart. Same as *endart*.

indebted, *in-debt'id*, *adj.* being in debt: obliged by something received.—*ns.* indebtedness, indebtedment.

indecent, *in-dē'sənt*, *adj.* offensive to common modesty: unbecoming: gross, obscene.—*n.* indecency, quality of being indecent: anything violating modesty or seamliness.—*adv.* indecently.

indeciduous, *in-di-si'dū-əs*, *adj.* not deciduous.—*adj.* indeciduate, not deciduate.

indecipherable, *in-di-si'fər-ə-bl*, *adj.* incapable of being deciphered.

indecision, *in-di-si'hən*, *n.* want of decision or resolution: hesitation.—*adj.* indecisive (*-siv*), unsettled: inconclusive.—*adv.* indecisively.—*n.* indecisiveness.

indefinable, *in-di-klin'ə-bl*, *adj.* (gram.) not varied by inflection.—*adv.* indefinably.

indecomposable, *in-de-kəm-pōz'ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be decomposed.

indecorous, *in-di-kō'rəs*, sometimes *in-dek'ə-rəs*, *adj.* unseemly: violating good manners.—*adv.* indecorously.—*ns.* indecorousness, indecorum, want of propriety of conduct: a breach of decorum. [*L. indecorus.*]

indeed, *in-dēd*, *adv.* in fact: in truth: in reality. It emphasises an affirmation, marks a qualifying word, or clause, a concession or admission, or, used as an interj., it expresses surprise or interrogation, disbelief or mere acknowledgment.

indefeasible, *in-di-fēz'ə-bl*, *adj.* not to be made void.—*n.* indefeasibility.—*adv.* indefeasibly.
 indefectible, *in-di-fekt'ī-bl*, *adj.* incapable of defect: unailing.

indefensible, *in-di-fens'ī-bl*, *adj.* untenable, that cannot be maintained or justified.—*n.* indefensibility.—*adv.* indefensibly.

Indefinable, *in-di-fin'ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be defined.—*adv.* indefinably.

Indefinite, *in-def'i-mit*, *adj.* without clearly marked outlines or limits: of a character not clearly distinguished: not precise: undetermined: (gram.) not referring to a particular person or thing (see also article): not distinguishing between complete and incomplete active (as the Greek aorist): (bot.) not fixed in number: not terminating in a flower: racemose or centripetal.—*adv.* indefinitely.—*n.* indefiniteness.

Indehiscent, *in-di-his'ənt*, *adj.* not dehiscent.—*n.* indehiscence.

Indelible, *in-del'i-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be blotted out or efface.—*adv.* indelibly.—*n.* indelibility, not, *délire*, in *-ible*, or verging on the immodest: wanting in fineness of feeling or tact: coarse.—*n.* indelicacy.—*adv.* indelicately.

Indemnify, *in-dem'nī-fi*, *v.t.* to secure (with against): to compensate:—*pr.p.* indemnifying; *part.* and *pa.p.* indemnified.—*n.* indemnification (*-fī-kā'shən*). [*L. indemnīs, unhurt (—in-, not, damnum, loss), and facere, to make.*]

Indemnity, *in-dem'nī-tī*, *n.* security from damage, loss, or punishment: compensation for loss or injury.—Act of Indemnity, an act or decree for the protection of public officers from any technical or legal penalties or liabilities they may have been compelled to incur. [*Fr. indemnité—L. indemnīs, unharmed—damnum, loss.*]

Indemonstrable, *in-dem'ə-strə-bl*, or *in-di-mon'ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be demonstrated or proved.—*n.* indemonstrability.

Indene, *in'dēn*, *n.* a hydrocarbon (H_8C_8) got from coal-tar. [*Indigo.*]

indent, *in-dent'*, *v.t.* to cut into zigzags: to divide along a zigzag line: to notch: to indenture, apprentice: to make out a written order with counterfoil for: to order (esp. from abroad): to requisition: to begin farther in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph: to impress: to dent or dint.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to move in a zigzag course: to bargain: to make a compact.—*n.* (*in'dent*, also *in-dent'*) a cut or notch: a recess like a notch: an indenture: an order for goods (from abroad): (orig. Indian) an official requisition for goods: a dint.—*n.* indentation, a hollow or depression: act of indenting or notching: notch: recess.—*adj.* indent'ed, having indentations: serrated: zigzag.—*ns.* indent'er, a person or thing that indents; indent'ion, indentation: blank space at the beginning of a line; indent'ure, the act of indenting, indentation: (*law*) a deed under seal, with mutual covenants, where the edge is indented for future identification: a written agreement between two or more parties: a contract.—*v.t.* to bind by indentures: to indent. [Two different words fused together: (1)—*L.L. indentāre—L. in, in, dēns, dentis*, a tooth; (2)—English *in* and *dint*, *dent*.]

Independent, *in-di-pend'ənt*, *adj.* (with off) dependent or relying on others: not subordinate: completely self-governing: thinking or acting for oneself: too self-respecting to accept help: not subject to bias: having or affording a comfortable livelihood without necessity of working or help from others: (*math.*) not depending on another for its value, said of a quantity or function: Independent, belonging to the Independents.—*n.* one who in ecclesiastical affairs holds that every congregation should be independent of every other and subject to no superior authority—a Congregationalist: a politician or other who commits himself to no party.—*ns.* Independence, the state of being independent: a competency; independence, independence: a sovereign state: an independent income: Independence, Congregationalism.—*adv.* independently.

Independence, with reasons the secession of the thirteen colonies of America from the United Kingdom, reported to the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776—observed

in the U.S. as a national holiday, Independence Day; Independent Labour Party, a Socialist party founded by Keir Hardie in 1893.

Indescribable, *in-di-skrīb'ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be described.—*n.* (old slang, in pl.) trousers.—*adv.* *indescrīb'ably*.

Indesignate, *in-dez'ig-nāt*, *adj.* (log.) without any indication of quantification.

Indestructible, *in-di-struk'ti-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be destroyed.—*ns.* *Indestructibility*, *indestruc'tibleness*.—*adv.* *indestruc'tibly*.

Indetectable, *in-di-tēkt'ə-bl*, *adj.* not to be detected.—Also *indetect'ible*.

Indeterminable, *in-di-tər'min'ə-bl*, *adj.* not to be ascertained or fixed.—*n.* *indeter'minableness*.—*adv.* *indeter'minably*.—*n.* *indeter'minacy*.—*adj.* *indeter'minate*, not determinate or fixed; uncertain: having no defined or fixed value.—*adv.* *indeter'minately*.—*ns.* *indeter'minate-ness*, *indeter'min'ation*, want of determination: want of fixed direction.—*adj.* *indeter'mined*, not determined: unsettled.—*ns.* *indeter'minism*, the theory that denies determinism; *indeter'minist*.

Indew, a Spenserian form of *endue*.

Index, *in'deks*, *n.* the forefinger (also *in'dex-finger*), or the digit corresponding: a pointer or hand on a dial or scale, &c.: a moving arm, as on a surveying instrument: the gnomon of a sun-dial: the finger of a finger-post: (*print*) a figure of a pointing hand, used to draw attention: (*slang*) the nose: anything that gives an indication: (*obs.*) a table of contents or other preliminary matter in a book: hence (*Shak.*, *fig.*) a preface, prologue, introduction: an alphabetical register of subjects dealt with, usu. at the end of a book, with page or folio references: a similar list of other things: a list of prohibited books: (*mus.*, *obs.*) a direct, or indication of the first notes of next page or line: (*math.*) a symbol denoting a power: a number, commonly a ratio, expressing some relation (as *refractive index*, ratio of sines of angles of incidence and refraction; *cranial index*, breadth of skull as percentage of length): (*crystal.*) reciprocal of intercept with parameter as unit: (*pl.*, of a book usu. *in'dexes*; other senses *indexēs*, *in'di-sēz*).—*v.t.* to provide with or place in an index.—*n.* *in'dexer*.—*adj.* *index'ical*.—*n.* *in'dex-learn'ing*, superficial knowledge got together from book indexes.—*adj.* *in'dexless*.—*Index number*, a figure showing periodic movement up or down of a variable compared with another figure (usu. 100) taken as a standard. [*L. index, indicis—indicāre*, to show.]

Indexterity, *in-deks-ter'i-ti*, *n.* want of dexterity.

Indian, *in-di-an*, *adj.* belonging to India (with various boundaries), or to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.—*n.* a member of one of the races of India: (formerly) a European long resident in India: an aboriginal of America.—*n.* *Indiaman*, a large ship employed in trade with India.—*v.t.* *Ind'ianise*, to make Indian: to assimilate to what is Indian.—*v.i.* to become Indian or like an Indian.—*ns.* *Ind'ianist*, one who has a scholarly knowledge of Indian languages, history, &c.: *in'dia-rubb'er*, an elastic gummy substance, the inspissated juice of various tropical plants: a piece of this material, esp. one used for rubbing out pencil-marks.—*adj.* *in'die*, originating or existing in India: of the Indian branch of the Indo-Germanic languages.—*East India Company*, a great chartered company formed for trading with India and the East Indies, more especially applied to the English Company, incorporated in 1600 and abolished in 1858; *East Indian*, an inhabitant or a native of the East Indies, usually applied to a Eurasian; *Indian berry*, the fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus* (see *cocculus indicus*); *Indian bread*, a Virginian fungus said to have been eaten by the Indians: *maize bread*; *Indian club*, a bottle-shaped block of wood, swung in various motions by the arms to develop the muscles; *Indian corn*, maize, so called because brought from the West Indies; *Indian cress*, a garden plant (*Tropaeolum majus*, popularly *nasturtium*) from Peru, with orange flowers; *Indian fig*, the banyan-tree: the prickly pear; *Indian file* (see *file*); *Indian fire*,

a firework used as a signal-light, consisting of sulphur, realgar, and nitre; *Indian gift*, a gift that is asked back or for which a return gift is expected; *Indian hemp*, a kind of hemp which is used in medicine, and from which hashish (used for smoking and chewing) is got: (*U.S.*) a species of Apocynum; *Indian ink* (see *ink*); *Indian liquorice*, the jquirity or crab's-eye plant; *Indian meal*, ground maize; *Indian-millet*, *durra*; *Indian pink*, *Spigelia*; *Indian pipe*, an American Monotropa with a solitary drooping flower, not unlike a tobacco-pipe; *Indian poke*, an American liliaceous plant, white hellebore; *Indian red*, red ochre, or native ferric oxide, formerly imported from the East as a red pigment, also made artificially; *Indian rice* (see *Zizania*); *Indian shot*, a cosmopolitan tropical plant of the genus *Canna*, much cultivated for its flowers; *Indian summer*, (originally in America) a period of warm, dry, calm weather in late autumn, with hazy atmosphere; *Indian tobacco*, an American lobelia; *Indian turnip*, an American araceous plant with a starchy tuber; *India Office*, a government office in London where till 1947 were managed the affairs of the Indian government; *India paper*, a thin soft absorbent paper, of Chinese or Japanese origin, used in taking the finest proofs (*India proofs*) from engraved plates: a thin tough opaque paper used for printing Bibles; *India shawl*, a Cashmere shawl; *Red Indian*, one of the aborigines of America (from the coppery-brown colour of some tribes); *West Indian*, a native or an inhabitant of the West Indies. [*L. India—Indus* (Gr. *Indos*), the Indus (Pers. *Hind*, Sans. *sindhu*, a river).]

Indican. See under *indigo*.

Indicate, *in'di-kāt*, *v.t.* to point out: to show: to give some notion of: to be a mark or token of: to give ground for inferring: (*med.*) to suggest or point to as suitable treatment.—*adj.* *in'dicant*, indicating.—*n.* that which indicates.—*n.* *indic'ation*, act of indicating: mark: token: suggestion of treatment: symptom.—*adj.* *indicative* (*in'dik'ə-tiv*), pointing out: giving intimation: (*gram.*) applied to the mood of the verb that expresses matter of fact.—*n.* the indicative mood: a verb in the indicative mood.—*adv.* *indic'atively*.—*ns.* *in'dicator*, one who or that which indicates: a pointer: a diagram showing names and directions of visible objects, as on a mountain top: a substance showing chemical condition by change of colour: a measuring contrivance with a pointer or the like: any device for exhibiting condition for the time being: *Indicator*, a genus of birds, the boney-guides; *in'dicator-di'agram*, a graphical representation of the pressure and volume changes undergone by a fluid in performing a work-cycle in the cylinder of an engine on compression, the area representing, to scale, the work done during the cycle.—*adj.* *in'deatory* (or *dik'*).—*Indicated horse-power*, of a reciprocating engine, the horse-power developed by the pressure-volume changes of the working agent within the cylinder, exceeding the useful or brake horse-power at the crankshaft by the power lost in friction and pumping. [*L. indicāre*, *-ātum—in*, in, *dicāre*, to proclaim.]

Indict, *in-di't*, *v.t.* to charge with a crime formally or in writing.—*adj.* *Indict'able*.—*ns.* *indict'ee*, one who is indicted; *indict'ment*, formal accusation: the written accusation against one who is to be tried by jury: (*Scots law*) the form under which one is put to trial at the instance of the Lord Advocate.—*Ind an indictment*, of a grand-jury, to be satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case, and endorse the bill a *true bill*. [With Latinised spelling (but not pronunciation) from A.Fr. *enditer*—*L. in*, *in*, *dicāre*, to declare.]

Indiction, *in-dik'shun*, *n.* a proclamation: (*Rom. hist.*) a decree of the emperor, fixing land-tax valuation: the tax itself: a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great for fiscal purposes, and adopted by the popes as part of their chronological system: a year bearing a number showing its place in a fifteen years' cycle, reckoning

indwell'ing; *pat.* and *pa.p.* **indwell'**.—*n.* **in-dwell'er**, an inhabitant.—*adj.* **In-dwell'ing**, dwelling within, abiding permanently in the mind or soul.—*n.* residence within, or in the heart or soul. [*In, dwell.*]

in[arh, in-ər'th], *v.t.* to inter.

inebriate, *in-ē-bri-āt*, *v.t.* to make drunk, to intoxicate: to exhilarate greatly.—*adj.* (*-it, -ot*) drunk; intoxicated.—*n.* a drunk person: a drunkard.—*adj.* **inē'briant**, intoxicating.—Also *n.*—*ns.* **inē'bri-ation**, **inebriety** (*in-ē-bri-i-ti*, or *in-i-*), drunkenness: intoxication.—*adj.* **Inē'brious**, drunk: (*obs.*) causing intoxication. [*In-ēbriāre, -ātum*—*in-, inten-, ēbriāre*, to make drunk—*ēbrius*, drunk.]

inedible, *in-ed'i-bl*, *adj.* unfit to be eaten.—*n.* **inedibil'ity**.

inedited, *in-ed'it-id*, *adj.* not edited: unpublished. **ineducable**, *in-ed'ū-kā-bl*, *adj.* incapable of education.—*n.* **ineducabil'ity**.

ineffable, *in-ef'ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be described, inexpressible.—*n.* **ineff'ableness**.—*adv.* **ineff'ably**. [*In-ēffābilis*—*in-, not, ēffābilis*, effable.] **ineffaceable**, *in-i-fās'ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be rubbed out.—*adv.* **inefface'ably**.

ineffective, *in-i-fek'tiv*, *adj.* not effective: useless.—*adv.* **ineffec'tively**.—*adj.* **ineffec'tual**, fruitless.—*ns.* **ineffec'tual'ity**, **ineffec'tualness**.—*adv.* **ineffec'tually**.—*adj.* **ineffec'tulous** (*in-ef-i-kā'shəs*), not having power to produce an effect.—*adv.* **ineffec'tuously**.—*n.* **ineff'leacy** (*-ef'i-kā-n*), want of efficacy.—*n.* **inefficiency** (*in-i-fish'ən-n*).—*adj.* **ineffic'ient**, not efficient.—*adv.* **ineffic'iently**.

inelaborate, *in-il-ob'ə-rāt*, *-it*, *adj.* unlaboured: simple.—*adv.* **inelab'orately**.

inelastic, *in-i-las'tik*, *adj.* not elastic: incompressible.—*n.* **inelasticity** (*in-el-əs-tis'i-ti*).

inelegance, *in-ef'i-gəns*, *n.* want of gracefulness or refinement.—Also **ineleg'ancy**.—*adj.* **inele'gant**.—*adv.* **inele'gantly**.

ineligible, *in-el'i-jī-bl*, *adj.* not qualified for election: not suitable for choice: not rich enough to be chosen as a husband: unsuitable.—Also *n.*—*n.* **ineligibil'ity**.—*adv.* **ineligibly**.

ineloquent, *in-el'ə-kwənt*, *adj.* not eloquent.—*n.* **inele'quence**.

ineluctable, *in-i-luk'tā-bl*, *adj.* not to be escaped from. [*In-ēluctābilis*—*in-, not, ē, from, lucidāri*, to struggle.]

inenarrable, *in-en-ər'ə-bl*, *in-en-ər'ə-bl*, *adj.* incapable of being narrated or told. [*In-ēnarrābilis*—*in-, not, ē, out, narrāre*, to tell.]

inept, *in-ept'*, *adj.* unfit: irrelevant and futile: fatuous: (*law*) void.—*ns.* **inept'itude**, **inept'ness**.—*adv.* **inept'ly**. [*In-ēptus*—*in-, not, aptus*, apt.]

inequable, *in-ek'wā-bl*, *-th'*, *adj.* not equable, changeable.

inequality, *in-e-kwōl-i-ti*, or *in-i-*, *n.* want of equality: difference: inadequacy: incompetency: unevenness: dissimilarity: an uneven place.

inequitable, *in-ek'wī-tā-bl*, *adj.* unfair, unjust.—*adv.* **ineq'uitably**.—*n.* **ineq'uity**, lack of equity: an unjust action.

ineradicable, *in-i-rad'i-kā-bl*, *adj.* not able to be eradicated or rooted out.—*adv.* **inerad'icably**.

inerasable, *in-i-rās'ə-bl*, *adj.* impossible to erase.—Also **ineras'ible**.—*adv.* **ineras'ably**, **-ibly**.

inerm, *in-ər'm*, *adj.* unarmed: without thorns. [*In-ermis*—*in-, not, armo* (pl.), arms.]

inerrable, *in-er'ə-bl*, or *-r'*, *adj.* incapable of erring.—*adv.* **inerr'ably**.—*n.* **inerr'ancy**, freedom from error.—*adj.* **inerr'ant**, unerring.

inert, *in-ər't*, *adj.* without inherent power of moving, or of active resistance to motion: passive: chemically inactive: sluggish: disinclined to move or act.—*n.* **Inertia** (*in-ər'shi-ā*, *-shyā*, *-shā*), inertness: the inherent property of matter by which it continues, unless constrained, in its state of rest or uniform motion in a straight line.—*adv.* **Inert'ly**.—*n.* **Inert'ness**. [*In-ers, inertis*, unskilled, idle—*in-, not, ars, artis*, art.]

inrudite, *in-er'ū-dit*, or *-oo-*, *adj.* not erudite: unlearned.

inescapable, *in-is-kā-pā-bl*, *adj.* unescapable: inevitable.

Inescent, *in-es'hū-lent*, inedible.

inescutecheon, *in-is-kuch'ən*, *n.* (*her.*) a single shield borne as a charge.

inessential, *in-is-en'shil*, *adj.* not essential: not necessary: immaterial.

inestimable, *in-es-tim-ā-bl*, *adj.* not able to be estimated or valued: priceless.—*adv.* **inest'imably**.

inevitable, *in-ev'it-ā-bl*, *adj.* not to be evaded or avoided: certain to happen: consummate, giving the feeling that the thing could not have been other than it is.—*ns.* **Inevitabil'ity**; **inev'itableness**.—*adv.* **inev'itably**. [*In-ēvitābilis*—*in-, not, ē, from, vitāre*, to avoid.]

inexact, *in-igz-akt'*, *adj.* not precisely correct or true: lax.—*ns.* **inexact'itude**, **inexact'ness**.—*adv.* **Inexact'ly**.

inexcitable, *in-ek-sit'ā-bl*, *adj.* not excitable: (*obs.*) from which one cannot be roused.

inexhaustable, *in-iks-kūz'ə-bl*, *adj.* not justifiable: unpardonable.—*ns.* **Inexhaustabil'ity**, **inexhaust'ableness**.—*adv.* **Inexhaust'ably**.

inexorable, *in-ek's-*, *perh.* an intensive form of *executio*.

inexecutable, *in-igz-ek'ūt-ā-bl*, or *in-eks-ek'*, or *in-eks-i-kūt'ā-bl*, *adj.* incapable of being executed.

inexecuted, *in-igz-ek'ūt-ā-bl*, *adj.* not executed.

inexhausted, *in-igz-aur'tid*, *adj.* unexhausted, not used up or spent.—*n.* **Inexhaustibil'ity**.—*adj.* **inexhaust'ible**, not able to be exhausted or spent: unending.—*adv.* **Inexhaust'ibly**.—*adj.* **inexhaust'ive**, unending: not exhaustive.

inexistence, *in-ig-zis'təns*, *n.* non-existence.—*adj.* **Inexist'ent**. [*In-, not.*]

inexistent, *in-ig-zis'təns*, *n.* inheritance.—*adj.* **in-existent**, indwelling. [*In, in.*]

inexorable, *in-eks'ər-ā-bl*, *adj.* not to be moved by entreaty: unrelenting: unyielding.—*ns.* **Inex'orableness**, **inexorabil'ity**.—*adv.* **inex'orably**. [*In-eks'orābilis*—*in-, not, -exōrāre*—*ex*, out of, *ōrāre*, to entreat.]

inexpansible, *in-iks-pān'si-bl*, *adj.* incapable of being expanded.

inexpectant, *in-iks-pek'tənt*, *adj.* not expecting.—*n.* **Inexpec'tancy**.

inexpedient, *in-iks-pē'di-ənt*, *adj.* contrary to expediency: impolitic.—*ns.* **Inexpe'dience**, **inexpe'diency**.—*adv.* **inexpe'diently**.

inexpensive, *in-iks-pen'siv*, *adj.* not costly: not inclined to spend much.—*adv.* **Inexpens'ively**.—*n.* **Inexpens'iveness**.

inexperience, *in-iks-pē'ri-əns*, *n.* want of experience.—*adj.* **Inexpe'rienced**, not having experience: unskilled or unpractised.

Inexpert, *in-iks-pert'*, *adj.* unskilled.—*n.* **inexpert'ness**.

inexplicable, *in-eks-pi-ā-bl*, *adj.* not able to be expiated or atoned for: not to be appeased.—*n.* **Inex'plableness**.—*adv.* **inex'plably**.

inexplicable, *in-eks-pi-kā-bl*, *adj.* (*obs.*) that cannot be disentangled: incapable of being explained or accounted for.—*ns.* **Inexplicable'ity**, **inexp'licableableness**.—*adv.* **Inexp'plicably**.

Inexpillett, *in-iks-plit'it*, *adj.* not explicit: not clear.

inexpressible, *in-iks-pres'i-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be expressed: unutterable: indescribable: (*in pl.*; *arch.* would-be humorous) trousers.—*adv.* **inexpress'ibly**.—*adj.* **Inexpress'ive**, **inexpress'ible**, **inexpress'ive**.—*n.* **Inexpress'iveness**.

Inexpugnable, *in-iks-pug'nā-bl*, *adj.* not to be taken by assault: unassailable.—*adv.* **Inexpugn'ably**.

Inextended, *in-iks-tend'id*, *adj.* not extended: without extension.—*n.* **Inextensibil'ity**.—*adj.* **Inextensible**.—*n.* **Inexten'sion**.

Inextinguishable, *in-iks-tin-gwīsh-ā-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be extinguished, quenched, or destroyed.—*adv.* **Inextin-guishably**.

Inextricable, *in-eks-tri-kā-bl*, *adj.* not able to be extricated or disentangled.—*adv.* **Inextric'ably**.

Infall, *in-fāl*, *n.* an inroad: falling in: confluence, inlet, or junction. [*In, fall.*]

Infallible, *in-fāl'i-bl*, *adj.* incapable of error: cer-

tain to succeed: inevitable.—*ns.* *Infall'ibillism*, the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility: *infall'ibillist*: *infall'ibillity*.—*adv.* *Infall'ibly*.—the doctrine of infallibility in the R.C. Church (defined in 1870) is that the Pope, when speaking *ex cathedra*, is kept from error in all that regards faith and morals.

Infame, *in-fām'*, *v.t.* to defame.—*adj.* *infamous* (*in-fā-məs*, formerly *in-fā-məs*), having a reputation of the worst kind: publicly branded with guilt: notoriously vile: disgraceful.—*vt.* *infamize* (*in-fā-mīz*), *infamize* (*in-fām-an-iz*; *Shak.*), to defame, to brand with infamy.—*adv.* *infamously*.—*n.* *infamy*, ill fame or repute: public disgrace: extreme vileness: (*lato*) a stigma attaching to the character of a person so as to disqualify him from being a witness. [*L. infāmare*—*in-*, not, *fāma*, fame.]

Infangthief, *in-fang-thēf*, *n.* in old English law, the right of taking and fining a thief within the boundary of one's own jurisdiction. [*O.E. infangene-thēof*—*in-*, in, the root of *fōn*, to seize, *thēof*, thief.]

Infant, *in-fant*, *n.* a babe: (*Eng. law*) a person under twenty-one years of age: (*Spens.*) a noble youth: an infante or infanta.—*adj.* of or belonging to infants: of or in infancy.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to give birth to.—*n.* *Infancy*, the state or time of being an infant: childhood: the beginning of anything: (*Milt.*) want of distinct utterance.—*adj.* *infantile* (*in-fant-il*, also *-fant'*), pertaining to infancy or to an infant: having characteristics of infancy: no better than that of an infant: undeveloped.—*n.* *Infant'illism*, persistence of infantile characters: an utterance or trait worthy of an infant.—*adj.* *infantine* (*-in*), of infancy or an infant: infant-like.—*infantile* paralysis, poliomyelitis: *Infant school*, a school for children up to about the age of seven. [*L. infāns, infāntis*—*in-*, not, *fāns*, *pr.p.* of *fari*, to speak; cf. *Gr. phanai*.]

Infante, *in-fant'ā*, *n.* (*hist.*) a prince of the blood royal of Spain or Portugal, esp. a son of the king other than the heir-apparent.—*fem.* *Infanta*, a princess likewise defined: the wife of an infante. [*Sp. and Port.* from the root of *infant*.]

Infanticide, *in-fant'i-sid*, *n.* the killing of new-born children as a social institution in some states of society: the murder of a new-born child by, or with consent of, a parent: the murderer of an infant.—*adj.* *infanticidal* (or *-fant'*). [*L. infanticidium*, child-killing, *infanticida*, child-killer—*infāns*, an infant, *caedere*, to kill.]

Infantry, *in-fan'trī*, *n.* foot-soldiers: infants or children collectively.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *Infantryman*. [*Fr. infanterie*—*It. infanteria*—*infante*, youth, servant, foot-soldier—*L. infāns, -āntis*.]

Infare, *in-fār*, *n.* (*obs.*) entrance: ingoing: (*Scot. and U.S.*) a house-warming after a wedding. [*O.E. innfare*; cf. *in, fare*.]

Infatuate, *in-fat'ū-āt*, *v.t.* to turn to folly: to deprive of judgment: to inspire with foolish passion.—*adj.* *infatuated*.—*n.* *Infatuā'tion*. [*L. infatuare, -atum*—*in*, *in*, *fatuus*, foolish.]

Infaut, *in-faut'*, *adj.* unlucky: ill-omened. [*L. infautus*—*in*, not, *fautus*, propitious.]

Infeasible, *in-fēz'i-bl*, *adj.* not feasible.—*n.* *infeasibility*.

Infect, *in-fekt'*, *v.t.* to impart some quality to: to taint, especially with disease: to introduce pathogenic micro-organisms into: to corrupt: to spread to: to affect successively.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) tainted.—*n.* *Infection* (*-shən*), act of infecting: that which infects or taints: an infectious disease.—*adj.* *Infect'ious* (*-shəs*), *infect'ive* (*-tiv*), having the quality of infecting: corrupting: apt to spread.—*adv.* *infect'iously*.—*rs.* *infect'iousness*: *infect'iveness*: *infect'or*. [*L. infectere, infectum*—*in*, into, *facere*, to make.]

Infecundity, *in-fi-kun'di-ti*, *n.* want of fecundity or fertility: unfruitfulness.—*adj.* *infecund* (*-fek'*).

Infeud, *in-fēf'*, *v.t.* (*Scots law*) to invest with heritable property.—*pa.p.* *Infeft'*, rarely *infest'ed*.—*n.* *infestment*, (*Scots law*) the symbolical giving possession of land in completion of the title. [*enfeoff*.]

Infelicitous, *in-fi-lis'i-tis*, *adj.* not felicitous or happy: inappropriate, inapt.—*n.* *infelicit'y*.

Infelt, *in-felt*, *adj.* felt deeply, heart-felt.

Infer, *in-fēr'*, *v.t.* (*Spens., Shak.*) to bring on: (*Milt.*) to render: to derive as a consequence: to arrive at as a logical conclusion: to conclude: to entail or involve as a consequence: to imply:—*pr.p.* *infer'ing*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *Inferred'*.—*adj.* *inferable* (or *-fēr'*; also *infer'able*, *-ible*), that may be inferred or deduced.—*n.* *infer'ence*, that which is inferred or deduced: the act of drawing a conclusion from premises: consequence: conclusion.—*adj.* *inferential* (*-en'hl*), relating to inference: deducible or deduced by inference.—*adv.* *inferen'tially*. [*L. inferre*—*in*, into, *ferre*, to bring.]

Inferre, *in-fēr'*, *adv.* (*obs.*) for *in fere*, together. [*See fere* (1).]

Inferior, *in-fē-ri-er*, *adj.* lower in any respect: subordinate: poor or poorer in quality: (*print.*) somewhat below the line: (*bot.*) of an ovary, having the other parts above it: of the other parts, below the ovary: of a planet, revolving within the earth's orbit.—*n.* one lower in rank or station.—*n.* *inferiority* (*-or*).—*adv.* *infer'iorly*, in an inferior manner.—*inferior* conjunction, conjunction when the planet is between the sun and the earth: *inferiorly* complex, (*psych.*) a complex involving a suppressed sense of personal inferiority: popularly, a feeling of inferiority. [*L. inferior*, comp. of *inferus*, low.]

Infernal, *in-fēr-nəl*, *adj.* belonging to the lower regions: resembling or suitable to hell, devilish: outrageous.—*n.* *infer'nality* (*-nal*).—*adv.* *infer'nally*.—*n.* *Infer'no*, (*It.*) hell: the title and the subject of one of the divisions of Dante's great poem, *La Divina Commedia*.—*infernal* machine, a contrivance made to resemble some ordinary harmless object, but charged with a dangerous explosive. [*L. infernus*—*inferus*.]

Infertile, *in-fēr'til*, *adj.* not productive: barren.—*n.* *infertility* (*-til*).

Infest, *in-fest'*, *v.t.* to disturb: to harass: to molest: to haunt, beset, or swarm about, in a troublesome or injurious way.—*adj.* (*Spens.*) hostile: troublesome.—*n.* *infestā'tion*, (*Milt.*) molestation: attack, or condition of being attacked, esp. by parasites. [*L. infestare*, from *infestus*, hostile.]

Inféudation, *in-fū-dū-shən*, *n.* the putting of an estate in fee: the granting of tithes to laymen. [*L. in*, in; *see* *feud* (2).]

Infibulate, *in-fib'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to fasten with a clasp.—*n.* *infibulā'tion*, act of confining, esp. the sexual organs. [*L. in*, in, *fibula*, a clasp.]

Inficete, *in-fi-si-tē'*, *adj.* not factitious: rudely jesting. [*L. inficetus*—*in*, not, *factus*, courteous, witty.]

Infidel, *in-fi-dl*, *adj.* unbelieving: sceptical: disbelieving Christianity or whatever be the religion of the user of the word.—*n.* one who rejects Christianity, &c.—*n.* *Infidel'ity*, want of faith or belief: disbelief in Christianity, &c.: unfaithfulness, esp. to the marriage contract: treachery. [*O.Fr. infidèle*—*L. infidelis*—*in*, not, *fidelis*, faithful—*fidēs*, faith.]

Infield, *in-fēld*, *n.* in baseball, the space enclosed within the base-lines: (*Scot.*) formerly, land near the farm-house, kept constantly manured and under tillage (also *adj.*)—*opp.* to *outfield*.—*n.* *in'fielder*, a player on the infield. [*in*, field.]

Infighting, *in-fit-ing*, *n.* boxing at close quarters when blows from the shoulder cannot be given.

Infilling, *in-fill-ing*, *n.* filling up or in: material used to fill up or level. [*in*, fill.]

Infiltrate, *in-fil'trāt*, *v.t.* to cause to percolate: to cause to percolate into: to sift into: to permeate.—*v.i.* to permeate by degrees: to sift or filter in.—*v.t.* *infil'ter*, to filter or sift in.—*n.* *infil'tration*, the process of infiltrating: gradual permeation or interpenetration: gradual accession or introduction of a new element, as of population or troops: a deposit or substance infiltrated.

Infinite, *in-fin-ī*, in church singing also *in-fi-nit*, *adj.* without end or limit: (*math.*) greater than any quantity that can be assigned: extending to infinity: vast: in vast numbers: inexhaustible: (*log.*) *infinite'd*.—*n.* that which is not only without determinate bounds, but which cannot possibly

admit of bound or limit: the Absolute, the Infinite Being or God.—*adj.* *infin'itely*, denoting merely negative attribution: *infin'itary*, pertaining to infinity.—*v.t.* *infin'itate*, to make infinite: (*log.*) to turn into a negative term.—*adv.* *in'finity*.—*n.* *infin'iteness*.—*adj.* (*orig.* ordinal numeral) *infin'itesimal* (-*es*), infinitely small: (*loosely*) extremely small.—*n.* an infinitely small quantity.—*adv.* *infin'itesimally*.—*nr.* *infin'itude*, *infin'ity*, boundlessness: an infinite quantity: an infinite distance: vastness, immensity: countless or indefinite number.—*infin'ito canon*, (*mus.*) a canon that can be repeated indefinitely.

infinitive, in-fin'it-iv, adj. (gram.) expressing, in the mood that expresses, the idea without person or number.—*n.* the infinitive mood; a verb in the infinitive mood.—*adj.* infinitival.—*adv.* infinitively. [*L. infinitivus*—*in-*, not, *finire*, to limit.)

infirm, *in-fŭrm*, *adj.* feeble; sickly; weak; frail; unstable.—*ns.* **infirmā'rian**, an officer in a monastery having charge of the quarters for the sick; **infirmāry** (*in-fŭrm'ər-i*), a hospital or place for the treatment of the sick; **infirm'ity**.—*adv.* **infirm'ly**.—*n.* **infirm'ness**. [*L. infirmus*—*in-*, not, *firmus*, strong.]

infix, *in-fiks*, *v.t.* to fix in; to drive or fasten in: to set in by piercing.—Also **enfix** (*Shak.*).—**n.** **in'fix**, (*philol.*) an element inserted within a root, as *m* in the Gr. *lambanō*, from the root *lab*. [*L. infixus*—*in*, *in*, *figere*, *fixum*, to fix.]

inflammé, in-flâm', v.t. to cause to flame; to cause to burn; to make hot; to make red; to cause inflammation in; to arouse passions in; to excite; to exacerbate.—**v.i.** to burst into flame; to become hot, painful, red or excited; to undergo inflammation.—**adj.** inflâm'able, (*obs.*) inflammable; inflâméd'—**n.** inflâm'er. [O.Fr. *enflammer*—L. *inflammare*: see next.]

inflammāre, see next.
inflammāble, *in-flām'-bl*, *adj.* that may be set on fire: easily kindled or excited. —*nt.* *inflammābil'ity*; *inflammābleness*. —*adv.* *inflammābly*. —*n.* *inflammation* (*-flā-mā'shən*), state of being in flame: heat of a part of the body, with pain, redness, and swelling: kindling of the passions. —*adj.* *inflammā'tory*, tending to inflame: inflaming: exciting. [*L. inflammāre*—*in*, into, *flamma*, a flame.]

inflate, *in-flate*, *v.t.* to swell with air or gas: to puff up: to elate: to expand unduly.—*adj.* inflatable; inflated, swollen or blown out.
 turgid.—*adv.* inflatingly.—*n.* inflation (*in-fla'shun*), the act of inflating: the condition of being inflated: (*rare*) affluence, inspiration: turgidity of style: undue increase in quantity of money in proportion to buying power, as on an excessive issue of fiduciary money.—*adj.* inflationary.—*ns.* infla'tionism, the policy of inflating currency; infla'tionist.—*adj.* inflative, causing inflation: tending to inflate.—*ns.* inflat'or, one who inflates: a cycle-pump; inflat'us (*L.*), inspiration. [*L. inflare*, *-atum*—*in*, into, *flare*, to blow.]

infect, *in-fek't*, *v.t.* to bend in; to turn from a direct line or course; to modulate, as the voice: (*gram.*) to vary in the terminations.—*n.* (*infect'ion*), *in-fek'sh'n*, a bending or deviation: modulation of the voice: (*gram.*) the varying in termina-

flective, subject to inflection; inflexed, bent inward: bent: turned.—*n.* inflexure (*in-flek-shŭr*), an inward bend or fold. [*L.* *inflexere*—*in*, *in*, *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend. *flexiō*, -*ōnis*, a bend.]

inflexible, *in-flek's-i-bl*, *adj.*, that cannot be bent: unyielding: rigid: unbending.—*n.* inflexibility.
inflexibleness, *adv.*, inflexibly. [*L. in-, not*.]
inflict, *in-flikt'*, *v.t.* to lay on: to impose (as punishment, pain).—*n.* infliction, act of inflicting or imposing: that which is inflicted.—*adj.*, inflic'tive, tending or able to inflict. [*L. infligere, inflictum—in, against, fligere, to strike.*]

Inflorescence, *in-flor-ens*, *n.* mode of branching of a flower-bearing axis; aggregate of flowers on an axis. [*L. inflorescere*, to begin to blossom.]

inflow, *in'flo*, *n.* the act of flowing in, influx: that which flows in.—**adj.** *in'flowing*, flowing in.
influence, *in'flu-ens*, *n.* (*obs.*) inflow: (*astrol.*) the power or virtue supposed to flow from planets upon men and things: a spiritual influx: power of producing an effect, esp. unobtrusively: effect of power exerted: that which has such power: a person exercising such power: ascendancy, often of a secret or undue kind: exertions of friends at court, wire-pulling, and the like.—*v.t.* to have or exert influence upon: to affect.—*adj.* *in'fluent*, inflowing: exerting influence; influential (*-en'shl*), of the nature of influence: having much influence: effectively active.—*adv.* *influentially*. [*O.Fr.*,—*L.L. influentia*—*L. in*, into, *fluere*, to flow.]
influenza, *in-floo-en'zū*, *n.* an epidemic virus disease attacking esp. the upper respiratory tract.—*adj.* *influen'zal*. [*It.* *influenza*, *influenza* (as a supposed astral visitation); see *influence*.]
influx, *in'fluk*, *n.* a flowing in: accession: that which flows in.—*n.* *influxion* (*in-fluk'shan*). [*L. influxus*—*influe*.]

in-foal, *in-fōl'*, *adj.* pregnant (with foal). [*in*, foal.]
infold. See **enfold**.

inform. *in-form'*, *v.t.* to give form to: to animate

inform, *in-form*, *v.t.*: to give form to: to animate or give life to: to impart a quality to: to impart knowledge to: to tell: (*Milt.*) to direct.—*v.i.*

knowledge to: to tell (*adv.*) to tell (*Shak.*) to take shape or form: to give information, make an accusation (with *against* or *on*).—*n.* informant, one who informs or gives intelligence; information (*in-fur-mā'shun*), intelligence given: knowledge: an accusation given to a magistrate or court.—*adj.* *inform'ative*, having power to form: *instructive*; *inform'atory*, instructive: giving information.—*n.* *inform'er*, one who gives information: one who informs against another: an animator. [*O.Fr. enformer*—*L. in-fōrmāre*—*in*, into. *fōrmāre*, to form. *fōrma*, form.]

info, *formule*, *vō* *orth*, *jūrma*, *lōfān*.
into, *in-form*, *adj.* without form; *unformed*:
ill-formed.—*adj.* *informal*, not in proper form:
irregular; *anremonstrat*, *n.* informality.—
adv. *informally*, *adv.* *informed*. (*Spen.*)
unformed: *astron.* of stars not included within the
figures of any of the ancient constellations. [*L.*
in- not, *fūrma*, form; *infōrmis*, formless, mis-
shapen.]

informidable, *in-for'mi-də-bl*; *adj.* (Milt.) not formidable.

infrā, below, *costa*, a rib.]

infra, below, *contra*, a. *frā*.
infraction, *in-frak-shun*, *n.* violation, esp. of law; breach.—*v.t.* **infract'**, to infringe.—*adj.* **infract'** (*obs.*), **infract'**ed, broken; interrupted: bent in.—*n.* **infract'**or, one who infracts. [*L. infringere, infractum*—*in*, in, *frangere, fractum*, to break.]

infragant, in-frā'grānt, *adj.* not fragrant.
infrahuman, in-frā-hū'mān, *adj.* lower than human.

Infralapsarianism, *in-frə-lap-sā-ri-ən-iz-əm*, *n.* a believer in Infralapsarianism. — Also *adj.* — *n.* **Infralapsarianism**, the common Augustinian and Calvinist doctrine, that God for his own glory determined to create the world, to permit the fall of man, to elect some and leave the rest to punishment — distinct both from **Supralapsarianism** and **Sublapsarianism**. [*L.* *infra*, below, and *lapsari*, to fall.]

inframaxillary,
under the jaw; belonging to the lower jaw. [*infra*, below, *maxilla*, jaw.]

infrangible, in-
not to be viol-
gibility. II

infraorbital, *in-fra-or'bi-tal*, *adj.* situated below the orbit of the eye.

Infra-red, *in'frə-red'*, *adj.* beyond the red end of the visible spectrum. [*infra*, below, and *red*.]

infrequent, in-frē'kwent, adj. seldom occurring:
rare: uncommon — n. infrequency: infre-

rare: uncommon.—*ns.* infrē'quence; infrē-
quency.—*adv.* infrē'quently.
infringe, in-frīng' *vt.* to violate *esp.* law: to

infringe, *in-frinj'*, v.t. to violate, esp. law: to neglect to obey.—**n.** infringement. [*L. infringere*—*in* + *frangere* to break]

infructuous, in-fruk'thū-əs, adj. not fruitful.—adv.

fāte, fār, dāk; mē, hār (her); mīnc; mōte; mūte; mōn; dhēn (then)

infructuously. [*L. infructuosus*—*in-*, not, *fructuosus*, fruitful.]
infula, *in-fū-lā*, *n.* a white-and-red fillet or band of woollen stuff, worn by the ancient Romans upon the forehead in religious rites: a lappet in a mitre:—*pl.* infulae (—ē). [*L. infula*.]
infundibular, *in-fun-dib'ū-lar*, *adj.* funnel-shaped.—Also **infundibulate**, **infundibuliform**. [*L. infundibulum*, a funnel—*in*, in, *fundere*, to pour.]
infuriate, *in-fū-rī-āt*, *v.t.* to enrage: to madden.—*adj.* (—āt, —it) enraged: mad. [*L. in*, in, *furiare*, —ātum, to madden—*furere*, to rave.]
infuseate, *in-fus'hāt*, —kit, *adj.* clouded with brown. [*L. in*, in, *fuscus*, brown.]
infuse, *in-fūz'*, *v.t.* to pour in: to instil: to steep in liquor without boiling: (*Shak.*) to shed, to pour: to imbue.—*v.i.* to undergo infusion.—*n.* (*Spens.*) infusion.—*adj.* infusible.—*n.* infusion (*in-fū'zhan*), pouring in: something poured in or introduced: the pouring of water over any substance in order to extract its active qualities: a solution in water of an organic, esp. a vegetable, substance: the liquor so obtained: inspiration: instilling.—*adj.* infusive (—fū'siv), having the power of infusion, or of being infused. [*L. infundere*, *infusum*—*in*, into, *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour.]
infusible, *in-fūz'i-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be fused.
infusoria, *in-fū-zō-rī-ā*, —sō-rī-ā, *n.pl.* (originally) minute organisms found in stagnant infusions of animal or vegetable material: Infusoria, the Ciliophora, a class of Protozoa with cilia throughout life (Ciliata) or in early life (Suctorio).—*adj.* infusorial, infusory, composed of or containing infusoria.—*n.* and *adj.* infusorian.—infusorial earth, diatomite. [*Neut. pl.* of modern *L. infusorius*; see *infuse*.]
ingan, *ing'an*, *n.* a Scots and dialectal form of onion.
ingate, *in-gāt*, *n.* an inlet for molten metal in foundry. [*in*, gate (1).]
ingate, *in-gāt*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a way in: entrance: ingress. [*in*, gate (2).]
ingathering, *in-gadh-ər-ing*, *n.* collection: securing of the fruits of the earth: harvest.—Feast of Ingathering (see Tabernacles, Feast of).
ingeminate, *in-jem'in-āt*, *v.t.* to reiterate: to double.—*n.* ingemination. [*L. ingeminare*, —ātum—*in*, in, *geminus*, twin.]
ingener, *in-jen-ər*, *n.* (*Shak.*). Same as engineer.
ingenerate, *in-jen'ər-āt*, *v.t.* to generate or produce within.—*adj.* (—it) inborn: innate. [*Pfx. in-*, in.]
ingenerate, *in-jen'ər-āt*, —it, *adj.* not generated, self-existent. [*L. pfx. in-*, not.]
ingenious, *in-jen'jūs*, —nī-s, *adj.* (obs.) of good natural abilities: skilful in invention or contriving: skilfully contrived.—*adv.* ingeniously.—*ns.* ingeniousness, power of ready invention: facility in combining ideas: curiousness in design: ingenuity, bent of mind. [*L. ingenium*, mother-wit.]
ingenuity, *in-jī-nū'i-tī*, *n.* (orig.) ingenuousness: (by confusion with foregoing) ingeniousness. [*L. ingenuitas*, —ātis; see next word.]
ingenuous, *in-jen'ū-s*, *adj.* (obs.) free-born: frank: honourable: free from deception.—*adv.* ingeniously.—*ns.* ingeniousness; ingenuity (see previous word). [*L. ingenuus*, free-born, ingenuous.]
ingest, *in-jest'*, *v.t.* take into the body.—*n.pl.* ingest'a, materials taken into the body.—*n.* ingestion (in-jest'əm). [*L. ingerere*, ingestum, to carry in—*in*, in, *gerere*, to carry.]
inglne, *in-jīn'*, *n.* (obs.) ability: genius. [*L. ingenium*.]
ingle, *ing-gl*, *n.* (*Scot. ing'l*) a fire: fireplace.—*ns.* Ing'le-cheek, the jamb of a fireplace; Ing'le-nook, a chimney-corner; Ing'le-side, a fireside. [Possibly Gael. *aingeal*; or *L. igniculus*, dim. of *ignis*, fire.]
ingle, *ing-gl*, *n.* a catamite: (wrongly) a friend. [Origin obscure.]
inglobe, *in-glōb'*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to englobe, form into a sphere.
inglorious, *in-glō'ri-əs*, *adj.* not glorious: unhonoured: shameful.—*adv.* ingloriously.—*n.* ingloriousness.
ingluvies, *in-glō'vi-ēz*, *n.* the crop or craw of birds.—*adj.* ingluvial. [*L. ingluvis*.]

ingolng, *in-gō-ing*, *n.* a going in: entrance: (*Scot.*) a reveal.—*adj.* going in: entering as an occupant: thorough, penetrating. [*in*, go.]
ingot, *ing-got*, —got, *n.* a mass of unwrought metal, esp. gold or silver, cast in a mould.—Also (*Spens.*, *pl.*) ingoves, ingoes. [Perh. O.E. *in*, in, and the root *got*, as in *gotten*, *pap.* of *geotan*, to pour; *Ger. giessen*, Goth. *giutan*.]
ingraft. See engraft.
ingrain, *in-grān'*, *v.t.* the same as engrain.—*adj.* (pron. *in-grān* when attributive) dyed in the yarn or thread before manufacture: deeply fixed: thorough and through.—*adj.* ingrained' (attrib. *in-grānd*).
ingram, *ingrum*, *ing'ram*, *adj.* (obs.) ignorant. [ignorant.]
ingrate, *in-grāt'*, *in-grāt*, *adj.* (obs.) displeasing: (*arch.*) ungrateful.—*n.* one who is ungrateful.—*adj.* ingrateful, unthankful. [*L. ingrātus*—*in-*, not, *grātus*, pleasing, grateful.]
ingratitude, *in-grā'ti-tūd*, *n.* to commend to grace or favour (used reflexively, and followed by *with*).—*adj.* ingratiating. [*L. in*, into, *grātia*, favour.]
ingratitude, *in-grāt'i-tūd*, *n.* unthankfulness. [*L.L. ingrātūtūdō*—*L. ingrātus*, unthankful.]
ingredient, *in-grē-di-ent*, *n.* that which enters into a compound: a component. [*L. ingrediens*, —entis, *prp.* of *ingredi*—*in*, into, *gradi*, to walk.]
ingress, *in-gres*, *n.* entrance: power, right, or means of entrance.—*n.* ingression (*in-gresh'ion*). [*L. ingressus*—*ingredi*; see preceding.]
ingroove. See engroove.
ingross, *in-grōs'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) Same as engross.
ingrowing, *in-grō-ing*, *adj.* growing inward: growing into the flesh: growing within.—*adj.* ingrown.—*n.* ingrowth, growth within or inward: a structure so formed.
inguinal, *ing'win-əl*, *adj.* relating to the groin. [*L. inguinalis*—*ingen*, *inguis*, the groin.]
ingulf, *ingulph*. See engulf.
ingurgitate, *in-gur'ji-tāt*, *v.t.* to swallow up greedily, as in a gulf.—*n.* ingurgitation. [*L. ingurgitare*, —ātum—*in*, into, *gurgere*, —itis, a whirlpool.]
inhabit, *in-hab'it*, *v.t.* to dwell in: to occupy.—*v.i.* (*arch.*) to dwell.—*adj.* inhabitable, that may be inhabited (see also next word).—*ns.* inhabitanee, inhabitanee, the act of inhabiting: abode; Inhabitant, one who inhabits: a residence.—*adj.* resident.—*ns.* Inhabitation, the act of inhabiting: dwelling-place: (*Milt.*) population, or perh. the inhabited world; Inhabitor, (*B.*) an inhabitant: (*obs.*) a colonist, settler; Inhabiteness, (*phrenol.*) love of locality and home; Inhabitress, a female inhabitant. [*L. inhabitare*—*in*, in, *habitare*, to dwell.]
inhabitable, *in-hab'it-a-bl*, *adj.* not habitable, uninhabitable. See also under inhabit. [*L. inhabitabilis*—*in*, not, *habitabilis*.]
inhale, *in-hāl'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to breathe in: to draw in.—*adj.* inhālant, inhaling: drawing in.—*ns.* inhālant, an inhaling organ, structure, or apparatus: a medicinal preparation to be inhaled: Inhalation (*in-hā-lā'shun*), the act of drawing into the lungs: something to be inhaled; Inhalator (*in-hā-lā-tər*, or —lā'), apparatus for enabling one to inhale a gas, &c.; Inhalatorium (*in-hāl-ə-tō-rī-əm*), an institution or department for administering inhalations; inhāler, one who inhales; one who habitually inhales tobacco smoke: an inhalator: a respirator or gas-mask. [*L. in*, upon, *hālāre*, to breathe (*L. inhālāre* means to breathe upon).]
inharmonious, *in-hār-mō'nī-əs*, *adj.* discordant, unmusical: disagreeing.—*adj.* inharmonic (*in-hār-mon'ik*), —al, wanting harmony: inharmonic.—*adv.* inharmoniously.—*ns.* inharmonicousness; inharmony (*in-hār-mō-nī*).
inhaust, *in-hawst*, *v.t.* (*humorous*) to drink in. [*L. in*, in, *haustare*, haustum, to draw.]
inhearse, *in-herse*, *in-her's*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to enclose as in a hearse: to bury.—Also enhearse.
inhere, *in-hēr'*, *v.t.* to stick, remain firm in something: to be inherent.—*ns.* inherence, inherency, a sticking fast: existence in something else: a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

—*adj.* inher'ent, sticking fast: existing in and inseparable from something else: innate: natural.—*adv.* inher'ently. [*L. inherere, inherens—in, in, hære, to stick.*]

inherit, *in-her-it*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make heir: (*arch.*) to be the heir of, succeed as heir: to get as heir: to possess by transmission from past generations: to have by natural transmission from ancestors.—*v.i.* to succeed.—*adj.* inher'itable, same as heritable.—*ns.* inher'itance, that which is or may be inherited: hereditary descent; inher'itor, one who inherits or may inherit: an heir:—*fem.* inher'itress, inher'itrix. [*O.Fr. enhériter, to put in possession as heir—L.L. inheréditäre, to inherit—L. in, in, herēs, heredis, an heir.*]

inhesion, *in-hē-zhon*. Same as inference.

inhibit, *in-hib-it*, *v.t.* to hold in or back: to keep back: to check.—*ns.* inhibi'tion, the act of inhibiting or restraining: the state of being inhibited: prohibition: a writ from a higher court to an inferior judge to stay proceedings: a restraining action of the unconscious will: the blocking of a mental or psychophysical process by another set up at the same time by the same stimulus: inhibi'tor.—*adj.* inhibi'tory, prohibitory. [*L. inhibere, hibitum—in, in, habere, to have.*]

inholder, *in-höld'ar*, *n.* (*Spens.*) an inhabitant.

inloop, *in-hoop'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to confine, as in a hoop or enclosure.

inhospitable, *in-hos'pit-a-bl*, *adj.* affording no kindness to strangers.—*ns.* inhospitableness, inhospita'bility, want of hospitality or courtesy to strangers.—*adv.* inhosp'itably.

inhuman, *in-hū'man*, *adj.* barbarous: cruel: unfeeling.—*n.* inhumanity (*in-hū-man'i-ti*), the state of being inhuman: barbarity: cruelty.—*adv.* inhu'manly.

inlume, *in-hū'm'*, *v.t.* to bury in the earth.—Also inhumate (*in'*, or *hū'm'*).—*n.* inhumat'ion, the act of depositing in the ground: burial. [*L. inhumare—in, in, humus, the ground.*]

inimical, *in-i-k'* . . . *stile*.
unfavourable: . . . *adj.*
inimiculous . . . [*L.*
inimicilis—inimicus, enemy—in, not, amicus, friend.]

inimitable, *in-im'i-t-a-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be imitated: surpassingly excellent.—*ns.* inimitabi'bility, inimitableness.—*adv.* inimit'ably.

inion, *in'-in*, *n.* the external occipital protuberance.—*pl.* in'ia. [*Gr. inion, the occiput.*]

iniquity, *in-ik'i-ti*, *n.* want of equity or fairness: injustice: wickedness: a crime: Iniquity, one of the names of the Vice, the established buffoon of the old Moralities.—*adj.* iniqui'tious, unjust: scandalously unreasonable: wicked.—*adv.* iniqui'tiously. [*Fr. iniquité—L. iniquitas, -itatis—iniquus, unequal—in, not, æquus, equal.*]

inisle. Same as enisle.

initial, *in-ih'i*, *adj.* beginning: of, and serving as, the beginning: original.—*n.* the letter beginning a word, esp. a name.—*v.t.* to put the initials of one's name to:—*pr.p.* initi'alling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* initi'alled.—*v.t.* initi'ialise, to designate by initial letters; initiate (*-ih'i-di*), to begin, start: to introduce (e.g. to knowledge): to admit esp. with rites (as to a secret society, a mystery).—*v.i.* to perform the first act or rite.—*n.* (-*iti*) one who is initiated.—*adj.* begun: initiated: belonging to one newly initiated.—*n.* initiat'ion, act or process of initiating:—*n.* a society or the like.

initiating, *-ing* to initiate: *in-*
first step, considered as
for others: the right
or power of beginning: energy and resourcefulness enabling one to act without prompting from others: the right of the sovereign people to originate legislation, or a constitutional method of doing so.—*adj.* initi'atory (*-i-a-ti*), tending to initiate: introductory.—*n.* introductory rite.—initial cell, (*bot.*) a cell that remains meristematic and gives rise to many daughter-cells from which permanent tissues are formed: initiation fee, (*U.S.*) entrance fee of a society. [*L. initiālis—*

initium, a beginning, *inire, initum—in, into, ire, itum, to go.*]

inject, *in-jekt'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to throw in or on: to force in: to inspire or instil: to fill by injection.—*ns.* inject'ion (*-shan*), act of injecting or forcing in, esp. a liquid: a liquid injected into the body: a magma injected into a rock; inject'or, one who injects: something used for injecting, especially an *injection for forcing water* into a boiler. [*L.*

acere, to throw.]

o place as if in jelly.

to join.

adj. not judicious: ill-

not according to law-

forms.—*adv.* injudic'ially, injudic'iously.—*n.*

injudic'iousness.

injun, *in-jən*, *n.* (*coll. U.S.*) an (American) Indian.—

Also *adj.*

injunction, *in-junk'h-shən*, *n.* act of enjoining or commanding: an order: a precept: exhortation: an inhibitory writ by which a superior court stops or prevents some inequitable or illegal act being done—called in Scotland an *interdict*: (*Mil.*) conjunction. [*L.L. injunctio, -onis—in, in, jungere, junctum, to join.*]

injure, *in-jar*, *v.t.* to wrong: to harm: to damage: to hurt.—*n.* in'jurer.—*adj.* injurious (*in-jōo'ri-us*), tending to injure: unjust: wrongful: hurtful: damaging to reputation.—*adv.* inju'riously.—*ns.* inju'riousness: injury (*in-jar-i*), that which injures: wrong: damage: hurt: impairment: annoyance: (*obs.*) insult, offence. [*L. injuria, injury—in, not, jūis, jūris, law.*]

injustice, *in-jus'ti*, *n.* violation or withholding of another's rights or dues: wrong: iniquity.

ink, *ink*, *n.* a black or coloured liquid used in writing, printing, &c.: a dark liquid ejected by cuttle-fishes, &c.—*v.t.* to daub, cover, blacken, or colour with ink.—*ns.* ink'-bag, -sac, a sac in some cuttle-fishes, containing a black viscid fluid; ink'-bottle, a bottle for holding ink; ink'er, one who inks: a pad or roller for inking type, &c.; ink'-er's'er, india-rubber treated with fine sand, used for rubbing out ink-marks; ink'-feed, the passage by which the nib of a fountain-pen is fed with ink; ink'-holder, a container for ink: the reservoir of a fountain-pen; ink'-horn, (*obs.*) an ink-holder, formerly of horn: a portable case for ink, &c.—*adj.* *ink'-ing-tale*, a

plying the inking-
roller with ink during the process of printing; ink'-ing-roll'er, a roller covered with a composition for inking printing type; ink'-pencil, a copying-pencil, a pencil made from a composition whose marks when moistened look like ink and can be copied by a printing-press; ink'-pot, an ink-bottle, or pot for dipping a pen in; ink'-slinger, a professional author: a scribbler: a controversialist; ink'-stand, a stand or tray for ink-bottles and (usually) pens; ink'-stone, a kind of stone containing sulphate of iron, used in making ink; ink'-well, a reservoir for ink let into a desk.—*adj.* ink'y, consisting of or resembling ink: very black: blackened with ink.—China ink, Indian ink (sometimes without capital letters), a mixture of lampblack and size or glue, kept in solid form and rubbed down in water for use; invisible or sympathetic ink, a kind of ink that remains invisible on the paper until it is heated: marking ink (see mark); printing ink (see print); sllng ink (*slang*), to write: to earn one's bread by writing: to engage in controversy. [*O.Fr. enque (Fr. encre)—L.L. encantum, the purple-red ink used by the later Roman emperors—Gr. enkauston—enkaiein, to burn in. See encaustic.*]

inkle, *ink'l*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a kind of broad linen tape. [*Poss. Du. enkel, single.*]

inkling, *ink'ling*, *n.* a hint or whisper: intimation: a dim notion or suspicion.—*v.t.* ink'le, to have or give a hint of. [*M.E. inclet, to hint at; origin unknown.*]

in-kneed, *in-nēd'*, *adj.* bent inward at the knees: knock-kneed.

inlnee. Same as enlnee.

īte, fār, dīk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; nūte; mūte; mōon; then (then)

inlaid. See **inlay**.

inland, *in'land*, *in'land*, *n.* the interior part of a country: (*arch.*) the peopled part, or part near the capital.—*adj.* remote from the sea: carried on, or produced, within a country: confined to a country: (*Shak.*) refined, polished.—*adv.* (also *in-land*) landward: away from the sea: in an inland place.—*n.* **in'lander**, one who lives inland.—**inland navigation**, passage of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals within a country; **inland revenue**, internal revenue, derived from excise, stamps, income-tax, &c. [*O.E. inland, a domain—in and land.*]

in-law, *in-law'*, *n.* (*coll.*) a relative by marriage, e.g. mother-in-law, brother-in-law:—*pl.* **in-laws**.

inlay, *in-lā'*, *in-lā'*, *v.t.* to insert, embed: to insert for preservation in a larger leaf, serving as margin: to ornament by laying in or inserting pieces of metal, ivory, &c.:—*pr.p.* **in-laying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **in-laid**.—*n.* **in-lay** (or *in-lā'*), **inlaying**: **inlaid work**: material **inlaid**.—*adj.* **in-laid** (or *in-lā'*, or *in-lād'*), inserted by inlaying: decorated with inlay: consisting of inlay: having a pattern penetrating the thickness.—*ns.* **inlayer** (*in-lā'-er*, *in-lā'-er*); **inlay'ing**.

inlet, *in-lēt'*, *n.* **entrance**: a passage by which anything is let in: place of ingress: a small bay or opening in the land: a piece let in. [*in, let.*]

inlier, *in-li-er*, *n.* (*geol.*) an outcrop of older rock surrounded by younger. [*in, lie.*]

inlock, *in-lok'*, *v.t.* Same as **enlock**.

inly, *in-lī'*, *adj.* inward: secret.—*adv.* inwardly: in the heart: thoroughly, entirely.

inmate, *in-māt'*, *n.* (now rare) one who lodges in the same house with another: one of those who live in a house, esp. an institution.—*adj.* (*obs.*) dwelling in the same place. [*in or inn, mate.*]

innmost. See **innermost**.

inn, *in*, *n.* (*obs.*) abode (formerly often in *pl.*): a house open to the public for lodging and entertainment of travellers: a hostel: a hotel: (loosely) a public-house.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to lodge, put up.—*ns.* **inn'hold'er** (*Bacon*; *U.S.*), **inn'keeper**, one who keeps an inn; **inn-yard**, the courtyard round which an old-fashioned inn was built.—**Inns of Court**, the buildings of four voluntary societies that have the exclusive right of calling to the English bar (*Inner Temple*, *Middle Temple*, *Lincoln's Inn* and *Gray's Inn*): hence the societies themselves; the **Inns of Chancery** were the buildings of minor societies, residences of junior students of law. [*O.E. inn, an inn, house—in, inn, within (adv.) from the prep. in, in.*]

innate, *in-ā'*, *in-nāt'*, *adj.* **inborn**: natural to the mind: inherent: (*bot.*) of an anther, attached by the base to the tip of the filament.—*adv.* **inn'ately** (or *nāt'*).—*n.* **inn'ateness** (or *nāt'*).—*adj.* **innā'tive**, native. [*L. innātus—in, in, nāci, nātus, to be born.*]

innavigable, *in-nāv'i-gā-bl*, *adj.* **un navigable**.—*adv.* **innāv'igably**.

inner, *in-er*, *adj.* (*comp.* of *in*) farther in: interior.—*n.* (a hit on) that part of a target next the bull's eye.—*adj.* **inn'ermost**, **in'most** (*superl.* of *in*), farthest in: most remote from the outside.—**Inner man**; soul: mind: (*facēt.*) stomach; **inner part**, voice, a voice part intermediate between the highest and the lowest. [*O.E. in, comp. innera, superl. innemest=inne-m-est—thus a double superlative.*]

innervate, *in-er-vāt'*, *in-er-vāt'*, *v.t.* to supply with nerves or nervous stimulus.—Also **innerve**.—*n.* **innervā'tion**.

inning, *in-ing*, *n.* **ingathering**, esp. of crops: (in *pl.*; in *U.S.*, in *sing.*) a team's turn of batting in cricket, &c.: hence, the time during which a person or a party is in possession of anything, a spell or turn: (in *pl.*) lands recovered from the sea. [*in or inn.*]

innocent, *in-ō-sent*, *adj.* not hurtful: inoffensive: blameless: harmless: guileless: simple: ignorant of evil: imbecile: not guilty: (*med.*) not malignant or cancerous.—*n.* one free from fault: one with no knowledge of evil: a child: a simpleton: an idiot.—*ns.* **inn'ocence**, **harmlessness**: **blamelessness**: **guilelessness**: **simplicity**: **imbecility**:

freedom from legal guilt; **inn'ocency**, the quality of being innocent.—*adv.* **inn'ocently**.—**Innocent's Day** (see *Childermas*). [*O.Fr.—L. innocēns,—ēntis—in-, not, nocēre, to hurt.*]

innocuous, *in-ōk'ū-əs*, *adj.* harmless.—*adv.* **innoc'uously**.—*ns.* **innoc'uousness**, **innoc'uity**. [*L. innocuus—in-, not, nocuus, hurtful—nocēre, to hurt.*]

innominate, *i-nom'i-nāt'*, *-nit*, *adj.* having no name.

adj. **innom'itable**, **unnamable**.—*n.* (in *pl.*; *obs. facetious*) trousers.—**innominate artery**, the first large branch given off from the arch of the aorta; **innominate bone** (*os innominātum*), the haunch-bone, hip-bone, formed by fusion in the adult of the ilium, ischium, and pubis. [*L. in-, not, nōmināre,—dātum, to name.*]

innovate, *in-ō-vāt'*, *in-ō-vāt'*, *v.t.* (*rare*) to renew, alter: to introduce as something new.—*v.i.* to introduce novelties: to make changes.—*ns.* **innovā'tion**, the act of innovating: a thing introduced as a novelty: (*Shak.*) revolution: (*Scots law*) substitution of one obligation for another: (*bot.*) a season's new growth; **innovā'tionist**; **inn'ovātōr**. [*L. innovāre,—dātum—in, in, nocuus, new.*]

innnoxious, *in-ōk'shəs*, *adj.* not noxious.—*adv.* **innox'iously**.—*ns.* **innox'iousness**.

innuendo, *in-ū-en-dō*, *n.* **insinuation**: an indirect reference or intimation: a part of a pleading in cases of libel and slander, pointing out what and who was meant: (*pl.* **innu'en-dō'es**).—*v.t.* to insinuate or innuendo: to interpret as innuendo.—*v.i.* to make insinuations. [*L. innuendo, by nodding at (i.e. indicating, to wit—used in old legal documents to introduce a parenthetical indication), ablative gerund of innuere, to nod to, indicate—in, to, nuere, to nod.*]

innumerable, *in-(n)ū-mēr-ā-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be numbered: countless.—*ns.* **innum'erability**; **innū'merableness**.—*adv.* **innū'merably**.—*adj.* **innū'merous** (*Milt.*), without number: innumerable.

innutrition, *in-(n)ū-trish'ən*, *n.* want of nutrition: failure of nourishment.—*adj.* **innū'trient**, not nutrient; **innū'tritious** (*-trish'əs*), not nutritious.

inobedient, *in-ō-bē-dyent*, *adj.* disobedient.—*n.* **inobe'dience**.—*adv.* **inobe'diently**.

inobservant, *in-ōb-sēr-vant*, *adj.* **inobservant**: heedless.—*adj.* **inobser'vable**, incapable of being observed.—*ns.* **inobser'vance**, lack of observance; **inobservā'tion** (*-ōb-*).

inobtrusive, *in-ōb-trōō'siv*, *adj.* **unobtrusive**.—*adv.* **inobtru'sively**.—*n.* **inobtru'siveness**.

inoccupation, *in-ōk-ū-pā'shən*, *n.* lack of occupation.

inoculate, *in-ōk'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to insert as a bud or graft: to graft: to imbue: to introduce (e.g. a disease, a virus, germs) into the body: to make an inoculation upon, esp. for the purpose of safeguarding against subsequent infection.—*v.i.* to practise inoculation.—*n.* **inoculā'bility**.—*adj.* **inoc'ulable**.—*n.* **inoculā'tion**, act or practice of inoculating: insertion of the buds of one plant into another: the communication of disease by the introduction of a germ or virus, esp. that of a mild form of the disease to produce immunity: the analogous introduction of anything else, e.g. nitrogen-fixing bacteria into soil, a crystal into a supersaturated solution to start crystallisation.—*adj.* **inoc'ulative** (*-ā-tiv*, or *-ā-tiv*); **inoc'ulā'tory** (*-ā-tr-ī*).—*ns.* **inoc'ulātōr**; **inoc'ulum**, material used for inoculating. [*L. inoculāre,—dātum—in, into, oculus, an eye, a bud.*]

inodorous, *in-ō-dōr-əs*, *adj.* without smell.—*adv.* **inod'orously**.—*n.* **inod'oroussness**.

inoffensive, *in-ō-fen'siv*, *adj.* giving no offence: harmless.—*adv.* **inoffen'sively**.—*n.* **inoffen'siveness**.

inofficious, *in-ō-fish'əs*, *adj.* (*obs.*) disobliging: regardless of duty: inoperative.

inoperable, *in-ō-pēr-ā-bl*, *adj.* not to be operated on.—*adj.* **inop'erative**, not in action: producing no effect.

inoperculate, *in-ō-pēr-kū-lāt*, *adj.* without an operculum or lid.

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *e'l-a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

insecure, *in-si-kūr'*, *adj.* apprehensive of danger or loss: exposed to danger or loss: unsafe: uncertain: not fixed or firm.—*adv.* **insecurely**.—*n.* **insecurity**.

inseem (*Shak.*). See **inseam** (2).

inseminate, *in-sem-in-āt*, *v.t.* to sow: to implant: to introduce: to impregnate, esp. artificially.—*n.* **insemination**. [*L. insemināre—in, in, semen, -inis, seed.*]

insensate, *in-sen-sāt*, *adj.* wanting power of sensation, good sense, or sensibility.—*ns.* **insensateness**. [*L. insensātus—in, not, sensātus, intelligent—sensus, feeling.*]

insensible, *in-sen-si-bl*, *adj.* not having feeling: not susceptible of emotion: callous: dull: unconscious: imperceptible by the senses.—*ns.* **insensibility**, **insensibleness**.—*adv.* **insensibly**.

insensitive, *in-sen-si-tiv*, *adj.* not sensitive.

insensuous, *in-sen-sū-ās*, *adj.* not sensuous.

insentient, *in-sen-sh(y)ant*, *adj.* not having perception.

inseparable, *in-sep-ar-a-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be separated.—*n.* an inseparable companion (*usu. in pl.*).—*ns.* **inseparableness**, **inseparability**.—*adv.* **inseparably**.—*adj.* **inseparate**, (*Shak.*) not separate or separable.

insert, *in-sert*, *v.t.* to put in.—*n.* **insert**, something additional inserted into a proof, &c.: a paper placed within the folds of a periodical or leaves of a book.—*adj.* **inserted**, (*bot.*) attached to or growing out of some part.—*n.* **insertion** (*in-ser-shun*), act of inserting: mode or condition of being inserted: point of place of attachment: that which is inserted: lace or the like suitable for letting into another material. [*L. insertēre, insertum—in, in, serere, to join.*]

insectores, *in-ses-ō-rēs*, *n.pl.* perching birds, in old classifications an order answering roughly to *Passeriformes*.—*adj.* **insectorial**, of the *Insectores*: adapted for perching. [*L. insector, pl. -ōrēs, besetter (of the roads), highwayman, adopted with the meaning percher—inserere—in, on, sedere, to sit.*]

inset, *in-set*, *n.* something set in, an insertion or insert, a leaf or leaves inserted between the folds of other leaves: a small map or figure inserted in a spare corner of another: a piece let in: the setting in of a current.—*v.t.* **inset**, to set in, to infix or implant.

inseverable, *in-sev-ar-a-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be severed or separated.

inshallah, *in-shā'illā*, *interj.* (among Mohammedans) if God will. [*Ar. in shā'illāh.*]

inshell, *in-shel*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to draw in or withdraw, as into a shell.

inshelter, *in-shel-ter*, *v.t.* to place in shelter.

inship, *in-ship*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to ship, to embark.

inshore, *in-shōr*, *adv.* near or toward the shore.—*adj.* (*in-shōr*) situated near the shore, as fishings.

inshrine, *in-shrin*. Same as **enshrine**.

inside, *in-sid*, *in-sid*, *in-sid*, *n.* the side, space, or part within: the entrails: inner nature: that which is not visible at first sight: a passenger in the interior part of a vehicle: (*in pl.*) the inner quires of a ream of paper.—*adj.* being within: interior: indoor: working indoors: from within: from a secret or confidential source.—*adv.* in or to the interior: on the inner side.—*prep.* within: on the inner side of.—*ns.* **inside-car**, an Irish jaunting-car in which the passengers face one another; **insider**, one who is inside: an inside passenger: one within a certain organisation, &c.: one possessing some particular advantage.—**inside edge** (see **edge**); **inside left**, **right**, in some games a forward between the centre and outside; **inside of**, (*esp. U.S.*) in less than; **inside out**, with the inner side turned outwards; **inside track**, the inner side in a race-course: the advantage in position.

insidious, *in-sid-i-ās*, *adj.* watching an opportunity to ensnare: intended to entrap: deceptive: advancing imperceptibly: treacherous.—*adv.* **insidiously**.—*n.* **insidiousness**. [*L. insidiōsus—in-sidiare—in, in, sedere, to sit.*]

insight, *in-sit*, *n.* power of seeing into and under-

standing things: imaginative penetration: practical knowledge: enlightenment: a view into anything.

insight, *in-sit*, *in-siht*, *n.* (*Scot.*) household goods, furniture.—Also *adj.* [Origin unknown.]

insignia, *in-sig-ni-ā*, *n.pl.* signs or badges of office, honour, membership, occupation, &c.: marks by which anything is known. [*L., neut. pl. of insignis—in, in, signum, a mark.*]

insignificant, *in-sig-nif-i-kant*, *adj.* destitute of meaning: without effect: unimportant: petty.—*ns.* **insignificance**, **insignificancy**.—*adv.* **insignificantly**.—*adj.* **insignificative**, not significant or expressing by external signs.

insincere, *in-sin-sēr*, *adj.* not sincere.—*adv.* **insincerely**.—*n.* **insincerity** (*-ser-i-ti*).

insinew, *in-sin-ū*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to impart vigour to.

insinuate, *in-sin-ū-āt*, *v.t.* to introduce gently or artfully: to hint, esp. a fault: to work into favour.

—*v.i.* to creep or flow in: to enter gently: to obtain access by flattery or stealth.—*adj.* **insinuating**.—*adv.* **insinuatingly**.—*n.* **insinuation**.

—*adj.* **insinuate**, insinuating or stealing on the confidence: using insinuation.—*n.* **insinuator**.—*adj.* **insinuatory** (*-ā-tor-i*). [*L. insinūare, -ātum—in, in, sinus, a curve.*]

insipid, *in-sip-id*, *adj.* tasteless: without satisfying definite flavour: wanting spirit or interest: dull.—*adv.* **insipidly**.—*ns.* **insipidness**, **insipidity**.

[*L. L. insipidus—L. in-, not, sapidus, well-tasted—sapere, to taste.*]

insipience, *in-sip-i-ens*, *n.* lack of wisdom.—*adj.* **insipient**. [*L. insipientia—in-, not, sapiens, wise.*]

insist, *in-sis*, *v.t.* to dwell emphatically in discourse: to persist in pressing: (*Milit.*) to persevere.—*v.t.* to maintain persistently.—*n.* **insistence**.—*adj.* **insistent**, urgent: prominent: (of bird's hind-toe) touching the ground with the tip only.—*adv.* **insistently**.—*n.* **insistence**, persistence: (*Shak.*) prob., uniformity of motion. [*L. insistere, in, upon, sistere, to stand.*]

insnare. Same as **ensnare**.

insobriety, *in-sō-brī-ā-ti*, *n.* want of sobriety.

insociable, *in-sō-shi-a-bl*, *adj.* unsociable: (*obs.*) incompatible.—*n.* **insociability**.

insolar. See **in** (1).

insolate, *in-sō-lāt*, *in-sō-lāt*, *v.t.* to expose to the sun's rays.—*n.* **insolation**, exposure to the sun's rays: received solar radiation: injury caused by the sun. [*L. insolare, -ātum—in, in, sol, the sun.*]

insole, *in-sōl*, *n.* the inner sole of a boot or shoe—*opp.* to **outsole**: a sole of some material placed inside a shoe for warmth or dryness.

insolent, *in-sol-ent*, *adj.* overbearing: insulting: rude.—*n.* **insolence**.—*adv.* **insolently**. [*L. insolens, -entis—in-, not, solens, p.p. of solere, to be wont.*]

insoldity, *in-sō-lid-i-ti*, *n.* want of solidity.

insoluble, *in-sol-ū-bl*, *adj.* not capable of being dissolved: not to be solved or explained.—*v.t.* **insolubilise**, to render insoluble.—*ns.* **insolubility**, **insolubleness**.

insolvable, *in-solv-a-bl*, *adj.* not solvable.

insolvent, *in-sol-vant*, *adj.* not able to pay one's debts: bankrupt: pertaining to insolvent persons.

—*n.* one unable to pay his debts.—*n.* **insolvency**, **bankruptcy**.

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knowledge.—*adv.* *instruc'tively*.—*ns.* *instruc'tiveness*; *instruc'tor*, a teacher, esp. (U.S.) a college lecturer:—*fm.* *instruc'tress*. [*L. instruere, instructum—in, in, struere, to pile up.*]

instrument, *in'strō-nēnt*, *n.* a tool or utensil: a contrivance for producing musical sounds: a writing containing a contract: a formal record: one who, or that which, is made a means.—*v.t.* (*-ment'*) to score for instruments.—*adj.* *instrumental* (*-ment'l*), acting as an instrument or means: serving to promote an object: helpful: of, for, belonging to, or produced by musical instruments: (*gram.*) serving to indicate the instrument or means.—*n.* the instrumental case.—*ns.* *instrumentalism*, a form of pragmatism associated with John Dewey; *instrumentalist*, one who plays on a musical instrument; *instrumentality* (*-ment-al'i-ti*), agency.—*adv.* *instrumentally*.—*n.* *instrumentation*, use or provision of instruments: (*mus.*) the arrangement of a composition for performance by different instruments. [*L. instrumentum—instruere, to instruct.*]

insubjection, *in-səb-jek'shən*, *n.* want of subjection.

insubordinate, *in-səb-ord'(i)-nit*, *adj.* not subordinate or submissive.—*n.* *insubordination*.

insubstantial, *in-səb-stān'shəl*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) not substantial: not real.—*n.* *insubstantiality* (*-shi-āl'i-ti*).

insueken, *in'suk-n*, *adj.* in Scots law, pertaining to a district restricted to a certain mill. [*in, sueken.*]

insufferable, *in-suf'ər-ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be endured: detestable.—*adv.* *insufferably*.

insufficient, *in-suf-i'sh'ənt*, *adj.* inadequate: (*obs.*) lacking.—*ns.* *insufficiency* (*rare*), *insufficiency*.—*adv.* *insufficiently*.

insufflate, *in-suf-lāt (or -suf)*, *v.t.* to blow in: to breathe on.—*ns.* *insufflation*, the act of breathing on anything, esp. in baptism or exorcism: the act of blowing air, powder, &c., into a cavity or on a surface; *insufflator*, an instrument for insufflation. [*L. insufflāre—in, in, on, sufflāre, to blow upon.*]

insula, *in'sū-lā* (*L. ēn'soo-lā*), *n.* (*Rom. ant.*) a block of buildings: an apartment house: (*anat.*) Reil's island, a small lobe of the cerebrum hidden in the fissure of Sylvius.—*ns.* *insūlance*, resistance between electric conductors separated by insulating material; *insūlant*, insulating material.—*adj.* *insūlar*, belonging to an island: surrounded by water: standing or situated alone: narrow, prejudiced.—*ns.* *insūlarism*, *insularity* (*-lar'i-ti*), the state of being insular.—*adv.* *insūlarly*.—*v.t.* *insūlate*, to place in a detached situation: to cut off from connexion or communication: (*elect.*) to separate, esp. from the earth, by a non-conductor.—*ns.* *insūlation*; *insūlāt'or*, one who, or that which, insulates: a non-conductor of electricity: a contrivance for insulating a conductor: a stand for a piano leg; *insūlln*, an extract got from the islands or islets of Langerhans in the pancreas of animals, used for treating diabetes and also mental diseases. [*L. insula, island.*]

insulse, *in-suls*, *adj.* insipid: stupid.—*n.* *insulsity* (*Milt.*) stupidity. [*L. insulsus—in, not, salire, to salt.*]

insult, *in-sult*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to assail: to triumph insolently or exultantly over: to treat with indignity or contempt: to affront.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to make an attack: to behave with boastful insolence.—*n.* *insult*, abuse: affront: contumely.—*adj.* *insultable*, capable of being insulted; *insultant*, (*rare*) insulting.—*n.* *insult'er*.—*adj.* *insult'ing*.—*adv.* *insult'ingly*.—*n.* *insult'ment*, (*Shak.*) insult. [*L. insultāre—inilire, to spring at—in, upon, salire, to leap.*]

insuperable, *in-s(ə)jōō'pər-ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be overcome or surmounted.—*n.* *insuperability*.—*adv.* *insuperably*. [*L. insuperabilis—in, not, superāre, to pass over—super, above.*]

insupportable, *in-səp-ōrt'ə-bl*, *adj.* unbearable: not sustainable: (*Spen.*; *-sup*) irresistible.—*n.* *insupportableness*.—*adv.* *insupportably*.

insuppressible, *in-sə-pres'i-bl*, *adj.* not to be suppressed or concealed.—*adj.* *insuppress'ly*, (*Shak.*) insuppressible.

insure, *in-shōor'*, *v.t.* to make sure or secure: to guarantee: to make an arrangement for the payment of a sum of money in the event of loss or injury to: to make such an arrangement for the payment of.—*v.i.* to effect or undertake insurance.

adj. *insurable*, that may be insured.—*ns.* *insur'ancee*, the act or system of insuring: a contract of insurance, a policy: the premium paid for insuring: the sum to be received; *insur'ancee* (*obs.*); *insur'er*, either party to a contract of insurance. [*O.Fr. enseurer—en, and seur, sure; see ensure, sure.*]

insurgent, *in-sur'jənt*, *adj.* rising: rising in revolt.—*n.* one who rises in opposition to established authority: a rebel.—*ns.* *insurg'ence*, *insur'gency*, a rising up or against: rebellion: insurrection. [*L. insurgens, -entis—in, upon, surgere, to rise.*]

insurmountable, *in-sər-mōnt'ə-bl*, *adj.* not surmountable: that cannot be overcome.—*n.* *insurmountability*.—*adv.* *insurmountably*.

insurrection, *in-sər-ek'shən*, *n.* a rising or revolt.—*adj.* *insurrec'tional*, *insurrec'tionary*.—*ns.* *insurrec'tionary*, *insurrec'tionist*. [*L. insurrectio, -ōnis—inurgere; see insurgent.*]

insusceptible, *in-səs-ep'ti-bl*, *adj.* not susceptible.—*Also insuscept'ive*.—*n.* *insusceptibility*.

inswathe. Same as *enswathe*.

inswing, *in'swɪŋ*, *n.* an inward swing or swerve.—*n.* *inswinger* (*in'swɪŋ-ər*; *cricket*), a ball bowled so as to swerve to leg.

intact, *in-takt'*, *adj.* untouched: unimpaired: whole: undiminished.—*n.* *intact'ness*. [*L. intactus—in, not, tangere, tactum, to touch.*]

intaglio, *in-tāl'*, *n.* a stone or gem—*opp.* to *car*—*incised, engraving*.

intake, *in-tāk*, *n.* that which is taken in: a tract of land enclosed: an airway in a mine: a place where water is taken in: a narrowing in a pipe: decrease in width as in a stocking-leg by knitting two stitches together: the place where contraction occurs: the setting back of a wall-face: (*prov.*) a cheat or cheater. [*in, take.*]

intangible, *in-tan'jī-bl*, *adj.* not tangible or perceptible to touch: insubstantial: eluding the grasp of the mind.—*ns.* *intan'gibleness*, *intangibility*.—*adv.* *intan'gibly*. [*See intact.*]

intarsia, *in-tār-si-ā*, *intarsio*, *-ō*, *n.* and *adj.* *tarsia*. [*It. intarsio.*]

integer, *in'ti-jər*, *n.* a whole: (*arith.*) a whole number, as opposed to a fraction.—*adj.* *integrable* (*-grā-bl*), capable of being integrated; *integral* (*-grāl*), entire or whole: not fractional: not involving fractions: relating to integrals: unimpaired: intrinsic, belonging as a part to the whole.—*n.* a whole: the whole as made up of its parts: (*math.*) the value of a function of a variable whose differential coefficient is known.—*adv.* *integrally*.—*n.* *int'egral*, an expression to be integrated.—*adj.* *int'egral*, making part of a whole: necessary to form an integer or an entire thing.—*v.t.* *int'egrate*, to make up as a whole: to make entire: to find the integral of: to find the total value of.—*v.i.* to become integral: to perform integration.—*adj.* made up of parts: complete: whole.—*n.* *integrā'tion*.—*adj.* *integrā'tive*, integrating: tending to integrate.—*ns.* *int'egrator*, one who integrates: an instrument for finding the results of integrations; *integrality* (*in-tegr'i-ti*), entireness, wholeness: the unimpaired state of anything: uprightness: bonesty: purity.—*integral calculus* (*see calculus*); *integral function*, (*alg.*) a function which does not include the operation of division in any of its terms. [*L. integer—in, not, root of tangere, to touch.*]

integument, *in-teg'ū-mənt*, *n.* an external covering: (*bot.*) either of the two coats of an ovule.—*adj.* *integumentary* (*-mēnt'ər-i*). [*L. integumentum—in, upon, tegere, to cover.*]

intellect, *in'tel-ekt*, *n.* the mind, in reference to its rational powers: the thinking principle: (*Shak.*) meaning: (*in pl.*; *arch.*) mental powers.—*adj.* *in-*

intellect, (*Cowper*) endowed with intellect.—*n.* **Intellec'tion**, the act of understanding: (*phil.*) apprehension or perception.—*adj.* **Intellec'tive**, able to understand: produced or perceived by the understanding; **Intellectual** (*-lek'tū-shl*), of or relating to the intellect: perceived or performed by the intellect: having the power of understanding: well endowed with intellect.—*n.* a person of superior intellect or enlightenment (often used to suggest doubt as to practical sagacity): (*obs.*) intellect: (*in pl.*; *nreh.*) mental powers: (*in pl.*; *obs.*) things of the intellect.—*v.t.* **Intellec'tunise**, to reason intellectually: to endow with intellect: to give an intellectual character to.—*ns.* **Intellec'tualism**, the doctrine that derives all knowledge from pure reason: the culture (esp. exclusive or unbalanced) of the intellect: **Intellec'tualist**: **Intellectuality** (*-al'i-ti*), intellectual power.—*adv.* **Intellect'ually**. [*L. intellectus, -us=intelligence, intellectum*, to understand—*inter*, between, *legere*, to choose.]

Intelligent, *in-tel'i-jent*, *adj.* having intellect: endowed with the faculty of reason: alert, bright, quick of mind: well-informed: cognizant: bring-
—*im*—*mun*—*icative*.—*ns.* **in-**
—*or*—*knowledge*: mental
—*communicated*: news:

a footing or mutual understanding: a spiritual being: **Intelligencer**, a spy: a news-monger: an avenue of intelligence: a newspaper.—*adj.* **Intelligential** (*-jen'shl*), pertaining to the intelligence: consisting of spiritual being.—*adv.* **Intelligently**.—*adj.* **Intelligible**, that may be understood: clear: (*phil.*) capable of being apprehended: **Intelligibly**.

of state or armed service for securing information: intelligence quotient, the ratio, commonly expressed as a percentage, of a person's mental age to his actual age, the mental age being the age for which he scores, on the average, 100% when tested in a specified manner: **Intelligence test**, a test by questions and tasks to determine a person's mental capacity, or the age at which his capacity would be normal. [*L. intelligēs, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *intelligere*.]

Intelligentsi *q*, or
-jent, *n.* the rigin-
ally esp. in

Intemperance, *in-tem'par-ans*, *n.* want of due restraint: excess of any kind: habitual over-indulgence in intoxicating liquor.—*n.* **Intem'perant**, one who is intemperate.—*adj.* **Intem'perate**, indulging to excess any appetite or passion: given to an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors: passionate: exceeding the usual degree: immoderate.—*adv.* **Intem'perately**.—*n.* **Intem'perateness**.
Intempestive, *in-tem-pest'iv*, *adj.* unreasonable: untimely.—*n.* **Intempestiv'ity**. [*L. intempestivus*—*in-*, not, *tempestas*, season—*tempus*, time.]

Intenable, *in-ten'a-bl*, *adj.* untenable.

Intend, *in-tend*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to stretch forth: (*Milt.*) to expand: (*obs.*) to strain: (*obs.*) to intensify: (*Shak.*) to direct, turn: to fix the mind upon: to design: to purpose: to mean: (*Spens.*) to designate: to superintend.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to direct one's course: to purpose a journey: (*obs.*) to be in attendance: (*obs.*) to attend, listen.—*ns.* **Intend'ancy**, the office, term of office, or sphere of an attendant: a body of attendants: **Intend'ant**, an officer who superintends some public business, a title of many public officers in France and other countries.—*adj.* **Intend'ed**, purposed: (*obs.*) stretched.—*n.* (*coll.*) betrothed.—*adv.* **Intend'edly**, with intention or design.—*ns.* **Intend'ment**, (*Spens.*) *attending* meaning: meaning.

Intensum—*in*, towards, *tendere*, to stretch.]
Intenerate, *in-ten'er-a-ti*, *v.t.* to make tender: to soften.—*n.* **Intenera'tion**. [*L. in*, in, to, *tener*, tender.]

Intenible, *in-ten'i-bl*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) irretentive. [*L. in-*, not, *tēre*, to hold.]

Intenso, *in-tens'*, *adj.* strained: concentrated, dense: extreme in degree: earnestly or deeply emotional, or affecting such a manner.—*v.t.*

tens'ify, to make more intense.—*v.i.* to become intense.—*pr.p.* **Intens'ifying**: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **Intens'ified**.—*n.* **Intension** (*-ten'shən*), straining: **intensity**: **intensity**: intensification: (*logic*) the sum of the qualities implied by a general name.—*adj.* **Intens'ive**, concentrated, intense: strained: unremitting: relating to intensity or to intension: **intensifying**: **intensified**: (*gram.*) giving force or emphasis.—*ns.* culture, f a limited area. [See *Intend*.]

Intent, *in-ten't*, *adj.* having the mind bent: fixed with close attention: diligently applied.—*n.* the thing aimed at or intended: purpose, intention, design: (*obs.*) **intensity**: (*obs.*) meaning.—*n.* **Intention** (*in-ten'shən*), (*obs.*) application or direction of the mind: design: purpose: application of thought to an object: a concept: (*med.*) a plan of treatment: (*in pl.*; *coll.*) purpose with respect to marriage.—*adj.* **Inten'tional**, with intention: intended: designed.—*adv.* **Inten'tionally**, with intention: on purpose.—*adj.* **Inten'tioned**, having such and such intention: **Inten'tive**, (*Bacon*) healing granulation: by second intention, with granulation: to all intents and purposes, in every important respect: virtually: well- (or ill-) **intentioned**, having good (or ill) designs: meaning well (or ill). [See *Intend*.]

Inter, *in-ter'*, *v.t.* to bury:—*pr.p.* **Inter'r'ing**: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **Interred**.—*n.* **Interment**. [*Fr. enterer*—*L.L. interrere*—*L. in*, into, *terra*, the earth.]

Interact, *in-ter-akt*, *n.* an interlude: an entracte: the interval between acts.—*v.i.* **Interact**, to act on one another.—*ns.* **Interaction** (*-ak'shən*), mutual action: **interac'tionism**, the theory that mind and body act on each other (distinguished from psychophysical parallelism and epiphenomenalism): **Interac'tionist**—*adj.* **Interac'tive**. [*L. inter*, between, *act*.]

Interallied, *in-ter-al'id*, or *-l'd*, *adj.* between or among allies.

Interambulacrum, *in-ter-am-bū-lā'krəm*, *n.* in star-urchins, a radial band between two ambulacra:—*pl.* **interambulā'cra**.—*adj.* **interambulā'cral**.

Inter-arts, *in-ter-arts'*, *adj.* belonging to the examination between matriculation and B.A. of London University. [For *intermediato arts*.]

Interbedded, *in-ter-bed'id*, *adj.* interstratified.—*n.* **interbedd'ing**.

Interbreed, *in-ter-brēd'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to breed together, esp. of different races:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **Interbred**.—*n.* **interbreed'ing**.

Intercaleate, *in-ter-kā-lā'ti*, *v.t.* to insert between others, as a day in a calendar: to interpolate.—*adj.* **inter'calary** (*-lār*; *obs.*), **inter'calary**, inserted between others.—*n.* **intercalā'tion**.—*adj.* **inter'calative** (*-lā-tiv*, *-lā-tiv*). [*L. intercalare*, *-atum*—*inter*, between, *calare*, to proclaim; see *calends*.]

Intercede, *in-ter-sēd'*, *v.i.* to act as peacemaker between two: to plead for one.—*adj.* **Interced'ent**.—*n.* **Interced'er**. [*L. intercedere*, *-cessum*—*inter*, between, *cēdere*, to go.]

Intercellular, *in-ter-sel'lū-lār*, *adj.* placed among cells.

Intercensal, *in-ter-sen'sl*, *adj.* between censuses. [Irreg., formed from *L. inter* and *census*.]

Intercept, *in-ter-sept'*, *v.t.* to stop and seize in passage: to cut off: (*math.*) to take or comprehend between.—*ns.* **Intercept**, (*math.*) that part of a line that is intercepted: **Intercept'er**, **Intercep'tor**: **Intercep'tion**.—*adj.* **Intercept'ive**. [*L. interceptare*, *-eptum*—*inter*, between, *capere*, to seize.]

Intercession, *in-tar-sesh'ən*, *n.* act of interceding or pleading for another.—*adj.* intercess'ional.—*n.* intercessor (*-ses'ər*), one who intercedes: a bishop who acts during a vacancy in a see.—*adj.* intercess'orial, intercess'ory, interceding.—*intercession* of saints, prayer offered in behalf of Christians on earth by saints. [See *intercede*.]

Interchain, *in-tar-chān'*, *v.t.* to chain together.

Interchange, *in-tar-chān'*, *v.t.* to give and take mutually: to exchange.—*v.i.* to succeed alternately.—*n.* interchange, mutual exchange: alternate succession.

Interchangeably, *in-tar-chān'ē-ā-ble*, *adv.* interchangeably.—*ns.* interchange'ment, (*Shak.*) exchange, mutual transfer; interchange'r.

Interchapter, *in-tar-chap-tər*, *n.* an intercalary chapter in a book, not numbered in the general sequence.

Intercept, *in-tar-np'i-ənt*, *adj.* intercepting.—*n.* the person or thing that intercepts. [*L. interceptiō, -ēntis*, *pr.p.* of *intercipere*; see *intercept*.]

Intercity, *in-tar-sit'*, *adj.* between cities.

Interclavicular, *in-tar-kla-vik'ū-lər*, *adj.* situated between clavicles.

Interclude, *in-tar-klood'*, *v.t.* to block: to enclose: to cut off.—*n.* interclusion (*-klood'zhən*). [*L. intercludere*—*inter*, between, *cludere*, to shut.]

Intercollegiate, *in-tar-kol-ē-jī-āt*, *adj.* between colleges.

Intercolline, *in-tar-kol'in*, *adj.* lying between hills.

Intercolonial, *in-tar-kol-ni-āl*, *adj.* between colonies.—*adv.* intercol'o'nially.

Intercolumniation, *in-tar-kol-lum-ni-ā'shən*, *n.* (*archit.*) spacing of, or distance between, columns, in terms of the lower diameter.—*adj.* intercolumn'ar, placed between columns.

Intercom, *in-tar-kom'*, *n.* a telephone system within an aeroplane, tank, &c. [*Internal communication*.]

Intercommune, *in-tar-komūn'*, *v.i.* to commune mutually or together: to hold intercourse, have dealings.—*adj.* intercommun'icable.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* intercommun'icate, to communicate mutually or together: to have free passage from one to another.—*ns.* intercommun'icā'tion; intercommun'ion, mutual communion or relation, esp. between churches; intercommun'ity, state of being or having in common.—letters of intercommuning, an ancient writ issued by the Scottish Privy Council warning persons not to harbour or have any dealings with those named, on pain of being held accessory.

Interconnect, *in-tar-kə-nekt'*, *v.t.* to connect mutually and intimately, or by a multitude of ways.—*n.* interconnex'ion, interconnec'tion.

Intercontinental, *in-tar-kon-ti-nen'tl*, *adj.* between continents.

Interconvertible, *in-tar-kon-vərt'i-bl*, *adj.* mutually convertible: interchangeable: exactly equivalent.

Intercostal, *in-tar-kost'āl*, *adj.* between the ribs or the leaf-veins. [*L. inter*, between, *costa*, a rib.]

Intercourse, *in-tar-kūrs*, *n.* connexion by dealings: communication: commerce: communion: coition. [*O.Fr. entrecours*—*L. intercursum*, a running between—*inter*, between, *currere*, *cursum*, to run.]

Intercrop, *in-tar-krop'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to grow or cultivate in alternate rows.—*pr.p.* intercropp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* intercropped'.—*n.* intercrop.

Intercross, *in-tar-kros'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to cross and recross: to cross mutually: to place or lie crosswise: to interbreed.—*n.* intercross, a crossing of breeds.

Intercurrent, *in-tar-kur'ənt*, *adj.* running between, intervening: supervening.—*n.* Intercurren'ce. [*L. inter*, between, *currere*, to run.]

Interdash, *in-tar-dash'*, *v.t.* to intersperse with dashes.

Interdeal, *in-tar-dēl*, *n.* (*archit.*) mutual dealings: intercourse: negotiations.—Also (*Spens.*) interdeale.—*v.i.* interdeal', (*archit.*) to have mutual dealings.—*n.* interdeal'cr.

Interdenominational, *in-tar-di-nom-i-nāsh'(-ə-n)l*, *adj.* common to, with participation of, various

religious denominations: independent of denomination.

Interdental, *in-tar-dent'əl*, *adj.* between the teeth: pronounced with the tip of the tongue between upper and lower teeth.—*adv.* interdental'ly.

Interdepartmental, *in-tar-dē-pārt-ment'āl*, *adj.* between departments.—*adv.* interdepartment'ally.

Interdependence, *in-tar-di-pend'əns*, *n.* mutual dependence: dependence of parts one on another.—*adj.* interdepend'ent.

Interdict, *in-tar-dikt'*, *v.t.* to prohibit: to forbid: to forbid communion.—*n.* interdict, prohibition: a prohibitory decree: a prohibition of the pope restraining the clergy from performing divine service.—*n.* interdic'tion (*-shən*).—*adj.* Interdic'tive, Interdic'tory, containing interdiction: prohibitory. [*L. interdicere*, *-dictum*—*inter*, between, *dicere*, to say.]

Interdigital, *in-tar-dij'i-tl*, *adj.* between digits.—*v.i.* interdigit'itate, to interlock by finger-like processes.—*n.* interdigitā'tion.

Interest, *interesse*, *in-tar-es*, or *-es'*, *n.* (*obs.*) interest.—*v.t.* to interest:—*pa.p.* (*Shak.*) interest'. [*A.Fr. interesse*—*L. L. interesse*, compensation, interest—*L. interesse* (*inf.*), to concern.]

Interest, *in'(-ə-)rest*, *-rist*, *n.* advantage: premium paid for the use of money: any increase: concern: personal influence: a right to some advantage: claim to participate or be concerned in some way: stake: share: behalf: partisanship or side: the body of persons whose advantage is bound up in anything: regard to advantage: a state of engaged attention and curiosity: disposition towards such a state: power of arousing it: that in which one has interest or is interested.—*v.t.* to concern deeply: to cause to have an interest: to engage the attention of: to awaken concern in: to excite (in behalf of another).—*adj.* in'terested, having an interest or concern: affected or biased by personal considerations, self-interest, &c.—*adv.* in'terestedly.—*n.* in'terestedness.—*adj.* in'teresting (old-fashioned *-est*), engaging or apt to engage the attention or regard: exciting emotion or passion.—*adv.* in'terestingly.—*n.* in'terestingness.—compound interest, interest added to the principal at the end of each period (usually a year) to form a new principal for next period; in an interesting condition, a vulgar euphemism for pregnant; make interest for, secure favour for. [From *interest*, influenced by *O.Fr. interest*, *L. interest*, it concerns, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *interesse*—*inter*, between, among, *esse*, to be.]

Interface, *in-tar-fās*, *n.* a surface forming a common boundary: (*chem.*) the surface of separation between phases.—*adj.* interfascial (*-fā'shəl*), between plane faces: of an interface.

Interfascicular, *in-tar-fā-nk'ū-lər*, *adj.* between vascular bundles.

Interfemoral, *in-tar-fem'ər-əl*, *adj.* situated between the thighs, connecting the hind limbs.

Interfenestration, *in-tar-fen-is-trā'shən*, *n.* spacing of windows. [*L. inter*, between, *fenestra*, a window.]

Interfere, *in-tar-fēr'*, *v.i.* to strike the foot against the opposite leg when walking: to intervene: to come in the way: to interpose: to intermeddle: to act reciprocally—said of waves, rays of light, &c.—*n.* interfe'r'ence, the act of interfering: the effect of combining similar rays of light, &c.: the spoiling of a wireless signal by others or by natural disturbances.—*adj.* interfe'r'ential (*-fər-ən'shəl*).—*n.* interfe'r'ence.—*adv.* interfe'r'ingly.—*ns.* interfe'r'ometer, an instrument for measuring wavelengths by observing interference fringes; interfe'r'ometry.—interfe'r'ence figure, a figure observed when a crystal section is viewed between crossed nicols; interference fringes, alternate light and dark bands seen when similar beams of light interfere. [*O.Fr. entreferir*—*L. inter*, between, *ferire*, to strike.]

Interflow, *in-tar-flū*, *n.* intermingling.—*v.i.* interflow', to flow into one another or between.

Interfluent, *in-tar-floo-ənt*, *adj.* flowing between or together.—Also interflu'ous.—*n.* interflu'ence. [*L. interfluens*, *-entis*—*inter*, between, *fluere*, to flow.]

interfold, in-tər-fōld', v.t. to fold one into the other.
interfoliate, in-tər-fō'li-āt, v.t. to interleave. [L.]

intermediate, *in-tér-jōi-āt*, *adj.* 1. intermediate. [*inter*, between, *folium*, a leaf.]
 interlarded, *in-tér-fret'id*, *adj.* interlaced.
 interfrontal, *in-tér-frun'tl*, *-fron'tl*, *adj.* between the frontal bones.

interfuse, *in-tər-fūz'*, *v.t.* to pour between or through: to permeate: to fuse together: to associate.—*n.* **interfusion** (*-fū'zhən*).

intergatory, in-tər'gə-tə-ri, *n.* (*orch.*; usu. in *pl.*) a shortened form of interrogatory.

interglacial, in-tər-glā'sh(y)əl, adj. (geol.) occurring between two periods of glacial action.

Interglossa, *in'ter-glos'ā*, *n.*, an international language largely based on well-known Greek roots, devised by Lancelot Hogben (1943). [*L. inter*, between, *Gr. glōssa*, tongue.]

intergrade, in-tér-grād', *v.i.* to merge in or shade off into something else through a series of intermediate forms.—*n.* in'tergrade, an intermediate grade.—*n.* intergradation (-grá-dā'shan).

intergrow, in-tər-grō', v.i. to grow into or among each other.—*adi.* **intergrown**.—*n.* **intergrowth**.

interim, *in-ter-im*, *n*, the time between or intervening; the meantime: in the history of the Reformation, the name given to certain edicts of the German emperor for the regulation of religious ^{religious matters} till they could be decided.

while. [L.]

interior, in-tě'ri-ar, *adj.* inner: remote from the frontier or coast: inland: situated within or further

in (sometimes with *to*).—*n.* the inside of anything: the inland part of a country: a picture of

—*n.* interiority (—*or'i-ē*).—*adv.* inter'i'orly.—interior grate, an open grate with built-in boiler. [L., comp. of assumed *interus*, inward.]

interjacent, *in-tər-jă'sənt*, *adj.* lying between:
intervening.—*n.* Interjā'cency. [*L. interjacens*

-ēntis, pr.p. of *interjacere*—*inter*, between, *jacere*, to lie.]

interjaculante, *in-tar-jok'û-lât*, *v.t.* to ejaculate in interruption.—*adj.* **interjac'ulatory** (*-û-lâ-lâ-rî*)

[L. *inter*, between, *joculari*, to throw.]
interject, in-tér-jekt', v.t. to throw between: to

interpose: to exclaim in interruption or parenthesis: to insert.—*v. i.* to throw oneself between.—

n. interjec'tion (-shən), a throwing between.
(*gram.*) a word thrown in to express emotion.—

adjs. interjec'tional, interjec'tionary, inter-
jec'tural.—*adv.* interjec'tionally. [*L.* *inter-*

(i) *icere*, interjectum—inter, between, *jocere*, to throw.]

interjoin, in-tar-join', v.t. (*Shok.*) to join together
interknit, in-tar-nit', v.t. to knit into each other.
interlace, in-tar-lās', v.t. to lace, weave, or entangle.

interlace, *in-ter-lās'*, *v.t.* to lace, weave, or entangle together.—*v.i.* to intermix.—*n.* **interlace**'ment.—**interlaced** scanning in television the alternat-

interlaced *scanning*, in television, the alternate scanning of an image in two sets of alternate lines.

interlard, *in-tar-lôrd'* *v.t.* to mix in, as fat with

Interleave. *in-lay-lay'*. *v.t.* to put a leaf between.

interleave, *in-lay-lay*, *v.t.* to put a leaf between
to insert blank leaves in.—*n.* *in'terleaf*, a leaf so
inserted:—*pl.* *in'terleaves*.

interline, in-ter-lin', v.t. to write in alternate lines
to insert between lines: to write between the lines

of.—*adj.* Interlinear (-lin'i-ər), written between lines.—*ns.* Interlineation (-lin-i-ā'shun), inter

interlink, *in-tar-link'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to link together

interlobular, in-ter-lob'ū-lar, adj. between lobes.
interlocation, in-ter-lo-kā'shən, n. a placing be-

interlock, in-tér-lok', v.t. to lock or clasp together
to connect as or as made together, as to lock

to connect so as to work together.—*v.t.* to be locked together.—*n.* In'terlock, an interlocked condition: synchronizing mechanism.

interlocution, *in-tsr-lo-kū'shan*, *n.* conference: an intermediate decree before final decision—

Interlocutor (-lok'ū-tar), one who speaks in dialogue: (Scott *law*) an intermediate decree before

final decision.—*adj.* interlocutory.—*ns.* interlocutress, interlocutrice, interlocutrix.

fāte, fūr, dāk; mī, hār (her); mī

ternee', one so restricted; *intern'ment*, confinement of this kind. [Fr. *interné*—L. *internus*, inward.]

Internal, *in-tar-nal*, *adj.* in the interior: domestic as opposed to foreign: intrinsic: pertaining to the inner nature or feelings:—*opp.* to *external*.—*n.* (in pl.) inner parts.—*n.* *internality* (-nal'i-ti).—*adv.* *internally*.—*internal-combustion engine*, an engine in which the fuel is burned within the working cylinder; *internal evidence*, evidence afforded by the thing itself; *internal student*, one who has studied at the university that examines him. [L. *internus*—*inter*, within.]

International, *in-tar-nash'ən-al*, *adj.* between nations or their representatives: transcending national limits: extending to several nations: pertaining to the relations between nations.—*n.* *International*, a short-lived association formed in London in 1864 to unite the working classes of all countries in efforts for their economic emancipation: a second organisation of socialists of all countries formed in 1889 as a successor to the first *International*—also (Fr.) *Internationale*: a rival organisation (third *International*) operating from Moscow from 1919 to 1943: (coll.) a game or contest between players chosen to represent different nations: a player who takes (or has taken) part in an international match.—*n.* *Internationale* (*an'-tar-nā-syō-nāl'*), an international communist song, composed in France in 1871.—*v.t.* *internationalise*, to make international: to put under international control.—*ns.* *internationalism*; *internationalist*, one who favours the common interests, or action, of all nations: one who favours the principles of the *International*.—*adv.* *internationally*.—*International Bible Students' Association* (see Russellite); *International concert pitch*, since 1939, 440 cycles per second at 20° C. for A in the treble clef; *International law*, the law regulating the relations of states (public *International law*), or that determining what nation's law shall in any case govern the relations of private persons (private *International law*).

Internecine, *in-tar-nē'sin*, *adj.* deadly: murderous: (loosely) mutually destructive, intestine.—Also *internēcive*. [L. *internecinus*, -*itus*—*internecere*—*inter*, between (used intensively), *neccere*, to kill.]

Interneural, *in-tar-nū-rēl*, *adj.* (*anat.*) situated between the neural spines or spinous processes of successive vertebrae.

Internode, *in-tar-nōd*, *n.* the space between two nodes.—*adj.* *internōdal*, *internōdial*. [L. *internodium*—*inter*, between, *nōdus*, a knot.]

Internuncio, *in-tar-nun'shi-ō*, *n.* a messenger between two parties: the Pope's representative at minor courts.—*adj.* *internun'cial*. [It. *internuncio*, Sp. *internuncio*, L. *internuntius*—*inter*, between, *nuntius*, a messenger.]

Interocænic, *in-tar-ō-shi-an'ik*, *adj.* between oceans.

Interocular, *in-tar-ōk'ū-lar*, *adj.* between the eyes.

Interorbital, *in-tar-ōr-bit'al*, *adj.* between the orbits.

Interoseculation, *in-tar-ōr-kū-lā'shan*, *n.* interconnection by, or as if by, osculation: possession of characters common to different groups: dovetailing into one another.—*adj.* *interos'culant*.—*v.t.* *interos'culate*.

Interosseous, *in-tar-ōs'i-s*, *adj.* situated between bones.—Also *inteross'eal*.

Interpage, *in-tar-pāj*, *v.t.* to insert on intermediate pages.

Interparietal, *in-tar-pā-rē-tal*, *adj.* situated between the right and left parietal bones of the skull.

Interpellation, *in-tar-pel-ā'shan*, *n.* a question raised during the course of a debate: interruption: intercession: a summons: an earnest address.—*v.t.* *interpellate* (or -*pel'*), to question. [Fr.—L. *interpellare*, -*atum*, to disturb by speaking—*inter*, between, *pellere*, to drive.]

Interpenetrate, *in-tar-pen-i-trād*, *v.t.* to penetrate thoroughly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to penetrate mutually.—*n.* *interpenetrā'tion*.—*adj.* *interpenetrā'tive*.

Interpetiolar, *in-tar-pet'i-ō-lar*, *adj.* (*bot.*) between the petioles.

Interphase, *in-tar-fāz*, *n.* (*chem.*) an interface: (*biol.*) an interval between stages of mitosis.

Interphone, *in-tar-fōn*, *n.* intercom. [Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

Interplaster, *in-tar-pil-as'tar*, *n.* (*archit.*) space between two pilasters.

Interplanetary, *in-tar-plan'it-a-ri*, *adj.* between planets.

Interplant, *in-tar-plānt'*, *v.t.* to plant among another crop.

Interplay, *in-tar-plā*, *n.* mutual action: interchange of action and reaction.

Interplead, *in-tar-plēd'*, *v.i.* (*law*) to discuss adverse claims to property by bill of interpleader.—*n.* *interpleader*, one who interpleads: a form of process in the English courts, by a bill in equity, intended to protect a defendant who claims no interest in the subject-matter of a suit, while at the same time he has reason to know that the plaintiff's title is disputed by some other claimant.

Interpleural, *in-tar-plō'r-al*, *adj.* situated between the right and left pleural cavities.

Interpolare, *in-tar-pō-lar*, *adj.* between or connecting the poles.

Interpolate, *in-tar-pō-lāt*, -*pā-lāt*, *v.t.* to insert unfairly, as a spurious word or passage in a book or manuscript, to foist in: to corrupt by spurious insertions: to insert, intercalate: (*math.*) to fill in as an intermediate term of a series: to interject.—*adj.* *interpolable*.—*n.* *interpolā'tion*.—*adj.* *interpolā'tive*.—*n.* *interpolā'tor*. [L. *interpolare*, -*atum*—*inter*, between, *polire*, to polish.]

Interpone, *in-tar-pōn'*, *v.t.* (*Scots law*) to interpose. [L. *interpōnere*.]

Interpose, *in-tar-pōz'*, *v.t.* to place between: to thrust in: to offer, as aid or services: to put in by way of interruption.—*v.i.* to come between: to mediate: to interfere.—*ns.* *interpos'al*; *interpos'er*; *interposition* (*in-tar-pōz-ish'ən*), act of interposing: intervention: anything interposed. [Fr. *interposer*—L. *inter*, between, Fr. *poser*, to place; see *pose*.]

Interpret, *in-tar-pri*, *v.t.* to explain the meaning of, to elucidate, unfold, show the purport of: to translate into intelligible or familiar terms.—*v.i.* to practise interpretation.—*adj.* *interpretā'ble*, capable of being explained.—*n.* *interpretā'tion*, act of interpreting: the sense given by an interpreter: (*obs.*) the power of explaining: the representation of a dramatic part, performance of a piece of music, or the like, according to one's conception of it.—*adj.* *interpretā'tive* (*-ti-vu*, -*ti-vi*), inferred by or containing interpretation.—*adv.* *interpretatively*.—*ns.* *interpreter*, one who translates between two parties: an expounder: a translator; *interpreter'ship*; *interpreter's*, a female interpreter (sometimes *interpreter's*). [L. *interpretārī*, -*ātus*—*interpret*, -*eti*.]

Interprovincial, *in-tar-prō-vin'shl*, *adj.* between provinces.

Interpunction, *in-tar-pun'ksh'n*, *n.* the insertion of points in writing.—Also *interpunctuā'tion*.—*v.t.* *interpunctuate*.

Interracial, *in-tar-rā'shi-yal*, -*shi-al*, *adj.* between races.

Interradial, *in-tar-rā'di-al*, *adj.* between radii or rays: pertaining to an interradius.—*adv.* *interrādially*.—*n.* *interrādial*, an interradial part: a radius midway between primary radii or perradii.

Interramal, *in-tar-rā-mal*, *adj.* situated between the rami or branches, esp. of the lower jaw.—*n.* *interramificā'tion* (-*ram-*), interweaving of branches. [L. *rāmūs*, a branch.]

Interregal, *in-tar-rē-gal*, *adj.* between kings.

Interregnum, *in-tar-reg-nūm*, *n.* the time between two reigns: the time between the cessation of one and the establishment of another government: any breach of continuity in order, &c.—*pl.* *interreg'na*, *interreg'nūms*.—*n.* *interreign* (*Bacon*). [L. *inter*, between, *regnum*, rule.]

Interrrelation, *in-tar-rē-lā'shan*, *n.* reciprocal relation.—*n.* *interrelā'tionship*.

Interrex, *in-tar-reks*, *n.* one who rules during an interregnum: a regent.—*pl.* *interreges* (-*rē-jēs*). [L. *inter*, between, *rēx*, a king.]

Interrogate, *in-tar-gāt*, *v.t.* to question: to examine by asking questions: of a radar set, &c.,

to send out signals to (a radio-beacon) in order to ascertain position.—*v.t.* to ask questions: to inquire.—*adj.* *interrogable*.—*ns.* *interrogant*, a questioner: *interrogation*, act of interrogating: a questi.

adj. a question: expressed as a question. *interrogatively*, used in asking a question.—*adv.* *interrogatively*.—*ns.* *interrogator*; *interrogatory*, a question or inquiry.—*adj.* expressing a question. [*L. interrogare, -atum*—*inter*, between, *rogare*, to ask.]

interrupt, in-tar-upt', v.t. to break in between: to stop or hinder by breaking in upon: to divide: to break continuity in.—*v.t.* to make an interruption.—*adj.* (obs.) interrupted: (*Milt.*) gaping apart.—*adj.* interrupted, broken in continuity: (*biol.*) irregular in spacing or size of parts.—*adv.* *interruptedly*, with interruptions: irregularly.—*ns.* *interrupter* (also *Interruptor*), one who interrupts: apparatus for interrupting, e.g. for breaking an electric circuit, for preventing the firing of a gun from an aircraft when the screw is in line of fire; *interruption*, act of interrupting: hindrance: cessation.—*adj.* *interruptive*, tending to interrupt.—*adv.* *interruptively*. [*L. interrumpere, -ruptum*—*inter*, between, *rumpere*, to break.]

interscapular, in-tar-sha-pū-lar, adj. (anat.) between the shoulder-blades.

interscholastic, in-tar-sha-las'tik, adj. between schools.

inter-science, in-tar-si'ens, adj. belonging to the examination between matriculation and B.Sc. of London University.

inter-scribe, in-tar-skrib, v.t. to write between. [*L. inter-scribere*—*inter*, between, *scribere*, to write.]

intersect, in-tar-sekt', v.t. to cut across: to cut or cross mutually: to divide into parts.—*v.t.* to cross each other.—*ns.* *intersection*, point of intersection; *intersec'tion*, intersecting: (*geom.*) the point or line in which lines or surfaces cut each other.—*adj.* *intersec'tional*. [*L. inter*, between, *sec'dre, sec'tum*, to cut.]

interseptal, in-tar-sep'tl, adj. between septa.

insert, in-tar-sert', v.t. (obs.) to insert between other things, interpolate.—*adj.* *insert'al*, (*patr.*) having interstitial crystalline or glassy matter between felspar laths. [*L. inserere, -sertum*, to interpose—*inter*, between, *serere*, to plant.]

intersex, in-tar-seks, n. (*biol.*) an animal that develops some of the characters of the other sex.—*adj.* *intersex'ual*, between the sexes: intermediate between the sexes.—*n.* *intersexual'ity*.

intersideral, in-tar-si-dē'rī-al, adj. between or among the stars.

interspace, in-tar-spās, n. an interval.—*v.t.* (*-spās')* to put intervals between.—*adj.* *interspa'dial* (*-spā'shl*).—*adv.* *interspa'tially*.

interspecific, in-tar-spis-īf'ik, adj. between species.

intersperse, in-tar-spers', v.t. to scatter or set here and there: to diversify.—*ns.* *interspers'al* (*rare*); *interspers'ion* (*-spar'shon*). [*L. interspergere, -sperum*—*inter*, among, *spargere*, to scatter.]

interspinal, in-tar-spi-nal, adj. between spines of the vertebrae.—Also *interspī'nous*.

interstate, in-tar-stāt, or -stāt', adj. between states.

interstellar, in-tar-stel'lar, adj. beyond the solar system or among the stars: in the intervals between the stars.—Also *interstell'ary*. [*L. inter*, between, *stella*, a star.]

interstice, in-tar-stis, n. a small space between things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body: (*R.C.*) the time interval required by canon law before receiving higher orders.—*adj.* *interstī'tial* (*-stī'th'l*), occurring in interstices. [*L. interstitium*—*inter*, between, *stis*, *stidum*, to stand, set.]

interstratification, in-tar-strat-i-fi-kā'shon, n. the state of lying between, or alternating with, other strata.—*adj.* *interstrat'ified*.

intertangle, in-tar-tang'l, v.t. and *v.i.* to tangle together.—*n.* *Intertanglement*.

intertarsal, in-tar-tār'sl, adj. between tarsal bones.

intertentacular, in-tar-ten-tak'ū-lar, adj. between tentacles.

Interterritorial, in-tar-ter-i-tō'rī-al, adj. between territories.

Intertexture, in-tar-tek's'tyur, n. interwoven state.

Intertidal, in-tar-tī'dl, adj. between low-water and high-water mark.

Intertie, in-tar-ti, n. in roofing, &c., a short timber binding together upright posts. [*Origin obscure.*] *Intertissued, in-tar-tīsh'(y)ood, adj.* interwoven.—Also (*Shak.*) *entertiss'ued*.

Intertraffice, in-tar-trof'ik, n. traffic between two or more persons or places.

Intertribal, in-tar-trī'b'l, adj. between tribes.

Intertigo, in-tar-trī'gō, n. an inflammation of the skin from chafing or rubbing. [*L. intertrigo*—*inter*, between, *terere, tritum*, to rub.]

Intertropical, in-tar-trop'ī-k'l, adj. between the tropics.

Intertwine, in-tar-twin', v.t. and *v.i.* to twine or twist together.—*ns.* *Intertwine*, intertwining; *Intertwinement*—*n.* and *adj.* *Intertwin'ing*.—*adv.* *Intertwin'ingly*.

Intertwist, in-tar-twīst', v.t. to twist together.—*adv.* *Intertwīst'ingly*.

Intertunio, in-tar-tūn'yan, a blending together.

Interurban, in-tar-ur'bān, adj. between cities. [*L. inter*, between, *urbs, urbis*, a city.]

Interval, in-tar-ūl, n. time or space between: any dividing tract in space or time: a break, or free spell between lessons: (*mus.*) the difference of pitch between any two musical tones.—*n.* *Intervale* (*U.S.*; influenced by *vale*), a level tract along a river.—*adj.* *Intervallie* (*-val'ik*).—*n.* *Intervallum*, an interval. [*L. intervallum*—*inter*, between, *vallum*, a rampart.]

Intervain, in-tar-vān', v.t. to intersect, as with veins.

Intervene, in-tar-vēn', v.t. to come or be between: to occur between points of time: to happen so as to interrupt: to interpose: (*law*) to interpose in an action to which one was not at first a party.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to separate.—*n.* *Interven'er*, one who intervenes.—Also (*law*) *Interven'or*,—*adj.* *Intervenient* (*-vēn'yant*), being or passing between: intervening.—*ns.* *Intervention* (*-vēn'shon*), intervening: interference: mediation: interposition; *Intervēntionism*; *Intervēntionist*, one who advocates interference; *Intervēntor*, a mediator in ecclesiastical controversies. [*L. inter*, between, *venire*, to come.]

Interview, in-tar-vī, n. a mutual view or sight: a formal meeting: a conference, now esp. with a view to ascertaining suitability before entering on an engagement: a conference with a notable or notorious person with a view to publishing a report of his conversation: a report supposed to be founded on such a conference.—*v.t.* to confer with for this purpose.—*n.* *Interv'ewer*, a journalist or other who interviews. [*O.Fr. entrevue*—*entre*, between, *voir*, to see.]

Intervital, in-tar-vī'tl, adj. between lives, between death and resurrection. [*L. inter*, between, *vita, life*.]

Intervocalic, in-tar-vō-kal'ik, adj. between vowels.

Intervolve, in-tar-volv', v.t. and *v.i.* to entwine or roll up one with or within another. [*L. inter*, within, *volvère*, to roll.]

Interweave, in-tar-wēv', v.t. and *v.i.* to weave together: to intermingle.

Interwind, in-tar-wīnd', v.t. and *v.i.* to wind together or around and among one another:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *Interwound* (*-wound*).

Interwork, in-tar-wurk', v.t. and *v.i.* to work together: to work into another or one another.—*adj.* *Interwrought* (*-wrought*).

Intewreath, in-tar-rēth', v.t. to wreath together or into one another.

Intestate, in-tar-tāt, -it, adj. dying without having made a valid will: not disposed of by will.—*n.* a person who dies without making a valid will.—*n.* *Intes'tacy* (*-tā-n*), the state of one dying without having made a valid will. [*L. intestatus*—*in*, not, *testari*, -atus, to make a will.]

Intestine, in-tes'tin, adj. internal: contained in the animal body: domestic: not foreign.—*n.* (*commonly in pl.*) a part of the digestive system, divided

into the smaller intestine (comprising duodenum, jejunum, and ileum) and the greater intestine.—*adj.* *intes'tinal* (also *-tin'*), pertaining to the intestines of an animal body. [*L. intestinus—intus*, within.]

inthal, **inthal**, obsolete forms of **enthral**.

inil, *in-il'*, *prep.* (*Scot.*) into, in, or unto. [*in*, till.]

intimate, *in-ti-mit*, *-mät*, *adj.* innermost: *internal*: close: deep-seated: private: personal: closely acquainted: familiar: in illicit sexual connexion.—*n.* a familiar friend: an associate.—*v.t.* (*-mät*) to hint: to announce.—*n.* intimacy (*-mä-si*), state of being intimate: close familiarity: illicit sexual intercourse.—*adv.* intimately.—*n.* *intimä'tion*, indication: hint: announcement. [*L. intimäre, -ätum—intimus*, innermost—*intus*, within.]

intimidate, *in-tim'i-dät*, *v.t.* to strike fear into: to influence by threats or violence.—*n.* *intimidä'tion*, act of intimidating: use of violence or threats to influence the conduct or compel the consent of another: state of being intimidated.—*adj.* *intimidatory*. [*in*, into, *timidus*, fearful.]

intinction, *in-tink'shan*, *n.* an Eastern mode of administering communion by dipping the bread into the wine. [*L.L. intinctio, -öms—L. intingere, intinctum*, to dip in.]

intine, *in-tin*, *-tén*, *-än*, *n.* the inner membrane of a pollen grain or spore. [*L. intus*, within.]

intire, an obsolete form of **entire**.

intitule, *in-tit'ül*. Same as **entitle**.

into, *in-too*, *prep.* to a position within: to a state of: multiplied by: (*obs.*) unto. [*in*, to.]

intoeed, *in-toed*, *in'töd*, *adj.* having the toes more or less turned inwards.

intolerable, *in-to-lér'-ä-bl*, *adj.* not to be endured.—*ns.* *intolerability*, *intol'erableness*.—*adv.* *intol'erably*.—*ns.* *intol'erance*, *intol'erä'tion*, state of being intolerant.—*adj.* *intol'erant*, not able or willing to endure: not enduring difference of opinion: persecuting.—*n.* one opposed to toleration.—*adv.* *intol'erantly*.

intomb, *in-töm*, obsolete form of **entomb**.

intone, *in-tön-ät*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to thunder. [*L. intönäre, -ätum*, to thunder; cf. next word.]

intonate, *in-tön-ät*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to intone.—*ns.* *intonä'tion*, the opening phrase of any plain-song melody, sung usually either by the officiating priest alone, or by one or more selected choristers: pitching of musical notes: modulation or rise and fall in pitch of the voice: intoning; *in'tonätör*, a monochord.—*v.t.* *intone* (*in-tön*), to chant, read, or utter in musical tones, sing-song, or monotone: to begin by singing the opening phrase: to utter with a particular intonation.—*n.* *intön'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *intön'ing*.—*adv.* *intön'ingly*. [*L.L. intönäre, -ätum—L. in*, in, *tonus*, tone.]

intorsion, *intör'sion*, *n.* a twist: a twine.—*adj.* *intör'ed*, twisted inwards: involved. [*Fr. intorsion, L. intortio, -öms—in*, in, *torquere, tortum*, to twist.]

intown, *in-toön*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) infield, near the farmhouse.—*intown* multure, payment to the miller by those who are thriled to the mill.

intoxicate, *in-toks-i-kät*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to poison: to make drunk: to excite to enthusiasm or madness.—*n.* *intoxi'cant*, an intoxicating agent.—*adj.* *intoxi'cating*.—*n.* *intoxi'cä'tion*, (*med.*) poisoning: state of being drunk: high excitement or elation. [*L.L. intoxicäre, -ätum—toxikon—Gr. toxikon*, arrow-poison—*toxos*, a bow.]

intra-, *in-trä-*, *trä-*, *pf.* within, as in **intra-abdominal**, situated within the cavity of the abdomen; **intra-artë'rial**, within an artery; **intra-cap'sular**, lying within a capsule; **intra-car'diac**, within the heart; **intracell'ular**, inside a cell; **intramercu'rial**, within Mercury's orbit; **intramolec'ular**, within the limits of the molecule; **intramundane**, within the world; **intram'ural**, within walls: included within the college; **intrapari'etal**, within walls, private: situated in the parietal lobe of the brain; **intrapet'loral**, between petiole and stem; **intratrerrit'rial**, within a territory; **intratropical**, within the tropics; **intra-urban**, within a city; **intra-uterine**, within the uterus; **intravé'nous**, within,

or introduced into, a vein or veins. [*L. inträ*, within.]

intractable, *in-trakt'-ä-bl*, *adj.* unmanageable: obstinate.—*ns.* *intractabil'ity*, *intract'ableness*.—*adv.* *intract'ably*. [*L. pñx in-*, not.]

intrados, *in-trä-dos*, *n.* (*archit.*) the soffit or under surface of an arch. [*Fr.—L. inträ*, within, *dorsum*, the back.]

intransigent, *in-trän'si-jent*, or *-zi-*, *adj.* refusing to come to any understanding, irreconcilable.—*ns.* *Intran'sigence*; *intran'sigency*; *intran'sigism*; *intran'sigentist*, one who practises such a method of opposition. [*Fr. intransigent—Sp. intransigente—L. in-*, not, *transigere, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *transigere*, to transact; see **transact**.]

intransitive, *in-trän'si-tiv*, or *-zi-*, *adj.* not passing over or indicating passing over (*gram.*) representing action confined to the agent, i.e. having no object.—*adv.* *intran'sitively*.

intransmissible, *in-träns-mis'-ä-bl*, *-trän-z-*, *adj.* that cannot be transmitted.

intransmutable, *in-träns-müt'-ä-bl*, *-trän-z-*, *adj.* that cannot be changed into another substance.—*n.* *intransmutabil'ity*.

intransit, *in-tränt*, *adj.* entering: penetrating.—*n.* one who enters, esp. on membership, office, or possession. [*L. inträns, -äntis—inträre*, to enter.]

intreat, *in-tré'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) same as **entreat**.—*adj.* **intreat full**, (*Spens.*) full of entreaty.

intrench, *in-trénch*, *v.* See **entrench**.

intrenchant, *in-trénsh'änt*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) not to be cut or wounded, indivisible.

intrepid, *in-trep'id*, *adj.* without trepidation or fear: undaunted: brave.—*n.* *intrep'id'ity*, firm, unshaken courage.—*adv.* *intrep'idly*. [*L. intrepidus—in*, not, *trepidus*, alarmed.]

intricate, *in-tri-küt*, *-kät* (also *-trik'it*), *adj.* involved: entangled.—*ns.* *intricä'cy* (*-kä-si*); also *-trik'*, *intricateness*.—*adv.* *intricä'tely*. [*L. intricäus—in*, in, *tricare*, to make difficulties—*tricare*, hindrances.]

intrigue, *in-trig'*, *n.* indirect or underhand scheming or plot: a private or party scheme: the plot of a play or romance: a secret illicit love affair.—*v.t.* to engage in intrigue.—*v.t.* to puzzle, to fascinate (a Gallicism).—*n.* *intrigu'er*.—*ns.* and *adjs.* *intrig(u)ant* (*in-tri-gant*, *an'-tré-gän'*), (*fem.*) *intrig(u)ante* (*in-tri-gant'*, *an'-tré-gän't*).—*adj.* *intriguing*.—*adv.* *intrigu'ingly*. [*Fr.*; see **intricate**.]

intrince, *in-trins'*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) intricate. [*See Intrinsicate*.]

intrinsic, *-äl*, *in-trin'sik*, *-äl*, *adjs.* inward: genuine: inherent: essential, belonging to the point at issue: (of muscles) entirely contained within the limb and girdle.—*n.* *intrinsical'ity* (*-äl'i-ti*).—*adv.* *intrin'sically*.—*n.* *intrin'sicalness*. [*Fr. intrin-sèque—L. intrinsecus—inträ*, within, *suff. -in*, *secus*, following.]

intrinsicate, *in-trins'-i-kät*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) intricate. [*App. It. intrinsecato*, familiar, confused with intricate.]

introduce, *in-trä-düs'*, *v.t.* to lead or bring in: to conduct into a place: formally to make known or acquainted: to bring into notice or practice: to preface.—*n.* *introduc'er*.—*adj.* *introduc'ible*.—*n.* *introduction* (*-duk'shan*), act of introducing: preliminary matter to a book: (*mus.*) preliminary passage or section leading up to a movement: a treatise introductory to a science or course of study.—*adj.* *introduc'tive* (*-duk'tiv*), promoting introduction.—*adv.* *introduc'torily*.—*adj.* *introduc'tory*, serving to introduce: preliminary: prefatory. [*L. intröducere, -ductum—intrö*, inward, *ducere*, to lead.]

introit, *in-trö'it*, or *in'*, *n.* (*R.C.*) an anthem sung at the beginning of the Mass, immediately after the *Confiteor*, and when the priest has ascended to the altar: (in other churches) an introductory hymn, psalm, or anthem.—*n.* *intrö'itus*, an entrance to a cavity, esp. the vagina: an introit. [*L. introitus—intröire—intrö*, inwards, *ire*, *illum*, to go.]

introid. See **entroid**.

intromit, *in-trö-mit'*, or *-trä-*, *v.t.* to send within:

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'-ä-mänt*, *in'sänt*, *ran'däm*

to admit: to permit to enter: to insert.—*v.i.* (*Scots law*) to have dealings: (*esp. Scots law*) to interfere, esp. with the effects of another:—*pr.p.* *introrring*; *part.* and *pa.p.* *introrring*.—*introrring* (*-mish'an*), sending within: insertion: (*Scots law*) the assumption of authority to deal with another's property (*legal*, where the party is expressly or impliedly authorised to interfere, *vicious*, where an heir or next of kin, without any authority, interferes with a deceased person's estate): proceeds of such interference.—*adj.* *introrring*, pertaining to introrring: *introrring*, adapted for insertion, esp. (*zool.*) in copulation.—*n.* *introrring*. [*L. intrō, inward, mittere, missum, to send.*]

introrse, in-trors', *adj.* turned or facing inward: (of an anther) opening towards the centre of the flower.—*adv.* *introrsely*. [*L. introrsus, toward the middle.*]

introspect, in-trō-spekt', or *-tra-*, *v.t.* to look into (*esp. the mind*).—*v.i.* to practise introspection.—*introrpection* (*-spek'shan*), a viewing of the inside or interior: the act of directly observing the processes of one's own mind; *introrpectionist*.—*adj.* *introrpective*. [*L. intrō, within, specere, to look at.*]

introrception, in-trō-sēp'shan, *n.* *introrception*. [*L. intrō, inward.*]

introrvert, in-trō-vert', or *-tra-*, *v.t.* to turn inwards: to turn upon itself: to turn inside out: to withdraw part within the rest of.—*n.* *introrvert*, anything introrverted: (*psych.*) a person interested mainly in his own inner states and processes.—*opp.* to *extrorvert*, *extrorvert*.—*adj.* *introrversible*.—*n.* *introrversion* (*-shan*).—*adj.* *introrversive*; *introrvertive*. [*L. intrō, inward, vertere, versus, to turn.*]

intrude, in-trōd', *v.t.* to thrust oneself in: to enter uninvited or unwelcome.—*v.t.* to force in.—*n.* *intruder*; *intrusion* (*-trōd'shan*), act of intruding: encroachment: an injection of rock in a molten state among and through existing rocks: a mass so injected; *intrusionist*, one who intrudes, esp. of those who, before the Scottish Disruption of 1843, refused a parish the right of objecting to the settlement of an obnoxious minister by a patron—*opp.* to *non-intrusionist*.—*adj.* *intrusive* (*-siv*), tending or apt to intrude: intruded: inserted without etymological justification: entering without welcome or right.—*n.* *intrusive rock*.—*adv.* *intrusively*.—*n.* *intrusiveness*. [*L. in, in, intrudere, trāsum, to thrust.*]

intrust, A variant of entrust.
intubate, in-tū-bāt, *v.t.* to insert a tube in: to treat by intubation.—*n.* *intubation*, insertion of a tube. [*L. in, in, tubus, a tube.*]

intuition, in-tū-ish'an, *n.* the power of the mind by which it immediately perceives the truth of things without reasoning or analysis: a truth so perceived, immediate knowledge in contrast with mediate.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *intuit* (*in-tū-ish'*), to know intuitively.—*adj.* *intuitive*.—*adj.* *intuitionist* (*-ish'an-ist*).—*n.* *intuitionism* (*-ism*), doctrine that the perception of truth is by intuition; *intuitionism* (*-ol*)*ist*.—*adj.* *intuitive*, perceived, perceiving, by intuition: received or known by simple inspection.—*adv.* *intuitively*.—*n.* *intuitionism*. [*L. in, into or upon, tuere, tuitus, to look.*]

intumescence, in-tū-mes', *v.t.* to swell up.—*n.* *intumescence*.—*adj.* *intumescence*. [*L. in, in, tumescere, to swell.*]

inturbidate, in-turbidāt, *v.t.* to render turbid. [*L. in, in, turbidare, -atum, to trouble.*]

intuse, in-tū-, *n.* (*Spens.*) a bruise. [*L. in, in, tundere, tūsum, to thump.*]

intussusception, in-tus-sēp'shan, *n.* the passing of part of a tube (*esp. the intestine*) within the adjacent part: growth by intercalation of particles.—*v.t.* *intussuscept*, to receive or take in thus.—*adj.* *intussuscepted*, *intussusceptive*. [*L. intus, within, suscipio, -ōnis, -suscipere, to take up.*]
intwine, intwist. Same as *entwine*, *entwist*.
inula, in-ū-lā, *n.* the elecampane genus of Compositae.—*n.* *inulase* (*-lās*), an enzyme that forms

fructose from inulin; *in'ulin*, a carbohydrate got from elecampane roots. [*L. inula, prob.—Gr. helenion, elecampane.*]

inunbrate, in-un-brāt, *v.t.* to cast a shadow upon: to shade. [*L. inunbrare, -atum—in, on, unbrare, to shade—unbra, a shadow.*]

inunction, in-ungk'shan, *n.* anointing: smearing or rubbing with an ointment or liniment. [*L. inunctio, -ōnis—in, in, on, ung(u)ere, to smear.*]

inundate, in-un-dāt, formerly *in-un-dāt*, *v.t.* to flow upon or over in waves (said of water): to flood: (*fig.*) to overwhelm: to fill with an overflowing abundance.—*adj.* *inundant*, overflowing.—*n.* *inundation*. [*L. inundare, -atum—in, in, undare, to rise in waves—unda, a wave.*]

inurbane, in-ur-bān, *adj.* not urbane.—*adv.* *inurbanelly*.—*n.* *inurbanity* (*-ban'i-ti*).

inure, in-ūr, *v.t.* to use or practise habitually: to accustom: to habituate: to harden: (*Spens.*) *inure* in the form *enure* to put into operation:

to commit.—*v.t.* (*law*) to come into use or effect: to serve to one's use or benefit.—Also *enure*.—*n.* *inurement*, act of inuring: state of being inured: habituation. [*Pfx. in-, en-, in, and ure.*]
inure, in-ūr, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to burn in. [*L. inurere—in, in, urere, to burn.*]

inurn, in-urn', *v.t.* to place in an urn: to entomb.

inutation, in-ū-ti-d'shan, *n.* (*obs.*) disuse.—*adj.* *inutate*, unwonted.

inust, in-ust', *adj.* (*obs.*) burned in.—*n.* *inustion* (*in-ust'ion*), burning in: cauterisation. [*L. inurere, inustum*; see *inuro* (2).]

inutility, in-ū-ti-l'i-ti, *n.* want of utility: uselessness.—*adj.* *inutterable*.

invasion, in-vā-zh'n, *n.* enter as an enemy: to attack: to encroach upon: to violate: to seize or fall upon: to enter: to penetrate: to come upon: to rush into.—*n.* *invader*; *invasion* (*-vā-zh'n*), the act of invading: an attack: an incursion: an attack on the rights of another: an encroachment: a violation.—*adj.* *invasive* (*-vā-siv*), making invasion: aggressive: encroaching: infringing another's rights. [*L. invadere, invadum—in, in, vadere, to go.*]

invaginate, in-vā-jin-āt, *v.t.* to ensheath: to dunt inwards, push or withdraw within, introvert.—*v.t.* to be introverted: to form a hollow ingrowth.—*n.* *invagination*. [*L. in, in, vagina, o sheath.*]

invalid, in-val'id, *adj.* without validity, efficacy, weight, or cogency: having no effect: void: null.—*adj.* *invalid* (*in-val'id*, *-l'id*), deficient in health, sick, weak: disabled: suitable for invalids.—*n.* *invalid* (*-ed*, *-id*, *-l'id*), one who is weak: a sickly person: one disabled for active service, esp. a soldier or sailor.—*v.t.* *invalid* (*-ed*, *-id*, *-l'id*), to make invalid or effect with disease: to enrol or discharge as an invalid.—*v.t.* to become on invalid: to be discharged as an invalid.—*v.t.* *invalidate* (*-val'*), to render invalid: to make of no effect.—*n.* *invalidation*; *invalidhood* (*in-val'id-hood*, or *-l'id*, or *-l'id*); *invaliding*, the sending or return home, or to a more healthy climate, of those rendered incapable of active duty by wounds, sickness, &c.—*adj.* *invalidish* (*-id*, *-ed*, or *-l'id*).—*n.* *invalidism* (*-id*, *-l'id*, or *-l'id*); *invalidity*, invalidness, want of cogency or force.—*adv.* *invalidly*.

invaluable, in-val'ū-ā-bl, *adj.* that cannot have a value set upon it: priceless: (*obs.*) valueless.—*adv.* *invaluably*.

invar, in-tār, in-vār', *n.* an alloy of iron and nickel [Trade-mark.

invariable, in-ivā-ri-ā-bl, *adj.* without alteration or change: unalterable: constantly in the same state.—*n.* *invariableness*, *invariableness*. [*L. invariabilis*.—*adv.* *invariably*.]

invasion, invasive. See *invade*.

invecked, in-vek't', *adj.* [Trade-mark.

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accusation brought against anyone: an attack with words: a violent utterance of censure: sarcasm or satire.—*adj.* railing: abusive: satirical.—*adv.* *inveetively* (*Shok.*). [See *inveigh*.]

inveigh, *in-vā*, *v.i.* to make an attack with words: to rail: to revile. [*L. invehere, invecum—in, in, vehere*, to carry.]

inveigle, *in-vē gl, in-vā gl, v.t.* to entice: to ensnare by cajolery: to wheedle—older forms *inveagle*, *enveigle*.—*ns.* *inveiglement*; *inveigler*. [Prob. altered from A.Fr. *enveogler* (Fr. *aveugler*), to blind—*L. ab, from, oculus*, the eye.]

inveindible, *in-ven di-bl, adj.* unsaleable.—*n.* *inveindibility*.

invent, *in-vent*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to find: to devise or contrive: to design for the first time, originate: to frame by imagination: to fabricate (something false).—*adj.* *inven'tible*.—*n.* *inven'tion*, that which is invented: contrivance: a deceit: faculty or power of inventing: ability displayed by any invention or effort of the imagination: (*mus.*) a short piece working out a single idea.—*adj.* *inven'tive*, able to invent: ready in contrivance.—*adv.* *inven'tively*.—*ns.* *inven'tiveness*; *inven'tor*:—*fem.* *inven'tress*.—*Invention of the Cross*, a festival observed on May 3, in commemoration of the alleged discovery of the true cross at Jerusalem in 326 by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. [*L. invenire, inventum—in, upon, venire*, to come.]

inventory, *in-vən-tor-i, n.* a list or schedule of articles comprised in an estate, &c.: a catalogue: stock, equipment: (*U.S.*) stock of a commodity: (*U.S.*) stocktaking.—*v.t.* to make an inventory of: to amount to.—*v.i.* to sum up.—*adj.* *inventor'ial*.—*adv.* *inventor'ially*. [*L. inventarium for L. inventarium*, a list of things found—invenire, to find.]

Inverness, *in-var-nes', in-var-nes, adj.* of or named after the town of *Inverness*, as a cloak or overcoat with cape or tipper.

inverse, *in-vərs, in-vərs', adj.* inverted: upside down: in the reverse or contrary order: opposite—*opp.* to *direct*: (*math.*) opposite in effect, as subtraction to addition, &c.: related by inversion.—*n.* an inverted state: the result of inversion: a direct opposite: (*log.*) a proposition formed by immediate inference from another, its subject being the negative of the original subject: (*geom.*) a point so related to another point that the rectangle contained by their distances from a fixed point collinear with them is constant, or related in some analogous manner.—*inv't* *inverse*, to invert.—*adv.* *inverse'ly*.—*n.* *inver'sion* (*-shən*), the act of inverting: the state of being inverted: a change of order or position: that which is got by inverting.—*adj.* *inverse'se*.—*inverse ratio*, the ratio of reciprocals. [*L. inversus*, p.p. of *invertere*; see *invert*.]

invert, *in-vərt', v.t.* to turn in or about: to turn upside down: to reverse: to change the customary order or position of: to form the inverse of: (*mus.*) to change by placing the lowest note an octave higher: to modify by reversing the direction of motion: (*chem.*) to break up (cane-sugar) into dextrose and laevulose, thereby (the laevulose prevailing) reversing the direction of rotation of polarised light.—*n.* *in'vert*, an inverted arch: inverted sugar. a homosexual.—*n.* *in'vertase* (or *-vase*), an enzyme that inverts cane-sugar.—*adj.* *in'verted*, turned inwards: upside down: reversed: pronounced with tip of tongue turned up and back (as *r* in S.W. England).—*adv.* *in'vertedly*.—*n.* *in'ver'ter*, *in'ver'tor*.—*inverted arch*, an arch with its curve turned downwards; *inverted commas* (see *comma*); *invert sugar*, the mixture got by hydrolysis of cane-sugar. [*L. invertere, inversum—in, in, vertere*, to turn.]

invertibrate, *in-vərt'i-brit, -brāt, adj.* without a vertebral column or backbone: weak; irresolute: characterless: formless.—*n.* a member of the *Invertebrata*.—*n.pl.* *Invertebrā'ta*, a collective name for all animals other than vertebrates.

invest, *in-vest', v.t.* to clothe: to envelop: (*Spens.*) to put on: to clothe with insignia of office: to settle or secure: to place in office or authority

(with *with* or *in*): to adorn: to surround: to block up: to lay siege to: to lay out for profit, as by buying property, shares, &c.—*v.i.* (*coll.*) to lay out money, make a purchase (with *in*).—*adj.* *invest'itive*.—*ns.* *invest'iture*, investing: ceremony of investing: in feudal and ecclesiastical history, the act of giving corporal possession of a manor, office, or benefic certain ceremonial, such as a banner, &c., to signify it: supposed to convey; *invest'ment*, the act of investing: putting on: clothes: covering: *investiture*: a blockade: the act of surrounding or besieging: any placing of money to secure income or profit: that in which money is invested; *investor*, one who invests, esp. money. [*L. investire, -itum—in, in, vestire*, to clothe.]

investigate, *in-vest'i-gāt, v.t.* to search or inquire into with care and accuracy.—*v.i.* to make investigation.—*adj.* *invest'igable*, able to be investigated.—*n.* *investigā'tion*, act of examining: research.—*adj.* *invest'igative*, *investigatory*.—*n.* *investigā'tor*. [*L. investigare, -atum—in, in, vestigare*, to track.]

inveterate, *in-vel'er-it, adj.* firmly established by long continuance: deep-rooted, confirmed in any habit: rootedly hostile.—*adv.* *inver'ately*.—*ns.* *inver'ateness*, *inver'acy* (*-s*), firmness produced by long use or continuance. [*L. inveteratus*, stored up, long continued—in, in, vetus, veteran, old.]

invexed, *in-vehst', adj.* (*her.*) arched: concave. [*L. in, in, and the root of vehere*, to carry.]

inviable, *in-vi'ā-bl, adj.* not viable: unable to survive.—*n.* *inviability*.

invidious, *in-vid'i-əs, adj.* likely to incur or provoke ill-will: likely to excite envy, envious: offensively discriminating.—*adv.* *invid'iously*.—*n.* *invid'iousness*. [*L. invidiosus—invidio*, envy.]

invigilate, *in-vij'i-lāt, v.t. and v.i.* to supervise (at examinations).—*ns.* *invigilā'tion*; *invigilā'tor*. [*L. in, on, vigilare, -atum*, to watch.]

invigorate, *in-vig'or-āt, v.t.* to give vigour to: to strengthen: to animate.—*ns.* *invig'orant*, an invigorating agent; *invig'orā'tion*; *invig'orā'tor*.

invincible, *in-vin'ci-bl, adj.* that cannot be overcome: insuperable.—*ns.* *invin'cibleness*, *invin'cibility*.—*adv.* *invin'cibly*.—*invincible ignorance* (see *ignorance*); *the Invincible Docteur*, William of Occam (*d. c. 1349*).

invioleable, *in-vi'ə-lə-bl, adj.* that must not be profaned: that cannot be injured.—*ns.* *inviolability*, *invioleableness*, the quality of being invioleable.—*adv.* *invioleably*.—*adj.* *invioleate* (*-lāt, -lāt*), *-d* (*-lāt-id*), not violated: unprofaned: uninjured.—*adv.* *invioleately*.—*n.* *invioleateness*.

invious, *in-vi'əs, adj.* (*rare*) impassable: trackless. [*L. invidus—in, not, via*, a way.]

invis'd, *in-vīz, adj.* (*Shak.*) prob., unseen or inscrutable. [*L. invisus, unseen*.]

invisible, *in-vī'z-bl, adj.* incapable of being seen: unseen. (*finance*) not shown in regular statements, as *invisible assets* (see *export, import*).—*ns.* *invis'ibility*, *invis'ibleness*.—*adv.* *invis'ibly*.—*invisible Church* (see *visible*): *invisible green*, green that is almost black; *invisible ink* (see *ink*).

invite, *in-vit', v.t.* to ask hospitably or graciously to come: to express gracious willingness to receive or to have done: to be of such a kind as to encourage or tend to bring on: to offer inducement: to attract.—*n.* (*coll.* or *tuulg.*) an invitation.—*n.* *invitation* (*in-vi-tā'shən*), the act of inviting: an asking or solicitation: the written or verbal form with which a person is invited: the brief exhortation introducing the confession in the Anglican communion office.—*adj.* *invitatory* (*in-vit'ə-tor-i*), using or containing invitation.—*n.* a form of invitation to worship, esp. the antiphon to the Venite or 95th Psalm.—*ns.* *invite'ment*, (*Lamb*) allurements, temptation; *invit'er*.—*adj.* *invit'ing*, alluring: attractive.—*n.* (*Shak.*) invitation.—*adv.* *invit'ingly*.—*n.* *invit'ingness*, attractiveness. [*L. invitare, -atum*.]

invocate, *in-vō-kāt, v.t.* to invoke.—*n.* *invocā'tion*, the act or the form of invoking or addressing in

prayer or supplication: an appellation under which one is invoked: any formal invoking of the blessing or help of a god, a saint, &c.: an opening prayer in a public religious service or in the Litany: a call for inspiration from a Muse or other deity as at the beginning of a poem: an incantation or calling up of a spirit: (*law*) a call or summons, esp. for evidence from another case.—*adj.* invocatory (*in-vok'-a-to-ri*), making invocation. [See *invoke*.]

invoice, *in-vois*, *n.* a letter of advice of the despatch of goods, with particulars of their price and quantity.—*v.t.* to make an invoice of. [Prob. pl. of *Fr. envoi*.]

invoke, *in-vok'*, *v.t.* to call upon earnestly or solemnly: to implore assistance of: to address in prayer: to conjure up: to call to help, resort to. [*Fr. invoquer*—*L. invocāre*, *-ātum*—*in*, on, *vocāre*, to call.]

Involute, *in-vol'-i(y)-ōō-kar*, *n.* (*anat.*) an envelope: (*bot.*) a ring or crowd of bracts around a capitulum, umbel, &c.—Also *Involutum*.—*n.* involucre (*in-vol'-ū-sel*), the group of bracts below a partial umbel.—*adj.* involucrell'ate, having an involucre; involucreal, of the nature of, pertaining to, an involucre; involucrate, having an involucre. [*L. involucrium*—*involvere*, to involve.]

involuntary, *in-vol'-an-tar-i*, *adj.* not voluntary: not having the power of will or choice: not under control of the will: not done voluntarily.—*adv.* involuntarily.—*n.* involuntariness.

involute, *in-vol'-i(y)-ōōl*, *adj.* involved: (*bot.*) rolled inward at the margins: turned inward: closely rolled.—*n.* that which is involved or rolled inward: a curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve (the *evolute*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become involved.—*v.i.* involuted.—*n.* involution, the process of becoming involved: state of being involved: grammatical construction: (*math.*) raising to a power: (*geom.*) the condition satisfied by a system of pairs of points in a straight line such that the rectangle contained by their distances from a fixed point in that line (the *centre of involution*) is constant. [See *involve*.]

involve, *in-volv'*, *v.t.* to coil: to wrap up: to envelop: to entangle: to complicate: to implicate: to comprehend: to entail or imply, bring as a consequence: to be bound up with: to concern: (*moth.*) to raise to a power.—*n.* involuement. [*L. involvere*—*in*, in, *volvère*, volūtum, to roll.]

invulnerable, *in-vul'-nər-ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be wounded: not vulnerable (as in bridge).—*ns.* invulnerability, invulnerableness.—*adv.* invulnerably.

involution, *in-vul-tū-ā-shan*, *n.* the making or use of an image of a person for purpose of witchcraft. [*L.L. involutio*, *-ōnis*—*L. in*, in, *vultus*, the face.]

inwall. See *enwall*.

inward, *in-wərd*, *adj.* placed or being within: internal: seated in the mind or soul, not perceptible to the senses: uttered as if within, or with closed mouth: (*arch.*) confidential: secret, private.—(*Shak.*) inside: interior: (*Shak.*) an intimate friend: (*in pl.*) entrails.—*adv.* toward the interior: into the mind or thoughts.—*adv.* inwardly, within: in the heart: privately: toward the centre.—*n.* inwardness, internal state: inner meaning or significance: (*Shak.*) intimacy, familiarity.—*adv.* inwards, same as inward. [*O.E. innereard* (*adv.*).]

inweave, *in-wev'*, *v.t.* to weave in: to complicate: —*pa.t.* inwove'; *pa.p.* inwoven (*Mill.*, &c., *inwove*).

inwink, *in-wik*, *n.* in curling, a stroke in which the stone glances off the edge of another stone, and then slides close to the tee.—*v.i.* inwink', to make an inwink. [*In*, wick (*4*).]

inwit, *in-wit*, (*obs.*) inward knowledge: conscience. [*In*, wit.]

inwith, *in-witth*, *in-witth'*, *prep.* and *adv.* (*Scot.*) within. [*In*, with.]

inwork, *in-werk'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to work in.—*n.* in-working, energy exerted inwardly.—*adj.* in-

wrought (as *pa.p.* *in-ratet'*), wrought in or among other things: adorned with figures.

inworn, *in-worn*, *in-worn'*, *adj.* worn or worked in, inwrought.

inwrap. Same as *enwrap*.

inwreath. Same as *enwreath*.

inyala, *in-yā-lā*, *n.* a S. African antelope. [Bantu.]

io, *i'ō*, *interj.* of invocation, or expressing joy or triumph or grief.—*n.* a cry of 'lo':—*pl.* i'os. [Gr. *iō*.]

iodine, *i'-den*, or *i'ō-dēn*, also *-din*, *-din*, *n.* a halogen element (1; atomic number 53) giving a violet-coloured vapour.—*n.* i'odate, a salt of iodic acid.—*adj.* iodic (*i'-od-ik*), pertaining to or caused by iodine: applied to an acid (*HIO₃*) and its anhydride (*I₂O₅*).—*n.* i'odide, a salt of hydriodic acid.—*v.t.* i'odise, to treat with iodine.—*ns.* i'odism, a morbid condition due to iodine; i'odiform (*i'-od*, *-ōd'-ō-form*), a lemon-yellow crystalline compound of iodine (*CHI₃*) with a saffron-like odour, used as an antiseptic.—*adj.* i'odomietric, (*chem.*) measured by iodine; i'odophilic (*-fil*, *-fil*), staining intensely with iodine.—*n.* i'od'uret, (*obs.*) an iodide. [Gr. *ioidēs*, violet-coloured—*ion*, a violet, *eidos*, form.]

iodryite, *i'-od-ir-it*, *n.* a mineral, silver iodide. [Iodine, argyrite.]

iolite, *i'ō-lit*, *n.* cordierite or dichroite, a strongly dichroic transparent gem, a silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron, violet-blue, grey, or yellow according to direction of view by transmitted light. [Gr. *ion*, violet, *lithos*, stone.]

ion, *i'en*, *i'on*, *n.* an electrically charged particle formed by the loss or gain of electrons, effecting by its migration the transport of electricity.—*adj.* ionic (*i'-on-ik*).—*v.t.* ionise (*i'en-iz*), to produce ions in: to turn into ions.—*ns.* ionisation; ionosphere, the region of the upper atmosphere that includes the highly ionised Appleton and Kennelly-Heaviside layers. [Gr. *ion*, neut. prep. of *ienai*, to go.]

Ionic, *i'-on-ik*, *adj.* relating to the Ionians, one of the main divisions of the ancient Greeks, to their dialect, to Ionia, the coastal district of Asia Minor settled by them, to a foot of two long and two short syllables (*Ionic a majore*) or two short and two long (*Ionic a minore*), to verse characterised by the use of that foot, to a style of Greek architecture character-

an Ionic Greek.—*vs.t.* and *vs.i.* ionise (*i-on-iz*), ionise (*i'en-iz*), to make or become Ionian: to use the Ionic dialect.—*ns.* Ionism; Ionist.—*adj.* Ionic.

debated the question of the constitutive principle of Iōmhos, Iōmhos.]

radioactive isotope of

thorium. [Ion.]

ionosphere. See *ion*.

iota, *i'-ō-tā*, *n.* the Greek letter I, answering to I: as a numeral '10,000', as 10,000: a jot.—*n.* iotacism, excessive use of the Greek letter iota or i or of its sound: the conversion of other vowel sounds into that (Eng. *et*) of iota, as in modern Gr. of *η*, *υ*, *ει*, *υι*, *οι*, *υι*. [Gr. *iōta*, the smallest letter in the alphabet, I, *ε*; Heb. *yōd*.]

I O U, *i'-ō-ū*, *n.* a memorandum of debt given by a borrower, requiring no stamp, but holograph, and usually dated, and addressed to the lender. **ipecacuanha**, *ip-i-kok-tā-an-dā*, *n.* a valuable medicine or the Brazilian plant (*Cephaelis* or *Urugoga*; fam. Rubiaceae) whose root produces it—used as an emetic: applied to other roots used as substitutes.—Familiarly abbrev. *ipecac'*. [Port. from Tupi.]

jaie, fār, ask; mē, hūr (her); mīnz; mōte; mūte; mōn; dlien (then)

Ipomoea, *ip-ō-mē-ā*, *n.* the jalap and morning-glory genus of the Convolvulus family. [Gr. *ipōs*, *ipōs*, a worm, *homōios*, like.]

iracund, *ī-rā-kund*, *adj.* inclined to anger.—*n.* iracundity.—*adj.* iracundulous, somewhat iracund. [L. *iracundus*—*ira*, anger.]

irade, *ī-rā-de*, *n.* a written decree of the Sultan of Turkey. [Turk.—Ar. *irādah*, will.]

Iranian, *ī-rān-ī-an*, or *-rān*, *adj.* and *n.* Persian: (of) a branch of the Indo-Germanic tongues including Persian and Ossetic.—Also **Iranie** (*ī-rān'ik*). [Pers. *Irān*, Persia.]

irascible, *ī-rās'ī-bl*, or *īr*, *adj.* susceptible of ire or anger: irritable.—*n.* irascibility.—*adv.* irascibly. [Fr.—L. *irascibilis*—*irasci*, to be angry—*ira*, anger.]

ire, *īr*, *n.* anger: rage: keen resentment.—*adj.* irate (*ī-rāt* or *īr'āt*), enraged, angry: ireful, full of ire or wrath: resentful.—*adv.* irefully.—*n.* irefulness. [L. *ira*, anger.]

irenic, *ī-rēn'ik*, *adj.* tending to create peace: pacific.—Also **īrēn'ikal**—*ns.* īrēn'ieon (see *eirenicon*): **īrēn'ies**, (created as *sing.*) irenical theology—opp. to polemics. [Gr. *eirēnē*, peace.]

iridium, etc. See **Irīs**.

Irīs, *ī-rīs*, *n.* the Greek rainbow goddess, messenger of the gods: **Irīs**, the rainbow: an appearance resembling the rainbow: the contractile curtain perforated by the pupil, and forming the coloured part of the eye: the fleur-de-lis, or flagflower (*Irīs*): an iris diaphragm: (*pl.* *Irīdes*, *Irīses*).—*v.t.* to make iridescent: to form into a rainbow: to work an iris diaphragm.—*n.* **Irīd**, the iris of the eye: any plant of the iris family.—*pl.* **Irīd'aeae** (*-ī-ē*), the iris family, distinguished from lilies by their inferior ovary and single whorl of stamens.—Also **Irīd'aeae**—*adj.* **irīdæceous** (*-ā'shūs*), **irīd'eal**, belonging to the Irīdæceae: **Irīdal**, **irīd'ial**, **irīd'ian**, pertaining to the rainbow or the iris of the eye: rainbow-like.—*n.* **irīdescence** (*īr-ī-des'ens*), play of rainbow colours, caused by interference as on bubbles, mother-of-pearl, some feathers.—*adj.* **irīdesc'ent**, **īrīdated**, coloured like the rainbow: glittering with changing colours.—*n.* **irīdisation** (*ī-rīd-īz-ā'shūn*, or *īr-īd-*, or *-īz-*), **irīdescence**—*v.t.* **irīdise** (*īr' or ir'*).—*ns.* **irīd'ium** (*īr- or ir-*), a very heavy steel-grey metallic element (Ir; atomic number 77), with very high melting-point: **irīdosmine** (*īr-īd-ōz'mīn*, or *īr-*, or *-ōs*), a native alloy of iridium and osmium used for pen-points, also called **osmīridium**—*v.t.* **īrīdate**, to make iridescent.—*n.* **irīsation** (*ī-rī-sā'shūn*).—*adj.* **irīsed** (*ī'rīst*), showing colours like the rainbow: **irīt'ic**, having iritis: affecting the iris.—*n.* **irīt'is**, inflammation of the iris of the eye.—**īrīs diaphragm**, an adjustable stop for a lens, giving a continuously variable hole. [Gr. *Irīs*, *-īdos*.]

irīscope, *ī-rī-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for exhibiting the prismatic colours. [Gr. *īrīs*, and *skopein*, to see.]

Irish, *ī-rīsh*, *adj.* relating to, or produced in, or derived from Ireland: (*obs.*) Highland Scottish: characteristic of Ireland, esp. blundering, self-contradictory, bull-making.—*n.* the Celtic language of Ireland or (*obs.*) of the Scottish Highlands (Gaelic): an Irish commodity, esp. linen or whisky: (*coll.*) temper, passion: (*pl.*) the natives or people of Ireland.—*ns.* **īrīsher**, (*Scott.*) often slightly contemptuous an Irishman: **īrīshism** (also **īrīcism**, *-sizm*, a faulty form), a Hibernicism, an Irish phrase, idiom, or characteristic, esp. a bull: **īrīshman**: **īrīshry**, the people of Ireland collectively: **īrīshwoman**.—**īrīsh car**, a jaunting car: **īrīsh Guards**, a regiment formed in 1900 to represent Ireland in the Foot Guards: **īrīsh moss**, carrageen: **īrīsh stew**, mutton, onions, and potatoes stewed with flour: **īrīsh terrier**, a breed of dog with rough, wiry, reddish-brown coat.

irk, *īrk*, *v.t.* to weary: to trouble: to distress (now used only impersonally).—*adj.* **īrk'some**, causing uneasiness: tedious: burdensome.—*adv.* **īrk'somely**.—*n.* **īrk'someness**. [M.E. *irken*.]

iron, *ī-rōn*, *n.* the most widely used of all the metals, the element (Fe) of atomic number 26: a weapon, instrument, or utensil made of iron, as a

hand-harpoon, flat-iron, branding instrument, &c.: a golf-club with an iron head (formerly limited to certain types): strength: a medicinal preparation of iron: (*in pl.*) fetters: chains.—*adj.* formed of iron: resembling iron: rude: stern: fast-binding: not to be broken: robust: dull of understanding.—*v.t.* to smooth with a flat-iron: to arm with iron: to fetter.—*n.* **ī'rōnbarik**, eucalyptus of various species.—*adj.* **ī'rōn-bound**, bound with iron: rugged, as a coast: **ī'rōn-cased**: **ī'rōnclad**, clad in iron: covered or protected with iron.—*n.* a ship defended by iron plates.—*ns.* **ī'rōn-clay**, clay-ironstone: **ī'rōner**, one who irons: **ī'rōn-founder**, one who founds or makes castings in iron: **ī'rōn-foundry**: **ī'rōn-glance**, specular iron.—*adj.* **ī'rōn-gray**, grey, of a grey colour like that of iron freshly cut or broken.—*n.* this colour.—*adj.* **ī'rōn-handed**, rigorous: **ī'rōn-hearted**, having a heart as hard as iron: unfeeling.—*ns.* **ī'rōning**, the act or process of smoothing with hot irons: **ī'rōning-board**, a smooth board covered with cloth, on which clothes are ironed: **ī'rōn-ll'quor**, iron acetate, a dyers' mordant: **ī'rōnmaster**, a proprietor of iron-works: **ī'rōn-mine**: **ī'rōn-miner**: **ī'rōn-min'ing**: **ī'rōnmonger**, a dealer in articles made of iron: **ī'rōnmongery**, articles made of iron: hardware: **ī'rōn-mould** (earlier **-mole**, *Scot.* **-mall**: O.E. *māl*, mole, spot), a spot left on wet cloth after touching iron: **ī'rōn-ore**: **ī'rōn-pan**, a hard layer in sand or gravel, due to percolation of water precipitating iron salts: **ī'rōn-sand**, sand containing particles of iron-ore: steel filings used in fireworks.—*adj.* **ī'rōn-sick**, (*naut.*) having the iron bolts and spikes much corroded.—*n.* **ī'rōnside**, **ī'rōnsides**, a nickname for a man of iron resolution (as King Edmund, Oliver Cromwell): (*in pl.*) a name given to Cromwell's irresistible cavalry: (*in sing.*) a Puritan cavalymen: a Puritan.—*adj.* **ī'rōn-sid'ed**, having a side of, or as hard as, iron: rough: hardy.—*ns.* **ī'rōnsmith**, a worker in iron, blacksmith: **ī'rōnstone**, any iron-ore, esp. carbonate: **ī'rōnware**, wares or goods of iron.—*adj.* **ī'rōn-witt'ed**, (*Shak.*) unfeeling, insensible.—*n.* **ī'rōnwood**, timber of great hardness, and many kinds of trees producing it.—*adj.* **ī'rōn-word'ed**, (*Tem.*) in words as strong as iron.—*n.* **ī'rōnwork**, the parts of a building, &c., made of iron: anything of iron, esp. artistic work: (often *in pl.*) an establishment where iron is smelted or made into heavy goods.—*adj.* **ī'rōny**, made, consisting of, rich in, iron: like iron: hard.—**ī'rōn Age**, (*myth.*) the age in which the ancient Greeks and Romans themselves lived, regarded by them as a third step in degeneracy from the Golden Age: (*archæol.*) the stage of culture of a people using iron as the material for their tools and weapons: **ī'rōn Cross**, a Prussian war-medal, instituted in 1873 and revived in 1870: **ī'rōn Crown**, the crown of Lombardy, so named from a thin band of iron said to be made from one of the nails of the Cross: **ī'rōn horse**, a worn-out circumlocution for a railway engine: **ī'rōn lung**, an apparatus consisting of a chamber that encloses a patient's chest, the air pressure within the chamber being varied rhythmically so that air is forced into and out of the lungs: **ī'rōn pyrites**, common pyrites, sulphide of iron: **ī'rōn ration**, a ration of concentrated food, esp. for an extreme emergency: rule with a rod of iron, to rule with stern severity: too many irons in the fire, too many things on hand at once. [O.E. *īren* (*īern*, *īsen*); Ger. *eisen*.]

irony, *ī-rōn-ī*, *n.* the Socratic method of discussion by professing ignorance: conveyance of meaning (generally satirical) by words whose literal meaning is the opposite: a situation or utterance (as in a tragedy) that has a significance unperceived at the time, or by the person involved: a condition in which one seems to be mocked by fate or the facts.—*adj.* **īrōnie** (*ī-rōn'ik*), **īrōn'ical**.—*adv.* **īrōn'ically**. [L. *īrōnia*—Gr. *eirōneia*, dissimulation—*eirōn*, a dissembler, perh.—*eirēin*, to talk.]

irradiate, *ī-rā-dī-āt*, *v.t.* to shed light or other rays upon or into: to treat by exposure to rays: to

irrevocable, *ir-ev'oh-ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be recalled or revoked.—*n.* **irrevocableness**.—*adv.* **irrevocably**.

irrigate, *ir-i-gāt*, *v.t.* to wet or moisten: to water by means of canals or watercourses: to cause a stream of liquid to flow upon.—*v.i.* (*slang*) to drink.—*adj.* **irrigable**.—*ns.* **irrigation**; **irrigator**, one who, or that which, irrigates: an appliance for washing a wound, &c.—*adj.* **irriguous**, watered: wet: irrigating. [*L. irrigāre*, -*ātum*, to water, and *irriguus*, watering, watered—in, upon, *rigāre*, to wet.]

irrisation, *ir-iz'hən*, *n.* act of laughing at another.—*adj.* **irrisory** (*ir-i-sar-i*), mocking, derisive. [*L. irrisio*, -*ōnis*—*in*, on, at, *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh.]

irritate, *ir-i-tāt*, *v.t.* to excite or stimulate: to rouse: to make angry or fretful: to excite a painful, uncomfortable, or unhealthy condition (as heat and redness) in.—*n.* **irritability**, the quality of being easily irritated: the peculiar susceptibility to stimuli possessed by living matter.—*adj.* **irritable**, that may be irritated: easily annoyed: susceptible of excitement or irritation.—*n.* **irritableness**.—*adv.* **irritably**.—*n.* **irritancy**.—*adj.* **irritant**, irritating.—*n.* that which causes irritation.—*n.* **irritation**, act of irritating or exciting: excitement: (*med.*) the term applied to any morbid excitement of the vital actions not amounting to inflammation, often, but not always, leading to that condition.—*adj.* **irritative**, tending to irritate or excite: accompanied by or caused by irritation. [*L. irritāre*, -*ātum*.]

irritate, *ir-i-tāt*, *v.t.* (*Scots law*) to make void.—*n.* **irritancy**.—*adj.* **irritant**, rendering void. [*L. irritāre*—*in*, not, *ratus*, valid.]

irrupt, *ir-up*, *v.t.* to break in: to make irruption.—*n.* **irruption** (*ir-up'shun*), a breaking or bursting in: a sudden invasion or incursion.—*adj.* **irruptive**, rushing suddenly in.—*adv.* **irruptively**. [*L. irumpere*, *irruptum*—*in*, in, *rumpere*, to break.]

Irvingite, *ir'ving-it*, *n.* a popular name for a member of the Catholic Apostolic Church.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Irvingism**, the doctrine and practice of the Irvingites. [From Edward Irving (1792-1834).]

is, *iz*, used as third pers. sing. pres. indic. of be. [*O.E. is*; *Ger. ist*, *L. est*, *Gr. esti*, *Sans. asti*.]

isabel, *iz'ə-bel*, *n.* and *adj.* dingy yellowish-grey or drab.—Also **Isabell'a**, **isabell'ine** (—*in*, —*in*). [Origin unknown: too early in use to be from *Isabella*, daughter of Philip II., who did not change her linen for three years until Ostend was taken.]

isagogic, *i-sa-goj'ik*, —*gog'ik*, *adj.* introductory.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) **isagogics**, that part of theological study introductory to exegesis. [*Gr. eisagōgē*, an introduction—*eis*, into, *agōgē*, to lead.]

isapostolic, *i-sap-ə-stol'ik*, *adj.* equal to the apostles, as bishops of apostolic creation, the first preachers of Christ in a country, &c. [*Gr. isos*, equal, *apostolikos*, apostolic.]

isatis, *i-sā-tis*, *n.* the woad genus of Cruciferae.—*n.* **isatin**, a substance (C₇H₅O₂N) got by oxidising indigo. [*Gr. isatis*, woad.]

ischium, *is-kī-əm*, *n.* a posterior bone of the pelvic girdle.—*adj.* **ischial'dic**, **isch'ial**, **ischial'ic**. [Latinised from *Gr. ischion*, the hip-joint.]

ischuria, *is-kū-rī-ā*, *n.* a stoppage of urine.—*adj.* and *n.* **ischuretic** (*is-kū-ret'ik*). [*Gr. ischein*, to hold, *ouron*, urine.]

isenergetic, *is-en-er-jik*, *adj.* in physics, denoting equal energy. [*Gr. isos*, equal, *energeia*, energy.]

Isengrim, *i-zəm-grim*, **Isengrim**, *i-zəm-grim*, *n.* the wolf in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox*.

isentropic, *i-sen-trop'ik*, *adj.* (*phys.*) of equal entropy. [*Gr. isos*, equal, *entropē*, a turning about—*en*, in, *trepein*, to turn.]

ish, *ih*, *n.* (*Scots law*) issue, liberty of going out: expiry. [*O.Fr. isir*, to go out—*L. exire*—*ex*, out of, *ire*, to go.]

Ishmael, *ish'mā-əl*, *n.* one like Iahmael (*Gen. xvi. 12*), at war with society.—*n.* **Ishmaelite**, a descendant of Ishmael: a Bedawi Arab: an Ishmael.—*adj.* **Ishmael'ic**.

Isiac, *i-sī-ak*, *adj.* relating to *Isis*.
Isidorian, *is-i-dō-rī-ən*, or *is-*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *St Isidore* of Seville (c. 560-636), or the collection

of canons and decretals adopted by him; but esp. applying to the forged *Pseudo-Isidorian* or *False Decretals*, published (c. 845) by *Isidore Mercator*, and fathered upon *St Isidore*.

isinglass, *i-zing-glās*, *n.* a material, mainly gelatine, got from sturgeons' air-bladders and other sources. [App. from obs. *Du. huizenblas*—*huizen*, a kind of sturgeon, *blas*, a bladder; *Ger. hausenblase*; cf. *huso*.]

Isis, *i-sis*, *n.* an Egyptian goddess, wife and sister of *Osiris*.—*adj.* **Isiac**; **Isiacal**. [*Gr. Isis*.]

Islam, *iz'lām*, or *is'*, or —*lām*, **Is'lāmism**, *n.* the Mohammedan religion: the whole Mohammedan world.—*adj.* **Islamic** (—*lām'ik*), **Islamitic** (—*lām'it'ik*).—*n.* **Is'lāmite**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **Islamise**, to convert or conform to Mohammedanism. [*Ar. islām*, surrender (to God).]

island, *i'lānd*, *n.* a mass of land (not a continent) surrounded with water: anything isolated, detached, or surrounded by something of a different nature, e.g. a wood among prairies, a hill in a marsh or plain, a show-case, a building or building-site with a clear space around it: a small raised area for pedestrians crossing streets or awaiting trams: tissue or cells detached and differing from their surroundings.—*adj.* of an island: forming an island.—*v.t.* to cause to appear like an island: to isolate: to dot as with islands.—*n.* **Islander** (—*lānd-ər*), an inhabitant of an island.—**Island universe**, a spiral nebula regarded as forming a separate stellar system; *Reil's island* (see *insula*). [*M.E. iland*—*O.E. iegland*, *igland*, *egland*—*leg*, *ig*, *eg*, island (from a root which appears in *Angles-ea*, *Aldern-ey*, &c., *O.E. ēa*, *L. aqua*, water) and *land*. The *e* is due to confusion with *isle*.]

isle, *il*, *n.* an island.—*v.t.* to make an isle of: to set in an isle.—*v.i.* to dwell in an isle.—*ns.* **Isle'man**, an islander, esp. an inhabitant of the Hebrides.—Also **Isle'man**; **Islet** (—*lit*), a little isle.—**Isle of Wight** disease, a disease of bees caused by a mite in the spiracles, that appeared in the Isle of Wight in 1906, and spread to other regions; **Islets of Langerhans** (*lāng'ər-hāns*), groups of epithelial cells discovered by *Paul Langerhans*, a German anatomist (1849-88), in the pancreas, producing a secretion whose want causes diabetes. [*M.E. ile*, *yle*—*O.Fr. ile* (*Fr. île*)—*L. insula*.]

ism, *izm*, *n.* any distinctive doctrine, theory, or practice—usually in disparagement.—*adj.* **isma'tic**, —*al*, **ism'y**, addicted to isms or faddish theories.—*n.* **isma'ticalness**. [From the suffix —*ism*.]

Isma'il, *is-mā-'il*, or *is-mā-'il*, *n.* one of a sect of Shiite Mohammedans who claim that *Imail* (c. 770) was the seventh and last of the Imāms.—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* **Isma'illian** (*is-mā-'il-i-ən*).—*n.* **Is'ma'illism**.—*adj.* **Isma'ill'ic**.

iso-, *i-sō-*, in composition, equal: (*chem.*) denoting an isomeric substance—e.g. **iso-octane**, one of the isomers of normal octane. [*Gr. isos*, equal.]

isobar, *i-sō-bār*, *n.* a curve running through places of equal pressure: esp. (*meteor.*) one connecting places, or their representations on a map, of equal barometric pressure.—*adj.* **isobaric** (—*bar'ik*), **isobarometric**. [*Gr. baros*, weight.]

isobare, *i-sō-bār*, *n.* either of two atoms of different chemical elements but of identical atomic mass (e.g. an isotope of titanium and an isotope of chromium both of atomic mass 50).—Also **i'sobar**. [Same as *isobar* above.]

isobase, *i-sō-bās*, *n.* (*geol.*) a contour line of equal upheaval of the land. [*Gr. basis*, step.]

isobath, *i-sō-bath*, *n.* a contour line of equal depth.—*adj.* **isobath'ic**. [*Gr. bathos*, depth.]

isobiflateral, *i-sō-bi-lat'ər-əl*, *adj.* (*bot.*) bilaterally symmetrical with upper and under surfaces alike: symmetrical about two planes: having the flanks of the organ flattened surfaces. [*Gr. isos*, equal, *bilateral*.]

isobront, *i-sō-bront*, *n.* a contour line marking simultaneous development of a thunderstorm. [*Gr. brontē*, thunder.]

isochasm, *i-sō-kazm*, or *n.* a contour line of equal frequency of auroral displays.—*adj.* **isochasm'ic**. [*Gr. chasma*, a gap, expanse.]

isocheim, *i-sō-kim*, *n.* a contour line of mean winter

temperature.—*adj.* and *ns.* *isocheim'al*, *isocheim'cnal*.—*adj.* *isocheim'ic*. [Gr. *cheima*, winter weather, *cheimainin*, to be stormy.]

isochor, *i-sō-khōr*, *n.* a curve representing variation of some quantity under conditions of constant volume.—*adj.* *isochoric* (*-kō'ik*). [Gr. *chōrā*, space.]

isochromatic, *i-sō-khō-mat'ik*, *adj.* (*optics*) having the same colour: (*phot.*) orthochromatic. [Gr. *chrōma*, -*atos*, colour.]

isochronal, *i-sō-khron'al*, *adj.* (*geol.*) folded with nearly the same dip in each limb: (in terrestrial magnetism) having the same magnetic dip.—*n.* an isochronal line, or contour line of magnetic dip.—*adj.* and *n.* *isoclinic* (*-klin'ik*), *isoclinical*. [Gr. *kliniōn*, to bend.]

isocrymic, *i-sō-krim*, *n.* a contour line of equal temperature during the coldest time.—*adj.* and *n.* *isocrym'al*. [Gr. *krymos*, cold.]

isocyclic, *i-sō-si-klik*, *adj.* homocyclic. [*iso-*, cyclic.]

Isodia, *i-sō-di-a*, *n.pl.* the feast of the presentation of the Virgin in the temple at the age of three. [Gr. neut. pl. of *adj.* *eisodios*—*eisodos*, entrance.]

isodiametric, -*al*, *i-sō-di-a-met'rik*, -*al*, *adjs.* of equal diameters: about as broad as long.

isodicon, *i-sō-di-kon*, *n.* (Gr. Ch.) a troparion or short anthem sung while the Gospel is being carried through the church. [Dim. of Gr. *eisodos*, entrance.]

isodimorphism, *i-sō-di-morf'izm*, *n.* (*crystal.*) isodimorphism, each of the two forms of a substance.

isodomon, *i-sō-dō-mon*, *n.* masonry of uniform blocks, the vertical joints placed over the middle of the blocks below.—Also (Latinised) *isod'omum*:—*pl.* *isod'oma*.—*adj.* *isod'omous*. [Gr. neut. of *isodonomos*, equal-coursed—*isos*, equal, *domos*, a course—*demein*, to build.]

isodynamic, *i-sō-din-am'ik*, or *-din-*, *adj.* of equal strength, esp. of magnetic intensity.—*n.* an isodynamic line on the earth or the map, a contour line of magnetic intensity. [Gr. *dynamis*, strength.]

isoelectric, *i-sō-i-lek'trik*, *adj.* having the same potential.—*isoelectric point*, the pH-value at which the ionisation of an ampholyte is at a minimum. [*iso-*, electric.]

Isoteles, *i-sō-e-tēs*, *n.* the quillwort genus constituting a family (*Isotetaceae*) of pteridophytes, with short stem, a bunch of quill-shaped leaves in which the sporangia are sunk, and branching roots. [Gr. *isoteles*, houseleek (an evergreen)—*isos*, equal, *telos*, a year.]

isogamy, *i-sō-gā-mi*, *n.* (*bot.*) the conjugation of two gametes not clearly differentiated into male and female.—*n.* *isogametic* (*i-sō-gam'et*, or *-et'*).—*adjs.* *isogam'ic*, *isogamous*. [Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]

isogeny, *i-sō-gē-ni*, *n.* likeness of origin.—*adjs.* *isogenetic* (*i-sō-gē-net'ik*), *isogenous*. [Gr. *genos*, kind.]

isogeotherm, *i-sō-gē-tharm*, *n.* a subterranean contour of equal temperature.—*adj.* *isogcotherm'al*.—*n.* an isogeotherm. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, *thermē*, heat—*thermos*, hot.]

isogonic, *i-sō-gōn'ik*, *adj.* of equal angles, esp. of magnetic declination.—*n.* an isogonic line or contour line of magnetic declination. [Gr. *gonia*, an angle.]

isohel, *i-sō-hel*, *n.* a contour line of equal amounts of sunshine. [Gr. *helios*, sun.]

isohyet, *i-sō-hy'et*, *n.* a contour line of equal rainfall.—*adj.* *isohy'etal*.—*n.* an isohyet. [Gr. *hyetos*, rain—*hyein*, to rain.]

Isokontae, *i-sō-kont'e*, *n.pl.* the green algae, whose zoospores have usually equal cilia.—*n.* *Isokont*.—*adj.* *Isokont'an*. [Gr. *kontos*, a (punting) pole.]

isolate, *i-sō-lāt*, *v.t.* to place in a detached situation, like an island: to detach: to insulate: to separate (esp. from those who might be infected): to seclude: to segregate: to obtain in an uncompounded state.—*adj.* *isolable*.—*ns.* *isolation*;

isolationism, the policy of avoiding political entanglements with other countries; *isolationist*.—*adj.* *isolative*, tending towards isolation: occurring without influence from outside.—*n.* *isolator*.—*isolating* languages, those in which each word is a bare root, not inflected or compounded. [It. *isolare*—*isola*—*L.* *insula*, an island.]

isomer, *i-sō-mēr*, *n.* (*chem.*) a substance isomeric with another.—*n.* *isomère*, (*zool.*) an organ or segment corresponding to or homologous with another.—*adj.* *isomeric* (*-mēr'ik*; *chem.*), identical in percentage composition and molecular weight but different in constitution or the mode in which the atoms are arranged.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *isomerise* (*i-sō-mēr-iz*), to change into an isomer.—*ns.* *isomerisation*; *isomerism*, the property of being isomeric: the existence of isomers.—*adj.* *isomericous*, having the same number of parts (esp. in floral whorls). [Gr. *meros*, part.]

isometric, -*al*, *i-sō-met'rik*, -*al*, *adjs.* having equality of measure: having the plane of projection equally inclined to three perpendicular axes: (*crystal.*) of the cubic system, or referable to three equal axes at right angles to one another.—*adv.* *isometrically*. [Gr. *metron*, measure.]

isomorph, *i-sō-morf*, *n.* shows isomorphism.—*ity* in unrelated crystalline form institution.—*adj.* *isomorph'ous*.—*isomorphous* mixture, a mixed crystal or solid solution in which isomorphous substances are crystallised together by vicarious substitution. [Gr. *morphe*, form.]

isonomy, *i-sō-nō-mi*, *n.* equal law, rights, or privileges. [Gr. *isonomia*—*isos*, equal, *nomos*, law.]

isoperimeter, *i-sō-per-im'i-tēr*, *n.* a figure with perimeter equal to another.—*adj.* *isoperimetrical* (*i-sō-per-i-met'ri-kal*).—*n.* *isoperim'etry*. [Gr. *perimeter*, circumference.]

isopod, *i-sō-pōd*, *n.* a member of the Isopoda.—*n.pl.* *Isopoda* (*i-sō-pō-dā*), an order of Crustacea with no carapace, depressed body, sessile eyes, seven pairs of nearly equal thoracic legs, and usually lamellar uropods—woodlice, fishlice, &c.—*adj.* *isopod'ous*. [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

isopolity, *i-sō-pol'i-ti*, *n.* reciprocity of rights of citizenship in different communities. [Gr. *politeia*, citizenship.]

isoprene, *i-sō-prēn*, *n.* a hydrocarbon of the terpene group, which may be polymerised into synthetic rubber. [Etymology obscure.]

Isoptera, *i-sōp'tēr-a*, *n.pl.* an order of insects having the two pairs of wings (when present) closely alike—the termites.—*adj.* *isopt'rous*. [Gr. *pteron*, a wing.]

isorrhythmic, *i-sō-rith'mik*, -*rith'mik*, *adj.* in ancient prosody, equal in the number of time-units for thesis and arsis, as dactyl, spondee, anapaest. [Gr. *rhythmos*, rhythm.]

isosceles, *i-sō-si-lēs*, *adj.* (*geom.*) having two equal sides, as a triangle. [Gr. *isoskelēs*—*skelos*, a leg.]

isoseismal, *i-sō-si-mal*, *n.* a curve or line connecting points at which an earthquake shock is felt with equal intensity.—*adjs.* *isoseism'al*, *isoseis'mic*. [Gr. *seismos*, a shaking.]

isoporous, *i-sō-pōr-os*, or *i-sō-spōr-os*, *adj.* having spores of one kind only—opp. to *heterosporous*.—*n.* *Isop'ory*. [Gr. *sporos*, seed.]

isostasy, *i-sō-tā-si*, *n.* (*geol.*) a condition of equilibrium held to exist in the earth's crust, equal masses of matter underlying equal areas, whether of sea or land.—*adj.* *isostatic* (*i-sō-stat'ik*), in hydrostatic equilibrium from equality of pressure: in a state of isostasy: pertaining to isostasy.—*adv.* *isostatically*. [Gr. *stas*, setting, weighing; *statikos*, pertaining to weighing.]

Isostemonous, *i-sō-stēm-on-os*, *adj.* having as many stamens as petals. [Gr. *stēmōn*, a thread.]

isotheric, *i-sō-thēr*, *n.* a contour line of equal mean summer temperature.—*adj.* *isothermal* (*i-sō-thēr-al*). *i-sō-thēr'ah*.—*n.* an isotheric. [Gr. *theros*, summer—*theriōn*, to make warm.]

isotherm, *i-sō-tharm*, *n.* a contour line of equal temperature.—*adj.* *isotherm'al*, at constant tem-

perature: pertaining to isotherms.—*n.* an isothermal line, isotherm. [Gr. *thermē*, heat—*thermos*, hot.]

isotonic, *i-sō-ton'ik*, *adj.* having the same tone, tension, or osmotic pressure. [Gr. *tonos*, tone.]

isotope, *i-sō-tōp*, *n.* an atom of an element having a different nuclear mass, and hence stomic weight, from other atoms of the same element: a form of an element distinguished by the nuclear mass of its atoms the with other forms.—*adj.* (i-sot'-a-pi), fact o [Gr. *topos*, place:]

isotropic, *i-sō-trop'ik*, *adj.* having the same properties irrespective of direction: (biol.) without predetermined axes.—Also isotropous (*i-sot'ra-pōs*).—*ns.* Isotropism, isotropy. [Gr. *tropos*, turn, direction.]

I-spy, *i-'spi*, *n.* a children's game of hide-and-seek, so called from the cry when one is spied. [I. spy.]

Israeli, *iz-rā'lē*, *n.* a citizen of the modern state of Israel.—Also *adj.* [See Israelite.]

Israelite, *iz-ri-'al-īt*, *n.* a descendant of Israel or Jacob: a Jew: (*fig.*) one of the elect: a member of a Christian sect that observes the Jewish law.—*adj.* Israeli'tic, Israeli'tish. [Gr. *Israēlītēs*—*Israēl*, Heb. *Yisrā'el*, perch. contender with God—*sara*, to fight, El, God.]

issue, *is'li* (y)ōō, *is'ū*, *n.* a going or flowing out: an outlet: act of sending out: that which flows or passes out: fruit of the body, children: produce, profits: (*obs.*) a fine: a putting into circulation, as of banknotes: publication, as of a book: a giving out for use: a set of things put forth at one time: (chiefly mil.) a single thing given out or supplied: ultimate result, outcome: upshot: critical determination: (*Shak.*) luck or success in conclusion: (*Shak.*) an act, deed: point in dispute: a point on which a question depends: a question awaiting decision or ripe for decision: (*med.*) a discharge or flux: an ulcer produced artificially.—*v.i.* (in *Spens.* usu. *issue*) to go, flow, or come out: to proceed, as from a source: to spring: to be produced: (*law*) to come to a point in fact or law: to turn out, result, terminate.—*v.t.* to send out: to put forth: to put into circulation: to publish: to give out for use: (*mil. jargon*) to supply.—*adj.* issuable, capable of issuing, admitting of an issue.—*n.* issuance, act of giving out, promulgation.—*adj.* issuable, (*her.*) issuing or coming up from another, as a charge or bearing: issuable, without issue: childless.—*n.* issuer, one who issues or emits.—at issue, in quarrel or controversy: in dispute: feigned issue, (*law*) an issue made up for trial by agreement of the parties or by an order of court, instead of by the ordinary legal procedure: general issue, a simple denial of the whole charge, as 'Not guilty,' instead of a special issue, an issue taken by denying a particular part of the allegations: immaterial issue, an issue which is not decisive of any part of the litigation, as opp. to a material issue, one which necessarily involves some part of the rights in controversy: join, or take, issue, to take an opposite position, or opposite positions, in dispute: to enter into dispute: to take up a point as basis of dispute: side issue, a subordinate issue arising from the main business. [O.Fr. *issuē*—*issir*, to go or flow out—*L. extrē*—*ex*, out, *ire*, to go.]

isthmus, *is(th)'mas*, *n.* a narrow neck of land connecting two larger portions: a constriction.—*adj.* isthman, pertaining to an isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth.—The Isthmian Games were on that isthmus, near the Saronic Gulf shore. [*L.*—Gr. *isthmus*, from root of *ienai*, to go.]

istle, *is'tli*, *istlic*, *ist'li*, *n.* a valuable fibre obtained from Agave, Bromelia, and other plants. [Mexican Sp. *istle*—Nahuatl *istli*.]

it, *it*, *pron.* the neut. of *he*, *him* (and formerly *hls*), applied to a thing without life, a lower animal, a young child, rarely (except as an antecedent or in contempt) to a man or woman: used as an impersonal, indefinite, or anticipatory or provisional subject or object, as the object of a transitive verb

that is normally an intransitive, or a noun: (*obs.* and *dial.*) as *gen.*, its: in children's games, the player chosen to oppose all others: (*coll.*) the *ne plus ultra*, that which answers exactly to what one is looking for: an indefinable crowning quality by which one carries it off—personal magnetism:—*gen.* its (*obs.* his, it); *pl.* they, them. [O.E. *hit*, neut. (nom. and acc.) of *he*; Du. *het*, Goth. *lita*, this; akin to Goth. *ita*, Ger. *es*, *L. id*, Sans. *i*, pronominal root=here. The *t* is an old neuter suffix, as in *that*, *what*, and *cogate* with *d* in *L. illud*, *istud*, *quod*.]

ita, *i'tā*, *i'tā*, *n.* the miriti palm. [Aravak *itē*.]

itacism, *i'ta-'sizm*, *n.* the pronunciation of Greek *ita* as in Modern Greek, like English long *e* (opp. to *etacism*): itacism in pronunciation of various vowels and diphthongs. [Gr. *ēta*, *ēta*, *η*.]

itacolumite, *it-a-kol'ūm-īt*, *n.* a schistose quartzite containing scales of mica, talc, and chlorite, often having a certain flexibility. [Itacolumi mountain, Brazil.]

Italian, *i-tal'yan*, *adj.* of or relating to Italy or its people or language.—*n.* a native or citizen of Italy, or person of the same race: the language of Italy.—*adj.* Ital'ianate, Italianised.—*vs.t.* Ital'ianate, Ital'ianise, to make Italian: to give an Italian character to.—*vs.t.* to become Italian: to play the Italian: to speak Italian: to use Italian idioms: to adopt Italian ways.—*ns.* Ital'ianism, Ital'icism (—*sizm*), an Italian idiom or habit: Italian sympathies; Ital'ianist, one who has a scholarly knowledge of Italian: a person of Italian sympathies.—*adj.* Ital'ic, pertaining to Italy, esp. ancient Italy: (without capital) of a sloping type introduced by the Italian printer Aldo Manuzio in 1501, used esp. for emphasis or other distinctive purpose, indicated in MS. by single underlining.—*n.* (usu. in *pl.*) an italic letter.—*n.* italicisation.—*v.t.* Ital'icise, to put in italics: to mark for italics.—*n.* Ital'iot, Ital'ote, a Greek of ancient Italy.—Also *adj.*—Italian architecture, the style practised by Italian architects of the 15th-17th centuries, which originated in a revival of the ancient architecture of Rome: Italianate Englishman, an Englishman of the Renaissance, full of Italian learning and vices, proverbially equivalent to a devil incarnate; Italian garden, a formal garden with statues; Italian iron, a smoothing iron for fluting; Italian sixth, a chord of a note with its major third and augmented sixth; Italian ware-houseman, a dealer in such groceries as macaroni, olive oil, dried fruits, &c.; Italic dialects, languages of ancient Italy akin to Latin; Italic version, or It'ala, a translation of the Bible into Latin, based on the 'Old Latin' version, and made probably in the time of Augustine. [*L. Itāliūm* and Gr. *Italikos*—*L. Italia*, Gr. *Italia*, Italy.]

itch, *ich*, *n.* an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin: an eruptive disease in the skin, caused by a parasitic mite: a constant teasing desire.—*v.i.* to have an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin: to have a constant, teasing desire.—*ns.* itch'iness; itch'mite, a mite that burrows in the skin, causing itch or scabies; itch'weed, Indian poke.—*adj.* itch'y, pertaining to or affected with itch or itching.—itching palm, a greed for gain. [O.E. *giccan*, to itch; Scot. *youch*, *yuek*, Ger. *jucken*, to itch.]

item, *i'təm*, *adv.* likewise: also.—*n.* a separate article or particular in an enumeration: a piece of news or other matter in a newspaper.—*v.t.* to set down in enumeration: to make a note of.—*v.t.* i'temise, to give by items. [*L. item*, likewise.]

iterate, *it'ar*,
—*ns.* it'er
it'erant, *it'ar*,
it'erite, *-itum*—*iterum*, again.]

ithyphallus, *ith-i-fal'as*, *n.* an erect phallus: Ithyphallus, the stinkhorn genus of fungi.—*adj.* ithyphall'ic, of or with an ithyphallus: pertaining to the processions in honour of Dionysos in which an ithyphallus was carried, or to the hymns sung or the metres used: shameless. [Gr. *ithyphallos*—*ithy*, straight, *phallos*, a phallus.]

itinerant, *i-tin'ar-ant*, also *i-*, *adj.* making journeys

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *e*'s-munt, *i*'n-fent, *ra*'n-dam

from place to place: travelling.—*n.* one who travels from place to place, esp. a judge, a Methodist preacher, a strolling musician, or a peddler: a wanderer.—*ns.* itin'eracy (-ə-si), itin'erancy.—*adv.* itin'erantly.—*adj.* itin'erary, travelling: relating to roads or journeys.—*n.* a plan or record of a journey: a road-book: a route: an itinerant.—*v.i.* itin'erate, to travel from place to place, esp. for the purpose of judging, preaching, or lecturing. [L. *iter*, *itineris*, a journey.]

its, *its*, possessive or genitive of *it*. [The old form was *his*, *its* not being older than the end of the 16th century. *Its* does not occur in the English Bible of 1611, or in Spenser, rarely in Shakespeare, and is not common until the time of Dryden.]

itself, *it-self*, *pron.* the emphatic and reflexive form of *it*.—by itself, alone, apart; in itself, by its own nature.

ivory, *i'tə-ri*, *n.* dentine, esp. the hard white substance composing the tusks of the elephant, walrus, hippopotamus, and narwhal: an object of that material, as a billiard-ball, a piano-key: (*slang*) a tooth or the teeth.—*adj.* made of, or resembling, ivory.—*adj.* i'vori'd, made like ivory: furnished with teeth.—*ns.* i'vorist, a worker in ivory; i'vory-black, a black powder, originally made from burnt ivory, but now from bone; i'vory-gate' (*myth.*; see gate); i'vory-nut,

the nut of *Phytelephas* or other palm, yielding vegetable ivory, a substance like ivory; i'vory-palm; i'vory-por'celain, a fine ware with an ivory-white glaze; i'vory-tower, (*fig.*) a place of retreat from the world and one's fellows; i'vory-tree, the palay.—show one's ivories, to show the teeth. [O.Fr. *ivorie* (Fr. *ivoire*)—L. *ebur*, *eboris*, ivory; Coptic *ebu*; Sans. *ibhas*, an elephant.]

Ivy, *i'vi*, *n.* an araliaceous evergreen plant (*Hedera Helix*) that climbs by roots on trees and walls.—*adj.* i'vied (also i'vy'd), i'vy-man'tled, overgrown or mantled with ivy.—*n.* i'vy-bush, a bush or branch of ivy, esp. formerly one hung at a tavern-door, the ivy being sacred to Bacchus.—*adj.* i'vy-leaved, having five-lobed leaves like ivy (as the ivy-leaved toadflax).—*n.* i'vy-tod', a bush of ivy.—ground-ivy, poison-ivy (see ground, poison). [O.E. *ifig*, O.H.G. *ebah*.]

iwis, *ywis*, *i-wis*, *adv.* certainly—sometimes ignorantly written *I wis*, as if 'I know.' [M.E. *ywis*, *iwis*—O.E. *gewis*, certain; Ger. *gewiss* (*adv.*).]

ixtle. See *istle*.

jynx. Same as *jynx*.

Jyyar, *ē'yār*, *n.* the eighth month of the Jewish year (second of the ecclesiastical year). [Heb.]

izzard, *iz'ard*, the Pyrenean ibex. [Fr. *isard*.]

izzard, *iz'ard*, *izzet*, *iz'it*, *n.* (*arch.* or *dial.*) the letter Z.

fāte, *fār*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hər* (*her*); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (*then*)

J, j, ja, *n.* the tenth letter in our alphabet, developed from *i*, specialised to denote a consonantal sound (*dsh* in English, *y* in German and other languages, *zh* in French, an open guttural in Spanish), *i* being retained for the vowel-sound—a differentiation not general in English books till about 1630: as a numeral, used in old MSS. and in medical prescriptions instead of *i* when final, as *vj*, six: *J* represents the mechanical equivalent of heat—from Joule.—*n.* *J*-pen, a pen with a short broad point. *jab*, *job*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to poke, stab.—*n.* a sudden thrust or stab. [Cf. *job* (1).]

jabber, *jab'ber*, *v.t.* to gabble or talk rapidly.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly.—*n.* rapid indistinct speaking.—*n.* *jabber*, *n.* and *adj.* *jabbering*.—*odo.* *jabbering*. [Imit.]

jabble, *jab'l*, *n.* (Scot.) an agitation in liquid: a rippling: a quantity of liquid enough to dash about or jumble.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to splash: to ripple: to dash: to jumble. [Imit.]

jabbers, *ja'b'ers*, *n.* in the Irish oath *be jabbers*, prob. for Jesus.

jabiru, *jab'i-rōo*, *-rōo*, *n.* a large Brazilian stork: extended to other kinds. [Tupi *jobirū*.]

jaboranadi, *jab-o-ran'di*, *n.* a Brazilian drug with sialogogue and diaphoretic properties, got from the leaflets of rutaceous shrubs (*Pilocarpus*) and other sources. [Tupi.]

jabot, *zhā'bō*, *n.* a frill of lace, &c., worn in front of a woman's dress or (formerly) on a man's shirt-front. [Fr.]

jacamar, *jak'a-mār*, *n.* any one of a South American family (Galbulidae) of long-billed insect-catching birds with metallic plumage and reversible fourth toe. [Fr.—Tupi *jacamā-ciri*.]

jacana, *zhā-sā-nā*, *jacana*, *jak'a-nā*, *n.* a long-toed swamp bird of the tropics. [Port., from Tupi.]

jacaranda, *jak-a-ran'dō*, *n.* a South American tree of the Bignoniaceae, with hard, heavy, brown wood. [Port. and Tupi *jacarandō*.]

jacchus, *jak'as*, *n.* a South American marmoset (*Callithrix*). [*L. Jacehus*—Gr. *Jokchos*, *Bacchus*.] *jaçant*, *ja'sant*, *adj.* lying at length: sluggish. [*L. jacens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *jacere*, to lie.]

jacinth, *ja'sinth*, *ja's*, *n.* originally, a blue gem-stone, perhaps sapphire: (*min.*) an orange or a red variety of zircon, a byacinth: (*jewellery*) a variety of garnet, topaz, quartz, or other stone: a reddish-orange colour: a slaty-blue fancy pigeon. [Hyacinth.]

jack, *jak*, *n.* used as a familiar name or diminutive of John: (*abs.*) contemptuously, a fellow, a knave: a saucy or paltry fellow: a sailor: an attendant:

a jack, any instrument serving to supply the place of a boy or helper, as a boot-jack for taking off boots, a contrivance for turning a spit (smoke-jack, roasting-jack), an apparatus for raising heavy weights: a winch: a figure that strikes the bell in clocks: the male of some animals: a jackass: a jack-rabbit: a jackdaw: a young pike: in keyboard instruments, part of the action that moves the hammer or carries the quill or tangent: (*Shok.*) the key itself: a contrivance for guiding threads in a loom: a saw-horse: a flag displayed from the bowsprit of a ship: a leather pitcher or bottle: a knave in cards: the small white ball aimed at in bowls.—*v.t.* to raise with a jack (with *up*): to act upon with a jack: (*slang*) to throw up or abandon promptly (with *up*).—*v.i.* to give in (with *up*).—*ns.* Jack—a-dan'dy, a dandy or fop, esp. if diminutive: Jack—a-lan'tern, Jack-o'-lan'tern, Will-o'-the-wisp; Jack—a-Lent', (*Shok.*) a boy (for Jack of Lent, a kind of puppet formerly thrown at in sport at Lent); jack-block, a block of pulleys used for raising and lowering topgallant-masts;

jack'boot, a large boot reaching above the knee, to protect the leg, formerly worn by cavalry and covered with plates of iron: (*fig.*) military rule, esp. when brutal; Jack'-by-the-hedge', garlick-mustard; Jack'-cross'tree, the crosstree at the head of a topgallant-mast; Jack'-flag, a flag which is hoisted at the spritsail topmast-head; Jack'-fool', a fool; Jack'-go-to-bed-at-noon', the plant goat's-beard.—*adj.* and *adv.* Jack'-high, (in bowls) as far as the jack.—*ns.* Jack'-in-off'ice, a vexatiously self-important petty official; Jack'-in-the-box', a figure that springs up from a box when the lid is released; Jack'-in-the-green', a May-Day dancer enclosed in a green shrubby framework; Jack'-in-the-pulpit, an American plant (*Arisaema triphyllum*) like cuckoo-pint; Jack'-knife, a large clasp-knife; Jack'-has't, a sneak: a sloven; Jack'-of-all'-trades, one who can turn his hand to anything; Jack'-pine, a name for several North American species of pine; Jack'-plane, a large strong plane used by joiners; Jack'-pot, (*poker*) a game played for the pot or pool, consisting of equal stakes from all the players, which must be opened by a hand holding two jacks or better: (*Amer. slang*) a mess or tangle; Jack'-priest', (in contempt) a parson; Jack'-pudd'ing, a merry-andrew, buffoon; Jack'-rabb'it, a long-eared American hare; Jack'-rafter, a rafter shorter than the rest, as in hip-roofs; Jack'-sauce', (*Shak.*) a saucy fellow; Jack'-slave, (*Shak.*) a low servant, a vulgar fellow; Jack'-smith, a maker of jacks for the kitchen; Jack'-snipe, a small species of snipe; Jack'-staff, the staff on which the jack is hoisted.—*n.pl.* Jack'-stays, ropes or strips of wood or iron stretched along the yards of a ship to bind the sails to.—*ns.* Jack'-straw', Jack'-straw, a straw effigy: a man of straw, of no real significance: a straw or slip used in the game of Jack'-straws, or spillikins; Jack'-tar, a sailor; Jack'-tow'el, a long endless towel passing over a roller.—cheap Jack (see cheap); every man Jack, one and all; Jack Frost, frost personified; Jack Ketch, a public hangman—from one so named under James II.; Jack Sprat, a diminutive fellow; poor Jack, poor-John; steepie-jack (see steepie); Union Jack (not properly a jack; see union); yellow Jack, (*slang*) yellow fever. [App. Fr. *Jacques*, the most common name in France, hence used as a substitute for *John*, the most common name in England; really=*James* or *Jacob*—*L. Jacobus*, but possibly partly from *Jokin*, *Jankin*, dim. of *Jahn*.]

jack, *jak*, *n.* a mediaeval defensive coat, esp. of leather.—*n.* Jack-man, a soldier clad in a jack: a retainer. [Fr. *jaque*, perh. from *Jacques*, James.] *jack*, *jak*, *jak*, *n.* a tree of the East Indies of the bread-fruit genus (*Artocarpus*).—*ns.* Jack'-fruit; Jack'-tree. [Port. *joca*—Malayalam *chokka*.]

jackal, *jak'al*, *n.* a wild, gregarious animal closely allied to the dog—erroneously supposed to act as a lion's provider or hunting scout: hence, one who does another's dirty work: a drudge: one who would share the spoil without sharing the danger.—*v.i.* to play the jackal:—*po.p.* Jack'al'led. [Pers. *shaghal*.]

jackanapes, *jak'a-nāps*, *n.* an ape or monkey: an impudent fellow: a coxcomb: a forward child. [Origin uncertain.]

jackaroo, *jak-a-rōo*, *n.* (*Austr.*) a newcomer from England, or other person, gaining experience on a sheep-station.—*v.i.* to be a jackaroo. [App. an imitation of kangaroo with *Jack*.]

jackass, *jak'as*, *n.* a he-ass: a blockhead.—laughing jackass, an Australian kingfisher that laughs, the kookaburra. [Jack, ass.]

Jackdaw, *jak'daw*, *n.* a daw, a small species of crow with greyish neck. [Jack, daw.]

Jack, *jak'tit*, *n.* a short coat: an animal's coat: skin (of potatoes): a loose paper cover: outer casing of a boiler, pipe, &c., as a steam-jacket, water-jacket.—*v.t.* to furnish or cover with a jacket: (*slang*) to beat.—*adj.* Jack'ed, wearing a jacket.—dust one's jacket, to beat him. [O.Fr. *jaquet*, dim. of *jaque*; see *jack* (2).]

Jacobean, *jak-o-bē'an*, *adj.* of or characteristic of the period of James I. of England (1603-25). [L. *Jacobus*, James.]

Jacobin, *jak'o-bin*, *n.* a French Dominican monk, so named from their original establishment being that of St Jacques, Paris: one of a society of revolutionists in France, so called from their meeting in the hall of the Jacobin convent: a demagogue: a hooded pigeon.—*adj.* Jacobin'le, -al.—*v.t.* Jacobinise.—*n.* Jacobinism, the principles of the Jacobins or French revolutionists. [Fr.,—L. *Jacobus*, James.]

Jacobite, *jak'o-bit*, *n.* an adherent of James II. and his descendants: in Church history, a Syrian

century monk
te, Jacobit'ic,
James.]

Jack, *jak*, *n.* a ladder of ropes with wooden steps for climbing the rigging: a wild or garden plant (*Polemonium*) with ladder-like leaves: an endless chain of buckets used as an elevator. [From the *ladder* seen by Jacob in his dream, Gen. xxviii. 12.]

Jacob's staff, *ja'kobz-staf*, *n.* a pilgrim's staff: a staff with a cross-head used in surveying: a sword-cane. [Prob. from the pilgrimage to St James (L. *Jacobus*) of Compostela.]

Jacobus, *ja-kō'bus*, *n.* a gold coin of James I. worth 20s. to 25s. [L. *Jacobus*, James—Gr. *Iakobos*—Heb. *Ya'qōb*.]

Jaconet, *jak's-net*, *n.* a cotton fabric, rather stouter than that originally made in material of rubber casings.

Jack, *jak*, *n.* an apparatus with permutated curves for communicating the movement of the warp threads in weaving a pattern: a fabric so woven.—*n.* Jaquard-loom, a loom with Jacquard. [Joseph Marie Jacquard (1752-1824), the inventor.]
Jaquemino, *jak'mi-nō*, *n.* a deep-red hybrid perpetual rose.—Also Jaquod and Jack. [From General Jaquemino of Paris.]

Jaquerie, *zhāk'rē*, *n.* the revolt of the French peasants in 1358. [From *Jacques* Bonhomme, Goodman Jack, a name applied in derision to the peasants.]

Jactation, *jak-tā'shon*, *n.* act of throwing: extreme restlessness in disease: bodily agitation: boasting. [L. *jactatio*, -ōnis, tossing, boasting—*jactare*, to throw.]

Jactitation, *jak-ti-tā'shon*, *n.* restless tossing in illness: twitting about: esp. ostentatious and pretence of being married to another. [L. *jactitatio*, -ōnis—L. *jactitare*, -ātum, to toss about, put about, make a display of, freq. of *jactare*, to throw.]

Jaculation, *jak-u-lā'shon*, *n.* the act of throwing or hurling, as a dart.—*v.t.* Jac'ulate, to dart, throw.—*n.* Jac'ulator, a dart-thrower: an archer-fish.—*adj.* Jac'ulatory (-tōr-i), darting or throwing out suddenly: ejaculatory. [L. *jaculāri*, -ātus, to throw as a dart—*jaculum*, a dart—*jacere*, to throw.]

Jade, *jād*, *n.* a sorry horse: a worthless nag: a woman, esp. perverse, ill-natured, or not to be trusted, often in irony.—*v.t.* to make a jade of: to weary, dull, cause to flag: to play the jade with.—*adv.* Jad'erily, -n. Jad'ery, the tricks of a jade.—*adj.* Jad'ish. [Origin unknown; cf. O.N. *jalda*, a mare; Scot. *yau'd*.]

Jade, *jād*, *n.* a hard dark-green ornamental stone—esp. *nephrite* (silicate of calcium and magnesium) and *jadeite* (silicate of sodium).—*v.t.* to jade, to once held to cure side of the colour of jade. [L. *ilias*.]

Jaffa, *jaf'ā*, *n.* an orange from Jaffa in Palestine (Jaffa orange).

Jag, *jaɡ*, *n.* a notch, slash, or dag in a garment, &c.: a ragged protrusion: (*bot.*) a cleft or division: (*Scot.*) a prick.—*v.t.* to cut into notches: to prick or pierce.—*pr.p.* jagg'ing; *pa.p.* jagged (*jagd*).—*adj.* jagged, notched, rough-edged, uneven.—*adv.* jagg'edly.—*ns.* jagg'edness; jagg'er, a brass wheel with a notched edge for cutting cakes, &c., into ornamental forms—also jagg'ing-iron.—*adj.* jagg'y, notched: slashed: (*Scot.*) prickly. [Origin unknown.]

Jag, *jaɡ*, *n.* a load: a saddle-bag or other bag: a quantity: (U.S.) one's fill of liquor.—*v.t.* to cart: to transport by pack-horse.—*adj.* jagged (*jagd*; U.S.), drunk.—*n.* jagg'er, a carter: a pack-horse-man: a pedlar.

Jaggannath, *jag-un-āt'*, *n.* a corrected form of Juggernaut.

Jäger, *jaeger*, *ja'gər*, *n.* a (German) huntsman: a German rifleman or sharpshooter: a skua that chases and robs other gulls. [Ger., hunter—*jagen*, to hunt.]

Jaggery, *jaɡ'ə-ri*, *n.* a coarse, dark sugar made from palm-sap or otherwise. [Hind. *shakkar*, Sans. *śaṅkharā*; cf. sugar, *saccharum*.]

Jaghir, *jaɡhīr*, *jaɡr*, *ja'gər*, *n.* the government revenues of a tract of land assigned with power to administer.—*n.* jaghir'dar, the holder of a jaghir. [Hind. and Pers. *jaḡīr*.]

Jaguar, *jaɡ'wər*, or *jaɡ'ū-ār*, *n.* a powerful beast of prey, allied to the leopard, found in South America. [Tupi *jaɡuāra*.]

Jah, *ja*, *n.* Jehovah.—*n.* Jah'veh (same as Yahweh). [Heb. *Yah*.]

Jail, *gaol*, *jāl*, *n.* a prison.—*ns.* jail'-bird, gaol'-bird, a humorous name for one who is, has been, or should be much in jail: jail'-delivery, gaol'-delivery, clearing of a jail by sending all prisoners to trial: delivery from jail: jail'er, jail'or, gaol'er, one who has charge of a jail or of prisoners: a turnkey.—*sem.* jail'eress, &c.: jail'-fe'ver, gaol'-fe'ver, typhus fever, once common in jails.—break jail, to force one's way out of prison: Commission of Jail Delivery, one of the commissions issued to judges of assize and judges of the Central Criminal Court in England. [O.Fr. *gaole* (Fr. *geôle*)—L. *gabola*, a cage—L. *cavea*, a cage—*cavus*, hollow.]

Jake, *jak*, *n.* Same as *Jack* (3).

Jake, *jak*, *n.* (U.S.) a country lout: a yokel. [Perh. from the name Jacob.]

Jakes, *jaks*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a privy. [Origin unknown.]

Jalap, *ja-lap*, *n.* an old motor-car.

Jalousie, *ja-lōzē*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to suspect. [See *Jealous*.]

Jalousie, *zhāl-oo-zē*, or *zhāl'*, *n.* an outside shutter with slats.—*adj.* Jal'ousied. [Fr.,—*jalouse*, jealousy.]

Jam, *jam*, *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar: (*coll.*) good luck.—*v.t.* spread with jam: make into jam.—*adj.* Jamm'y, smeared or sticky with jam: like jam: (*coll.*) lucky.—*n.* Jam'-pot, a jar for jam: a high collar, esp. a clergyman's. [Perh. from next.]

Jam, *jam*, *v.t.* to press or squeeze tight: to crowd full: to block by crowding: to bring to a standstill by crowding or interlocking: (*telegr.*) to interfere with by emitting signals of similar wavelength: (*pr.p.* jamm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* jammed).—*n.* a crush, squeeze: a block or stoppage due to crowding or squeezing together: a jammed mass (as of logs in a river): a jamming of wireless messages.—[Cf. *champ*.]

Jamadar, *jum'ā-dār*. Same as *Jemadar*.

Jamaica, *ja-mā'kā*, *Jamaican*, -*kan*, *adj.* of the

island of Jamaica.—*n.* Jamal'can, a native or inhabitant of Jamaica.—Jamaica bark, Caribbean bark; Jamaica cedar, bastard Barbados cedar; Jamaica ebony, cocus-wood; Jamaica pepper, allspice; Jamaica plum, hog-plum.

jamb, jam, n. the sidepiece or post of a door, fireplace, &c.: leg-armour (in this sense also jambe, *jam*).—*ns.* jambeau (*jam'bō*; *obs.*), leg-armour; legging:—*pl.* jambeaux, jambeux (*Spens.* jambeux); jam'ber, jam'bier, (*obs.*) leg-armour. [*Fr. jambe*, leg; cf. gamb.]

jambee, jam-bē, n. an 18th-century light cane. [*Jambi* in Sumatra.]

jambolt. See sjambok.

jambolana. See jambu.

jambone, jam'bōn, n. a lone hand in euchre, played only by agreement, in which the player lays his cards on the table and must lead one chosen by his opponent, scoring 8 points if he takes all the tricks. [*Origin* unknown.]

jamboree, jam-bō-rē, n. in euchre, a lone hand of the 5 highest cards, by agreement scoring 16 points for the holder: (*slang*) a boisterous frolic, a spree: a great boy scout rally. [*Origin* unknown.]

jambu, jum', jam'bō, n. the rose-apple tree or other Eugenia.—Also jambul, jambool (*jum-bōol'*), jam'bolan, jambolana (*bō-lā-nā*). [*Sans. jambu, jambula.*]

jamdani, jam-dā-nē, n. a variety of *Dacca* muslin woven in design of flowers. [*Pers. jām-dānī*.]

Jamesian, jamz'i-an, adj. relating to William James (1842-1910), American psychologist, or other of the name of James.

Jamesonite, jim'i-sen-it, or jām-sen-it, n. a mineral compound of lead, antimony, and sulphur. [Robert Jameson (1772-1854), Scottish mineralogist.]

James town-weed. See Jimson-weed.

jampān, jam'pan, n. an Indian sedan-chair.—*n.* jampane'e, jampani (*-ē*), its bearer. [*Beng. jhāmpān*.]

jane, jān, n. (*Spens.*) a small silver Genoese coin: jean (cloth). [*L.L. Janua, L. Genua, Genoa.*]

jane, jān, n. (*slang*) a woman. [*From the name.*]

Janeite, jān'it, n. a devotee of Jane Austen.

jangle, jāng'gl, v.t. and v.i. to sound with unpleasant tone, as bells.—*v.i.* to wrangle or quarrel.—*n.* dissonant clanging: contention.—*ns.* jāng'ler; jāng'ling.—*adj.* jāng'ly. [*O.Fr. jangler.*]

janitor, jān'i-ter, n. doorkeeper: attendant or caretaker:—*fem.* jān'itrix, jān'itress.—*adj.* jān'itō-rial.—*n.* jān'itōrship. [*L. janitor—jānu, a door.*]

janizary, jān'i-zar-i, n. a soldier of the old Turkish foot-guards (c. 1330-1826), formed originally of renegade prisoners and of a tribute of Christian children.—Also jān'issary (*-zar-i*), jān'izar.—*adj.* jānizā'rian.—janizary music, military music with much percussion. [*Fr. Janissaire*, supposed to be—*Turk. yeni, new, iheri, soldiery.*]

janker, jāng'kar, n. (*Scot.*) a long pole on wheels for transporting logs. [*Origin* unknown.]

jankers, jāng'karz, n.pl. (mil. slang) defaulters: punishment: detention. [*Ety. dub.*]

jann, jān, n.pl. the least powerful order of jinn: (*sing.*) a jinni. [*Ar. jānn.*]

jannock, jān'ek, adj. (prov.) straightforward. [*Origin* obscure.]

jannock, jān'ek, n. (N. of England) oaten bread: a cake thereof. [*Origin* obscure.]

Jansenism, jān-sen-izm, n. a system of evangelical doctrine deduced from Augustine by Cornelius Jansen (1585-1638), Roman Catholic Bishop of Ypres, essentially a reaction against the ordinary Catholic dogma of the freedom of the will and that of merely sufficient grace, maintaining that interior grace is irresistible, and that Christ died for all.—*n.* Jān'senist, a believer in Jansenism.

jantee, jāntē. See jaunty.

January, jān'ū-zr-i, n. now the first month of the year, dedicated by the Romans to Janus. [*L. Jānuārius.*]

Janus, jā'nus, n. the ancient Italian two-faced god of doors, whose temple in Rome was closed in time of peace.—*adjs.* Jān'iform (wrongly Jān'uform), two-faced; Jān'ian, Jān'us-faced, two-faced. [*L. Jānus.*]

Jap, jap, n. and adj. (coll.) for Japanese.—n. Jap'-silk, a thin kind of silk.

jap. Same as japu.

Japan, jə-pan', adj. of Japan: Japanned.—*n.* Japanese ware or work: varnish or lacquer for japanning:

Japanned work.—*v.t.* to varnish after the manner or in imitation of the Japanese: to make black and glossy: (*old slang*) to ordain:—*pr.p.* japann'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* Japanned.—*n.* Jāpan'-earth, or

terra japonica, gambier.—*adj.* Japanese (*jəp-ə-nēz*, or *jəp'*), of Japan, of its people, or of its language.—

n. a native or citizen of Japan: the language of Japan:—*pl.* Japanese (formerly Japaneses).—

ns. Jāpanēs'ery, Japanese decoration: a Japanese ornament: Japanese brie-à-brac; Jāpanesque

(*-esk*), a design in Japanese style.—*adjs.* Jāpanesque, Jāpanēs'y, savouring of the Japanese.—

n. Jāpann'er.—Japanese cedar, a very tall Japanese conifer (*Cryptomeria japonica*), often

dwarfed by Japanese gardeners; Japanese medlar, the loquat; Japanese paper, a fine soft paper made from paper-mulberry bark; Japan lacquer,

Japan varnish, a varnish got from a species of sumach (*Rhus vernicifera*): extended to various other similar varnishes; Japan laurel, a shrub

(*Aucuba japonica*) of the dogwood family, with spotted yellow leaves; Japanned leather, patent

leather (see patent); Japan wax, a fat got from the berries of species of sumach.

jape, jāp, v.i. to jest, joke.—*v.t.* to mock: (*obs.*) to seduce.—*n.* a jest, joke, trick. [*O.Fr. japer*, to yelp.]

Japhetic, jə-set'ik, adj. (obs.) of European race: Indo-European in language. [*From* supposed descent from Japhet.]

Japonic, jə-pon'ik, adj. Japanese.—*n.* Jāpon'ica, the Japanese quince (*Pyrus*, or *Cydonia japonica*) or other Japanese plant.

jar, jār, v.i. to make a harsh discordant sound or unpleasant vibration: to give an unpleasant shock:

to grate: to be discordant or distasteful: (*Shak.*) to tick: to clash: to quarrel: to be inconsistent.—

v.t. to shake, as by a blow: to cause to vibrate unpleasantly: to grate on: to make dissonant: (*pr.p.* jar'ring; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* jarred).—*n.* a

harsh sudden vibration: a dissonance: a grating sound or feeling: (*Shak.*) a tick of a clock: clash of interests or opinions: dispute, conflict.—*n.* and

adj. jar'ring.—*adv.* jar'ringly. [*Imit.*]

jar, jār, n. a wide-mouthed wide vessel: as much as a jar will hold: a Leyden jar (*q.v.*).—*v.t.* to put in jars.—*n.* Jar'ful:—*pl.* jar'fuls. [*O.Fr. jarre* or

Sp. jarra—Ar. jarrah.]

jar, jār, n. a turn, used only in the phrase on the jar, ajar. [*Earlier char—O.E. cerr; cf. char (3), ajar.*]

jardinière, zhār-dē-nyer', n. a vessel for the display of flowers, growing or cut: a dish including a mixture of vegetables: a lappet forming part of an old bead-dress. [*Fr., gardener (fem.)—jardin, garden.*]

jargon, jār'gən, n. chatter, twittering: confused talk: slang: artificial or barbarous language.—*v.t.* to

twitter, chatter: to speak jargon.—*ns.* Jārgoneer', Jārgonist, one who uses jargon. [*Fr. jargon.*]

jargon, jār-gōn', jargon, jār'gən, n. a brilliant colourless or pale zircon.—*n.* Jārgonelle', an early

pear (orig. a gritty kind). [*See zircon.*]

jarl, jār'l, n. (cant) a seal: a pass, safe-conduct.—*n.* Jārk man, a swindling beggar, a begging-letter

writer.

Jarl, jārl, n. a noble, chief, earl. [*O.N.; cf. earl.*]

Jarrah, jār'ā, n. a Western Australian timber tree, *Eucalyptus marginata*. [*From a native name.*]

Jarta, yarta, yār'tā, n. (Shetland) lit. heart, used as an endearment.—Also *adj.*—Also (*Scott*) yār'to. [*O.N. hjarta, heart.*]

jarul, jarool, jə-rōol', n. the Indian bloodwood (Lagerstroemia), a lythraceous tree. [*Beng. jarūl.*]

Jarvey, jār'vi, n. (slang) a hackney-coach driver: a jaunty-car driver. [*Earlier Jarvis, poss. from St Gerace, whose emblem is a whip.*]

Jasey, jasy, jazy, jā'zi, n. a wig, orig. of worsted. [*Jersey.*]

Jasher, Jasbar, jāsh'ar, n. one of the lost books of

the ancient Hebrews, quoted twice (Josh. x. 13; 2 Sam. i. 18), most probably a collection of heroic ballads.

jasmine, *jas'min*, **jessamine**, *jes'-a-min*, *ns.* a genus (Jasminum) of oleaceous shrubs, many with very fragrant flowers.—**red jasmine**, a tropical American shrub akin to periwinkle—frangipani (Plumeria). [Fr. *jasmin*, *jasemin*—Ar. *yāsmīn*, *yāsmīn*—Pers. *yāsmīn*.]

jasp, *jasp* (Spens.), **jasper**, *jas'por*, *ns.* a precious stone: an opaque quartz containing clay or iron compounds: a fine hard porcelain (also *jas'perware*).—**adj.** of jasper.—**adj.** *jaspe*, *jaspé* (*jasp*, *ns.* mottled, variegated, or veined.—*v.t.* *jasp'er*, *caus.* to mottle, to variegate, to vein.)

from Gr. *jaspis*, *-idos*, *ol. jaspidion*.
jataka, *jā'ta-ka*, *n.* a nativity, the birth-story of Buddha. [Sans. *jātaka*—*jāta*, born.]

jaunce, *jaunse*, *jauns*, *jāns*, *v.i.* (*Shak*) to prance: to cause a horse to prance.—*n.* (*Shak*; prob.) prancing: a wearisome journey. [Perh. from a doubtful O.Fr. *jancer*, to cause to prance.]

jaundice, *jaun'dis* (also *jān'dis*), *n.* a disease, characterised by a yellowing of the eyes, skin, &c., by bile pigment, the patient in rare cases seeing objects as yellow: extended to other diseases with discolorations: a disposition to take an unfavourable view: prejudice: jealousy.—*v.t.* to affect with jaundice, in any sense.—**adj.** *jaun'diced*, affected with jaundice: prejudiced: jealous. [Fr. *jaunisse*—*jaune*, yellow—L. *galbinus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow.]

jaunt, *jaunt* (also *jānt*), *v.i.* to go from place to place, formerly with fatigue, now chiefly for pleasure: to make an excursion.—*n.* an excursion: a ramble.—**adj.** *jaunt'ing*, strolling: making an excursion.—*n.* *jaunt'ing-car*, a low-set, two-wheeled, open vehicle used in Ireland, with side-seats *usu.* back to back. [Origin obscure; cf. *jaunice*.]

jaunty, *jaunty*, *jaun'ti* (also *jān'ti*), *adj.* (*obs.*) gentlemanly (formerly jantee, jauntée): having an airy or sprightly manner approaching swagger.—**adv.** *jaunt'ily*.—*n.* *jaunt'iness*. [Fr. *gentil*.]
jaunty. See *fonty*.

jaup, *jaup*, or *jāp*, *jaup*, *jāp*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to spatter: to splash.—*n.* a splash: a spattering. [Origin unknown.]

java, *jā'vā*, *adj.* of the island of Java.—**adjs.** and *ns.* *Ja'van*, *Javanese'*.—Java plum, the jambolana (*Eugenia jambolana*); Java sparrow, a kind of weaver-bird.

javel, *jā'vəl*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a worthless fellow. [Origin unknown.]

javelin, *jā'vəl-lin*, *n.* a throwing-spear.—*n.* *jav'ellin*, man, an armed member of a sheriff's retinue or a judge's escort at assizes: a soldier armed with a javelin. [Fr. *javeline*; prob. Celt.]

jaw, *jaw*, *n.* a mouth-structure for biting or chewing: the bone of a jaw: one of a pair of parts for gripping, crushing, cutting, grinding, &c.: (*pl.*) a narrow entrance: (*slang*) talkativeness, scolding.—*v.t.* (*slang*) to scold.—*v.i.* to talk, esp. in excess.—*ns.* *jaw'bone*, the bone of the jaw; *jaw'-breaker*, (*slang*) a word hard to pronounce.—**adj.** *jawed*, having jaws.—*n.* *jaw'fall*, a falling of the jaw: (*fig.*) depression of spirits.—**adj.** *jaw'-fallen*, depressed in spirits: dejected.—*ns.* *jaw'-foot*, a foot-jaw, maxilliped; *jaw'ing*, (*slang*) talk, esp. unrestrained, abusive, or reproving: *jaw'-le'v'er*, an instrument for opening the mouth of a horse or cow to admit medicine; *jaw'-tooth*, a molar.—hold one's jaw, to cease from talking or scolding. [Perh. *chaw*, modified by Fr. *joue*, cheek.]

jaw, *jaw*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a dash or surge of liquid: a portion of liquid so dashed.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pour suddenly in a body.—*ns.* *jaw'box*, a sink; *jaw'-hole*, a cesspool: an entrance to a sewer. [Origin unknown.]

jawbation, *jaw-bā'shan*, *n.* for jobation. [Influenced by jaw; see Job.]

jay, *jā*, *n.* a bird of the crow family with gay plumage: a wanton woman: an indifferent actor: a

stupid or awkward fellow.—**adj.** (*U.S.*) stupid: inferior.—*v.i.* *jay'walk*.—*ns.* *jay'walker*, a careless pedestrian whom motorists are expected to avoid running down; *jay'walking*. [O.Fr. *jay*.]
jay, *jā*, *n.* tenth letter of the alphabet (J, j): object or mark of that shape. [On analogy of *kay* (K).]
jazerant, *jāz'-ant*. See *Jesserant*.

jazzy. Same as *jazey*.

jazz, *jaz*, *n.* style of American negro folk music with improvisation, syncopation, etc.: an art form and also various types of popular dance music derived from it: garish colouring, lively manner, vivid quality.—**Also** *adj.*—*v.t.* to impart a jazz character to.—*adv.* *jazz'ily*.—*n.* *jazz'iness*.—*adj.* *jazz'y*. [Perh. negro jargon.]

jealous, *jel'əz*, *adj.* suspicious of or incensed at rivalry: envious: solicitous: anxiously heedful: mistrustfully vigilant: brooding no unfaithfulness.—*v.t.* *jealouso* (*jā-lōōz'*); *obs.* except *Scot.*; see *jalouse*.—*adv.* *jeal'ously*.—*ns.* *jeal'ousy*, *jeal'oushood* (*Shak*), *jeal'ousness*. [O.Fr. *jaloux*—L. *zelus*—Gr. *zelos*, emulation.]

jeames, *jēmz*, *n.* a flunkey. [From Thackeray's *Jeames* (James) de la Pluehe.]

jenn, *jān* (*U.S.* *jēn*), *n.* a twilled-cotton cloth: (*pl.*) a garment of jean: overalls: three-quarter-length slacks narrowing at the foot.—*n.* *jeanette* (*jā-net'*), a light or coarse jean.—*satin* *jean*, a smooth, glossy fustian. [O.Fr. *jamme*—L. *Genua*, Genoa.]

jent, *jet* (*Milit.*). Same as *jet*.

Jebusite, *jeb'ā-zit*, *n.* one of a Canaanitish people, predecessors of Israelites at Jerusalem: old nickname for Roman Catholic.—**adj.** *Jebusitic* (*-zit'ik*).
Jeddart, *jed'ert*, *Jethart*, *jed'h'ert*, *n.* Jeddburgh.—*Jethart* justice, hanging first and trying afterwards; *Jethart* staff, a sort of battle-axe with a long head. [O.E. *Geddearde*.]

jee. See *gee* (1 and 3).

jee, *jē*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to stir: to budge.—*v.t.* to disturb: to stir.—*n.* a displacement to the

jeep, *jēp*, *n.* a light military vehicle: a vehicle of movement. [From G.P., for general purpose; perh. with reminiscence of a comic-strip animal character.]

jeer, *jēr*, *v.t.* to make sport of: to treat with derision.—*v.i.* to scoff: to deride: to make a mock.—*n.* a railing remark: biting jest: mockery.—*n.* *jeer'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *jeer'ing*.—*adv.* *jeer'ingly*. [Origin unknown.]

jeff, *jef*, *v.i.* to gamble with printers' quadrats thrown like dice.

jeff, *jef*, *n.* a rope, in circus slang.
Jeffersonian, *jef'-ər-sū'n-i-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), U.S. President 1801-09: of the American Democratic party.—*n.* a Democrat.

jehad. Same as *Jihad*.
Jehovah, *ji-hū'vā*, *n.* Yahweh, the Hebrew God, a name used by Christians.—*n.* *Jeh'v'ist*, one who holds that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah* in the Hebrew are the proper vowels of the word: a writer of passages in the Pentateuch in which the name applied to God is Yahweh, a Yahvist.—**adj.** *Jehovist'ic*.—*Jehovah's* Witnesses, the International Bible Students' Association (see *Russellite*). (*Heb.*; for *Yehowāh*, i.e. *Yahweh* with the vowels of *Adōnāi*.)

Jehu, *jē hū*, *n.* (*coll.*) a driver, esp. a furious whip. [A reference to 2 Kings ix. 20.]

jelesteer, *jē'ti-kūr*, *n.* (*obs.* *Scot.*) a close-fitting garment. [Fr. *juste au corps*, close-fitting to the body.]

jelune, *ji-jūn'*, *adj.* empty: void of interest: barren: spiritless, meagre, arid.—*adv.* *jeluno'ly*.—*ns.* *jelune'ness*; *jelunum*, the part of the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum. [L. *jējunus*, hungry.]

jelly, *jēl'*, *n.* anything gelatinous: the juice of fruit boiled with sugar: a gelatinous preparation for the table: a glass for jelly: a jellyfish.—*v.t.* to set as a jelly: to congeal.—*v.t.* to make into a jelly.—*v.i.* *jell*, to jelly.—**adjs.** *jell'ed*, in a state of jelly:

jāte, *jār*, *dak*; *mī*, *hər* (her); *māne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *dhen* (then)

enclosed in jelly; *jell'iform*.—*v.t.* *jell'ify*, to make into a jelly.—*v.i.* to become gelatinous.—*ns.* *jell'y-bag*, a bag through which fruit juice is strained for jelly; *jell'yfish*, a marine celerentate with jelly-like body; *jell'ygraph*, a copying appliance that uses a plate of jelly.—*v.t.* to copy by this means. [Fr. *gelée*, from *geler*—*L.* *gelāre*, to freeze; cf. *gel*.]

jelutong, *jel'oo-tong*, *n.* pontianac, a substitute for gutta-percha: the Bornean apocynaceous tree (*Dyera costulata*) yielding it. [Malay.]

jemadar, *jem'a-dār*, *n.* an Indian army officer below a subahdar: an officer of police, customs, &c.—Also *jama'dar* (*jum'*), *jem'idār*. [Urdu *jama'dār*.]

jemima, *ji-mi'mā*, *n.* an elastic-sided boot. [An appropriate woman's name.]

jemmy, *jem'i*, *n.* a burglar's short crowbar: (*slang*) a baked sheep's head: a coat. [A form of the name James.]

jemmy, *jem'i*, *adj.* neat, smart, handy.—Also *gemm'y*.—*ns.* *jemm'iness*, neatness. [Cf. *lump*.]

Jenkins, *jeng'kinz*, *n.* (*coll.*) a society reporter: a toady.

jennet, *jen'it*, *n.* a small Spanish horse.—Also *genn'et*, *gen'et*. [O.Fr. *genet*—Sp. *jinete*, a light horseman, perh. of Arab origin.]

jenneting, *jen'it-ing*, *n.* a kind of early apple. [Prob. St John's apple—Fr. *Jeanet*, dim. of *Jean*, John; not from *June-eating*.]

Jenny, *jen'i*, *n.* a country lass: a womanish man: a wren or owl regarded as female: a she-ass: a travelling crane: a spinning-jenny: a portable electric generator: (*billiards*) an in-off into a middle pocket from near the cushion.—*ns.* *Jenny-long-legs* (*Scott.*), *Jenn'y-spinner* (*dial.*), a crane-fly; *Jenny-wren*, a wren. [From the name Jenny.]

jeofail, *je'fal*, *n.* an error in pleadings, or the acknowledgment of a mistake. [A.Fr. *jeo fail*, I mistake.]

jeopardy, *jep'ar-di*, *n.* hazard, danger.—*vs.t.* *jeop'ard* (*rare* and *U.S.*), *jeop'ardise*, *jeop'ardy* (*rare*), to put in jeopardy.—*n.* *jeop'arder*.—*adj.* *jeop'ardous*, (*obs.*) dangerous: (*obs.*) venturesome.—*adv.* *jeop'ardously*. [Fr. *jeu parti*, a divided or even game—*L.L.* *jocus partitus*—*L.* *jocus*, a game, *partitus*, divided—*partiri*, to divide.]

jequirity, *je-ki-ri-ti*, *n.* Indian liquorice: its seed, otherwise jequirity bean, crab's-eye, prayer-bead. [Origin obscure.]

jerboa, *jar-bō ā*, *n.* a desert rodent (family Dipodidae) that jumps like a kangaroo. [Ar. *yarbū*.]

Jeremiad, *jer-i-mi'ad*, *n.* a lamentation: a tale of grief: a doleful story. [From *Jeremiah*, reputed author of the *Book of Lamentations*.]

jerfalcon. Same as *gerfalcon*.

Jericho, *jer'i-kō*, *n.* a remote place, to which one is humorously consigned. [Supposed to refer to 2 Sam. x. 4, 5.]

jerid, *jeered*, *jer-ed*, *n.* a blunt Oriental javelin: a tournament in which it is used. [Ar. *jarid*.]

jerk, *jark*, *n.* (*obs.*) a stroke: a short movement begun and ended suddenly: a twitch: an involuntary spasmodic contraction of a muscle: a movement in physical exercises: a short burst of bird-song: (*slang*) vigour, haste.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to thrash: to throw or move with a jerk.—*v.i.* to move with a jerk: to utter a jerk.—*ns.* *jerker*, one who jerks: a horny-head (fish); *jerk'iness*; *jerk'in-head*, (*arehul*) the combination of a truncated gable with a hipped roof.—*adj.* *jerk'y*, moving or coming by jerks or starts, spasmodic: capricious, impatient. [An imit. word, akin to *yerk*.]

jerk, jerker. See *jerque*, *jerquer*.

Jerk, jark, *v.t.* to make into charqui.—*n.* charqui.—Also *jerked-meat*, *jerky*. [eharqui.]

jerkin, *jz'kin*, *n.* a young salmon.

jerkin, *jz'kin*, *n.* a jacket, a short coat or close waistcoat.—*n.* *jirkinet*, (*obs. Scot.*) a woman's bodice. [Origin unknown.]

jeroboam, *jer-bō-am*, *n.* a very large bowl or bottle. [Allusion to 1 Kings xi. 28.]

jerque, *jerq, jark*, *v.t.* to search (as a vessel) for concealed or smuggled goods: to examine (as a

ship's papers).—*ns.* *jerqu'er*, *jerk'er*; *jerqu'ing*, *jerk'ing*. [Poss. It. *cercare*, to search.]

jerrikan, *jerrikan*, *jer'i-kan*, *n.* a kind of petrol-can, orig. German.

Jerry, *Gerry*, *jer'i*, *n.* (*war-slang*) a German.

Jerry, *jer'i*, *n.* a jerry-builder.—*adj.* hastily made of bad materials.—*n.* *jer'y-builder*, one who builds flimsy houses cheaply and hastily.—*n.* *jer'y-building*.—*adj.* *jer'y-built*.—*ns.* *jer'y-come-tum'ble*, a tumbler, circus performer; *jer'y-shop*, a low dram-shop. [Prob. the personal name.]

Jerry-mander, a mistaken form of *gerry-mander*.

Jersey, *jer'zi*, *n.* the finest part of wool: combed wool: a close-fitting woollen upper garment: a cow of Jersey breed. [From the island of Jersey.]

Jerusalem artichoke, *jer-ōs'a-lam*. See *artichoke*.—*Jerusalem* cross, a cross potent: *Jerusalem* letters, tattooed letters on one who has made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; *Jerusalem* pony, an ass.

Jess, *jes*, *n.* a short strap round the leg of a hawk.—*adj.* *jessed*, having jesses on. [O.Fr. *ges*—*L.* *jactus*, a cast—*jacere*, to throw.]

Jessamine. See *Jasmine*.

Jessamy, *jes'a-mi*, *n.* (*obs.*) *jasmine*: a dandy.

Jessant, *jes'ant*, *adj.* (*her.*) overlying: also *app.* for *issuant*. [App. O.Fr. *gesant*, p.r.p. of *gesir*—*L.* *jacere*, to lie.]

Jesse, *jes'i*, *n.* a genealogical tree of Christ's descent from *Jesse*: a large branched church candlestick.—*Jesse* window, one showing Christ's genealogy in stained glass or carved on the mullions.

Jesserant, *jes'a-rant*, *jazerant*, *jaz'*, *n.* splint armour. [O.Fr. *jaseran*(t), *jazeran*—Sp. *jacerina*.]

Jest, *jest*, *n.* something ludicrous: object of laughter: joke: fun: something uttered in sport.—*v.i.* to make a jest: to joust.—*ns.* *jest'-book*, a collection of funny stories; *jestee* (*Sterne*), the object of a jest; *jest'er*, one who jests: (*obs.*) a reciter of romances: a buffoon: a court-fool.—*adj.* *jest'ful*, given to jesting.—*n.* and *adj.* *jest'ing*.—*adj.* *jest'ingly*.—*n.* *jest'ing-steek*, a butt for jests.

[Orig. a deed, a story, M.E. *geste*—O.Fr. *geste*—*L.* *gesta*, things done, doings—*gerere*, to do.]

Jesuit, *jes'u-it*, *n.* a member of the famous religious order, the Society of *Jesús*, founded in 1534 by Ignatius, an intriguer, a Jesuit person, an intriguer.—*adv.* *Jesuit*, ascribed to the Jesuits.—*Jesuits'* bark, cinchona (brought to Rome by Jesuit missionaries); *Jesuits'* drops, friar's balsam.

Jesus, *jē-zus*, *n.* the founder of Christianity—also (in hymns, &c., esp. in the vocative) *Jesu* (*jē-zū*). [Gr. *Ēsous* (voc. and oblique cases *Ēson*)—Heb. *Yēshūa*, contr. of *Yēhōshūa*, Joshua.]

Jésus, *zhā-zil*, *n.* a size of paper in France, approximately super-royal.—grand *Jésus*, imperial size.

Jet, *jet*, *n.* a rich black variety of lignite, very hard and compact, taking a high polish, used for ornaments: jet-black.—*adj.* of jet: jet-black.—*adj.* jet'-black', black as jet.—Also *n.*—*n.* jet'-iness.—*adj.* jet'ty, of the nature of jet, or black as jet.

[O.Fr. *jaiet*—*L.* and Gr. *gagaitēs*—*Gagas* or *Gangai*, a town and river in Lycia, where it was obtained.]

Jet, *jet*, *n.* a narrow spouting stream: a spout, nozzle, or pipe emitting a stream or spray of fluid: a strutting movement: a jet-plane.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to spout.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to jut: (*Shak.*) to encroach: to strut.—*n.* jet'-drive.—*adj.* jet'-driven, driven by the backward emission of a jet of gas, &c.—*n.* jet'(-)plane, a jet-driven aeroplane.—*adj.* jet'-propelled.—*ns.* jet'-propulsion; jet'(-)stream, very high winds more than 20,000 feet above the earth. [O.Fr. *jetter*—*L.* *jacitare*, to fling.]

Jetsam, *jet'sam*, *n.* (*obs.*) jet-tison: the goods so thrown away and washed up on shore: according to some, goods from a wreck that remain under water (see *floatsam*).—Also *jet'som*, *jet'son*.

n. jet'tison, the act of throwing goods overboard.—*v.t.* to throw overboard, as goods in time of danger: (*fig.*) to abandon, reject.—*floatsam* and *jetsam*, often, unclaimed odds and ends. [A.Fr. *jetteson*—*L.* *jacitatio*, -ōnis, a casting—*jacere*, freq. of *jacere*, to cast.]

jettatura, *jet-a-tōō'ra*, *n.* the spell of the evil eye. [It. *iettatura*, a Neapolitan word—*L. ejectare*—*jacitare*, freq. of *jacere*, to throw.]

jettison. See **jetsam**.

jetton, *jeton*, *jet'on*, *n.* a piece of stamped metal used as a counter in card-playing, casting accounts, &c. [Fr. *jeton*—*jeter*, to throw—*L. jacitare*, freq. of *jacere*, to throw.]

jetty, *jet'i*, *n.* a projection: a pier. [O.Fr. *jettee*, thrown out; see **jet** (2).]

Jew, *jōw*, *n.* a person of Hebrew descent or religion: an Israelite: approposely used for a usurer, miser, &c.: (*sem. Jew's*).—*v.t. (coll.)* to overreach: to cheat.—*ns.* Jew'-bait'ing, the persecuting of Jews; Jew'-fish, a name for several very large American and Australian fishes.—*adj.* Jew'-ish, of the Jews or their religion.—*adv.* Jew'-ishly.—*ns.* Jew'-ishness; Jew's'-ear, an ear-like fungus (*Auricularia*) parasitic on elder and other trees; Jew's'-frank'incense, benzoin; Jew's'-harp, Jew's'-harp', -trump', a small lyre-shaped instrument played against the teeth by twirling a metal tongue with the finger; Jew's'-mall ow, a kind of jute cultivated as a pot-herb in Syria; Jew's'-myr'tle, butcher's broom; Jew's'-pitch, asphaltum; Jew's'-stone, a large fossil sea-urchin spine.—Jew's eye, proverbially, something of very high value—from the custom of torturing Jews for money; Jew's' houses, leavings, in Cornwall, remains of prehistoric miners' mine refuse and tin furnaces; Jew's' : : : : : wandering Jew (see *L. Judaeus*—*Gr. Ioudaios*)

jewel, *jōw'al*, *n.* a precious stone: a personal ornament of precious stones, gold, &c.: a hard stone (ruby, &c.) used for pivot bearings in a watch: an imitation of a gem-stone: a glass boss: anything or anyone highly valued.—*v.t.* to adorn with jewels: to fit with a jewel:—*pr.p.* jew'elling; *part.* and *pa.p.* jew'elled.—*ns.* jew'el-case, a casket for holding jewels; jewel'-house, a room in the Tower of London where the crown-jewels are kept; jew'eller, one who makes or deals in jewels; jewellery (*jōw'al-ri*), jew'elry, jewels in general. [O.Fr. *jouel* (Fr. *joyau*); either a dim. of Fr. *joie*, joy, from *L. gaudium*, joy—*gaudere*, to rejoice—or derived through *L.L. jocāle*, from *L. jocāri*, to jest.]

Jewry, *jōw'ri*, *n.* Judaea: a district inhabited by Jews: the Jewish world, community, or religion.

jezzail, *jez-il'*, -ail, *n.* a heavy Afghan gun. [Pers. *jazā'il*.]

jezebel, *jez'-bal*, *n.* a shameless painted woman. [From Ahab's wife.]

jib, *jīb*, *n.* a triangular sail borne in front of the foremast in a ship: the boom of a crane or derrick: (*dialect.*) the under-lip: the face: a jibing horse: an act of jibbing: a standstill.—*v.t.* to cause to gybe.—*v.i.* to gybe: (of a horse) to balk or shy: (*fig.*) to refuse, show objection, boggle.—*pr.p.* jib'bing; *part.* and *pa.p.* jibbed.—*ns.* jibb'er, a jibbing horse; jib'-boom, a boom or extension of the bowsprit, on which the jib is spread; jib'-crane, a crane with an inclined arm fixed to the foot of a rotating vertical post, the upper ends connected.—the cut of ono's jib, appearance. [Origin obscure; perh. several different words; cf. gibbet, gybe; the *j* sound stands in the way of connection with Dan. *ribbe*, Du. *gippen*.]

jibber, *jib'ber*, *v.* to fleece.—*ns.* jibber, a milk drawn from a cow.

jibed door, flush with the

jilly, *jy*, *n.* (Scott.) : : : : : Also **jill**. [Origin unknown.]

jig, *jig*, *n.* a jerky movement: a lively dance usu. in 6-8 time: a dance-tune of like kind—a jig or jigree: (*obs.*) a mocking ballad: (*obs.*) a jingle or piece of doggerel: (*obs.*) a farcical afterpiece or interlude sung and danced to popular tunes: (*obs.*) a jest: a contrivance of various kinds, esp. one for

catching fish by jerking hooks into its body, an appliance for guiding a tool, a miner's jigger.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to jerk: to perform as a jig.—*v.t.* to work upon with a jig:—*pr.p.* jigg'ing; *part.* and *pa.p.* jiggered.—*ns.* jiggamaree, a what's-its-name: a gadget; jigg'er, one who jigs in any sense: anything that jigs: one of many kinds of subsidiary appliances, esp. with reciprocating motion, as an oscillation : : : : : for separating ores by jolting : : : : : simple potter's wheel or a : : : : : with it, a ware-house crane, the bridge or rest for the cue in billiards: a small sail at the stem: golf-club with narrow looted iron head: old fashioned sloop-rigged boat: odd person: odd or despised contrivance: (*slang*) a drink.—*v.t.* to jerk or shake: to form with a jigger.—*v.i.* to tug or move with jerks.—*ns.* jigger-mast, a four-masted ship's aftermost mast: a small mast astern; jigg'ing.—*adj.* jigg'ish.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* jigg'le, to move with vibratory jerks.—*n.* a jiggling movement.—*ns.* jigg'umbob, a jigamaree; jigsaw, a narrow reciprocating saw: a jigsaw puzzle.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to cut with a jigsaw.—jiggered up, (*slang*) exhausted; jigsaw puzzle, a picture cut up into pieces, as by a jigsaw, to be fitted together. [Origin obscure.]

jigger, *jig'ar*, *n.* a form of chigoe.

jiggered, *jig'ard*, *adj. (coll.)* confounded. [Origin doubtful.]

jiggery-pokery, *jig'-ri-pō'h'-ri*, *n.* trickery: deception. [Cf. *joukery*-pawlkery.]

jig-jog, *jig'jog*, *adv.* with a jolting, joggling motion.—*n.* a jolting movement: a jog.—Also *jick'-jog*, *jig'jig*, *jig'ailg*, *jig'ajog*, *jig'ety-jog*. [*Jig*, *jog*.]

jigot. Same as *gigot*.

jihad, *jehad*, *jē-had*, *n.* a holy war (for the Mohammedan faith): a stunt campaign. [Ar. *jihād*, struggle.]

jill, *jillet*, &c. Same as *gill* (a woman, a female ferret), *gillet*, &c.

jilt, *jilt*, *n.* one, esp. a woman, who encourages and then rejects a lover.—*v.t.* to discard (a lover) after

Possibly *jillet* or *gillet*.]

jingle, *jing'l*, *n.* a name for the negro.—bending or straightening

or other tool that works

Crow ear, school, &c.

one for negroes only. [From a negro minstrel song with the refrain 'Wheel about and turn about and jump Jim Crow!']

jimmy, *jim'in-i*. See **geminl**.

jimjam, *jim jam*, *n.* a gimcrack: a gadget: an oddity: (*in pl.*) delirium tremens: (*in pl.*) the fidgets. [Origin unknown.]

jimmy, *jim'i*, *n.* (U.S.) a burglar's jemmy. [James.]

jimp, *jimp*, *adj. (Scott.)* slender: elegant: scant.—*ns.* jimp, jimp'ly, neatly: hardly: scant.—*n.* : : : : : [Origin unknown.]

where it established itself.]

lingal, *ling'al*, *ling'al*, *jing(g)'gawl*, -gawl, *n.* a large Chinese or Indian swivel-musket. [Hind. *janjāl*.]

ling-bang, *ling-bang*, *n.* (*slang*) company: collection: lot. [Origin unknown.]

lingie, *ling'el*, *n.* a succession of clinking sounds: that which makes a tinkling sound, esp. a metal disk on a tambourine: a thin or paltry correspondence of sounds in verse: a verse or set of verses of such a kind: a covered two-wheeled vehicle.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sound with a jingle.—*ns.* ling'le-fang'le, a dissonant continued jingling: a jingling trinket; ling'ler; ling'lot, a ball serving as the clapper of a sleigh-bell; ling'ling, a game in which blindfolded players within a ring try to catch a player with a bell tied to him.—*adj.* ling'ly. [Limit.]

Jingo, *jing'gō*, *n.* a name used in the mid-oaths 'By Jingo!'. 'By the living Jingo!'. (Scott. 'By Jingo!'. 'By Jingo!'). From its occurrence in a music-hall song of 1878 that conveyed a threat against Russia, a (British) Chauvinist.—*adj.* Jingo's, Jingo'ish,

Chauvinist.—*n.* **Jing'olism.** [Appears first as a conjurer's summoning call; possible from Basque *Jinkoa, Janko, God.*]
jingo-ring, jing'gō-ring, n. a children's game in which the players dance round one of their number singing 'Here we go round the jingo-ring.' [Conn. with *jink*.]
jink, jink, v.i. (Scot.) to dodge nimbly.—*v.t.* to elude; to cheat.—*n.* a quick, illusory turn.—high jinks (see high). [Perh. a natural expression of the movement.]
jinn, jin, n.pl. (sing. jinnée, jinnl, djinni, genie (jin-é, jén'li)) a class of spirits in Mohammedan mythology, formed of fire, living chiefly on the mountains of Káf which encircle the world, assuming various shapes, sometimes as men of enormous size and portentous hideousness.—Also *djinn, jinn*. The *jinn* are often called *genii* by a confusion. A plural *jinnas* is sometimes erroneously used. [Ar. *jinn*, sing. *jinnī*.]
jinnicksha, jin-rik'shā, -shaw, n. a small, two-wheeled, hooded carriage drawn by a man or men.—*pl.* *ishas, rick'shaw, rickshaw*.
ji, v. to pour splashingly or unsteadily.
jk, jk, v. See *jerkin*.
jitney, jit'ni, n. (U.S.) a five-cent piece: a bus, &c., with low fares: anything cheap or paltry.—*adj.* cheap: paltry. [Perh. Fr. *jeton*, counter.]
jitner, jit'ner, v.i. (U.S. slang) to behave in a flustered way.—*n.* **jit'erbug, (U.S.)** a violent spasmodic type of dancing to jazz music: one who dances so: (in Britain, by misunderstanding or extension) a scaremonger, alarmist.—*v.i.* to dance wildly and grotesquely.—*n.pl.* **jit'ners**, a flustered state.—*adj.* **jit'ery**.
ju, jitsu. Same as *ju-jitsu*.
jive, jiv, n. a style of jazz music: dancing threpto: jargon.—*v.i.* to play or dance jive: talk jargon.
jo, Joe, jō, n. (Scot.) a beloved one. [An old form of *joy*.]
job, job, n. a sudden thrust with anything pointed, as a beak.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to prod or peck suddenly:—*pr.p.* **jobb'ing; pa.t.** and *pa.p.* **jobbed**. [App. imit.; cf. *jab*.]
job, job, n. any definite piece of work, esp. of a trifling or temporary nature: any undertaking or employment with a view to profit: an appointment or situation: (*coll.*) state of affairs: a transaction in which private gain is sought under pretence of public service: the accomplishment of an end by intrigue or wire-pulling: a criminal enterprise: a hired horse or carriage: a job-lot.—*adj.* employed, hired, or used by the job or for jobs: bought or sold lumped together.—*v.i.* to work at jobs: to buy and sell, as a broker: to practise jobbery.—*v.t.* to perform as a job: to put or carry through by jobbery: to deal in, as a broker: to hire or let out, esp. horses.—*ns.* **jobb'er**, one who jobs: one who buys and sells, as a broker: one who turns official actions to private advantage: one who engages in a mean lucrative affair: **jobb'ery, jobbing**: unfair means employed to secure some private end.—*adj.* **jobb'ing**, working by the job.—*n.* the doing of jobs: miscellaneous printing-work: buying and selling as a broker: stock-jobbing: jobbery.—*ns.* **job-lot**, a collection of odds and ends, esp. for sale as one lot: any collection of inferior quality: **job-mas'ter**, a livery-stable keeper who jobs out horses and carriages.—a bad, good, job, a piece of work ill, or well, done: an unlucky, or lucky, fact: job of work, a task, bit of work: odd jobs, occasional pieces of work: on the job, at work, in activity. [Origin unknown.]
Job, jōb, n. a person of great patience—from *Job* in the *Book of Job*.—*n.* **jōbā'tion** (also *jāwbā'tion*), a tedious scolding.—*v.t.* **jōbe (jōb)**, to reprimand tediously.—*Job's* comforter, one who aggravates the distress of the unfortunate man he has come to comfort: *Job's* news, bad news: *Job's* post, the bearer of bad news: *Job's* tears, the stony involucres of an Indian grass, *Coix Lacryma*, used as beads: round grains of chrysolite.

jobernowl, job'ar-nōl, n. a dull head: a blockhead. [App. Fr. *jobard*, a noodle, and *nowl*, noll.]
Jock, joh, n. (Scot.) Jack: (*Scot.*) jack or knave in cards: yokel: (*slang*) Scottish soldier. [Jack.]
jockey, jō'ki, n. a man (orig. a boy) who rides in a horse-race: a horse-dealer: one who takes undue advantage in business.—*v.t.* to jostle by riding against: to trick by manoeuvring.—*v.i.* to seek advantage by manoeuvring.—*ns.* **jock'eyism, jock-clubship**, the art or practice of a jockey.—**Jockey City**, an association for the promotion and ordering of horse-racing: a perfume composed of rose, orris, cassia, tuberose, bergamot, &c. [Dim. of *Jock*.]
jocko, jō'kō, n. a chimpanzee. [Fr., from a W. African word *nheko*.]
Jock Scott, jōk'shōt, n. a kind of artificial fly.
jockteleg, jōk'te-leg, n. (Scot.) a large clasp-knife. [The suggested *Jacques de Liège* lacks confirmation.]
joco, jō'hō, adj. (Scot.) cheerfully complacent. [*jocose*.]
jocorous, jō'hō'ras, adj. (Anglo-Ir.) **jocose**. [*jocose*.]
joculose, jō'hō'shō, adj. full of jokes: facetious: merry.—*adv.* **jocose'ly**.—*ns.* **jocose'ness, jocosity** (*-kō'si-ti*), the quality of being jocose.—*adj.* **jocose'rous**, half in jest, half in earnest. [L. *jocōsus*—*jocus*, a joke.]
jocular, jōk'ū-lar, adj. given to jokes: inclined to joke: of the nature of, intended as, a joke.—*n.* **jocularity** (*-lar'i-ti*).—*adv.* **joc'ularly**.—*n.* **joc'ulator**, a professional jester or minstrel. [L. *joculāris*—*jocus*.]
jocund, jōk'und, jōk'und, -and, adj. mirthful: merry: cheerful: pleasant.—*ns.* **jocundity** (*-hund-i-ti*), **joc'undness**.—*adv.* **joc'undly**. [O.Fr.,—L.L. *jocundus* for L. *jūcundus*, pleasant, modified by association with *jocus*.]
jodel, jō'del. Same as *yodel*.
jodhpurs, jōd'purz, n.pl. riding-breeches with a tight extension to the ankle. [*Jodhpur* in India.]
Joe, jō, joey, jō'i, n. (slang) fourpenny-bit (*Joseph Hume, M.P., 1846*): threepenny-bit—*Joe Miller*, an old or stale jest, a jest-book: *Joe Millerism*, the habit of retailing stale jests—from *Joe Miller* (1684-1738), a comedian but a notoriously dull fellow, on whom a jest-book was fathered; not for *Joe* (see *Joseph*).
joe. Same as *jo*.
joey, jō'i, n. (Austr.) a young animal, esp. kangaroo. [Australian *jōi*.]
jog, jog, v.t. to shake: to push with the elbow or hand: to stimulate, stir up, as the memory.—*v.i.* to move by jogs: to trudge:—*pr.p.* **jogg'ing; pa.t.** and *pa.p.* **jogged**.—*n.* a slight shake: a push or nudge.—*ns.* **jogg'er, (Dryden)** one who moves slowly and heavily: **jog-trot**, a slow jogging trot: **bumdrum routine**.—be jogging, to move on: to depart. [Perh. akin to *shog*.]
joggle, jōg'l, n. a tooth, notch, or pin to prevent sliding of surfaces in contact: a joint so made.—*v.t.* to join with a joggle. [Perh. conn. with *jag*, a projection.]
joggle, jōg'l, v.t. to jog or shake slightly: to jostle.—*v.i.* to shake:—*pr.p.* **jogg'ling; pa.t.** and *pa.p.* **jogg'led**. [App. dim. or freq. of *jog*.]
johannes, jō(h)nn'ez, n. a gold coin of John V. of Portugal.—Also *Joann'es*.—*adj.* **Johann'ean, Johann'ine**, of or pertaining to John, esp. the Apostle. [L. *Johānnēs* from *Joānēs*—Gr. *Ioānēs*—Heb. *Yōhānān*, John.]
Johannlsberger, jō-han'ls-bērg-er, n. a white Rhenish wine grown at *Johannisberg* ('St John's Mountain'), near Wiesbaden.
John, jon, n. a proper name, one of whose diminutives, *John'n'y, John'n'ie*, is sometimes used in slang for a simpleton, an empty-headed man about town, or a fellow generally.—*ns.* **John'-a-dreams' (Shak.)** a dreamy fellow: *John'-apple*, a kind of apple, otherwise apple-john: *John'-go-to-bed-at-noon*, the goat's-beard (from its early closing): *Johnian* (*jō'n-i-an*), a member of *St John's* College, Cambridge: *John'n'y-cake*, a cake of Indian meal toasted: *John'n'y-raw*, a beginner: a greenhorn.—*John-a-Nokes, John-a-Styles*,—*Styles*, fictitious persons in English law-suits, or generally: *John Barleycorn*, malt liquor personified: *John*

Bull, a generic name for an Englishman, from Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*, 1712; **John Bullism**, the typical English character, or any act or word expressive of it; **John Chinaman**, a Chinaman: the Chinese generically; **John Company**, the East India Company; **John Doe** (see doe); **John Dory** (see dory). [*L. Jōhannēs*; see preceding word.]

Johnsonian, *Jon-sō'ni-an*, *adj.* of, in the manner of, Dr Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer (1709-84).—*ns.* **Johnsō'nianism**, **John'sonism** (*-sən-iz-m*); **John'sonese**, Johnsonian style, idiom, diction, or an imitation of it—ponderous English, full of antitheses, balanced triads, and words of classical origin.—*n.pl.* **Johnsō'nianiana** (*-ā'nā, -ā'nā*), matters, miscellaneous items, connected with Johnson.

Join, *join*, *v.t.* to connect: to unite: to associate: to add or annex: to become a member of: to come into association with or the company of: to go to and remain with, in, or on: (*geom.*) to draw a straight line between.—*v.i.* to be connected: to combine, unite: to run into one: to grow together: to be in, or come into, close contact.—*n.* a joining: a place where things have been joined: a mode of joining.—*ns.* **join'd'er**, joining; **join'er**, one who joins or unites: a worker in wood, esp. one who makes smaller structures than a carpenter: (*U.S.*) one who joins many societies; **join'ery**, the art of the joiner: joiner's work; **join'-hand**, running hand; **join'ing**, the act of joining: a seam: a joint; **join't**, a joining: the place where, or mode in which, two or more things join: a place where two things (esp. bones) meet with power of movement as of a hinge: a node, or place where a stem bears leaves, esp. if swollen: a segment: a piece of an animal's body as cut up for the table: the flexible hinge of cloth or leather on the back of a book with its sides: of rock: the place of joint, dislocated): **join't**, a low resort.—*i.* shared among more than one: **sharing** with other or others.—*v.t.* to unite by joints: to fit closely: to provide with joints or an appearance of joints: to fill the joints of: to divide into joints.—*v.i.* to fit like or by joints.—*adj.* **join't'ed**, having joints: composed of segments: constricted at intervals.—*ns.* **join'er**, the largest kind of plane used by a joiner: a bricklayer's roof for putting mortar in joints; **join'-flr**, any plant of the family Gnetaceae; **join't'-heir**, one who inherits jointly with another or others; **join't'ing-rule**, a long straight-edged rule used by bricklayers for keeping their work even.—*adj.* **join't'less**.—*adv.* **join't'ly**, in a joint manner: unitedly or in combination: together.—*ns.* **join't'-ness**; **join't'-oll**, synovia; **join't'-stock**, stock held jointly or in company; **join't'-stool**, (*Shak.*)

owner of
ure, pro-
property settled on a woman
to be en-
joyed after her husband's death.—*v.t.* to settle a
jointure upon.—*ns.* **join't'ress**, **join't'ress**,
a woman on whom a jointure is settled; **join't'-
worm**, (*U.S.*) a hymenopterous larva that attacks
grain-stalks near the first joint.—**join battle**, to
begin a fight or contest; **join issue**, to begin to
dispute: to take up the contrary view or side;
join up, to enlist, esp. in participation in a general
movement; **out of joint**, dislocated: (*fig.*) dis-
ordered; **put one's nose out of joint**, to supplant
in another's love or confidence: to disconcert: to
rebuff; **second joint**, the middle piece of a fly
fishing-rod: the thigh of a fowl—*opp.* to the leg
or drumstick, the first joint; **universal joint**, a
contrivance by which one part is able to move
freely in all directions, as in the ball-and-socket
joint. [*O.Fr. joindre—L. jungēre, junctum*, to join.]
Joist, *joist*, *n.* a beam supporting the boards of a
floor or the laths of a ceiling.—*v.t.* to fit with joists.
[*O.Fr. joiste—germ.—L. jactre*, to lie.]
Joke, *jak*, *n.* a jest: a witticism; anything said or
done to excite a laugh; anything provocative of

laughter: an absurdity.—*v.t.* to cast jokes at: to
banter: to make merry with.—*v.i.* to jest: to be
merry: to make sport.—*ns.* **jak'er**, one who jokes
or jests: a fifty-third card in the pack, used at
euchre, poker, &c.: (*U.S.*) an innocent-looking
clause insidiously introduced to cripple the effect
of a bill or document: (*slang*) a fellow; **joke'-
smith**, a maker of jokes.—*adj.* **joke'some**.—*adv.*
jok'ingly, in a joking manner.—**no joke**, a serious
or difficult matter. [*L. jocus*.]

Jokul, *jō'kūl*, *adv.* (*Shetland*; *obs.*) yes (lit. yes carl).
—Also *yō'kul*. [*Shetland* *Norn* *jō*, yes, and (*in-
ferred*) *koll—O.N. karl*, carl.]

Jolo, *jōl*, other forms of *jowl* (1 and 2).

Jolly, *jō'l*, *adj.* merry: expressing or exciting mirth,
jovial: comely, robust: (*coll.*) used as an indefinite
expression of approbation.—*v.t.* to make fun of:
to keep in good humour, to beguile.—*adv.* (*coll.*)
uncommonly.—*n.* (*slang*) a marine: a jollification.
—*n.* **jollif'ication**, a making jolly: noisy festivity
and merriment.—*adv.* **joll'ily**.—*ns.* **joll'im'ent**,
(*Spens.*) merriment; **joll'iness**, **joll'ity**, **joll'yhead**
(*Spens.*).—**Jolly Roger**, the pirates' black flag with
white skull and cross-bones. [*O.Fr. jolif*, *joli*, very
doubtfully referred to *O.N. jōl*, Yule.]

Jollyboat, *jō'l'-bōt*, *n.* a ship's boat. [*Origin
obscure.*]

Jolt, *jōlt*, *v.i.* to shake or proceed with sudden jerks.
—*v.t.* to shake with a sudden shock.—*n.* a sudden
shocking shock.—*n.* **jolt'er**.—
[*Ety. obscure.*]

Jolt, *jōlt*, *n.* a large
obscure.]

or elsewhere. [*FROM THE* *Jonah*.]
Jonathan, *jōn'-dhan*, *n.* the people of the United
States, collectively, or a typical specimen (Brother
Jonathan): an American variety of apple. [*Perh-
from the sagacious Governor Jonathan Trumbull,
1710-85.*]

Jongleur, *zhon'-glor*, *n.* a wandering minstrel: a
mountebank. [*Fr.—O.Fr. jogleur—L. jocolator*;
cf. juggler.]

Jonquil, *jōng'-kwil*, formerly *jung'-kwil*, *n.* a name
given to certain species of narcissus with rush-like
leaves. [*Fr. jonquille—L. juncus*, a rush.]

Jonty, *jōn'ti*, jaunty, jaunty, jaunty, *jaun'ti*, *jaun'ti*,
n. (*slang*) a naval master-at-arms.

Jordan, *jor'dn*, *n.* the great river of Palestine: (*fig.*)
death (as a passage into the Promised Land, Numb.
xxxiii. 57): (*Shak.*) a chamber-pot (according to
some, from *Jordan*-bottle, a pilgrim's bottle con-
taining *Jordan* water).

Jordeloo, *jor-di-lōo*. See *gardiloo*.

Jorum, *jor-əm*, *n.* a large drinking-bowl: a
great drink. [*Ety. unknown*; *poss. from Joram* in
the Bible.]

Jost, *jōst*, *v.t.* (*U.S.*) to ridicule.—*n.* a hoax: a
derivative jest.—*n.* **jost'er**.

Joskin, *jō'kin*, *n.* a clown, yokel. [*Thieves' cant.*]

Joss, *jōs*, *n.* a Chinese idol: luck: fate.—*ns.* **joss'er**,
(*Austr.*) a clergyman: (*slang*) a fellow: a blunderer;
joss'-house, a temple; **joss'-stick**, a stick of gum
burned by the Chinese as incense to their gods.
[*Port. deos*, god—*L. deus*.]

Joss-block, *jōs'-blok*, *n.* (*prov.*) a horse-block.

Jostle, *jōst*, *justle*, *ju'st*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to tilt, joust.—
v.t. and *v.i.* to shake or jar by collision: to hustle:
to elbow.—*n.* an act of jostling.—*ns.* **jost'lemen**,
jost'ling. [*Fr. req. of joust*, just.]

Jot, *jōt*, *n.* an iota, a whit, a tittle.—*v.t.* to set down
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fatē, fār, dā; mē, hē (her); vīnē; mīte; mīte; mōm; dhen (then)

jota, *ho'tā*, *n.* a Spanish dance in triple time. [Sp.]
jotun, *yo'tən*, *jötunn*, *yo'tən*, *n.* a giant. [O.N. *jötunn*.]
jougs, *joogz*, *jugz*, *n.pl.* an iron neck-ring—the old Scottish pillory. [Prob. O.Fr. *joug*, a yoke—L. *jugum*.]
jouissance, *jouysaunce*, *jo'o-is-ans*, *n.* (*Spens.*) joyousness. [Fr. *jouissance*—*jouir*, to enjoy—L. *gaudere*, to rejoice.]
jouk, *look*, *joók*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to duck; to dodge; to bow.—*n.* an elusive duck or dodging movement; a bow.—*ns.* *jouk'ery*, *jouk'ery*, *jouk ery-pawik'ery*, tricky, roguery. [Ety. obscure.]
joule, *jool*, *joul*, *n.* the practical unit of electrical energy—the work done in one second by one ampere flowing through one ohm; roughly = 10 million ergs; now also used as the unit of heat. [After the physicist J. P. Joule (said to be pronounced *joul*; 1818-89).]
jounce, *jouns*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to jolt, shake. [Origin unknown.]
journal, *jar'nal*, *n.* a daily register or diary: a book containing a record of each day's transactions: a newspaper published daily (or otherwise): a magazine: the transactions of any society.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) diurnal.—*n.* *journalise*, the jargon of bad journalism.—*v.i.* *journalise*, to write for or in a journal.—*v.t.* to enter in a journal.—*ns.* *journalism*, the profession of conducting or writing for public journals: writing of fleeting interest or hasty character; *journalist*, one who writes for or conducts a newspaper or magazine: one who keeps a journal.—*adj.* *journalistic*. [Fr., —L. *diurnalis*; see *diurnal*.]
journal, *jar'nal*, *n.* (*mech.*) that part of a shaft or axle which rests in the bearings.—*v.t.* to provide with or fix as a journal.—*n.* *journal-box*, a box or bearing for a journal. [Origin unexplained.]
journey, *jar'ni*, *n.* (*obs.*) a day's work or travel: (*obs.*) a campaign: any travel: tour; excursion: movement from end to end of a fixed course: the weight of finished coins delivered at one time to the Master of the Mint—also *journey-weight*: a train of colliery trucks.—*pl.* *journeys*.—*v.i.* *journey*, to travel.—*pr.p.* *journeying*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *journeyed* (*-nid*).—*adj.* *journey-bat'ed* (*Shak.*) way-worn.—*ns.* *journeyer*; *journeyman*, one who works by the day: any hired workman: one whose apprenticeship is completed: an electrically controlled clock or dial; *journey-work*, work done by a journeyman or for hire. [Fr. *journée*—*jour*, a day—L. *diurnus*.]
joust, *just*, *just* (*joost* and *joust* are recent pronunciations due to the spelling), *n.* the encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament.—*v.i.* to tilt. [O.Fr. *juste*, *jouste*, *joste*—L. *juxta*, nigh to.]
jovial, *jo'vi-al*, *adj.* joyous: full of jollity and geniality: jovial, of Jupiter: influenced by Jupiter.—*ns.* *joviality* (*-al-i-ty*), *jo'vialness*.—*adv.* *jo'vially*. [L. *jovialis*—*Jovis* (in the nom. usu. *Juppiter*, Jupiter), the god Jove or Jupiter, or the planet Jupiter, an auspicious star.]
joyssaunce, a misreading of *jouysaunce*. See *jouissance*.
joy, *jow*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to ring, toll: to rock.—*n.* a stroke of a bell.—*n.* and *adj.* *joy'ing-in'*, ringing in. [Jowl (2).]
jowar, *jow-är*, *jowari*, *jawari*, *-ä*, *n.* durra. [Hind. *jowār*, *jawārī*.]
jowl, *jöl*, *jowl*, *n.* the jaw: the cheek: a pendulous double chin: a dewlap: a head: the head and shoulders of a salmon, sturgeon, or ling.—*n.* *jowl'er*, a heavy-jawed hound. [Prob. several different words. The development and relations of M.E. *chaul*, O.E. *craft*, jaw, M.E. *chol*, O.E. *ceolur*, *ceolur*, &c., and the modern forms with *j* are difficult to make out. Fr. *joue*, cheek, or some other word may have added to the confusion.]
jowl, *joll*, *jole*, *joule*, *jöl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to bump: to beat: to toll.—*n.* a stroke: a knock. [Ety. obscure.]
joy, *joi*, *n.* intense gladness: rapture: mirth: a cause of joy: a beloved one.—*v.i.* to rejoice: to be glad: to exult.—*v.t.* to give joy to: (*Milt.*) to enjoy.—*pr.p.* *joy'ing*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *joyed*.—*n.* *joy'ance*, (*Spens.*) gaiety, festivity.—*adj.* *joy'ful*,

full of joy: feeling, expressing, or giving joy.—*adv.* *joy'fully*.—*n.* *joy'fulness*.—*adj.* *joy'less*, without joy: not giving joy.—*adv.* *joy'lessly*.—*n.* *joy'lessness*.—*adj.* *joy'ous*, *joyful*.—*adv.* *joy'ously*.—*ns.* *joy'ousness*; *joy'ride*, (*slang*) a pleasure-drive, esp. reckless or surreptitious, often in a stolen car; *joy'riding*; *joy'st'ick*, (*slang*) the control-lever of an aeroplane; *joy'wheel*, a great wheel that carries passengers high in the air in pleasure-grounds. [Fr. *joie* (cf. *lt. gioja*)—L. *gaudium*.]
juba, *joób bá*, *n.* a negro breakdown or rustic dance, in which the spectators clap hands, slap their thighs, and sing verses with *juba* as a refrain.
jubate, *joób'at*, *adj.* maned. [L. *jubatus*—*juba*, mane.]
jubbah, *joob'ä*, *jub'ä*, *n.* a long loose outer garment worn by Mohammedans.—Also *jibbah*, *djibbah*. [Ar. *jubbah*.]
jube, *joób'ä*, *n.* a rood-loft. [L., imper. of *jubere*, to command.]
ubilant, *joób'i-lant*, *adj.* shouting for joy: uttering shouts of triumph: rejoicing.—*n.* *ju'b'alance*, exultation.—*adv.* *ju'b'antly*.—*v.i.* *ju'b'late*, to exult, rejoice.—*ns.* *jubilate* (*yoób'-lā'tā*, *joób'-lā'tē*), the third Sunday after Easter, so called because the church service began on that day with the 66th Psalm, 'Jubilate Deo,' &c.: also the 100th Psalm, which in the English Prayer Book is a canticle used as an alternative for the Benedictus; *jubilā'tion*, a shouting for joy: the declaration of triumph. [L. *jubilare*, to shout for joy. Not comm. with *jubilee*.]
jubilee, *joób'i-lē*, *n.* among the Jews, every fiftieth year, a year of release of slaves, cancelling of debts, return of property to its former owners, proclaimed by the sound of a trumpet: the celebration of a fiftieth anniversary—e.g. of a king's accession, a bishop's consecration, &c.: in the R.C. Church, a year (every twenty-fifth—ordinary jubilee) of indulgence for pilgrims and others, an extraordinary jubilee being specially appointed by the Pope: any season or condition of great joy and festivity: joyful shouting: exultant joy.—silver, golden, diamond jubilee, respectively a twenty-fifth, fiftieth, sixtieth anniversary. [Fr. *jubilé*—L. *jubilaeus*—Heb. *yobel*, a ram, ram's horn.]
jud, *jud*, *n.* a mass of coal holed or undercut so as to be thrown down by wedges. [Origin unknown.]
Judaean, *Judean*, *joó'dä'an*, *adj.* of Judea or the Jews.—*n.* a native of Judea: a Jew. [L. *Judaeus*.]
Judale, *-al*, *joó'dä'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* pertaining to the Jews.—*adv.* *Judä'ically*.—*n.* *Judä'ä'tion*.—*v.t.* *Ju'dä'se*, to conform to, adopt, or practise Jewish customs or Judaism.—*ns.* *Judä'ser*; *Ju'dä'ism*, the doctrines and rites of the Jews: conformity to the Jewish rites; *Ju'dä'ist*, one who holds the doctrines of Judaism.—*adj.* *Judä'istic*.—*adv.* *Judä'istically*. [L. *Judaeus*—*Juda*, Judah, a son of Israel.]
Judas, *joó'däs*, *n.* a traitor: a spy-hole in a door.—*adj.* *Ju'das-coloured*, red, of hair (*Judas* traditionally being red-haired).—*ns.* *Ju'das-hole*, a spy-hole; *Ju'das-kiss*, any act of treachery under the guise of kindness (Matt. xxvi. 48, 49); *Ju'das-tree*, a tree (*Cercis*) of the Caesalpinia family, with rose-coloured flowers that appear before the leaves (*Judas* having traditionally hanged himself on one): also the elder (for the same reason). [*Judas* Iscariot.]
judge, *juj*, *v.i.* to exercise the office of judge: to point out or declare what is just or law: to try and decide questions of law or guiltiness, &c.: to pass sentence: to compare facts to determine the truth: to form or pass an opinion: to distinguish.—*v.t.* to hear and determine authoritatively: to sit in judgment on: to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of: to sentence: to decide the merits of: to be censorious towards: (*B.*) to condemn: to decide: to award: to estimate: to form an opinion on: to conclude.—*n.* one who judges: one appointed to hear and settle causes, and to try accused persons: one chosen to award prizes, to decide doubtful or disputed points in a competition, &c.: an arbitrator: one who can decide upon the

merit of anything: in Jewish history, a supreme magistrate having civil and military powers: one capable of discriminating well: *Judges* (pl.), title of 7th book of the O.T.—*n.* judge—ad'vocate, the crown-prosecutor at a court-martial.—*adj.* judge-made', based on decisions of judges (as law).—*ns.* judge-ship, the office of a judge; judgment (also judge'ment), act of judging: the comparing of ideas to elicit truth: faculty by which this is done, the reason: opinion formed: discrimination: good taste: sentence: condemnation: doom: a misfortune: *sent by Providence*: sentence in punishment: final judgment on a debt evidenced by leg: a hall where a court of justice sits: a seat, seat or bench in a court from which judgment is pronounced.—judgment reserved, decision delayed after the close of a trial (in Scotland, 'avizandum made'); judgment respited, execution of sentence delayed. [A.Fr. *juger*—L. *judicare*—*jūs*, law, *dicere*, to declare.]

Judica, *joo'di-kā*, *n.* Passion Sunday—from the opening words of the introit, 'Judica me, Deus' (43rd Psalm).

Judicature, *joo'di-kat-yar*, *n.* power of dispensing justice by legal trial: jurisdiction: the office of judge: the body of judges: a court: a system of courts.—*adj.* judiciable, that may be judged or tried.—*n.* judic'ation, judgment.—*adj.* judic'ative, having power to judge.—*ns.* judic'ator, one who judges; judicatory (—*ka-tr-i*), judicature: a court.—*adj.* pertaining to a judge: distributing justice. [L. *judicare*, —*ātum*, to judge.]

Judicial, *joo'dish'ul*, *adj.* pertaining to a judge or court of justice: established by statute: of the nature of judgment: critical.—*adv.* judic'ially.—judicial astrology, the would-be science of the influence of the planets on human affairs; judicial combat, trial by battle; Judicial Committee, an offshoot of the Privy Council, forming a court of appeal; judicial separation, the separation of two married persons by order of the Divorce Court; judicial trustee (or factor, in Scotland), an administrator appointed by the courts to manage the estate of someone under some imperfection. [L. *judicialis*—*judicium*.]

Judiciary, *joo'dish'ul* (—*ri*), *adj.* pertaining to judgment, judges, or courts of law.—*n.* a body of judges: a system of courts. [L. *judiciarius*.]

Judicious, *joo'dish'us*, *adj.* according to sound judgment: possessing sound judgment: discreet.—*adv.* judic'iously.—*n.* judic'iousness. [Fr. *judicieux*—L. *judicium*.]

Judo, *joo'do*, *n.* a variety of ju-jitsu: ju-jitsu. [Jap.]

Judy, *joo'di*, *n.* Punch's wife in the puppet-show: a frump, an odd-looking woman. [From the name *Judith*.]

Jug, *jug*, *n.* a vessel with a handle and a spout or lip for pouring liquids: a jugful.—*v.t.* to boil or stew as in a closed jar:—*pr.p.* jug'ging; *part.* and *po.p.* jugg'd.—*n.* jug'ful, as much as a jug will hold:—*pl.* jug'fuls.—jugg'd hare, hare cut in pieces and stewed with wine and other seasoning. [Origin unknown.]

Jug, *jug*, *n.* (slang) prison. [Cf. joughs.]

Jug, *jug*, *n.* a note of the nightingale.—*v.i.* to utter the sound.—Also jug—jug'. [Imit.]

Jugal, *joo'gal*, *adj.* relating to a yoke, esp. that of marriage: malar.—*n.* the malar bone. [L. *jugalis*—*jugum*, a yoke.]

Jugate, *joo'gāt*, *adj.* (bot.) paired: having the leaflets in pairs: joined side by side or overlapping, as heads shown on a coin, &c. [L. *jugare*, —*ātum*, to join—*jugum*, a yoke.]

Juggernaut, *jug'ar-naut*, Jagannath, *jug'a-nāt*, *n.* an incarnation of Vishnu, beneath whose car devotees were supposed by Europeans to immolate themselves; hence the 'car of Juggernaut' stands metaphorically for any relentless destroying force or object of devotion and sacrifice. [Sans. *Jagan-nātha*, lord of the world.]

Juggins, *jug'inz*, *n.* (slang) a simpleton. [Origin unknown.]

Juggle, *jug'l*, *v.i.* (obs.) to perform as an entertainer: *fate, far, disk; mē, her (her); mīnē; mūte; mūte; mūn; dien (then)*

to amuse by sleight-of-hand: to conjure: to practise artifice or imposture: to tamper or manipulate.—*v.t.* to transform, render, put by jugglery.—*n.* a trick by sleight-of-hand: an imposture.—*ns.* jugg'ler, one who performs tricks by sleight-of-hand: a trickish fellow; jugg'ler (—*la-ri*), art or tricks of a juggler; legerdmain; trickery.—*n.* and *adj.* jugg'ling.—*adv.* jugg'lingly, in a deceptive manner. [O.Fr. *jogler*—L. *joculāri*, to jest—*jocus*, a jest.]

Juglans, *joo'glonz*, *n.* the walnut genus. [L. *juglans*—*jovis glāns*, Jove's acorn.]

Jugoslav. Same as Yugoslav.

Jugular, *jug'*, *joo'gū-lar*, *adj.* pertaining to the neck.—*n.* one of the large veins on each side of the neck.—*v.t.* jug'ulate, to cut the throat of: to strangle. [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone—*jungere*, to join.]

Juice, *jooz*, *n.* the sap of vegetables: the fluid part of animal bodies: interesting quality: piquancy: (slang) electric current, petrol vapour, or other source of power.—*adj.* juic'e'less.—*n.* juic'iness.—*ad'v.*—*etc.* on the juico, to accelerate a m

ju—*ju-jutsu*.]

Ju-ju, *joo'joo*, *n.* an object of superstitious worship in West Africa: a fetish or charm. [App. Fr. *joujou*, a toy.]

Jujube, *joo'joo'b*, *n.* a spiny shrub or small tree (*Zizyphus*) of the buckthorn family: its fruit, which is dried as a sweetmeat: a lozenge made of sugar and gum in imitation of the fruit. [Fr. *jujube* or *L.L.* *jujuba*—Gr. *zizyphos*.]

Juke, *jook*, *v.i.* (U.S. slang) to dance.—*ns.* juke'-box, a slot machine that plays gramophone records; juke'-joint, a resort for dancing and drinking.

Julep, *joo'lep*, *n.* a sweet drink, often medicated: an American drink of spirits, sugar, ice, and mint. [Fr.—Sp. *julepe*—Ar. *julāb*—Pers. *gulāb*—gul, rose, *ab*, water.]

Julian, *jool'yən*, *adj.* pertaining to Julius Caesar (B.C. 100-44).—Julian year (see year).

Jullenne, *joo-li-en*, *zhū-lyen*, *n.* a clear soup, with shredded herbs. [Fr. name.]

July, *joo-'li*, formerly and still by some *joo'li*, *n.* the seventh month of the year. [L. *Julius*, from Gaius Julius Caesar, who was born in it.]

July-flower, a mistaken form of gillyflower.

Jumart, *joo'mart*, —*mart*, *n.* the fabled offspring of a bull and a mare, or horse and cow. [Fr.]

Jumbal, jumble, *jum'bl*, *n.* a thin, crisp, sweet cake, formerly made in the shape of a ring. [Perh. glimmel, glimbal.]

Jumble, *jum'bl*, *v.t.* to mix confusedly: to throw together without order: to shake up, jolt.—*v.i.* to be mixed together confusedly: to be agitated: to flounder.—*n.* a confused mixture: confusion: jolting.—*n.* jum'ble-sale, a sale of miscellaneous articles, rubbish, &c., often for charity.—*adv.* jum'blingly, in a confused or jumbled manner.—*adj.* jum'bl'y. [Origin obscure.]

Jumbo, *jum'bō*, *n.* an elephant: anything very big of its kind.—*adj.* huge: colossal. [Name of a huge elephant.]

Jumby, jumble, *jum'bi*, *n.* a West Indian negro's word for a ghost or evil spirit. [Congolese *zumbi*.]

Jumelle, *joo-mel*, *zhū-mel*, *n.* a paired or twinned article, esp. opera-glasses. [Fr., twin; cf. gemel, glimmel.]

Jump, *jump*, *v.i.* to spring or bound: to move suddenly: to bounce: to rise suddenly: to pass discontinuously: to throb: to agree, coincide (with).—*v.t.* to cause or help to leap: to toss: to leap over, from, or on to: to skip over: to spring or start, as game: (Shak.) to risk: to appropriate, as when the owner has failed to satisfy conditions or has abandoned his claim: (obs.) to make up hastily, patch up. (pr.p. jump'ing; *part.* and *po.p.* jump'd).—*n.* act of jumping: a bound: a sudden rise: a sudden movement: a start: (in pl.) con-

a hazard.—*adv.* (Shak.) *jump*, *p'ce*, one who jumps: a long iron drill used in quarries,

&c.: one of certain Welsh Methodists (c. 1760), who jumped about in worship; jump'iness.—*adj.* jump'y, nervy, inclined to start.—*ns.* jump'ing-bean, the seed of a Mexican euphorbiaceous plant (Sebastiania), which an enclosed larva causes to move or jump; jump'ing-deer, the black-tailed American deer; jump'ing-hare, a South African rodent akin to the jerboa; jump'ing-jack, a toy figure whose limbs can be moved by pulling a string; jump'ing-mouse, a genus (*Zapus*) of jumping rodents, American and Chinese; jump'ing-off -place, the terminus of a route: the point where one sets forth into the wilds, the unknown, &c.; jump'-off, (*U.S.*) the start: starting-place; jump-seat, a movable carriage-seat: a carriage with a movable seat.—jump at, to accept with eagerness; jump down one's throat, to assail with violent rating; jump on, to jump so as to come down heavily upon: to censure promptly and vigorously; jump one's bail, to abscond, forfeiting one's bail; jump to conclusions, to form inferences prematurely. [Prob. onomatopoeic.]
 jump, jump, *n.* a short coat: (in pl.) stays: clothes.—*n.* jump'er, an overall, alipped over the head: a woman's knitted garment like a blouse, originally one loose at the waist. [Perh. from *Fr. juppe*, now *jupe*, a petticoat.]
 juncale, *Spens.* a form of junket.
 junco, *jung'kō*, *n.* (*obs.*) the reed-bunting: a North American snow-bird. [Sp. *junco*—*L. juncus*, rush.]
 junction, *jung(h)'shan*, *n.* a joining, a union or combination: place or point of union, esp. of railway lines. [*L. junctio*, -ōnis; see join.]
 juncture, *jung'kyer*, *n.* a joining, a union: a critical or important point of time. [*L. junctura*; see join.]
 juncus, *jung'kōs*, *n.* the typical genus of rushes, giving name to the Juncaceae, the rush family.—*adj.* juncaceous. [*L. juncus*, a rush.]
 June, *jōn*, *n.* the sixth month.—*n.* June'berry, the fruit of the shad-bush. [*L. Junius*.]
 juneating, *jōn'et-ing*, an erroneous form of jenneting.
 Jungermanniales, *yoong-er-man-i-ā'les*, *n.pl.* one of the main divisions of the Hepaticae, with thallus or leafy stem, and usually capsule opening by four valves. [Ludwig *Jungermann* (1572-1653), German botanist.]
 jungle, *jung'gl*, *n.* originally waste ground: a dense tropical growth of thickets, brushwood, &c.: dense tropical forest.—*ns.* jung'le-fever, a severe malarial fever; jung'le-fowl, the wild parent of the barndoor fowl.—*adj.* jungil (*jung'gli*), inhabiting a jungle: wild and boorish.—*n.* an inhabitant of a jungle: an uneducated peasant.—*adj.* jung'ly. [*Sans. jaigala*, desert.]
 junior, *jōn'yor*, *adj.* younger: less advanced; of lower standing.—*n.* one younger, less advanced, or of lower standing: a latecomer: a young person: a bridge-player on the declarer's right: an American student in his third year (of four).—*n.* juni-ority (-i-or-i-ty)—junior optime (see optime); junior service, the Army; junior soph, an undergraduate of the second year at Cambridge. [*L. junior*, compar. of *juvenis*, young.]
 juniper, *jōn'i-por*, *n.* an evergreen coniferous shrub (*Juniperus*), whose berries are used in making gin. [*L. juniperus*.]
 junk, *jung'k*, *n.* a Chinese vessel, with high fore-castle and poop, sometimes large and three-masted. [Port. *junko*, app. —Javanese *djong*.]
 junk, *jung'k*, *n.* pieces of old cordage: rubbish generally: a chunk: salt meat, perh. because it becomes as hard as old rope.—*v.t.* to cut into junks: treat as junk.—*ns.* junk'-bottle, (*U.S.*) a thick strong bottle of green or black glass; junk'-dealer, junk man, a dealer in junk; junk'-ring, a metal ring confining the packing of a piston; junk'-shop, a place where junk is sold. [Origin doubtful.]
 junker, *jōng'ker*, *n.* a young German noble or squire: an overbearing, narrow-minded, reactionary aristocrat.—*ns.* junk'erdom; junk'erism. [*Ger.*—*jung*, young, *herr*, lord.]
 junket, *junk'it*, *n.* (*dial.*) a rush-basket: a cream-

cheese: any sweetmeat or delicacy: curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured: a feast or merry-making, a picnic, an outing, a spree.—*v.i.* to feast, banquet, take part in a convivial entertainment or spree.—*v.t.* to feast, regale, entertain:—*pr.p.* junk'eting; *p.p.* junk'eted.—*n.* junk'eting, a merry feast or entertainment, picnicking. [*A.Fr. jonquette*, rush-basket—*L. juncus*, a rush.]
 Juno, *jō'nō*, *n.* in Roman mythology, the wife of Jupiter, identified with the Greek Hera, special protectress of marriage and guardian of woman from birth to death: a queenly woman.—*adj.* Junō'nian. [*L. Jūnō*, -ōnis.]
 junta, *jūn'tā*, *n.* a meeting, council: a Spanish grand council of state. [Sp.—*L. jungere*, junctum, to join.]
 junto, *jūn'tō*, *n.* a body of men joined or united for some secret intrigue: a confederacy: a cabal or faction:—*pl.* jun'tos. [Sp.—*Junta*.]
 jupati, *jō'pā-tē* or -tē, *n.* a species of raphia palm. [*Tupi*.]
 Jupiter, *jō'pī-tar*, *n.* the chief god among the Romans, the parallel of the Greek Zeus—also Jovc: the largest and, next to Venus, the brightest of the planets.—Jupiter's beard, the house-leek: a kidney-vetch: a fungus (*Hydnum Barba-Jovis*). [*L. Jūpiter*, *Juppiter*, Father (*pater*) Jove.]
 jupon, *jō'pon*, *n.* a sleeveless jacket or close-fitting coat, extending down over the hips: a petticoat. [*Fr.*]
 jurat, *jō'rāt*, *adj.* pertaining to natural or positive right.—*adv.* ju'rally. [*Jūs*, *jūris*, law.]
 jurant, *jō'rānt*, *adj.* taking an oath.—*n.* one who takes an oath.—*adj.* ju'ratory, pertaining to an oath. [*L. jūrāre*, -ātum, to swear.]
 Jurassic, *jō'rās'ik*, *adj.* (*geol.*) of the middle division of the Mesozoic rocks, well-developed in the Jura Mountains.—*n.* the Jurassic period or system.—Also Ju'ra.
 jurat, *jō'rāt*, *n.* the official memorandum at the end of an affidavit, showing the time when and the person before whom it was sworn. [*L. jūrātum*, sworn—*jūrāre*, to swear.]
 jurat, *jō'rāt*, *n.* a sworn officer, as a magistrate. [*Fr.*—*L. jūrāre*, -ātum, to swear.]
 juridical, *jō'r-id'ik-əl*, *adj.* relating to the distribution of justice: pertaining to a judge: used in courts of law.—*adv.* ju'rid'ically. [*L. jūridicus*—*jūs*, *jūris*, law, *dīcere*, to declare.]
 jurisconsult, *jō'r-is-kon-sult*, *n.* one who is consulted on the law: a lawyer who gives opinions on cases put to him: one learned in law. [*L. jūris cōnsultus*—*jūs*, *jūris*, law, *cōnsulere*, *cōnsultus*, to consult.]
 jurisdiction, *jō'r-is-dik'shan*, *n.* the distribution of justice: legal authority: extent of power: district over which any authority extends.—*adjs.* ju'risdic'tional, ju'risdic'tive. [*L. jūrisdictiō*, -ōnis.]
 jurisprudence, *jō'r-is-prō'dens*, *n.* the science or knowledge of law.—*adj.* ju'rispru'dent, learned in law.—*n.* one who is learned in law.—*adj.* ju'rispru'dential (-den'shi),—medical jurisprudence, forensic medicine (see forensic). [*L. jūrisprudentia*—*jūs*, *jūris*, law, *prudētia*, knowledge.]
 jurist, *jō'r-ist*, *n.* one who is versed in the science of law, esp. Roman or civil law: a student of law: a graduate in law: (*U.S.*) a lawyer.—*adjs.* ju'rist'ic, -al.—*adv.* ju'rist'ically. [*Fr. juriste*.]
 jury, *jō'ri*, *n.* a body of persons sworn to declare the truth on evidence before them: a committee of adjudicators or examiners.—*ns.* ju'ror, one who serves on a jury—also ju'ryman, ju'rywoman (*pl.* ju'rymen, ju'rywomcn); ju'ry-box, the place in which the jury sit during a trial; ju'ry-pro'cess, a writ summoning a jury.—jury of matrons, a jury of women impanelled to try a question of pregnancy. [*A.Fr. juree*—*juror*—*L. jūrāre*, to swear.]
 jurymast, *jō'r-i-māst*, -mast, *n.* a temporary mast raised instead of one lost.—*adj.* ju'ry-rigged, rigged in a temporary way.—*n.* ju'ry-rudder, a temporary rudder for one lost. [Not *injury*-mast, but perh. *O.Fr. ajurie*, aid—*L. adjūtāre*, to aid.]

jussive, *jus'iv*, *adj.* expressing command.—*n.* a grammatical form or construction expressing command. [L. *jubere*, *jussum*, to command.]

just, *just*, *adj.* Same as *joust*.

just, *just*, *adj.* righteous; upright; fair; impartial; according to justice; due: in accordance with facts: well-grounded: accurately true: exact: (*obs.*) normal: (*obs.*) close-fitting.—*adv.* precisely: exactly: so much and no more: barely: only: merely: (*coll.*) quite.—*adv.* just'y, in a just manner: equitably: uprightly: accurately: by right.—*n.* just'ness, equity: fittingness: exactness.—**just** intonation, observance of the true mathematical theoretical pitch, without com-

precisely at

go, or very

integrity:

of what is

due: a judge: a magistrate.—*n.* just'iceer, a vindicator or administrator of justice; just'ice-ship, the office or dignity of a justice or judge.—*adj.* justiciable (*jus-tish'i-a-bl*), liable to trial.—*n.* justiciar (*-tish'i-er*; *hist.*), an administrator of justice: a chief-justice; justiciary (*-tish'i-a-ri*),

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magistrate commissioned to keep the peace; justices' justice, the kind of justice sometimes administered by the unpaid and amateur magistracy of England; Lord Chief-justice, the chief judge of the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division of the High Court of Justice; Lord Justice-clerk, the Scottish judge ranking next to the Lord Justice-general, presiding over the Second Division of the Inner House of the Court of Session, vice-president of the High Court of Justiciary; Lord Justice-general, the highest judge in Scotland, called also the Lord President of the Court of Session. [Fr.—L. *justitia*.]

justify, *jus'ti-fy*, *v.t.* to make just: to prove or show to be just or right: to vindicate: to absolve: (*obs.*) to punish, esp. to hang: (*print.*) to adjust by spacing:—*pr.p.* jus'tifying; *part.* and *pa.p.* jus'tified.—*adj.* jus'tifiable (or *-fi*), that may be justified or defended.—*n.* jus'tifiableness (or *-fi*).

—*adv.* jus'tifiably (or *-fi*).—*n.* justification (*jus-ti-fi-kā'shon*), act of justifying: that which solution: a plea of

tificative, justifica-

i-fi-kā-ta-ri, or *-ka*),

just'ificator, just'i-

fier, one who defends or vindicates: he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

—justifiable homicide, the killing of a person in self-defence, or to prevent an atrocious crime;

justification by faith, the doctrine that men are justified by faith in Christ. [Fr. *justifier* and L. *justificare*—*justus*, just, *facere*, to make.]

justle, Same as *jostle*.

jut, *jut*, *v.* Same as *jostle*.

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fāte, *fār*, *āsk*; *mē*, *hēr* (her); *māne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *then* (then)

K

K, k, kā, n. the eleventh letter in our alphabet, derived from Greek kappa, representing a back voiceless stop, formed by raising the back of the tongue to the soft palate: as a mediaeval numeral, **K=250**: in mathematics **k** often stands for a constant quantity: in thermometry **K** stands for the Kelvin scale.
ka, ká, n. in Arabic *ka*, the double or genius, or *ka*, *kae, ká, v.* phrase *ka me, ka thee*, one good turn deserves another. [Origin unknown.]
Kaaba, ká bá, n. the holy building at Mecca into which the Black Stone is built. [Ar. *ka'bah—ka'b, cube.*]
kaama, ká má, n. the hartebeest. [Of Hottentot or Bantu origin.]
kabala, ká bá, n. Same as cabala.
kabaya, ká-bá-yá, n. a loose tunic. [Malay, from Pers. or Ar.]
kabeifauw, káb'al-yow, n. a codfish, esp. partly dried: (S.Afr.) the maigre. [Du., cod.]
kabob, ká b, n. Same as cabob.
Kabyie, ka-bí, n. one of a branch of the great Berber people of North Africa: a dialect of Berber. [Fr.—Ar. *qab'il*, pl. of *qabilah*, a tribe.]
kachahri, kacheri, kúch'a-ri, kuch-er-i, n. an Indian magistrate's office or courthouse.—Also cutcherry. [Hind. *kachahri, kachéri.*]
Kaddish, kad'ish, n. a Jewish form of thanksgiving and prayer, used at funerals, &c. [Aramaic *qaddish.*]
kade, See kcd.
kadi, ká di, n. Same as cadi.
kne, ká, n. (Scot.) a jackdaw.—Also **ka**. [Cf. Du. *ka, Dan. kaa.*]
Kaffir, káf'or, n. a S. African Bantu (including Zulus): their language: (pl.) S. African mining and other stocks.—Also **Kaf'ir, Caff're.**—Also **adj.**—*ns.* **kaff'ir-boom** (Du. *boom*, tree), the coral-tree (*Erythrina caffra*; Papilionaceae): a boom tree in kaffirs (South African stocks); **kaffir bread**, the pith of S. African cyeads (*Encephalartos*); **kaffir corn, sorghum**. [Kafir.]
kaffiyah, káf-é-ye, n. a Bedouin shawl for the head. [Ar. *kaffiyah.*]
kafila, káf'i-lá, n. a camel train, caravan. [Ar. *qafilah.*]
Kafir, káf'or, n. a native of Kafiristan: a Kafir. [Ar. *kafir*, unbeliever.]
kaftan, ká f, n. Same as caftan.
kago, kág'o, n. a Japanese basket-work palanquin. [Jap. *kanga.*]
kai, ká'e, ká, n. (N. Zealand, &c.) food.—*n.* **kai'kai**, food: feast.—*v.* to eat. [Maori.]
kalak, ká l, n. Same as kayak.
kald, ká-ed, kád, n. a North African chief. [Ar. *qá'id*; cf. *alcáid.*]
kalid, ká l, n. of key-
quiescence. [Ar.]
kalis, ká l, n. the game of nine-
kalles, ká l, n. Same as calles.
kalim, ká l, n. See kale, kame.
kaimakam, ká-má-kám, n. a Turkish lieutenant-colonel or lieutenant-governor. [Turk. *qáimaqám.*]
kain, ká i, n. Same as cain (2).
kainite, ká nit, ká nit, ká in-it, n. hydrous magnesium sulphate with potassium chloride, found in salt deposits, used as a fertiliser. [Gr. *kainit*—Gr. *kainos*, new, recent.]
Kainozoic, ká i, n. Same as Cainozoic.
kaisar-i-Hind, ká i-sar-i-hind, n. title from 1876 to 1947 of the British monarch as emperor of India. [Pers. *qaysari-Hind*—L. *Caesar.*]
kaiser, ká sar, n. an emperor, esp. a German

Emperor.—Also (as *Spens.*) **kesar**, keasar (*ké'sar*).
—ns. **kai'serdom**; **kai'serism**; **kai'sership**. [Ger.—L. *Caesar.*]
ka jawah, ká-já-wá, n. a camel litter or pannier. [Pers.]
kaka, ká ká, n. a New Zealand parrot (*Nestor meridionalis*).—*ns.* **ka'ka-beak**, -bill, the New Zealand glory-pea (*Clianthus*); **ka'kapo**, the New Zealand owl-parrot, large-winged but almost flightless. [Maori *kaka*, parrot, *pa*, night.]
kakemono, kak-i-mō'nō, n. a Japanese wall-picture with roller. [Jap. *kake*, to hang, *mono*, thing.]
kaki, ká kē, n. the Japanese persimmon, or Chinese date-plum. [Jap.]
kakistocracy, kak-is-tak'ra-si, n. government by the worst. [Gr. *kakistos*, superl. of *kakos*, bad, *kratos*, power.]
kakodyl, See cacodyl.
kala-azar, ká-lá-a-zár, n. a tropical fever, characterised by bloodlessness, and ascribed to a protozoan parasite. [Assamese *kálá*, black, *ázár*, disease.]
kalamdan, kal'am-dan, n. a Persian writing-case. [Pers. *qalamdān*—*qalam*, a pen, *dān*, holding.]
kalamkari, kal-am-ká-rē, n. a method of colouring and decorating by several dyes or printings: a chintz so treated. [Pers. *qalamkārī*, writing, painting, &c.—*qalam*, pen.]
kale, ká l, n. a cabbage with open curled leaves: of which kale is a chief dinner.—*ns.* **kall'pot'**, a cabbage stem; **kall'yard', -yáird', n.** a cabbage-patch.—**kallyard school**, a set of Scottish sentimental story-writers (from the allusion of Ian Maclaren's *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*, 1894, to the Jacobite song). [Northern form of cole.]
kaleidophone, ká-lí-də-fōn, n. an instrument for exhibiting sonorous vibrations by lines of light on a screen. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidōs*, form, *phōnē*, voice.]
kaleidoscope, ká-lí-də-skōp, n. an optical toy in which one sees an ever-changing variety of beautiful colours and forms.—*adj.* **kaleidoscopic** (-*skop'ik*). [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidōs*, form, *skopein*, to look.]
kalendar, kalends=calendar, calends.
Kalevala, ká-le-vá-lá, n. the great Finnish epic, in eight-syllabled trochaic verse (from which Longfellow's *Hiawatha* is imitated) pieced together from oral tradition by Dr Elias Lönnrot in 1835-49. [Finnish *kaleva*, a hero, *-la*, denoting place.]
kali, kal'i, or ká'li, n. the prickly saltwort or glasswort (*Salsola Kali*): (*obs.*) its ash: (*obs.*) alkali, esp. potash.—*ns.* **kalinite** (*kal'in-ite*), native potash alum; **ká lūm**, potassium. [See alkali.]
kall, ká lē, n. a carpet with long nap: the large carpet covering the centre of a Persian room. [Pers. *kallī.*]
Kali, ká lē, n. a Hindu goddess, Durga, wife of Śiva, as goddess of destruction. [Sans. *kālī*, black.]
kallān, ká-l-yān, n. a Persian hookah. [Pers.]
kallif, See caliph.
Kalliyuga, ká-lí-yō'gá, n. in Hindu mythology, the present (fourth) age of the world, of universal degeneracy. [Sans.]
Kallima, kal'i-má, n. an Oriental genus of butterflies, mimicking dead leaves. [Gr. *kallimos*, beautiful.]
kallitype, kal'i-tip, n. a photographic process in which ferric are reduced to ferrous salts. [Gr. *kallor*, beauty, *typos*, type.]
Kalmia, kal'mí-á, n. a genus of North American evergreen shrubs of the heath family, including the mountain laurel or calico-bush. [From Peter Kalm, pupil of Linnaeus.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mént, in'fant, ran'dam*

Kalmuck, *kol'muk*, *n.* a member of a Mongolian race in China and Russia: their language.—Also *adj.* [Turki and Russ.]
kalong, *kā'long*, *n.* a large fruit-bat. [Malay *kālong*.]
kalotype. Same as calotype.
kalpa, *kol'pō*, *n.* a day of Brahma, a period of 4320 million years.—Also *cal'*
kalpak, *kāl'pāk*, or *-pāk'*
 or Tatar felt cap.—Also *qāl'pāq*.]

kalpis, *kal'pis*, *n.* a water-vase. [Gr.]
kalsomine, a wrong form of calceimine. See **calcium**.

kalampt, *kā-loom-pēl'*, *n.* a Philippine tree of the myrobalan genus: its edible fruit. [Tagalog.]
kalyptra, *ko-lip' trā*, *n.* a veil worn by Greek women. [Gr.; see also *calyptra*.]

kam, *kammē*, *cam*, *kam*, *adj.* and *adv.* (Shak.)
awry. [Cf. W., Gael., Ir. cam.]

Kama, *kō'mā*, *n.* the god of love in the Purānas: impure desire.—Also *Cama*, *Kā'madeva* (*-dā-vā*). [Sans. *Kāmo*.]

kamala, *kā'mō-lā*, *n.* an orange dye-stuff got from the fruit-hairs of an East Indian tree of the spurge family (*Mallotus philippinensis*): the tree itself.—Also *kamela*, *kamila* (*kā-mā'lō*, *mē'lā*). [Sans. *kamala*; Hind. *kamēla*, *kamila*.]

kame, *kalm*, *kām*, *n.* (Scott.) a comb: a low irregular ridge like a cock's comb: (geol.) an esker, a bank or ridge of gravel, sand, &c., associated with the glacial deposits of Scotland: (Scott.) a fortified site. [Northern form of *comb*.]

kame, *came*, *kām*, *n.* a lead rod for framing a pane in a lattice or stained-glass window.

kamerad, *kam-zr-ād'*, *interj.* comrade (said to have been a German form of surrender or appeal for quarter).—*v.i.* to surrender. [Ger.,—Fr. *camarade*, comrade.]

kami, *kā'mi*, *n.* a Japanese lord, national god, demi-god, or deified hero, or any of their supposed descendants, as the mikados and the imperial family. [Jap., superior.]

kamichi, *kō'mē-shē*, *n.* the horned screamer. [Fr. from Carib.]

kamila, *kamela*. See **kamala**.
kamis, *kamees*, *ka-mēs'*. Same as **camisc**.
kampong, *kam'pong*, *kam'pong*, *n.* an enclosed space: a village. [Malay.]

kamsin. See **khamsin**.
kana, *kā'nā*, *n.* Japanese syllabic writing, as distinguished from Japanese written in Chinese characters. [Jap.]

kanaka, *kā'nō-kā*, in Australia *kān-ak'ā*, *n.* a South Sea Islander, esp. an indentured or forced labourer.

-r-ēz', *adj.* of *Kanara* in the people thereof: their to Telugu.

kandy, *kān'ā*, *n.* Same as **candy** (2).

kaneh, *canēh*, *kā'ne*, *n.* a Hebrew measure of 6 cubits' length. [Heb. *qāneh*, reed, cane.]

kang, *kāng*, *n.* a large Chinese water-jar: a platform (e.g. of brick) for sleeping on that can be warmed by a fire underneath. [Chin.]

kangaroo, *kāng-gō-rōō*, *n.* a large marsupial of Australia, with very long hind-legs and great power of leaping: (in pl.) Australian mining shares.—*ns.* kangaroo-apple, the edible fruit of a species of Solanum: the plant that yields it; kangaroo-grass, a valuable Australian fodder grass (*Anthistria* or *Themeda*); kangaroo'-rat', the potaroo or rat-kangaroo, a marsupial of various species about the size of a rabbit, akin to the kangaroo: a North American rodent (*Dipodomys*) akin to the jerboa; kangaroo'-thorn', a prickly Australian acacia (*Acacia armata*).—kangaroo closure, the method of allowing the chairman to decide which clauses shall be discussed and which passed or leaped over. [Supposed to be a native name.]

kans, *kāns*, *n.* an Indian grass allied to sugar-cane.

kant. Same as **cant** (2).
kantar, *cantar*, *kān-tār*, *n.* a varying weight in Turkey, Egypt, &c., approximately a hundred-weight. [Ar. *qintār*; see **quintal**.]

fatē, *fār*, *disk*; *mē*, *hēr* (her); *mīnē*; *māle*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (then)

kanten, *kān'ten*, *n.* agar-agar jelly. [Jap.]
Kantian, *kān'ti-ān*, *adj.* pertaining to the great German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) or his philosophy.—*ns.* Kantianism, Kant'ism, the doctrines or philosophy of Kant; Kant'ist, a disciple or follower of Kant.

kantiko, *cartico*, *kān'ti-kōi*, *cantico*, *-kō*, *n.* an American Indian religious dance: a dancing-match.—*v.i.* to dance as an act of worship. [From Algonquian.]

Kanuck. Same as **Canuck**.
kaoliang, *kā-ō-li-ong*, *n.* sorghum grain of various varieties: a spirituous liquor made from it. [Chin., tall grain.]

kaolin, *kā-ō-lin*, *n.* Chinese clay, esp. that composed of kaolinite.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *ka'ollinse*, to turn into kaolin.—*n.* ka'ollinite, a hydrated aluminium silicate occurring in minute monoclinic flakes, a decomposition product of felspar, &c. [From the mountain Koo-ling (high ridge) in China.]

kapellmeister, *kā-pēl'mīs-tēr*, *n.* the director of an orchestra or choir, esp. formerly of the band of a ruling prince in Germany. [Ger. *kapelle*, chapel, orchestra, *meister*, master.]

kapok, *kāp'ok*, *n.* a very light, waterproof, oily fibre covering the seeds of a species of silk-cotton tree, used for stuffing pillows, life-belts, &c. [Malay *kāpog*.]

kappa, *kāp'ā*, *n.* the tenth (earlier eleventh) letter of the Greek alphabet (*K*, *k*): as a numeral *k* = 20, *κ* = 20,000.

karait, *kār-īt'*. Same as **krait**.

Karaitē, *kār-ā-tē*, *n.* one of a stricter sect of Jews who cling to the literal interpretation of Scripture as against oral tradition. [Heb. *qārā*, to read.]

karakul, *caracul*, *kār'ā-hōōl*, *-hōōl'*, *n.* an Asiatic breed of sheep: a fur prepared from the skin of very young lambs of the Karakul or Bukhara breed, or of kids: a cloth imitating it. [Russ. *kara kul*, from *Karakul*, near Bukhara.]

karite, *kār-ī-tē*, *n.* the shea-tree. [Native African name.]

Karling, *kār'ling*, *n.* and *adj.* Carlovigian. [Ger. *Karl*, *Chr* etc.]

karma, *kā* . . . etc.)
 of the qu:
 demerit
 of all

sentient beings: the theory of inevitable consequence generally: the result of the actions of a life.—*adj.* *kār'mic*. [Sans. *karmo*, act.]

Karmat'ian, *kār-mā'th-ān*, *n.* a member of a pantheistic socialistic Mohammedan sect which arose in Turkey about the close of the 9th century. [*Karmat*, its founder.]

Karoo, *Karoo*, *kā-rōō*, *n.* (S.Afr.) a high inland pastoral tableland: (geol.) a series of strata in South Africa of Permian and Trias age. [Believed

to be a skin blanket. [Perh. Du. *karor*, cuirass.]

Karri, *kār-ī*, *n.* Australian gum-tree: a red timber. [Native

name.]

karst, *kār'st*, *n.* rough limestone country with underground drainage. [From the *Karst* district, east of the Adriatic.]

kartoll, *kār-tel*, *n.* a German form of cartol.

karyokinesis, *kā-ri-ō-khīn-ē-sis*, *n.* (biol.) mitosis—a complicated process of division of the cell-nucleus, involving the arrangement of protoplasmic fibres in definite figures. [Gr. *karyon*, kernel, and *kintir*, movement.]

karyoplasm, *kā-ri-ō-plāzm*, *n.* the protoplasm of a cell-nucleus. [Gr. *karyon*, kernel, and *plasma*, that which is formed.]

Kashmir. Same as **Cashmere**.

kat, *kāt*, *n.* a shrub (*Crota edulis*) of the spindle-tree family, used like tea by the Arabs. [Ar. *qat*.]

kat, *kāt*, *n.* the chief ancient Egyptian unit of weight, 72 lb. avoirdupois.

kataba, *kat-ab'ā-sis*, *n.* a going down.—*adj.* *katab'ālik* (*-bāt'ālik*). [Gr.]

katabolism, *catabolism*, *kat-ab'ā-lizm*, *n.* (biol.) the disruptive processes of chemical change in organisms—destructive metabolism, opposed to

anabolism.—*adj.* katabolic (*kat-a-bol'ik*). [*Gr. katabolē*—*kataballein*, to throw down—*kata*, down, *ballein*, to throw.]
katabothron, *katavothron*, *kat-a-both'ron*, *kat-av-oth-ron*, *n.* an underground water-channel. [*Mod. Gr. katabothron*—*Gr. kata*, down, *bothros*, hole.]
katadromous. Same as *catadromous*.
katakana, *kat-ā-kā'nā*, *n.* a Japanese syllabary. [*Japan.*]
katharsis, *kathode*, *kation*. Same as *ecatharsis*, *cathode*, *cation*.
katydid. *kā'ti-did*, *n.* an American insect akin to the grasshopper. [*Imit. of its note.*]
kaugh. See *klough*.
kauri, *kau'ri*, or *kauri-pine*, *n.* a splendid coniferous forest-tree (*Agathis australis*), source of the well-known *kau'ri-gum*, a resin used in making varnish. [*Maori.*]
kava, *kā'vā*, *n.* a species of pepper (*Piper methysticum*) : a narcotic drink prepared from its root and stem.—Also *a'va*. [*Polynesian.*]
lavass, *kā-vās'*, *n.* an armed attendant in Turkey. [*Ar. qawāṣ.*]
kayak, *kā'ak*, *n.* an Eskimo seal-skin canoe. [*Eskimo.*]
kaule. Same as *kall* (1).
kazoo, *kā-zoo*, *n.* a would-be musical instrument, a tube with a strip of catgut that resonates to the voice. [*Prob. imit.*]
kea, *kā'ā*, *kē'ā*, *n.* a New Zealand parrot that sometimes kills sheep. [*Maori.*]
keasar, *kē'sar*. See *kaiser*.
keb, *kēb*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to cast a lamb prematurely.—*n.* a ewe that has cast its lamb. [*Cf. Ger. hibbe, kappe, ewe.*]
kebbie, *kē'bī*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a shepherd's crook : a crook-handled walking-stick.
kebbuck, *kebbuck*, *kē'ak*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a cheese. [*Origin unknown* ; *Gael. cabag*, a cheese, may be derived from this word.]
keblah. See *kiblah*.
keck, *kēk*, *v.i.* to retch, feel loathing.—*n.* a retching. [*Imit.*]
keck, *kecksy*. See *kex*.
keckle, *kē'kī*, *v.i.* to protect by binding with rope or chains.—*n.* *keek'ling*, rope, chains, &c., used to keckle cables or hawsers. [*Origin unknown.*]
keckle, *kē'kī*, *v.i.* (chiefly *Scot.*) a form of caekle.
ked, *kēd*, *kade*, *kād*, *n.* a sheep-tick. [*Origin unknown.*]
keddah. Same as *kheda*.
kedge, *kēj*, *n.* a small anchor for keeping a ship steady, and for warping the ship.—*v.t.* to move by means of a kedje, to warp.—*n.* *kedg'er*, a kedje. [*Origin doubtful.*]
kedge, *kēj*, *adj.* (*prov.*) brisk, lively : pot-bellied.—Also *kedg'y*, *kidge*. [*Cf. eadgy.*]
kedgere, *kēj'a-rē*, *n.* an Indian mess of rice, cooked with butter and dal, flavoured with spice, shred onion, &c. : a similar European dish made with fish. [*Hind. khichri.*]
keech, *kēch*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a lump of fat. [*Perh. conn. with cake.*]
keek, *kēk*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to peep.—*n.* a peep.—*ms.* *keek'er*, one who peeps or spies : an inspector of coal : an eye : a black eye ; *keek'ing-glass*, a mirror. [*M.E. kyke ; cf. Du. kijken, Ger. kucken.*]
keel, *kēl*, *n.* the part of a ship extending along the bottom from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame : a longitudinal member running along the under side of an airship's hull or gas-bag : (*bot.*) the two lowest petals of a papilionaceous flower, arranged like a ship's keel : any narrow prominent ridge.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to plough with a keel, to navigate : to turn keel upwards.—*n.* *keel'age*, dues for a keel or ship in port.—*adj.* *keeled*, (*bot.*) keel-shaped : having a ridge on the back.—*v.t.* *keel'haul*, to punish by hauling under the keel of a ship by ropes from the one side to the other : to treat in a galling manner.—*n.* *keel'hauling*.—*adj.* *keel'less*. [*O.N. kyðr.*]
keel, *kēl*, *n.* a low flat-bottomed boat : a coal-lighter : a ship.—*ms.* *keel'er*, *keel'man*, one who

works on a barge. [*Du. kiel, ship, prob.—O.E. cōl, ship.*]
keel, *kēl*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to cowl. [*O.E. cēlan, to chill.*]
keel, *kēl*, *n.* (*Scot.*) red ochre, ruddle.—*v.t.* to mark with ruddle. [*Origin obscure* : *Gael. cil, ruddle*, may be from this word.]
keelle, *kē'li*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the kestrel or other hawk : a town rough : a boorish vulgarian. [*Perb. imit. ; some conn. with gillie.*]
keelling, *kē'ling*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a codfish. [*Origin unknown.*]
keellvine, *keellyvine*, *kē'li-vin*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a lead pencil. [*Keel* (4) ; *ety. otherwise unknown.*]
keelson, *kelson*, *kē'son*, *n.* a ship's inner keel, which binds the floor-timbers to the outer keel. [*Keel* (1) ; the forms in kindred languages suggest that the second syllable is equivalent either to sill, or to swine, animal names being sometimes used in similar ways.]
keen, *kēn*, *adj.* eager : sharp, having a fine edge : piercing : acute of mind : penetrating : intense.—*adv.* *keen'ly*.—*n.* *keen'ness*.—*keen on*, (*coll.*) devoted to : fond of : much interested in : very desirous of : keen prices, very low prices. [*O.E. cēne, bold, fierce, keen ; Ger. kühn, bold ; O.N. kœrm, expert.*]
keen, *kēn*, *n.* a lamentation over the dead.—*v.i.* to wail over the dead.—*n.* *keen'er*, a professional mourner. [*Ir. caoine.*]
keep, *kēp*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to reckon of, care for : to tend : to have the care of : to guard : to maintain : to manage, conduct, run : to attend to the making of records in : to retain : to retain as one's own : to have in one's custody : to have habitually in stock for sale : to support, supply with necessities : to have in one's service : to remain in or on : to adhere to : to continue to follow or hold to : to continue to make : to maintain hold upon : to restrain from departure, to hold back : to prevent : to reserve : to preserve in a certain state : to observe : to celebrate : to conform to the requirements of : to fulfil.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to care, reckon : to remain : to continue to be or go : to remain fresh or good : to last or
keep'ing, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kept, kept).—*n.* (*arch.*) care : a charge : condition : that which keeps or protects : subsistence : food : the innermost and strongest part of a castle, the donjon : a stronghold.—*ms.* *keep'er*, one who or that which keeps, in any sense : an attendant, esp. upon the insane, or upon animals in captivity : a custodian : a gamekeeper : the title of certain officials as *Lord Keeper (of the Great Seal)*, whose office since 1757 has been merged in that of *Lord Chancellor* (*obs.*) one who keeps a mistress : a wicket-keeper : the socket that receives the bolt of a lock : the armature of a magnet : a guard-ring : keep'ership, office of a keeper : keep'ing, care : preservation : reservation : retention : observance : custody : charge : (*Shak.*) maintenance, support : (*obs.*) maintenance of, or as, a mistress : just proportion : harmonious consistency : keep'ing-room, a sitting-room, parlour : keep'sake, something given to be kept for the sake of the giver : an annual gift-book (such as *The Keepsake* itself, 1827-56).—*adj.* (also *keep'-saky*) unsuitably inane.—for keeps, as a permanent possession : for good, permanently. (*Austr.*) on the defensive (in cricket) : keep an act, to hold an academical disputation : keep an eye on, keep chapel, company, counsel, distance, hours, house, the peace, a term, &c. (see the nouns) : keep at it, to persist in anything : keep back, to withhold : keep down, to repress : keep body and soul together, to maintain life : keep down, to restrain : to repress : to remain low : to set in lower-case type, avoiding capitals : keep from, to abstain from : to remain away from : keep going in (a thing), to keep one supplied with it : keep in, to prevent from escaping : to confine in school after school hours : to conceal : to restrain : keep in with, to maintain the confidence or friendship of someone, often with the suggestion of unworthy means : keep off, to

hinder from approaching or making an attack; keep one's breath to cool one's porridge, to hold one's peace when further talk is clearly in vain; keep one's countenance, to avoid showing one's emotions; keep one's hand in, to retain one's skill by practice; keep one's powder dry, to keep one's energies ready for action; to observe all practical precautions; keep tab(s) on, to keep a check on, to keep account of; keep time, to observe rhythm accurately, or along with others: to go accurately (as a clock); keep to, to stick closely to: to confine oneself to; keep under, to hold down in restraint; keep up, to retain one's strength or spirit: to support, prevent from falling: to continue, to prevent from ceasing: to maintain in good condition: to continue to be in touch: to keep pace, keep abreast: (obs.) to stop; keep wicket, to act as wicket-keeper. [O.E. *cēpan*.]

keeshond, *kā'shond*, *n.* a dog like a Pomeranian, common on Dutch barges. [Du., *-kees*, terrier, *hond*, dog.]

keevc, *kīevc*, *kēv*, *n.* a large tub. [O.E. *cūf*, vat.] keffel, *kef'l*, *n.* (dial.) a horse, nag. [W. *ceffyl*; cf. *caple*.]

keg, *keg*, *n.* a small cask. [Earlier *eag*—O.N. *kaggi*.] keight, *kī't*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) for caught (*pa.t.* of catch).

keir. See *kier*.

keltloa, *kāl'lō-ā*, *n.* a two-horned rhinoceros. [Bechuana *kgellca*.]

kel, *kel*, *n.* (Northern) a woman's head-dress or hair-net: a film, network: a caul. [caul.]

kellaut. See *killut*.

kelp, *kelp*, *n.* any large brown seaweed, wrack: the calcined ashes of seaweed, a source of soda, iodine, &c.—Also *kilp*. [M.E. *culp*; origin unknown.]

keiple, *kelpy*, *ke'pī*, *n.* (Scot.) a malignant water-sprite haunting fords in the form of a horse: (Austr.) a kind of collie. [Origin uncertain.]

kelson. Same as *keelson*.

kelt, *kelt*, *n.* a salmon, &c., that has just spawned. [Origin unknown.]

keil, *keil*, *n.* (Scot.) coarse cloth usu. made of black and white wool mixed and not dyed.—*n.* and *adj.* keil'er. [Origin obscure.]

Kelt, *Keltie*. Same as *Celt*, *Celtie*.

keltter, *kelt'er*, *kiltter*, *kilt'er*, *n.* (mainly *prov.* and U.S.) good condition. [Origin unknown.]

keltie, *keity*, *ke'tī*, *n.* (Scot.) a bumper, esp. one imposed as a penalty on one who does not drink fair.

Kelvin, *kel'vin*, *adj.* applied to a thermometer scale with absolute zero for zero and centigrade degrees.—*n.* kel'vin, (rare) kilowatt-hour. [Sir William Thomson, Lord Kelvin (1824-1907), Irish physicist.]

kemb, *kem*, *v.t.* (obs. and dial.) to comb.—*adj.* kempt (*kemt*, *kempt*), combed. [O.E. *cēmban*, to comb.]

kemp, *kemp*, *n.* the coarse, rough hairs of wool: (pl.) knotty hair that will not felt. [O.N. *kampr*, beard.]

kemp, *kemp*, *n.* (arch.) a champion: (Scot.) a contest in reaping or other work.—*v.t.* to strive for mastery.—*n.* kem'per, kem'pery-man, a champion, a knight-errant; kemp'ing. [O.E. *cempa*, a warrior; cf. *champion*.]

keuple, *keup'l*, *n.* (Scot.) forty bottles of hay or straw. [Origin obscure.]

ken, *ken*, *v.t.* (obs.) to cause to know, direct: (arch.) to see and recognise at a distance: (mainly *Scot.*) to know: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kenned, kent)—*n.* range of vision; ken'ing; ken'ion, a little bit: or other old

Germanic poetry; kenno (*ken's*; *Scot.*, know not), a cheese prepared in ostensible secrecy for the gossip at a birth.—*adj.* kent, known. [O.E. *cennan*, causative of *cunnan*, and O.N. *hennā*; cf. *can*, *con*.]

ken, *ken*, *n.* (slang) a house, esp. disreputable. [Perh. Pers. *khān*, a caravansaray; or kennel; or conn. with preceding word.]

Kendal-green, *ken'dāl-grēn*, *n.* green cloth for foresters made at Kendal in Westmorland.

kennel, *ken'l*, *n.* a house for dogs: a pack of

hounds: the hole of a fox, &c.: a haunt.—*v.t.* to keep in a kennel.—*v.i.* to live in a kennel:—*pr.p.* kenn'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kenn'elled.—*ns.* kenn'el-maid, kenn'el-man, an attendant upon dogs. [From an O.N.Fr. form answering to Fr. *chenil*—*L. canile*—*canis*, a dog.]

kennel, *ken'l*, *n.* a street gutter. [M.E. *canel*—O.N.Fr. *canel*—*L. canalis*; see *canal*.]

kennel-coal. Same as *cannel-coal*.

Kennelly-Heaviside layer or region, *ken's-lī-hev'i-sīd*, a strongly ionised region of the upper atmosphere about 60 miles up, in which wireless waves are deflected.—Also Heaviside layer. [From A. E. Kennelly and O. Heaviside, who inferred its existence.]

kennel, *ken't*, *n.* (abs.) a small hunting dog. [O.N.Fr. *kennet*, dim.—*L. canis*, dog.]

Kennick, *ken'ik*, *n.* the jargon of tramping tinkers.

kenning, *kenno*. See *ken* (1).

kenosis, *ken-ō'sis*, *n.* the self-limitation of the Logos in incarnation.—*adj.* kenotic (*-ot'ik*).—*n.* kenot'ist (*-i-sist*), a believer in kenosis. [Gr. *kenōsis*, emptying, from Phil. ii. 7.]

kenspeckle, *ken'spek-l*, *adj.* easily recognised: conspicuous.—Also (*N. of England*) *ken'speak*. [Appar. O.N. *hennispeki*, power of recognition.]

kent, *kent*, *n.* (Scot.) a leaping or punting pole.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to punt or pole. [Cf. *quant*.]

kent, See *ken* (1).

kent-bugle, *ken't-bū'gl*, *n.* an obsolete key-bugle. [Supposed to be named after a Duke of Kent.]

Kentish, *ken'tish*, *adj.* of Kent.—*n.* the dialect of Kent, Essex, &c.—

voileys of applause: demonstrations in Kent, &c., a native of W. Kent (one born east of the Medway being a *Man of Kent*); Kent'ish-rag, a rough limestone in the Lower Greensand of Kent.

kentledge, *ken'tlij*, *n.* pig-iron laid in a ship's hold for ballast.—Also *kint'ledge*. [Origin unknown.]

kep, *kep*, *v.t.* (Scot.) to catch (an approaching object): (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kepp'it).—*n.* a catch: act or opportunity of catching. [Keep.]

kephailic, *ke'fal'ik*. Same as *cephalic*.

kepl, *kāp't*, *n.* a flat-topped forage-cap with a straight peak. [Fr. *képi*.]

Keplerian, *kep-lē'ri-an*, *adj.* pertaining to the German astronomer Johann Kepler. See *iaw* (1).

kept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *keep*.

keramic, *ke'ram'ik*. Same as *ceramic*.

keratin, *ke'r-atin*, *n.* a nitrogenous compound, the essential ingredient of horny tissue, as of horns, nails, &c.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* kerat'nise, to make or become horny.—*n.* kerat'nisation, formation of keratin: becoming horny.—*adj.* kerat'nous (*ke'r-atin'us*), horny.—*n.* kerat'itis, inflammation of

keratophyte, *ke'r-ot-ō'fīt*, *n.* a little soda trachyte. [Gr. *keras*, -ator, horn, and *-phyte* from porphyry.]

kerb, *kerb*, *n.* the edging of a pavement: a domestic fender.—*ns.* kerb'-mer'chant, 'tra'der, 'ven'dor, one who sells by the side of the pavement; kerb'-side (also *adj.*); kerb'stone.—kerb'stone broker, -market, one outside the stock exchange. [surb.]

kerchief, *ke'r'chief*, *n.* a square piece of cloth worn to cover the head, neck, &c.: a handkerchief.—*v.t.* to cover with a kerchief.—*adj.* ke'r'chiefed. [O.Fr. *cuevrecchief* (Fr. *couverchief*)—*couvrir*, to cover, *chief*, the head.]

kerf, *kerf*, *n.* a cut: a notch: the groove made by a saw: a cut place, face of a cut: the place where a cut is made: a quantity cut at once, as of wool, &c.: a single layer of hay, turf, &c., cut. [O.E. *cūf*, a cut.]

kermes, *ke'r'mēz*, *n.* the female bodies of a coccus insect (*Kermes*, or *Coccus*, *ilicis*), used as a red dye-stuff: the oak (*kermes oak*; *Quercus coccifera*) on which they breed: a cherry-red mineral, antimony oxysulphide (also *kermes mineral*, *ker'mesite*). [Pers. and Ar. *qirmiz*.]

kermis, *ke'r'mis*, *n.* a fair in the Low Countries: in

America an indoor fair.—Also *ker*'mess, *kir*'mess. [Du. *kernis*—*herk*, church, *mis*, mass.]
kern. See *quern*, and *kirn*.
kern, *kerne*, *kärn*, *n*. an Irish foot-soldier: a boor. —*adj.* *ker*'nlish. [Ir. *ceiliern*; see *cateran*.]
kern, *kärn*, *v.t.* to granulate. [Cf. *corn*.]
kern, *kärn*, *n.* (*print.*) part of a type that projects beyond the body and rests on an adjoining letter. [Fr. *carne*, a projecting angle—*L. carō*, -inis.]
kernel, *ker*'nĭ, *n.* a seed within a hard shell the edible part of a nut: (*rare*) a gland: a nucleus: the important part of anything.—*adj.* *ker*'nelly, *ker*'nels. [O.E. *cynel*—*el*; Ger. *kern*, a grain.]
kernel, *ker*'nĭ, *n.* oxide of sodium and boron. [Kern Co., California, where much is mined.]
kerogen, *ker*'ō-jen, *n.* the organic matter in oil-shale that gives oil on distillation. [Gr. *hēros*, wax, and root of *gennaein*, to generate.]
keresene, *ker*'ō-sen, *n.* paraffin-oil obtained from shale or by distillation of petroleum. [Gr. *hēros*, wax.]
kersantite, *ker*'san-tit, *n.* a dyke-rock of black mica and plagioclase. [Kersanton, a locality in Brittany.]
kersey, *ker*'zi, *n.* a coarse woollen cloth. [Perh. from *Kersey* in Suffolk.]
kerseymere, *ker*'zi-mēr, or -mēr', *n.* twilled cloth of the finest wools. [For *cassimere*, *cashmere*.]
kerve, *ker*'v, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) a form of carve.
kesar, *ker*'zar, *n.* See *kaiser*.
kest, *kest*, *n.* an obs. form of cast.
kestrel, *ker*'tral, *n.* a small species of falcon. [O.Fr. *querrelle*.]
ket, *ket*, *n.* (*Scot.*) carrion. [O.N. *kjōt*.]
ket, *ket*, *n.* (*Scot.*) matted wool. [A.Fr. *cot*.]
keta, *kē*'tā, *n.* a Pacific salmon, the dog-salmon. [Russ. *keta*.]
kech, *kech*, *n.* a small two-masted vessel. [Earlier *catch*, perh. from the vb. *catch*.]
kech, *kech*, *n.* an obs. form of *catch*.
kechup, *kech*'ap, *n.* a sauce made from mushrooms, &c.—Also *catch*'up, *cat*'sup. [Malay *kēchap*, perh. from Chinese.]
ketone, *ke*'tōn, *n.* an organic compound consisting of a carbonyl group united to two like or unlike alkyl radicals. [Modified from acetone.]
kettle, *ket*'l, *n.* a vessel for heating or boiling liquids, esp. one with a spout and a lid for domestic use: a cauldron: a cavity like a kettle in rock (see *glant's kettle*): (*Shak.*) a kettledrum.—*ns.* *kettledrum*, a musical instrument, consisting of a hollow metal hemisphere with a parchment head, tuned by screws: a tea-party; *kettledrummer*; *kettliful*; *kettl*'holder, a little cloth, &c., for lifting a hot kettle.—a kettle of fish (cf. *kiddle*), a riverside picnic at which new-caught salmon are cooked on the spot: (ironically)—often a pretty kettle of fish) an awkward mess. [O.E. *cetel*; Ger. *kessel*, Goth. *kaitils*; all perh. from *L. catillus*, dim. of *cattinus*, a deep cooking-vessel.]
kettle-pins. Same as *kittle*-pins.
Keuper, *keu*'pər, *n.* (*geol.*) the uppermost division of the Trias.—Also *adj.* [Ger. miners' term.]
kevel, *keu*'l. Same as *cavel*.
kex, *keks*, *n.* a dry, often hollow, herbaceous (usu. umbelliferous) stalk: any tall umbelliferous plant.—Also *keeks*, and (false singulars) *keck*, *kecks*'y, *keks*'ye. [Origin unknown.]
key, *kē*, formerly *kā*, *n.* an instrument for locking or unlocking, winding up, turning, tuning, tightening or loosening: a wedge: a piece inserted to prevent relative motion: a tapered piece of metal for fixing the boss of a wheel, &c.; to a shaft: a spanner: the middle stone of an arch: a piece of wood let into another piece crosswise to prevent warping: in musical instruments, a lever or piston-end pressed to produce the sound required: a similar part in other instruments for other purposes, as in a typewriter or linotype: a lever for closing or breaking an electrical circuit: a dry winged fruit, as of ash or maple, often hanging in bunches like door-keys: a fret pattern: preparation of a surface to take plaster, glue, or the like:

(*obs.*) a keynote: a system of tones definitely related to one another in a scale: that which gives command of anything or upon which success turns: a scheme or diagram of explanation or identification: a set of answers to problems: a crib translation: that which leads to the solution of a problem: a leading principle: general tone of voice, emotion, morals, &c.—*v.t.* to lock or fasten with a key: to furnish with a key: to give an advertisement a feature that will enable replies to it to be identified: to tune: to stimulate, raise, increase (also *key* up).—*adj.* *vital*: essential: crucial.—*ns.* *key* board, a range of keys or levers in a musical or other instrument; *key*'-bugle, a bugle with keys, giving a chromatic scale of two octaves.—*adj.* *key*'-cold, (*Shak.*) cold as a key, lifeless; *keyed*, furnished with a key or keys: set to a particular key: in a state of tension or readiness.—*ns.* *key*'-fruit, a winged fruit; *key*'hole, the hole in which a key of a lock is inserted; *key*'hole-lim'pet, a mollusc with a key-shaped siphon; *key*'-hole-bell; *key*'-others and *key*'-under; *key*'-not requiring a key.—*ns.* *key*'-man, an indispensable worker, essential to the continued conduct of a business, &c.: (*U.S.*) a telegraphist; *key*'-money, a premium, fine, or sum additional to rent, demanded for the grant, renewal, or continuance of a tenancy; *key*'-note, the fundamental note or tonic; any central principle or controlling thought; *key*'-pin, the pivot on which a pipe-key turns: a pin serving as fulcrum for a key of an organ, &c.; *key*'-plate, a keyhole escutcheon; *key*'-ring, a ring for holding a bunch of keys; *key*'-seat, a groove for receiving a key, to prevent one piece of machinery from turning on another; *key*'-signature, the indication of key by marking sharps, flats or naturals where the key changes or at the beginning of a line; *key*'-stone, the stone at the apex of an arch: the chief element or consummation: that on which all else depends; *key*'-way, a groove cut in a shaft or boss to accommodate a key.—have the key of the street, (*coll.*) to be locked out: to be homeless; *keyed* to, made to harmonise, or fit exactly, with; *keyed* up, raised in pitch or standard: stimulated: in a state of nervous tension and excitement; power of the keys, the power to loose and bind, conferred by Christ on Peter (Matt. xvi. 19), and claimed by the popes. [O.E. *cæg*.]
key, an old spelling of quay.
key, *kē*, *n.* a low island or reef.—Also *cay*. [Sp. *cayo*.]
Keys, *kēz*, *n.pl.* in full House of Keys, the lower house of the Manx Court of Tynwald. [App. *key* (1), not Manx *kiare-as-feed*, four-and-twenty.]
khaki, *kā*'ki, *adj.* of a brownish or greenish yellow: —*adv.* with war-spirit. —*l* for military uniform. —*isty.*
khalfi. See *ca'*.
khālfā, a caliph: a Senusi leader: the Mahdi's successor; *khālifāt*, *khālifāt*, *kā*'i-fat, -fāt, the caliphate: the headship of Islam. [Ar. *khālifāh*.]
khamsin, *kā*'m-sin, -sēn, *n.* a hot S. or S.E. wind in Egypt, blowing for about fifty days from mid-March. [Ar. *khamsin*—*khamsin*, fifty.]
khan, *kā*'n, *n.* an Eastern inn, a caravansaray. [Ar. *khān*.]
khan, *kā*'n, *n.* in N. Asia, a prince or chief: in Persia, a governor.—*ns.* *khan*'ate, a khan's dominion or jurisdiction; *khan*'um (-oom), lady: Mrs. [Turki (and thence Pers.) *khān*, lord or prince.]
khat. Same as *kat* (1).
Khaya, *kā*'yā, *n.* a genus of African trees akin to mahogany. [Wolof *khaye*.]
kheda, *kē*'dāh, *ked*'ā, *n.* an enclosure for catching wild elephants: the operation of catching wild elephants. [Hind. *kheda*.]
khedive, *ke*'dēv, *n.* the title (1867-1914) of the viceroy of Egypt.—*ns.* *khedi*'va, his wife; *khedi*'-v(ī)ate, the khedive's office or territory.—*adj.*

khedī'v(i)al. [Fr. *khédive*—Turk. *khādiv*, *hādīv*—Pers. *khādiv*, prince.]
 khidmutgar, *kud'mut-gār*, *khidmutgar*, *kit'*, n. a table-servant. [Hind.,—Pers. *khidmot*, service, and agent suffix *-gār*.]
 khilāfat, *kil'ā-fat*, *kil'ā-fat*, n. caliphate, spiritual leadership of Islam.—adj. of an anti-British agitation in India in the 20th century. [Ar. *khilāfat*; cf. *calliph*.]
 khoja, *khodja*, *kō'jā*, also *hodja*, *hō'*, n. an Eastern title of respect; a professor or teacher. [Turk. and Pers. *khōjah*, *khutājoh*.]
 khor, *kōr*, n. a dry watercourse: a ravine. [Ar. *khurr*, *khorr*.]
 kbud, *kud*, n. a pit, hollow: a ravine. [Hind. *khad*.]
 khushkus. Same as *cuscus* (3).
 khutbah, *koot'ba*, n. a Mohammedan prayer and sermon delivered in the mosques on Fridays.—Also *khot'bah*, *khot'beb*. [Ar.]
 kiang, *kyang*, *kyong*, *ki-ong'*, n. a Tibetan wild ass. [Tibetan *kyang*.]
 kīa-ora, *kē'ā-ō'rd*, interj. (N.Zealand) good health. [Maori].
 klaugh, *kyowhh*, *kyāhh*, n. (Scot.) care, trouble.—Also *kaugh* (*kawhh*, *kāhh*).
 kibbic, *kib'ī*, n. the bucket of a draw-well.—n. kibb'le-cabin, the chain for drawing up a bucket. [Cf. Ger. *kübel*.]
 kibe, *kib*, n. chilblain, esp. on heel. [Cf. W. *cibwest*.]
 kibitka, *ki-bit'ka*, n. a Russian covered wagon or sledge: a Central Asian felt tent. [Russ.]
 kibltzer, *kib'it-sar*, n. onlooker (at cards, etc.) who gives unwanted advice. [Yiddish].
 kiblab, *kib'la*, n. the point toward which Mohammedans turn in prayer.—Also *kib'lah*. [Ar. *qiblah*.]
 kibosh, *ki'bosh*, *ki-bosh*, n. (coll.) nonsense, rot.—v.t. to dispose of finally.—put the kibosh on, to kibosh. [Ety. obscure.]
 kick, *kik*, v.t. to hit with the foot: to put or drive by blows with the foot: to start or work by foot on a pedal: to achieve by a kick or kicking.—v.i. to thrust out the foot with violence: to show opposition or resistance: to recoil violently: to jerk violently: to move as if kicked: to be exposed to kicking.—n. a blow or fling with the foot: the recoil of a gun: a jerk: kicking power: resistance: resilience: (slang) fashion: (slang) the depression in the bottom of a bottle: (slang) stimulus, pungency: (slang) dismissal.—adj. kick-able.—ns. kick'er, one who kicks, esp. a horse: kick'ing-strap, a strap behind a draught-horse's hindquarters to prevent kicking: kick-off, the first kick in a game of football: kick-start, the starting of an engine by a treadle: kick-up, a disturbance: a dance: a depression in the bottom of a bottle.—kick over the traces, to throw off control: kick, or strike, the beam, to rise, as the lighter scale of a balance, so as to strike against the beam—hence to be of little weight or importance: kick the bucket (see bucket): kick up a dust or row, to create a disturbance. [M.E. *kiken*: origin unknown: W. *ccio*, to kick, comes from Eng.]
 kicke-wicke, *kiki-wih't*, n. (Shak.) a wife. [Altered by editors to *kicksy-wicksy*; perh. conn. with *kicksaws*.]
 kickshaw, *kik'shaw*, *kickshaw*, *-shaw*, n. something fantastical: (cook.) a fantastical dish. [Fr. *quelque chose*, something.]
 kid, *kid*, n. a young goat: extended to young antelope, &c.: (slang) a child or young person: leather of kidskin, or a substitute: a glove, shoe, or boot of kid.—adj. made of kid leather or imitation kid leather.—v.t. and v.i. to bring forth (of a goat):—pr.p. *kidd'ing*; pa.t. and pa.p. *kidd'ed*.—ns. kidd'y, dim. of *kid*: a flashy thief:—pl. kidd'ies: kid-fox, (Shak.) a young fox: kid-glove, a glove of kid.—adj. as if done by one wearing kid-gloves: overnice, delicate.—ns. kid'ling, a young kid: kid'skin. [O.N. *kida*; cf. Dan. *kid*; Ger. *kitze*, a young goat.]
 kid, *kid*, n. a small tub. (Perh. a variant of *kilt*.)
 kid, *kid*, n. a jagot. [Origin unknown: W. *cedyr*, jagots, is prob. from Eng.]
 kid, *kid*, v.t. and v.i. (slang) to hoax: to pretend,

esp. banteringly (also *kidd'y*).—n. a deception.—n. *kidd'er*. [Perh. conn. with *kid*, a child.]
 kiddler, *kid'ar*, *kiddler*, *-lar*, ns. a forestaller: a huckster. [Origin obscure.]
 Kidderrinster, *kid'ar-min-star*, n. a two-ply or inkrain carpet formerly made at *Kidderrinstown*.
 kiddle, *kud'li*, n. a stake-fence set in a stream for catching fish.—Also *kid'cl*, *ket'le*. [O.Fr. *guidel*; cf. Bret. *kadel*.]
 kidnab, *kid'nop*, also *-nop*, v.t. to steal, as a human being:—pr.p. *kidnapping*; pa.t. and pa.p. *kidnapped*.—n. *kidnapper*. [*kid*, a child, *nap* (4).]
 kidney, *kid'ni*, n. one of two flattened glands that secrete urine: temperament, humour, disposition—hence, sort or kind.—ns. *kid'ney-bean*, the French-bean; *kid'ney-shaped*, kidney-shaped masses; variety of potato: septarian nodule.
 kid'ney-vetch, genus *Anthyllis*, including lady's fingers. [M.L. *kideni* (pl. *kidenciren*), perh. a comp. of *ci* (pl. *ciren*), egg, confused sometimes with *nere*, kidney.]
 kid-kid, *kē'ā-kē'ā*, *kē'kē*, n. a New Zealand high-climbing shrub (*Freycinetia Banksii*) of the screw-pine family. [Maori].
 kicr, *keir*, *kēr*, n. a bleaching vat. [Cf. O.N. *ker*, tub.]
 kieselguhr, *kē'zē-gōor*, n. diatomite. [Ger.—*kiesel*, flint, *guhr*, fermentation.]
 kieserite, *kē'ser-it*, n. a mineral, hydrated magnesium sulphate ($MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$), a source of Epsom salts. [After D. G. Kieser (1779-1862) of Jena.]
 klevc. See *keavc*.
 kight (Spens). Same as *kite*.
 kikumon, *kik'oo-mon*, n. the chrysanthemum badge of the Japanese imperial family. [Jap. *kiku*, chrysanthemum, *mon*, badge.]
 kikuyu, *kē-hō'ū*, n. an African grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) grown in Australia and S. America.
 kild, *kild*, a Spenserian form of *killed*.
 kilderkin, *kil'der-kin*, n. a small barrel: a liquid measure of 18 gallons. [Scot. *kinken*], dim. quintal, associated with
 kilcrg, *kil'arg*, n. a thousand ergs. [O.I. thousand, *erg*.]
 killey. Same as *kyllie*.
 kilfud-yoking, *kil'fud-yōk'ing*, n. (Scot.) a fireside disputation. [Scot. *kilfuddie*, the aperture for feeding a kiln, and *yoking*.]
 kill, *kil*, v.t. to put to death, to slay: to deprive of life: to destroy: to nullify or neutralise, to render inactive, to weaken or dilute: to reject, discard: to fascinate, overcome: (tr.) to injure seriously.—n. the act of killing: prey or game killed: (laten tennis) a ball impossible to return.—ns. kill'-court'-cay, (Shak.) a discourteous person: kill'cow, a butcher: a bully: kill'er, one who kills: one who murders readily or habitually: a slaughterer or butcher: an instrument for killing: a new other ferocious
 adj. kill'ing, deadly, irresistible
 sistically funny.—
 n. kill'joy, a inches, by gradual means, as by torture: kill' to, to exterminate: kill time, to consume spare time, as with amusements, &c.: kill two birds with one stone, to effect one thing by the way, or by the same means with which another thing is done: kill up, (Shak.) to exterminate: kill'ing time, the days of the persecution of the Covenanters: to kill, in an irresistible manner. [M.E. *killen* or *cullen*.]
 killadar, *kil'ā-dār*, n. the commandant of a fort or garrison. [Hind. (Pers.) *qil'adār*.]
 killas, *kil'ar*, n. clay slate. [Cornish miners' term.]
 killcrop, *kil'krop*, n. an insatiable child: a change-

- killogie**, *ki-lō'gi*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the space before the fireplace of a kiln. [*kiln*, *logie*.]
- kilnat**, *ki'nat*, *n.* in India, a robe of honour or other ceremonial present.—Also *kell'at*, *khill'at*. [*Hind.* and *Pers.* *khill'at*.]
- Kilmarnock**, *kil-mār'nok*, *n.* a kind of closely woven broad blue cap, originally made at *Kilmarnock*.—*Kilmarnock cowl*, a kind of night-cap.
- kiln**, *kil*, *kiln*, *n.* a large oven for drying, baking, or calcining corn, bops, bricks, pottery, limestone, &c.: bricks placed for burning.—*v.t.* *kiln'*-dry, to dry in a kiln:—*p.p.* and *adj.* *kiln'*-dried.—*n.* *kiln'*-bole, the mouth of a kiln. [*O.E.* *cýln*, *cýlen*—*L.* *culina*, a kitchen.]
- kilo**, *kil'ō*, *n.* a shortened form of kilogram (*mc*), kilometre, or other word with the prefix *kilo-*, used in the metric system to indicate multiplication by a thousand.—*ns.* *kil'ocycle*, a frequency of 1000 cycles or vibrations a second; *kil'odyne*, 1000 dynes; *kil'ogram(me)*, the mass of a platinum-iridium cylinder kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures near Paris—roughly 2½ lb.; *kil'olitre*, 1000 litres; *kil'ometre*, 1000 metres, or nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile (square kilometre, a million square metres, over $\frac{1}{4}$ of a square mile); *kil'ovolt*, 1000 volts; *kil'owatt*, 1000 watts, about $\frac{1}{3}$ horse-power; *kil'owatt-hour*, the commercial (Board of Trade) unit of electrical energy = 1000 watts an hour. [*Gr.* *chilioi*, a thousand.]
- kilp**, *kilp*, *n.* Same as *kelp*.
- kilt**, *kilt*, *n.* a man's short petticoat or plaited skirt, part of the Highlandman's dress.—*v.t.* to tuck up: to pleat vertically.—*v.i.* to go lightly, trip.—*adj.* *kilt'ed*, dressed in a kilt: tucked up: vertically pleated.—*n.* *kilt'y*, *kilt'ie*, a wearer of a kilt. [*Scand.*; cf. *Dan.* *kilte*, to tuck up; *O.N.* *hiltung*, a skirt.]
- kilt**, *kilt*, (*Spens.* and *Ir.*, esp. hyperbolically) *p.p.* of *kill*.
- kilter**, *kil'ter*. Same as *kolter*.
- kimberlite**, *kim'ber-lit*, *n.* a mica-peridotite, an eruptive rock, the matrix of the diamonds found at *Kimberley* and elsewhere in South Africa.
- kimbo**, *kim'bō*, *n.* Same as *akimbo*.
- Kimberldgian**, *kim-s-ri'i'-an*, *adj.* (*geol.*) of the lowest division of the Upper Jurassic, named from a clay well developed at *Kimberidge* in Dorset.—Also *n.*
- kimmer**. See *cummer*.
- kimono**, *ki-mō'nō*, *n.* a loose robe, fastening with a sash, the principal outer garment in Japan: a dressing-gown of similar form. [*Jap.*]
- kin**, *kin*, *n.* persons of the same family: relatives: relationship: affinity.—*adj.* related.—*adj.* *kin'-less*, without relations.—next of kin, the relatives (lineal or collateral) of a deceased person, among whom his personal property is distributed if he dies intestate; of kin, of the same kin. [*O.E.* *cynn*; *O.N.* *kyn*, *Goth.* *kuni*, family, race; cogn. with *L.* *genus*, *Gr.* *genos*.]
- kin**, *kin*, *n.* a Japanese and Chinese weight, the catty. [*Jap.* *kin*, *Chin.* *chin*.]
- kina**, *kin'kina*. See *quina*.
- kinaesthesia**, *kin-ēs-thē'sis*, *n.* sense of movement or of muscular effort.—Also *kinaesthē'sia* (*si-ā*). *adj.*—*kinaesthetic* (*-thet'ik*), pertaining to kinaesthesia. [*Gr.* *kinein*, to move, *aisthēsis*, sensation.]
- kinchin**, *kin'chin*, *n.* a child in thieves' slang.—*ns.* *kin'chin-cove*, a boy; *kin'chin-lay*, the robbing of children; *kin'chin-mort*, a girl. [*Appar.* *Ger.* *kindechen*, little child.]
- kincoob**, *king'kob*, *n.* a rich silk-stuff embroidered with gold or silver thread, made in India. [*Hind.* and *Pers.* *kinchāb*.]
- kind**, *kind*, *n.* those of kin, a race: sort or species, a particular variety: nature: character: (*obs.*) sex: produce, as distinguished from money: a eucharistic element.—*adj.* having or springing from the feelings natural for those of the same family: disposed to do good to others: benevolent.—*adj.* *kind'-heart'ed*.—*n.* *kind'-heart'edness*.—*adj.* *kind'less*, (*Shak.*) unnatural, destitute of kindness.—*adv.* *kind'ly*, in a kind manner: often no more than a substitute for please (for the *adj.*, see sep. art.).—*n.* *kind'ness*, the quality or fact of being kind: a kind act.—*adj.* *kind'-spok'en*, spoken kindly: given to speaking kindly.—after kind, according to nature; do one's kind, (*Shak.*) to act according to one's nature; in a kind, in a way, to some extent; in kind, in goods instead of money: tit for tat; kind of, (*coll.*) of a kind, somewhat, to some extent, as it were—used adjectively and adverbially; take it kind, feel it as a kindness. [*O.E.* (*gē*) *cýnde*—*cynn*, kin.]
- kind**, *kind*, *v.t.* to beget: (*Spens.*, *p.p.* *kynd'*ed).
- kindergarten**, *kin'dər-gār-tēn*, *n.* an infant school on Froebel's principle (1826), in which object-lessons and games figure largely.—*n.* *kindergart'en*, a teacher in a kindergarten.—Also *kindergärtner* (*-gert'nər*). [*Ger.*—*kinder*, children, *garten*, garden.]
- kinderspiel**, *kin'dər-spēl*, *n.* a children's cantata or play. [*Ger.*, children's sport, child's play—*kinder*, children, *spiel*, game, play.]
- kindle**, *kind'l*, *v.t.* to set fire to: to light: to inflame, as the passions: to provoke: to incite.—*v.i.* to take fire: to begin to be excited: to be roused.—*ns.* *kind'ler*; *kind'ling*, the act of causing to burn: materials for starting a fire. [*Cf.* *O.N.* *kyndill*, a torch—*L.* *candēla*, candle.]
- kindle**, *kind'l*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) and *v.i.* to bring forth.—*n.* brood, litter.—in kindle, with young. [*M.E.* *kindlen*: cf. *kind*.]
- kindly**, *kind'ly*, *adj.* natural: (*orig.*) belonging to the kind or race: native: native-born: inclined to kindness: benign: genial: comfortable.—*adv.* in a kind or kindly manner (see also under *kind*).—*adv.* *kind'ly* (*rare*).—*n.* *kind'liness*.—*adj.* *kind'ly-nā'tured*.—*kindly* tenant, (*Scot.*) a tenant of the same stock as his landlord, or one whose family has held lands in succession, from father to son, for several generations. [*O.E.* *gēcyndlic*; cf. *kind*.]
- kindred**, *kin'drid* (*Spens.* *kin're'd*), *n.* relationship by blood, less properly, by marriage: relatives: a group of relatives, family, clan.—*adj.* *akin*: cognate: congenial.—*ns.* *kin'dredness*; *kin'dredship*. [*M.E.* *kinrede*—*O.E.* *cynn*, kin, and the suffix *-ræden*, expressing mode or state.]
- kine**, *kin*, *n.pl.* (*B.*) cows. [*M.E.* *kyen*, a doubled plural of *O.E.* *cū*, a cow, the plural of which is *cū*; cf. *Scots* *kye*.]
- kinema**, *kinemato-graph*. See *cinematograph*.
- kinematics**, *kin-i-mat'iks*, or *kin-*, *n.* the science of motion without reference to force.—*adj.* *kinemati'c*, -al. [*Gr.* *kinēma*, motion—*kinein*, to move.]
- kinesipathy**, *kin-ēs-ip'ā-thi*, *n.* a mode of treating disease by muscular movements, movement-cure—also *kinesither'apy*.—*adj.* *kinesiat'ic*, *kinesipath'ic*.—*ns.* *kinēsipath*, *kinesip'athist*. [*Gr.* *kinēsis*, movement.]
- kinetics**, *kin-et'iks* or *ki-*, *n.* the science of the action of force in producing or changing motion.—*adj.* *kinet'ic*, -al, pertaining to motion or to kinetics: due to motion.—*ns.* *kinet'o-graph*, a camera for taking motion-pictures; *kinet'o-scope*, an early form of cinematograph: an instrument for the production of curves by combination of circular movements.—*kinetic* energy, energy possessed by a body in virtue of its motion. [*Gr.* *kinētikos*—*kinēcin*, to move.]
- king**, *king*, *n.* a hereditary chief ruler or titular head of a nation: a monarch: (*obs.*) a queen bee: a playing-card having the picture of a king: the most important piece in chess: a crowned man in draughts: one who is pre-eminent among his fellows: Kings, the title of two historical books of the Old Testament:—*fem.* queen.—*king*, in composition, most important.—*v.t.* to make king: to furnish with a king: to play king (with object *it*).—*ns.* *king'-app'le*, a large red variety of apple; *king'-archon*, the second of the nine archons in Athens, successor to the abolished kings in religious functions; *king'-bird*, an American tyrant fly-catcher; *king'-bolt*, -rod, a metal rod in a roof connecting the tie-beam and the ridge; *king'-co'bra*, a large Asiatic species of cobra; *King'-crab* (*Limulus*), a curious large

marine arachnoid, with convex horseshoe-shaped buckler, the last of its race (Xiphosura); kingcraft, the art of governing, mostly in a bad sense; kingcrow, a kind of drongo; kingcup, the buttercup; the marsh-marigold; kingdom, the

little or petty king; the golden-crested wren;
king's-lilhood.—*adj.* king'-like.—*ns.* king'liness;
king'ling, a petty king.—*adj.* king'y, belonging
or suitable to a king: royal: king-like.—Also *adu.*
—*ns.* king'-maker, one who has the creating of
kings in his power; king'-of-arms' (sometimes
-at-arms'), a principal herald (those of England
having the designations Garter, Clarenceux,
Norroy, and Bath, of Scotland, Lyon, of Ireland,
Ulster); king'-peng'uin, a large penguin, smaller
than the emperor; king'-pin, a tall pin, or one
prominently placed: a pin on which swivels an
axle of the type of that of an automobile front-
wheel: the most important person of a group
engaged in an undertaking; king'post, a per-
pendicular beam in the frame of a roof rising from
the tie-beam to the ridge; king'-sal'mon, the
largest Pacific salmon, the quinnat; king's-chair,
-cush'ion, a seat formed by two persons clasping
wrists; king's'-e-vil, a scrofulous disease formerly
supposed to be healed by the touch of the king;
king'ship, the state, office, or dignity of a king;
king's'-hood, the second stomach of a ruminant,
sometimes humorously for the human stomach;
king's'-man, a royalist: a custom-house officer;
king's'-spear, an asphodel; king's'-yell'ow,
orpiment as a pigment; king'-vul'ture, a large
brilliantly-coloured tropical American vulture;
king'wood, wood—also
violet'-wood, alding it

a species of : head, a
matter that : as did
King Charles's head in the thoughts of Mr Dick-
in *David Copperfield*; King Charles spaniel
(see spaniel); kingdom come, (*slang*) the state
after death; King Log, a do-nothing king, as opp.
to King Stork, one who devours his frog-subjects
—from Aescop's fable; king mob, the vulgar
multitude; king of beasts, the lion; king of
birds, the eagle; king of metals, gold; king of
terrors, death; king of the forest, the oak;
king of the herrings, the shad: the oarfish:
applied also to various other fishes, as the opah,
the rabbit-fish or chimaera; King's Bench
(Queen's Bench in a queen's reign), formerly a
court in which the king sat: now a division of the
High Court of Justice; king's counsel (or
queen's counsel), an honorary rank of barristers
and advocates; king's English, correct standard
speech; king's peace, orig. the peace secured by
the king for certain persons (as those employed on
his business): the peace of the kingdom generally;
king's speech, the sovereign's address to parlia-
ment at its opening and closing; three kings of
Cologne, the three Wise Men of the East, Gaspar,
Melchior, and Balthazar; turn king's (queen's)
evidence, to become a witness against an accom-
plice, on the understanding that one will be
pardoned. [O.E. *cynn*—*cynn*, a tribe, with suffix
-ing: cog. with kin.]

kingle, *king'l*, n. (Scot.) very hard rock, esp. sandstone.

kink, *kīng*, *n.* a twisted loop in a string, rope, &c.: a mental twist.—*v.t.* to form a kink.—*v.i.* to cause a kink in.—*n.* kink'le, a slight kink.—*adj.* kink'y, twisted: curiy. [Prob. Du. *kink*; but cf. Ger., Sw., and Norw. *hink*.]

king, *kingk*, *v.ki.* (*Scot.*) to cough loudly: to gasp for breath.—*n.* a convulsive cough or gasp.—*ms.* *kingk*-cough, *kingk*-ho(h)st, whooping-cough, chin-cough. [Northern form of *chink* (3).]
kingkajou, *kingkajou*, *n.* a South American animal

allied to the raccoon. [Appar. from a North American Indian word misapplied.]

kinnikinloek, *kin-i-kin-ik'*, n. a mixture used by American Indians as a substitute for tobacco: a species of cornel or other plant entering into it. [From Algonquin, mixture.]

kinó, kē'nō, n. an astringent exudation from various tropical trees. [Appar. of W. African origin.]

kinsfolk, *kins'fuk*, *n.* folk or people kindred or related to one another.—Also *kins'folks*.—*ns.* kin ship, relationship; *kins'man*, a man of the same kin or race with another:—*fem.* *kins'-woman*.

kintledge. See kentledge.

kiosk, ki-osc', n. an Eastern garden pavilion: a small out-of-doors roofed stall for sale of papers, sweets, &c.: a bandstand: a public telephone box. [*Turk. kiosk, keushk*—*Pers. kushk*.]

kip, *kip*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to play truant.—Also *n.* in the phrase *to play the kip*, to play truant.

kip, kip, n. the skin of a young animal.—n. kip'skin, leather made from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

kıp, kíp, n. a level or slight incline at the end of an underground way, on which the tubs of coal stand till hoisted up the shaft.

kip, kip, n. (*slang*) a house of ill-fame: a lodging-house: a bed: a nap.—*v.i.* to go to bed: to lie.—*n.* kip'-shop, a brothel: a tramps' lodging-house.

beaked: a pointed
point, tip.]

up pennies in the game of two-up.

kippe, *kip*, n. (prov.) an osier basket for catching pike. [O.E. cype.]

kipp, kip, n. a form of generator for hydrogen sulphide or other.

[P. J. Kipp (19th c.)
manufacturers of

kippage, kip'ij, n.
 anger. [Fr. *équippage*; see *equipage*.]
 kipper, kip'pə, n. a small salmon after the spawning

kipper, *kīp'ər*, *n.* a male salmon after the spawning season: a salmon or (esp.) herring split open, seasoned, and dried: (*slang*) a person (often giddy kipper).—*v.t.* to cure or preserve, as a salmon or herring.—*n.* kipper'er. [*Perh.* O.E. *cypara*, a spawning salmon; or *perh.* from *kīp* (s), from the beaked lower jaw of the male salmon after spawning.]

kirbeh, *kir'be*, n. a skin for holding water. [*Ar.*
qirba.]

kliri, *klir'i*, n. (S.Afr.) a stick. [Prob. Hottentot.]
klirimon, *kēri-mon*, n. one of the two imperial
 crests of Japan, bearing three leaves and three
 flowers.

by . . . in any sense: . . . sometimes specially

—v.t. to church.
—attendance of a
—after election:

pair after marriage, of a magistrate after election; kirk'-sess'ion, the lowest court in Presbyterian churches; ministers and elders as the governing

churches, ministers and elders as the governing body of a particular congregation; kirk'ton, -town (Scot.) the village in which the parish

church stands.—*adj.* and *adv.* kirk'ward.—*n.* kirk'yard, or kirk', a churchyard.

the Established Church:
ideas the whisky bottle,

whisky; make a kirk or n mill of it, do what
you please or can with it. [A Northern Eng. form
of church.]

kirn, kirn, kern, *kern*, *körn*, n. (*Scot.*) the cutting of the last sheaf or handful of the harvest: a harvest-

home. — *nr.* klrn'-ba'by, corn'-ba'by, klrn'-
doll'ic, corn'-maid'en, a dressed-up figure made
of the first handful of corn met. [Origin unknown.]

of the last handful of corn cut. [Origin unknown.]
kirn, kirn, *n.* a Northern form of churn.—*n.* *kirn'*-
milk, buttermilk.

kirschwasser, *kêrsh'vâs-er*, *n.* a liqueur made from the wild cherry.—Also *kirsch*. [*Ger.*, cherry

kirtle, *ker'tl*, n. a sort of gown or outer petticoat:

a mantle.—*adj.* idled. [O.E. *kyrtel*; Dan. *kjortel*; O.N. *kyrtill*; appar.—L. *curtus*, short.]

fāte, fār, dāk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

Kisleu, *ki'sli-ōō*, **Kislev**, *ki's'lef*, *n.* the third (ecclesiastically ninth) Jewish month, parts of November and December. [Heb.]

kismet, *ki's'met*, or *ki's'*, *n.* fate, destiny. [Turk. *kismet*—*Ar. gisma*.]

kiss, *ki'ss*, *v.t.* to caress or salute with the lips: to touch gently.—*v.i.* to salute with the lips: to collide.—*n.* a caress or salute with the lips: a drop of sealing-wax.—*ns.* *ki'ss'-curl*, a small curl at the side of the forehead; *ki'ss'er*, one who kisses: (*pungistic slang*) the mouth; *ki'ss'ing-corn'fit*, a perfumed comfit for sweetening the breath; *ki'ss'ing-crust*, that part of the upper crust of the loaf which overhangs and touches another.—*n.pl.* *ki'ss'ing-strings*, cap or bonnet strings tied under the chin.—*ns.* *ki'ss'-in-the-ring'*, an old game in which one kisses another after a chase round a ring of players; *ki'ss'-me*, the wild pansy or other plant: a short veil: a small bonnet—also *ki'ss'-me-quick*—*kiss* hands, to kiss the sovereign's hands on acceptance of office; *kiss* of peace, a kiss of greeting between the members of the early Church; *kiss* the book, to kiss a Bible or New Testament, in England, after taking a legal oath; *kiss* the gunner's daughter, to get a flogging, tied to the breach of a cannon; *kiss* the rod, to submit to punishment. [O.E. *cysan*, to kiss—*cors*, a kiss; Ger. *küssen*, Dan. *kys*; allied to choose and gust (2).]

kist, *ki'st*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a chest.—*v.t.* to coffin.—*kist* o' whistles, an organ. [O.E. *cist*, chest, or O.N. *kisso*.]

kistvaen, *ki'st'væn*, *n.* a chest-shaped burial-chamber made of flat stones. [W. *cist*, chest, *moen*, stone.]

kit, *ki't*, *n.* a small wooden tub: an outfit: (*coll.* or *slang*) a set of persons.—*n.* *ki't'-bag*, a strong bag for holding one's kit or outfit. [Prob. Middle Du. *kitte*, a hooped beer-can.]

kit, *ki't*, *n.* a small pocket violin. [Origin obscure; cf. O.E. *cytere*, Gr. *kithara*.]

kit, *ki't*, *n.* a contraction of *kitten*.—*n.* *ki't'-cat*, the game of tip-cat (see also below).

Kitcat, *ki't'kat*, *n.* the name of a London Whig literary club, which existed from about 1688 or 1703 to about 1720, meeting for some time at the pie-shop of Christopher (*Kit*) Cat (or Catling): a portrait 36 by 28 inches in size, like those of the Kitcat Club painted by Kneller to fit their later low-ceiled clubroom.

kitchen, *ki'chen*, *n.* a place where food is cooked: cooking department or equipment: (*obs. Scot.*) a tea-urn: (chiefly *Scot.*) anything eaten as a relish with other food.—*v.t.* (*Shok.*) to regale in the cook-room: to serve as relish to: to make palatable: to use sparingly, make to last.—*ns.* *ki'tch'en-om*, the domain of the kitchen; *ki'tch'ener*, a person employed in the kitchen: a cooking-stove; *ki'tchenette*, a tiny kitchen: a compact combined kitchen and pantry; *ki'tch'en-fe'*, the fat that falls from meat in roasting—the cook's perquisite; *ki'tch'en-fur'niture*, the furniture of a kitchen: the percussion instruments of an orchestra; *ki'tch'en-gar'den*, a garden where vegetables are cultivated for the kitchen; *ki'tch'en-lavve*, a scullion; *ki'tch'en-maid*, a maid or servant whose work is in the kitchen; *ki'tch'en-midd'en* (Dan. *høkkenemiddling*), a prehistoric rubbish-heap; *ki'tch'en-range*, a kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c., attached, for cooking; *ki'tch'en-stuff*, material used in kitchens: kitchen refuse, esp. fat from pots, &c.; *ki'tch'en-wench*, a kitchen-maid.—*kitchen* Dutch, *kitchen* Kaffir, (*S. Afr.*) a mixture of Dutch or Kaffir with English, used in speaking to native servants; *kitchen* physic, substantial fare (*Milt.*). [O.E. *cycene*—*L. coquina*—*coquere*, to cook.]

kite, *ki't*, *n.* a rapacious bird of the hawk kind: a rapacious person: a light frame covered with paper or cloth for flying in the air: a more complicated structure built up of boxes (*box-kite*) for carrying recording instruments or a man in the air: a light and lofty sail: a rumour or suggestion given out to see how the wind blows, test public opinion, or the like: an accommodation bill, esp. a mere paper credit.—*ns.* *ki'te'-balloon'*, an

observation-balloon designed on the principle of the kite to prevent revolving, &c.; *ki'te'-flying*, the dealing in fictitious accommodation paper to raise money: testing public opinion. [O.E. *cyta*; cf. W. *cud*, Bret. *kidel*, a hawk.]

kite, *kyte*, *ki't*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a paunch, belly. [Ety. obscure.]

kith, *ki'θ*, *n.* knowledge: native land: acquaintance—obsolete except in *kith* and *kin*, friends (originally home-country) and relatives. [O.E. *cyth*—*cunnan*, to know.]

kithara, *ki'th'a-rō*. Same as *cithara*. [Gr.]

ki'the. Same as *kythe*.

kitten, *ki't'n*, *n.* a young cat: sometimes the young of another animal.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (of a cat) to bring forth.—*adj.* *ki'tt'enish*, frolicsome: skittish: affectively playful.—*ns.* *ki'tt'en-moth*, any of the smaller kindred of the puss-moth; *ki't'ling*, (*Scot.*) a kitten.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *ki'tt'ie*, (*Scot.*) to kitten: to come into being. [M.E. *kitoun*, dim. of cat.]

kit'iwake, *ki't'wak*, *n.* a species of gull with long wings and rudimentary hind-toe. [Imit.]

kit'le, *ki't'l*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) ticklish, intractable.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to tickle: to puzzle.—*adj.* *ki'tt'ly*, easily tickled, sensitive.—*n.* *ki'tt'ly-bend'ers*, (*Amer.*) running on thin bending ice. [Ety. obscure.]

kit'le-pins, *ki't'l-pinz*, *n.pl.* skittles.—Also *ket'te-pins*. [Origin obscure.]

kit'ull, *ki't'ool*, *n.* the jaggery palm (*Caryota urens*): its fibre. [Sinhalese *kitul*.]

kit'ly, *ki't'i*, *n.* (*Northern and slang*) a jail: a pool or fund.

ki'wi, *kē'wi*, *n.* the Apteryx (*mil. slang*) a New Zealander. [Maori, from its cry.]

kiang, *klang*, *n.* (*mus.*) a complex tone, composed of fundamental and harmonics: timbre.—Also *clang*.—*n.* *klang'farbe* (*-fär-ba*), tone-colour, timbre. [Ger.]

klaxon, *klaks'ən*, *n.* orig. mechanical horn with rasping sound: electric horn. [Registered trade-name.]

klepht, *kleft*, *n.* a Greek or Albanian brigand.—*adj.* *klepht'ic*.—*n.* *klepht'ism*. [Mod. Gr. *klephtēs*—anc. Gr. *kleptēs*, thief—*kleptin*, to steal.]

kleptomania, *klep-tō-mā'n-i-a*, *n.* a mania for stealing: a morbid impulse to secrete things.—*n.* *kleptomā'nial*. [Gr. *kleptin*, to steal, *manīa*, madness.]

Klieg light, *kle'g lit*, a type of incandescent flood-lighting lamp for film studio use.—*kle'g eyes*, the effect of strain on the eyes caused by the brilliance of floodlights in film production. [From *Klieg* brothers, the inventors.]

klinker, *kling'kər*, *n.* a very hard paving-brick. [Du.]

klinostat, *klī'nō-stat*, *n.* a revolving stand for experimenting with growing plants. [Gr. *klinein*, to incline, *stōtos*, standing.]

klipdas, *klīp'das*, *n.* the Cape hyrax. [Du., lit. rock-badger.]

klipspringer, *klīp'spring-ər*, *n.* a small South African antelope. [Du. *klīp*, rock, *springer*, jumper.]

Klondike, *Klondyke*, *klon'dik*, *n.* a very rich source of wealth: a card game, a form of patience.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to export (fresh herring) direct from Scotland to the Continent. [From the gold-rush to *Klondike* in the Yukon, in 1896, &c.]

kloof, *klōf*, *n.* a mountain ravine. [Du., cleft.]

knack, *nok*, *n.* a petty contrivance: a toy: a nice trick: dexterity, adroitness.—*n.* *knack'iness*.—*adj.* *knack'ish*, *knack'y*, cunning, crafty. [Orig. imit.; cf. Du. *knak*, a crack, Ger. *knacken*, to crack.]

knacker, *nok'ər*, *n.* anything that makes a snapping or cracking sound: (*pl.*) castanets or clappers, bones. [Imit.]

knacker, *nak'ər*, *n.* a horse-slaughterer: one who buys and breaks up old horses, ships, &c.: a worn-out horse.—*n.* *knack'ery*, a knacker's yard. [Origin obscure.]

knag, *nag*, *n.* a knot in wood: a peg.—*n.* *knagg'iness*.—*adj.* *knagg'y*, knotty: rugged. [Cf. Dan. *knag*, Ger. *knogge*.]

knap, *nep*, *v.t.* to snap or break with a snapping noise: to break in pieces with blows, as stones: to pronounce or utter with a snapping effect: to

rap: bite off, nibble:—*pr.p.* knapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* knapped.—*ns.* knap'bottle, the bladder-campion; knapp'er, one who breaks stones, esp. one who breaks up flint-flakes for gun-flints; knapp'ing-hammer, (*Scot.*) a hammer for breaking stones.—*v.t.* knapp'le, to nibble. [*Du. knappen*, to crack or crush.]

knab, *nop*, *n.* (*Bacon*) a protuberance: a hillock: a hill-crest. [*O.E. cnæpp*.]

knapsack, *nop'sak*, *n.* a case for necessities borne on the back: a rucksack. [*Du. knappen*, to crack, cat.]

knapskull, knapseull, knapsal, *naps'al*, *n.* (*Scot. obs.*) a kind of helmet. [*Origin unknown*.] knapweed, *naps'wedd*, *n.* a composite plant of the genus Centaurea, like a spineless thistle. [*Earlier knopweed*; see knop.]

knar, gnar, *när*, *n.* a knot on a tree.—*adj.* knarred, gnarred, gnarled, knotty. [*Cf. L.G. knorre, Du. knar*; also knur.]

knar, när, knarl. See gnar, gnarl.

knave, *näv*, *n.* (*orig.*, as in *Shak.*) a boy: a serving-boy: a false, deceitful fellow: a playing-card bearing the picture of a servant or soldier.—*ns.* knave-bairn, (*Scot.*) a male child; knav'ery, dishonesty; knave'ship, (*Scot.*) a certain quantity of grain, the due of the miller's servant.—*adj.* knav'ish, fraudulent: rascally.—*adv.* knav'ishly.—*n.* knav'ishness. [*O.E. cnofo, cnofo*, a boy, a youth; *Ger. knabe, knappe*.]

knawel, *naw'el*, *n.* a cornfield weed (*Sceleranthus*) of the chickweed family. [*Ger. knauel or knäuel*.] knead, *nëd*, *v.t.* to work and press together into a mass, as flour into dough: to operate upon in massage.—*ns.* knead'er; knead'ing-trough, a trough for kneading. [*O.E. cneadan*; *O.N. knœlha, Ger. kneten*, to knead.]

knee, *në*, *n.* the joint between the thigh and shin bones: in a horse's fore-leg, the joint answering to the wrist: in a bird the joint answering to the ankle: part of a garment covering the knee: a root upgrowth by which swamp-growing trees breathe: a piece of timber or metal like a bent knee: (*Shak.*) a genuflection.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to kneel to: (*Shak.*) to achieve by kneeling, or pass over on the knees: to furnish with a knee: to press with the knee: to make baggy at the knee.—*v.i.* to kneel.—*n.pl.* knee'-breeces'es, breeches extending to just below the knee, as in court-dress.—*n.* knee'-cap, the knee-pan: a cap or strong covering for the knees, used chiefly for horses, to save their knees in case of a fall.—*n.pl.* knee'-cords, knee'-breeches of corduroy.—*adj.* knee'-crook'ing, obsequious: fawning; kneed, knee'd, having knees or angular joints: baggy at the knees, as trousers; knee'-deep, rising to the knees: sunk to the knees.—*n.* knee'-drill, directed devotional exercises.—*adj.* knee'-high, rising or reaching to the knees.—*ns.* knee'-holly, butcher's broom; knee'-jerk, a reflex throwing forward of the leg when tapped below the knee-cap; knee'-joint, the joint of the knee: a joint with two pieces at an angle, so as to be very tight when pressed into a straight line; knee'-pan, the patella, a flat, round bone on the front of the knee-joint; knee'-stop, -swell, a lever worked by the performer's knee, for regulating the wind-supply of a reed-organ, &c.; knee'-timber, timber bent into a shape suitable for a knee in shipbuilding, &c.; knee'-tribute, (*Milt.*) the homage of kneeling.—*ns.* knee'-breeches, breeches extending to just below the knee, as in court-dress.

knee, *L. genu, Gr. gony*.]

kneel, *nël*, *v.t.* to rest or fall on the bended knee:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kneeled, knelt (*nelt*).—*n.* kneel'er. [*O.E. cneolian*.]

knell, *nël*, *n.* the stroke of a bell: the sound of a bell at a death or funeral.—*v.t.* to sound as a bell: toll.—*v.t.* to summon as by a tolling bell. [*O.E. cnyllan*, to beat noisily; *Du.* and *Ger. knellen*.] knelt, *nelt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of kneel.

knecvell, a form of nevel.

knew, *nü*, *pa.t.* of know.

knicker. Same as nicker (3).

knickerbockers, *nük'ər-bok-əz*, *n.pl.* loose breeches gathered in at the knee.—Also *n.pl.* knick'ers,

...an's garment of similar
...clad in knickers. [*From*
...in Knickerbocker's

(Washington Irving's) humorous *History of New York*, whence *Knickerbocker* has come to mean the descendant of one of the original Dutch settlers of New York.]

knick-knack, *nük'-nok*, *n.* a small, trifling ornamental or would-be ornamental article—dim. knick-knack'et.—*ns.* knick-knack'atory, a collection of knick-knacks; knick-knack'ery, knick-knacks collectively.—*adj.* knick-knacky.—Also knick-naek, &c. [*A doubling of knick.*]

knife, *nif*, *n.* an instrument for cutting: (*pl.* knives, *nüz*).—*v.t.* to cut: to convey, or apply with a knife: to stab: (*U.S.*) to try to defeat by treachery within the party.—*n.* knife'-and-fork, a trencherman.—*adj.* involving or relating to the use of knife and fork.—*ns.* knife-board, a board on which knives are cleaned: (*coll.*) a seat running along the top of an old form of bus; knife-box, a box for keeping table cutlery in; knife-boy, a boy employed in cleaning knives; knife-edge, a sharp-edged ridge: (*mech.*) a sharp piece of steel like a knife's edge serving as the axis of a balance, &c.; knife-grinder, one who grinds or sharpens knives.—*adj.* knife-less, without a knife: without use of the knife.—*ns.* knife'-money, a knife-shaped bronze currency formerly used in China; knife-rest, a rest for a carving knife or fork.—have one's knife in, to be persistently hostile or vindictive towards; under the knife, undergoing a surgical operation; war to the knife, unrelenting conflict. [*O.E. cnif*; *Ger. knief*, knife, *knifen*, to nip.]

knight, *nit*, *n.* (*orig.*) a lad, servant; one of gentle birth and bred to arms, admitted in feudal times to a certain honourable military rank: one of the rank, with the title 'Sir', next below baronets: a member of the equestrian order in ancient Rome: one devoted to the service of a lady, her servant; or champion: a chess-man, usually with a horse's head, that moves one square laterally and one diagonally at each move.—*v.t.* to create a knight.—*ns.* knight'-age, the collective body of knights; knight-bach'elor, a knight not a member of any order; knight'-bann'et, a knight who carried a banner, and who was superior in rank to the knight-bachelor; knight'-err'ant, a knight who travelled in search of adventures.—*pl.* knights-errant; knight'-err'antry; knight'-hood, the rank, title, or status of knight: the order or fraternity of knights; knight'-hood-err'ant, (*Tenn.*) the body of knights-errant.—*adj.* knight'-less, (*Spens.*) unbecoming a knight.—*n.* knight'iness.—*adj.* knight'ly, like a knight: befitting a knight: chivalrous: of a knight or knights.—Also *adv.*—*ns.* knight'-mar'shal, formerly an officer who had cognisance of offences within twelve miles of the king's abode; knight'-service, tenure by a knight on condition of military service.—knight of industry, a footpad, thief, or sharper; knight of St Crispin, a shoemaker; knight of the pestle, an apothecary; knight of the post (i.e. possibly the whipping-post), a professional false witness and officer of bail; knight of the rainbow, a flunkey (from his livery); knight of the road, a highwayman: a commercial traveller: a tramp; knight of the shears, a tailor; knight of the shire, a member of parliament for a county; knight of the spigot, a tapster, a publican; knight of the stick, a compositor; knight of the whip, a coachman; knight's fee, a holding of land for which knight-service was required; ... d States, a national ... of Malta (see ... a series of moves in which a knight may visit every square on the chess-board; Knights Templars (see Templar). [*O.E. cnicht*, youth, servant, warrior; *Ger.* and *Du. knecht*, servant.]

fäte, fär, ðak; nê, hær (her); mîne; mûte; mûn; ðien (then)

Kniphofia, *nip-hōf'i-ā*, *n.* an African genus of the lily family, otherwise called Tritoma, the red-hot poker or torch-lily. [Named after J. H. Kniphof (1704-65), German botanist.]

knit, *nit*, *(arch.)* to form into a knot: (*arch.*) to tie together: to intertwine: to unite into network by needles or machinery: to make by means of knitting-needles or knitting-machine: to unite closely, to draw together: to contract.—*v.t.* to interweave with needles: to grow together: (*pr.p.* knitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* knitt'ed or knit).—*n.* (*Shak.*) a style of knitting.—*ns.* knitt'er; knitt'ing, the work of a knitter; union, junction: the network formed by knitting.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* knitt'ing-machine, a machine for knitting; knitt'ing-needle, a long needle or wire used for knitting; knitt'wear, knitted clothing. [O.E. *cnyttan*—*cnotta*, a knot.]

knitche, *nich*, *n.* (*prov.*) a faggot. [O.E. *gecnyce*, bond.]

knittle, *nit'l*, *n.* (*naut.*) a small line made of two or three yarns twisted with the fingers: (*pl.*) the halves of two yarns in a rope, twisted for pointing. [O.E. *cnyttels*, sinew, string.]

knife, *niv*, *v.t.* to knife.—*knives*, *pl.* of knife.

knob, *nob*, *n.* a hard protuberance: a hard swelling: a round ornament or handle.—*adj.* knobbed, containing or set with knobs.—*ns.* knob'b'er, a stag in its second year; knob'b'iness.—*adj.* knob'b'y, full of knobs: knotty.—*n.* knob'stick, a stick with knobbed head: (*slang*) a blackleg or scab. [Cf. Low Ger. *knobbe*; *knop*.]

knobkerric, *nob'her-i*, *n.* a round-headed stick used as a club and a missile by Kaffirs.—Also *knob'kiri*. [Knob and *kiri*, on the model of Cape Du. *knopkierie*.]

knock, *nok*, *v.t.* to strike with something hard or heavy: to drive or be driven against something: to strike for admittance: to rap: to make a noise by, or as if by, striking: (of machinery) to rattle: (of internal-combustion engine) to give noise of detonation.—*v.t.* to strike: to drive against: to render, put, make, or achieve by blows: (*slang*) to impress strongly, stun, daze, confound: (*U.S.*) to find fault with: (*U.S.*) to surpass.—*n.* a sudden stroke: a rap: the noise of detonation in an internal-combustion engine: (*Scot.*) a clock.—*n.* knock'-about, a boisterous performance with horse-play: a performer of such turns: (*Austr.*) a doer of odd jobs: (*U.S.*) a small yacht without bowsprit: a small motor-car suitable for going here and there.—*adj.* of the nature of knock-about: suitable for rough use.—*adj.* knock'-down, such as to overthrow: adapted for being taken to pieces.—*ns.* knock'er, one who knocks: a hammer suspended to a door for making a knock: a goblin inhabiting a mine who points out the presence of ore by knocks: (*U.S.*) a carper; knock'er-up, a person employed to rouse workers in the morning; knock'ing, a beating on a door: a rap: a noise as if of something that knocks: knock in 'an internal-combustion engine: a piece knocked off; knock'-knee, the condition of being knock-kneed.—*adj.* knock'-kneed, having knees that knock or touch in walking.—*n.* knock'-out, the act of knocking out: a blow that knocks out: a combination among dealers at an auction: any person or thing that surpasses.—*adj.* (of a competition) eliminating losers at each round.—*ns.* knock'-rating, the measurement of freedom from detonation of a fuel in an internal-combustion engine in terms of the percentage of octane in an octane-heptane mixture of equivalent knock-proneness; knock'-up, (*lawn tennis*) practice immediately before a match.—knock about, (*slang*) to saunter, loaf about: to travel about, roughing it and having varied experiences; knock down, to fell with a blow: assign to a bidder with a tap of the auctioneer's hammer: (*U.S.*) to embezzle (passengers' fares); knock into a cocked hat (see *cock*); knock off, leave off (work); to accomplish hastily: to strike off: to deduct: (*slang*) to steal; knock on, (*Rugby football*) to knock forward with the hand (an infringement of the rules; *n.* knock'-on'); knock on the head, to

suppress, put an end to; knock out, to dislodge by a blow: to strike insensible or incapable of recovering in time, in boxing: to overcome: to lose the scent; knock-out auction, an auction where the bidders are largely swindling confederates; knock-out drops, (*U.S.*) a drug put in liquor by robbers; knock together, to get together or construct hastily; knock the bottom out of, to make, or show to be, invalid: to make ineffectual, bring to naught; knock under, to give in, yield; knock up, to rouse by knocking: to weary out: to be worn out: to construct or arrange hastily: (*cricket*) to score (so many runs): (*U.S.*) to get with child; up to the knocker, (*slang*) up to the required standard of excellence or fashion. [O.E. *cnocean*; perh. imit.]

knoll, *nöl* (*Scot.* *knowe*, *note*), *n.* a round hillock: (*prov.*) the top of a hill. [O.E. *cnoel*; Ger. *knollen*, a knob, lump.]

knoll, *nöl*. Same as *knell*.

knop, *nop*, *n.* a knob: a bud: a loop: a tuft. [Cf. O.N. *knapp*; Du. *knop*, Ger. *knopf*.]

knosp, *nosp*, *n.* the unopened bud of a flower: an architectural ornament resembling that. [Ger. *knospe*.]

knot, *not*, *n.* a snipe-like shore bird of the sandpiper family. [Origin unknown: the connexion with King Cnut is a fancy of Camden's.]

knot, *not*, *n.* an interlacement of parts of a cord or cords, &c., by twisting the ends about each other, and then drawing tight the loops thus formed: a piece of ribbon, lace, &c., folded or tied upon itself in some particular form, as *shoulder-knot*, *breast-knot*, &c.: anything like a knot in form: a bond of union: an elaborately designed flower-bed: a tangle: a difficulty: the main point or central part of a tangle, intricacy, problem, or difficulty: a complex of lines, mountains, &c.: the base of a branch buried in a later growth of wood: a node or joint in a stem, esp. of a grass: a lump: a concretion: a swelling: a knob: a boss: a bud: a hill: a clump or cluster: a division of the knot-marked log-line: a nautical mile per hour: (loosely) a nautical mile.—*v.t.* to tie in a knot: to unite closely: to make knotty: to make by knotting: to remove knots from: to cover knots in (before painting wood).—*v.t.* to form a knot or knots: to knit knots for a fringe.—*pr.p.* knott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* knott'ed.—*ns.* knot'fulness, (*geom.*) the number of simpler knots of which a complex knot is made up; knot'-grass, a much-jointed species of Polygonum, a common weed: applied also to various grasses; knot'-herbs (*Shak.* not herbs), flower-garden herbs; knot'-hole, a hole in wood.

adj. knot'less, with . . . of, or having, knots: . . . or figures.—*ns.* knot't'er, a person or contrivance that makes or removes knots; knot't'iness, the quality of being knotty: (*geom.*) the minimum number of intersections in the projection of a knot on a plane; knott'ing, formation or removal of knots: covering of knots before painting: material for the purpose: fancy-work done by knitting threads into knots.—*adj.* knott'y, containing knots: hard, rugged: difficult: intricate.—*n.* knot'work, ornamental work made with knots: carving or decoration in interlaced forms.—bowline knot (see *bow*); granny knot (see *granny*); porters' knot, a shoulder-pad with loop for the forehead. [O.E. *cnotta*; Ger. *knuten*, Dan. *knude*, L. *nodus*.]

knotschiefer, *knōt-shē-fēr*, *n.* spotted slate, spotted schist, slightly altered argillaceous rock spotted with little concretions. [Ger., knot slate or schist.]

knout, *knōt*, also *nowt*, *n.* a whip formerly used as an instrument of punishment in Russia: punishment inflicted by the knout.—*v.t.* to flog. [French spelling of Russ. *knut*.]

know, *nō*, *v.t.* to be informed of: to be assured of: to be acquainted with: to recognise: (*B.*) to approve: to have sexual commerce with.—*v.t.* to possess knowledge: (*pr.p.* know'ing; *pa.t.* knew, *mi*; *pa.p.* known, *nōn*).—*n.* (*Shak.*) knowledge: possession of the relevant facts.—

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt*, *in'fant*, *ran'dəm*

- koulán**, koulmiss, kourbash, kouskous. See kulan, kumiss, kurbash, couseous.
- kowhal**, *kō'hi*, -*lu'w*, *n.* a papilionaceous shrub (*Sophora tetraptera*) of New Zealand, &c.: the New Zealand glory-pea (*Clianthus*). [Maori.]
- kowtow**, *kow-tow*, the more usual form of *itow*.
- kraal**, *krāl*, *n.* a S. African native village: loosely, a single hut: a corral.—*v.t.* to pen. [Du. *kraal*—Port. *curral*—*L. currere*, to run.]
- krali**, *krit*, *n.* a deadly Indian rock snake (*Bungarus caeruleus*). [Hind. *karait*.]
- kraken**, *krā'kan*, *n.* a fabled sea-monster. [Norw.; the -*n* is the def. art.]
- Krameria**, *krā-mē'ri-ā*, *n.* the rhatany genus of Caesalpiniaceae, or according to some, constituting a family *Krameria*ceae. [J. G. H. and W. H. Kramer, 18th-century German botanists.]
- krang**, *krang*. Same as *kreng*.
- krantz**, *krānts*, *n.* (S.Afr.) a crown of rock on a mountain-top: a precipice.—Also *krans*, *krantz*. [Du. *krans*, a wreath.]
- kreasote**, *kreatine*. Same as *ereosote*, *creatine*.
- kreese**. Same as *kris*.
- kremlin**, *krēm'lin*, *n.* a citadel, specially that of Moscow: the Russian government. [Russ. *kreml*.]
- kreng**, *krēng*, *n.* the carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.—Also *krang*. [Du.]
- kreosote**. Same as *ereosote*.
- kreutzer**, *krōit'ser*, *n.* an obs. copper coin of Austria, South Germany, &c., 100 to the florin or gulden. [Ger. *kreuzer*—*kreuz*, cross, because at one time stamped with a cross.]
- k'ri**, *krē*, *n.* a marginal reading in the Hebrew Bible. [Heb. *qerē*, read (imper.).]
- kriegspiel**, *kriegsspiel*, *krēg'spēl*, *n.* a war-game played on a map to train officers. [Ger. *kriegsspiel*—*krieg*, war, *spiel*, game.]
- krillum**, *kril'i-am*, *n.* improver of soil structure, consisting of synthetic polymers. [Trade name.]
- krill**, *kril*, *n.* whaler's name for species of Euphausia (fam. Euphausiidae), phosphorescent shrimps.
- kris**, *krēs*, *n.* a Malay dagger with wavy blade: (pl. *kris'es*).—*v.t.* to stab with a kris.—Also *crease*, *creese*, *kreese*. [Malay.]
- Krishna**, *krish'nā*, *n.* a deity in later Hinduism, a form of Vishnu.
- kromesky**, *krō'mis-ki*, *n.* a croquette fried in bacon or calf's udder. [Russ. *kromochka*.]
- krone**, *krō'ne*, *n.* (pl. *krō'ner*) in Denmark and Norway, and *krona*, *krō'nā* (pl. *krō'nor*), in Sweden, a silver coin and monetary unit equal to 100 öre.—*n.* *krona* (*krō'nā*; pl. *krō'nen*), a former silver coin of Austria, equal to 100 heller: in Germany a former gold coin of 10 marks. [Cf. *crown*.]
- Kronos**, *krō'nos*, *n.* supreme god of the Greeks, son of Ouranos and Gaia, dethroned by his son Zeus.
- Kru**, *krōō*, *n.* a West African of a people of the coast of Liberia, noted as scamen.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *Kru'* or *Kroo'*-boy, -man.
- krummhorn**, *krōōm'horn*, *n.* an old clarinet-like instrument: an organ reed-stop. [Ger., curved horn.]
- kryometer**, &c. Same as *cryometer*, &c.
- krypsis**, *krīp'sis*, *n.* the 17th cent. doctrine that Christ secretly exercised divine powers. [Gr., concealment.]
- krypton**, *crypton*, *krīp'ton*, *n.* a curious gas discovered in the air by Sir W. Ramsay in 1898 (Kr; atomic number 36). [Gr. *kryptein*, to hide.]
- ksar**, *ksār*, *n.* a Milonic form of tsar.
- Kshatriya**, *kshā'trī-yā*, *n.* a member of the second or military caste among the Brahmanic Hindus. [Sans.]
- k'thbb**, *kithēv*, *n.* a textual reading in the Hebrew Scriptures: originally a marginal note calling attention to the textual form. [Heb. *kethibh*, written.]
- kudos**, *kū'dos*, Gr. *kū'dos*, *n.* credit, fame, renown, prestige. [Gr. *kūdos*, glory.]
- kudu**. Same as *koodoo*.
- Kuffe**, *Cufie*, *kū'fik*, *adj.* of Al Kūfa, south of Babylon: esp. of the lettering of its coins, inscriptions, and MSS., mainly early copies of the Koran.
- kuh-horn**, *kōō'horn*, *n.* an alpenhorn. [Ger.]
- Ku-Klux Klan**, *kū'kluks'klan*, or **Ku-Klux**, *n.* (U.S.) a secret organisation in several Southern states after the Civil War of 1861-65, to oppose Northern influence, and prevent negroes from enjoying their rights as freemen—revived in 1916 to deal drastically with Jews, Catholics, negroes, &c. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *elan*.]
- kukri**, *kōō'krē*, *n.* a sharp, curved Gurkha knife or short sword. [Hind. *kukri*.]
- kulak**, *kōō-lak'*, *n.* a rich peasant: an exploiter. [Russ., fist.]
- kulan**, *koulán*, *kōō'lān*, *n.* the onager, or a nearly related wild ass of the Kirghiz Steppe. [Kirghiz.]
- kultur**, *kōōl-tōōr*, *n.* culture: civilisation: a type of civilisation: sometimes used ironically.—*ns.* *kultur'geschichte* (-*gə-shēhkh'ts*), history of civilisation; *kultur'kreisl* (-*krēls*), an area regarded as a centre of diffusion of culture elements. [Ger.]
- kumiss**, *koumiss*, *kōō'mis*, *n.* fermented mares' milk. [Russ. *kumis*—Tatar, *kumiz*.]
- kümmel**, *kūm'l*, *kim'l*, *koom'l*, *n.* a liqueur flavoured with cumin and caraway seeds. [Ger.,—*L. cuminum*—Gr. *kymīnon*, cumin.]
- kumquat**, *kum'kwat*, *n.* a small kind of orange. [Cantonese, gold orange.]
- Kuomintang**, *kūō'min-tang*, *n.* the Chinese nationalist people's party. [Chin.]
- kupferschiefer**, *kōōp'fēr-shē-fēr*, *n.* a shale rich in copper in the Permian of Germany. [Ger., copper shale.]
- kurbash**, *kourbash*, *kōōr'bash*, *n.* a hide whip used in the East.—*v.t.* to whip with a kurbash. [Ar. *qurbāsh*.]
- Kurd**, *kōōrd*, *kurd*, *n.* one of the people of Kurdistan, Iranian in speech, often blond, Xenophon's *Kardouchoi*—*adj.* and *n.* *Kurd'ish*.
- kurgan**, *koor-gān*, *n.* a sepulchral barrow. [Russ. from Tatar.]
- kurralong**, *kūr'ə-jong*, *n.* an Australian name for various trees with fibrous bark. [Native name.]
- kurre** (*Spens.*). Same as *eur*.
- kursaal**, *kōōr'zāl*, *n.* the reception-room of a spa. [Ger., lit. cure-saloon.]
- kurvey**, *kur-ud*, *v.i.* (S.Afr.) to transport goods.—*n.* *kurvey* or transport rider. [Du. *karwei*, work—Fr. *corvée*; cf. *corvée*.]
- kutch**. Same as *eutch* (2).
- kutchia**. Same as *cutchia*.
- kvass**, *kvās*, *n.* rye-beer. [Russ. *kvass*.]
- kyang**. See *Kiang*.
- kyanise**, *ki'ə-niz*, *v.t.* to preserve from dry-rot by injecting corrosive sublimate (into the pores of wood). [From John H. Kyan (1774-1830).]
- kyanite**, *ki'ə-nit*, *n.* a mineral, an aluminium silicate, generally sky-blue.—Also *cyanito* (sf). [Gr. *kyanos*, blue.]
- kye**, *ky*, *ki*, *n.pl.* (Scol.) cows. [See *kine*.]
- kyle**, *kil*, *n.* a narrow strait. [Gael. *caol*.]
- kyllie**, *killye*, *kyley*, *ki'li*, *n.* a hoamerang. [Western Australian word.]
- kyllix**, *kil' or kil'iks*. Same as *cyllix*.
- kyllösls**, *kil-ō'sis*, *n.* club-foot. [Gr. *kyllōsis*.]
- kyloe**, *ki'lō*, *n.* one of the cattle of the Hebrides. [Origin unknown.]
- kymograph**, *ki'mū-grāf*, *n.* an instrument for recording the pressure of fluids, esp. of blood in a blood-vessel.—*adj.* *kymographie* (-*grā'fik*). [Gr. *kýma*, a wave, *graphein*, to write.]
- kynd**, *kynde*, *kind*, *n.*, *adj.*, and *v.t.* (*Spens.*). Same as *kind*.
- kyne** (*Spens.*). Same as *kine*.
- kyphosis**, *ki'fō'sis*, *n.* a hunchbacked condition.—*adj.* *kyphotic* (-*fō'tik*). [Gr. *kýphōsis*—*kýphos*, a hump.]
- Kyrie eleison**, *kēr'ie-el-ā'i-son*, *kir'*, *kēr'*, *kir'ie-el-ē-son*, *el-ē-ā-son*, &c., abbrev. *Kyrie*, *n.* a form of prayer in all the ancient Greek liturgies, retained in the R.C. mass, following immediately after the introit (including both words and music): one of the responses to the commandments in the Anglican ante-communion service. [Gr. *Kýrie, eleison*, Lord, have pity.]
- kyrielle**, *kēr'ie-el'*, *n.* a string of short lines in

stanzas all ending with the same word. [Fr., *kythe*, *kithc*, *kidh*, *v.t.* (Scot.) to make known:—litany, rigmarole, kyrielle—Gr. *Kýrie eleison*; see preceding.]
 kyte, *kit*, *n.* (Scot.) a paunch, belly. [Origin 2nd pers. sing. *kydst*, in Spenser blunderingly used in the sense of knowest.—*v.i.* to show oneself, to appear. [O.E. *cýthan*, to make known. See uncouth.]

fâte, fär, ðsk; mē, har (her); *müne; mōte; mūte; mōn; dhen* (then)

L

L, l, el, n. the eleventh letter in the Roman, the twelfth in our alphabet, representing a lateral liquid sound, the breath passing the side or sides of the tongue: anything shaped like the letter: used as a sign for pound (*L. libra*): as a Roman numeral *L*=50, *L*=50,000: (*U.S.*) an elevated railway, or train.

la, lā, interj. lo! see! behold! ah! indeed! [*Cf. lo, law* (5).]

la, lā, n. the sixth note of the scale in sol-fa notation—also spelt lah. [*See Aretinian.*]

laager, lager, lā'gar, n. in South Africa, a defensive ring of ox-wagons: any temporised fortification: an encampment.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to arrange or camp in a laager. [*Cape Du. lager*—*Ger. lager*, a camp; *Du. leger*; *cf. lair, layer, leaguer.*]

lab, lab, n. a familiar contraction of laboratory.

labarum, lab'a-rum, n. a Roman military standard, the imperial standard after Constantine's conversion—with a monogram of the Greek letters *XP (Chr)*—for Christ: a similar ecclesiastical banner borne in processions: any moral standard or guide. [*L.*—Late *Gr. labaron*, origin unknown.]

labda, labdacism, labdanum. See *labmda, lambdacism, ladanum.*

labefaction, lab-i-fak-tā'shun, labefaction, -fak'shun, ns. a weakening decay: overthrow. [*L. labefactiō, -ōnis*—*labāre*, to totter, *facere*, to make.]

label, lā'bl, n. (arch.) an attached band or strip: a small slip placed on or near anything to denote its nature, contents, ownership, destination, &c.: (*law*) a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil: (*her.*) a fillet with pendants (an eldest son's cadency mark): (*archit.*) a dripstone: (*fig.*) a characterising or classificatory designation.—*v.t.* to affix a label to: to describe by or on a label:—*pr.p.* lā'bell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lā'belled. [*O.Fr. label*, perh.—*O.H.G. lappa* (*Ger. lappen*), flap.]

labellum, lā-bel'm, n. the lower petal, morphologically the upper, of an orchid: applied also to—*pl.* labell'a—*am.* a lip.]

labial, lā'bi-āl, n. the lips: (*mus.*) sounded by impact of air on a lip-like projection, as an organ flue-pipe.—*n.* a sound formed by the lips.—*v.t.* lā'bialise, to make labial: to pronounce with lip action.—*n.* lā'bialism, a tendency to labialise.—*adv.* lā'biāly.—*n.pl.* Lā'biatæ (—ā'tē), a family of sympetalous dicotyledons with lipped flowers, four-cornered stems, and opposite branches—the dead-nettles, mints, &c.—*adj.* lā'biāte, lipped: having a lipped corolla: belonging to the Labiatae.—*n.* any plant of the Labiatae.—*adj.* and *n.* lā'biolent'al, (a sound) pronounced both by the lips and teeth.—*n.* lā'biūm, a lip or lip-like part: in insects the underlip, formed by the partial fusion of the second maxillae:—*pl.* lā'biā. [*L. labium*, a lip.]

labile, lā'bil, adj. unstable: apt to slip or change. [*L. labilis*—*labi*, to slip.]

labis, lā'bis, n. the cochlear or eucharistic spoon. [*Gr. labis*, handle—root of *lambanin*, to take.]

lablab, lab'lab, n. a tropical bean (*Dolichos Lablab*) with edible pods. [*Ar. lablab*.]

laboratory, lab'a-rē-ī-ri, also lā-bor', n. a chemist's workshop: a place for experimental work or research. [*L. labōrāre*—*labor*, work.]

labour, lā'bor, n. toil: work: bodily work: pains: duties: a task requiring hard work: effort toward the satisfaction of needs: workers collectively: supply or services of workers, esp. bodily workers: the Labour Party or its cause, principles, or interest: (*arch.*) the outcome of toil: distressing difficulty: trouble taken: exertion of influence: the

pangs and efforts of childbirth: heavy pitching or rolling of a ship.—*adj.* of labour or the Labour Party.—*v.i.* to undergo labour: to work: to take pains: to be oppressed: to move slowly: to be in travail: (*naut.*) to pitch and roll heavily.—*v.t.* to spend labour on: to cultivate: to operate, work: to elaborate, work out in detail: to strain, over-elaborate.—*adj.* laborious (*lā-bō-ri-ōs*), involving or devoted to labour: strenuous: arduous:—*adv.* labō'riously.—*n.* labō'riousness.—*adj.* lā'boured, cultivated: worked: bearing marks of effort in execution: strained: over-elaborated.—*ns.* lā'boured, one who labours: one who does work requiring little skill: lā'boursism: lā'bourist, one who contends for the rights of workers.—*adj.* lā'boursav'ing, intended to supersede or lessen labour: lā'boursome, (*Shak.*) laborious: hard labour, compulsory work imposed in addition to imprisonment: Labour Day, in many countries the 1st of May, a day of labour demonstrations: labour of love, work undertaken without hope of emolument: Labour Party, a party aiming at securing for workers by hand or brain the fruits of their industry and equitable distribution thereof: its representatives in parliament: a local organisation of the party: labour with, to take pains to convince. [*O.Fr. labour, labeur*—*L. labor*.]

Labrador, lab'r-rō-dōr, or -dōr', n. a mainland region of Newfoundland and Quebec.—*Also adj.*—*n.* labradorite (or -dōr'), a plagioclase felspar with fine play of colours found on the Labrador coast.—*Labrador (dog, retriever)*, a sporting dog about twenty-two inches in height, either black or (yellow, or golden, Labrador) from red to fawn in colour: Labrador tea, a shrub of the heather family (*Ledum*) used in Labrador as a substitute for tea.

labrum, lā'bram, n. a lip: a lip-like part:—*pl.* lā'bra.—*n.* lā'bret, a lip ornament.—*adj.* lā'brose, thick-lipped. [*L. labrum*, a lip.]

Labrus, lā'brus, n. the wrasse genus of fishes, of the family *Labridæ*.—*adj.* lā'broid. [*L. labrus*, *labros*, a kind of fish.]

labrys, lab'ris, lāb'ris, n. the double-headed axe, a religious symbol of ancient Crete, &c. [*Gr.*, from *Lydian*; perh.—*labrum*, *lab*.]

laburnum, lā-burnum, n. a tree of the genus *Cytisus*, with acceous tree o:

labyrinth, lāv-i-rin, n. (orig.) a building with intricate passages: an arrangement of tortuous paths or alleys (usually between hedges) in which it is difficult to find the way out: a maze: a tangle of intricate ways and connexions: a perplexity: (*anat.*) the cavities of the internal ear.—*adj.* labyrinth'al, labyrinth'ian, labyrinth'ic, -al, labyrinth'ine (—īn, -in).—*n.* labyrinth'odont, an extinct stegocephalian amphibian of Carboniferous, Permian, and esp. Triassic times, so called from the maze pattern of a section of the teeth (*Gr. odous, odontos*, tooth) in some. [*Gr. labyrinthos*, perh. conn. with *labrys*, the double axe; see *labrys*.]

lac, Same as lakh.

lac, lak, n. a dark-red transparent resin produced on the twigs of trees in the East by coccid insects.—*ns.* lac-dye, lac'-lake, scarlet colouring matters obtained from it. [*Hind. lākhi*—*Sans. laksha*, 100,000, hence the (teeming) lac insect.]

laccolite, lak'-līt, n. a mass of igneous rock that has risen in a molten condition and bulged up the overlying strata to form a dome.—*Also lacc'olite* (—līt).—*adj.* laccolite (—līt'ik), laccolitic. [*Gr. lakkos*, a reservoir, *lithos*, a stone.]

lace, lās, n. a string for passing through holes: an ornamental fabric made by looping, knotting,

plaiting, or twisting threads into definite patterns. —*v.t.* to fasten with a lace: to compress or pinch by lacing: to adorn with lace: to streak: to mark with the lash: to intermix, as coffee with brandy, &c.: to intertwine. —*v.i.* to have lacing as mode of fastening: to practise tight-lacing. —*ns.* lace¹ bark, a lofty West Indian tree of the Daphne family, the inner bark like coarse lace: lace²-boot, a boot fastened by a lace. —*adj.* laced. —*ns.* lace³-frame, a machine used in lace-making: lace⁴-leaf (see lattice-leaf): lace⁵-man, a dealer in lace: lace⁶-paper, paper stamped or cut like lace: lace⁷-pillow, a cushion held on the knees by lace-makers: lacet (*lās-et*), a kind of braidwork: lace⁸-wing, the golden-eye, a neuropterous insect with gauzy wings and brilliant golden eyes. —*n.* and *adj.* lac⁹ing. —*adj.* lac¹⁰y (also lac¹¹cy), like lace. —laced mutton, (*Shak.*) a prostitute. [*O.Fr. las*, a noose—*L. laqueus*.]

lacerate, *las'-rāt*, *v.t.* to tear: to rend: to wound: to afflict. —*adj.* lac¹² crable: lac¹³ crant, harrowing: lac¹⁴ crate, -d, rent, torn: (*bot.*) with edges cut into irregular segments. —*n.* lacerat¹⁵ion. —*adj.* lac¹⁶ crative, tearing: having power to tear. [*L. lacere*, -atum, to tear—*lacer*, torn.]

Lacerta, *lā-sər-tā*, *n.* a genus of lizards, including the common lizard. —*adj.* lacertian (*-sər-thyn*), of lizards: lizard-like. —*n.pl.* Lacertil¹⁷ia, the lizard order or suborder of reptiles. —*adj.* lacertilian: lacertine. [*L.*]

laches, *lach'iz*, *n.* (*law*) negligence or undue delay, esp. such as to disentitle to remedy. [*A.Fr. lachesse*.]

Lachesis, *lak'i-sis*, *n.* that one of the three Fates who assigned to each mortal his destiny—she spun the thread of life from the distaff held by Clotho: a genus of snakes including the bushmaster. [*Gr.*]

Lachrymal, *lak'ri-mal*, *adj.* of or for tears. —*n.* a tear-bottle: a bone near the tear-gland: (*in pl.*) lachrymal organs: (*in pl.*) weeping fits. —*adj.* lachrymatory, lachrymatory, lachrymal: causing tears to flow. —*ns.* a tear-bottle. —*n.* lachrymator, a substance that causes tears to flow, as tear-gas: a contrivance for letting it loose. —*adj.* lachrymose, shedding tears: given to weeping: lugubrious. —*adv.* lachrymously. —Also lachrymal, lacrim¹⁸al, &c.—lachryma Christi (*lak'ri-mā kris'ti*; *L.*, Christ's tear), a sweet but piquant wine from grapes grown on Vesuvius: lachrymal duct, a duct that conveys tear-water from the inner corner of the eye to the nose: lachrymal gland, a gland at the outer angle of the eye that secretes tears. [*From lachryma*, a mediaeval spelling of *L. lacrima*, tear; cf. *Gr. dakry*; *Eng.* tear; *Gr. dakryma* may have influenced the spelling.]

lacinia, *lā-sin'i-ā*, *n.* a long narrow lobe in a leaf, &c.: (*entom.*) the inner lobe of the maxilla: —*pl.* lacin¹⁹iac (-ē). —*adj.* lacin²⁰iate, -d, cut into narrow lobes, slashed. —*n.* lacin²¹ation. [*L.*, a lapet, tag.]

lack, *lak*, *n.* want, deficiency: a thing wanting. —*v.t.* to be in want of: to miss: to need. —*v.i.* to be wanting: to be in want. —*ns.* lack²²-all, one who is destitute: lack²³-beard: lack²⁴-brain, (*Shak.*) a fool. —*adj.* lack²⁵ing. —*ns.* lack²⁶and: lack²⁷-Latin (*obs.*; often *Sir John Lack-Latin*), an ignorant priest. —*adj.* lack²⁸-linen, (*Shak.*) wanting linen. —*n.* lack²⁹-love, one who is deficient in love. —*adj.* lack³⁰-lustre, dull. [*Cf. M.L.G. and Du. lak*, blemish.]

lack, *lak*, *n.* See good-lack under good.

lackadaisical, *lak-ə-dā-zī-kəl*, *adj.* affectedly pensive: sentimental: listless: languishing. —*interj.* lack³¹ad³²al³³sy, lack³⁴aday. [*See alack-a-day.*]

lacker, See lacquer.

lackey, lacquey, *lak'i*, *n.* a footman or valet: a servile follower: —*pl.* lack³⁵eys, lacqueys. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* to serve or attend as or like a footman. —lackey³⁶ —*adj.* lackey³⁷ —*adj.* lackey³⁸ —*adj.* lackey³⁹ —*adj.* lackey⁴⁰ —*adj.* lackey⁴¹ —*adj.* lackey⁴² —*adj.* lackey⁴³ —*adj.* lackey⁴⁴ —*adj.* lackey⁴⁵ —*adj.* lackey⁴⁶ —*adj.* lackey⁴⁷ —*adj.* lackey⁴⁸ —*adj.* lackey⁴⁹ —*adj.* lackey⁵⁰ —*adj.* lackey⁵¹ —*adj.* lackey⁵² —*adj.* lackey⁵³ —*adj.* lackey⁵⁴ —*adj.* lackey⁵⁵ —*adj.* lackey⁵⁶ —*adj.* lackey⁵⁷ —*adj.* lackey⁵⁸ —*adj.* lackey⁵⁹ —*adj.* lackey⁶⁰ —*adj.* lackey⁶¹ —*adj.* lackey⁶² —*adj.* lackey⁶³ —*adj.* lackey⁶⁴ —*adj.* lackey⁶⁵ —*adj.* lackey⁶⁶ —*adj.* lackey⁶⁷ —*adj.* lackey⁶⁸ —*adj.* lackey⁶⁹ —*adj.* lackey⁷⁰ —*adj.* lackey⁷¹ —*adj.* lackey⁷² —*adj.* lackey⁷³ —*adj.* lackey⁷⁴ —*adj.* lackey⁷⁵ —*adj.* lackey⁷⁶ —*adj.* lackey⁷⁷ —*adj.* lackey⁷⁸ —*adj.* lackey⁷⁹ —*adj.* lackey⁸⁰ —*adj.* lackey⁸¹ —*adj.* lackey⁸² —*adj.* lackey⁸³ —*adj.* lackey⁸⁴ —*adj.* 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American of mixed white and Indian blood. [Sp., *L. Latinus*, Latin.]

ladle, *lād'l*, *n.* a large spoon for lifting liquid; the float-board of a mill-wheel: (*Scot.*) a church collection-box on a long handle.—*v.t.* to transfer or distribute with a ladle.—*n.* *lad'leful*, as much as a ladle will hold:—*pl.* *lad'lefuls*. [*O.E. lildædel*—*hladan*, to lade.]

ladrone, *la-drōn'*, *n.* a robber. [*Sp. ladrón*—*L. latro*,—*ōnis*.]

lady (*Lady* when prefixed), *lā'di*, *n.* the mistress of a house: used as the feminine of lord and of gentleman, and ordinarily as a less formal substitute for dame; any woman of refinement of manners and instincts, or more generally: (*arch.*) a consort, a term formerly preferred to wife by some who liked to stand upon their dignity: a lady-love or object of chivalric devotion: a size of slates, 16×8 inches: used also as a feminine prefix: *pl.* *ladies* (*lā'diz*); old genitive *la'dy*.—*ns.* *la'dybird*, any member of the family Coccinellidae, little round beetles, often brightly spotted, preying on green-fly, &c.—also *la'dybug*, *la'dy-cow*, *la'dy-fly*; *la'dy-chapel*, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, usually behind the high altar, at the end of the apse; *la'dy-fern*, a pretty British fern (*Athyrium Filix-foemina*), with long bipinnate fronds (imagined by the old herbalists to be the female of the male-fern).—*adj.* *la'dyified*, *la'dified*, inclined to affect the lady.—*v.t.* *la'dyfy*, *la'dify*, to make a lady of: to call My Lady or Your Ladyship.—*ns.* *la'dy-help*, one paid to assist in house-work, but treated more or less as one of the family; *la'dyhood*, condition, character, of a lady.—*adj.* *la'dyish*, having the airs of a fine lady.—*ns.* *la'dyism*, affectation of the airs of a fine lady; *la'dy-killer*, a man who fancies himself irresistible to women; a general lover; *la'dykin*, an endearing dim. of lady.—*adj.* *la'dylike*, like a lady in manners: refined; soft, delicate; often implying want of touch with reality and sincerity.—*gentle*.—*ns.* *la'dy-love*, a lady or woman loved: a sweetheart; (*our*) *la'dy's-bed'strow* (see *bedstraw*); *la'dy's-cushion*, the mossy saxifrage; *la'dy's-finger*, *la'dy's-finger*, a name for many plants, esp. the kidney-vetch: a finger-shaped cake; *la'dyship*, the title of a lady; *la'dy's-maid*, a female attendant on a lady, esp. for the toilet; *la'dy's-mantle*, a genus (*Alchemilla*) of rosaceous plants with small, yellowish-green flowers and leaves like folded drapery; *la'dy's-slipper*, a genus (*Cypripedium*) of orchids with large slipper-like lip; *la'dy's-smock*, *la'dy-smock*, the cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*), a cruciferous meadow-plant, with whitish, bluish-coloured flowers; *la'dy's-thistle*, the milk thistle; *la'dy-trifles*, (*Shak.*) trifles befitting a lady.—*ladies'* companion, a small bag used for carrying women's work; *ladies' gallery*, a gallery in the House of Commons, once screened off by a grille; *ladies' man*, one fond of women's society; *Lady Day*, 25th March, the day of the Annunciation of the Virgin.—*her*, *your ladyship*, my lady, forms of expression used in speaking of, or to, one who has the title of Lady; *our Lady*, the Virgin Mary. [*O.E. hlādfige*, lit. app. the bread-kneader—*hlāf*, loaf, and a lost word from the root of dough.]

laetotropic, *lā-ē-trop'ik*, *adj.* turning to the left. [*Gr. laios*, left, *tropos*, a turn.]

laesle, (*Spens.*) for lazy.

laetare, *lā-ē-ri*, *n.* the fourth Sunday in Lent. [*Laetare* (first word of the introit), imper. sing. of *L. laetari*, to rejoice—*laetus*, joyful.]

laevigate, a faulty spelling of levigate.

laevorotatory, *lā-vō-rō-tō-ri*, *adj.* rotating the plane of polarisation of light to the left.—*n.* *laevorotā'tio*. [*L. laevus*, left, *rotare*, to rotate.]

laevulose, *lā-vū-lōs*, or *lev*, *n.* fructose, a laevorotatory sugar (*C₆H₁₂O₆*).—Also *laevulose*. [*L. laevus*, left.]

lag, *lag*, *adj.* hindmost; behindhand; late; tardy.—*n.* he who, or that which, comes behind: the lag-end: (esp. in *pl.*) dregs: a retardation or falling behind: the amount by which one pheno-

menon is delayed behind another: delay.—*v.i.* to move or walk slowly: to loiter: to fall behind:—*pr.p.* *lagg'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *lagged*.—*n.* *lag-end*, (*Shak.*) the last or long-delayed end.—*adj.* *lagg'ard*, *lagging*.—*ns.* *lagg'ard*, *lagg'er*, one who lags behind.—*n.* and *adj.* *lagg'ing*.—*adv.* *lagg'ingly*.—*lag* of the tides, the progressive lengthening of the interval between tides as neap-tide is approached—*opp.* to *priming*. [*Origin unknown.*]

lag, *lag*, *n.* a stave: a latb: boarding: a wooden lining: a non-conducting covering: a perforated wooden strip used instead of a card in weaving.—*v.t.* to furnish with a lag.—*n.* *lagg'ing*, boarding, as across the framework of a ceiling for an arch, or in a mine to prevent ore falling into a passage. [*Prob. O.N. lögg, barrel-rim*; cf. *Sw. lagg, stave*.]

lag, *lag*, *v.t.* (*slang*) to steal: to carry off: to arrest: to transport or send to penal servitude.—*n.* a convict: an old convict: a term of penal servitude or transportation. [*Origin unknown.*]

lagan, *lag'an*, *n.* wreckage or goods at the bottom of the sea: later taken to mean such goods attached to a buoy with a view to recovery.—Also *ligan* (*li'gan*). [*O.Fr. lagan*, perh. *Scand.* from the root of *lay*, lie; falsely associated with *L. ligamen*, a tying.]

lagena, *la-jē'nā*, *n.* (ant.) a narrow-necked bottle.—*adj.* *lage'niform*, flask-shaped. [*L. lagēna*—*Gr. lagyna*.]

lager, *lā'gr*, *n.* See *laager*.

lager, *lā'gr*, *n.* (in full *lager beer*) a light beer very much used in Germany. [*Ger. lager-bier*—*lager*, a store-house.]

laggen, *lagg'in*, *lag'an*, (*Burns*) the angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish.—*n.* *lagg'en-gird*, a hoop at the bottom of a wooden vessel. [*Cf. lag* (2), *leglin*.]

lagoo, *la-gōōn'*, *n.* a shallow lake, esp. one near or in the sea or a river.—Also (old)—*laguna*—*L. lacina*.]

lag, *lag*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) plaintive(ly). [*It.-L. lacrimosus*, tearful—*lacrima*, a tear.]

lagthing, *lagt'ing*, *lag'ting*, *n.* (obs.) the upper house of the Norwegian parliament. [*Norw. lag, law, ting* (*thing*), court, parliament.]

lah. Same as *la* (2).

lahar, *lā'hār*, *n.* a mud-lava or other mud-flow.

laic, *la'ic*, *laicse*. See *lay*, *adj.*

laid, *lād*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *lay*.—*adj.* put down, prostrate: pressed down.—*laid* paper, such as shows the marks of the close parallel wires on which the pulp was laid—*opp.* to *wove*; *laid* work, in embroidery, couching of the simplest kind.

laidly, *lād'li*, *adj.* Northern (*Scot.*) form of *loathly*.

laigh, *lā'hi*, *adj.* and *adv.* a Scots form of low: low-lying: sunkcn.—*n.* a tract of low-lying land.

laik. Same as *lake* (4).

lain, *pa.p.* of *lie*, to rest.

lair, *lār*, *n.* a lying-place, esp. the den or retreat of a wild beast: an enclosure for beasts: (*Scot.*) the ground for one grave in a burying-place.—*v.t.* to put in a lair.—*v.i.* to lie: to go to a lair.—*n.* *lair'age*, a place where cattle are housed or laired, esp. at markets and docks. [*O.E. leger*, a couch—*ligan*, to lie down; *Du. leger*, *Ger. lager*.]

lair, *lār*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to mire.—*n.* *mire*.—*adj.* *lair'y*. [*O.N. leir*, mud.]

lair, *lār*, *n.* Scots form of *lore*.

laird, *lārd*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a landed proprietor.—*n.* *laird'ship*. [*Northern form of lord*.]

laisse, *lēs*, *n.* a tirade or string of verses on one rhyme. [*Fr.*]

laissez-aller, *lēs-ā-āl'ā*, *n.* unconstraint.—Also *laissez-er-all'er*. [*Fr.*, let go.]

laissez-faire, *lēs-ā-fēr'*, *n.* a general principle of non-interference.—Also *laissez-er-faire*. [*Fr.*, let do.]

laith, *lāth*, a Scots form of *loth*.—*adj.* *laithfu'* (*lāth'fū*), bashful.

laity. See *lay*, *adj.*

lake, *lāk*, *n.* a reddish pigment originally got from lac: a coloured substance got by combination of a dye with a metallic hydroxide: its colour:

carmine.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become lake-coloured.—*adj.* lak'y. [lac (2).]

lake, *lāk*, *n.* a large or considerable body of water within land.—*adj.* *lāk'y*. [*lāc*, (*lē*)].
lake'-basin, a hollow now or once containing a lake; the area drained by a lake;
lake'-dweller; **lake'-dwelling**, a settlement, esp. prehistoric, built on piles in a lake; **lake'-law'yer**, (U.S.) the bowfin; the burbot; **lake'let**, a little lake; **lāk'er**, a fish found in lakes; a boat for lakes: one who sails on lakes: a Lake poet: a visitor to the Lake District.—*adj.* *lāk'ish*, savouring of the Lake school; *lāk'y*.—**Lake District**, a picturesque mountainous region in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, with many lakes; **Lake poets**, Coleridge, and Southey, etc. [*M.E.* *lac*, either ext word), confused in sense with *L. lacus*, *lake*, or from *locus* itself, directly or through Fr. *lac*.]

lake, *lāk*, *n.* (*obs.*) a small stream or water-channel.
[O.E. *lacu*.]

lake, lalk, lāk, v.i. (*N. England*) to sport, play.
[O.E. *lācan*.]

lakh, lac, *lak*, n. the number 100,000: 100,000
rupees. [Hind. *lākh*—Sans. *lakṣa*, a mark,
100,000.]

lakín, lă'kin, n. (*Shok.*) a shortened form of ladykin,
dim. of lady.

Lakshmi, *luksh'mē*, *n.* in Hindu mythology, Vishnu's consort. [Sans. *Lakshmi*.]

lalang, lā'lang, *n.* a coarse grass, *Imperata orundinoceph.* of the Malay archipelago. [Malay.]

lallan, lall'an, adj. and **n.** a form of lawland, low-land.—**n.** Lall'ans, Broad Scots: a form of Scots developed by modern Scottish writers.

lallation, *lal'-a'shon*, *n.* childish speech: pronounc-
ing of *r* like *l*.—*n.* lall'ing, babbling. [*L. lallāre*,
to sing lullaby.]

lam, lam, v.t. to beat. [Cf. O.E. *lemian*, to subdue, lame, O.N. *lemja*, to beat, lit. lame.]

lama, *lā'mā*, n. a Buddhist priest in Tibet.—*ns.*
Lamalism (*lā'mā-izm*), the religion prevailing in
 Tibet and . . . Buddhism corrupted
 by Sivaism, . . . rit-worship.
La'malist; . . .
la'ma-sal (-*ri*), a Tibetan monastery. [Tibetan,
blama, the silent.]

Lamantín, *lā-mon'tín*, *n.* the manatec. [Fr.]
Lamarekism, *lā-mārk'izm*, *n.* the theory of the

French naturalist J. B. P. A. de Monet de Lamarck (1744-1829) that species have developed by the efforts of organisms to adapt themselves to new conditions—also Lamarck'lanism,—*adj.* and *n.* Lamarck'lan.

lamb, *lamb*, *n.* the young of a sheep: its flesh as a food: lambskin: one simple, innocent or gentle as a lamb.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to bring forth as sheep: to tend at lambing.—*ns.* lamb'-ale, a feast at lambing: lamb'-ic, a lamb: lamb'-ed, dressed as a lamb: lamb'-ed as a lamb.

leather: a woollen cloth resembling tins, a cotton cloth with raised surface and deep nap; lamb's-lett'uce, corn-salad; lamb's-wool, fine wool; a wholesome old English beverage composed of ale and the pulp of roasted apples, with sugar and spices,—the Lamb, Lamb of God, applied to Jesus Christ, *John i. 29*.

ambasciatore

lambda, *lam'da*, also (more correctly) *lab'da*, *lab'dā*, *n.* the Greek letter (Λ , λ) corresponding to Roman *l*: as a numeral, $\Lambda = 30$, $\lambda = 30,000$; used as a symbol for wave-length: the meeting of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures of the skull. — *n.* lamb'doelism, *lab'doelism*, a too frequent use of words containing *l*-sounds: faulty pronunciation of the sound of *l*: a defective pronunciation of *r* making it like *l*. — *adj.* lamb'doid, -al, shaped like the Greek capital Λ — applied in anatomy to the suture between the occipital and the two parietal bones of the skull. [*Gr.* *lambda*, properly *lab'da* — Heb. *lamedh*.]

licking: moving about as
ding over; flickering.
ity of being lambent; a
(*obs.*) taken by licking.
[*lambère*, to lick.]

lambert, *lam'bert*, *n.* A unit of brightness, one lumen per square centimetre. [After J. H. Lambert (1728-77), German physicist. See.]

lamboys, lom'boiz, n.pl. (ont.) kilted flexible steel-plates worn skirt-like from the waist. [Perh. fr. *lambeaux* flaps: or a blunder for *lambeaux*.]

lambrequin, lam'ber-kin, or -bri-kin, *n.* a veil over a helmet: mantling: a strip of drapery over a window doorway from a mantlepiece, &c. [*Fr.*]

lame, *lám*, *adj.* disabled, esp. in the use of a leg: hobbling: unsatisfactory: imperfect.—*v.t.* to make

lame: to cripple: to render imperfect.—*adv.* lame'ly.—*n.* lame'ness.—*adj.* lame'ish, a little lame: hobbling.—lame duck (see duck, 3).
[*OF* *lama*, *lame*: *Du.* *lam*, *Ger.* *lahm*.]

[illegible]

lamell ose.—*n.* **lamell**ose, any member of the Lamelli-branchiāta, Pelecypoda, or bivalve molluscs, from their plate-like (nutritive) gills.—*adj.* **lamelli**-branchiāte.—*n.* **lamell**'icorn (*L. cornū*, horn),

a member of the Lamellicornes, a very numerous group of beetles—the cockchafer, &c., with the ends of the antennæ expanded in flattened plates.—*adj.* lamelliros'tral (L. *rōstrum*, beak), having transverse lamellæ within the edge of the bill.

lament, *la-ment'*, *v.i.* to utter grief in outcries: to wail: to mourn.—*v.t.* to mourn for: to deplore.—*n.* sorrow expressed in cries: an elegy or dirge: a musical composition of like character.—*adj.*

lamentable (*lam'ent-ə-bəl*), deserving or expressing sorrow: sad: pitiful.—*adv.* lam'entably.—*n.* lamenta'tion, act of lamenting: audible expression of grief: wailing: Lamentations, a book of the Old Testament traditionally attributed to

lamester, *lamester*, *lām'is-ter*, *n.* (Scot.) a cripple. [Obscurely derived from *lame*.]
 lamb, *lamb*, *lām*, *n.* in Greek and Roman mythology.

lamin, *la-mi-a*, *n.* in Greek and Roman mythology,
a blood-sucking serpent-witch. [Gr. and L.
lamid]

lamalger, lammlger, lom'i-ger, *n.* (prov.) a cripple. [Cf. lameter.]

lamlna, lam'i-nā, *n.* a thin plate or layer: a leaf-blade: a thin plate of bone: a plate of sensitive tissue within a hoof—*l. lamlnae* (-nē).—*adj.*

lam'inar, lam'inary.—*n.* Lamnaria'ra, the tangie genus of brown seaweeds, with large expanded leathery fronds.—*adj.* lam'nar'ian; lam'inate, -d, in laminæ or thin plates: consisting of scales or layers, over one another.—*n.* lam'inif'ion.

or layers, over one another, — *n.* lamina flow arrangement in thin layers: a thin layer, — laminar flow, viscous flow. [*L. lamina*, a thin plate.]
Lammas, *lam'as*, *n.* the feast of first-fruits on 1st August. — *Lammas-tide*, season of Lammas.
SAE *blammas* *blammas* *blif* *loaf* *mane*.

hammer, *Idm'ar*, n. (Scot.) amber. [Fr. l'ambre, the amber.]

lammergeier, lammergeyer, lam'-er-ge-er, n. the great bearded vulture of southern Europe, &c. [Ger. *lammergeier*—*lämmer*, lambs, *geier*, vulture.]

lammie, lammie, *lammie*, *n.* a thick quilted jumper worn in cold weather by sailors. [Perh. *lammie*.]
lamp, lamp, *n.* a vessel for burning oil with a wick, and so giving a light: any structure containing a source of artificial light: any source of light.

(*arch. and slang*) an eye.—*v.i.* (*Sper.*) to shine.—*v.t.* to illumine: to supply with lamps.—*lamp'od*, a lamp, candlestick, or torch: *lamp-adary*, in the Greek Church, one who looks after the lamps and carries a lighted taper before the

patriarchi: a candelabrum; lampaded'rom;
; mûte; mûte; mûon; dhen (then)

lampadephoria (Gr. *lampadēphorā*, *lampadēphorā*), an ancient Greek torch-race; **lamp'adist**, a runner in a torch-race; **lamp'adumancy** (Gr. *manteia*, divination), divination by flame; **lamp'-black**, soot from a lamp, or from the burning of bodies rich in carbon (mineral oil, turpentine, tar, &c.) in a limited supply of air: a pigment made from it.—*v.t.* to blacken with lampblack.—*ns.* **lamp'-burner**, that part of a lamp from which the flame proceeds; **lamp'-chimney**, **lamp'-glass**, a glass funnel placed round the flame of a lamp; **lamp'-fly**, (*Browning*) *perh.* a glow-worm, or a firefly; **lamp'-holder**, a socket for an electric bulb; **lamp'-hole**, a shaft for lowering a lamp into a sewer; **lamp'-hour**, the energy required to maintain a lamp for an hour.—*adj.* **lamp'ing**, shining.—*ns.* **lamp'ion**, a coloured glass pot for illuminations; **lamp'light**, the light shed by a lamp or lamps; **lamp'lighter**, a person employed to light street-lamps: (*U.S.*) a spill or other means of lighting a lamp; **lamp'-post**, the pillar supporting a street-lamp; **lamp'-shade**, a structure for moderating or directing the light of a lamp; **lamp'-shell**, a brachiopod, esp. *Terebratula* or kindred genus, from its shell like an antique lamp.—*smell* of the lamp, to show signs of great elaboration or study. [*Fr.* *lampe*, and Gr. *lampas*, *ador*—*lampein*, to shine.]

lamp, lamp, v.t. (*Scot.*) to run wild, to scamper: to go jauntily, stride along.

lampas, lam'pas, n. a material of silk and wool used in upholstery. [*Fr.*]

lampas, lampasse, lam'pas, n. (*Shak.*) a swelling of the roof of the mouth in horses. [*Fr.* *lampas*.]

lampern, lam'purn, n. a river lamprey. [*O.Fr.* *lampion*.]

lampoon, lam-poon', n. a personal satire.—*v.t.* to assail with personal satire.—*ns.* **lampoon'er**; **lampoon'cry**. [*O.Fr.* *lampon*, *perh.* from a drinking-song with the refrain *lampons*, let us drink.]

lamprey, lam'pri, n. a genus (*Petromyzon*) of Cyclostomes that fix themselves to stones by their mouths:—*pl.* *lamp'pries*. [*O.Fr.* *lamproie*—*L.L.* *lampreda*, *lampetra*—explained as from *L.* *lambrē*, to lick, *petra*, rock, but found also as *naupreda*, *nauprida*.]

lamprophyre, lam'prō-fir, n. a compact intrusive rock with phenocrysts of black mica, hornblende, &c., but not of felspar.—*adj.* **lamprophyric** (*-fir'ik*). [*Gr.* *lampros*, bright, and *-phyre* from porphyry.]

lana, lā'nā, n. *gnipap* wood. [*S. American word*.]
lanate, lā'nāt, adj. woolly. [*L.* *lānātus*—*lāna*, wool.]

Lancasterian, lang-kas-tēr-i-an, adj. pertaining to Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838), or his method of teaching by means of monitors.

Lancasterian, lang-kas-tri-an, adj. pertaining to Lancaster, or Lancashire, or the dukes or house of Lancaster.—*n.* a native of Lancaster or Lancashire: an adherent of the house of Lancaster.

lance, lāns, n. a cavalry weapon with a long shaft, a spearhead, and a small flag: a similar weapon for other purposes: a surgeon's lance: a blade in a cutting tool to sever the grain in advance of the main blade: the bearer of a lance.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to shoot out, fling: to pierce, as with a lance: to open with a lance.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to rush, dart, fling oneself.—Also **launce**.—*ns.* **lance'-corporal** (formed on lance prisado), an acting corporal (*army slang*, **lance'-jack**); **lance'let**, the *amphioxus*; **lanc'er**, a light cavalry soldier armed with a lance, or of a regiment formerly so armed: (*pl.*) a popular set of quadrilles, first in England about 1820, or its music: **lance'-wood**, a wood of various kinds, strong and elastic, brought from Jamaica, Guiana, &c. [*Fr.*—*L.* *lancea*; Gr. *lonché*, a lance; cf. *launch*.]

lance. See **launce** (3).

lancegay, lāns'gā, n. (*obs.*) a kind of spear. [*O.Fr.*—*lance*, a lance, *zagaye*, a pike; see *assagal*.]

lance-knight, -knecht, erroneous forms of **lands-knecht**.

lanceolate, -d, lān'si-ō-lāt, -id, adj. shaped like a

lance-head: lance-shaped: (*bot.*) tapering toward both ends and two or three times as long as broad.—*adv.* **lan'ceolately**. [*L.* *lanceolātus*—*lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*.]

lance prisado, lāns pri-zā-dō, prisade, pri-zād', pcesade, pi-zād', spicisade, spē-zād', n. (*obs.*) a lance-corporal. [*It.* *lanca spezzata*, broken lance, as if meaning an experienced soldier.]

lancet, lān'sit, n. a surgical instrument used for opening veins, abscesses, &c.: a lancet window: a lancet arch.—**lancet arch**, high and narrow pointed arch; **lancet window**, a tall, narrow, acutely arched window. [*O.Fr.* *lancette*, dim. of *lance*; see *lance*.]

lancinate, lān'sin-āt, v.t. to lacerate: to pierce.—*adj.* **lan'cinating**, (of pain) shooting, darting.—*n.* **lancinā'tion**, sharp, shooting pain. [*L.* *lan-cināre*, *-ātum*, to tear.]

land, land, n. the solid portion of the surface of the globe: a country: a district: a nation or people: a constituent part of an empire or federation: real estate: ground: soil: (*Scot.*) a group of dwellings or tenements under one roof and having a common entry.—*v.t.* to set on land or on shore: to set down: to deposit, drop, or plant: to cause to arrive: to bring ashore: to capture: to secure: to attach to one's interest: to earth (*up*): to fill, to block with earth.—*v.i.* to come on land or on shore: to alight: to arrive, find oneself, end by being.—*adj.* of or on the land: **land-dwelling**: **terrestrial**.—*ns.* **land'-agent**, a person employed to let farms, collect rents, &c.: (*esp. U.S.*) an agent or broker for buying and selling of land; **land'-army**, a body of women organised for farm-work in wartime; **land'-breeze**, a breeze setting from the land towards the sea; **land'-bridge**, (*geol.*) a connexion by land allowing terrestrial plants and animals to pass from one region to another; **land'-crab**, any crab that lives much or chiefly on land.—*adj.* **land'ed**, possessing land or estates: consisting in or derived from land or real estate.—*ns.* **land'er**, one who lands: (*coll.*) a heavy blow; **land'fall**, an approach to land after a journey by sea or air: the land so approached; **land'-fish**, (*Shak.*) a fish on land, one who is more fish than man; **land'-flood**, an overflowing of land by water: inundation; **land'-force**, a military force serving on land; **land'-girl**, a girl who does farm-work; **land'-grabber**, one who acquires land by harsh and grasping means: one who is eager to occupy land from which others have been evicted; **land'-grabbing**; **land'-herd**, a herd of land animals; **land'-holder**, a tenant or proprietor of land.—*adj.* **land'-holding**.—*ns.* **land'-hunger**, desire to possess land; **land'ing**, disembarkation: a coming to ground: alighting: putting ashore: setting down: a place for getting on shore or upon the ground: the level part of a staircase between flights of steps or at the top.—*adj.* relating to the unloading of a vessel's cargo, or to disembarking, or to alighting from the air.—*ns.* **land'ing-carriage**, the wheeled structure on which an aeroplane runs when starting or landing; **land'ing-craft**, a small, low, open vessel, or vessels, for landing troops and equipment on beaches; **land'ing-field**, a field that allows aircraft to land and take-off safely; **land'ing-gear**, wheels, floats, &c., of an aircraft used in alighting; **land'ing-ground**, a piece of ground prepared for landing aircraft as required; **land'ing-net**, a kind of scoop-net for landing a fish that has been hooked; **land'ing-place**, a place for landing; **land'ing-ship**, a ship whose forward part can be let down in order to put vehicles ashore; **land'ing-stage**, a platform, fixed or floating, for landing passengers or goods; **land'ing-strip**, a narrow hard-surfaced runway; **land'-jobber**, a speculator in land; **land'-jobbing**; **land'lady**, a woman who has tenants or lodgers: the mistress of an inn: (*obs.*) a hostess; **land'-law**, (*usu. pl.*) a law concerning property in land.—*adj.* **land'less**; **land'-locked**, almost or quite shut in by land: cut off from the sea.—*ns.* **land'lord**, a man who has tenants or lodgers: the master of an inn; **land'lordism**, the authority,

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mont, in'font, ran'dom*

interpreter.—*v.t.* *Lat'insc*, to turn into or make Latin or like to Latin.—*v.i.* to use Latin idioms or derivatives.—*ns.* *Lat'lnism*, a Latin idiom; use or inclination towards use of Latin idioms, words, or ways; *Lat'lnist*, one skilled in Latin; *Latin'ity*, the quality of one's Latin.—*classical Latin*, the Latin of the writers who flourished from about 75 B.C. to about A.D. 200; *dog Latin*, barbarous Latin; *late Latin*, the Latin written by authors between A.D. 200 and (circ.) 600; *Latin America*, those parts of America where Spanish, Portuguese, and French are spoken; *Latin Church*, the Church that uses Latin and recognises the primacy of Rome—the Roman Catholic Church; *Latin cross*, an upright cross with the lowest limb longest; *Latin Empire*, that portion of the Byzantine Empire seized in 1204 by the Crusaders (French and Venetian), and overthrown by the Greeks in 1261; *Latin kingdom*, the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem ruled by French or Latin kings, and lasting from 1099 to 1187; *Latin Quarter*, the educational and students' quarter of Paris around the Sorbonne (where Latin was spoken in the Middle Ages; Fr. *quartier latin*), famous for its unconventional way of life; *Latin Union*, a monetary union (1865-1926) of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland; *late and Mediaeval Latin*, the Latin of the 12th to 15th and 16th and 17th centuries; *New, Modern, Latin*, Latin as written between 1500 and the present time, mostly used as a scientific medium; *thieves' Latin*, thieves' cant. [*L. Latium*, belonging to *Latium*, the district round Rome.]

latirostral, *lat-i-ro's-tral*, *adj.* broad-billed.—Also *latirostrate*. [*L. latus*, broad, *rostrum*, beak.] *latiseptate*, *lat-i-sep'tat*, *adj.* having a broad partition. [*L. latus*, broad, *septum*, a fence (used in pl.).]

latitant, *lat'i-tant*, *adj.* lurking; lying in wait; hibernating: dormant.—*n.* *lat'itancy*,—*ns.* *lat'itat*, a writ based on the supposition that the person summoned is in hiding; *latit'ation*. [*L. latitare*, *-atum* (3rd pers. sing. *latitat*), freq. of *latere*, to be in hiding.]

latitude, *lat'i-tud*, *n.* (now chiefly playful) width: a wide extent; range: scope; allowance: breadth in interpretation: extent of signification: freedom from restraint: laxity: (geog.) angular distance from the equator: a place of specified angular distance from the equator: (*astron.*) angular distance from the ecliptic (*celestial latitude*).—*adj.* *latitud'*—*le*: in the direction of:—*ls.* broad or liberal, esp.—*n.* a member of a school of theological writers:—*ls.* later half of the 17th century: one who regards specific creeds, methods of church government, &c., with indifference.—*n.* *latitudin'arianism*—*adj.* *latitud'inous*, broad, wide, esp. in interpretation. [*L. latitudo*, *-inis*—*latus*, broad.]

latrant, *lat-ran't*, *n.* barking.—*adj.* *latrant* (*latrant*). [*L. latrare*, *-atum*, to bark.]

la trenise. See *trénise*.

laurla, *lau-ri-la*, *n.* the kind of supreme worship due to God alone—distinguished from *dulia*.

latrocinium, *lat-ro-sin'i-um*, *n.* highway-robbery: Pope Leo I.'s name for the 'Robber-Council' at Ephesus in 449, which upheld Euryclianism. [*L. latrocinium*, robbery.]

latron, *lat'ron*, *n.* a robber. [*L. latro*, *-onis*.]

laten, *lat'an*, *n.* brass or similar alloy in former use: tin-plate: metal in thin plates. [O.Fr. *laton* (Fr. *laiton*), of Gmc. origin; cf. *lath*.]

latier, *lat'er*, *adj.* later: coming or existing after: second-mentioned of two: modern: recent: (*Shak.*) last.—*adj.* *lat'er-born*, (*Shak.*) younger; *lat'er-day*, modern: recent.—*adv.* *lat'erly*, towards the latter end: of late.—*ns.* *lat'er-math*,

aftermath; *lat'er-mint*, (*Keats*) apparently a late kind of mint.—*adj.* *lat'er-most*, last (O.E. *latemest*).—*n.* *lat'er-wit*, (*U.S.*) a witty thought after the occasion has passed.—*Later-day Saint*, a Mormon; *latter end*, the final part: the end of life. [O.E. *latra*, compar. of *lae*, slow, late.]

lattice, *lat'is*, *n.* a network of crossed laths or bars, called also *latt'ice-work*: anything of like pattern: a window with lozenge-shaped panes set in lead: a space-lattice.—*v.t.* to form into open work: to furnish with a lattice.—*ns.* *latt'ice-bridge*, a bridge of lattice-girders; *latt'ice-gird'er*, a girder composed of upper and lower members joined by a web of crossing diagonal bars; *latt'ice-leaf*, the lace-leaf or— (*fenestrale*), a water-plant of— like open lattice-work.—*r.*—*sign of an ale-house*. [Fr.]

latus rectum, *la'-tus-rectum*, *n.* a focal chord parallel to the directrix of a conic. [*L. latus rectum*, right or perpendicular side.]

Latvian, *lat'vi-an*, *adj.* Lettish.—*n.* a native or citizen of Latvia or Lettland. [Lettish *Latvija*, Latvia, Lettland.]

lauch, *lauch*, a Scots form of law (Scott) and of laugh, *n.* and *v.*:—*pat.* leuch, leugh (*lähk, lühk*); *pa.p.* leuch'en, leugh'en.

laud, *laid*, *v.t.* to praise: to celebrate.—*n.* praise:

laudation, *laud'e-shun*, *n.* praise: honour paid.—*adj.* *laudative*, *laud'atory*, containing praise: expressing praise.—*ns.* *eulogy*.—*n.* *laud'er*. [*L. laudare*—*laus*, *laudis*, praise.]

laudanum, *laud'(-)-um*, *n.* tincture of opium. [Coined by—*ferred to a*—*laugh*, *läh*, of the voice, sides, and influence of amusement, joy, scorn, or other emotion, or of bodily stimulus as tickling: make merry (with at): to flout: (*fig.*) to have a cheerful

ful, *min* gas, *nin* breathed, used as an anaesthetic, esp. in dentistry; *laugh'ing-jack-ass*, the great kingfisher of Australia.—*adv.* *laugh'ingly*.—*n.* *laugh'ing-stock*, an object of—*to laugh*:—*act or sou* serving to—*laugh*.—*laugh and lie* (or *lry*) down, an old card-game in which a player lays down his hand on attaining his object: *laugh in one's sleeve*, to laugh inwardly: *laugh on the wrong side of the mouth*, to be made feel disappointment or sorrow, esp. after boasting, &c.; *laugh to scorn*, to deride or jeer at. [O.E. (Anglian) *lähhan* (W.S. *lähhan*); Ger. *lachen*, Goth. *lähjan*.]

launce, *launc*, *lans* (*Spens.*). Same as lance.

launce, *launc*, *lans*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a balance. [*L. lanx*, *lancis*, a plate, a scale of a balance.]

launce, *launc*, *launc*, *lans*, *n.* a sand-eel (Ammodytes), an eel-like fish that buries itself in wet sand at ebb-tide.—Also *lant*. [Perh. conn. with *lance* (r).]

launcegay, *launc'gä*, *lans'gä*. Same as lancegay.

launch, *lanch*, *launc'ish*, *län'tish*, *v.t.* to throw or hurl: to dart: to send forth: to set going: to initiate: to cause or allow to slide into water or to take off from land: (*Spens.*) to pierce: (*obs.*) to lance.—*v.i.* to rush, dart, plunge, sling oneself: to be launched: to take off: to throw oneself freely or venturesomely into some activity.—*n.* the act or occasion of launching: (*Spens.*) a launching.—*n.pl.* *launch'ing-ways*, the timbers on which a

ship is launched. [O.Fr. *lanchier*, *lancier* (Fr. *lancer*); see *lance*.]

launch, *laun(t)sh*, *lān(t)sh*, *n.* the largest boat carried by a man-of-war: a large power-driven boat for pleasure or short runs. [Sp. *lancha*, perh. from Malay *lanchār*, swift.]

laund, *laund*, *n.* (Shak.) a glade: a grassy place. [O.Fr. *launde*, *lande*; prob. Celt.; see *lawn*.]

laund, *laun'dor*, *lān*, *n.* (obs.) a washerwoman or washerman: a trough for conveying water.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to wash and iron, as clothes.—*v.i.* to admit of laundering.—*ns.* laund'erer; laun'dress, a woman who washes and irons clothes; laun'dry, a place where clothes are washed and dressed: clothes for or from the laundry, a wash; laund'ry-maid; laun'dry-man, a male worker in a laundry: one who runs a laundry. [M.E. *lavander*—O.Fr. *lavandier*—L. *lavandārius*, from the ger. of *lavāre*, to wash.]

laura, *lau'rā*, *lavra*, *lāu'rā*, *n.* a group of recluses' cells. [Gr. *laurā* (mod. *labra*, with *b* as *v*), alley, lane, monastery.]

laurdalite, *laurdalite*, *lau'r*, *lā'dāl-īt*, *n.* a coarse nepteline syenite. [Laurdal or Lardal in Norway.]

laureate, *lau'rē-īt*, *adj.* crowned with laurel.—*n.* one crowned with laurel: a poet-laureate.—*v.t.* (—*āt*) to crown with laurel, in token of literary merit: to confer a degree upon.—*ns.* lau'reate-ship; laurē'ation, crowning with laurel: graduation.—Poet Laureate, formerly one who received a degree in grammar (i.e. poetry and rhetoric) at the English universities: a poet hearing that title in the royal household or in a society. [L. *laureātus*, laurelled—*laurus*, laurel.]

laurel, *lau'rəl*, *lau'rəl*, *n.* sweet bay tree (*Laurus nobilis*), used by the ancients for making honorary wreaths: another species of *Laurus* found in Madeira and the Canaries: the cherry-laurel: in America any species of *Rhododendron* or of *Kalmia*: extended to various trees and shrubs of similar appearance: a crown of laurel: honours gained (often in pl.).—*adj.* lau'rəl; lau'relled, crowned, adorned or covered with laurel.—*n.* lau'rəl-wa'ter, a sedative and narcotic water distilled from cherry-laurel leaves.—cherry-laurel, Japan laurel, spurge-laurel (see under cherry, Japan, spurge). [Fr. *laurier*—L. *laurus*.]

Laurertian, *lau-rēnsh* (yōn), *adj.* pertaining to Lorenzo or Laurentius de' Medici, or to the library founded by him at Florence: of or pertaining to the river St Lawrence: applied to a series of Pre-Cambrian rocks covering a large area in the region of the Upper Lakes of North America.

Laurus, *lau'rās*, *n.* the laurel genus, giving name to the family Laurā'ceae, leathery-leaved archichlamydeous dicotyledons.—*adj.* laurā'ceous. [L.]

laurustine, *laurustinus*, *lau'rās-tīn*, *-tī'nus*, *ns.* a winter-flowering shrub (*Viburnum Tinus*). [L. *laurus*, laurel, *timus*, laurustine.]

laurvikite, *larvikite*, *lau'r*, *lā'vīk-īt*, *n.* a soda syenite composed mainly of felspar with schiller structure. [Laurvik or Larvik in Norway.]

lawine, *lau'vīn*, *n.* (Byron) an avalanche. [Ger. *lawine*, perh.—*lau*, tepid.]

lava, *lā'vū*, *n.* matter discharged in a molten stream from a volcano or fissure, whether still molten or subsequently solidified.—*pl.* la'vas.—*adj.* la'va-form, in the form of lava. [It.—L. *lavāre*, to wash.]

lave, *lāv*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wash: to bathe.—*ns.* lavabo (*lav-ā'bō*), in the mass the ritual act of washing the celebrant's fingers while he says *Lavabo inter innocentes*: a monastic lavatory: a fixed basin or washstand; lavage (*lav'ij*, *lāv-āzh*; *med.*), irrigation or washing out; lavation (*lav-ā'shon*), washing; lav'a'tory, a place, room, fixture, or vessel for washing: a laundry: (euphemistically) a privy: a ritual washing: (obs.) a lotion; lavement (*lāv'ment*), a washing: a lavage; lāv'er, a large vessel for washing, esp. ritual washing: (Spens.) the basin of a fountain: (Milt.) an ablution. [L. *lavāre*, —*atium*; Gr. *louein*, to wash.]

lavo, *lāv*, *n.* (Scot.) remainder. [O.E. *lāf*; O.N. *leif*; see *leave*.]

lave, *lāv*, *v.t.* to pour out: to bale. [O.E. *lafian*, to pour; fused with L. *lavāre*, to wash.]

laveer, *lā-vēr*, *v.i.* (arch.) to beat to windward. [Du. *laveeren*; cf. *luff*.]

lavender, *lav'ən-dər*, *n.* a labiate plant (*Lavandula vera*) with fragrant pale-lilac flowers, yielding a volatile oil: sprigs of it used for perfuming and preserving linen, &c.: the colour of its blossoms.—*adj.* of the colour of lavender flowers.—*v.t.* to sprinkle with lavender.—*ns.* lav'ender-cott'on, a species of Santolina; lav'ender-wa'ter, a perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.—lay in lavender, to lay hy carefully, with sprigs of lavender; oil of lavender, an aromatic oil distilled from lavender flowers and stems, used as a stimulant and tonic. [A.Fr. *lavendre* (Fr. *lavande*)—L.L. *lavendula*, earlier *livendula*, perh. conn. with *lividus*, livid.]

laver, See *lave* (1).

laver, *lāv'ər*, *n.* edible seaweed of various kinds, esp. Porphyra (purple laver) and Ulva (green laver). [L. *laver*, a kind of water-plant.]

laveroek, *lav'ə-rək*, *Scot.* *lāv'ə-rək*, an archaic and dialectal form of *lark*.

lavish, *lav'ish*, *n.* (obs.) profusion: over-abundance: extravagant outpouring.—*v.t.* to expend or bestow profusely: to waste.—*adj.* bestowing profusely: prodigal: extravagant: unrestrained.—*adv.* lav'ishly.—*ns.* lav'ishment; lav'ishness. [O.Fr. *lavasse*, *lavache*, deluge of rain—*laver*—L. *lavāre*, to wash.]

lavolt, *lā-volt*, *lavolta*, *-ā*, *n.* (Shak.) an old dance in which there were much turning and high leaping.—*v.i.* to dance the lavolta. [It. *la volta*, the turn.]

lavra, See *laura*.

law, *lāw*, *n.* a rule of action established by authority: statute: the rules of a community or state: jurisprudence: established usage: that which is lawful: the whole body of persons connected professionally with the law: litigation: a rule or code in any department of action, as morality, art, honour, arms (including heraldry), a game: a theoretical principle deduced from practice or observation: a statement or formula expressing the constant order of certain phenomena: (theol.) the Mosaic code or the books containing it: (sport) a start: indulgence.—*v.t.* to go to law with: (Burns) to determine: to expeditate.—*v.i.* (obs.) to go to law.—*adj.* law-abiding, obedient to the law.—*ns.* law-agent, (Scots law) a solicitor; law-book, a book treating of law or law cases; law-breaker, one who violates a law; law-burrows, (Scots law) a writ requiring a person to give security against doing violence to another; law-calf, a book-binding in smooth, pale-brown calf; law-court, court of justice; law-day, a day of open court.—*adj.* law'ful, allowed by law: rightful.—*adv.* law'fully.—*ns.* lawfulness; law'giver, one who enacts or imposes laws.—*adj.* law'giving.—*n.* law'ing, going to law: (obs.) expeditation.—*adj.* law'less, not subject to or controlled by law: unruly.—*adv.* law'lessly.—*ns.* lawlessness; law'-list, an annual book of information about lawyers, courts, &c.; law'-lord, a peer in parliament who holds or has held high legal office: in Scotland, a judge of the Court of Session; law'-maker, a legislator; law'-man, one of a select body with magisterial powers in some of the Danish towns of early England; law'-mer'chant, the customs that have grown up among merchants in reference to mercantile documents and business; law'-monger, a low pettifogging lawyer; law'-officer, a legal functionary and adviser of the government, esp. Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, or Lord Advocate; law'-st'tioner, one who sells parchment and other articles needed by lawyers; law'suit, a suit or process in law; law'-writer, a writer on law: a copier or engrosser of legal papers; law'yer, a practitioner in the law, esp. a solicitor: one learned or skilled in law: (N.T.) an interpreter of the Mosaic law: a bribe, bribe, or other tenacious trailing or climbing plant (see also Penang-lawyer)—*adj.* law'yerly.—Boyle's, or Mariotte's, law, the law that, for a gas at a given temperature, pressure varies inversely as volume—announced by Robert Boyle in

1662, and confirmed by Mariotte; go to law with, resort to litigation against; Gresham's law, the law that of two forms of currency the inferior or more depreciated tends to drive the other from circulation, owing to the hoarding and exportation of the better form; Grimm's law, the law formulating certain changes undergone by Indo-Germanic stopped consonants in Germanic, stated by Jacob Grimm (1785-1863); have the law of, (*coll.*) to enforce the law against; Kepler's laws, three laws of planetary motion discovered by Johann Kepler (1571-1630)—(1) the orbits of the planets are ellipses with the sun at one focus; (2) the areas described by their *radii vectores* in equal times are equal; (3) the squares of their periodic times vary as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun; lawful day, one on which business may be legally done—not a Sunday or a public holiday; law Latin, Latin as used in law and legal documents, being a mixture of Latin with Old French and Latinised English words; law of nations, now international law, originally applied to those ethical principles regarded as obligatory on all communities; law of nature, the invariable order of nature: natural law; law of the land, the established law of a country; laws of motion (see motion); lay down the law, to state authoritatively or dictatorially;

and explaining the most important anomalies in the application of Grimm's law. [M.E. *laue*—late O.E. *lagu*, of O.N. origin, from the same root as *lie*, *lay*.]

law, *law*, *n.* (*obs.*) score, share of expense.—*n.* law'ing, (*Scot.*) a tavern reckoning. [O.N. *lag*, market-price.]

law, *law*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a hill, esp. rounded or conical. [Northern form of low (3), O.E. *hlāw*.]

law, *law*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) low.—*n.* and *adj.* law'land, lowland. [Northern form of low (2).]

law, *law*, *interj.* (*obs.*) expressing asseveration: (now *vulg.*) expressing surprise. [Partly for *la* or *lo*, partly *lord*.]

lawit, *lawk*, *lawks*, *lawks*, *interj.* (*vulg.*) implying surprise. [lord or lack.]

lawn, *lawn*, *n.* a sort of fine linen or cambric: extended to some cottons.—*adj.* made of lawn.—*adj.* lawn'y.—lawn sleeves, wide sleeves of lawn worn by Anglican bishops. [Prob. from *Laon*, near Rheims.]

lawn, *lawn*, *n.* an open space between woods: a smooth space of ground covered with grass, generally beside a house.—*ns.* lawn-mower, a machine for cutting grass on a lawn; lawn-party, (*U.S.*) a garden-party; lawn-sprinkler, a machine for watering a lawn by sprinkling; lawn-tennis, a game derived from tennis, played by one or two a side on an unwall'd court (hard or of turf), the aim being to hit the ball over the net and within the court, if possible so as to prevent like return.—*adj.* lawn'y. [laund.]

lax, *laks*, *adj.* slack: loose: soft, flabby: not strict in discipline or morals: loose in the bowels.—*adj.* lax'ative, having the power of loosening the bowels: (*arch.*) giving freedom: (*obs.*) speaking, expressing itself, freely.—*n.* a purgative or aperient medicine.—*ns.* lax'ativeness; lax'ator, a muscle that relaxes an organ or part; lax'ism, the view that in morals an opinion only slightly probable may be safely followed; lax'ist, one holding loose notions of moral laws, or of their application; lax'ity, lax'ness.—*adv.* lax'ly. [*L.* *laxus*, loose.]

lay, *lā*, *n.* a form of *lea* (1, 2, 3).

lay, *lā*, *past* of *lie* (2).

lay, *lā*, *v.t.* to cause to lie: to place or set down: to beat down: (*obs.*) to deliver of a child: to spread on a surface: to spread something on: to cover: to apply: to cause to subside: to exorcise: to put below the horizon by sailing away: to deposit: to set on the table: to wager: to put forward: to cause to be: to set: to produce and deposit: to station: to locate: to set in position: to waylay:

(*Shak.*) to beset: to impose: to attribute, impose as a charge: to set material in position for making: to form by setting in position and twisting (as a rope): to design, plan: (*hort.*) to layer.—*v.i.* to produce eggs: to wager, bet: to deal blows: (*arch.*, *naut.*, and *illit.*) to be: (*pr.p.* *lay'ing*; *past* and *pa.p.* *laid*).—*n.* situation: a lying-place: an oyster-bed: mode of lying: disposition, arrangement or plan: a layer: mode of twisting: laying activity: (*Shak.*) a bet: a share of profit, esp. in whaling: (*slang*) a field or method of operation, esp. in thieving.—*n.* lay'er, one who or that which lays—e.g. a hen, a bricklayer: a course, bed, or stratum: a distinctively coloured space between contour-lines on a map: a shoot bent down to earth in order to take root.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to propagate by layers.—*v.t.* to put in layers.—*v.i.* to be laid flat, lodge.—*n.* lay'er-cake, a cake built up in layers.—*adj.* lay'ered, in or with layers.—*ns.* lay'er'ing; lay'ing, the first coat of plaster: the act or time of laying eggs: the eggs laid; lay'-off, (*U.S.*) an act or time of discontinuing work; lay-out, that which is laid out: a display: an outfit: disposition, arrangement, plan, esp. of buildings or ground: the general appearance of a printed page: (*U.S.*) a set, unit, organisation; lay'-stall, a place for depositing dung, rubbish, &c.; lay'-up, time or condition of being laid up.—lay aboard, to run alongside, esp. in order to board: lay about one, to deal blows vigorously or on all sides; lay a course, to succeed in sailing to the place required without tacking; lay aside, away, to discard: to put apart for future use; lay nt, to endeavour to strike; lay away, (*Scot.* &c.) to lay eggs in out-of-the-way places; lay bare, to make bare, disclose; lay by, to keep:

to put off; lay by, to give up: to deposit, as a pledge: to apply, as embroidery: to delineate, describe: to affirm, assert: to store: to plant (with grass, &c.); lay hands on (see hand); lay heads together, to confer together; lay hold of, or on, to seize; lay in, to get in a supply of; lay into, to beat thoroughly; lay it on, to charge exorbitantly: to do anything, as to exaggerate, or to flatter, with profuseness; lay off, to mark off: to doff: to harangue volubly: (*betting*) to hedge: (*U.S.*) to discontinue work or activity: (*U.S.*) to dismiss temporarily; lay on, to install a supply of: to deal blows with vigour; lay on hands (see hand); lay oneself out to, to make it one's professed object or practice, take great pains, to; lay on load, (*Spens.*) to belabour; lay on the table (see table); lay open, to make bare, to show, expose: to cut open; lay out, to display: to expend: to plan: to dispose according to a plan: to prepare for burial: to fell: to take measures, seek; lay siege to, to besiege: to importune; lay to, to apply with vigour: to bring a ship to rest; lay to heart (see heart); lay under, to subject to; lay up, to store up, preserve: (*usu.* *lay up one's room*): to put in upon, to wager upon; to ambush; lay waste, to devastate; on a lay, on shares instead of wages. [O.E. *leagan*, to lay, causative of *liegan*, to lie; cf. O.N. *leggja*, *Ger. legen*.]

lay, *lā*, *lā*, *n.* a short narrative poem: a lyric: a song. [O.Fr. *lai*: origin obscure.]

lay, *lā*, *n.* (*arch.*) law: the religious faith. [O.Fr. *lā* (*Fr. loi*)—*L.* *lex*, *legis*, law.]

lay, *lā*, *adj.* pertaining to the people: not clerical: unprofessional: (*cards*) not trumps.—*n.* the laity: (*obs.*) a layman.—*adj.* laic (*lā'ik*), lay.—*n.* a layman.—*adj.* lā'ical.—*v.t.* laicise (*lā'is-iz*), to make laical: to open to the laity.—*ns.* lā'ity, the people as distinguished from some particular profession, *usu.* the clerical; lay'-baptism, baptism administered by a layman; lay'-brother, -sister, one under vows of celibacy and obedience, who serves a religious house, but is exempt from the studies and choir duties of monks or nuns; lay'-communion, the state of being in the communion of the church as a layman; lay'-impro-

fāte, *fār*, *dik*; *mā*, *hār* (ber); *wāne*; *māte*; *māte*; *māon*; *dhen* (then)

priator, an impropiator who is a layman; lay'-man, one of the laity: a non-professional man: one not an expert; lay'-read'er, in the Anglican Church, a layman authorised to read part of the service; lay'-vie'ar, a layman who is vicar-choral in an Anglican cathedral. [O.Fr. *lai*—*L. laicus*—Gr. *laikos*—*laos*, the people.]

lay-day, *lā'dā*, *n.* one of a number of days allowed for loading and unloading. [Perh. delay, and day.]

layer. See *lay*.

layette, *lā-yet'*, *n.* a baby's complete outfit. [Fr.]

lay-figure, *lā-fīg'ur*, *n.* a jointed model used by painters: a living person or a fictitious character wanting in individuality.—Also (earlier) lay'-man. [Du. *leeman*—*led* (now *lid*), joint, *man*, man.]

laylock, *lā'lōk*, *n.* an obsolete form of *lilac*.

lazar, *lā'zar*, *n.* one afflicted with a loathsome and pestilential disease like *Lazarus*, the beggar.—*ns.*

la'zar-house, a lazaretto; Laz'arist, a member of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Priests of the Mission, founded by St Vincent de Paul in 1624.—*adj.* or *adv.* la'zar-like.

lazaretto, *lā-zā-ret'ō*, *n.* a hospital for infectious diseases, esp. leprosy: a prison hospital: a place of quarantine: a place for keeping stores on a ship.—Also laz'aret. [It. *lazzaretto*.]

lazuli, *lā'zū-lī*. See *lapis-lazuli*.

lazulite, *lā'zū-lit*, *n.* a blue mineral, hydrated phosphate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron. [*L. lazulum*—Pers. *lājward*; cf. azure, lapis-lazuli, lazurite.]

lazurite, *lā'zū-rīt*, *n.* a blue cubic mineral, sodium aluminium silicate with some sulphur, a constituent of lapis-lazuli. [*L. lazur*—Pers. *lājward*; cf. azure, lapis-lazuli, lazulite.]

lazy, *lā'zī*, *adj.* disinclined to exertion: averse to labour: sluggish: tedious.—*v.i.* laze, to be idle (back-formation).—*adv.* la'zily.—*ns.* la'ziness; la'zy-bed, a bed for growing potatoes, the seed being laid on the surface and covered with earth dug out of trenches along both sides; la'zy-bones, (*coll.*) a lazy person, an idler; la'zy-jack, a jack constructed of compound levers pivoted together.—*n.pl.* la'zy-tongs, a series of diagonal levers pivoted together at the middle and ends, capable of being extended by a movement of the scissors-like handles so as to pick up objects at a distance.—*adj.* constructed on the model of lazy-tongs. [Origin unknown.]

lazzarone, *lād-zā-rō'nā*, or *lā-zā-rō'nī*, *n.* a Neapolitan beggar.—*pl.* lazzaro'ni (*-nē*). [It.]

lea, *lē*, *n.* open country—meadow, pasture, or arable.—Also lay, lee, ley (*lā*, *lē*). [O.E. *lēah*; prov. Ger. *lohe*, *loh*; perh. Flem. *-loo* in place-names, as *Waterloo*; confused with lease (4).]

lea, *lē*, *adj.* and *n.* fallow: arable land under grass or pasture.—Also lay (*lā*), ley (*lē*, *lā*).—*ns.* lea'-rig, an unploughed rig or grass field; ley'-farm'ing, pasturing and cropping in alternating periods. [O.E. *lēge*, found in *lēghrycg*, lea'-rig.]

lea, *lē*, lay, ley, *lā*, *n.* a measure of yarn—80 yards of worsted, 120 of cotton, 300 of linen. [Perh. conn. with Fr. *lier*—*L. ligare*, to bind.]

leach, *lēch*, *v.t.* to allow liquid to percolate through: to drain away by percolation.—Also leech.—*ns.* leach'-trough, -tub, a trough or tub in which ashes are leached.—*adj.* leach'y, liable to be leached. [O.E. *leacan*, to water, irrigate, moisten.]

leach, leachour, (*Spens.*) for leech, lecher.

lead, *lēd*, *v.t.* to show the way by going first: to precede: to guide by the hand: to direct: to guide: to conduct: to convey. (*dial.*) to cart: to induce: to live: to cause to live or experience. (*Scots law*) to adduce: to have a principal or guiding part or place in: (*cards*) to play as the first card of a round.—*v.i.* to be first or among the first: to be guide or chief: to act first: to cart crops to the farmyard (often with *in*): to afford a passage (to), or (*fig.*) tend towards: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* led).—*n.* first place: precedence: amount by which one is ahead: direction: guidance: indication: precedent or example: chief rôle: the player of a chief rôle: leadership: initiative: the act or right of playing first, or the play of him who plays first: (*curling*, &c.) the first

player of a side: a leash: a watercourse leading to a mill: a channel among ice: the course of a running rope from end to end: a main conductor in electrical distribution.—*ns.* lead'er, one who leads or goes first: a chief: the principal first violin: the head of a party, expedition, &c.: the leading editorial article in a newspaper (also leading article): the principal upward-growing shoot of a tree: a horse in a front place in a team: a tendon: (*U.S.*) a translucent connexion between a fishing-line and bait: (*print.*) a line of dots to guide the eye: principal wheel in any machinery; lead'er-ea'ble, a cable on the sea-bottom by which ships with induction-receiving apparatus can find their way into port; leaderette', a brief newspaper leader; lead'ership, office of leader or conductor: ability to lead; lead'ing, guidance: lead'ership, carting (crops, &c.).

g: prin- strings exatious care or custody.—lead apes in *neil* (see ape); lead astray, to draw into a wrong course, to seduce from right conduct; lead by the nose, to make one follow submissively; lead in, (*Scot.*) to house the harvest; lead in prayer, to offer up prayer in an assembly, uniting the prayers of others; leading business, the acting of the principal parts or rôles in plays (by the leading lady and the leading man); leading counsel, counsel who takes precedence of another in conducting a case; leading edge, the edge first met: the foremost edge of an aerofoil or propeller blade; leading light, a very influential member; leading note, the seventh tone of a major or minor scale, which leads the hearer to expect the tonic to follow; leading question, a question so put as to suggest the desired answer; lead off, to begin or take the start in anything; lead on, to persuade to go on, to draw on; lead one a dance (see dance); lead out, to conduct to execution or a dance: (*cards*) to proceed to play out; lead the way, to go first and guide others; lead up to, to bring about by degrees, to prepare for by steps or stages: (*cards*) to play in challenge to, or with a view to weakness in. [O.E. *lēdan*, to lead, *lēd*, a way; Ger. *leiten*, to lead.]

lead, *lēd*, *n.* a well-known soft bluish-grey metal (Pb; at numb. 82): a plummet for sounding: a thin plate of lead separating lines of type: a pan or cauldron of lead, or of a kind once made of lead: a leaden frame for a window-pane: extended loosely to blacklead: a stick of blacklead for a pencil: (*pl.*) sheets of lead for covering roofs, a flat roof so covered.—*adj.* made of lead.—*v.t.* to cover, weight, or fit with lead: (*print.*) to separate the lines of with leads.—*n.* lead'-arm'ing, tallow, &c., placed in the hollow of a sounding-lead, to ascertain the nature of the bottom.—*adjs.* lead'ed, fitted or weighted with or set in lead: (*print.*) separated by leads; lead'en, made of lead: lead-coloured: inert: depressing: heavy: dull.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become leaden.—*adv.* lead'enly.—*n.* lead'erness.—*adj.* lead'en-stepping' (*Milt.*) moving slowly.—*n.* lead'-glance', galena.—*adj.* lead'less.—*ns.* lead'-line, a sounding-line; lead'-paint', paint with white lead as base; lead'-pencil, a blacklead pencil for writing or drawing; lead'-poisoning, plumbism, poisoning by the absorption of lead into the system, its commonest form lead colic, or painter's colic; leads'man, a seaman who heaves the lead.—*adj.* lead'y, like lead.—red lead, white lead (see red, white); swing the lead, (*slang*) to mangle; tree of lead (see Saturn). [O.E. *lēad*; Ger. *lot*.]

leaf, *lēf*, *n.* one of the lateral organs developed from the stem or axis of the plant below its growing-point, esp. one of those flat green structures that perform the work of transpiration and carbon-assimilation, but also more generally any homoiogous structure, as a scale, a petal: condition of having leaves: leaves collectively: anything beaten thin like a leaf: two pages of a book on opposite sides of the same paper: a broad thin

part or structure, hinged, sliding, or inserted at will, as of folding doors, window-shutters, table-tops, drawbridges, &c.: (*pl. leaves, lēvz*).—*v.i.* (also leave) to produce leaves: (*pr.p. leafing; pa.p. leafed*).—*adj.* in the form of leaves.—*ns.* leafage, foliage; leaf-base, the base of a leaf-stalk, where it joins the stem; leaf-bridge, a drawbridge with rising leaf or leaves swinging on hinges; leaf-bud, a bud producing a shoot with foliage leaves only (not flowers); leaf-climber, a plant that climbs by means of its leaves (petioles or tendrils); leaf-curl, a plant disease of various kinds characterised by curling of the leaves; leaf-cushion, a swollen leaf-base; a pulvinus that serves as a hinge for leaf movements; a raised scar marking the position of a leaf; leaf-cutter, an insect (ant or bee) that cuts pieces out of leaves; leaf-cutting, a leaf used as a cutting for propagation.—*adj.* leafed (*lēft*), having leaves (also leaved, *lēvd*).—*ns.* leaf-fall, the shedding of leaves: the time of the shedding of leaves, usu. autumn; premature fall of leaves; leaf-green, chlorophyll; leaf-hopper, a name for various hopping orthopterous insects that suck plant juices; leafiness; leaf-insect, an orthopterous insect of family Phasmodidae with wing-covers like leaves.—*adj.* leafless, destitute of leaves.—*n.* leaflet, a little leaf: a division of a compound leaf: a single unstitched leaf of printed matter: a tract.—*adj.* leaflike.—*ns.* leaf-metal, metal, especially alloys imitating gold and silver, in very thin leaves, for decoration; leaf-mosaic, the arrangement of leaves so as to avoid shading one another: a name for various virus diseases of potato, tobacco, &c., in which the leaf is mottled; leaf-mould, earth formed from decayed leaves, used as a soil for plants.—*adj.* leaf-nosed, having a leaflike structure on the nose, as certain bats.—*ns.* leaf-scar, the scar left by the fall of a leaf; leaf-sheath, a leaf-base more or less completely enveloping the stem; leaf-stalk, the petiole of a leaf; leaf-trace, a branch from the vascular system of the stem destined to enter a leaf.—*adj.* leafy, leafy, covered with or abounding in leaves; leaflike.—take a leaf out of one's book (see book); turn over a new leaf, to begin a new and better course of conduct. [O.E. *lēaf*; Ger. *laub*, Du. *loof*, a leaf.]

league, *lēg*, *n.* a nautical measure, $\frac{1}{60}$ th of a degree, 3 geographical miles, 3,456 statute miles: an old measure of length, varying from the Roman league, 1,376 mod. Eng. miles, to the French, 2,764 miles, and the Spanish, 4,214 miles. [L.L. *leuga*, *leuca*, a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces; said to be Gaulish.]

league, *lēg*, *n.* a bond or alliance: union for mutual advantage: an association or confederacy: an association of clubs for games.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to join in league.—*n.* lea'guer, a member of a league, esp. (Leagueer) that against the Huguenots in the time of Henry III. of France, the Anti-Corn-Law League, or the Irish Land League.—league match, a match between two clubs in the same league; League of Nations, an international body, under a covenant drawn up in 1919, to secure peace, justice, scrupulous observance of treaties, and international co-operation generally—superseded in 1945 by the United Nations. [Fr. *ligue*—L.L. *liga*—L. *ligare*, to bind.]

league, *lēg*, *n.* a camp, esp. of a besieging army: siege (by confusion with ledger) an ambassador.—*v.t.* to besiegue.—*ns.* lea'guer-lady, lea'guer-lady, a female camp-follower. [Du. *leger*, a fair.]

league, *lēg*, *n.* an old Dutch liquid measure: a large cask. [Du. *ligger*, a tun.]

leak, *lēk*, *n.* a crack or hole in a vessel through which liquid may pass: passage through such an opening: a place or means of unintended or undesirable admission or escape of anything: (*elect.*) a high resistance, esp. serving as a discharging path for a condenser.—*adj.* (obs.) leaky.—*v.t.* to have a leak: to pass through a leak.—*v.i.* to cause to leak: (*rare*) to let out or in by, or as if by, a leak.—*ns.* leak'age, a leaking: that

which enters or escapes by leaking: an allowance for . . . ness.
—*c* the . . . et to
[O. . . eaky.
Du.

or L.G. *lēk*, leak; or O.N. *leka*, to leak.]
leal, *lēl*, *adj.* true-hearted, faithful.—*n.* lealty (*lēl-ti*).—Land o' the Leal, the home of the blessed after death—heaven, not Scotland. [O.F. *leel*, *leiel*; doublet of loyal.]

leam, *lēme*, *lēn*, *n.* (*arch.*) a gleam of light, a glow.—*v.i.* to shine. [O.E. *lēoma*.]

leam, *lēm*. Same as *lyam*.

lean, *lēn*, *v.i.* to incline: to be or become inclined to the vertical: to rest sideways against something: to bend over: to swerve: to abut: to have an inclination: to rely.—*v.t.* to cause to lean: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* leaned, *lēnd*, or leant, *lent*).—*n.* an act or condition of leaning: slope: (*arch.*) a thing to lean on.—*n.* and *adj.* lean'ing.—*n.* lean'to, a shed or penthouse propped against another building or wall. [O.E. *lēoman*, *hlīnian*, and causative *hlītan*; Du. *leunen*.]

lean, *lēn*, *adj.* thin, wanting flesh: not fat: without fat: unproductive: unprofitable, taking extra time—a printer's word.—*n.* flesh without fat.—*adj.* lean-faced, having a thin face: (*print.*) slender and narrow, as letters.—*adv.* lean'ly.—*n.* lean'ness.—*adj.* lean-wit'ed, of little sense; lean'y, (*Spens.*) lean. [O.E. *hlāne*; L.G. *leen*.]

leap, *lēp*, *v.i.* to move with bounds: to spring upward or forward: to jump: to rush with vehemence: to pass abruptly or over a wide interval.—*v.t.* to bound over: to cause to take a leap: to cover (of male animals): (*pr.p.* leaping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* leaped, *lēpt*, or leapt, *lept*).—*n.* act of leaping: bound: space passed by leaping: a place of leaping: an abrupt transition: a wide gap or interval.—*ns.* leap-day, an intercalary day in the calendar (29th February); leap-frog, a sport in which one places his hands on the back of another stooping in front of him, and vaults over him.—*v.t.* to advance by passing each other alternately.—*ns.* leap'ing-house, (*Shak.*) a brothel; leap'ing-time, (*Shak.*) active youth; leap-year, a year with an intercalary day (perh. because any anniversary after February misses or leaps over a day of the week).—leap in the dark, an act of which we cannot foresee the consequences. [O.E. *hlēapan*; cf. *lope*, *loup*, Ger. *laufen*, to run.]

leap, *lēp*, *n.* a basket: a wicker net. [O.E. *lēap*.]
leaprous, leaperous, leaporous, old spellings of leprous.

lear, *lēare*, *lēre*, *lērl*, *lēr*, *v.t.* (*arch.* and *Scot.*) to teach: (*Spens.*) to learn.—*n.* that which is learned, a lesson: lore: (*Scot.*) learning. [O.E. *lēran*, to teach.]

lear, *lēer*, *lēhr*, *lēr*, *a n.* glass-annealing oven. [Origin unknown.]

learn, *lērn*, *v.t.* to be informed: to get to know: to gain knowledge, skill, or ability in: (now *vulg.*) to teach.—*v.i.* to gain knowledge or skill:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* learmed (*larned*) or learnt (*larned*).—*adj.* learned (*larned*), &c.: skilful.

learn'er, one who learns: one who is yet in the rudiments; learn'ing, what is learned: knowledge: scholarship: skill in languages or science.—New Learning, the awakening to classical learning in the 16th century, led (in England) by Colet, Erasmus, Warham, More, &c. [O.E. *leornian*; Ger. *lernen*; cf. O.E. *lēran* (Ger. *lehren*), to teach.]

lease, *lēz*, *n.* a contract letting a house, farm, &c., for a term: tenure or rights under such a contract: duration of such tenure: a hold upon, or prospect of continuance of, life, enjoyment, health, &c.—*v.t.* to grant or take under lease.—*adj.* lease'able.—*ns.* lease'r, a lessee: lease'hold, a tenure by lease: land, &c., so held.—*adj.* held by lease.—*n.* leaseholder.—*n.* and *adj.* lease'hold (see *land-lease*). [Fr. *louer*, to leave—L. *laxāre*, to loose, *laxus*, loose.]

lease, *lēz*, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to glean.—*n.* lease'ing, glean'ing. [O.E. *lean*, to gather.]

lāie, fār, dāk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōm; dhen (then)

leaze, *lēs*, *n.* place or mode of separating warp threads at the ends.—*ns.* leaze'-band, leaze'-rod, a band, rod, above and below which the warp threads are placed. [Perh. conn. with leash.]

leaze, leaze, *lēs*, *n.* pasture. [See leasow.]

leash, *lēsh*, *n.* a line for holding a hawk or hound; control by a leash, or as if by a leash: a set of three, especially animals.—*v.t.* to hold by a leash: to bind. [O.Fr. *lesse* (Fr. *laisse*), a thong to hold a dog by.—*L. laxus*, loose.]

leas'ing, *lēz'ing*, *n.* falsehood, lies: lying.—*ns.* leas'ing-mak'er, a speaker of seditious words; leas'ing-mak'ing. [O.E. *lēasung*—*lēasiam*, to lie—*lēas*, false, loose; Goth. *laus*, O.H.G. *los*.]

leasow, leasowe, *lēzō*, *-zō*, *n.* pasture.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pasture. [Same word as leaze (4).—O.E. *lās*, a meadow, in oblique cases *lāstwe*; cf. mead, meadow.]

least, *lēst*, *adj.* (serving as superl. of little) little beyond all others: smallest.—*adv.* in the smallest or lowest degree.—*n.* the smallest amount: the lowest degree.—*adv.* least'ways (*dial.*), -wise (*rare*), at least: however—used to tone down a preceding statement.—at least, or at the least, at the lowest estimate: at any rate. [O.E. *lēst* (*adj.* and *adv.*); compar. *lēssa* (*adj.*), *lās* (*adv.*); no positive.]

leas't, *lēst*, *conj.* (*Spens.*). Same as leas't.

leasure, (*Spens.*) an obsolete spelling of leisurc.

leat, leat, *lēt*, *n.* (*prov.*) a trench for bringing water to a mill-wheel, &c. [O.E. *gelēt*.]

leather, *lēth'ar*, *n.* a tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed skin: a strap or other piece of leather.—*adj.* of leather.—*v.t.* to apply leather to: to thrash.—*ns.* leath'er-back, a large variety of sea-turtle; leath'er-cloth, a fabric coated on one face so as to resemble leather—called also *American cloth*; leath'er-coat, (*Shak.*) an apple with a rough coat, the golden russet; leatherette', cloth or paper made to look like leather; leath'er-head, a blockhead; an Australian friar-bird with a bare head; leath'erling, a thrashing; leath'er-jacket, one of various fishes: a grub of the crane-fly; leath'er-knife, a curved knife for cutting leather.—*adjs.* leath'ern, of or like leather; leath'er-lunged, strong lunged, able to shout vigorously; leath'ern, certain fish, and toothless.

—*n.* for a soldier or marine (from the leather stock he once wore).—*adjs.* leath'er-winged, (*Spens.*) having wings like leather; leath'ery, resembling leather: tough.—fair leather, leather not artificially coloured; morocco leather (see morocco); patent leather—also jappaned or lacquered leather (see patent); Russia leather (see Russia); split leather, leather split by a machine, for trunk-covers, &c.; white leather, tawed leather, having its natural colour. [O.E. *lether*, leather; Du. and Ger. *leder*.]

leave, *lēv*, *n.* permission: liberty granted: formal parting: farewell: permission to depart or be absent: permitted absence from duty: time of this: holidays.—*n.* leave'-taking, bidding farewell.—French leave (see French); take leave, assume permission: part, say farewell. [O.E. *lēaf*, permission, cogn. with *lēof*, dear; see lief.]

leave, *lēv*, *v.t.* to allow to remain: to abandon, resign: to quit or depart from: to have remaining at death: to bequeath: to refer for decision.—*v.i.* to desist: to cease: to depart.—*pr.p.* leav'ing; *part.* and *pp.* left.—*n.pl.* leav'ings, things left: relics: refuse.—*n.* leav'ing-shop, an unlicensed pawnshop.—leave alone, to let remain undisturbed; leave off, to desist, to terminate: to give up using; leave out, to omit. [O.E. *lēfan*.]

leave, *lēv*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to levy, to raise. [Fr. *lever*.]

leave, leaved, leaves, leavy. See leaf.

leaven, *lēv'n*, *n.* the ferment that makes dough rise: anything that makes a general change.—*v.t.* to raise with leaven: to permeate with an influence.—*n.* leav'en'ing.—*adj.* leav'enous, containing leaven. [Fr. *levain*—*L. levāmen*—*levāre*, to raise—*levis*, light.]

leaze. Same as leaze (4).

lebbek, *lēb'ek*, *n.* an Old World tropical mimosaceous timber tree (*Albizzia Lebbek*). [Origin unknown.]

Lecanora, *lek-a-nō'rā*, *n.* a genus of lichens, including the edible manna lichen of the steppes and deserts of Asia and Africa. [Gr. *lekane*, a dish.]

lecher, *lēch'ar*, *n.* a man addicted to lewdness.—*v.i.* to practise lewdness.—*adj.* lech'rous, lustful: provoking lust.—*adv.* lech'rously.—*ns.* lech'rousness, lech'ery. [O.Fr. *lechээр*—*lechier*, to lick; O.H.G. *leccōn*, Ger. *lecken*, Eng. *lick*.]

leclthin, *lē'i-thin*, *n.* a very complex substance containing phosphorus, found in yolk of egg, brain, blood, &c. [Gr. *lekithos*, egg-yolk.]

lectern, *lēk'tarn*, *n.* a church reading-desk from which the lessons are read.—Also (*obs.*) lec'turn, leet'ern. [L.L. *lectrinum*—*lectrum*, a pulpit—Gr. *lektron*, a couch.]

lection, *lēk'shan*, *n.* a reading: a lesson read in church.—*n.* lectionary, a book of church lessons for each day. [L. *lectiō*, -ōnis—*legere*, *lectum*, to read.]

lectisternium, *lek-ti-star'ni-am*, *n.* an ancient Roman religious observance at which images of gods were placed on couches as at a feast. [L.,—*lectus*, a couch, *sternere*, to spread.]

lector, *lēk'tor*, -*tōr*, *n.* a reader, esp. in a college: an ecclesiastic in one of the minor orders, lowest in the Orthodox, next above doorkeeper in the Roman Catholic.—*ns.* lecc'torate, lecc'torship; lecc'tress, a female reader. [L. *lector*, -ōris—*legere*, *lectum*, to read.]

lecture, *lēk'tyur*, *n.* (*arch.*) reading: a lesson or period of instruction: a discourse on any subject, esp. a professorial or tutorial discourse: an expository and discursive religious discourse: an endowed lectureship, as the Bampton, Hulsean, &c.: a formal reproof.—*v.t.* to instruct by discourses: to instruct authoritatively: to reprove.—*v.i.* to give a lecture or lectures.—*ns.* lec'turer, one who lectures: a college or university instructor of lower rank than a professor: one of a class of preachers in the Church of England, supported by voluntary contributions; lec'tureship, the office of a lecturer: the foundation of a course of lectures. [L. *lectūra*—*legere*, *lectum*, to read.]

lecythos, *lē'i-thos*, *n.* the Latinised form of *lektythos*.—*n.* Lec'ythis, the monkey-pot genus of *Lecythidaceae*, a family of tropical trees, including Brazil-nut, cannon-ball tree, and anchovy pear. [See *lektythos*.]

led, *lēd*, *part.* and *p.p.* of lead, to show the way.—*adj.* under leading or control, esp. of a farm or place held along with another by a non-resident.—led captain, an obsequious attendant, a henchman; led horse, a spare horse led by a servant, a sumpter-horse.

ledder, *lēd'ar*, *n.* alect, speech. [O.E. *lēd'ar*, people, confused Latin.]

ledge, *lēj*, *n.* an attached strip: (*obs.*) a raised edge: a shelf-like projection: a ridge or shelf of rocks: a lode.—*adj.* ledg'y, abounding in ledges. [M.E. *legge*, prob. from the root of lay (3).]

ledger, *lēj'ar*, formerly also *lidge*, *lū'ar*, *n.* (*obs.*) a book that lies permanently in one place: (U.S.) a register: the principal book of accounts among merchants, in which the entries in all the other books are entered: a horizontal timber in scaffolding: a flat grave-slab: (*obs.*; also *ligger*, *ligger*) a resident, esp. an ambassador.—*adj.* resident, stationary.—*v.t.* to fish with a ledger-line.—*n.* ledger-line, (*angling*) a line fixed in one place: (*mus.*) a short line added above or below the stave where required (often *leger-line*). [App. from O.E. *lēgan*, to lie, *leccan*, to lay.]

Ledum, *lē'dam*, *n.* the Labrador tea genus of Ericaceous plants. [Latinised from Gr. *lēdon*, *ladanum*.]

lee, *lē*, *n.* shelter: the sheltered side: the quarter toward which the wind blows: (*obs.*) tranquillity.—*adj.* (*opp.* to *windward* or *weather*) sheltered: on or towards the sheltered side.—*ns.* lee'-board,

a board lowered on the lee-side of a vessel, to lessen drift to leeward; lee-gage, position to leeward—opp. to *weather-gage*; lee-shore, a shore on a ship's lee-side; lee-side, the sheltered side; lee-tide, a tide in the same direction as the wind.—*adj.* lee ward (*naut. lū'ard, lō'ard*; cf. *lew*), pertaining to, or in, the direction toward which the wind blows.—*adv.* toward the lee.—*n.* lee-way, leeward drift.—*lee lēht* of the mune, (in Scottish ballads) perh. the pleasant moonlight; make up leeway, to make up for lost time, ground, &c. [O.E. *hlēo(w)*, gen. *hlēowes*, shelter; O.N. *hlé*, L.G. *lee*; see also *lew*.]

lee, *lē, n.* (*Spens.*) a river. [Poss. from the River *Lee*.]

lee. See *lea*, *lees*, *lie* (1).—*n.* leear, *lē'ar*, Scots form of *llar*.

leech, *lēch, n.* the side edge of a sail. [Cf. O.N. *lik*; Dan. *lig*; Sw. *lik*, a bolt-rope.]

leech, *lēch, n.* a blood-sucking worm: a physician.—*v.t.* to apply leeches to.—*ns.* leech-craft, (*arch.*) the art of medicine; leech-dom, (*arch.*) a remedy or prescription. [O.E. *læce*, perb. orig. two different words.]

leeebee. Same as *litch*.

leek, *lēk, n.* a well-known vegetable (*Alkum Porrum*) of the onion genus—national emblem of Wales.—*eat* the leek, to be compelled to take back one's words or put up with insulting treatment.—*Henry V.*, V. i. [O.E. *lēac*, leek, plant; cf. *charlock*, garlic, hemlock.]

lee-lane, *lē-lān, n.* (*Scot.*) used only in phrases (by) my, his, &c., lee-lane, quite alone.—Also lee'some-lane. [See of obscure origin; see *lono*.]

leer, *lēr, n.* a sly, sidelong, or lecherous look: (*Shak.*) complexion, colour.—*v.i.* to look askance: to look archly or obliquely.—*n.* and *adj.* leer'ing.—*adv.* leer'ingly. [O.E. *hlēor*, face, cheek.]

leer. Same as *leer* (2).

Leerie, *lē'ri, n.* (*Scot.*) a nickname for a lamp-lighter—in full *Lee'rie-lēht*—the lamp.

lees, *lēz, n.pl.* sediment or dregs of liquor.—*sing.* (*rare*) lee. [Fr. *lie*—L.L. *lia*.]

leese, *lēz, v.t.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) to lose:—*pa.t.* lore (*lōr*); *pa.p.* lore, lorn (in *Spens.* in the sense of *left*). [Cf. *le*.]

leet, *lēt, n.*

office.—[Perh. *ēmo*; but *l.* O.E. *lēt*, *lot*.]

leet, *lēt, n.* a court-leet: its jurisdiction or district: the right to hold it. [A.Fr. *lete* or Anglo-Latin *leta*, possibly—O.E. *læth*, *laþe* (of a county).]

leetle, *lē'tl, n.* an old-fashioned affectation for *little*.

leeze. See under *lee*.

left, *lēft, pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *leave*.—*adj.* left'-off, laid aside, discarded; left'-over, remaining over from a previous occasion.—*n.* a thing left over: a survival.

eft, *lēft, adj.* on, for, or belonging to that side which in man has normally the weaker and less skilful hand (opposed to *right*); on that side from the point of view of a person looking down-stream, a soldier looking at the enemy, a president looking at an assembly, an actor looking at the audience: relatively liberal, democratic, progressive, innovating in politics.—*n.* the left side: the region to the left side: the left hand: a blow with the left hand: a shot on the left side or a bird so killed: a glove, shoe, &c., for the left hand or foot, &c.: the more progressive or actively innovating party or wing (from its sitting in some legislatures to the president's left).—*adv.* on or towards the left.—*adj.* left'-bank; left'-hand, on the left side: performed with the left hand; left'-hand'ed, having the left hand stronger and readier than the right: for the left hand: counter-clockwise: forming a mirror-image of the normal or right-handed form: awkward: unlucky: cubious (as a *left-handed compliment*): morganatic.—*adv.* left'-hand'edly.—*ns.* left'-hand'edness; left'-hand'ed'er, a blow with the left hand: a left-handed person; left'-hand'iness, awkwardness; left'ism, the principles of the political left; left'ist.—*adj.* and *adv.* left'ward, towards the

left: on the left side.—*adv.* left'wardly, left'-wards.—*adj.* left'-wing, playing on the left wing: belonging to the more leftwardly inclined section.—over the left (shoulder), (*obs. slang*) contrariwise. [M.E. *līft*, *lēft*—O.E. (*Kentish*) *lēft*, weak, worthless; cf. O.E. *lystād*, paralysis.] *lefte, left, pa.t.* (*Spens.*) *lified*.

leg, *lēg, n.* a walking limb: the human hind-limb, or sometimes the part between knee and ankle: a long, slender support of anything, as of a table: in cricket, that part of the field, or that fielder, on or behind a line straight out from the batsman on the on side (also *adj.*): a branch or limb of anything forked or jointed, as a pair of compasses: part of a garment that covers the leg: (*arch.*) a backward movement of the leg in bowling: a blackguard (for *blackleg*): a distinct part or stage of any course, e.g. of a flight: (*sports*) one event or part won in a contest consisting of two or more parts or events.—*v.t.* (with *it*; also *v.i.*) to walk vigorously: to propel through a canal tunnel by pushing with the feet on wall or roof.—*ns.* leg'-ball (see *ball* (1)); leg'-break, *n.* ball that breaks inwards from the leg side; leg'-bus'iness, ballet-dancing; leg'-bye, in cricket, a run made when the ball touches any part of the batsman's person except his hand.—*adj.* legged, having legs.—*ns.* legg'er, a bargeman who legs: a worker or machine that makes stocking-legs; legg'iness; legg'ing, an outer and extra gaiter-like covering for the lower leg; legg'ism, character of a blackleg; leg'-guard, a cricketer's pad.—*adj.* leggy', having noticeably long and lank legs.—*n.* leg'-iron, a fetter for the leg.—*adj.* leg'less.—*ns.* leg'lessness; leg'let, a leg ornament.—*adj.* leg'-of-mutton, shaped like a leg of mutton, as a triangular sail, a sleeve tight at the wrist and full above.—*ns.* leg'-pull, a bantering attempt to impose on one's credulity; leg'-puller; leg'-pulling; leg'-rest, a support for the legs.—a leg up, a help or hoist in mounting, climbing, or generally; chango the leg (of a horse), to change the gait; feel one's legs, to begin to support oneself on the legs; find one's legs, to become habituated, to attain ease; fine, long, short, square leg, (*cricket*) fielding positions respectively fine from, far from, near to, square to, the batsman on the leg side; in high leg, in great excitement; leg before (wicket), in cricket, a way of being given out as penalty for stopping with the leg a straight or off-break ball that would have hit the wicket (l.b.w.): leg side (or the leg; *cricket*), that half of the field nearest the batsman's legs (opp. to *off side*); leg theory, (*cricket*) the policy of bowling on the striker's legs with a trap of leg-side fielders: body-line; not a leg to stand on, no ease at all; on one's last legs (see *last*); on one's legs, standing, esp. to speak; pull one's leg, to make a playful attempt to impose upon one's credulity; show a leg, make an appearance; get up; upon one's legs, in an independent position. [O.N. *legg*, a leg; Dan. *læg*, Sw. *lægg*.]

legacy, *lēg'ə-n, n.* that which is left to one by will: a bequest of personal property.—*ns.* legacy-hunt'er, one who courts those likely to leave legacies; leg'nary, a legatee; legatee', one to whom a legacy is left; legator (*li-gā'tor*), a testator.—cumulative legacy, an additional legacy to the same person; demonstrative legacy, a general legacy with a particular fund named from which it is to be satisfied; general legacy, a sum of money payable out of the assets generally; legacy duty, a duty levied on legacies, varying according to degree of relationship; residuary legatee, the person to whom the remainder of the property is left after all claims are discharged; specific legacy, a legacy of a definite thing, as jewels, pictures, a sum of stock in the funds, &c.; substitutional legacy, a second legacy to the same person instead of the first. [L. *legare*, -atum, to leave by will.]

legal, *lē'gl, adj.* pertaining to, or according to, law: lawful: created by law: (*theol.*) according to the Mosaic law or dispensation.—*n.* legal'is'tion.—

fāte, fār, dāh; mē, hōr (her); nāne; mōte; mūte; mōn; then (then)

v.t. *l'égallise*, to make lawful.—*ns.* *l'égallism*, strict adherence to law: (*theol.*) the doctrine that salvation depends on strict adherence to the law, as distinguished from the doctrine of salvation by grace: the tendency to observe letter or form rather than spirit, or to regard things from the point of view of law; *l'égallist*, one inclined to legalism: one versed in law; *l'égallity* (*-gal'i-ti*).—*adv.* *l'égally*.—legal tender, that which a creditor cannot refuse in payment of a debt. [*L. legalis*—*lex, legis, law.*]

legate, *leg'it*, *n.* an ambassador, esp. from the Pope: a delegate, deputy, esp. a Roman general's lieutenant: the governor of a Papal province.—*n.* legateship.—*adj.* *leg'atine* (*-a-tin*), of or relating to a legate.—*n.* legation (*li-ga'shan*), a diplomatic mission, body of delegates, or its official abode: the office or status of legate: a Papal province. [*L. legatus*—*legäre*, to send with a commission.]

legatee. See *legacy*.

legato, *leg-gä'to*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) smooth, smoothly, the notes running into each other without a break (*superl.* *legatiss'mo*).—*n.* a legato passage or manner. [*It.*, bound, tied—*L. ligäre*, —*ätum*, to tie.]

legend, *leg'and*, sometimes *lej'*, *n.* a story of a saint's life: a traditional story: a body of tradition: a myth: an untrue, unhistorical, or marvellous tale: a tale: a writing: a motto: an inscription: words accompanying an illustration or picture: (*obs.*) a book of readings from the Bible and saints' lives.—*n.* leg'endary, a book or writer of legends.—*adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of legend: romantic: fabulous.—*ns.* leg'endist, a writer of legends; leg'endry.—Golden Legend (see *golden*). [*Fr. légende*—*L.L. legenda*, to be read, a book of chronicles of the saints read at matins—*legere*, to read.]

legend, *leg'and*, *n.* (*Shak.*) for *legion*.

leger, *lej'ar*, *n.* (*obs. cant.*) one who sells short weight in charcoal: one who swindles by scampering work, using bad materials, or the like.—*n.* leg'ering. [*Poss. Fr. léger*, light.]

legerdemain, *lej-ar-da-män'*, *n.* sleight-of-hand: jugglery.—*adj.* juggling: tricky. [*Lit.* light of hand—*Fr. léger*, light, *de*, of, *main*, hand.]

legerity, *li-je'r-i-ti*, *n.* lightness: nimbleness. [*Fr. légèreté*—*léger*, light—assumed *L.L. levitarius*—*L. levis*, light.]

leger-line—better ledger-line. See *ledger*.

legge, *leg*, *n.* (*Shak.*) dregs of the people. [*lag* (1).] leghorn, *leg'horn*, *n.* fine straw plait made in Tuscany: a hat made of it: (also —*orn*) a small breed of domestic fowl. [*Leghorn* (It. *Leggorno*, now *Livorno*, *L. Liburnus* in Italy).]

legible, *lej'i-bl*, *adj.* clear enough to be deciphered: easy to read: (*rare*) readable.—*ns.* leg'ibleness, legibility.—*adv.* leg'ibly. [*L. legibilis*—*legere*, to read.]

legion, *lej'm*, *n.* in ancient Rome, a body of three to six thousand soldiers: a military force: applied esp. to several in French history: a great number: a national association of those who have served in war.—*adj.* (*rare*) multitudinous.—*adj.* le'gionary, of, relating to, or consisting of, a legion or legions: containing a great number.—*n.* a member of a legion.—*adj.* le'gioned, arrayed in legions.—Foreign Legion, a body of foreigners, esp. that in the French army organised in 1831: Legion of Honour, an order instituted in 1802 by Napoleon I.: thoir name is Legion, they are beyond numbering (from Mark v. 9); Thundering Legion, in Christian tradition a body of soldiers under Marcus Aurelius, whose prayers brought down a thunderstorm and destroyed the enemy. [*L. legio*, —*önis*—*legere*, to levy.]

legislate, *lej-is-lät*, *v.i.* to make laws.—*n.* legisla'tion.—*adj.* leg'islative, law-making: having power to make laws: pertaining to legislation.—*n.* law-making power: the law-making body.—*adv.* leg'islatively.—*n.* leg'islator, a lawgiver: a member of a legislative body: (*fem.* (*rare*) *leg'islatress*).—*adj.* legislatorial (*-li-tö'ri-äl*), of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a legislator, legis-

lature, or legislation.—*ns.* leg'islatorship; leg'is-lätüre, a law-making body. [*L. lex, legis, law, latum*, serving as supine to *ferre*, to bear.]

legist, *lej'ist*, *n.* one skilled in the laws. [*Fr. légiste*.]

legitim, *lej'i-tim*, *n.* (*Scots law*) that which children are entitled to out of a deceased father's moveable estate—also *bairn's-part*. [*L. legitima* (*pars*), lawful (part)—*lex, law*.]

legitimate, *li-jit'i-mit*, —*mät*, *adj.* lawful: lawfully begotten, born in wedlock, or having the legal status of those born in wedlock: related, derived, or transmitted by birth in wedlock or subsequently legitimated: as used by believers in the theory of divine right, according to strict rule of heredity and primogeniture: logically inferred: following by natural sequence: genuine: conforming to an accepted standard.—*v.t.* (*-mät*) to make lawful: to give the rights of a legitimate child to.—*n.* legitima'cy (*-mä-si*), fact or state of being legitimate.—*adv.* legit'imately.—*ns.* legit'imateness; legitima'tion, act of rendering legitimate, esp. of conferring the privileges of lawful birth.—*v.t.* legit'imise, to legitimate.—*n.* legit'imist, one who believes in the right of royal succession according to the principle of heredity and primogeniture.—legitimate drama, drama of permanent value: drama of typical form, normal comedy and tragedy, distinguished from opera, melodrama, farce, &c.; legitimate pollination, in hetero-styled plants, pollination of long styles from long stamens, short from short. [*L.L. legitimäre*, —*ätum*—*L. legitimus*, lawful—*lex, law*.]

leglin, leglian, leglien, *leg'lin*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a milking-pail.—to east a leglin girth, to have an illegitimate child. [*Cf. laggen*.]

legume, *leg'üm*, *li-güm'*, *n.* a pod (as in pea, bean, &c.) of one carpel: a vegetable used as food.—*n.* legü'min, a globulin got in peas, beans, &c.—*n.pl.* Legü'minö'sae (*-sæ*), an order of angiosperms characterised by the legume, including Papilionaceae, Mimosaceae, and Caesalpinaceae.—*adj.* legü'minous, pertaining to pulse: of or pertaining to the Leguminosae: bearing legumes. [*L. legümen*, pulse, prob.—*legere*, to gather.]

lehr. Same as *lear* (2). *lel*, *pl.* of *leu*.

lei, *lä'e*, *n.* a garland, wreath. [*Hawaiian*.]

Leibni(t)zian, *lib-ni'ti-si-an*, *adj.* pertaining to the great German philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716).—*n.* Leibni(t)zianism, the philosophy of Leibniz: the doctrine of primordial monads, pre-established harmony, fundamental optimism on the principle of sufficient reason.

Leicester, *lej'ter*, *adj.* of a long-woolled breed of sheep that originated in Leicestershire.—*n.* a sheep of that breed.

leldger, *lej'ar*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a resident ambassador: a resident. [*See* *legder*.]

leiotrichous, *li-oi'tri-kös*, *adj.* straight-haired.—*n.* leiotrichy (*-ki*), straight-hairedness. [*Gr. leios*, smooth, *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.]

Lelpon, *li-pö'a*, *n.* a genus of Australian mound-birds. [*Gr. lelpein*, to leave, forsake, *don*, egg.]

leir. See *lear* (1).

Leishmania, *lesh-män'i-ä*, —*man'i-ä*, *n.* a genus of Protozoa.—*ns.* leishmaniasis (*lesh-män'i-sis*), leishmanio'sis, kala-azar, due to infection with Leishmania. [Named after Sir William Leishman (1865-1926), who discovered the cause of the disease.]

leister, *lej'ter*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a salmon-spear.—*v.t.* to spear with a leister. [*O.N. löstr*; *Dan. lyster*.]

leisure, *lez'här*, or (old-fashioned) *lez'här*, —*ür*, *n.* time free from employment: freedom from occupation: convenient opportunity.—*adj.* free from necessary business.—*v.i.* to have leisure.—*v.t.* to make leisurely.—*adj.* leis'urably, leisure'd; leisurely.—*adv.* leis'urably.—*adj.* leis'ured, having much leisure.—*adv.* and *adv.* leis'urely, not hasty or hastily.—at (one's) leisure, free from occupation: at one's ease or convenience. [*O.Fr. leisir*—*L. licere*, to be permitted.]

leitmotiv, *li'mö-tif'*, *n.* (*mus.*) a theme associated with a person or a thought, recurring when the

person appears on the stage or the thought becomes prominent in the action.—Also *leitmotif*. [Ger., *—leiten*, to lead, and *motiv*, a motif.]

leko (*Spens.*). Same as leak (*adj.*).

lekythos, *l'ki-thos*, *n.* (*ant.*) a narrow-necked Greek flask. [Gr. *lekythos*.]

leman, *lem'an*, or *lēm'*, *n.* (*arch.*) a lover: a sweet-heart: a paramour: now chiefly *fem.* and in a bad sense:—*pl.* *lem'ans*. [O.E. *lēof*, *lief*, *mann*, *man*.]

lemma, *lem'ā*, *n.* (*math.*) a preliminary proposition: a premise taken for granted: a theme, argument, heading, or head-word:—*pl.* *lemm'as*, *lemm'ata*. [Gr. *lēmma*, *-otos*, from the root of *lambonein*, to take.]

lemming, *lem'ing*, *n.* a northern rodent (*Lemmus* and other genera) near allied to voles. [Norw. *lemmings*.]

Lemna, *lem'nā*, *n.* the duckweed genus, giving name to the family *Lemnaceae*, free-floating spathulifloral monocotyledons. [Gr. *lemna*, water starwort.]

Lemnian, *lem'ni-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Lemnos in the Aegean Sea.—*Lemnian earth*, a hole from Lemnos; *Lemnian ruddle*, a red ochre found in Lemnos.

lemniscate, *lem-nis'kāt*, *n.* the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the centre of a conic upon the tangent. [L. *lemniscatus*, ribboned—Gr. *lemniskos*, a ribbon, bandage.]

lemon, *lem'an*, *n.* an oval citrus fruit like the orange, with acid pulp: the tree that bears it: a pale yellow.—*adj.* pale yellow.—*v.t.* to flavour with lemon.—*ns.* *lemonade*, a drink (still or aerated) made with lemon juice or more or less flavoured with lemon; *lem'on-cheese*, *-curd*, a soft paste of lemons, eggs, and butter.—*adj.* *lem'on-coloured*.—*ns.* *lem'on-*—grass (*Cymbopogon* or smelling like lemon); *lem'on-pear*, the skin; *lem'on-squash*, a lemon drink, often effervescent; *lem'on-squeezer*, a small hand-press for extracting the juice of lemons; *lem'on-weed*, sea-mat.—*adj.* *lem'ony*.—*n.* and *adj.* *lem'on'y* 'ow. [Fr. *limon* (now the lime); cf. Pers. *limūn*; cf. *lime* (2).]

lemon, *lem'an*, *n.* a species of sole differing in its markings from the common sole (*lem'on-sole*, or sand sole): a kind of dab resembling a sole (*lem'on-dab*, *lem'on-sole*, also called smear-dab or smooth dab). [Fr. *limonde*.]

lemur, *lēm'ar*, *n.* any member of the Lemnuroidea (*lem'ū-roid'ā*) or Prosimia, a group of mammals akin to the monkeys, forest dwellers, mainly nocturnal in habits, common in Madagascar: an ancient Roman ghost of the dead:—*pl.* *lēm'urs* (animals), *lemures* (*lem'ū-rēz*; spectres).—*n.* *Lemuria* (*li-mū'ri-ā*; *pl.*), an ancient Roman festival (9th, 11th, and 13th of May) when ghosts were exorcised: (*ring*.) a hypothetical vanished continent where the Indian Ocean now is, posited to explain the distribution of lemurs.—*ns.* and *adj.* *lemurian* (*li-mū'ri-an*), *lemurino* (*lem'ū-rin*), *lem'roid*. [L. *lēmūres*, ghosts.]

lend, *lend*, *v.t.* to give the use of for a time: to afford, grant, or furnish, in general: to let for hire.—*v.i.* to make a loan: (*pr.p.* *lend'ing*; *po.t.* and *po.p.* *lent*).—*n.* (*Scot.*) a loan (often *len*).—*ns.* *lend'er*; *lend'ing*, the act of giving in loan: (*Shak.*) that which is lent or supplied; *lend'-lease*, an arrangement authorised by Congress in 1941 by which the President could supply war materials to other countries whose defence he deemed vital to the United States.—Also *adj.* [O.E. *lennan*—*lān*, *lān*, a loan.]

leng, *leng*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to lengthen: (*obs.*) to tarry: (*Spens.*) to long. [O.E. *lengan*.]

longer, *leng'gər*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*Spens.*) longer.—*adj.* and *adv.* *leng'est*, (*obs.*) longest. [O.E. *lengra*, compar. of *lang* (*adj.*), *lengest*, superl. of *lang* and of *lange* (*adv.*).]

length, *leng'th*, *n.* quality of being long: extent from end to end: the longest measure of anything: long continuance: prolixity: time occu-

ried in uttering a vowel or syllable: the quantity of a vowel: a stretch or suitable dist. and *v.i.* *ler* (*obs.*) *lengt'*—*ness*.—*adv.* direction of the length.—*adj.* *length'y*, of great or tedious length: rather long.—at length, in full: fully extended: at last; go great lengths, go to all lengths, to go to extremities; length of days, prolonged life. [O.E. *length*—*lang*, *long*.]

lenient, *lē-ni-ent*, *-nyent*, *adj.* softening: soothing: mild: merciful.—*n.* (*med.*) that which softens: an emollient.—*ns.* *lē-ni-ence*, *lē-niency*.—*adv.* *lē-ni-ently*.—*v.t.* *lenify* (*len'*, *lən'*), to mitigate: to assuage.—*adj.* *lenitive* (*len'*), mitigating: laxative.—*n.* any palliative: (*med.*) an application for easing pain: a mild purgative.—*n.* *lenity* (*len'*), mildness: clemency. [L. *leniens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *lenire*, to soften—*lenis*, *soft*.]

leno, *lē'nō*, *n.* a thin muslin-like fabric. [Perh. Fr. *linon*.]

lenocinium, *lē-nō-nin'ī-əm*, *n.* (*Scots law*) connivance at one's wife's adultery. [L. *lenocinium*, enticement—*leno*, a pander.]

lens, *lenz*, *n.* (*opt.*) a piece of transparent matter causing regular convergence or divergence of rays passing through it: the refracting structure (*crystalline lens*) between the crystalline and vitreous humours of the eye: *Lens*, the lentil genus:—*pl.* *lens'es*.—*adj.* *lent'iform*, *lent'oid*.—electron lens, any arrangement of electrodes designed to influence the direction of cathode rays. [L. *lens*, *lentis*, *lentil*.]

Lent, *lent*, *n.* (*obs.*) spring: the time from Ash-Wednesday to Easter observed as a time of fasting in commemoration of Christ's fast in the wilderness (Matt. iv. 2).—*adj.* *Lent'en*, of Lent: spring: fleshless.—*n.* *lent'ill'y*, the daffodil. [O.E. *lenten*, the spring; Du. *lente*, Ger. *lenz*.]

lent, *po.t.* and *po.p.* of *lend*.

Lentibulariaceae, *len-tib-ū-lā-ri-ā-si-ē*, *n.pl.* the family of tubifloral

g pore in bark.—*geol.* a lenticular d like a lens or *dv.* *lentic'ularly*.

freckles:—*pl.* *fr.* *lentil'lose*, *lented*. [L. *lentigo*, *-inis*, a freckle—*lens*, a lentil.]

lentil, *lən'til*, *n.* a legume, *eradic* *lanean* *L. lens*, *lentis*, the lentil.]

lentisk, *len'tisk*, *n.* the mastie tree. [L. *lentiscus*.]

lento, *len'tō*, *adj.* (*mus.*) slow.—*adv.* slowly.—*n.* a slow passage or movement.—*adv.* *lentan'te* (*-tō*).—*adj.* and *adv.* *lentan'to*, slowing. [It., *L. lentus*, slow.]

lensor, *len'sor*, *n.* sluggishness: viscosity.—*adj.* *len'tous*. [L. *lentus*, slow.]

lenvoy, *len-voi'*. See *envoy* (2). [Fr. *l* for *le*, the.]

Leo, *lē'ō*, *n.* the Lion, a constellation between Cancer and Virgo: the 5th sign of the zodiac, in which it used to be (the constellation is now in the sign Virgo).—*n.* *Lē'ond* (*-ō-nid*), a meteor of a swarm whose radiant is in the constellation Leo.—*adj.* *lē'nine*, lionlike: *Leonine*, pertaining to any of the Popes named Leo: of a kind of Latin verse, generally alternate hexameter and pentameter, rhyming at the middle and end (prob. from some unknown poet named Leo, Leoninus, or Leonius). [L. *lēō*, *-ōnis*, lion.]

leontiasis, *lē-ont-iā-sis*, *n.* a form of leprosy giving a lionlike appearance. [Gr. *leontiasis*—*lēōn*, *-ōntos*, lion.]

leopard, *lep'ard*, *n.* a large spotted animal of the cat kind found in Africa and Asia: in America, the jaguar: (*her.*) a lion passant gardant: (*fem.*; *rore*) leopardess.—*ns.* *leopard'-ent*, a spotted

[O.Fr. *livel*, *liveau* (Fr. *miveau*)—L. *libella*, a plummet, dim. of *libra*, a balance.]
level-coil, *lev'i-kōil*, *n.* (*arch.*) an old Christmas game in which the players changed seats: a hubbub. [Fr. *lever le cul*, to lift the buttocks.]
lever, *lê'vər*, *n.* a bar turning on a support or fulcrum for imparting pressure or motion from a source of power to a resistance.—*v.t.* to move with a lever.—*ns.* *le'verage*, the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever: advantage gained for any purpose; *le'ver-watch*, a watch having a vibrating lever in the mechanism of the escapement. [O.Fr. *leveror*—*lever*—L. *levāre*, to raise.]
leveret, *lev'ə-rit*, *n.* a hare in its first year. [O.Fr. *levrette* (Fr. *lièvre*)—L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.]
leviable, *lev'i-ə-bl*, *adj.* able to be levied or assessed.
leviathan, *le-vi-ə-thən*, *n.* (*B.*) a water animal, in Job xli, apparently a crocodile: a huge sea-monster: anything of huge size, esp. a ship or a man: (after Hobbes's book, 1651) the state: (*obs.*) Satan.—*adj.* *gigantic*. [Heb. *liwyāthān*.]
levigate, *lev'i-gāt*, *v.t.* to smooth: to grind to fine powder, esp. with a liquid.—*adj.* *smooth*.
adj. levigable—*n.* *levig'ation*. [L. *levigare*, *-atum*—*levis*, smooth; Gr. *leios*; akin to *level*.]
levigate, *lev'i-gāt*, *v.t.* to lighten. [L. *levigare*, *-atum*—*levis*, light.]
levin, *lev'in*, *n.* (*arch.*) lightning. [Origin obscure.]
levirate, *lev'ər* or *lev'i-rāt*, *n.* the (ancient Hebrew and other) custom of compulsory marriage with a childless brother's widow.—*adj.* *lev'irate*, *leviratical* (*-rat'i-kəl*).—*n.* *levir'ation*. [L. *levir*, a brother-in-law.]
levitation, *lev-i-tā-shən*, *n.* the act of rising by virtue of lightness: act of rendering light: the floating of heavy bodies in the air, according to spiritualists.—*v.t.* *lev'itate*, to cause to float. [On the model of *gravitate*—L. *levit*, light.]
Levite, *lê'vit*, *n.* a descendant of *Levi*: an inferior priest of the ancient Jewish Church: (*slang*) a clergyman.—*adj.* *levitic* (*li-vit'ik*).—*al.*—*adv.* *levit'ically*.—*n.* *Leviti'cus*, the third book of the Old Testament.—*Leviti'cal* degrees, the degrees of kindred within which marriage was forbidden in Lev. xviii. 6-18.
levity, *lev'i-ti*, *n.* lightness of weight: lightness of temper or conduct: thoughtlessness: disposition to trifle: vanity. [L. *levitās*, *-ātis*—*levis*, light.]
levulose. Same as *laevulose*.
levy, *lev'i*, *v.t.* to raise, collect, as an army or tax: to call for: to impose: to begin to wage: (*pr.p.* *lev'ying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *lev'ied*).—*n.* the act of levying: a contribution called for from members of an association: a tax: the amount collected: troops levied.—to *levy* war, to make war; *levy* in mass (Fr. *levée en masse*), a levy of all able-bodied men for military service. [Fr. *levée*—*lever*—L. *levāre*, to raise.]
lew, (*ly*)*lōw*, *adj.* tepid, lukewarm. [O.E. *hlēowe*.]
lewd, (*ly*)*lōd*, *adj.* (*obs.*) ignorant: (*B.*) bare: (*obs.*) bad: lustful: unchaste.—*adv.* *lewd'ly*.—*ns.* *lewd'ness*; *lewd's*; by *lewd'ster*, one addicted to lewdness. [O.E. *læwede*, ignorant.]
lewis, *lō'is*, *n.* a dovetail iron tenon for lifting blocks of stone (also *lew'isson*): a freemason's son. [Ety. dub.]
Lewis gun, *lō'is* gun, a light machine-gun invented by Col. Isaac Newton *Lewis*.
Lewisian, *lō'is-i-ən*, or *-is*, *adj.* of *Lewis* in the Outer Hebrides: (*geol.*) Pre-Cambrian.
lewisite, *lō'is-i-ti*, *n.* a yellow cubic mineral, calcium titanium antimonate. [Named after W. J. *Lewis* (1847-1926), English mineralogist.]
lewisite, *lō'is-i-ti*, *n.* a vesicant liquid, an arsine derivative, used in chemical warfare. [Named after W. L. *Lewis*, American chemist.]
lexicon, *leks'i-kən*, *n.* a word-book or dictionary.—*adj.* *lex'ical*, belonging to a lexicon.—*adv.* *lex'ically*.—*n.* *lexicographer* (*-kōg'rā-fər*).—*adj.* *lexicographic* (*-kōg'rā-f'ik*).—*al.*—*ns.* *lexicog'raphist*; *lexicog'raphy*, dictionary-making; *lexicog'ol*; *lexicog'ography*, dictionary-making; *lexicog'ol*; *lexicog'ogy*, the study of the history and meaning of words. [Gr. *lexikon*, a dictionary—*lexis*, a word, *legin*, to speak.]
lexigraphy, *leks-ig'rā-fi*, *n.* a system of writing

in which each sign represents a word.—*adj.* *lexigraphic* (*-grāf'ik*).—*al.* [Gr. *lexis*, word, *graphein*, to write.]
ley. Same as *lea* (1, 2, 3).—*n.* *ley-farming* (see *lea* (2)).
Leyden jar, *lā'dən jār*, a condenser for electricity, a glass jar coated inside and outside with tinfoil or other conducting material. [*Leyden* in Holland, where it was invented.]
leze-majesty. See *lese-majesty*.
lherzolite, *lā'zō-lit*, *n.* peridotite, consisting essentially of oliving with monoclinal and orthorhombic pyroxenes. [From Lake *Lherz* in the Pyrenees (Ariège).]
liable, *li-ə-bl*, *adj.* subject to an obligation: exposed to a possibility or risk: (*Shak.*) subject: responsible: tending: apt: (*Shak.*) fitting, suitable: (*U.S.*) likely.—*n.* *liabil'ity*, state of being liable: that for which one is liable, a debt, &c.—*em-ployers' liability*, responsibility of employers to their servants for the negligence of those to whom they have delegated their authority; *limited liability*, a principle of modern statute law which limits the responsibilities of shareholders in a partnership, joint-stock company, &c., by the extent of their personal interest therein. [App.—Fr. *lier*—L. *ligāre*, to bind.]
liaison, *li-ē-zən*, *-zon*, *lyez-on*, *n.* union, or bond of union: connexion: illicit union between the sexes: in French, the linking in pronunciation of a final (and otherwise silent) consonant to a vowel beginning the next word: (*mil.*) effective conjunction with another unit or force.—*liaison officer*, an officer forming a link with another unit or force. [Fr.—L. *ligātō*, *-ōnis*—*ligāre*, to bind.]
liana, *li-ā-nā*, *liane*, *lē-ān*, *n.* any climbing plant, especially any contorted woody kind festooning tropical forests. [Fr. *liane*, Latinised or Hispanised as *liana*, app.—*lier*—L. *ligāre*, to bind.]
liang, *lyang*, *n.* a Chinese ounce or tael. [Chinese.]
liar, *lī-ər*, *n.* one who tells lies, esp. habitually. [L. (*li*).]
liard, *lī-ərd*, *adj.* grey: dapple-grey (*Scot.* *li'art*, *ly'art*).—*n.* (*ly'art*) an old French coin of little worth. [O.Fr. *liard*, *liart*.]
Lias, *li-ās*, *n.* and *adj.* (*geol.*) Lower Jurassic.—*adj.* *liassic*.
lib, *līb*, *n.*
libation, *li-bi-ā-ti-ōn*, *n.* the pouring of wine or other liquid in honour of a god, or (tacitously) for other purpose: the liquid poured.—*adj.* *lib'ant*, sipping: lightly touching.—*v.t.* *lib'ate*, (*rare*) to make a libation to.—*adj.* *lib'atory*. [L. *libāre*, *-atum*, to pour, sip, touch; Gr. *lebein*, to pour.]
libbard, *lib'ərd*, *n.* (*arch.*) Same as *leopard*.
libeelo, *li-bē'lō*, *n.* the south-west wind.—Also (*Milt.*) *libecchio*. [It.—L. *libis*; Gr. *Lips*, *Libos*.]
libel, *līb'l*, *n.* a written accusation: any malicious defamatory publication or statement: (*English law*) written defamation (distinguished from *slander* or spoken defamation; in *Scots law* both are *slander*): the statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint.—*v.t.* to defame by libel: to satirise unfairly: (*law*) to proceed against by producing a written complaint:—*pr.p.* *lib'elling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *lib'elled*.—*ns.* *lib'ellant*, one who brings a libel; *lib'eller*, a defamer; *lib'elling*.—*adj.* *lib'ellous*, containing a libel: defamatory.—*adv.* *lib'ellously*. [L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, a book.]
liber, *lī-ər*, *n.* bast. [L. *liber*, bast, *hook*.]
liberal, *līb-ə-ri*, *adj.* befitting a freeman or a gentleman: directed towards the cultivation of the mind for its own sake, disinterested (opposed to *technical* and *professional*): generous: noble-minded: broad-minded: not bound by authority or traditional orthodoxy: looking to the general or broad sense rather than the literal: candid: free: free from restraint: (*obs.*) licentious in speech or action: ample: of the Liberal Party (see below).—*n.* one who advocates greater freedom in political institutions: one whose views in theology are liberal.—*n.*

liberalisation.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **lib'eralise**, to make or become liberal, or enlightened.—*ns.* **lib'eralism**, the principles of a Liberal in politics or religion; **lib'eralist**.—*adj.* **liberalist**.—*n.* **liberalist** (—*al-ist*), the quality of being liberal: generosity: largeness or nobleness of mind: candour: freedom from prejudice.—*adv.* **lib'erally**.—**liberal arts**, the studies that make up a liberal education: in the Middle Ages, the *trivium* and *quadrivium*; **Liberal Party**, successors of the Whigs, including the Radicals, advocates of democratic reform and liberty; **Liberal Unionists**, a section of the Liberal Party that opposed Gladstone's Home Rule policy (1886) and joined the Conservatives. [*L. liberālis*, befitting a freeman—*liber*, free.]

liberate, *lib'ə-ri-t*, *v.t.* to set free: to release from restraint.

ns. **lib'erty**, *lib'ər-ti*, *n.* freedom from constraint, captivity, slavery, or tyranny: freedom to do as one pleases: the unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights: power of free choice: privilege: permission: free range: leisure: disposal: the bounds (often i

ous or undue freedom: speech or action violating ordinary civility.—*ns.* **libertarian**, a believer in free-will; **libertarianism**; **liberteite**, a destroyer of liberty: destruction of liberty; **libertingo** (also —*er-t*), debauchery; **lib'ertine** (—*tin*, —*tin*, —*ten*), originally, a freedman: formerly one who professed free opinions, esp. in religion: one who leads a licentious life, a rake or debauchee.—*adj.* belonging to a freedman: unrestrained: licentious.—*ns.* **lib'ertinism**; **lib'erty-boat**, a boat for liberty-men; **liberty-man**, a sailor with permission to go ashore.—at liberty, free: unoccupied: available; **liberty cap** (see cap); **Liberty Hall**, a place where one may do as one likes; **liberty of indifference**, freedom of the will; **liberty of the press**, freedom to print and publish without government permission: take the liberty, venture, presume; take liberties with, to treat with undue freedom or familiarity, or indecently: to falsify. [*Fr. liberté*—*L. libertās*, —*ditis*, liberty: *L. libertinus*, a freedman—*liber*, free.]

libido, *li-bē-dō*, *li-b'ē-dō*, *n.* (*psych.*) vital urge, either in general or as of sexual origin: sexual impulse.—*adj.* **libidinal** (—*bid'*), pertaining to the libido; **libidinous**, lustful, lascivious, lewd.—*ns.* **libid-inist**, a lewd person; **libidinos'ity**, **libid'inous-ness**.—*adv.* **libid'inously**. [*L. libidō*, —*inis*, desire—*libet*, *libet*, it pleases.]

libitina, *li-bi-tī-nə*, *n.* a place of abode. [*Old*

a Roman pound (used in contraction in money); **Libra**, the Balance, a constellation between the Virgin and the Scorpion: the seventh sign of the zodiac in which it used to be (it is now in Scorpio). [*L. libra*.]

library, *li-brə-ri*, *n.* a collection of books: a building or room containing it: a publisher's series.—*ns.* **librarian**, the keeper of a library; **librarian-ship**. [*L. librārium*, a bookcase—*liber*, a book.]

librate, *li-brā-t*, *v.t.* to poise: to balance.—*v.t.* to oscillate: to be poised.—*n.* **libration**, balancing: a state of equipoise: a slight swinging motion.—*adj.* **libratory**.—**libration of the moon**, a slight turning of the moon to each side alternately so

ice is visible one time *libra*, balance.]

libretto, *li-brē-tō*, *ec.*—*pl.* **librettos** (—*ti*), *librettist*, a writer of libretti. [*It.* *libretto*, of *libro*—*L. liber*, a book.]

Libyan, *li-bi-ən*, *adj.* of Libya in North Africa.—*n.* a native thereof. [*Gr. Libyē*, Libya.]

lice, *li*, plural of louse.

licence, *li-sens*, *n.* a being allowed: leave: grant

of permission, as for manufacturing a patented article or for the sale of intoxicants: the document by w^h *licence*—*ns.* **licence**, excess or abuse of *licence*—*ns.* **licence**, debauchery.

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opening of a receptacle: the movable cover of the eye: (fig.) an effective restraint: (*slang*) a hat.—*adj.* lid'ded, having a lid or lids; lid'less.—put the lid on it, to end the matter: to be a culminating injustice, misfortune, &c. [O.E. *hlid* (Du. *lid*)—*hlidan*, to cover.]

lidger. See ledger.

lido, *lè dō*, *n.* a bathing beach. [From the *Lida* at Venice.—*L. litus*, shore.]

lie, *li*, *n.* a false statement made with the intention of deceiving: anything misleading or of the nature of imposture: (with *the*) an accusation of lying.—*v.i.* to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive: to give a false impression:—*pr.p.* ly'ing; *part.* and *p.p.* lied.—(*Scot.*) lee (*lè*), *n.* and *v.i.* often of an unintentional false statement.—(*dial.*) lig.—give one the lie (in one's throat), to charge one to one's face of lying; give the lie to, to charge with lying: to prove false: lie in one's throat, to lie shamelessly; white lie, a conventional phrase not strictly true: a well-meant falsehood. [O.E. *lyge* (noun), *lōgan* (transitive verb); Du. *liegen*, Goth. *liagan*, Ger. *lügen*, to lie.]

lie, *li*, *v.i.* to be in a horizontal or nearly horizontal posture: to assume such a posture: to lean: to press: to be situated: to have a position or extent: to remain: to be or remain passively: to abide: to be still: to be incumbent: to depend: to consist: (*law*) to be sustainable: (*Shak.*) to be imprisoned: to lodge, pass the night: (*pr.p.* ly'ing; *part.* lay; *p.p.* lain, (*B.*) lie'en—erroneously laid, by confusion with lay).—*n.* mode or direction of lying: slope and disposition: relative position: general situation: a spell of lying: an animal's lurking-place or favourite station: position from which a golfball is to be played: a layer: a railway siding.—*ns.* lie'er; lie'-abed', one who lies late—also *adj.*—lie along, to be extended at full length; lie at one's door, to be directly imputable to one; lie at one's heart, to be an object of interest or affection to one; lie by, to be inactive: to keep out of the way: (*naut.*) to lie to; lie by the heels, to be in prison; lie hard or heavy on, upon, to, to oppress, burden; lie in, to be in childbed; lie in one, to be in one's power; lie in the way, to be ready, at hand: to be an obstacle; lie in wait, to lie in ambush; lie low, to keep quiet or hidden: to conceal one's actions or intentions; lie on, upon, to be incumbent on; lie on one's hands, to remain unwanted, unclaimed, or unused; lie on the oars (see oars); lie out of, to remain without the good of, without payment of; lie over, to be deferred to a future occasion; lie to, to be or become nearly stationary with head to wind; lie under, to be subject to or oppressed by; lie up, to abstain from work: to take to or remain in bed: to go into or be in dock; lie with, to lodge or sleep with: to have carnal knowledge of; lying-in hospital, a maternity hospital; take it lying down, to endure tamely. [O.E. *liagan*; Ger. *liegen*; Goth. *liagan*.]

Liebig, *lè big*, *n.* a beef extract first prepared by the great German chemist J. von Liebig (1803-73).

lied, *lèt*, *n.* a German lyric or song, esp. an art-song:—*pl.* lieder (*lè dər*). [Ger.; cf. O.E. *leoht*, a song.]

lief, *lèf*, *adj.* and *n.* (*arch.*) beloved, dear.—*adv.* willingly.—Also *adj.* and *adv.* lieve, lieve (*lèv*):—*compar.* lie'er, lie'ver (*Scot.* 100r); *superl.* lie'est, lie'vest.—had as lief, should like as well to; had liefer, liever, had rather; leeze me, (*Scot.*) for lief is me, an expression of affection (usu. with *an*). [O.E. *leoþ*; Ger. *lieb*.]

liege, *lèj*, *adj.* free, except as within the relations of vassal and feudal lord: under a feudal tenure.—*n.* one under a feudal tenure: a vassal: a loyal vassal, subject: a lord or superior (also in this sense, liege'-lord).—*n.* liege dom, allegiance.—*adj.* liege'less, not subject to a superior.—*n.* liege man, a vassal: a subject. [O.Fr. *lige*, prob. from O.H.G. *ledic*, free, *liedan*, to depart.]

lien, *lè n*, *lèn*, *n.* (*law*) a right to retain possession of another's property until the owner pays a debt. [Fr.—*L. ligamen*, tie, band.]

lien, *lè n*, (*B.*) *p.p.* of lie (2).

lien, *lè n*, *n.* the spleen.—*adj.* lie'nal. [L. *lien*.]

lientery, *lè n-ta-ri*, *n.* a form of diarrhoea with liquid evacuations of undigested food.—*adj.* lienteric (*-tè rik*). [Gr. *leios*, smooth, *enteron*, an intestine.]

lierne, *li-èrn*, *n.* a cross-rib or branch-rib in vaulting.

lieu, [*yoo*], *n.* place, stead, chiefly in the phrase 'in lieu of.' [Fr.—*L. locus*, place.]

lieutenant, *lef-, lif-, lèf-ten-ant*, in the navy *lò*, in U.S. [*yoo*], *n.* one representing or performing the work of another: an officer holding the place of another in his absence: a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a lieutenant-commander and ranking with captain in the army: one holding a place next in rank to a superior, as in the compounds lieutenant-colonel, lieutenant-commander, lieutenant-general.—*ns.* lieutenant'cy, lieutenantship, office or commission of a lieutenant: the body of lieutenants; lieutenant-colonelcy; lieutenant-commander'ship; lieutenant-general'ship; lieutenant-governor, a State governor's deputy (U.S., Australia); a governor subordinate to a governor-general: a governor (Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey); lieutenant-governorship; lieutenant'anry, (*Shak.*) lieutenant'ancy.—Lord Lieutenant, the title of the viceroy of Ireland (till 1922): a permanent governor of a county, head of the magistracy and the chief executive authority.—*pl.* lords lieutenant, lord lieutenants, lords lieutenants. [Fr.; see lieu and tenant.]

life, *lif*, *n.* state of being alive; conscious existence: animate or vegetative existence: the sum of the activities of plants and animals: continuation or possession of such a state: continued existence, activity, or validity of anything: vitality: union of soul and body: the period between birth and death: a continued opportunity of remaining in the game: career: present state of existence: manner of living: moral conduct: animation: liveliness: appearance of being alive: a living being: living things: social state: human affairs: narrative of a life: eternal happiness: a quickening principle: that on which continued existence depends: one who imparts animation: the living form and expression, living semblance: an insured person: (*pl.* lives, *livz*).—*interj.* used as an oath, abbreviated from God's life.—*adj.* (and in composition) for the duration of life: of life.—*adj.* life-and-death, critical: determining between life and death.—*ns.* life'-annuity, a sum paid to a person yearly during life; life'-assurance, life'-insurance, insurance based on a person's life; life'-belt, a buoyant belt for sustaining a person in the water; life'-blood, the blood necessary to life: that which gives strength or life: a twitching, as of the eyelid; life'-boat, a boat for saving shipwrecked persons; life'-buoy, a buoy for supporting a person in the water till he can be rescued; life'-cycle, (*biol.*) the round of changes in the life and generations of an organism, from zygote to zygote; life'-estate, an estate held during the life of the possessor; life'-force', a directing principle supposed to be immanent in living things, turning their activities to nature's own purposes.—*adjs.* life'ful (*Spens.* lyfull, lifull), full of vital energy; life'-giving, imparting life; invigorating.—*ns.* life'-guard, a body-guard: (U.S.) one employed to rescue bathers in difficulties; life'-history, the history of a life: the succession of changes from zygote to maturity and death: the life-cycle.—*adj.* life'hold, held for life.—*ns.* life'-interest, an interest lasting during a life; life'-jack-et, a buoyant jacket, a life-belt.—*adj.* life'less, dead: insensible: without vigour: insipid: sluggish.—*adv.* life'lessly.—*n.* life'lessness.—*adj.* life'like, like a living person or the original.—*n.* life'-line, a rope for saving or safeguarding life.—*adj.* life'long, lasting throughout life.—*ns.* life'-mortal, a mortal for throwing a line to a ship in distress; life'-peer, a peer whose title is not hereditary; life'-peerage; life'-preserver, an apparatus for saving from drowning: a loaded cane; lif'er, a person sentenced for life: a life sentence.—*adj.* life'-ren'dering, (*Shak.*)

light

of an old dance tune.—*n.pl.* lights, the lungs of an animal (as lighter than adjoining parts).—*adj.* light'some, light, gay, lively, cheering.—*n.* light'someness.—*adj.* light'spir'ited, having a cheerful spirit.—*n.* light weight, a man or animal because of the featherweight, as a
over 9 st. 9 lb. (amateur importance or influence: a
importance or influence: a
importance or influence: a

light article of any kind, esp. a motor-cycle.—*adj.* light in weight.—*adj.* light-winged, having light wings: volatile.—light literature, music, &c., such as calls for little mental effort; light out, (U.S. slang) to make off; light railway, a railway of light construction; make light of, to treat as of little consequence. [O.E. (Anglian) *lith* (W.S. *lith*, *léoh*); Ger. *leicht*, O.N. *léitr*; L. *levis*.]

light, *lit*, *v.i.* dismount: to come down as from a horse or vehicle or from fall or flight: to alight: to settle: to rest: to come by chance.—*pr.p.* light'ing; *part.* and *pa.p.* light'ed or lit.—Also (Fr.Bk.) light'en. [O.E. *lithan*, to dismount, lit. make light; see preceding.]

lighten, *lit*, *v.t.* to make light or lighter, or brighter: to illuminate.—*v.i.* to become light, lighter, or brighter: to flash as lightning.—*ns.* light'ening, a making or becoming lighter or brighter; light'ning, the electric flash usually followed by thunder: (Shak.) a revival or exhilaration supposed to precede death; light'ning arrest'or, apparatus for protecting electrical apparatus from lightning; light'ning-rod, a metallic rod for protecting buildings from lightning; light'ning-tube, a fulgurite.—lightning strike, an industrial strike without warning. [light (1).]

lighten. See light (2 and 3).
lightsome. See light (1 and 2).
lignage, *lin'ij* (Spem.). Same as lineage.
lign-aloes, lignaleos, *lin-al'ōs*, *lin-na'l'ōs*, *n.* (B.) aloes-wood. [L. *lignum*, wood, and *alōs*, gen. of L. and Gr. *alōs*, aloes.]

lignum, *lin'nam*, *n.* wood.—*adj.* lign'eous, woody: wooden.—*n.* lignification.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* lignify; to turn into wood or woody.—*pr.p.* lignifying; *part.* and *pa.p.* lignified.—*n.* lignin, a complicated mixture of substances deposited in thickened cell-walls of plants.—*adj.* ligniferous (L. *perricid*, to destroy), destructive of wood.—*n.* lignite (nit), brown coal, a stage in the conversion of vegetable matter into coal.—*adj.* lignitic (nit'ik); lignivorous (L. *vorare*, to devour), feeding on wood.—*n.* lignum-vitæ (*vi'tē*); L. *prun. lig-nom v'it*; wood of life), the wood of Guaiacum. [L. *lignum*, wood.]

lignum, *lin'nam*, *n.* (Austr.) a wiry shrub (*Muehlenbeckia Cunninghamii*) or other shrub of the Polygonum family, forming dense masses in swamps and plains in Australia.—*ns.* lignum-scrub; lignum-swamp. [For Polygonum fraction boiling between 80° and 120° C. [Origin unknown.]

lignin, *lin'ro-in*, *n.* a petroleum unknown.]
ligule, *lig'ul*, *n.* (bot.) a scale at the top of the leaf-sheath in grasses: a similar scale on a petal: a strap-shaped corolla part or organ: the anterior part of an insect's labium or lower lip.—*adj.* ligular; ligulate, (bot.) like a strap: having the ligules.—*n.pl.* Liguliflorac, a division of the Compositae having all flowers ligulate.—*adj.* Ligulifloral. [L. *ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, a tongue.]

Liguorlan, *lin-gwō'ri-an*, *n.* and *adj.* Redemptorist.
ligure, *lig'ūr*, *-yūr*, *n.* (B.) an unknown precious stone—jacinth or amber according to R.V. [Gr. *ligyrian*.]
like, *lik*, *adj.* identical, equal, or nearly equal in any respect: similar: suiting, befitting, according, such as characterises: (coll.) inclined, likely, probable.—*n.* one of the same kind: the same thing: (golf) a stroke bringing the total to the same as the other side's: an exact resemblance.—*adv.* (tending to become a prep. by usual omission of *to*) in the same manner: alike: probably: (vulg.) as it were: (now vulg.) as if about.—*conj.* (Shak.; another reading as: now vulg.) as: as if.

—*v.t.* (Shak.) to compare, liken.—*v.i.* to be or seem likely, to come near.—*ns.* like'lihood, similitude: semblance: resemblance: probability: promise of success or of future excellence; like'li-ness, likelihood: (Spens.) likeness.—*adj.* like'ly, similar: like the thing required: promising: probable: credible: pleasing: comely.—*ing.* probably.—*adj.* like'-mind'ed, having a similar disposition or purpose.—*v.t.* like'cn, to represent as like or similar: to compare.—*n.* like'ness, resemblance: semblance: guise: ooe who or that which has a resemblance: a portrait.—*adv.* like'wise, in like wise or manner: also: moreover: too.—feel like, to be disposed or more inclined towards; had like, was likely, came near: was in danger; look like, to show a likelihood: to appear similar to; something like a fine specimen, a model of what the thing should be; such like, of that kind. [O.E. *lic*, seen in *gelle*; O.N. *likr*, Du. *gelijk*, Ger. *gleich* (= *geleich*).] like, *lik*, *v.t.* (obs.) to please: to be pleased with: to approve: to enjoy.—*n.* a liking, chiefly in phrase 'likes and dislikes'.—*adj.* like'e'able, lovable: amiable.—*ns.* like'er, one who likes; like'ing, affection, taste, inclination: satisfaction: (Milt.) beloved: (obs.) condition, plight.—*adj.* well'-liking, in good condition (also good'-liking, impersonal.—O.E. *lician*, to please to be suitable.—*lic*, like, suitable, likely.)

like, *lik*, *n.* (Scot.) a corpse: a lykewake.—*n.* like'wake, -walk (see lykewake). [Northern form of lich.]

likin, *lē-kēn*, *n.* a Chinese transit duty. [Chin.] lilac, *li'lak*, *n.* a European tree (*Syringa vulgaris*) of the olive family, with light-purple or white flowers, or other species of the genus: a light-purple colour.—*adj.* of that colour. [Fr. (obs.) and Sp.—*Ar. lilak*, *lilak*—Pers. *lilak*, *nilak*, bluish.]

lill, *li'l*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to loll (the tongue). [Cf. loll.] lill, *li'l*, *n.* (Scot.) a finger-hole of a wind instrument. [Cf. Du. *lul*.]

Lillibullero, *li-li-būo-lē'rō*, *n.* the famous ballad in mockery of the Irish Catholics, which 'sung James II. out of three kingdoms'.—Also Lillibullero. [From the meaningless refrain.]

Lilliputian, *li-li-pū'sh(y)an*, *n.* an inhabitant of Lilliput (put), an imaginary country described by Swift in his *Gulliver's Travels*, inhabited by pygmies: a midget, pygmy.—*adj.* diminutive. lilt, *li'l*, *v.i.* to do anything briskly or adroitly, as to hop about: to sing or play, esp. merrily, or vaguely and absent-mindedly, giving the swing or cadence rather than the structure of the melody: to hum.—*v.t.* to sing or play in such a manner: a tune or the like: a lilt. [M.E. *lulte*; origin unknown.]

lily, *li'li*, *n.* any plant or flower of the genus *Lilium*, typical genus of Liliaceae, a family of monocotyledons differing from rushes chiefly in the large conspicuous flowers: extended to others, of the same family, of the kindred Amaryllidaceae, or unrelated: the fleur-de-lis: a person or thing of great purity or whiteness.—*adj.* white: pale.—*adj.* liliaceous; lily'd, adorned with lilies: resembling lilies; lily'-livered, white-livered: cowardly; lily'-white.—lily of the Nile, *Richardia* or *Zantedeschia*; lily of the valley, *Convallaria*. [O.E. *lilic*—L. *lilium*—Gr. *leirion*, lily.] Lima, *lē'mā*, *n.* (in full Līma-bean) a bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) akin to the French bean.—*n.* līma-wood, a kind of Brazil-wood. [Lima in Peru.]

limation, *li-mā'shan*, *n.* filig. [L. *lima*, a file.] limax, *li'maks*, *n.* the common genus of slugs, giving name to the slug family Limacidae.—*pl.* limaces (li-mā'sēz).—*adj.* limaceous (li-mā'sēz), usually a slug's reduced, usually embedded, shell.—*adj.* limaciform (lim-as', or li-mās'), slug-like.—*n.* limacon (lim'-ton); Fr. *li-māson*, a curve whose polar equation is $r = a \cos \theta + b$. [L. *limax*, a slug.] limb, *lim*, *n.* a member or organ of the body, now only an arm, leg, or wing: (esp. U.S.) a prудish

sionally on the outside: to pad, stuff, or face: to reinforce, strengthen: to be placed along the side of.—*adj.* lined, having a lining.—*n.* lin'ing, the action of one who lines: material applied to a surface, esp. material on the inner surface of a garment, &c.: contents (in *pl.*, *obs.* or *dial.*) underclothing, esp. drawers. [O.E. *lin*, flax, cognate with or derived from *L. linum*; cf. next word.]

line, *lin*, *n.* a thread, string, cord, rope, esp. one for fishing, sounding, hanging clothes, or guidance: (*math.*) that which has length without breadth or thickness: a long narrow mark: a streak, stroke, or narrow stripe: draughtsmanship: a row: a row of printed or written characters, ships, soldiers, &c.: a verse, such as is usually written in one line: a series or succession, as of progeny: a service of ships, buses, &c., or a company running them: a course, route, system: a railway or tramway track or route: a stretch or route of telegraph, telephone, or power wires or cables: an order given to an agent for goods: such goods received: trade in, or the stock on hand of, any particular goods: a lineament: a rank: a short letter or note: a wrinkle: a trench: limit: method: a rule or canon: the equator: lineage: direction: occupation: course: province or sphere of life, interest, or taste: regular army: line of battle (see below): the twelfth part of an inch:—in *pl.* marriage or church membership certificate: words of an actor's part: lot in life: outlines: military field-works: rows of huts: a school imposition: (*Shak.*) fits of bad temper.—*v.t.* to mark out with lines: to cover with lines: to put in line: to form a line along: to give out for public singing, as a hymn, line by line: (*rare*) to delineate, paint: to measure.—*v.i.* to take a place in a line.—*n.* linage, lineage (*lin'i-j*), aligning: measurement or payment by the line: lineage (*lin'i-j*), earlier lineage, lignage, lynnage (*lin'i-j*), ancestry.—*adj.* lineal (*lin'i-əl*), of or belonging to a line or lines or one dimension: composed of lines: in the direction of a line: in, of, or transmitted by direct line of descent, or legitimate descent.—*n.* lineality (*-əl'i-ti*).—*adv.* line'ally.—*n.* lineament (*lin'i-ə-mənt*), feature: distinguishing mark in the form, esp. of the face.—*adj.* linear (*lin'i-ər*), of or belonging to a line: of one dimension: consisting of, or having the form of, lines: long and very narrow, with parallel sides.—*n.* linearity (*lin-i-ər'i-ti*).—*adv.* line'arly.—*adj.* lin'cate, -d, marked with lines.—*n.* line'ation, marking with lines: arrangement of or in lines.—*adj.* lined (*lin'd*), marked with lines: having a line.—*ns.* line'-engraver; line'-engraving, the process of engraving in lines, steel or copperplate engraving: an engraving so done: line'-fence', (*U.S.*) a farm-boundary fence: line'-fish, one taken with the line; line'-fish'er, -fish'er-man; line'-fish'ing; line'-man, one who attends to lines of railway, telegraph, telephone, or electric-light wires, &c.; line'-of-batt'le-ship, a ship fit for the line of battle, a battleship.—*adj.* lineolate (*lin'i-ə-lāt*), marked with fine lines.—*n.* line'-out, a formation of Rugby football players when the ball is thrown from touch; line'er, one who makes, marks, draws, paints, or writes lines: a paint-brush for making lines: a line-fisher: a line-fishing boat: a vessel or aircraft of a line; linesman (*linz*), a soldier in a regiment of the line: in Association football, one who marks the spot at which the ball goes into touch: in lawn-tennis, one who decides on which side of a line the ball falls; line'-squall, one of a chain of squalls occurring along a travelling line, with rise and sudden change of wind, rise of pressure and fall of temperature; line'-storm, (*U.S.*) an equinoctial storm; line'-up', an arrangement in line: putting or coming into line: a queue: lin'ing, alignment: the making of a line: use of a line: marking with lines.—a line on, (*U.S.*) some idea or knowledge of; draw the line (see draw); Fraunhofer's lines, dark lines crossing the spectrum—from the Bavarian optician Joseph von Fraunhofer (1787-1826); give line, (from

angling) to allow apparent freedom in order to secure at last; hard lines, hard luck; in line, in a straight line; in agreement or harmony: (*U.S.*) in the running; linear accelerator, an apparatus in which electrons are accelerated while travelling down (a) metal tube(s), e.g. by means of electromagnetic waves; linear perspective, that part of perspective which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated; line of battle, arrangement in line to meet the enemy; line of beauty (Hogarth's), a curve like a drawn-out S; on the line, (*paint.*) hanging on the level of the eyes; read between the lines, infer what is not explicitly stated. [Partly from O.E. *line*, cord (from or cognate with *L. linum*, flax), partly through *Fr. ligne*, and partly directly from *L. linea*; cf. preceding word.]

line, *lin*, *v.t.* (esp. of a dog or wolf) to copulate with. [*Fr. ligner*.]

line, *lin*, *n.* a form of lind (linden, lime-tree).—*n.* (*Shak.*) line-grove.

lined. See line (1 and 2).

linen, *lin'en*, *n.* cloth made of lint or flax: underclothing, esp. of linen: articles of linen, or of linen and cotton—table-linen, bed-linen, body-linen.—*adj.* of or like linen.—*ns.* lin'en-drapeer, a dealer in linens; lin'en-fold, lin'en-scroll, a decoration in mouldings like parallel folds of linen.—wash one's dirty linen at home, in public, to keep secret, to expose, sordid family affairs. [O.E. *linen* (*adj.*)—*lin*, flax; see line (1).]

ling, *ling*, *n.* a fish (Molva) of the cod family. [*Prob.* conn. with long.]

ling, *ling*, *n.* heather.—*adj.* ling'y. [O.N. *lyng*.]

ling, *ling*, *n.* Scots form of line (2).—sting and ling, (see sting, 2).

lingam, *ling gam*, *n.* the Hindu phallus, a symbol of Siva.—Also *ling a*. [*Sans.*]

lingel, *lingel*, *ling'el* (now chiefly *Scot.*, *ling'el*), *n.* a shoemaker's waxed thread. [*O.Fr. lignoel*—a dim. from *L. linea*.]

linger, *ling'ər*, *v.i.* to remain long: to delay in reluctance: to tarry: to loiter: to be protracted.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to prolong, protract: to pass in tedium or dawdling.—*n.* linger'er.—*n.* and *adj.* ling'er'ing.—*adv.* ling'er'ingly. [*Freq.* from O.E. *lengan*, to protract—*lang*, long.]

lingerle, *lan'zho-ré*, (*lan'zh-ré*), *n.* linen goods: women's underclothing. [*Fr.*—*linge*, flax—*L. linum*.]

lingo, *ling'gō*, *n.* language, esp. one despised or not understood. [*Prov. lengo, lingō*, or some other form of

lingoa; a trade jargon used in
i-Guarani. [*Port.*]

general language.]

lingot, *ling'gōt*, *n.* an ingot. [*Fr. lingot*—*Eng. ingot*, with the def. art. *l'*.]

lingua, *ling'gwā*, *n.* the tongue: a tongue-like structure.—*adj.* ling'ual.—*adv.* ling'ually.—*adj.* ling'uliform, tongue-shaped.—*ns.* ling'uist, one who has a got
ulster, (*U.S.*)

ling'ster.—*adj.* languages or

linguistics, the study of language in its widest sense, in every aspect and in all its varieties.—*ns.* ling'uistry; lingula (*ling'gū-lā*), a little tongue-like part: Lingula, a narrow-shelled genus of brachiopods: extended loosely to kindred genera, as Lingulell'a, the characteristic fossil of the Upper Cambrian Lingula Flags.—*adj.* ling'ular, pertaining to a lingula; ling'ulate, tongue-shaped.—lingua franca (*ling'gwā frangk'ā*; *It.* *Frankish* in language), a mixed Italian trade jargon used in the Levant: any international jargon. [*L. lingua* (for *dignua*), the tongue.]

linhay, *lin'ny*, *lin'i*, *n.* a shed, open in front. [*Origin obscure*.]

liniment, *lin'i-mənt*, *n.* a thin ointment: an embrocation. [*L. linimen'tum*—*linire*, *linère*, to smear.]

linin, *lin'in*, *n.* a substance which forms the network of a cell-nucleus. [*L. linum*, thread, net.]

lining. See line (1 and 2).

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: e'l-ə-mənt, in-fənt, rān'dəm

liquefaction (-fak'shən). — *adj.* [*L. liquefactio* — *to make.*]
one liquid; to merge.
ency — *adj.* **liquefcent**. [*L. liquefcent* — *liquefcent*, to be liquid.]
liqueur, *lik-ūr*, or *lā-kār*, *n.* an alcoholic preparation flavoured or perfumed and sweetened — as chartreuse, cherry brandy, curaçao, benedictine, kummel, maraschino. — *v.t.* to flavour with a liqueur. — *v.i.* to drink liqueur. — *adj.* (of brandy or whisky) that may be drunk as a liqueur. — *n.* liqueur-glass, a very small drinking-glass. [*Fr.* — *L. liquor*; see liquor.]
liquid, *lik-wid*, *adj.* flowing; fluid; watery: (*phys.*) in a state between solid and gas, in which the molecules move freely about one another but do not fly apart: clear: indisputable: unfixed: readily converted into cash. — *n.* a liquid substance: a flowing consonant sound, as *l*, *r*. — *v.t.* *liq-uidate*, to clear up or off: to arrange or wind up: to dispose of: (*slang*) to wipe out, do away with: to kill off. — *v.i.* to go into liquidation. — *ns.* *liquidation*: *liq-uidator*. — *v.t.* *liq-uidise*, to render liquid. — *n.* *liquid-ity*. — *adv.* *liq-uidly*. — *n.* *liq-uidness*. [*L. liquidus*, liquid, clear — *liquefcent*, to be clear.]
Liquidambar, *lik-wid-am'bar*, *n.* a genus of balsamiferous trees of the family Hamamelidaceae, found in North America and Asia. [*L. liquidus*, liquid, *L.L. ambar*, amber.]
Liquor, *lik-ūr*, *n.* anything liquid, esp. the product of cooking or other operation: a liquid secretion: a beverage, esp. alcoholic: strong drink: a strong solution: any prepared solution. — *v.t.* to apply liquor or a solution to: (*Shak.*) to rub with oil or grease. — *v.i.* (*slang*) to drink (esp. with up). — *in liquor*, drunk; *liquor laws*, laws controlling the sale of intoxicating drinks. [*O.Fr. licur, licour* (*Fr.*)]
Liquorice, *lik-ūr-ice*, *n.* a papilionaceous plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or other species) of Europe and Asia: its long sweet root used in medicine: an extract from the root: confectionery made from it — Indian liquorice, *Abrus* (also *liquorice-vine*); wild liquorice, a kind of milk-vetch (*Astragalus glycyphyllos* — also *liquorice-vetch*): rest-harrow. [*A.Fr. lycors* — *L.L. liquoritia*, a corr. of *Gr. glycyrrhiza* — *glyks*, sweet, *rhiza*, root.]
Liquorish, another spelling of lickerish: also used to mean inclined towards liquor.
Lira, *lērā*, *n.* an Italian coin and monetary unit worth 100 centesimi: — *pl.* *lire* (*lērā*), *lir'as*. [*It.* — *L. libra*, a pound.]
Liriodendron, *lir-i-ō-dē-dron*, *n.* the tulip-tree genus. [*Gr. leirion*, a lily, *dendron*, a tree.]
Liripoop, *lir-i-poop*, *n.* (*obs.*) the long tail of a graduate's hood: a part or lesson committed to memory: a silly person. — Also *lir'ipipe* (-pip). [*L.L. liripipum*; origin unknown.]
Lirk, *lirk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a fold: a wrinkle. — *v.i.* to wrinkle. [*Origin unknown.*]
Lis, *lēs*, *n.* (*her.*) a fleur-de-lis (q.v.): — *pl.* *lis*, *lisses* (*lēs'iz*).
Lisbon, *liz'bon*, *n.* a light-coloured wine from Estremadura in Portugal, shipped from *Lisbon*.
Lisle, *lil*, *n.* a long-stapled, hard-twisted cotton yarn. — Also *adj.* [*Old spelling of Lille, France.*]
Lisp, *lisp*, *v.i.* to speak with the tongue against the upper teeth or gums, as in pronouncing *th* for *s* or *z*: to articulate as a child: to utter imperfectly. — *v.t.* to utter with a lisp. — *n.* the act or habit of lisping: a defect of speech by which one lisps. — *n.* *lisp'er* — *adj.* and *n.* *lisp'ing*. — *adv.* *lisp'ingly*. [*O.E. wisp* (*adj.*), stammering; *Du. lispēn*, *Ger. lispeln*.]
Lispound, *lispound*, *lisp'ound*, *lisp'ound*, *n.* (*Orkney and Shetland*) a varying weight, 12 to 34 pounds. [*L.G.* or *Du. lispund*, for *livschpund*, Livonian pound.]
Lissencephalous, *lis-sen-sē'ā-lis*, *adj.* with smooth cerebral hemispheres. [*Gr. lissos*, smooth, *enkephalon*, brain.]
Lissome, *lissom*, *lis'om*, *adj.* lithesome, nimble, flexible. — *n.* *liss'om(ence)*. [*Lithesome.*]

lissotrichous, *lis-ō'tri-kəs*, *adj.* smooth-haired. [*Gr. lissos*, smooth, *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.]
list, *list*, *n.* the selvage on woven textile fabrics: a border: a stripe: a strip: (*U.S.*) a ridge or furrow made with a lister: a strip cut from an edge: material composed of cut-off selvages: a boundary: (*Shak.*) a destination: (*in pl.*) the boundary of a tilting-ground or the like, hence the ground itself, combat. — *adj.* made of strips of woollen selvage. — *v.t.* to border: to put list on: to remove the edge from: (*U.S.*) to plough with a lister. — *adj.* *list'ed*, enclosed for tilting or the like: fought in lists. — *n.* *list'er*, (*U.S.*) a double-mould-board plough. — *enter the lists*, to come forward for contest. [*O.E. liste*; *Ger. liste*; affected in some senses by *O.Fr. liste* (*Fr. lice*, *It. lizza*) — *L.L. listae*, barrier.]
list, *list*, *n.* a catalogue, roll, or enumeration. — *v.t.* to place in a list or catalogue: to enroll (as soldiers). — *v.i.* to enlist (also 'list, as if for enlist). — *active list*, the roll of those liable for active service. [*O.Fr. liste*, of *Gmc.* origin, ultimately same word as above, from the sense of a strip of paper.]
list, *list*, *n.* (*archit.*) a fillet: a division of parted hair. — *n.* *list'el*, a small fillet. [*It. lista*, *listello*; *ult.* the same as list (1 and 2).]
list, *list*, *v.t.* (*impers.*, *arch.*) to please: (*pers.*) to have pleasure in: to desire: to like or please: to choose: (*naut.*) to cause to heel over. — *v.i.* to heel over: (*pat.* *list'ed*, *list*; *pap.* *list'ed*; *3rd pers. sing. pres. it.* *list*, *lists*, *listeth*). — *n.* (*obs.*) joy: desire: inclination: choice: heeling over. — *adj.* *list'less*, having no desire or wish: uninterested: languid. — *adv.* *list'lessly*. — *n.* *list'lessness*. [*O.E. lystan*, *impers.*, to please — *lust*, pleasure.]
list, *list*, *v.i.* (*arch.* or *poet.*) to listen. — *v.t.* to listen to. — *adj.* *list'ful*, attentive. [*O.E. hlystan*.]
listen, *lisen*, *v.t.* to give ear or hearken: to follow advice. — *n.* act of listening. — *ns.* *listener* (*lis'nər*), one who listens or hearkens: *list'ener-in* (*pl.* *list'eners-in*); *list'ening-in*; *list'ening-post*, a post where men are stationed to hear what the enemy is doing. — *listen in*, to listen to a wireless broadcast: to overhear intentionally a message intended for another. [*O.E. hlystan*, recorded in the Northumbrian form *lyma*.]
Listerism, *lis'ter-izm*, *n.* antiseptic treatment of surgical wounds introduced by the English surgeon Lord Lister (1827-1912). — *adj.* *Listerian* (-lē'ter-i-ən), pertaining to Lister or his system. — *v.t.* *lis'terise*, to treat by Listerism.
lit, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *light* (1 and 3).
litany, *lit'ā-ni*, *n.* a prayer of supplication, esp. in processions: an appointed form of responsive prayer in public worship in which the same thing is repeated several times. — *ns.* *lit'any-desk*, -stool, in the English Church, a movable desk at which a minister kneels, facing the altar, while he recites the litany. — *lesser litany*, the common formula, 'Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison, Kyrie eleison.' [*L.L. litania* — *Gr. litaneia* — *liteshai*, to pray.]
litchee, *leechee*, *lē'chee*, *n.* a Chinese fruit, a nut or berry with a fleshy aril: the tree (*Litchi chinensis*; fam. Sapindaceae) that bears it. [*Chin. li-chi*.]
lite, *lyte*, *lit*, *n.* (*adj.*, *adv.* (*dial.*), also *leet*, otherwise *obs.*) little. [*O.E. lyt*.]
lite (*Spens.*). Same as *light* (3): also as *light* (2) in phrase *lungs and lites*.
liter, American spelling of *litre*.
literal, *lit'ā-ral*, *adj.* pertaining to letters of the alphabet: of the nature of a letter: according to the letter: not figurative or metaphorical: following word for word: inclined to use or understand words in a matter-of-fact sense. — *n.* a wrong letter in printed or typed matter: a misprint of a letter. — *v.t.* *lit'er-alise*. — *ns.* *lit'er-aliser*; *lit'er-alism*, strict adherence to the letter: interpretation that is merely verbal: (*art*) exact and unimaginative rendering; *lit'er-alist*; *literality* (*-al-ty*). — *adv.* *lit'er-ally* (often used by no means literally). — *n.* *lit'er-ality*. [*L. literalis* — *littera* (*litera*), a letter.]
Literary, *lit'er-er-i*, *adj.* (*obs.*) pertaining to letters of the alphabet: (*obs.*) epistolary: pertaining to, of the nature of, versed in, or practising literature

lands near the coast, the beach, the space between high and low tides, or water a little below low-water mark.—*n.* the strip of land along it. [*L. littoralis* for *littoralis*—*litus*, *litoris*, shore.]

Liturgy, *lit'ur-jī*, *n.* the form of service or regular ritual of a church—strictly, that used in the celebration of the eucharist: in ancient Greece, personal service to the state.—*adj.* liturgic (*-ur'gik*), *-al*—*adv.* liturgically.—*ns.* liturgics, the doctrine of liturgies; liturgiology; liturgiology, the study of liturgical forms; liturgist, a leader in public worship: one who adheres to, or who studies, liturgies. [*Gr. leitourgia*.]

Lituus, *lit'ū-us*, *n.* an augur's curved staff: a J-shaped Roman trumpet: a curve of similar form with the polar equation $r^2 \theta = a$. [*L. lituus*.]

live, *liv*, *v.i.* to have, or continue in, life, temporal, spiritual, or figurative: to last: to enjoy life: to direct one's course of life: to be supported, subsist, get a living: to escape destruction or oblivion: to dwell.—*v.t.* to spend or pass: to act in conformity to: to express by one's life, make one's life the same thing as.—*pr.p.* liv'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lived (*lived*).—*adj.* liv'able, liv'able, worth living, capable of being lived: habitable; liv'able-with, such as one could endure to live with.—*n.* liv'er.—live and let live, give and expect toleration or forbearance; live down, live so as to allow to be forgotten; live in, out, dwell in, away from, one's place of employment; live on, live by feeding upon, or with expenditure limited to; live out, to survive: (*U.S.*) to be in domestic service; live to, live long enough to, come at last to; live under, to be tenant to; live up to, to rule one's life in a manner worthy of: to spend up to the scale of. [*O.E. lifian* (*W.S. libban*).]

live, *liv*, *adj.* having life: alive, not dead: active: stirring: unquarried or unwrought: charged with energy (as by electricity, explosives or other chemicals, &c.) and still capable of discharge: burning: vivid.—lived (*lived*); sometimes *lived* in composition, having life (as *long-lived*).—*ns.* live'-axe, driving-axe; live'-bait, a living animal as bait; live'-birth, birth in a living condition (opposed to *still-birth*).—*adj.* live'-born.—*ns.* live'-box, a glass box for examining living objects under the microscope: a box for live fish; live'-cartridge, one containing a bullet, opposed to a *blank* or a *spent* cartridge; live'-circuit, a circuit through which an electric current is flowing.—*n.pl.* live'-feathers, those plucked from the living fowl.—*v.t.* liv'en, to enliven.—*v.i.* to become lively.—*ns.* live'-oak, an American evergreen oak, with durable wood; live'-rail, live'-wire, one carrying electric current; live'-wire, (*fig.*) a person of intense energy or alertness; live'-shell, a shell still capable of exploding; live'-stock, domestic animals, esp. horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs; live'-weight, weight of living animals: live'-well, the well in a fishing-boat where fish are kept alive. [*allive*.]

livelihood, *liv'i-hood*, *n.* means of living: support.—Also (*Spens.*) live'hood, live'hood. [*O.E. liflād—lif*, life, *lād*, course.]

livelong, *liv'long*, also *liv'long*, *adj.* very long: protracted: enduring. [*lief*, used intensively, long.]

livelong, *liv'long*, *n.* the orpine, a plant difficult to kill. [*live* (*vb.*), long.]

lively, *liv'i*, *adj.* (*obs.*) vital: lifelike. (*obs.*) oral: brisk: active: sprightly: spirited: vivid.—*adv.* vivaciously: vigorously.—*n.* live'lhead, liveliness: life: living form: livelihood.—*adv.* live'lily.—*n.* live'liness. [*O.E. liflic—lif*, life.]

liver, *liv'or*, *n.* a large gland that secretes bile, formerly regarded as seat of courage, love, &c.: its substance as food. (*coll.*) a disordered state of the liver: in old chemistry a sulphide or other liver-coloured substance (*liver of sulphur*, mixture got by heating potassium carbonate with sulphur)—*adj.* liver-colour.—*n.* and *adj.* liv'er-col'our, dark reddish brown.—*adj.* liv'er-coloured; livered, having a liver, as *schite-livered*, *lily-livered*—cowardly.—*n.* liv'er-fluke, a trematode worm that infects the bile-ducts of sheep and other animals.

—*adj.* liv'er-grown, having a swelled liver; liv'erish, liv'ery, suffering from disordered liver: irritable.—*ns.* liv'er-rot, a disease caused by liver-flukes; liv'er-wing, a fowl's right wing, which is cooked with the liver; liv'erwort (*-wort*), any plant of the Hepaticae, forming with the mosses the Bryophyta, some kinds having once been used medicinally in diseases of the liver. [*O.E. lifer*; *Ger. leber*, *O.N. lifr*.]

liver, *liv'or*, *n.* a fanciful bird on the arms of the city of Liverpool. [*Formed from Liverpool*.]

livery, *liv'ri*, *n.* (*obs.*) a delivery or handing over: (*hist.*) a dispensing or allowance of food or clothes to servants and retainers: the feeding, care, and stabling of a horse at a certain rate: (*hist.*) the distinctive dress or badge of a great man's household: the distinctive garb of a person's servants, esp. men-servants, or of a body, e.g. a trade-guild: any characteristic garb: a body of livermen or of livery-servants: (*arch.*) a livery-servant.—*adj.* liveried, clothed in livery.—*ns.* livery-company, a guild of the city of London; liveryman, a man who wears a livery: a freeman of the city of London entitled to wear the livery and enjoy other privileges of his company: one who keeps or works at a livery-stable; livery-servant, a servant who wears a livery; livery-stable, a stable where horses are kept at livery and for hire.—sue one's livery, (*Shak.*) to ask for the writ delivering a freehold into the possession of its heir. [*A.Fr. livéré*, lit. handed over—*liver*—*L. liberāre*, to free.]

lives, *livz*, *n.* plural of life.

livid, *liv'id*, *adj.* black and blue: of a lead colour: discoloured.—*ns.* livid'ity, liv'idness, livor (*liv'or*). [*L. lividus—livere*, to be of a lead colour.]

living, *liv'ing*, *adj.* live: alive: having vitality: lively: in present life, existence, activity, or use.—*n.* means of subsistence: manner of life: a property: a benefice.—*n.* liv'ing-room, a sitting-room for all-round use.—living memory, the memory of anybody or somebody still alive;

living rock, rock still in its natural position; living wage, a wage on which it is possible for a workman and his family to live fairly.

livraison, *liv'-rez-on'*, *n.* a number of a book published in parts. [*Fr.*—*L. liberātio*, *-ōnis*, delivery.]

livre, *liv'or*, *n.* an old French coin, superseded by the franc in 1795: an old French weight about 1 lb. avoirdupois. [*Fr.*—*L. libra*, a pound.]

livitation, *liv-i-ti-ā-shun*, *n.* leaching.—*adj.* liv'itival, liv'itious.—*v.t.* liv'itate.—*n.* liv'itium, *lye*. [*L. livitium*, *lye*.]

lizard, *liz'ard*, *n.* any member of the Lacertilia, an order of scaly reptiles, usually differing from snakes in having four legs, movable eyelids, and non-expandible mouths. [*O.Fr. lesard* (*Fr. lézard*)—*L. lacerta*.]

Llama, *lā'mā*, *n.* a S. American transport animal of the camel family, a domesticated guanaco: its wool: cloth made thereof. [*Sp.*, from Quechua.]

llano, *lyā'nō*, or *lā'nō*, *n.* one of the vast steppes or plains in the northern part of South America:—*pl.* llanos.—*n.* llanero (*lyā-nā'rō*), an inhabitant of the llanos. [*Sp.*—*L. planus*, plain.]

lo, *lō*, *interj.* look: behold. [*O.E. lō*.]

loach, *lōch*, *n.* a small river-fish of a family (Cobitidae) akin to the carps. [*Fr. loche*.]

load, *lōd*, *n.* that which is carried: that which may or can be carried at one time or journey: a burden: a charge: a freight or cargo: a definite quantity, varying according to the goods: weight carried: power output of an engine, &c.: work imposed or expected: power carried by an electric circuit: a large quantity borne: a burden sustained with difficulty: that which burdens or grieves: a weight or encumbrance: (*Spens.*) weight of blows: (*coll.*, esp. in *pl.*) abundance.—*v.t.* to load or burden: to charge: to put a load on or in: to put on or in anything as a load: to put on overmuch: to weigh down: to overburden: to supply, present, or assail overwhelmingly or lavishly: to weight: to give weight or body to, by adding something: to mix with white: (*painting*) to lay on in masses: (*insurance*) to add charges to: (*of wine*) to doctor,

drug, adulterate, or fortify.—*v.i.* to put or take on a load: to charge a gun: to become loaded or burdened:—*p.a.t.* load'ed; *p.p.t.* load'ed or (*arch.*) load'en.—*v.t.* load'en, (*obs.* or *dial.*) to load.—*ns.* load'er; load'ing, the act of lading: that with which anything is loaded; load'-line, a line on a ship's side to mark the depth to which her cargo may be allowed to sink her; load'-shedding, (*elect.*) discarding part of the load.—load dice, to make one side heavier than the other so as to influence their fall for purposes of cheating; loading coil, a coil inserted in an electric circuit to increase inductance; loading gauge, a suspended bar that marks how high a railway truck may be loaded. [*O.E. lād*, course, journey, conveyance; meaning affected by the unrelated *lade*; cf. *lode*, *lead*.]

loadstar, loadstone. Same as lodestar, lodestone.

loaf, *lof*, *n.* (formerly, still *Scot.*) bread : a portion of bread baked in one mass, esp. of standard weight : a conical mass of sugar : any lump : a cabbage-head :—*pl.* loaves (*lōvz*).—*v.i.* loaf, loave (*lōv*), to form a head, as a cabbage.—*ns.* loaf-bread, (*Scot.*) ordinary plain bread : loaf-cake, (*U.S.*) a plain cake like a loaf in form : loaf-sugar, refined sugar moulded in the form of a great cigar.—half loaf, a loaf of half the standard weight : loaves and fishes, temporal benefits, the main chance (*John vi. 26*). [*O.E. hlaef*, bread.]

loaf, *lōf*, v.i. to loiter or stand idly about, pass time idly.—*n.* loaf'er.—*adj.* loaf'erish.—*n.* and *adj.* loaf'ing. [Origin obscure.]

loam, *lōm*, *n.* a muddy soil, of clay, sand, and animal and vegetable matter.—*v.t.* to cover with loam.—*adj.* loam'y. [O.E. *lām*; Ger. *lehm*; cf. *lime*.]

loan, lōn, n. a lane: an open space for passage left between fields of corn: a place for milking cows. —Also loan'ing. [O.E. *lone*, *lane*: see lane.]

loan, *lōn*, *n.* anything lent, esp. money at interest: the act of lending: the condition of being lent: an arrangement for lending: permission to use.—*v.t.* to lend.—*adj.* loan'able.—*ns.* loan'-office, a public office at which loans are negotiated, received, or recorded: a pawnshop; loan'-shark, a usurer; loan'-society, a society organised to subscribe money to be lent; loan'-word, one borrowed from another language. [O.N. *lān*; cf. lend, O.E. *lānan*: Dan. *laan*.]

lost, lōst, (Spens.) *pa.p.* of loose.

loath. Same as loth.

loathse, *loath*, *v.t.* to dislike intensely; to feel disgust at. *adj.* loathed.—*n.* loath'edness; loath'er.—*adj.* loath'ful, exciting loathing or disgust. (*Spens.*) lothefull, lothfull) loathsome: reluctant.—*n.* loath'fulness; loath'ing, extreme hate or disgust: abhorrence.—*adj.* hating.—*adv.* loath'ingly.—*n.* loath'fulness.—*adj.* loath'ly, (*Arch.*) hideous: loathsome; loathsomo (*loth*, *loth'som*), exciting loathing or abhorrence: detestable.—*adv.* loath'somely.—*n.* loath'someness.—*adj.* loathy (*loth'y*). [*O.E. lothian*; cf. *loth*.]

loave, loaves. See loaf

lob, *lob*, *n.* a lump; a clumsy person; a lout; something thick and heavy; a pollack; a lob-worm; in cricket, a slow, high underhand ball; in lawn-tennis, a ball high overhead, droppings near the back of the court.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to droop: to bowl or strike as a lob.—*p.p.* lobbed.—*n.* Lob'-lie'-by-the-fire, a brownie who works by night for his bowl of cream: a Puck.—Lob's pound, prison: difficulty. [*Cf. Pris. and Du. Lob.*]
lobby, *lob'*, *n.* a small hall or waiting-room: a passage serving as a common entrance to several apartments: the ante-chamber of a legislative hall: a corridor into which members pass as they vote.—*v.t.* to seek to influence in the lobby.—*v.i.* to frequent the lobby in order to influence members or to collect political intelligence.—*nt.* lobby'ing; lobby'ist, lobby'-member, (*U.S.*) a journalist, &c., who frequents a lobby in the interest of some cause or of a newspaper. [*L. lobby*—*La.* H.G. *lobbe* (*Ger. laube*), a portico, arbour—*laub*, a leaf; *cf. lodge*.]

lobe, *lób*, *n.* a broad, esp. rounded, segmental division, branch, or projection: the soft lower part of the ear: a division of the lungs, brain, &c.: a division of a leaf.—*adj.* *lób'ar*, *lób'te*, *lób'ed*, *lób'osc.*—*ns.* *lób'á'tion*, *lób'ing*: *lób'e'-foot*, a phalarope.—*adj.* *lób'e'-foot'ed*, *lób'ip'ed*, having lobate feet, i.e. with lobes along the sides of the toes, as a coot.—*ns.* *lób'o'let*, *lobule* (*lób'ül*), small lobe: *lób'ing*, division into lobes: formation of, possession of, or provision with, lobes: *lobot'omy*, leucotomy.—*adj.* *lób'ular*, -ulate(*d*).—*ns.* *lób'ulá'tion*: *lób'ulus*, a small lobe or lobe-like structure:—*pl.* *lób'ull* (-*s*); *lób'us*, a lobe:—*pl.* *lób'i*.—*lobar pneumonia*, inflammation of a whole lobe of the lungs, as distinguished from *lobular pneumonia*, which attacks the lungs in patches. [*Gr. lobos*, lobe.]

Lobelia, *lō-bē'lyā*, *n.* a genus of plants giving name to a family, Lobeliaceae, differing from Campanulaceae in having two carpels and zygomorphic flowers, twisted upside-down, including favourite blue-flowered garden plants: a drug got from an American species (*L. inflata*). [Named after the botanist Matthias de Lobel (1538-1616).]

loblolly, *loblolly*, n. thick gruel: ship's medicine:
a lout (U.S.): a puddle: a name for various
American pines (also loblolly pine). —*ns.* loblolly-bay, an American tree of the tea family
(*Gordonia Lasianthus*), its bark used in tanning;
loblolly-boy, a ship-surgeon's attendant; loblolly-tree, a name for several American leathery-
leaved trees. [Perh. *lob* and *lolly*.]

lobcouse, lōb'skows, *n.* a stew or hash with vegetables or biscuit, a sea dish.—Also lob's courso. [Origin obscure: cf. lob, lololly.]

lobster, *lob'ster*, *n.* a large strong-clawed edible crustacean (Homarus), red when boiled: extended to kindred kinds, as the Norway lobster (Nephrops), spiny or rock lobster (Palinurus): (*obs. slang*) a British soldier.—*n.* lob'ster-pot, a basket for trapping lobsters. [O.E. *loppestre*—*L. locusta*, a lobster: cf. *locust*.]

lobworm, *lob'wurm*, *n.* a lugworm: sometimes an earthworm. [*lob*, *worm*.]

local, *lò'kál*, *adj.* pertaining to position in space: of or belonging to a place: confined to a place (as an examination, an U.S. a trade union branch: a place: (*lò-kai*); erroneously *local*, for *Fr. local*) the scene of some event. —*n.* localisation. —*v.t.* *lo'calise*, to assign, limit, refer to a place. —*ns.* *lo'calism*, the state of being local: affection for a place: provincialism; locality (*lò-kál-i-ti*), place: position: district. —*adv.* *lo'cally*. —*v.t.* *lo'cate*, to place: to act in a particular position: to designate or find the place of. —*v.i.* (*U.S.*) to settle, take up one's abode. —*n.* *locá'tion*, act of locating: a farm: a claim or place marked off (for native occupation, &c.): position: (*U.S.*) site: (*U.S.*) taking up residence: (*law*) a leasing on rent. —*adj.* *locative* (*lòk'-tív*), pertaining to location: (*gram.*) denoting place where. —*n.* the locative case: a word in the locative case. —*local authorities*, elected bodies for local government, e.g. town councils, county councils; *local colour*, colour of individual items as apart from general colour-scheme in a picture: faithful, characteristic details of particular scenery, *manners*, &c., giving verisimilitude in works of art and fiction; *local examinations*, examinations of school pupils held in various local centres by universities; *local government*, self-administration (in local affairs) by or of a local body.

licences shall be granted without as being to decide whether or not to enforce (locally) permissive laws and regulations; *local preacher*, a Methodist layman authorised to preach in his district; *local time*, the time of a place as shown by the sun; *local veto*, the power of a district to prohibit the sale of liquors in its own area; on *location*, (*cinematography*) anywhere outside the film-studio. [*L. localis*—*locus*, a place.]

sāte, fār, ārk; mā, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

locellate, *lō-sel'at*, *adj.* divided into small compartments. [*L. locellus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.]
loch, *loh*, *n.* a lake: an arm of the sea.—*n.* loch'an (*Gael.*), a lakelet. [*Gael. loch*; *O.E.* (Northumbrian) *lūh*.]
Lochaber-axe, *loh-hā'ber-aks*, *n.* a long-banded Highland variety of balbert. [*Lochaber* district in Inverness-shire.]
lochla, *loh-i'ā*, or *loh'*, *n. pl.* a discharge after childbirth.—*adj.* loh'chial. [*Gr. lochia* (pl.).]
lock, *loh*, *n.* a fastening device, esp. one in which a bolt is moved by mechanism, with or without a key: an enclosure for raising or lowering boats: the part of a firearm by which it is discharged: a grapple in wrestling: a state of being jammed, or immovable: an assemblage of things mutually engaged: a lockful: a lock-keeper: any narrow, confined place: a lock-hospital: locking up.—*v. t.* to fasten with a lock: to fasten so as to impede motion: to engage: to jam: to shut up: to close fast: to embrace closely: to furnish with locks.—*v. i.* to become fast: to unite closely: to become locked.—*ns.* lock'age, the locks of a canal: the difference in the levels of locks: materials used for locks: water lost by the use of a lock: tolls paid for passing through locks: lock'-chain, a chain for fastening the wheels of a vehicle by tying the rims to some part which does not rotate: lock'er, a box or receptacle, properly one that may be locked: **locket** (*loh'it*), a little ornamental case usually containing a miniature or memento, and hung from the neck.—*adj.* lock'fast, firmly fastened by locks.—*ns.* lock'ful, enough to fill a lock: lock'-gate, a gate for opening or closing a lock in a canal, river, or dock-entrance: lock'-hos'pital, a hospital for venereal diseases (from one in Southwark, originally a leper-house, probably as specially isolated): lock'house, a lock-keeper's house: lock'-jaw, tetanus: loosely, trismus: lock'-keeper, the attendant at a lock: lock'man, a lock-keeper: (*Scot.*, obs.) a hangman: (*Isle of Man*) an undersheriff, or a coroner's summoner: lock'out, the act of locking out, esp. used of the locking out of a teacher by the pupils, pupils by teacher, or employees by employer: lock'sman, a turnkey: a lock-keeper: lock'smith, one who makes and mends locks: lock'stitch, a stitch formed by the locking of two threads together: lock'-up, a place for locking up prisoners, motor-cars, &c.: a locking up.—*adj.* capable of being locked up.—a shot in the locker (see shot): lock in, out, to confine, keep out, by locking doors: lock, stock, and barrel, the whole: altogether: lock up, to confine: to lock securely: to lock whatever is to be locked. [*O.E. loc*.]
lock, *loh*, *n.* a tuft or ringlet of hair, wool, &c.: a small quantity, as of hay: (*Scots law*) a quantity of meal, the perquisite of a mill-servant: (*Shak.*) a love-lock. [*O.E. locc*; *O.N. lohkr*, *Ger. Locke*, a lock.]
Lockian, *loh-i'an*, *adj.* pertaining to the philosophy of John Locke (1632-1704).—*ns.* Lock'ian, Lock'ist.
lockram, *loh'ram*, *n.* a coarse linen said to have been made at *Locronan* (Ronan's cell) in Brittany.
loco, *loh'kō*, *adj.* (*U.S.*) mad.—*n.* (also lo'co-plant, -weed) *Astragalus* or other leguminous plant.—*adj.* lo'coed (*loh'hōd*), poisoned by loco: mad. [*Sp. loco*, mad.]
locofoco, *lō-kō-fō'hō*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a friction match: one of the extreme section of the Democratic party of 1835, known as the Equal Rights Party. [*Origin unknown*.]
locomotive, *lō-kō-mō'tiv*, *adj.* moving from place to place: capable of, or assisting in, locomotion.—*n.* a locomotive machine: a railway engine.—*adj.* loco'mo'bile (-bil), having power of changing place: self-propelling.—*n.* a locomobile vehicle.—*v. i.* lo'comote, to move from place to place (back formation).—*ns.* locomotion (*-mō'shon*): locomotiv'ity: loco'mo'tor.—*adjs.* loco'mo'tor, loco'mo'tory.—locomotor ataxy, tabes dorsalis, a chronic degenerative disease of the nervous system of which want of power to co-ordinate the muscles is a characteristic symptom. [*L. locus*, a place, *movēre*, *mōtum*, to move.]

lococrestive, *lō-kō-res'tiv*, *adj.* (*Lamb*) staying in one place. [*Humorously modelled on preceding*—*L. restāre*, to stay still.]
Locrian, *lō'kri-an*, *adj.* of *Locris* in Greece, or its people, the *Locri*.—*n.* one of the *Locri*.—*Locrian* mode, in ancient Greek music, the same as the *Hypodorian*. [*Gr. Lokros*, *Locrian*.]
loculus, *loh'ū-las*, *n.* (*bot.*, *anat.*, *zool.*) a small compartment: in ancient catacombs, a small recess for holding an urn:—*pl.* loh'ūll (-li).—*n.* loh'ūlam-ent, (*bot.*) loculus.—*adjs.* loh'ūlar, loh'ūlate, having loculi: loculifidial (*loh-ū-li-si'di*), dehiscing along the back of the carpel (*L. caedēre*, to cut). [*L. loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.]
locum-tenens, *lō'kum-tēn'enz*, *n.* a deputy or substitute (*coll.* loh'cum).—*n.* loh'cum-tēn'ency, the holding by a temporary substitute of a post. [*L. locum*, accus. of *locus*, a place, *tēnens*, *pr.p.* of *tēnere*, to hold.]
locupletic, *loh'ū-plet*, *adj.* well-stored. [*L. locupletis*, -ētis.]
locus, *lō'kas*, *L. loh'kōs*, *n.* a place, locality, location: a passage in a writing: the position of a gene in a chromosome: (*moth.*) the line or surface constituted by all positions of a point or line satisfying a given condition:—*pl.* loci (*lō'si*; *L. loh'kē*). [*L. locus*, place.]
locust, *lō'kast*, *n.* a name for several kinds of migratory winged insects of the family *Acrididae*, akin to grasshoppers, highly destructive to vegetation: extended to various similar insects: (*fig.*) a devourer or devastator: a locust-bean: a locust-tree.—*v. i.* (*rare*) to lay waste like locusts.—*ns.* locust'a, a grass spikelet: *Locusta*, a genus of grasshoppers of the family *Locustidae* (not usually reckoned locusts):—*pl.* locust'ae (-ē); lo'cust-bean', the carob-bean: lo'cust-tree', the carob: the false acacia (*Robinia Pseudo-acacia*): a large West Indian tree (*Hymenaea Courbaril*) of the *Caesalpinia* family, with buttress roots, valuable wood, bark exuding anime. [*L. locusta*, lobster, locust; *cf.* lobster.]
locution, *loh-ū'shən*, *n.* act or mode of speaking: expression, word, or phrase.—*n.* loc'utory, a room for conversation, esp. in a monastery. [*L. loqui*, *locutus*, to speak.]
lode, *lod*, *n.* a vein containing metallic ore: a reach of water: an open ditch.—*ns.* lodes'man, a pilot: lode'star, load'star, the star that guides, the Pole Star—often used figuratively: lode'star, a magnetic iron ore, esp. in the S. of England. [*L. lode*, a magnet *cf.* load.]
lodge, *lodj*, *n.* an abode, esp. if temporary, humble, small, or temporary: a house in the wilds for sportsmen: a gate-keeper's cottage: a college head's residence: a porter's room: the meeting-place of a branch of some societies, as freemasons: the branch itself: an American Indian's abode: the dwelling-place of a beaver, otter, &c.: a retreat: often, a villa (as part of its name): an accumulation: a loggia: a box in a theatre.—*v. t.* to furnish with a temporary dwelling: to place: to deposit: to infix: to vest: to settle: to drive to covert: to lay flat, as grain.—*v. i.* to dwell, esp. for a time, or as a lodger: to pass the night: to take covert: to come to rest in a fixed position: to lie flat, as grain.—*ns.* lodge'-gate', a gate with a lodge: lodge'-keeper: lodge'pole, a pole used in making an Indian lodge: lodger, one who lodges: one who lives in a hired room or rooms: lodg'ing, temporary habitation: a room or rooms hired in the house of another (often in *pl.*): harbour: lodg'ing-house, a house where lodgings are let: a house other than a hotel where travellers lodge: a house where vagrants may lodge: lodg'ment (sometimes lodge'ment), act of lodging, or state of being lodged: accumulation of something that remains at rest: (*mil.*) the occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it. [*O.Fr. loge*—*O.H.G. lauba*, shelter; *cf.* lobby, loggia.]
lodicule, *lod-i-kūl*, *n.* a small scale in a grass flower.—Also lodic'ula:—*pl.* lodic'ulula (-ē). [*L. lodicula*, dim. of *lōdix*, -ictis, coverlet.]

10'e, 10w, Scots form of love (verb).

loess, löss, *lät*, or *löt*, n. a loamy deposit of Aeolian origin. [Ger. löss.]

loft, *loft*, n. (*Spens.*) upper region, sky, height: a room or space immediately under a roof: a gallery in a hall or church: an upper room: (*U.S.*) an upper floor: (*Spens.*) a floor or ceiling: a room for pigeons: (*Milt.*) a layer: a stroke that causes a golf-ball to rise: a backward slope on a golf-club head for the purpose of lofting: a lifting action.—*v.t.* to furnish with a loft: to put or keep in a loft: (*golf*) to strike up: to toss.—*n.* loft'er, a golf iron for lofting.—*adv.* loft'ly.—*n.* loft'iness.—*adj.* loft'y, very high in position, character, sentiment, manner, or diction: stately: haughty: of wool, bulky, springy, supple, and soft.—cock of the loft, the head or chief of a set; lofted house, (*Scot.*) a house of more than one story. [Late O.E. *loft*—O.N. *lopt*, sky, an upper room; O.E. *lyft*, Ger. *luft*, the air.]

log, *log*, n. abbreviation for logarithm.

log, *log*, n. a Hebrew liquid measure, believed to be very nearly an English pint. [Heb. *log*.]

log, *log*, n. a bulky piece of wood: a clog or impediment: (*fig.*) an inert or insensitive person: an apparatus (originally a block of wood) for ascertaining a ship's speed: a record of a ship's, or other, performance and experiences, a log-book.—*adj.* consisting of logs.—*v.t.* to cut or haul in the form of logs: to enter in a log-book: to cover a distance of, according to the log: to record the name and punishment of: to punish.—*ns.* log'board, a hinged board for noting particulars for the log-book: log'-book, a book containing an official record of a ship's progress and proceedings on board: a headmaster's record of attendances and other details connected with a school, or similar matter: log'-cab'in, a hut built of hewn or unhewn logs: log'-canoe, a boat made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree: log'-chip, the quadrant-shaped board attached to a logline: logg'at, a small log or piece of wood: a stake: (*in pl.*) old game of throwing loggats at a stake.—*adj.* logged (*logg'd*), reduced to the inactivity or helplessness of a log: waterlogged: cleared of logs.—*ns.* logg'er, a lumberman: logg'er-head, a blockhead: a dunce: (*naut.*) a round piece of timber in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed: a large sea-turtle: a round mass of iron with a long handle, heated for various purposes.—*adj.* logg'er-headed.—*ns.* log'-glass, a 14- or 28-second sand-glass, used with the logline to ascertain the speed of a ship: logg'ing: log'-head, a blockhead: log'-house, a log-cabin: (*U.S.*) a prison: log'-hut: log'-juice, (*slang*) bad port wine, as if coloured with logwood: log'-line, the line fastened to the log, and marked for finding the speed of a vessel: log'-man, (*Shak.*) a man who carries logs: (*U.S.*) one who cuts and moves logs: log'-reel, a reel on which the logline is wound.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* log'-roll.—*ns.* log'-roller: log'-rolling, a combination for facilitating the collection of logs after the clearing of a piece of land, or for rolling logs into a stream: mutual aid among politicians or reviewers: log'-slate, a double slate used as a logboard: log'wood, a tropical American tree (*Haematoxylon campechianum*) of the Caesalpinia family, exported in logs: its dark-red heartwood: an extract from it used in dyeing.—at loggerheads, at issue, quarrelling. [Origin obscure.]

logan, *log'an*, n. a rocking-stone.—Also log'an-stone, log'an-stone, logg'ing-stone. [Dialect word log, to rock: poss. conn. with Dan. *logre*, to wag the tail.]

loganberry, *lög'an-ber-i*, n. a supposed hybrid between raspberry and a Pacific coast blackberry, obtained by Judge J. H. Logan.

Logania, *lög'an-i-a*, n. a genus of Australian plants giving name to the Loganiaceae: the gentians. [Named by J. E. Smith (1751).]

logaoedic, *log-ao'-dik*, *adj.* (ancient prosody) combining dactyls with trochees. [Gr. *logos*, prose, *ooid*, song.]

logarithm, *log'-o-rithm*, *-ridhm*, n. the power of a fixed number (called the base of the system, usu. 10 or *e*) that equals the number in question.—*adj.* logarith'mic, *-al*.—*adv.* logarith'mically.—logarithmic sine, cosine, &c., the logarithm of the sine, cosine, &c., increased by 10: logarithmic spiral, the path of a point travelling along a radius vector with a velocity increasing as its distance from the pole, its polar equation being $r = a^{\theta}$, or $\theta = k \log r$. [Gr. *logos*, ratio, reckoning, *arithmos*, number.]

logat, logger, &c. See log (v).

loggia, *lög'gi-a*, n. a covered open arcade.—*pl.*

loggle (*lög'gl*), loggias. [It.; cf. lodgo.]

logia, *log-i-a*, n. *pl.* sayings, esp. early collections of those attributed to Jesus:—*sing.* log'ion. [Gr.]

logie, *loj'ik*, n. the science and art of reasoning correctly: the science of the necessary laws of thought.—*adj.* log'ic, rightly reasoning.—*ns.*

—*adv.* log'ically.—*n.*

skilled in logic.—*v.i.*

to reason in logic.—*v.t.*

to reason in logic.—*v.t.*

to reason in logic.—*v.t.*

[Origin unknown; cf. *Idioglog*.]

logistic, *-al*, *loj'-is'tik*, *-al*, *adj.* pertaining to reasoning, to calculation, or to logistic: proportional.—*n.* logis'tic, the art of calculation: sexagesimal arithmetic: (*pl.*) art of movement and supply of troops. [Gr. *logistikos*—*logisthai*, to compute; influenced by Fr. *loger*, to lodge.]

loglog, *log'log*, n. the logarithm of a logarithm.—Also *lō'log*.

logodaedalus, *log-o-dē'-dā-las*, n. an artificer in words.—*n.* logodaed'aly, verbal legerdemain. [Latinised from Gr. *logodaidalos*—*logos*, word, *daidalos*, Daedalus; see Daedal.]

logogram, *log-o'-gram*, n. a single sign for a word: a logograph. [Gr. *logos*, word, *gramma*, letter.]

logographer, *log-o'-grā'-fer*, n. in Greek literature, one of the earliest annalists, esp. those before Herodotus: a professional speech-writer.—*adj.* logographic (*-grā'fik*), *-al*.—*adv.* logograph'ically.—*n.* logography, a method of printing with whole words cast in a single type. [Gr. *logos*, word, *graphein*, to write.]

logograph, *log-o'-grif*, n. a riddle in which a word is to be found from other words made up of its letters, or from synonyms of these. [Gr. *logos*, word, *grifhos*, a net, riddle.]

logomachy, *log-om'-a-ki*, n. contention about words or in words merely.—*n.* logom'achist. [Gr. *logomachia*—*logos*, word, *machē*, fight.]

logorrhoea, *log-o'-rē'-ā*, n. excessive flow of words. [Gr. *rhoia*, flow.]

Logos, *log'os*, n. in the Stoic philosophy, the active principle living in and determining the world: (*Christian theol.*) the Word of God incarnate. [Gr. *logos*, word.]

logotheite, *log'-o-thēti*, n. a chancellor, esp. in the Byzantine Empire and in Norman Sicily. [Gr. *logotheitis*, an auditor.]

logotype, *log'-o-tip*, n. a type of a word or several letters cast in one piece. [Gr. *logos*, word, *typos*, an impression.]

loin, *loin*, n. the back of a beast cut for food: (usually in *pl.*) the reins, or the lower part of the back: (*in pl.*) generating source.—*n.* loin'-cloth, a piece of cloth for wearing round the loins.—*glrd* up the loins, to prepare for energetic action, as if by buckling up one's clothes. [O.Fr. *loigne*—*L. lumbus*, loin.]

loller, *loit'er*, *v.i.* to proceed lingeringly: to dawdle: to linger.—*n.* loit'erer.—*n.* and *adj.* loit'ering.—*adv.* loit'eringly. [Du. *luterren*, to dawdle: Ger. prov. *loitern*, to waver.]

Loki, *lō'ki*, n. an evil god in Norse mythology. [Icelandic.]

Lollig, *lō'-līg*, n. the tyf (*lōl-i-jū'i-dē*) including

lōlīg, *lōl-i-jū'i-dē* including

lōlīg, *lōl-i-jū'i-dē* including

lōlīg, *lōl-i-jū'i-dē* including

lōlīg, *lōl-i-jū'i-dē* including

lōlīg, *lōl-i-jū'i-dē* including

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lōlīg, *lōl-i-jū'i-dē* including

lōlīg, *lōl-i-jū'i-dē* including

v.t. to let hang out.—*n.* loll'er.—*adv.* loll'ingly.
—*v.i.* loll'op, to lounge, idle: to bound sloppily along. [Perh. imit.; cf. Du. *lollen*, to sit over the fire.]
Lollard, *lɔl'ərd*, *n.* a follower of Wycliffe: an idler.—*ns.* Loll'ardy, Loll'ardry, Loll'ardism. [M.Du. *lollard*, mutterer, droner—*lollen*, to mew, bawl, mutter; combined with *loller* (see *loll*).]
Lollipop, *lɔl'i-pɔp*, *n.* a sweetmeat made with sugar and treacle: a large sweetmeat impaled on a stick: (usu. in *pl.*) a sweetmeat in general.—Also *loll'y*—as *slang*, money. [Perh. Northern dial. *lolly*, tongue.]
loll-shraub, **loll-shrob**, *lɔl'shraub'*, *-shrob'*, *n.* (India) claret. [Hind. *lāl sharāb*—Pers. *lāl*, red, Ar. *sharāb*, wine.]
loma, *lɔ'mɑ*, *n.* (zool.) a membranous fringe or flap. [Gr. *lōma*, -atos.]
Lombard, *lɔm'bərd*, *lum'bərd*, *n.* an inhabitant of Lombardy in Italy: one of the Langobardi, a Germanic tribe, which founded a kingdom in Lombardy (568), overthrown by Charlemagne (774): (obs.) a banker or money-lender, so called from the number of Lombard bankers in London.—*adjs.* *Lom'bərd*, *Lombardic* (*-bārd'ik*).—Lombard architecture, the Romanesque style of Northern Italy, superseded by the Pointed in the 13th century; Lombardic script, a mediaeval Italian style of handwriting; Lombard Street, the chief centre of the banking interest in London; Lombardy poplar, a variety of black poplar with erect branches. [O.Fr.—L. *Langobardus*.]
lome, (*Spens.*) for loam.
lomentum, *lɔ-mənt'əm*, *n.* a pod that breaks in pieces at constrictions between the seeds:—*pl.* *loment'a*.—Also *lō'ment* (*-mənt*). [L. *lōmentum*, bean-meal (used as a cosmetic)—*lavāre*, *lūtum*, to wash.]
lompish, (*Spens.*) for lumpish.
Londoner, *lʊn'dən-ər*, *n.* a native or citizen of London.—*adjs.* *Londonese*, *Londonian* (*-dɔ'nɪ-ən*), *Lon'donish*, *Lon'dony*,—*ns.* *Londonese*, cockney speech.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *Lon'donise*.—*n.* *Lon'donism*, a mode of speech, &c., peculiar to London.—London Clay, a Lower Eocene formation in south-eastern England; London ivy, smoke; London pride, a hardy perennial saxifrage (*Saxifraga umbrosa*); also none-so-pretty and St Patrick's cabbage: formerly applied to other plants.
lone, *lɔn*, *lonely*, *lɔn'li*, *adj.* alone: solitary: retired: standing by itself: uncomfortably conscious of being alone.—*ns.* *lone'liness*, *lone'ness*.—*adj.* *lone'some*, solitary: feeling lonely.—*adv.* *lone'somely*.—*n.* *lone'someness*. [alone.]
long, *lɔŋ*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*Shak.* and *prov.*) on account. [along (2).]
long, *lɔŋ*, *v.i.* (*arch.*) to belong, pertain, be fitting. [Not found as a *v.b.* in O.E.; perh.—*gelang*, along, beside (as if to go along with).]
long, *lɔŋ*, *adj.* not short: of a specified (or to be specified) length: extended in space in the direction of greatest extension: far-extending: extended in time: of extended continuance: distant in time: of distant date: requiring much time in utterance or performance: (loosely) accented: (loosely) in a long syllable: numerically extensive: of more than average number (as a suit of cards): exceeding the standard value (see dozen, hundred): tedious: (*comp.* longer, *long'grr*, *obs.* longer; *superl.* longest, *long'grr*, *obs.* long'est).—*n.* a long time: (*pros.*) a long syllable: (*coll.*) the long summer university vacation: (*mur.*; L. *longa*) an obsolete note equal to two (in 'perfect' time three) breves: (in *pl.*) long trousers.—*adv.* for, during, or by a great extent of time: throughout the whole time: (rare) far in space: (*comp.* and *superl.* as for *adj.*).—*v.i.* to yearn.—*n.* long'a (*mus.*), a long.—*adj.* long-ago, of the far past.—*n.* the far past.—*nr.* long'boat, the largest and strongest boat of a ship; long'-bow, a bow drawn by hand—*opp.* to cross-bow.—*adj.* long'-breathed (*breth't*), able to continue violent exercise of the lungs for a long time.—*n.* long-cloth, a cotton made in long pieces.—*ns.pl.* long-clothes, long-coats, a baby's first dress.—*adjs.*

long'-descend'ed, of ancient lineage; long'-distance, going or extending to or over a long distance or time.—*n.* long'-div'sion, division in which the working is shown in full.—*adjs.* long'-drawn (-out'), prolonged: unduly protracted; long'-eared, with long ears or earlike feather-tufts; long'-faced, dismal-looking.—*ns.* long'-field, (*cricket*) a field or station near the boundary on the bowler's side; long'-firm, a company of swindlers who get goods on pretence of being established in business, and then decamp without payment; long'-hand, ordinary writing—*opp.* to shorthand; long'-head, a dolichocephal.—*adj.* long'-head'ed, dolichocephalous: shrewd: sagacious.—*ns.* long'-head'edness; long'-horn, an animal with long horns or antennae, as a longicorn beetle (bouse longhorn beetle, a beetle whose larvae are very destructive to house timbers): a long-eared owl; long'-house, a long communal house, esp. of American Indians; long'ing, an eager desire, craving, esp. of the whimsical desires sometimes felt in pregnancy.—*adj.* yearning.—*adv.* long'ingly.—*adj.* longish (*long'ish*, *gish*).—*n.* long'-leg, (*cricket*) a fieldsmen, or his station, far out behind the batsman and a little to his left.—*adj.* long'-legged, having long legs.—*n.* long'-legs, a crane-fly.—*adj.* long'-lived (*-liv'd*); also (*-liv'd*), having a long life.—*adv.* long'ly, (*Shak.*) long.—*ns.* long'-meas'ure, lineal measure: quadrants of eight-syllable lines; long'ness (*rare*); long'-nine, (*U.S.*) a cheap cigar; long'-off, long'-on, (*cricket*) the fielders in the long-field to the off and on of the batsman respectively: their position; long'-pig, human flesh as food; long'-prim'er, a size of type intermediate between small pica and bourgeois; long'-purples, the early purple orchis: purple loosestrife.—*adj.* long'-range, long in range.—*n.pl.* long's-and-shorts', Greek or Latin verses: masonry of alternate vertical and horizontal blocks, as in quoins and jambs.—*n.* long'sbip, (*hist.*) a long vessel of the old Norsemen.—*adj.* long'-slight'ed, able to see far but not close at hand: hypermetropic: presbyopic: having foresight: sagacious.—*n.* long'-sight'edness.—*n.pl.* long'-slx'es, candles weighing six to a pound.—*n.* long'-slip, (*cricket*) a fielder some distance behind the batsman on the off side.—*adjs.* long'some, long and tedious; long'-spun, long-drawn, tedious; long'-stand'ing, of long standing or continuance; long'-sta'ple, having a long fibre.—*n.* long'-stop, (*cricket*) one who stands behind the wicket-keeper to stop balls missed by him.—*v.i.* to field as long-stop.—*adj.* long'-suff'ering, enduring long and patiently.—*n.* long endurance or patience.—*n.* long'-tail, an animal, esp. a dog, with uncut tail: a greyhound.—Also *adj.* long'-tongued, having a long tongue: talkative, babbling; long'-vis'aged, long-faced: of rueful countenance; long'-waist'ed, having a long waist: long from the armpits to the hips.—*n.* long'-wall, a long working face in a coal-mine.—*advs.* long'ways, -wise, lengthwise.—*adj.* long'-wind'ed, long-breathed: tediously wordy and lengthy.—*n.* long'-wind'edness.—a long figure, (*slang*) a high price or rate; a long purse, abundance of money; before long, ere long, soon: draw the long bow, to exaggerate extravagantly; in the long run (see run); long home, the grave; long hop, (*cricket*) a short-pitched, and so long-bounding, ball, easy to hit; long moss, a tropical American rootless epiphyte (*Tillandsia usneoides*) of the pineapple family, resembling bunches of hair; long robe, ten, Tom, ton, whilst, &c. (see robe, &c.); long sheep, long-wooled sheep; long shot, a remote chance; make n long arm, (*prov.*) to help oneself freely at table; make a long nose, to cock a snook or put a thumb to the nose; no longer, not now as formerly; not long for this world, near death; so long as, provided only that; the long and the short (of it), or (*Shak.*) the short and the long (of it), the sum of the matter in a few words. [O.E. *lang*, long (*adj.*), *lange*, *longe* (*adv.*); Ger. *lang*, O.N. *langr*; L. *longus*.]
longa, *lɔŋ gɑ*, *n.* See long (3).

longan, *long'an*, *n.* a tree (*Nephelium Longana*) akin to the litchi: its fruit. [*Chin. lung-yen*, dragon's eye.]

longanimity, *long-gi-mim'i-ti*, *n.* forbearance.—*adj.*

longanimous (*-gan'*). [*L. longanimitas*, *-ditis*—*longus*, long, *animus*, spirit.]

longe. Same as *lunge* (2).

longeron, *lon' (d)zho-ron*, *lon'-zho-ron'*, *n.* a longitudinal member of an aeroplane. [*Fr.*]

longevity, *lon-jiv'i-ti*, *n.* great length of life.—*adj.*

longaeval, *lon-jeval*, *longaevous*, *-evous* (*-jev'*). [*L. longoevitas*, *-ditis*—*longus*, long, *aevum*, age.]

longicorn, *lon-j'i-korn*, *n.* any beetle of the family Cerambycidae, with very long antennae (the larvae feed on wood).—Also *adj.* [*L. longus*, cornu, horn.]

longinquity, *lon-jing'kwi-ti*, *n.* remoteness. [*L. longinquitas*, *-ditis*—*longus*, long.]

longitude, *lon-j'i-tud*, *n.* length: arc of the equator between the meridian of a place and a standard meridian (usually that of Greenwich) expressed in degrees E. or W.: (*astron.*) the arc of the ecliptic between a star's circle of latitude and the first point of Aries or vernal equinox, measured eastwards.—*adj.* **longitudinal**, of or in length or longitude: lengthwise.—*adv.* **longitudinally**. [*L. longitudo*, *-inis*, length—*longus*, long.]

longshore, *lon-shör*, *adj.* existing or employed along the shore.—*n.* longshoreman, a stevedore: one who makes a living along the shore. [*along-shore*.]

loo, *loo*, *n.* a card game.—*v.t.* to subject to a forfeit at loo.—*n.* loo'-table, a form of round table, orig. one for playing loo. [See *lanterloo*.]

loo, *loo*, *Scots* form of love (verb).

looby, *loob'i*, *n.* a clumsy, clownish fellow.—*adv.* **loobily**. [*Cf. lob*.]

loof, *loof*. Same as *loof*.

loof, *loof*, *Scot. lsf*, *n.* the palm of the hand:—*pl.* **loofs**, **looves**.—*n.* loof'ful (*Scot. lsf's*), an open handful. [*O.N. lsf*.]

loofa, *loofa*. See *luffa*.

look, *look*, *v.t.* to direct the sight with attention: to give attention: to face: to seem: to seem to be: to have an appearance: to tend.—*v.t.* to make sure: to see to it: to ascertain by a look: to look at: to expect: to seem likely: to render by a look: to express by a look: to refer to, turn up (with up): give (a look, as cognate object).—*n.* the act of looking: view: air: appearance: (in *pl.*) beauty, comeliness (also *good looks*).—*imper. or interj.* see: behold.—*ns.* **look'er**, one who looks: an observer: one who has good looks: **look'er-on**, an on-looker: a mere spectator (*pl. look'ers-on*); **look'-in**, a chance of doing something.

look-glass, a mirror: **lookout**, a careful watch: a place to observe from: one set to watch: prospect: concern: **look-round**, inspection: **look-see**, (*slang*) a look around.—**look after**, take care of: seek: (*B.*) expect: look alive, (*coll.*) to bestir oneself: look down on, to despise: look for, to search for: to expect: look here! I say! attend to this!; look in, make a short call: look into, to inspect closely: to investigate: look on, to regard, view, think: to be a spectator: look out, to be watchful: to be on one's guard: to look for and select: (*Shak.*) to show, appear: look over, to examine cursorily: to overlook or pass over: look sharp, (*coll.*) be quick about it: look to, to take care of: to depend on, expect: look up, to search for, refer to: to take courage: to improve, to have taken a turn for the better: (*coll.*) to seek out and call upon, visit: look up to, feel respect or veneration for: look you, (*arch.* and *Welsh*) observe, take notice of this. [*O.E. lician*, to look.]

loom, *loom*, *n.* (obs.) a tool, implement: (*Scot.*) a receptacle: a machine for weaving: the shaft of an oar. [*O.E. geloma*, a tool.]

loom, *loom*, *v.i.* to appear indistinctly or as in a mirage.—*n.* an indistinct or mirage-like appearance. [Origin obscure.]

loon, *loon*, also *lown* (e), *loorn* (*Shak.*), *n.* a low-born fellow: a rascal: a harlot: in north-east of

Scotland, a boy (also *loon'le*). [Origin unknown.]

loon, *loon*, *loom*, *loom*, *n.* any of an order of northern diving birds.—*n.* loon'ing, their cry. [*O.N. lomr*.]

loony, *loon'i*, *n.* and *adj.* for lunatic.—*n.* loon'y-bin, a lunatic asylum.

loop, *loop*, *n.* a doubling of a cord, chain, &c., leaving a space: an ornamental doubling in fringes: anything of like form, as an element in finger-prints: a branch of anything that returns to the main part.—*v.t.* to fasten in or with a loop: to ornament with loops: to make a loop of.—*v.t.* to travel in loops.—*adj.* **looped**.—*n.* loop'er, a geometrid caterpillar, from its mode of walking by forming the body in a loop and planting its hinder legs close behind the six 'true' legs: one who loops the loop in an aeroplane.—*n.* and *adj.* **loop'-ing**.—*n.* loop'-line, a hunch railway that returns to the main line: *loop's*, having loops: (*Scot.*) *cray*: (*Scot.*) *cray*: *loop* the loop, to enter in a complete vertical loop or circle, head downwards at the top of the curve. [Origin doubtful.]

loop, *loop*, **loophole**, *loop'höl*, *n.* a slit in a wall: a means of escape or evasion.—*adj.* **looped**, (*Shak.*) full of small openings.—*v.t.* **loop'hölo**, to make loopholes in.—*n.* loop'-light, a small narrow window. [*Perh. M.Du. lüpen*, to peer.]

loord, *loord*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a lout. [*Fr. lourde*, heavy.]

loos (*Spens.*). See *los*.

loose, *loos*, *adj.* slack: free: unbound: not confined: not compact: unattached: untied: not close-fitting: not tight: relaxed: inexact: indefinite: vague: not strict: uncommitted: *loose*: licentious: in a disposed: not or mode of *loosi*.

loose: freedom: abandonment: an outbreak of self-indulgence: (*obs.*) a course or rush: (*Shak.*) event, upshot, end (as in *at the very loose*).—*v.t.* to make loose: to set free: to unfasten: to untie: to disconnect: to relax: to slacken: to discharge: (*Spens.*) to solve.—*v.t.* to shoot: (*arch.*) to weigh anchor.—*adj.* **loose'**, **loose'**, flowing, loose-fitting: loose in behaviour, *loose'*, *loose'*, a part of a stable where horses are kept untied: *loose'*, cover, a detachable cover, as for a chair.—*adj.* **loose'-leaf**, having a cover such that leaves may be inserted or removed.—*adv.* **loose'ly**, *loose'ly*, to make loose: to relax: to make less dense: to open, as the bowels.—*v.t.* to become loose: to become less tight.—*ns.* **loose'er**, a laxative: **loose'ness**, the state of being loose: diarrhoea: at a loose end, without anything to do for the moment: break loose, to escape from confinement: give a loose to, to give rein or free vent to: let loose, to set at liberty: on the loose, indulging in a bout of unrestraint. [*O.N. laus*; *O.E. leas*; see *less*.]

loosestrife, *loos'trif*, *n.* a plant (*Lythymachio vulgaris*) of the primrose family, or other member of the genus (as yellow pimpernel, creeping Jenny): a tall waterside plant (*Lythrum Salicaria*, purple loosestrife). [Intended as a translation of *Gr. Lythimachion*, common loosestrife (as if from *lycin*, to loose, *mach*, strife), which may be from the personal name *Lythimachos*.]

loot, *loot*, *n.* plunder.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to plunder. [*Hindi lüt*.]

loot, *lüt*, *loot*, *Scots* *pa.t.* of let:—*pa.p.* **loot'en**, **lüt'en**, **lüt'en**.

lop, *lop*, *v.t.* to hang down loosely.—*adj.* **lop'-eared**, having drooping ears.—*n.* **lop'grass** (or *lop*), soft bromo-grass.—*adj.* **lop'-sided**, ill-balanced: heavier, bigger, on one side than the other. [*Perh. conn. with lob*.]

lop, *lop*, *v.t.* to cut off the top or ends of, esp. of a tree: to cut away, as superfluous parts: (*pr.p.* **lopp'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **lopped**).—*n.* **twigs of trees cut off**: an act of lopping.—*nt.* **lopp'er**: **lopp'ing**, a cutting off: that which is cut off. [*O.E. loppian*.]

lope, *lop*, *v.t.* to leap: to run with a long stride. [*O.N. hlappa*; cf. *leap*, *loup*.]

lope, *lop*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* of leap.

fäta, fär, dsk; mä, her (her); mäne; möte; möte; mön; then (then)

lrophobbranch, *lōf'* or *lōf'ō-brangh*, *n.* any fish of the sea-horse and pipefish group, characterised by tufted gills.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* lrophobbranchiate; lrophodont, having transversely ridged molar teeth. [Gr. *lrophos*, a crest, *branchia*, gills, *odontos*, a tooth.]

lopper, *lop'ar* (Scot. *lapper*, *láp'ar*), *v.i.* to curdle.—*v.t.* to curdle: to clot.—*n.* a clot: slush.—*n.* (Scot.) lapper(ed)-milk'. [O.N. *hlōypa*, to curdle.]

loquacious, *lō-kwā'shəs*, *adj.* talkative.—*adv.* loquaciously.—*ns.* loquac'iousness, loquac'ity (—*kwas'*). [L. *loquax*, —*ācis*—*loqui*, to speak.]

loquat, *lō'kwat*, *n.* a Chinese and Japanese tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*) of the rose family: its fruit. [Chinese *luh kwat*.]

loran, *lō'rān*, *n.* a long-range radar navigation system. [Long-range Aid to Navigation.]

lorcha, *lor'chā*, *n.* a light vessel of European build, but rigged like a Chinese junk. [Port.]

lord (Lord, when prefixed), *lawrd*, *n.* a master: a feudal superior (also lord—*sup'e-rior*): a ruler: the proprietor of a manor: an owner: a dominant person: a husband: a titled nobleman—duke (not prefixed), marquess, earl, viscount or (esp.) baron: a peer: by courtesy the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl: a bishop, esp. if a member of the House of Lords: a judge of the Court of Session: used as part of various official titles: God: Christ.—*v.t.* to make a lord: to address as lord: (with *it*) to play the lord, tyrannise.—*interj.* expressing surprise (*vulg.* *lor'*, *lawr*).—*n.* lord'ing, (*arch.*) sir (usu. in pl., gentlemen): a petty lord.—*adj.* lord'less.—*ns.* lord'liness; lord'ling, a little lord: a would-be lord—also lord'ldn.—*adj.* lord'ly, like, becoming, or of a lord: magnificent: lavish: lofty: haughty: tyrannical.—Also *adv.*—*ns.* lordol'atry, (*jocular*) worship of nobility; lords'-and-lad'ies, common arum; Lord's-day, Sunday; Lord'ship, state or condition of being a lord: the territory of a lord: dominion: authority: used (with *poss. pron.*) in referring to or addressing a lord (or jocularly another); Lord's-prayer, prayer Christ taught his disciples (Matt. vi. 9-13): Lord's-supper, holy communion; Lord's-ta'ble (see table)—drunk as a lord, extremely drunk; House of Lords, upper house of British parliament; Lord knows (who, what, &c.), I don't know, and I question if anybody does; Lord Lieutenant, Lord Mayor, Lord of Misrule, Lord Provost (see Lieutenant, mayor, misrule, provost); Lord of Session, a judge of the Court of Session; Lords Ordinary, the judges forming the Outer House of the Court of Session; Lords spiritual, the archbishops and bishops (and formerly mitred abbots) in the House of Lords; lords temporal, the lay peers; My Lord (*mi-lawrd*, *mi-lud'*), used in addressing a judge or other lord: formerly also prefixed. [M.E. *loverd*, *laverd*—O.E. *hlfdard*—*hlfd*, bread, *ward* (W.S. *weard*), keeper, guardian.]

lordosis, *lor-dō'sis*, *n.* abnormal curvature of the spinal column, the convexity towards the front. [Gr. *lordōsis*—*lordos*, bent back.]

lore, *lōr*, *n.* that which is learned: teaching: doctrine: learning: now esp. learning of a special, traditional, or out-of-the-way miscellaneous kind.—*n.* lor'ing, (*Spens.*) teaching. [O.E. *lōr*.]

lore, *lōr*, *n.* (*obs.*) a thong: (*ornth.*) the side of the head between eye and bill.—*adj.* lor'al; lor'ate, strap-like. [L. *lorum*, thong.]

lore. See leese.

lore, *lor'al*. See losel.

lorrette, *lor-et'*, *n.* a showy strumpet. [Fr., from the church of their district in Paris, Notre Dame de Lorette.]

lorgnette, *lorn-yet'*, *n.* eye-glasses with a handle: an opera-glass.—*n.* lorgnon (*lorn'yon'*), an eye-glass: eye-glasses. [Fr. *lorgner*, to squint.]

lorica, *lō-rī-kā*, *n.* a leather corslet: the case of a protozoan, rotifer, &c.—*pl.* lorī'cae (—*ā*).—Also *lorī* (*lō-rīk*).—*v.t.* loricate (*lor'ī-kāt*), to coat or armour protectively.—*adj.* armoured with plates or scales.—*n.* lorica'tion. [L. *lorica*, a leather corslet—*lorum*, a thong.]

lorikeet, *lor-i-kēt'*, *n.* a small lory. [From lory, on analogy of parakeet.]

lorimer, *lor'i-mər*, *loriner*, —*nər*, *n.* a maker of the metal parts of horse-harness. [O.Fr. *loremier*, *lorenier*—L. *lorum*, a thong.]

loriot, *lō-rī-ot*, *n.* the golden oriole. [Fr. *loriot*—*l'*, the, O.Fr. *oriole*—L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden—*aunum*, gold.]

loris, *lō-ris*, *n.* the slender lemur of Ceylon: an East Indian lemur (*Nycticebus* or *Bradycebus tardigradus*, the *slow loris*). [Fr. *loris*; said to be from Du.]

lorn, *lorn*, *adj.* (*arch.*) lost: forsaken: (*Spens.*) left. [O.E. *loren*, p.p. of *lēosan* (found in compounds), to lose; see leese.]

lorrell. See losel.

lorry, *lor'i*, *n.* a four-wheeled wagon without sides.—*v.i.* (or *v.t.* with *it*) lorr'y-hop, to proceed by help of lifts on lorries.—*n.* lorr'y-hopping. [Origin obscure.]

lory, *lō-rī*, *n.* any parrot of a family with brushlike tongues, natives of New Guinea, Australia, &c.: in South Africa a turaco. [Malay *luri*.]

los, *loos*, *lōs*, *n.* (*arch.*) praise, reputation. [O.Fr., —L. *laudēs*, pl. of *laus*, praise.]

lose, *lōz*, *v.t.* to fail to keep or get possession of: to be deprived of: to cease to have: to mislay: to waste, as time: to miss: to be defeated in: to cause the loss of: to cause to perish: to ruin.—*v.i.* to fail, to be unsuccessful: to suffer waste or loss.—*pr.p.* los'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lost (*lost*).—*adj.* los'able.—*n.* los'er.—*n.* and *adj.* los'ing.

adv. los'ingly.—*adj.* lost (*lost*), parted with: no longer possessed: missing: thrown away: squandered: ruined.—lose oneself, to lose one's way: to become bewildered or rapt; losing game, a game that is going against one: a game played with reversal of the usual aim; lost to, insensible to; lost tribes, the tribes of Israel that never returned after deportation by Sargon of Assyria in 721 B.C. [O.E. *lostan*, to be a loss; apparently influenced in sense by leese and in pronunciation by loose.]

lose, *lōz*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) for loose.—Also los'en:—*pa.p.* loast, los'te (both *lost*).

lozel, *lō-zel*, *lō-zel*, *lozel*, *lō-zel* (*Spens.* lozell, lorrell), *n.* a sorry, worthless fellow: a scamp.—*adj.* good-for-nothing. [Apparently from the past participle *losen*, *lorer* of leese.]

losh, *losh*, *interj.* (Scot.) for lord.

loss, *los*, *n.* losing: diminution: (*Shak.*) default: bereavement: destruction: defeat: deprivation: detriment: that which is lost.—at a loss, off the scent: at fault: nonplussed: perplexed. [O.E. *los*, influenced by lost.]

loss. See loess.

los'te, *lost*, a Spenserian *pa.p.* of loose.

lot, *lot*, *n.* an object, as a slip of wood, a straw, drawn or thrown out from among a number in order to reach a decision by chance: decision by this method: sortilege: a prize so to be won: destiny: that which falls to any one as his fortune: a separate portion: a parcel of ground: a set: a set of things offered together for sale: the whole: (*U.S.*) a plot of ground allotted or assigned to any person or purpose, esp. for building: (*obs.*) a turn: a tax or due (see *scot*): a large quantity or number.—*v.t.* to allot: to separate into lots: to cast lots for: to catalogue.—*pr.p.* lot'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lot'ted.—across lots, (*U.S.*) by short cuts: bad lot, a person of bad moral character; east, or throw, in one's lot with, share the fortunes of; east, or draw, lots, to draw from a set alike in appearance in order to reach a decision; lots to blanks, (*Shak.*) any odds. [O.E. *hlōt*, lot—*hlōtan*, to cast lots.]

lota, *lotah*, *lō-tā*, *n.* (in India) a small brass or copper pot. [Hind. *lota*.]

lote. See lotus.

loth, *loath*, *lōth*, *adj.* (*obs.*) hateful, repulsive, ugly: reluctant, unwilling—nothing loth, not at all unwilling. [O.E. *lāth*, hateful; cf. *loathe*.]

Lothario, *lō-thā-rī-ō*, —*thā*, *n.* a gay seducer. [From *Lothario*, in Rowe's play, *The Fair Penitent*.]

lotion, *lō-shən*, *n.* (*obs.*) a washing: a wash, medic-

inal or cosmetic. [L. *lōtiō*, -ōnis, a washing—*lavāre*, *lōm*, to wash.]

lottery, *lōt'ar-i*, n. an arrangement for distribution of prizes by lot: a matter of chance: a card game of chance.—*n.* *lōt'o*, *lō'to*, a game played by covering on a card each number drawn till a line of numbers is completed. [It. *lotteria*, *lotto*, of Gmc. origin; cf. *lot*.]

lotus, *lō'tis*, n. an Egyptian or Indian water-lily of various species of *Nymphaea* and *Nelumbium*: a tree (possibly the jujube) in North Africa, whose fruit made strangers forget their home: an architectural ornament like a water-lily: *Lotus*, the bird's-foot trefoil genus.—Also *lote* (*lōt*), *lō'tos* (Gr.).—*ns. pl.* *Lotophagi* (*lō-tōf'a-jī*; Gr. *phagēin*, to eat). *Lotus-eat'ers*, a people who ate the fruit of the lotus, among whom Ulysses lived for a time.—*ns.* *lō'tus-eat'er*, an eater of the lotus: one given up to indolence; *Lo'tus-land*, the country of the *Lotus-eaters*. [Latinised Gr. *lōtos*.]

loud, *lōud*, *adj.* making a great sound: noisy: obtrusive: vulgarly showy.—*adv.* *loud*, *loud'ly*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *loud'en*, to make or grow louder.—*adj.* *loud'ish*; *loud'-lunged*; *loud'-mouthed*.—*ns.* *loud'ness*; *loud'-speak'er*, an instrument for making wireless messages or other sounds audible to many at once.—*adj.* *loud'-voiced*. [O.E. *hlūd*; Ger. *laut*; L. *inclutus*, *inclusus*, Gr.

of loch.

lo, *ld* coin superseded in 1795 by the 20-franc piece.—*pl.* *lou'is* (-i-z).—*n.* *lou'is-d'or*, a louis: a 20-franc piece.—*pl.* *louis-d'or* (*lō-i-d'or*).—*adj.* *Louis-Quatorze* (-kō-tōr-z), characteristic of the reign (1643-1715) of Louis XIV., as in architecture and decoration; *Lou'is-Quinze* (-kām-z), of that of Louis XV. (1715-74); *Lou'is-Selze* (-sez), of that of Louis XVI. (1774-92); *Lou'is-Treize* (-trez), of that of Louis XIII. (1610-43).

loun, *lound*. See *lown*.

lounder, *lōun'dar*, *loun'dar*, *v.t.* (Scott.) to beat, to bethump.—*n.* a heavy blow.—*n.* *loun'dering*, a beating.

lounge, *lounj*, *v.i.* to loll: to idle.—*v.t.* to idle (away).—*n.* an act, spell, or state of lounging: an idle stroll: a resort of loungers: a public room for lounging: a kind of sofa, esp. with back and one raised end: an easy chair suitable for lounging in.—*ns.* *lounjo'p-liz'ard*, one who loafs with women in hotel lounges, &c.; *lounge'r*; *lounge'sult*, one for ordinary use, with coat cut short.—*n.* and *adj.* *lounge'ing*.—*adv.* *lounge'ingly*. [Origin doubtful.]

loup, *loup*, *n.* (Scott.) a leap.—*v.i.* to leap: to dance: to flee: to burst.—*pa.t.* *loup'it*; *pa.p.* *loup'en*, *loup'it*—for *pa.t.* *lap* and *pa.p.* *lapp'en* see *leap*.—*ns.* *loup'ing-ill*, a disease causing sheep to spring up in walking, due to a filterable virus transmitted by ticks; *loup'ing-on'-stane*, a stone to mount a horse from; *loup'-the-dyke*, runaway: flighty: wayward. [O.N. *hlauþ*; cf. *lope*, *leap*.]

loop, a variant (Scott) of *loop* (1), and (Spens.) of *loop* (2).

lour, *lower*, *lōur*, *lō'ar*, *v.i.* to look sullen or threatening: to scowl.—*n.* a scowl, glare: a gloomy threatening expression.—*adj.* *lōur*.

lource, *lōur*, 6-4 time, bagpipe.]

louse, *lōus*, n. a wingless parasitic insect (*Pediculus*), with a flat body, and short legs: extended to similar animals related and unrelated (see *bird-louse*, *fish-louse*, &c.): (*pl.* *lice*, *līs*).—*v.t.* (*lōus*) to remove lice from.—*n.* *louse'wort*, any plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, marsh-growing scrophulariaceous herbs popularly supposed to cause grazing animals to become lousy.—*adv.* *lous'ily* (-i-z).—*n.* *lous'iness*.—*adj.* *lousy* (*lōu'z*), infested with lice: (*slang*) swarming or full (with) with: (*slang*) inferior, bad, unsatisfactory. [O.E. *lūs*, *pl. līs*; Ger. *laus*.]

lout (*obs. lowt*), *lowt*, *n.* a bumpkin: an awkward boor.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to treat with contempt, to flout.—*v.i.* to play the lout.—*adj.* *lout'ish*, clownish: awkward and boorish.—*adv.* *lout'ishly*.—*n.* *lout'ishness*. [Perh. conn. with next word.]

lout (*obs. lowt*), *lowt*, *v.i.* to bow: to stoop.—*n.* a bow. [O.E. *lutan*, to stoop.]

louver, *louvre*, *lō'var*, *n.* a turret-like structure on a roof for escape of smoke or for ventilation: (*obs.*) a dovecote: an opening or shutter with louver-boards, *n.* louver-board.—*ns.* *lōu'ver-board*, *lōu'ver-board*, a sloping flat placed across an opening; *lōu'ver-win'dow*, *lōu'ver-win'dow*, an open window crossed by a series of sloping boards. [O.Fr. *lover*, *lovier*; origin obscure.]

lavage, *luv'ij*, *n.* an umbelliferous salad plant (*Levisticum officinale*) of Southern Europe akin to *Angelica*: a liquor made from its roots and seeds: any plant of the kindred genus *Ligusticum*, including *Scottish lavage*. [O.Fr. *luresche*—L.L. *levisticum*, L. *ligusticum*, lit. *Ligurian*.]

love, *luv*, *n.* fondness: an affection of the mind caused by that which delights: strong liking: devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex: sexual attachment: a love-affair: the object of affection: the god of love, Cupid, Eros. (*Shak.*) the mere pleasure of love, in some games, no regard with affection: affection: to regard with benevolence.—*v.i.* to have the feeling of love.—*adj.* *lov'able*, worthy of love: amiable.—*ns.* *love'-affair*, an amour, honourable or dishonourable; *love'-apple*, the tomato; *love'-arrow*, a hair-like crystal of rutile enclosed in quartz: a calcareous dart protruded by a snail, supposed to have a sexual function; *love'-bird*, a small African parrot (*Agapornis*), strongly attached to its mate: extended to other kinds; *love'-letter*, a letter of courtship; *love'-letter*, a letter of courtship; *love'-lies-bleed'ing*, a kind of amaranth with drooping red spike; *love'-light*, a lustre in the eye expressive of love; *love'-lhead*, *loveliness*.—*adv.* *love'ly*.—*ns.* *love'liness*; *love'lock*, a long or prominent lock of hair, esp. one hanging at the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.—*adj.* *love'lorn*, forsaken by one's love: pining for love.—*n.* *love'lornness*.—*adj.* *love'ly*, (*Shak.*) loving, amorous: exciting love or admiration: extremely

(Spens.) lovingly: *love'-maker*; *love'-making*, amorous courtship; *love'-match*, a marriage for love, not money; *love'-monger*, one who deals in affairs of love; *love'-potion*, a philtre; *lover*, one who loves, esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex (in the singular usually of the man): a paramour: one who is fond of anything: (*Shak.*) a friend.—*adj.* *lover'ed*, (*Shak.*) having a lover; *lover'less*; *lover'ly*, like a lover.—*ns.* *love'-seat*, an armchair for two; *love'-shaft*, a dart of love from Cupid's bow.—*adj.* *love'sleik*, languishing with amorous desire; *love'some*, *lovely*: loving.—*ns.* *love'-song*, a song expressive of or relating to love; *love'-story*, a story whose subject-matter is love; *love'-sult*, (*Shak.*) a gift in evidence of being loved: *love'-cup*, a cup passed round at the end of a feast for all to drink from; *love'ing-kind'ness*, kindness

full of love: tender regard: mercy: favour.—*adv.* lovingly.—*n.* lovingness.—for love or money, in any way whatever; in love, enamoured; make love to, to try to gain the affections of; of all loves, (*Shak.*) for any sake, by all means; play for love, to play without stakes; there's no love lost between them, they have no liking for each other. [O.E. *lufu*, love; Ger. *liebe*; cf. L. *libet*, *libet*, it pleases.]

Lovelace, *luv'las*, *n.* a well-mannered libertine. [From *Lovelace*, in Richardson's *Clarissa*.]
lover, an obsolete form of lover.

low, *lō*, *v.i.* to make the noise of oxen.—*n.* sound made by oxen.—*n.* lowing. [O.E. *lōwan*; Du. *loien*.]

low, *lō*, *adj.* occupying a position far downward or not much elevated: of no great upward extension: not reaching a high level: depressed: not tall: (of type or blocks) below the level of the forme surface: reaching far down: (of clothes) cut so as to expose the neck: quiet, soft, not loud: grave in pitch, as sounds produced by slow vibrations: (*phon.*) produced with part of the tongue low in the mouth: in shallow relief: expressed in measurement by a small number: (of numbers) small: of small value, intensity, quantity, or rank: weak in vitality or nutrition: scanty, deficient: attributing lowness: for stakes of no great value: dejected: debased: base: mean: vulgar: humble: socially depressed: little advanced in organisation or culture: (of latitude) near the equator: (of dates) comparatively recent: attaching little value to priesthood, sacraments, &c.: (*comp.* lower, *lō'w*; *superl.* lowest, *lō'ist*, *low'ermost*).—*n.* that which is low or lowest: an area of low barometrical pressure: (*U.S.*) a low or minimum level.—*adv.* in or to a low position, state, or manner: humbly: with a low voice or sound: at low pitch: at a low price: late.—*adj.* low-born, of humble birth.—

n. low boy, (*obs.*) a low-churchman: (*U.S.*) a short-legged dressing-table with drawers.—*adj.* low-bred, ill-dressed: unmanly.—*n.* low-brow, one who is not intellectual or makes no pretensions to intellect.—Also *adj.* low-Church, of a party within the Church of England setting little value on sacerdotal claims, ecclesiastical constitutions, ordinances, and forms, holding evangelical views of theology—*opp.* to *High-Church*.

ns. low-churchism; low-churchman.—*adj.* low-country, lowland (the Low Countries, Holland and Belgium); low-down, (*coll.*) mean: base: dishonourable.—*n.* (*U.S. slang*) information, esp. of a confidential or damaging nature: base behaviour.—*n.* low-down'er, (*U.S.*) a poor white.—*v.t.* low'er, to make lower: to let down: to lessen: (*obs.*) to dilute.—*v.i.* to become lower or less.—

adj. low'er-case, (*print.*) lit. kept in a lower case, small as distinguished from capital; low'er-class, pertaining to persons of the humbler ranks.—*n.* low'er-deck, deck immediately above the hold: ship's crew (as opposed to officers).—Also *adj.* *ns.* low'-gear (see gear); low'ering, the act of bringing low or reducing.—*adj.* letting down: sinking: degrading.—*adj.* low'ermost, lowest.—

ns. lowland, land low with respect to higher land (also *adj.*); lowlander, Lowlander, a native of lowlands, esp. the Lowlands of Scotland; low-life, humble life, especially sordid life; low'lihead, humility.—*adv.* low'lly (-lī'h).—*n.* lowliness.—*adj.* low-lived (-līv'd), vulgar: shabby; low'ly, humble: modest: low in stature or in organisation; low'-mind'ed, moved by base or gross motives: vulgar; low'-necked, cut low in the neck and away from the shoulders, decolleté.—*n.* low'ness.—*adj.* low'-pitched, of sound, low in pitch: of a roof, gentle in slope: having a low ceiling: low'-press'ure, employing or exerting a low degree of pressure (*viz.* less than 50 lb. to the sq. inch), said of steam and steam-engines: having low barometric pressure; low'-spir'it'ed, having the spirits low or cast down: not lively: sad.—*n.* low'-spir'it'edness.—*adj.* low'-thought'ed, having the thoughts directed to low pursuits.—*ns.* low'-tide, -wa'ter, the lowest point of the tide at ebb.—in low water, short

of money; lay low, to overthrow, fell, kill; lie low (see lie, 2); low comedy, comedy of farcical situation, slapstick, low life; Low Dutch, (*obs.*) Low German, including Dutch; Low German, Low Latin (see German, Latin); low life, sordid social circumstances: persons of low social class; low mass, mass without music and incense; low side window, a narrow window (or lower part of a window) near the ground, sometimes found in old churches, esp. in the chancel; Low Sunday, the first Sunday after Easter, so called in contrast to the great festival whose octave it ends; low wines, the weak spirit produced from the first distillation of substances containing alcohol. [O.N. *lāgr*, Du. *laag*, low; allied to O.E. *liegan*, to lie.]

low, *lō*, *n.* (*arch.* except in place-names) a hill: a tumulus. [O.E. *hlāw*; cf. *law* (3).]

low, *lowe*, *low*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a flame.—*v.i.* to blaze.—*n.* low-bell (*low'*, *lō'*, *lō'bel*; *dial.*), a small bell: a bell used by night along with a light, to frighten birds into a net. [O.N. *logi*; cf. Ger. *lohe*.]

lower, *low'r*. See *lowr*, lower, *lō'w'r*. See *low* (2).

lown, *lowne*, *lown*, *n.* variants of loon (1).

lown, *lownd*, *loun*, *lound*, *loun(d)*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) sheltered: calm: quiet.—*adv.* quietly.—*n.* calm: quiet: shelter.—*v.t.* to calm. [O.N. *logn* (*noun*).]

Lowrie, *lō'ri*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a nickname for the fox.—Also Lowrie-tod, Tod-low rie. [Lawrence.]

lowse, *lous*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) loose.—*v.t.* (*lous*, or *lowse*) to loose: to unyoke: to redeem.—*v.i.* to unyoke the horses: to knock off work:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lows't. [See loose.]

loxodrome, *lōks'ō-drōm*, *n.* a line on the surface of a sphere which makes equal oblique angles with all meridians, a rhumb-line—also loxodromic curve, line, or spiral.—*adj.* loxodromic (-*drom'ik*), -al.—*n.* loxodrom'ies, the art of sailing on rhumb-lines. [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, *dromos*, a course.]

loyal, *lō'əl*, *adj.* faithful: true as a lover: firm in allegiance: personally devoted to a sovereign or would-be sovereign: (*Shak.*) legitimate: manifesting loyalty.—*n.* loy'alist, a loyal adherent, esp. of a king or of an established government: in English history, a partisan of the Stuarts: in the American war, one that sided with the British.—*adv.* loy'ally.—*n.* loy'alty. [Fr.—L. *legālis*—*lēx*, *lēgis*, law.]

lozenge, *lōz'inz*, *n.* a diamond-shaped parallelogram or rhombus: a small sweetmeat, medicated or not, originally diamond-shaped: (*her.*) a diamond-shaped shield for the arms of a widow, spinster, or deceased person.—*n.* loz'en, (*Scot.*) a window-pane.—*adj.* loz'enged, divided into lozenges; loz'enge-shaped; loz'engy, (*her.*) divided into lozenge-shaped compartments. [Fr. *losange* (of unknown origin).]

lubber, *lub'r*, *lubbard*, *lub'ərd*, *n.* an awkward, clumsy fellow: a lazy, sturdy fellow.—*adj.* lubberly.—*adj.* and *adv.* lubber'ly.—lubber fiend, a beneficent goblin or drugging brownie, Lob-lie-by-the-fire; lubber's hole, a hole in a mast platform saving climbing round the rim; lubber's line, a line on the compass bowl marking the position of the ship's head. [Origin doubtful.]

lubbish, *lub'fish*, *n.* a kind of stockfish. [Iob.]

lubra, *lō'brā*, *n.* (*Austr.*) a black woman. [Tasmanian.]

lubricate, (*ly*)*ōō'brī-kāt*, *v.t.* to make smooth or slippery: to supply with oil or other matter to overcome friction.—*adj.* lu'bric, -al, lubricious (-*brish'əs*), lu'bricous (-*kəs*), slippery: lewd.—*adj.* lu'bricant, lubricating.—*n.* a substance used to reduce friction.—*n.* lubrica'tion.—*adj.* lu'brica'tive.—*ns.* lu'bricator; lubricity (-*brī*), slipperiness: smoothness: instability: lewdness. [L. *lubricus*, slippery.]

lucarne, (*ly*)*ōō'hār'n*, *n.* a dormer-window, esp. in a church spire. [Fr. (of unknown origin).]

luc, (*ly*)*ōō's*, *n.* a freshwater fish, the pike. [O.Fr. *lus*—L.L. *lucius*.]

lucant, (*ly*)*ōō'snt*, *adj.* shining: bright.—*n.* lu'-cency. [L. *lucēns*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *lucere*, to shine—*lūx*, *lūci*, light.]

lucerne, (*ly*)*ōō'sərn*, *n.* purple medick (in U.S.

to rumble.—*n.* lum'berer.—*adjs.* lum'berly, lum'bersome.—*n.* lum'bersomeness. [M.E. *lomen*, *perb.* a freq. formed from *lome*, a variant of *lame*; but cf. prov. Sw. *lomra*, to resound.]

Lumbricus, lum-bri'cas, *n.* a very common genus of earthworms, giving name to the family Lumbricidae (*-brisi-dē*) to which all British earthworms belong.—*adj.* lum'brical (or *-brī*), worm-like.—*n.* (for lumbrical muscle) one of certain muscles of the hand and foot used in flexing the digits.—*adjs.* lumbriciform (*-brisi*), lum'bricoid (or *-brī*), worm-like. [L. *lumbricus*.]

lumen, lōō'men (or *lū*), *n.* a unit of light-flux—the light emitted in one second in a solid angle of one steradian from a point-source of intensity of one international candle: the cavity of a tube: (*bot.*) the space within the cell-wall.—*pl.* lu'mina, lu'mens.—*adj.* lu'minal, of a lumen.—*n.* lu'minance, luminousness.—*adj.* lu'minant, giving light.—*n.* an illuminant.—*ns.* lu'minarism; lu'minarist, one who paints luminously, or with skill in lights: an impressionist or plein-airist; lu'minary, a source of light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies: one who illustrates any subject or instructs mankind; lumina'tion, a lighting up.—*v.t.* lumine (*-in*), to illumine.—*n.* luminescence (*-es'ns*), emission of light otherwise than by incandescence.—*adj.* luminescent.—*adj.* luminif'eous, giving, yielding, being the medium of, light.—*ns.* lu'minist, a luminarist; luminosity (*-os'i-ti*), luminousness: quantity of light emitted.—*adj.* lu'minous, giving light: shining: lighted: clear: lucid.—*adv.* lu'minously.—*n.* lu'minousness.—luminous paint, a varnish or other medium containing a sulphide of calcium, barium, or strontium. [L. *lūmen*, *-inis*, light—*lūcere*, to shine.]

lumme, lummy, lum'i, *interj.* (Cockney) for (Lord) love me.

lummy, lum'i, *adj.* (slang) excellent.

lump, lump, *n.* a shapeless mass: a protuberance: a swelling: a feeling as if of a swelling in the throat: a considerable quantity: the whole together: the gross: an inert, dull, good-natured, or fair-sized person: a lumpfish.—*v.t.* to throw into a confused mass: to take in the gross: to include under one head: to endure willy-nilly: to put up with: to be lumpish about: to dislike.—*v.t.* to be lumpish: to gather in a lump: to stump along.—*ns.* lump'er, a labourer employed in the lading or unlading of ships: (*prov.*) a militiaman: one inclined to lumping in classification—*opp.* to *hair-splitter*: lump'fish, lump'sucker, a clumsy sea-fish (Cyclopterus) with pectoral fins transformed into a sucker.—*adv.* lump'ily.—*n.* lump'iness.—*adjs.* lump'ing, in a lump: heavy: bulky: lump'ish, like a lump: heavy: gross: dull: sullen.—*adv.* lump'ishly.—*ns.* lump'ishness; lump'kin, a lout: lump'-sugar, loaf-sugar broken in small pieces or cut in cubes.—*adj.* lump'y, full of lumps: like a lump.—*n.* lump'y-jaw', actinomycosis affecting the jaw in cattle.—if you don't like it you may lump it, take it as you like, but there is no remedy: in the lump, in gross: lump sum, a single sum of money in lieu of several. [Origin doubtful; found in various Gmc. languages.]

lunar, lunate, lunatic, &c. See *lune*.

lunch, lun(t)sh, *n.* (*dial.*) a thick slice, a lump: a slight repast between breakfast and dinner: a restaurateur's name for an ordinary man's dinner: (U.S.) a snack.—*v.t.* to take lunch.—*n.* lunch'oon, lunch.—*v.t.* to lunch.—*ns.* lunch'oon-bar, a counter where luncheons are served: lunch'oon-basket, basket for carrying lunch, with or without cutlery, &c.; lunch'er; lunch'-hour, lunch'-time, the time of, or time set apart for, lunch: an interval allowed for lunch. [Perh. altered from *lump*; or from Sp. *lonja*, a slice of ham, &c.]

lune, ly(ō)ōn, *n.* anything in the shape of a half-moon: a lunule: (*Shak.*) a fit of lunacy.—*n.* lunacy (usu. *lōō'ns-i*), a form of insanity once believed to come with changes of the moon: insanity generally: extreme folly.—*adj.* lunar (usu. *lōō'nar*), belonging to the moon: measured by the moon's revolutions: caused by the moon: like the moon: (*old chem.*) of silver.—*n.* a lunar

distance.—*ns.* lunā'rian, an inhabitant of the moon: a student of the moon; lu'narist, one who thinks the moon affects the weather; lu'nary, the moonwort fern: the plant honesty.—*adj.* lunar.—*adjs.* lu'nate, *-d*, crescent-shaped; lunatic (*lōō'nat-ik*), affected with lunacy.—*n.* a person so affected: a madman.—*ns.* lunā'tion, a synodic month; lunette', a crescent-shaped ornament: a semi-circular or crescent-shaped space where a vault intersects a wall or another vault, often occupied by a window or by decoration: an arched opening in a vault: (*fort.*) a detached bastion: a small horseshoe: a watch-glass flattened more than usual in the centre: in the R.C. Church, a moon-shaped case for the consecrated host.—*adj.* lunso'lar, pertaining to the moon and sun jointly.—*n.* lu'nula, a lunule: a crescent-like appearance, esp. the whitish area at the base of a nail.—*adjs.* lu'nular; lu'nulate, *-d*, (*bot.*) shaped like a small crescent.—*n.* lu'nule, anything in form like a small crescent: a geometrical figure bounded by two circular arcs.—lunar caustic, fused crystals of silver nitrate, applied to ulcers, &c.; lunar cycle (see *metonic cycle*); lunar distances, a method of finding the longitude by comparison of the observed angular distance of the moon from a star at a known local time, with the tabulated angular distance at a certain Greenwich time; lunar month (see *month*); lunar theory, the *a priori* deduction of the moon's motions from the principles of gravitation; lunar year (see *year*). [L. *lūna*, the moon—*lūcere*, to shine.]

lung, lung, *n.* a respiratory organ in animals that breathe atmospheric air: (*fig.*) an open space in a town.—*n.* lung'-book, a breathing organ in spiders and scorpions, constructed like the leaves of a book.—*adj.* lunged.—*n.* lung'-fish, one of the Dipnoi, having lungs as well as gills.—*adj.* lung'-grown, having an adhesion of the lung to the pleura.—*n.* lung wort, a genus (Pulmonaria) of the borage family, once thought good for lung diseases because of its spotted leaves: a lichen (*Lobaria pulmonaria*) on tree-trunks, used as a domestic remedy for lung diseases. [O.E. *lungen*.] **lunge**, lung, *n.* a sudden thrust as in fencing: a forward lunge.—*v.t.* to make a lunge: to plunge forward.—*v.t.* to thrust with a lunge.—*pr.p.* lung'ing, lung'ing. [Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen—L. *ad*, to, *longus*, long.]

lunge, longe, lung, *n.* a long rope used in horse-training: training with a lunge: a training-ground for horses.—*v.t.* to train or cause to go with a lunge. [Fr. *longe*—L. *longus*, long.]

lūnā, lūnā, *n.* a lūnā cloth used as loincloth, sash, Pers. *lungi*.]

lūnā, lūnā, *n.* the guillemot. [Norw. *dial. lomgviue*.]

lunge, lunyie, lung'i, lun'yi, *n.* Scottish forms of loin.

lunisolar, lunulate, lunule, &c. See *lune*.

lunt, lunt, *n.* (*Scot.*) a slow-match or means of setting on fire: a sudden flame, blaze: smoke.—*v.t.* to kindle: to smoke.—*v.i.* to blaze up: to emit smoke: to smoke tobacco. [Du. *lont*, a match; cf. Ger. *lunte*.]

Lupercal, lōō'pār-kal, *-hl*, or *lū*, *n.* the grotto, or the festival (Feb. 15), of Lūpērcus, Roman god of fertility and flocks.—Also (*pl.*) Lūpēcā'lla. [Perb. *lupus*, wolf, *arēre*, to ward off.]

lupin, lupine, lōō'pīn (or *lū*), *n.* a genus (Lupinus) of Papilionaceae, with flowers on long spikes: its seed. [L. *lupinus*.]

lupine, lōō'pīn (or *lū*), *adj.* of a wolf: like a wolf: wolfish. [L. *lupinus*—*lupus*, a wolf.]

luppen, lup'n, Scots *pa.p.* of leap.

lupulin, lōō'pū-lin, *n.* a yellow powder composed of glands from hop flowers and bracts.—*adjs.* lu'puline, lupulinic (*-lin'ik*). [L. *lupus*, hop-plant.]

lupus, lōō'pās, or *lū*, *n.* a chronic tuberculosis of the skin, often affecting the nose. [L. *lupus*, a wolf.]

lur. See *lure* (2).

lurch, lurch, *n.* an old game, probably like back-gammon: in various games, a situation in which one side fails to score at all, or is left far behind: a discomfiture.—*v.t.* to defeat by a lurch: (*Shak.*)

to outdo so as to deprive of all chance: to leave in the lurch.—leave in the lurch, to leave in a difficult situation without help. [O.Fr. *laurche*.]
lurch, *lurch*, *n.* wait, ambush.—*v.i.* to lurk, prowl about.—*v.t.* (arch.) to get the start of, forestall: to defraud: to overreach: (arch.) to filch.—*n.* lurch'er, one who lurches: (obs.) a glutton: a dog with a distinct cross of greyhound, esp. a cross of greyhound and collie. [Connexion with *lurch* difficult; influenced apparently by foregoing.]
lurch, *lurch*, *v.i.* to roll or pitch suddenly forward or to one side.—*n.* a sudden roll or pitch. [Origin obscure.]
lurdan, **lurdane**, **lurden**, *lur'dan*, *n.* a dull, heavy, stupid or sluggish person.—Also *adj.* [O.Fr. *lourdin*, dull—*lourd*, heavy.]
lure, (*ly*)*lūr*, *n.* any enticement: bait: decoy: a bunch of feathers used to recall a hawk.—*v.t.* to entice: decoy. [O.Fr. *lurre* (Fr. *lurre*)—M.H.G. *luder* (Ger. *luder*), bait.]
lure, *lur*, *lūr*, *n.* a long curved Bronze Age trumpet still used in Scandinavian countries for calling cattle, &c. [O.N. *lúthr*; Dan. and Norw. *lur*.]
lurid, (*ly*)*lūr'id*, *adj.* glaringly, wanly, or dingily reddish-yellow or yellowish-brown: (bot.) dingy brown or yellow: gloomily threatening: ghastly pale, wan: ghastly: melodramatically sensational: brimstonian.—*adv.* *lur'idly*.—*n.* *lur'idness*. [L. *lūridus*.]
lurk, *lurk*, *v.i.* to lie in wait: to be concealed: to skulk: to go or loaf about furtively.—*n.* a prowl: a lurking-place: a swindling dodge.—*n.* *lurk'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *lurk'ing*.—*n.* *lurk'ing-place*. [Perh. freq. from *lour*.]
lurry, *lur'i*, *n.* (Milt.) gabbled formula: confusion. [Hirpoo.]
luscious, *lush'as*, *adj.* sweet in a great degree: delightful: fulsome: voluptuous.—*adv.* *lusc'iously*.—*n.* *lusc'iousness*. [Origin unknown; delicious, influenced by *lush*, has been suggested.]
lush, *lush*, *adj.* rich and juicy: luxuriant.—*adv.* *lush'ly*.—*n.* *lush'ness*. [Perh. a form of *lash* (2).]
lush, *lush*, *n.* liquor: a drink: a drinking bout: a drinker or drunkard.—*v.t.* to ply with liquor.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to drink.—*n.* *lush'er*.—*adj.* *lush'y*, *tipsy*. [Perh. from foregoing.]
Luslad, (*ly*)*lūs'ad*, *n.*, and **Luslads** (*-ads*), *n.pl.*, a Portuguese epic by Camoens, celebrating Vasco da Gama's voyage to India by the Cape.—*n.* and *adj.* *Luslād'ian*, Portuguese. [Port. *Os Lusíadas*, the Lusitanians; L. *Lusitania*, approximately, Portugal.]
lusk, *lusk*, *n.* (obs.) a lazy fellow.—*adj.* (obs.) *lazy*.—*v.i.* (obs.) to skulk: to lie about lazily.—*adj.* *lusk'ish* (obs.).—*n.* *lusk'ishness*. [Origin obscure.]
lust, *lust*, *n.* (Spens., *Shak.*) pleasure: appetite: relish: longing: eagerness to possess: sensual desire: sexual desire, now always of a degraded kind.—*v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *after*, *for*): to have carnal desire: to have depraved desires.—*adj.* *lust-breathed* (*-brēth'id*; *Shak.*), animated by lust: *lust-d'et'ed*, (*Shak.*) pampered by lust.—*n.* *lust'er*.—*adj.* *lust'ful*, having lust: inciting to lust: sensual.—*adv.* *lust'fully*.—*n.* *lust'fulness*.—*adj.* *lust'lek*, *lust'ique*, (*Shak.*) 'as the Dutchman says'; for Du. *lustig* lusty, healthy, vigorous.—*n.* *lust'head*, *lust'hood*, *lust'iness*.—*adv.* *lust'ily*.—*adj.* *lust'less*, (*Spens.*) listless, feeble: *lust'y*, vigorous: healthful: stout: bulky: (*Milt.*) *lust'ful*: (obs.) pleasing, pleasant. [O.E. *lust*, pleasure.]
lustro, *lustr*, *n.* characteristic surface appearance in reflected light: sheen: gloss: brightness: splendour: (fig.) renown: a candlestick, vase, &c., ornamented with pendants of cut-glass: a dress material with cotton warp and woollen weft, and highly finished surface: a metallic pottery glaze.—*v.t.* to impart a lustre to.—*v.i.* to become lustrous.—*adj.* *lust'reless*.—*n.* *lust'r'ing*.—*adj.* *lust'rous*, bright: shining: luminous.—*adv.* *lust'rously*. [Fr.—L. *lustrare*, to shine on.]
lustr, *lustr*, *lustrum*, *lustrum*, *n.* a purification of the Roman people made every five years, after the taking of the census: a period of five years.—*pl.* *lustr'es*, *lustr'a*, *lustr'ums*.—*adj.* *lustr'al*.—

lustr'ate, to purify by sacrifice: to perambulate.—*n.* *lustr'ation*, a purification by sacrifice: act of purifying. [L. *lustrum*, prob.—*lūtre*, to wash, to purify.]
lustring, *lustr'ing*, *n.* a glossy silk cloth.—Also *lustr'ine*, *lustr'ing* (*lōot'*, *lūstr'ing*). [Fr. *lustrine*—It. *lustrino*.]
lusty. See *lust*.
lute, *lōot*, or *lūt*, *n.* an old stringed instrument shaped like half a pear.—*v.i.* to play on the lute.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sound as if on a lute.—*ns.* *lut'anist*, *lut'enist*, *lut'er*, *lut'ist*, player on lute: luteo-string, string of lute (see also *lustring*): *luthler* (*lūt'i-or*), maker of lutes, etc. [O.Fr. *lut* (Fr. *luth*): like Ger. *laute*, from Ar. *al*, the, 'ūd, wood, the lute.]
luto, *lōot*, *lūt*, *n.* clay, cement or other material used as a protective covering, an airtight stopping, or the like: a rubber packing-ring for a jar.—*v.t.* to close or coat with lute.—*n.* *lut'ing*. [L. *lutum*, mud—*lūtre*, to wash.]
lute, *lōot*, *lūt*, *n.* a straight-edge for scraping off excess of clay in a brick mould. [Du. *loet*.]
luteum. Same as *lutetium*.
luteln, (*ly*)*lūt'ē-lin*, *n.* a yellow colouring-matter in yolk of egg.—*n.* *lut'ellin*, the yellow colouring-matter of weld or dyer's weed.—*adj.* *lut'ellous*, yellowish: *lut'eous* (*-i-ōs*), golden-yellow: *lutescent* (*-ē-sent*), yellowish. [L. *luteus*, yellow, *lutum*, egg-yolk, *lutum*, weld.]
lutestring. See *lustrine*, *lute*.
Lutetian, *lūt'ē-shān*, *adj.* Parisian. [L. *Lutetia Parisiorum*, the mud town of the Parisii, Paris—*lutum*, mud.]
lutellum, (*ly*)*lūt'ē-shi-ēm*, *n.* a metallic element (Lu; at. numb. 71) first separated from ytterbium by Georges Urbain, a Parisian. [L. *Lutetia*, Paris.]
Lutheran, *lūth'er-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Martin Luther, the great German Protestant reformer (1483-1546), or to his doctrines.—*n.* a follower of Luther.—*ns.* *Lu'ther(an)ism*; *Lu'therist*.
lux, *lūks*, *n.* a unit of illumination, that of a surface one metre distant from a point of unit intensity. [L. *lux*, light.]
luxate, *lūks'āt*, *v.t.* to put out of joint: to displace.—*n.* *lux'ation*, a dislocation. [L. *luxare*, *-atum*—*luxus*—Gr. *loxos*, slanting.]
luxulyanite, *luxul'(l)an'ite*, *lūks-ūl'yān-īt*, *n.* a tourmaline granite found at *Luxulyan*, Cornwall.
luxury, *lūks'hū-ri*, also *lūg'hū-ri*, *n.* abundant provision of means of ease and pleasure: free indulgence in costly pleasures: anything delightful, but not necessary: a dainty: (*Shak.*) wantonness.—*ns.* *luxuriance* (*lūg'-shū'r'i-ōns*, *-zū*, *-zhū*, or *lūks*, &c.), *lux'riancy*, growth in rich abundance or excess: exuberance: overgrowth: rankness.—*adj.* *luxu'riant*, exuberant in growth: overabundant: profuse: erroneously, for *luxurious*.—*adv.* *luxu'riantly*.—*v.i.* *luxu'riate*, (obs.) to be luxuriant: to live luxuriously: to enjoy luxury: to enjoy free indulgence.—*n.* *luxu'riation*.—*adj.* *luxu'rious*, of luxury: given to luxury: ministering to luxury: furnished with luxuries: softening by pleasure: (*Milt.*) luxuriant: (*Shak.*) *lust'ful*.—*adv.* *luxu'riously*.—*ns.* *luxu'riousness*; *luxurist* (*lūks'hū-nist*, *-sīt*), one given to luxury. [O.Fr. *luxurie*—L. *luxuria*, luxury—*luxus*, excess.]
luz, *luz*, *n.* a bone supposed by Rabbinical writers to be indestructible, probably the sacrum.
Luzula, (*ly*)*lūz'ū-lā*, *n.* the woodrush genus, with flat generally hairy leaves. [Old It. *luzziola* (mod. *lucciola*), firefly, glow-worm, from its shining capsules.]
lyam, *lī'am*, *līme*, *lyme*, *līm*, *n.* a leash: a lyam-hound.—*n.* *lī'am-hound*, *līme-hound*, *lyme-hound*, a bloodhound. [O.Fr. *liem* (Fr. *lien*)—L. *ligamen*—*ligare*, to tie.]
lyart. See *lyard*.
Lycæna, *lī-s'ē-nā*, *n.* a genus of butterflies giving name to the family *Lycænapidae*, usu. small and blue or eppery. [Gr. *lykaina*, she-wolf.]
lycanthropy, *lī-kān'thrō-pi*, *n.* power of changing oneself into a wolf: a kind of madness, in which the patient fancies himself to be a wolf.—*nt.* *lycanthrope* (*lī-kān'thrōp*, or *-har*), *lycan'thropist*, a wolf-man or were-wolf: one affected

M

M, *m*, *em*, *n*. the twelfth letter of the Roman, the thirteenth of our alphabet, representing a labial nasal consonant: an object or figure shaped like the letter: as a Raman numeral *M*=1000; *M*=1,000,000; in chem. *m*=meta.—*n*. *M*'roof, a roof formed by the junction of two common roofs, so that its section is like the letter *M*. See also *ern*.

ma, *mā*, *n*. a childish or vulgar contraction for *matrimony*.

ma'am, *mam*, *mām*, *n*. a colloquial contraction of *madam*—vulgarly *marm* (*mām*), *mum*.

Mab, *mab*, *n*. the name of a female fairy, bringer of dreams: the queen of the fairies.

Mabinogian, *mab-i-nō-gi-on*, *n*. a title applied to four tales in the *Red Book of Hergest*, a Welsh MS. of the 14th century: extended to the whole collection in Lady Charlotte Guest's edition and translation in 1838. [*W.*, juvenilities.]

Mac, *mak*, *māk*, a Gaelic prefix in names, meaning son (*af*). [*Gael.* and *Ir. mac*, son; *W. mab*, *O.W. map*.]

macabre, *ma*, *mā-kā-br'*, *-br*, *adj.* gruesome: like the Dance of Death.—*adj.* *macaberesque* (*-br-esk*). [*Fr. macabre*, formerly also *macabré*—*app.*—*Heb. meqabēr*, grave-digger.]

macadamise, *mā-kā-dām-iz*, *v.t.* to cover with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.—*ns.* *macadām*, *macadamised* road surface: *mat-*

tion. [*Fr. macadam*, to which]

[*Fr.*—*Port. macaco*, a monkey.]

macarise, *mā-kā-riz*, *v.t.* to pronounce happy.—*n.* *macarism*, a beatitude. [*Gr. makar*, happy.]

macaroni, *mā-kā-rō-ni*, *n*. a paste of hard wheat flour pressed through perforations into long tubes, and dried: a medley: something fanciful and extravagant: in the 18th century, a dandy: a rock-hopper or crested penguin.—*pl.* *macarō-ni(es)*.—*adj.* *macaronic* (*-rō-nik*), in a kind of burlesque verse, intermixing modern words Latinised, or Latin words modernised, with genuine Latin: loosely, verse in mingled tongues.—*n.* (after in *pl.*) *macaronic* verse.—*macaroni* cheese, *macaroni* cooked with cheese. [*It. macaroni* (now *maccheroni*), *pl.* of *maccarone*, *prob.*—*maccare*, to crush.]

macaroon, *mā-kā-rōon*, *n*. a sweet biscuit made of almonds. [*Fr. macaron*—*It. maccarone* (see above).]

macassar-oil, *mā-kā-sār-oil*, *n*. an oil once used for the hair, got from the seeds of a sapindaceous tree *Schleichera trijuga*, or from ylang-ylang flowers, or other Eastern source. [*Macassar* or *Mangkassara* in Celebes.]

macaw, *mā-kaw*, *n*. any of the large, long-tailed, showy tropical American parrots of the genus *Ara*. [*Port. macao*.]

macaw-trec, *-palm*, *mā-kaw-trē*, *-pām*, *ns.* a South American palm (*Acrocomia*) whose nuts yield a violet-scented oil.—*Also* *macao'yn*, *machahuba* (*mā-kā-ōō'bā*). [*Sp. macoya*, from Arawak; *Port. macauba*, from Tupi.]

Maccabean, *Maccabean*, *mā-kā-bē-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Judas Maccabaeus, or to his family the Hasmonaeans or *Mac'abees*, who freed the Jewish nation from the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, about 166 B.C.—as related in two Books of *Maccabees* of the Apocrypha.

macchic, *mā-khīd*, *n.pl.* Italian form of *maguils*.

mace, *mās*, *n*. a metal or metal-headed war-club, often spiked: a somewhat similar staff used as a mark of authority: a mace-bearer: a light, flat-headed stick formerly used in billiards: a mallet used by a carrier in dressing leather.—*ns.* *mace'-bearer*, one who carries the mace in a procession,

or before men in authority; *mac'er*, a mace-bearer: in Scotland, an usher in a law-court. [*O.Fr. mace* (*Fr. masse*)—hypothetical *L. matea*, whence *L. dim. mateola*, a kind of tool.]

mace, *mās*, *n*. the aril or inner coat of the nutmeg.—*n.* *mace'-ale*, ale flavoured with mace. [*Fr. macis*, possibly—*L. maccis*, *-idis*, a word supposed to have been invented by Plautus for an imaginary spice.]

macédoine, *mā-sā-dwān*, *n*. a mixture, esp. of vegetables or fruit embedded in jelly: a medley. [*Fr.*, lit. *Macedonia*.]

maccranduba. Same as *massaranduba*.

macerate, *mā-sār-at*, *v.t.* to steep: to soften, or remove the soft parts of, by steeping: to wear down, esp. by fasting: to mortify.—*v.i.* to undergo maceration: to waste away.—*ns.* *macerat'ion*; *mac'erator*, one who macerates: a paper-pulping apparatus. [*L. macerare*, *-atum*, to steep.]

machair, *mā'hār*, *n*. law-lying sandy beach or boggy links affording some pasture. [*Gael.*]

Machairadus, *mā-kī-rā-das*, *Machaerodus*, *-kē*, *n*. the sabre-toothed tiger of prehistoric times.—*n.* and *adj.* *machair'odont*. [*Gr. machaira*, a sword, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.]

machan, *mū-chān*, *n*. a shooting-platform up a tree. [*Hind. machān*.]

machete, *mā-chā-tā*, *n*. a heavy knife or cutlass used by the Cubans, &c. [*Sp.*]

Machiavellian, *mā-kī-ā-vē-lyān*, *adj.* destitute of political morality. Following Machiavelli rather than right: cunning. . . . the writer who imitates Niccolò . . .

of Florence (1469-1527): any cunning and unprincipled statesman.—*ns.* *Machiavell'ianism*, *Machiavell'ism*, the principles taught by Machiavelli, or conducted regulated by them: cunning statesmanship.

machicolation, *mā-chik-ō-lā'shon*, *n.* (*archit.*) a space between the carrels supporting a parapet, or an opening in the floor of a projecting gallery, for dropping solids or liquids on an attacking enemy: a structure with such openings: the provision of such openings or structures.—*v.t.* *machic'olate*, to provide or build with machicolations.—*adj.* *machic'olated*. [*Fr. machicoulis*.]

machinate, *mā-kī-nāi*, *v.t.* to form a plot or scheme esp. for doing harm.—*ns.* *machināt'ion*, act of machining: an intrigue or plot; *mach'inator*, one who machinates. [*L. machinari*, *-atus*—*māchina*—*Gr. mēchanē*, contrivance.]

machine, *mā-shēn*, *n*. any artificial means or contrivance: any instrument for the conversion of motion: an engine: (*obs.* or *Scot.*) a vehicle: one who can do only what he is told: a contrivance by which a god might descend upon the stage: a supernatural agent employed in carrying on the action of a poem: an organised system: (*U.S.*) a political party organisation.—*v.t.* to use machinery for: to print, sew, or make by machinery.—*n.* *machine'-gun*, an automatic quick-firing gun on a stable but portable mounting.—*v.t.* to shoot at with a machine-gun.—*n.* *machine'-gunner*.—*adj.* *machine'-made*, made by machinery.—*ns.* *machine'-man*, a man who manages the working of a machine; *machine'-ruler*, an instrument for ruling lines on paper; *machin'ery*, machines in general: the working parts of a machine: combined means for keeping anything in action, or for producing a desired result: supernatural agents in a poem; *machine'-shop*, a workshop where machines are made; *machina'-tool*, an adjustable machine for doing work with cutting-tools, or one utilising minor tools, as a planing-, drilling-

machine, &c.; *machine'-work*, work done by a

machine; machin'ist, a constructor of machines: one well versed in machinery: one who works a machine. [Fr.—*L. machina*—*Gr. mēchanē*, akin to *mēchos*, contrivance.]

Mach number, *mākh nūm'ber*, the ratio of the air speed (i.e. speed in relation to the air) of an aircraft to the velocity of sound under the given conditions. [Named after Ernst Mach, Austrian physicist and philosopher (1838-1916).]

mackerel, *mak'er-el*, *n.* a food fish (Seomber), bluish green, with wavy cross-streaks above, and silvery below: (*obs.*) a bawd.—*ns.* mack'erel-breeze', a breeze that ruffles the surface of the sea and so favours mackerel fishing; mack'erel-guide', the common garfish, which visits the coasts just before the mackerel; mack'erel-midge', a small rockling; mack'erel-shark', the porbeagle; mack'erel-sky', a sky with clouds broken into long, thin, white, parallel masses. [O.Fr. *mackerel* (Fr. *maquereau*).]

mackinaw, *mak'in-aw*, *n.* an American Indian's blanket: a short heavy woollen coat: a flat-bottomed lake-boat. [Mackinac, an island between Lakes Huron and Michigan.]

mac(k)intosh, *mak'in-tosh*, *n.* waterproof cloth: a waterproof overcoat:—*contr.* mack. [From Charles Macintosh (1766-1843), the patentee.]

mac(k)le, *mak'l*, *n.* a spot or blemish in printing, by a double impression, wrinkling, &c.—*v.t.* to spot, blur. [See next.]

mac(k)le, *mak'l*, *n.* a dark spot in a crystal: chiastolite: a twin crystal.—*adj.* mac(k)led (*mak'ld*), spotted. [Fr. *macle*—*L. macula*, spot.]

Macmillanite, *mak-mil'an-ite*, *n.* a Cameronian or Reformed Presbyterian. [From John Macmillan (1670-1753), the first ordained minister who associated himself with the 'suffering remnant'.]

maconochie, *ma-kon'-ah-i*, *n.* (*mil.*) tinned meat and vegetable stew: tinned food. [Packer's name.]

macramé, *macrami*, *ma-kra'mi*, *n.* a fringe or trimming of knotted thread: knotted threadwork. [App. Turk. *magrama*, towel.]

macro, *mak'rō*, *-rō*, *in*, composition, long, great, sometimes interchanging with *mega*.—*n.* macro-, the longer lateral axis. *life*, long-lived.—*n.*

macrobiote (*-bi'ōt*), a long liver.—*adj.* macrobiotic (*-bi-ōt'ik*) prolonging life: relating to longevity.—*n.* (*pl.* in form) macrobiotics, the art or science of prolonging life.—*adj.* macrocephalic (*-si-fal'ik*), macrocephalous (*-si-fal'-ls*).—*ns.* macrocephaly (*-sef'-h-i*; *Gr. kēphalē*, head)

largeness, or abnormal largeness, of head; macrocosm (*-kōzm*; *Gr. kosmos*, world), the great world: the whole universe—*opp.* to *microcosm*.

adj. macrocosmic.—*n.* macrocyte (*-sit*; *Gr. kytos*, a vessel), a large uninucleated leucocyte with great powers of mobility and phagocytosis.—*adj.*

macroductyl (*-dak'til*), macroductylic (*-til'ik*), macroductylous (*-dak'til'-s*; *Gr. daktylos*, finger, toe), long-fingered, long-toed.—*ns.* macroductyly, condition of being macroductylous; macro-

diagonal, (*crystal*), the longer lateral axis; macrodome, macropinakoid, mac'ropinism, a dome, pinakoid, prism, parallel to the macro-

diagonal; macrogamete' (or *-gam'ēt*), a female gamete; macrology, much talk with little to say; macromolecule, a large molecule, esp. one

formed from a number of simpler molecules; macron (*Gr.*, neut. of *makros*), a straight line placed over a vowel to show it is long (as in *e*)—

opp. to *breve*, the mark of a short vowel (*ē*).—*adj.* macropterous (*Gr. pteron*, a wing), long-winged: long-finned; macroscopic, visible to the naked eye—*opp.* to *microscopic*.—*adu.* macroscopically.—*ns.* macrosporangium, macrospore (see megasporangium, megaspore).—*n.pl.*

Macrura (*mak-roo'ra*; *Gr. ourā*, tail), a group of decapod crustaceans including lobsters, shrimps, prawns, &c.—*adj.* macrurail, macrurous, long-tailed. [Gr. *makros*, long, also great.]

mactation, *mak-tā'shun*, *n.* slaying, esp. of a sacrificial victim. [L. *mactatio*, -ōnis.]

macula, *mak'-ū-lā*, *n.* a spot, as on the skin, the sun, a mineral, &c.—*pl.* maculæ (*-lē*).—*v.t.* mac-

ulate, to spot, to defile.—*adj.* spotted: soiled.—*ns.* maculā'tion, act of spotting, a spot; mac'ulature, an impression taken from an engraved plate to remove the ink before inking afresh; mac'ule, a macula: a macle.—*adj.* mac'ulose, spotted. [L. *macula*, a spot.]

mad, *mad*, *adj.* (*comp.* madd'er; *superl.* madd'est) disordered in intellect: insane: proceeding from madness: extremely and recklessly foolish: in-

fatuated: frantic with pain, violent passion, or appetite: (*coll.*, esp. U.S.) furious with anger: extravagantly playful or exuberant: rabid.—*v.t.*

(*Shak.*) to drive mad.—*v.i.* to be mad: to act madly.—*adj.* mad'brain, mad'brained, (*Shak.*) disordered in brain or mind: rash: hot-headed; mad'-bred, (*Shak.*) bred in madness or heat of

passion.—*n.* mad'cap, a person who acts madly: a wild, rash, hot-headed person: an exuberantly frolicsome person.—*adj.* fond of wild and reckless or extravagantly merry action.—*v.t.* madden, to

make mad: to enrage.—*v.i.* to become mad: to act as one mad.—*adj.* madd'ing, distracted, acting madly.—*adus.* madd'ingly, mad'ly.—*ns.* mad'-doc'tor, a doctor who studies and treats the diseases of mad people; mad'house, a house for mad

persons: a lunatic asylum; mad'jing, a mad person; mad'man, a man who is mad: a mania; mad'ness; mad'wort, a plant believed to cure canine madness—Alyssum, Asperugo, &c.—go

mad, to become demented; like mad, madly, furiously. [O.E. *gemæd(e)d*; O.Sax. *gimēd*, foolish.]

madam, *mad'am*, *n.* a courteous form of address to a lady, esp. an elderly or a married one: word of address to a woman in a formal letter: a woman of rank, station, or pretension: (*arch.* and U.S.) the

mistress of a household: a formidable woman: a general term of opprobrium for a woman: (*obs.*) a concubine: (*arch.*) prefixed to a name instead of Mrs or Miss (*in U.S.* to distinguish mother-in-law

from daughter-in-law): (*pl.* mad'am's; in sense (2) mesdames *mā-dām*).—*v.t.* to address as madam.—*n.* madame (*mā-dām*, *mad'am*), pre-

fixed instead of Mrs to a French or other foreign woman's name: used also of palmists, milliners, and musicians.—*pl.* mesdames. [Fr. *ma*, my, *dame*, lady—*L. mea domina*.]

mad-apple, *mad'-ap'-l*, *n.* the fruit of the egg-plant: the Dead Sea apple: a gall produced by a gall-wasp (*Cynips insana*) on an oak in the East. [From

some form of mod. *L. melongēna*, It. *melanzana* (ultimately from Sans. *vātingāna*); *mālum insānum*, transi. as mad apple.]

madarosis, *mad'-a-rō'sis*, *n.* loss of hair, esp. of the eyebrows or eyelashes. [Gr. *madarōsis*—*madaros*, bald, *madaein*, to fall off.]

madder, *mad'er*, *n.* a plant (*Rubia tinctorum*) whose root affords a red dye, or other species of *Rubia*.—*n.* madd'er-lake, a colour mixed either with oil or water, made from madder.—*field madder*, a

rough perennial plant (*Sherardia arvensis*) of the same family. [O.E. *mæddre*, *mædere*; O.N. *mædr*, *mædr*, *mædr*: *red*, *meed*.]

made, *mād*, *part.* and *pa.p.* of make, and *adj.*—made dish, a dish of various ingredients, often recooked: made ground, ground formed by

artificial filling in; made man, one whose prosperity is assured; made road, one with deliberately made surface, not merely formed by traffic; made to measure, order, made to individual

requirements; made up, put together, finished: parcelled up: dressed for a part, disguised: painted and powdered: meretricious: artificial, invented: consummate.

madefy, *mad'i-fi*, *v.t.* to moisten.—*n.* madefac'tion. [L. *madefacere*, -factum—*madere*, to be wet.]

Madeira, *ma-dē-rā*, *mā-dā-rā*, *n.* a rich wine of the sherry class produced in *Madeira*.—*n.* Madei'ra-cake, a variety of sponge-cake.

Madeiranian. Same as Magdalenian.

mademoiselle, *mad-mw-zel'*, *n.* a form of address to an unmarried French or other foreign woman: (with capital) prefixed to a name, Miss (*pl.* Mesdemoiselles, *mā-dē*): a French governess. [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*: see *damsel*.]

madge, *māj*, *n.* a leaden hammer.

adj. **magnetic** (*-ma'tik*). [Gr. *magma*, -atos, a thick unguent.]

Magna Carta (*Charta*), *mag'nā kār'tā*, the Great Charter obtained from King John, 1215, the basis of English political and personal liberty. [L.]

magnanimity, *mag-nā-nim'i-ti*, *n.* greatness of soul: that quality of mind which raises a person above all that is mean or unjust: generosity. —*adj.* **magnanimous** (*-nan*). —*adv.* **magnanimously**. [*L. magnanimiās*—*magnus*, great, *animus*, mind.]

magnate, *mag'nāt*, *n.* a noble: a man of rank or wealth, or of power. [L. *mag'nās*, -ānis—*magnus*, great.]

magnes, *mag'* —*n.* **mag'ne-stone** (*Spens*)

magnesium, *mag-ne'si-um*, -shy-əm, -shy-əm, *n.* (obs.) manganese: a metallic element (Mg; at. numb. 12) of a bright, silver-white colour, burning with a dazzling white light. —*n.* **mag'nésia**, (obs.) an imagined substance sought by the alchemists: (obs.) manganese: a light white powder, oxide of magnesium: basic magnesium carbonate, used as a medicine. —*adj.* **mag'nésian**, belonging to, containing, or resembling magnesia. —*n.* **magnésite** (*mag'nés-it*), native magnesium carbonate. — **Magnesian Limestone**, **dolomite rock**: a division of the Permian of England. [See **magnet**.]

magnet, *mag'nit*, *n.* the lodestone: a bar or piece of steel, &c., to which the properties of the lodestone have been imparted. —*adj.* **magnetic** (*-net'ik*), -al, pertaining to the magnet: having, or capable of acquiring, the properties of the magnet: attractive: strongly affecting others by personality: hypnotic. —*adv.* **magnetically**. —*n.* **magnetician** (*-ish'ian*), one versed in magnetism. —*n.* **pl.** (or *sing.*) **magnetics**, the science of magnetism. —*adj.* **magnétisable**. —*n.* **magnétisation**. —*v.t.* **mag'nétise**, to render magnetic: to attract as by a magnet: to hypnotise. —*ns.* **mag'nétiser**; **mag'nétism**, the cause of the attractive power of the magnet: the phenomena connected with magnets: the science which treats of the properties of the magnet: attraction: influence of personality (animal magnetism, Mesmer's name for hypnotism); terrestrial magnetism, the magnetic properties possessed by the earth as a whole; **mag'nétist**, one skilled in magnetism; **mag'nétite**, magnetic iron ore (Fe₃O₄), called lodestone when polar; **magneto** (*mag-nē'tō*), a small generator with permanent magnet, used for ignition in an internal-combustion engine, &c. —*adj.* **mag'nē'to-elec'tric**, -al, pertaining to magneto-electricity. —*ns.* **mag'nē'to-elec'tricity**, electricity produced by the action of magnets: the science thereof; **mag'nē'tograph**, an instrument for recording the variations of the magnetic elements; **magnetometer** (*mag-mi-tom'i-tēr*), an instrument for measuring the strength of a magnetic field, esp. the earth's. —*adj.* **mag'nē'tomō'tive**, producing a magnetic flux. —*ns.* **mag'nē'ton** (or *mag-mi-ton*), a natural unit of magnetic moment; **mag'nē'to-optics**, study of the influence of magnetism on light; **mag'nē'to-stric'tion** (or *-net-*), the change in dimensions produced in a magnetic material, esp. nickel, when it is magnetised; **mag'nē'tron**, a vacuum tube combined with a magnetic field to deflect electrons. —**artificial magnet**, a magnet made by rubbing with other magnets; **bar magnet**, a magnet in the form of a bar; **horse-shoe magnet**, a magnet bent like a horse-shoe; **magnetic battery**, several magnets placed with their like poles together, so as to act with great force; **magnetic curves**, the curves formed by iron-filings around the poles of a magnet; **magnetic equator**, the line round the earth where the magnetic needle remains horizontal; **magnetic field**, the space over which magnetic force is felt; **magnetic fluid**, a hypothetical fluid formerly assumed to explain the phenomena of magnetism; **magnetic meridian**, the vertical plane through the magnetic needle; **magnetic mine**, a mine sunk to the sea-bottom, detonated by a pivoted magnetic needle when a ship approaches; **magnetic needle**, the light bar in the mariner's compass which, because it is magnetised, points always

to the north; **magnetic north**, the direction indicated by the magnetic needle; **magnetic poles**, two nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, where the dip of the needle is 90°; **magnetic storm**, a disturbance in the magnetism of the earth; **permanent magnet**, a magnet that keeps its magnetism after the force which magnetised it has been removed; **personal magnetism**, power of a personality to make itself felt and to exercise influence. [Through O.Fr. or L., from Gr. *mag'nētis* (*lithos*), **Magnesian** (stone), from *Magnēdā*, in Lydia or Thessaly.]

magnific, *mag-nif'ik*, **magnificent**, -al, *adj.* **magnificent**: exalted: pompous. —*adv.* **magnificently**. —*n.* **magnifico**, (*It.*; *Shak.*) a Venetian noble: a grandee. [L. *magnificus*; cf. **magnify**.]

Magnificat, *mag-nif'i-kat*, *n.* the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46-55, beginning in the Vulgate with this word. [L., '(my soul) doth magnify,' 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magnificāre*.]

magnificence, *mag-nif'i-sens*, (*n. arch.*) well-judged liberality: the quality of being magnificent. —*adj.* **magnificent**, great in deeds or in show: grand: noble: pompous: displaying greatness of size or extent. —*adv.* **magnificently**. [L. *magnificēns*, -entis, lit. doing great things.]

magnify, *mag-ni-fī*, *v.t.* to make great or greater: to enlarge: to cause to appear greater: to exaggerate: to praise highly. —*v.i.* (*old slang*) to signify: —*pr.p.* **magnifying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **magnified**. —*adj.* **magnifiable**, that may be magnified. —*ns.* **magnification** (*-fi-kā'shun*), act or power of magnifying: state of being magnified: enlarged appearance or state or copy: extolling; **mag'nifier** (*-fi-ār*), one who, or that which, magnifies or enlarges, esp. a pocket-lens: one who extols. [L. *magnificāre*—*magnus*, great, *facere*, to make.]

magniloquent, *mag-nil'a-kwint*, *adj.* speaking in a grand or pompous style: bombastic. —*n.* **magniloquence**. —*adv.* **magniloquently**. [L. *mag-nus*, great, *loquēns*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *loqui*, to speak.] **magnitude**, *mag-ni-tūd*, *n.* greatness: size: extent: importance: (*Astron.*) brightness, according to a scale in which the brightest stars are of the first magnitude. —**absolute magnitude** (see **absolute**). [L. *magnitūdō*—*magnus*.]

Magnolia, *mag-nō'l-i-ā*, or -yā, *n.* an American and Asiatic genus of trees with beautiful foliage, and large solitary flowers, giving name to the family **Magnoliaceae**, with petaloid perianth and spirally arranged stamens and carpels. —*adj.* **magnoliaceous**. [From *Pierre Magnol* (1638-1715), a Montpellier botanist.]

magnum, *mag-nūm*, *n.* a two-quart bottle or vessel: two quarts of liquor. —*pl.* **magnums**. —*n.* **magnum bōn'um**, a large good variety, esp. of plums or potatoes. —*pl.* **magnum bōn'ums**. [L. *magnum* (neut.), big, *bōnūm* (neut.), good.]

magot, *mag'ot*, *mā-gō'*, *n.* the Barbary ape, a macaque, the only European monkey: a small grotesque figure, in Chinese or Japanese workmanship. [Fr.]

magpie, *mag'pi*, *n.* the pie (*Pica rustica*), a black-and-white chattering bird allied to the crow: extended to other black-and-white or pied birds (in Australia a piping crow): a chattering person: (obs.) an Anglican bishop: (a hit on) the target space between an outer and an inner: (*slang*) a halfpenny. —(*Shak.*) **mag'ot-pie**, **mag'ot-pie**. —**magpie moth**, the moth of the gooseberry caterpillar. [Mag, *Magot*, for *Margaret*, and *pie* (1).]

magician. See **mag** (2). **maguey**, *mag'wā*, *mā-gō't*, *n.* agave. [Sp.] **Magus**, *mā-gūs*, *n.* ancient Persian priest or member of a priestly class: Eastern magician: (*magus*) a magician: a Wise Man of the East. —*pl.* **Ma'gi** (*-ji*) —*ns.* **mage** (*māj*), a magus or sorcerer: **mag'ship**. —*adj.* **Magian**, pertaining to the Magi or to a sorcerer. —*n.* a magus: a sorcerer. —*ns.* **Magianism**, **Mag'ism**, philosophy or teaching of the Magi. [L., —Gr. *magos*—O.Pers. *magus*.]

Magyar, *mōj'or* or *mag'yār*, *n.* one of the prevailing people of Hungary: the Finno-Ugric speech of Hungary. —*adj.* (*magyar*) of a garment, cut with the sleeves in a piece with the rest. —*v.t.* and *v.i.*

—maiden assize, an assize at which there are no criminal cases; maiden battle, n first contest; maiden castle, a common name for a prehistoric earthwork (probably originally of some other meaning); a castle never taken; maiden fortress, a fortress that has never been captured; maiden name, the family name of a married woman before her marriage; maiden over, in cricket, an over in which no runs are made; maiden pink, a wild species of pink, *Dianthus deltoides*; maiden speech, one's first speech, esp. in Parliament; maiden stakes, in horse-racing, the prize in a race between horses that have not won before the date of entry; maiden voyage, a first voyage. [O.E. *mægen*.]

maldism, mald'izm, n. pellagra (attributed to a maize diet). [maize.]

maleutic, mi- or mál-ut'ik, adj. helping birth, esp. of thoughts.—n. (treated as sing.) maleut'ies, the Socratic art. [Gr. *maieutikos*—*maia*, good woman, a midwife; Socrates, son of a midwife, called himself a midwife to men's thoughts.]

maigre, mál'gër, meg'r', adj. made without flesh; belonging to a fast-day or to a fast.—adv. (obs.) without using flesh.—n. (also meagre, mæg'r') a large Mediterranean fish (*Sciaena aquila*) noted for the sounds it emits. [Fr. *maigre*, lean—L. *maer*.]

mail, mál, n. Same as mag (1), or mako (3).

mail, mál, n. defensive armour for the body formed of steel rings or network; armour generally: protective covering of an animal.—v.t. to clothe in mail.—adj. mail'-clad, clad with a coat of mail; mailed, protected by mail.—mailed fist, physical force. [Fr. *maille*—L. *macula*, a spot or a mesh.]

mail, mál, n. (obs.) a travelling bag; a bag for the conveyance of letters, &c.; the contents of such a bag; post (esp. for long distances; U.S. generally); correspondence; a batch of letters, &c.; the person or the carriage by which the mail is conveyed.—v.t. (esp. U.S.) to post; to send by post.—adj. mail'able, (U.S.) capable of being sent by mail.—ns. mail'-bag, a bag in which letters are carried; mail'-boat, n boat that carries the public mails; mail'-box, (U.S.) a letter-box; mail'-cart, a cart in which mails are carried; a small hand-cart, with long handles, for the conveyance of children; mail'-enticher, an apparatus for catching up mail-bags by a train in motion; mail'-coach, -car, -carrilage, -drag, -gig, -van, a conveyance that carries the public mails; mail'-guard, an officer who guards the public mails; mail'-ing-card, (U.S.) a postcard; mail'-ing-table, a table used in a post-office in sorting letters:

mail'-order, [O.E. *mæl*, a sack.]

mail, mál, n. (Scot.) payment: rent.—ns. mail'er, one who pays rent: a cottager; mail'ing, a rented farm: rent. [Late O.E. *mál*—O.N. *mál*, speech, agreement; cf. O.E. *mæll*.]

mail, maille, mál, n. (obs.) a halfpenny. [A.Fr. *mayle*—assumed L.L. *metalla*; see medal.]

mail, mál, n. (Scot.) a spot, esp. one caused by ironing cloth.—v.t. to spot. [O.E. *mál*; see molo (1).]

maim, mán, n. to lame or cripple: to render defective.—adj. maimed.—adj. maimed.—ns. maimedness (*mámd'* or *mám'id'-nis*); maim'ing. [O.Fr. *mahaing*.]

main, mán, n. might: strength: the principal part: the mainland: the high sea: (*Shak.*, *Milit.*) a great expanse; a principal pipe or conductor in a branching system: that which is essential: the most part: (obs.) purpose.—adj. (*Milit.*) strong: sheer (as in *main force*): great: extensive: important: chief, principal: first in importance or extent: leading: general.—adv. (*dial.*) exceedingly.—ns. main'boom, the spar that extends the foot of a fore-and-aft mainmast: main'brace, the

brace attached to the mainyard (see *splice*); main'-course, mainsail; main'-deck, the principal deck of a ship; main'door, a door giving independent access to a house, distinguished from one opening upon a common passage: (*Scott.*) a ground-floor house in a tenement building or villa-block, entered from the front by a door of its own; main'land (-*land*, -*land*), the principal or larger land, as opposed to neighbouring islands; main'-lander.—*adv.* main'ly, chiefly, principally: (*obs.* or *dial.*) much.—*ns.* main'mast (-*mast*, -*māst*), the principal mast, usually second from the prow; main'sail (-*sail*, -*sāil*), the principal sail, generally attached to the mainmast; main'-sheet, the sheet or rope attached to the lower corner of the mainsail; main'spring, the spring that gives motion to any piece of machinery, esp. that of a watch or a clock: (*fig.*) principal motive; main'stay, a rope stretching forward and down from the top of the mainmast: chief support; main'top, a platform on the top of the lower mainmast; maintop-gall'ant-mast, the mast above the maintopmast; maintop'mast, the mast next above the lower mainmast; maintop'sail, the sail above the mainsail, in square-rigged vessels; main'yard, the lower yard on the mainmast.—*in the main*, for the most part: on the whole; main chance (see *chance*); might and main, utmost strength; Spanish Main (see *Spanish*). [Partly O.E. *mægen*, strength, partly O.N. *meginn*, strong; influence of O.Fr. *maine*, *maigne* (—L. *magnus*), great, is questioned.]

main, *mān*, *n.* a banker's shovel. [O.Fr. *main*—L. *manus*, hand.]

main, *mān*, *n.* in hazard, a number (5 to 9) called before throwing the dice: a game of hazard: a cockfighting match: a set of cocks engaged in a match; a match in some other sports. [Perh. same as preceding.]

main, *mān*, *v.t.* (*dial.*; *Shak.*) to lame, main.

mainor, mainour, manner, *mān'ar*, *mān'ar*, *n.* act or fact, esp. of theft: that which is stolen.—*in*, with, the manner, in the act: in possession of the thing stolen. [A.Fr. *mainour*, *mainoure*, *mainoever*; see *manoeuvre*.]

mainprise, *mān'priz*, *n.* (*law*) suretyship, esp. for the appearance of a prisoner.—*n.* mainpinner (-*pin'nar*), one who gives mainprise. [A.Fr. *mainprise*, *mainpinner*—*main*, hand, *prendre*, to take.]

main, *mānz*, *n.pl.* (*Scott.*) a home farm. [*demesne*, *domaln*.]

maintain, *men-tān*, *mān*, *mān*, *v.t.* to observe or practise: to keep in existence or in any state: to preserve from capture, loss, or deterioration: to uphold: to carry on: to keep up: to support: to make good: to support by argument: to affirm: to defend: (*law*) to support in an action in which one is not oneself concerned.—*adj.* maintain'able.—*ns.* maintain'er; maintenance (*mān'ten-ns*), the act of maintaining, supporting, or defending: continuance: the means of support: defence, protection: (*law*) illegal outside interference in a lawsuit, &c., in favour of one of the parties.—*v.t.* to keep in working order.—*cap* of maintenance, a cap of dignity borne by or before a noble or other person of rank. [Fr. *maintenir*—L. *manū* (abl.) *tenere*, to hold in the hand.]

maise, *māz*. Same as mease (of herrings).

maisonnette, *mez-on-et'*, *n.* a small house or flat. [Fr. *maisonnette*.]

maister, *māst'ar* (*obs.* and *Scott.*). Same as master.

maist'ardome; maist'ring (both *Spens.*).

maize, *māz*, *n.* a staple cereal (*Zea Mays*) in America, &c., with large ears (corn-cobs)—called also *Indian corn*, or *mealies*: the yellow colour of maize.—Also *adj.*—water maize, *Victoria regia*. [Sp. *maíz*—from *Haitian*.]

maize, *māz*. Same as mease (of herrings).

majesty, *māj'is-ti*, *n.* greatness and glory of God: grandeur: dignity: elevation of manner or style: royal state: a title of monarchs (*His, Her, Your, Majesty, Their, Your, Majesties*): a representation of God (sometimes Christ) enthroned: the canopy of a hearse.—*adjs.* majestic (*mā-jes'tik*), -al, having

or exhibiting majesty: stately: sublime.—*adv.* majes'tically, in a majestic manner.—*ns.* majes'ticalness, majes'ticness, (*obs.*) majesty. [Fr. *majesté*—L. *majestās*, -*ātis*—*mājor*, *mājus*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]

Majlis, *māj-lis*, *n.* the Persian parliament: an assembly.—Also *Mejlis*. [Pers. *majlis*.]

majolica, *mā-jol'i-kā*, or -*jol'*, *n.* glazed or enamelled earthenware. [Perh. from *Majoreca*.]

major, *māj'or*, *adj.* greater in number, quantity, size, value, importance, dignity: in boys' schools, senior: (*mus.*) greater (than minor) by a semitone: involving a major third (see below).—*n.* a person of full age (21 years): an officer in rank between a captain and lieutenant-colonel: by courtesy, a sergeant-major: anything that is major opposed to minor: (*U.S.*) a student's special subject: (*obs.*) a kind of wig.—*v.i.* to play the major, strut: (*U.S.*) to specialise at college.—*ns.* majorat (*mā-jōr'at*; Fr.), primogeniture; mājor-dōmō (*Sp.* *mayor-domo*, L. *mājor domus*), an official who has the general management in a large household: a general steward; mājor-general, an officer in the army next in rank below a lieutenant-general; mājor-gen'eralcy, mājor-gen'eralship; majoritaire (*mā-jōr'ē-ter*; Fr.), a member of a majority section of a party, esp. of socialists; majority (*mā-jōr'i-ti*), pre-eminence: the greater number: the greater and the less: the office or rank of mājorship.—*go over to*, . . . to die: major axis, in conic sections, that passing through the foci; major key, mode, scale, one with its third a major third above the tonic; major premise, (*log.*) that in which the major term occurs; major suit, (*bridge*) spades or hearts; major term, the term which is the predicate of the conclusion; major third, an interval of four semitones; major tone, an interval of vibration ratio 8:9. [L. *mājor*, comp. of *magnus*.]

majuscule, *mā-jur'hul*, or *māj'is-hul*, *n.* (*palaog.*) a large letter whether capital or uncial.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* majus'cular. [L. (*littera*) *mājuscula*, somewhat larger (letter).]

mak, *māk*, *Scots* form of make.—*n.* makar (see *maker*).

make, *māk*, *v.t.* to fashion, frame, construct, compose, or form: to create: to bring into being: to produce: to conclude, contract: to bring about: to perform: to force: to cause: to result in: to cause to be: to convert or turn: to appoint: to render: to represent as doing or being: to reckon: to get as result or solution: to occasion: to bring into any state or condition: to establish: (in the navy) to promote: to prepare: (*Shak.*) to shut (as a door): (*cards*) to shuffle: to declare as trumps: to obtain, gain, earn: to score: to constitute: to amount to: to count for: to turn out: to be capable of turning or developing into or serving as: to arrive in sight of: to reach, succeed in reaching: to accomplish, achieve: to attempt, offer, or start: to be occupied with: to do.—*v.i.* behave, esp. deceptively: to proceed: to tend: to contribute: to flow: (*arch.*) to verify: to be in condition for making: (*Scott.*) to matter (as it maks, it does not matter): (*br.p.* *māk'ing*; *pat.* and *pap.* *māde*).—*n.* form or shape: structure, texture: build: formation: manufacture: brand: type: making: quantity made: establishment of an electric circuit or contact: trump declaration.—*adj.* make'-and-break', making and breaking a circuit.—*n.* make'bate, a mischief-maker.—*v.i.* make'-believe, to pretend, feign: to play at believing.—*n.* feigning.—*adj.* feigned.—*adj.* make'-do, makeshift.—*ns.* make'-peace, (*Shak.*) a peace-maker; māk'er, one who makes: the Creator: (*arch.*; esp. in *Scots* form, *makar*, *māk'ar*) a poet: (*bridge*) the declarer: (*obs.*) a knave in cards: a caller's tool: make'shift, a temporary expedient or substitute.—*adj.* of the nature of or characterised by temporary expedient.—*ns.* make'-up, the way anything is arranged, composed, or constituted, or the ingredients in its constitution: one's character, temperament, mental qualities:

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

an actor's materials for personating a part or a woman's, esp. cosmetics, for self-beautification: the effect produced thereby: (*print*), the arrangement of composed types into columns or pages; make-weight, that which is thrown into a scale to make up the weight: something of little value added to supply a deficiency; making, the act of forming: structure: form: (*in pl.*) gains: (*in pl.*) that from which something can be made.—make account of (*see* account); make a figure, to be conspicuous; make after, to follow or pursue; make a fool of (*see* fool); make against, to militate, tell, against; make a (good) meal, dinner, &c., to dine, &c. (plentifully or heartily); make amends, to render compensation or satisfaction; make an ass of oneself, to behave like a fool; make a night of it, to keep it up (*esp.* pleasure) for the night; make as if, or though, to act as if, to pretend that; make at, to make a hostile movement against; make away (*with*), to put out of the way, get rid of, destroy, kill; make believe (*see* make-believe above); make bold (*see* bold); make down, to refashion so as to fit a smaller person: (*Scot.*) to turn down the sheets and blankets of; make eyes at (*see* eye); make for, to set out for, seek to reach; to favour; make free with (*see* free); make friends, to become friendly; to acquire friends; make good, make head, make light of, make little of, make love to, make merry (*see* good, head, &c.); make head or tail of, to find any sense in; make much of, to treat with fondness, to cherish, to foster; to turn to great account: to find much sense in, succeed in understanding; make no doubt, to have no doubt, to be confident; make nothing of, to think it no great matter, have no hesitation or difficulty; to be totally unable to understand; make of, to construct from (as material): to understand by: (*obs.* and *Scot.*) to make much of, to pet: (*obs.*) to esteem; make off with, to run away with; make on, (*Shak.*) to make much of; make one's way, to proceed; to succeed; make or meddle with, to have to do with, interfere with; make out, to discern; to decipher: to prove: to seek to make it appear: to draw up: (*obs.*) to achieve: to fill up: to make shift, get along somehow: to succeed; make over, to remake, reconstruct; to transfer; make sail, to increase the quantity of sail: to set sail; make sure of, to ascertain: to put beyond doubt or risk; to secure: to feel certain: (*obs.*) to betroth; make the best of, to turn to the best advantage: take in the best spirit; make the most of, to use to the best advantage; make up, to fabricate: to feign: to collect: to put together: to parcel: to put into shape: to arrange: to compose (quarrels): to constitute: to repair: to complete, supplement: to adjust one's appearance (as an actor for a part): to paint and powder the face: to put type, &c., into columns and pages: to make good: to compensate: (*Shak.*) to decide; make up one's mind, to come to a decision; make up to, to make friendly, adulatory, or amorous approaches to; to compensate; make way (*see* way); on the make, (*coll.*) bent on self-advancement or promotion. [*O.E. macian; Ger. machen.*]

make, *māk*, *n.* Same as *mag* (1).

make, *māk*, *n.* (*arch.*) a mate, consort, equal.—*adj.*

makeless, (*Shak.*) without a make or mate.

make, *māk*, *v.* (*arch.*) to match.

make, *māk*, *n.* a roll, as of silk, esp.

rolled up and not hung.

[*Jap.*]

Malabar-rat, *mal-a-bār'rat*, *n.* the bandicoot rat.

[*Malabar in India.*]

Malacca-cane, *māl-ak'-kân*, *n.* a brown walking-

cane made from a rattan. [*Malacca*, a centre of

the trade.]

malaclite, *mal'-a-kīt*, *n.* a green mineral, basic

copper carbonate. [*Gr. malachē*, mallow, as of

the colour of a mallow leaf.]

malacine, *mal'-a-thi-n*, *n.* pathological softening:

perverted appetite. [*Gr. malakia*, softness.]

malacology, *mal-a-kol'-jī*, *n.* the study of mol-

lusc. *mal-a-kol'-jī*, *n.* the study of mol-

lusc.—*adj.* malacological (*-la-lōj*).—*n.* mala-

col'ogist. [*Gr. malakos*, soft, *logos*, discourse.]

malacophilous, *mal-a-kof-i-las*, *adj.* (*bot.*) pollinated

by snails. [*Gr. malakos*, soft, *philein*, to love.]

Malacoptygill, *mal-a-kop-tēr-yī-i*, *n.* a soft-

finned suborder of bony fishes—herrings, salmon,

&c.—*adj.* and *n.* malacoptygian. [*Gr. mala-*

kor, soft, *pteryx*, pteryg, a wing, fin.]

Malacostraca, *mal-a-kos-tra-kā*, *n.* pl. the best-

known class of crustaceans—crabs, lobsters,

shrimps, prawns, &c.—*adj.* and *n.* malaco-

stracan.—*adj.* malacostracous. [*Gr. malakos*,

soft, *ostrakon*, a shell.]

maladaptation, *mal-ad-ap-tā-shan*, *n.* faulty adapta-

tion. [*Fr. mal*, ill, and adaptation.]

maladdress, *mal-a-dres*, *n.* awkwardness: clumsi-

ness. [*Fr. maladresse.*]

maladjustment, *mal-a-just'ment*, *n.* wrong adjust-

ment. [*Fr. mal*, ill, and adjustment.]

maladministration, *mal-ad-min-is-trā-shan*, *n.* bad

management, esp. of public affairs.

maladroit, *mal'-droit* (or *-droit*), *adj.* not dexter-

ous: unskillful: clumsy.—*adv.* maladroitly.—

n. maladroitness. [*Fr.*]

malady, *mal'-a-dī*, *n.* illness: disease, either of the

body or of the mind: a faulty condition. [*Fr.*

maladie—malade, sick—*L. male habitus*, in ill

condition—male, badly, *habitus*, p.p. of *habere*, to

have, hold.]

Malaga, *mal'-a-gā*, *n.* a white wine imported from

Malaga.

Malagasy, *mal-a-gas'i*, *adj.* of or pertaining to

Madagascar or its inhabitants.—*n.* a native of

Madagascar: the language of Madagascar.—Also

Malagash' (or *mal*).

malaguetta, *mal-a-get'-ā*, *n.* grains of paradise (also

malagueta pepper). [*Origin obscure.*]

malaise, *mal'-āz*, *n.* uneasiness: a feeling of dis-

comfort or of sickness. [*Fr. malaise.*]

malander, maulender, *mal'-an-dēr*, *n.* an eruption

of the skin behind a horse's knee—often pl. [*Fr.*

malandre—*L. malandria* (sing. or pl.)]

malapert, *mal'-pērt*, *adj.* bold: forward: saucy:

impudent.—*adv.* malapertly.—*n.* malapert-

ness. [*O.Fr. mal* (*L. malus*), bad, *apert* for

expert (*L. expertus*), but understood in English

as if—*Fr. apert*, open, outspoken—*L. apertus*,

open.]

malapropriate, *mal-a-prō'-pri-āt*, *v.* to misuse.—

n. malappropriation. [*Fr. mal*, ill, and appro-

priate.]

malapropism, *mal'-a-prop-izm*, *n.* misapplication of

words: a slip of the tongue: a mispronunciation, from Mrs

Malapropos in *Don Quixote*, play, *The Rivals*, who

uses words malapropos.

malapropos, *mal'-a-prō'-pō*, *adj.* out of place: un-

suitable: inapt.—*adv.* not, or ill, apropos: not

sited to the purpose: unsuasably. [*Fr. mal*,

ill, and apropos.]

malar, *māl'-ēr*, *adj.* pertaining to the cheek.—*n.* the

cheek-bone. [*L. mālā*, the cheek—*mandere*, to

chew.]

malaria, *mā-lā'-ri-ā*, *n.* poisonous air arising from

marshes, once believed to produce fever: miasma:

the fever once attributed thence, actually due to a

protozoan parasite transmitted by mosquitoes.

—*adj.* malarial, malar'ian, malar'ious. [*It.*

mal'aria—*L. malus*, bad, *āer*, air.]

matassimilation, *mal-a-sim-il-ā-shan*, *n.* imperfect

assimilation or nutrition. [*Fr. mal*, ill, and

assimilation.]

malate. *See* malle.

Malay, -an, *mā-lā'*, -an, *nr.* a member of a race

inhabiting Malacca and the Malay Archipelago:

the language of the Malays.—*adj.* of the Malays,

their language, or their countries.—*adj.* Malay-

slan (*-si-an*, -slan, -shan), relating to the Malay

Archipelago. [*Malay malayu.*]

Malayalam, *mā-lā-yā-lām*, *n.* the Dravidian lan-

guage of Malabar.—Also *adj.*

malconformation, *mal-kon-for-mā-shan*, *n.* bad

conformation or form. [*Fr. mal*, ill, and con-

formation.]

malcontent, *mal'-kon-tent*, *adj.* discontented, dis-

satisfied, esp. in political matters.—*n.* one dis-

contented.—*adj.* malcontent'ed.—*adv.* malcontent'edly.—*n.* malcontent'edness. [O.Fr. *malcontent*.]
male, *māl*, *n.* (*Spens.*) for mail (armour).
male, *māl*, *adj.* masculine: of or pertaining to the sex that begets (not bears) young, or produces relatively small gametes: (*bot.*) staminate: (*mach.*) adapted to fit into a corresponding hollow part.—*n.* one of the male sex: (*Shak.*) apparently, a father.—*n.* male'fern, an elegant woodland fern once fancied to be the male of the lady-fern.—**male orchis**, the early purple orchis (cf. *Orchis*); **male order**, in architecture, the Doric order; **male rhymes**, those in which only the final syllables correspond. [O.Fr. *male*—*L.* *masculus*, *male*—*mās*, a male.]
Malebolge, *mā-lā-bol'jā*, *n.* the eighth circle of Dante's Hell. [It., bad holes or pits, lit. pockets.]
malediction, *mal-i-dik'shən*, *n.* evil-speaking: a calling down of evil.—*adj.* maledicent' (*-di'sənt*), cursing; **mal'edict** (*-dik't*), accursed.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to curse.—*adj.* maledic'tory. [*L.* *maledicere*, *-dictum*—*male*, ill, *dicere*, to speak.]
malefactor, *mal-i-fak'tər*, *n.* an evil-doer: a criminal.—*n.* malefac'tion, (*Shak.*) a crime, an offence.—*adj.* malefac'tory, malefic (*mal-ef'ik*), doing mischief: producing evil.—*adv.* malef'ically.—*ns.* mal'efice (*-i-fis*; *arch.*), an evil deed: enchantment; maleficence (*-ef-i-səns*).—*adj.* malef'icent, maleficial (*mal-i-fish'i*; rare), hurtful: wrong-doing. [*L.* *male*, ill, *facere*, to do.]
malelc. See under *malle*.
malemute, *māl'a-mūt*, *n.* an Eskimo dog.—Also **mal'arnut**. [From a tribe on the Alaskan coast.]
malengin, *mal-en'jin*, *n.* (*Spens.*) evil device: deceit. [O.Fr. *malengin*—*L.* *malus*, bad, *ingenium*, ingenuity.]
malevolent, *mal-vo-lənt*, *adj.* wishing evil: ill-disposed towards others: rejoicing in another's misfortune.—*n.* malev'olence.—*adv.* malev'olently. [*L.* *male*, ill, *volens*, -*entis*, pr.p. of *velle*, to wish.]
malfeasance, *mal-fē'səns*, *n.* evil-doing: the doing of what one ought not to do: an illegal deed, esp. of an official.—*adj.* malifa'sant. [Fr. *malfeasance*—*L.* *male*, ill, *facere*, to do.]
malformation, *mal-for-mā'shən*, *n.* faulty structure: deformity.—*adj.* malformed'. [Fr. *mal*, ill, and *formation*.]
malgrado, *mal-grā'dō*, *prep.* (*obs.*) in spite of. [It.]
malgre. Same as *maugre*.
malic, *mal'ik*, *mal'ik*, *adj.* obtained from apple juice—applied to an acid ($H_2C_2O_4$) found in unripe fruits.—*n.* mal'ate, a salt of malic acid.—*adj.* maleic (*ma-lē'ik*).—maleic acid, an acid, isomeric with fumaric acid, got from malic acid. [*L.* *malum*, an apple; *Gr.* *melion*.]
malice, *mal'is*, *n.* ill-will: spite: disposition or intention to harm another or others: a playfully mischievous attitude of mind.—*v.t.* to have ill-will against: to wish to injure (*pa.p.* in *Spens.* mal'ist).—*adj.* malicious (*ma-lish'us*), bearing ill-will or spite: moved by hatred or ill-will: mischievous.—*adv.* mallic'iously.—*n.* mallic'iousness. [Fr.—*L.* *malitia*—*malus*, bad.]
malicho, *mal-i-thō*, *n.* (*Shak.*) mischief. [Conjectured to be for *Sp.* *malhecho*, mischief.]
malign, *ma-lin*, *adj.* baleful: injurious: malignant.—*v.t.* to speak evil of, especially falsely and rancorously, to defame: (*obs.*) to regard with malice, envy, or hatred: to grudge.—*ns.* malign'er; malignity (*ma-lig-ni-ti*), state or quality of being malign: great hatred, virulence: deadly quality.—*adv.* malign'ly.—*n.* malign'ment. [Fr. *malin*, fem. *maligne*—*L.* *malignus* for *maligenus*, of evil disposition—*malus*, bad, and *gen-*, root of *genus*.]
malignant, *mal-lig'nənt*, *adj.* disposed to do harm: malignant; actuated by great hatred: (*hist.*) Royalist or Cavalier: (*med.*) tending to cause death, or to go from bad to worse: esp. cancerous.—*n.* a Royalist or Cavalier.—*ns.* malign'ance, malign'ancy.—*adv.* malign'antly. [*L.* *malignans*, -*antis*, pr.p. of *malignare*, to act maliciously.]
Malincs, *ma-len'*. Same as *Mcchlin*.

malingering, *ma-ling'gər*, *v.i.* to feign sickness in order to avoid duty.—*ns.* maling'erer; maling'ery, feigned sickness. [Fr. *malingre*, sickly.]
malison, *mal'i-zən*, -*sn*, *n.* a curse—opp. to *benison*. [O.Fr. *maleison*; a doublet of *malediction*.]
malikin, *mau'kin*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a dirty or lewd woman: a mop: a scarecrow. (*Scot.*) a hare.—Also **mau'kin**. [Dim. of *Matilda*, *Maud*.]
mail, *mael*, or *mal*, *n.* a maul, large wooden beetle or hammer: a mallet for the old game of pall-mall: the game itself: a pall-mall alley: (from a former alley of the kind in London) a level shaded walk: a public walk.—*v.t.* to maul or beat. [See *maul* and *pall-mall*.]
mallard, *mal'ərd*, *n.* the male of the common wild duck. [O.Fr. *mallart*, *malart*; origin obscure.]
malleate, *mal'i-āt*, *v.t.* to hammer: to beat thin.—*adj.* malle'able, capable of being beaten, rolled, &c., into a new shape.—*ns.* malle'ableness, malleability; mallea'tion, hammering: a hammer-mark.—*adj.* malleiform (*mal'i-i-form*), hammer-shaped.—*n.* malleus (*mal'i-əs*), one of the small bones of the middle ear in mammals. [*L.* *malleus*, a hammer.]
mallecho, an editorial emendation of *malicho* (*Shak.*).
mallee, *mal'ē*, *n.* dwarf Eucalyptus, esp. *E. dumosa*.—*ns.* malle'e-bird, -fowl, -hen, an Australian mound-bird; malle'e-scrub, a thicket formation of mallee. [Australian word.]
mallemaroking, *mal-i-mə-rō'king*, *n.* the visiting and carousing of seamen in Greenland ships. [Du. *mallemerek*, a romping woman—*mal*, foolish, *marok*—Fr. *marotte*, a favoured object.]
mallemuck, *mal-i-muk*, *n.* the fulmar or similar bird. [Du. *mallemenok*—*mal*, foolish, *mok*, gull; *Ger.* *mallemuck*.]
mallicolus, *ma-lē's-ləs*, *n.* a bony protuberance on either side of the ankle.—*adj.* mallic'olar (or *mal'i*). [*L.* *mallicolus*, dim. of *malleus*, hammer.]
mallet, *mal'it*, *n.* a small wooden hammer: a long-handled hammer for playing croquet or polo. [Fr. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*, a mail.]
Mallophaga, *mal-of'ə-gā*, *n.pl.* an order of wingless parasitic insects, bird-lice or biting-lice.—*adj.* malloph'agous. [Gr. *mallos*, a flock of wool, *phagein*, to eat.]
mallow, *mal'ō*, *n.* any plant of the genus *Malva*, from its emollient properties or its soft downy leaves: extended to other genera of *Malvaceae*. [O.E. *me(ə)lwe*—*L.* *malva*; *Gr.* *malachē*—*malas-*, to soften.]
malin, *mām*, *n.* calcareous loam, earth specially good for brick: an artificial mixture of clay and chalk. [O.E. *me(ə)alm* (*-tāin*), a soft (stone).]
malimag, *mal'mag*, *n.* the tarsier. [Philippine word.]
malinsey, *mām'zi*, *n.* a sort of grape: a strong and sweet wine, first made in Greece and exported from *Monembasia*.—Also *malvasia* (*māl-vā-sē'ā*), *malvesie*, *malvoisie* (*māl'və-zi*, -*vō-zi*). [*L.L.* *malvasia*; cf. O.Fr. *malveste*, Fr. *malvoisie*, It. *malvasia*, *Sp.* *malvasia*.]
malnutrition, *mal-nū-trish'ən*, *n.* imperfect or faulty nutrition. [Fr. *mal*, ill, and *nutrition*.]
malodour, *mal-ō'dər*, *n.* an ill smell.—*adj.* malo'dorous.—*n.* malo'dorosity.—[Fr. *mal*, ill, and *odour*.]
Malpighia, *mal-pig'i-ā*, *n.* the Barbados cherry genus of tropical American trees, shrubs, and lianes, giving name to the family *Malpighi'aceae*, of the geranium cohort.—*adj.* Malpighi'an, applied to several structures, esp. in the kidney, investigated by Marcello Malpighi (1628-94).
malposition, *mal-po-zish'ən*, *n.* a wrong position, misplacement.
malpractice, *mal-prak'tis*, *n.* evil practice or conduct: professional misconduct: treatment falling short of reasonable skill or care: illegal attempt of a person in trust to benefit himself at others' cost.—*n.* malpractitioner (*-tish'ən-ər*).
malpresentation, *mal-prez-ən-tā'shən*, *n.* abnormal presentation in childbirth.
malstick. See *maul-stick*.
maul, *mault*, *n.* barley or other grain steeped in water, allowed to sprout, and dried in a kiln, used

man'-of-war's-man, a man who serves on board a war-ship; **man'-or'-chis**, an orchid (*Aceras anthropophora*) whose flowers are like little men; **man'-power**, the agency or energy of man in doing work: the rate at which a man can work: available resources in population or in able-bodied men; **man'-queller**, (*Shak.*) a man-killer, a murderer; **man'-servant**, a male servant:—*pl.* **men'-servants**; **man'slaughter**, the slaying of a man: (*law*) criminal or culpable homicide—without malice aforethought; **man'-slayer**, one who kills a man; **man'stealer**, one who steals human beings, especially to make slaves of them; **man'trap**, a trap for catching trespassers: any insidious danger to passengers; **men'folk(s)**, male people.—**man** about town, a fashionable idler, dangle about clubs, theatres, &c.; **man** alive! an exclamation of surprise; **Man Friday**, a factotum or servile attendant—from Robinson Crusoe's man; **manhood** suffrage, right to vote accorded to male citizens in general; **man** in the moon, a fancied semblance of a man seen in the moon; **man** in the street, the ordinary, every-day man—**Tom, Dick, or Harry**; **man** of business, an agent or a lawyer; **man** of God, a holy man: a clergyman; **man** of his hands, a man of prowess; **man** of law, a lawyer; **man** of letters, a scholar: a writer; **man** of sin, the devil. **Anti-christ**; **man** of straw, a person of no substance (esp. financially): one nominally, but not really, responsible; **man** of the world, one accustomed to the ways and dealings of men; **man** to man, one man to another as individuals in fight or talk: frank and confidential; to a man, without exception. [*O.E. mann; Ger. mann, Du. man.*]
mana, *mānā*, *n.* (*anthrop.*) a mysterious power associated with persons and things. [*Maori.*]
manacle, *man's-kl*, *n.* a handcuff.—*v.t.* to handcuff: to shackle. [*O.Fr. manicle—L. manacula, dim. of manica, sleeve, glove, handcuff—manus, hand.*]

manage, *man'ij*, *n.* **manège**.—*v.t.* to train by exercise, as a horse: to handle: to wield: to conduct: to control: to administer, be at the head of: to deal tactfully with: (*obs.*) to husband, use sparingly: to contrive successfully: to be able to cope with: to manipulate: to contrive.—*v.i.* to conduct affairs: to get on, contrive to succeed.—*n.* **manageability**, the quality of being manageable.—*adj.* **manageable**, that can be managed: governable.—*n.* **manageableness**.—*adv.* **manageably**.—*ns.* **management**, art or act of managing: manner of directing or of using anything: administration: skilful treatment: a body of managers; **man'ager**, one who manages: a person who controls a business or other concern: one who organises other people's doings: a domestic contriver: (*U.S.*) a party leader:—*fem.* **man'ageress**; **man'agership**.—*adj.* **manag'erial**, of or pertaining to a manager, or to management; **man'aging**.—Also *n.* [*It. maneggio—L. manus, the hand.*]

manakin, *man'a-kin*, *n.* a small tropical American bird of various species of or akin to the Cotinga family: a manikin. [*See manikin.*]

manatee, *manati*, *man'a-tē*, *n.* a sirenian (*Manatus* or *Trichechus*) of the warm parts of the Atlantic and the rivers of Brazil. [*Sp. manatí—Carib manatou; not connected with L. manus, hand.*]

manacando, *man'g-an-dō*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) fading away. [*It. lacking.*]

manche, *māsh*, *n.* (*her.*) a sleeve. [*Fr.*]

Manchester, *man'chis-ter*, *adj.* belonging to or made in Manchester, or similar to goods made in Manchester, applied esp. to cotton cloths.—**Manchester school**, the followers of Bright and Cobden, advocates of free-trade and of individual freedom of action.

manchet, *man'chit*, *n.* (*arch.*) the finest bread of wheat: a loaf of manchet. [*Origin obscure.*]

manchineel, *manch-i-nēl*, *n.* a tropical American tree (*Hippomane*) of the spurge family, with poisonous latex. [*Sp. manzanilla, dim. of manzana, apple.*]

Manchu, **Manchoo**, *man'-chō*, or *man'*, *n.* one

of the race from which Manchuria took its name, and which governed China from the 17th to the 20th century: their language.—*adj.* of or pertaining to Manchuria or to its inhabitants.—*n.* **Manchu'ria** (*Jap. Manchukuo, -kwō*).—*adj.* **Manchur'ian**. (*Manchu, pure.*)

man'cipation, *man-si-pā'shon*, *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a legal transfer by actual or symbolic sale.—*v.t.* **man'cipate**.—*adj.* **man'cipatory** (*-pā-ti-ri*). [*L. man'cipatio, -ōnis—manus, hand, capere, to take.*]

man'ciple, *man'st-pl*, *n.* a steward: a purveyor, particularly of a college or an inn of court. [*O.Fr. man'ciple, -chis, a purveyor; see foraging.*]

Man'chester, *man'-chis-ter*, *n.* a city in Lancashire, England.

Man'cium, a Roman station in Manchester. **Man'cium** is probably right.]

man'cus, *man'kus*, *n.* (*hist.*) an old English coin or its value, thirty pence:—*pl.* **man'cuses**. [*O.E. man'cus.*]

mand, (*Spens.*) for **manned**. *See* **man**.

Mandacan, *man-dē'an*, *n.* and *adj.* one of an ancient and surviving sect in southern Babylonia, their religion a corrupt Gnosticism, with many Jewish and Parsee elements.—Also **Mendaites**, **Nasoraean**, **Sabians**, or (misleadingly) **Christians of St John**: the Aramaic dialect of their sacred books.—Also *adj.* [**Mandacan mandayā**, knowledge, gnosis.]

mandamus, *man-dā'mus*, *n.* a writ or command issued by a higher court to a lower:—*pl.* **manda'muses**. [*L. mandāmus, we command.*]

mandarin, *man-dā-rin*, *-rèn*, *n.* a European name for a Chinese official, civil or military: the official form of the Chinese language: a man in office, person of importance, big-wig: a small kind of orange, thought to be of Chinese origin: the colour thereof: a liqueur.—Also **mand'arine** (*-èn*).—*n.* **mand'arinat**.—**mandarin duck**, a crested Asiatic duck (*Aix galericulata*). [*Port. mandarim—Malay (from Hind.) mantri, counsellor—Sans. mantra, counsel.*]

mandate, *man-dāt*, *n.* a charge: a command from a superior official or judge to an inferior, ordering him how to act, esp. from the Pope to a legate, &c.: a right given to a person to act in name of another: a rescript of the Pope: the sanction held to be given by the electors to members of parliament to deal with a question that was before the country at the election: power conferred upon a state by the League of Nations to govern a region elsewhere.—*v.t.* to assign by mandate.—*ns.* **man'datary**, **man'datary** (*-dā-ti-ri*), the holder of a mandate: a mandate; **mandā'tor**, the giver of a mandate.—*adj.* **man'datary**, containing a mandate or command: of the nature of a mandate: bestowed by mandate: (*U.S.*) compulsory: preceptive: directory. [*L. mandātum—mandāre—manus, hand, dāre, give.*]

mandible, *man-dī-bl*, *n.* a jaw or jaw-bone, esp. the lower: either part of a bird's bill: an organ performing the functions of a jaw in the lower animals, as one of the first pair of mouth appendages in insects or crustaceans.—*adj.* **mandib'ular**, relating to the jaw; **mandib'ulate**, -*d*. [*L. mandibula—mandēre, to chew.*]

mandiole, **mandioca**, **mandioeca**. Same as **manioc**.

mandoline, **mandolin**, *man-dā-lin*, *-lèn*, *n.* a round-backed instrument like a guitar.—*ns.* **mandol'a**, **mandol'ra**, a large mandoline. [*It. mandola, mandora, dim. mandolino.*]

mandorla, *mān-dor-lā*, *n.* an oval panel, or a work of art filling one: the *vesica piscis*. [*It. almond.*]
mandrake, *man-drāk*, *n.* a poisonous plant (*Mandragora*) of the potato family, subject of many strange fancies: extended to various other plants, as white bryony.—(*Shak.*) **mandragora** (*-drag'ā-rā*). [*L. mandragora—Gr. mandragorā.*]

mandrel, **mandril**, *man-drēl*, *n.* a bar of iron fitted to a turning-lathe on which articles to be turned are fixed: the axle of a circular saw. [*Fr. mandrin.*]

mandrill, *man-dril*, *n.* a large West African baboon. [*Prob. man, and drill (baboon).*]

manducate, *man-dū-kāt*, *v.t.* to chew or eat.—*adj.*

manducable. — *n.* manducation. — *adj.* manducatory (*ku-tu-ti*). [*L. manducare*—*mandere*, to chew.]

mane, *mān*, *n.* long hair on the back of the neck and neighbouring parts, as in the horse and the lion: a long bushy head of hair. — *adj.* maned; maneless. — *n.* mane-sheet, a covering for the upper part of a horse's head. [*O.E. manū; O.N. mōn; Ger. mähne*.]

manage, *man-esh*, *n.* the managing of horses: the art of horsemanship or of training horses: a horse's actions and paces as taught him: a riding-school. — *v.t.* to train, as a horse. [*Fr.; cf. manage*.]

maneh. See *mina*.

manes, *mānēs*, *n.pl.* (*Roman myth.*) the spirits of the dead. [*L. mānēs*.]

maneuver. See *manoeuvre*.

mangabeira, *mang-gā-bā-rā*, *n.* a Brazilian apocynaceous rubber tree (*Hancornia speciosa*). [*Port., —Tupi mangaba*.]

mangabey, *mang-gā-bā*, *n.* the white-eyed monkey, any species of the mainly West African genus *Cercopithecus*, esp. the sooty mangabey. [*From a district in Madagascar, where they are not found*.]

mangal, *mang-gāl*, *n.* a brazier. [*Turk.*]

manganese, *mang-gā-nēs*, or *nēs*, *n.* a hard brittle greyish-white metallic element (*Mn*; at numb. 25): (originally and commercially) its dioxide (*black manganese*) or other ore. — *n.* manganate, a salt of manganic acid. — *adj.* manganic (*-gan'ik*), of manganese of higher valency; manganiferous, containing manganese. — *ns.* manganin, an alloy of copper with manganese and some nickel; manganite, (*chem.*) a salt of manganous acid: (*min.*) a grey ore, hydrated oxide of manganese. — *adj.* manganous, of manganese of lower valency. — manganese bronze, a bronze or brass with a little manganese; manganese spar, rhodochrosite. [*Fr. manganèse*—*It. manganese*—*L. magnētia*.]

mange. See *mangy*.

mangel-wurzel, mangold-wurzel, *mang-gl-wur-zel*, *n.* a variety of beet cultivated as cattle food. — Also *mang-el*, mangold. [*Ger. mangold*, beet, *wurzel*, root.]

manger, *mān'jer*, *n.* a trough in which food is laid for horses and cattle. — dog in the manger, one who will neither enjoy something himself nor let others do so—also adjectively. [*O.Fr. mangeroire*—*L. manducare*, to chew, eat.]

mangle, *mang-gl*, *v.t.* to hack to raggedness: to tear in cutting: to mutilate: to bungle grossly. — *n.* mangler. [*A.Fr. mangler*, *mahanger*, prob. a freq. of *O.Fr. mahaigner*, to inaim—*mahaing*, a hurt.]

mangle, *mang-gl*, *n.* a rolling-press for smoothing linen. — *v.t.* to smooth with a mangle: to calender. — *n.* mangler. [*Du. mangel*—*Gr. manganon*; *cf. mangonel*.]

mango, *mang-gō*, *n.* an East Indian tree (*Mangifera indica*) of the cashew-nut family: its fleshy fruit, smacking of turpentine: a green musk-melon pickled: — *pl.* mangoes. — wild mango, Irvingia (*Simarubaceae*). [*Port. manga*—*Malay mangga*—*Tamil mān-kūy*, mango-fruit.]

mangold, mangold-wurzel. See *mangel-wurzel*.

mangonel, *mang-gō-nel*, *n.* a mediaeval engine for throwing stones. [*Fr., —L.L. mangonum*.]

man, *mān*, *n.* a tree (*Garcinia Atangostana*) of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago: its dark brown, orange-shaped fruit, with thick rind and delicious rose-coloured pulp. — Also *mangostan*. [*Malay mangustan*.]

mangrove, *mang-grōv*, *n.* a tree, esp. species of *Rhizophora*, that grows in muddy swamps covered at high tide or on tropical coasts and estuary shores. [*Origin obscure*.]

mangy, mangy, *mān'gi*, *adj.* scabby: affected with mange. — *ns.* mangy (*mān'gi*; back-formation), inflammation of the skin of animals caused by mites; manginess. [*Fr. mangé*, eaten, *p.p.* of *manger*—*L. manducare*, to chew.]

Manhattan, *man-hat'an*, *n.* an American cocktail

containing vermouth, whisky, bitters, &c. [*Manhattan*, New York.]

mania, *mā'nī-ā*, *n.* violent madness; insanity: excessive or unreasonable desire: a craze. — *n.* mā'niac, a person affected with mania: a madman. — *adj.* raving mad. — *adj.* maniacal (*mā'nī-ā-kī*). — *adv.* maniacally. — *adj.* manic (*mā'nīk* or *man'ik*), of or affected by mania. — manic-depressive insanity, a form in which there are phases of depression and elation, either alone or alternately, with lucid intervals. [*L., —Gr. mania*.]

Manichæan, Manichean, *man-i-hē'an*, *adj.* pertaining to the Manichees or followers of Mani, a native of Eebatana (*c.* 216–*c.* 276 A.D.), who taught that everything sprang from two chief principles, light and darkness, or good and evil. — *n.* a believer in Manichæism—also Man'ichee. — *ns.* Manichæ'anism, Man'ichaism, Maniche'anism, Man'icheism.

manicure, *man'i-kūr*, *n.* the care of hands and nails: one who practises this. — *v.t.* to apply manicure to. — *n.* man'icurist. [*L. manus*, hand, *cūra*, care.]

manifest, *man'i-fest*, *adj.* that may be easily seen by the eye or perceived by the mind: clear: apparent: evident. — *v.t.* to make clear or easily seen: to show plainly: to put beyond doubt: to reveal or declare. — *n.* an open or public statement: a list or invoice of a ship's cargo to be exhibited at the custom-house. — *adj.* manifestable, manifestible, that can be manifested or clearly shown. — *n.* manifestation, act of disclosing what is dark or secret: that by which something is manifested. — *n.* mass-meeting, *prc* manifestative. — *n.* manifestness, state of

prob. *manus*, the hand, *festus*, *p.p.* of obs. *fendēre*, to dash against (as in *offendēre*.)

manifesto, *mon-i-fest'ō*, *n.* a public written declaration of the intentions, opinions, or motives of a sovereign or of a leader, party, or body (*pl.* -*os* (es)). — *v.i.* (*rare*) to issue a manifesto. [*It.; see manifest*.]

manifest, *man'i-fold*, *adj.* various in kind or quality: many in number: multiplied. — *n.* a pipe with several lateral outlets to others: (*math.*) aggregate: a carbon-copy: (*dial.*) also in *pl.* multitudinous. — *adv.* manifoldly. — *n.* thin paper, a copying

apparatus. [*many*, and *suff.* -*fold*.]

maniform, *mon'i-form*, *adj.* having the form of a hand. [*L. manus*, the hand, *forma*, a shape.]

Manihot, *man-i-hot*, *n.* a tropical American genus of the Euphorbiaceae. [*manloc*.]

manikin, *man-i-kīn*, *n.* a dwarf: an

Eng. man.

manioc, *man-i-ōk*, *n.* manihot or cassava: meal therefrom. — Also *man'dioc*, *mandio'c* (ca), *man'ihoc*. [*Tupi mandioca*.]

maniple, *man'i-pl*, *n.* a company of foot-soldiers in the Roman army: in the Western Church, a eucharistic vestment, a narrow strip worn on the left arm. — *adj.* and *n.* manipular (*ma-nip'u-lar*). [*L. manipulus*—*manus*, the hand, *plere*, to fill.]

maniples. Same as *manypiles*.

manipulate, *ma-nip'u-lāt*, *v.t.* to work with the hands: to handle or manage: to give a false appearance to: to turn to one's own purpose to advantage. — *v.i.* to use the hands, esp. in scientific experiments. — *n.* manipulation. — *adj.* manipular, manipulative, manipulatory. — *n.* manipulator. [*L.L. manipulare*, —*manus*; see *maniple*.]

Manis, *mā'nīs*, *n.* the pangolin or scaly ant-eater. [App. intended as sing. of manes.]
manito, *man'itō*, *n.* a spirit or object of reverence among American Indians.—Also *manitou* (*-tōō*). [Algonkin.]
manjack, *man'jak*, *n.* a West Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia macrophylla*) is its fruit.
mankind, *manly*. See *man*.
manna, *man'ā*, *n.* the food of the Israelites in the wilderness: delicious food for body or mind: a sugary exudation from the manna'-ash (*Fraxinus Ormus*).—Jarch (Briançon manna), and other trees, from a species of tamarisk, from Alhagi, &c.: edible fragments of the manna'-li'chen (*Lecanora*): flote-grass seeds: honey-dew.—*adj.* manniferous.—*ns.* mann'a-croup (*krōōp*; Russ. *kripa*), -groats, grains of manna-grass; mann'a-dew, manna imagined to be solidified dew; mann'a-grass, an aquatic grass (*Glyceria*) with edible seeds, flote-grass; mann'ite, mann'itol, a sweet alcohol, $C_4H_8(OH)_4$, got from manna, from seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria*, &c.; mann'ose, a sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) got by oxidising mannitol. [Heb. *mān hū*, what is it? or from *man*, a gift.]
mannequin, *man'i-kin*, *n.* a dummy figure: a person, usu. a woman, employed to wear and display clothes. [Fr.—Du.; see *manikin*.]
manner, *man'ər*, *n.* the way in which anything is done: method: fashion: personal style of acting or bearing: habit: custom: style of writing or of thought: sort (formerly often with omission of following *of*): style (*pl.*) morals: good behaviour: character: courteous deportment.—*adj.* mann'ered, having manners (esp. in compounds, as *well-* or *ill-mannered*): affected with mannerism: artificial: stilted.—*ns.* mann'erism, a constant sameness of manner: a marked peculiarity or trick of style or manner, esp. in literary composition: manner or style becoming wearisome by its sameness; mann'erist, one addicted to mannerism.—*adj.* mann'eris'tic.—*adv.* mann'eris'tically.—*n.* mann'erliness.—*adj.* mann'erly, showing good manners: well-behaved: complaisant: not rude.—*adv.* with good manners: civilly: respectfully: without rudeness.—*by* no manner of means, under no circumstances whatever; in a manner, in a sense; make one's manners, to salute a person on meeting by a bow, curtsy, &c.; shark's manners, rapacity; to the manner born, accustomed from birth. [Fr. *manière*—*main*—*L. manus*, the hand.]
manner, *man'ər*, *n.* Same as *mainor* (in or with the manner).
manning. See *man*.
mannitol. See *manna*.
manoeuvre, (*U.S.*) *maneuver*, *mā-nōō'vər*, or *-nū*, *n.* a piece of dexterous management: a stratagem: a skilful and clever movement in military or naval tactics.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to perform a manoeuvre: to manage with art: to change the position of troops or of ships: to effect or to gain by manoeuvres.—*ns.* manoeu'vrer, manoeuvrability.—*adj.* manoeuv'vable. [Fr. *manœuvre*—*L. manū*, by hand, *opera*, work; cf. *manure*.]
manometer, *man-on'i-tər*, *n.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of gases.—*adj.* manometric (*man-ō-met'rik*).—*al.* [Gr. *manos*, rare, thin, *metron*, measure.]
manor, *man'ər*, *n.* the land belonging to a nobleman, or so much as he formerly kept for his own use: the district over which the court of the lord of the manor had authority: a tract of land in America for which a fee-farm rent was paid.—*ns.* man'or-house, -seat, the house or seat belonging to a manor.—*adj.* manorial (*ma-nō'-ri-əl*), pertaining to a manor. [O.Fr. *manoir*—*L. manēre*, *mānsum*, to stay.]
manred, *man'əd*, *n.* (*obs.*) homage: a body of vassals.—(*Scot.*) man'rent. [O.E. *manræden*; see *man* and *suff.* -red.]
mansard, *man'sārd*, *n.* a roof having the lower part steeper than the upper.—Usually *man'sard-roof*. [Employed by François Mansard or Mansart (1598-1666).]
manse, *man's*, *n.* an ecclesiastical residence, esp.

that of a parish minister of the Church of Scotland.—son of the manse, a minister's son. [*L. L. manus*, *manus*, a dwelling—*manēre*, *mānsum*, to remain.]
mansion, *man'shan*, *n.* abode, stay: a resting-place: a dwelling-place: an apartment: a house, esp. a large one: a manor-house: the dwelling of a nobleman or — (in *pl.*) a large house, a man residence of the Lord Mayor of London); man'sionry (*Shak.* man'sonry), residence: construction. [O.Fr.—*L. mānsiō*, -ōnis—*manēre*, *mānsum*, to remain.]
mansuete, *man'suētē*, *adj.* gentle: mild: tame.—*n.* man'suétude (*-sui-tūd*). [*L. mānsuētus*—*manus*, hand, *subscēre*, to accustom.]
mansworn, *man'suōrn*, *adj.* (*arch.*) perjured. [O.E. *mānsuerian*—*mān*, evil, *suerian*, to swear.]
manta, *man'tā*, *n.* a blanket: a cloak: a horse-cloth: Manta, a genus of gigantic rays or sea-vampires. [Sp.]
manteau, *man'tō*, *n.* (17th-18th cent.) a woman's loose gown. [Fr. *manteau*—*L. mantellum*.]
mantel, *man-tēl*, *n.* (*obs.*) a soldier's cloak: a ———— ntelpiece: man'tel-piece, the ornamental structure over and in front of a fireplace: a mantelsheif; man'telsheif, the ornamental shelf over a fireplace; man'teltree, the lintel or arch of a fireplace. [mantle.]
mantic, *man'tik*, *adj.* relating to divination: prophetic. [Gr. *mantikos*—*mantis*, a prophet.]
manticore, *man'ti-kōr*, *manticora*, -*kō'rā*, *n.* a fabulous compound of lion and scorpion with a human head. [*L. manticora*—Gr. *mantichōrās*, a wrong reading for *mantichōrās*, from an Old Persian word for man-eater.]
mantilla, *man-ti-lā*, *n.* a small mantle: a kind of veil covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders. [Sp.; dim. of *manta*.]
Mantis, *man'tis*, *n.* a genus of orthopterous insects carrying their large spinous forelegs in the attitude of prayer.—*n.* man'tid, any member of the genus.—*mantis* shrimp, a stomatopod crustacean with claws like the mantis. [Gr. *mantis*, -*ēs*.]
mantissa, *man-tis'sā*, *n.* the fractional part of a logarithm. [*L.* make-weight.]
mantle, *man'tl*, *n.* a cloak or loose outer garment: a covering: spirit (in allusion to Elijah): a fold of the integument of a mollusc or a brachiopod secreting the shell: the back and folded wings of a bird: a scum on a liquid: a hood or network of refractory material that becomes incandescent when exposed to a flame.—*v.t.* to cover: to obscure: to form a scum upon: to suffuse: to disguise.—*v.i.* to spread like a mantle: to develop a scum: to froth: to be suffused: to stretch the wings over the legs, as a hawk.—*ns.* man'tlet, man'telet, a small cloak for women: (*fort.*) a movable shield or screen; man'tling, cloth suitable for mantles: (*her.*) the drapery of a coat-of-arms. [Partly through O.E. *mentel*, partly through O.Fr. *mantel* (Fr. *manteau*),—*L. mantellum*.]
man'to. See *manteau*.
mantra, *man'trā*, *n.* a Vedic hymn: a sacred text used as an incantation. [Sans., instrument of thought.]
mantua, *man'tū-ā*, *n.* (17th-18th cent.) a woman's loose outer gown—(*Scot.*) man'ty.—*n.* man'tua-maker, a dressmaker. [manteau, confused with *Mantua*, in Italy.]
Mantuan, *man'tū-an*, *adj.* of Mantua in Italy.—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Mantua, esp. Virgil.—Also the name of the Latin pastoral poet Baptista Mantuanus (1448-1516).
manual, *man'ū-əl*, *adj.* of the hand: done, worked, or used by the hand: working with the hands.—*n.* drill in the use of weapons, &c.: a handbook or handy compendium of a large subject or treatise: an old office-book like the modern R.C. *Ritualet*: a key or keyboard played by hand: a primary feather.—*adv.* man'ually.—manual alphabet, the signs for letters made by the deaf and dumb;

manual exercise, drill in handling arms. [*L. manuālis*—*manus*, the hand.]

manubrium, *mā-nū'brī-əm*, *n.* any handle-like structure: the presternum or anterior part of the breast-bone in mammals.—*pl.* *manū'brīa*.—*adj.* *manū'brīal*. [*L. manubrium*, a handle.]

manufacture, *man-ū-fak'tūr*, *v.t.* to make, originally by hand, now usu. by machinery and on a large scale: to fabricate, concoct: to produce unintelligently in quantity.—*v.i.* to be occupied in manufactures.—*n.* the practice, act, or process of manufacturing: anything manufactured.—*n.* *manufact'ory*, a factory or place where goods are manufactured.—*adj.* *manufact'ural*.—*n.* *manufact'urer*, one who manufactures.—*adj.* *manufact'uring*, pertaining to manufactures. [*Fr.*—*L. manū* (abl.), by hand, *factūra*, a making, from *facere*, *factum*, to make.]

manuka, *niā'noo-kā*, *n.* an Australian and New Zealand tree (*Leptospermum*) of the myrtle family, with hard wood, its leaves a substitute for tea. [*Maori*.]

manul, *mā'nool*, *n.* a Central Asian wild cat. [*Mongolian*.]

manumit, *man-ū-nūt'*, *v.t.* to release from slavery: to set free:—*pr.p.* *manumit'ting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *manumit'ted*.—*n.* *manumission* (*-mish'ən*). [*L. manūmittere* or *manū mittere* or *emittere*, to send from one's hand or control—*manus*, the hand, *mittere*, *missum*, to send.]

manure, *mān-ūr*, formerly *man'ūr*, *v.t.* (obs.) to hold, occupy: (obs.) to manage: (obs.) to cultivate: to enrich with any fertilising substance.—*n.* any substance applied to land to make it more fruitful.—*ns.* *manur'ance*, (*arch.*) cultivation; *manur'or*—*adj.* *manur'al*.—*n.* *manur'ing*. [*A.Fr.* *manuoverer* (*Fr. manoeuvrer*); see *manoeuvre*.]

manus, *mā'nūs*, *L. mā'noos*, *n.* the hand or corresponding part of an animal. [*L. manus*, pl. *-ūs*.]

manuscript, *man'ū-skript*, *adj.* written by hand.—*n.* a book or document written by hand: copy for a printer, in handwriting or typed: hand-written form. [*L. manū* (abl.), by hand, *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.]

Manx, *man'gks*, *n.* the language of the Isle of Man, belonging to the Gadhelic branch of Celtic.—*adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Man or to its inhabitants.—*n.* *Manx'man*:—*fem.* *Manx'woman*.—*Manx* cat, a breed of cat with only a rudimentary tail.

many, *men'i*, *adj.* (*comp.* *more*, *mōr*; *superl.* *most*, *mōst*) consisting of a great number: numerous.—*n.* many persons: a great number (*usu.* with omission of *of*): (*Spens.*) company, retinue (*perh.* for *meine*).—*adj.* *man'y-coloured*, *man'y-eyed*, having many colours, eyes; *man'y-fold'd*, (*Spens.*) having many layers: having many folds; *man'y-head'd*, having many heads: consisting of many.—*n.* *man'y-root*, *Ruellia*.—*adj.* *man'y-sld'd*, having many qualities or aspects: having wide interests or varied abilities.—*n.* *man'y-sld'dedness*.—*adj.* *man'y-tongued*,—many a, many (with singular noun and verb); many-headed beast, the people (after Horace); the many, the crowd. [*O.E. manig*.]

manypiles, *men'i-pliz*, *n.sing.* and *pl.* the third stomach of a ruminant—the *omasum* or *pialtrum*.—Also *man'lpiles* and (*dial.*) *monlpiles*, *monypiles* (*mon'*, *mum'*). [*many*, *ply*.]

manzanilla, *man-zā-nil'ā*, *n.* a very dry, light sherry. [*Sp. manzanilla*, camomile; cf. *manchinel*.]

manzanita, *man-zā-nē'tā*, *n.* bearberry of Californian species. [*Sp.* *dím. nf. manzana*, apple.]

Maori, *maw'ri*, *mā'ū-ri*, *n.* a member of the brown race of New Zealand: the language of this race:—*pl.* *Maor'is*.—Also *adj.*—*Maori* hen, the weka. [*Maori*.]

mormor, *mār'mōr*, a wrong form of *mormaor*.

map, *māp*, *n.* a representation in outline of the surface features of the earth, the moon, &c., or of part of it, usu. on a plane surface: a similar plan of the stars in the sky: a representation, scheme, or epitome of the disposition or state of anything.—*v.t.* to make a map of:—*pr.p.* *mapp'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *mapped*.—*ns.* *mapp'ing*.

measurer, an instrument for measuring distances on a map; *map'-mounter*, one who mounts maps, or backs them with cloth and fixes them on rollers, &c.; *mappemonde* (*māp'ə-mōnd*, *māp-mōnd*; *L.L. mappa mundi*; *hist.*), a map of the world: (obs.) the world itself; *mapp'er*; *mapp'ery*, (*Shak.*) perhaps working with, or making, maps, or planning out; *mapp'ist*; *map'-reading*, the interpretation of what one sees in a map.—*adv.* *map wise*, in the manner of a map.—*map out*, to plan, divide up, and apportion; off the map, out of existence: negligible; on the map, to be taken into account. [*L. mappa*, a napkin, a painted cloth, orig. Punic.]

maple, *mā'pl*, *n.* any tree of the genus *Acer*, some species of which yield sugar and syrup from their sap: its timber.—*adj.* of maple.—*n.* *map'le-sugar*.—*maple leaf*, the emblem of Canada. [*O.E. mapul*, maple.]

mappemonde. See *map*.

mapsteele. See *mapsteele*.

maqui, *mā'hē*, *n.* a Chilean evergreen shrub (*Aristotelia Maqui*; *Elacocarpaceae*) whose berry yields a medicinal wine. [*Araucan*.]

maquis, *mā'hē*, *n.sing.* and *pl.* (*bot.*) a thicket formation of shrubs, as in Corsica: French guerrilla bands (1940-45). [*Fr.*—*It. macchia*—*L. macula*, mesh.]

mar, *mār*, *v.t.* (obs.) to interfere with: to spoil: to impair: to injure: to damage: to disfigure:—*pr.p.* *marr'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *marred* (*Spens. mard*).—*ns.* *mar'plot*, one who defeats or mars a plot by unwarranted interference; *mar'-sport*, a spoil-sport; *mar'-text*, an ignorant preacher. [*O.E. merran*.]

mara, *mā'rā*, *n.* the so-called Patagonian hare or *Dolichotus*.

marabout, *mar'ə-bōd*, *n.* an adjutant bird, esp. an African species: its feathers: a plume or trimming of its feathers: a feather necklet: a very white raw silk. [*See next word.*]

marabout, *mar'ə-bōd*, *n.* a Mohammedan hermit, esp. in N. Africa: a Moslem shrine. [*Fr.*—*Ar. murābit*, hermit.]

marah, *mā'rā*, *n.* bitterness: something bitter. [*Heb.*]

maranatha, *mar'ə-nā'thā*. See *anathema*.

Maranta, *mā-ran'tā*, *n.* the arrowroot genus of monocotyledons giving name to the family *Marant'aceae*, akin to the banana and ginger families. [*After Bartolommeo Maranta*, 16th-cent. Italian herbalist.]

maraschino, *mar'ə-skē'nō*, *n.* a liqueur distilled from a cherry grown in Dalmatia. [*It.*—*marasca*, *amarasca*, a sour cherry—*L. andrus*, bitter.]

marasmus, *mā-rāz'ms*, *n.* a wasting away of the body.—*adj.* *maras'mic*.—*n.* *Maras'mus*, a common genus of toadstools, including the fairy-ring champignon, drying up in sunshine but recovering in damp. [*Latinised*—*Gr. marasmus*—*marainein*, to decay.]

Maratha, *Mahratta*, *mā-rā'tā*, *n.* a member of a once dominant people of S.W. India.—*n.* *Marathi* (*mā-rā'tē*), their Sanskrit language. [*Sans. Mahārāṣṭra*, great kingdom.]

Marathon, *mar'ə-thon*, *-thən*, *n.* scene of the Greek victory over the Persians, 490 B.C., 22 miles from Athens: a Marathon race: a test of endurance.—*adj.* and *n.* *Marathon'ian*.—*Marathon* race, a long-distance foot-race (about 26 miles), commemorating the tradition that a Greek ran to Athens with the news. [*Gr. Marathon*.]

Marattia, *ma-rā'tī-ā*, *n.* a genus of ferns giving name to the *Maratt'aceae*, a tropical family of very large primitive eusporangiate ferns. [*Named after G. F. Alivattii* (d. 1777), Italian botanist.]

maraud, *mā-rād'*, *v.i.* to rove in quest of plunder.—*v.t.* to harry.—*n.* *raiding*: *plundering*.—*n.* *maraud'er*. [*Fr. maraud*, rogue; origin obscure.]

maravedi, *mar'ə-vē'di*, *n.* an obsolete Spanish copper coin of little value. [*Sp. maravedi*—*Ar. Murāḍīth*, the dynasty of the Almoravides (11th and 12th cent.).]

marble, *mār'bl*, *n.* a granular crystalline limestone: loosely, any rock of similar appearance taking a

high polish: a slab, work of art, tombstone, tomb, or other object made of marble: a little hard ball (originally of marble) used by boys in play: marbling: (*fig.*) anything hard, cold, polished, white, or otherwise like marble: (*in pl.*) a game played with little balls.—*adj.* composed of marble: shining: unyielding: hard: insensible: marbled.—*v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.—*adj.* mar'ble-brcast'ed, bard-hearted, cruel; mar'ble-con'stant, constant or firm as marble, immovable.—*n.* mar'ble-cutter, one who hews marble: a machine for cutting marble.—*adj.* mar'bled, irregularly mottled and streaked like some kinds of marble: wrought in marble: furnished with marble.—*n.* mar'bled-white, a butterfly of the Satyridae.—*adj.* mar'ble-edged, having the edges marbled, as a book; mar'ble-heart'ed, hard-hearted, insensible.—*ns.* mar'ble-paper, paper coloured in imitation of variegated marble; mar'bler; mar'bling, a marbled appearance or colouring: the act of veining or painting in imitation of marble.—*adv.* mar'bl'y, like marble.—Elgin marbles, a collection of marbles obtained chiefly from the Parthenon by Lord Elgin in 1811, now in the British Museum. [O.Fr. *marbre*—L. *marmor*; cf. Gr. *marmaros*—*marmarain*, to sparkle.]
marc, *mārk*, *n.* fruit-refuse in wine- or oil-making.—*marc* brandy, brandy made from *marc*. [Fr.]
marcantant, *mār'kan-tant*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a merchant. [It. *mercantante*.]

marcasite, *mār'ka-sit*, *n.* sulphide of iron in orthorhombic crystals. [L.L. *marcasita*—Ar. *margashit*(h); origin unknown.]

marcato, *mār-kā'to*, *adj.* marked: emphatic: strongly accented:—*superl.* *marcatissimō*.—Also *adv.* [It.—*marcare*, to mark.]

Marcel, *mār'sel*, *n.* (in full Marcel wave), an artificial wave imparted to hair by a hot iron, a comb, and manipulation.—*v.t.* to wave with a *marcel*.—*adj.* *marcelled*. [Marcel, a French hairdresser, the inventor (1872).]

marcescent, *mār'se'sent*, *adj.* withering without falling off.—*adj.* *marcescible*. [L. *marcescens*, -entis, pr.p. of *marcescere*—*marcere*, to fade.]

Marcegravia, *mār'grā-vi-ā*, *n.* a tropical American genus of climbing epiphytic shrubs, with pitcher-like bracts developed as nectaries, visited by hummingbirds, giving name to the family *Marcegraviaceae*, akin to the tea family. [After Georg Markgraf (1610-44), German traveller, naturalist, and astronomer.]

March, *mār'ch*, *n.* (now) the third month of the year.—*March* beer, strong beer brewed in March; *March* hare, a hare gambolling in the breeding season, proverbially mad. [L. *Martius* (mensis), (the month) of Mars.]

March, *mār'ch*, *n.* a boundary: border: a border district—used chiefly in *pl.* *marches*.—*v.i.* to have a common boundary.—*ns.* march-dyke, -dike, a boundary wall, usu. of turf; march-man, a borderer; march-stone, a boundary stone; march-trea'son, an offence against the laws of the marches, e.g. raiding the neighbouring country in time of peace.—riding the marches, a ceremony of riding round the bounds of a municipality. [Fr. *marche*; of Gmc. origin; cf. *mark*, O.E. *marc*.]

March, *mār'ch*, *v.i.* to walk in a markedly rhythmic military manner, or in a grave, stately, or resolute manner: to advance steadily or irresistibly.—*v.t.* to cause to march: to force to go.—*n.* a marching movement: an act of marching: distance traversed at a stretch by marching: regular advance: a piece of music fitted for marching to, or similar in character and rhythm, usu. with a tria.—forced march, a march vigorously pressed forward for combative or strategic purposes; marching orders, orders to march; marching regiment, one without permanent quarters; march past, the march of a body in front of one who reviews it; on the march, afoot and journeying; raguc's march, music played in derision of a person expelled. [Fr. *marcher*, to walk, prob.—L. *marcus*, a hammer.]
Marchantia, *mār-kan'shi-ā*, -ti-ā, *n.* a well-known

genus of liverworts with flat, lobed and branched thallus, growing in damp places, giving name to the family *Marchantiaceae*. [Named after Nicolas Marchant (d. 1678), French botanist.]
marchen, *mer'hyan*, *n.sing.* and *pl.* a story or fable, a folk-tale. [Ger.]

marchioness, *mār'shon-es*, -is, *n.* fem. of marquis, marquess.—*n.* marchesa (*mār-kā'za*), It. fem. of marchese (*mār-kā'ze*), a marquis. [L.L. *marchionissa*, fem. of *marchio*, -ōnis, a lord of the marches.]

marchpane, *mār'ch'pān*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a sweet almond paste. [It. *marzapane*; cf. *marzipan*.]

Marcionite, *mār'shan-ī*, *n.* a follower of Marcion of Sinope (d. A.D. 165), who, partly under Gnostic influences, constructed an ethico-dualistic philosophy of religion.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* Marcionist; Marcionitism.

Marcobrunner, *mār'kū-brūn-er*, *n.* a remarkably fine white wine, produced in Erbach, near Wiesbaden. [From the *Markbrunnen* fountain hard by.]

Marconi, *mār-kō'ni*, *adj.* connected with Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937), or his system of wireless telegraphy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (marconi) to communicate by wireless telegraphy.—*n.* marco'nigram, a message so transmitted.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* marco'nigraph.

mar'd, a Spenserian spelling of married.

mare, *mār*, *n.* the female of the horse.—*ns.* mare's'-nest, a supposed discovery that turns out to be a fiasco; mare's'-tail, a tall, erect marsh plant of the genus *Hippuris*: also applied to the horsetail: (*in pl.*) long straight fibres of grey cirrus cloud.—the grey mare is the better horse, the wife rules her husband, or is the abler. [O.E. *mere*, fem. of *meare*, a horse; cog. with Ger. *mähre*, O.N. *merr*, W. *marech*, a horse.]

mare, *mār*, *n.* (*Shak.*) the nightmare (q.v.).
maremma, *mār-em'ā*, *n.* seaside marshland. [It., —L. *maritima*, seaside.]

maresebal, *mār'sh*. Same as marshal.

margarin, *mār'gər-in*, *n.* a mixture of palmitin and stearin once thought a compound: a glyceryl ester of margaric acid.—*ns.* margarine (*mār'gər-én*); popularly pron. *mār'jər-én*, and contracted *mārg*, (*mārj*), also-margarine: any imitation butter; margarite, a pearly-lustred mineral sometimes reckoned a lime-alumina mica.—*adj.* margaric(-ear'); margaritic; margaritif'erous, pearl-bearing.—margaritic acid, an acid intermediate between palmitic and stearic. [Gr. *margaritēs*, a pearl.]

margay, *mār'gā*, *n.* a spotted S. American tiger-cat. [Fr. (or Sp.).—Tupi *mbaracaiá*.]

marge, *mārj*, *n.* margin, brink. [Fr.,—L. *margō*, -inis.]

margin, *mār'jin*, *poet.* margin, *mār'jont*, *n.* an edge, border: the blank edge on the page of a book: something allowed more than is needed: a deposit to protect a broker against loss.—*v.t.* to furnish with margins: to enter on the margin.—*adj.* margin: in or on the margin: ates written on the margin: furnish with notes. — ginate, -d, having a well-marked border: margined.—marginal land, less fertile land which will be brought under cultivation only if economic conditions justify it. [L. *margō*, margins; cf. *mark*, *march* (2).]

margosa, *mār-gō'sā*, *n.* the tree that yields nim oil. [Port. *amargosa* (fem.), bitter.]

margrave, *mār'grāv*, *n.* a German nobleman of rank equivalent to an English marquis.—*fem.* margravine (*mār'grā-vén*).—*ns.* mar'graviate, *mārgrā'viate*, the jurisdiction or dignity of a margrave. [M.Du. *markgrave* (Du *markgraaf*; Ger. *markgraf*)—*mark*, a border, *grave* (mod. *graaf*), a count; cf. Ger. *graf*, O.E. *gerēfa*, Eng. *reeve*, *sheriff*.]

marguerite, *mār-gə-rēt*, *n.* the ox-eye daisy or other single chrysanthemum. [Fr., daisy—Gr. *margaritēs*, pearl.]

marialite, *mār-i-ā-lit*, *n.* a variety of scapolite rich in sodium, chlorine, and silica, poor in calcium. [Maria Rose von Rath, a mineralogist's wife.]

Marian, *mā'ri-an*, *adj.* relating to the Virgin Mary or to Queen Mary (Tudor or Stewart).—*n.* a devotee, follower, or defender of Mary: an English Roman Catholic of Mary Tudor's time. [*L. Maria*.]

Marlan, *mar'i-an*, *mā'ri-on*, *adj.* relating to the great Roman general Gaius *Marlus* (*d.* 86 B.C.).

marid, *mar'id*, *mā-rēd*, *n.* a jinni of the most powerful class. [*Ar. mārid*, *nuarid*.]

marigold, *mar'i-gōld*, *n.* a yellow-flowered composite (*Calendula*) or its flower: extended to other yellow flowers (see corn, marsh).—African, Indian, and American composites (*Tagetes*). [*L. marigoldum*, from *maris* and *gold* (flower).]

marine, *mā-rēn*, *adj.* recording tide-gauge.—*n.* given by one. [*L. mare*, sea, Gr. *graphein*, to write.]

marihuana, *marijuana*, *mā-ri-(hh)wā'nā*, *n.* hemp: its dried flowers smoked as an intoxicant. [*Amer. Sp.*]

marimba, *mā-rim'bā*, *n.* an African xylophone, adopted by Central Americans and jazz-bandmen. [*Of African origin.*]

marine, *mā-rēn*, *adj.* of, in, near, concerned with, or belonging to the sea: done or used at sea: inhabiting, found in or got from the sea.—*n.* a soldier serving on shipboard: shipping, naval or mercantile, fleet: nautical service: naval affairs: a sea-piece in painting.—*ns.* marinade (*mar-i-nād*), a liquor or pickle in which fish or meat is steeped before cooking, to improve the flavour.—*v.t.* mar'inate, to salt or pickle.—*n.* mar'in(er), a sailor.—marine acid, hydrochloric acid; marine boiler, a steamship boiler; marine engine, a ship's engine; marine glue (see glue); marine insurance, insurance of ships or cargoes; marine soap, a coconut-oil soap, for washing with sea-water; marine store, a place where old ships' materials are dealt in; marine stores, old ships' materials: supplies for ships; marine trumpet, the tromba marina; tell that to the marines, a phrase expressive of disbelief and ridicule, from the sailor's contempt for the marine's ignorance of seamanship. [*Fr., —L. marinus—mare*, sea.]

Marinist, *mā-rē'nist*, *n.* a follower or imitator of the Italian poet Giambattista *Marini* (1759–1825).—*n.* Marin'ism, his manner, full of strained conceits.

Mariolatry, *mā-ri-ol'o-trī*, *n.* undue worship of the Virgin Mary—the veneration paid to her being strictly hyperdulia.—*n.* Mariol'ater, one who practises Mariolatry.—*adj.* Mariol'atrous. [*Gr. Mariā*, Mary *latria*, worship.]

marionette, *mā-ri-ō-net*, *n.* a puppet moved by strings. [*Fr.*]

Mariotte's law, *mā-ri-ōt's lāw*.

marlschal, *mā-rish'al*, a Scots spelling of marshal.

marsh, *mar'ish*, *n.* and *adj.* Same as marsh.

Marlist, *mar'list*, *n.* a member of a modern R.C. congregation for teaching, preaching, and foreign missions.—*adj.* devoted to the service of the Virgin. [*Fr. Marliste*.]

marriage, *mar'ij-ij*, *n.* (*hist.*) the feudal superior's right to dispose of a vassal's heiress (or heir) in marriage, or exact a fine. [*L.L. maritāgium*.]

marital, *mar'i-təl*, *mā-rī'təl*, *adj.* pertaining to a husband: of the nature of a marriage.—*adv.* marital'y (or *mā-rī'*). [*L. maritalis—maritus*, a husband.].

maritime, *mar'i-tīm*, *adj.* pertaining to the sea: relating to sea-going or sea-trade: having a sea-coast: situated near the sea: living on the shore, littoral: having a navy and sea-trade. [*L. maritimus—mare*, sea.]

Marivaudage, *mā-rē-vū-dāzh*, *n.* preciousness in writing. [*Fr.*, from Pierre de *Marivaux* (1638–1763), French author.]

marjoram, *mār'jə-ram*, *n.* an aromatic labiate plant (*Origanum*) used as a seasoning. [*O.Fr. majorane*; origin doubtful.]

mark, *mārk*, *n.* a boundary: a limit: a standard: a territory, esp. a border territory: (*hist.*) a tract of common land belonging to a village community: a boundary stone, post, or the like: an object indicating position or serving as a guide: an obiect

to be aimed at, striven for, or attained, as a butt, a goal, the jack at bowls, the pit of the stomach in boxing: (*obs.*) a hawk's quarry: (*slang*) a suitable victim: (*slang*) that which exactly suits one: a visible indication or sign: a symbol: a distinctive device: a brand: a set, group, or class, marked with the same brand: a tute for a signature: istic: an impression streak, smear, or other: ance: note: distinction: noteworthy: a point awarded for merit: a footprint: the impression of a Rugby football player's heel on the ground on making a fair catch: the starting-line in race: a groove indicative of youth in a horse's incisor (as in *mark of mouth*): a tag on a lead-line indicating so many fathoms, feet, &c.—*v.t.* to make a mark on: to indicate: to record: to make emphatic, distinct, or prominent: to impress with a sign: to note: to regard.—*v.i.* to take particular notice.—*adj.* marked, having marks: indicated: noticeable: prominent: emphatic: watched and suspected: doomed.—*adv.* markedly, noticeably.—*ns.* marker, a person or tool that marks: one who marks the score at games, as at billiards: a counter or other device for scoring: a bookmark: a recorder of attendances: a kind of school monitor: (*U.S.*) a memorial tablet: the soldier who forms the pivot round which a body of soldiers wheels: mark'ing, act of making a mark: (*esp. in pl.*) disposition of marks.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* mark'ing-ink, indelible ink, used for marking clothes: mark'ing-nut, the fruit of an East Indian tree (*Semecarpus*) of the cashew family, yielding a black juice used in marking clothes: mark man, one of the community owning a mark: a marksman: marks'man, marks'-woman, one good at hitting a mark: one who shoots well: mark'-white, (*Spens.*) the centre of a target.—beside the mark, not properly referring to the matter in hand: (God) bless, or save, this mark, a phrase expressing ironical astonishment or scorn, from the usage of archery: make one's mark, to make a notable impression: to gain great influence: mark down, set down in writing: to label at a lower price: lower the price of: to note the position of: to destine for one's own: mark off, to lay down the lines of: to graduate: to mark as attended to, disposed of: mark of the Beast, a stamp on the forehead or right hand of a worshipper of the Beast of the Book of Revelation, chap. xiii.: hence a mark of whatever was considered to be of Antichrist: a mark on, (*slang*) one who has a great liking for: mark out, to lay out the plan or outlines of: to destine: mark time, to move the feet alternately in the same manner as in marching, but without changing ground: to keep things going without progressing: mark up, to raise the price of: off the mark, well away from the start in a race: pass the mark, pass on the badge of demerit to the next offender (as formerly in some schools): soft mark, an easy dupe: one easy to cope with: up to the mark, satisfactory, up to standard: fit and well. [*O.E.* (*Merican*) *mere* (*W.S.* *meare*), a boundary; *Ger. mark*, *Goth. marka*.]

mark, *mārk*, *n.* (*obs.*) a weight of 8 ounces (for gold and silver): (*obs.*) its value in money at 20 pennies to an ounce=13s. 4d.: a coin of Germany (set par=11*fl.*d.); superseded in 1924 by the reichsmark; in 1948 the Deutsche mark), of Finland (the *markka*, originally equivalent to a franc), and formerly of various countries. [*O.E.* *marc*, of doubtful origin.]

market, *mārk'it*, *n.* a periodic concourse of people for the purposes of buying and selling: a building, square, or other public place used for such meetings: (*U.S.*) a shop: a region in which there is a demand for goods: buying and selling: opportunity for buying and selling: demand: state of being on sale: bargain: sale: rate of sale: value.—*v.i.* to deal at a market: to buy and sell.—*v.t.* to put on the market:—*pp.* *market'ing*: *past* and *pp.* *market'ed*.—*ns.* marketability, marketableness.—*adj.* marketable, fit for the

fäte, fär, dik; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; d/ien (then)

market; saleable.—*ns.* mar'ket-bell, (*Shak.*) a bell to give notice of the time of market; mar'ket-cross, a cross or similar structure anciently set up where a market was held; mar'ket-day, the fixed day on which a market is held; mar'keter, one who goes to market, buys or sells at a market; mar'ket-gar'den, a garden in which fruit and vegetables are grown for market; mar'ket-gar'dener; mar'ket-gar'dening; mar'ket-hall, mar'ket-house, a building in which a market is held; mar'keting, the act or practice of buying and selling in market; mar'ket-man, one who sells, buys, or works in a market; mar'ket-place, mar'ket-square, the open space in a town where markets are held; mar'ket-price, mar'ket-value, the current price; mar'ket-town, a town having the privilege of holding a public market; mar'ket-woman.—on the market, available for buying: on sale. [Late O.E. *market*.—O.N.Fr. *market* (Fr. *marché*, It. *mercato*), from L. *mercatus*, trade, a market—*merx*, merchandise.]

markhor, *mār'kor*, n. a wild goat of the mountains of Asia. [Pers. *mārkhor*.]

marl, *mār'l*, n. a limy clay often used as manure: (*poet.*) the ground.—*vt.* to cover with marl.—*ns.* marl-pit, a pit where marl is dug; marl'stone, a Middle Lias series of argillaceous limestones with ironstones, &c.—*adj.* mar'ly, like marl: abounding in marl. [O.Fr. *marle* (Fr. *marne*)—L.L. *marigula*, a dim. of L. *marra*, marl.]

marl, *mār'l*, *vt.* to bind with marline. [Du. *marlen*, app. a freq. of *marren*, to bind.]

marl, *marle*, *mār'l*, an obs. form of marvel.

marl, *mār'l*, a dial. form of marble.—*adj.* mottled.—*adj.* marled, marbled.—*n.* marling.—*adj.* mar'ly, marl'y, marbled.

marline, *mār'lin*, n. a small rope for winding round a larger one to keep it from wearing.—*n.* mar'line-spike, a spike for separating the strands of a rope in splicing. [Du. *marling*, *vbl. n.* from *marlen* (see marl (2)), or *marlĳn*—*marren*, and *lĳn*, rope (cf. moor, line).]

marm. See ma'am.

marmalade, *mār'm-lād*, n. a jam or preserve generally made of the pulp (and rind) of oranges, originally of quinces.—marmalade tree, a tropical American sapotaceous tree (*Vitellaria*, or *Lucuma*, *mammosa*) cultivated for its fruit, the marmalade plum. [Fr. *marmelo*, a quince—L. *marmelo*, a sweet apple—*meli*,

marmarosis, *mār-mār-ō'sis*, n. conversion of a stone into marble.—*vt.* mar marise. [Gr. *marmaros*, crystalline rock—*marmarizein*, to sparkle.] marmoreale, *mār-mār-i-āl*, *adj.* of, or like, marble. [L. *marmor*, marble; Gr. *marmaros*; see preceding.]

marmose, *mār'mōs*, n. a small South American opossum. [Fr., app. from *marmouset*; see next.] marmoset, *mār'mō-zet*, n. a very small American monkey. [Fr. *marmouset*, grotesque figure.]

marmot, *mār'mot*, n. a stout burrowing rodent (*Marmota* or *Arctomys*) in America called woodchuck. [It. *marmotta*—Romansch *marmont*—L. *mūs*, *mūris*, mouse, *mōns montis*, mountain.]

marocain, *mār-ō-kān*, n. a dress material finished with a grain surface like morocco-leather. [Fr. *maroquin*, morocco-leather; cf. *maroquin*.] Maronian, *ma-rō-mi-an*, *adj.* Virgilian. [Publius Vergilian *Marō* (-ōnis).]

Maronite, *mār-ō-nit*, n. one of a former Monothelite sect, now Uniate, living around Lebanon. [St *Marōn*, about A.D. 400, or John *Marōn*, a patriarch of the sect in the 7th century.]

maroon, *ma-rōon*, n. a brownish crimson: a detonating firework.—*adj.* of the colour maroon. [Fr. *maroon*, a chestnut—It. *marroona*, a chestnut.]

maroon, *ma-rōon*, n. a fugitive slave: a marooned person.—*vt.* to put and leave ashore on a desolate island: to isolate uncomfortably.—*ns.* maroon'er; maroon'ing. [Fr. *maroon*—Sp. *cimarrón*, wild.]

maroquin, *mār-ō-kēn*, *mār-ō-kē-wīn*, n. goat-leather: morocco-leather. [Fr.; cf. *marocain*.]

marplot. See mar.

marque, *mār'k*, n. (*obs.*) reprisals: a privateer.—

letter(s)-of-marque, a privateer's licence to commit acts of hostility. [Fr.]

marquee, *mār-kē'*, n. a large tent. [From *marquis*, as if pl.]

marquetry, *marqueterie*, *mār'k'i-tri*, n. work inlaid with pieces of various-coloured wood. [Fr. *marqueterie*—*marqueter*, to inlay—*marque*, a mark.]

marquis, *marquess*, *mār'kwiz*, n. a title of nobility next below that of a duke:—*fem.* marchioness (*mār'shon-es*, -is).—*ns.* mar'quisite, -quessate, the lordship of a marquis; mar'quise (*mār-kēz'*), in France, a marchioness: a style of parasol about 1850: an entrance canopy: a marquee. [O.Fr. *marquis*, assimilated later to Fr. *marquis*—L.L. *marchensis*, a prefect of the marches.]

marram, *marrum*, *mār'am*, n. a seaside grass (*Ammophila*, or *Psamma*, *arenaria*), a binder of sand-dunes. [O.N. *marr*, sea, *halmr*, haulm.]

marriage, *mar'ij*, n. the ceremony, act, or contract by which a man and woman become husband and wife: the union of a man and woman as husband and wife: a declaration of king and queen in bezique, &c.—*adj.* mar'riageable, suitable, or at a proper age, for marriage.—*ns.* mar'riageableness; mar'lage-bed, the bed of a married couple; marital intercourse: the rights and obligations of marriage; mar'lage-bone, a merry-thought; mar'lage-con'tract, an agreement to be married: an agreement respecting property by persons about to marry.—*ns.* mar'riage-fa'vour, a knot or decoration worn at a marriage; mar'riage-l'cence, a licence to marry without proclamation of banns in a church.—*ns.* mar'riage-lines, a certificate of marriage.—*ns.* mar'riage-portion, a dowry; mar'riage-ring, a wedding ring; mar'riage-set'tlement, an arrangement of property, &c., before marriage, by which something is secured to the wife or her children if the husband dies. [O.Fr. *marriage*; see marry.]

marrow, *mār'ō*, n. the soft tissue in the hollow parts of the bones: (*obs.*) pith or pulp of plants: a vegetable marrow (see under vegetable): the essence or best part of anything: the inner meaning or purpose.—*ns.* mar'row-bone, a bone containing marrow: (*pl.*) the knees or the bones of the knees; mar'rowfat, a rich kind of pea, called also Dutch admiral pea.—*adj.* mar'rowish, of the nature of, or resembling, marrow; mar'rowless, having no marrow.—*ns.* mar'row-men, those who in the Church of Scotland supported the teaching of *The Marrows of Modern Divinity* (1645) after its republication in 1718.—*n.* mar'row-squash, (U.S.) vegetable marrow.—*adj.* mar'rowy, full of marrow: strong: forcible: pithy.—spinal marrow, the spinal cord. [O.E. (Anglian) *meag*, *meah* (W.S. *mearg*); Ger. *mark*.]

marrow, *mār'ō*, n. (*arch.*) a mate: a companion: a match, equal, like: one of a pair.—*vt.* to be a marrow.—*vt.* to be a marrow to: to couple.—*adj.* mar'rowless. [Origin unknown.]

marrowsky, *mar-ōw'ski*, n. a spoonerism.—*vt.* to utter a spoonerism. [Said to be from the name of a Polish count.]

marry, *mār'i*, *vt.* to take for husband or wife: to give in marriage: to unite in matrimony.—*vt.* to enter into the married state: to take a husband or a wife.—*pr.p.* mar'rying; *part.* and *pa.p.* mar'ried.—*adj.* mar'ried.—*n.* mar'rier, one who marries in any sense: the sort of person likely to marry.—*n.* and *adj.* mar'rying. [Fr. *marier*—L. *maritare*, to marry, *maritus*, a husband—*mās*, *maris*, a male.]

marry, *mār'i*, *interj.* (*arch.*) indeed! forsooth!—marry come up, an exclamation of defiant protest. [By *Mary*.]

Mars, *mār'z*, n. the Roman god of war: the planet next after the earth in the order of distance from the sun: (*old chem.*) iron. [L. *Mārs*, *Mārtis*.]

Marsala, *mār-sā-lā*, n. a light wine resembling sherry, from *Marsala* in Sicily.

Marseillaise, *mār-sā-lāz'*, n. the French revolutionary hymn composed by Rouget de Lisle in 1792, sung by the volunteers of *Marseille* as they entered Paris, 30th July, and when they marched to the storming of the Tuilleries.

massif, *mă-sēf'*, *mas'if*, *n.* a central mountain-mass: an orographic fault-block. [Fr.]

Massora(h). See *Masora*.

massymore, *mas-i-mōr'*, *n.* (*Scott*) a subterranean prison. [Perh. Sp. *mazmorra*.]

mast, *măst*, *n.* a long upright pole, esp. one for carrying the sails of a ship.—*v.t.* to supply with a mast or masts.—*adj.* *mast'ed*.—*n.* *mast'-head*: the top of a mast.—*v.t.* to raise to the mast-head: to punish by sending to the mast-head.—*n.* *mast'-house*, the place where masts are made or stored.—*adj.* *mast'less*.—before the mast, as a common sailor (whose quarters are in the fore-castle). [O.E. *mest*; Ger. *mast*.]

mast, *măst*, *n.* the fruit of the oak, beech, chestnut, and other forest trees, on which swine feed: nuts, acorns.—*adj.* *mast'-fed*: *mast'ful*: *mast'less*: *mast'y*, of the nature of mast: as if well fed on mast. [O.E. *mest*; Ger. *mast*, whence *māsten*, to feed.]

mastaba, *mas'ta-bā*, *n.* an ancient Egyptian tomb in which offerings were made in an outer chamber communicating with an inner one where was the figure of the dead man, with a shaft descending to the actual grave. [Ar. *mastabah*, a bench.]

master, *măst'ər*, *n.* one who commands or controls: a lord or owner: a leader or ruler: a teacher: an employer: the commander of a merchant-ship: formerly the navigator or sailing-master of a ship-of-war: one eminently skilled in anything, esp. art: one who has complete knowledge: a workman who has set up on his own account, or is qualified to do so: formerly prefixed to a name or designation as Mr is now: now only of a boy in this use: a title of dignity or office: a degree conferred by universities, as *Master of Arts*, &c., the title of the heir apparent of a Scottish viscount or baron, the head of some corporations, as Balliol College, &c., of a lodge of freemasons, &c.: (*dial.*) a husband.—*adj.* *chief*: *principal*: *controlling*: *predominant*: of a master: of the rank of a master.—*v.t.* to become master of: to overcome: to gain control over: to acquire a thorough knowledge of: to become skillful in: to rule as master: to furnish with a master or masters: to temper: to season: to treat with lye.—*v.i.* (also *v.t.* with it) to act the master or be a schoolmaster.—*ns.* *mas'ter-at-arms*, a ship's chief police officer: *mas'terate*: *mas'ter-build'er*, a chief builder: one who directs or employs others: *mas'ter-card*, the card that commands a suite: *mas'ter-ship*, one that com-

cising the authority or power of a master: imperious: (*rare*) *masterly*.—*adv.* *master'fully*.—*ns.* *mas'terfulness*: *mas'ter-hand*, the hand of a master: a person highly skilled: *mas'ter-hood*: *mas'terling*, action of verb *master*: *lye*.—*ns.* *mas'ter-joint*, a joint of the most marked system of those by which a rock is intersected: *mas'ter-key*, a key that opens many locks: a clue fitted to guide one out of many difficulties.—*adj.* *mas'terless*, without a master or owner: ungoverned: unsubdued: beyond control.—*n.* *mas'terliness*.—*adj.* *mas'terly*, like a master: with the skill of a master: (*obs.*) *overbearing*.—*adv.* with the skill of a master.—*ns.* *mas'ter-mar'iner*, the captain of a merchant-vessel or fishing-vessel: *mas'ter-ma'son*, a freemason who has attained the third degree: *mas'ter-mind*: *mas'ter-pass'ion*: *mas'terpiece*, a piece of work worthy of a master: one's greatest achievement: *mas'tership*, the condition, authority, status, office, or term of office of master: rule or dominion: superiority: *mas'terstroke*, a stroke or performance worthy of a master: superior performance: *mas'ter-wheel*, the wheel in a machine which imparts motion to other parts: *mas'ter-work*, work worthy of a master: *masterpiece*: *mas'terwort*, a plant (*Peucedanum*, or *Imperatoria*, *Ostruthium*) akin to parsnip, once used as a pot-herb and in medicine: applied also to *Astrantia* and other plants: *mas'tery*, the power or authority of a master: upper hand: control: *masterly skill* or

knowledge.—*master* of ceremonies, of the rolls, &c. (see ceremonies, rolls, &c.); *master* of the horse, the Roman *Magister Equitum*, an official appointed by the dictator to act next under himself: an equerry, esp. a high official of the British court: *Master* of the Temple, the preacher of the Temple Church in London: *masters* of the schools, at Oxford, the conductors of the first examination (*Responsions*) for the degree of B.A.: *masterly* inactivity, the position or part of a neutral or a Fabian combatant, carried out with diplomatic skill, so as to preserve a predominant influence without risking anything: passed

through a thorough masters, a of Dürer, notable for fine work on wood and copper; old masters, a term applied collectively to the great painters about the time of the Renaissance, esp. the Italians. [Partly O.E. *megester*, partly O.Fr. *maître* (Fr. *maître*), both from L. *magister*, from root of *magnum*, great.]

mastle, *mas'tle*, *mas'tik*, *n.* a pale yellow gum-resin from the lentisk and other trees, used for varnish, cement, liquor: a tree exuding mastic, esp. the lentisk (*Pistachia Lentiscus*; cashew-nut family): a bituminous or oily cement of various kinds. [Fr. *mastic*—L.L. *masticum*—Gr. *mastiche*.]

masticate, *mas'ti-kāt*, *v.t.* to chew: to knead mechanically, as in rubber manufacture.—*adj.* *mas'ticable*, that may be chewed.—*ns.* *mas'tic'ation*: *mas'ticator*, one who masticates: (*facet.*) a tooth or jaw: a machine for cutting up meat for people unable to chew: a machine for kneading india-rubber.—*adj.* *mas'ticatory* (-*ka-tō-ry*), chewing: adapted for chewing.—*n.* a substance chewed to increase the saliva. [L. *masticare*, -*ātum*; cf. Gr. *mastax*, jaw, *mastichein*, to grind the teeth.]

masticot. Same as *massicot*.

mastiff, *măst'if*, *n.* a thick-set and powerful variety of dog much used as a watch-dog. [O.Fr. *masin*, app.—L. *mansuetus*, tame; perh. confused with O.Fr. *mestif*, mongrel.]

Mastigophora, *mas-ti-gōf'ō-rā*, *n.pl.* (*zool.*) the flagellates, in a wide sense.—*adj.* *mastigophoric* (-*gōf'ō-rik*); *mastigophorous* (-*gōf'ō-rūs*), of the Mastigophora: whip-carrying. [Gr. *mastix*, -*igos*, whip, *phorein*, to carry.]

mastitis, *mas-ti'tis*, *n.* inflammation of the mammary gland.—*adj.* *mas'toid*, like a nipple or teat.—*n.* a process of the temporal bone behind the ear (also *mastoid bone*, process): (*coll.*) *mastoiditis*.—*adj.* *mastoid'al*.—*n.* *mastoidi'tis*, inflammation of the air cells of the mastoid process. [Gr. *mastos*, a nipple.]

Mastodon, *mas'ta-don*, *n.* a genus of extinct elephants, so named from the teat-like prominences on the molar teeth of some species. [Gr. *mastos*, breast, *odontos*, a tooth.]

masturbation, *mas'tr-bū'shun*, *n.* self-defilement, onanism.—*v.t.* *mas'turbate*, to commit self-abuse.—*n.* *mas'turbator*. [L. *masturbāri*.]

masu, *mă'sō*, *n.* a Japanese salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou*). [Jap.]

masula. Sr used for
element No. naturally
claimed—se in East
Prussia.]

mat, *mat*, *n.* a piece of fabric of sedge, rushes, straw, coarse fibre, &c., or of rubber, wire, or other material, for cleaning shoes, for covering a floor, hearth, threshold, for protection, packing, for standing, sleeping, &c., on, or for other purpose: a rug: a small piece of strawplait, cloth, slab of cork or wood, &c., for placing under a vase, dish, or other object: a sack of matting used to cover a chest of tea, coffee, &c.: a certain weight held by such a sack: a closely interwoven or tangled mass, as of hair, of vegetation, of brushwood protecting a river-bank: a web of rope-yarn.—*v.t.* to cover with mats: to interweave: to tangle closely.—*v.i.* to become tangled in a mass:—*pr.p.*

fāte, *fūr*, *dak*; *mā*, *hur* (her); *māne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *dhen* (then)

matting; *pat.* and *pa.p.* **mat'ted**.—*ns.* **mat'-grass**, **mat weed**, a small, tufted, rushlike moorland grass (*Nardus stricta*): **marram-grass**; **mat'ting**, **mat-making**; becoming matted: covering with mats: material used as mats. [O.E. *mott(e)*, *meatte*—*L.* *motta*, a mat; perh. of Punic origin.]
mat, **mat**, *adj.* dull or lustreless.—Also **mat**, **matte**.—*n.* **mat**, a dull uniform finish or surface: a border of dull gold or of white or colour round a picture: a punch for roughening a surface: a stereotype matrix.—*v.t.* to produce a dull surface on: to frost (glass). [Fr. *mat*; Ger. *matt*, dull; cf. *checkmate*; *amate* (2), *mate* (2).]

matachin, *mot-a-chén*, -*shén*, *n.* (orch.) a masked sword-dancer or sword-dance. [Fr. (obs.) *motochin* and Sp. *motochin*, perb.—Ar. *mutawojjihin*, masked.]

matador, *matadore*, *mot'a-dor*, *n.* the man who kills the bull in bull-fights: one of the three chief cards at ombre and quadrille: a form of dominoes. [Sp. *matador*—*motor*, to kill—*L.* *moctare*, to kill, to honour by sacrifice—*moctus*, honoured.]

matamata, *má-tō-mā-tō*, *n.* a South American river-turtle. [Port., from Tupi *motomoto*.]

match, *moch*, *n.* a piece of inflammable material which easily takes or carries fire: a prepared cord for firing a gun, an explosive, &c.: a short stick of wood or other material tipped with an easily ignited material.—*ns.* **match-box**, a box for holding matches; **match'lock**, the lock of a musket containing a match for firing it: a musket so fired; **match-maker**; **match'wood**, touch-wood: wood suitable for matches: splinters. [O.Fr. *mesche* (Fr. *mèche*); origin obscure.]

match, *mach*, *n.* that which tallies or exactly agrees with another thing: an equal: one able to cope with another: a condition of exact agreement or close resemblance, esp. in colours: equality in contest: (obs.) a compact: a formal contest or game: a pairing: a marriage: one to be gained in marriage.—*v.i.* to be exactly or nearly alike: to correspond: to form a union: to compete or encounter (esp. on equal terms).—*v.t.* to be equal to: to be a counterpart to: to be exactly like in colour, &c.: to be able to compete with: to find an equal or counterpart to: to pit or set against another in contest or as equal: to treat as equal: to fit in with: to suit: to join in marriage.

adj. **match'able**.—*ns.* **match'board**, a board with a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge; **matchboard'ing**; **match'er**; **match'joint**, the junction of matchboards.—*adj.* **match'less**, having no match or equal: superior to all: peerless: (Spens.) not matching.—*adv.* **match'lessly**.—*ns.* **match'lessness**; **match'maker**, one who plans to bring about marriages; **match'making**; **match'point**, the stage at which another point wins the match: the point that wins the match.—to **match**, in accordance, as in colour. [O.E. *gemæcco*; cf. *make* (3).]

mate, *māt*, *n.* a companion: an equal: a fellow-workman: a friendly form of address among workmen: a husband or wife: an animal with which another is paired: a ship's officer under the captain or master: in the navy, formerly a rank to which a warrant-officer might be promoted—now sub-lieutenant: an assistant, deputy (as *surgeon's mate*).—*v.t.* to be equal to: to rival: to cope with: to marry: to pair: to couple: to fit.—*v.i.* to claim equality: to marry: to pair: to consort.—*adj.* **mate'less**, without a mate or companion; **mate'y**, (*coll.*) friendly and familiar, esp. in a studied or overdone manner. [Prob. M.L.G. *mate* or earlier Du. *moet* (now *moot*); cf. O.E. *gemetto*, a messmate, and *mecat*.]

mate, *māt*, *adj.* (orch.) **checkmated**; confounded: baffled: exhausted: daunted.—*v.t.* to **check-mate**: to subdue: to baffle: to confound.—*n.* and *interj.* **checkmate**. [O.Fr. *mot*, *checkmated*; see *checkmate*, *mate* (2).]

mate, *maté*, *mā-tō*, *n.* a South American species of holly (*Ilex paraguayensis*): an infusion of its leaves and green shoots (Paraguay tea). [Sp. *mate*—Quechua *moti*, a gourd (in which it is made).]

matelassé, *mât-lā-sā*, *adj.* and *n.* having a raised pattern as if quilted, of silks. [Fr.,—*matelos*, a mattress.]

matelot. See *matlo*.

matelote, *mo't-a-lōt*, *n.* fish stewed with wine-sauce, onions, &c.: a sort of hornpipe. [Fr.,—*matelot*, a sailor.]

mater, *mō'ter*, *L. mō'ter*, *n.* (*slong*) a mother: either of the two membranes of the brain, outer and inner, separated by the arachnoid—the *dura mater*, or *dura*, and *pia mater*, or *pia*. [L. *māter*; cf. Gr. *mētēr*; *mother*.]

material, *ma-tē'ri-āl*, *adj.* relating to matter: consisting of matter: (*Shok.*) being the substance of the thing: (*Shok.*) **material**: corporeal, not spiritual: bodily: physical: gross, lacking spirituality: relating to subject-matter: relevant: of serious importance, esp. of legal importance: (*phil.*) pertaining to matter as opposed to form.—*n.* that out of which anything is or may be made: that which may be made use of for any purpose: a fabric, esp. woollen.—*n.* **materialis'tion**.—*v.t.* **mate'rialise**, to render material: to cause to assume bodily form: to reduce to or regard as matter: to render materialistic.—*v.i.* to take bodily form: (*coll.*) to become actual.—*ns.* **mate'rialism**, the doctrine that denies the independent existence of spirit, and maintains that there is but one substance—matter: the explanation of history as the working out of economic conditions: blindness to the spiritual: exclusive or excessive devotion to bodily or physical wants; **materialist**.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **materialis'tic**, -*al*.—*odvs.* **materialis'tically**; **mate'rially**, in a material manner: in respect of matter or material conditions, or material cause: in a considerable or important degree.—*ns.* **mate'rialness**, **materiality** (-*ol'i-ti*).—*dialectical materialism*, Karl Marx's view of history as a conflict between opposites, present conditions being due to a class struggle between the capitalists, whose aim is private profit, and the workers, who resist exploitation; **material distinction**, the distinction between individuals of the same species; **material evidence**, evidence tending to prove or to disprove the matter under judgment; **material fallacy**, a fallacy in the matter or thought, rather than in the logical form. [L. *māterialis*—*māterio*, *matter*.]

material medica, *ma-tē'ri-ā med'i-kā*, substances used in medicine: the science of their properties and use. [L., medical material.]

matériel, *mā-tē'ri-ēl*, -*ryēl*, *n.* material: equipment: esp. the baggage and munitions of an army. [Fr.]

maternal, *ma-tar'nal*, *adj.* of a mother: motherly: on the mother's side: of the nature, or in the person, of a mother.—*adv.* **mater'nally**.—*n.* **mater'nity**, the fact of being in the relation of mother: motherhood: maternal nature: a maternity hospital.—*adj.* of or for women at or near the time of childbirth. [Fr. *maternel* (It. *maternale*) and *maternité*—*L.* *māternus*—*māter*, mother.]

matfelon, *mat'fel-on*, *n.* the greater knapweed.

[O.Fr. *motefelon*; cf. *mate* (2) and *felon*.]

math, *math*, *n.* a mowing. [O.E. *math*.]

mathematic, -*al*, *moth-i-mō'tik*, -*āl*, *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, mathematics: very accurate.—*odvs.* **mathemat'ically**.—*ns.* **mathematician** (-*ma-tish'ian*), one versed in mathematics; **mathe-mat'ics** (treated as *sing.*; *coll.* *maths*), the science of magnitude and number, and of all their relations. [Gr. *mothēmonikē* (*epistēmē*, skill, knowledge) relating to learning—*mothēma*—root of *manthancin*, to learn.]

mathesis, *mō-thē'sis* (*obs.* *moth'i-sis*), *n.* mental discipline, esp mathematical. [Gr. *mothēsis*.]

Mathurin, *Mathurine*, *mathū-rin*, -*rēn*, *n.* a Trinitarian canon. [Perb. from their house near St *Mothurin's* chapel in Paris.]

matico, *mā-tē-hō*, *n.* a Peruvian pepper shrub, used as a styptic. [Sp. dim. of *Moteo*, Matthew.]

matin, *mo'in*, *n.* (*Shak.*) morning: (*Milt.*) a morning song: (*in pl.*; often *Matins*) one of the seven canonical hours of the R.C. Church, usually sung between midnight and daybreak, or now by

anticipation the afternoon or evening before: (in pl.) the daily morning service of the Church of England.—*adj.* of the morning: of matins.—*adj.* mat'nal.—*n.* matinée (mat'i-nā; Fr.), a public entertainment or reception held in the day-time, usually in the afternoon: a woman's dress for morning wear. [Fr. *matinée* (fem. pl.).—*L.* *mātūtinus*, belonging to the morning—*Mātūta*, goddess of morning, prob. akin to *mātūrus*, early.]

matlo, matlow, mat'lō, *n.* (slang) a bluejacket.—Also matelot (mat'lō). [Fr. *matelot*.]

matrass, mat'ras, *n.* a long-necked chemical flask: a hard-glass tube closed at one end. [Fr. *matros*.] mat'riarchy, mat'ri-ār-ki, *n.* government by a mother or by mothers: an order of society in which descent is reckoned in the female line.—*n.* mat'riarch, a woman in whom patriarchy rests: a patriarch's wife: a woman of like status to a patriarch.—*adj.* mat'riar'chal.—*ns.* mat'riar'chalism, a condition of society with patriarchal customs: the theory of such a society; mat'riar'chate, the position of a mat'riarch: a patriarchal condition or community. [Formed on the analogy of patriarchy.—*L.* *māter* (or Doric Gr. *mātēr*), mother.]

matrice, mā'tris, mat'ris, *n.* Same as matrix.

matricide, mā't or mat'ri-sid, *n.* a murderer of his (or her) own mother: the murder of one's own mother.—*adj.* matrici'dal. [*L.* *mātrīcīda*, *mātrīcīdium*—*māter*, mother, *caedere*, to kill.]

matricula, mā-trik'ū-lā, *n.* a register of members, students, &c.—*adj.* matric'ular, pertaining to a register: contributed to the federal fund (as formerly by German states).—*v.t.* matric'ulate, to admit to membership by entering one's name in a register, esp. in a college.—*v.i.* to become a member of a college, university, &c., by being enrolled.—*n.* one admitted to membership in a society.—*n.* matriculā'tion, act of matriculating: an entrance examination. [*L.* *mātrīcula*, a

matrilinear, -ar, *adj.* reckoned through the mother or through females alone.—*adv.* matrillin'eally.—*n.* mat'riliny (or -lī'nī). [*L.* *māter*, a mother, *linea*, a line.]

matrilocal, mat'ri-lō'kal, *adj.* (of a form of marriage) in which the husband goes to live with the wife's group. [*L.* *māter*, mother, *localis*—*lotus* place.]

matrimony, mat'ri-mon-ī, *n.* wedlock: a card game of chance in which one of the winning combinations is that of king and queen: the combination of king and queen in that and in various other games.—*adj.* matrimonial (mā'tri-ni-āl).—*adv.* matrimo'nially. [*L.* *mātrīmōnium*—*māter*, *mātris*, mother.]

matrix, mā'trix, or mat'rix, *n.* (anat.) the womb: the cavity in which anything is formed: that in which anything is embedded, as ground-mass, gangue, intercellular substance, cementing material: the bed on which a thing rests, as the cutis under a nail, the hollow in a slab to receive a monumental brass: a mould: (math.) a rectangular array of quantities or symbols.—*pl.* mā'trices (trī-ēz, or -īz): by strict adherence to *L.* quantities it would be mā'tri'cēs, or mā'trices. [*L.* *mātrix*, -trīx, a breeding animal, later, the womb—*māter*, mother.] matroclinal, mat'rū-klin'ik, matroclīnus, -klī-nus, *adj.* inherited from the mother: more like the mother than the father.—*n.* matroclīny. [*L.* *māter* (or Doric Gr. *mātēr*), mother, and Gr. *klīnein*, to lean.]

matron, mā'trōn, *n.* a married woman: an elderly lady of staid and sober habits: a woman in charge of nursing and domestic arrangements in a hospital, school, or other institution.—*ns.* mat'ronage, mat'ronhood, state of being a matron: a body of matrons.—*adj.* mat'ronal, pertaining or suitable to a matron: motherly: grave.—*v.t.* mat'ronise, to render matronly: to act as matron to: to chaperon.—*v.i.* to become a matron or matronly.—*adj.* mat'ron-like, mat'ronly, like, becoming, or belonging to a matron: elderly: sedate.—*n.* mat'ronship. [Fr. *matrone*—*L.* *mātrīna*—*māter*, mother.]

matronymic. See metronymic.

matross, mā'tros, *n.* (obs.) a gunner's assistant in artillery. [Du. *matroos*, app.—Fr. *matelot*, a sailor.]

mat, matte, mat, *adj.* Same as mat (2).

matamore, mā't-a-mōr, *n.* a subterranean chamber. [Fr. *matamore*—Ar. *matmūrah*.]

matte, mat, *n.* a product of the smelting of sulphide ores.—Also *regulus* and *coarse metal*. [Fr.]

matter, mat'ar, *n.* that which occupies space, and with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses: that out of which anything is made, material: subject or material of thought, speech, writing, dispute, &c.: substance (opp. to form): (Shak.) good sense: anything engaging the attention: affair: subject: thing: that with which one has to do: cause or ground: thing of consequence: something that is amiss: that with which a court is concerned, something to be tried or proved: importance: an approximate amount: (print.) material for work, type set up, copy, &c.: that which may be sent by post (postal matter): pus.—*v.t.* to be of importance: to signify: to form or discharge pus.

oneself about.—*adj.*

pitily; mat'terless;

to literal, actual, or pedestrian fact: not languid:

prosaic; mat'tery, purulent: containing, dis-

charging, or covered with pus.—as a matter of

fact, really; for that matter, as for that; indeed;

matter of course, a thing occurring in natural

time and order, as to be expected; no matter, it

does not matter: it makes no difference. [O.Fr.

mat'iere—*L.* *māteria*, matter.]

matting. See mat.

matlins. Same as matlins, pl. of matin.

mattock, mat'ak, *n.* a kind of pickaxe for loosening

the soil, with cutting end instead of a point. [O.E.

mat'inc.]

matress, mat'ris, *n.* a bed made of a stuffed bag,

or a substitute or supplementary structure of wire,

hair, &c.: a mass of brushwood, &c., used to form

a foundation for roads, &c., or for the walls of

embankments, &c. [O.Fr. *matras* (Fr. *matelas*)—

Ar. *matrah*, a place where anything is thrown.]

mature, mā'tūr, *adj.* fully developed: perfected:

ripe: well thought out: due: (Mill.) in due

time: supplanting.—*v.t.* to bring to ripeness,

full development, or perfection: to bring to a

head: to cause to supplant.—*v.i.* to come to

or approach ripeness, full development, or per-

fection: to become due.—*adj.* matur'able, cap-

able of being matured.—*v.t.* maturato (mat'),

to make mature: (med.) to promote the suppur-

ation of.—*n.* maturā'tion, maturity: the

process of reaching the final stage in the

production of a germ-cell, at which the reduc-

ing division occurs.—*adj.* matur'ative (or mat'),

developing: the time of becoming due, as of a

bill. [*L.* *mātūrus*, ripe.]

matutinal, mā'tū-ti-nāl (or mā'tū-ti-nāl), *adj.* per-

taining to the morning: happening early in the

day.—Also matutino (mā'tū-ti-nō). [*L.* *mātūtin-*

us, *mātūtinus*; see *matin*.]

maud, named, *n.* a Scottish shepherd's woollen

plaid. [Origin unknown.]

maudlin, mā'd-lin, *adj.* sally: sickly-sentimental:

fuddled, half-drunk: (obs.) tearful.—*n.* maud'line-

ism, the tearful stage of drunkenness. [Fr. *Mag-*

daleine, through O.Fr. and *L.* from Gr. *Mag-*

dalēs, (woman) of Magdala, from the assumption

that Mary Magdalene was the penitent woman of

Luke vii. 38.]

mauve, mauigre, mā'v-gar, also -grī, mā'v(i)-grē,

prep. (arch.) in spite of: notwithstanding: (Spem.

with dative) a curse upon.—*adv.* in despite.—*n.*

(obs.) ill-will: spite. [O.Fr. *maigre*—*L.* *male*

grātum—*male*, badly, *grātum*, agreeable.]

maul, mā'l, *n.* (obs.) a war-club or mace: a heavy

wooden hammer or beetle, a maul: (Rugby football)

a scrimmage: (in goal) a struggle for the ball

fātē, fūr, dīk; māt, hār (her); māte; mātē; mātē; mōn; dhen (then)

intend, to purpose: to destine, design: to signify.
—*v.i.* to have in the mind: to have meaning or disposition:—*pr.p.* *mean'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *meant* (*ment*)—*n.* *mean'ing*, that which is in the mind or thoughts: signification: the sense intended: purpose.—*adj.* *significant*.—*adjs.* *mean'ingful*; *mean'ingless*, *senseless*: *expressionless*: without signification.—*adv.* *mean'ingly*, *significantly*: *intentionally*. [O.E. *mænan*; Ger. *meinen*, to think.]

mean, *meane*, *mein*, *mene*, *mēn*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Shak.* and *Scot.*) to lament, to moan: to complain. [O.E. *mænan*; cf. *moan*.]

meander, *mi-an'dar*, *n.* a sinuosity: a winding course: a maze: an intricate fret pattern: perplexity.—*v.i.* to wind about: to be intricate: to wander listlessly (with some reminiscence of *maunder*).—*adjs.* *meandered*, formed into or covered with mazy passages or patterns; *meander'ing*, *meander'ian*, *meander'ous*, winding. [L. *Maeander*—Gr. *Maiandros*, a winding river in Asia Minor.]

meant, *ment*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *mean* (*v.t.*).

meare, *mēr*, Spenser's spelling of *mere* (2 and 3).

—*meard*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* of *mere* (3).

mease, *mēz*, *maze*, *maize*, *maise*, *māz*, *n.* (*local*) a tale of five 'hundreds' of herrings—varying from 500 to 630. [O.Fr. *meise*, receptacle for herrings; O.N. *meiss*, box, basket; O.H.G. *meisa*.]
mease, *mēz*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to assuage: to mitigate. [O.Fr. *ameisr*—L. *ad*, to, *mitis*, mild.]

measles, *mēzls*, *n.* (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*) an infectious fever accompanied with eruptions of small red spots upon the skin: a disease of swine and cattle, caused by larval tapeworms: (*obs.*) a blister or a disease of trees.—*n.* *meas'le*, a tapeworm larva.—*v.t.* to infect with measles.—*v.i.* to take measles.—*adjs.* *meas'led*, *meas'ly*, infected with measles: *spotty*: *paltry*, *miserable*.—*n.* *meas'liness*.—German measles, a name somewhat loosely used of a disease resembling measles but mostly less prolonged and severe. [M.E. *measles*; cf. Du. *mazelen*, measles, O.H.G. *masala*, blister; Ger. *masern*, measles.]

measure, *mez'ur*, *n.* ascertainment of extent by comparison with a standard: a system of expressing the result of such ascertainment: amount ascertained by comparison with a standard: that by which extent is ascertained or expressed: size: a standard or unit: a quantity by which another can be divided without remainder: an instrument for finding the extent of anything, esp. a graduated rod or tape for length, or a vessel of known content for capacity: the quantity contained in a vessel of known capacity—often a bushel: adequacy or due amount: some amount or degree, a portion: proportion: moderation: restraint. (*Milit.*) limit: extent: that which is meted out to one, treatment: means to an end: an enactment or bill: rhythm: a unit of verse—one foot or two feet: metre: strict time: a bar of music: a strain: a dance, esp. a slow and stately one. (*Print.*) the width of a page or column, usually in *cms*: (in *pl.*, *geol.*) a series of beds or strata.—*v.t.* to ascertain or show the dimensions or amount of: to mark out or lay off: to mete out: to proportion: to pit: to traverse. (*Spens.*) to sing or utter in measure.—*v.i.* to be of the stated size: to take measurements.—*adj.* *meas'urable*, that may be measured or computed: moderate: in small quantity or extent.—*n.* *meas'urableness*.—*adv.* *meas'urably*.—*adj.* *meas'ured*, determined by measure: measurable: rhythmical: with slow, heavy, steady rhythm: considered: restrained.—*adv.* *meas'uredly*.—*adj.* *meas'ureless*, boundless.—*ns.* *meas'urement*, the act of measuring: quantity found by measuring (measurement goods, light goods carried for charges according to bulk, not weight); *meas'urer*.—*n.* and *adj.* *meas'uring*.—*ns.* *meas'uring-rod*, -*tape*, one for measuring with: *meas'uring-worm*, a looper caterpillar.—above, or beyond, or (*arch.*) out of, measure, to an exceedingly great degree: hard measures, harsh treatment; in a measure, in some measure, to some degree; measure one's

length, to fall or be thrown down at full length; measure strength, to engage in a contest; measure swords, (*orig.*) to compare lengths of swords before a duel: to fight; short measure, less than the due and professed amount; take measures, to adopt means to gain an end; take one's measure, to estimate one's character and abilities; tread a measure, to go through a dance; within measure, moderately; without measure, immoderately. [O.Fr. *mesure*—L. *mēnsūra*, a measure—*mēsurā*, *mēsum*, to measure.]
meat, *mēt*, *n.* anything eaten as food: (*obs.*) a meal: (now chiefly U.S.) the edible part of anything: the flesh of animals used as food—sometimes beef, mutton, pork, veal, &c., as opposed to poultry, fish, &c.: proleptically, game, destined prey: (*fig.*) food for thought, substance, pith.—*ns.* *meat'-eater*, one who eats butcher's meat; *meat'-fly*, a blowfly; a flesh-fly; *meat'iness*.—*adj.* *meat'-less*, foodless: without butcher's meat.—*ns.* *meat'-man*, a seller of butcher's meat; *meat'-market*, a flesh-market; *meat'-off'ering*, a Jewish sacrificial offering of fine flour or first-fruits with oil and frankincense; *meat'-pie*; *meat'-safe*, a receptacle for storing meat; *meat'-sales'man*, one who sells meat, esp. to the retail butchers; *meat'-screen*, a metal screen behind roasting meat, to throw back the fire's heat upon it; *meat'-tea*, a high tea with meat; *meat'-tub*, a pickling-tub.—*adj.* *meat'y*, full of meat: fleshy: flesh-like in taste or smell: pithy. [O.E. *mete*.]

meath, *meathe*, *mēth*, *n.* a form of mead, liquor.

meatus, *mi-ā'tas*, *n.* a passage or canal:—*pl.*

meat'uses.—*adj.* *meat'al*. [L. *meātus* (*pl.* -ūs)—

mētre, to go.]

meawes, a Spenserian spelling of (sea-)mews.

meazel. See *mesel*.

mebos, *mā'bos*, *n.* (*S.Afr.*) salted dried apricots. [*Perh.* Japanese *umeboshi*, a kind of plum.]

Mecca, *mek'ā*, *n.* the birthplace of Mohammed, a place of pilgrimage for Moslems: any outstanding place revered or resorted to—e.g. St Andrews, Mecca of golf.

mechanic, *mek'-kan'ik*, *adj.* *mechanical*.—*n.* a handicraftsman: a skilled worker: an air-mechanic: (*obs.*) a term of contempt for one of the lower orders.—*adj.* *mechan'ical*, pertaining to machines: dynamical: worked or done by machinery or by mechanism: acting or done by physical not chemical means: machine-like: of the nature of a machine or mechanism: without intelligence or conscious will: performed simply by force of habit: reflex: skilled in mechanism: (*arch.*) manual: manually employed: (*obs.*) technical: mechanistic.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a mechanic.—*adv.* *mechan'ically*.—*ns.* *mechanician* (*mek'-an-ish'an*), a machine-maker: one skilled in the structure of machines; *mechan'ics* (treated as *sing.*), dynamics, the science of the action of forces on bodies, including kinetics and statics: the art or science of machine construction.—*v.t.* *mech'anise*, to make mechanical: to adapt to mechanical working.—*ns.* *mech'anism*, the construction of a machine: arrangement and action by which a result is produced: a philosophy that regards the phenomena of life as explainable by mechanical forces; *mech'anist*, a mechanician: a believer in philosophical mechanism.—*adj.* *mechanist'ic*.—*adv.* *mechanist'ically*.—*mechanical powers*, the elementary forms or parts of machines—three *primary*, the lever, inclined plane, and pulley; and three *secondary*, the wheel-and-axle, the wedge, and the screw; *mechanical tissue*, any tissue that gives a plant power of resisting stresses; *mechanics' institute*, an institution for the education of mechanics, with lectures, library, &c. [Gr. *mēchanikos*—*mēchanē*, a contrivance.]

Mechtharist. See *Mektharist*.

Mechlin, *mek' or mehl'in*, *adj.* produced at *Mechlin* or *Malines*.—*n.* lace made at *Mechlin*.

meconic, *mi-kon'ik*, *adj.* denoting an acid obtained from poppies.—*ns.* *meconate* (*mek'-ən-āt*, or *mek'*), a salt of meconic acid; *mecon'ia*, a white, fusible, neutral substance ($C_{15}H_{11}O_6$) existing in opium]

meo'num, the first faces of a new-born child, or of a newly emerged insect imago: opium; **Meonops'is** (Gr. *opsis*, appearance), the Welsh poppy genus. [Gr. *mēkōn*, the poppy.]

Mecoptera, *mē-kop'to-rā*, *n. pl.* an order of insects linking the Hymenoptera with the Trichoptera—the scorpion-flies. [Gr. *mēkos*, length, *pteron*, wing.]

meadow-sweet, *med'ē-wārt*, *n.* meadow-sweet. [O.E. *meduweyt*; see meadow-sweet.]

medal, *med'l*, *n.* a piece of metal in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription, struck or cast usually in commemoration of an event or as a reward of merit.—*v.t.* to decorate with a medal.—*pr.p.* med'alling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* med'alied.—*n.* med'aliet; of saints, worn (*mī-dal'ik*).—*u*

medal: a bas-form: a round ornament, panel, tablet, or design of

medals: one who has gained a medal.—**medal** play, golf scored by strokes for the round, not by holes. [Fr. *médaille*—It. *medaglia*; through L.L. from L. *metallum*, metal.]

meddle, *med'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*arch.*) to mix.—*v.i.* to have to do (with): (*Shak.*) to engage in fight: to interfere unnecessarily, temerarily, or without being entitled.—*n.* medd'ler.—*adj.* medd'lesome, given to meddling.—*n.* medd'lesomeness.—*n.* and *adj.* medd'ling. [O.Fr. *medler*, a variant of *meler* (Fr. *mêler*)—L.L. *misculāre*—L. *miscēre*, to mix.]

Mede. See **Medlan** (2).

medla, *med'i-ā*, *n.* a voiced stop consonant, or letter representing it: the middle coat of a blood-vessel: a middle primary vein of an insect's wing.—See also **medium**. [L. *medla* (*littera*, *tunica*, *vena*), middle (letter, coat, vein), fem. of *medius*, middle.]

medlaeval, *med-i-ē'vəl*, *adj.* of the Middle Ages.—*ns.* medlaevalism, the spirit of the Middle Ages: devotion to medlaeval ideals; medlaevalist, one of the Middle Ages: al practices.—*adv.* val, &c. [L. *medius*, middle, *aeuum*, age.]

medial, *med'i-āl*, *adj.* intermediate: occurring within a word: median: pertaining to a mean or average.—*n.* (*phon.*; *obs.*) a media.—*adv.* med'ially. [L.L. *mediālis*—L. *medius*, middle.]

medlan, *med'i-lān*, *adj.* in the middle, running through the middle: situated in the straight line or plane (*medial line*, *plane*) that divides anything longitudinally into symmetrical halves.—*n.* a straight line joining an angular point of a triangle with the middle point of the opposite side: a middle nerve of an insect's wing: in a series of values, the value middle in position (not usu. in magnitude). [L. *mediānus*—*medius*, middle.]

Medlan, *med'i-lān*, *adj.* pertaining to ancient Media, its people, or their language (also *n.*)—*n.* Mede, one of an Indo-Germanic people and nation fused with the Persians about 600 B.C.—*adj.* Me'dic.—

of Persian interests—to a Greek, treachery.—law of the Medes and Persians, the type of 'that which altereth not' (Dan. vi. 12). [Gr. *Mēdos*, a Mede.]

medlant, *med'i-lānt*, *n.* the third tone of a scale, about midway between tonic and dominant. [L.L. *mediāns*, *-āntis*, *pr.p.* of *mediāre*, to be in the middle.]

medlastinum, *med'i-as-tī-nūm*, *n.* a membranous septum, or a cavity, between two principal portions of an organ, esp. the folds of the pleura and the space between the right and left lungs.—*adj.* medlasti'nal.

(in classical L.)

medlate, *med'i-lāt*, *v.i.* to consider thoughtfully

direct: related

vening. to intercede: a mediate

position.—*v.t.* to bring about, end, promote, obtain, or communicate by friendly intervention, or by intercession, or through an intermediary: to be the medium or intermediary of: to effect a relation between.—*n.* me'diacy, mediateness.—

adv. me'diately.—*ns.* me'dlateness, state of being mediate; mediat'ion, the act of mediating or coming between: entreaty for another; mediat'ion.—*v.t.* me'diatise, to cause to act in a subordinate position or through an agent: to reduce from immediate to mediate vassal (of the empire) without loss of dignity: to annex, or to subordinate, as a smaller state to a larger neighbour one.—*adj.* me'diative (*-tive*).—*n.* me'di-ator, one who mediates between parties at strife:—*pl.* mediat'ores, mediat'ores.—*pl.* mediat'ores

il.—*adv.* mediatō-

—*adj.* me'diatory.

in the middle—L.

medic, *med'ik*, *adj.* (*poet.*) medical.—*n.* (*rare*) a physician: (*U.S. slang*) a medical student.—*n.* medleas'ter, a quack.—*adj.* med'leo-chirurgical, relating to both medicine and surgery; med'leo-le'gal, relating to the application of medicine to questions of law. [L. *medicus*.]

medical, *med'i-kəl*, *adj.* relating to the art of healing: relating to the art of the physician, distinguished from surgery.—*n.* (*coll.*) a student of medicine.—*adv.* med'ically. [L.L. *medicālis*—L. *medicus*, a physician—*mederi*, to heal.]

medicament, *med'i-kə-mənt*, *n.* used in curat

treat with:—(*ment'ly*), medlenment'ary.—*adv.* medicament'

medicine:

to drug,

tion: may

to heal—

medicinal, *med-i-sē'n*, *adj.* relating to the *Medici*, a distinguished Florentine family which attained to sovereign power in the 15th century.

medicine, *med'is-in*, *-m*, also (*esp. U.S.*) *med'i-sin*, *-m*, *n.* any substance used (*esp. internally*) for the treatment or prevention of disease: a drug: the art or science of prevention and cure of disease: a charm: anything of magical power: (*Shak.*) a physician.—*v.t.* to treat or cure by medicine.—*adj.* medle'nable (*med'is-in-ē-ble*), having a healing power; medle'i-

fin' in *Shak.*, used in medicine like medicine.—

felne-ball, a for exercise; chest, a chest for keeping a selected set of medicines; med'icne-dropp'er; med'icne-man, among savages, a witch-doctor or magician; med'icner, (*arch.*) a physician. [L. *medicīna*—*medicus*.]

medlek, *med'ik*, *n.* any species of *Medicago*, a genus distinguished from clover by its spiral or sickle-shaped pods and short racemes—including lucerne. [L. *medīca*—Gr. *Mēdikē* (*pod*), Median (*herb*), i.e. lucerne.]

medle, *med'ik*, *n.* (*slang*) a medical practitioner or student. [It. *medico*, or Sp. *médico*—L. *medicus*, a physician.]

medloval. Same as medlaeval.

medlo, *med'i-ō*, (*in compounds*) middle. [L. *medius*, middle.]

medloere, *med'i-ō-ker*, or *-ō*, *adj.* of middling goodness (*usu.* disparagingly).—*n.* medloerity (*-ok*), a middling degree: a mediocre person. [Fr. *mediocre*—L. *mediocritas*—*medius*, middle.]

Medise, *Med'is-m*. See **Medlan** (2).

meditate, *med'i-lāt*, *v.i.* to consider thoughtfully

(with on, upon)—*v.t.* to consider deeply, reflect upon: to revolve in the mind: to intend.—*adj.*

med'itated.—*n.* meditā'tion, the act of meditating: deep thought: serious contemplation: a meditative discourse: a meditative treatment of a literary or musical theme.—*adj.* med'itatively.—*adv.* med'itatively.—*n.* med'itativness.—**meditate** the muse (Latinism, after Milton), to give one's mind to composing poetry. [*L. meditārī*, prob. cog. with *L. medārī*, to heal.]

mediterranean, *med-i-tā-rā-ni-an*, *adj.* situated in the middle of earth or land: land-locked: of the Mediterranean Sea (so called from being in the middle of the land of the Old World), or its shores.—**Mediterranean fever**, Malta or undulant fever; **Meditcranean race**, a long-headed dark race of white men, of medium stature, inhabiting south Europe and north Africa. [*L. mediterrāneus*—*medius*, middle, *terra*, earth.]

medium, *me'di-əm*, *n.* the middle: the middle place or degree: a middle course: (*obs.*) a mean: any intervening means, instrument, or agency: instrumentality: a substance through which any effect is transmitted: that through which communication is maintained: a newspaper as a channel of information: an enveloping substance or element in which a thing exists or lives: environment: a vehicle for paint, &c.: a nutritive substance on which a culture (as of bacteria, tissue, &c.) may be fed: in spiritualism, the person through whom spirits are said to communicate with the material world: a person of supernormal sensibility:—*pl.* me'dia, or me'diums.—*adjs.* me'dium, intermediate: (*obs.*) mean, average: of a standard size of paper between demy and royal, now 18 in. by 23 in.; *medium's* tlc, of or pertaining to spiritualistic mediums—circulating medium, money passing from hand to hand, as coin, bank-notes, &c. [*L. medium*.]

medius, *me'di-as*, *n.* the middle finger. [*L. medius*, middle.]

Medjidie, *me-jē'di-ē*, *n.* a Turkish order of knight-hood founded by Sultan Abdul Majid.

medlar, *med'lar*, *n.* a small tree (*Mespilus*, or *Pyrus germanica*) akin to the apple: its fruit. [*O.Fr. medler*, *mesler*—*L. mespilum*—*Gr. mespilōn*.]

meddle, an old spelling (*Shak.* and *Spens.*) of meddle.

medley, *med'li*, *n.* a mingled and confused mass: a miscellany: a song or piece of music made up of bits from various sources: a cloth woven from yarn of different colours: (*obs.*) a mêlée, fight. [*O.Fr. medler*, *mesler*, to mix.]

Médoc, *med-dok*, *n.* a French wine produced in the district of Médoc, department of Gironde.

medulla, *me-dul'a*, *n.* the inner portion of an organ, hair, or tissue: bone-marrow: pith: a loose or spongy mass of hyphae.—*adjs.* medull'ar, -y, consisting of, or resembling, marrow or pith; medull'ate, having medulla; medull'ated, provided with a medullary sheath.—**medullā oblongā'ta**, that part of the brain that tapers off into the spinal cord; **medullary ray**, (*bot.*) a band of cells (appearing as a ray in cross-section) cutting radially through wood and bast; **medullary sheath**, (*bot.*) a thin layer surrounding the pith: (*anat.*) a whitish fatty membrane covering an axis-cylinder. [*L. medulla*, marrow.]

Medusa, *me-dū'zā*, *n.* one of the three Gorgons, whose head, with snakes for hair, turned beholders into stone, but was cut off by Perseus, and placed in Athena's aegis: **medusa**, a jellyfish: an individual of the free-swimming sexual generation of jellyfishes and Hydrozoa:—*pl.* medu'sae (-zē).—*adj.* medu'san.—*n.* a medusa.—*adjs.* medu'siform, like a jellyfish; medu'soid, like a medusa.—*n.* a sexual hydrozoan that remains attached to the parent hydroid colony. [*L. Medūsa*—*Gr. Medousa*, the Gorgon Medusa (lit. ruler).]

meed, *me'd*, *n.* wages: reward: what is bestowed for merit. [*O.E. mēd*; *Gr. miete*.]

meek, *me'k*, *adj.* mild and gentle of temper: submissive.—*v.t.* meek'en, to render meek.—*v.i.* to become meek.—*adv.* meek'ly.—*n.* meek'ness, state or quality of being meek. [*O.N. mjǫkr*; *Du. muik*.]

meer, *mēr*, *n.* an obsolete spelling of mere.—*adj.*

meer'ed, (*Shak.*) possibly, set up as a mere or division, dividing: according to some, sole. [*mere* (3) or *mere* (2).]

meerkat, *mēr'kat*, *n.* (*obs.*) a monkey: a South African carnivore (*Cynictis penicillata*) akin to the ichneumon: the suricate: a ground squirrel: a lemur. [*Du. meerkat*, monkey, as if overseas cat, from *meer*, sea, *kat*, cat, but perh. really an Eastern word; cf. Hind. *markat*, Sans. *markata*, ape.]

meerschäum, *mēr'shem*, *n.* a fine light whitish clay, sepiolite—once supposed to be a petrified sea-scum: a tobacco-pipe made of it. [*Ger.*,—*meer*, sea, *schaum*, foam.]

meet, *mēt*, *adj.* fitting: qualified: (*Shak.*) even, quits.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) fittingly.—*adv.* meet'ly.—*n.* meet'ness. (*Prob.* from an O.E. (Anglian) form answering to W.S. *gemēte*—*metan*, to measure.)

meet, *mēt*, *v.t.* to come face to face with: to come into the company of: to become acquainted with, be introduced to: to encounter in conflict: to find or experience: to refute: be suitable to: satisfy, as by payment: to receive, as a welcome: to cause to meet, bring into contact.—*v.i.* to come together from different points: to assemble: to have an encounter: to balance or come out correct: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* met).—*n.* a meeting, as of hunters: an assembly for racing.—*ns.* meet'ing, a coming face to face for friendly or hostile ends: an interview: an assembly: an organised assembly for transaction of business: an assembly for religious worship, esp. (in England) of Dissenters: a place of meeting: a junction; **meet'ing-house**, a house or building where people, esp. Dissenters, meet for public worship; **race-meet'ing**, a stated occasion for horse-racing.—*give the (or a) meeting*, (*arch.*) appoint or come to a rendezvous, for a duel or other purpose; **meet half-way**, to make concessions in compromise; **meet in with**, *vi'* (*Scot.*), to meet with, come across; **meet the ear, or eye**, to be readily apparent; **meet with**, to come to or upon, esp. unexpectedly: to undergo, chance to experience: (*Bacon*) to obviate (as an objection); **well met**, an old complimentary greeting. [*O.E. mētan*, to meet—*mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting.]

mega-, *meg'a-*, **megalo-**, *meg'a-lō-*, in composition, big: in names of units, a million.—*adj.* **mega-cephalous** (-sēf'a-las; *Gr. kephalē*, head), large-headed.—*n.pl.* **Megacheloptera** (-hēr'opt'rā), the fruit-bats.—*ns.* **megacycle**, a million cycles; **megafarad**, a million farads; **megafog**, a fog-signal with megaphones pointing in several directions; **meg'alith** (*Gr. lithos*, stone), a huge stone, as in prehistoric monuments.—*adj.* **megallith'ic**.—*n.* **megalomani'a**, the delusion that one is great or powerful: a mania, or passion, for big things.—*n.* and *adj.* **megalomani'ac**.—*n.* **meg'alosaur** (*Gr. sauros*, a lizard), a gigantic Jurassic and Cretaceous dinosaur (*Megalosaurus*), carnivorous and partly bipedal.—*adj.* **megalosau'rian**.—*n.* **megaphone** (*Gr. phōnē*, voice), an appliance for talking at a distance by means of large funnels.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to communicate by megaphone.—*ns.* **megapode** (*Gr. pous*, *podos*, foot), a mound-bird; **megaron** (*Gr. megaron*), the principal hall of an ancient Greek house; **megascope** (*Gr. skopein*, to view), an instrument for projecting an enlarged image.—*adj.* **megascopic** (-skop'ik), enlarged: visible to the naked eye.—*ns.* **megasporangium** (-spor-an'ji-əm), a sporangium producing only megaspores:—*pl.* **megasporangia**; **megaspore**, the larger of two forms of spore: a spore giving rise to a female gametophyte; **megasporophyll** (-spor'o-sil), a sporophyll that carries or subtends only megasporangia; **Megathērion** (*Gr. thērion*, wild beast), a gigantic extinct S. American ground-sloth; **meg'ohm**, a million ohms. [*Gr. megas*, fem. *megalē*, neut. *mega*, big.]

Megacra, *ma-jē'rā*, *me-gi'rā*, *n.* one of the Furies. [*L.*,—*Gr. Megaira*.]

mcgllp, *ma-gilp*. See magllp.

megrim, *mē'grim*, *n.* a pain affecting only one half of the head or face: vertigo: lowness of spirits:

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant*, *in'fant*, *rai'dam*

mecō'nium, the first faeces of a new-born child, or of a newly emerged insect imago: opium; **Meconops'is** (Gr. *opsis*, appearance), the Welsh poppy genus. [Gr. *mēkōn*, the poppy.]

Mecoptera, *mě-kop' tō-rā*, u.pl. an order of insects linking the Hymenoptera with the Trichoptera—the scorpion-flies. [Gr. *mēkos*, length, *pteron*, wing.]

medaewart, *med'ē-wārt*, *n.* meadow-sweet. [O.E. *meduwyrt*: see meadow-sweet.]

medal, *méd'ál*, *n.* a piece of metal in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription, struck or cast usually in commemoration of an event or as a reward of merit.—*v.t.* to decorate with a medal.—*pr.p.* med'al'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* med'al'ed.—*n.* med'al'et, a small med

form: a round ornament, panel, tablet, or design of similar form.—*v.t.* to ornament with medallions: to make in the form of a medallion.—*n.* med'allist, one skilled in medals: a designer or maker of medals: one who has gained a medal.—med'al play, golf scored by strokes for the round, not by holes. [*Fr. médaille*—*It. medaglia* through *L.L.* from *L. metallum*, metal.]

meddle, *med'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*arch.*) to mix.—*v.i.* to have to do (with *with*): (*Shak.*) to engage in fight:

to mix.]

Mede. See Median (2).

media, *mĕ'di-ă*, *n.*, a voiced stop consonant, or letter representing it: the middle coat of a blood-vessel: a middle primary vein of an insect's wing.—See also *medium*. [*L. media* (*littera, tunica, vena*), middle (letter, coat, vein), fem. of *medius*, middle.]

medicæval, *med-i-ē'vul*, *adj.* of the Middle Ages.—*ns.* **medicævalism**, the spirit of the Middle Ages; devotion to **medicæval** ideals; **medicævalist**, one versed in the history, art, &c., of the Middle Ages; one who follows **medicæval** practices.—*adv.* **medicævally**.—Also **mediæval**, &c. [*L. medius*, middle. *æcum*, acc.]

medial, *mè'di-əl*, *adj.* intermediate: occurring within a word: **medial**: pertaining to a mean or average.—*n.* (*phon.*; *obs.*) a media.—*adv.* *me'di-ally*. [*L. mediālis*—*medius* middle]

me'diāly. [*L. mediālis*—*L. medius*, middle.]
mediān, *me'di-n*, *adj.* in the middle, running through the middle: situated in the straight line or plane (*medial line*, *plane*) that divides anything longitudinally into symmetrical halves.—*n.* a straight line joining an angular point of a triangle with the middle point of the opposite side: a middle nerve of an insect's wing: in a series of values, the value middle in position (not usu. in magnitude). [*L. mediānus*—*medius*, middle.]

Median, *mé-di-an*, *adj.* pertaining to ancient *Media*, its people, or their language (also *n.*)—*n.* *Mede*, one of an Indo-Germanic people and nation fused with the Persians about 600 B.C.—*adj.* *Me'dic*.—*v.i.* *Me'dise*, to become Median, or as the Medians: to favour the Persians (called *Modes* by the Greeks).—*v.t.* to make Median.—*n.* *Mo'dism*, the adoption of Persian interests—to a Greek, treachery.—law of the *Modes* and Persians, the type of 'that which altereth not' (Dan. vi. 12). [*Gr.* *Médos*, a *Mede*.]

mediant, *mē'di-ant*, *n.* the third tone of a scale, about midway between tonic and dominant. [*L.L. medians*, *-antis*, *pr.p.* of *mediāre*, to be in the middle.]

mediastinum, *mĕ-dĭ-as-tĭ-nŭm*, *n.* a membranous septum, or a cavity, between the lungs, esp. the space between the right and left lungs.
mediastinal. [*Neut. s.* *mediastini* (in classical L. *mediastinus*), *a.* of the mediastinum.]

mediate, *mē-di-it*, *adj.* middle: intervening: indirect: related or acting through something inter-

vening.—*v.i.* (*-ät*) to interpose between parties as a friend of each: to act as intermediary: to intercede: to be or act as a medium: to hold a mediate position.—*v.t.* to bring about, end, promote, obtain, or communicate by friendly intervention, or by intercession, or through an intermediary: to be the medium or intermediary of: to effect a relation between.—*n.* *me'diacy*, *mediateness*.—*adv.* *me'diately*.—*ns.* *me'dianness*, state of being mediate; *mediä'tion*, the act of mediating or coming between: entreaty for another; *mediä'tisä'tion*.—*v.t.* *me'diätise*, to cause to act in a subordinate position or through an agent: to reduce from immediate to mediate vassal (of the empire) without loss of dignity: to annex, or to subordinate, as a smaller state to a larger neighbouring one.—*adj.* *me'diä'tive* (*-ätiv*).—*n.* *me'diä'tor*, one who mediates between parties at strife:—*fem.* *me'diätress*, *mediä'trix*:—*pl.* *mediätresses* (*-triss*).—*adj.* *mediätö'rial*.—*adv.* *mediätö'rially*.—*n.* *me'diätorship*.—*adj.* *me'diätö'ry*. [*L.* *mediäre*, *-ätum*, to be in the middle—*L.* *medius*.]

medic, *med'ik*, *adj.* (*poet.*) medical.—*n.* (*rare*) a medical student.—*n.* *s.* *med'ico-chirur-*
gical and surgery;
the application of
[*L. medicus.*]

[L. medicus.]
to the art of healing;
physician, distinguished

adv. med'ically. [*L.L. medicālis*—*L. medicus*, &

medicament, med-ik'-ə-mənt, or med', n. a substance

used in curative treatment, esp. externally,—*v.t.* to treat with medicaments,—*adj.* medicinal (-ment'*l*), medicament'*ary*.—*adv.* medicament'*ally*. [*L. medicamentum*—*medicari* to cure]

medicate, medi-
to impregnate with
doctor, tamper with
be healed.—*adj.*
adj. **medicative.** [L. *medicāre*, -*ātum*, to heal—*medicus*.]

Medicean, *med-i-sē'an*, *adj.* relating to the Medici, a distinguished Florentine family which attained to sovereign power in the 15th century.

medicine, *med'sin*, -*sn*, also (esp. U.S.) *med'i-sin*, -*sn*, *n.* any substance used (esp. internally) for the treatment or prevention of disease: a drug; the art or science of prevention and cure of disease:

art or science of prevention and cure of disease: a charm: anything of magical power: (*Shah.*) a physician.—*v.t.* to treat or cure by medicine.—*adj.* medicinable (*med'sin-a-bl*), having a healing power: medicinal.

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medicus.]
medick, med'ik, *n.*, any species of *Medicago*, a

genus distinguished from clover by its spiral or sickle-shaped pods and short racemes—including lucerne. [*L. medica*—Gr. *Medike* (*poā*), Median (herb), i.e. lucerne.]

medico, *med'ik-ō*, *n.* (slang) a medical practitioner or student. [It. *medico*, or Sp. *médico*—L. *medicus*,

middle. On

middle. [L.
of middling

(-ak'), a. muddling degree - a mediocre person.

Medise, Medism.

meditate, med'i-tāt, v.i. to consider thoughtfully (with on, upon)—v.t. to consider deeply, reflect upon; to revolve in the mind; to intend—medi-

fūte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (har): mīng: mōte: mūte: mōen: dhen (then)

meditated.—*n.* meditation, the act of meditating: deep thought: serious contemplation: a meditative discourse: a meditative treatment of a literary or musical theme.—*adj.* meditative.—*adv.* meditatively.—*n.* meditateness.—meditate the muse (Latinism, after Milton), to give one's mind to composing poetry. [*L. meditari*, prob. cog. with *L. mederi*, to heal.]

mediterranean, *med-i-tə-rā-ni-um*, *adj.* situated in the middle of earth or land: land-locked: of the Mediterranean Sea (so called from being in the middle of the land of the Old World), or its shores.—Mediterranean fever, Malta or undulant fever; Mediterranean race, a long-headed dark race of white men, of medium stature, inhabiting south Europe and north Africa. [*L. mediterraneus*—*medius*, middle, *terra*, earth.]

medium, *mē-di-um*, *n.* the middle: the middle place or degree: a middle course: (*obs.*) a mean: any intervening means, instrument, or agency: instrumentality: a substance through which any effect is transmitted: that through which communication is maintained: a newspaper as a channel of information: an enveloping substance or element in which a thing exists or lives: environment: a vehicle for paint, &c.: a nutritive substance on which a culture (as of bacteria, tissue, &c.) may be fed: in spiritualism, the person through whom spirits are said to communicate with the material world: a person of supernatural sensibility.—*pl.* *mē-dia*, or *mē-diums*.—*adj.* *mē-dium*, intermediate: (*obs.*) mean, average: of a standard size of paper between demy and royal, now 18 in. by 22 in.; *mediumis'tic*, of or pertaining to spiritualistic mediums.—*circulating medium*, money passing from hand to hand, as coin, bank-notes, &c. [*L. medium*.]

medius, *mē-di-us*, *n.* the middle finger. [*L. medius*, middle.]

Medjidie, *me-jid-i-e*, *n.* a Turkish order of knighthood founded by Sultan Abdu'l Mejid.

medlar, *mē-dr*, *n.* a small tree (*Mespilus*, or *Pyrus germanica*) akin to the apple: its fruit. [*O.Fr. medler*, *mesler*—*L. mespilum*—*Gr. mespilum*.]

medle, an old spelling (*Shak.* and *Spens.*) of meddle.

medley, *mēd-li*, *n.* a mingled and confused mass: a miscellany: a song or piece of music made up of bits from various sources: a cloth woven from yarn of different colours: (*obs.*) a mêlée, fight. [*O.Fr. medler*, *mesler*, to mix.]

Médoc, *mā-dok*, *n.* a French wine produced in the district of *Médoc*, department of Gironde.

medulla, *mē-dul-ā*, *n.* the inner portion of an organ, hair, or tissue: bone-marrow: pith: a loose or spongy mass of hyphae.—*adj.* medullar, —*y*, consisting of, or resembling, marrow or pith: medullate, having medulla; medullated, provided with a medullary sheath.—*medullæ oblongatæ*, that part of the brain that tapers off into the spinal cord; medullary ray, (*bot.*) a band of cells (appearing as a ray in cross-section) cutting radially through wood and bast; medullary sheath, (*bot.*) a thin layer surrounding the pith: (*anat.*) a whitish fatty membrane covering an axis-cylinder. [*L. medulla*, marrow.]

Medusa, *mē-dū-zā*, *n.* one of the three Gorgons, whose head, with snakes for hair, turned beholders into stone, but was cut off by Perseus, and placed in Athena's aegis: medusa, a jellyfish: an individual of the free-swimming sexual generation of jellyfishes and Hydrozoa.—*pl.* medusæ (—*z*).—*adj.* medusan.—*n.* a medusa.—*adj.* medusiform, like a jellyfish; medusoid, like a medusa.—*n.* a sexual hydrozoan that remains attached to the parent hydroid colony. [*L. Medūsa*—*Gr. Medousa*, the Gorgon Medusa (lit. ruler).]

meed, *mēd*, *n.* wages: reward: what is bestowed for merit. [*O.E. mēd*; *Ger. miete*.]

meek, *mēk*, *adj.* mild and gentle of temper: submissive.—*v.t.* meek'en, to render meek.—*v.i.* to become meek.—*adv.* meek'ly.—*n.* meekness, state or quality of being meek. [*O.N. mjǫk*; *Du. mijk*.]

meer, *mēr*, *n.* an obsolete spelling of mere.—*adj.*

meer'ed, (*Shak.*) possibly, set up as a mere or division, dividing: according to some, sole. [*mere* (3) or *mere* (2).]

meerkat, *mēr'kat*, *n.* (*obs.*) a monkey: a South African carnivore (*Cynictis pericallata*) akin to the ichneumon: the suricate: a ground squirrel: a lemur. [*Du. meerkat*, monkey, as if overrears cat, from *meer*, sea, *kat*, cat, but perh. really an Eastern word; cf. Hind. *markat*, Sans. *markata*, ape.]

meerschäum, *mēr'sham*, *n.* a fine light whitish clay, sepiolite—once supposed to be a petrified sea-scum: a tobacco-pipe made of it. [*Ger., meer*, sea, *schaum*, foam.]

meet, *mēt*, *adj.* fitting: qualified: (*Shak.*) even, quits.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) fittingly.—*adv.* meet'ly.—*n.* meet'ness. [*Prob. from an O.E. (Anglian) form answering to W.S. gemāte—metan*, to measure.]

meet, *mēt*, *v.t.* to come face to face with: to come into the company of: to become acquainted with, be introduced to: to encounter in conflict: to find or experience: to refute: be suitable to: satisfy, as by payment: to receive, as a welcome: to cause to meet, bring into contact.—*v.i.* to come together from different points: to assemble: to have an encounter: to balance or come out correct: (*pat.* and *p.p.* *met*).—*n.* a meeting, as of huntsmen: an assembly for racing.—*ns.* meet'ing, a coming face to face for friendly or hostile ends: an interview: an assembly: an organised assembly for transaction of business: an assembly for religious worship, esp. (in England) of Dissenters: a place of meeting: a junction; meet'ing-house, a house or building where people, esp. Dissenters, meet for public worship: race-meeting, a stated occasion for horse-racing.—give the (or a) meeting, (*arch.*) appoint or come to a rendezvous, for a duel or other purpose; meet half-way, to make concessions in compromise; meet in with, vi' (*Scot.*), to meet with, come across: meet the ear, or eye, to be readily apparent; meet with, to come to or upon, esp. unexpectedly: to undergo, chance to experience: (*Bacon*) to obviate (as an objection); well met, an old complimentary greeting. [*O.E. mētan*, to meet—*mōti*, *gemōti*, a meeting.]

mega-, *mēg-*, *megalo-*, *mēg'-lō-*, in composition, big: in names of units, a million.—*adj.* megacephalous (—*sef'-ə-lōs*; *Gr. kephale*, head, large-headed).—*n.pl.* Megacheiroptera (—*kir'-op'tēr-ā*), the fruit-bats.—*ns.* megacycle, a million cycles; megafarad, a million farads; megafog, a fog-signal with megaphones pointing in several directions; megalth (Gr. *lithor*, stone), a huge stone, as in prehistoric monuments.—*adj.* megalthic.—*n.* megalomania, the delusion that one is great or powerful: a mania, or passion, for big things.—*n.* and *adj.* megalomaniac.—*n.* megalosaurus (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), a gigantic Jurassic and Cretaceous dinosaur (Megalosaurus), carnivorous and partly bipedal.—*adj.* megalosaurian.—*n.* megaphone (Gr. *phōnē*, voice), an appliance for talking at a distance by means of large funnels.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to communicate by megaphone.—*ns.* megapode (Gr. *pous*, *podas*, foot), a mound-bird; megaron (Gr. *megaron*), the principal hall of an ancient Greek house; megascope (Gr. *skopein*, to view), an instrument for projecting an enlarged image.—*adj.* megascopic (—*skop'ik*), enlarged: visible to the naked eye.—*ns.* megasporangium (—*spor'-an-j-i-um*), a sporangium producing only megasporangia.—*pl.* megasporangia; megaspore, the larger of two forms of spore: a spore giving rise to a female gametophyte; megasporophyll (—*spor'-ə-fil*), a sporophyll that carries or subtends only megasporangia; Megathérium (Gr. *thērion*, wild beast), a gigantic extinct S. American ground-sloth; megohm, a million ohms. [*Gr. megas*, fem. *megalē*, neut. *mega*, big.]

Megæra, *mā-jēr-ā*, *mē-gēr-ā*, *n.* one of the Furies. [*L.*—*Gr. Megaira*.]

megilp, *mē-gilp*. See magilp.

megrim, *mē-grim*, *n.* a pain affecting only one half of the head or face: vertigo: lowness of spirits:

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *eſ'a-mant*, *in'fant*, *rari'dam*

a caprice. [Fr. *migraine*—Gr. *hēmikrāniā*—*hēmī*, half, *krānion*, skull.]

megrin, *mē'grin*, n. the scald-fish.

meint. See ming.

meine, **mein(e)**, *mā'ni*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a retinue: a herd. [O.Fr. *mesnie*—L. *mānsiō*, -ōnis, a dwelling.]

meionite, *mī'ān-īt*, *n.* a scapolite with less sodium and silica than marialite. [Gr. *meiōn*, less, from its short vertical axis.]

melosis, *mī-ō's*, *n.* (*rhet.*) understatement as a figure of speech: litotes: (*biol.*) cell-division with

reduction of the number of chromosomes towards the development of a reproductive cell.—*adj.* meiotic (-a'itib) [*Gr. meiosis*, diminution]

meiotic (-oi'ik). [Gr. *meiosis*, diminution.]
 meistersinger, mī'star-zing-ər, -nīng-ər, n. one of
 the burgher poets and musicians of Germany in

the burgher poets and musicians of Germany in the 14th-16th centuries, the successors of the Minnesingers;—*pl.* meistersinger, -s. [*Ger.*,

meith, *mēth*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a landmark: a boundary.
[*Prob. O.N. mith*, a fishing-bank found by land-

Mejills. Same as Majills.

Mekhitarist, Meechitharist, mehh-, mek-i-tār'ist, n.
an Armenian monk of the Mekhitarist Order
by Mekhitar

by Alekhtar
since 1717 r
adj.

mēkometer, mē-kom'i-tēr, n. a form of range-finder. [Gr. *mēkos*, length *metron*, measure.]

melaeonite, *mel-ak'an-ī*, *n.* tenorite. [Gr. *melās*, black, *konis*, dust.]
melampode, *mel-am'pōd*, *mel'*, *n.* (*Spens.*) the black

melanaemia, *mel-an-ē-mī-ā*, n. presence of melanin

in the blood. [Gr. *melās*, -*ānos*, black, *haima*, blood.]
melancholy. *mel'an-kol-i*. -*kal-i*. formerly *mel-ang'-*

metamorpho, met-in-kol-i, -kol-i, formerly met-ang-kol-i, n. (obs.) black bile, an excess thereof, or the mental condition or temperament supposed to

result: (obs.) surliness: continued depression of
spirits: dejection: melancholia: indulgence in
thoughts of pleasing sadness: pensiveness—*adi-*

thoughts of pleasing sadness: pensiveness.—*adj.*
prone to, affected by, expressive of, or causing
melancholy: depressed: pensive: deplorable.—

ns. *melanēhō'ila*, a state of insanity characterised by dejection and misery; *melanēhū'ila*, a

Also *adj.*—*adj.* melan-
with, or caused by
dejected: mournful

Malanchō'llous. [Gr.
lack, cholē, bile.]

Melanesian, *mel-an-ēz* (-ən, -ēz yən, -ēz (y)ən, adj.
pertaining to *Melania*, a group of islands lying
N.E. of Australia, in which the dominant race is

dark-skinned.—*n.* a native, or a language, of these islands. [*Gr.* *melās*, -ānos, black, *nēsos*, an island.]

mélange, *mā-lān'zh'*, *n.* a mixture: a medley
[Fr.]
melanle, *mi-lan'ik*, *adj.* black or dark in pigmenta-

melanin, *mel-an-in*, *n.*, black or dark in pigmentation.—*ns.* **melanin** (*mel'-ə-nin*), dark pigment in skin, hair, &c.; **mel'anism**, more than normal darkening of the skin.

development of dark colouring matter.—*adj.*
melanist'ic.—*ns.* mel'anite, a black garnet
melano (mi-lā'nō, mel'a-nō: on the analogy of

melanophore (-fōr), a chromatophore containing

melanin: melanô'sis, an abnormal deposit of
melanin; the associated condition of body.—*adj.*
melanotic: mel'aneous, dark-complexioned.

ear.—*adv.* melō'diously.—*n.* melō'diousness.
 —*v.t.* mel'odise, to make melodious; to reduce to the form of a melody.—*v.i.* to make melody: to perform a melody.—*n.* mel'odist. [Fr., through L.L.,—Gr. *melōidistēs*—melos, a song, *ōidē*, a lay.]
 melomania, mel-ō-mā'ni-ā, *n.* a craze for music.—*n.* meloma'niae.—*adj.* melomaniac (-man'). [Gr. *melos*, song, *manía*, madness.]
 melon, mel'an, *n.* a large sweet juicy gourd: the plant bearing it, musk-melon, water-melon, &c.: (U.S.) profits to be divided. [Fr.,—L. *mēlō*,—*ōnis*—Gr. *mēlon*, an apple.]
 Melpomene, mel-pom'i-nē, *n.* the Muse of tragedy. [Gr. *Melpomēnē*, lit. songstress.]
 melt, melt, *v.i.* to become liquid from the solid state, esp. by heat: to fuse: to dissolve: to stream with liquid: to lose distinct form: to blend: to shade off: to become imperceptible: to be dispersed or dissipated: to be softened emotionally.—*v.t.* to cause to melt in any sense (*pa.t.* melt'ed, *arch.* mōlt; *pa.p.* melt'ed, *arch.* mōlt'en, *ymōlt'en*, *ymōlt'*).—*n.* the point of melting: molten material: quantity melted.—*n.* and *adj.* melt'ing.—*adv.* melt'ingly.—*ns.* melt'ingness; melt'ing-point, the temperature at which a given solid begins to become liquid; melt'ing-pot, a vessel for melting things in: (*fig.*) a state of dissolution preparatory to shaping anew.—*adj.* melt'en, melted: made of melted metal.—*adv.* melt'only. [O.E. *meltan* (intrans. strong vb.), and *meltan*, *meltan* (causative weak vb., W.S. *meltan*); O.N. *melta*, to digest, to malt, Gr. *mēlein*.]
 mel'th, mel'tith, *n.* (*Scot.*) a meal: a cow's yield at one milking. [meal-tide.]
 melton, mel'ton, *n.* a strong cloth for overcoats. [Melton Mowbray.]
 member, mem'ber, *n.* a distinct part of a whole, esp. a limb of an animal: a clause: one of a society: a representative in a legislative body.—*adj.* mem'bered, having limbs.—*n.* mem'bership, the state of being a member or one of a society: the members of a body regarded as a whole.—*adj.* mem'bral, pertaining to the limbs rather than the trunk.—member of parliament, a member of the House of Commons, M.P. [Fr. *membre*—L. *membrum*.]
 membrane, mem'brān, -brin, *n.* a thin flexible solid sheet or film: a skin of parchment.—*adj.* mem-branaceous (-bra-nā'shūs), mem-brān'eous (*rare*), mem'branous (-bra-nūs), like or of the nature of a membrane: (*bot.*) thin, translucent, and papery.—membrane bone, one formed directly from connective tissue without passing through a stage of cartilage. [L. *membrāna*—*membrum*.]
 memento, mi-men'tō, *n.* something kept or given as a reminder: (*obs.*) a brown study:—*pl.* mement'os or -toes. [L., imper. of *meminisse*, to remember.]
 Memnon, mem'nōn, *n.* an Ethiopian king who fought for the Trojans: a statue of Amenoph III. at Thebes in Egypt, thought by the Greeks to be of Memnon and to give out a musical sound at sunrise in salutation of his mother Eos (the Dawn).—*adj.* Memnōn'ian. [Gr. *Memnōn*.]
 memo, mem'ō, *n.* a contraction for memorandum.
 memoir, mem'oir, -ior, or -oir, *n.* (*usu pl.*) a written record set down as material for history or biography: a biographical sketch: a record of a study of some subject investigated by the writer: (*in pl.*) the transactions of a society.—*ns.* mem'oirism, the act or art of writing memoirs; mem'oirist, a writer of memoirs. [Fr. *mémoire*—L. *memoria*, memory—*memor*, mindful.]
 memorandum, mem-a-ran'dam, *n.* something to be remembered: a note to assist the memory: (*law*) a brief note of some transaction: (*diplomacy*) a summary of the state of a question:—*pl.* memo-ran'dums, memoran'da. [L., a thing to be remembered, neut. gerundive of *memorāre*, to remember.]
 memory, mem'a-ri, *n.* the power of retaining and reproducing mental or sensory impressions: an impression so reproduced: a having or keeping in the mind: time within which past things can

be remembered: commemoration: a religious service in commemoration: remembrance.—*n.pl.* memorabil'ia (L.), things worth remembering: noteworthy points.—*adj.* mem'orable, deserving to be remembered: remarkable.—*adv.* mem'orably.—*adj.* mem'orative, (*obs.*) pertaining to memory: aiding the memory; mem'orial, serving or intended to preserve the memory of anything: pertaining to memory: (*obs.*) remembered.—*n.* that which serves to keep in remembrance: a monument: a note to help the memory: a written statement of facts: a record: (*obs.*) memory: (*in pl.*) historical or biographical notices.—*v.t.* mem'orialise, to present a memorial to: to petition by a memorial.—*n.* mem'orialist, one who writes, signs, or presents a memorial.—*v.t.* mem'orise, to commit to memory: (*Shak.*) to cause to be remembered: to record, celebrate.—*adv.* mem'or'iter (L.), from memory: by heart.—Memorial Day, a day (esp. Decoration Day, 30th May) kept in honour of the men killed in the U.S. Civil War, 1861-65. [L. *memoria*, memory.]
 Memphian, mem-fi-an, *adj.* relating to Memphis, an ancient capital of Egypt.—Also Mem'phite (-fit), Memphitic (-fit').
 mem-sahib, mem'-sā-ib, *n.* in India, a married European lady. [ma'am and sahib.]
 men, plural of man.
 menace, men'as, -is, *n.* a threat or threatening: a show of an intention to do harm: a threatening danger.—*v.t.* to threaten.—*v.i.* to act in a threatening manner.—*adj.* men'acing.—*adv.* men'ac'ingly. [Fr.,—L. *minācie* (pl.), threats—*minae*, overhanging parts, threats.]
 menage, obsolete form of manage.
 ménage, mā-nāzh', *n.* a household: the management of a house: (*prov.*) benefit society: (*prov.*) an arrangement for selling on instalment. [Fr., through L.L.,—L. *mānsio*,—*ōnis*, a dwelling.]
 menagerie, mi-naj'a-ri, *n.* a place for keeping wild animals, esp. for exhibition: a collection of such animals. [Fr. *ménagerie*—*ménage*.]
 mend, mend, *v.t.* to remove a fault from: to repair: to make better: to correct: to improve: to improve upon: to supplement.—*v.i.* to grow better: to reform.—*n.* a repair: a repaired place: an act of mending: (*in pl.*; *arch.*) amends.—*ns.* mend'er; mend'ing, the act of repairing: a repair: things requiring to be mended.—mend one's pace, to go quicker; mend one's ways, to reform one's behaviour; on the mend, improving, recovering, [amend.]
 mendacious, men-dā'shūs, *adj.* lying.—*adv.* men-daciously.—*n.* mendacity (-das'i-ti), lying: a falsehood. [L. *mendax*,—*ācis*, conn. with *mentiri*, to lie.]
 Mendelian, men-del'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to the Austrian-German Gregor Mendel (1822-84), or his teaching on heredity.—*n.* a believer in Mendel's theory.—*n.* Men'delism (-da-lizm).
 mendicant, men-di-kant, *adj.* begging.—*n.* a beggar: a begging friar.—*ns.* men'dicancy, mendicity (-dis'i-ti), the condition of a beggar: begging. [L. *mendicāns*,—*āntis*, p.p. of *mendicare*, to beg—*mendicus*, a beggar.]
 mends. See mend, amends.
 mene, *obs.* form of mean.
 Menevian, men-ē-vi-an, *adj.* and *n.* (*geol.*) Middle Cambrian. [L.L. *Menevia*, St David's, in Pembroke-shire.]
 meng, mēng. Same as ming.
 menhaden, men-hā-dn, *n.* an oily fish (*Brevortia tyrannus*) of the herring family, found off the east coast of the United States. [From an Indian name.]
 menhir, men'hēr, *n.* an ancient monumental standing stone. [Breton *men*, stone, *hēr*, long.]
 mental, mē'n-tal, *adj.* of or pertaining to a train of servants or work of a humiliating or servile nature: servile.—*n.* a domestic servant: one performing servile work: a person of servile disposition. [A.Fr. *mental*; cf. *meine*.]
 meninx, mē'nīngks, *n.* any of three membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord:—*pl.* meninges (men-in-jēs).—*adj.* mening'eal.—*ns.*

meningitis (-jī), inflammation of the meninges;
meningocele (men-ing'gō-sel; Gr. *kēlē*, tumour;
protrusion of the meninges through the skull.
[Gr. *mēnix*, -

Menippean, . . . , or in
imitation or . . . satirist
Menippus (3rd cent. B.C.) of Gadara.

meniscus, men-is'kus, n. a crescent-shaped figure:
a convex-concave lens; a liquid surface curved
by capillarity.—pl. menisci (-kī; L. -kē).—adj.
menis'coid, (bot.) watchglass-shaped. [Gr. *mēni-*
hos, dim. of *mēnē*, the moon.]

Menispermum, men-i-spēr'mm, n. the moonseed
genus, giving name to a family Menispermā'ceae
akin to the buttercup family. [Gr. *mēnē*, moon,
sperma, seed.]

Mennonite, men'n-īt, n. one of a Protestant sect
combining some of the distinctive characteristics
of the Baptists and Friends. [From *Menno*
Simons (d. 1559), their chief founder.]

menology, mē-nol'ō-jī, n. a register or calendar of
Saints' days, esp. of the Greek Church. [Late Gr.
menologion—*mēn*, month, *logos*, account.]

menominee, mi-nom-i-nē, n. a whitish of N.
American lakes. [From an Indian tribe.]

menopause, men'ō-pawz, n. the ending of men-
struation, change of life. [Gr. *mēn*, month,
pausis, cessation.]

menopome, men'ō-pōm, n. the hell-bender—from
its persistent gill-aperture. [Gr. *menein*, to remain,
pōma, lid.]

mensal, men'sal, adj. monthly.—Also men'sual.
[L. *mēnsis*, month.]

mensal, men'sal, adj. belonging to the table. [L.
mēnsa, table.]

mense, men's, n. (Scot.) propriety; ornament:
credit.—v.t. to grace or set off something.—adj.
mense'ful, decorous; respectable; gracious;
generous; mense'less, graceless, uncivil. [O.N.
menaskra, humanity; cf. O.E. *menniscra*, humanity,
mennisc, human.]

menes, men's, n. pl. the monthly discharge from
the uterus. [L. *mēnsēs*, pl. of *mēnsis*, month.]

Menshevik, men-shev'ik, or men', n. a moderate or
minority socialist in Russia—as opp. to *Bolshevik*:
a minimalist. [Russ., smaller.]

menstruum, men'stroo'm, n. a solvent (from a
fancy of the alchemists):—pl. men'strua, the
menses.—adj. men'strual, monthly: pertaining
to the menses.—v.i. men'strate, to discharge
the menses.—n. men'strau'tion.—adj. men's-
truous. [L. neut. of *mēnstruus*, monthly—
mēnsis.]

mensur, men'soor', n. a German students' duel, a
form of sport:—pl. mensur'en. [Ger., measure-
ment (from the measured distance of the partici-
pants).—L. *mēnsūra*.]

mensurable, men'sur-ə-bəl, adj. measur-
able; measurable.

mensural, men'sur-əl, adj. measur-
able; measurable.—n. mensura'tion, the act or art of finding by
measurement and calculation the length, area,
volume, &c., of bodies.—adj. men'surative. [L.
mēnsūrāre, to measure.]

ment. See ming.

mental. See mentum.

mental, men'tal, adj. pertaining to the mind: done
in the mind, esp. in the mind alone, without out-
ward expression: (slang) mentally unsound.—ns.
men'talism, process of mental action; idealism;
men'talist; mentality (-tal'i-ti), mind: mental
endowment: cast of mind: way of thinking;
men'tion, mental activity.—adv. men'tally.—
mental age, the age in years, &c., at which an
average child would have reached the same stage
of mental development as the individual under
consideration. [Fr.—L. *mēns*, *mentis*, the mind.]

menthol, men'thol, n. a camphor got from oil of
peppermint, used against neuralgia, &c.—adj.
men'tholated, containing menthol. [L. *mentha*,
mint.]

mention, men'shun, n. a brief notice: occurrence or
introduction of name or reference.—v.t. to notice
briefly: to remark: to name.—adj. men'tionable,

fit to be mentioned: worth mentioning.—honour-
able mention, an award of distinction not en-
tailing to a prize; not to mention, to say nothing
of—a parenthetical rhetorical pretence of re-
fraining from saying all one might say. [L.
mentis, -ōnis.]

mentonnière, men-ton-i-er', n. a piece of armour
for the chin and throat. [Fr.—*menton*, chin—L.
mentum.]

mentor, men'tor, -tar, n. a wise counsellor.—adj.
mentorial (-tō'ri-əl). [Gr. *Mentōr*, the tutor by
whom (or Athena in his form) Telemachus was
guided.]

mentum, men'tam, n. the chin: the central part
of the labium in insects.—adj. men'tal, (anat.)
pertaining to the chin. [L. *mentum*, the chin.]

menu, men'ū, mē-nū, n. a bill of fare. [Fr.—L.
minutus, small.]

mepazine, mep'ā-kren, n. a bitter yellow powder
derived from acridine dye compounds, used against
malaria—also atabrin, atabrin.

Mephistopheles, mē-fis-tof'i-lēz, n. the devil in the
Faust story.—Also Mephistoph'ilis, Mephos-
toph'itus, &c.: abbrev. Mephis'tō.—adj.
Mephistophel'ō'an, Mephistoph'ellan, Meph-
istophelle (-fel'), cynical, scoffing, malicious.
[Ety. unknown; prob. influenced by Gr. *mē*, not,
phōs, *phōtos*, light, *philos*, loving.]

mephitis, mē-fī'tis, n. a poisonous exhalation: a
foul stink.—adj. mephitic (-fī't), -al.—n. meph-
itism (-it-izm), mephitic poisoning. [L. *mephitis*.]

mercantile, mār-kən-tīl, adj. pertaining to mer-
chants: having to do with trade: commercial:
mercenary.—ns. mer'cantilism; mer'cantillist.

mercantile agency, a means of getting in-
formation about the circumstances of merchants
for those who sell to them; mercantile law, the
law relating to the dealings of merchants with
each other; mercantile marine, the ships and
crews of any country employed in commerce;
mercantile system, (pol. econ.) the system of
encouraging exportation and restricting importation,
so that more may be received than is paid
away. [Fr.—It. *mercantile*—L. *mercāri*; cf.
merchant.]

mercaptan, mār-kap'tan, n. a substance analogous
to an alcohol, with sulphur instead of oxygen.—
n. mercap'tide, a compound in which a metal
takes the place of a hydrogen atom of a mer-
captan. [L. *mercūrium captāns*, laying hold of
mercury, from the readiness with which it forms
mercury mercaptide.]

mercat, mer'kat, a Scottish form of market.

Mercator, mār-kā'tor, mer-kā'tor, n. a Latin trans-
lation of the name of the Flemish-born German
cartographer Gerhard Kremer (lit. shopkeeper;
1512-94).—Mercator's projection, a representa-
tion of the surface of the globe in which the
meridians are parallel straight lines, the parallels
straight lines at right angles to these, their distances
such that everywhere degrees of latitude and
longitude have the same ratio to each other as on
the globe itself.

mercenary, mār'sin-er-i, adj. hired for money:
actuated by the hope of reward: too strongly
influenced by desire of gain: sold or done for
money.—n. one who is hired: a soldier hired into
foreign service.—adv. mer'cenarily. [L. *mer-
cēnarius*—*mercēs*, hire.]

mercier, mār'ser, n. a dealer in textiles, esp. the
more costly: a dealer in small wares.—n. mer'cery,
the trade of a mercier: the goods of a mercier.
[Fr. *mercier*.]

mercerise, mār'ser-iz, v.t. to treat (cotton) so as to
make it appear like silk.—ns. mercerisa'tion;
mer'ceriser. [From John Mercer (1791-1866),
the inventor of the process.]

merchant, mār'chant, n. a trader, esp. wholesale:
(Scot. and U.S.) a shopkeeper: (obs.) a super-
cargo: a merehantman: (slang) a fellow, esp. one
who specialises in some specified way.—adj.
commercial.—v.t. to trade.—v.t. to trade in.—
n. mer'chandise (-diz), goods bought and sold
for gain: (B. and Shah.) trade: dealing.—v.t.
(Shah.) to make merchandise of, trade in.—v.t. to

trade.—*adj.* mer'chantable, fit or ready for sale: marketable.—*adj.* and *adv.* mer'chantlike, (*Shak.*) like a merchant.—*ns.* mer'chantman, a trading-ship: (*B.*) a merchant.—*pl.* mer'chantmen; mer'chantry, the business of a merchant: merchants collectively.—merchant prince, a merchant of great wealth, power, and consequence; merchant service, a sea-faring business; merchant ship, a ship used in commerce; mer'chant tailor, a tailor who repairs the clothes for the clothes which he makes. [*Fr. marchand.*]

merchet, mer'chit, *n.* (*hist.*) a fine paid to a lord for the marriage of a daughter. [*A.Fr. merchet; see market.*]

Mercury, mer'kū-rī, *n.* the Roman god of merchandise, theft, and eloquence, messenger of the gods, identified with the Greek Hermes: the planet nearest the sun: mercury, a silvery metallic element (*Hg*; atomic number 80) liquid at ordinary temperatures, also called quicksilver: the column of mercury in a thermometer or barometer: a plant (dog's mercury, Mercurialis) of the spurge family: the plant Good King Henry: a preparation of mercury: a messenger: a title for a newspaper: (*obs.*) mercurial character.—*adj.* Mercur'ial, of or pertaining to Mercury the god, or the planet: (also mercurial) having the qualities attributed to persons born under the planet.—*n.* one born under the planet.—*adj.* mercur'ial, active: sprightly: often changing: containing mercury: of or like mercury or quicksilver: caused by quicksilver.—*n.* a drug containing mercury: (*obs.*) the plant mercury.—*v.t.* mercur'ialise, (*med.*) to affect with mercury: to expose to the vapour of mercury.—*ns.* mercur'ialism, a morbid condition due to mercury; mercur'ialist, a believer in the medical use of mercury: a mercurial person.—*adv.* mercur'ially.—*adjs.* mercur'ic, containing bivalent mercury; mercur'ous, containing univalent mercury. [*L. Mercurius*, prob. *merx*, *merci*, merchandise.]

mercy, mer'si, *n.* forbearance towards one who is in one's power: a good thing regarded as derived from God: a happy chance: a forgiving disposition: clemency: compassion for the unfortunate.—*interj.* of thanks (now *obs.*) or surprise (for God have mercy).—Also mercy on us.—*adj.* mer'ciable (*Spens.*), merciful; mer'ciful, full of, or exercising, mercy.—*adv.* mer'cifully.—*n.* mer'cifulness.—*v.t.* mer'cify (*Spens.*, in *pa.p.* mer'cified), to deal mercifully with, to pity.—*adj.* mer'ciless, without mercy: unfeeling: cruel.—*adv.* mer'cilessly.—*ns.* mer'cilessness; mer'cy-seat, the seat or place of mercy: the covering of the Jewish Ark of the Covenant: the throne of God.—at the mercy of, wholly in the power of; for mercy! (*obs.*), for mercy's sake!, an earnest conjuration in the form of an appeal to pity; sisters of mercy, members of female religious communities who tend the sick, &c. [*Fr. merci*, grace—*L. merces*, -ēdis, pay, later favour.]

mere, mēr, *n.* a pool or lake.—Also (*obs.*) meer.—*n.* mere'swine, a porpoise: a dolphin. [*O.E. mere*, sea, lake, pool; *Ger.* and *Du. meer*, *L. mare*, the sea.]

mere, mēr, *adj.* unmixed: pure: only what is said and nothing else, nothing more, nothing better: sheer: absolute.—*adv.* (*obs.*) absolutely.—*adj.* meered, (*Shak.*) perh. entire.—*adv.* mere'y, purely: entirely: simply: only: solely: without being more or better. [*L. merus*, unmixed.]

mere, mēr, *n.* a boundary.—*v.t.* to bound: to mark off.—*ns.* meres'man, a man appointed to ascertain boundaries: mere'stone, a boundary stone. [*O.E. gemære.*]

mere, meri, mer'i, *n.* a war-club: a greenstone trinket in the form of a war-club. [*Maori.*]

merel, merell. Same as meril.

meretricious, mer-i-tri'ch'us, *adj.* of the nature of harlotry: characteristic or worthy of a harlot: flashy: gaudy.—*adv.* meretric'iously.—*n.* meretric'iousness. [*L. meretrix*, -icis, a harlot—*merēre*, to carn.]

merganser, mer-gan'ser, *n.* any bird of the genus

Mergus (goosander, smew, &c.). [*L. mergus*, a diving bird, *anser*, a goose.]

merge, mǝrj, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to dip or plunge: to cause to be swallowed up or absorbed in something greater or superior: to cause to coalesce, combine, or amalgamate.—*v.i.* to be swallowed up, or lost: to coalesce: to lose identity in something else: to combine or amalgamate.—*n.* mer'ger, (*law*) a sinking of an estate, title, &c., in one of larger extent or of higher value: a combine or absorption. [*L. mergere*, *mersum*.]

mericarp, mer'i-kārp, *n.* a separating one-seeded part of a schizocarp, esp. half of a cremocarp. [*Gr. meras*, a part, *karpōs*, fruit.]

meridian, mer-id'i-an, *adj.* of or at midday: on the meridian: pertaining to a meridian or the sun or other body on the meridian: at culmination or highest point.—*n.* midday: a midday dram or nap: a great circle through the poles of the earth, the heavens, or any spherical body or figure, or its representation on a map: in particular, that cutting the observer's horizon at the north and south points, which the sun crosses at local noon: culmination or highest point, as of success, splendour, power, &c.—*v.i.* to reach the meridian.—*adj.* merid'ional, pertaining to the meridian: in the direction of a meridian: midday: culminating: southern: characteristic of the south.—*n.* a southerner, esp. in France.—*n.* meridional'ity.—*adv.* merid'ionally.—magnetic meridian (see magnetism); meridian altitude, arc of a meridian between a heavenly body and the horizon; meridian circle, a telescope mounted to revolve in the plane of the meridian; meridian passage, the transit or passage of a heavenly body across the observer's meridian; prime (or first) meridian, the meridian from which longitudes are measured east or west, specif. that through Greenwich. [*L. meridiānus*, *meridiōnalis*—*meridies* (for *mediēs*), midday—*medius*, middle, *diēs*, day.]

meril, merel, merell, mer'el, *n.* a counter used in the game of merils: (in *pl.*) a rustic game played by two persons with counters on a figure marked on the ground, a board, &c., consisting of three squares, one within another, the object to get three counters in a row at the intersection of the lines joining the corners and the mid-points of the sides.—Also marls, marr'els, mor'als, morr'is, mir'acles.—fivepenny morris, the game as played with five pieces each; ninepenny morris, nine men's morris, with nine: (*Shak.*) the figure cut in the ground for the game. [*O.Fr. merel*, counter.]

merimake, mer'i-māk, *n.* (*Spens.*) merrymaking: sport.

meringue, mǝ-rang', *n.* a crisp cake or covering made of a mixture of sugar and white of eggs. [*Fr.*; origin unknown.]

merino, mǝ-rē'nō, *n.* a sheep of a fine-woolled Spanish breed: a fine dress fabric, originally of merino wool: a fine woollen yarn, or knitted goods, now mixed with cotton: waste from fine worsted clothes: (*pl.* merinos)—*adj.* belonging to the merino sheep or its wool: made of merino. [*Sp.*, a merino sheep, also a governor—*L. majōrinus*, greater, also (*L.L.*) a head-man—*L. nājor*, greater.]

merism, mer'izm, *n.* (*biol.*) repetition of parts.—*adj.* meristic. [*Gr. meras*, part.]

meristem, mer'is-tem, *n.* the formative tissue of plants, distinguished from the permanent tissues by the power its cells have of dividing and forming new cells.—*adj.* meristematic (-sti-mat'ik). [*Gr. meristas*, divisible, *merizein*, to divide—*meros*, a part.]

merit, mer'it, *n.* excellence that deserves honour or reward: worth: value: desert: that which one deserves: (in *pl.*, esp. in *law*) the intrinsic right or wrong.—*v.t.* to earn: to have a right to claim as a reward: to deserve.—*v.i.* to deserve: (*obs.*) to acquire merit.—*adj.* meritōri'ous, possessing merit or desert: deserving of reward, honour, or praise.—*adv.* meritōri'ously.—*n.* meritōri'ousness.—order of merit, arrangement in which the best is placed first, the next best second, and so on: a strictly limited British order (O.M.),

instituted in 1902, for eminence in any field. [L. *meritum*—*merēre*, -*itum*, to obtain as a lot, to deserve.]

merk, *merk*, *n.* the old Scots mark or 13s. 4d. Scots, 13d. sterling. [mark (2).]

merle, *merl*, *n.* the blackbird. [Fr.—L. *merula*.]

merlin, *marlin*, *n.* a species of small falcon. [A.Fr. *merlun*—O.Fr. *esmerillon*.]

merling, *marling*, *n.* (obs.) the whitening. [O.Fr. *merlanke*—L. *merula*, a sea-carp.]

merlon, *marlon*, *n.* (fort.) the part of a parapet between embrasures. [Fr. *merlon*—It. *merlone*—*merlo*, battlement.]

mermaid, *mar'mād*, *n.* a sea-woman, a woman to the waist, with fish's tail.—*ns.* mer'mald'en; mer'man; mer'child; mer'folk; mer'people; mer'maid's-glove', the largest kind of British sponge; mer'maid's-purse', a sea-barrow. [O.E. *mere*, lake, sea, *mærgden*, maid.]

meroblastic, *mer-ō-blast'ik*, *adj.* (zool.) undergoing or involving cleavage in part of the ovum only, as where there is much yolk.—*adv.* meroblastically. [Gr. *meros*, part, *blastos*, a shoot, bud.]

merogonesis, *mer-ō-jen'i-sis*, *n.* (biol.) segmentation.—*adj.* merogenetic (-ji-net'ik). [Gr. *meros*, part, *genesis*, production.]

merogony, *mer-ō-gō-ni*, *n.* production of an embryo from a fertilised fragment of an ovum without a nucleus. [Gr. *meros*, part, *gonē*, birth.]

meroistic, *mer-ō-ist'ik*, *adj.* (entom.) of an ovary, producing yolk-forming cells as well as ova. [Gr. *meros*, part, *ōion*, egg.]

merome, *mer'ōm*, *n.* a merosome. [Gr. *meros*, part.]

Merops, *mer'ops*, *n.* the bee-eater genus.—*n.* merop'idae, a bird of the bee-eater family (Meropidae). [Gr. *merōps*, bee-eater.]

merosome, *mer'ō-sōm*, *n.* one of the serial segments of which a body is composed, as the ring of a worm, a metamere, a somite. [Gr. *meros*, part, *sōma*, body.]

Merovingian, *mer-ō-vin'ji-an*, *adj.* pertaining to the first dynasty of Frankish kings in Gaul, founded by Clovis.—*n.* a member of this family. [L. *Merovingi*—*Merovacus* or *Merovech*, king of the Salian Franks (448-457), grandfather of Clovis.]

merry, *mer'i*, *adj.* (obs.) pleasant; sportive; cheerful; noisily gay; causing laughter; lively.—*adv.* merrily.—*ns.* merr'iment, gaiety with laughter and noise; mirth; hilarity; merr'iness; merr'y-andrew, a quack's zany; a buffoon: one who makes sport for others; merr'y-go-round, a revolving ring of hobby-horses, &c.; merr'y-make, a merrymaking.—*v.t.* to make merry.—*ns.* merr'ymaker; merr'ymaking, a merry entertainment; a festival; merr'yman, a zany; a jester: (in pl.; merr'y men) followers, in arms or in outlawry; merr'y-night, a village festival; merr'ythought, a fowl's furcula or wishbone, in playful divination pulled apart, the longer part indicating the first to be married or fulfilment of a wish.—make merry, to hold festival: to indulge in enjoyment: to turn to ridicule (with *with* or *over*); merry dancers, the aurora; merry England, (orig.) pleasant England; tho merry monarch, Charles II. [O.E. *myr*(ige).]

merry, *mer'i*, *n.* a gean. [Fr. *merise*.]

mersion, *mer'shan*, *n.* dipping. [L. *mersio*, -*ōnis*; cf. merge.]

Merulius, *mer-ū-li-us*, *n.* the dry-rot fungus genus.

merylism, *mer'i-sizm*, *n.* rumination, a disease symptom in man. [Gr. *merylismos*.]

mesa, *mā'sā*, *n.* a table-shaped hill. [Sp.—L. *mēnsa*, table.]

mesall, mezzall, *mes'*, *mez'al*, *n.* a vizor, esp. one made in two parts. [Fr. *mezail*.]

mesarale, *mes-ā-rā'ik*, *adj.* mesenteric. [Gr. *mesaraikos*—*mesoi*, middle, *araiā*, flank, belly.]

mesatlecephalic, *mes-ā-ti-sef-al'ik*, mesaticephalous, -*sef'al'is*, *adjs.* intermediate between dolichocephalic and brachycephalic.—*n.* mesatlecephaly. [Gr. *mesatos*, midmost, *kephalē*, head.]

mescal, *mes-kāl*, *n.* the peyote cactus, chewed or drunk in infusion as an intoxicant in Mexico: an intoxicant distilled from Agave.—*n.* mescal'ism,

fāte, *fūr*, *duk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *dhen* (then)

addiction to mescal. [Sp. *mescal*, *mezcal*—Nahuatl *mexcalli*.]

mesdames. See madam.

mesé, *mes'é*, *n.* (Gr. mus.) the middle string of the lyre: its note: the keynote. [Gr. *mesē* (chordē), middle (string).]

messeems, *mi-sēmz*,

—*pat.* mesemed.

mesel, meazcl, *mē*,

leprosy.—*adj.* leprosy.—*adv.* mes elied. [O.Fr. *mesel*—L. *misellus*, dim. of *miser*, wretched.]

Mesembrianthemum, conventionally Mesembryanthemum, *mi-zem-bri-an'thi-mēm*, *n.* a genus of succulent plants (family Aizoaceae) mostly South African (Hottentot fig, ice-plant). [Gr. *mesēmbriā*, midday—*mesos*, middle, *hēmera*, day, anthemion, a flower: some are open only about midday.]

mesencephalon, *mes-en-sef'a-lon*, *n.* the mid-brain.—*adj.* mesencephalic (-si-fal'ik). [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and encephalon.]

mesentery, *mes'an-ter-i*, or *mez*, *n.* a fold of the peritoneum, keeping the intestines in place: in coelenterates a vertical inward fold of the body-wall.—*adjs.* mesenterial (-tēr'i-əl), mesenteric (-tēr'ik).—*n.* mesenteron (-en'ter-on), the mid-gut. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *enteron*, intestines.]

mesb, *mesh*, *n.* the opening between the threads of a net: the threads and knots bounding the opening: network: engagement of geared wheels or the like.—*v.t.* to catch in a net: to provide or make with meshes.—*v.i.* to become engaged, as gear-teeth: to become entangled.—*ns.* mesh'ing, mesh'-work, a network, web.—*adj.* mesh'y, formed like network. [Perh. M.Du. *maesche*; cf. O.E. *max*, net; Ger. *masche*.]

mesial, *mez'i-əl*, *adj.* middle: in or towards the median plane or line—also *mo'sian*.—*adv.* *me'si-ally*. [Gr. *mesos*, middle.]

mesmerise, *mez-mar-iz*, *v.t.* to hypnotise: loosely, to fascinate, dominate the will or fix the attention of.—*adjs.* mesmerle (-mer'ik), -*al*.—*ns.* mesmeris'ation; mes'meriser, mes'merist; mes'merism, hypnotism as expounded, with some fanciful notions, from 1775 by Friedrich Anton or Franz Mesmer, a German physician (1734-1815): hypnotic influence.

mesne, *mēn*, *adj.* (law) intermediate. [Law Fr. *mesne*, middle; cf. mean (2).]

meso-, *mez'ō*, in composition, middle.—*n.* mes'o-blast (Gr. *blastos*, shoot), the middle germinal layer.—*adj.* mesoblast'ic.—*n.* mes'ocarp (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), the middle layer of a pericarp.—*adjs.* mesocephalle (-si-fal'ik), mesocephalous (-sef'a-las; Gr. *kephalē*, head), between dolichocephalic and brachycephalic.—*ns.* mesoceph'allism, mesoceph'aly; mes'oderm (Gr. *derma*, skin), mesoblast or tissues derived from it; meso-gloea (-glē'ā; Gr. *glōia*, glue, in coelenterates and

. between

. lithos,

. position

. lith'ic,

. thic.—

. spongy

tissue within a leaf; mes'ophyte (-fit; Gr. *phyton*, plant)

. between a

xerophyte ophyte

(-fit'ik); meso-

tho'rax, nents of

an insect's thorax.—*n.pl.* Mesozo'a (Gr. *zōion*, animal), minute animals once thought intermediate between Protozoa and Metazoa, prob. Metazoa reduced by parasitism.—*adj.* Mesozo'ic (Gr. *zōē*, life), of the Secondary geological period, including the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous systems. [Gr. *mesos*, middle.]

meson, *mez'on*, *mes'on*, *n.* a particle (of several kinds) equal in charge to an electron or positron, but with a much greater mass, though less in mass than a neutron or proton.—*n.* (after electron) mes'otron, formerly a meson, now a mu meson. [Gr. *meson*, neut. of *mesos*, middle.]

mesprise, mesprize. See misprize (1 and 2).

mesquite, *mes-kēt*, *mes'kit*, *n.* a leguminous tree or

shrub (Prosopis) of America, with nutritious pods. [Mex. Sp. *mezquite*.]

mess, *mes*, *n.* a dish of food: a course: a meal: (*arch.*) a set of usually four persons served together at a banquet: (*Shak.*) a set of four: a number of persons who take their meals together, esp. in the fighting services: (*dial.*) a cow's yield at one milking: (*U.S.*) a quantity: (*U.S.*) a take or haul of fish: a dish of soft, pulpy or liquid stuff: liquid, pulpy, or smeary dirt: a mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste: a medley: disorder: confusion: embarrassment: a bungle.—*v.t.* to supply with a mess: to make a mess of: to muddle: to befoul.—*v.i.* to eat of a mess: to eat at a common table: to belong to a mess: to make a mess: (*coll.*) to potter (often with *about*).—*ns.* messiness; messmate, a member of the same mess: a commensal; messroom; mess-tin, a soldier's utensil serving as plate, cup, and cooking-vessel; mess-up, a mess, muddle, bungle, or confusion.—*adj.* mess'y, confused, untidy: involving mess: bungling.—mess of pottage, a material advantage accepted in exchange for something of higher worth, as by Esau (Gen. xxv. 29 ff.); mess or meal, (*Scot.*) to associate, have to do. [O.Fr. *mes* (Fr. *met*), a dish—*L.* *mittere*, *missum*, to send, in *L.L.* to place.]

mess, *mes*, *n.* obs. form of mass (2 and 3).

message, *mesij*, *n.* any communication sent from one person to another: an errand: an official communication of a president, governor, &c., to a legislature or council: the teaching that a poet, sage, prophet, has to communicate to the world: domestic shopping, a journey for the purpose, or the goods bought.—*v.t.* to send as a message: to transmit by signalling.—*v.i.* (*Dickens*) to carry a message.—*ns.* mess'age-boy, -girl, errand-boy or girl; mess'enger (-*m-jr*), one who carries messages or a message: a forerunner: a light scudding cloud preceding a storm: a small object sent along a line, as a paper up a kite string: the secretary-bird: a rope or chain connecting a cable with the capstan for heaving up the anchor: (*Scots law*) an officer who executes the summonses of the Court of Session, called a mess'enger-at-arms; mess'enger-wire, a wire supporting an overhead cable.—king's, or queen's, messenger, an officer who carries official despatches. [Fr.,—*L.L.* *missārium*—*L.* *mittere*, *missum*, to send.]

messan, *mes'an*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a lap-dog: a cur. [Perh. Gael. *measán*.]

Messiah, *mes-i'ā*, *n.* the expected deliverer of the Jews: by Christians, applied to Jesus: a hoped-for deliverer, saviour, or champion generally—also *Messias*.—*n.* *Messiahship*.—*adj.* *Messianic* (*mes-i-an'ik*).—*ns.* *Messianism*, belief in a Messiah; *Messianist*. [Gr. *Messias*—Aram. *m'shiāh*, Heb. *māshiah*, anointed—*māshah*, to anoint.]

Messidor, *mes-i-dor'*, *n.* the tenth month of the French revolutionary calendar, about June 19th–July 18th. [Fr.,—*L.* *messis*, harvest, Gr. *dōron*, a gift.]

messieurs, *mes-jə*; contracted and anglicised as *Messrs* (*mes'rs*), *pl.* of monsieur.

messuage, *mes'wi*, *n.* (*law*) a dwelling and offices with the adjoining lands appropriated to the household: a mansion-house and grounds. [A.Fr.; poss. orig. a misreading of *mesnage*; cf. *ménage*.]

mestee, *mes-tē*, *mestee*, *mus-tē*, *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon.—*n.* *mestizo* (*mes-tē-zō*; Sp. *-thō*), a half-caste, esp. of Spanish and American Indian parentage:—*pl.* *mestizos*; *fem.* *mestiza*, *pl.* *mestizas*. [Sp. *mestizo*—a *L.L.* derivative of *L. mixtus*, mixed.]

met, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of meet.

meta-, *met'-ə*, *met'-ə'*, with a following *h*, *meth-*. See *Prefixes*.—In *chem.* *meta-* indicates a derivative or polymer, or an acid or hydroxide derived from the ortho- form by loss of water molecules, or a benzene substitution product in which the substituted atoms or groups are attached to two carbon atoms which are themselves separated by one carbon atom (in this sense commonly represented by *m*).—*ns.* *meta-acid*; *meta-dehyde*, a poly-

mer of acetaldehyde; *met'-a-compound*. [Gr. *meta*, among, with, beside, after.]

metabasis, *met-ab'-s-is*, *n.* a transition.—*adj.* *metabasic* (*met-ab'-at'ik*). [Gr. *metabasis*—*bainein*, to go.]

metabolism, *met-ab'-al-izm*, *n.* the sum-total of chemical changes of living matter: metamorphosis.—*n.pl.* *metab'ola*, insects that undergo metamorphosis.—*adj.* *metabolife* (-*bol'ik*), exhibiting or relating to metabolism.—*v.t.* *metab'olise*. [Gr. *metabolē*, change.]

metacarpus, *met-a-kār'p-s*, *n.* the part of the hand (or its bones) between the wrist and the fingers, and the corresponding part, e.g. the foreleg of a horse between 'knee' and fetlock.—*adj.* *metacarp'al*. [Gr. *karpōs*, wrist.]

metacentre, *met'-ə-sen-tər*, *n.* the point of intersection of a vertical line through the centre of gravity of a body floating in equilibrium and that through the centre of gravity of the displaced liquid when the body is slightly displaced.—*adj.* *metacén'tric*. [Gr. *kentron*, point.]

metachronism, *met-ak'-ron-izm*, *n.* the error of dating an event too late. [Gr. *chronos*, time.]

metachrosis, *met-a-krō'sis*, *n.* ability to change colour in animals. [Gr. *chrōsis*, colouring.]

metage, *met'ij*, *n.* official weighing of coal, grain, &c.: charge for such weighing. [metē.]

metagenesis, *met-a-jen'-s-is*, *n.* (*biol.*) alternation of generations.—*adj.* *metagenetic* (-*ji-met'ik*). [Gr. *genesis*, generation.]

metagnathous, *met-ag'nā-thas*, *adj.* of birds, having crossed mandibles: of insects, having biting jaws in the larvae, suckling in the adult state. [Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.]

metagrobolise, *met-a-grob'-al-iz*, *metagrabolise*, *grab'*, *v.t.* to mystify: to puzzle out. [Obs. Fr. *metagroboulizer* (Rabelais).]

metairie, *mā'ter-ē*, *n.* a piece of land cultivated for a share of the produce. [Fr.; see *métayer*.]

metal, *met'l*, *n.* an opaque elementary substance, possessing a peculiar lustre, fusibility, conductivity for heat and electricity, readiness to form positive ions, &c., such as gold, &c.: an alloy: that which behaves chemically like a true metal: courage or spirit (now spelt *mettle*): intrinsic quality: guns of a ship-of-war: (*her.*) or or argent as a tincture: molten material for glass-making: (*mining*) country-rock: broken stones used for macadamised roads or as ballast for railways: (*pl.*) the rails of a railroad.—*adj.* made of metal.—*v.t.* to furnish or cover with metal.—*adjs.* *met'alfed*, covered with metal, as a road; *metallif* (*mi-tal'ik*), pertaining to, or like, a metal: consisting of metal.—*adv.* *metall'ially*.—*adjs.* *metallif'erous*, bearing or yielding metal; *met'alline*, of, like, consisting of, or mixed with, metal.—*ns.* *met'alling*, road-metal, broken stones; *metallifis'ation*.—*v.t.* *met'allise*, to make metallic.—*ns.* *met'allist*, a worker in metals; *metall'ographer*.—*adj.* *metallograph'ic*.—*ns.* *metall'ography*, the study of the structure and constitution of metals; *met'alloid*, a non-metal: an element resembling a metal in some respects, as selenium, tellurium.—*adjs.* *met'alloid*, *metalloid'al*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the metalloids; *met'all'y*, suggestive of metal.—*ns.* *met'al-work*, -*er*, -*ing*. [O.Fr.,—*L.* *metallum*—Gr. *metallon*, a mine.]

metalepsis, *met-a-lep'sis*, *n.* (*rhet.*) metonymy, esp. of a double, complicated, or indirect kind.—*adjs.* *metalep'tic*, -*al*. [Gr. *metalepsis*, substitution.]

metallurgy, *met'al-zr-ji*, or -*al*, *n.* art and science applied to metals, including extraction from ores, refining, alloying, shaping, treating, and the study of structure, constitution, and properties.—*adjs.*

metallur'gie, -*al*, pertaining to metallurgy.—*n.* *met'allurgist* (or -*al*). [Gr. *metallourgein*, to mine—*metallon*, a mine, *ergon*, work.]

metamerism, *met-am'-er-izm*, *n.* (*chem.*) a particular form of isomerism in which different groups are attached to the same central atom: (*zool.*) segmentation of the body along the primary axis, producing a series of homologous parts.—*ns.* *met'amer*, (*chem.*) a compound metameric with another; *met'amere* (-*mēr*; *zool.*), a segment,

as the covering or dress: to confine, as in a cage. —*v.i.* to cast the antlers or feathers: to moult. —*n.* process of moulting: a cage for hawks, esp. while mewing: a coop: a place of confinement: a retreat: a hiding-place. —*n.* mews, meuse (*mūz*, *mūs*; orig. *pl.* of mew, now commonly as *sing.* with new *pl.* mews'es), a street or yard of stabling (often converted into dwelling-houses or garages)—from the king's mews at Charing Cross when hawks were succeeded by horses. [O.Fr. *muer*—*L.* *mūtāre*, to change.]

mewl, *mūl*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to mew, squall. [Imit.]
Mexican, *meks'i-kan*, *adj.* of Mexico and its people. —*n.* a native or citizen of Mexico: an Aztec: the Nahuatl language: a Mexican dollar: a coarse cotton cloth.—Mexican hog, the peccary; Mexican tea, a kind of goosefoot, used as an anesthetic. [Sp. *Mexicano*, now *Mejicano*.]
meint. See *ming*.

mezezon, *me-zē-ri-on*, *n.* a European shrub (*Daphne Mezereum*) whose flowers appear in early spring: its extremely acrid bark used in medicine. [Ar. and Pers. *mizaryūn*.]

mezzanine, *mez-zā-nēn*, *n.* (archit.) an entresol: a small low window: a room below the stage.—Also *adj.* [Fr., —It. *mezzano*—*mezzano*—*L.* *mediūnus*—*medius*, middle.]

mezzo-forte, *med-zō-for-tā*, *adj.* and *adv.* rather loud. [It.]

mezzo-rilievo, *med-zō-ril-yā-vō*, *n.* a degree of relief in figures half-way between high and low relief. [It.]

mezzo-soprano, *med-zō-so-prā-nō*, *n.* a voice between soprano and contralto: low soprano: a part for such a voice: a person possessing it. [It. *mezzo*, middle, and *soprano*.]

mezzotint, *med-zō-tint*, *mezzotinto*, *-tint'ō*, *n.* a method of copperplate engraving giving an even gradation of tones by roughening a plate and removing the bur for lights: an impression from a plate so produced. [It. *mezzotinto*—*mezzo*, middle, half, *tinto*, tint—*L.* *tingere*, *tinere*, to dye.]

mho, *mō*, *n.* a unit of electric conductance, that of a body with a resistance of one ohm. [ohm spelt backwards.]

mhorr, *ma-hor*, *n.* a West African gazelle. [Ar.]
mi, *mē*, *n.* the third note of the scale in sol-fa notation—also anglicised in spelling as *mc*. [See *Arctinian*.]

minow, *mi-nō*, *myōid*. Same as *mew* (2).
miarolitic, *mi-zō-rō-lit'ik*, *adj.* (geol.) having irregular cavities into which the constituent minerals of the rock project with perfectly terminated crystals. [It. *miarolo*, local name of a granite.]

masma, *mi-* or *mi-az-mā*, *n.* an unwholesome exhalation—also *mi'asm*—*pl.* *mas'mata*, *mas'mas*, *mi'asms*—*adjs.* *mas'mal*, *mas'mat'ic*, *mas'matous*, *mas'mic*, *mas'mous*. [Gr. *masma*, *-atos*, pollution—*maiainein*, to stain, pollute.]
maul, *mi-aul'*, *mi-owl'*, *v.i.* to cry as a cat.—*n.* a mew. [Fr. *mauler*; imit.]

mica, *mi-kā*, *n.* a rock-forming mineral (muscovite, biotite, lepidolite, &c.) with perfect basal cleavage, the laminae flexible and elastic, and generally transparent, silicate of aluminium with magnesium, iron, or an alkali metal, used as an electric insulator and as a substitute for glass.—*pl.* *mi'cas*—*adj.* *micaceous* (*-kā'shūs*)—*ns.* *mi'ca-schlist'*, *-slate*, a metamorphic rock consisting of alternate folia of mica and quartz.—*v.t.* *mi'cate*, to furnish with mica. [*L.* *mica*, a crumb; use probably influenced by association with *micare*, to glitter.]

Micawberish, *mi-kaw-ber-ish*, *adj.* like Wilkins Micawber in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, jaunty and imprudent, always 'waiting for something to turn up'.—*n.* *Micawberism*.

mice, *mīs*, plural of *mouse*.

micella, *mi-sel'*, *micelle*, *mi-sel'*, *ns.* a group of molecular chains, a structural unit found in colloids: a hypothetical unit of living matter.—*adj.* *micell'ar*. [Dim. of *L.* *mica*, crumb, grain.]

Michaelmas, *mik'el-mas*, *n.* the festival of St. Michael, Sept. 29: a quarterly rent-day in England. —*n.* *Michaelmas-daisy*, a wild aster: any of

several garden plants of the genus *Aster* with clusters of small purple flowers. [mass (2)]

miche, *mich*, *v.i.* (*dial.*) to mouch, skulk, slink; to loaf: to play truant.—*v.t.* to pilfer.—*n.* *mich'er*. —*n.* and *adj.* *mich'ing*. [Poss. same as *mooch*.]
mickle, *mik'l*, *adj.* (arch.) much: great.—*n.* a great quantity.—*adv.* much.—*Scot.* *muck'le*—many a little (or pickle) makes a mickle (often absurdly many a mickle makes a mucklo), every little helps. [O.E. *micel*, *mycel*.]

micky, *mik'i*, *n.* an Irishman: (*Austr.*) a wild young bull. [Michael.]

Micmac, *mik'mak*, *n.* an Indian tribe of eastern Canada: a member of it: its language.

mico, *mi'kō*, *n.* a marmoset, esp. the black-tailed. [Port.,—Carib *meku*, monkey.]

micro, *mi'krō*, *-krō*, *-krō'*, in composition, little, abnormally small, on a microscopic scale, with minute quantity, microscopic: in units, a millionth part.—*n.* *microanal'ysis*, chemical analysis of minute quantities.—*adj.* *microanalytical*—*ns.*

detecting minute amounts or changes; *microanalysis*, dissection under the microscope; *microfilm*, a photographic film for preserving a microscopic record of a document, which can be enlarged in projection; *micro-organism*, a microscopic (or ultramicroscopic) organism; *microstructure*, structure, especially of metals and alloys, as revealed by the microscope; *micro-wave*, in wireless communication, one of very short wavelength, variously understood as less than 10 metres, less than one metre, or less than 20 centimetres. [Gr. *mikros*, little.]

microbar, *mi'krā-bār*, *n.* one millionth of a bar (of pressure).

microbe, *mi'krōb*, *n.* a microscopic organism, esp. a disease-causing bacterium.—*adj.* *microbial*, *microbian*, *microbic*. [Fr.,—Gr. *mikros* and *bios*, life.]

microcephalous, *mi-krō-sef'ā-lōs*, *adj.* abnormally small-headed.—Also *microcephalic* (*-si-fal'ik*)—*ns.* *microceph'al*, an abnormally small-headed person; *microceph'aly*, abnormal smallness of head. [Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

Microchloptera, *mi-krō-khōp'tō-rā*, *n.pl.* bats other than fruit-bats. [Chalcopitica.]

microcline, *mi'krō-klin*, *n.* an anorthic potash-feldspar with cleavage-angle differing very slightly from a right angle. [Gr. *klinein*, to slant.]

micrococcus, *mi-krō-kōk'ōs*, *n.* a rounded bacillus:—*pl.* *micrococci* (*-kōk'si*)—*adj.* *micrococcal*. [Gr. *kokkos*, a grain.]

microcosm, *mi'krō-kōzm*, *n.* a little universe or world: (often applied to) man, who was regarded by ancient philosophers as a model or epitome of the universe.—*adj.* *microcosmic*, *-al*, pertaining to the microcosm.—*n.* *microcosmography*.

microcosmic salt, sodium ammonium hydrogen phosphate, used as a blowpipe flux (originally got from human urine). [Gr. *kosmos*, world.]

microcrystalline, *mi-krō-kris'tal-in*, *-in*, *adj.* having a crystalline structure visible only under the microscope.

microcyte, *mi-krō-sit*, *n.* a small red blood corpuscle. [Gr. *kytos*, a container (used as if = cell).]

microfarad, *mi-krō-far'ad*, *n.* one millionth of a farad.—*n.* *micro-microfarad*, one millionth of a microfarad.

microfelsitic, *mi-krō-fel-sit'ik*, *adj.* of the crypto-crystalline texture of a quartz-felsite groundmass.

microgamete, *mi-krō-gam-ēt'*, or *-gam'*, *n.* a male gamete.

microgram, *mi'krō-gram*, *n.* one millionth of a gram.

microgranite, *mi-krō-gran'it*, *n.* a completely but the composition of

pantograph instrument for minute writing or drawing: a minute picture: a delineation of a microscopic object.—

fāte, *fār*, *dik*; *mē*, *hār* (her); *mūne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (then)

n. micrographer (*mī-krog'ra-fər*), one who draws or describes microscopic objects.—**adj. micrographic** (*mī-kra-graf'ik*), pertaining to micrography: minutely written or delineated: (*geol.*) showing intergrowth of crystalline constituents on a microscopic scale.—**n. micrography**, the description of microscopic objects. [Gr. *graphein*, to write.]

microhenry, *mī-kra-hen'ri*, *n.* one millionth of a henry.

microhm, *mīkr'ōm*, *n.* one millionth of an ohm.

Microlepidoptera, *mī-kro-lep-id-op'tər-ā*, *n.pl.* small moths of various kinds.

microlite, *mī'kra-līt*, *n.* a mineral composed of calcium, tantalum, and oxygen, occurring in very small crystals: an incipient crystal, detected under the microscope by polarized light.—**n. microlith**, a microlite: a very small stone implement of the Stone Age.—**adj. microlithic**; **microlithic** (*-līt'ik*). [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

micrology, *mī-krol'ō-jī*, *n.* the study of microscopic objects: study or discussion of trivialities.—**adj. micrologic** (*-loj'ē*), *-al*.—**adv. micrologically**.—**n. micrologist**. [Gr. *logos*, discourse.]

microlux, *mī'kra-luks*, *n.* one millionth of a lux.

micrometer, *mī-krom'e'tər*, *n.* an instrument for measuring minute distances or angles.—**adj. micrometric** (*mī-kra-met'rik*), *-al*.—**n. micrometry**, measuring with a micrometer. [Gr. *metron*, measure.]

micromillimetre, *mī-kra-mil'i-mēt-ər*, *n.* one millionth of a millimetre: (*bot.*) one thousandth of a millimetre, or one micron.

micron, *mīkron*, *mī-kron*, *n.* one millionth of a metre (denoted by μ). [Gr. *mikron*, neut. of *micros*, little.]

Micronesian, *mī-kra-nē'zh(y)ən*, *-zyən*, *-zi-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Micronesia, a group of small islands in the Pacific, north of New Guinea.—*n.* a native of the group. [Gr. *nēsos*, an island.]

micronutrient, *mī-kra-nū'tri-ənt*, *n.* a nutritive substance required in minute quantities by a plant.—**Also adj.**

micropegmatite, *mī-kra-peg'ma-tīt*, *n.* a micrographic intergrowth of quartz and felspar.—**adj. micropegmatic** (*-tīt'ik*). [pegmatite.]

microphone, *mī'kra-fōn*, *n.* an instrument for intensifying sounds: a sensitive instrument (pop. contracted *mike*, *mīk*), similar to a telephone transmitter, for picking up sound-waves to be broadcast or by means of a fluctuating sound. [Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

microphotograph, *mī-kra-fō't-a-graf*, *n.* strictly, a photograph reduced to microscopic size: loosely, a photomicrograph, or photograph of an object as magnified by the microscope.—**n. microphotographer** (*-og'ra-fər*).—**adj. microphotographic** (*-a-graf'ik*).—**n. microphotography**.

microphyllous, *mī-kro-fil'əs*, *adj. (bot.)* small-leaved. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

micropsia, *mī-krop'si-ā*, *n.* a condition in which objects look smaller than usual. [Gr. *opsis*, appearance.]

microscopical, *mī-kro-skōp'ik*, *adj.* with reduced

(*zool.*) an opening by which a spermatozoon may enter an ovum.—**adj. micropylar**. [Gr. *pylē*, gate.]

microscope, *mī'kra-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for magnifying minute objects.—**adj. microscopic** (*-skōp'ik*), *-al*, pertaining to a microscope or to microscopy: magnifying: able to see minute objects: invisible or hardly visible without the aid of a microscope: minute.—**adv. microscopically**.—**ns. microscopist** (*mī-kro-skōp-ist*, *mī-kra-skōp'ist*); **microscopy**, *mī-kro-skōp-ē*, *n.* compound, simple microscope, microscopes with respectively two and a single lens; electron, proton, ultra-violet microscope, one using a beam of electrons, protons, or ultra-violet rays. [Gr. *skopein*, to look at.]

microsecond, *mī'kra-sek-ənd*, *n.* one millionth of a second.

microseism, *mī'kra-sizm*, *n.* a slight earth-movement detectable only instrumentally.—**adj. microseismic**, *-al*.—**ns. microseismograph**, an instrument for recording microseisms and distant earthquakes; **microseismometer**, an instrument

microseismometry, *mī-kro-sizm-ō'trē*, *n.* a minute granule or drop in cytoplasm. [Gr. *sōma*, body.]

microspore, *mī'kra-spōr*, *n.* the smaller of two forms of spore: a spore giving rise to a male gametophyte.—**ns. microsporangium** (*-spōr-ang-i-jm*), a sporangium producing only microspores:—*pl.* **microsporangia**; **microsporophyll** (*-spōr-a-fil*), a sporophyll that carries or subtends only microsporangia. [Gr. *sporos*, *spōrā*, seed.]

microtome, *mī'kra-tōm*, *n.* an instrument for cutting thin sections of objects for microscopic examination.—**adj. microtomic**, *-al* (*-tōm'ik*, *-əl*).

microtometist (*-krot-ō-mist*); **microtomy**. [Gr. *tomē*, a cut.]

microtone, *mī'kra-tōn*, *n. (mus.)* an interval less than

half a tone. *Itly.* *one millionth of a watt.*

mid, *mid*, *adj.* the frequent desire to pass urine: (improperly) the act of urinating.—**n. miction**, (*obs.*) voiding urine.—*v.i.* **mic-turate** (irregularly formed), to urinate. [*L.* *mic-turire*, *-itum*, desiderative of *mingere*, *mi(n)ctum*, to pass urine, *mi(n)ctiō*, *-ōnis*, urination.]

mid-, *mid-*, in composition, the middle part of: or in the middle of. [From *mid*, *adj.*; not always hyphenated.]

mid, *mid*, *adj.* middle: situated between extremes: (*phon.*) uttered with the tongue in a position between high and low.—**n. middle**.—**ns. mid-age**, (*Shak.*) middle age; **mid-air**, a region somewhat above the ground: the midst of a course through the air; **mid-brain**, the part of the brain derived from the second brain vesicle of the embryo; **mid-day**, noon.—**adj.** of, at, or pertaining to noon.—**adj. mid-est**, (*Spens.*) middle: middlemost.—**n. midst**.—**ns. mid-gut**, that part of the alimentary canal formed from the original gastrula cavity and lined with endoderm: also, the small intestine;

mid-heav'n, the middle of the sky or of heaven: the meridian; **mid-hour**, the middle time: an intervening hour.—**adj. mid-land**, in the middle of, or surrounded by, land: distant from the coast: inland.—**n.** the interior of a country: (*pl.*) esp. (Midlands) the central parts of England.—**n. mid-leg**, the middle of the leg.—**adv.** as high or deep as the middle of the leg.—**n. mid-Lent**, the middle of Lent: the fourth Sunday in Lent.—**adj. mid-most**, middlemost.—**n.** the very middle.—**adv.** in the very middle.—**prep.** in the very middle of.—**n. mid-night**, the middle of the night: twelve o'clock at night: pitch darkness.—**adj.** of or at midnight: dark as midnight.—**ns. mid-noon**, noon; **mid-off**, **mid-on**, (*cricket*) a fieldsman on the off, or on, side nearly in line with the bowler: his position; **mid-rib**, the rib along the middle of a leaf; **mid-sea**, the open sea; **mid-seas-on** (also *adj.*), *adj.* **mid-ship**, in the middle of a ship.—**n. mid-shipman**, once the title of a young officer (orig. quartered *amidships*) entering the navy, thereafter a junior ranking below a sub-lieutenant, but above a naval cadet, now, since 1957, only a shore ranking during training—abbrev. (*by* landsmen) **mid**, **mid-d'y**, jocularly **mid-shipmite**.—**adv.** **mid'ships**, **amidships**.—**ns.** **mid-sky**, the middle of the sky; **midstream**, the middle of the stream.—**adv.** in the middle of the stream.—**ns.** **mid-summer** (also *-sum*), the middle of summer: the summer solstice, about the 21st of June; **Mid-summer-day**, the 24th of June.—**adj.** **mid-Victorian**, of or characteristic of the middle part of Queen Victoria's reign.—**n.** **mid-way**, the middle of the way or distance: a middle course: a central avenue in an American fair or exhibition.—**adj.** in the middle of the way or distance.—**adv.** half-way.—**prep.** half-way along or across.—**n.** **Mid'-week**, **Wednes-**

day (cf. Ger. *Mittwoch*).—*adj.* mid'-week, in the middle of the week.—*ns.* Mid'west, Middle West; mid'-wick'et, mid-off or mid-on; mid'-win'ter, the middle of winter: the winter solstice (21st or 22nd December), or the time near it.—*adj.* mid'-year, in the middle of the (academic) year.—midnight sun, the sun visible at midnight in the polar regions; midsummer madness, madness attributed to the hot sun of midsummer, or the culmination of madness; midsummer moon, a season when madness was supposed to be rife. [O.E. *nidd*; cf. Ger. *mitte*, L. *nocius*, Gr. *mesos*.]

'mid, mid, for amid.

Midas, *mī'das*, n. a king of Phrygia whose touch turned all to gold, and on whom Apollo bestowed ass's ears: a genus of marmosets.—Midas's ear, a shell of the genus *Auricula*.

midden, *mīd'ən*, *n.* a dunghill: a refuse-heap: (*ant.*) a kitchen-midden.—*ns.* **midd'en-coek'**; **midd'enstead**, a place where dung is heaped up.

midl'd'instead, a place where dung is heaped up. [Scand., as Dan. *mødding*—*møg*, dung; cf. muck.] middle, *mid'l*, *adj.* equally distant (in measurement or in number of steps) from the extremes: intermediate: intervening: (*gram.*) intermediate between active and passive, reflexive or expressing an action in some way affecting the agent: Middle (of languages), between Old and Modern (as *Middle Engli h*, *Middle High German*).—*n.* middle, the middle point, part, or position: midst: central portion, waist: (*gram.*) middle voice: (*log.*) middle term: a middle article.—*adj.s.* middle-aged (*-ägd*), between youth and old age, variously reckoned to suit the reckoner: midl'd'e-class, of the middle class.—*ns.* midl'd'e-earth', the earth, considered as placed between the upper and lower regions; midl'd'eman, one occupying a middle position: an intermediary, esp. between producer and consumer: in Ireland, one who rents land in large tracts, and lets it in small portions.—*adj.s.* midl'd'elmost, nearest the middle; midl'd'el-sized, of average size.—*ns.* midl'd'e-stitch'ing monk's-seam; midl'd'elweight, a boxer (over 10 st. 7 lb. and not over 11 st. 6 lb.—professional only) or jockey of intermediate weight (light-midl'd'elweight, a boxer, amateur only, not over 11 st. 2 lb.); midl'd'el-world, middle-earth.—Middle Ages, the time between the fall of the Western Roman empire and the Revival of Learning and the Reformation (5th-15th cent.); middle article, a newspaper article of literary or general rather than topical interest, placed between the leading articles and other matter; midl'dle C, the C in the middle of the piano keyboard: the first line below the treble or above the bass stave; middle class, that part of the people which comes between the aristocracy and the working-class; middle distance (same as middle ground); Middle East, the countries of Asia west of India (or of China); Middle English (see English); midl'dle ground, the part of a picture between the foreground and background; Middle Kingdom, China; middle passage, the voyage across the Atlantic from Africa to the West Indies, which was a time of horror on board a slave-ship; Middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware; midl'dle term, (*log.*) that term of a syllogism which appears in both premises but not in the conclusion; middle watch, that from midnight to 4 a.m.; Middle West, the Mississippi basin as far south as Kansas, Missouri, and the Ohio River. [O.E. *middel* (*adj.*); Du. *middel*, Ger. *mittel*; see *midl*.]

middleling, *midling*, *adj.* (*obs.*) intermediate: (*coll.*) moderate: indifferent: mediocre: fairly good.—*adv.* (*coll.*) fairly: fairly well.—*n.* (*usu. in pl.*) goods of a middle quality: the coarser part of ground wheat: partially concentrated ore. [*Orig.* Scots—*mid* and *suff. -ling*.]

Mílgard, *mílgård*, *n.* (*Scand. myth.*) the abode of men, middle-earth. [*O.*]

midge, *mij*, *n.* a small
family Chironomidae:
midge, et, something very small of its kind: a very
small person. [O.E. *mycg*, *mycge*; Ger. *mücke*.]

Midi, *mē* (*-net*), a . . . —*n.* midnettle
[Fr. *mi* . . . at lunch-hour).
said to be from

Midrash, *mid'ra'sh*, n. the Hebrew exposition of the Old Testament—its two divisions, *Haggada* and *Halakha*:—*pl.* *Midrashim* (*mid-rā'shēm*), commentaries to individual books or sections of the Old Testament. [*Heb.* exposition.]

midriff, *mid'rif*, *n.* the diaphragm. [O.E. *mid*, middle, *hrif*, belly.]

midst, *midst*, *n.* middle.—*adv.* in the middle.—*prep.* (also 'midst as if for amidst) amidst. [M.E. *niddes*, from gen. of *mid*, with excrescent *t* (cf. *whilst*); perh. partly a superl.]

midwife, *mid'wif*, *n.* a woman who assists others in childbirth:—*pl.* *midwives* (*mid'wivz*).—*n.* *midwifery* (-*wif*-(-*ri*, -*if*-*ri*, -*wif**ri*), art or practice of a midwife; assistance at childbirth; obstetrics. **IO E.** *mid*, with (Ger. *mit*, Gr. *meta*). *wif*, woman.

mien, *mēn*, n. air or look: manner: bearing: expression of face. [Perh. *demean*, influenced by Fr. *mine*, of unknown origin.]

mleve, mēv, *v.t.* (*Spens.*). Same as *move*.

milf, *mif*, *n.* (coll.) a slight feeling or fit of resentment.—*v.t.* to put out of humour.—*v.i.* to take offence: to wither away.—*adj.* milf'y, ready to take offence or to wither away: touchy.—Also (*obs.*) milf'*v.* [*Cf.* Ger. *miffen*, to sulk.]

might, *nist*, *pa.t.* of may (1).—*n.* might'-have-been, one who, or that which, might have been, or might have come to something.

might, *n.* power: ability: strength: energy or intensity of purpose or feeling.—*adj.* might'ful, (*Shak.*) mighty: powerful.—*adv.* might'ly.—*n.* might'ness, state of being mighty: power:

mightiness, state of being mighty: power: greatness: great amount: a title of dignity: excellency.—*adj.* might'y, having greater power: strong: valiant: very great: important: exhibiting might: wonderful.—*adv.* (now *coll.*, usu. with a tinge of irony) very.—*mlght and mahn*, utmost strength. [O.E. *miht*, *meaht*; Ger. *macht*; cf. *may* (1).]

mignonette, *min-yə-net'*, n. a sweet-scented *Reseda*: a fine kind of lace. [Fr. *mignonette*, fem. dim. of *mignon*, daintily small, a darling.]

migrate, *mī-grāt*, *v.i.* to pass from one place to another: to change one's abode to another country, college, &c.: to change habitat periodically: to move (as parasites, phagocytes, &c.) to another part of the body: to pass in a stream (as ions).

part of the body; to pass in a stream (as ions, particles).—*n.* *migr'ant*, a person or animal that migrates or is migrating.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* *migratory* (*-grō-tē-rē*), migrating or accustomed to migrate; wandering.—*ns.* *migrat'ion*, a change of abode; a removal from one country or climate to another.

abode: a removal from one country or climate to another, esp. in a body: a number removing together; migrā'tionist, one who emigrates: one who explains facts by a theory of migration: migrā'tor. *П. эмигрант, теория эмиграции.*

ml'grātor. [L. *migrāre*, -ātum; cf. *meāre*, to go.]
mlhrāb, *mē-rāb'*, n. a niche or slab in a mosque
marking the direction of Mecca. [Ar. *mīhrāb*.]
mikado, *mi-kā'dō*, n. a title given by foreigners to
the Emperor of Japan. [Jap. *mi-kado*, mikado, 'palace door'.

the Emperor of Japan. [Jap., exalted gate.]
mike, *mik*, n. a contraction of microphone and
microscope.

microscope.
mil, mil, *n.* a unit ($\frac{1}{1000}$ in.) in measuring the diameter of wire: a proposed coin = £1000: in pharmacy, a millilitre. [L. *mille*, a thousand.]
milady, miladi, *mī-lā'dī*, *n.* a French-English term for an English lady of quality. [Fr. modification of my lady.]

milch, *milch*, *milsh*, *adj.* giving milk.—*n.* milch'-cow, a cow yielding milk or kept for milking: (*fig.*) a ready source of gain or money. [*O.E.* *malce* (found in the compound *thri-milce*, May, when cows can be milked thrice a day): cf. *milke*.]

mild, mild, adj. gentle in temper and disposition: not sharp or bitter: acting gently: gently and

not sharp or bitter: acting gently: gently and pleasantly affecting the senses: soft: calm.—*v.t.* mild'en, to render mild.—*v.i.* to become mild.—*adv.* mild'ly.—*n.* mild'ness.—*adj.* mild' spok'en, having a mild manner of speech.—

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mūne; mōie; mūie; mōon; dhen (then)

mild ale, formerly, new ale, without the taste that comes from keeping: now ale with less hop flavouring than pale ale; mild steel, steel with little carbon. [O.E. *milde*, mild; cf. Ger. *mild*, O.N. *mildr*, gracious, &c.]

mildew, *mil'dū*, *n.* (*obs.*) boney-dew: a disease on plants, caused by the growth of minute fungi (*Erysiphe*, *Oidium*, &c.): a similar appearance on other things or of another kind: a fungus causing the disease.—*v.t.* to taint with mildew.—*adj.* mil'-dewy. [O.E. *meledēaw*, *mildēaw*, from a lost word for honey and *dēaw*, dew; influenced by *melu*, meal.]

mile, *mil*, *n.* a Roman unit of length, 1000 (double) paces (*mille passus* or *passuum*; about 1611 English yards): applied to various later units, now in Britain and U.S. to one of 1760 yards or 5280 feet.—*statute mile* (geographical or nautical mile, one minute of longitude measured along the equator—6082·66 feet: in British practice, *Admiralty measured mile*, 6080: in some countries 6076·0: in U.S. 6080·2; German mile, sometimes about 4½ statute miles; Irish mile, 2240 yards; Scots mile, (*obs.*) about 1776 yards).—*n.* mil'age, mile'age, length in miles: (U.S.) travelling allowance at so much a mile; mile'-castle, a castellum placed at intervals along a Roman wall; mil'er, runner of a mile race; mile'stone, a stone or mark showing distance in miles: a stage or reckoning point. [O.E. *mil*—*L. milia*, pl. of *mille* (*passuum*), a thousand (paces).]

Milesian, *mi-lē-z(y)an*, *-zh(y)an*, or *mī-*, *adj.* of *Miletus*, an Ionian Greek city of Asia Minor.—*n.* a native or citizen of Miletus.—Milesian tales, witty voluptuous tales, from a lost book so called by Aristides 'of Miletus' (2nd cent. B.C.). [Gr. *Miletios*—*Miletos*.]

Milesian, *mi-lē'sh(y)an*, *-zh(y)an*, or *mī-*, *adj.* of *Milesius* or *Miledh*, a mythical king of Spain, or his sons and their followers who seized Ireland: Irish.—*n.* (*usu. jocular*) an Irishman.

milfoil, *mil'foil*, *n.* yarrow or other species of *Achillea*: extended to other plants with finely divided leaves, as wat'er-mil'foil (*Mynophyllum*, family Haloragidaceae). [O.Fr.—*L. millefolium*—*mille*, a thousand, *folium*, a leaf.]

miliary, *mil'i-er-i*, *adj.* like a millet-seed: characterized by an eruption like millet-seeds. [*L. miliarius*—*mihum*, millet.]

milieu, *mil'yē*, *n.* environment, setting, medium, element. [Fr., middle.]

militant, *mil'itant*, *adj.* fighting: engaged in warfare: actively contending: combative: using violence: militaristic.—*n.* one who takes active part in a struggle: one who seeks to advance a cause by violence.—*n.* militancy.—*adv.* militantly.—*adj.* mil'itar, (*obs.*) military.—*n.* militarisation.—*v.t.* mil'itarise, to reduce or convert to a military model or method: to make militaristic: to subject to military domination.—*ns.* mil'itarism, an excess of the military spirit: domination by an army, or military class or ideals: belief in such domination: tendency to overvalue military power or to view things from the soldier's point of view; mil'itarist, (*Shak.*) a soldier: a student of military science: one imbued with militarism.—*adj.* militarist'ic; mil'itary, pertaining to soldiers, armies, or warfare: warlike.—*n.* soldiery: the army: (*obs.*) a soldier.—*v.i.* mil'itate, to serve as a soldier: to contend: to have weight, tell (*esp. with against*).—church militant (see church); military band, a band of brasses, wood-winds, and percussion; military cross, a decoration (M.C.) awarded since 1914 to army officers (below major) and warrant officers. [*L. miles*, *-itis*, a soldier, *militaris*, military, *militare*, *-atum*, to serve as a soldier.]

militia, *mi-lit'ia*, *n.* a body of men enrolled and drilled as soldiers, but only liable to home service (transformed in 1908 into the Special Reserve; again called militia, 1921): (U.S.) the National Guard and its reserve: a general levy: a territorial force: troops of the second line.—*n.* mil'it'arian. [*L. militia*, military service or force—*miles*, a soldier.]

milk, *mil'k*, *n.* a white liquid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young: a milklike juice or preparation: lactation.—*v.t.* to squeeze or draw milk from: to supply with milk: to extract money, &c., from: to extract: to manipulate as if milking a cow.—*v.i.* to yield milk.—*adj.* milk'-and-wa'ter, insipid: wishy-washy.—*ns.* milk'-bar, a shop where milk, milk-shakes, and the like are sold for drinking on the spot; milk'-choc'olate, eating chocolate made from cocoa, cocoa-butter, sugar, and condensed or dried milk; milk'-cow, a milch-cow.—*adj.* milk'-en, (*rare*) of or like milk.—*ns.* milk'-dentification, the first set of teeth: milk'-en-way, (*Bacon*) the Milky Way; milk'er, one who milks: a machine for milking cows: a cow that gives milk; milk'-fe-ver, a fever accompanying the secretion of milk shortly after childbirth: in cows, a congestion of the brain (without fever) after calving; milk'-gland, a mammary gland; milk'-house, a place where milk is kept.—*adv.* milk'ily.—*ns.* milk'iness, cloudiness: mildness; mil'king, the act or art of obtaining milk, literally or figuratively: the amount of milk drawn at one time; mil'king-stool, a stool on which the milker sits; mil'king-tube; mil'king-tube, a perforated tube inserted in a cow's teat; milk'-kin'ship, the bond arising from fostering; milk'-leg, white-leg.—*adj.* milk'less, milk'like; milk'-liv'ered, (*Shak.*) white-livered.—*ns.* milk'-loaf, a loaf of a sweetish kind of bread; milk'maid, a woman who milks; milk'man, a man who sells or delivers milk; milk'-mō'tar, a grinding milk-tooth, shed and superseded by a premolar; milk'-porridge, porridge made with milk instead of water; milk'-pudd'ing, sago, rice, or the like, baked with milk; milk'-punch, a drink made of milk, rum or whisky, sugar, and nutmeg; milk'-shake, milk shaken up with a flavouring; milk'-sop, a piece of bread sopped or soaked in milk: a soft, unadventurous, effeminate fellow; milk'-su'gar, lactose; milk'-thistle, lady's thistle (*Silybum Marianum*), with white-veined leaves; milk'-tooth, one of the first or deciduous set of teeth; milk'-tree, a tree yielding a milklike nourishing juice, as the cow-tree of Venezuela, the massaranduba of Pará; milk'-vetch, a plant of the genus *Astragalus*, cultivated as fodder and supposed to increase yield of milk; milk'-walk, a milkman's round.—*adj.* milk'-warm, warm as new milk.—*n.* milk'-weed, a plant of the genus *Asclepias*, from its milky juice.—*adj.* milk'-white.—*ns.* milk'wood, any of various trees with latex; milk'wort, a plant (*Polygala*) supposed by some to promote production of milk (sea'-milkwort, *Glaux*).—*adj.* milk'y, made of, full of, like, or yielding milk: clouded: soft: gentle.—milk and honey, abundance, plenty: luxury; milk of human kindness, (*Shak.*) compassionate nature; milk of lime, of magnesla, a suspension of calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, in water; milk of sulphur, precipitated sulphur; Milky Way, the Galaxy. [O.E. (Mercian) *milc* (W.S. *meole*), milk; Ger. *milch*, milk; *L. mulgère*, Gr. *amelgēin*, to milk.]

mill, *mil*, *n.* a machine for grinding by crushing between hard, rough surfaces, or for more or less similar operations: a building or factory where corn is ground, or manufacture of some kind is carried on, as spinning and weaving, paper-making, sawing of timber: (*Scot.*) a snuff-box (commonly mull), orig. one with grinding apparatus: (*slang*) a contest at boxing.—*v.t.* to grind: to press, stamp, roll, cut into bars, full, furrow the edges of, or otherwise treat in a mill: to froth up: (*slang*) to beat severely with the fists: to revolve in the mind.—*v.i.* to move round in a curve: to practise the business of a miller: (*slang*) to box.—*ns.* mil'l-board, stout pasteboard, used esp. in binding books; mil'dam, the dam of a mill-pond: a mill-pond: (*Scot.*) a mill-race or tail-race; mil'l'er, one who owns or works a mill; mil'l'er's-thumb', the hull-head.—*adj.* milled, prepared by a grinding-mill or a coining-press: transversely grooved on the edge (as a coin or screw-head): treated by

machinery, esp. smoothed by calendering rollers in a paper-mill.—*ns.* mill'-eye', the opening by which meal comes from a mill; mill'-girl; mill'-hand', a factory worker; mill'-horse, a horse that turns a mill; *mill'ing*, the business of a miller: the act of passing anything through a mill: the act of fulling cloth: the process of turning and ridging the edge of a screw-head or coin: a grueling; mill'o'er'ae, (*obs.*) a governing class of mill-owners, or their rule; mill'ocrat; mill'-owner; mill'pond, a pond to hold water for smoothing: (*jocularly*) the current of water in the channel in which it flows (*Shak.*) a milled sixpence:

mill'stone, one of the two stones used in a mill for grinding corn: (*fig.*) a very heavy burden; mill'stone-grit, a hard, gritty sandstone suitable for millstones; Millstone Grit, a series of grits, sandstones, shales, &c., underlying the British Coal Measures; mill'-stream, the stream of water that turns a mill-wheel; mill'-tall, a tail-race; mill'-tooth, a molar; mill'-wheel, a water-wheel used for driving a mill; mill'-work, the machinery of a mill: the planning and putting up of machinery in mills; mill'-wright, a wright or mechanic who builds and repairs mills.—gastric mill, in Malacostraca, a digestive organ, sometimes known as the stomach, provided with muscles and ossicles for trituration of food; go, put, through the mill, to undergo, subject to, probationary hardships, suffering or experience, or severe handling; miller's dog, the tope (shark); see through a millstone, to see far into or through difficult questions. [*O.E. myln*—*L.L. molina*—*L. mola*, a mill—*molere*, to grind.]

mill, *mīl*, *n.* (U.S.) the thousandth part of a dollar (not coined): a mil. [*L. mille*, a thousand.]
 mil, *mīl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*īang*) to rob: to steal.
 millefiori, *mīl-i-fī-ō-rī*, *n.* ornamental glass made by fusing coloured rods together.—*n.* millefleurs (*mīl-flor*), a perfume prepared from many kinds of flowers. [*It.* and *Fr.*, thousand flowers—*L. mille*, *flos*, *flōris*.]

millenary, *mīl'in-ar-i* (also *-ēn'*, or *-en'*), *n.* a thousand: a thousand years: a thousandth anniversary: (*hnt.*) a signatory of the Millenary Petition: a believer in the millennium.—*adj.* consisting of a thousand, or a thousand years: pertaining to the millennium or to belief in it.—*adj.* *mīllenār'ian*, pertaining to the millennium.—*n.* a believer in the millennium.—*ns.* *mīllenār'ianism*, *mīl'enār'ism*.—**Millenary** Petition, a petition of Puritan tendency, signed by nearly a thousand clergymen, presented to James I. in 1603. [*L. millenarius*, of a thousand—*mille*.]

millennium, *mil-en'i-əm*, *n.* a thousand years: the thousand years after the second coming of Christ: (usu. ironical) a coming golden age:—*pl.* **millennia**.—*adj.* **millennial**.—*ns.* **millennialist**, a believer in the millennium; **millennialism**, **millennialism**. [*L. mille*, a thousand, *annus*, a year.]

milpcde. Sec mlllpcde.

millipore, mil'i-pōr, n. a hydrozoan coral with many pores or polyp-cells. [*L. mille*, a thousand, *porus*—Gr. *poros*, a passage.]

Millerian, *mil-ér'i-on*, *adj.* pertaining to W. H. Miller (1801-80), mineralogist, or to the crystallographic notation used by him, by which a plane is represented by indices which are the reciprocals of its intercepts on the axes (expressed as fractions of the parameters).—*n.* **mill'ërite**, native nickel sulphide, crystallising in needles, named in his honour.

millesimal, *mil-es'im-əl*, *adj.* thousandth: consisting of thousandth parts.—*adv.* *millesimally*.
[*L. millēsimus*—*mille*, a thousand.]

millet, *mil'it*, n. a food-grain (*Panicum miliaceum*): extended to other species and genera (Setaria, Panicum, &c.).—*ms.* *mili'et*-grass, a tall paniced woodland grass (*Milium effusum*); *mili'et-sced'*.—*adj.* of the size or appearance of seeds of millet: *miliary*. [*Fr.* *millet*—*L.* *milium*.]

milli-, mil'i-, in composition, in names of units, a

thousandth part. *milliampere, milliare*
(-ār), *millibar*, *milliliter, millilux*,
millimetre, millimetre, *millimetre*, *millimetre*,
thousandth part of an *ampere, are, bar, &c.* [L.
milie, a thousand.]

milliard, *mil'yård*, *n.* a thousand millions. [Fr.,—

taining to a Roman mile.

[*L. milliarius*, -a, -um.]
 a dealer in goods made
 in Milan: 'fancy goods': one who makes or sells
 women's headgear, trimmings, &c.—*n.* horse-
 mill'iner (see horse); mill'inery, the articles
 made or sold by milliners: the industry of making
 them. [*Milaner*, a trader in Milan wares, esp.
 silks and ribbons.]

million, mil':

a very great
&c.: (in p.
(Lebistes),

ceded by a
a million pounds, dollars, &c. (more or less):—

jocular *fem.* millionair'ess, millionheir'ess.—*adj.* mill'ionary, pertaining to, or consisting of, millions.—*adj.* and *adv.* mill'ionfold (usu. pre-

ceded by *a* or a numeral).—*adj.* and *n.* millthionth, the ten hundred thousandth.—the millon, the great body of the people generally. [Fr.,—L.L.

millepede, millepede, mil'i-pēd, *n.* any myriapod of the class Chilognatha, vegetarian cylindrical animals with many joints, most of which bear true

animals with many joints, most of which bear two pairs of legs: (rarely) a woodlouse.—Also mill'iped, mill'eped (-ped). [*L. millepeda*, a woodlouse—*mille*, a thousand + *pes*, a foot]

mil-mountain, mil'mownt'an, *n.* purging flax.
[Origin unknown.]

milord, milord, mi-lor(d)', n. a rich Englishman.
[Fr. modification of my lord.]

míl'reis, *míl'rās*, *n.* 1000 reis: a Port. coin superseded by the escudo: a coin of Brazil (now cruzeiro). [Port. thousand reis.]

milsey, *mil'si*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a milk-strainer. [milk, and either *sye* or *sile*.]

milt, *milt*, *n.* (*anat.*) the spleen: the soft roe of male fishes.—*v.t.* (of fishes) to impregnate.—*n.*

milt'er, a male fish. [O.E. *milte*, spleen.]
Miltonic, mil-ton'ik, adj. relating to Milton (1608-

1674), or to his poetry, or in his manner.—*adj.*
Miltonian (-tŏn'i-ən).—*n.* Mil'tonism (-tən-iz-m).

Milvus, mil'vəs, *n.* the kite genus.—*adj.* mil'vine.
[*L. milvus*, a kite.]

mim, *mim*, *adj.* (*Scot.* and *prov.*) demure, prim.—*adj.* *mim'*-*mou'd'* (*-mōōd'*; Scots form of *mouthed*). [*Imit.*]

mimbar, *nim'bār*, *n.* a mosque pulpit. [Ar. *minbar*.]

mime, *mīm*, *n.* an ancient farcical play of real life, with mimicry (esp. in its Latin form): an actor in such a farce: a mimic: a buffoon.—*v.t.* and

v.i. to act as a mime: to act with mimicry: to mimic.—*n.* *mim'ér*; *mimesis* (*mim-* or *mim-ē'sis*), imitation or representation in art:

the rhetorical use of a person's supposed or imaginable words: (*med.*) simulation of one disease by another; (*biol.*) mimicry; mime'ster.
mimetic, mimetician

—*adjs.* *mimetic*, -*al* (*mim-* or *mim-*), imitative: mimic: pertaining to or showing mimicry or miming. —*adv.* *mimetically*. —*ns.* *mimetite* (*mim'-it-ē*) a mineral lead arsenate and chloride.

(*mim'*, *mim'*), a mineral, lead arsenate and chloride (from its resemblance to pyromorphite); *mimic* (*mim'ik*), a mime-actor; one who imitates, esp. one who performs in ludicrous imitation of others.

who performs in ludicrous imitation of others
speech and gestures: an unsuccessful imitator or
imitation: a plant or animal exemplifying mimicry.
—*adj.* (*obs.*) miming: imitative: mock or sham.—

ridicule: to apc; to produce an imitation of: to

minishing: (101) an advantageous superficial re-

resemblance to some other species or object; mīmog'rapher, a writer of mimes; mīmog'-

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; puōn; dhien (then)

raphy; *Mimus*, the mocking-bird genus. [*Gr. mimos*, a mime, *minēs*, imitation, *mimētēs*, an imitator.]

mimic, mimick. See also *minnick*.

Mimosa, *mim-ō-sā*, *n.* the sensitive plant genus: popularly extended to *Acacia* and other genera of the *Mimosaceae*, a regular-flowered family of Leguminosae. [*Gr. mimos*, a mimic.]

Mimulus, *mim'ū-lus*, *n.* the musk and monkey-flower genus of the figwort family. [*Gr. mimos*, a mime, with *L. dim.* suffix *-ulus*, from the grinning corolla.]

mina, *mā'nā*, *n.* a Greek weight, or sum of money, 100 drachmas: (*B.*) a weight of money valued at fifty shekels.—Also *manch* (*mā'ne*), *mna* (*mnā*) [*L. mina*—*Gr. mnā*; cf. *Heb. māneh*.]

mina. Same as *myna*.

minacious, *min-ā'sh-us*, *adj.* threatening.—*n.* min-acy (*-as*). [*L. mināx*, *-dās*—*minārī*, to threaten.]

minar, *min-ār*, *n.* a tower.—*n.* *min'aret*, a mosque tower, from which the call to prayer is given. [*Ar. manār*, *manārat*, lighthouse—*nār*, fire.]

minatory, *min-ā-tā-ri* (or *min'*), *adj.* threatening. [*L. minārī*, *-ditus*, to threaten.]

minauderie, *mēn-ō-dā-rē*, *n.* a display of affectation. [*Fr.*]

mince, *mins*, *v.t.* to cut into small pieces: to chop fine: to diminish or suppress a part of in speaking: to pronounce affectedly.—*v.i.* to walk with affected nicety: to speak affectedly (*pr.p.* *minc'ing*; *part.* and *part.* *minced*, *minst*).—*n.* minced meat: mincemeat.—*ns.* mince/meat, meat chopped small—hence anything thoroughly broken or cut to pieces: a chopped mixture of raisins, peel, and other ingredients; mince-pie, a pie made with mincemeat or with minced meat; minc'er, one who minces: a machine for mincing.—*adj.* minc'ing, not speaking fully out: speaking or walking with affected nicety.—Also *n.*—*adv.* minc'ingly.—mince matters, to speak of things with affected delicacy, or to soften an account unduly; minced collops (see collops). [*O.Fr. mincier*, *minchier*—*L. minūtus*; cf. *minutic*.]

mind, *mind*, *n.* memory; commemoration: (*obs.*) record, mention: thought: judgment: opinion: (*Shak.*, *Milt.*) purpose: inclination: attention: direction of the will: state of thought and feeling: wits, right senses, sanity: consciousness: intellect: that which thinks, knows, feels, and wills: soul: personality: a thinking or directing person.—*v.t.* (*arch.* and *Scot.*) to remind: (*Spens.*) to bring to mind: (now chiefly *Scot.*) to remember: (*refl. arch.*) to remember (with *of*): to attend to: to tend, have care or oversight of: to be careful about: to beware of: (*Shak.*) to purpose: to have a mind to: to value: to apply oneself to: to be troubled by, object to, dislike: (*obs.* or *dial.*) to notice.—*v.i.* (*dial.*) to remember (with *of*): to attend: to care: to look out, take heed.—*ns.* mind'-cure, mind'-healing, cure or healing of a diseased mind, or of bodily ailment through the mind or by the supposed influence of a mind; mind'-eurer, -healer.—*adj.* mind'ed, willing: inclined: disposed: determined: (in composition) having a mind of such-and-such a kind or inclined towards this or that.—*ns.* mind'edness, (in composition) inclination; mind'er, one who minds, esp. a machine: a child left to be minded.—*adj.* mind'ful, bearing in mind: taking thought or care: attentive: observant: having memory: (*obs.*) inclined.—*adv.* mind'fully.—*n.* mind'fulness.—*adj.* mind'less, without mind: stupid: disregardful: unmindful.—*adv.* mind'lessly.—*ns.* mind'lessness; mind'-reading, thought-reading.—absence of mind, inattention to what is going on owing to absorption of the mind in other things; bear in mind, to remember: to keep in one's memory and attention: break one's mind, (*obs.*) to make known, confide, or divulge one's thoughts; change one's mind, to come to a new resolution or opinion; do, or would, you mind? please do: do you object? have a (good, great) mind, to wish or to be inclined strongly; have half a mind, to be somewhat inclined; if you don't mind, if you have no objection; in two

minds, wavering; make up one's mind, to come to a decision; mind one's p's and q's, to be watchfully accurate and punctilious; mind's eye, visual imagination, mental view, contemplation; mind your eye, (*slang*) look out; mind your own business, this is none of your affair; month's mind, commemoration by masses one month after death or burial: strong desire or inclination; never mind, do not concern yourself: it does not matter: you are not to be told; of one (or a) mind, agreed; of two minds, uncertain what to think or do; on one's mind, weighing upon one's spirit; out of mind, forgotten: out of one's thoughts; out of one's mind, mad; piece of one's mind (*see* piece); presence of mind, a state of calmness in which all the powers of the mind are on the alert and ready for action; put in mind, to remind; set one's mind on, to fix a settled desire upon; speak one's mind, to say plainly what one thinks; time out of mind, from time immemorial; to my mind, to my thinking, in my opinion: to my liking; year's mind, a commemorative service on the anniversary of a death or burial. [*O.E. gemynd*—*munan*, to think; *Dan. minde*, memorial, *L. mēns*, the mind.]

Mindel, *min'dl*, *n.* (*geol.*) the second glaciation in the Alpine region.—*adj.* Min'del, Mindelian (*-dē'l-i-ən*). [*Mindel*, a tributary of the Danube, in Bavaria.]

Mindererus, *min-dēr-ēr-us*, *n.* Latinised name of the German physician R. M. *Minderer* (c. 1570-1621).—*Mindererus spirit*, ammonium acetate solution, a diaphoretic.

mine, *min*, *pron.*, genitive of *I*, used predicatively or absolutely, belonging to me: my people: that which belongs to me: (adjectively, esp. before a vowel or *h* or after its noun; *arch.*) my. [*O.E. mīn*.]

mine, *mīn*, *n.* a place from which minerals are dug—not usually including building-stone, and legally distinguished from a quarry by being artificially lighted: (*arch.*) a cavity in the earth: a burrowing animal's gallery, as an insect's in a leaf: (*mil.*) an excavation dug under a position to give secret ingress, to subvert it, or to blow it up: an explosive charge therefor: a submerged or floating charge of explosives in a metal case to destroy ships: a land-mine: a rich source.—*v.t.* to excavate, tunnel, make passages in or under: to obtain by excavation: to work as a mine: to bring down or blow up by a mine: to beset with mines: to lay mines in or under.—*v.i.* to dig or work a mine or mines: to tunnel: to burrow: to lay mines: (*fig.*) to proceed secretly and insidiously.—*ns.* mine'-captain, overseer of a mine; mine'-field, an area beset with mines; mine'-layer, a ship for laying mines; mine'-owner; mi'ner, one who works in a mine: a soldier who lays mines: an insect or other animal that makes galleries in the earth, leaves, &c; mine'-sweeper, a vessel for removing mines; mine'-thrower (a transl. of *Ger. minenwerfer*, *mē-nen-ver-fer*, in soldiers' slang *minnie*, *mīn'*), a trench-mortar; mine'-worker, a miner.—*n.* and *adj.* min'ing.—*adj.* min'y, pertaining to mines: like a mine.—miner's anaemia, ankylostomiasis; miner's inch, the amount of water that will flow in twenty-four hours through an opening of one square inch at a pressure of six inches of water; miner's lamp, a lamp carried by a miner, commonly on his cap; miner's phthisis, phthisis caused by breathing dusty air in mines; miner's worm, the hook-worm that causes ankylostomiasis. [*Fr. mine* (noun), *miner* (verb), of doubtful origin.]

mine, *mīn*, *n.* (*Shak.*, *Merry Wives*, *I. iiii. at end*) perhaps for mind (disposition), or mien.

mineral, *min'ə-rəl*, *n.* a substance produced by processes of inorganic nature: a substance got by mining: ore: a substance neither animal nor vegetable: (*Shak.*) a mine: (*Shak.*) a poison: a mineral water (in a wide sense).—*adj.* relating to minerals: having the nature of minerals: impregnated with minerals, as water: of inorganic substance or nature.—*n.* mineralisation.—*v.t.*

min'eralise, to make into a mineral: to give the properties of a mineral to: to impregnate with mineral water.—*v.t.* to go looking for and examining minerals.—*ns.* mineralis'er, one who, or that which, mineralises: an element that combines with a metal to form an ore, as sulphur: a gas or vapour that promotes the crystallising out of minerals from an igneous magma; **min'**eralist, one versed in or employed about minerals.—*adj.* mineralog'ical, pertaining to mineralogy.—*adv.* mineralog'ically.—*v.t.* mineralogise (*-al'*), to collect or study minerals.—*ns.* mineralogist, one versed in mineralogy; mineralog'y, the science of minerals.—**mineral** alkali, (*obs.*) sodium carbonate; **mineral** caoutchouc, eclarite; **mineral** coal, coal in the ordinary sense, distinguished from charcoal; **mineral** jelly, a soft yellow substance resembling soft soap, got from the less volatile residue of petroleum; **mineral** kingdom, that department of nature which comprises substances that are neither animal nor vegetable; **mineral** oil, any oil of mineral origin; **mineral** pitch, natural asphalt; **mineral** spring, well, a spring of mineral water; **mineral** tallow, a soft yellowish natural hydrocarbon; **mineral** tar, pissasphalt; **mineral** water, spring water impregnated with minerals: an artificial imitation thereof: (loosely) an effervescent non-alcoholic beverage; **mineral** wax, ozokerite; **mineral** wool, a mass of fibres got by blowing steam through liquid slag. [*Fr. minéral—miner*, to mine; cf. *mine* (2).]

Minerva, *min'-er-vā*, *n.* the Roman goddess of wisdom, identified with the Greek Athena.—**Minerva** Press, a London printing-house that issued sentimental novels about 1800. [*L.*, prob. from root of *mens*, the mind.]

minette, *min'-et*, *n.* an intrusive rock of orthoclase and biotite in a close-grained ground-mass. [*Fr.*] **ming**, *ning*, *meng*, *meng*, *mengo*, *menj*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*arch.*) to mix: to unite, couple: to work up.—(*pa.t.* and *pa.p.*) *minged*, *minged*, older forms *meint*, *meynt* (*ment*, *mānt*), *ment*. [*O.E.* *mengan*; *Ger. mengen*.]

Ming, *ming*, *n.* a Chinese dynasty (1368-1643).—*adj.* of the dynasty, its time, or esp. its pottery and other art.

mingle, *ming'gl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mix.—*n.* a mixture: a medley.—*n.* ming'le-mang'le, a medley, jumble.—*adj.* jumbled.—*v.t.* to confuse, jumble together.—*ns.* ming'lement; ming'ler; ming'ling.—*adv.* ming'lingly. [*Freq.* of *ming*.]

mingy, *min'ji*, *adj.* (*coll.*) niggardly. [*Perh.* a portmanteau-word from *mangy* or *mean* and *stingy*.]

miniature. See **minium**.

miniature, *min'ya-tūr*, *-tyar*, or *min'i-(-a)*, *n.* (*obs.*) rubrication: manuscript illumination: a painting on a very small scale, on ivory, vellum, &c.: the art of painting in this manner: a small or reduced copy of anything: a chess problem with few pieces or moves.—*adj.* on a small scale: minute.—*v.t.* to represent on a small scale.—*n.* min'iaturist, one who paints miniatures. [*It. miniatura—L. minium*, red lead; meaning affected by association with *L. minor*, *minimus*, &c., and their derivatives.]

minibus, *min'i-bys*, *n.* (*obs.*) a light passenger vehicle. [*L. minor*, less, *minimus*, least, and

by C. E. Mimé (1814-48) adapted to it. *ish*, in appearance or ill-formed (after *s.*)

min' or undersized person or thing: a small sort of pin: the treble string of a lute.—*adj.* diminutive: dainty: affected: mincing. [*Obs.* *Du. minneken*, dim. of *minne*, love; cf. *minnesinger*.] **minim**, *min'im*, *n.* a least part: (*mus.*) a note (formerly the shortest) equal to two crotchets: (apothecaries' measure) one-sixtieth of a fluid drachm: (apothecaries' weight) a grain: a short down-stroke in handwriting: (*Mitt.*) a diminutive creature: a friar, sister, or lay member of any of

three orders founded by St Francis of Paula (1416-1507)—so called as if humbler than even the Friars Minor.—*adj.* extremely minute.—*adj.* min'im'al, of least, or least possible, size, amount, or degree: of the nature of a minimum.—*ns.* min'im'alist, a Menshevik; min'imisā'tion.—*v.t.* min'imise, to reduce to the smallest possible amount: to make as light as possible: to estimate

reached: (*math.*) a value of a variable at which it ceases to diminish and begins to increase—opp. of *maximum*: (*pl.* min'im'a).—*adj.* smallest or smallest possible.—*n.* min'im'us, (*Shak.*) a being of the smallest size: in boys' schools, youngest of the surname.—**minimising** glass, a diminishing glass; **minim** rest, a rest of the duration of a minim; **minimum** wage, the lowest wage permitted by law or regulation for certain work: a fixed bottom limit to workers' wages in various industries. [*L. minimus*, *-a*, *-um*, smallest.] **minimant**, *min'i-mant*, *n.* obsolete form of **muniment**.

minion, *min'yan*, *n.* a darling, a favourite, esp. of a prince: a flatterer: a servile dependent: (*print.*) a small kind of type, about 10½ lines to the inch, between nonpareil and brevier. [*Fr. mignon, mignonne*.]

minish, *min'ish*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to make little or less: to diminish. [*Fr. minier*, to cut small, said of a carpenter—*L. minuita*, smallness.]

minister, *min'is-ter*, *n.* (*arch.*) a servant: one who administers or proffers, in service or kindness: one who serves at the altar: a clergyman (not now usually, as in *Pr.Bk.*, of the Church of England): the head, or assistant to the head, of several religious orders: one transacting business for another: the responsible head of a department of state affairs: the representative of a government at a foreign court.—*v.i.* to give attentive service: to perform duties: to supply or do things needful: to conduce.—*v.t.* to furnish.—*adj.* min'ist'rial, pertaining to a minister or ministry (in any sense): on the government side: administrative: executive: instrumental: conducive.—*n.* min'ist'rialist, a supporter of the government in office.—*adv.* min'ist'rially.—*adj.* min'istering, attending and serving.—*n.* min'ist'rium, the body of the ordained Lutheran ministers in a district.—*adj.* min'istrant, administering: attendant.—*n.* min'istrā'tion, the act of ministering or performing service: office or service of a minister.—*adj.* min'istrative (*-trā-tiv*, or *-trā-tiv*), serving to aid or assist: ministering.—*ns.* min'istress, a female who ministers; min'istry, act of ministering: service: office or duties of a minister: the clergy: the clerical profession: the body of ministers who manage the business of the country: a department of government, or the building it occupies: term of office as minister. [*L. minister—minor*, less.]

minium, *min'i-um*, *n.* vermilion: red lead: its colour.—*adj.* min'iate, of the colour of minium.—*v.t.* to paint with minium: to illuminate.—*n.* min'iā'tion. [*L. minium*, red-lead, also cinnabar.] **miniver**, *minever*, *min'i-ver*, *n.* white fur, orig. a mixed or variegated fur: the ermine in winter coat. [*O.Fr. menu*, small—*L. minutus*, and *vair*, fur—*L. varius*, particoloured.]

minivet, *min'i-vet*, *n.* a brightly coloured shrike-like bird (*Pericrocotus* of several species) of India, &c. [*Etymology* unknown.]

minik, *mingk*, *n.* a small animal (of several species) of the weasel kind: its fur. [*Perh.* from *Sw. mänk*.]

minnesinger, *min'i-sing-er*, *Ger. -sing-er*, *n.* one of a 12th-13th cent. school of German amatory lyric poets, mostly of noble birth. [*Ger. minne*, love, *singer*, singer.]

minnick, *min'ik*, minnock, *-ək*, *minmiek*, *mim'*, *n.* (*dialect*) an affected person.—*v.i.* to be over-dainty in eating: to behave with affected primness.—*In*

fāte, *fār*, *dsh*; *mē*, *hār* (her); *māne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (then)

Shak. *Mid. N.D.*, III. ü. 19 by some amended to *minic*.

minnie, *min'i*, *n.* (*Scot.*; *hypocoristic*) mother.

minnie, *min'i*, *n.* (*army slang*) a trench-mortar or its bomb. [*Ger. minenwerfer*, mine-thrower—*mine*, mine, *werfer*, thrower.]

minnow, *min'ö*, *n.* a very small fresh-water fish (*Phoxinus phoxinus*) close akin to chub and daece: loosely extended to other small fish. [*Prob. an O.E. form related to extant myne.*]

mino, *me'no*, *n.* a raincoat of hemp, &c. [*Japan.*]

Minooan, *min-ö-an*, *min-*, *adj.* pertaining to prehistoric Crete and its culture.—*n.* a prehistoric Cretan. [*Gr. Minös*, a legendary king of Crete.]

minor, *min'or*, *adj.* lesser: inferior in importance, degree, bulk, &c.: inconsiderable: lower: (*mus.*) smaller (than major) by a semitone: in boys' schools, junior: Franciscan.—*n.* a person under age (21 years): (*log.*) the minor term, or minor premise: anything that is minor opposed to major.—*ns.* *minoritaire* (*mē-nor-ē-ter*; *Fr.*), a member of a minority section of a party, esp. of socialists: *mi'norite*, a Franciscan friar (*fem. mi'norese*).—*adj.* Franciscan.—*n.* minority (*min-or min-ör-i-ti*), the condition or fact of being little or less: the state or time of being under age (also *mi'norship*): the smaller number: less than half: the party of smaller numbers: the number by which it falls short of the other party—*opp.* to *majority*.—*adj.* of the minority.—*minor axis*, in conics, that perpendicular to the major axis: *minor canon* (see *canon*): *minor key*, mode, scale, one with its third a minor third above the tonic: *minor planet*, a small planet, any one of many hundreds with orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter: *minor poet*, a genuine but not great poet: *minor premise*, (*log.*) that in which the minor term occurs: *minor prophets*, the twelve from Hosea to Malachi in the Old Testament: *minor suit*, in bridge, clubs or diamonds: *minor term*, (*log.*) the term which is the subject of the conclusion: *minor third*, (*mus.*) an interval of three semitones: *minor tone*, an interval with a vibration ratio of $\frac{9}{8}$. [*L. minor*, less; cf. *minus*.]

Minorea, *min-ör'ka*, *n.* a black variety of laying poultry of Mediterranean family. [*From the island of Minorea, Sp. Menorca.*]

Minotaur, *min'* or *min'-ä-ter*, *n.* the bull-headed monster in the Cretan Labyrinth, offspring of Pasiphae, wife of Minos. [*Gr. Minötauros—Minös, Minos, tauros*, bull.]

minster, *min'ster*, *n.* (*obs.*) a monastery: an abbey church or priory church: often applied to a cathedral or other great church without any monastic connexion. [*O.E. mynster—L. monastērion*, a monastery.]

minstrel, *min'stral*, *n.* orig. a professional entertainer: a musician: now generally a mediaeval harper who sang or recited his own or others' poems: (*poet.*) a poet: a singer of nigger songs, with blacked face.—*n.* *min'strelys* (*-ti*), the art or occupation of a minstrel: music: a company or body of minstrels: a collection of songs. [*O.Fr. menestrel—L.L. ministerialis—L. minister*, attendant.]

mint, *mint*, *n.* a place where money is coined, esp. legally: a source or place of fabrication: a vast sum of money.—*v.t.* to coin: to invent: to stamp.—*adj.* in mint condition.—*ns.* *mint'age*, coining: coinage: stamp: duty for coining: *mint'er*: *mint'-man*, one skilled in coining or coinage: *mint'-mark*, a mark showing where a coin was minted: *mint'-master*, the master of a mint: one who invents.—*mint condition*, state, the condition of a new-minted coin. [*O.E. mynet*, money—*L. monēta*; see *money*.]

mint, *mint*, *n.* any plant of the aromatic labiate genus *Mentha*, as spearmint, peppermint, pennyroyal: (*U.S.*) any labiate.—*ns.* *mint'-ju'lep*, a spirituous drink flavoured with mint: *mint'-sauce*, chopped spearmint or other mint mixed with vinegar and sugar, used as a sauce for roast lamb: punningly, money.—*adj.* *mint'y*. [*O.E. mænte—L. mentha—Gr. mēnthē, mintha.*]

mint, *mint*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to purpose: to attempt: to aim: to threaten by movement: to venture: to aspire (with *at*): to hint.—*n.* attempt: aim: threatening gesture: an incipient movement. [*O.E. myntan*, to mean.]

minuend, *min'ü-end*, *n.* the number from which another is to be subtracted. [*L. minuendus* (*numerus*)—*minuere*, to lessen.]

minuet, *min-ü-et'*, *n.* a slow, graceful dance in triple measure, invented in Poitou about the middle of the 17th century: the music for such a dance: a sonata movement in the same form. [*Fr. menuet—menu*, small—*L. minutus*, small.]

minus, *min'us*, *prep.* (*math.*) diminished by: (*coll.*) deficient in respect of, deprived of, without.—*adj.* negative.—*n.* a deficiency or subtraction: a negative quantity or term: the sign (also *minus sign*) of subtraction or negativity (—) opposed to *plus*.—*minus strain*, (*bot.*) one of two strains in heterothallism. [*L. minus*, neut. of *minor*, less.]

minuscule, *min'*, *min'us-kül*, or *-us'*, *n.* a small cursive script, originated by the monks in the 7th-9th centuries: a manuscript written in it: (*print.*) a lower-case letter: opposed to *majuscule*.—*Also adj.*—*adj.* *minus'cular*. [*L. (littera) minuscula*, smallish (letter).]

minute, *min-üt'*, or *min-üt'*, *adj.* extremely small: having regard to the very small: exact.—*adv.* *minute'ly*.—*n.* minute'ness. [*L. minutus*, pa.p. of *minuere*, to lessen.]

minute, *min'it*, *n.* the sixtieth part of an hour: the sixtieth part of a degree: an indefinitely small space of time: a particular moment: a brief jotting or note: (*in pl.*) a brief summary of the proceedings of a meeting: a minute's walk, or distance traversed in a minute.—*v.t.* to make a brief jotting or note of: to record in the minutes.—*ns.* *min'ute-bell*, a bell sounded every minute, in mourning: *min'ute-book*, a book of minutes or short notes: *min'ute-drop*, a drop falling at a minute's interval: *min'ute-glass*, a sand-glass that runs for a minute: *min'ute-gun*, a gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning: *min'ute-hand*, the hand that indicates the minutes on a clock or watch: *min'ute-jack*, (*Shak.*) time-server, or a flighty, unstable person.—*adj.* *minutely* (*min'it-ly*; *Shak.*), happening once a minute.—*ns.* *min'ute-man*, a man ready to turn out at a minute's warning, as in the American war of independence: *min'ute-watch*, a watch that marks minutes: *min'ute-while*, (*Shak.*) a minute's time. [*Same word as foregoing.*]

minutia, *min-üt'shi-ä*, *n.* a minute particular or detail:—*pl.* *minütiae* (*-æ*).—*adj.* *minütiose* (*-sh-ös*). [*L. minutia*, smallness.]

minx, *min'ks*, *n.* a pert young girl: a jade: a she-puppy. [*Poss. from minikin*; or *L.Ger. minke*, minke, a wench, jade, cognate with *Ger. mensch*, man, human being.]

Miocene, *mi-ö-sen*, *adj.* (*geol.*) of the Tertiary period preceding the Pliocene and having a smaller proportion of molluscan fossils of species now living.—*n.* the Miocene system, period, or strata. [*Gr. meïon*, smaller, *kainos*, recent.]

miosis, *mi-ö-sis*, *n.* Same as *meiosis*.

mir, *mir'*, *n.* a Russian village community. [*Russ.*] *Mira*, *mü'ra*, *n.* a variable star in the constellation Cetus. [*L. mira* (*fem.*), wonderful.]

mirable, *mü'ä-bl*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) wonderful.—*n.* *Mirabilis* (*mü-r* or *mü-räb'il-is*), the marvel of Peru genus: *mirabilis*, short for *aqua mirabilis*. [*L. mirabilis*, wonderful.]

miracle, *mü'r-ä-hl*, *n.* a supernatural event: hyperbolically, a marvel, a wonder: a miracle-play.—*ns.* *miracle-mong'er*, one who pretends to work miracles: *miracle-play*, a mediæval form of drama founded on Old or New Testament history, or the legends of the saints.—*adj.* *miraculous* (*-ä-k'ü-l-üs*), of the nature of a miracle: done by supernatural power: very wonderful: able to perform miracles.—*adv.* *mirac'ulously*.—*n.* *mirac'ulousness*. [*Fr.*—*L. miraculum—mü'räri*, -ätus, to wonder at.]

mirador, *mü-r-ä-dör'*, *n.* a belvedere or watch-tower. [*Sp.*]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *ä'ä-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

mirage, *mi-rāzh'*, *n.* an appearance of objects raised or depressed, erect or inverted, single or double, owing to the varying refractive index of layers of hot and cold air, the sky often simulating the appearance of water: (*fig.*) something illusory. [*Fr. mirer*, to look at—*L. mirari*, to wonder at.]

mirbane, *mir-bān*, *n.* apparently a meaningless name—essence, or oil, of mirbane, nitrobenzene, as used in perfumery. [Origin unknown.]

mirre, *mir*, *n.* deep mud.—*v.t.* to plunge and fix in mire: to soil with mud.—*v.i.* to sink in mud.—*ns.* mirre-drum, the bitter; mirre-snipe, the common snipe; mir'ness.—*adj.* mir'y, consisting of mire: covered with mire. [*O.N. myrr*, bog.]

mirific, -al, *mir-if'ik*, -al, *adjs.* wonder-working: marvellous.—*adv.* mir'ifically. [*L. mirificus*—*mirus*, wonderful, *facere*, to do.]

miritti, *mi-ri-tē*, *mir'i-ti*, *n.* any palm of the genus Mauritia. [*Tupi.*]

miris, *mir-is*, *See* murk.

miris, *mir-is*, (*Scot.*) dizziness.

miris, *mir-is*, *ton'*, *n.* a toy reed-pipe.

miris, *mir-is*, *See* marl (4).

mirror, *mir'ar*, *n.* a looking-glass: a reflecting surface: (*fig.*) a faithful representation: an example, good or bad.—*v.t.* to reflect an image of, as in a mirror: to furnish with a mirror.—*pr.p.* mir'oring; *pa.p.* mir'ored.—*n.* mir'or-im'age, an image with right and left reversed as in a mirror.—*adj.* and *adv.* mir'orwise, with interchange of left and right.—*ns.* mir'or-writer, one who writes mirrorwise; mir'or-writing, writing which is like ordinary writing as seen in a mirror. [*O.Fr. mirroir*, *mirour*—*L. mirari*, *atūs*, to wonder at.]

mirth, *mirth*, *n.* merriness: pleasure: delight: noisy gaiety: jollity: laughter.—*adj.* mirth'ful, full of mirth: causing mirth: merry: jovial.—*adv.* mirth'fully.—*n.* mirth'fulness.—*adj.* mirth'less.—*n.* mirth'lessness. [*O.E. myrgh*—*myrige*, merry.]

Mirza, *mir'zā*, *mir'zā*, *n.* as a Persian title (after a name) Prince; (before) official or learned man. [*Pers. mirzā*, *mirzā*.]

mis-. See, under *Prefixes*, *mis-* (1), or for words taken over from French, *mis-* (2).

mis, *mis*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to do amiss, fail. [*Miss.*]

misacceptation, *mis-ak-sep-tā'shon*, *n.* understanding in a wrong sense.

misadventure, *mis-ad-vent'ūr*, -*yōr*, *n.* ill-luck: mishap: accidental killing.—*adjs.* misadvent'ured, (*Shak.*) unfortunate; misadvent'urous.—*n.* misadvent'urer.

misadventure, *mis-ad-vent'ūr*, *ns.* inadvertence.

misadvise, *mis-ad-vīz'*, *v.t.* to advise ill.—*adj.* misadvised'—*adv.* misadvisedly.—*n.* misadvisedness.

misaim, *mis-ām'*, *v.t.* to aim ill.

misalliege, *mis-a-lej'*, *v.t.* to allege wrongly.

misalliance, *mis-a-li-āns*, *n.* an unsuitable alliance, esp. marriage with one of a lower rank—the *Fr. mésalliance*.—*adj.* misallied'.

misallotment, *mis-a-lot'ment*, *n.* a wrong allotment.

misanthrope, *mis-an-thrōp*, *n.* a hater of mankind: one who distrusts everyone else—also misanthroplst (*mis-an-thrōp-ist*).—*adjs.* misanthropic, -al (*mis-an-thrōp'ik*, -al), hating or distrusting mankind.—*adv.* misanthropically.—*ns.* misan'thropos, (*Shak.*) a misanthrope: misanthropy, hatred or distrust of mankind. [*Gr. misanthrōpos*—*misos*, to hate, *anthrōpos*, a man.]

misapply, *mis-a-pli*, *v.t.* to apply wrongly: to use for a wrong purpose.—*n.* misapplicā'tion (-ap-).

misappreciate, *mis-a-prē'shi-āt*, *v.t.* to fail to appreciate rightly or fully.—*n.* misappreciā'tion.—*adj.* misappreciative.

misapprehend, *mis-ap-ri-hend'*, *v.t.* to apprehend wrongly: to take or understand in a wrong sense.—*n.* misapprehen'sion.—*adj.* misapprehen'sive.—*adv.* misapprehen'sively, by or with misapprehension or mistake.—*n.* misapprehen'siveness.

misappropriate, *mis-a-prō'pri-āt*, *v.t.* to put to a

wrong use: to take dishonestly for oneself.—*n.* misappropriā'tion.

misarrange, *mis-a-rānj'*, *v.t.* to arrange wrongly: to put in wrong order.—*n.* misarrangement.

misarray, *mis-a-rā'*, *n.* want of proper order.

misassign, *mis-a-sin'*, *v.t.* to assign wrongly.

misaunder, *mis-aw'n'tor*, *n.* (*obs.*) misadventure. [*aunder*.]

misadvised, *mis-a-vīz'id*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) ill-advised.

misbecome, *mis-bi-kum'*, *v.t.* to be unbecoming or unsuitable to.—*adj.* misbecom'ing.—*n.* misbecom'ingness.

misbegot, *misbegotten*, *mis-bi-got'*, -*got'n*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) unlawfully begotten: monstrous.

misbehave, *mis-bi-hāv'*, *v.t.* (*refl.*) and *v.i.* to behave ill or improperly.—*adj.* misbehaved' (*Shak.*) badly behaved: ill-bred.—*n.* misbehav'our.

misbelieve, *mis-bi-lēv'*, *v.t.* to believe wrongly or falsely.—*ns.* misbelief' (or *mis'*), belief in false doctrine; misbeliever (or *adj.* misbeliev'ing).

misbecome, *mis-bi-sēm'*, *v.t.* to suit ill.

misbestow, *mis-bi-sō'*, *v.t.* to bestow improperly, or on the wrong person.—*n.* misbestowal.

misborn, *mis-bawn'*, or *mis-baw'n'*, -*born*, *adj.* abortive: deformed from birth: base-born.—*n.* misbirth, an abortion.

miscalculate, *mis-kal'kū-lāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to calculate wrongly.—*n.* miscalculā'tion.

miseali, *mis-hač'*, *v.t.* to call by a wrong name: (*Spens.*: now mainly *Scots*—also *misceal'*) to call by an ill name: to abuse or revile.

miscarry, *mis-kar'ij*, *n.* an act or instance of miscarrying: failure: failure to reach the intended result or destination: ill-conduct: the act of bringing forth young prematurely, esp. accidentally, and esp. in the earlier stages.—*v.i.* miscarry', to be unsuccessful: to fail of the intended effect: to bring forth before the proper time: to be born prematurely.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to lead astray.—miscarriage of justice, failure of the courts to do justice.

miscast, *mis-kāst'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to cast (in any sense) amiss or blameworthy.

misce, *mis*, *See* mix.

misce, *mis*, *See* mix.

misce, *mis*, *See* mix.

misce, *mis*, *See* mix.

misce, *mis*, *See* mix.

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misce, *mis*, *See* mix.

misce, *mis*, *See* mix.

misce, *mis*, *See* mix.

fāte, *fār*, *āsh*; *mē*, *hār* (*hcr*); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūm*; *then* (*then*)

- adv.* mis'chievously. —*n.* mis'chievousness. [O.Fr. *meschef*, from *mes-* (see pfx. *mis-* (2)), *chef*—*L.* *caput*, the head.]
- miscible**, *mis-si-bl*, *adj.* that may be mixed. —*n.* miscibility. [*L.* *miscere*, to mix.]
- miscolour**, *mis-kul'ar*, *v.t.* to colour falsely: to give a wrong meaning to: to misrepresent.
- miscomprehend**, *mis-kom-pri-hend'*, *v.t.* to misunderstand. —*n.* miscompre'hension.
- miscompute**, *mis-kom-pūt'*, *v.t.* to reckon wrongly. —*n.* miscomputa'tion (*-kom-*), *n.* wrong computation: false reckoning.
- misconceit**, *mis-kon-sēt'*, *n.* (*Spens.*) misconception. —*v.t.* to have wrong conception of.
- misconceive**, *mis-kon-sēv'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to conceive wrongly: to mistake: (*obs.*) to suspect. —*n.* misconception.
- misconduct**, *mis-kon'dukt'*, *n.* bad conduct: wrong management: adultery. —*v.t.* misconduct (*-kan-dukt'*).
- misconjecture**, *mis-kan-jekt'yar*, *n.* a wrong conjecture or guess. —*v.t.* or *v.i.* to guess or conjecture wrongly.
- misconster**, *mis-kon'star*, *obs.* form of **misconstrue**.
- misconstruction**, *mis-kan-struk'shan*, *n.* wrong construction, construing, or interpretation: faulty construction. —*v.t.* misconstrue.
- misconstrue**, *mis-kon'strōo*, or *-kan'strōo'*, *v.t.* to construe or to interpret wrongly.
- miscontent**, *mis-kan-tent'*, *n.*, *adj.*, and *v.t.* (*arch.*) discontent. —*adj.* miscontent'ed. —*n.* miscontent'ment.
- miscopy**, *mis-kop'i*, *v.t.* to copy wrongly or imperfectly. —*n.* an error in copying.
- miscorrect**, *mis-kor-ekt'*, *v.t.* to alter or mark wrongly in order to be correction. —*n.* miscorrec'tion.
- miscount**, *mis-koun't*, *v.t.* to advise wrongly.
- miscount**, *mis-koun't*, *v.t.* to count wrongly: to misjudge. —*n.* a wrong counting.
- miscreant**, *mis-kri-ant*, *n.* orig. a misbeliever, a heretic or infidel: a vile wretch, a detestable scoundrel. —*adj.* unbelieving. —*n.* mis'creance, mis'creance (*Spens.*), false religious belief. [O.Fr. *mescreant*—*mes-* (see pfx. *mis-* (2)), *L.* *crēdens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *crēdere*, to believe.]
- miscreate**, *-d*, *mis-kre-āt'*, *-ia*, *adj.* created amiss: deformed. —*n.* miscrea'tion. —*adj.* miscrea'tive, inclining towards wrong creation. —*n.* miscrea'tor.
- miscredit**, *mis-kred'it*, *v.t.* to disbelieve.
- miscreed**, *mis-kred'*, *n.* a false creed.
- miscue**, *mis-kū'*, *n.* at billiards, a stroke spoiled by the slipping off of the cue.
- misdate**, *mis-dāt'*, *v.t.* to date wrongly. —*n.* a wrong date.
- misdeal**, *mis-dēl'*, *n.* a wrong deal, as at cards. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* to deal wrongly: to divide improperly: —*pat.* and *pa.p.* misdealt (*-dēlt'*).
- misdeed**, *mis-dēd'*, *n.* an evil deed.
- misdeem**, *mis-dēm'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to think ill (of): to think or judge wrongly (of): to suspect: —*pa.p.* misdeemed', (*Spens.*) misdeem'pt'. —*adj.* misdeem'ful: misdeem'ing, misjudging: suspicious: (*Spens.*) deceiving. —*n.* misjudgment: suspicion.
- misdemean**, *mis-di-mēn'*, *v.t.* (*refl.*) and *v.i.* to misbehave. —*ns.* misdeemean'ant, one who commits a misdemeanour or petty crime: misdeemean'our, bad conduct: a misdeed: a legal offence of less gravity than a felony.
- misdesert**, *mis-di-zēr't'*, *n.* (*Spens.*) ill-desert.
- misdevotion**, *mis-di-vō'shan*, *n.* ill-directed devotion.
- misdd.** See **misdo**.
- misdiet**, *mis-di-ēt'*, *n.* (*Spens.*) improper feeding.
- misdlght**, *mis-dit'*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) ill-arranged: in sorry plight.
- misdirect**, *mis-di-rekt'*, *v.t.* to direct wrongly. —*n.* misdirec'tion.
- misdo**, *mis-dōo'*, *v.t.* to do wrongly or badly: (*obs.*) to injure: (*obs.*) to kill. —*v.t.* to act amiss: —*pat.* misdd': *pa.p.* misdone': old *infin.* (*Spens.*) misdonne'. —*ns.* misdo'er: misdo'ing.
- misdoubt**, *mis-dow't'*, *v.t.* to have a doubt, suspicion, misgiving, or foreboding of or about: to suspect.
- n.* suspicion: hesitation: misgiving. —*adj.* misdoub'ful.
- misdraw**, *mis-draw'*, *v.t.* to draw or draft badly. —*n.* misdraw'ing.
- misdread**, *mis-dred'*, *n.* (*Shak.*) dread of evil to come.
- mise**, *mēz*, *miz*, *n.* (*obs.*) expenditure, outlay: in Wales and the county palatine of Chester, a payment to a new king, prince, Lord of the Marches, or earl, to secure certain privileges: the issue in a writ of right: (*hist.*) the adjustment of a dispute by agreement: a stake in gambling: the lay-out of cards. [O.Fr. *mise*, placing or setting—*L.* *mittere*, *missum*.]
- misecase**, *mis-ēz'*, *n.* distress: uneasiness.
- miseducation**, *mis-ed-ū-kā'shan*, *n.* improper or hurtful education: education that leaves one worse than before.
- misemploy**, *mis-im-ploi'*, *v.t.* to employ wrongly or amiss: to misuse. —*n.* misemploy'ment.
- misentreat**, *mis-in-trēt'*, *v.t.* to ill-treat.
- misentry**, *mis-en-tri*, *n.* a wrong entry.
- miser**, *mīzər*, *n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) a wretch: one who lives miserably in order to hoard wealth: a niggard. —*adj.* like a miser. —*n.* mis'erliness. —*adj.* mis'erly. [*L.* *miser*, wretched.]
- miser**, *mīz'ar*, *n.* a well-boring instrument. [Origin doubtful.]
- miserable**, *mis-ə-rə-bl*, *adj.* wretched: exceedingly unhappy: causing misery: extremely poor or mean: contemptible. —*n.* a wretch: very weak tea. —*n.* mis'erableness. —*adv.* mis'erably. [*Fr.* *miserable*—*L.* *miserabilis*—*miser*.]
- miser**, *mē-zər*, *mīz-ār'*, *n.* in card games, an undertaking to take no tricks. [*Fr.* *misère*, misery.]
- Misereere**, *mīz-e-rē-ri* (*L.* *mis-e-rā-re*), *n.* (*R.C.*) the 50th Psalm of the Vulgate (51st in A.V.)—from its first word: a musical setting of it: **misereere**, a misericord in a church stall. [*L.*, 2nd pers. sing. imper. of *misereri*, to have mercy, to pity—*miser*, wretched.]
- misericord**, **misericorde**, *mīz-er-i-kord*, or *mīz'ar*, or *-kord'*, *n.* (*obs.*) mercy, forgiveness, pity: a relaxation of monastic rule: a room in a monastery where some relaxation of rule was allowed: a bracket on a turn-up seat in a choir-stall, allowing the infirm some support when standing: a narrow-bladed dagger for killing a wounded foe. [O.Fr. *misericorde*—*L.* *misericordia*—*misericoors*, *-cordis*, tender-hearted.]
- misery**, *mīz'ar-i*, *n.* wretchedness: extreme pains: miserable conditions: (*cards*) *misère*: (*Shak.*) avarice. [O.Fr.—*L.* *miseria*.]
- misestem**, *mis-es-tēm'*, *n.* disrespect. —*v.t.* to value wrongly. —*v.t.* misces'timate, to estimate wrongly.
- misfaith**, *mis-fāth'*, *n.* distrust.
- misfall**, *mis-faul'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to befall unluckily: —*pat.* misfell': *pa.p.* misfall'en (*Spens.* mis-falne').
- misfare**, *mis-fār'*, *n.* (*Spens.*) misfortune. —*v.i.* to fare ill. —*n.* misfar'ing, (*Spens.*) wrong-doing.
- misfeasance**, *mis-fēz-ans*, *n.* (*law*) the doing of a lawful act in a wrongful manner, as distinguished from *malfeasance*. —*n.* misfeas'or. [O.Fr. *mis-faisance*—pfx. *mes-* (see *mis-* (2)), *faisance*—*faire*—*L.* *facere*, to do.]
- misfeature**, *mis-fēt'yar*, *n.* ill feature, trait, or aspect: deformity. —*adj.* misfeat'ured, ill-featured: misfeat'uring, distorting the features.
- misfeign**, *mis-fān'*, *v.i.* to feign with bad design.
- misfire**, *mis-fīr'*, *v.i.* to fail to go off, explode, or ignite, at all or at the right time. —*n.* such a failure.
- misfit**, *mis-fit'*, *n.* a bad fit: a thing that fits badly. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* to fit badly.
- misform**, *mis-form'*, *v.t.* to form or shape badly or improperly. —*n.* misformā'tion.
- misfortune**, *mis-for-tūn*, *n.* ill-fortune: an evil accident: calamity: (*coll.*) an illegitimate child, or the having of one. —*adj.* misfor'tuned, unfortunate.
- misgive**, *mis-giv'*, *v.t.* to suggest apprehensions to, fill with forebodings: to give amiss. —*v.i.* to have apprehensive forebodings: (*Scot.*) to fail. —*pat.* misgave': *pa.p.* misgiv'en. —*n.* misgiv'ing, mistrust: a feeling that all is not well.

misgo, *mis-gō'*, *v.i.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) to go astray or amiss:—*pa.t.* wanting (*miswent'*, supplied from *miswend*); *pa.p.* misgone (*mis-gon'*; *obs.*, now *illit.*, *miswent'*).

misgotten, *mis-got'n*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) ill-gotten: *mis-begotten*.

misgovern, *mis-guv'ern*, *v.t.* to govern badly or unjustly.—*ns.* misgovernance, (*Spens.*) mismanagement; misgovernment.

misgraft, *mis-grāf'* (*Shak.*), *misgraft*, *mis-grāft'*, *v.t.* to graft unsuitably.

misgrowth, *mis-grōth*, *n.* an irregular growth: an excrescence: a sport of nature.

misguggle, *mis-gug'l*, *misguggle*, *mish-*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to bungle, mar.

misguide, *mis-gid'*, *v.t.* to guide wrongly: to lead into error: (*Scot.*) to ill-treat.—*n. (obs.)* misbehaviour.—*n.* misguid'ance.—*adj.* misguid'ed, erring: misdirected: ill-judged.—*adv.* misguid'edly.

misshallowed, *mis-hal'od*, *adj.* consecrated to evil.

misshandle, *mis-han'dl*, *v.t.* to handle amiss or unskillfully: to maltreat.

misshanter. Same as *mischanter*.

misshap, *mis-hap'*, *n.* ill chance: unlucky accident: misfortune.—*v.i.* to happen unfortunately.—*v.i.* misshapp'en, (*Spens.*) to happen ill.

misshapt (*Spens.*), for *misshaped*.

mishear, *mis-her'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to hear wrongly.

misht, *mis-lit'*, *v.t.* to hit faultily.—*n.* a faulty hit.

misshmash, *mis' mash*, *n.* a hotch-potch, medley.

misshmee, *misshmi*, *misshme*, *n.* the bitter tonic rootstock of an Assamese gold-thread (*Coptis Teeta*). [Said to be Assamese *misshmitila*.]

Mishnah, *Mishna*, *mis'h nā*, *n.* the Jewish oral law, finally redacted 220 A.D.:—*pl.* *Mishnayōth*,—*adj.* *Mishna'ic*, *Mish'nic*. [Heb. *mishnāh*—*shānāh*, to repeat, teach, learn.]

misimprove, *mis-im-prōv'*, *v.t.* to turn to bad use: to make worse by would-be improvement.—*n.* misimprovement.

misinform, *mis-in-form'*, *v.t.* to inform or tell incorrectly.—*ns.* misinform'ant; misinform'ation; misinform'er.

misinstruct, *mis-in-strukt'*, *v.t.* to instruct amiss.—*n.* misinstruc'tion, wrong instruction.

misintelligence, *mis-in-tel'i-jens*, *n.* wrong or false information: misunderstanding: want of intelligence.

misintend, *mis-in-tend'*, *v.t.* to intend or aim in malice.

misinterpret, *mis-in-ter'p'it*, *v.t.* to interpret wrongly: to explain wrongly.—*ns.* misinterpret'ation; misinter'preter.

misjoin, *mis-join'*, *v.t.* to join improperly or unfitly.—*n.* misjoin'der, (*law*) an incorrect union of parties or of causes of actions in a suit.

misjudge, *mis-ju'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to judge wrongly.—*n.* misjudg'ment—also *misjudge'ment*.

misken, *mis-ken'*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to be, or to appear, ignorant of: to fail or refuse to recognise.

misknow, *mis-nō'*, *v.t.* to misapprehend.—*n.* mis-knowledge (*mis-nol'ij*).

mislay, *mis-lā'*, *v.t.* to place amiss: to lay in a place not remembered: to lose:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mislaid'.

mislead, *mis-lēd'*, *v.t.* to draw into error: to cause to mistake:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* misled'.—*n.* mislead'er.—*adj.* mislead'ing, deceptive.—*adv.* mislead'ingly.

mislearned, *mis-lērd'*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) mistaught: unmannerly: ill-conditioned.

misleete, *mis-lēk'*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) for *mislike*.

misletoe. See *mistletoe*.

mislight, *mis-lit'*, *v.t.* to lead astray by a light.

mislike, *mis-līk'*, *v.t.* to dislike: to displease.—*v.i.* to disapprove.—*n.* dislike: disapprobation.

mislippen, *mis-lip'n*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to distrust: to suspect: to disappoint, deceive: to neglect, overlook.

mislive, *mis-liv'*, *v.i.* to live a bad life.

misluck, *mis-luk'*, *n.* ill-luck.—*v.i.* to meet with bad luck, to fail.

mismake, *mis-māk'*, *v.t.* to make amiss, shape ill.—*pa.p.* and *adj.* *mis-made'*.

mismanage, *mis-man'tij*, *v.t.* to conduct badly: to conduct carelessly.—*n.* mismanagement.

mismanagers, *mis-man'ar-z*, *n.pl.* bad manners.

mis marry, *mis-mar'i*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to marry unsuitably.—*n.* mismarriage.

mis match, *mis-mach'*, *v.t.* to match unsuitably.—*n.* a bad match.—*n.* mismatch'ment.

mis mate, *mis-māt'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mate unsuitably.—*adj.* mismat'ed.

mis measure, *mis-mesh'ar*, *v.t.* to measure wrongly.—*n.* mismeas'urement.

mis metre, *mis-mēt'r*, *v.t.* to spoil the metre of.

mis name, *mis-nām'*, *v.t.* to call by an unsuitable or wrong name.

misnomer, *mis-nō'mar*, *n.* a misnaming: a wrong or unsuitable name.—*v.t.* to misname. [O.Fr. from Fr. *mes*—(see pfx. *mis-* (2)) and *nommer*—L. *nōmīnāre*, to name.]

misobserve, *mis-ob-serv'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to fail to observe: to observe amiss or incorrectly.

misocarpic, *mis-ō-kap'nik*, or *mis-*, *adj.* hating smoke, esp. that of tobacco. [Gr. *misein*, to hate, *kapos*, smoke.]

misoclero, *mis-ō-kler*, or *mis-*, *adj.* (*Fuller*) hating the clergy. [Gr. *misein*, to hate, *kleros*, clergy.]

misogamist, *mis-og'-mist*, or *mis-*, *n.* a hater of marriage.—*n.* misog'amy. [Gr. *misein*, to hate, *gamos*, marriage.]

misogynist, *mis-og'i-nist*, or *mis-*, or *-og-*, *n.* a woman-hater.—*adj.* misogynist'ical, misog'y-nous.—*n.* misog'yny. [Gr. *misein*, to hate, *gynē*, a woman.]

misology, *mis-*, *mis-ol'-ō-jī*, *n.* hatred of reason, reasoning, or knowledge.—*n.* misol'ogist. [Gr. *misein*, to hate, *logos*, reason.]

misoneism, *mis-ō-nē-iz'm*, or *mis-*, *n.* hatred of novelty.—*n.* misone'ist.—*adj.* misone'ist'ic. [Gr. *misein*, to hate, *neos*, new.]

misorder, *mis-or'd'r*, *n.* and *v.t.* disorder.

mis persuasion, *mis-pers-uād'zhn*, *n.* a wrong persuasion or notion: a false opinion.

misplekel, *mis-pik'-al*, *n.* arsenical pyrites, a mineral composed of iron, arsenic, and sulphur. [Ger.]

misplace, *mis-plāz'*, *v.t.* to put in a wrong place: to set on an improper object.—*n.* misplace'ment.

misplay, *mis-plā'*, *n.* a wrong play.

misplead, *mis-plēd'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to plead wrongly.—*n.* misplead'ing, an error in pleading.

misplease, *mis-plēz'*, *v.t.* to displease.

mispoint, *mis-point'*, *v.t.* to punctuate wrongly.

mispraise, *mis-prāz'*, *v.t.* to praise amiss: to dispraise.

misprint, *mis-print'*, *v.t.* to print wrong.—*v.i.* to make footprints in unusual positions.—*n.* (*mis-print*, *mis'print'*) a mistake in printing.

misprise, *misprize*, *mis-priz'*, *v.t.* to seem: to slight: to undervalue.—*n.* (*Spens.* *mesprize*, *mesprize*, *misprize*) scorn: slighting: failure to value. [O.Fr. *mespriser*—pfx. *mes-* (see pfx. *mis-* (2)), L.L. *pretiāre*—L. *pretium*, price.]

misprize, *misprize*, *mis-priz'*, *v.t.* to mistake.—*n.* (*Spens.* *mesprize*) error.—*adj.* misprised', mistaken. [O.Fr. *mespris*, *pap.* of *mēsprendre*, to commit an offence; cf. *misprison* (1).]

misprison, *mis-priz'h'n*, *n.* mistake: (*law*) criminal oversight or neglect in respect to the crime of another: any serious offence, failure of duty—positive or negative, according as it is maladministration or mere neglect.—*misprison* of heresy, treason, &c., knowledge of and failure to give information about heresy, treason, &c. [O.Fr. *mes-* (see pfx. *mis-* (2)), L.L. *prēnsiō*,—*ōmis*—L. *prēhendere*, to take.]

misprison, *mis-priz'h'n*, *n.* failure to appreciate. [Mispriso (1), after the model of *misprison* (1).]

mispronounce, *mis-pra-nōn's*, *v.t.* to pronounce incorrectly.—*n.* mispronunciation (*-nun-si-d'-shn*), wrong or improper pronunciation.

misproportion, *mis-pra-pō'-shn*, *n.* lack of due proportion.—*adj.* misproportion'ed.

misprout, *mis-prout'*, *v.t.* to sprout wrongly.

mispunctu, *mis-punctu'*, *v.t.* to punctuate wrongly.—*n.* mispunctu'ation.

misquote, *mis-kwōt'*, *v.t.* to quote wrongly.—*n.* misquotation.

fāte, *fār*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūōn*; *dhen* (then)

misrate, *mis-rāt'*, *v.t.* to value wrongly.
misread, *mis-rēd'*, *v.t.* to read wrongly.—*n.* misreading.
misreckon, *mis-rek'n*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to reckon or compute wrongly.—*n.* misreckoning.
misregard, *mis-ri-gārd'*, *n.* (*Spens.*) inattention.
misrelate, *mis-ri-lāt'*, *v.t.* to relate incorrectly.—*n.* misrela'tion.—misrelated participle, a participle which the grammatical structure of the sentence insists on attaching to a word it is not intended to qualify.
misremember, *mis-ri-mem'ber*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to remember wrongly or imperfectly: (*dial.*) to forget.
misreport, *mis-ri-pōrt'*, *v.t.* to report falsely, misleadingly, or wrongly: (*Shak.*) to speak ill of.—*n.* false reporting or report: (*obs.*) ill repute.
misrepresent, *mis-rep-ri-zen't*, *v.t.* to represent falsely: to give a misleading interpretation to the words or deeds of: to be an unrepresentative representative of.—*n.* misrepresentation.
misrule, *mis-rōol'*, *n.* disorder: bad or disorderly government.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to govern badly.—*n.* Lord of Misrule, a leader of Christmas revels.
Miss, *mis*, *n.* a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried (formerly, and now *dial.* and *U.S.* *illit.*, also a married) woman or girl (at first less respectful than *Mrs.*): (*obs.*; without the name) an eldest daughter, young lady of the house: vocatively used alone in displeasure, real or assumed, otherwise *vulg.* (esp. in addressing a waitress): *miss*, a schoolgirl, or girl or woman with the faults attributed to schoolgirls: (in shops) one between a child and a woman: (*obs.*) a kept mistress:—*pl.* *misses*—either 'the Miss Hepburns' or 'the Misses Hepburn' may be said, but the latter is more formal.—*n.* *miss'hood*.—*adj.* *miss'ish*, schoolgirlish: having the faults attributed to schoolgirls—sentimental, insipid, namby-pamby, squeamish, silly, &c.—*ns.* *miss'ishness*; *miss'y*, (*usu.* subservient) the little girl.—*adj.* *miss'ish*.—*Miss Nancy*, a very effeminate man. [Shortened form of *mistress*.]
miss, *mis*, *v.t.* (or *v.i.*, *arch.*, with *of*) to fail to hit, reach, find, meet, touch, catch, get, have, take advantage of, observe, see: to avoid or escape from danger of doing so: to fail: to omit: to discover the absence of: to feel the want of: to leave out: (*Shak.*) to do without.—*v.i.* to fail to hit or obtain: to fail: (*obs.*) to go wrong: to miss fire.—*n.* the fact or condition or an act or occasion of missing: failure to hit the mark: loss: feeling of loss or absence: (*Shak.*) wrongdoing.—*adj.* *miss'ing*, not to be found: not in the expected place: wanting: (*mil.*) of unascertained fate.—*adv.* *miss'ingly*, (*Shak.*) with sense of loss.—give a *miss*, in billiards, to allow an opponent to score by intentionally missing: to leave out, omit, avoid anything; *miss fire*, to fail to go off or explode (*cf.* *misfire*); *miss one's tip*, (*slang*) to fail in one's plan or attempt; *miss stays*, (*naut.*) to fail in going about from one tack to another; *miss the bus* (or boat), to lose one's opportunity. [O.E. *missan*; Du. *missen*, to miss.]
missal, *mis'al*, *n.* a book containing the complete service for mass throughout the year. [L.L. *missale*, from *missa*, mass.]
missay, *mis-sā'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to say or speak amiss, wrongly, falsely, or in vain: to slander: to revile.—*pat.* and *pa.p.* *missaid* (*-sed*).—*n.* *missay'ing*.
missee, *mis-sē'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to see wrongly.
misseeem, *mis-sēm'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to misbecome.—*adj.* *misseeem'ing*, unbecoming.—*n.* false appearance.
missee, *mis'l*, *mis'l*, *n.* (*obs.*) mistletoe: the mistle-thrush.—*n.* *mis'sel-thrush*, a large thrush fond of mistletoe berries.—Also *mis'sel-bird*. [O.E. *mistel*, *mistil*, mistletoe.]
missee-tree, *mis'l-trē*, *n.* a melastomaceous tree (*Bellucia Aubletii*) of northern South America, with edible berries.
missee, *mis-sēd'*, *v.t.* to send by mistake: to send to the wrong person or place:—*pat.* and *pa.p.* *missee't*.
missee, *mis-sēd'*, *v.t.* to set or place wrongly or unfairly: (*Scot.*) to put out of humour.
misshape, *mis-shāp'*, *v.t.* to shape ill: to deform.—*n.* deformity.—*adj.* *misshap'en*, *misshaped'* (*Spens.* *misshapt*), ill-shaped.—*n.* *misshap'eness*.
misshathed, *mis-shēdh'id*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) wrongly shathed.
missile, *mis'il*, *mis'l*, *adj.* capable of being thrown or projected: pertaining to a missile.—*n.* a weapon or object for throwing by hand or shooting from a bow, gun, or other instrument. [L. *missilis*—*mittere*, *missum*, to throw.]
missing. See *miss* (*vb.*).
mission, *mis'hən*, *n.* an act of sending, esp. to perform some function: the errand or purpose for which one is sent: that for which one has been or seems to have been sent into the world, vocation: a sending out of persons on a political or diplomatic errand, for the spread of a religion, or for kindred purpose: an organisation that sends out missionaries: its activities: a station or establishment of missionaries: any particular field of missionary enterprise: the body of persons sent on a mission: an embassy: a settlement for religious, charitable, medical, or philanthropic work in a district: a religious organisation or district not fully developed as a parish: a series of special religious services conducted by a missionary.—*adj.* of a mission or missions, esp. characteristic of the old Spanish missions in California.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to commission.
missionary, *mis'shən-ār-ē*, *n.* one sent upon a mission.
missionary, *mis'shən-ār-ē*, *adj.* pertaining to a mission.
missionary, *mis'shən-ār-ē*, *n.* one having jurisdiction in an unconverted country, or in districts not yet formed into dioceses; *missioner*, one who conducts a series of special mission services.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *missionise*, to do missionary work (upon, in, among).
mission architecture, the style of the old Spanish missions in California, &c. [L. *missio*, *-ōnis*—*mittere*, to send.]
missis, *missus*, *mis'sis*, *-iz*, *n.* (*vulg. coll.*—otherwise always written *Mrs*) mistress of the house: wife. [mistress.]
missive, *mis'siv*, *adj.* sent: (*obs.*) missile.—*n.* that which is sent, as a letter: (*Shak.*) messenger: (*obs.*) a missile: (*pl.*, *Scots law*) letters sent between two parties in which one makes an offer and the other accepts it.—*letter missive*, a missive, esp. from a sovereign or authority to a particular person or body, as one giving *congé d'élire*. [L.L. *missivus*—L. *mittere*, *missum*.]
misspeak, *mis-spēk'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to speak wrongly.
misspell, *mis-spel'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to spell wrongly:—*pat.* and *pa.p.* *misspelt*, *misspelled'*.—*n.* *misspell'ing*, a wrong spelling.
misspend, *mis-spend'*, *v.t.* to spend ill: to waste or squander.—*pat.* and *pa.p.* *misspent*.
misstate, *mis-stāt'*, *v.t.* to state wrongly or falsely.—*n.* *misstate'ment*.
misstep, *mis-stēp'*, *v.i.* to make a false step: to make a mistake.—*n.* a mistake in conduct, &c.
missuit, *mis-si(y)ōōt'*, *v.t.* to be unbecoming to.
misummation, *mis-sūm-ā-shən*, *n.* wrong addition.
mist, *mist*, *n.* watery vapour seen in the atmosphere: cloud in contact with the ground: thin fog: rain in very fine drops: a suspension of liquid in a gas: a dimness or dim appearance: anything that dims or darkens the sight or the judgment.—*v.t.* to obscure or veil with mist or as with mist.—*v.i.* to become misty or veiled.—*n.* *mist-flower*, a North American hemp-agrimony, with clusters of blue or violet flowers.—*adj.* *mist'ful*, *misty*.—*adv.* *mist'ily*.—*ns.* *mist'iness*; *mist'ing*, *mist*.—*adj.* *misty*: hazy: dimming.—*adj.* *mist'y*, full of, covered with, obscured by, mist: like mist: dim: obscure: clouded: vague: not perspicuous.—*Scotch mist*, a thick wetting mist: a drizzle. [O.E. *mist*, darkness, dimness; Ice. *mistr*, Du. *mist*.]
mistake, *mis-tāk'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to remove wrongfully: (*Spens.*; *app.*) to take or come upon to his loss: to understand wrongly: to take for another thing or

person: to be wrong about: to think wrongly: (Spens.) to believe wrongly to be.—*v.i.* to err in opinion or judgment: to do amiss: (*pa.t.* *mistook*; *pa.p.* *mistak'en*, also *mista'en*).—*n.* a taking or understanding wrongly: an error: (*mist*) a faulty shot in cinematography.—*adj.* *mistak'able*; *mistak'en*, understood wrongly: guilty of or under a mistake: erroneous: incorrect: ill-judged.—*adv.* *mistak'enly*.—*ns.* *mistak'eness*; *mistak'ing* (*Shak.*) a mistake.—and no mistake, (*coll.*) assuredly; be mistaken, to make or have made a mistake: to be misunderstood; mistake one's man, think too lightly of the man one has to deal with; mistake one's way, take the wrong road. [*M.E.* *mistaken*—*O.N.* *mistaka*, to take wrongly—*mis-*, wrongly, *taka*, to take.]

misteach, *mis-tēch*, *v.t.* to teach wrongly:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *mistaught* (*mis-tawt*).

mistell, *mis-tel*, *v.t.* to count, narrate, or inform, wrongly:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *mistold*.

mistemper, *mis-tem-pər*, *n.* and *v.t.* (*obs.*) disorder.—*adj.* *mistempered*, (*Shak.*) tempered or mixed ill: (*Shak.*) tempered for an evil purpose.

mister, *mis'tər*, *n.* (*obs.*) craft, trade, profession: (*Spens.*) manner, kind (without of—what mister man orig.—man of what class, hence what kind of man): (*Scot.*) need, necessity.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to be necessary: to have need.—*v.t.* to need.—*n.* *mis'tery* (see *mystery* (2)). [*O.Fr.* *mestier* (*Fr.* *métier*), trade—*L.* *ministerium*, service.]

Mister, *mis'tər*, *n.* a title prefixed to a man's name, and to certain designations (as Mr Justice, Mr Speaker), written Mr: (*vulg.*) sir.—*v.t.* *mis'ter*, to address as 'mister'. [*mister*].

mistern, *mis-tər-n*, *v.t.* to name wrongly or unsuitably.

mystery. Same as *mystery* (2).

misthink, *mis-think*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to think ill of: to think wrongly.—*v.i.* to have wicked or mistaken thoughts:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *misthought* (*mis-thawt*).—*n.* *misthought*, a wrong notion.

mistleco, *mis'ti-kō*, *n.* a small Mediterranean coaster, between a xebec and a felucca. [*Sp.* *mistico*, prob. from *Ar.*]

mistigris, *mis'ti-gris*, *n.* a variation of poker in which a joker or blank card can be given any value: the card so used.

mistime, *mis-tīm*, *v.t.* to time wrongly.—*adj.* *mistimed*, unreasonable.

mistle, *mis-tīl*, *v.t.* to call by an unsuitable title.

mistle. Same as *mizzle* or *mislel*.

mistletoe, *mis'ti-tō*, or *mis*, *n.* a hemiparasitic evergreen shrubby plant (*Viscum album*) with white viscous fruits, growing on the apple, apricot, &c. (very rarely on the oak): extended to other species of its genus or family (*Loranthaceae*). [*O.E.* *mistel-tān*—*mistel*, *mistil*, mistletoe, *tān*, twig; see *mislel*.]

mistook, *mis-took*, *pa.t.* of *mistake*.

mistral, *mis'trāl*, *n.* a violent cold dry north-west

[*Fr.*—*Prov.* *mistral*—*magister*, master.]

late incorrectly.—*n.* *mistranslā'tion*.

mistrayned, *mis-trānd*, *pa.p.* (*Spens.*) drawn away, misled.

mistreading, *mis-tred'ing*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a false step, misdeed.

mistreat, *mis-trēt*, *v.t.* to treat ill.—*n.* *mistreat-ment*.

mistress, *mis'tris*, *n.* (*fem.* of *master*) a woman employer of servants or head of a house or family: a woman (or anything personified as a woman) having power of ownership: a woman teacher, esp. in a school: a woman well skilled in anything: a concubine; vocatively (*Shak.*) the jack at bowls: (*u.* written *Mrs*; *fem.* of *master*).

Mister, *Mr*, a title prefixed to the name, once of any woman or girl, now ordinarily of a married woman, sometimes also prefixed to a designation.

adj. principal: leading: ruling.—*v.t.* to make a mistress of, pay court to as a mistress: to address as mistress: to become or be mistress of or over: (with *it*) to play the mistress.—*adj.* *mis'tressless*;

mis'tressly.—*n.* *mis'tress-ship*. [*O.Fr.* *maistrresse* (*Fr.* *maîtresse*)—*L.L.* *magistrissa*, *fem.* from *L.* *magister*, master.]

mistrial, *mis-trī'al*, *n.* a trial void because of error: (*U.S.*) an inconclusive trial.

mistrust, *mis-trust*, *n.* distrust.—*v.t.* to distrust: to suspect.—*v.i.* to have suspicion.—*adj.* *mistrust'ful*.—*adv.* *mistrust'fully*.—*n.* *mistrust'fulness*.—*adv.* *mistrust'ingly*.—*adj.* *mistrust'less*.

mistryst, *mis-trist*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to disappoint by not keeping an engagement.—*adj.* *mistryst'ed*, disturbed, put out.

mistune, *mis-tūn*, *v.t.* to tune wrongly or falsely: to put out of tune.

misunderstand, *mis-un-dər-stand*, *v.t.* to take in a wrong sense:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *misunderstood*.—*n.* *misunderstand'ing*, a mistake as to meaning: a slight disagreement.

misuse, *mis-ūs*, *n.* improper use: application to a bad purpose: (*Shak.*) evil usage or behaviour.—*v.t.* *misuse* (*mis-ūz*), to use for a wrong purpose or in a wrong way: to treat ill: (*Shak.*) to speak ill of: (*Shak.*) to deceive:—*pa.t.* (*Spens.*) *misust* (*-ust*).—*n.* *misus'age*, (*Spens.*) misconduct, evil practice: ill-usage: wrong use.

misventure, *mis-vent'yər*, *n.* a misadventure.—*adj.* *misvent'urous*.

miswanded, *mis-won'dərd*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) strayed over.

misween, *mis-wēn*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to judge wrongly.

miswend, *mis-wend*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to go astray or amiss: to come to grief, miscarry:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *miswēnt* (see *misgo*).

misword, *mis-wərd*, *n.* (*dial.*) an angry or harsh word.—*v.t.* to word incorrectly.—*n.* *misword'ing*.

misworship, *mis-wur'ship*, *v.t.* to worship wrongly.—*n.* worship of a wrong object.

miswrite, *mis-rīt*, *v.t.* to write incorrectly.

misyoke, *mis-yōk*, *v.t.* to yoke or marry unsuitably.

mite, *mit*, *n.* a very small acarid arachnid.—*adj.* *mit'y*, infested with mites. [*O.E.* *mitē*.]

mitc, *mit*, *n.* orig. an old Flemish coin of very small value: (*B.*) used to translate the *Gr.* *lepton*, of which two made a *kodrantēs* or 'farthing' (Mark xii. 42): vaguely, a very small amount: a small contribution proportionate to one's means: a minute person: *te* (*Du. mýt*); perh. ult. *te* (*Du. mýt*);

miter, *Am*

Mithras, *n.* the ancient Persian light-god, whose worship became popular in the Roman Empire.—*n.* *Mithraeum* (*-rē-əm*), a grotto sacred to Mithras.—*pl.* *Mithraea*.—*adj.* *Mithra'ic*.—*ns.* *Mithra'icism*, *Mith'raism* (*-rā-izm*); *Mith'raist*. [*L.* and *Gr.* *Mithrās*—*O.Pers.* *Mithra*; *Sans.* *Mitra*.]

mithridate, *mith'ri-ādē*, *n.* an antidote to poison, *Mithridates* (better, *Mithradātes*), king of Pontus (reigned c. 120-63 B.C.)

himself proof against *Mithradatē* (*-dat'ik*), esp. of his wars against

(*-dat-izm*), acquired immunity to a poison.—*mithridate* mustard, field penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvense*); *mithridate* pepperwort, field cress (*Lepidium campestre*).

mitigate, *mit'i-gāt*, *v.t.* to mollify, appease: to make more easily borne: to lessen the severity, violence, or evil of: to temper.—*adj.* *mitig'able*; *mit'igant*, *mitigating*.—*n.* *mitigā'tion*.—*n.* and *adj.* *mitig'ative*.—*n.* *mit'igātor*.—*adj.* *mit'igātor*. [*L.* *mitigāre*, *-ātum*—*mitis*, mild.]

mitochondria, *mit-ō-khōn'drī-ā*, *n.pl.* thread-like bodies in cytoplasm. [*Gr.* *mitos*, thread, *chondros*, granule.]

mitosis, *mi-*, *mi-tō'sis*, *n.* an elaborate process of cell-division involving the arrangement of protoplasmic fibres in definite figures—karyokinesis.—*adj.* *mitotic* (*-tō'ik*). [*Gr.* *mitos*, fibre.]

mitraille, *mē-trā'ē*, *n.* small shot or projectiles sent in a shower from a *mitrailleuse*.—*ns.* *mit-railleuse* (a machine-gun that shoots *mitraille*).

[*Fr.*]

mitre, *mī'ter*, *n.* a Greek (or later) woman's head-fillet: (Pope, following Homer) a girdle: an eastern hat or turban: a high head-dress, cleft above, worn by archbishops and bishops, and by some abbots: (*fig.*) episcopal dignity; a gasteropod of the genus *Mitra* or its conical shell (*mī'tre-shell*): a gusset in sewing, &c.—*v.t.* to adorn with a mitre.—*adj.* *mī'tral*, of or like a mitre: of the mitral valve; *mī'triform* (*mī't'*, or *mī't'*), mitre-shaped.—*mitral valve*, a mitre-shaped valve of the heart. [*Fr.*—*Gr.* *mītrā*, fillet.]

mitre, *mī'ter*, *n.* a joint (also *mī'tre-joint*) in which each piece is cut at an angle of 45° to its side, giving a right angle between the pieces: sometimes applied to any joint where the plane of junction bisects the angle: an angle of 45°: a gusset, a tapered insertion.—*v.t.* to join with a mitre: (*needlework*) to turn a corner in, by cutting out a triangular piece and joining.—*v.i.* to meet in a mitre.—*n.* *mī'tre-wheel*, a bevel-wheel having its face inclined 45° to its axis. [Origin unknown.]

mitt, *mit*, *n.* a mitten: (*U.S. slang*) a band. [Shortened form.]

mitt, *mit*, *n.* a kind of glove, without a separate cover for each finger: a glove for the hand and wrist, but not the fingers: a boxing-glove: (*slang*) dismissal.—*adj.* *mitt'ened*, covered with a mitten or mittens.—*n.* *mitt'en-erab*, the woolly-band crab, a Chinese crab that has done much damage to river banks in Germany since 1912.—*frozen mitten*, a chilly reception, the cold shoulder. [*O.Fr.* *mitaine*; origin obscure.]

mittimus, *mī'ti-mas*, *n.* (*law*) a warrant granted for sending to prison a person charged with a crime: a writ by which a record is transferred out of one court to another: (*coll.*) dismissal, discharge: a nickname for a magistrate. [*L.*, we send—*mittere*, to send.]

miurus, *mī-ū'ras*, *n.* a hexameter with short penultimate syllable. [Latinised from *Gr.* *meiurous*, curtailed—*meiōn*, less, *ourā*, a tail.]

mix, *miks*, *v.t.* to combine so that the parts of one thing or things of one set are diffused among those of another: to prepare or compound in like manner: to blend: to mingle: to join: (*cinematography*) to combine in one film: to confound: to associate: to interbreed, cross: to involve.—*v.i.* to become mixed: to be joined: to associate: to have intercourse.—*n.* a mixing: a mixture, esp. a standard mixture: a formula giving constituents and proportions: a jumble, a mess.—*adj.* *mixed* (*mīk'st*), mingled: promiscuous: of or for both sexes: miscellaneous: confused: not select: combining characters of two or more kinds: (*phon.*) between front and back.—*adv.* *mix'edly* (or *mīk'st'ly*).—*ns.* *mixed'ness*; *mix'er*, one who mixes: that by which or in which things are mixed: one who is easily sociable in all sorts of company: one who mixes drinks; *mix-in'*, (*U.S.*) a fight.—*adj.* *mixt* (same as *mixed*).—Also *pa.p.* and *pa.t.*—*ns.* *mix'ter-max'ter*, *mix'tle-max'tle*, *mix'ty-max'ty*, *mix'y-max'y* (all *Scot.*), a confused jumble.—*adj.* and *adv.* in a confused jumble.—*ns.* *mixture* (*mīk's t'yūn*), a mixture of amber, mastic, and asphaltum used as a mordant for gold-leaf: (*obs.*) mixture; *mix'ture* (*-t'yūn*), act of mixing: state of being mixed: the product of mixing: (*chem.*) a product of mixing in which the ingredients retain their properties—distinguished from *compound*: in an organ, a compound-stop giving harmonics: (*motoring*) a mixture of petrol vapour and air; *mix-up'*, confusion: a confused jumble.—*adj.* *mix'y*, mixed.—mixed chalice, the chalice prepared for the eucharist, containing wine mixed with water; mixed doubles, tennis matches with a male and a female player as partners on each side; mixed foursome, a golf match with a male and a female player as partners on each side; mixed marriage, one between persons of different religions or races; mixed metaphor (see metaphor); mixed train, a railway train made up partly of passenger carriages and partly of goods wagons. [*L.* *miscere*, mixtur,

to mix; exact relation to O.E. *miscian*, *Ger.* *mischen*, uncertain.]

mixen, *mīks n*, *n.* a dunghill. [*O.E.* *mixen*—*mīx*, *miox*, dung.]

mixo-, *mīks'ō-*, in composition, mixed.—*adj.* *mixo-barbar'ic*, part barbaric, part Greek; *mixo-lyd'ian*, in ancient Greek music the same as hyperdorian: in old church music applied to an authentic mode extending from *g* to *g*, with *g* for its final; *mixotroph'ic*, (*biol.*) combining different modes of nutrition, [*Gr.* *mixis*, mixing, *misgein*, to mix.]

mizmaze, *mīz'māz*, *n.* a labyrinth: bewilderment. [*maze*.]

mizzen, *mīzen*, *mīz'n*, *n.* in a three-masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails: the sparker or driver.—*adj.* belonging to the mizzen: nearest the stern.—*ns.* *mizzen-course*; *mizzen-mast*; *mizzen-sail*. [*Fr.* *misaine*, foresail, foremost—*It.* *mezzana*, mizzen-sail—*L.L.* *mediānus*, middle—*L.* *medius*, middle; the development of meaning is puzzling.]

mizzle, *mīz'l*, *v.i.* to rain in small drops.—*n.* fine rain.—*n.* *mizz'ling*.—*adj.* *mizz'ly*. [*Cf.* *L.Ger.* *mieln*, mist.]

mizzle, *mīz'l*, *v.i.* (*slang*) to decamp. [Origin obscure.]

mizzle, *mīz'l*, *v.t.* to confuse. [Origin obscure.]

mizzonite, *mīz'ən-it*, *n.* a seapolite richer in sodium than melonite. [*Gr.* *mizōn*, greater, from its longer vertical axis.]

Mjöllnir, *Mjöllnir*, *myl'mir*, *n.* Thor's terrible hammer. [*O.N.*]

mna. See *mina* (1).

mneme, *nē'mē*, *n.* a memory-like capacity of living matter for after-effect of stimulation of the individual or an ancestor.—*adj.* *mnē'mic*, pertaining to the mneme; *mnemonic* (*mī-mōn'ik*), aiding the memory.—*n.* a verse or other device to help the memory; (*in pl.*) the art of assisting the memory.—*adj.* *mnemonical*.—*ns.* *mnē'monist*, a teacher or practitioner of mnemonics; *Mnemosyne* (*nē-mōs'i-nē*, or *-mōz'*), the Greek goddess of memory, mother of the Muses.—*adj.* *mnemotechnic* (*nē-mō-tek'nīk*), *mnemonic*.—*nt.* *mnemotechnics*, *mnemonics*; *mnemotechn'ist*. [*Gr.* *mnēmē*, memory, *mnēmōn*, mindful, *Mnē-mōrynē*, Mnemosyne.]

mo, *mō*, *adv.* and *adj.* (*arch.*) more.—Also *moe*; (*Scot.*) *mae* (*mā*), more (in number, not quantity). [*O.E.* *mā* (*adv.*); *cf.* more, most.]

mo. See *moment*.

moa, *mō'ā*, *n.* a gigantic extinct bird (*Dinornis*) of New Zealand. [*Maori*.]

Moabite, *mō'ā-bit*, *n.* one of the ancient people of Moab, living east of the lower Jordan and the Dead Sea.—*adj.* of or pertaining to Moab.—*Moabite stone*, a basalt slab found (1868) at Dibon in Moab, with a long inscription in Hebrew-Phoenician letters, about the revolt of Mesha, king of Moab, against Israel (9th cent. B.C.; 2 Kings iii.).

moan, *mōn*, *n.* lamentation: a lament: a complaint: (*naval slang*) a grumble: a low murmur of pain: a sound like a murmur of pain.—*v.t.* to lament: to bemoan: to utter with moans: (*obs.*) to condole with.—*v.i.* to make or utter a moan.—*adj.* *moan'ful*, expressing sorrow: lamentable.—*adv.* *moan'fully*. [Unrecorded O.E. *mān* (noun) answering to the verb *mānan*.]

moat, *mōt*, *n.* a deep trench round a castle or fortified place, sometimes filled with water: a moat-hill.—*v.t.* to surround with a moat.—*adj.* *moat'ed*. [*O.Fr.* *mote*, mound.]

mob, *mōb*, *n.* the mobile or fickle common people: the vulgar: the rabble: a disorderly crowd: a riotous assembly: a gang: (*Austr.*) a crowd, mixed collection, large herd or flock.—*v.t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd: to crowd around with vexatious curiosity or attentions: to drive by mob action.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to form into a mob:—*pr.p.* *mobbing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *mobbed*.—*adj.* *mobb'ish*.—*ns.* *mobile* (*mō'bī-h*; 17th cent.), the mob; *mob-law*, lynch-law: the will of the mob; *mobocracy*, (*slang*) rule or ascendancy

exercised by the mob; mob'ocrat.—*adj.* mobocrat'ic.—*ns.* mobs'man, member of a mob: swell-mobsmen; mob'ster, gangster. [L. *mobilis* (*vulgus*), fickle (multitude); *movēre*, to move.]

mob, *mob*, *n.* (*obs.*) a loose woman: a *négligé* dress: a mob-cap.—*v.t.* to muffle the head of.—*adj.* mobbed, in dishabille: muffled up.—*n.* mob-cap, a woman's indoor morning cap with puffy crown, a broad band, and frills.—mob it, (*obs.*) to go unobtrusively to an unfashionable part of the theatre. [Perh. *Mab*, for *Mabel*; but cf. O.Du. *mop*; mod. Du. *mopmuts*, a woman's nightcap.]

mobby, *mobble*, *mob'i*, *n.* a spirituous beverage made from sweet-potatoes: (U.S.) fruit-juice for brandy-making: brandy made therefrom. [Carib *mabi*.]

mobile, *mō'bīl*, *-bēl*, *-bīl*, *adj.* movable: easily, speedily moved: not fixed: changing rapidly: of a liquid, characterised by great fluidity.—*ns.* (*obs.*) with *great*, *principal*, &c., translation of *primum mobile*: a moving or movable body or part.—*ns.* *mobile* (*mō'bī-li*; see *mob*, 1); *mobilisation* (*mō-ōr-mō-bīl-i-zā'shən*, or *-i*).—*v.t.* *mō'bīlise*, to make movable, mobile, or readily available: to put in readiness for service in war: to call into active service, as troops.—*v.i.* to make armed forces ready for war: to undergo mobilisation.—*n.* *mobilility* (*mō-bīl'i-ti*), quality of being mobile: (*slang*) the mob. [Fr.,—L. *mobilis*—*movēre*, to move.]

mobile, *mobble*, *mō'bī*, *v.t.* to muffle, as in a mob.—*adj.* *mobled*, (*Shak.*) muffled: other suggestions are richly endowed (cf. Fr. *meuble*), set in motion, violently agitated (L. *mobilis*), or that there is no meaning at all. [Freq. of *mob* (2).]

moccasin, *mocassin*, *mōk'ə-sin*, *n.* a North American Indian's shoe of deerskin or other soft leather: a lady's slipper more or less resembling it: a venomous North American pit-viper.—*n.* *moccasin-flower*, a lady's-slipper orchid. [Powhatan *mōk'asin*; Narragansett *mokuss'in*.]

Mocha, *mō'hā*, *n.* a fine coffee.—*Mocha stone*, a moss agate or similar stone. [Both first brought from *Mocha*, on the Red Sea.]

mocheil. Same as *muchel*.

mock, *mak*, *v.t.* to deride: to scoff at derisively: to make sport of: to mimic in ridicule: to simulate: (*fig.*) to defy, set at naught, tantalise, disappoint, deceive, befool, as if in mockery.—*v.i.* to jeer: to scoff: to speak or behave as one not in earnest.—*n.* *ridicule*: a bringing into ridicule: a scoff: a mockery: a thing mocked.—*adj.* *sham*: false: resembling, or accepted as a substitute for, the true or real.—*adj.* *mock'able*, worthy of derision.—*ns.* *mock'age* (*obs.*); *mock'cr*; *mock'ery*, derision: *ridicule*: subject of *ridicule*: *mimicry*: imitation, esp. a contemptible or insulting imitation: false show: insulting or ludicrous futility.—*adj.* *mock-hero'ic*, burlesquing the heroic style.—*n.* a mock-heroic composition: (in *pl.*) mock-heroic verses: *sham heroic utterances or pose*.—*adj.* *mock-hero'ically*.

mock'ing-bird, an Amer. thrush family, that mimics other birds' songs and other sounds.—*adv.* *mock'ingly*.—*n.* *mock'ing-thrush*, a thrasher.—*adj.* *mock'-mod'est*.—*ns.* *mock'-mod'esty*, *sham modesty*; *mock'-or'ange*, a tall shrub (*Philadelphus*, commonly called *syringa*) of the saxifrage family with strong-scented flowers: (U.S.) a kind of cherry-laurel; *mock'-privet*, a shrub (*Phillyrea*) akin to *privet*.—*mock moon*, a *paraselene*, or bright spot in the moon's halo, 22° to right or left of the moon, due to refraction from ice crystals floating vertically; *mocks the pauses*, (*Shak.*, *Ant.* and *Cleo.*, V. i. 2) *perh.* throws away the opportunities given by the pauses; *mock sun*, a *parhelion*, or spot in the sun's halo; *mock turtle soup*, an imitation of turtle soup, made of calf's head or veal. [O.Fr. *mocquer*; origin uncertain.]

mokado, *mōk'ā-dō*, *n.* (*obs.*) an inferior cloth of Flemish origin: *trumpery*. [Prob. It. *mocaiardo*, haircloth.]

mock-nut, *mōk'ər-nut*, *n.* a kind of hickory-nut with kernel difficult to extract.

moeck, *mō-kōk*, *moeckel*, *mō-kuk*, *n.* an American Indian birch-bark box or basket. [Of Algonquian origin.]

mod, *mōd*, *n.* a Highland literary and musical festival. [Gael. *mod*—O.N. *mót*; cf. *moot*.]

mode, *mōd*, *n.* way or manner of acting, doing, happening, or existing: kind: form: manifestation: state of being: that which exists only as a quality of substance: (*gram.*) a mood: (*log.*) character as necessary, contingent, possible or impossible: (*log.*) a mood: (*petr.*) actual percentage mineral composition: (*statistics*) the value of greatest frequency: modality: fashion: that which is fashionable: fashionableness: (*obs.*) a model of fashion: *alamode*, or a garment made of it: open-work between the solid parts of lace: (*mus.*) the method of dividing the octave according to the position of its steps and half-steps: in old music the method of time-division of notes (*perfect* into three *imperfect* into two; *major*, division of large into longs, *minor* of long into breves).—*adj.* *modal* (*mōd'āl*), relating to mode.—*ns.* *mod'alism*, the doctrine first set forth by Sabellius that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are not three distinct personalities but only three different persons, one who holds.—*n.* *modality*, of being modal: mode: (*law*) the quality of being limited by a condition.—*adv.* *mod'ally*.—*adj.* *modish* (*mōd'ish*), fashionable: affectedly, foolishly, or absurdly fashionable.—*adv.* *mod'ishly*.—*ns.* *mod'ishness*; *mod'ist*, a follower of the fashion; *modiste* (*mō-dēs't*; Fr.), a professionally fashionable dress-maker or milliner.—Greek modes consist each of two disjunct tetrachords with a whole tone (*diatonic* tone) between them, or two conjunct tetrachords with a whole tone above (where the prefix is *hyper-*) or below them (*hypo-*); *Gregorian*, *mediæval*, or *ecclesiastical* modes have the same names but do not correspond (see *authentic*, *plagal*, and the names of the several modes); *major mode*, a modern mode, consisting of two steps, a half-step, three steps, and a half-step; *minor mode*, a modern mode, consisting of a step, a half-step, two steps, a half-step, and two steps. [L. *modus*; partly through Fr. *mode*.]

model, *mōd'l*, *n.* (*obs.*) plan, design: a preliminary solid representation, generally small, or in plastic material, to be followed in construction: something to be copied: a pattern: an imitation of something on a smaller scale: a person or thing closely resembling another: one who poses for an artist: one who exhibits clothes for a shop by wearing them: a pattern of excellence: an article of standard design or a copy of one: structural type: (*obs.*) a medal: (*Shak.*) a close covering or mould.—*adj.* of the nature of a model: set up for imitation: completely suitable for imitation, exemplary.—*v.t.* to form after a model: to shape: to make a model or copy of: to form in some plastic material: of a mannequin, to display (a garment) by wearing it.—*v.i.* to practise modelling:—*pr.p.* *mod'elling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *mod'elled*.—*ns.* *mod'eller*; *mod'elling*, the act or art of making a model of something, a branch of sculpture: rendering of solid form. [O.Fr. *modelle*.—It. *modello*, dim. of *modo*—L. *modus*, a measure.]

modena, *mōd'i-nā*, *n.* a shade of crimson. [*Modena* in Italy.]

moderate, *mōd'ə-rāt*, *v.t.* to keep within measure or bounds: to regulate: to reduce in intensity: to make temperate or reasonable: to pacify: to preside as moderator over or at: (*obs.*) to decide as an arbitrator.—*v.i.* to become less violent or intense: to preside or act as a moderator.—*adj.* (*-rit*) kept within measure or bounds: not excessive or extreme: temperate: of middle rate.—*n.* one whose views are far from extreme: one of a party in the Scottish Church in the 18th century and early 19th, broad in matters of doctrine and discipline, opposed to Evangelicalism and popular rights.—*adv.* *mod'erately*.—*ns.* *mod'erateness*;

moderā'tion, act of moderating: state of being moderated or moderate: freedom from excess: self-restraint: (in *pl.*) the first public examination at Oxford for B.A. (*coll. mods*): the process of slowing down neutrons in an atomic pile; **mod'eratism**, moderate opinions in religion or politics; **mod'erātor**, one who, or that which, moderates or restrains: a president or chairman, esp. in Presbyterian church courts: an officer at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge who superintends the examination for degrees: an oil-lamp with regulated flow of oil: the material in which neutrons are slowed down in an atomic pile:—*fem.* **mod'erātrix**; **mod'erātorship**.—**moderate** (*in*) a call, of a presbytery, to act with the congregation in calling the minister it has chosen. [*L. moderāvi, -ātus*—*modus*, a measure.]

moderato, *mod-ə-rā'tō*, *adj.* and *adv.* at a moderate speed. [*It.*]

modern, *mod'ern*, *adj.* of or characteristic of present or recent time: not ancient or mediaeval: in education, mainly or wholly concerned with subjects other than Greek and Latin: (*print.*) of a style of type with contrasting thick and thin strokes, serifs at right-angles, curves thickened in the centre: (*Shak.*) everyday, commonplace: **Modern**, of a language, of or near the form now spoken and written, distinguished from *Old* and *Middle*.—*n.* one living in modern times, esp. distinguished from the ancient Greeks and Romans: a modernist: a modern printing type.—*n.* **modern-ism**.—*v.t.* **mod'ernise**, to adapt to the present time, conditions, needs, language, or spelling.—*v.i.* to adopt modern ways.—*ns.* **mod'erniser**; **mod'ernism**, a modern usage, expression, or trait: modern spirit or character: a tendency to adjust Christian dogma to the results of science and criticism; **mod'ernist**, an admirer of modern ideas, ways, literature, studies, &c.: one who favours modernism; **modern'ity**.—*adv.* **mod'ernly**.—*n.* **mod'ernness**. [*L.L. modernus*—*modo*, just now, orig. abl. of *modus*.]

modest, *mod'ist*, *adj.* restrained by a sense of seemliness: unobtrusive: unpretentious: unassuming: diffident: decent: chaste: pure and delicate, as thoughts or language: not excessive or extreme: **moderate**.—*adv.* **mod'estly**.—*n.* **mod'esty**, the quality or fact of being modest: a slight covering for a low neck. [*L. modestus*—*modus*, a measure.]

modicum, *mod'i-kūm*, *n.* a small quantity: (*obs.*) a small person: (*obs.*; disrespectfully) a woman:—*pl.* **modicums**. [*L. neut. of modicus*, moderate—*modus*.]

modify, *mod'i-fy*, *v.t.* to moderate: (*philos.*) to determine the mode of: to change the form or quality of: to alter slightly: to vary: to differentiate: (*gram.*) to limit or qualify the sense of (said of an adverb): (*philol.*) to subject to umlaut: (*Scots law*) to assess, decree, or award (a payment):—*pr.p.* **mod'ifying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **mod'ified**.—*adj.* **mod'ifiable**.—*n.* **modification** (*-fi-kā'shun*), act of modifying or state of being modified: result of alteration or change: changed shape or condition: (*biol.*) a change due to environment, lasting only as long as the operative conditions.—*adj.* **mod'ificative**, **mod'ificatory**, tending to modify: causing change of form or condition.—*adj.* **mod'ified** (*-fid*), altered by modification: (*biol.*) homologous but developed in a different direction.—*n.* **mod'ifier** (*-fi-z*), one who modifies: a modifying agent: a diacritic indicating modification, esp. umlaut. [*Fr. modifier*—*L. modifidre, -dtum*—*modus*, a measure, *facere*, to make.]

modillion, *mod-il-yon*, *n.* (*archit.*) an ornamental bracket under a Corinthian or other cornice. [*It. modiglione*—*L. modulus*—*modus*, a measure.]

modiolus, *mo-di-ə-ls*, *n.* the axis of the cochlea of the ear: **Modiolus** (also **Modiola**) the horse-mussel genus.—*adj.* **mod'iolar**. [*L. modiolus*, nave of a wheel, water-wheel bucket, drinking-vessel, &c., dim. of *modus*.]

modish, **modist**, **modiste**. See *mode*.

modus, *mod'i-z*, *L. mod'i-ōs*, *n.* a Roman dry measure, about a peck: a cylindrical head-dress of the gods:—*pl.* **mod'iil** (*-i*). [*L. modius*.]

modulate, *mod'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to regulate, adjust, temper: to inflect, to vary the pitch or frequency of: to vary the amplitude or other character of: to vary under control.—*v.i.* (*mus.*) to pass from one key into another.—*adj.* **mod'ular**, of or pertaining to mode or modulation, or to a module.—*ns.* **modulā'tion**; **mod'ulātor**, one who, or that which, modulates: (*radio*) any device for effecting modulation: a chart used in the tonic sol-fa notation on which modulations are shown; **mod'ule**, a small measure or quantity: (*archit.*) a measure, often the semidiameter of a column, for regulating proportions of other parts: (*Shak.*) a model, image; **mod'ulus**, (*math.*) a constant multiplier or coefficient: the positive square root of the sum of the squares of the real and imaginary parts of a complex number: a quantity expressing the relation between a force and the effect produced.—*pl.* **modull** (*mod'ū-li*). [*L. modulāri, -ātus*, to regulate, *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure.]

modus, *mō'dz*, *n.* the way in which anything works: a fixed payment instead of tithes:—*pl.* **mod'i**.—See *Foreign Words*. [*L. modus*, manner.]

moe, *mō* (*Shak.*). See *mo*, *mow* (*i*).

moellon, *mō'-lon*, *n.* rubble in mason-work. [*Fr.*] **Moesso-gothic**, *mō-sō-goth'ik*, *adj.* relating to the *Goths* who settled in *Moesia*.—*n.* their language.

mofette, *mō-fet'*, *n.* an opening in the earth giving out carbon dioxide with some nitrogen and oxygen—the last stage of volcanic activity. [*Fr.*,—*It. mofeta*, perh. *L. mephitis*, foul exhalation.]

mofussil, *mō-fus'l*, *n.* in India, all outside the capital or great towns.—*adj.* provincial: rural. [*Hind. mujasni*—*Ar. mujassal*, distinct, separate, *p.a.p.* of *fassala*, to separate.]

moggan, *mōg'an*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a footless stocking. [*Origin unknown.*]

Mogul, *mō-gul'*, *n.* a Mongol or Mongolian, esp. one of the followers of Baber, the conqueror of India (1483-1530): a name applied to the best quality of playing-cards.—*adj.* pertaining to the Mogul Empire, architecture, &c.—**Great Mogul**, the title by which Europeans knew the Emperors of Delhi. [*Pers. Mughul*, properly a Mongol.]

mohair, *mō'hār*, *n.* the long, white, fine silken hair of the Angora goat: other hair as a substitute for it: cloth made of it. [*Ar. mukhayyar*; influenced by hair.]

Mohammedan, *mō-ham'i-dan*, **Mahommedan**, *ma-hom'*, **Mahometan**, *ma-hem'i-an*, **Muhammadan**, *mu-ham'-dan*, *-i-dan*, *adj.* pertaining to Mohammed (formerly popularly rendered as Mahomet) or to his religion.—*n.* a follower of Mohammed: one who professes Mohammedanism.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **Mohamm'cd-anise**, &c., to convert to, or conform to, Mohammedanism.—*ns.* **Mohamm'cdanism**, **Mohamm'edism**, &c., the religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.—See also *Mahoun*, *marmet*. [*Ar. Muhammad*, the great prophet of Arabia (c. 570-632); *lit.* praised.]

Moharram, *Muharram*, *Muharrem*, *mō-, mō-hur'um*, *n.* the first month of the Mohammedan year: a great fast in commemoration of Hasan and Hosain during its first ten days: a public procession during the fast. [*Ar. muharram*, sacred.]

Mohawk, *mō'hawk*, *n.* an Indian of an Iroquois tribe of New York State: a Mohock: a skating movement from the edge on one foot to the same edge on the other in the opposite direction. [*From* an Algonquian name.]

Mohican, *mō-hē-kən* **Mohegan**, *-gan*, *n.* an Indian of a former tribe in Connecticut.—Also *adj.* [*From* a native name.]

Mohock, *mō'hok*, *n.* an aristocratic ruffian of early 18th-century London. [*Mohawk*.]

mohr. Same as *mhorr*.

mohur, *mō'har*, *n.* a former Persian and Indian gold coin, in India fifteen rupees. [*Pers. mohr*.]

molder, *mō'dor*, **molther**, *-dhor*, *v.t.* to confuse: to stupefy, overcome.—*v.i.* to work hard: to wander in mind. [*Dialect word*; origin obscure.]

moldore, *mō'dor*, *n.* a disused gold coin of Portugal.

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

[Port. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. money of gold—*L. monēta, dē, aurum*.]
moety, *moi'-ti*, *n.* half: one of two parts or divisions: (*Shak.*) a small share. [O.Fr. *moite*—*L. mediētās, -tātis*, middle point, later half—*medius*, middle.]
moil, *moil', v.t.* to wet: to bedaub: to defile.—*v.i.* to toil: to drudge.—*n.* a spot: a defilement: labour: trouble: turmoil.—*n.* moll'er. [O.Fr. *mouillier* (Fr. *mouiller*), to wet—*L. mollis*, soft.]
molneau, *moi'nē*, *n.* a small flat bastion to protect a fortification while being erected. [Fr.]
Moirā, *moi'rā*, *n.* a Fate (goddess). [Gr. *Moira*.]
moire, *moir*, also *mwater*, *mōr*, *moir*, *n.* orig. watered mohair: now watered silk or other fabric with watered appearance.—*adj.* *moiré* (*mwa'rē*, *moi'ri*), watered.—*n.* a watered appearance: sometimes used in error for *moire*. [Fr., from English *mohair*.]
moist, *moist*, *adj.* damp: humid: rainy: watery: (*Shak.*) juicy.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to moisten.—*v.t.* *moisten* (*mois'n*), to make moist: to wet slightly: —*ist.*—*adv.* *moist'ly*.
e, moistness: that quid, esp. in small [O.Fr. *moiste* (Fr. *moite*), perh.—*L. mustum*, juice of grapes, new wine, perh. *L. mūcidus*, mouldy.]
moulder. See *molder*.
moke, *mōk*, *n.* (*slang*) a donkey: a variety performer on several instruments: (*U.S. slang*) a negro. [Origin unknown.]
molar, *mō'lar*, *adj.* used for grinding: pertaining to a grinding tooth.—*n.* a grinding tooth, or back tooth. [*L. molaris*—*mola*, a millstone—*molēre*, to grind.]
molar, *mō'lar*, *adj.* of or pertaining to mass or masses, or to large masses. [*L. mōlēs*, mass.]
Molasse, *mō-lās'*, *n.* a series of Oligocene or Miocene sandstones and sandy marls in Switzerland, France, and Germany. [Fr.]
mollasses, *mo-lar'iz*, *n.sing.* a thick treacle that drains from sugar. [Port. *melaço* (Fr. *mélasse*)—*L. mellāceum*—*mēl*, *mellis*, honey.]
mold. See *mould*, *mole* (1).
moldwarp. See *mouldwarp*.
mole, *mōl*, *n.* (*obs.* except in Scots form *mail* and in *Iron-mould*) a spot, esp. one caused by iron on linen: a small spot or elevation on the skin, often coloured and hairy.—*Spens.* *mōld*. [O.E. *māl*.]
mole, *mōl*, *n.* a small insectivorous animal (*Talpa*) with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground and casts up little heaps of mould: extended to kindred or similar animals: (*fig.*) one who works in darkness or underground: one who sees ill.—*ns.* *mole'cast*, a molehill: *mole'-catcher*, one whose business it is to catch moles; *mole'-erick'et*, a burrowing insect (*Gryllotalpa*) of the ericket family, with forelegs like a mole's.—*adj.* *mole'-eyed*, having eyes like those of a mole: seeing imperfectly.—*ns.* *mole'hill*, a little hill or heap of earth cast up by a mole; *mole'rat*, a name for several burrowing rodents (*Sorex*, *Bathyergus*, &c.); *mole'skin*, the skin of a mole: *mole's fur*: a superior kind of fustian, double-twilled, cropped before dyeing: (*in pl.*) clothes, esp. trousers, made of this fustian; *mole'-spade*, a small spade used by mole-catchers.—*make* a mountain out of a molehill, to magnify a trifling matter; *mole out*, to seek, or elicit, bit by bit, as if by burrowing. [M.E. *molle*, *mulle*; cf. Du. *mol*, L.G. *mol*, *mūl*; according to some a shortened form of *mouldwarp*.]
mole, *mōl*, *n.* a massive breakwater: an ancient Roman mausoleum. [Fr. *mōle*—*L. mōlēs*, mass.]
molecule, *mol'i-kūl*, or *mōl'*, *n.* the smallest particle of any substance: —*substance*: a —*(mol'-ek'ū-lar)*.
—adv. *molee'ularly*—*molecular weight*, the weight of a molecule referred to that of oxygen as 16 (or of hydrogen as 1). [Fr. *molécule*, dim.—*L. mōlēs*, mass.]
molendinar, *mol-en'din-ar*, *adj.* (*jocular*) pertaining

to a mill or a miller.—*n.* a molar tooth.—*adj.* *molen'dinary*, (*jocular*) relating to a mill.—*n.* a mill. [*L.L. molendinum*, a mill—*L. molēre*, to grind.]
molest, *mō-, mō-lest'*, *v.t.* to vex: to interfere with in a troublesome or hostile way: to annoy.—*n.* annoyance.—*ns.* *molest'ation* (*mō-, mō-*); *molest'er*—*adj.* *molest'ful*. [Fr. *molester*—*L. molestāre*—*molestus*, troublesome.]
mollmen, *mō-lī-man*, *n.* a great effort, esp. of any periodic effort to discharge a natural function.—*(her.)* like a millstone with each arm ending in two outward curving branches.—*n.* a moline cross. [*L. mola*, a mill.]
Molinism, *mol'in-izm*, *n.* the doctrine of the 16th-cent. Spanish Jesuit Luis *Molina*, reconciling predestination and free will by God's foreknowledge, the efficacy of grace depending on the co-operation of the will.—*n.* *Mol'inist*.
Mollinism, *mol'in-izm*, *n.* the quietism of Miguel de *Molinos* (17th cent.).—*n.* *Mol'inist*.
Moll, *mol*, *n.* a familiar form of *Mary*: a concubine: a prostitute.
mollah, *molla*. See *mullah*.
mollie, *mol'i*, *n.* an abbreviation of *malle-maroking*.
mollify, *mol'i-fi*, *v.t.* to soften: to assuage: to cause to abate: to appease.—*v.i.* to become soft: to relax in severity or opposition.—*pr.p.* *moll'i-fying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *moll'ified*.—*ns.* *mollifica-tion* (*-fi-kā-shən*); *moll'ifier*. [Fr. *mollifier*—*L. mollificāre*—*mollis*, soft, *facere*, to make.]
mollities, *mol-ish'i-tēz*, *n.* (*L.*) softness, softening.—*adj.* *mollitulous* (*-ish'us*), luxurious. [*L. mollitēs*—*mollis*, soft.]
mollusc, *mollusk*, *mol'ask*, *n.* one of the *Mollusca* (*-us'hā*), a large phylum of invertebrates, without segments or limbs, usually having a mantle or fold of skin that secretes a shell—*lamelli*-brachs, *gasteropods*, *cephalopods*, and some smaller groups: a person of inert habit.—*adj.* *mollus'ean*, *mollus'eous*, of or belonging to the *Mollusca*.—*n.* *mollus'oid*, a member of a now abandoned division of invertebrates the *Mollus-coid'ea*, *Polyzoa* and *brachiopods*.—*adj.* of the *Molluscoidea*: like a mollusc. [*L. molluscus*, softish—*mollis*, soft.]
Molly, *mol'i*, *n.* dim. of *Mary*: a milk-sop.—*n.* *moll'yecuddle*, an effeminate fellow.—*v.t.* to coddle.—*Molly Maguire*, an Irish Ribbonman (1843) dressing as a woman: a member of a Pennsylvania secret society crushed in 1877.
mollymawk, *mol'i-mack*. Same as *malle-muek*.
Moloch, *mō'loh*, *n.* a Semite god to whom children were sacrificed (also *Mo'lech*): any cause to which dreadful sacrifice is made or destruction due: an exceedingly spiny harmless Australian lizard.—*v.t.* *mo'lochise*, to sacrifice as to Moloch. [Gr. and *L. Moloch*—Heb. *Mōlek*.]
Molossian, *mol-os'i-an*, *adj.* of *Molossia* or *Molossis* in Epirus, famous in ancient times for its great dogs, a kind of mastiff.—*n.* *mollus'sus*, a metrical foot of three long syllables.—*pl.* *mollus'si*.
molt, *molten*. See *melt*.
molto, *mōl'tō*, *adv.* (*mus.*) very: much. [It.]
moly, *mō'li*, *n.* a magic herb given by *Hermes* to *Odysseus* as a counter-charm against the spells of *Circe*: a species of wild onion, *Allium Moly*. [Gr. *mōly*.]
molybdenum, *mol-ib'din-am* (also *mol-ib-dē-nam*), *n.* silvery-white metal (Mo; atomic number 42).—*id.* *molyb-*
molybdenum
molybdō'sis,
H₂MoO₄,
a lump of lead,
a.
mome, *mōm*, *n.* (*obs.*) a buffoon: a carper. [Mornus.]
mome, *mōm*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a blockhead. [Origin obscure.]
moment, *mō'ment*, *n.* a point of time: a time so short that it may be considered as a point: a

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

very short time (abbrev. in slang, *mo*): a second: a precise instant: the present, or the right, instant: (*Shak.*) moving cause or motive: importance, consequence: (*math.*; *obs.*) an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity: a stage or turning-point: an element or factor (as in *psychological moment*, rightly used): a measure of turning effect—the *moment of a force* about a point is the product of the force and the perpendicular on its line of action from the point.—*adj.* *momentā'neous*, *momentā'ry*: instantaneous; *mo'mentāny*, (*Shak.*) momentary.—*adv.* *mo'mentā'ly*, *mo'mentā'ly*.—*n.* *mo'mentā'ryness*.—*adj.* *mo'mentā'ry*, lasting for a moment: short-lived.—*adv.* *mo'mently*, every moment: for a moment.—*adj.* occurring every moment: of a moment.—*adj.* *momentous* (*-ment'*), of great consequence.—*adv.* *momentously*.—*ns.* *momentousness*; *momentum*, the quantity of motion in a body measured by the product of mass and velocity: (*pop.*) force of motion gained in movement, impetus.—*pl.* *momenta*. [*L. momentum*, for *movimentum*—*movere*, to move.]

mommet. See *mammet*.

Momus, *mō'mas*, *n.* the god of ridicule. [Latinised from *Gr. mōmos*, blame, reproach, personified.]

mona, *mō'nā*, *n.* a West African monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*. [*It.*, *Sp.*, or *Port. mona*, monkey.]

monachism, *mon'ak-izm*, *n.* monasticism.—*adj.* *mon'achal*, *mon'achist*.—*n.* *mon'achus*, the monk-seal genus. [*Gr. monachos*, solitary—*monos*, alone.]

monacid, *mon-as'id*, *monoacid*, *mon-ō-as'id*, *adj.* having one replaceable hydrogen atom: capable of replacing one hydrogen atom of an acid. [*Gr. monos*, alone, and *acid*.]

monact, *mon'akt*, *adj.* one-rayed.—*adj.* *monact'inal* (*-i-nal* or *-inal*), *monact'ine* (*-in*). [*Gr. monos*, alone, *aktis*, *-inos*, a ray.]

monad, *mon'ad*, *n.* the number one: a unit: an ultimate unit of being, material and psychical: a spirit: God: a hypothetical primitive living organism or unit of organic life: a flagellate of the genus *Monas* or akin to it: a univalent element, atom, or radical.—*Also adj.*—*adj.* *monad'ic*, *-al*; *monad'iform*, like a monad.—*ns.* *monad'ism*, *monadology*, a theory or doctrine of monads, esp. Leibniz's; *mon'as*, a monad: *Monas*, a genus of flagellates. [*Gr. monas*, *-ados*, a unit—*monos*, alone.]

monadelphous, *mon-ō-del'fus*, *adj.* of stamens, united by the filaments in one bundle: of a flower or plant, having all the stamens so united.—*n. pl.* *Monadelph'ia*, in Linnaeus's system, a class of plants with stamens united in one bundle. [*Gr. adelphos*, brother.]

monandrous, *mon-an'drus*, *adj.* having or allowing one husband or male mate (at a time): (*bot.*) having one stamen or one antheridium.—*n. pl.* *Monan'dria*, in Linnaeus's system, a class of plants with one stamen.—*n.* *monan'dry*, the condition or practice of being monandrous. [*Gr. anēr*, *andros*, a man, male.]

monarch, *mon'ark*, *n.* a sole hereditary head of a state, whether titular or ruling.—*adj.* *monarch'al* (*-ārk'al*), *monarch'ial*, *monarch'ic*, *-al*.—*ns.* *Monarch'ian*, a Christian who denied the personal independent subsistence of Christ—*dynamis*, when regarding the divinity of Christ as only a power (*dynamis*) communicated to him; *modalistic*, when regarding Christ as the Father who had assumed flesh, a mere *modus* of the Godhead; *monarch'ianism*.—*adj.* *monarch'ianis'tic*.—*v.t.* *mon'archise*, to rule over as a monarch: to convert into a monarchy.—*v.i.* (*also v.t.* with *it*) to play the monarch.—*ns.* *mon'archism*, the principles of monarchy: love of monarchy: *mon'archist*, an advocate of monarchy: a believer in monarchy: a monarchian.—*Also adj.*—*adj.* *monarchist'ic*.—*ns.* *Monarch'o*, (*Shak.*) a foppish fantastic megalomaniac (from a crazy Italian about Elizabeth's court); *mon'archy*, a kind of government of which there is a monarch: a state with monarchical government: the territory of a monarch. [*Gr. monarchēs*—*monos*, alone, *crchein*, to rule.]

monarch, *mon'ark*, *adj.* (*bot.*) having one xylem strand. [*Gr. monos*, alone, *archē*, origin.]

monastery, *mon'as-tar-i*, *-tri*, *n.* a house for monks, or (*rarely*) nuns.—*adj.* *monast'erial*, *monastic* (*-as'tik*), *-al*, pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns: recluse: solitary.—*n.* *monas'tic*, a monk.—*adv.* *monas'tically*.—*n.* *monas'ticism* (*-izm*), the corporate monastic life or system of living. [*Late Gr. monastērion*—*monastēs*, a monk—*monos*, alone.]

monatomic, *mon-ō-tom'ik*, *adj.* consisting of one atom: having one replaceable atom or group: univalent. [*atom*.]

monaul, *mon'aul*, *n.* a magnificent Himalayan pheasant (*Lophophorus*). [*Nepali monāl*.]

monaxial, *mon-aks'i-al*, *adj.* having only one axis.—*adj.* *monax'on*, *monaxial*.—*n.* a monaxonie sponge spicule.—*adj.* *monaxon'ic*.—*n. pl.* *Monaxon'ida*, an order of sponges with monaxon spicules only. [*Gr. axōn*, and *L. axis*, axle.]

monazite, *mon'az-īt*, *n.* (*min.*) a phosphate of cerium, lanthanum, neodymium, praseodymium, and usually thorium, a source of thorium. [*Gr. monazein*, to be solitary—on account of its rarity.] **monchiquite**, *mon'chi-kīt*, *n.* a fine-grained lamprophyre rock, composed of olivine and augite with little or no felspar, in an analcite ground-mass. [*From the Serra de Manchique*, in S.W. Portugal.]

Monday, *mun'di*, *n.* the second day of the week.—*adj.* *Mon'dayish*, having the feelings that succeed Sunday's activities or inactivities, with the prospect of the week's work.—*black Monday*, *Handsel Monday*, *Meal Monday*, *Plough Monday* (see *black*, &c.). [*O.E. mōnandæg*, *mōnan*, gen. of *mōna*, moon, *dag*, day.]

moner, *mō'nēr*, *moneron*, *mon-ēr'on*, *n.* Haeckel's hypothetical simplest protozoan:—*pl.* *monēr'a*. [*Gr. monērēs*, single.]

monergism, *mon-ēr-jizm*, *n.* (*theol.*) the doctrine that regeneration is entirely the work of the Holy Spirit, the natural will being incapable of co-operation. [*Gr. monos*, alone, *ergon*, work.]

monetary, *mon' or mun'tar-i*, *adj.* of or relating to money: consisting of money.—*n.* *monetis'a-tion*.—*v.t.* *mon'etise*, to give the character of money to, to coin as money. [*L. monēta* (see *money*).]

moneth, *mun'eth* (*Spens.*). Same as *month*.
money, *mun'i*, *n.* coin: pieces of stamped metal used in commerce: any currency used in the same way: wealth:—*pl.* *mon'ey's*, *mon'ies*, (*arch.* and *legal*) sums of money: money.—*ns.* *money'-bag*, a bag for or of money: (*pl.*) a rich man; *mon'cy-bill*, a bill introduced into parliament or congress for raising revenue or otherwise dealing with money.—*adj.* *mon'ey-bound*, unable to move for want of money.—*ns.* *money'-box*, a box for collecting or saving money, usu. with a slit for insertion; *mon'ey-broker*, one who carries out transactions in money for others; *mon'cy-changer*, one who exchanges one currency for another.—*adj.* *mon'eyed*, *mon'ic'd*, having money: rich in money: consisting in money.—*ns.* *mon'eycyer*, one who coins money legally: (*obs.*) a capitalist; *mon'ey-grubber*, a sordid accumulator of wealth; *mon'ey-lender*, a professional lender of money at interest; *mon'cy-lending*.—*adj.* *mon'eyless*, having no money.—*ns.* *mon'ey-maker*, one who acquires riches: anything that brings profit; *mon'ey-making*, act of gaining wealth.—*adj.* *lucrative*, *profitable*.—*ns.* *mon'ey-mar'ket*, the market or field for the investment of money; *mon'cy-or'der*, an order for money deposited at one post-office, and payable at another; *mon'ey-scriv'ener*, one who does financial business for clients; *mon'ey-spi'der*, a small spider supposed to bring luck; *mon'cy-spinner*, a money-spider: a successful speculator: anything that brings much money; *mon'cy's-worth*, something as good as money: full value; *mon'ey-taker*, one who receives payments of money, esp. at an entrance-door: one who can be bribed; *mon'cywort*, a round-leaved loosestrife, creeping Jenny.—*bard money*, coin; in the money, (*racing*, &c.) among the prize-winners;

money down, money paid on the spot; money of account, a monetary unit (not represented by current coins) used in keeping accounts; pot(s) of money, a large amount of money; ready money, money paid for a thing at the time at which it is bought; money ready for immediate payment. [O.Fr. *monnaie* (Fr. *monnaie*)—L. *moneta*, money, a mint, *Moneta* (the reminder) being a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.]

mong, mung, n. (now dial.) a mixture: a crowd.—**mong'corn, mung'corn, maslin.** [O.E. *gemang*.]

'mong, mongst, aphetic for among, amongst.
monger, mung'gor, n. (chiefly in composition) a dealer, esp. in a petty or discreditable way: a trafficker.—**ns. mong'erling, mong'ery.** [O.E. *mangere*—L. *mangō*, -ōnis, a furbisher, slave-dealer—Gr. *manganēuēin*, to use trickery.]

Mongol, mong'gol, n. a member of Genghis Khan's clan, or of the various populations under him: one of the people of Mongolia: their language: a member of a broad-headed, yellow-skinned, straight-haired, small-nosed human race, often with an epicanthic fold of skin (otherwise called *Tuogus*) a Mongoloid idiot.—**adj.** of the Mongols, Mongolia, or Mongolian.—**adj.** Mongolian (*mong-gō-li-an*), of Mongolia, the Mongols, or their language.—**n.** the language of Mongolia.—**adj.** Mongolic (-gō'lik), Mongolian: of Mongolian type: of the division of the Ural-Altaic languages and Kalmuck belong.—**n.** of mental deficiency combined with a Mongol-like appearance.—**adj.** Mong'oloid, of Mongolian race or type: affected with Mongolism.—**n.** a person of Mongolian type: a Mongolian idiot.—**Mongoloid eye,** an eye with an epicanthic fold. [Said to be from Mongol *mong*, brave.]

mongoose, muung', mong'gōos, n. an Indian animal of the civet family, a great slayer of snakes and rats: any other species of the genus (*Herpestes*), including the ichneumon: a Madagascan lemur!—**pl.** mong'ooses.—Also *muung'oose, mangousor'* (Fr.). [Marathi *mangūs*.]

mongrel, mung'gral, n. an animal, esp. a dog, of a mixed breed (usu. in contempt): a person, thing, or word of mixed or indefinite origin or nature: that which is neither one thing nor another.—**adj.** mixed in breed: ill-defined.—**v.t.** mong'relise.—**n.** mong'relism.—**adj.** mong'relly. [Prob. from root of O.E. *mengan*, to mix.]

monial, mōn'i-əl, n. a mullion. [O.Fr., of unknown origin.]

monied, monies. See money.

moniliform, mon-i'l-i-form, adj. like a string of beads. [L. *monile*, a necklace, *forma*, form.]

moniment, mon'i-ment, n. (*Spens.*) Same as monument.

moniplies, mun', mon'i-pliz. See manyplies.

monism, mon'izm, n. a philosophical theory that all being may ultimately be referred to one category; thus *idealism, pantheism, materialism* are monisms—as opposed to the dualism of matter and spirit.—**n.** mon'ist.—**adj.** mon'ist'ic, -al. [Gr. *monos*, alone.]

monition, mon-ish'ən, n. a reminding or admonishing: warning: notice: (*law*) a summons to appear and answer.—**adj.** mon'itive, conveying admonition.—**n.** mon'itor, one who admonishes: an adviser: an instructor: a senior pupil who assists in school discipline: (*obs.*) a back-board: apparatus for testing transmission in electrical communication.

monocle, mon'okl, n. a genus (*Varanus*) of very large lizards of Africa, Asia, and Australia (from a fancy that they give warning of the presence of a crocodile): a detector for radioactivity: (*fem.* mon'itress).—**v.t.** to act as monitor: to check (as the body and clothing of persons working with radioactive materials) for radioactivity.—**v.i.** (*wireless*) to tap on to a communication circuit, usu. in order

to ascertain that the transmission is that desired: to listen to foreign broadcasts in order to obtain news, code messages, &c.—**adj.** monitō'rial, relating to a monitor.—**adv.** monitō'rially.—**n.** mon'itorship.—**adj.** mon'itory, giving admonition or warning. [L. *monēre*, -itum, to remind.]

monk, mungk, n. formerly, a hermit: a man (other than a friar, but loosely often applied to a friar also) of a religious community living together under vows: a bullfinch: an inkly blotch or overinked place in print: formerly, touchwood for firing mines.—**ns.** monk'-
asticism: behaviour of monks
monk'-fish, the angel-fish
the state or character of
(deprecatory), pertaining
monastic.—**ns.** monk'-se

alibiventer of the Black Sea, Mediterranean, and N.W. Africa, dark grey above, light underneath; monks'hood, wolfsbane, a poisonous ranunculaceous plant (*Aconitum*) with a large hoodlike posterior sepal; monk's'-rhu'barb, patience-dock; monk's'-seam, (*naut.*) a strong seam formed by overlapping two pieces and stitching on each side and down the middle—also *middle-stitching*. [O.E. *munuc*—L. *monachus*—Gr. *monachos*—*monos*, alone.]

monkey, mungk'i, n. any mammal of the Primates except man and (usually) the anthropoid apes: an ape: a name of contempt, esp. for a mischievous person, also of playful endearment: the falling weight of a pile-driver: a large hammer for driving bolts: (*slang*) 500 pounds, or dollars: (*slang*) anger: a liquor-vessel of various kinds: (*pl.* monk'ey's).—**v.i.** to meddle with anything, to fool.—**v.t.** to imitate as a monkey does.—**ns.** monk'ey-bag, a small money-bag, hung round the neck; monk'ey-block, a small swivel-block, used to guide running rigging; monk'ey-board, a foot-board behind a vehicle; monk'ey-boat, a narrow, half-decked river-boat; monk'ey-bread, the baobab-tree or its fruit; monk'ey-en'gine, a pile-driving engine; monk'ey-flower, Mimulus; monk'ey-gaff, a small gaff above the spanker-gaff for the flag; monk'ey-gland, contemptuous name for an ape's testicle, grafted on man to effect rejuvenescence; monk'ey-grass, a coarse fibre from the leaf-stalks of *Attalea fumifera*, used for brooms, &c.; monk'ey-hammer, a drop-

press with a ram, which is raised and let drop freely.—**adj.** monk'eyish.—**ns.** monk'eyism, monkey-like behaviour; monk'ey-jacket, a close-fitting jacket; monk'ey-jar, a water-monkey; monk'ey-nut, the pea-nut or ground-nut (*Arachis*); monk'ey-pot, the round-lidded outer shell of the sapotea nut; monk'ey-pump, a straw let through a gimlet-hole for sucking liquor from a cask; monk'ey-puzzle, the so-called Chile pine, *Araucaria imbricata*, with elose-set prickly leaves; monk'ey-rail, a light rail above the quarter-rail; monk'ey-rope, a forest creeper or liana: a rope round a sailor's waist for working in a dangerous place; monk'ey-run, a favourite place of parade and striking up of acquaintance; monk'ey-shine, (*U.S. slang*) a monkeyish trick; monk'ey-tail, a vertical scroll at the end of a hand-rail; monk'ey-trick; monk'ey-wheel, a tackle-block over which runs a hoisting-rope; monk'ey-wrench, a screw-key with a movable jaw.—**have, or get, one's monkey up,** to be angry; **suck the monkey,** to drink from a cask through an inserted tube: to drink rum, &c., from a coconut. [Origin doubtful.]

Mon-Khmer, mōn'kmer', adj. of a group of Austroasiatic languages that includes *Mon*, spoken in Pegu (Burma), and *Khmer* in Cambodia.

mono-, mon'-o- See Prefixes.

monocleld. Same as monaelld.

monobasic, mon-ō-bā'sik, adj. capable of reacting with one equivalent of an acid: (of an acid) having one replaceable hydrogen atom. [Base.]

monoblepsis, mon-ō-blep'sis, n. a condition in which vision is more distinct when one eye only is used. [Gr. *monos*, single, *blepsis*, sight.]

monocardian, mon-ō-kār'di-an, adj. having an undivided heart. [Gr. *kardiā*, heart.]

fāte, fār, dsh; mē, har (ber); mūne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

monocarpellary, *mon-ō-kār'pəl-a-ri*, or *-pəl'*, *adj.* of or with only one carpel.

monocarpic, *mon-ō-kār'p'ik*, *adj.* fruiting once only.—*adj.* monocarpous, monocarpic: having only one ovary: producing one fruit. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

monoceros, *mō-nōs'ar-os*, *n.* a one-horned animal: the unicorn. (*Spens.*) perhaps the sword-fish, or the narwhal.—*adj.* monoceros. [Gr. *monokērōs*: *monos*, single, *keras*, a horn.]

monochasium, *mon-ō-kā'zi-əm*, *n.* a cymose inflorescence in which each axis in turn produces one branch:—*pl.* monocha'sia.—*adj.* monocha'sial. [Gr. *monos*; apparently on the analogy of dichasium, as if that were from Gr. *di*, twice, and *chasis*, separation.]

monochlamydeous, *mon-ō-kla-mīd'i-us*, *adj.* (*bot.*) having a one-whorled perianth.—*n.pl.* Monochlamy'deae, a division of the Archichlamydeae or Choripetalae, usually with perianth in one whorl. [Gr. *monos*, single, *chlamys*, a cloak.]

monochord, *mon'ō-hord*, *n.* an acoustical instrument with one string, sound-board and bridge: a similar instrument with more than one string and bridge: a clavichord: a tromba marina. [Gr. *monochordon*—*monos*, *chordē*, a gut-string.]

monochroic, *mon-ō-kro'ik*, *adj.* of one colour. [Gr. *monochroos*—*monos*, *chrōs*, colour.]

monochromatic, *mon-ō-kro-ma'tik*, *adj.* of one colour or wave-length only: completely colour-blind: done in monochrome.—*ns.* monochro'masy, complete colour-blindness; monochro'mat, -mate, one who sees all colours as differing in brilliance only; monochro'matism, monochromatic vision; mon'ochrome, representation in one colour: a picture in one colour: monochromy; monochro'mist, one who practises monochrome; mon'ochromy, the art of monochrome. [Gr. *monochromatos*—*monos*, *chrōma*, -atos, colour.]

monocle, *mon'ō-kl*, *n.* a single eyeglass. [Fr. *monocle*—Gr. *monos*, *L. oculus*, eye.]

monocline, *mon'ō-klīn*, *n.* (*geol.*) a fold in strata followed by resumption of the original direction.—*adj.* monoclin'al. [Gr. *klīnein*, to cause to slope.]

monoclinic, *mon'ō-klīn-ik*, *adj.* (*crystal.*) referable to three unequal axes, two intersecting each other obliquely and at right angles to the third. [Gr. *klīnein*, to incline.]

monoclinous, *mon'ō-klī-nōs*, or *-klī'*, *adj.* (*bot.*) hermaphrodite. [Gr. *monos*, *klīnē*, bed.]

mono-compound, *mon'ō-kom'pōund*, *n.* (*chem.*) a compound containing one atom or group of that which is indicated.

monocotyledon, *mon-ō-kot-i-lē'don* (*botanists' slang*, mon'ocot), *n.* a plant of the Monocotyl'e'dones (-ēz), or Monocot'ylac, one of the two great divisions of the Angiosperms, the embryos with one cotyledon, leaves commonly parallel-veined, the parts of the flower usually in threes, the vascular bundles scattered and (with exceptions) without cambium.—*adj.* monocotyl'e'donous.

monocracy, *mon-ōk'rā-si*, *n.* government by one person.—*n.* mon'ocrat (-ō-kra't).—*adj.* monocrat'ic. [Gr. *monos*, *kratos*, power.]

monocular, *mon-ōk'ū-lar*, *adj.* one-eyed: of, for, or with one eye.—Also monoc'ulous. [Gr. *monos*, *L. oculus*, an eye.]

monocyclic, *mon-ō-sik'lik*, *adj.* having one whorl or ring. [Gr. *monos*, *kyklos*, a wheel.]

monodactylous, *mon-ō-dak'ti-lūs*, *adj.* one-toed or one-fingered. [Gr. *monos*, *daktylos*, finger, toe.]

Monodelphia, *mon-ō-dē'fī-ā*, *n.pl.* one of the three primary divisions of mammals, the placental mammals or Eutheria.—*adj.* monodel'phian, monodel'phic, monodel'phous. [Gr. *monos*, *dēlphys*, womb.]

Monodon, *mon'ō-don*, *n.* the narwhal.—*adj.* mon'odont, one-tusked: of the monodon. [Gr. *monos*, *odontos*, tooth, tusk.]

monodrama, *mon'ō-drā-mā*, *n.* a dramatic piece for a single performer.—*adj.* monodramatic (-drā-ma't'ik).

monody, *mon'ō-di*, *n.* a mournful ode or poem in which a single mourner bewails: a song for one

voice: a manner of composition in which one part or voice carries the melody, the others accompanying.—*adj.* monodic (-od'), -al.—*n.* mon'odist, one who writes monodies. [Gr. *monōidia*—*monos*, *ōidē*, song.]

monoecious, *mon-ē'shūs*, *adj.* having separate male and female flowers on the same plant.—*n.pl.* Monoec'ia, in the Linnaean system, a class so characterised.—*n.* monoecism (-ē'sizm). [Gr. *oikos*, a house.]

monogamy, *mon-og'a-mī*, *n.* the rule, custom, or condition of marriage to one wife or husband at a time, or (now rarely) in life.—*adj.* monogamic (*mon-ō-gam'ik*), monogamous (-og'am-).—*n.* monog'amist. [Gr. *monos*, *gamos*, marriage.]

monogenesis, *mon-ō-jen'i-sis*, *n.* development of offspring from a parent like itself: asexual reproduction: community of origin.—*adj.* monogenet'ic.—*ns.* monogenism (-ō-jen-izm), the doctrine of the common descent of all living things, or of any particular group (esp. mankind) from one ancestor or pair; monogen'ist.—*adj.* monogenist'ic; monog'enous.—*n.* monog'eney, descent from one common ancestor or pair: asexual reproduction. [Gr. *monos*, *genesis*, generation.]

monoglot, *mon'ō-glot*, *n.* one who knows only one language.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *monos*, *glōtta*, tongue.]

monogony, *mon-ō-gō-nī*, *n.* asexual reproduction. [Gr. *monos*, *gonos*, begetting.]

monogram, *mon'ō-gram*, *n.* a figure consisting of several letters interwoven or written into one.—*adj.* monogrammatic (-gra-ma't'ik). [Gr. *monos*, *gramma*, *grammatos*, a letter.]

monograph, *mon'ō-graf*, *n.* a treatise written on one particular subject or any branch of it: a systematic account.—*v.t.* to write a monograph upon.—*ns.* monographer (*mon-ō-gra-far*), monog'raphist, a writer of monographs.—*adj.* monog'raphic (-gra'f), -al, pertaining to a monograph or a monogram: drawn in lines without colours.—*n.* monog'raphy, (*rare*) a monograph. [Gr. *monos*, *graphō*, to write.]

monogyny, *mon-ō'yī-nī*, or *-og-*, *n.* the custom, practice, or condition of having only one wife: marriage with one wife: the habit of mating with one female.—*n.pl.* Monogyn'ia (*mon-ō-yī-nī-ā*), in various Linnaean classes of plants an order having one style.—*adj.* monogyn'ian; monog'y'nous, having one wife: practising monogyny: mating with one female: having one style: monogyn'ian. [Gr. *monos*, *gynē*, woman.]

monohybrid, *mon-ō-hī'brid*, *n.* a cross between parents differing in one heritable character. [Gr. *monos* and *hybrid*.]

monohydric, *mon-ō-hī'drik*, *adj.* containing one hydroxyl group.

monolatry, *mō-nol'a-trī*, *n.* the worship of one god without excluding belief in others.—*n.* monolat'er.—*adj.* monolat'rous. [Gr. *monos*, *latreia*, worship.]

monolith, *mon-ō-lith*, *n.* a pillar, or column, of a single stone.—*adj.* monolith'ic. [Gr. *monos*, *lithos*, a stone.]

monologue, *mon'ō-log*, *n.* a composition put into the mouth of one person, or intended to be spoken by one person: a harangue that engrosses conversation.—*adj.* monologic (-loj'), -al.—*v.i.* monologise (*mon-ō-lō-jīz*), to indulge in this.—Also monologueise (-gi-z).—*ns.* monol'ogist, one who talks in monologue (also mon'ologuist); monol'ogy, the habit of doing so. [Gr. *monos*, *logos*, speech.]

monomachy, *mon-om'a-ki*, *n.* single combat: a duel.—Also monomach'ia. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *machē*, a fight.]

monomania, *mon-ō-mā'nī-ā*, *n.* madness confined to one subject: an unreasonable interest in any particular thing.—*n.* monomā'nīac, one affected with monomania.—*adj.* monomā'nīac, monoman'iacal (-mā-nī'a-kal). [Gr. *monos*, *manīa*, madness.]

monomer, *mon'*, *mōn'ō-mar*, *n.* the simplest of any series of compounds having the same empirical formula—opp. to *polymer*. [Gr. *monos*, and suff. -mer.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'z-mant*, *in'fent*, *ran'dam*

monometallic, *mon-ō-mī-tal'ik*, *adj.* involving or using but one metal as a standard of currency.—*ns.* monometallicism (*-mē'tal-izm*); monometallicist. [Gr. *monos*, and *metal*.]

monometer, *mon-ō-mī-tar*, *adj.* (*pros.*) consisting of one measure.—*n.* a verse of one measure.

monomial, *mon-ō-mī-āl*, *n.* an algebraic expression of one term only: a name consisting of one word.—Also *adj.* [Ill-formed from Gr. *monos*, alone, *L. nomen*, name.]

monomorphie, *mon-ō-mor'fih*, *adj.* existing in one form only.—*adj.* monomorphous. [Gr. *monos*, *morphē*, form.]

monomarian, *mon-ō-mī-ā-ri-ən*, *adj.* having one adductor muscle. [Gr. *monos*, *mūs*, *myos*, muscle.]

monopetalous, *mon-ō-pet'ā-las*, *adj.* (*bot.*) having petals united.

monophagous, *mon-ō-fā-gas*, *adj.* having only one kind of food.—*n.* monophagy (*-ji*), feeding on one food: eating alone. [Gr. *monos*, *phagein* (*aor.*), to eat.]

monophobia, *mon-ō-fō-bī-ā*, *n.* morbid dread of being alone. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *phobos*, fear.]

monophthong, *mon-ōf-thong*, *n.* a simple vowel-sound.—*adj.* monophthongal (*-thong'gəl*).—*v.t.* monophthongise (*-giz*), to turn into a monophthong. [Gr. *monophthongos*—*monos*, *phthongos*, sound, vowel.]

monophyletic, *mon-ō-fi-lē'tik*, or *-fi-*, *adj.* derived from a single stock. [Gr. *monos*, *phylētikos*, pertaining to a tribesman—*phylē*, tube.]

monophyodont, *mon-ō-fi-ō-dont*, *adj.* having only one set of teeth.—*n.* an animal with but one set of teeth. [Gr. *monophytēs*, of simple nature, *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

Monophysite, *mō-nōf'i-zit*, *-sit*, *n.* one who holds that Christ had but one composite nature.—*adj.* monophysite (*-sit'ik*, *-sit'ik*).—*n.* monophysitism. [Gr. *monos*, *physis*, nature.]

monoplane, *mon'ā-plān*, *n.* an aeroplane or glider with one set of planes or wings. [Gr. *monos*, and *plane*.]

monoplegia, *mon-ō-plē'ji-ā*, *n.* paralysis limited to a single part. [Gr. *monos*, *plēgē*, stroke.]

monopode, *mon'ā-pōd*, *n.* a one-footed man, table, &c.—*adj.* one-footed.—*adj.* monopodial, pertaining to or of the nature of a monopodium.—*adv.* monopodially.—*n.* monopodium, (*bot.*) an axis that continues to grow without being supplanted, as in the sympodium, by a lateral branch. [*L. monopodius*, -um—Gr. *monos*, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

monopoly, *mon-ōp'ō-li*, *n.* sole power, or privilege, of dealing in anything: exclusive command or possession: that of which one has such a sole power, privilege, command, or possession.—*v.t.* monopolise, to have a monopoly of: to keep to oneself: to engross.—*ns.* monopoliser, monopolist.—*adj.* monopolistic. [*L. monopolium*—Gr. *monopōlion*—*monos*, alone, *pōlein*, to sell.]

monoplonidlan, *mon-ō-prī-ā-nid'i-ən*, *adj.* serrated on one side (of graptolites). [Gr. *monos*, *prion*, a saw.]

monopteros, *mon-ōp'ter-ōs*, *monopteron*, -on, *n.* a circular Greek temple with one ring of columns.—*adj.* monopteral. [Gr. *monos*, *pteron*, a wing.]

monoptote, *mon-ō-pōt*, *n.* a word with but one case-form. [Gr. *monoptōtos*—*monos*, *ptōtos*, fallen; cf. *ptōsis*, case (see case).]

monorail, *mon'ō-rāl*, *n.* a railway with carriages running astride of one rail.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *rail*.]

monorchid, *mon-ō-rid*, *adj.* having only one testicle.—*n.* monorchism. [Irregularly formed from Gr. *monorchis*—*monos*, *orchis*, -eōs, testicle.]

monorhine, *mon'ō-rīn*, *adj.* having one nostril.—Also *monorhin'āl*. [Gr. *monos*, *rhis*, *rhinos*, nose.]

monorhyme, *mon'ō-rīm*, *n.* a series or tirade of lines all rhyming together.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* monorhymed [Gr. *monos*, and *rhyme*.]

monosaccharide, *mon-ō-sok'ā-rid*, *n.* a simple sugar that cannot be hydrolysed.

monosepalous, *mon-ō-sep'ā-las*, *adj.* (*bot.*) having the sepals all united. [Gr. *monos*, and *sepal*.]

fāte, *fār*, *āsk*; *mē*, *hār* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (then)

monostich, *mon'ā-stik*, *n.* a poem of one line.—*adj.* monostichous (*-ōst'ik-ōs*), in one line: in one row. [Gr. *monos*, *stichos*, row, line.]

monostrophic, *mon-ā-strof'ik*, *adj.* not divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode: having the same strophic or stanzaic structure throughout.—*npl.* monostrophics, monostrophic verses. [Gr. *monostrophikos*—*monos*, *strophē*, a strophe.]

monostyle, *mon'ō-stil*, *adj.* (*archit.*) consisting of a single shaft.—*adj.* monostylar. [Gr. *monos*, *stylos*, a pillar.]

monosy, *mon'ō-si*, *n.* (*biol.*) separation of parts normally fused.—Also *monō'sis*. [Gr. *monōsis*, solitariness—*monos*.]

monosyllable, *mon-ā-sil'ā-bl*, *n.* a word of one syllable.—*adj.* monosyllabic (*-ab'ik*).—*n.* monosyllabism.

monosymmetric, -al, *mon-ō-sim-et'rik*, -al, *adjs.* having only one plane of symmetry.

monotelephone, *mon-ō-tel'i-fōn*, *n.* a telephone that transmits sounds of one pitch only.

monothalamous, *mon-ō-thal'ā-mas*, *adj.* single-chambered: with but one cavity: (of fruit) formed from a single flower.—Also *monothalamie* (*-am'ik*). [Gr. *monos*, *thalamos*, a chamber.]

monothecal, *mon-ō-thē'kəl*, *adj.* having only one theca.—Also *monothecous*. [Gr. *thēkē*, case.]

monothelism, *mon'ō-thē-izm*, *n.* the belief in only one God.—*ns.* monothelst.—*adjs.* monothelst'ic, -al. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *theos*, God.]

Monothelism, *mon-ō-thē'l-i-izm*, *n.* the doctrine that Christ had but one will—opp. to *Ditheletism*.—Also *Monothelism* (*mon-ōth'ēl-izm*), *Monothel'itism*.—*ns.* Monoth'eliste, Monoth'elite.—*adjs.* Monothelst'ic, -al. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *thēlētēs*, a willer—*thelēin*, to will.]

monotint, *mon'ā-tint*, *n.* drawing or painting in a single tint. [Gr. *monos*, and *tint*.]

monotocus, *mon-ō-tō-kus*, *adj.* producing single offspring at a time: fruiting once only. [Gr. *monos*, *tokos*, birth, offspring.]

monotone, *mon'ā-tōn*, *n.* a single, unvaried tone or utterance: a succession of sounds having the same pitch: continued or extended sameness: sameness in colour.—*adj.* in monotone.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sing, declaim, speak, utter, in monotone.—*adjs.* monotonic (*-ton'ik*), in monotone; monotonous (*mon-ō-tō-nas*), uttered in one unvaried tone: marked by dull uniformity.—*adv.* monotonously.—*ns.* monotonousness; monoton'y, dull uniformity of tone or sound: want of modulation in speaking or reading: (*fig.*) lksome sameness or want of variety. [Gr. *monos*, *tonos*, a tone.]

Monotremata, *mon-ō-trē'mā-tā*, *npl.* the lowest order of Mammalia, having a single opening for the genital and digestive organs.—*adj.* monotrematous—also *mon'otreme*.—*n.* mon'otreme, a member of the Monotremata. [Gr. *monos*, *trēma*, -atos, a hole.]

monotroch, *mon'ō-trok*, *n.* (*Seott, facet.*) a wheelbarrow. [Gr. *monos*, *trochos*, wheel.]

Monotropia, *mon-ō-trō-pā*, *n.* a genus akin to wintergreen—the bird's-nest and Indian-pipe, nourished by a fungal mycorrhiza in humus. [Gr. *monotropos*, solitary—*monos*, *tropos*, turn.]

monotype, *mon'ā-tip*, *n.* a sole type, a species forming a genus by itself: (*cap.*) proprietary name of a machine that casts and sets type, letter by letter.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* monotypic (*-tip'ik*). [Gr. *monos*, *typos*, impression.]

monovalent, *mon-ō-vā-lent*, *mon-ō-vā'lent*, *adj.* univalent. [Gr. *monos*, and *valent*.]

monoxide, *mon-ō-h'ē-sid*, *n.* an oxide with one oxygen atom in the molecule. [Gr. *monos*.]

monoxylon, *mon-ōks'i-lon*, *n.* a canoe made from one log.—*adj.* monox'ylious. [Gr. -*monos*, *xylon*, wood.]

monozygotic, *mon-ō-zī-got'ik*, *adj.* developed from one zygote. [Gr. *monos*, and *zygote*.]

Monroism, *mon-rō-izm*, *n.* (or *Monroe doctrine*) President Monroe's principle (1823) of the non-intervention of Europe in the affairs of the American continents (existing colonies apart).

Monseigneur, *mon'-sen-yar*, *n.* my lord: a title in

France given to a person of high birth or rank, esp. to bishops, &c. (written *Mgr.*): the Dauphin:—*pl.* *Messeigneurs* (*me-sen-yor*).—*n.* Monsignor (*mon-sen-yor*; *It.* *mon-sin-yor*; *It.* from *Fr.*), Monsignore (*-yō-rā*), conferred on prelates and on dignitaries of the papal household—also *pl.* *Monsignori* (*-rē*).—*n.* Monsieur (*mās-yā*), sir: a title of courtesy in France=*Mr* in English (printed *M.* or in full): the eldest brother of the king of France: a Frenchman generally—arch. and illiterate or grotesque, *moun'seer* (or *-sēr*): a French gentleman:—*pl.* *Messieurs* (*Fr.* *mei-yā*, written *MM.*; *Eng.* *mei'arz*, written *Messrs.*).—*Monsieur de Paris*, the public executioner. [*Fr.* *mon seigneur, sieur, my-lo*—elder.]

monsoon, *mon'sun*, *n.* of the Indian Ocean, a wind, and N.E. the rest of the year: a similar wind elsewhere: in N. and W. India, the rains accompanying the S.W. monsoon.—*adj.* monsoon'al.—break of the monsoon, the first onset of the monsoon rain. [*Port.* *monção*—Malay *mūsīm*—*Ar.* *mausim*, a time, a season.]

monster, *mon'star*, *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature: a prodigy: a fabulous animal: an abnormally formed animal or plant: a grotesque animal: a gigantic animal: anything gigantic: anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness.—*adj.* gigantic, huge.—*n.* monstrosity (*-stros'i-ti*; *obs.* *monstruous'ity*), the state or fact of being monstrous: marked abnormality: an abnormally formed animal, plant, part, or object: anything outrageously constructed.—*adj.* mon'strous (*obs.* *mon'struous*), out of the common course of nature: enormous: wonderful: horrible: outrageous: preposterous.—*adv.* (*arch.*) exceedingly.—*adv.* mon'strously.—*n.* mon'strousness. [*Fr.* *monstre*—*L.* *monstrum*, an omen, a monster—*monēre*, to warn.]

monstrance, *mon'strāns*, *n.* the receptacle in which the consecrated host is exposed in R.C. churches for the adoration of the people. [*O.Fr.*, —*L.* *monstrāre*, to show.]

montage, *mon'tāzh*, *n.* selection and piecing together of material for a cinematograph film with a view to effect. [*Fr.*, —*monter*, to mount.]

Montagnard, *mon'tā-nyār*, *n.* one of the Mountain or the extreme democratic wing of the French Legislative Assembly (1st Oct. 1791 to 21st Sept. 1792), so called because sitting on the topmost benches. [*Fr.*, mountainer.]

montane, *mon'tān*, *adj.* mountainous: mountain-dwelling. [*L.* *montānus*—*mōns*, *montis*, a mountain.]

Montanism, *mon'tan-izm*, *n.* a 2nd-century heresy founded by the prophet and 'Paraclete' *Mōntānus* of Phrygia—an ascetic reaction in favour of the old discipline and severity.—*n.* and *adj.* Mon'tanist.—*adj.* Montanist'ic.

montant, *mon'tant*, *n.* a vertical member in panelling or framing: (*Shak.*) in fencing, apparently an upward blow (also, as if *Sp.*, *montant'o*). [*Fr.*, —*monter*, to rise.]

montaria, *mon'tā-rē*, *n.* in Brazil, a light canoe made of one log. [*Port.*]

Montbrechia, *mon(t)-brēsh'yā*, *n.* a plant (*Tritonia*) of the iris family bearing bright orange-coloured flowers. [After a French botanist, Coquebert de Montbret (1780-1801).]

mont-de-piété, *mon't-dē-pyā-tā* (*Fr.*), *monte di pietà* (*mon'tā dē pyā-tā* (*It.*)), *n.* a state pawnshop. [*Fund* (lit. mount) of pity or piety.]

monte, *mon'tā*, *-ti*, *n.* a shrubby tract, a forest: a Spanish-American gambling card-game.—three-card monte, a Mexican three-card trick. [*Sp.*, mountain, scrub, cards remaining after a deal—*L.* *mōns*, *montis*, a mountain.]

monteith, *mōn-, mon-tēth*, *n.* a large 17th- or 18th-century bowl, usually of silver, fluted and scalloped, for cooling punch-glasses (said to be named from 'a fantastical Scot' who wore his cloak so scalloped): a cotton handkerchief with white spots on a coloured ground (from Glasgow manufacturers).

montem, *mon'tem*, *n.* a former custom of Eton boys to go every third Whit-Tuesday to a hillock on the Bath road and exact 'salt-money' from

passers-by, for the university expenses of the senior scholar or school captain. [*L.* *ad montem*, to the hill.]

montero, *mon-tā'rō*, *n.* a huntsman: a Spanish horseman's helmet-like cap with a flap.—Also *mon'te-ro-cap*. [*Sp.* *montero*, a huntsman—*mon'te*—*L.* *mōns*, *montis*, a mountain.]

Montessorian, *mon-tes-ōr'i-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Dr Maria Montessori or her method (c. 1900) of education, insisting on spontaneity and freedom from restraint.

montgolfier, *mont(t)-gol'fi-ēr*, *n.* a fire-balloon. [From the brothers Joseph Michel and Jacques Étienne Montgolfier, of Annonay, who sent up the first in 1783.]

month, *munth*, *n.* the moon's period: one of the twelve conventional divisions of the year, or its length—a calendar month.—*n.* month'ling, a month-old child.—*adj.* month'ly, performed in a month: done, recurring, or appearing once a month.—*n.* a monthly publication: a monthly rose: (*pl.*) the menses.—*adv.* once a month: in every month.—anomalistic month, the interval between the moon's perigee passages=27.5545 days; lunar month, a month reckoned by the moon: a synodic month; monthly nurse, a nurse who attends a woman in the first month after childbirth; monthly rose, a rose supposed to bloom every month; month of Sundays, a tediously long time; month's mind (see *mind*); sidereal, or stellar, month, the time in which the moon passes round the ecliptic to the same point among the stars=27.3217 days; solar month, one-twelfth of a solar year; synodic month, the period of the moon's phases=29.5306 days; tropical, or periodic, month, from the moon's passing the equinox till she again reaches it=27.3216 days. [*O.E.* *mōnath*—*mōna*, moon.]

monticellite, *mon-ti-sel'it*, *n.* an orthorhombic calcium magnesium silicate. [After the Italian mineralogist Teodoro Monticelli (1750-1845).]

monticolous, *mon-tik'ə-ləs*, *adj.* mountain-dwelling. [*L.* *monticola*, a mountain-dweller—*mōns*, *montis*, mountain, *colēre*, to inhabit.]

monticulus, *mon-tik'ū-ləs*, *n.* a little elevation.—also *mon'ticle* and *mon'ticule*.—*adj.* montic'ulate, montic'ulous, having small projections. [*L.* *monticulus*, dim. of *mōns*, mountain.]

montre, *mon'tr*, *n.* the visible pipes of an organ, usually the open diapason. [*Fr.*, sample, show.]

monture, *mon'tūr*, *n.* a mounting, setting, frame. [*Fr.*]

monument, *mon'ū-mēt* (*obs.* and *Scot.* *mon'l-mēt*), *n.* anything that preserves the memory of a person or an event, a building, pillar, tomb, tablet, statue, &c.: any structure, natural or artificial, considered as an object of beauty or of interest as a relic of the past: a historic document or record (sometimes confused with *muniment*): a relic, indication, or trace: a notable or enduring example: (*Spens.*) a warning token or admonition: (*Shak.*) a prodigy.—*v.t.* to commemorate by or on a monument.—*adj.* monumental (*-ment'al*), or relating to or of the nature of a monument, tomb, memento, or token: memorial: massive and lasting: vast: impressive: amazing.—*adv.* monument'ally. [*L.* *monumentum*, *monimentum*—*monēre*, to remind.]

mony, *mun'i*, *a* Scots form of many.

monyplices, *mun'i-pliz*. See *manyplices*.

monzonite, *mon'zən-īt*, *n.* a coarse-grained intermediate igneous rock. [Monte Monzoni in the Dolomite Mountains.]

moo, *mō*, *v.t.* to low.—*n.* a cow's low. [Imit.]
mooch, *mouch*, *mooch*, *v.t.* to play truant: to go blackberrying: to slouch about: to skulk: to loiter: to sponge.—*v.t.* to pilfer.—*n.* the act of mooching.—*n.* moocher, moocher'. [*Perh.* *O.Fr.* *muehier*, to hide; cf. *miehe*.]

mood, *mōd*, *n.* (*gram.*) a form of the verb to express the mode or manner of an action or of a state of being: (*log.*) the form of the syllogism as determined by the quantity and quality of its three constituent propositions: in mediaeval music, mode in the sense of relative time value. [mode.]

shade; (obs.; also *mor'al*) a dark-coloured horse.—*adj.* blackish. [L.L. *morellus*, blackish, perh.—L. *mōrum*, a mulberry, perh. Late Gr. *mauros*, black.]
morel, *mor-el'*, *mor'al*, *morell'o*, -ō, n. a dark-red cherry, much used in cooking and for cherry brandy. [Possibly—It. *morello*, dark-coloured (see preceding); possibly—Flem. *marelle*—It. *amarello*, a dim. from L. *amārus*, bitter.]

morendo, *mo-ren'dō*, *adj.* and *adv.* (mus.) dying away, in speed and tone. [It. *dying*.]
moreover, *mōr-ū'vēr*, *adv.* more over or beyond what has been said: further: besides: also. [more, over.]

morepork. See *mopoke*.

Moreseo, *mor-es'kō*, n. a Moorish dance or Morris-dance (It. *Moresco*): a Moor or Morisco.—*adj.* Moorish. [It., Moorish.]

Moresque, *mor-es'k*, *adj.* in the Moorish manner.—n. an arabesque. [Fr.,—It. *Moresco*.]

Moreton Bay, *mōr'tan bā*, the first settlement in Queensland.—*Moreton Bay* chestnut, an Australian papilionaceous tree (*Castanosperrum australe*): its chestnut-flavoured seed.

morganatic, *mor-gan-ot'ik*, *adj.* of, by, or of the nature of a left-handed marriage, that is, a marriage (so some countries) between persons of unequal rank (latterly only where one is of a reigning or mediatised house), the marriage being valid, the children legitimate, but unable to inherit the higher rank, the wife (if the lower-born) not being granted the husband's title.—*adv.* *morganatically*. [L.L. *morganatica*, a gift from a bridegroom to his bride;

ā, dog.]

Morgen, *mor'gan*, n. a unit of land-measurement—in Holland, S. Africa, and parts of the U.S.A., a little over two acres; in Norway, Denmark, and Prussia, about two-thirds of an acre. [Du. and Ger.: perh. *morgen*, morning, hence a morning's ploughing.]

Morgestern, *mor'gan-stern*, -stern, n. a morning-star (weapon). [Ger.]

Morglay, *mor'glā*, n. Sir Bevis of Hampton's sword: hence, a sword. [Cf. *claymore*.]

morgue, *mor'g*, n. a place where dead bodies are laid out for identification: a place, as in a newspaper office, where miscellaneous material for reference is kept. [Fr.]

morgue, *mor'g*, n. hauteur. [Fr.]

Moria, *mō'ri-ō*, n. folly. [Gr. *mōriā*.]

moribund, *mor'i-bund*, *adj.* about to die: in a dying state. [L. *moribundus*—*mōri*, to die.]

moriche, *mor-ē'chā*, n. the miriti palm. [Carib.]

morigeration, *mō-rī-j-erā'shon*, n. deferential behaviour.—*adj.* *morigerative*, *morig'erous*. [L. *morigeratio*, -ōnis—*mōri*, custom, humour, gentle, to bear.]

Moringa, *mor-ing'gā*, n. the horse-radish tree genus, constituting a family Moringa'ceae, apparently linking the poppies with the Leguminosae. [Perh. Sinh. *muringā*.]

morion, *mor'riōn*, *mor'* or *mō'ri-an*, n. an open helmet, without visor or beaver. [Fr., prob. from Sp. *morriōn*—*morra*, crown of the head.]

morion, *mō'ri-an*, n. black quartz. [Fr.]

Moriseo, *mo-ris'kō*, n. a Moor, esp. a Christianised Moor in Spain after the fall of Granada in 1492: (obs.) the Moorish language: *moriseo*, a morris-dance or dancer: an arabesque.—*adj.* Moorish.—(obs.) *Morisk*.

Morisonian, *mor-i-sō'ni-an*, n. a member of the Evangelical Union, formed in 1843 by the Rev. James Morison (1816-93), after his separation from the United Secession Church—incorporated with

Mormon, *mor'mon*, n. one of a religious sect in Utah, U.S., openly polygamous till 1890, calling itself *The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints*, founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, whose supplement to the Bible, the *Book of Mormon*, was given out as translated from the golden plates of one *Mormon*.—*ns.* *Mor monism*; *Mor monite*.

Mormops, *mor'mops*, n. a genus of repulsive-looking American leaf-nosed bats. [Gr. *mōrmā*, a bugbear, *ōps*, face.]

morn, *mor'n*, n. the first part of the day: morning.—the *morn*, (Scot.) tomorrow; the *morn's morn* or morning, tomorrow morning; the *morn's nleht*, tomorrow night. [M.E. *mortoen*—O.E. *morgen*; Ger. *morgen*.]

morne, *mor'n*, n. the blunt head of a jousting-lance.—*adj.* *morné* (*mor-nā'*), of a lion rampant, without teeth or claws; *morned*, (her.) blunted. [Fr. *morne* (pap. *morné*), to blunt.]

morne, *mor'n*, *adj.* dismal, gloomy, sombre. [Fr.]

morning, *mor'n'ing*, n. the first part of the day: the early part of anything: an early dram: a slight repast before recognised breakfast.—*adj.* of the morning: taking place or being in the morning.—*ns.* *morn'ing-dress*, dress, esp. formal dress, worn in early part of day, as opp. to *evening-dress*; *morn'ing-gift*, a gift made by the husband to the wife on the morning after marriage; *morn'ing-glo'ry*, an American *Ipomoea* or *Convolvulus*, with showy purple, pink, or white flowers; *morn'ing-gown*, a gown for wearing in the morning; *morn'ing-land*, the east; *morn'ing-prayer*, prayer in the morning: *matins*; *morn'*

in the morning, common in the early stages of pregnancy; *morn'ing-star*, a planet, esp. Venus, when it rises before the sun: a precursor: a mediaeval weapon, a spiky ball attached directly or by a chain to a handle; *morn'ing-tide*, the morning time: early part; *morn'ing-watch*, the watch between 4 and 8 a.m. [Contr. of M.E. *mortening*; cf. *morn*.]

morocco, *mā-rok'ō*, n. a fine goat-skin leather tanned with sumac, first brought from Morocco: a sheep-skin leather imitation of it: a very strong ale, anciently brewed in Westmorland.—*adj.* consisting of morocco.—*kind of Levant moroc*: *morocco*, a fine qu grain; Persian mor..., the grain side.

moron, *mō'ron*, n. a somewhat feeble-minded person: one who remains throughout life at the mental age of eight to twelve.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *mōros*, foolish.]

morose, *mō-rō's*, *adj.* sour-tempered: gloomy: severe.—*adv.* *morose'ly*.—*ns.* *morose'ness*; (obs.) *morosity* (-ō's-i-tā). [L. *mōrosus*, peevish—*mōs*, *mōris*, manner.]

Morpheus, *mor'fūs*, n. Greek god of dreams, son of Hypnos (sleep).—*adj.* *morphe'an* (also *mor*), *morphe'ic* (irreg. formed). [Gr. *Morpheus*, lit. moulder, shaper—*morphē*, shape.]

morphe'w, *mor'fū*, n. a skin eruption. [It. *morfeo*.]
morpha, *mor'fi-ā*, n. morphine.—*ns.* *morphine* (-fēn), the principal alkaloid in opium, used as a hypnotic; *mor'phinism*, the effect of morphine on the system: the habit of taking morphine; *morphinomā'nia*; *morphinomā'nīac*. [Gr. *Morpheus*, god of dreams.]

morphic, *mor'fik*, *adj.* relating to form, morphological.—*ns.* *morphallax'is*, regeneration in a changed form (Gr. *olloxis*, change); *morpho-genesis* (-fā-jen'i-sis), the origin and development of a part, organ, or organism.—*adj.* *morpho-genetic*.—*ns.* *morphogeny* (-fōj-ē-ni), *morpho-genesis*; *morphographer* (-fōj-ē-jēr); *morphography*, descriptive morphology.—*adj.* *morphologic*, -al.—*ns.* *morphologist*; *morphology*, the science of form, esp. that of the outer form, inner structure, and development of living organisms and their parts: also of the external form of rocks and land-features: also of the forms

mormoor, *mor-mā'ar*, n. (hist.) a high steward. [Gael. *mormoer*, now *mōrmhoor*—*mōr*, great, *moor*, steward.]

fāte, *fār*, *dik*; *mē*, *hār* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *then* (then)

of words: *morphō'sis*, morphogenesis. — *adj.* *morphō'tic*, pertaining to morphosis; *morphotrophic*. — *n.* *morphotropy*, the effect on crystalline form of the addition or substitution of an element or radical. [Gr. *morphē*, form.]

Morpho, *mor'fō*, *n.* a tropical American genus of brilliant and gigantic butterflies, often bright blue. [Gr. *Morphū*, a name of Aphrodite.]

morrhua, *mor'ō-ā*, *n.* an old generic, now specific, name of the cod (*Gadus morhua*). [L. *morrua*.]

morris, *mor'ris*, *mor'is*, *mor'is*-dance, *n.* a dance, according to some of Moorish origin, which came to be associated with May games, with (latterly) Maid Marian, Robin Hood, the hobby-horse, and other characters, who had bells attached to their dress: a tune for the dance. — *v.i.* *mor'ris*, to perform by dancing. — *ns.* *mor'is*-dancer; *mor'is*-pike, (*Shak.*) a Moorish pike. [Moorish.]

morris, *see* *meril* (for ninth cen's *morris*, &c.).

Morris-tube, *mor'is-tūb*, *n.* a small-bore rifle-barrel inserted in the breech of a larger for short-range practice. [R. *Morris* (d. 1891), the inventor.]

morrow, *mor'ō*, *n.* the day following the present: tomorrow: the next following day: the time immediately after any event. [M.E. *morewe* for *morewen*; cf. *morn*.]

morse, *mors*, *n.* the walrus. [Lappish *morsa*, or Finn. *mursu*.]

morse, *mors*, *n.* the fastening of a cope. [L. *morsus*, a bite, catch.]

Morse, *mors*, *n.* signalling by a code in which each letter is represented by a combination of dashes and dots or their equivalents, invented by Sam. F. B. Morse (1791-1872). — Also *adj.*

morsel, *mor'sal*, *n.* a bite or mouthful: a small piece of food: a choice piece of food, a dainty: a small piece of anything: a small person. — *v.t.* to divide into morsels: to apportion in small parcels. [O.Fr. *morsel* (Fr. *morceau*, It. *morsello*), dim. from L. *morsus*—*mordere*, *morsum*, to bite.]

morsing-horn, *mor'sing-horn*, *n.* the small horn that used to hold the fine powder used for priming. [Fr. *amorceur*, to prime (a gun).]

morsure, *mors'ūr*, *n.* a bite. — *adj.* *mors'al*. [L. *morsus*, bite.]

mort, *mort*, *n.* (*obs.*) death: a flourish sounded at the death of a buck, &c., in hunting: a sheep that has died a natural death: a dead body. — *ns.* *mort'-bell*, a funeral bell: *mort'cloth*, a pall; *mort'-head*, a death's-head; *mort'-safe*, a heavy grating used to guard a corpse against resurrectionists; *mort'-stone*, a wayside stone on which the bearers lay the bier for a rest. [Fr. *mort*, death, dead.]

mort, *mort*, *n.* (*dial.*) a great deal. [Origin obscure.]

mort, *mort*, *n.* (*cant.*) a woman: a loose woman. [Origin obscure.]

mortal, *mor'tal*, *adj.* liable to death: causing death: deadly: fatal: punishable with death: involving the penalty of spiritual death, as opposed to *venial*: to the death: implacable: human: (*coll.*) very great: (*coll.*) tediously long: (*coll.*) without exception: (*Scot. coll.*) very drunk. — *n.* a human being. — *adv.* (*dial.* or *coll.*) extremely: con-foundedly. — *v.t.* *mort'alise*, to make mortal. — *n.* *mortality* (*-tal'i-ti*), condition of being mortal: death: frequency or number of deaths, esp. in proportion to population: the human race, nature, or estate. — *adv.* *mor'tally*. — *adj.* *mor'tal-star'ing*, (*Shak.*) deadly-visaged. — bills of mortality (see *bill*). [L. *mortalis*—*mori*, to die.]

mortar, *mor'tar*, *n.* a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle: a short piece of artillery for throwing a heavy shell, a bomb, a life-line, &c.: a cement of lime, sand, and water. — *v.t.* to join or plaster with mortar. — *n.* *mor'tar-board*, a square board with a handle beneath for holding mortar: a square-topped college cap. [O.E. *mortere*—L. *mortarium*, a mortar, matter pounded.]

mortgage, *mor'gij*, *n.* a conditional conveyance of, or lien upon, land or other property as security for the performance of some condition, as the payment of money, becoming void on the performance of the condition: the act of conveying, or the deed effecting it. — *v.t.* to pledge as security for a debt. — *ns.* *mortgagee*, one to whom a

mortgage is made or given; *mort'gagor* (*-jər*), one who mortgages his property. — Also (sometimes) *mort'gager*. [O.Fr. — *mort*, dead, *gage*, a pledge.]

mortice. See *mortise*.

mortician, *mor-tish'ən*, *n.* (*U.S. vulg.*) an undertaker. [L. *mors*, *mortis*, death.]

mortiferous, *mor-tif'er-us*, *adj.* death-bringing: fatal. — *n.* *mortif'erousness*. [L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, *ferre*, to bring.]

mortify, *mor'ti-fi*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to kill: to destroy the vital functions of: to deaden: to subdue by severities and penance: to vex in a humiliating way: (*Scots law*) to dispose of by mortification. — *v.i.* to lose vitality: to gangrene: to be subdued: to practise asceticism. — *pr.p.* *mor-ti-fying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *mor'tified*. — *adj.* *mortif'ic*, death-bringing: deadly. — *n.* *mortification* (*mor-ti-fi-kā'shən*), act of mortifying or state of being mortified: the death of part of the body: a bringing under of the passions and appetites by a severe or strict manner of living: humiliation: chagrin: that which mortifies or vexes: (*Scots law*) a bequest to some charitable institution. — *adj.* *mor'tified*. — *n.* *mor'tifier*. — *adj.* and *n.* *mor'tifying*. [Fr. *mortifier*—L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, *facere*, to make.]

mortise, *mor'tis*, *n.* a hole made to receive a tenon—also *mortice*. — *v.t.* to cut a mortise in: to join by a mortise and tenon. [Fr. *mortaise*; ety. unknown.]

mortmain, *mor'tmān*, *n.* the transfer of property to a corporation, which is said to be a dead hand, or one that can never part with it again.—statutes of mortmain, acts of parliament restricting or forbidding the giving of property to religious houses. [Fr. *mort* (*fem.*), dead, *main*—L. *manus*, hand.]

mortuary, *mor'tū-ri*, *adj.* connected with death or burial. — *n.* a place for the temporary reception of the dead: a payment to the parish priest on the death of a parishioner or to a bishop or arch-deacon on the death of a priest. [L. *mortuarius*—*mortuus*, dead, *mori*, to die.]

morula, *mor'ū-lā*, *n.* a solid spherical mass of cells resulting from the cleavage of an ovum: *framböesia*. — *adj.* *mor'ular*. [L. *mörum*, a mulberry.]

Morus, *mō'ras*, *n.* the mulberry genus, giving name to the family *Morā'ceae*, including fig, breadfruit, *Cearā rubber*. — *adj.* *morā'ceous*. [L. *mörus*, a mulberry tree; cf. Gr. *mōrēā*.]

mosaic, *mō-zā'ik*, *n.* the fitting together in a design of small pieces of coloured marble, glass, &c.: a piece of work of this kind: anything of similar appearance, or composed by the piecing together of different things: a leaf-mosaic: leaf-mosaic disease (or mosaic disease): a hybrid with the parental characters side by side and not blended. — *adj.* relating to, or composed of, mosaic. — *adv.* *mosā'ically*. — *n.* *mosā'icist* (*-i-sist*), a worker in mosaic.—mosaic gold, an alloy of copper and zinc, ormolu, a stannic sulphide. [Fr. *mosaïque*—L. *mosaicum*, *nūsaiacum*—*mūsa*—Gr. *mōusa*, a muse; cf. L.L. *mūsaeum* or *mūsaeum* (*opus*), mosaic (work).]

Mosaic, *mō-zā'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to *Moses*, the great Jewish lawgiver. — *n.* *Mō'saism*. — *Mosaic Law*, the law of the Jews given by Moses at Mount Sinai.

Mosasauros, *mō-sa-saw'rōs*, *n.* a gigantic Cretaceous fossil pythonomorph reptile. [L. *Mosa*, the Maas, near which the first was found, Gr. *saurōs*, a lizard.]

moschatel, *mos-ka-tel'*, *n.* a small plant (*Adoxa Moschatellina*), constituting in itself the *Adoxaceae*, by some included in the honeysuckle family, with pale-green flowers and a supposed musky smell. [Fr. *moscatelle*—It. *moscatella*—*moscato*, musk.]

moschiferous, *mos-kif'er-us*, *adj.* producing musk. [L.L. *moschus*, Gr. *moschos*, musk, L. *ferre*, to bring.]

mose, *mōz*, *v.i.* only in *Shak.*, *Taming of the Shrew*, III. ii. 51—to mose in the chine, to have glanders. [Supposed to be for *mourn in the chine*,

perh.—Fr. *morve d'eschine*, glanders, running from the spine: the morbid matter of glanders was thought to come from the spine. Another suggestion is that *mose* is for *pose*, catarrh, turned into a verb.]

Moselle, *mo-zel'*, *n.* white wine from the district of the river Moselle, with an aromatic flavour.

mosey, *mō-zī*, *v.i.* (*Amer. slang*) to move along gently: to jog: to make off: to hurry. [Perh. for *vamoose*.]

Moslem, *moz'lem*, *n.* a Mussulman or Mohammedan.—*adj.* of or belonging to the Mohammedans.

—Also *Mus'lim*.—*n.* Mos'lemism. [Ar. *muslim*, pl. *muslimin*—*salamata*, to submit (to God); cf. *Mussulman*, *Islam*.]

moslings, *moz'lingz*, *n.pl.* the thin shavings taken off by the currier in dressing skins. [Perh. *mossellings*.]

mosque, *mosk*, *n.* a Mohammedan place of worship. [Fr. *mosquée*—It. *moschea*—Ar. *masjid* (in *N. Africa* pron. *magid*)—*sajada* (*sagada*), to pray.]

mosquito, *mos-kē'ō*, *n.* a gnat.—*pl.* mosquito(es).—mosquito canopy, curtain, net, an arrangement of netting to keep out mosquitoes. [Sp. dim. of *mosca*, a fly—*L. musca*.]

moss, *mos*, *n.* (now chiefly *Scots*) a bog: boggy ground or soil: any of the Musci, a class of Bryophytes, small plants with simply constructed leaves, and no woody material, attached by rhizoids, the zygote growing into a small spore-bearing capsule that grows parasitically on the parent plant: a mass of such plants: a moss-like growth, covering, or excrescence: loosely extended to plants of similar appearance to true mosses: a moss-rose.—*v.t.* to cover with moss: to clear of moss.—*v.i.* to gather moss.—*ns.* moss'-agate, chalcedony with moss-like inclusions of chlorite, manganese oxide, &c.: moss'-back, a

moss-bluffer (*blū'ar*, *crn*); moss'-cheep'er, a

crop, (*Scot.*) cotton-

grass; moss'-flow, (*Scot.*) a watery bog.—*adj.* moss'-grown, covered with moss.—*ns.* moss'-hag', -hagg', (*Scot.*) a pit or slough in a bog;

moss'iness; moss'-land, wet, peaty land; moss'-litter, a loose mass of lumps of peaty material;

moss'-plant, a plant of moss: the sexua. generation in the life-history of a moss, on which the asexual generation is parasitic; moss'-rose, a variety of rose having a moss-like growth on and below the calyx; moss'-troop'er, one of the freebooters that used to infest the mosses of the Border.—*n.* and *adj.* moss'-troop'ing.—*adj.* moss'y, overgrown or abounding with moss: like moss: boggy.—club-moss (see *lycopod*); Ice-

land moss (see *Iceland*). [O.E. *mōs*, bog; Du. *mos*, Ger. *moos*, moss, bog.]

mossbunker, *mos'bung-har*, *n.* the menhaden. [Du. *maars-bunker*, the scad or horse-mackerel.]

most, *mōst*, *adj.* (*superl.* of more) greatest: in greatest quantity or number.—*adv.* in the highest degree: (*U.S.* and *dial.*) almost (perhaps aphetic).—*n.* the greatest number or quantity.—*adv.* mostly, for the most part; most'what, (*Spens.*) for the most part, mostly.—at (the) most, at the utmost computation; for the most part, chiefly in the main; make the most of (see *make*).

[The Northumbrian form *mōst* (*Scot.* *maist*) may have occurred in O.E. beside the ordinary form *mōst*; or the vowel may come from analogy with the comparative; cf. Ger. *meist*.]

mot, *mo*, *n.* (*obs.*) a motto: a hunter's horn-call: (*mō*); Fr.) a pithy or witty saying. [Fr.—*L. mutum*, a murmur.]

moté, *mōt*, *v.t.* (*arch.* in both senses) may: must.—3rd pers. sing. pres. tense moté; *pat.* (*Spens.*) mote, mot (*mot*), in pl. mot'en (but see also must).—so moto I thee, so may I prosper. [O.E. *mōt*, may, *pat.* *mōste*; confused with mought; Ger. *muß*, must.]

mote, *mōt*, *n.* a particle of dust: a speck: a seed or other foreign particle in wool or cotton (Yorkshire *moit*): a stain or blemish: anything very small.—*adj.* mot'ed, mot'o'y (*Scot.* *motty*, *moit'i*), containing motes. [O.E. *mot*; Du. *mot*.]

mote, *mōt*, *n.* (*arch.*) a mound, esp. with a castle: a tumulus.—*n.* mote'-hill. [O.Fr. *mote* (*Fr. motte*); often confused with moot, moot-hill.]

motet, *motett*, *mō-tet'*, *n.* a polyphonic choral composition, usually unaccompanied, with biblical or similar prose text: loosely, an anthem or church cantata.—*n.* motettist. [Fr. *motet*, dim. of *mot*; cf. *mot*.]

moth, *moth*, sometimes *matth*, *n.* the cloth-eating larva of the clothes-moth: the perfect insect of the same kind: any member of the Heterocera, a popular and unscientific division of the Lepidoptera, broadly distinguished from butterflies by duller colouring, thicker body, antennae not clubbed, wings not tilted over the back in rest, and by the habit of flying by night: that which eats away gradually and silently: (*obs.*) various kinds of insect vermin: (*fig.*) a fragile, frivolous creature, readily dazzled into destruction: a light aeroplane:—*pl.* moths (*moths*, *matths*, *matthz*).—*n.* moth-ball, a ball of naphthalene or other substance for keeping away clothes-moths.—*v.t.* moth'-eat (back formation), to prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.—*adj.* moth'-eaten, eaten or cut by moths; moth'd (*motht*), moth'-eaten.—*ns.* moth'-flower, a flower pollinated by moths; moth'-hunter, a goatsucker.—*adj.* moth'y, full of moths: moth-eaten. [O.E. *moththe*, *mothe*; Ger. *motte*.]

mother, *mudh'ar*, *n.* a female parent, esp. a woman: a matron: that which has produced anything: the female head of a religious house or other establishment: a familiar term of address to, or prefix to the name of, an old woman; extended to an ancestress, a step-mother, mother-in-law, foster-mother: an apparatus for chicken-rearing: (*obs.*) the womb: (*obs.*) hysteria.—*adj.* received by birth, as it were from one's mother: being a mother: acting the part of a mother: originating: used to produce others from.—*v.t.* to give birth to: to acknowledge, to adopt, to treat (especially irksomely), as a son or daughter: to foster: to attribute the maternity or authorship of (with *on* or *upon*): to find a mother for.—*ns.* moth'er-cell' (*biol.*) a cell that gives rise to others by division; moth'er-church, the church from which others have sprung: a principal church; moth'er-elf'y, one from which another was founded as a colony; moth'er-coun'try, -land, the country of one's birth: the country from which a colony has gone out; moth'ercraft, the knowledge and skill expected of a mother; moth'erhood, state of being a mother; moth'erling, a rural English custom of visiting the mother church or one's parents on Mid-Lent Sunday (Mothering Sunday); moth'er-in-law, the mother of one's husband or wife: (*obs.*) a step-mother:—*pl.* mothers-in-law.—*adj.* moth'erless, without a mother.—*ns.* moth'erliness; moth'er-liq'uor, moth'er-lye, mother-water.—*adj.* moth'erly, pertaining to, or becoming, a mother: like a mother.—*adj.* moth'er-na'ked, naked as at birth.—*ns.* moth'er-of-mill'ions, ivy-leaved toadflax; moth'er-of-pearl', the nacreous internal layer of the shells in some molluscs (also *adj.*); moth'er-right, succession in the female line: matriarchy; moth'er-ship, a ship having charge of torpedo-boats or small craft; moth'er's-mark, moth'er-spot, a birth-mark; moth'er-tongue, native language: a language from which another has its origin; moth'er-wa'ter, the residual liquid remaining after others have been crystallised or precipitated; moth'er-wit, native wit: common sense; moth'erwort, a labiate (*Leonurus Cardiacus*) or other plant supposed to help womb disease.—every mother's son, every man without exception: fits of the mother, (*obs.*) hysteria; Mother Carey's chicken, the storm petrel, or similar bird; Mother Hubbard, a woman's loose flowing gown, like that proper to the nursery heroine; mothers' meeting, a periodical meeting of mothers connected with a church. [O.E. *mōdor*; Du. *morder*, O.N. *mōthir*, Ger. *mutter*, Ir. and Gael. *mathair*, *L. māter*, Gr. *mētēr*, Sans. *mātrī*, *mātrī*.]

mother, *mudh'ar*, *n.* dregs: seum: a slimy mass of bacteria that oxidises alcohol into acetic acid

(in full, mother of vinegar).—*v.i.* to become motherly.—*adj.* motherly, like or containing mother. [Poss. the same as the foregoing; or poss.—Du. *modder*, mud; cf. *mud*.]

motif, *mō-tēf'*, *n.* a theme or subject: an element in a composition, esp. a dominant element: (*mus.*) a figure, subject, or leitmotif: an ornament added to a woman's garment, often symbolic. [Fr. *motif*; see *motive*.]

motile, *mō-tīl*, *adj.* capable of moving spontaneously as a whole: characterised by motion: imagining most readily in terms of muscular action.—*n.* one whose imagery naturally takes the form of feelings of action.—*n.* motility (*-tīl'i-ti*). [L. *mōtus*, movement.]

motion, *mō-shən*, *n.* the act, state, manner, of changing place: a single movement: change of posture: power of moving or of being moved: agitation: a natural impulse: a working in the mind: a feeling: an emotion: a prompting: an instigation: a formal proposal put before a meeting: an application to a court, during a case before it, for an order or rule that something be done, esp. something incidental to the progress of the cause rather than its issue: evacuation of the intestine: a piece of mechanism: (*mus.*) progression of a part: (*obs.*) a puppet show: (*Shak.*) a puppet: (*in pl.*) faeces.—*v.t.* to direct or indicate by a gesture: to move, propose: (*obs.*) to make a movement indicating as one's intention: to give motion to.—*v.i.* to offer a proposal.—*adj.* *mō'tional*.—*n.* *mō'tionist*, one who is skilled in motions.—*adj.* *mō'tionless*, without motion.—*ns.* *mō'tion-man*, (*obs.*) a puppet-showman; *mō'tion-pic'ture*, a cinematograph film.—*angular motion*, change of angle between a standard direction and a line joining the moving object and a fixed point; *laws of motion*, Newton's three laws: (1) Every body continues in its state of rest, or of uniform motion in a straight line, except so far as it may be compelled by force to change that state; (2) Change of motion is proportional to force applied, and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts; (3) To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction. [Fr. *motion*—L. *mōtiō*, *-ōnis*—*movēre*, *mōtum*, to move.]

motive, *mō-tīv*, *adj.* causing motion: having power to cause motion: concerned with the initiation of action: (*obs.*) moving.—*n.* an incitement of the will: a consideration or emotion that excites to action: a motif: (*Shak.*) a moving part of the body.—*v.t.* to motivate.—*v.t.* *mō'tivate*, to provide with a motive: to induce.—*n.* *mō'tivā'tion*.—*adj.* *mō'tiveless*.—*ns.* *mō'tivelessness*; *mō'tive-power*, the energy or source of the energy by which anything is operated; *motivēty*, power of moving or of producing motion. [L. *mōtīvus*—L. *movēre*, *mōtum*, to move.]

motley, *mō'tlī*, *adj.* particoloured: variegated: made of, or dressed in, motley: jester-like: heterogeneous.—*n.* (*obs.*) a cloth of mixed colours: a particoloured garb, such as a jester wore: a patchwork: (*Shak.*) a jester.—*adj.* *mō'tley-mind'ed*, (*Shak.*) having a mind of heterogeneous and inconsistent contents. [Origin obscure.]

motmot, *mōt'mōt*, *n.* a tropical American bird (Momotus), akin to rollers and kingfishers, that nibbles its tail-feathers into racquet-shape. [Said to be Mexican name.]

motor, *mō'tər*, *n.* a mover: that which gives motion: a machine whereby some source of energy is used to give motion or perform work, esp. an internal-combustion engine or a machine for converting electrical into mechanical energy: a motor-car: a muscle, or a nerve, concerned in bodily movement.—*adj.* giving or transmitting motion: driven by a motor: of, for, with, relating to, motor vehicles: concerned with the transmission of impulses: initiating bodily movement: pertaining to muscular movement or the sense of muscular movement.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to convey, traverse, or travel by a motor vehicle.—*ns.* *mō'tor-ban'dit*, a robber who uses a motor-car; *mō'tor-bi'cycle*, -boat, -bus, -car, -coach, -cycle,

-launch, -lorry, -ship, one driven by a motor; *mō'tor-cy'cling*; *mō'tor-cy'clist*.—*adj.* *mō'tor-driven*, driven by a motor; *mō'tor'ial*, motory: *motor*.—*n.* *motorisā'tion*.—*v.t.* *mō'torise*, to furnish with, or adapt to the use of, a motor or motors: to interpret or imagine in terms of motor sensation.—*ns.* *mō'torist*, one who drives a motor-car, esp. for pleasure; *mō'tor'ium*, that part of the nervous system concerned in movement; *mō'tor-jet*, a reciprocating engine with a fan for jet-propulsion; *mō'tor-man*, a man who controls a motor, esp. that of a tram-car; *mō'tor-trac'tion*, the conveyance of loads, including passengers, by motor vehicles; *mō'tor-trac'tor*, an internal-combustion engine for hauling loads, esp. for drawing agricultural implements.—*adj.* *mō'tory*, causing, conveying, imparting motion: motor. [L. *mōtor*—*movēre*, to move.]

mott, *mōt* (*Spens.*), *pat.* of *mete*.

mottle, *mō'tl*, *v.i.* to variegate blotchily.—*n.* a blotched appearance, condition, or surface: yarns of two colours folded together.—*adj.* *mott'led*; *mott'le-faced*.—*n.* *mott'ling*. [Prob. from *motley*.]

motto, *mō'tō*, *n.* a short sentence or phrase adopted as representative of a person, family, &c., or accompanying a coat of arms: a passage prefixed to a book or chapter shadowing forth its matter: a scrap of verse or prose enclosed in a cracker or accompanying a sweetmeat.—*pl.* *mott'oos* (*-ōz*).—*adj.* *mott'o'd*, *mott'oed*. [It.—L. *mutuum*, a murmur.]

motty. See *mote* (2).

mutuca, *mō-tō's'hā*, *mutuca*, *mōō-tōō'hā*, *n.* a large Brazilian biting fly of the Tabanidae. [Tupi *mutuca* (Port. *mutuca*).]

mou', *mōu*, *mōō*, *n.* a Scots form of mouth.

mouch, *mōuch*. Same as *mooch*, &c.

moucharaby, *mōō-shar'-ā-bī*, *n.* a balcony enclosed with lattice-work. [Fr.—Ar. *mashrabiyyah*.]

mouchard, *mōō'shār*, *n.* a police spy. [Fr.]

mouchoir, *mōō-shōōr*, *n.* a pocket-handkerchief. [Fr.]

mouldi(c)wart, -wort, Scots forms of mouldwarp.

moue, *mōō*, *n.* a grimace of discontent, pout. [Fr.]

moufflon, *moufflon*, *muflon*, *mōō'fōn*, *n.* a wild sheep of the mountains of Corsica, &c.: extended to large big-horned wild sheep of other kinds:—*pl.* *moufflon*. [Fr. *moufflon*—L. *muflō*, *-ōnis*.]

mought, *mōt*, *mōut* (*Spens. maut*), (*obs.* and *dial.*) *pat.* of *may*. See also *mote* (1).

mouillé, *mōō-yā*, *adj.* (of *l* and *n*) sounded in a liquid manner, palatalised—as *ll* in 'mouillé,' *gl* in 'seraglio,' *n* in 'Señor.' [Fr., moistened.]

moujik, *mōō-zhik*, *mōō'zhik*, *n.* Same as *muzhik*.

mould, *mōld*, *n.* loose or crumbling earth: earth, considered as the material of which the body is formed or to which it turns: the earth of the grave: (*obs.* or *arch.*) the ground, the land, the world: (*in pl.*) clods, esp. in allusion to the grave (*Scot. mools*, *mools*, *mōōl*): soil rich in decayed matter.—*v.t.* to cover with soil.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to moulder.—*n.* *mould'-board*, the curved plate in a plough which turns over the soil.—*v.i.* *mould'er*, to crumble to mould: to turn to dust: to waste away gradually.—*v.t.* to turn to dust.—*adj.* *mould'y*, like, or of the nature of, mould. [O.E. *molde*; Ger. dialect *molt*, *molten*, Goth. *mulda*.]

mould, *mōld*, *n.* a woolly or fluffy growth on bread, cheese, or other vegetable or animal matter: any one of various small fungi (*Mucor*, *Penicillium*, &c.) of different classes, forming such growths.—*v.i.* to become mouldy.—*v.t.* to cause or allow to become mouldy.—*n.* *mould'iness*.—*adj.* *mould'y*, overgrown with mould: like mould: stale: musty. [M.E. *moule*; cf. O.N. *mygla*.]

mould, *mōld*, *n.* a templet: a hollow form in which a cast is made: a formed surface from which an impression is taken: the foundation upon which certain manufactured articles are built up: a thing formed in a mould, esp. a jelly or blanc-mange: nature: form: model: a pattern: that which is or may be moulded: (*archit.*) a set of mouldings.—*v.t.* to knead: (*obs.*) to mix: to shape: to model: to form in a mould.—*adj.*

mould'able.—*ns.* mould'-candle, a candle made in a mould, not dipped; mould'er; mould'-fac'ing, a fine powder or wash applied to the face of a mould to ensure a smooth casting; mould'ing, the process of shaping, esp. any soft substance: anything formed by or in a mould: an ornamental edging or band projecting from a wall or other surface, as a fillet, astragal, bead, &c.: a strip of wood that can be applied for the purpose; mould'ing-board, a baker's board for kneading dough; mould'-loft, a room in which the several parts of a ship's hull are laid off to full size from the construction drawings. [O.Fr. *molde*, *molle* (Fr. *moule*)—*L.* *modulus*, a measure.]
mouldwarp, *mōld'warp*, *n.* a mole: (Scot.)
mowdiwort, *mow'di-wurt*. [O.E. *molde*, mould, earth, *weorpan*, to throw: cf. O.H.G. *multicurf* (Ger. *maulwurf*), Dan. *muldwarf*.]

moulin, *mō-lan'*, *n.* a shaft in a glacier worn by water running down a crack.—*n.* moulinet (*mō-li-net*, or *mō'*), a machine for bending a crossbow. [Fr. *moulin*, mill, and dim. *moulinet*—*L.L.* *molinum*.]
moult, *mōlt*, *v.i.* to cast feathers or other covering: to fall off, be shed.—*v.t.* to shed.—*n.* the act, process, condition, or time of moulting.—*adj.* moult'ed, (*Shok.*) having moulted.—*n.* moult'ing. [O.E. (*bi*)*mutian*, to exchange—*L.* *mutare*; the *i*, first a freak of spelling, afterwards sounded.]

mound, *mound*, *n.* (*obs.*) a boundary-fence or hedge: a bank of earth or stone raised as a protection: a hillock: a heap.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to enclose with a fence or an embankment: to fortify with an embankment: to heap in a mound.—*ns.* mound'-bird, a megapode, or bird of the Australian family Megapodidae, gallinaceous birds that build large mounds as incubators; mound'-builder, one of the Indians who in early times built great mounds in the eastern United States: a mound-bird. [Origin obscure; O.E. *mund* means guardianship.]
mound, *notend*, *n.* a king's orb. [Fr. *monde*—*L.* *mundus*, the world.]

mounseer, *moun'sēr*, or *sēr'*, *n.* (*arch.*, *illit.*, or *derisive*) for *monsieur*, a Frenchman.

mount, *mount*, *n.* (*arch.* except Mount, as prefix to a name) a mountain: a small hill or mound, natural or artificial: a fleshy protuberance on the hand. [O.E. *mund* and O.Fr. *mont*, both—*L.* *mōnus*, *montis*, mountain.]

mount, *mount*, *v.i.* to go up: to climb: to get upon horseback, bicycle, or the like: to extend upward: to extend backward in time: to rise in level or amount: (*obs.*) to amount.—*v.t.* to climb, ascend: to get up on: to cover or copulate with: to cause to rise, to lift, raise, erect: to place upon anything high: to put on horseback, or the like: to furnish with an animal, bicycle, &c., to ride on: to fix in a setting, on a support, stand, or mount: to furnish with accessories: to put in position and state of readiness for use or exhibition: to stage: to be armed with: to carry, wear, or put on.—*n.* a rise: an act of mounting: manner of mounting: a step to mount by: a signal for mounting: a riding animal or cycle: that upon which a thing is placed or in which it is set for fixing, strengthening, embellishing, esp. the eard surrounding a picture, or the slide, coverglass, &c., used in mounting an object for the microscope.—*adj.* mount'ed, on horseback: furnished with horses: set on high: (*her.*) raised on steps, generally three, as a cross: set up: set.—*ns.* mount'er; mount'ing; mount'ing-block, a block or stone to enable one to mount a horse; mount'y, mount'le, (*coll.*) a Canadian mounted policeman.—mount guard (see guard). [Fr. *monter*, to go up—*L.* *mōnus*, *montis*, mountain.]

mountain, *mount'in*, *n.* a high hill: a wine made from mountain grapes: in Ireland, wild pasture land: Mountain, the extreme party in the French Revolution (see also Montagnard).—*adj.* of or relating to a mountain: growing, dwelling, or found on or among mountains.—*ns.* mount'ain-ash, the rowan-tree; mount'ain-beav'er, the sewellel or Hapledon; mount'ain-blue, blue carbonate of copper; mount'ain-bram'ble, the cloudberry; mount'ain-eat, a catamount, a

wild-eat; mount'ain-chain', a number of mountains connected together in one line; mount'ain-cork', mount'ain-icath'er, *n.* matted mass of a fibrous amphibole, cork-like or leathery; mount'ain-dew', whisky.—*adj.* mount'ained.—*n.* mount'ain-ebullition, an ebullition of mountain

a smaller species of hare, grey in summer, usually

a mountain: huge.—*ns.* mount'ain-rail'way, a light narrow-gauge railway for mountainous regions, usually a rack-railway; mount'ain-sheep', the bighorn of the Rocky Mountains; mount'ain-sick'ness, sickness brought on by breathing rare

the Carboniferous Limestone; Old Man of the Mountain, a popular name for the chief of the *Hashshashin* (see assassin). [O.Fr. *montaigne*—*L.* *mōnus*, *montis*, mountain. In some compounds *mountain* is used like Ger. *berg*, as if =mine.]

mountant, *mount'ant*, *n.* an adhesive paste for mounting photographs, &c.—*adj.* (*Shok.*) rising on high. [Fr. *montant*, *pr.p.* of *monter*, to mount.]

mountebank, *mount'it-bangh*, *n.* a quack who harangues and plays the fool: a buffoon: a charlatan.—*v.t.* to win, effect, render, by mountebankery.—*v.i.* (or *v.t.* with *it*) to play the mountebank.—*ns.* mountebankery, mountebanking, mountebankism. [It. *montimbanco*, *montimbanco*—*montare*, to mount, *in*, on, *banco*, bench.]

mountenance, mountenance, *mount'ən-əns*, *-ans*, *n.* (*Spens.*) amount: distance. [App. O.Fr. *montance*, assimilated to *maintenance*; cf. *mount*, *mountant*.]

moup, *moop*, *mōop*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to nibble: to mumble.—*v.i.* to consort. [Origin obscure.]

mourn, *mōrn*, *v.i.* to grieve: to be sorrowful: to wear mourning: to murmur as in grief.—*v.t.* to grieve for: to utter in a sorrowful manner.—*n.* mourn'er, one who mourns: one who attends a funeral, especially a relative of the deceased: a person hired to lament or weep for the dead: (U.S.) a penitent at a revival meeting.—*adj.* mourn'ful, causing, suggesting, or expressing sorrow: feeling grief.—*adv.* mourn'fully.—*n.* mourn'fulness.—*adj.* mourn'ing, grieving: lamenting.—*n.* the act of expressing grief: the dress of mourners, or other tokens of mourning—also (*Scot.*) in *pl.*—*ns.* mourn'ing-bord'er, a black margin used on notepaper, &c., by those in mourning: (*coll.*) a dirty edge on a finger-nail; mourn'ing-bride', the sweet scabious (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*); mourn'ing-cloak', an undertaker's cloak, formerly worn at a funeral; mourn'ing-coach', a closed carriage for carrying mourners to a funeral; mourn'ing-dove', an American pigeon with plaintive note.—*adv.* mourn'ingly.—*ns.* mourn'ing-plece, a picture intended to be a memorial of the dead; mourn'ing-ring, a ring worn in memory of a dead person; mourn'ing-stuff, a lustreless black dress fabric, as crape, cashmere, &c., for making mourning clothes.—half-mourning (see half): in mourning, wearing black (in China white) in token of mourning: of a ship, painted blue: (*slang*) with eyes blackened. [O.E. *murnan*; O.H.G. *mornen*, to grieve.]

mournival, *mōrn'i-val*, *n.* in gleeck, a set of four aces, kings, &c. [Fr. *mornifle*.]

mouso, *mōws*, *n.* a little rodent animal (*Mus*) found

in houses and in the fields: extended to various voles and other animals more or less like the mouse, the *flitter-mouse*, *shrew-mouse*: (*obs.*) a term of endearment: (*obs.*) a muscle: (*dial.*) part of a hind-leg of beef, next the round (also *mouse'-butt'ock* and *mouse'-piece*): a match for firing a cannon or mine: (*naut.*) a knot or knob to prevent slipping: (*slang*) a black eye, or discoloured swelling:—*pl.* mice (*mis*).—*v.i.* (*mouse*) to hunt for mice or as if for mice: to prowl.—*v.t.* to treat or to tear as a cat does a mouse: to paw or handle amorously: (*naut.*) to secure with a mouse.—*n.* mouse'-colour, the grey colour of a mouse.—*adj.* mouse'-colour, -ed.—*n.* mouse'-deer, a chevrotain.—*adj.* mouse'-dun, mouse-coloured.—*ns.* mouse'-ear, a name of several plants with soft leaves shaped like a mouse's ear, esp. forget-me-not: (mouse'-ear chickweed, any plant of the genus *Cerastium*, akin to chickweed); mouse'-hole, a hole made or used by mice: a small hole or opening; mouse'-hunt, (*Shak.*) a mouser; mouse'-kin, mouse'-le, a young or little mouse; mouser (*mouse'-er*), a cat good at catching mice: a prying person; mousery (*mouse'-ry*), a resort of mice; mouse'-sight, myopia; mouse'-tail, a small ranunculaceous plant (*Myosurus*) with a spike of seed-vessels very like the tail of a mouse; mouse'-trap, a trap for mice.—*n.* and *adj.* mousing (*mouse'-ing*).—*v.t.* mouse (*mouse'*), to pull about roughly or disrespectfully.—*adj.* mousy (*mouse'y*), like a mouse in colour or smell: abounding with mice. [O.E. *mūs*, pl. *mūs*; Ger. *maus*, L. *mūs*, Gr. *mūs*, mouse, muscle.]

mousmee, *mōsmē*, *mōs'mā*, *n.* a Japanese girl, esp. a waitress. [Jap. *musume*.]

mousquetaire, *mōs-ka-ter*, *n.* a musketeer: a woman's cloak trimmed with ribbons, with large buttons, fashionable about 1855: a broad turn-over linen collar worn a few years earlier.—*mousquetaire* glove, a woman's glove, long-armed, loose at top, without slit lengthwise. [Fr.] **mousse**, *mōs*, *n.* an ice or other dish made from whipped cream. [Fr., moss.]

mousseline, *mōs-lēn*, *n.* fine French muslin: a very thin glass-ware: a claret-glass made of it.—*mousseline-de-laine* (*də-lēn*), an all-wool muslin. [Fr.]

moust. See *moust* (5).

moustache, *mōs-tach*, *mas*-, *mus*-, *mōs-tash'*, *n.* the hair upon the upper lip—also *mustachio* (*-iə-shē*).—Also in *pl.*—*n.* moustache'-cup, a cup with the top partly covered to keep the moustache from being wet.—*adj.* moustached', moustach'ed; moustach'ial.—old moustache, an old soldier. [Fr. *moustache*—It. *mostaccio*—Doric Gr. *mystax*, -ākos, the upper lip, moustache.]

Mousterian, *mōs-tēr-i-an*, *adj.* of an early Palaeolithic culture between Acheulian and Aurignacian. [Lc *Moustier*, a cave on the Vézère which has yielded implements of this age.]

moutan, *mōt'an*, *n.* a tree-paony. [Chin.]

mouter, *mōt'er*, a Scots form of *multure*.

mouth, *mōth*, *n.* the opening in the head of an animal by which it eats and utters sound: opening or entrance, as of a bottle, river, &c.: a consumer of food: a speaker: a spokesman: cry, voice, utterance: a vry face, a grimace (*pl.* mouths, *mōthiz*).—*v.t.* (*mōthiz*) to utter: to utter with exaggerated, affectedly pompous, or self-conscious action of the mouth: to declaim or spout: to take in the mouth: to feel, mumble, or mangle with the mouth: to train to the bit.—*v.i.* to declaim, rant (also *v.t.* with it). (*Shak.*) to apply mouths: to grimace: to debouch.—*adj.* mouthable (*mōthə-bəl*), lending itself to elocutionary utterance.—*ns.* mouth-breather (*mōth'-brē-dher*), one who habitually breathes through the mouth; mouth'-breeder, a cichlid fish that carries its young in its mouth for protection.—*adj.* mouthed (*mōthed*), having a mouth.—*n.* moulder (*mōldh'-er*), one who mounds.—*adj.* mouth-filling (*mōth'-filling*), full-sounding.—*ns.* mouth'-friend, (*Shak.*) one who only professes friendship; mouthful (*-fəl*), as much as fills the mouth: a small quantity: a

big word: (*slang*) a momentous utterance:—*pl.* mouth'fuls; mouth'-hon'our, (*Shak.*) insincere civility expressed.—*adj.* mouth'less; mouth'-made, (*Shak.*) insincere.—*ns.* mouth'-organ, a small musical instrument encasing metallic reeds, played by the mouth—a harmonicon or harmonica: Pan-pipes; mouth'-piece, the piece of a musical instrument, tobacco-pipe, mask, &c., held to or in the mouth: a cigarette-holder: a spokesman.—*adj.* mouthy (*mōthi*), ranting: affectedly over-emphatic.—by word of mouth (see word); down in the mouth (see down, 3); make a poor mouth, to profess poverty; mouth music, a tune sung as a substitute for instrumental, usually dance, music; stop the mouth of, to silence. [O.E. *mūth*; Ger. *mund*, Du. *mond*.]

move, *mōv*, *v.t.* to cause to change place or posture: to set in motion: to impel: to excite to action: to persuade: to instigate: to arouse: to provoke: (*obs.*) to provoke to anger: to touch the feelings of: to propose formally before a meeting: to recommend.—*v.i.* to go from one place to another: to change place or posture: to walk, to carry oneself: to change residence: to make a motion as in an assembly: to bow or salute on meeting: to begin to act: to take action: to go about one's activities, live one's life, pass one's time: (in chess, draughts, &c.) to transfer a man in one's turn to another square: (*pr.p.* moving; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* moved).—*n.* an act of moving: a beginning of movement: a proceeding or step: play in turn, as at chess: turn to play (in chess, draughts, &c.): advantage depending on whose turn it is to play: the manner in which a chess-man, or the like, can be moved.—*adj.* movable (*mōvə-bəl*), (*obs.*) mobile: changeable: not fixed: (*Scots law*) other than heritable.—Also (*esp. law*) move'able.—*n.* (*esp. in pl.*) a portable piece of furniture: a piece of movable or moveable property.—*ns.* mov'ableness (move'ableness), movability.—*adv.* mov'ably (move'ably).—*adj.* move'less, motionless: immovable.—*adv.* move'lessly.—*ns.* move'lessness; move'ment, act or manner of moving: change of position: activity: impulse: motion of the mind, emotion: the moving parts in a mechanism, esp. the wheelwork of a clock or watch: melodic progression: accentual character: tempo or pace: a main division of an extended musical composition, with its own more or less independent structure: the suggestion of motion conveyed by a work of art: a general tendency or current of thought, opinion, taste or action, whether organised and consciously propagated or a mere drift; mover; mov'le, mov'y, (*U.S. slang*; *esp. in pl.*) a moving picture: a cinematograph film.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* mov'ing, causing motion: changing position: affecting the feelings: pathetic.—*adv.* mov'ingly.—get a move on, hurry up: make progress; know a move or two, to be sharp or knowing; movable feast, a church feast whose date depends on that of Easter, as Shrove-Tuesday, Good-Friday, &c.; moving pictures, the cinematograph; move on, a policeman's warning to those who obstruct traffic by standing still; on the move, changing or about to change one's place. [A.Fr. *mover*, O.Fr. *mouvoir* (Fr. *mouvoir*)—L. *movere*, to move. The obsolete *meve*, *meive*, represent those forms in Fr. with accented root-syllable, as *meuvent* (3rd pl.).]

mow, *mō*, also *mō*, *n.* a vry face.—*v.i.* to make grimaces.—*nao* mows (*mō mōw*, *Scot.*), no laughing matter. [O.Fr. *moue*, *moe* (Fr. *moue*), or M.Du. *mouwe*, both meaning grimace.]

mow, *mō*, *n.* a pile of hay, corn in sheaves, pease, &c., esp. in a barn: a place for such a heap in a barn.—*v.t.* to heap in a mow:—*pr.p.* mowing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mowed (*mōd*).—*v.i.* mow'-burn, to beat and ferment in the mow.—*adj.* mowburnt. [O.E. *māga*, heap; O.N. *mūg*, swath, crowd, mob.]

mow, *mō*, *v.t.* to cut down, or cut the grass upon, with a scythe or a grass-cutting machine: to cut down in great numbers:—*pr.p.* mow'ing; *pa.t.* mowed (*mōd*); *pa.p.* mowed or mown

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

mowa, *mōw*, *mōw*, *mōw*.—*ns.* mow'er, one who mows grass, &c.: a machine with revolving blades for mowing grass; mow'ing, the act of cutting: land from which grass is cut; mow'ing-machine'. [O.E. *māwan*; Ger. *māhen*; L. *metere*, to reap.]

mowa, *mōw*, *mōw*, *mōw*. Same as *māhwa*. **mow'd**(c)w'ar, -w'ort, Scots forms of mouldwarp. **moxa**, *mōk*, *sā*, *n.* a cauterising cone of the leaf-down of a we flower pith, moxibustion cauterisation l

moy, *moi*, *n.* (standing a Frenchman's *moi*, *me*) to be the name of a coin, or possibly a measure (Fr. *muid*—L. *modius*) of corn.

moylty, *moyle*, (*Spens.*) for moiety, *moli*.

moyl, *moyle*, *moil*, *n.* (*obs.*) a mule. [O.Fr. *mul*, *mule*.]

Mozarab, *mō-zar'ab*, *n.* a privileged Christian Spaniard under Moorish rule.—*adj.* Mozar'abic. [Sp. *Mozarabe*—Ar. *musta'rib*, would-be Arab.]

moze, *mōz*, *v.t.* to gig, raise a nap on. [Origin obscure.]

mozetta, *mō-tset'tā*, *n.* a short cape to which a hood may be attached, worn by popes, cardinals, bishops, abbots. [It., dim. from *mozzo*, docked.] **mpret**, *bret*, *n.* a former title of the ruler of Albania. [Albanian.—L. *imperator*, emperor.]

M-roof. See under *M*.

Mr, *Mrs.* See *Mister*, *Mistress*.

MS. See *manuscript*.

mu, *mū*, *mō*, *mī*, *n.* the Greek letter *M* μ , equivalent to *M*: as a numeral, $\mu = 40$, $\mu = 40,000$: used as a symbol for *micron*. [Gr. *mū*.]

much, *much* (*comp.* more; *superl.* most), *adj.* in great quantity: (*obs.*) great: (*Shak.*) many.—*adv.* in a great degree: to a great extent: in nearly the same way: by far: in old ironical use, like the modern slang not much, I don't think.—*n.* a great deal: anything of importance or worth.—Also in unshortened form (*arch.*) *mueh'el*, *adv.*, and *n.* (*Spens.* *mueh'ell*, *moe'h'ell*; Northern form *miek'le*, *mueh'le*).—*adv.* (*arch.* and *jocular*) *mueh'ly*.—*n.* much'ness, greatness: magnitude.—make much of (see *make*): much about it, something like what it usually is; much of a muchness, just about the same value or amount; too much for, more than a match for. [M.E. *muche*, *mueh'el*—O.E. *miecl*, *mycel*.]

mucic, *mucid*, *muclage*. See under *mucus*. **muck**, *muk*, *n.* dung: manure: wet or clinging filth: anything contemptible or worthless, esp. gold (in the poets): rubbishy reading matter: a mess.—*v.t.* to clear of muck: to manure with muck: to befoul: to make a mess of (often with *up*).—*v.i.* to potter (*usu.* with *about*).—*n.* muck'er, one who mucks: a money-grubber: a mess: a heavy fall in, or owing to, the mire, or in general: a mishap, disaster.—*v.t.* to hoard: to squander: to vitiate.—*v.i.* to come to grief: to make a muddle of anything.—*ns.* muck'-heap, a dung-hill; muck'iness; muck'-midd'en; muck'-rake, a rake for scraping filth.—*v.i.* (*U.S.*) to seek out and expose scandals or supposed scandals, whether for worthy or unworthy motives.—*ns.* muck'-raker, muck'-raking; muck'-sweat, profuse sweat; muck'-worm, a worm or grub that lives in muck: one who acquires money by mean devices: a filthy: of the nature of Scand.; cf. O.N. *myki*, Dan. *møg*, *dung*.]

muc. See *amok*.

muckender, *muk'en-dar*, *n.* (*obs.*) a handkerchief: a table-napkin. [Apparently from some Language-dorian dialect; cf. Fr. *mouchoir*, Sp. *mocador*.]

Mucker, *mook'ar*, *n.* a nickname for a member of a Königsberg sect (1835) of dualistic theosophists: mucker (*muk'ar*; *U.S.*), a fanatical reformer: a hypocrite: a young townsman, not a student: a boorish person. [Ger.]

muckle, *muk'l*, a Scottish form of *mickle*.

muckluck, *mukluk*, *muclic*, *muk'luk*, *n.* an Eskimo sealskin boot. [Eskimo.]

muicro, *mū'krō*, *n.* a short stiff sharp point forming an abrupt end.—*adj.* *mu'cronate*, -d (-*kron-di*, -id). [L. *mūcro*, -ōnis, a sharp point.]

mucus, *mū'kas*, *n.* the slimy fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of the nose or other parts.—*n.* *mu'cate*, a salt of mucic acid.—*adj.* *mu'cedinous* (-*sed*, -*sēd'*), mouldy, mildewy; *mu'eic* (-*sik*), applied to an acid got by oxidation of gums; *mu'cid*, mouldy, musty; *mu'eiferous* (-*sif*), secreting or conveying mucus.—*n.* *mu'cigen* (-*si-jen*), a substance secreted by the cells of mucous membrane, converted into mucin.—*n.* *mu'clage* (-*si-lij*), a gluey mixture of carbohydrates in plants: any sticky substance: (*U.S.*) gum used as an adhesive.—*adj.* *mu'claginous* (-*laf*).—*ns.* *mu'clag'inosness*; *mu'cin*, any one of a class of albuminous substances in mucus.—*adj.* *mu'eoid* (*mū'koid*), like mucus; *muco-purulent*, of mucus and pus.—*ns.* *Mu'cor*, a genus of *Zygomycete* fungi including some of the commonest moulds, giving name to order or family *Mūcorā'les* or *Mūcorin'cae*; *muco's'ity*.—*adj.* *mu'cous*, like mucus: slimy; *mu'cous*: producing mucus; *mu'culent*, like mucus.—*mucous* membrane, a lining of various tubular cavities of the body, with glands secreting mucus. [L. *mūcus*, nose mucus; cf. *mung'ire*, to wipe away.]

mud, *mud*, *n.* wet soft earth: a mixture of earthy or clayey particles with water.—*v.t.* to bury in mud: to clog with mud: to plaster with mud: to befoul: to make turbid: to supply with mud.—*v.i.* to hide in the mud.—*ns.* *mud'-bath*, a bath in mud, esp. as a remedy; *mud'-boat*, a board or sled for conveyance over mud-flats or swamps: a boat for carrying away dredged mud; *mud'-cat*, (*U.S.*) a name given to several species of catfish; *mud'-clerk*, (*U.S.*) an assistant purser; *mud'-cone*, a cone formed by a mud-volcano.—*adv.* *mudd'ily*.—*n.* *mudd'iness*.—*adj.* *mudd'y*, foul with mud: containing mud: covered with mud: of the nature of mud: like mud: mud-coloured: confused: stupid.—*v.t.* : : : : : mudd'y

: : : : : mudd'y
: : : : : spiritless.—*ns.* *mud'-fish*, a fish that burrows in mud, esp. a lung-fish; *mud'-flat*, a muddy stretch submerged at high water; *mud'-guard*, a screen to catch mud-splashes from a wheel; *mud'-hole*, a hole with mud in it: an opening for removing sediment from a boiler, &c.; *mud'-hook*, (*slang*) an anchor; *mud'-lark*, a name for various birds that frequent mud: one who picks up a living along the banks of tidal rivers: a street-arab.—*v.i.* to work or play in mud.—*ns.* *mud'-la'va*, a stream of mud from a volcano; *mud'-jump*, an upstanding area of mud, often exhaling gases, as in the Mississippi delta; *mud'-mian'ow*, a small fish (*Umbra*) akin to the pikes; *mud'-pie*, a moulded mass of mud made by children in play; *mud'-pupp'y*, (*U.S.*) the axolotl: a hellbender; *mud'-scow*, a flat mud-boat; *mud'-skipper*, a goby that can skip about on bare mud; *mud'-slinger*; *mud'-sling'* : : : : : an argillaceous rock
: : : : : volca'no, a vent the
small mud-growing
sella aquatica. [Cf. Old Low Ger. *mudde*, Du. *mudder*.]

muddle, *mud'l*, *v.t.* to render muddy: to confuse: to bungle: to mix.—*v.i.* to wallow, dabble, or grub in mud: to potter about: to blunder.—*n.* confusion, mess: mental confusion, bewilderment.—*n.* *mudd'ichad*, a blockhead.—*adj.* *muddlehead'ed*.—*adv.* *muddlehead'edly*.—*n.* *muddlehead'edness*.—*muddle* away, to squander or fritter away confusedly: *muddle* through, to get through difficulties blunderingly. [Freq. of *mud*.]

mudir, *mōō-dēr*, *n.* a local governor.—*n.* *mudir'ich*, *mudir'ia*, a mudir's province or office. [Ar. *mudir*.]

muezzin, *mōō-ēz'in*, *n.* the Mohammedan official who calls to prayer.—Also *mu'ed'd'in*. [Ar. *mu'adhdhin*.]

muff, *muf*, *n.* a cylinder of fur or the like for keeping the hands warm: a similar contrivance for the feet, ear, &c.: (*obs.*) a mitt.—*n.* *muffettee*, (*obs.*) a muffler: a woollen cuff. [Prob. from Du. *mof*; cf. Ger. *muff*, a muff.]

muff, *muf*, *n.* one who is awkward or unskilful, esp. in sport: a duffer: a bungler: an unpractical person: one who wants *savoir-faire*: a failure, esp. to hold a ball.—*v.t.* to perform awkwardly: to hungle: to miss.—*v.i.* to act clumsily, esp. in letting a ball slip out of the hands. [Origin unknown.]

muffin, *muf'in*, *n.* a soft, porous cake, eaten hot with butter: a small plate: one who dangles after a young woman: a poor ball-player.—*ns.* *muff'in-bell*, a bell rung by a muffin-man; *muff'in-cap*, a round flat cap for men; *muff-sineer*, a dish for keeping muffins hot: a castor for sprinkling salt or sugar on muffins; *muff'in-fight*, -*wor'ry*, (*coll.*) a tea-party; *muff'in-man*, one who goes round selling muffins. [Origin unknown.]

muffle, *muf'l*, *n.* the thick naked upper lip and nose, as of a ruminant. [Fr. *mufle*.]

muffle, *muf'l*, *v.t.* to envelop, for warmth, concealment, stifling of sound, &c.: to blindfold: to deaden or dull the sound of.—*n.* (*obs.*) a boxing-glove: a means of muffling: a receptacle, oven, or compartment in which things can be heated in a furnace without contact with the fuel and its products: a muffled state: a muffled sound.—*adj.* *muff'led*.—*n.* *muff'ler*, a scarf for the throat: any means of muffling: one who muffles. [App. Fr. *moufle*, mitten.]

muffin, *muf'ti*, *n.* an expounder of Mohammedan law: the civilian dress of one who wears a uniform when on duty: plain clothes: a civilian. [Ar. *muf'ti*.]

mug, *mug*, *n.* a cup with more or less vertical sides: its contents.—*ns.* *mugful* (-*ful*).—*pl.* *mug'fuls*; *mug'ger*, a hawker of earthenware; *mug'-house*, an alehouse; *mug'-hunter*, (*games*) a pot-hunter. [Origin unknown; cf. Norw. *mugga*, Sw. *mugg*.]

mug, *mug*, *n.* the face: the mouth.—*v.i.* (*theat.*) to grimace. [Poss. from the grotesque face on a drinking-mug.]

mug, *mug*, *n.* (*coll.*) a simpleton: an easy dupe. [Origin unknown.]

mug, *mug*, *n.* (*coll.*) a sap or swot: an exam.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to study hard: to swot up. [Origin unknown.]

mug, *mug*, *n.* a woolly-faced sheep.—*ns.* *mug'-ewe*, -*lamb*, -*sheep*.

mugearite, *moo-gér'it*, *n.* a dark finely crystalline basic igneous rock composed mainly of oligoclase, orthoclase, and olivine, with iron oxides, developed at *Mugeary* in Skye.

mugger, *mug'ér*, *n.* a broad-snouted Indian crocodile. [Hind. *magar*.]

muggins, *mug'ins*, *n.* a children's card-game: a form of dominoes: a simpleton. [Ety. dub.]

Muggletonian, *mug-lé-tón'ian*, *n.* a member of a sect founded by John Reeve and Lodowick Muggleton (1609-98), who claimed to be the two witnesses of Rev. xi. 3-6.

muggy, *mug'y*, *adj.* foggy: close and damp, as weather: wet or mouldy, as straw.—Also *mugg'-ish*. [Perh. O.N. *mugga*, mist.]

mugwort, *mug'wurt*, *n.* a common British wormwood. [O.E. *mugcwyr*, lit. midge-wort.]

mugwump, *mug'wump*, *n.* an Indian chief: a person of great importance, or one who thinks himself so: one who dissociates himself from political parties, a smug Independent. [Algonkin *mugwomp*, a great man.]

Muhammedan, *Muharram*. See *Mohammedan*, *Moharram*.

muid, *mú-í*, *n.* an old French measure of capacity: a bushel: a dry measure for corn, &c.: (*S.Afr.*; *mid'id*) a sack of 3 bushels. [Fr.,—L. *modius*; cf. Du. *mod*.]

mull. See *mule* (2).

mull. See *moor* (1).

mullst. See *mud* (5).

mullik. Same as *muzhik*.

mukhtar, *mook'h'tār*, *n.* an Indian lawyer. [Ar. *mukhtār*, chosen.]

mulatto, *mú-lat'ō*, *n.* the offspring of a black and a white (*pl.* *mulatt'os*):—*fem.* *mulatt'a*, *mulatt'-ress*. [Sp. *mulato*, dim. of *mulo*, mule; Fr. *mulâtre*.]

mulberry, *múl'ber-i*, *n.* the edible multiple fruit of any tree of the genus *Morus* (family *Moraceae*): the tree bearing it, with leaves on which silkworms feed: extended to various fruits or plants more or less similar superficially or really: the colour of the fruit, a dark purple: a prefabricated harbour, used in invasion of Europe in 1944 (orig. a code-word).—*adj.* *mulberry-coloured*.—*adj.* *mulberry-faced*, having a face blotched with purple.—*n.* *mul'berry-fig*, the true sycamore (sycamore), a fig-tree with leaves like those of mulberry. [Prob. O.H.G. *mulberi* (Mod. Ger. *maulbeere*)—L. *mōrum*; cf. *morus*, berry.]

mulch, also *mulsb*, *mulsh*, *n.* loose material, strawy dung, &c., laid down to protect the roots of plants.—*v.t.* to cover with mulch.—*adj.* soft. [Cf. Ger. dial. *molsch*, soft, beginning to decay; O.E. *meisc*.]

Mulciber, *múl'si-bar*, *n.* Vulcan.—*adj.* *Mulcib'erian*. [L.]

mulet, *mul'ti*, *n.* a fine: a penalty.—*v.t.* to fine (*in* a fine; or without *in*): to deprive (with *of*):—*pa.p.* *mulc'ed*, *mulet*. [L. *multica*, a fine.]

mule, *múl*, *n.* the offspring of the ass and horse (esp. he-ass and mare): a hybrid: a cross between a canary and another finch: a cotton-spinning machine: an obstinate person.—*adj.* hybrid.—*ns.* *mule'-deer*, a long-eared deer, black-tail of N. America; *mul'teer* (*múl-i-tér*), a mule-driver.—*adj.* *múl'ish*, like a mule: obstinate.—*adv.* *múl'ishly*.—*n.* *múl'ishness*. [O.E. *múl*—L. *mūlus* was superseded by O.Fr. *mul* (masc.; in Mod. Fr. the dim. *mulet* is used), *mule* (fem.)—L. *mūlus*, *mūla*.]

mule, *mūla* (Scot. *muil*, *mal*), *n.* a loose slipper. [Fr. *mule*.]

muley, *mulley*, *mooly*, *mool'i*, *mūl'i*, *adj.* hornless.—*n.* a hornless cow: any cow. [Gael. *maol* or *IV. moel*, bald.]

mulga, *mul'gā*, *n.* an Australian acacia. [Native word.]

mulebrity, *mú-li-eb'ri-ti*, *n.* womanhood. [L. *mulebri'tas*, -*tātis*—*mulier*, a woman.]

mull, *mul*, *n.* a muddle.—*v.t.* to bungle. [Origin obscure.]

mull, *mul*, *n.* a promontory. [Prob. Gael. *maol* or O.N. *mūli*, snout; cf. Ger. *maul*.]

mull, *mul*, *n.* (Scot.) a snuff-box. [See *mull* (1).]

mull, *mul*, *n.* a soft muslin.—Also *múl'mul*(l). [Hind. *malmaul*.]

mull, *mul*, *v.i.* (U.S.) to cogitate, ponder, turn over in the mind. [Origin obscure.]

mull, *mul*, *v.t.* to crumble. [Cf. O.E. *myl*, dust.]

mull, *mul*, *v.t.* to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine, ale, &c.).—*adj.* *mulled*.—*n.* *mull'cr*. [Origin obscure.]

mull, *mul*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to dull, stupefy. [Origin obscure; perh. from the mulling of wine.]

mullah, *moolah*, *mollah*, *múl'ā*, *mool'ā*, *múl'ā*, *n.* a Mohammedan learned in theology and law: a Moslem schoolmaster or teacher: a fanatical preacher of war on the infidel. [Pers., Turk., and Hind. *mulla*—Ar. *maulā*.]

mullein, *múl'in*, *n.* a tall, stiff, yellow-flowered woody plant (*Verbascum*) of the *Scrophulariaceae*—popularly known as *hag-taper*, *Adam's flannel*, *Aaron's rod*, *shepherd's club*. [A.Fr. *moleine*.]

muller, *múl'ér*, *n.* a pulverising tool. [Perh. O.Fr. *moleir*—*moldre* (Fr. *moudre*), to grind.]

mullet, *múl'it*, *n.* a fish of the genus *Mugil*, palatable, nearly cylindrical: another fish (*Mullus*), slightly compressed—red mullet. [O.Fr. *mulet*, dim.—L. *mullus*, red mullet.]

mullet, *múl'it*, *n.* (*her.*) a five-pointed star—cadency mark of a son. [O.Fr. *molette*, rowel of a spur—L. *mola*, a millstone.]

mulligatawny, *múl-i-gá-taw'n*, *n.* an East Indian curry-soup. [Tamil *milagu-tannir*, pepper-water.]

mulligrubs, *múl'i-grubz*, *n.pl.* (*coll.*) colic: sickness.

mullion, *mullion* *n.* an upright division between
&c.—*adj.* mullioned.
al.]
ish, esp. mining refuse.
dust; cf. O.E. *myl*.]
h.
position, much, many.—
having many angles; **multan-**
having a many-sided
many-jointed. — *n.*
manifold.
rs
h),
i),
or
made up of many cells; **multicen'trat**, having or
proceeding from many centres; **multicentral**
(*mul-ti-sip'i-tal*; *L. caput, -itis*, head), having
many heads, **multicapitate**. — *n.* **multicolour**
(*mul-ti-kul-er*), diversity or plurality of colour.—
adj. many-coloured. — *adj.* **multicoloured**; **multicos'tate** (*L. costo, rib*), many-ribbed;
multicus'pid, having more than two cusps.—*n.* a
multicuspid tooth.—*adj.* **multicus'pidate**. — *n.*
multicycle, (*obs.*) a velocipede with more than
three wheels: one intended to carry several men.
—*adj.* **multiden'tate** (*L. dens, dentis*, tooth),
many-toothed; **multidentic'ulate**, having many
denticulations or fine teeth; **multidigitate** (*-di-jit-*
tat; *L. digitus*, finger), many-fingered; **multidimen'sional**, (*moth.*) of more than three dimensions;
multifaced, many-faced; **multifarious**
(*mul-ti-far'i-us*; *L. multifarius*, poss. from *fari*, to speak), having great diversity: made up of many
parts; **manifold**: (*bot.*) in many rows or ranks.—
adv. **multifar'iously**. — *n.* **multifar'iousness**, the
state of being multifarious: multiplied variety:
(*law*) the fault of improperly joining in one bill
distinct and independent matters, and thereby
confounding them.—*adj.* **multifid**, also **multif-**
idous, cleft into many lobes; **multiflorous**,
many-flowered; **multifoli**, having more than
five foils or arcuate divisions.—*n.* **multifoil** orna-
ment.—*adj.* **multifoliate** (*L. folium*, leaf), with
many leaves; **multifoliate**, with many leaflets;
multiform, having many forms, polymorphic.—
n. that which is multiform.—*n.* **multiform'ity**. —
adj. **multijugate**, **multijugous** (*L. jugum*, yoke),
consisting of many pairs of leaflets; **multilateral**
(*L. lotus, lateris*, side), many-sided: with several
parties or participants; **multilinear** (*-lin'*),
multilinear, having many lines; **multilingual**
(*-ling'gual*; *L. linguo*, tongue), in many languages;
multilobate, **multilobed**, many-lobed; **multilobular**
(*-lob'u-lar*), **multilobulate**, having many
lobules; **multilocular** (*-lok'u-lar*), **multiloc-**
ulate, many-chambered. — *n.* **multiloquence**,
much speaking.—*adj.* **multiloquous**. — *ns.* **multiloq**;
one who is a millionaire.
multinomial, (*alg.*) consisting of more than two
terms: relating to multinomials.—*n.* a multi-
nomial expression.—*adj.* **multinuclear**, **multinu-**
cleate, -*d*, having several nuclei; **multinu-**
cleolate, having several nucleoli.—*ns.* **multi-**
para (*mul-ti-p'a-rā*; *L. parere*, to bring forth), a
woman who has given birth to a child for the
second or later time, or is about to do so—*opp.* to
primiparo; **multiparity** (*-par'i-ti*), condition of
being a multipara: condition of being multi-
parous.—*adj.* **multiparous**, pertaining to a
multipara: (*zool.*) producing more than one at a
birth (*opp.* to *uniparous*): (*bot.*) giving rise to
several lateral axes; **multiparitate** (*L. paritas*,
divided), divided into many parts: much cut up
into segments.—*ns.* **multiped** (*L. pes, pedis*, foot),
a many-footed animal: (*obs.*); also **multipede**,
(*-ped*) a woodlouse; **multiplane**, an aeroplane
with more than two sets of supporting planes. [*L.*
multus, much.]
multiple, *mul-ti-pl*, *adj.* consisting of many ele-
ments or components, esp. of the same kind:
manifold: compound: multiplied or repeated:
(*teleg.*) allowing many messages to be sent over

the same wire.—*n.* a quantity which contains
another an exact number of times.—*adv.* multi-
ply (*mul'ti-pli*).—common multiple, a number
or quantity that can be divided by each of several
others without a remainder; least common
multiple, the smallest number that forms a com-
mon multiple; multiple fruit, a single fruit
formed from several flowers in combination, as a
pineapple, fig, mulberry; multiple shop, store,
one of many shops belonging to the same firm,
often dispersed about the country. [*Fr.*,—*L. L.*
multiplus—root of *L. plere*, to fill.]
multiplepointing, *mul-ti-pl-pind'ing*, *n.* (*Scots law*)
a process by which a person who has funds claimed
by more than one, in order not to have to pay more
than once, brings them all into court that one of
them may establish his right.
multiplex, *mul'ti-pleks*, *adj.* multiple. [*L. multi-*
plex—plicare, to fold.]
multiply, *mul'ti-pli*, *v.t.* to increase the number of:
to accumulate: (*obs.*) to magnify: to reproduce:
(*moth.*) to obtain the product of.—*v.i.* to become
more numerous: to be augmented: to reproduce:
to perform the mathematical process of multi-
plication.—*pr.p.* **multipl'ying**; *pa.t.* and *po.p.*
multipl'ied.—*adj.* **multipliable**, **multipl'icable**
(or *-plik*).—*n.* **multipl'icand** (or *-kond'*), a
quantity to be multiplied by another.—*adj.* **multi-**
pl'icatable (or *-tip*), consisting of more than one: in
many folds.—*n.* the condition of being in many
copies: one of these copies.—*n.* **multipl'ication**,
the act of multiplying or increasing in number:
(*bot.*) increase of number of parts by branching:
the rule or operation by which quantities are
multiplied.—*adj.* **multipl'icative** (or *-plik'a-tiv*),
tending or having power to multiply: (*gram.*)
indicating how many times.—*ns.* **multipl'icator**,
(*moth.*) a multiplier; **multipl'icity** (*-plik'i-ti*), the
state of being manifold; a great number; **multi-**
plier, one who multiplies: a quantity by which
another is multiplied: a device or instrument for
intensifying: a device for a portable reel
for drawing in the line of a fishing-rod: multiplication
table, a tabular arrangement giving the products
of pairs of numbers usually up to 12; multi-
plying glass, (*obs.*) a magnifying glass: a faceted
glass for multiplying reflexions; multiply words,
to say much: to be wordy. [*Fr. multiplier*—*L.*
multipl'icare—plicare, to fold.]
multiply, *mul'ti-pli*. See under multiple.
multi-ply, *mul'ti-pli'*, *n.* ply-wood of more than
three thicknesses.
multi- (*continued*).—*adj.* **multipo'lar**, having
several poles or axons; **multi'potent** (*L. potens*,
-entis, powerful; *Shok.*), having power to do many
things.—*n.* **multipres'ence**, the power of being
in many places at once.—*adj.* **multipres'ent**;
multiram'ified (*L. ramus*, branch, *facere*, to make),
having many branches.—*n.* **multiscience** (*mul-*
tish'ens; *L. scientia*, knowledge), knowledge of
many things.—*adj.* **multisep'ate**, having many
septa; **multiserial**, **multis'erial**, in many
rows; **multis'onanant** (*mul-ti-sen'-ant*; *L. sonans*,
-antis, pr.p. of *sonare*, to sound), having many
sounds: sounding much; **multispir'al**, having
many coils; **multisul'cate** (*L. sulcus*, furrow),
having many furrows; **multituber'culate**, -*d*,
having many tubercles, as teeth.
multitude, *mul'ti-tud*, *n.* the state of being many:
a great number or (*rare*) quantity: a crowd: the mob.
—*adj.* **multitud'inary** (*rare*); **multitud'inous**. —
adv. **multitud'inously**. — *n.* **multitud'inous-**
ness. [*L. multitudo, -inis—multus*.]
multi- (*continued*).—*ns.* **multivalence** (or *-rd'*),
multivalency (or *-rd'*).—*adj.* **multiv'alent** (or
-rd'; *chem.*), having a valency greater than one;
multiv'ous (*L. via*, way), going many ways;
multiv'ocal (*L. vox, vocis*, voice), of many mean-
ings.—*n.* a word of many meanings. [*L. multus*,
much.]
multivoltine, *mul-ti-vol'tin*, *adj.* having several
annual broods—of silkworm moths. [*L. multus*,
much, *lit. volta*, a turn, winding.]
multum, *mul'tum*, *n.* an adulterant in brewing.
[*Prob. neut. of L. multus*, much.]

fāc, fār, dsh; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

multungulate, *mul-tung-gū-lāt*, *adj.* having the hoof divided into more than two parts.—*n.* a multungulate mammal. [L. *multus*, *ungula*, hoof.]

multure, *mul'tyər*, (*Scot.*) *mouter* (*mōt'ər*), *n.* a fee, generally in kind, for grinding grain: the right to such a fee.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to takeulture (for).—*n.* *mul'turcr* (*mou'tercr*), one who receives multures: a miller: one who pays multures. [O.F. *molture*, *molture*—L. *moltūra*, a grinding.]

mum, *mum*, *adj.* silent.—*n.* silence.—*interj.* not a word.—*v.t.* to act in dumb show: to act in a mummies' play: to masquerade.—*pr.p.* *mumm'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *mummed*.—*n.* and *interj.* *mum'-bud'get*, *mum*,—*n.* *mum'chance'*, a silent game with cards or dice: a fool.—*adj.* silent.—*ns.* *mumm'er*, an actor in a folk-play, usu. at Christmas: a masquerader: an actor; *mumm'ery*, *mumming*: great show without reality: foolish ceremonial; *mumm'ing*,—*mum's* the word, not a word. [An inarticulate sound with closing of the lips; partly O.Fr. *momer*, to murn, *momeur*, *mummer*; cf. Du. *ommen*, to mask.]

mum, *mum*, *n.* a wheatmeal beer, sometimes with oat and bean meal. [Ger. *mumme*.]

mum, *mum*, *mummy*, *mum'i*, *ns.* childish words for mother. [Cf. *mamma*.]

mum, *mum*. See *ma'am*.

mumble, *mum'bl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to say, utter, or speak indistinctly, softly, or perfunctorily: to mouth with the lips, or as with toothless gums.—*ns.* *mum'blement*, (*Carlyle*) mumbly speech; *mum'ble-news*, (*Shak.*) a tale-bearer; *mum'bler*.—*n.* and *adj.* *mum'bling*.—*adv.* *mum'blingly*. [Frequentative from *mum*.]

Mumbo-jumbo, *mum'bo-jum'bō*, *n.* a god or bugbear of West Africa: *mumbo-jumbo*, any object of foolish worship or fear: *mummery* or *hocus-pocus*. [Said to be Mandingo.]

mummock, *mum'ok*. Same as *mammock*.

mummy, *mum'i*, *n.* an embalmed or otherwise preserved dead body: the substance of such a body, formerly used medicinally: dead flesh: anything pounded to a formless mass: a bituminous drug or pigment.—*v.t.* to mummify.—*pr.p.* *mumm'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *mumm'ied*.—*ns.* *mumm'ia*, *mummy* as a drug; *mummification*.—*adj.* *mumm'iform*.—*v.t.* *mumm'ify*, to make into a mummy.—*pr.p.* *mumm'ifying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *mumm'ified*.—*ns.* *mumm'y-case*; *mumm'y-cloth*, cloth for wrapping a mummy: a similar fabric used as a basis for embroidery: a fabric like crape with cotton or silk warp and woollen weft; *mumm'y-wheat*, a variety of wheat alleged (incredibly) to descend from grains found in Egyptian mummy-cases. [O.Fr. *mumie*—L. *mumia*—Ar. and Pers. *mūmiyā*—Pers. *mūm*, wax.]

mump, *mump*, *v.t.* to mumble or mutter: to mumble or munch: to get by, or visit for the purpose of, begging or sponging: (*obs.*) to cheat.—*v.i.* to mumble: to sponge: to sulk: to mope: to grimace: to play the beggar.—*ns.* *mump'er*, one who mumps: (*old cant*) a beggar; *mump'ing-day*, St Thomas's Day, 21st Dec., when the poor used to go around begging corn, money, &c.—*adj.* *mump'ish*, having mumps: dull: sullen.—*adv.* *mump'ishly*.—*n.* *mump'ishness*.—*n.* (*orig. pl.*) *mumps*, an infectious inflammation of the parotid gland: gloomy silence. [Cf. *mum* and Du. *moppen*, to cheat.]

mumpsimus, *mump'si-məs*, *n.* an error cherished after exposure: an antiquated person. [An ignorant priest's blunder (in an old story) for *L. sūmpimus*, we have received, in the mass.]

mum, *mum*, *v.t.* (*dial.*) *mum*—used in pres. indic. only; 3rd pers. *mum*.—Also *maun*, *man*. [O.N. *mon*, *mum*, or *man* (*inf.* *monu*, *mumu*), a preterite-present verb.]

mum, *mum*, *n.* a provincial form of *man*.

munch, *mum(t)sh*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to chew with marked action of the jaws.—*n.* *munch'er*. [Prob. imit.]

Munda, *moon'dā*, *n.* any member of a group of peoples of eastern India, or speaker of their group of languages (also called *Kolarian*), a division of the Austroasiatic family.—Also *adj.*

mundane, *mun'dān*, *adj.* worldly: earthly: cosmic.—*adv.* *mun'danely*, *n.* mundanity (*-dān-i-ti*). [L. *mundānus*—*mundus*, the world.]

mundic, *mun'dik*, *n.* iron pyrites. [From Cornish.] **mundify**, *mun'di-fi*, *v.t.* to cleanse, purify.—*n.* *mundification*.—*adj.* *mundificative*. [L. *mundificāre*—L. *mundus*, clean, *facere*, to make.]

mundungus, *mun-dung-gus*, *n.* (*arch.*) a rank-smelling tobacco. [Sp. *mondongo*, black pudding.] **munge**, *mung'gō*, *n.* the waste produced in a woollen-mill from hard spun or felted cloth, or from tearing up old clothes, used in making cheap cloth. [Origin obscure.]

mungoose. Same as *mongoose*.

municipal, *mū-mis'i-pl*, *adj.* pertaining to home affairs: pertaining to the government of a borough.—*n.* *municipalisation*.—*v.t.* *municipalise*, to erect into a municipality: to bring under municipal control or ownership.—*ns.* *municipalism*, concern for the interests of one's municipality: belief in municipal control; *municipality* (*-pal-i-ti*), a self-governing town: a district governed like a city: in France, a division of the country.—*adv.* *municipally*. [L. *municipalis*—*municipes*, -*ipis*, an inhabitant of a *municipium*, a free town—*mūnia*, official duties, *capere*, to take.]

munific, *mū-ni-fis*, *v.t.* to bestow liberally: to give liberally.—*n.* *munificence* (*-nif-i-sens*), *Spens.*, defence, fortification. [Irregularly formed from *L. mūnīre*, to fortify, *facere*, to make.]

muniment, *mū-ni-mənt*, *n.* a means of defence: a record fortifying or making good a claim: (*in pl.*) furnishings, equipment, things provided.—*v.t.* *munite*, (*Bacon*) to fortify, strengthen.—*ns.* *munition* (*-nif-i-sens*), commonly in *pl.*, fortification: defence: material used in war: military stores; *munitioneer*, *munition-work'er*, a worker engaged in making munitions:—*fem.* (*vulg.*) *munitionette*. [L. *mūnīre*, -*itum*, to fortify; *mūnimentum*, fortification, later, title-deeds—*moenia*, walls.]

munition, *mū-ni-yən*. Same as *mullion*.

munshi, *moon'she*, *mūn'shē*, *n.* (*India*) a secretary: an interpreter: a language teacher. [Hind. *munshi*—Ar. *munshi*.]

munting, *munt'ing*, *n.* the vertical face of a building between panels. [montant.]

mun, *mūn*, *n.* a name for a group of peoples of the Malay region. [From the Malay name.]

muqaddam, *mokaddam*, *mocuddum*, *mōo-kud'-um*, *mō*, *n.* a head-man. [Ar.]

muraena, *murena*, *mū-rē-nā*, *n.* a favourite food-fish of the Romans, a moray: *Muraena*, the moray genus, giving name to a family of eels, *Muraenidae*. [L. *muraena*—Gr. *myrina*.]

mural, *mū-rəl*, *adj.* of, on, attached to, or of the nature of, a wall.—*n.* (*obs.*) a wall [in *Shak.* only a conjectural emendation; see *moral*]: (*U.S.*) mural decoration.—*mural circle*, a large graduated circle, fixed to a wall, for measuring arcs of the meridian; *mural crown*, an embattled crown given among the ancient Romans to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged city; *mural painting*, a painting executed, especially in distemper colours, upon the wall of a building. [L. *mūrālis*—*mūrus*, a wall.]

murder, *mur'dər*, *n.* the act of putting a person to death intentionally and unlawfully: excessive or reprehensible slaughter not legally murder: excessive toil or hardship.

—*v.t.* to murder: to put a person unlawfully to slaughter: (hyper-)mangle in performance.

—Also (now only *dial.*) *murther* (*-dhar*).—*n.* *murderer* (*obs.* or *dial.* *mur'therer*), one who murders, or is guilty of murder: (*obs.*) a small cannon (also *mur'dering-piece*).—*fem.* *mur'dress*.—*adj.* *mur'derous*.—*adv.* *mur'derously*.—*murder will out*, murder cannot remain hidden: the truth will come to light. [O.E. *morþor*—

musette, *mū-zet'*, *n.* an old French bagpipe: a simple pastoral melody or gavotte trio for, or in imitation of, the bagpipe. [Fr., dim. of *muse*, a bagpipe.]

museum, *mū-zē'm*, *n.* orig. a temple, home, or resort of the Muses: a place of study: a resort of the learned: an institution or repository for the collection, exhibition, and study of objects of artistic, scientific, historic, or educational interest: (U.S.) an art gallery: a collection of curiosities: —*pl.* *muséums*. —*n.* *muséum-plice*, a fine specimen, suitable for exhibit in a museum, or unsuitable for anything else. [L. *museum*—Gr. *mouseton*; see *Muse* (2).]

mush, *mush*, *n.* meal boiled in water, esp. Indian meal: anything pulpy: sloppy sentimentality: rubbish: background of noise from a wireless receiver.—*v.t.* to reduce to mush: (*prov.*) to crush the spirit of, wear out.—*adv.* *mush'ily*. —*n.* *mush'iness*. —*adj.* *mush'y*. [Prob. *masht*.]

mush, *mush*, *v.t.* (Scott.) to notch or scallop the edges of. [Perb. Fr. *moucher*, to trim.]

mush, *mush*, *v.i.* (Canada) to travel on foot with dogs over snow.—*n.* a journey of this kind.—*n.* *mush'er*. [Prob. Fr. *marcher*, to walk.]

musha, *mush'a*, *interj.* (Irish) expressing surprise. [Ir. *maiseadh*.]

mushroom, *mush'room*, *n.* an edible fungus (*Agaricus*, or *Psalliota*, *campestris*, or kindred species) of toadstool form: any edible fungus: any fungus of umbrella shape whether edible or not: any fungus: an object shaped like a mushroom: a hat with drooping brim: (*slang*) an umbrella: (*fig.*) anything of rapid growth and decay: (*fig.*) one who rises suddenly from a low condition: an upstart.—*adj.* of or like a mushroom.—*v.i.* to expand like a mushroom cap: to gather mushrooms.—*ns.* *mush'room-anch'or*, an anchor with mushroom-shaped head; *mush'roomer*. [O.Fr. *mousseron*, perh. *mousse*, moss, which may be of Germanic origin.]

music, *mū-zik*, *n.* the art of expression in sound, in melody, and harmony, including both composition and execution: sometimes specially of instrumental performance to the exclusion of singing: the science underlying it: (*obs.*) a musical composition: the performance of musical compositions: compositions collectively: a connected series of sweet sounds: melody or harmony: pleasing sound: sound of definite pitch, not mere noise: (*arch.*) a band of musicians: (*obs.* or *dial.*) musical instruments: written or printed representation of tones, expression, &c., or of what is to be played or sung: sheets or books of parts or

...racter: (U.S.) ...rform music:—

...pertaining to, of, with, or producing music: pleasing to the ear: of definite pitch (unlike mere noise): melodious: having skill in, or aptitude or taste for, music.—*n.* a musical person, party, or performance.—*n.* *musicality* (—*al'i-ty*). —*adv.* *mus'ically*. —*ns.* *mu'sicalness*; *mu'sic-box*, (*obs.*) a barrel-organ: a musical box: (jocularly) a piano; *mu'sic-case*, —*fo'lio*, a roll, portfolio, &c., for carrying sheet music; *mu'sic-demy*, a size of writing-paper, 20½ in. × 14½ in.; *mu'sic-dra'ma*, that form of opera introduced by Wagner in which the relations of music and drama are reformed; *mu'sic-hall*, orig. and still sometimes a concert-hall, usu. now a hall for variety entertainments; *mu'sic-holder*, a music-case: a clip, rack, or desk for holding music during performance; *mu'sic-house*, a concert-hall: a firm dealing in music or musical instruments; *musician* (*mū-zish'ən*), one skilled in music: a performer or composer of music, esp. professional.—(*obs.* or *dial.*) *mu'sician*, *mu'sick*, —*adj.* *mu'sic'ianly*, characteristic of, or becoming, a musician.—*ns.* *mu'sicianship*; *mu'sic-master*, —*mistress*, —*teacher*, a teacher of music.—*adj.* *musicological*. —*ns.* *musicologist*; *musicology*, scientific study of music; *mu'sic-paper*, paper ruled for writing music; *mu'sic-pen*, a five-channelled pen for drawing the stave; *mu'sic-rack*, a rack attached

to a musical instrument for holding the player's music; *mu'sic-roll*, a case for carrying music rolled up: a roll of perforated paper for mechanical piano-playing; *mu'sic-room*, a room in which music is performed: (*obs.*) a room beside the stage in which the musicians were stationed; *mu'sic-seller*, a dealer in printed music; *mu'sic-shell*, a volute shell with markings like music; *mu'sic-stand*, a light adjustable desk for holding music during performance; *mu'sic-stool*, a piano-stool.—*face* the music (see *face*); *musical box*, a toy that plays tunes automatically, by projections from a revolving barrel twitching a comb; *musical chairs*, the game of prancing round a diminishing row of chairs and securing one when the music stops; *musical comedy*, a light dramatic entertainment with sentimental songs and situations held together by a minimum of plot; *musical director*, the conductor of an orchestra (in a theatre, &c.); *musical flame*, a flame that gives a musical tone when surrounded by an open tube; *musical glasses* (see *harmonica*); *musical sand*, sand of nearly uniform size of grain that gives out a definite note when walked on; *music of the spheres* (see *spheres*); rough music, uproar: *charivari*. [Fr. *musique*—L. *mūsica*—Gr. *mousikē* (*technē*), musical (art)—*Mousa*, a Muse.]

musimon, *mūs' or mūs'-i-mon*, *mus'mon*, *mus'mon*, *n.* the mouflon. [L. *mūsifimō*, —*ōnis*.]

musit, *mū-zit*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a gap in a fence or thicket through which an animal passes. [meuse (1).]

musive, *mū'siv*, *adj.* Same as *mosaic* (1).

musk, *musk*, *n.* a strong-smelling substance, used in perfumery, got elielly from the male musk-deer: the odour thereof: the musk-deer: a species of *Mimulus*, said once to have smelt of musk.—*adj.*, or prefix to the names of many animals and plants, supposed to smell of musk.—*v.t.* to perfume with musk.—*ns.* *musk'-bag*, —*cod*, —*pod*, —*pouch*, —*sac*, a musk-gland; *musk'-bag*, —*ball*, a bag, ball, containing musk, as a perfuming sachet; *musk'-beet'le*, a longicorn beetle that smells of attar of roses; *musk'-cat*, a musk-yielding animal, usu. the musk-deer, prob. confused with the civet-cat: a scented effeminate dandy: a courtesan; *musk'-ca'vy*, the bog-rat; *musk'-deer*, a hornless deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) of Asia, chief source of musk; *musk'-duck* (also by confusion *muscovy-duck*), a large musk-smelling South American duck (*Carina moschata*). —*adj.* *musked* (*muskt*), smelling or tasting like musk.—*n.* *musk'-gland*, a skin-pit in some animals producing musk.—*adv.* *musk'ily*. —*ns.* *musk'iness*; *musk'-mall'ow*, a species of mallow with faint odour of musk; *musk'-mel'on*, the common melon (apparently transferred from a musk-scented kind); *musk'-ox*, a long-haired ruminant (*Oribos moschatus*) of northern Canada, exhaling a strong musky smell; *musk'-pear*, a fragrant variety of pear; *musk'-plant*, *Mimulus moschatus*; *musk'-plum*, a fragrant kind of plum; *musk'-rat*, the musquash: a musk-shrew: its skin; *musk'-rose*, a fragrant species of rose; *musk'-sheep*, the musk-ox; *musk'-shrew*, the desman: a musk-smelling Indian shrew; *musk'-thist'le*, a thistle (*Carduus nutans*) with large drooping scented heads.—*adj.* *musky*, having the odour of musk. [Fr. *musc*—L. *muscus*, Gr. *moschos*, prob. —Pers. *mushk*, perh. —Sans. *mushka*, a testicle (for which the gland has been mistaken).]

muskeg, *mūs'-heg'*, *n.* (Canada) swamp, bog, marsh. [Cree Indian word.]

musket, *mūs'kit*, *n.* a male sparrow-hawk: a military hand firearm, esp. of an old-fashioned smooth-bore kind.—*ns.* *musket'er*, a soldier armed with a musket; *musketoon*, *musquetoon*, a short musket: a soldier armed with one.—*adj.* *musket-proof*, capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.—*ns.* *musket-rest*, a forked support for the heavy sixteenth-century musket; *mus'ketry*, muskets collectively: practice with, or the art of using, small-arms: fire of muskets: a body of troops armed with muskets; *musket-shot*, shot for or from a musket: the discharge of a musket:

the range of a musket. [O.Fr. *mousquet*, musket, formerly a hawk—It. *moschetto*, perb.—L. *musca*, a fly.]

Muslim, *muẓ', mu'slim*, *n.* and *adj.* Same as Moslem.

muslin, *muẓ'lin*, *n.* a fine soft cotton fabric, gauzy in appearance, but woven plain: (U.S.) cotton cloth for shorts, &c.: (*slang*) womankind: (*naut.* (*slang*) sails, canvas: a collector's name for several different moths.—*adj.* made of muslin.—*adj.* mus'lined, clothed with muslin.—*ns.* muslinet, a coarse kind of muslin; mus'lin-kale, (*Scot.*) thin broth made without meat. [Fr. *musseoline*—It. *musolino*, from It. *Mussolo*, the town of Mosul in Mesopotamia.]

musquash, *mus'kwosh*, *n.* a large aquatic American animal akin to the voles, very destructive to dams and waterways (also *musk-rat*): its fur. [From an Amer. Ind. word.]

musrol, *muẓ'rol*, *n.* (*obs.*) the nose-band of a bridle. [Fr. *musserolle*—It. *musseruola*—*muso*, muzzle.]

musse, *musse*, *mus*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a scramble: disturbance: confusion, disorder: (U.S.) confused conflict: a mess.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to disarrange: to mess.—*n.* mus's'incss.—*adj.* mus's'y, disordered. [Perh. different words; cf. *mess*.]

mussel, *muẓ'* (formerly also *muscle*, *muskle*, *muẓ'kl*, *muẓ'k*), *n.* a marine lamellibranch shellfish of the family Mytilidae: a freshwater lamellibranch of the Unionidae: the shell of any of these: a mussel-plum.—*adj.* muss'elled, poisoned by eating infected mussels.—*ns.* muss'el-plum, a dark purple plum not unlike a mussel-shell; muss'el-scalp' (*Scot.*—*scaup*), a bed of mussels; muss'el-shell'. [O.E. *mūsc(e)*; cf. Ger. *nuschel*, Fr. *moule*; all from L. *mūsculus*, dim. of *mūs*, mouse.]

mussitation, *mus-i-tā'shən*, *n.* low muttering: speaking movement without sound.—*v.t.* mus's'itate, to mutter. [L. *musitare*, freq. of *musare*, to mutter.]

Musulman, **Musliman**, *muẓ'l-mān*, *-mān'*, *n.* a Mohammedan:—*pl.* Mus's'ulmans; blunderingly or facetiously Mus'sulmen.—Similarly Mus's'ul-woman. [Pers. *musulmān*—Ar. *muslim*, *moslim*, Moslem.]

must, *muẓ'*, *v.t.* am, is, are obliged physically or morally: cannot but: insist upon (with *inf.* without to):—used only in the present (*orig. past*) indie.—*3rd pers. sing.* must. [Orig. part. of *mote*—O.E. *mōste*, part. of *mōt*; cf. Ger. *müssen*.]

must, *muẓ'*, *n.* new wine: unfermented, or only partially fermented, grape-juice or other juice or pulp for fermentation: process of fermentation.—*adj.* muẓ'y. [O.E. *muẓ*—L. *mustum* (*vīnum*), new (wine).]

must, *muẓ'*, *n.* mustiness: mould. [App. back formation—*musty*.]

must, *muẓ'*, *n.* dangerous frenzy in some male animals, as elephants.—*adj.* in such a state.—*adj.* muẓ'y. [Pers. and Hind. *mast*, intoxicated.]

must, *muẓ'*, *n.* must, moist, moist, *n.* (*obs. Scot.*) musk: hair-powder.—*v.t.* to powder. [O.Fr. *muẓ*, a form of *musc*; see *musk*.]

mustache, *muẓ'tachio*. Same as *moustache*.

mustang, *muẓ'tang*, *n.* the feralised horse of the American prairies. [Sp. *mestengo*, now *mesteño*, belonging to the *mesta* or graziers' union, combined with *mestrencio*, homeless, stray.]

mustard, *muẓ'tard*, *n.* the powdered seeds of various species of the *Sinapis* section of the genus *Brassica*: a pungent condiment made from it: the plant yielding it.—*ns.* muẓ'tard-gas, the vapour from a poisonous blistering liquid, ($\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}\cdot\text{CH}_3$), S_2 got from ethylene and sulphur chloride; muẓ'tard-oil, a volatile oil got from black mustard seeds; muẓ'tard-plas'ter, a plaster made from black and white mustard flour, deprived of their fixed oil; muẓ'tard-tree, a name given to a shrub *Salvadora persica* (family *Salvadoraceae*, prob. akin to *Oleaceae*) on the theory that it is the plant referred to in the N.T., which others think is only black mustard grown tall, as it does in Palestine.—black mustard, *Brassica nigra*; French mustard, mustard prepared for table by adding salt, sugar,

vinegar, &c.; garlic-mustard, hedge-mustard (see *garlic*, *hedge*); mustard and cress, a salad of seedlings of white mustard and garden cress; Sarcop'ta mustard, *Brassica juncea*; white mustard, *Brassica alba*; wild mustard, charlock. [O.Fr. *mu(ū)starde* (Fr. *moutarde*)—L. *mustum*, must (because the condiment was prepared with must).]

mustee. Same as *mestee*.

Mustela, *muẓ'tē'lā*, *n.* the marten genus, giving name to the family *Mustelidae* (otters, badgers, and weasels) and the subfamily *Mustelinae* (weasels and martens).—*adj.* and *n.* muẓ'teline (*-tē-lin*). [L. *mustēla*, weasel.]

muster, *muẓ'tar*, *n.* (*obs.*) a display, demonstration: (*arch.*) an example: a commercial sample: an assembling or caling together, esp. of troops, as for inspection, verification, &c.: inspection: an assembly; a register: (*Austr.*) a round-up: (perh. orig. a misunderstanding) a company of peacocks.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.*) to show forth: to assemble: to enroll: to number.—*v.t.* to summon up (often with *up*).—*v.t.* to pass muster.—*ns.* muẓ'ter-book, (*Shak.*) a book in which military forces or a ship's crew are registered; muẓ'ter-file, (*Shak.*) a muster-roll; muẓ'ter-master, one who has charge of the muster-roll; muẓ'ter-party, (*Austr.*) a rounding-up party; muẓ'ter-roll, a register of the officers and men in each company, troop, regiment, ship's crew, &c.: (*naut.*) roll-call.—muster in, (U.S.) to enroll, receive as recruits; muster out, (U.S.) to discharge from service; pass muster, to bear examination, be well enough. [O.Fr. *mōstre*, *mōstre*, *mōstre*—L. *mōnstrum*—*mōnēre*, to warn.]

musty. See *must* (2 and 4).

musty, *muẓ'ty*, *adj.* mouldy: spoiled by damp: stale in smell or taste: deteriorated from disuse.

Musulman. Same as *Musliman*.

mutable, *muẓ'tā-bl*, *adj.* that may be changed: subject to change: variable: inconstant, fickle.—*ns.* muẓ'tability, muẓ'tableness.—*adv.* muẓ'tably.—*n.* muẓ'tagen, (*biol.*) a substance that produces mutations.—*adj.* muẓ'tagen'ic.—*ns.* muẓ'tan'dum, something to be altered:—*pl.* muẓ'tan'da; muẓ'tant, a form arising by mutation.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* muẓ'tate, to cause or undergo mutation.—*ns.* muẓ'tation, change: uelaut: in Celtic languages a change of initial consonant depending on the preceding word: in old music a change of syllable for the same note in passing to another hexachord: (*biol.*) discontinuous variation or sudden inheritable divergence from ancestral type; muẓ'tationist, a believer in evolution by mutation.—*adj.* muẓ'tative, muẓ'tatory, changing: mutable.—mutation stop, an organ-stop whose tones differ from those the keys indicate by an interval other than a whole number of octaves. [L. *mūtāre*, *-ātum*, to change—*movēre* *mōtum*, to move.]

mutch, *muẓ'*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a woman's close cap. [M.Du. *mutze*; Du. *mut*, Ger. *mütze*.]

mutchkin, *muẓ'kin*, *n.* a Scottish liquid measure, three-fourths of an imperial, one-fourth of a Scottish pint. [Obsolete Du. *mudseken*.]

mute, *muẓ'*, *adj.* dumb: silent: (*law*) refusing to plead: without vocal utterance: unpronounced or faintly pronounced: pronounced by stoppage of the breath-passage.—*n.* a dumb person: a silent person: (*law*) one who refuses to plead: a funeral attendant: a dumb servant in an Eastern house: an actor with no words to speak: a stop-consonant: a clip, pad, or other device for subduing the sound of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* to deaden the sound of with a mute: to silence.—*adv.* muẓ'tly.—*ns.* muẓ'teness; muẓ'tism, dumbness.—muto of malice, (*law*) refusing to plead; [L. *mūtus*.]

n. birds' dung: *r.* esmeutir; prob.

Germanic; cf. *smelt*.]

mutessarif, *mōtēs-ārif*, *n.* the head of a Turkish sanjak.—*n.* muẓ'tessārifat, his office or jurisdiction. [Turk. *mutesarif*—Ar. *mutasarrif*.]

muticous, *muẓ'ti-kus*, *adj.* awnless: spineless: pointless. [L. *muticus*, awnless.]

fāte, *fūr*, *dsk*; *mā*, *hor* (her); *māne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōw*; *dien* (then)

mutilate, *mū'ti-lāt*, *v.t.* to maim: to remove a material part of: to deform by slitting, boring, or removing a part.—*adj.* mutilated.—*ns.* mutilā'tion; mutilā'tor. [*L. mutilāre, -ātus-mutilus.*]
mutine, *mū'tin*, *n.* (*obs.*) mutiny: (*Shak.*) a mutineer, rebel.—*v.i.* (*Shak., Milt.*) to mutiny, rebel.—*n.* mutineer, one who mutinies.—*v.i.* to mutiny.—*adj.* mutinous, disposed to mutiny: unsubmissive: of the nature of, or expressing, mutiny.—*adv.* mutinously.—*n.* mutinousness.—*n.* mutiny, insurrection against constituted authority, esp. naval or military: revolt, tumult, strife.—*v.i.* to rise against authority, esp. in military or naval service.—*pr.p.* mutinying: *pa.t.* and *pp.* mutinied.—Mutiny Act, an act passed by the British parliament from year to year, to regulate the government of the army, from 1689 down to 1879, when it was superseded. [*Fr. mutin*, riotous—*L. movēre, mōtum*, to move.]
mutoscope, *mū'tō-shōp*, *n.* an early form of cinematograph. [*L. mūtāre*, to change, *Gr. skopein*, to look at.]
mutt, *mut*, *n.* (*slang*, orig. *U.S.*) a blockhead. [*Perh. for mutton-head.*]
mutter, *mū'tər*, *v.i.* to utter words in a low, indistinct voice:
 mutiny, or *n*
 —*v.t.* to utter
 ing: indistinct utterance: low rumbling: subdued grumbling.—*ns.* mutterā'tion, (*Richardson*) complaining; mutt'er.—*n.* and *adj.* mutt'ering.—*adv.* mutt'eringly. [*Prob. imit., like prov. Ger. muttern; L. muttire.*]
mutton, *mū'tn*, *n.* (*obs.* or *jocular*) a sheep: sheep's flesh as food: (*old slang*) women as food for lust, hence illicit commerce.—*ns.* mutton-bird, an Australasian shearwater, esp. the short-tailed, said by some to taste like mutton; mutton-chop.—*adj.* shaped like a mutton-chop (of whiskers).—*ns.* mutton-cut'let; mutton-fist, a coarse, big hand: a printer's index-hand; mutton-ham, a salted leg of mutton; mutton-head, a heavy, stupid person.—*adj.* mutton-head'ed, stupid.—*ns.* mutton-su'ct, the fat about the kidneys and loins of sheep; mutton-thump'er, a clumsy bookbinder.—*adj.* mutton-ony, a laced mutton. (*Shak.*) a loose woman; return to our muttons, (*coll.*) return to the subject of discussion—a playful translation of the judge's 'Revenons à nos moutons' in the old French farce of *Maitre Pathelin*, in which the witnesses wander from the matter in dispute, some sheep. [*O.Fr. moton* (*Fr. mouiton*), a sheep—*L.L. multō, -ōnis*; perh. of *Celt. origin.*]
mutual, *mū'tū-əl*, *adj.* interchanged: reciprocal: given and received: (*Shak.*) now regarded as (incorrect) common, joint, shared by two or more.—*n.* mutualisā'tion.—*v.t.* mutualise, to put upon a mutual footing.—*ns.* mutualism, symbiosis, association benefiting both; mutuality (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* mutually.—mutual-admiration society, a group of persons supposed, generally satirically or humorously, to overestimate one another's and their own merits; mutual friend, (*Dickens*) a common friend; mutual-improvement society, a society whose members meet to hear lectures, read essays, hold debates, &c., in order to stimulate each other to improve in knowledge and in public speaking; mutual insurance, the system of a company in which the policy-holders are the shareholders; mutual wall, a wall equally belonging to each of two houses. [*Fr. mutuel—L. mūtūus—mūtāre*, to change.]
mutule, *mū'tūl*, *n.* a kind of square, flat bracket, in Doric architecture, above each triglyph and each metope, with guttae. [*L. mūtulus*, a mutule, modillion.]
mutuum, *mū'tū-am*, *n.* a bailment consisting of a loan of goods for consumption, as corn, coal, &c., to be returned in goods of the same amount. [*L. neut. of mūtūus*, lent.]
mux, *muk*, *v.t.* (*U.S.* and *dial.*) to spoil, botch.—*n.* a mess. [*Origin obscure.*]
muzhik, *moujik*, *mujik*, *mōō-zhik*, *mōō-zhik*, *n.* a Russian peasant. [*Russ. muzhik*.]

muzzle, *muz'l*, *n.* the projecting jaws and nose of an animal: a strap or a cage for the mouth to prevent biting: the extreme end of a gun, &c.—*v.t.* to put a muzzle on: to keep from hurting: to gag or silence.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to touch, thrust, or investigate with the muzzle.—*ns.* muzzle-bag, a canvas bag fixed to the muzzle of a gun at sea, to keep out water; muzzle-load'er, a firearm loaded through the muzzle—*opp.* to breech-loader.—*adj.* muzzle-load'ing.—*ns.* muzzle'ler, one who muzzles: a blow on the mouth: a muzzle-loader: a direct head-wind; muzzle-velocity, the velocity of a projectile the moment it leaves the muzzle of a gun. [*O.Fr. musel* (*Fr. museau*)—*L.L. müsellum*, dim. of *mūsūn* or *mūsus*, beak.]
muzzy, *muz'z*, *adj.* dazed, bewildered: tipsy: blurred: hazy.—*adv.* muzz'ly.—*n.* muzz'iness. [*Origin unknown.*]
myale, *mū'alē*, *n.* a huge tropical African timber tree (*Chlorophora excelsa*) of the mulberry family.
my, *mī* (sometimes *mi*), *poss. adj.* or *gen.* of *pron.* I, or of belonging to me.—*interj.* expressing surprise (perh. for my word, or my God). [*mine—O.E. mīn* (gen.), of *me*.]
Mya, *mī'ā*, *n.* a genus of lamellibranch molluscs, the gapers, including the American soft or long clam. [*Gr. mīs or myax*, a mussel.]
myalgia, *mī-al'jī-ā*, *n.* pain in muscle.—*adj.* myalgic. [*Gr. mūr, muscle, algos*, pain.]
myallism, *mī'al-izm*, *n.* West Indian negro witchcraft.—*adj.* my'al. [*Prob. of West African origin.*]
myall, *mī'al*, *n.* a wild Australian black.—*adj.* wild. [*Australian mail*, the blacks.]
myall, *mī'al*, *n.* an Australian acacia of various species with hard, scented wood: their wood. [*Australian mail*.]
mycellum, *mī-sē-li-um*, *n.* the white thread-like mass of hyphae forming the thallus of a fungus.—*pl.* mycē'lia.—*adj.* mycē'liā. [*Gr. mýkēs*, a mushroom.]
Mycenaeae, *mī-sē-nē-ān*, *adj.* of the ancient city-state of Mycenae (*Gr. Mýkēnai*) in Argolis, Agamemnon's kingdom, or its culture culminating in the Bronze Age.
Mycetes, *mī-sē-tēs*, *n.* the howler genus of South American monkeys. [*Gr. mýkētēs*, bellower.]
mycetes, *mī-sē-tēs*, *n.pl.* (*rare* except in composition) fungi.—*ns.* myceto'logy, mycology; myceto'ma, Madura foot, a disease of foot and leg in India, caused by a fungus.—*n.pl.* Mycetozo'a, the Myxomycetes or slime-fungi (when regarded as animals).—*n.* and *adj.* mycetozo'an.—*n.* mycodomatium (*mī-kō-dō-mā'-shyom*), a fungus-gall.—*pl.* mycodomā'tia.—*adj.* mycologic (*mī-kō-loj'ik*), -al.—*ns.* mycologist (*-kol'*); mycol'ogy, the study of fungi; mycophagist (*mī-kof'a-jist*; *Gr. phagein*, to eat), a toadstool-eater; mycophagy; mycorrhiza, mycorrhiza (*mī-kō-rī-zā*; *Gr. rhiza*, root), a fungal mycelium investing or penetrating the underground parts of a higher plant and supplying it with material from humus instead of root-hairs.—*adj.* mycor(r)hī'zal.—*n.* mycosis (*-kō'sis*), a disease due to growth of a fungus.—*adj.* mycotic (*-kō'ik*). [*Gr. mýkēs*, -ētos, *pl. mýkētēs*, a mushroom.]
mydrasias, *mī-dri's-sis*, *n.* morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye.—*adj.* mydriatic (*mīd-ri-at'ik*).—*n.* a drug causing this. [*Gr. mydrasias*.]
myelitis, *mī-ē-li'tis*, *n.* inflammation of the spinal cord, or sometimes of the bone-marrow.—*n.* myelin, the substance forming the medullary sheath of nerve-fibres.—*adj.* my'eloid, like, pertaining to, of the nature of, marrow.—*n.* my'elon, the spinal cord. [*Gr. myelos*, marrow.]
mygale, *mīg'-lē*, *n.* an American bird-catching spider. [*Gr. mygale*, a field-mouse, a shrew—*mūs*, mouse, *gale*, weasel.]
myiasis, *mī-i'-sis*, *mī-i'-sis*, *n.* disease caused by presence of flies or their larvae. [*Gr. myia*, fly.]
Mylodon, *mī'lō-don*, *n.* a genus of gigantic Pleistocene ground sloths.—*adj.* my'lodont. [*Gr. mylē*, a mill, *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth.]
mylohyoid, *mī-lō-hī'oid*, *adj.* pertaining to or near

the jaw-bone and the hyoid bone.—*n.* a muscle so placed. [Gr. *mylō*, a mill.]

mylonite, *mī-lan-it*, *n.* a hard compact often streaky granular rock produced by crushing.—*adj.* mylonitic (i-tik).—*n.* mylonitisation.—*v.t.* mylonitise, to turn into mylonite. [Gr. *mylōn*, a mill.]

myna, *my-nah*, *mina*, *mī-nā*, *n.* a common black brown and white Indian bird of the starling family: applied also to several allied kinds. [Hind. *mainā*.]

myrner, *mīn-hār*, Du. *mān-ār*, *n.* my lord: Dutch for *Mr* or *sir*: a Dutchman. [Du. *myr*, my, *heer*, lord.]

myo-, *mī-ō*, *mi-ō*, in composition, muscle.—*n.* myoblast, a cell producing muscle-tissue.—*adj.* myoblastic.—*ns.* myocardi'tis, inflammation of the myocardium; myocardium, the muscular substance of the heart.

record; *n.*

muscular

—*ns.* myographist; myography.—*adjs.* myoid, like muscle; myological.—*ns.* myologist;

myology, the study of muscles; myoma, a

tumour composed of muscular tissue; myosin, a

globulin of muscle whose formation is the cause

of rigor mortis; myositis (irregularly formed),

inflammation of a muscle. [Gr. *myr*, *mys*, muscle.]

myomancy, *mī-ō-man-si*, *n.* divination from the

movements of mice.—*adj.* myomantic. [Gr.

myr, a mouse, *manteia*, divination.]

myopia, *mī-ō-pi-ā*, *n.* shortness of sight.—*adj.*

myopic (o-p'), short-sighted.—*n.* a short-sighted

person.—*ns.* myops (o-p'), myope (o-p'), a

short-sighted person. [Gr. *myōps*, short-sighted—

myein, to shut, *ōps*, the eye.]

myosis, *mī-ō-si*, *n.* contraction of the

pupil of myotic (o-r').

—Also *n.*

Myosotis, *mī-ō-si-tis*, *n.* the forget-me-not genus of

the borage family. [Gr. *myosōtis*, *Asperugo*,

pellitory—*mys*, *mys*, a mouse, *ōtos*, an ear.]

myrbanc. Same as *mirbanc*.

myriad, *mī-rī-ād*, *n.* any immense number.—*adj.*

numberless.—*adj.* and *n.* (or *adv.*) myriadfold.

—*n.* and *adj.* myriadth. [Gr. *mýrias*, -ados, ten

thousand.]

myriapod, *mī-rī-ā-pod*, *n.* a member of the Myriapoda.

—*n.pl.* Myriapoda (o-p'ā-dā), a class of

Arthropoda with many legs, centipedes and

millipedes.—Also myriopod, &c. [Gr. *mýriopous*,

-podos, many-footed—*mýrios*, numberless, *pous*,

podos, a foot.]

Myrica, *mī-rī-kā*, *n.* (orig.) the tamarisk: the

sweet-gale or bog-myrtle genus, constituting the

family Myricaceae. [Gr. *myrikē* (myrikē),

tamarisk.]

myringa, *mī-rīng-gā*, *n.* the ear-drum.—*ns.* myr-

ingitis (i-rī-tis), inflammation of the ear-drum;

myringscope (i-rīng-skōp), an instrument for

viewing the ear-drum. [L.L. *miringa*—Gr. *mēnix*,

membrane.]

myriorama, *mī-rī-ō-rā-mā*, *n.* a picture composed

of interchangeable parts that can be variously

combined. [Gr. *mýrios*, numberless, *horama*, a

view.]

myrioscope, *mī-rī-ō-skōp*, *n.* a variety of kaleido-

scope. [Gr. *mýrios*, numberless, *skopein*, to

view.]

Myristica, *mī-rī-si-ti-kā*, *n.* the nutmeg

genus, giving name to the family Myristicaceae.

—*adj.* myristic.—myristic acid, a fatty acid

(C₁₇H₃₃COOH) got from nutmegs. [Gr. *mýri-*

zein, to anoint.]

myrmecoid, *mā-rī-mī-ōid*, *adj.* ant-like.—*adjs.*

myrmecophagous, feeding on ants: of the

ant-bear genus Myrmecophaga; myrmecophilous,

having a symbiotic relation with ants.—*n.*

myrmecophily. [Gr. *mýrmex*, -ekos, ant.]

Myrmidon, *mā-rī-mī-dan*, *n.* one of a tribe of warriors

who accompanied Achilles to Troy: myrmidons,

one of a ruffianly band under a daring leader:

one who carries out another's orders without fear

or pity.—*adj.* myrmidonian.—myrmidons of

the law, policemen, bailiffs, &c. [Gr. *Myr-*

midōnēs (pl.).]

myrobalan, *mī-rob'ā-lan*, or *mī-*, *n.* the astringent fruit of certain Indian mountain species of Terminalia (Combretaceae): a variety of plum.—emblic myrobalan (see emblic). [Gr. *myrobalanos*, bito—myron, an unguent, *balanos*, an acorn.]

myrrh, *mā-r*, *n.* a bitter, aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of Commiphora: sweet cicely.—*adj.* myrrhic.—*n.* myrrh'ol, the volatile oil of myrrh. [O.E. *myrra*—L. *myrrha*—Gr. *myrrā*; an Eastern word; cf. *Ar. murr*.]

myrrhinc. See under *murra*.

myrtle, *mā-r'tl*, *n.* an evergreen shrub (Myrtus) with beautiful and fragrant leaves: extended to various other plants, some near akin, others not, e.g. a kind of beech in Australia (see also under bog, wax).—*n.* myrtic-wax, wax from the candleberry. [O.Fr. *myrtil*, dim. of *myrte*—L. *myrtus*—Gr. *myrtos*.]

Myrtus, *mā-r'ts*, the myrtle genus, giving name to the family Myrtaceae.—*adj.* myrtaceous. [L., —Gr. *myrtos*.]

myself, *mī-sel'f*, or *mi-sel'f*, *pron.* I or me, in person

(used for emphasis, almost always in apposition):

me (reflexively). [me, scilf.]

mysophobia, *mī-sō-fō-bi-ā*, *n.* morbid fear of contamination. [Gr. *mýsos*, defilement, *phobos*, fear.]

mystagogue, *mī-s'tā-gog*, -gōg, *n.* an initiator into religious mysteries—also mystagogus.—*adj.*

mystagogic (-gōg', -gog').—*n.* mystagogy (-gōg', -gog'). [Gr. *mýstis*, one initiated, *agōgos*, a leader.]

mystery, *mī-s'tēr-i*, *n.* a secret doctrine: (usu. in pl.) in ancient religions, rites known only to the initiated, as the Eleusinian mysteries: (pl.) the secrets of freemasonry, &c.: anything very obscure: that which is beyond human knowledge to explain: anything artfully made difficult: a sacrament: a miracle play (also *myst'ery-play*).—*adj.* mysterious, containing mystery: having an air of mystery: obscure: secret: incomprehensible.—*adv.* mysteriously.—*n.* mysteri-ness.—*myst'ery-man*, a conjurer: a medicine-man; *myst'ery-monger*, a dealer in mysteries; *myst'ery-ship*, a Q-boat. [L. *mysterium*—Gr. *mysterion*—*mýstis*, one initiated—*mýein*, to initiate—*mýein*, to close the eyes.]

mystery, *mī-s'tēr-i*, *n.* (obs.) office, service, duty: (arch.) craft, art, trade: (Shak.) skill: (hist.) a trade guild. [L.L. *misterium*—L. *mīnisterium*—minister, servant: confused with *mysterium* and prob. with *maistry*, mastery.]

mystic, -al, *mī-s'tik*, -al, *adjs.* relating to mystery, the mysteries, or mysticism: mysterious: sacredly obscure or secret: involving a sacred or a secret meaning hidden from the eyes of the ordinary person, only revealed to a spiritually enlightened mind: allegorical.—*n.* mystic, one who seeks or attains direct intercourse with God in elevated religious feeling or ecstasy.—*adv.* mystically.—*ns.* mysticalness; mysticism (-izm), the habit or tendency of religious thought and feeling of those who seek direct communion with God or the divine: foggiess and unreality of thought (with suggestion of mist); mystification; *mystifier*, one who or that which mystifies: a hoaxer.—*v.t.* mystify, to make mysterious, obscure, or secret: to involve in mystery: to bewilder: to puzzle: to hoax.—*pr.p.* mystifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mystified.—mystic recitation, the recitation of parts of the Greek liturgy in an inaudible voice. [L. *mysticus*—Gr. *mystikos*—*mýstēs*, an initiate; cf. *mystery*.]

mystique, *mī-s'tik*, *n.* incommunicable spirit, gift, or quality: secret (of an art) as known to its inspired practitioners. [Fr.]

myth, *mīth* or (old-fashioned) *mīth*, *n.* an ancient traditional story of gods or heroes, esp. one offering an explanation of some fact or phenomenon: a story with a veiled meaning: mythical matter: a figment.—*adjs.* mythic, -al, relating to myths: fabulous: untrue.—*adv.* mythically.—*v.t.* mythicise (-i-siz), to make the subject of myth: to explain as myth.—*ns.* mythicism (-izm), theory that explains miraculous stories as myth; mythiciser, mythicist.—*v.t.* myth'ise,

to mythicise.—*ns.* myth'ism, mythicism; myth'-ist, a maker of myths: a mythicist; mytho-gen'esis, the production or origination of myths; mythog'rapher, a writer or narrator of myths; mythog'raphy, representation of myths in graphic or plastic art, art-mythology; mythol'o'ger, mytholō'gian, a mythologist.—*adjs.* mythol'og'ic, -al, relating to mythology, fabulous.—*adv.* mythol'og'ically.—*v.t.* mythol'ogise, to interpret or explain the mythological character of: to render mythical.—*ns.* mythol'ogiser; mythol'ogist; mythol'ogy, a body of myths: the scientific study of myths: (*obs.*) symbolical meaning.—*adjs.* mythopoeic (*mith-ō-pē'ik*; Gr. *poiein*, to make), mythopoetic (-pū-et'ik), myth-making.—*ns.* mythopoe'ist, a myth-maker; mythopō'et, a myth-maker: a writer of poems on mythical subjects; mythus (*mith'os*; L.), mythos (*mith'os*; Gr.), myth.—mythical theory, the theory of D. F. Strauss (1808-74) and his school, that the Gospels are mainly a collection of myths, developed during the first two centuries, from the imagination of the followers of Jesus; comparative mythology, the science that in-

vestigates myths and seeks to relate those of different peoples. [Gr. *mýthos*, talk, story, myth.] Mytilus, *mī'tī-ləs*, *n.* the common mussel genus.—*adjs.* mytil'iform, myt'iloid. [L. *mýtilus*, *mítulus*, *mūtulus*.] myxoedema, *mīk-sē-dē'mā*, *n.* a diseased condition due to deficiency of thyroid secretion, characterised by loss of hair, increased thickness and dryness of the skin, increase in weight, slowing of mental processes, and diminution of metabolism. [Gr. *myxa*, mucus, *oidēma*, swelling.] myxoma, *mīk-sō'mā*, *n.* a tumour of jelly-like substance;—*pl.* myxō'mata.—*adj.* myxō'matous.—*n.* myxomato'sis, a contagious filterable-virus disease of rabbits. [Gr. *myxa*, mucus.] Myxomycetes, *mīk-sō-mī-sē'tēz*, *n.pl.* slime-fungi, a class of very simple plants, by some reckoned animals (Mycetozoa), forming in the vegetative stage naked masses of protoplasm with many nuclei, creeping on wet soil, on rotten wood, &c.—*n.sing.* myxomycete (-sē'tē). [Gr. *myxa*, mucus, *mykētēs*, *pl.* of *mykēs*, a mushroom.] Myxophyceae, *mīk-sō-fish-i-zē*, *n.pl.* the Cyanophyceae. [Gr. *myxa*, slime, *phýkos*, seaweed.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el's-mant*, *in'fant*, *var'dam*

N, n, en, n. the fourteenth letter of our alphabet, thirteenth of the Greek, representing a point nasal consonant sound, or along with g or before g or k a back nasal: anything having the shape of the letter: (*math.*) an indefinite number, esp. in a series: as a mediaeval numeral, N=90, and N=90,000: (*print.*) a unit of measurement (*en*) =half an em.—to the nth (*nth*), to any power: hence (*coll.*) unlimited.

na, nā, adv. a Scottish form of no (*i*): (*ni, nā*, enclitically: *Scot.*) not.

Naafi, nāfi, n. an organisation for providing canteens for service-men and women: one of the canteens. [From the initials of Navy, Army, and Air-Force Institute.]

naam, nam, nām, n. (*hist.*; *law*) distraint. [O.E. *nām*, related to *niman*, to take.]

naartje, nār'chū, n. (*S.Afr.*) a small sweet orange like the mandarin. [Prob. conn. with orange.]

nab, nab, v.t. to seize:—*pr.p.* nabbing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* nabbed.—*n.* nabber. [Origin obscure; cf. *nap*.]

nab, nab, n. a hill-top: a promontory: a projection: the keeper of a door-look. [O.N. *nabbr* or *nabbi*.]

nab, nab, n. (*obs. slang*) the head: a bat.

Nabataean, nab-a-tē'an, Nabathæan, -thē', n. and *adj.* (one) of an ancient powerful Arab people about Petra. [Gr. *Nabat(h)aios*.]

nabik, nabk, nubk, n. the Christ's-thorn (*Zizyphus Spina-Christi*). [Ar. *nebg*.]

nabob, nā'bob, n. (*obs.*) a nawab: a European who has enriched himself in the East: any man of great wealth. [Hind. *nawāb*; see *nawab*.]

nabs, nabz, n. (*slang*) a personage, in such phrases as his nabs, himself. [Cf. *nob* (2), *nib* (2).]

naecat, nak'e-rat, n. a bright orange-red: a fabric so coloured. [Fr.]

nacelle, nā'sel', n. (*obs.*) a little boat: a car or chamber on an aircraft. [Fr.—L.L. *nāvicella*, dim. of L. *nāvis*, ship.]

nache, nāch, n. the rump. [See *aitehbone*.]

nachschlag, nākh'shlākh, n. (*mus.*) a grace-note whose time is taken off the preceding note. [Ger., —*nach*, after, *schlag*, stroke.]

nacht, nākt, n. night.

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naere, nā'lor, n. mother-of-pearl or a shellfish yielding it.—*adj.* nā'creous.—Also nā'crous. [Fr.; prob. of Eastern origin.]

nadir, nā'dēr, -dār, n. the point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the zenith: the lowest point of anything. [Fr.—Ar. *nādīr* (*nāzīr*), opposite to.]

nae, nā, adj. a Scots form of no (2): also for no (1), esp. with a comparative.—*ns.* nā'o'body, nobody; nā'e'thing, nothing.

naevus, nē'vus, L. nē'vus, n. a birth-mark: a pigmented spot or an overgrowth of small blood-vessels in the skin.—*obs.* naeve:—*pl.* naevi (*nē'vi*; L. *nē'vū*).—*adj.* nae'void. [L.]

nag, nag, n. a horse, esp. a small one: a riding-horse, or an inferior horse: (*Shak.*) a jade. [M.E. *negge*; origin obscure; cf. M.Du. *negge*, *negghe* (mod. Du. *neg*, *negge*).]

nag, nag, v.t. or *v.i.* (with *at*) to worry or annoy continually: to find fault with constantly:—*pr.p.* nagging; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* nagged.—*n.* nagger. [Cf. Norw. *nage*, to grow, rangle, Sw. *nagga*, to gnaw.]

naga, nā'gā, n. the cobra: (*Hind.* *nāga*).

naga, nā'gā, n. the cobra: (*Hind.* *nāga*).

naga, nā'gā, n. the cobra: (*Hind.* *nāga*).

naga, nā'gā, n. the cobra: (*Hind.* *nāga*).

naga, nā'gā, n. the cobra: (*Hind.* *nāga*).

naga, nā'gā, n. the cobra: (*Hind.* *nāga*).

naga, nā'gā, n. the cobra: (*Hind.* *nāga*).

naga, nā'gā, n. the cobra: (*Hind.* *nāga*).

caused by a trypanosome transmitted by tsetse-flies. [Zulu *nakane*.]

nagari, nā'gārī, n. Same as *devanagari*.

Nahuatl, nā'wāt-l, n. the language of the Aztecs.—Also *adj.*

nalad, nā'ad, n. a river nymph or spring nymph:—*pl.* nā'adēs, nā'ads.—*n.* Nā'as, a genus of water-scorpions. [Gr. *Naiadā'ceae* akin to *Naia*.] s. [Gr. *naias*, —*ados*,]

naiait, nā'ant, adj. (*her.*) swimming horizontally.

[Prob. from an A.Fr. form of O.Fr. *noiant*, *pr.p.* —L. *nāture*, to swim.]

naif, nā-ēf', naïve, nā-ēv', adj. with natural or unaffected simplicity, esp. in thought, manners, or speech: artless: ingenuous.—*adv.* naïvely.—*ns.* naïveté (*nā-ēv'tē*), naïvety (*nā-ēv'ti*), natural simplicity and unreservedness of thought, manner, or speech. [Fr. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*—L. *nāivus*, native—*nāsci*, nātus, to be born.]

naik, nā'ik, n. a lord or governor: a corporal of Indian infantry. [Urdu *nā'ik*—Sans. *nāyaka*, leader.]

naill, nāl, n. a horny plate at the end of a finger or toe, usu. distinguished from a claw as being flattened: a claw: a small spike, usu. of metal, and with a head, used for fastening wood, &c.: a nail-shaped excrescence, esp. one at the tip of a bird's bill: a measure of length (2½ inches).—*v.t.* to fasten, pierce, or stud with nails: (*fig.*) to fix: pin down, hold fast: (*slang*) to catch or secure.—*ns.* naill'-bed, that portion of the true skin on which a nail rests; naill'-brush, a brush for cleaning the nails.—*adj.* naill'-ed, having nails: fastened with nails:—*n.* maker of nails; naill'ery, a place where nails are made; naill'-head, the nail-head shaped like it.—*n.* naill'-head-spar', calcite rhombohedron; naill'-hofo, a hole made by or for a nail: a notch for opening a pocket-knife; naill'ing, nail making: fastening with nails; naill'-rod, a strip of iron to be made into nails: iron in that form: (*Austr.*) strong coarse tobacco: a stick of liquorice.—hit the naill on the head, to touch the exact point; naill a lie to the counter, expose it and put it out of currency, from the old custom of shopkeepers with counterfeit coins; on the naill, on the spot. [O.E. *nagel*; Ger. *nagel*.]

naïn, nān, adj. (*Scot.*) own.—*n.* naincel', nainsoll', own self: a Highlander (from the Highlander's traditional habit of referring to himself as *her naincel*). [Shortened from *mine nln*, my own.]

naïn, nān, n. a kind of muslin like jaconet. [Fr. *naïn*, from *naï*, to be born.—*adj.* naïn, pleasure.]

naïbar, nā'bar, n. Also *adj.*, esp. of a form of polyandry practised by them and of their family system and mother-right.

naissant, nā'sant, adj. nascent: (*her.*) rising or coming forth. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *nātre*—L. *nāsci*, nātus, to be born.]

naive, nā'iv, n. See *naïf*.

Naja, nā'jā, -yā, n. the cobra genus.—Also *Nāia*. [App. Linnaeus's misreading of *naga*, or of Sinh. *nāid*, *nayā*.]

naked, nā'kid, adj. without clothes: uncovered: bare: exposed: open to view: unconcealed: undisguised: evident: unarmed: defenceless: unprovided: without ornament: simple: artless: without the usual covering.—*adv.* nā'kedly.—*n.* nā'kedness, naked bed, (*obs.*) a bed in which one is (*orig.*) entirely naked, (*later*) without ordinary day clothes; naked eye, the eye unassisted by glasses of any kind; naked lady, the meadow-saffron. [O.E. *nacod*; Ger. *nacht*.]

naker, *nā'kər*, *n.* a kettledrum. [O.Fr. *nacre*—Ar. *naqāra*.]

nam, *pa.t.* of *nim*. See also *naam*.

namby-pamby, *nam'bi-pam'bi*, *adj.* feebly wishy-washy; prettily or sentimentally childish.—*n.* namby-pamby writing or talk: a namby-pamby person.—*adj.* *nam'by-pam'bical*.—*n.pl.* *nam'by-pam'bles*.—*n.* *nam'by-pam'business*.—*adj.* *nam'by-pam'byish*.—*n.* *nam'by-pam'byism*. [Nick-name given by Carey or by Swift to *Ambrose Philips* (1674-1749), whose simple odes to children were so judged by 18th-century Tories.]

name, *nām*, *n.* that by which a person or a thing is known or called: a designation: reputation: fame: a celebrity: family or clan: fictitiousness without reality: authority: behalf: assumed character of another.—*v.t.* to give a name to: to mention the name of: to designate: *ta* speak of or to call by name: to state or specify: to utter (with cognate object): to mention for a post or office: to nominate: to mention formally by name in the House of Commons as guilty of disorderly conduct.—*adj.* *nam'able*, *name'able*, capable, or worthy, of being named.—*n.* *name-child*, a person called after one.—*adj.* *named*.—*n.* *name-day*, the day of the saint of one's name: (*Stock Exchange*) the day when a ticket bearing the buyer's name, etc., is given to the seller: the day on which a name is bestowed.—*adj.* *name'less*, without a name: anonymous: undistinguished: indescribable: unspeakable.—*adv.* *name'lessly*.—*n.* *name'lessness*.—*adj.* *name'ly*, (*Highland*) famous.—*adv.* especially (*abs.*): by name: that is to say.—*ns.* *name-part*, the part that gives title to a play, title-role; *name-plate*, an attached plate bearing the name of occupant, owner, manufacturer, &c.; *name'er*; *name'sake*, one bearing the same name as another; *name-son*, a male name-child.—*adj.* *name'worthy*, worth naming: distinguished.—*n.* *nam'ing*,—call names, to bestow abuse upon; in name, fictitiously, as an empty title; in name of, on behalf of: by the authority of; name after a person (*U.S.* name for), to give the same name to in honour of a person; name the day, to fix a day, esp. for a marriage; proper name, a name given to a particular person, place, or thing; take a name in vain, to use a name lightly or profanely. [O.E. *nama*; Ger. *name*; L. *nōmen*.]

Nancy, *nan'si*, *n.* an effeminate young man—also Nancy, Nan cy-boy, Miss Nan'cy.—Also *adj.* [From the girl's name.]

Nancy-pretty, *nan'si-prit'i*, *n.* the plant *Saxifraga umbrosa*, London pride. [Prob. far none so pretty.]

nandine, *nan'din*, *n.* a West African palm-civet. [Prob. a native name.]

randu, *nandoo*, *nan'dōo*, *n.* the rhea. [Tupi *nandū*.]

nanism, *nān'* or *nan'izm*, *n.* condition of being dwarfed.—*n.* *nanisā'tion*, artificial dwarfing. [Gr. *nānos*, *nanos*, dwarf.]

nankeen, *nan'ken*, *n.* a cloth first made at Nank es, esp. breeches, made of

nanny, *nan'i*, *n.* a she-goat (also *mann'y-goat*): a children's nurse, esp. one trained to take care of children. [From the woman's name.]

Nantz, *nants*, *n.* (*arch.*) brandy. [*Nantes* in France.] *naos*, *nā'os*, *n.* a temple: the inner cell of a temple. [Gr. *nāos*, temple.]

nap, *nap*, *v.t.* to take a short or casual sleep (*pr.p.* *napping*; *pa.p.* *napped*).—*n.* a short or casual sleep.—catch napping, to detect in error that might have been avoided: *ta* take off one's guard. [O.E. *hnapian*.]

nap, *nap*, *n.* a woolly surface on cloth, *naw* (distinguished from *pile*) such a surface raised by a finishing process, *nat* made in the weaving: the woolly surface removed in the process: a cloth with such a surface: a dawny covering or surface on anything.—*v.t.* to raise a nap on: *ta* remove nap from.—*adj.* *nap'less*, without nap, threadbare.—*n.* *napp'iness*.—*adj.* *napp'y*, dawny: shaggy. [M.E. *noppe*; app.—M.Du. or M.L.G. *noppe*.]

nap, *nap*, *n.* the card-game *Napoleon*: in that game, a call of five: the winning of five tricks: a racing tip that professes to be a certainty—one that one may 'go nap' on.—*v.t.* to name (a particular horse) as certain to win.—go nap, to undertake to win all five tricks: to risk all.

nap, *nap*, *v.t.* to seize: *ta* steal. [Cf. Sw. *nappa*, Dan. and Norw. *nappe*, to catch, snatch; relation to *nab* uncertain.]

napalm, *nā'palm*, *n.* a petroleum jelly, highly inflammable, used in bombs.

nape, *nāp*, *n.* the back of the neck. [Origin obscure.]

napery, *nāp'ə-rī*, *n.* (*arch.* and *Scot.*) linen, esp. for the table. [O.Fr. *naperie*—L.L. *napāria*—*napa*, a cloth—L. *mappa*, a napkin.]

naphtha, *nā'thā* (sometimes *nā'thā*), *n.* rock-oil: a vague name for the liquid inflammable distillates from coal-tar, wood, &c., esp. the lighter and more volatile.—*n.* *naphthalene*, an ill-smelling hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_8$) gat by distillation of coal-tar, crystallising in plates, used for killing moths, &c.—*adj.* *naphthalic* (*nā'thāl'ik*), pertaining to, or derived from, naphthalene.—*v.t.* *naph'thalise*, *ta* treat with naphtha.—*ns.* *naph'thol*, a hydroxyl derivative of naphthalene ($C_{10}H_7OH$), of two kinds; *naphthyl'amine* (or *-mēn*), an amine-derivative of naphthalene ($C_{10}H_7NH_2$), of two kinds, used in dyeing. [Gr. *naphtha*.]

Napierian, *Napierian*, *nā-pē'rī-an*, *adj.* pertaining to John Napier of Merchiston (1550-1617), or to his system of logarithms: *naw* applied to natural logarithms, logarithms to the base *e*, the limit of $(1 + \frac{1}{m})^m$ when *m* approaches infinity, Napier's own

base being a quantity depending on e^{-1} .—Napier's bones, or rods, an invention of Napier's for multiplying and dividing mechanically by means of rods.

napiform, *nāp'i-form*, *adj.* turnip-shaped. [L. *nāpus*, a turnip.]

napkin, *nāp'hin*, *n.* a small square of linen, paper, &c., used at table or otherwise: (*Scot.*) a handkerchief.—*n.* *nap'kin-ring*, a ring in which a table-napkin is rolled. [Dim. of Fr. *nappe*—L. *mappa*.]

Naples-yellow, *nā'plz-yel'ō*, *n.* a light-yellow pigment, lead antimoniate, originally an Italian secret. **napoleon**, *nā-pōl'yen*, or *-i-on*, *n.* a twenty-franc gold coin issued by Napoleon: a French modification of the game of euchre, each player receiving five cards and playing for himself (commonly *nap*): a kind of rich iced cake.—*adj.* *Napoleonic* (*-i-on'ik*), relating to Napoleon I. or III., the Great or the Little.—*ns.* *Napal'canism*; *Napol'canist*; *napol'canite*, an orbicular diorite found in Corsica, Napoleon's native island.

napoo, *nā-pōo'*, *adj.* and *interj.* (*slang* of 1914 war) no more: used up: good far nothing: dead.—*v.t.* *ta* kill. [Fr. *il n'y en a plus*, there is no more.]

nappe, *nap*, *n.* (*geol.*) a sheet of rock brought far forward by recurrent folding or thrusting. [Fr. *nappe*, table-cloth—L. *mappa*.]

napper, *nap'ər*, *n.* (*slang*) the head.

nappy, *nāp'i*, *adj.* (of liquor) having a head: heady, strong: tipsy.—*n.* strong ale. [Perh. from *nappy*, shaggy; see *nap* (2).]

napron, *nā'prən*, *n.* earlier form (*Spens.*) of apron. **Narcissus**, *nār-sis'əs*, *n.* the daffodil genus of the *Amaryllis* family: esp. *N. poeticus* (the poet's narcissus) (*pl.* *narciss'uses* or *Narciss'us*): in Greek myth., a youth who pined away for love of his own image, and was transformed into the flower.—*n.* *narcissism*, *narciss'ism*, the condition in which one's own feelings, or other such a person's feelings, develop into a pathological condition. [L.—Gr. *Narkissos*; the connexion with *narkē*, numbness, seems to be fanciful.]

narco-analysis. See *narcotic*.

narcoclepsy, *nār'kō-lep-si*, *n.* a condition marked by short attacks of irresistible drowsiness. [Gr. *narkē*, numbness, and *lēpsis*, seizure.]

narcotic, *nār-kot'ik*, *adj.* producing torpor, sleep, or deadness.—*n.* a medicine producing sleep or

stupor.—*ns.* nar'co-analysis, hypno-analysis when narcotics are used in producing the hypnotic state; narcosis (-hō'sis), the stupefying effect of a narcotic:—*pl.* narco'ses (-sēz).—*adv.* narco'tically.—*n.* nar'cotine (-kō-tēn), one of the alkaloids in opium.—*v.t.* nar'coticise, to subject to the influence of a narcotic.—*n.* nar'cotism, the influence of narcotics. [Gr. *narkōtikos*—*narkē*, numbness, torpor.]

nard, *nārd*, *n.* spikenard: an inappropriate name for matweed (*Nardus stricta*).—*v.t.* to anoint with nard. [L. *nardus*—Gr. *nardos*.]

nardoo, *nār-dōō*, *n.* an Australian Marsilea: its sporocarps, eaten by the natives. [Native word.]

nare, *nār*, *n.* (*arch.*) a nostril, esp. a hawk's.—*n.pl.* nār'ēs (L.), nostrils.—*adj.* nār'ial, nār'ine (-in).—*n.* nār'icorn, a horny termination of a bird's nostril. [L. *nāris*, *pl.* -ēs, nostril.]

narghile, *nār-gil-i*, *n.* a hookah.—Also *nargile(h)*, *narg(h)il(i)y*. [Pers. *nārgilēh*—*nārgil*, a coconut (from which it used to be made).]

mark, *nār-k*, *n.* (*slang*) an informer: a police spy (*copper's mark*): one who carries favour, a pick-thank: a spoil-sport: a persistent fault-finder.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to watch: to spy: to annoy: to tease.—*mark at*, to fret with persistent criticism. [Roman *nāh*, nose.]

narras, *naras*, *nar'as*, *n.* edible melon-like fruit of a S.-W. African long-rooted thorny cucurbitaceous shrub (*Acanthosicyos horrida*). [Hottentot *gnaras*.]

narrate, *no-* or *na-rāt'*, *v.t.* to tell (of a series of events).—*v.i.* to recount or relate events.—*adj.* narrāt'able.—*n.* narrāt'ion, act of telling: that which is told: an orderly account of a series of events.—*adj.* narrative (*nar'ā-tiv*), narrating: giving an account of any occurrence: inclined to narration: story-telling.—*n.* that which is narrated: a continued account of any series of occurrences: story.—*adv.* narrāt'ively.—*n.* narrāt'or.—*adj.* narrāt'ory, like narrative: consisting of narrative. [L. *narrāre*, -ātum, prob. *gnārus*, knowing.]

narre, *nār*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) an old compar. of night.

narrow, *nar'ō*, *adj.* of little breadth: of small extent from side to side: closely confining: limited: contracted in mind: bigoted: not liberal: parsimonious: with little to spare: close: strict, precise: detailed: keen: (*phon.*) tense.—*n.* a narrow part or place: (*usu.* in *pl.*) narrow passage, channel, or strait.—*adv.* narrowly.—*v.t.* make narrow: contract or confine.—*v.i.* become narrow: reduce the number of stitches in knitting.—*adj.* nar'ow-gauge, of a railway, less than 4 ft. 8½ in. in gauge.—*n.* nar'owing, the act of making less in breadth: the state of being contracted: the part of anything which is made narrower.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* nar'owly.—*adj.* nar'ow-minded, of a narrow or illiberal mind.—*ns.* nar'ow-mindedness; nar'owness.—narrow seas, the seas between Great Britain and the Continent. [O.E. *neani*.]

narrow. See *nar.*

Narhex, *nār-thēx*, *n.* a former genus of umbelliferous plants, now included in *Ferula*: *narhex*, a western portico or vestibule in an early Christian or Oriental church or basilica, to which women and catechumens were admitted. [Gr. *narthēx*, giant fennel, a cane or stalk, a casket, a narhex.]

narwhal, *nār-wal*, *n.* a kind of whale (*Monodon*) with one large projecting tusk (occasionally two tusks) in the male. [Dan. *narhval*; O.N. *nāhvalr* may be from *nār*, corpse, *hvalr*, whale, from its pallid colour.]

nary, *nār'i* (U.S. and *prov.*) for *ne'er* a, never a, not one.—Also narrow (a), *nar'ō*.

nas, *nāz*, *obs.* for *ne has* (*Spens.*) and for *no was*.

nasal, *nā-zl*, *adj.* belonging to the nose: affected by, or sounded through, the nose.—*n.* a sound uttered through the nose: a letter representing such a sound: a paired bone that forms the bridge of the nose: the nose-piece in a helmet.—*ns.* Nasals (*nas-ā-lis*), the proboscis monkey genus; nasalisation (*nā-zō-li-zā-shən*).—*v.t.* nā'salise, to render nasal, as a sound.—*n.* nasality (*nā-zā-l'i-ti*).—*adv.* nā'sally.—*n.* nasion (*nā-zī-on*),

the median point of the nasofrontal suture. [L. *nāsus*, the nose.]

nasard, *nas'ard*, *n.* an organ mutation-stop. [Fr.]

nascent, *nā'sent*, *nas'ent*, *adj.* coming into being.—*ns.* nasc'ence (*rare*), nasc'ency. [L. *nāscens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *nāsci*, *nātus*, to be born.]

nascherry, *nāsh'eri*, -*ber'i*, *n.* the sapodilla plum: the tree bearing it.—Also *neesberry* (*nēz*), nls-berry (*niz*). [Sp. *nēpera*, *nēpero*, medlar tree—L. *mespilus*, medlar; cf. *medlar*.]

nashgab, *nāsh'gab*, *n.* (*Scot.*) prattle: chatter: a pert chatterer.—Also *gab'nash*.

Nasik, *nā'sik*, *n.* a town of Bombay.—Also *adj.*, esp. of an elaborate form of magic square devised there.

naso-, *nā-zō*, in composition, nose: of the nose (and something else), as *adj.* nasofront'al, pertaining to the nose and the frontal bone; nasolac'rymal, pertaining to the nose and tears, as the duct that carries tears from the eye and the nose. [L. *nāsus*, nose.]

nastle, *nā'stik*, *adj.* (of plant movements) not related to the direction of the stimulus. [Gr. *nastos*, close-pressed.]

Nasturtium, *nas-tur'sham*, *n.* the water-cress genus of Cruciferae: *nasturtium* (in popular use), the Indian cress (*Tropaeolum majus*), a garden climber. [L. *nāsus*, nose, *torquere*, to twist (from its pungency).]

nasty, *nā'sti*, *adj.* disgustingly foul: nauseous: filthy: obscene: threatening: threatening danger: spiteful: ill-natured: difficult to deal with: awkward: unpleasant: objectionable.—*adv.* nast'ily.—*n.* nast'iness. [Perh. for earlier *nasky* (cf. Sw. dial. *naskug*, *nasket*); or perh. connected with Du. *nestig*, dirty.]

nasute, *nā'sūt*, -*sūt*, or -*sūt'*, -*sūt'*, *adj.* keen-scented: critically discriminating: beaked.—*n.* a beaked soldier white-ant. [L. *nāsūtus*—*nāsus*, nose.]

natal, *nā'tal*, *adj.* pertaining to the nates.

natal, *nā'tl*, *adj.* of or connected with birth: native.—*adj.* natalital (*nat-* or *nāt-ā-lis't*), pertaining to a birthday.—*n.* natality (*no-*, *nā-lā'ti-ti*), birth: birth-rate. [L. *nātālis*—*nāsci*, *nātus*, to be born.]

natant, *nāt-ant*, *adj.* floating: swimming.—*n.* natation (*nat-* or *nāt-ā-shən*), swimming.—*adj.* nātātō'rial, nātātō'ry, pertaining to swimming: having the habit of swimming: adapted or used for swimming.—*n.* nātātō'rism (U.S.), a swimming-pool. [L. *nātans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *nātare*, freq. of *nāre*, to swim.]

[See *althebone*.]

tocks.—*adj.* nā'tal;

nathemore, *nā-thē-mōr*, *nathemo*, -*mō*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) not or never the more. [O.E. *nā thy mō*, never the more (cf. following).]

nathless, *nathelless*, *nathelless*, *nāth's*, *nāth's*, *nāth'* or *nāth's* (-*les*), or (as *Spens.*) -*les*, *adv.* and *prep.* (*arch.*) notwithstanding. [O.E. *nā*, never, *thā*, by that (instrument, case), *lēs*, less.]

nation, *nā'shon*, *n.* a body of people marked off by common descent, language, culture, or historical tradition: the people of a state: an American Indian tribe: a set of people, animals, &c.: a great number: an old division of students in universities: (*in pl.*) the heathen or Gentiles.—*adj.* national (*nāsh'nl*, -*z-nl*), pertaining to a nation or nations: belonging or peculiar to, characteristic of, or controlled by a nation: public: general: attached to one's own country.—*n.* (*usu.* in *pl.*) a member or fellow-member of a nation.—*n.* nationalisation.—*v.t.* nat'ionalise, to make national: to make the property of the nation: to bring under national management: to naturalise: to make a nation of.—*ns.* nat'ionalism; nat'ionalist, one who favours or strives after the unity, independence, interests, or domination of a nation: a member of a political party especially so called, e.g. the Irish Nationalist party who aimed at Home Rule: an advocate of nationalisation.—*adj.* nationalistic.—*n.* nationality (-*al'i-ti*), membership of, fact or state of belonging to, a

fāte, fār, āik; mē, hōr (licet); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhien (then)

particular nation: nationhood: a group or set having the character of a nation: national character.—*adv.* nationally.—*n.* nationhood (*nā*), state or fact of being a nation.—*adj.* nationless (*nā*), without nationality or nations; nationwide, covering the whole nation.—national air, anthem, an official song or hymn of a nation, sung or played on ceremonial occasions; national church, a church established by law in a country; National Convention, the sovereign assembly in France from Sept. 21, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795; national debt, money borrowed by the government of a country and not yet paid back; National Guard, a force which took part in the French Revolution, first formed in 1789: (*U.S.*) organised militia of individual States; national park, an area owned by or for the nation, set apart for preservation and enjoyment of the beautiful or interesting; national school, in England, a school connected with the National Society, established in 1811, to promote elementary education; National Socialist party, an extreme nationalistic fascist party in Germany, led by Adolf Hitler. [*L. natio, -ōnis*—*nāci, nātus*, to be born.]
 nation, *nā'shan*, *n.*, *adj.*, *adv.*, *interj.* (*U.S.*) for damnation.

native, *nā'tiv*, *adj.* belonging naturally: innate: inherent: natural: in a natural state: unsophisticated: occurring in a natural station: occurring naturally as a mineral (not manufactured), or naturally uncombined (as an element): belonging by birth: having a right by birth: born or originating in the place: being the place of birth or origin: belonging to the people originally or at the time of discovery inhabiting the country, esp. when they are coloured or uncivilised: connected by birth: (*obs.*) born a thrall: applied to Australian plants and animals to which the name of an already known different kind has been transferred: (of an oyster) raised in a (British) artificial bed.—*n.* one born in any place: one whose birth is the matter under consideration: a member of a native race: (*coll.* and vaguely) a coloured person: a white born in Australia: an indigenous species, variety, or breed, or an individual of it: a native oyster: (*obs.*) a born thrall.—*adj.* native-born, born in the country: (*Scot.*) having a status by virtue of birth.—*adv.* natively.—*ns.* nativeness; nativism, the belief that the mind possesses some ideas or forms of thought that are inborn and not derived from sensation: the disposition to favour the natives of a country in preference to immigrants; nativist.—*adj.* nativist'ic.—*n.* nativity (*nā'tiv-i-ti*), state or fact of being born: time, place, and manner of birth: nationality by birth: fact or status of being native: the birth of Christ, hence the festival commemorating it—Christmas, or a picture representing it: a horoscope: (*obs.*) bondage by birth.—*go native*, to associate oneself with and adopt the ways of the natives; native bear, the koala; native rock, unquarried rock. [*L. nātivus*—*nāci, nātus*, to be born.]

natrolite, *nā't* or *nā'trā-lit*, *n.* a common fibrous zeolite, hydrated sodium aluminium silicate. [*natron*, and *Gr. lithos*, stone.]

natron, *nā'tron*, *n.* a hydrated carbonate of sodium found on some lake-borders.—*n.* sodium, chemists' Latin for sodium. [*Ar. natrūn*—*Gr. nitron*.]

natter, *nā'ter*, *v.i.* (*N. of England*) to be peevish: rattle on in talk, esp. grumblingly.—*adj.* nattered, natty'cry, peevish. [*Origin obscure.*]

natterjack, *nā'ter-jak*, *n.* a toad with a yellow stripe down the back. [*Origin unknown.*]

natty, *nā'ti*, *adj.* dapper: spruce.—*adv.* natty'ly.—*n.* natty'ness. [*Possibly connected with neat.*]

natural, *nā'tū-rəl*, *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or according to nature: furnished by or based on nature: not miraculous: not the work of man: not interfered with by man: inborn: having the feelings that may be expected to come by nature, kindly: normal: happening in the usual course: spontaneous: not far-fetched: not acquired: without affectation: not fictitious: physical: life-like, like nature: related by actual birth (not adoption, &c.): hence (now rarely) legitimate:

(now usually) illegitimate: natural-born, or having the status of the natural-born: in a state of nature, unregenerate: (*mus.*) according to the usual diatonic scale, not sharp or flat.—*n.* an idiot: (*mus.*) a tone that is neither sharp nor flat: a character (♭) cancelling a preceding sharp or flat: a white key in keyboard musical instruments.—*adj.* natural-born, native.—*n.* naturalis'tion.—*v.i.* naturalise, to make natural or easy: to adapt to a different climate or to different conditions of life: to grant the privileges of natural-born citizens to: to adopt into the language: to admit among accepted institutions, usages, &c.: to explain naturalistically.—*v.i.* to acquire citizenship in another country: to study natural history in the field.—*ns.* naturalism, following of nature: a close following of nature without idealisation: the theory that this should be the aim of literature, esp. the form of realism advocated or practised by Émile Zola: a world-view that rejects the supernatural: the belief that natural religion is of itself sufficient: deism: naturalist, one who studies nature, more particularly zoology and botany, esp. zoology, and esp. in the field: a dealer in live animals and articles of use and interest to students of nature, often a bird-stuffer: a believer in naturalism.—*adj.* naturalist'ic, pertaining to, or in accordance with, nature, natural history, or naturalism.—*adv.* nat'urally, in a natural manner: by nature: according to nature or one's own nature: in a life-like manner: normally: in the ordinary course: of course.—*n.* nat'uralness.—natural death, death owing to disease or old age, not violence or accident; natural gas, gases issuing from the earth, whether from natural fissures or bored wells; natural history, originally the description of all that is in nature, now used of the sciences that deal with the earth and its productions—botany, zoology, and mineralogy, esp. field zoology; natural law, a law of nature: the sense of right and wrong which arises from the constitution of the mind of man, as distinguished from the results of revelation or legislation; natural logarithm, one to the base *e*; natural magic (see magic); natural numbers, the whole numbers 1, 2, 3, and upwards; natural order, in botany, a category now usually called a family; natural philosophy, the science of the physical properties of bodies: physics, or physics and dynamics; natural scale, a scale of music written without sharps or flats; natural science, the science of nature, as distinguished from mental and moral science and from mathematics; natural selection, evolution by the survival of the fittest with inheritance of their fitness by next generation; natural system, a classification of plants and animals according to presumed relationship by descent, distinguished in botany from the artificial system of Linnaeus; natural theology, or natural religion, religion derived from reason without revelation. [*L. nātūralis*—*nā'tūra*, nature.]

nature, *nā'tyr*, *n.* the power that creates and regulates the world: the power of growth: the established order of things: the cosmos: the external world, esp. as untouched by man: the qualities of anything which make it what it is: essence: being: constitution: kind or order: naturalness: normal feeling: kindness: conformity to truth, or reality: inborn mind, character, instinct, or disposition: vital power, as of man or animal: course of life: nakedness: a primitive undomesticated condition: the strength or substance of anything.—*n.* na'ture-cure, treatment of disease by trusting mainly to nature.—*adj.* na'tured, having a certain temper or disposition (esp. in compounds, as *good-natured*).—*ns.* na'ture-god, a deity personifying some force of physical nature; na'ture-knowl'edge, na'ture-study, a branch of school work intended to cultivate the powers of seeing and enjoying nature by the observation of natural objects—e.g. plants, animals, &c.; na'ture-myth, a myth symbolising natural phenomena; na'ture-print'ing, printing from plates that have been impressed with some natural object; na'ture-worship, na'turism, worship of

the powers of nature.—*adj.* *na'turing*, creative.—*n.* *na'turist*.—*adj.* *naturist'ic*.—debt of nature, death; ease, or relieve, nature, to evacuate the bowels. [Fr., *L. nātūra*—*nāsci*, *nātus*, to be born.]
naught, *naut*, *n.* nothing: a nought (q.v.): (*obs.*) wickedness, evil.—*adj.* (*arch.*) good for nothing: worthless: bad: immoral: hurtful: foiled: ruined.—*adv.* ill: not at all.—be naught, (*obs.*) keep out of the way: efface yourself: go to the mischief; come to naught, to come to nothing, to fail; set at naught, to treat as of no account, to despise.—Also nought. [O.E. *nāht*, *nāwht*—*nā*, never, *wiht*, whit.]

naughty, *naut'i*, *adj.* (*obs.*) worthless: (*Shak.*) wicked: bad: ill-behaved: verging on the indecorous: now chiefly applied to children, or used playfully in feigned censure.—*adv.* *naught'ily*.—*n.* *naught'iness*.—*naughty pack*, (*obs.*) a person, esp. a woman, of loose life, a 'bad lot.' [naught.]

naumachy, *nau'ma-ki*, *naumachia*, *nau-mā'ki-ā*, *n.* a sea-fight, esp. one got up as a spectacle among the Romans: a place for the purpose. [Gr. *naumachia*—*naus*, a ship, *machē*, a fight.]

naunt, *nānt*, *n.* (*arch.*) aunt. [For *mine* aunt.]
nauplius, *nau'pli-as*, *n.* a larval form in many Crustacea, with one eye and three pairs of appendages.—*pl.* *naup'lii*.—*adj.* *naup'liiform*, *naup'lioid*. [*L.*, a kind of shell-fish—Gr. *Nauplios*, a son of Poseidon, *naus*, a ship, *plein*, to sail.]

nausea, *nau'si-ā*, *shi-ā*, *shyā*, *n.* (*orig.*) sea-sickness: a feeling of inclination to vomit: sickening disgust or loathing.—*adj.* *nau'seant*, producing nausea.—*n.* a substance having this quality.—*v.i.* *nau'seate*, to feel nausea or disgust.—*v.t.* to loathe: to strike with disgust.—*adj.* *nau'seative*, causing nausea or loathing; *nau'seous* (*-shus*, *-shyas*, *-shi-as*, *-si-as*), producing nausea: disgusting: loathsome.—*adv.* *nau'seously*.—*n.* *nau'seousness*. [*L.*,—Gr. *nausid*, sea-sickness—*naus*, a ship.]

nautch, *nautch*, *nach*, *natch*, *nāch*, *n.* in India, a performance of professional dancing women known as *nautch-girls*. [Hind. *nāch*, dance.]

nautic, *naut'ik* (*rare*), *al*, *-al*, *adj.* of or pertaining to ships, to sailors, or to navigation.—*adv.* *naut'ic*

al book of
to sailors;
nauticus—Gr.

naut) wrongly
as arms as sails.—*pl.*
L.—Gr. *nautilus*, a
ship.]

naval, *nav*, *n.* to war-ships or a
nav'alism, cult of
naval supremacy or sea-power.—*Naval Brigade*,
a body of seamen organised to serve on land;
naval crown, a garland awarded to a Roman who
had distinguished himself in a sea-fight; *naval*
officer, an officer in the navy: (*U.S.*) a custom-
house officer of high rank. [*L. nāvālis*—*nāvis*,
a ship.]

navarch, *nav'ark*, *n.* an admiral.—*n.* *nav'arehy*,
the office of navarch: a fleet. [Gr. *navarchos*—
naus, ship, *archē*, rule.]

nave, *nav*, *n.* the middle or main body of a basilica,
rising above the aisles: the main part of a church,
generally west of the crossing, including or exclud-
ing its aisles. [*L. nāvis*, a ship.]

nave, *nav*, *n.* the hub or central part of a wheel,
through which the axle passes: (*Shak.*) the navel.
[O.E. *nafu*; cf. Du. *naaf*, Ger. *nabe*.]

navel, *nā'ul*, *n.* the umbilicus or depression in the
centre of the abdomen: a central point: (*her.*)
navel.—*ns.* *navel-or'ange*, a variety of orange
with a navel-like depression, and a smaller orange
enclosed; *navel-string*, the umbilical cord;
navelwort, pennywort (*Cotyledon*). [O.E. *nafela*,
dim. of *nafu*, navel of a wheel.]

navew, *nā'vū*, *n.* a rape or coleseed with carrot-
shaped root: a wild Swedish turnip. [Fr. *navéau*,
dim.—*L. nāpus*.]

navicert, *nav'* or *nāv'i-cert*, *n.* a certificate granted
by a belligerent to a neutral ship testifying that
she carries no contraband of war. [navigational
certificate.]

navicula, *nav-ik'ū-lā*, *n.* an incense-boat: *Nav-icula*,
a genus of diatoms.—*adj.* *navic'ular*, boat-
shaped: pertaining to the navicular bone.—*n.* the
navicular bone.—*navicular bone*, the scaphoid
bone; *navicular disease*, inflammation of the
navicular bone in horses. [*L. nāvīcula*, dim. of
nāvis, a ship.]

navigate, *nav'i-gāt*, *v.i.* to conduct or manage a
ship, aircraft, &c., in sailing or flying: to find
one's way and keep one's course, esp. by water
or air: to sail or fly.—*v.t.* to conduct on a voyage:
to sail or fly over, on, or through.—*n.* *navigability*
(*-gā-bil'i-ti*).—*adj.* *nav'igable*, that may be
passed by ships, &c.: dirigible.—*ns.* *nav'igable-ness*; *nav'igātion*, the act, science, or art of
conducting ships or aircraft, esp. the finding of
position and determination of course by astronom-
ical observations and mathematical computations:
travel or traffic by water or air: (*arch.*) a voyage:
shipping generally: a navigable route: a canal or
artificial waterway; *nav'igātor*, one who navigates
or sails: one who directs the course of a ship, &c.:
an explorer by sea: a navy: an instrumental or
other aid to navigation. [*L. nāvīgāre*, *-ātum*—
nāvis, a ship, *agere*, to drive.]

navvy, *nav'i*, *n.* a labourer—originally a labourer
on a navigation or canal: a machine for digging
out earth, &c.—called also *French navvy*.—*v.t.* to
work as a navvy, or like a navvy.—*v.t.* to excavate:
—*pr.p.* *navvying*; *part.* and *part.* *navv'ied*.
[navigator.]

navy, *nā'vi*, *n.* a fleet of ships: the whole of a
nation's ships-of-war: the officers and men be-
longing to a nation's warships.—*adj.* of, used by,
such as is supplied to, the navy.—*n.* and *adj.* *nav'y*,
blue, dark blue as in naval dress; *nav'y-list*,
a list of officers and ships of a navy; *nav'y-yard*,
(*U.S.*) a government dockyard. [O.E. *navie*—
L. nāvis, a ship.]

nawab, *na-wāb*, *-nawāb*, *n.* a deputy or viceroy in
the Mogul empire: a Mohammedan prince or
noble: a title bestowed by the Indian government:
(*rarely*) a nabob. [Hind. *nawāb*—Ar. *nawāb*,
respectful pl. of *nā'ib*, deputy.]

nay, *nā*, *adv.* no: not only so, but: yet more: in
point of fact.—*n.* a denial: a vote against.—*n.*
nay-say, a refusal.—*v.t.* to refuse: to deny.—*n.*
nay'ward, (*Shak.*) the negative side. [M.E. *nay*,
nai—O.N. *nei*; Dan. *nei*; cog. with *no*.]

navyword, *nav'wurd*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a catchword or watch-
word: a proverbial reproach, a byword (*Shak.*
ayword). [Origin obscure.]

Nazarene, *naz'ā-rēn*, *n.* an inhabitant of *Nazareth*,
in Galilee: a follower of Jesus of Nazareth, origi-
nally used of Christians in contempt: an early
Jewish Christian.—Also *Nazār'ān*, *Naz'arite*.

Nazarite, *naz'ā-rīt*, *n.* a Jewish ascetic under a vow
(see Numb. vi.)—also *Naz'arite*.—*adj.* *Nazaritic*
(*-it'ik*).—*n.* *Naz'aritism* (*-it-izm*). [Heb. *nāzar*,
to consecrate.]

naze, *nāz*, *n.* a headland or cape. [O.E. *naz*; cf.
ness.]

Nazl, *nā'tsē*, *n.* and *adj.* for Ger. *National-socialist*,
National Socialist, *Hitlerite*.—*ns.* *Naz'ism*, *Naz'is-*
ism. [Ger.]

nazir, *nā'zir*, *n.* an Indian court official who serves
summonses, &c.: an official of various kinds.
[Ar. *nāzir*, overseer.]

ne, *nē*, *adv.* (*obs.*) not.—*conj.* (*obs.*) nor. [O.E.
ne.]

neafe, *neaffo* (*Shak.*). See *nleve*.

neal, *nē*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* an aphetic form of *anneal*.

Neanderthal, *ni-an'dr-tāl*, *adj.* of a Palaeolithic
species of man whose remains were first found in
1857 in a cave in the *Neanderthal*, a valley between
Düsseldorf and Elberfeld.—*n.* *Neanderthal*.—
adj. *Neanderthaloid*.

neap, *nēp*, *adj.* of tides, of smallest range.—*n.* a
neap-tide.—*v.i.* to tend towards the neap.—*adj.*
neaped, left aground between spring tides.—*n.*
neap-tide, *neap tide*, a tide of minimum ampli-

fāte, *fār*, *ask*; *mē*, *hēr* (*her*); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (*then*)

tude, occurring when the sun and moon are working against each other. [O.E. *nēp*, app. meaning helpless; *nēpflōd*, neap-tide.]

Neapolitan, *nē-ə-pol-i-tan*, *adj.* of the city or the former kingdom of Naples.—*n.* a native, citizen, or inhabitant of Naples.—Neapolitan ice, a combination of two different ices; Neapolitan sixth, a chord of the subdominant with its minor third and minor sixth; Neapolitan violet, a scented double variety of sweet violet. [L. *Neapolitanus*—Gr. *Neapolis*, new town—*neos*, -*ā*, -*on*, new, *polis*, city.]

near, *nēr*, *adv.* (orig. compar. of *nigh*) nigher, more closely, to or at a shorter distance: (now as positive) to or at no great distance: close: closely: nearly: almost: narrowly: (new double compar. *near-er*; *superl. near-est*).—*prep.* close to (in all degrees of comparison).—*adj.* *nigh*: not far away in place or time: close in kin, friendship, imitation, approximation, or in any relation: close, narrow, so as barely to escape: short, as a road: stinging: of horses, vehicles, &c., left, left-hand (compar. *near-er*; *superl. near-est*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to approach: to come nearer.—*adj.* *near-begun*, *near-gaun*, (Scott.) niggardly; *near-by*, neighbouring.—*adv.* (*usu. near-by*) close at hand.—*prep.* (also *near by*) close to.—*adj.* *near-hand*, (Scott.) *near*.—*adv.* *nearly*.—*adj.* *near-legged*, (Shak.) walking so that the legs interfere.—*adv.* *nearly*, at or within a short distance: closely: intimately: scrutinisingly, parsimoniously: almost: approximately but rather less.—*n.* *nearness*.—*adj.* *near-sight'd*, short-sighted.—*n.* *near-sight'edness*.—Near East, the countries of south-eastern Europe, as distinguished from the Middle East (Asia Minor to India) and the Far East or eastern Asia; *near miss*, (*lit. and fig.*) a miss that is almost a hit; *near point*, the nearest point the eye can focus. [O.E. *nēar*, compar. of *nēah*, *nigh* (*adv.*), and O.N. *nār*, compar. (but also used as posit.) of *nā*, *nigh*; cf. Ger. *nāher*.]

near, *nēr*, in composition, almost, as *adj.* *near-white*: a substitute closely resembling, as *ns. near-beer*, *near-silk*.

Nearetic, *nē-ār'ē-tik*, *adj.* of the New World part of the Holarctic region. [Gr. *neos*, new, *arhtikos*, northern—*arhtos*, bear, the Great Bear.]

neat, *nēt*, an ox, cow, bull, &c.—*pl. neat*.—*ns. neat-cattle*; *neat-herd*; *neat-house*; *neat-stall*.—*neat's-foot oil*, an oil obtained from the feet of oxen; *neat's leather*, leather made of the hides of neat. [O.E. *nēot*, cattle, a beast—*nēotan*, *nēotan*, to use; cf. Scot. *nowt* from O.N. *naut*.]

neat, *nēt*, *adj.* (*obs.*) clean: unmixed: undiluted: undiminished, net: (*Spens.*) clear, shining: elegant: trim: tidy: finished, adroit: dft: well and concisely put.—*adv.* *neatly*.—*adj.* *neat-hand'ed*, dexterous.—*adv.* *neat'ly*.—*n.* *neat'ness*. [Fr. *net*—L. *nitidus*, shining—*nitere*, to shine.]

neath, *neath*, *nēth*, *prep.* (*dial. and poet.*) beneath. [Aphetic for *aneath*, or for *beneath*.]

neb, *nēb*, *n.* a beak or bill: (*obs.*) the mouth: the nose: a nib: the sharp point of anything.—*v.t.* to bill.—*v.t.* to put a neb on.—*adj.* *nebbed* (*nebd*), having a neb. [O.E. *nebb*, beak, face; cog. with Du. *neb*, beak.]

nebbuk, *nēbek*, *nebeck*, *nēb'ak*. Same as *nabk*.

nebel, *nēbəl*, *n.* a Hebrew instrument, apparently a harp. [Heb. *nēbēl*.]

neb-neb, *nēb-nēb*, *n.* babbling pods. [Prob. an African word.]

nebris, *nēbrīs*, *n.* a fawn-skin worn by Bacchus and his votaries. [Gr. *nebris*.]

nebula, *nēb'ū-lā*, *n.* a little cloudiness: a slight opacity of the cornea: a liquid for spraying: a faint, misty appearance in the heavens produced either by a group of stars too distant to be seen singly, or by diffused gaseous matter.—*pl. neb'ulae* (*-læ*).—*adj.* *neb'ular*, pertaining to nebulae: like or of the nature of a nebula; *neb'ulē* (*-lā*), *neb'uly*, (*her.*) wavy.—*ns. nebulo* (*nēb'ūl*), a wavy moulding; *nebula'st'ion*.—*v.t.* *neb'ulise*, to reduce to spray.—*ns. nebulis'er*, a sprayings

apparatus, an atomiser; *neb'ulium*, an element formerly assumed in order to explain two green lines in the spectra of gaseous nebulae—lines now known to be due to doubly ionised oxygen; *nebulo'sity*.—*adj.* *neb'ulous*, misty, hazy, vague: clouded: cloudlike: like, of the nature of, or surrounded by, a nebula.—*adv.* *neb'ulously*.—*n.* *neb'ulousness*.—nebular hypothesis, the theory of Laplace that the solar system was formed by the contraction and breaking up of a rotating nebula. [L. *nebula*, mist; cf. Gr. *nephelē*, cloud, mist.]

necessary, *nēs'is-ə-ri*, *adj.* that must be: that cannot be otherwise: unavoidable: indispensable: under compulsion: not free.—*n.* that which cannot be left out or done without (food, &c.)—used chiefly in *pl.*: a privy: (*coll.*) money.—*n.* and *adj.* *necessā'rian*.—*n.* *necessā'rianism*, the doctrine that the will is not free, but subject to causes without, which determine its action.—*adv.* *nee'es-sarily*.—*n.* *nee'essariness*.—necessary truths, such as cannot but be true. [L. *necessarius*.]

necessity, *nī-sēs'i-ti*, *n.* a state or quality of being necessary: that which is necessary or unavoidable: unavoidable compulsion: great need: poverty.—*n.* and *adj.* *necessitā'rian*.—*n.* *necessitā'rianism*, necessarianism.—*v.t.* *necess'itate*, to make necessary: to render unavoidable: to compel.—*n.* *necessitā'tion*.—*adj.* *necessit'ed*, (*Shak.*) subject by need; *necess'itous*, in necessity: very poor: destitute.—*adv.* *necess'itously*.—*n.* *necess'itousness*.—natural necessity, the condition of being necessary according to the laws of nature; logical or mathematical, according to those of human intelligence; moral, according to those of moral law; of necessity, necessarily; works of necessity, work so necessary as to be allowable on the Sabbath. [L. *necessitas*, -*ātis*.]

neck, *nēk*, *n.* the part connecting head and trunk: (*fig.*) often in allusion to the halter or the yoke: the flesh of that part regarded as food: anything resembling that part: the part connecting head and body of anything, e.g. a violin: the plain lower part of the capital of a column: any narrow connecting part, e.g. an isthmus: anything narrow and throatlike, as the upper part of a bottle: a plug of igneous or fragmental rock filling a volcanic vent: a col: the part of a garment on or nearest the neck: a neck's length.—*v.t.* to strike, pull, or chop the neck of, esp. so as to kill: to catch or fasten by the neck: to embrace: to make a neck on: (*slang*) to drink.—*v.i.* (*slang*) to embrace.—*ns. neck'atee*, (*obs.*) a neckerchief; *neck'-band*, the part of a shirt, &c., encircling the neck: a band worn on the neck; *neck'beef*, the coarse flesh of the neck of cattle: inferior stuff; *neck'-bone*, a cervical vertebra; *neck'cloth*, a piece of folded cloth worn round the neck by men as a band or cravat, the ends hanging down often of lace.—*adj.* *necked*, having a neck.—*ns. neck'erchief*, a kerchief for the neck; *neck'gear*, apparel for the neck; *neck'-herr'ing*, (*obs.*) a heavy blow on the neck; *neck'ing*, the neck of a column: a neck-moulding; *neck'lace* (*-lis*, *-lars*), a lace, chain, or string of beads or precious stones worn on the neck; *neck'let*, a simple form of necklace: a pendant strung for the neck: a small boa or fur for the neck; *neck'line*, the boundary-line of a garment at the neck; *neck'-moulding*, a moulding where the capital of a column joins the shaft; *neck'-piece*, a piece forming, covering, or bordering a neck; *neck'-sweet'bread*, the thymus gland of veal or lamb; *neck'tic*, a scarf or band tied round the neck; *neck'verse*, the test of ability to read for those who claimed benefit of clergy, usually Psalm li. 1, success giving the privilege of being branded on the hand instead of hanging; (*old slang*) hemp, source of the hangman's rope: (*U.S.*) a kind of speedwell, from its reputed medicinal virtue.—get it in the neck, to be severely dealt with, hard hit; harden the neck, to grow more obstinate; neck and crop, completely: bodily: in a beap: summarily and unceremoniously; neck and neck, exactly equal: side by

side; necking party, petting party; neck or

necro-, *nek-rō*, -rō', in composition, dead; dead body.—*ns.* *necrōbiō'sis*, degeneration of living tissue; *necrographer*, an obituary writer; *necrolater*; *necrolatry*, worship of, or morbid or sentimental reverence for, the dead, or dead bodies.—*adjs.* *necrolog'ic*, -al.—*ns.* *necrol'ogist*; *necrol'ogy*, an obituary list; *nek-rō-mancer*, a sorcerer; *nek-rō-mancy*, the art of revealing future events by calling up and questioning the spirits of the dead: enchantment.—*adjs.* *necrōman'tic*, -al.—*adv.* *necrōman'tically*.—*adj.* *necroph'agous*, feeding on carrion.—*ns.* *necroph'ilism*, *necroph'ily*, a morbid liking for dead bodies.—*adjs.* *necroph'ulous*.—*n.* *nek-rō-phō'bia*, a morbid horror of corpses.—*adj.* *necroph'orous*, carrying away and burying dead bodies, as burying beetles.—*ns.* *necrop'olis*, a cemetery.—*pl.* -*lises* (-*līs-ēs*), -*lols* (-*līs*); *nek-ropsy* (or -*rop*'), a post-mortem examination.—*adjs.* *nek-rōscop'ic*, -al.—*ns.* *nek-rōscop'y*, a post-mortem examination, autopsy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *nek-rosc* (-*nek-rōs*'), to affect with or undergo necrosis.—*n.* *nek-rō'sis*, death of part of the living body.—*adj.* *nekrot'ic*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *nek-rōtise*, to necrose. [Gr. *nehros*, dead body, dead.]

nectar, *nek'tar*, *n.* the name given by Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, &c., to the beverage of the gods, giving life and beauty: a delicious beverage: the honey of the glands of plants.—*adjs.* *nectā'real*, *nectā'rean*, *nectā'reous*, *nectā'rous*, of or like nectar; *nek'tar'd*, imbued with nectar: mingled, filled, or abounding with nectar.—*ns.* *nectā'reousness*; *nek'tar-guido*, a marking, that guides insects to the nectary of a flower.—*adjs.* *nectā'rial*, of the nature of a nectary; *nectarif'erous*, producing nectar; *nek'tarino* (-*in*), sweet as nectar. (*-ēn*, -*in*), a variety of peach with a smooth fruit.—*n.* *nek'tary*, a glandular organ that secretes nectar. [Gr. *nektar*; *ety. dub.*]

nectocalyx, *nek-tō-kā'lyks*, *n.* a hydrozoan swimming-bell.—*pl.* *nek'tocā'lyces* (-*līs-ēs*). [Gr. *nekhtos*, swimming, *kālyx*, shell, flower-cup.]

neddy, *ned'i*, *n.* a donkey. [From *Edward*.]

néo, *nā*. See *Foreign Words*.

need, *ned*, *n.* want of something which one cannot well do without: necessity: a state that requires relief: want of the means of living.—*v.t.* to have occasion for: to want: to require.—*v.i.* to be necessary.—*ns.* *need'be*, a necessity; *need'cess'ity*, a dialect or illiterate combination of need and necessity; *need'er*; *need'fire*, fire produced by friction, to which a certain virtue is superstitiously attached: a beacon.—*adjs.* *need'ful*, full of need: having need: needy: necessary: requisite.—*adv.* *need'fully*.—*n.* *need'fulness*.—*adv.* *need'ly*.—*n.* *need'iness*.—*adj.* *need'less*, (*Shak.*) having no need: not needed: unnecessary.—*adv.* *need'lessly*.—*n.* *need'lessness*.—*adv.* *need'ly*, (*Shak.*) necessarily.—*n.* *need'ment*, (*Spens.*) something needed.—*adv.* *needs*, of necessity: indispensably.—*adj.* *need'y*, very poor: (*Shak.*) necessary.—*n.* *need'y-hood* (*Herriek*) the needful, (*Gleng*) ready money. [O.E. *néd*, *nied*, *nyd*, Du. *nood*, Ger. *noth*.]

needle, *ned'l*, *n.* a small, sharp instrument for sewing: any similar slender, pointed instrument, as for knitting, etching, gramophone working.

anything sharp and pointed: a pinnacle of rock: an obelisk: a long slender crystal: a strong beam passed through a wall as a temporary support: a long, narrow, stiff leaf: (*fig.*) irritation.—*adj.* (of a contest) intensely keen and acutely critical.—*v.t.* to sew: pierce: penetrate: thread: pass through: underpin with needles: irritate, goad, heckle.—*v.i.* to pass out and in: sew.—*ns.* *need'le-bath*, a shower-bath with very fine strong jets; *need'le-book*, a needle-case in book form;

needles; *need'le-fish*, a pipe as much thread as will serve conveniently for one threading of a needle; *need'le-furze*, the petty whin; *need'le-gun*, a gun in which the cartridge is exploded by the impact of a spiko; *need'le-paper*, black paper used for wrapping needles; *need'le-point*, the point of a needle: a very sharp point: point-lace made with a needle.—*adjs.* *need'le-point'ed*, pointed like a needle, round in section: without a barb, as a fish-hook.—*ns.* *need'ler*, a needle-maker; *need'le-tin*, cassiterite in slender crystals; *need'lowoman*, a woman who does needlework: a seamstress; *need'lework*, work done with a needle: the business of a seamstress.—*adjs.* *need'ly*, like needles.—get the needle, to be irritated; look for a needle in a haystack, bottle of hay, to engage in a hopeless search. [O.E. *nædd*; Ger. *nadel*; cog. with Ger. *nähen*, to sew; L. *nēre*, to spin.]

need, *nēd*, *neece*, *nēl*, obsolete forms of *needle*.

neem. Same as *nim* (3).

neep, *nēp*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a turnip. [O.E. *næp*—L. *nāpus*.]

ne'er, *nār*, *adv.* contr. of never.—*adjs.* and *n.* *ne'er'-do-well* (*Scot.* -*weel*), good-for-nothing.

neesberry. Same as *naseberry*.

neeze, *neeze*, *nēz*, *v.i.* and *n.* *sneeze*. [Cf. O.N. *hnjósa*, and *sneeze*.]

nefarious, *ni-fā'ri-ōs*, *adj.* a mediæval, usually great man's napkin, *ni-p*—L. *nduvis*.

nefarious, *ni-fā'ri-ōs*, *adj.* extremely wicked: villainous.—*adj.* *nefast'iously*.—*n.* *nefast'iousness*.—*adjs.* *nefast* (*ni-fāst*'), abominable. [L. *nefarius*, *nefastus*—*nefas*, wrong, crime—*ne-*, not, *fās*, divine law, prob. from *fāri*, to speak.]

negate, *ni-gāt*, *v.t.* to deny: to imply the non-existence of.—*ns.* *negat'ion* (-*gā'shən*), act of saying no: denial: (*log.*) a negative proposition: the absence of certain qualities in anything: a thing characterised by the mere absence of qualities: a mere nothing; *negā'tionist*, one who merely denies, without offering any positive assertion.—*adj.* *negat'ivo* (*neg'ā-tiv*), denying: expressing denial, refusal, or prohibition—opp. to *affirmative*: (*log.*) denying the connexion between a subject and a predicate: lacking positive quality: failing to affirm: opposite, contrary to, neutralising, that which is regarded as positive: (*math.*) less than nothing: reckoned or measured in the opposite direction to that chosen as positive: (*elect.*) at relatively lower potential: of, having, or producing negative electricity (see below): (*opt.*, *phot.*) having dark for light and light for dark: in complementary colours: (*chem.*) acid: (*opt.*) laevorotatory: having the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray less than for the ordinary in double refraction: (*biol.*) in a direction away from the source of stimulus.—*n.* a word or statement by which something is denied: a word or grammatical form that expresses denial: a negative proposition or term: the right or act of saying no, or of refusing assent: the side of a question or the decision which denies what is affirmed: an image in which the lights and shades are reversed: a photographic plate bearing such an image: a negative quantity.—*v.t.* to prove the contrary of: to reject by vote: to veto: to reject by veto: to deny: to neutralise.—*adv.* *neg'atively*.—*ns.* *negā'tiveness*; *neg'ativism*, the doctrine or attitude of a negationist: a tendency to do the opposite of what one is asked to do; *negat'ivity*, the fact of being negative.—*adj.* *negat'ory*, expressing denial.—*negative* angle, one generated by a straight line moving clockwise; *negative* electricity, electricity arising from the excess of electrons, such as is developed in resinous bodies by rubbing with flannel, opposite to that obtained by rubbing glass; *negative* pole, that pole of a magnet which turns to the south when the magnet swings freely; *negative* sign,

fāte, *fār*, *ask*; *mā*, *hār* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *thēn* (then)

neglect

the sign (—, read minus) of subtraction. [L. *negāre*, *-ātum*, to deny.]
neglect, *nġ-ġlekt*, v.t. to treat carelessly: to pass by without notice: to omit by carelessness: to fail to bestow due care upon.—*n.* disregard: slight: carelessness: prepared-for state.—*adj.* neglectable, heedless; neglectful.—*adj.* neglectful, accustomed to omit.—*adv.* neglectfully, neglectingly, carelessly.—*adj.* neglectful, (now rare) negligent.—*adj.* neglective, (now rare) neglectful. [L. *neglegere*, *neglectum*—*neg-* or *nec-*, not, *legere*, to gather.]
negligé, *nā-ġle-zhā*, *n.* easy undress.—*adj.* carelessly or unceremoniously dressed: careless.—*n.* negligee (*neg-li-jā*), a plain, loose gown: a neck-lace, usually of red coral. [Fr., neglected.]
negligence, *neg-li-jens*, *n.* fact or quality of being negligent: want of proper care: habitual neglect: a single act of carelessness or neglect, a slight: carelessness about dress, manner, &c.: omission as the law may require.—*adj.* negligent, neglecting: careless: inattentive: disregarding ceremony or fashion.—*adv.* negligently.—*n.* negligibility.—*adj.* negligible (sometimes negligible), such as may be ignored.—*adv.* negligibly. [L. *negligentia* for *neglegentia*, *neglegere*, to neglect.]
negotiate, *ni-gō-shi-āt*, v.i. to traffic: to bargain: to confer for the purpose of mutual arrangement.—v.t. to arrange for by agreement: to manage: to transfer or exchange for value: (coll.) to cope with successfully.—*n.* negotiability.—*adj.* negotiable.—*ns.* negotiation: negotiatrix (*ni-gō-shi-ā-triks*, or *ni-gō-shi-ā-triks*). [L. *negōtiāri*, *-ātus*—*negōtium*, business—*neg-*, not, *otium*, leisure.]
Negrito, *ni-gril-ō*, *n.* an African Negro:—*pl.* Negritos. [Sp., dim. of *negro*, black.]
Negrito, *ni-grē-tō*, *n.* a member of any of a number of pygmy negroid peoples of S.-E. Asia and Africa:—*pl.* Negritos. [Sp., dim. of *negro*, black.]
negro, *nē-grō*, *n.* one of the black-skinned woolly-haired African race of mankind: sometimes limited so as to exclude the Bantu, or extended to include other African races or other black races (often Negro: *pl.* negroes).—*adj.* of or pertaining to negroes.—*ns.* negress, a negro woman or girl: negro-corn (IV. *Indies*), durra; negro-head, tobacco soaked in molasses and pressed into cakes, so called from its blackness: an inferior rubber.—*adj.* negroid, of negro type: like a negro.—*n.* one who is of negro type: one who is a negro in a broad sense only.—*adj.* negroid'al.—*ns.* negroidism, any peculiarity of speech among negroes, esp. in the southern U.S.: devotion to the cause of the negroes; negrophil, negrophile, a friend of the negro, and a supporter of his cause; negrophilism (*ni-grōf*); negroph'ilist; negrophobe, one who dislikes negroes; negrophobia. [Sp. *negro*—L. *niger*, *nigra*, *nigrum*, black.]
negus, *nē-gis*, *n.* port or sherry with hot water, sweetened and spiced. [Said to be from Colonel Negus, its first maker, in Queen Anne's time.]
negus, *nē-gis*, *n.* the king of Abyssinia. [Amharic.]
neif. See nieve.
neigh, *nā*, v.i. to utter the cry of a horse.—*n.* the cry of a horse. [O.E. *hneagan*.]
neighbour, *nā-bēr*, *n.* a person who dwells near another: a person or thing that is near another: (Scott.) one of a pair.—*adj.* (arch. and U.S.) neighbouring.—v.t. and v.i. to live or be near.—*n.* neighbourhood, state of being neighbours, kindly feeling: a set of neighbours: a district, esp. with reference to its inhabitants: a district: a region lying near: a near position: nearness.—*adj.* neighbouring, being near: adjoining.—*n.* neighbourliness, *adj.* neighbourly, like or becoming to a neighbour: friendly: social: (also *adv.*); neighbour-stained, (S.E.) stained with neighbours' blood.—good neighbours, the fairies; in the neighbourhood of, (esp. U.S.) somewhere about. [O.E. *neahgēbur*—*neah*, near, *gēbur* or *bār*, a farmer.]
neist, *nēst*, a dialectic form of highest, or lowest, *nā'dhur*, or *nē'dhur*, *adj.* and *pron.* not either.—*conj.* not either: and not: nor yet: *adv.* not at all: in no case. [O.E. *nādher*, *nādher*, abbrev. of *nāhewither*—*nā*, never, *hewither*, whether; the vowel assimilated to either.]
nieve. Same as nieve.
nek, *nek*, *n.* (S.Afr.) a col. [Du., *neek*.]
nektion, *nek-ton*, *n.* the assemblage of actively swimming organisms in a sea, lake, &c. [Gr. *nekton* (neut.), swimming.]
nelis, *nelis*, *n.* a winter pear:—*pl.* nel'is, nel'ies. [Fr. *nelis*.]
nelly, *nel'i*, *n.* a large petrel. [Perh. the woman's name.]
nelson, *nel'son*, *n.* a wrestling hold in which the arm is passed under the opponent's, and the hand placed on the back of his neck.
Nelumbium, *ni-lum-bi-um*, *Nelumbo*, *-bō*, *ns.* a genus of water-lilies including the Egyptian bean of Pythagoras, and the sacred lotus. [Sinh. *nelumbui*.]
Nemathelminthes, *nem-a-thel-min'thēz*, *n.pl.* according to some, a group including nematodes, Nematomorpha, and Acanthocephala.—*n.sing.* Nematelminth.—*adj.* nematelmint'ic. [Gr. *nemathelminth*.]
nēma, *-atos*, a thread, *helmins*, *-minthos*, worm.]
nematoeyst, *nem'at-ō-sist*, or *-at*, *n.* a stinging organ in jellyfishes, &c., a sac from which a stinging thread can be everted. [Gr. *nēma*, *-atos*, a thread, *kystis*, a bladder.]
nematode, *nem'at-ō-tūd*, *n.* a round-worm or thread-worm.—*Also* *adj.*—*ns.pl.* Nematō'da, Nematō'id'ea, the nematodes.—*adj.* nematoid. [Gr. *nēma*, *-atos*, thread, *eidos*, form.]
Nematomorpha, *nem'at-ō-mor'fā*, *n.pl.* the hair-worms. [Gr. *nēma*, *-atos*, thread, *morphē*, form.]
nematophore, *nem'at-ō-sēr*, *n.* a mouthless type of hydrozoan polyp that engulfs food by pseudopodia. [Gr. *nēma*, *-atos*, thread, *phoros*, carrying.]
Nemean, *nem-ē-an*, *nem'i-on*, *nem'i-on*, *adj.* of Nemea (Gr. *Nemēā*), a valley of Argolis, famous for its games held in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad, and for the lion slain by Herakles.
Nemertinea, *nem-er-tin'i-ā*, *n.pl.* a phylum of worm-like animals, mostly marine, ciliated, often brightly coloured, with protrusible proboscis.—*Also* *adj.* nemer'tean, nemer'-Nemer'tean.—*ns.* and *adj.* nemer'tian, one of the nereids.]
Nemesia, *nem-ē-zh(y)ā*, *-sh(y)ā*, *-si-ā*, *n.* a S. African genus of the figwort family, including some brightly coloured garden flowers. [Gr. *nemesion*, a kind of catchfly.]
Nemesia, *nem'i-sis*, *n.* (myth.) the Greek goddess of retribution: nemesis, retributive justice. [Gr. *nemesis*, retribution—*nemēin*, to deal out, dispense.]
Nemophila, *nem-of-i-lā*, *n.* a N. American genus of Hydrophyllaceae, favourite garden annuals, esp. one with blue, white-centred flowers. [Gr. *nemos*, a glade, wooded pasture, *philein*, to love.]
nemoral, *nem'ō-rāl*, *adj.* of a wood or grove.—*adj.* nem'orous, wooded. [L. *nemus*, *-ōris*, a grove.]
nempt, *nem't*, (*Spens.*) named, called:—*pa.p.* of obs. nemn, to name. [O.E. *nemman*.]
nenuphar, *nen'ū-fār*, *n.* a water-lily, esp. the common white or yellow: Nenuphar, a synonym of Nuphar. [L. *nenuphar*—Ar. and Pers. *nūfār*, *nūlūfār*—Sans. *nīlōtpala*—*nīl*, blue, *utpala*, lotus.]
neo-, *nē-ō*, in composition, new, young. [Gr. *neos*.]
Neo-Catholic, *nē-ō-kath'ō-lik*, *adj.* and *n.* of, or a Neo-Catholic, the school of liberal Catholicism that member of the school of liberal Catholicism that followed Lamennais, Lacordaire, and Montalembert about 1830: Anglo-Catholic with extreme leanings towards Rome.
Neo-Christian, *nē-ō-kris'ti-yan*, *adj.* and *n.* of, or a believer in, a liberalised and rationalised Christianity.—*n.* Neo-Christian'ity.
neo-classic, *-al*, *nē-ō-klas'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* belonging to a revival of classicism, or classicism as understood by those who would revive it, e.g. in the 18th century.—*ns.* neo-class'icism (*-i-sizm*); neo-class'icist.

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

brackish and fresh-water genus akin to *Nerita*, [Gr. *nērētēs*, *nērītēs*, a sea-snail (of various kinds).] *Nerium*, *nē-ri-um*, *n.* the oleander genus. [Latinised from Gr. *nērion*.]
nerika, *ner'ka*, *n.* the sockeye salmon. [Origin unknown.]
Nernst, *nārnst*, *adj.* invented by or due to the German chemist and physicist Walter *Nernst* (1864-1942): applied esp. to an electric lamp with a filament or rod of rare-earth oxides whose conductivity is greatly increased by heating.
nero-antiope, *nā-rō-an-tē-kō*, *n.* a deep-black marble found in Roman ruins. [It., black ancient.]
neroli, *ner'o-lē*, *n.* an oil distilled from orange flowers. [Said to be named from its discoverer, an Italian princess.]
Neronian, *nē-rō-ni-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Nero, Roman emperor from 54 to 68 A.D.: excessively cruel and tyrannical.—*adj.* Neronian (*-ron'ik*). [L. *Nērō*, *-ōnis*.]
nerve, *nər'u*, *n.* (now chiefly fig.) a sinew: a bow-string: bodily strength: (*anat.*) a cord that conveys impulses between the brain or other centre and some part of the body: (*bot.*) a leaf-vein or rib: a nerving in an insect's wing: a vault rib: self-possession: cool courage: (*slang*) impudent assurance: (in *pl.*) nervousness.—*v.t.* to give strength, resolution, or courage to.—*adj.* *nerv'al*, of the nerves.—*ns.* *nerv'ation*, *nerv'ature*, disposition of nerves, esp. in leaves: *nerv'e-cell*, any cell forming part of the nervous system: *nerv'e-centre*, an aggregation of nerve-cells from which nerves branch out.—*adj.* *nerv'ed*, furnished with nerves.—*ns.* *nerv'e-cnd'*, *-cnd'ing*, the free end of a nerve, generally with accessory parts forming an end-organ: *nerv'e-fibre*, an axon.—*adj.* *nerv'e-less*, without nerves or nervures: without strength: inert: slack, flabby: *un-nerv'ed*.—*ns.* *nerv'e-lessness*: *nerv'e-let*, a little nerve: a tendril: *nerv'e*, one who, or that which, nerves.—*adj.* *nerv'e-raek'ing*, distressfully straining the nerves: *nerv'ine* (*-ēn*, *-in*), acting on the nerves: quieting nervous excitement.—*n.* a medicine that soothes nervous excitement.—*n.* *nerv'iness*.—*adj.* *nerv'ous*, having nerve: *sinewy*: strong, vigorous, showing strength and vigour: pertaining to the nerves: having the nerves easily excited or weak, agitated and apprehensive: shy: in a jumpy state.—*adv.* *nerv'ously*.—*n.* *nerv'ousness*.—*adj.* *nerv'ular*.—*ns.* *nerv'ule*, a small branch of a nervure: *nerv'ulation*: *nerv'ure*, a leaf-vein: a chitinous strut or rib supporting and strengthening an insect's wing: a rib of a groined vault.—*adj.* *nerv'y*, nervous: cool: calling for nerve: jumpy excited or excitable.—get on one's nerves, to become oppressively irritating: nervous system, the brain, spinal cord, and nerves collectively. [L. *nervus*, sinew; cf. Gr. *neuron*.]
nescience, *nes'h(y)ans*, *nes'h(y)ans*, *nes'yans*, *n.* want of knowledge.—*adj.* *nesc'ient*. [L. *nescientia*—*nescire*, to be ignorant—*ne*, not, *scire*, to know.]
nesh, *nes'h*, *adj.* (*prov.*) soft, crumbly: tender.—*n.* *nes'h'ness*. [O.E. *hnesce*.]
Nesiot, *Nēsīōt*, *nē-si-ōt*, *n.* (*anthrop.*) an Indonesian. [Gr. *nesiōtēs*, *nesiōtēs*, an island.]
Neskhī, *Neski*, *nes'ki*, *n.* cursive handwriting. [Ar. *naskhī*.]
ness, *nes*, *n.* a headland. [O.E. *nas*, *nas*.]
nest, *nest*, *n.* a structure prepared for egg-laying, brooding, and nursing, or as a shelter: a place of retreat, resort, residence, or lodgment: a den: a comfortable residence: a place where anything teems, prevails, or is fostered: the occupants of a nest, as a brood, a swarm, a gang: a set of things (as boxes, tables) fitting one within another: an accumulation: a tangled mass.—*v.i.* to build or occupy a nest: to go bird's-nesting.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to lodge, settle.—*ns.* *nest'-egg*, an egg, real or sham, left or put in a nest to encourage laying: something laid up as the beginning of an accumulation: *nest'ing-box*, a box set up for birds to nest in: *nest'ing-place*, feather one's nest (see feather). [O.E. *nest*; Ger. *nest*, L. *nidus*.]

nestle, *nes'l*, *v.i.* to nest: to lie or press close or snug as in a nest: to settle comfortably or half hidden.—*v.t.* to cherish, as a bird does her young: to thrust close: to provide a nesting-place.—*n.* *nestling* (*nes'ling*), a young bird in the nest—also *adj.* [O.E. *nestlian*—*nest*.]
Nestor, *nes'tor*, *-tor*, *n.* an old king of Pylos, a Greek hero at Troy, remarkable for eloquence, wisdom, and long life: an old counsellor: an old man: the kea parrot genus. [Gr. *Nestōr*.]
Nestorian, *nes-tō-ri-an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople (428-31), or to his teaching, that the divinity and humanity of Christ were not united in a single self-conscious personality.—*n.* a follower of Nestorius.—*n.* *Nestōrianism*.
net, *net*, *n.* an open fabric, knotted into meshes: a piece of bag, or a screen or structure, of such fabric used for catching fish, butterflies, &c., carrying parcels, stopping balls, retaining back-hair, excluding pests: a network: machine-made lace of various kinds: a snare: a difficulty: (*lawn-tennis*) a let.—*adj.* of or like net or network.—*v.t.* to form into network: to mark or cover with network: to set with nets: to fish with nets: to form by making network: to take with a net: to capture: to send into the net.—*v.i.* to form network.—*pr.p.* *net'ting*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *net'ted*.—*ns.* *net'ball*, a game in which a ball is thrown into a net hung from a pole: *net'-cord*, a string supporting a lawn-tennis net: *net'-fish*, any fish, like the herring, usually caught in nets—*opp.* to *trawl-fish* and *line-fish*: *net'-fish'ery*, a place for net-fishing: the business of net-fishing: *net'-fishing*, fishing with nets: *net'-ful*, enough to fill a net: *net'-play*, play near the net: *net'-player*: *net'-prac'tice*, cricket practice with nets.—*adj.* *net'ted*, made into a net: *reticulated*: caught in a net: covered with a net.—*ns.* *net'ting*, act or process of forming network: a piece of network: any network of ropes or wire: *net'ting-needle*, a kind of shuttle used in netting.—*adj.* *net't'y*, like a net: *net'-veined*, having veins that branch and meet in a network: *net'-winged*, having net-veined wings.—*n.* *net'work*, any structure in the form of a net: a system of lines, e.g. railway lines, resembling a net.—*dance* in a net, to act in imagined concealment. [O.E. *net*, *nett*; Du. *net*, Ger. *netz*.]
net, *nett*, *net*, *adj.* (*obs.*) clean: (*obs.*) bright: (*obs.*) clear of all else: (*rare*) neat, trim: clear of all charges or deductions—*opp.* to *gross*: lowest, subject to no further deductions.—*v.t.* to gain or produce as clear profit.—*pr.p.* *net'ting*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *net'ted*. [*net*.]
nete, *nē'tē*, *n.* (Gr. *mus*.) the highest string or note of the lyre. [Gr. *nētē* or *neatē* (*chorde*), lit. lowest (string).]
netheless, *nedh'(-ə)-les*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) Same as *netless*.
nether, *nedh'ar*, *adj.* lower.—*n.* *Neth'erlander*, an inhabitant of the *Netherlands* or Low Countries, now Holland, formerly also Belgium.—*adj.* *Neth'erlandish*, Dutch.—*n.pl.* *net'h'erlings*, (*Dickens*) stockings.—*adj.* *net'h'ermore*, (*rare*) lower: *net'h'ermost*, lowest.—*n.* *net'h'erstock*, a stocking.—*adv.* *net'h'erward*, *ns.* downwards. [O.E. *neothera*, *adj.*—*nither*, *adv.*, from the root *nī*, down; Ger. *nieder*, low.]
Nethinim, *net'hin-im*, *n.pl.* the old Jewish temple servants. [Heb. *nēthānim*.]
netsuke, *net'soo-kā*, *n.* a small Japanese button ornament. [*Japan*.]
nettle, *net'l*, *n.* a common weed (*Urtica*) with stinging hairs.—*v.t.* to sting: to sting with annoyance.—*ns.* *net'tle-cell*, a nematocyst: *net'tlo-elo*, cloth of nettle-fibre: thick japanned cotton: *net'tle-fish*, a jelly-fish: *net'tlerash*, a rash of red or white wheals with irritation like nettle-stings: *net'tle-tree*, a tree (*Celtis*) of the elm family, with nettle-shaped leaves, edible drupes, and wood good for turning: a tropical and Australian genus (*Laportea*) of the nettle family, with virulently stinging leaves.—*dead-nettle*, *hemp-nettle* (see dead, hemp). [O.E. *netele*; Ger. *nessel*.]

nettle. Same as knittle.

neuk, nā, nūh, a Scots form of nook.

neume, nīm, n. in mediaeval music, a succession of notes sung to one syllable: a sign giving a rough indication of rise or fall of pitch. [O.Fr.—Gr. *pneuma*, breath.]

neur-, nūr-, neuro-, nūrō-, in composition, nerve. —*adj.* **neur'al**, of, or relating to, nerves: dorsal (opp. to *haemal*). —*n.* **neuralgia** (*nūr'al'jā, -jyā*; Gr. *algos*, p the course character.

(Gr. *enēma*, covering), the external sheath of a nerve-fibre; neur'il'ity, the essential character of nerve; neur'ine (-ēn, -in, -in), a very poisonous ptomaine formed in putrefying flesh. —*adj.* **neur'itic** (-it'ik), relating to, of the nature of, or having neuritis. —*n.* one suffering from neuritis. —*ns.* **neur'itis**, inflammation of a nerve; **neur'og'lia** (Gr. *gliā*, covering).

ol'ogy, the study of the nerves; **neur'on**, **neur'one**, a nerve-cell with its processes; **neur'opath** (-pāth; Gr. *pathos*, suffering), one whose nervous system is diseased or abnormal. —*adj.* **neuro-pathic** (-pāth'), -al. —*ns.* **neuropathist** (*nūr'op'a-thist*), a specialist in nervous diseases; **neuro-pathol'ogy**, the pathology of the nervous system; **neur'opathy**, nervous disease generally. —*n.pl.* **Neurop'tera** (Gr. *pteron*, wing), an order of insects which have generally four net-veined wings —*ant-lions*, *lace-wings*, &c. —*adj.* and *n.* **neur'opteran**. —*adj.* **neur'opterous**. —*ns.* **neur'opterist**, a student of the Neuroptera; **neur'osis**, nervous activity, distinguished from or associated with mental: nervous disease: functional derangement through disordered nervous system, esp. without lesion of parts. —*pl.* **neur'oses** (-sēz). —*adj.* **neur'otic** (-rot'ik), of the nature of, characterised by, or affected by, neurosis. —*n.* a person with neurosis or disordered nerves: a medicine for nerve diseases. —*n.* **neur'ot'ism** (-sizm). —*adj.* **neuro-trop'ic**, having a special affinity for nerve cells. —*neur'al arch*, the arch of a vertebra protecting the spinal cord. [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.]

neuter, nū'ter, adj. neither one thing nor another: neutral: (*gram.*) neither masculine nor feminine: neither active nor passive: neither transitive nor intransitive: sexless: apparently sexless: sexually undeveloped: castrated: without functional, or any, androecium or gynaeceum. —*n.* a neutral: a neuter word, plant, or animal: esp. a worker bee, ant, &c.: a castrated cat. —*v.t.* to castrate. [L. *neuter*, neither—*ne*, not, *uter*, either.]

neutral, nū'tral, adj. indifferent: taking no part on either side: not siding with either party: pertaining to neither party: not involved in a war or dispute: *neutrality*.

neutral, nū'tral, adj. indifferent: taking no part on either side: not siding with either party: pertaining to neither party: not involved in a war or dispute: *neutrality*. —*decided c.* —*noticeable smell*: belonging to neither of two opposites, as acid and alkaline, electrically positive and negative: **neuter**: without transmission of motion. —*n.* a person or nation that takes no part in a contest: a citizen or ship of a neutral state: an electric conductor ordinarily at zero potential: a position of gear in which no power is transmitted: a **neuter**. —*n.* **neutralisā'tion**. —*v.t.* **neu'tralise**, to declare neutral: to make inert: to render of no effect: to counteract. —*ns.* **neu'traliser**: **neu'tralist**, one who takes or favours a neutral position; **neutrality** (-tral'i-ti), fact or state of being neutral: those who are neutral. —*adv.* **neu'trally**. [L. *neutrālis*—*neuter*, neither.]

neutron, nū'tron, n. (phys.) an uncharged particle of about the same mass as the proton. —*ns.* **neutro'n**, a name suggested for a neutral meson; **neutrino**

(-trē'nō), an uncharged particle with zero mass. [L. *neuter*, neither.]

névé, nā-vā, n. firm. [Fr.—L. *nix, nivis*, snow.]

nevel, nev'al, v.t. (Scot.) to pound with the nieves. [nieve.]

never, nev'er, adv. not ever: at no time: in no degree: not. —*adj.* **never-end'ing**; **never-fad'ing**; **never-fail'ing**. —*adv.* **nevermore**, at no future time; nevertheless, notwithstanding: in spite of that; nevertheless, (obs.) none the more. —*n.* **nev'er-was'**, one who never was of any account. —**never so**, (*arch.*) ever so. [O.E. *nēfre*—*ne*, not, *āfre*, ever.]

new, nū, adj. lately made or produced: young: fresh: not much used: having lately happened or begun to be: recent, modern: not before seen or known: only lately discovered or experienced: other than the former or preceding, different: additional: strange, unaccustomed: lately begun: beginning afresh: renewed: reformed or regenerated: restored or resumed: not of an ancient family: fresh from anything: uncultivated or only recently cultivated. —*n.* that which is new: a new thing: newness. —*adv.* (often joined by hyphen to its adj.) **newly**; **anew**. —*v.t. (arch.)* to renew. —*v.i. (arch.)* to be renewed.

adj. **new-blown**, just come into bloom; **new-born**, newly born; **new-come**, recently arrived. —*n.* **new-comer**, one who has lately come. —*v.t.* **new-create**, (*Shak.*) to create anew. —*adj.* **new-fallen**, newly fallen; **new-fash'ioned**, made in a new way or fashion: lately come into fashion; **new-fledged**, having just got feathers; **new-found**, newly discovered or devised; **new'ish**, somewhat new: nearly new; **new'ly**, newly laid. —*adv.* **newly**, very lately: (*rare*) afresh: (*rare*) in a new way. —*adj.* **new-made**, recently made; **new-married**, newly married. —*v.t.* **new-model**, to model or form anew. —*n.* the Parliamentary army as remodelled by Cromwell (1645). —*adj.* **new-mown**, newly mown. —*n.* **new'ness**. —*adj.* **new-old'**, old but renewed: at once new and old; **new-risen**, having newly risen; **new-sad**, (*Shak.*) recently made sad. —*n.* **new birth** (see regeneration); **new chum**, a new arrival from the old country in Australia; **New Church**, New Jerusalem Church, the Swedenborgian Church; **New Englander**, a native or citizen of any of the New England states; **New Jersey tea**, red-root; **New Jerusalem**, the heavenly city; **New Learning**, the new studies of the Renaissance; **New Light**, a member of a relatively more advanced religious school—applied esp. to the party within the 18th-century Scottish Secession Church which adopted Voluntary views of the relations of Church and State, also sometimes to the Socinianising party in the Church of Scotland in the 18th century, &c.; **new moon**, the moment when the moon is directly in line between the earth and sun, and therefore invisible: the time when the waxing moon becomes visible; **new poor**, those who have come to think themselves poor by loss of advantages; **New Red Sandstone**, (*geol.*) an old name for the Permian and Trias; **new rich**, the recently enriched: parvenus; **New Style** (see style); **new woman**, a name applied, esp. by scoffers, in the late 19th century to such women as actively sought freedom and equality with men; **New World**, North and South America; **New Year**, the first few days, New Year's Day, the first day, of the year; of **new**, (*arch.*) **new**: of late. [O.E. *nīwe*, *nēowe*; Ger. *neu*, fr. *nua*, *novus*, Gr. *neōs*.]

newel, nū'el, n. the upright column about which the steps of a circular staircase wind: an upright post at the end or corner of a stair handrail. —*adj.* **newelled**. [O.Fr. *nual* (Fr. *noyau*), fruit-stone.—L.L. *nucclis*, nutlike.—L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]

newell, nū'el, n. (Spens.) a new thing. [A combination of novel and new.]

newfangled, nū-fang'gld, earlier newfangled, -gl, *adj.* unduly fond of new things: newly but superfluously devised. —*adv.* **newfangledly**. —*n.* **newfangledness**, **newfangledness**. [M.E. *newe-*

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mūne; mūte; mūte; mūn; dhen (then)

fangel—*newe* (O.E. *nlce*), new, *fangel*, ready to catch—*fang*, the stem of O.E. *fōn*, to take.]

Newfoundland, *nū-fōnd'land*, *adj.* of **Newfoundland** (nū-fōnd-land)—*n.* a very large, intelligent breed of dog from Newfoundland, originally black, a strong swimmer.

Newgate, *nū-gāt*, *n.* a famous prison in London, originally housed in the *new gate* of the city, the latest building demolished in 1902-3.—**Newgate Calendar**, a record of Newgate prisoners, with their crimes; **Newgate frill**, or fringe, a beard under the chin and jaw.

newmarket, *nū-mār'kit*, or *nū'*, *n.* a card game in which the stakes go to those who succeed in playing out cards whose duplicates lie on the table: a close-fitting coat, originally a riding-coat, for men or women. [*Newmarket*, the racing town.]

news, *nūz*, *n.* (orig. *pl.*) tidings: a report of a recent event: something one had not heard before: matter suitable for newspaper readers: **news-paper**: **newsprint**.—*v.t.* to report.—*ns.* **news-agent**, one who deals in newspapers; **news'boy**, a boy who delivers or sells newspapers; **news-dealer**, (U.S.) a news-agent; **news-haw**, (U.S.) a newsboy; **news'iness**; **news'letter**, a written or printed letter containing news sent by an agent to his subscribers—the predecessor of the **news-paper**; **news'man**, a bringer, collector, or writer of news: a seller of newspapers; **news'monger**, one who deals in news: one who spends much time in hearing and telling news; **news'paper**, a paper published periodically for circulating news, &c.; **news'paperdom**; **news'paperism**; **news'paper-man**, a journalist.—*adj.* **news'pappy**.—*ns.* **news'-print**, paper for printing newspapers; **news'-reel**, a cinematograph reel imparting news; **news'room**, a reading-room with newspapers: (U.S.) the news department of a newspaper; **news'-sheet**, a printed sheet of news, an early form of newspaper; **news'-stand**, (U.S.) a stall for the sale of newspapers; **news'-val'ue**, value as news from the journalist's point of view; **news'-vendor**, a seller of newspapers; **news'-writer**, a reporter or writer of news.—*adj.* **news's**, gossipy.—*n.* (U.S.) a newsboy. [Late M.E. *newes*, an imit. of Fr. *nouvelles*.]

newt, *nūt*, *n.* a tailed amphibian (Triturus, Molge, or Triton) of the salamander family. [Formed with initial *n*, borrowed from the article *an*, from *ewt*, a form of *evet* or *eft*—O.E. *efeta*, *efete*.]

Newtonian, *nū-tō'n-ian*, *adj.* relating to, according to, formed, or discovered by Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1726-7)—also **Newtonic** (*-ion'ik*)—**Newtonian telescope**, a form of reflecting telescope.

next, *nekst*, *adj.* (*superl.* of *nigh*) nearest in place, in kinship or other relation: nearest following (or preceding if explicitly stated) in time or order.—*adv.* nearest: immediately after: on the first occasion that follows: in the next place.—*prep.* nearest to.—*adj.* **next-door**, dwelling in or occupying the next house, shop, &c.: at or in the next house: neighbouring.—*adv.* **next-door**.—*adv.* **next'ly** (*rare*).—*n.* **next'ness**.—**next best**, biggest, &c., next in order after the best, biggest, &c.; **next door** to (see door); **next Saturday**, &c., (on) the first Saturday after the present day: in Scotland often (on) the Saturday of next week; **next to**, (U.S.) up to: thoroughly acquainted with; **next to nothing**, almost nothing at all. [O.E. *nēst* (*nicht*), *superl.* of *nēh* (*nēah*), near; Ger. *nächst*.]

nexus, *nek'ss*, *n.* a bond: a linked group. [L. *nexus*, *pl.* *-ūs*—*nectere*, to bind.]

nib, *nīb*, *n.* something small and pointed: a pen-point: a bird's bill: a peak: a projecting point or spike: a timber carriage pole: a handle on a scythe's shaft: (in *pl.*) crushed cocoa-beans: included particles in varnish, wool, &c.—*v.t.* to furnish with a nib: to point: to reduce to nibs.—*adj.* **nibbed**, having a nib. [*nēb*.]

nib, *nīb*, *n.* (*slang*) a person of the upper classes: a person of importance or appearance of importance.—his nibs, himself: his mightiness. [Cf. *nabs*, *nob*.]

nibble, *nīb'l*, *v.t.* to bite gently or by small bites:

to eat by little at a time.—*v.i.* to bite gently: to show signs of accepting, as an offer, or of yielding, as to temptation (with *at*): to find fault.—*n.* act of nibbling: a little bit.—*ns.* **nibb'ler**; **nibb'ling**.—*adv.* **nibb'lingly**. [Origin obscure; cf. L.G. *nibelen*, Du. *knibelen*.]

Nibelung, *nē-bēl-ōng*, *n.* one of a supernatural race in German mythology, guardians of a treasure wrested from them by Siegfried, the hero of the *Nibelungenlied*, an epic of c. 1190-1210:—*pl.* **Nibelungen**. [Ger.]

niblick, *nīb'lik*, *n.* a golf-club with a heavy head with wide face, used for lofting.

niccolite, *nīk'ol'it*, *n.* a hexagonal mineral, nickel arsenide, also called **kupfernickel**, copper-nickel. [See **nickel**.]

nice, *nīs*, *adj.* (*obs.*) foolishly simple: (*Shak.*) wanton: (*Milt.*) coy: over-particular: hard to please: fastidious: forming or observing very small differences: calling for very fine discrimination: done with great care and exactness, accurate: critical, hazardous: easily injured: delicate: dainty: agreeable: delightful: used in vague commendation by those who are not nice.—*adv.* **nice'ly**.—*ns.* **nice'ness**, quality of being nice: exactness: scrupulousness: pleasantness; **nicety** (*nī's-i-tē*), quality of being nice: delicate management: exactness of treatment: degree of precision: fineness of perception or feeling: critical subtlety: a matter of delicate discrimination or adjustment: a refinement: (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) coyness: fastidiousness: a delicacy.—**nice** and, used almost adverbially—commendably, pleasantly, to a nicety, with great exactness. [O.Fr. *nice*, foolish, simple—L. *nescius*, ignorant—*ne*, not, *scire*, to know.]

Nicene, *nī'sēn*, *adj.* pertaining to the town of *Nicaea*, in Bithynia, where an oecumenical council in 325 dealt with the Arian controversy, and another in 787 condemned the Iconoclasts.—*n.* and *adj.* **Nicaean**, (*nī'sē-an*).—**Nicene Creed**, the creed based on the results of the first Nicene Council.

niche, *nīch*, *n.* a recess in a wall: a suitable or actual place or condition in life or public estimation or the system of nature.—*v.t.* to place in a niche.—*adj.* **niched**, placed in a niche. [Fr.—It. *nicchia*, niche, of doubtful origin.]

nick, *nīk*, *n.* a notch: a score for keeping an account: a cut: a fraudulent dint in the bottom of a beer-can: the precise point aimed at: the precise moment of time: the last, critical, moment before it is too late: at hazard, a throw answering to a main: a critical point: (*slang*) a prison or police-office: (*slang*) a policeman.—*v.t.* to notch: to cut in notches (as the hair of a fool): to cut off: to debar, do (one out of something): to mark by cutting, carve out: to cut: to snip: to score, as on a tally: to tally with: to hit with precision: to hit off: to catch in the nick of time: (*slang*) to catch: (*slang*) to arrest: to steal: to rob: to cheat at hazard, to defeat by throwing a nick: to throw the nick off.—*ns.* **nick'er**, one who, or that which, nicks: in the early 18th century, a brawler who broke windows with coppers; **nick-stick**, a tally.—out of all nick, (*Shak.*) out of all reckoning, exceedingly. [Possibly connected with **nock**, **notch**.]

Nick, *nīk*, *n.* the devil, esp. Old Nick.—Also (*Scot.*) **Nickie-ben'**. [Apparently for *Nicholas*.]

nick, *nīk*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to deny (in the phrase to *nick with nays*). [Origin unknown; possibly O.E. *ne* *ic*, not I.]

nickel, *nīk'l*, *n.* a white magnetic metal (Ni; at numb. 28), very malleable and ductile, largely used in alloys: (U.S.) a 5-cent piece (of copper and nickel).—*adj.* of nickel.—*v.t.* to plate with nickel.—*pr.p.* **nick'elling**; *part.* and *part.* **nick'elled**.—*n.* **nick'el-bloom**, earthy annabergite.—*adj.* **nick'ellic**, of bivalent nickel; **nickel'if'rous**, containing nickel.—*n.* **nick'eline**, (*obs.*) **niccolite**.—*v.t.* **nick'elise**, to plate with nickel.—*n.* **nick'el-o-ch're**, earthy annabergite.—*adj.* **nick'elous**, of trivalent nickel.—*ns.* **nick'el-plat'ing**, the plating of metals with nickel; **nick'el-sil'v'r**, German silver; **nick'el-steel**, a steel containing some nickel. [Ger. *kupfer-nickel*, *niccol-*

night: a person who is active or about at night; night-blindness, inability to see in a dim light, nyctalopia; night-brawler, one who raises disturbances in the night; night-cap, a cap worn at night in bed: a dram taken before going to bed; night-cart, a cart used to remove the contents of privies before daylight; night-cellar, a respectable resort or tavern, open by night; night-chair, a night-stool; night-churn, the goatsucker, so called from its cry.—*n.pl.* night-clothes, garments worn in bed.—*ns.pl.* night-cloud, stratus; night-club, a club open between nightfall and morning for amusement or dissipation; night-crow, (*Shak.*) an undefined bird of ill omen that cries in the night; night-dog, (*Shak.*) a dog that hunts in the night; night-dress, attire for the night, esp. a night-gown.—*adj.* night-ed, benighted; (*Shak.*) darkened, clouded.—*n.* night-fall, the close of the day: travelling by night.—*ing* in the night: a Will-o'-the-wisp; night-fish-ery, a mode or place of fishing by night; night-flower, a flower that opens by night.—*adj.* night-flower'ing.—*n.* night-fly, a moth or fly that flies at night.—*adj.* night-fly'ing, flying by night (also *n.*).—*ns.* night-foe, one who makes his attack by night; night-foss-leker, one who robs a digging by night.—*adj.* night-foun'dered, lost in the night.—*ns.* night-fowl, a night-bird; night-gear, night-clothes; night-glass, a spy-glass with concentrating lenses for use at night; night-gown, a long loose robe for sleeping in, for men or women: (*obs.*) a dressing-gown; night-hag, a witch supposed to be abroad at night; night-hawk, a goat-sucker: a prowler by night; night-heron, a heron of nocturnal habit, of various kinds; night-house, a tavern open during the night; night-hunter, one who hunts, poaches, or prowls about the streets for prey by night; night-lar, a goat-sucker; night-latch, a door-lock worked by a key without and a knob within.—*adj.* night-less, having no night.—*ns.* night-light, a bedroom lamp

nocturnal owl: one who sits up very late; night-pal'sy, a numbness of the legs, incidental to women; night-piece, a picture or literary or musical description of a night-scene: a painting to be seen best by artificial light; night-porter, a porter in attendance during the night; night-ray, a loose wrap or dressing-jacket; night-ray'en, (*Shak.*) a bird that cries at night, supposed to be of ill-omen; night-rest, the repose of the night; night-robe, a night-gown: a dressing-gown; night-rule, (*Shak.*) a revel at night.—*adv.* (*orig. gen. of n.*) nights, (*arch. and dial.*) by night.—*ns.* night-school, a school held at night, esp. for those at work during the day; night-sea'son, the night-time; night-shift, a gang or group of workers that takes its turn by night: the time it is on duty: (*arch.*) a night-dress; night-shirt, a man's shirt for sleeping in; night-shriek, a cry in the night; night-side, the dark, mysterious, or gloomy side of anything; night-sight, power of vision by night; night-soil, the contents of privies, cesspools, &c., generally carried away at night; night-spell, a charm against harm by night; night-steed, one of the horses in the chariot of Night; night-stick, an American policeman's truncheon; night-stool, a close-stool for use in a bedroom; night-tap-ter, a night-light burning slowly.—*n.pl.* night-terrors, the sudden starting from sleep in fright.—*ns.* night-time, night-time: a flood-tide in the night; night-time, the time when it is night.—*adj.* night-tripp'ing, (*Shak.*) tripping about in the night; night-wak'ing, watching in the night.—*ns.* night-walk, a walk in the night; night-walk'er, a

somnambulist: one who walks about at night, usu. for bad purposes, esp. a prostitute.—*n.* and *adj.* night-wan'derer, one who wanders by night.—*adj.* night-wan'der'ing; night-war'bling, singing in the night; night'ward, occurring towards night.—*ns.* night-watch, a watch or guard at night: one who is on watch by night: time of watch in the night; night-watch'man; night-work, work done at night; night-work'er; night'y, night'le, a night-gown.—night air, a peculiarly unwholesome gas imagined by some to circulate by night; night out, a domestic servant's (or other's) night of freedom to be absent: a night away from home, work, and restrictions; of a night, of nights, in the course of a night: some time at night. [*O.E.* *niht*; *Ger.* *nacht*, *L.* *nox*; *Gr.* *nyx*.]

nightingale, *ni'ting-gāl*, *n.* a small bird of the thrush family celebrated for the rich love-song of the male heard chiefly at night. [*O.E.* *nihtgale*—*niht*, night, *galean*, to sing; *Ger.* *nachtigall*.]

nightingale, *ni'ting-gāl*, *n.* a flannel scarf with sleeves, worn by invalids sitting up in bed. [*Florence Nightingale* (1820-1910), Crimean hospital nurse.]

nightmare, *ni'tmār*, *n.* a dreadful dream accompanied with pressure on the breast and a feeling of powerlessness to move or speak—personified as an incubus or evil-spirit: (*fig.*) a horrifying experience.—*adj.* night-marish, (*rare*) night-mary. [*O.E.* *niht*, night, *mara*, a nightmare; cf. *O.H.G.* *mara*, incubus, *O.N.* *mara*, nightmare.]

nightshade, *ni'tshād*, *n.* a name given to various plants, chiefly of the Solanaceae and chiefly poisonous or narcotic.—deadly nightshade, belladonna; woody nightshade, bittersweet; black nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*; see also enchanter. [*O.E.* *nihtscada*, app.—*niht*, night, *scada*, shade.]

nigrescence, *ni- or ni-gre'sens*, *n.* blackness: dark colouring or pigmentation: blackening.—*adj.* nigrescent, growing black or dark; blackish; nigricant (*nig'ri-kant*), black: blackish.—*v.t.* nig'rify, to blacken.—*n.* nig'ritude, blackness. [*L.* *niger*, black.]

Nigritian, *ni-grish'an*, *adj.* of Nigritia, or Sudan, esp. Western Sudan, the home of the negroes in the narrow sense.—*n.* a true negro. [*L.* *niger*, black.]

nigromancy, *ni-grō-man-si*, *n.* an old form of necromancy, the black art. [From association with *L.* *niger*, black.]

nigrosine, *ni-grō-sēn*, *-nin*, *n.* a blackish coal-tar colour dye. [*L.* *niger*, black.]

nihil, *ni'hil*, *n.* nothing.—*ns.* ni'hilism (*-hil-* or *-il-izm*), belief in nothing: denial of all reality, or of all objective growth of truth: extreme scepticism: nothingness: (*hist.*) in tsarist Russia a terrorist movement aiming at the overturn of all the existing institutions of society in order to build it up anew on different principles; ni'hilist.—*adj.* nihilist'ic.—*n.* nihility (*-hil'*), nothingness: a mere nothing. [*L.* *nihil*, nothing.]

Nike, *ni'kē*, *n.* the Greek goddess of victory. [*Gr.* *nike*, victory.]

nil, *nil*, *n.* nothing: zero. [*L.* *nil*, *nihil*, nothing.] nilgai, *ni'lē* or *ni'gī*, nilgau, nyilgau, *-gaw*, *-gaw*, *n.* a large Indian antelope, the male slaty-grey, the female tawny. [*Pers.* and *Hind.* *nil*, blue, *Hind. gāi*, *Pers.* *gāw*, cow.]

nil, *ni'll*, *nil*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) will not: refuse:—*pa.t.* nould, *n'ould* (*nood*), also nilled.—*will'y* nil'y, will he, nil he, whether he will or not. [*O.E.* *nylle*—*ne*, not, *willan*, to wish.]

Nilometer, *ni-lom'i-tor*, *n.* a gauge for measuring the height of the Nile. [*Gr.* *nilometerion*.]

Nilot, *ni'fot*, Nilote, *-ot*, *n.* an inhabitant of the banks of the Upper Nile: a Hamitic negro of the Upper Nile.—*adj.* Nilotic (*-ot'ik*), of the Nile. [*Gr.* *Neilōtēs*.]

nim, *nim*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to take: (*now slang*) to steal, pilfer:—*v.i.* (*obs.*) *nam*, (*now*) *nimmied*.—*n.* *nimm'er*. [*O.E.* *niman*, to take.]

nim, *nim*, *n.* an old and widespread game, perh. orig. Chinese, in which two players take alternately from heaps or rows of objects (*now usu.* matches),

nim, *nēm*, *n.* margosa, a species of *Melia*, yielding **nim'-oil**.—Also **neem**. [*Hind. nim.*]
nimble, *nim'bl*, *adj.* light and quick in motion: active:—*adj.* **nim'ble-fingered**, skilful with the fingers: **nimbl'e-foot'ed**, swift of foot.—*ns.* **nim'bleness**, **nim'blesse** (*Spens.*), quickness of motion either in body or mind.—*adj.* **nim'ble-witt'ed**, quick-witted.—*adv.* **nim'bl'y**. [*App. O.E. nāmel, numol—niman, to take; cf. Ger. nehmen.*]

nimbus, *nim'bus*, *n.* a cloud or luminous mist investing a god or goddess: a halo: a rain-cloud:—*pl.* **nim'bi**, **nim'buses**.—*adj.* **nimbed** (*nimb*); **nim'bused**. [*L.*]

nimblety, *ni-ni'ti-ti*, *n.* excess.—*adj.* **nimious** (*nim'i-ty*; *Scots law*), excessive. [*L. nimis, too much.*]

niminy-pliminy, *nim'i-ni-pim'i-ni*, *adj.* affectedly fine or delicate.—*n.* affected delicacy. [*Imit.*]

Nimrod, *nim'rod*, *n.* any great hunter. [*From the son of Cush, Gen. x. 8-10.*]

nincompoop, *nin(g)'kam-pōop*, *n.* a simpleton: a booby—earlier **nic'ompoop**, **nick'umpoop**—shortened to **nin'com**, **nin'cum**. [*Origin unknown; not from L. nōn compos (mentis), not in possession (of his wits).*]

nine, *nin*, *n.* the cardinal number next above eight: a symbol representing it (9, ix., &c.): a set of that number of things or persons (as a baseball team): a shoe or other article of a size denoted by 9: a card with nine pips: a score of nine points, tricks, &c.: the ninth hour after midday or midnight.—*adj.* of the number nine.—*n.* **nine'-eyes**, a lamprey (from its seven pairs of gill-pouches): a butterfish (from its spots).—*adj.* and *adv.* **nine'fold**, in nine divisions: nine times as much.—*adj.* **nine'-foot**, -inch, -mile, &c., measuring 9 feet, &c.: **nine'-hole**, having nine holes.—*ns.* **nine'holes**, a game in which a ball is to be bowled into nine holes in the ground or a board: (*U.S.*) a difficulty, fix: **nine'pence**, the value of nine pennies: a coin of that value: a high standard of niceness, **nimbleness**, &c.—*adj.* **nine'penny**, costing, offered at, or worth ninepence.—*n.* a ninepence.—*n.* **nine'-pin**, a bottle-shaped pin set up with eight others for the game of nine'pins, a form of skittles.—*n.* and *adj.* **nine'-score**, nine times twenty.—*adj.* **ninth** (*ninth*), the last of nine: next after the eighth: equal to one of nine equal parts.—*n.* a ninth part: (*mus.*) an octave and a second: a tone at that interval.—*adv.* **ninth'ly**, in the ninth place:—**nine days' wonder** (see **wonder**): **ninepenny mar** or **morris**, **nine'penny mar**:—**nine points of the law**: the points that could possession): **nine'worthies** (see **worth**); the Nine, the nine Muses; to the nines, to perfection, fully, elaborately. [*O.E. nigon, Du. negen, L. novem, Gr. ennea, Sans. nāvan.*]

nineteen, *nin-tēn*, or *nūn-tēn*, *n.* and *adj.* nine and ten.—*n.* and *adj.* **nine'teenth** (or -*tēnth*).—*adv.* **nineteenth'ly**, nineteenth hole, a golf club-house: nineteen to the dozen, with great volubility. [*O.E. nigontene (-tēne); see nine, ten.*]

ninety, *nin'ti*, *n.* and *adj.* nine times ten:—*pl.* **nine'ties**, the numbers ninety to ninety-nine: the years so numbered in a life or a century.—*adj.* **nine'tieth**, last of ninety: equal to one of ninety equal parts.—*n.* a ninetieth part. [*O.E. nigontig (humdignigontig).*]

minny, *min'i*, *n.* a simpleton.—Also **minn'y-hammer**. [*Possibly from innocent; poss.—It. minno, child; Sp. niño.*]

minon, *nē-non'*, *n.* a silk voile or other thin fabric. [*Fr. minon, a woman's name.*]

Niobe, *ni'ō-bē*, *n.* a daughter of Tantalus, turned into stone as she wept for her children, slain by Artemis and Apollo.—*adj.* **Niobe'an**. [*Gr. Niobē.*]

nip, *nip*, *n.* a small quantity of spirits—also **nipp'er** (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to take a dram.—*n.* **nipp'erkin**, a small measure of liquor. [*Origin obscure.*]

nip, *nip*, *v.t.* to pinch: to press between two surfaces: to remove or sever by pinching or biting: to check the growth or vigour of: to give a smarting or tingling feeling to: to concern closely and painfully: to reprehend sharply: to snatch: (*slang*) to steal: (*slang*) to arrest.—*v.i.* to pinch: to smart: to go **nimbly**: (*pr.p.* **nipp'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **nipped**, **nip't**).—*n.* an act or experience of nipping: the pinch of cold: a nipping quality: (*Scot.*) pungency or bite: a sharp prehension: (*min.*) a more or less gradual thinning out of a stratum: (*naut.*) a short turn in a rope, the part of a rope at the place bound by the seizing or caught by jamming: a small piece, such as might be nipped off: (*old slang*) a cut-purse.—*ns.* **nip'-cheese**, a stingy fellow: (*naut.*) a putser: **nipp'er**, one who, or that which, nips: a chela or great claw, as of a crab: a horse's incisor, esp. of the middle four: (*slang*) a pickpocket or cut-purse: a boy assistant to a costermonger, carter, &c.: a little boy: (*in pl.*) small pincers: various pincer-like tools: handcuffs.—*v.t.* to seize (two ropes) together.—*adv.* **nipp'ingly**.—*adj.* **nipp'y**, pungent, biting: (*slang*) **nimble**: **niggardly**.—**nip** and **tuck**, (*U.S.*) full speed: neck and neck: **nip in**, to cut in; **nip in the bud**, to cut off in the earliest stage. [*Prob. related to Du. nippen, to pinch.*]

nip. See **nep**.

Nip. See **Nippon**.

Nippa, *nē'pā*, *n.* a low-growing East Indian palm of brackish water (*Nippa fruticans*): an alcoholic drink made from it. [*Malay nipah.*]

nipperlein. See **nip** (1).

nipperty-tipperty, *nip'ar-ti-tip'ar-ti*, *adj.* (*Scot.*)

finical: mincing: fiddle-faddle.

nipple, *nip'l*, *n.* the pap of the breast: a teat: a small projection with an orifice.—*v.t.* to furnish with a nipple.—*ns.* **nipp'le-shield**, a defence for the nipple worn by nursing women; **nipp'le-**

Lapsana communis

as esteemed as a cure

or nib.

Nippon, *nip'pon*, *n.* Japan.—*n.* and

Japanese.

a ceremony of

inaundy. [*Gr*

nip'ter, a basin—*nip'ter*, to wash.]

nirl, *nirl*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a lump: a crumb: a stunted person.—*v.t.* to stunt: to shrink or shrivel: to pinch with cold.—*adj.* **nirled**, **nirl't**; **nirl'y**, **nirl'ie**, knotty: stumpy: stunted: niggardly. [*Perh. knurl; or perh. related to mod. Ice. myrfill, niggard.*]

nirvana, *nir-vā'nā*, *n.* the cessation of individual existence—the state to which a Buddhist aspires as the best attainable. [*Sans. nirvāna, a blowing out.*]

nis, *n'is*, *nys*, *nis*, *niz*, (*Spens.*) a contraction for *ne is*, is not.

nis, *nis*, *n.* in Scandinavian folklore, a brownie or friendly goblin. [*Dan. and Sw. nisse.*]

Nisan, *ni'san*, *nē-sān'*, *n.* the name given after the Captivity to the Jewish month Abib. [*Heb. Nisān.*]

nisberry. Same as **naseberry**.

nisi, *ni'si*, *adj.* to take effect unless, after a time, some condition referred to be fulfilled.—See also *Foreign Words and Phrases.* [*The L. conj. nisi, unless.*]

Nissen, *ni'sen*, *adj.* designed by Col. P. N. Nissen (1871-1930), applied to a semi-cylindrical corrugated-iron hut.

nisus, *ni'sus*, *n.* effort: striving: impulse. [*L. nisus, pl. -ūs.*]

nit, *nit*, *n.* the egg of a louse or other vermin: a young louse: a term of contempt.—*n.* **nit'-grass**, a rare grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) like flowers.—*adj.* **nit'ty**. [*Ger. niss.*]

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Nithsdale, *niths'dāl*, *n.* an 18th-century woman's riding-hood. [*From the Countess of Nithsdale,*

fāte, fār, ask; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

who contrived her husband's escape from the Tower in her clothes in 1716.]

nitid, *nī'tīd*, *adj.* shining: gay. [*L. nitidus*—*nitēre*, to shine.]

niton, *nī'ton*, *n.* a former name for radon. [*L. nitēre*, to shine.]

nitre, *nī'ter*, *n.* (*obs.*) sodium carbonate: (now) potassium nitrate or saltpetre (cubic nitre is sodium nitrate, or Chile saltpetre): (*obs.*) a supposed nitrous substance in the air, &c.—*n.* *nī'trate*, a salt of nitric acid: a fertiliser—natural (potassium or sodium) or synthetic (calcium) nitrate.—*v.t.* to treat with nitric acid or a nitrate: to convert into a nitrate or nitro-compound.—*ns.* *nī'trate* (*nī'tra-tin*), sodium nitrate as a mineral; *nī'tra'tion*.—*adj.* *nī'tric*.—*n.* *nī'tride*, a compound of nitrogen with another element.—*v.t.* to turn into a nitride: to case-harden by heating in ammonia gas.—*ns.* *nī'triding*; *nī'trile* (*-tril*, *-trēl*, *trīl*), any of a group of organic cyanides (general formula R.C.N.); *nī'trifie'stīon*, treatment with nitric acid: conversion into nitrates, esp. by bacteria through the intermediate condition of nitrites.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *nī'trify*, to subject to or suffer nitrification.—*pr.p.* *nī'trifying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *nī'trified*.—*n.* *nī'trite*, a salt of nitrous acid.—*n.* *nī'tro-an'iline*, *nī'tran'iline*, any nitro-derivative of aniline.—*n.pl.* *nī'trobactē'ria*, bacteria that convert ammonium compounds into nitrites, and (*esp.*) those that convert nitrites into nitrates.—*ns.* *nī'troben'zene*, a yellow oily liquid ($C_6H_5NO_2$) got from benzene and nitric and concentrated sulphuric acid; *nī'trocell'ulose*, cellulose nitrate; *nī'tro-com'pound*, *nī'tro-deriv'ative*, a compound in which one or more hydrogens of an aromatic or aliphatic compound are replaced by nitro-groups; *nī'troglyc'erine*, a powerfully explosive compound produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine; *nī'tro-group*, the radical NO_2 ; *nī'trom'eter*, an apparatus for estimating nitrogen or some of its compounds; *nī'trosat'ion*, conversion of ammonium salts into nitrites; *nī'tro-silk*, an artificial silk in which fibres of cellulose nitrate are made and then turned into cellulose; *nī'tro'sō-group*, the group NO ; *nī'trotoluene*, a nitro-derivative of toluene.—*adj.* *nī'trous*.—*n.* *nī'troxyl*, the group NO_2 .—*adj.* *nī'try* (*obs.*), applied to the air, as supposed to contain nitre (see above).—*n.* *nī'tryl*, *nī'troxyl*.—*nitric acid*, HNO_3 ; *nitric anhydride*, N_2O_5 ; *nitric oxide*, NO ; *nitrous acid*, HNO_2 ; *nitrous anhydride*, N_2O_3 ; *nitrous oxide*, N_2O . [*Fr.*—*L. nitrum*—*Gr. nitron*, sodium carbonate; prob. of Eastern origin; cf. Egyptian *nitr(f)*, Heb. *nether*, *Ar. nitrān*.]

Nitrian, *nī'tri-an*, *adj.* belonging to *Nitriās* (Nitriai), a region of ancient Egypt west of the Nile delta, including the Natron lakes and a great assemblage of hermit settlements. [*Gr. nitrā*, a soda pit—*nitron*, soda.]

nitrogen, *nī'trō-jen*, *n.* a gas (N ; at. numb. 7) forming nearly four-fifths of common air, a necessary constituent of every organised body, so called from its being an essential constituent of nitre.—*n.* *nī'trogen-fix'ation*, the bringing of free nitrogen into combination.—*v.t.* *nī'trogenise* (*-trof'*), to combine or supply with nitrogen.—*nitrogen cycle*, the sum total of the transformations undergone by nitrogen and nitrogenous compounds in nature—from free nitrogen back to free nitrogen. [*Gr. nitron*, sodium carbonate (but taken as if meaning nitre), and the root of *gennatin*, to generate.]

nitwit, *nī'twīt*, *n.* (*slang*) a blockhead.—*adj.* *nī't-witted*.

nival, *nī'vəl*, *adj.* growing among snow.—*adj.* *nī'veous* (*nī'vī-əs*), snowy, white.—*n.* *Nī'vōse* (*nē-vōs*), the 4th month of the French revolutionary calendar, about Dec. 21–Jan. 19. [*L. nix*, *nivis*, snow.]

nix, *nīks*, *n.* (*Gmc. myth.*) a water-spirit, mostly malignant:—*fem.* *nīx'ie*, *nīx'y*. [*Ger. nix*, *fem. nixe*; cf. *nieker*.]

nix, *nīks*, *n.* (*slang*) nothing: short for 'nothing doing, you'll get no support from me': (*U.S.*)

postal matter addressed amiss, usually in *pl.*—*n.* *nīx-nie* (*nīks'nē*; *S. Afr.*), nothing at all.—*nix my dolly*, (*obs. slang*) never mind. [*Colloquial Ger. and Du. for Ger. nichts*, nothing.]

nix, *nīks*, *interj.* a cry to give warning of an approaching policeman, master, &c.

nizam, *nī-zām*, or *nī-zam'*, *n.* the title of the prince of Haidarabad in India: a Turkish soldier. [*Hind. nīzām*, regulator.]

no, *nō*, *adv.* not so: not: (with *compar.*) in no degree, not at all.—*n.* a denial: a refusal: a vote or voter for the negative.—*pl. noes*.—*no more*, destroyed: dead: never again. [*O.E. nā-me*, not, *a*, ever; cf. *nay*.]

no, *nō*, *adj.* not any: not one: by no means properly called.—*adj.* *no-account'*, (*U.S.*) worthless: insignificant.—*ns.* *no'-ball'*, (*cricket*) a ball bowled in such a way that it is disallowed by rules; *no'-man*, one ready to say 'no'; *no'-meaning*, want of meaning: something said that is deficient in meaning; *no-side*, the termination of a game at Rugby football; *no'-trump'*, *no'-trumps'*, (*bridge*) a call for the playing of a hand without any trump suit.—*adj.* *no'-trump'*.—*n.* *no-trump'er*, a no-trump call: a hand suitable for this: one addicted to calling no-trumps.—*adv.* *no'way*, *no'ways*, *no'-wise*, in no way, manner, or degree.—*no doubt*, surely; *no end*, no go (see *end*, *go*); *no joke*, not a trifling matter; *no one*, nobody; *no time*, a very short time. [*O.E. nān*, none. See *none*.]

no, *nō*, *adv.* (*mod. Scot.*) not. [*Perh. from noch*; see *not*, *nought*.]

no, *nō*, *n.* the Japanese drama developed out of a religious dance. [*Jap. nō*.]

Noachian, *nō-ā'ki-an*, *adj.* of *Noah* or his time—also *Noachic* (*-āk'*, *-āk'*).—*Noah's ark*, a child's toy in imitation of the Ark with its occupants.

nob, *nob*, *n.* head: knave of the turn-up suit in cribbage.—one for his nob, point scored for holding the nob: blow on the head. [*Perh. knob*.]

nob, *nob*, *n.* a superior person.—*adv.* *nobb'ly*.—*n.* *nobb'iness*.—*adj.* *nobb'y*, smart. [*Origin obscure*; cf. *nabs*, *nib* (2).]

nobble, *nob'l*, *v.t.* (*slang*) to get hold of, esp. dishonestly: to win over, as by bribery: to swindle: to injure, destroy the chances of, as a racer.—*n.* *nobb'ler*, a finishing-stroke: a thimble-rigger's confederate: a dram of spirits. [*Possibly nab*.]

nobbut, *nob'ut*, *adv.* (*dial.*) only.—*prep.* except.—*conj.* except that. [*no*, *but*.]

Nobel prize, *nō-bel*, one of the annual prizes for work in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and the promotion of peace instituted by Alfred B. Nobel (1833–96), Swedish discoverer of dynamite. **nobility**, *nō-bīl'i-ti*, *n.* the quality of being noble: high rank: dignity: excellence: greatness of mind or character: noble descent: nobles as a body.—*adj.* *nobil'ary*, of nobility.—*v.t.* *nobil'itate*, to ennoble.—*n.* *nobilit'ation*. [See next word.]

noble, *nō'b'l*, *adj.* illustrious: high in rank or character: of high birth: impressive: stately: generous: excellent.—*n.* a person of exalted rank: a peer: an obsolete gold coin=6s. 8d. sterling.—*n.* *no'bleman*, a man who is noble or of rank: a peer:—*pl.* *no'blemen*; *fem.* *no'blewoman*.—*adj.* *no'ble-minded*.—*ns.* *no'ble-mind'edness*; *no'bleness*.—*adv.* *no'b'ly*.—most noble, the style of a duke; *noble art*, boxing; *noble metal*, one that does not readily tarnish on exposure to air, as gold, silver, platinum—opposed to *base metal*; *noble opal*, precious opal, a translucent or semi-transparent bluish or yellowish white variety with brilliant play of colours. [*Fr. noble*—*L. (g)nōbīlis*—(*g)nōbīlre*, to know.]

noblesse, *nō-ble's*, *n.* nobility: nobleness: a body of nobility.—(*Speris*) *no'blesse*, *no'blesse*. [*Fr.*]

nobody, *nō'bī-di*, *n.* no person: no one: a person of no account. [*no*, *body*.]

nocake, *nō'hāk*, *n.* meal made of parched Indian corn. [*Amcr. Ind. word nookik*, &c.]

nocent, *nō'sent*, *adj.* (*rare*) hurtful: guilty.—*n.* (*obs.*) one who is hurtful or guilty.—*adv.* *nō'cently*. [*L. nocēs*,—*ēntis*, *pr.p.* of *nocēre*, to hurt.]

nock, *nōk*, *n.* a notch, or a part carrying a notch, esp. on an arrow or a bow: the forward upper

n. a pen-name, pseudonym. [Would-be Fr.—Fr. *nom*, name, *de*, of, *plume*, pen.]
nome, *nōm*, *n.* a province or department, esp. in ancient Egypt or modern Greece.—*ns.* *nomarch* (*nom'ark*), the governor of a nome; *nom'archy*, a nome of modern Greece; *nom'os* (Gr.), a name. [Gr. *nomos*.]

nomen, *nō'men*, *n.* a name, esp. of the *gens* or clan, a Roman's second name, as *Gaius Julius Caesar*. [L. *nōmen*.]

nomenclator, *nō'men-kla-tor*, *n.* one who bestows names, or draws up a classified scheme of names: one who announces or tells the names of persons, esp. (*hist.*) in canvassing for a Roman election: (*obs.*) a hook containing a list of words, a vocabulary.—*adj.* *no'menclative*, *nomenclatorial* (*nō'men-kla-tō'ri-al*), *nomenclatorial*—*n.* *nō'men-clature* (or *nō'men-kle-tyur*), a system of names: terminology: a list of names: (*obs.*) a vocabulary: mode of naming: (now considered loose) a name. [L. *nōmenclator*—*nōmen*, a name, *calare* to call.]

nomie, *nom'ik*, *adj.* customary: conventional, esp. of spelling. [Gr. *nomikos*—*nomos*, custom.]

nominal, *nom'in-al*, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a name or noun: of names: by name: only in name: so-called, but not in reality: inconsiderable, hardly more than a matter of form: (*rare*) nominalistic.—*ns.* *nom'inalism*, the doctrine that general terms have no corresponding reality either in or out of the mind, being mere words; *nom'inalist*.—*adj.* *nom'inalistic*.—*adv.* *nom'inally*, by name: as a noun: in name only. [L. *nōminālis*—*nōmen*, -*fmis*, a name.]

nominate, *nom'in-āt*, *v.t.* to name: to mention by name: to appoint: to propose formally for election.—*adj.* (chiefly *Scots law*) nominated: elect.—*adj.* *nom'inable*, *namable*: fit to be named.—*adv.* *nom'inately*, by name.—*n.* *nom'inātion*, the act or power of nominating: state of being nominated: naming.—*adj.* *nom'inativally* (*nom'in-a-tiv-ly*, or *nom-na*).—*adv.* *nom'inat'vally*.—*adj.* *nom'inative* (*nom'in-a-tiv*, *nom'na-tiv*; *gram.*), naming the subject: in the case in which the subject is expressed: (also *nom'in-a-tiv*) nominated, appointed by nomination.—*n.* the nominative case: a word in the nominative case.—*adv.* *nom'inatively*.—*n.* *nom'inātor*, one who nominates.—*nominative* absolute, a nominative combined with a participle, but not connected with a finite verb or governed by any other word. [L. *nōmināre*, -*ātum*, to name—*nōmen*.]

nominee, *nom'in-ē*, *n.* one who is nominated by another: one on whose life an annuity or lease depends: one to whom the holder of a copyhold estate surrenders his interest. [L. *nōmināre*, -*ātum*, to nominate, with -*ee* as if from Fr.]

nomism, *nōm'izm*, *nom'izm*, *n.* religious legalism: the view that moral conduct consists in the observance of a law.—*adj.* *nom'ist'ic* (*nom-*), based on law, or on a sacred book. [Gr. *nomisma*, established custom, *nomos*, a law.]

nomocracy, *nom-ok'ra-si*, or *nōm-*, *n.* government according to a code of laws. [Gr. *nomos*, law, *kratos*, power.]

nomogony, *nom-* or *nōm-oj'a-ni*, *n.* the origination of life according to natural law, not miracle—*opp.* to *thaumato-geny*. [Gr. *nomos*, law, and the root *gen-*, as in *genesis*, origination.]

nomography, *nom-* or *nōm-o-gra-fi*, *n.* the art of drawing up laws.—*n.* *nomog'rapher*. [Gr. *nomos*, law, *graphein*, to write.]

nomology, *nom-* or *nōm-o-lō-j-i*, *n.* the science of law: the science of the laws of the mind.—*adj.* *nomological* (-*o-lōj*).—*n.* *nomol'ogist*. [Gr. *nomos*, law, *logos*, discourse.]

nomothetic, *nom'ō-thē-ti*, or (Gr.) *nomothetes* (*nom-oth'i-tēz*), *n.* a lawgiver: a legislator: in ancient Athens, one of a body charged with revision of the laws.—*adj.* *nomothetic* (-*thē'tik*). [Gr. *nomothētēs*—*nomos*, law, and the root *th-*, as in *tithenai*, to set.]

non, *non*, a Latin word used as a prefix, not—as in *non-ability*, incapacity: inability: non-acceptance, want of acceptance: refusal to accept; *non-access*, (*law*) want of opportunity

for marital commerce; *non-admission*, refusal of admission: failure to be admitted; *non-aggression*, abstention from aggression.—*adj.* *non-alcoholic*, not alcoholic: not containing alcohol.—*ns.* *non-appearance*, failure or neglect to appear, esp. in a court of law; *non-arrival*, failure to arrive; *non-attendance*, a failure to attend: absence; *non-attention*, inattention; *non-Christian*, other than Christian (also *adj.*); *non-claim*, a failure to make claim within the time limited by law.—*adj.* *non-colle-giate*, not belonging to a college (also *n.*).—*ns.* *non-com*, (*coll.*) a non-commissioned officer; *non-com-batant*, any one connected with an army who is there for some other purpose than that of fighting, as a surgeon, a chaplain: a civilian in time of war.—*adj.* *non-commissioned*, not having a commission, as an officer in the army below the rank of commissioned officer; *non-committal*, not committing one or refraining from committing oneself, to any particular opinion or course of conduct: free from any declared preference or pledge: implying nothing, one way or the other.—*n.* a non-committal state or utterance.—*ns.* *non-commun'icant*, one who does not take communion on any particular occasion or in general, esp. formerly according to the rites of the Church of England: one who has not yet communicated; *non-commun'ion*; *non-compear'ance*, (*Scots law*) failure to appear in a court of law; *non-compl'ance*, neglect or failure of compliance.—*adj.* *non-comply'ing*.—*ns.* *non-compound'er*, one who does not compound or make composition: (*hist.*) a Jacobite who would restore James II. unconditionally; *non-con'*, (*coll.*) a Nonconformist (also *adj.*); *non-concurre'nce*, refusal to concur.—*adj.* *non-conduct'ing*, not readily conducting, esp. heat or electricity.—*n.* *non-conduct'or*, a substance or object that does not readily conduct heat or electricity.—*adj.* *nonconform'ing*, not conforming, esp. to an established church.—*n.* *non-conform'ist*, one who does not conform: esp. one who refused to conform or subscribe to the Act of Uniformity in 1662: usu. applied in England (Nonconformist) to a Protestant separated from the Church of England (also *adj.*).—*n.* *nonconform'ity*, want of conformity, esp. to the established church; *non-content*, one not content: in House of Lords, one giving a negative vote.—*adj.* *non-content'ious*, not subject to contention; *non-contrib'utory*, not based on contributions.—*ns.* *non-cooper'a-tion*, failure or refusal to cooperate, esp. (in India before 1947) with the government; *non-deliv'ery*, failure or neglect to deliver: the fact of not having been delivered.—*adj.* *non-effect'ive*, having no effect: not efficient or serviceable: unfitted or unavailable for service: relating to those so unfitted or unavailable.—*n.* a member of a force who is unfitted or unavailable for active service.—*adj.* *non-effic'ient*, not up to the standard required for service.—*n.* a soldier who has not yet undergone the full number of drills.—*n.* *non-e'go*, in metaphysics, the not-I, the object as opposed to the subject, whatever is not the conscious self.—*adj.* *non-elect'*, not elect.—*n.* *non-elc'tion*, state of not being elect: fact of not having elected or been elected.—*adj.* *non-elc'tive*, not chosen by election; *non-elc'tric*, (*obs.*) conducting electricity.—*n.* a conductor.—*nt.* *non-elcctrolyte*, a substance, such as sugar

to renew investiture: a casually *non-essen'tial*, the superior on such failure.—*adj.* *non-essen'tial*, not essential: not absolutely required.—*n.* something that is not essential, or is not of extreme importance.—*adj.* *non-Euclid'can*, not according to Euclid's axioms and postulates.—*n.* *non-exist'ence*, the condition of not being: a thing that has no existence.—*adj.* *non-existent*; *non-fer'rous*, containing no iron: other than iron: relating to metals other than iron; *non-flamm'able*, not capable of supporting flame though combustible; *non-for'feiting*, of a life insurance policy, not forfeited by reason of non-

payment.—*ns.* non-fulfil'ment, the fact of not fulfilling or not being fulfilled; non-gre'mial, a non-resident member, esp. of Cambridge University.—*adj.* applied to the examinations afterwards called local.—*ns.* non-interven'tion, a policy of systematic abstention from interference in the affairs of other nations; non-intru'sion, in Scottish Church history, the principle that a patron should not force an unacceptable minister on an unwilling congregation; non-intru'sionist.—*adj.* non-iss'uable, not capable of being issued: not admitting of issue being taken on it.—*n.* non-join'der, omission to join all the parties to an action or suit.—*adj.* nonjur'ing, not swearing allegiance.—*n.* Nonjur'or, one of the clergy in England and Scotland who would not swear allegiance to William and Mary in 1689, holding themselves still bound by the oath they had taken to the deposed king, James II.—*adj.* non-marry'ing, not readily disposed to marry.—*ns.* non-mem'ber, one who is not a member; non-met'al, an element that is not a metal.—*adj.* non-metallic, not metallic: not of metal or like metal; non-mor'al, unconcerned with morality: involving no moral considerations; non-nat'ural, not natural: forced or strained.—*n.* in old medicine (usu. in *pl.*) anything not considered of the essence of man, but necessary to his well-being, as air, food, sleep, rest, &c.—*n.* non-observ'ance, neglect or failure to observe: disregard.—*adj.* non-party, independent of party politics.—*ns.* non-pay'ment; non-perform'ance, neglect or failure to perform.—*adj.* non-prior'ity, without privilege of priority.—*n.* non-produc'tion.—*adj.* non-profess'ional, not professional or of a profession: not done in professional capacity.—*n.* non-profi'cient, one who has made no progress in the art or study in which he is engaged.—*adj.* non-provid'ed, (of an elementary school or education in England and Wales) maintained but not provided by the local education authority, and managed by a committee in which the trustees form the majority; non-quo'ta, not included in a quota.—*n.* non-regard'ance, (*Shak.*) want of

nonary, *nōn'ā-ri*, *adj.* based on nine. [*L. nōnārius*.]
nonce, *nons*, *n*, (almost confined to the phrase for the nonce, which in M.E. is sometimes a mere tag for rhyme's sake) the particular or express purpose (*Shak.*): the occasion: the moment, time being.—*n.* nonce-word, a word coined for use at the moment. [From *for the nones*, i.e. for then ones, for the once, then being the dative (O.E. *tham*) of the and ones the genitive (O.E. *anes*) of one substituted for the dative.]
nonchalance, *nōn'shā-lāns*, *n.* unconcern: coolness: indifference.—*adj.* non'chalant.—*adv.* non'chalantly. [*Fr.*—*non*, not, *chaloir*, to matter, interest—*L. calēre*, to be warm.]
non-come, *nōn'kum'*, *-kom'*, *n.* (*Shak.*) one of Dogberry's blundering words, perh. a confusion of *non-plus* and *non compos mentis*.
non-descript, *nōn'di-skript*, *adj.* not yet described: not easily classified: neither one thing nor another.—*n.* a person or thing not yet, or not easily, described or classed. [*L. nōn*, not, *describere*, -scriptum, to describe.]
none, *nun*, *pron.* (*pl.* or *sing.*) not one: no person or persons: not the thing in question: not any: no portion or amount.—*adj.* (separated from the noun; otherwise *arch.*; formerly esp. before a vowel or *h*) no.—*adv.* in no degree: by no means: not at all.—*n.* none-so-pret't'y, Nan'cy-pret't'y, London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*).—*adj.* none-spar'ing, (*Shak.*) all-destroying.—*adv.* none-the-less' (or none the less), nevertheless. [O.E. *nān*—*ne*, not, *dn*, onc.]
nonentity, *nōn-en'ti-ti*, *n.* the state of not being: a thing not existing: a person or thing of no importance. [*L. nōn*, not, *entitas* (see *entity*),].
Nones, *nōnz*, *n.pl.* in the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the Ides (both days included)—the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of the other months: a church office originally for the ninth hour, or three o'clock, afterwards earlier. [*L. nōnæ*—*nōmus*, ninth.]
non(e)such, *nōn'*, *nun'such*, *n.* a unique, unparalleled, or extraordinary thing: black medick. [*none*, such.]
nonet, *nonette*, *nō-net'*, *n.* (*mus.*) a composition for nine performers.—Also *nonet* to. [*It. nonetto*.]
non-feasance, *nōn-fē-zāns*, *n.* omission of something which ought to be done. [*Pfx. non-*, not, O.Fr. *faisance*, doing—*faire*—*L. facere*, to do.]
nonillion, *nō-nil'yōn*, *n.* a million raised to the ninth power: (*U.S.*, as in France) one thousand raised to the tenth power.—*adj.* nonill'ionth. [*L. nōnus*, ninth, in imitation of *million*, *billion*.]
nonny, *nōn'i*, *n.* a meaningless word in old ballad refrain, &c., usually 'hey nonny', 'hey nonny nonny', or 'hey nonny no'—once a cover for obscenity.
nonpareil, *nōn-pā-rel'*, *nōn'pā-rel*, *n.* a person or thing without equal: a fine variety of apple: a kind of comfit: a six-point printing-type.—*adj.* unequalled: matchless. [*Fr. non*, not, *pareil*, from a *L.L.* dim. of *L. pār*, equal.]
nonplus, *nōn'pius*, *n.* a state in which no more can be done or said: great difficulty.—*v.t.* to perplex completely, to puzzle.—*pr.p.* non'plussing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* non'plussed. [*L. nōn*, not, *pius*, more.]
nonsense, *nōn'sens*, *n.* that which has no sense: language without meaning: absurdity: trifling: foolery: humbug: trivial things: that which is manifestly false.—Also *interj.*—*adj.* nonsensical (-sens'), without sense: absurd.—*ns.* nonsensicalness, (*nōn-sens-i-kāl'i-ti*) nonsens'icalness.—*adv.* nonsens'ically. [*Pfx. non-* and *sense*.]
non-sequitur, *nōn-sēk'wi-tūr*, *n.* (the drawing of) a conclusion that does not follow logically from the premises. [*L. nōn*, not, and *sequitur*, follows, 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *sequi*, to follow.]
non-suit, *nōn'sūt*, *-sōūt*, *n.* in England, the stopping of a suit by voluntary withdrawal of the plaintiff, or by the judge, when the plaintiff has failed to make out cause of action or to bring evidence.—*v.t.* to subject to a nonsuit. [*A.Fr. no(u)mut*, does not pursue.]
nonuplet, *nōn'ūp-let*, *n.* a group of nine: esp. a group of nine notes played in the time of six or

u. non-resist'ance, the principle of not resisting violence by force, or of not resisting authority: passive submission.—*adj.* non-resist'ant, non-resist'ing; non-rigid, (of air-ships) having a balloon or gasbag with no internal framework to brace it, and no rigid keel; non-skid, non-slip, designed to reduce chance of slipping to a minimum.—*n.* non-smo'ker, one who does not smoke: a railway compartment in which smoking is supposed to be forbidden.—*adj.* non-smo'king; non-soci'ety, not belonging to a society, esp. not a member of a trade union: employing men who are not members of a trade union; non-stop, uninterrupted, without any stop or halt.—*n.* non-term, (*obs.*) a vacation between terms: a time of inactivity.—*adj.* non-u'nion, not attached to a trade union: employing, or produced by, non-union workers.—*ns.* non-u'nionist; non-u'safer, a Nonjuror who rejected the usages; non-u'ser, (*law*) omission to take advantage of a right.—*adj.* non-util'ity, not of the special kind made or sold for utility's sake. [*L. nōn*, not.]

nonage, *nōn'ij*, *nōn'ij*, *n.* legal infancy, minority: time of immaturity generally.—*adj.* non'aged. [*O.Fr. nonage*—*pfx. non-* (*L. nōn*) and *age*, age.]
nonagenarian, *nōn-* or *nōn-ā-jī-nā-ri-an*, *n.* one who is ninety years old or between ninety and a hundred.—*adj.* of that age. [*L. nōnāgenarius*, relating to ninety]

nonagon, *nōn'ā-gōn*, *n.* an enneagon. [*L. nōnus*, ninth, Gr. *gōniā*, angle.]

nonane, *nōn'ān*, *n.* a hydrocarbon (C₉H₂₀), ninth in the methane series. [*L. nōnus*, ninth.]

fāte, fūr, Ask; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōōn; diēn (then)

eight. [L. *nōnus*, ninth, on the analogy of *duplus*, *quadruplus*, &c.]

noodle, *nōd'ol*, *n.* a simpton: a blockhead.—*n.* nood'ledom. [Cf. noddy.]

noodle, *nōd'ol*, *n.* a flat macaroni, usually made with eggs. [Ger. *nudel*.]

nook, *nook*, *n.* a corner: a narrow place formed by an angle: a recess: a secluded retreat.—*adjs.* nook'-shott'en, shot out into nooks and corners; nook'y. [M.E. *noke*, *noke*; prob. Scand.; Gael. and Ir. *nuc* is prob. from the Northern form *neuk*.]

noology, *nō-ol'ō-jī*, *n.* the science of the intellect.—*n.* nōom'etry, mind-measurement. [Gr. *noos*, the mind, *logos*, discourse, *metron*, measure.]

noon, *nōon*, *n.* the ninth hour of the day in Roman and ecclesiastical reckoning, three o'clock p.m.: afterwards (when the church service called *Nones* was shifted to midday) midday: middle: greatest height.—*adj.* belonging to midday: meridional.—*v.i.* to rest at noon.—*n.* noon'day, midday: the time of greatest prosperity.—*adj.* pertaining to midday: meridional.—*ns.* noon'ing, (esp. U.S.) a repast or rest about noon; noon'tide, the time of noon, midday.—*adj.* pertaining to noon: meridional. [O.]

no-one, *nō*

noop, *noop*, [Cf. knop.]

noose, *nōos*, also *nōōz*, *n.* a loop with running knot which ties the firmer the closer it is drawn: a snare or bond generally, esp. hanging or marriage.—*v.t.* to tie or catch in a noose. [Perh. O.Fr. *nous*, pl. of *nou* (Fr. *nau*)—L. *nōdus*, knot.]

nopai, *nō'pāl*, *pāl*, *n.* a Central American cactus (Nopalea) used for rearing cochineal insects. [Sp. *nopal*—Mex. *nopalli*.]

nope, *nōp*, *adv.* an emphatic, originally American, form of no, pronounced with a snap of the mouth.

nor, *nor*, *conj.* and not: neither—used esp. in introducing the second part of a negative proposition—correlative to *neither*. [App. from *nother*, a form of *neither*.]

nor, *nor*, *conj.* (Scot. and dial.) than. [Origin obscure.]

nor', *nor*, a shortened form of north.

Norbertine, *nor'burt-in*, *-in*, *n.* and *adj.* Premonstratensian. [From *Norbert*, the founder (1119).]

Nordie, *nor'dik*, *adj.* of a tall, blond, dolichocephalic type of (generally Germanic) peoples in N.W. Europe: loosely used by Nazis.—Also *n.* [Fr. *nord*, north.]

Norfolk, *nor'fak*, *adj.* belonging to the English county of Norfolk.—Norfolk capon, a red herring; Norfolk dumpling or turkey, a native or inhabitant of Norfolk; Norfolk Island pine, a lofty Araucaria of Norfolk Island (in the Pacific, named after the ducal family of Norfolk); Norfolk jacket, a loose pleated coat with a waistband. [O.E. *northfolc*, north folk.]

norla, *nō'ri-ā*, *n.* an endless chain of buckets on a wheel for water-raising. [Sp. *norla*—Ar. *nā'ūrah*.]

norimon, *nor'i-mon*, *n.* a Japanese palanquin. [Jap. *nor*, to ride, *mono*, thing.]

norite, *nō'rit*, *n.* a gabbro with a rhombic pyroxene. [Norway.]

norland, *norlan'*, *nor'lan(d)*, *n.* (Scot. and poet.) the north country.—*adj.* belonging to or coming from the north. [North, land.]

norm, *norm*, *n.* a rule: a pattern: an authoritative standard: a type: the ordinary or most frequent value or statc.—*n.* norm'a, a rule: a standard:

(chem.) having an unbranched chain of carbon atoms: (of a solution) having one gramme-molecule of the dissolved substance to a litre: (geom.) perpendicular.—*n.* a perpendicular: a normal instance or specimen.—*ns.* nor'male, (esp. U.S.); normalisation,; malise.—*adv.* nor'-

—normal school, a

normal solution (s

norma, a rule.]

Norman, *nor'man*, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Normandy: one of that Scandinavian people which settled in northern France about the beginning of the 10th century, founded the Duchy of Normandy, and conquered England in 1066: (pl. Nor'mans): the Norman-French dialect.—*adj.* pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy.—*n.* and *adj.* Nor'man-French, French as spoken by the Normans.—*v.t.* Nor'manise, to give a Norman character to.—*n.* Nor'manism.—Norman architecture, a massive Romanesque style, prevalent in Normandy (10th-11th cent.) and England (11th-12th), the churches with semicircular apse and a great tower, deeply recessed doorways, small, round-headed windows, zigzag, billet, nailhead, and other characteristic ornaments; Norman Conquest, the conquest of England by Duke William of Normandy (1066); Norman cross, an elaborate memorial cross like a Gothic turret with niches for figures and pinnacles. [O.Fr. *Normanz*, *Normans*, nom. sing. and accus. pl. of *Narmant*, Norman, from Scand.]

norman, *nor'mon*, *n.* (naut.) a bar inserted in a winlass to fasten or veer a rope or cable on. [Origin obscure.]

Norn, *norm*, *n.* (Scand. myth.) one of the three Fates—Urd, Verdande, and Skuld.—Also (Latinised) *Norn'a*. [O.N. *norn*.]

Norn, *norm*, *n.* the old Norse dialect of Orkney and Shetland.—Also *adj.* [O.N. *norrena*.]

Norroy, *nor'oi*, *n.* (her.) an English king-of-arms whose jurisdiction lies north of the Trent. [O.Fr. *nord*, north, *roy*, king.]

Norse, *nors*, *adj.* Norwegian: ancient Scandinavian.—*n.* the Norwegian language: the language of the ancient Scandinavians—also Old Norse.—*n.* Norse'man, a Scandinavian or Northman. [Perh. Du. *noor(d)sch*; cf. Ice. *Norskr*; Norw. *Norsk*.]

north, *north*, *adv.* in the direction of that point of the horizon or that pole of the earth or heavens which at equinox is opposite the sun at noon in Europe or elsewhere on the same side of the equator, or towards the sun in the other hemisphere: in the slightly different direction (*magnetic north*) in which a magnetic needle points.—*n.* the point of the horizon in that direction: the region lying in that direction: the part placed relatively in that direction: the north wind.—*adj.* lying towards the north: forming the part, or that one of two, that is towards the north: blowing from the north: (of a pole of a magnet, usually) north-seeking.—*v.i.* to turn or move towards the north.—*adjs.* north'-bound, bound for the north: travelling northwards; north'-country, belonging to the northern part of the country, esp. of England.—*n.* north-coun'tryman.—*adj.* and *adv.* north-east', nor'-east' (also *north*, *nor*), midway between north and east.—*n.* the direction midway between north and east: the region lying in that direction: the wind blowing from that direction.—*n.* north-east'er, nor'-east'er, a strong wind from the north-east.—*adj.* and *adv.* north-east'erly, towards or from the north-east.—*adj.* north-east'ern, belonging to the north-east: being in the north-east, or in that direction.—*adj.* and *adv.* north-east'ward, toward the north-east.—*n.* the region to the north-east.—*adj.* and *adv.* north-east'wardly.—*adv.* north-east'wards.—*n.* norther (nor'th'er), a wind or gale from the north, esp. applied to a cold wind that blows in winter over Texas and the Gulf of Mexico.—*v.i.* norther (nor'th'er), shift or veer to north.—*n.* north'erliness (*dh*).—*adj.* north'erly (*dh*), being toward the north: blowing from the north.—*adv.* toward or from the north.—*adj.* north'ern (*dh*), pertaining to the north: being in the north or in the direction toward it: proceeding from the north.—*n.* a native of the north: a north wind.—*n.* north'erner (*dh*), a native of, or resident in, the north, esp. of the northern United States.—*v.i.* north'ernise (*dh*), to give a northern character to.—*n.* north'ernism (*dh*), a northern idiom.—*adjs.* north'ernmost (*obs.*), north'ernmost, north'most (*th*), most northerly.—*ns.* north'ing (*th*), motion,

distance, or tendency northward; distance of a heavenly body from the equator northward; difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing; deviation towards the north; north'land (also *adj.*), land, or lands, of the north; North'man, an ancient Scandinavian.—*ns.*, *adjs.*, and *adv.* north-north-east; north-north-west, (in) a direction midway between north and north-east or north-west.—*adjs.* north-pōl'ar; north-seeking, turning towards the earth's magnetic north pole.—*n.* Northumbrian, a native of the modern Northumberland, or of the old kingdom of Northumbria (O.E. *Northymbre*, *Northymbra*).

of Northumberland or Northumbria.—*adj.*, *adv.*, and *n.* north'ward, north'ward, northward (*northward*, *northward*, *nor'ad*).—*adj.* and *adv.* north'wardly.—*adv.* north'wards.—*adj.* and *adv.* north-west', nor'-west' (also *north'*, *nor'*), midway between north and west.—*n.* the direction midway between north and west; the region lying in that direction; the wind blowing from that direction.—*n.* north-, nor'-west'er, a strong north-west wind.—*adjs.* and *advs.* north-west'erly, toward or from the north-west; north-west'ern, belonging to the north-west; being in the north-west or in that direction.—*adj.*, *adv.*, and *n.* north-west'ward.—*adj.* and *adv.* north-west'wardly.—*adv.* north-west'wards.—North-east Passage, a passage for ships along the north coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Sea.—*n.* Baron Nordenfjærdske, the hard fern

aurora borealis; north pole, the end of the earth's axis in the Arctic regions; its projection on the celestial sphere; (usually) that pole of a magnet which when free points to the earth's north magnetic pole (logically the other end); North Star, a star very near the north pole of the heavens, the Pole Star; north water, the space of open sea left by the winter pack of ice moving southward; North-west Passage, a sea-way from the Atlantic into the Pacific north of North America, first made (partly on the ice) by Sir Robert McClure, 1850-54. (O.E. *north*; cf. Ger. *nord*.)

norward, &c. Same as northward, &c.
Norway, *nor'wā*, *adj.* Norwegian.—*n.* (*obs.*) a Norwegian.—*pl.* (*Spens.*) Norueyses.—Norway had-dock, the rose-fish or bergylt; Norway pine, the red pine, *Pinus resinosa*: its wood; Norway rat, the brown rat; Norway spruce, *Picea excelsa*.
Norwegian, *nor-wē'(y)ən*, *adj.* of Norway, its people, or its language.—*n.* a native or citizen of Norway; the language of Norway; a kind of fishing-boat on the Great Lakes of America.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Norweyan (*-wā'n*), Norwegian.—Norwegian oven, nest, a hay-box. [*L.* *Norwegia*, Norway—O.N. *Norvegr* (O.E. *Northweg*)—O.N. *north*, north, *vegr*, way.]

nose, *nōz*, *n.* the projecting part of the face used in breathing, smelling, and to some extent in speaking; the power of smelling; (*fig.*) flair, a faculty for tracking out, detecting, or recognising; a projecting fore-part of anything; a projection; a beak; a nozzle: the projecting edge of a step, a moulding, or a mullion: the withered remains of the flower on a gooseberry, apple, &c., opposite the stalk: the connecting part of a pair of spectacles: (*slang*) an informer.—*v.t.* to smell: to examine by smelling or as if by smelling: to track out, detect, or recognise: to touch, press, or rub with the nose: to thrust the nose into: to make (way) by feeling or pushing with the nose: to come or be face to face with: to oppose rudely face to face: to furnish with a nose: to remove the nose from (a gooseberry, &c.): to sound through the nose.—*v.t.* to sniff: to pry: to nuzzle: to move nose-first: to taper away in a noselike form.—*ns.* nose'-bag, a bag for food, hung on a horse's nose: a picnicker's bag; nose'-band, the part of the bridle coming over the nose, attached to the check-straps; nose'-bleed, a bleeding at the nose: (*obs.* or U.S.) yarrow or

other plant; nose'-bleeding.—*adj.* nosed, having a nose.—*esp.* nosed, &c.—to plunge n by the nose: its smell.—*adjs.* nose'-led, led by the nose, ruled and befooled completely; nose'less.—*n.* noso'-leaf, a membranous appendage on some bats' snouts.—*n.pl.* nose'-nippers, pince-nez.—*ns.* nose'-painting, colouring of the nose by drinking; nose'-picee, a nozzle: the end of a microscope tube carrying the objective: a nose-band: the nasal in armour; nos'er, a blow on the nose: a bloody nose: a severe rebuff: a strong head-wind: *n.* prying person; nose'-rag, (*slang*) a handkerchief; nose'-ring, an ornament worn in the septum of the nose or in either of its wings: a ring in the septum of the nose for controlling a bull, swine, &c.—*adj.* nos'ey, nos'y, long-nosed: large-nosed: prying: ill-smelling: fragrant: sensitive to smells: nasal in sound.—*n.* a nickname for a nosey person.—*n.* nos'ing, the projecting rounded edge of the step of a stair or of a moulding.—cut off one's nose to split one's face, to injure oneself rather than fail to injure another; follow one's nose, to go straight forward; lead by the nose (see lead); make a long nose, to put one's thumb to one's nose in defiance or derision; noso to the grindstone (see grindstone); Nosey Parker, a prying person; put one's noso out of joint (see joint); snap off one's nose, to speak snappily; through the nose, exorbitantly; thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously with; turn up one's nose at, to refuse or receive contemptuously; under one's very nose, in full view: close at hand. [O.E. *nosu*; Ger. *nase*, *L.* *nāsus*.]

nosean, *nōz'ian*, *n.* a cubic mineral, aluminium sodium silicate and sulphate.—Also *nose'elite*. [Named after the German mineralogist K. W. Nose (d. 1835).]

nosegay, *nōz'gā*, *n.* a bunch of fragrant flowers: a posy or bouquet. [nose, gay.]

nosocomial, *nos-ō-kō'mi-əl*, *adj.* relating to a hospital. [Gr. *nosokometon*, hospital—*nosos*, sickness, *homeion*, to tend.]

nosography, *nos-og'grā-fī*, *n.* the description of diseases.—nosographer.—*adj.* nosographic (*nos-ō-grāf'ik*). [Gr. *nosos*, disease, *graphein*, to write.]

nosology, *nos-ol'jī*, *n.* the science of diseases: the branch of medicine which treats of the classification of diseases.—*adj.* nosological (*-ō-lōj'*).—*n.* nosol'ogist. [Gr. *nosos*, disease, *logos*, discourse.]
nosophobia, *nos-ō-fō'bī-ā*, *n.* morbid dread of disease. [Gr. *nosos*, a disease, *phobos*, fear.]

nostalgia, *nos-tāl'jī-ā*, *n.* home-sickness: sentimental longing for past times.—*adj.* nostalg'ic. [Gr. *nostos*, a return, *algos*, pain.]

Nostoe, *nos'tok*, *n.* a genus of blue-green Algae, beaded filaments forming gelatinous colonies on damp earth, &c., once thought derived from fallen stars. [Appar. coined by Paracelsus.]

nostology, *nos-tol'jī*, *n.* the study of senility or return to childish characteristics.—*adjs.* nostologic (*-ō-lōj'*), -al. [Gr. *nostos*, return, *logos*, discourse.]

Nostradamus, *nos-tra-dā'məs*, *n.* one who professes to foretell the future.—*adj.* nostradamian. [*Fr.* *Nostradamus*, the name of the seer.]

nostril, *nos'trīl*, *n.* one of the openings of the nose. [*Lat.* *nostril*—O.E. *nostryr(e)*—*nosu*, *nosu*, *thyrl*, opening; cf. drill, to pierce, and thrill.]

nostrum, *nos'trəm*, *n.* any secret, quack, or patent medicine: any favourite remedy or scheme. [*L.* *nostrum* (neut.), our own—*nōs*, we.]

not, *not*, *adv.* word expressing denial, negation, or refusal.—*ns.* not'-being, the state or fact of not existing; not'-I, that which is not the conscious ego.—*adj.* and *adv.* not-out', (*cricket*) still in: at the end of the innings without having been put out. [Same as naught, nought.]

not, *not*, *not*, *adj.* with close-cut hair: polled.—*adjs.* not'-headed; not'-pared (*Shak.*). [O.E. *hnōt*.]

fāte, fār, dā; mē, hē (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

notable, *nō'ta-bl*, *adj.* worthy of being known or noted: remarkable: memorable: distinguished: noticeable: considerable: (now *rare*, sometimes with the old pronunciation *not'*) bousewifely: capable, clever, industrious.—*n.* a person or thing worthy of note, esp. in *pl.* for persons of distinction and political importance in France in pre-Revolution times.—*n.pl.* *notabil'ia* (L.), things worthy of notice: noteworthy sayings.—*ns.* *notabil'ity*, the fact of being notable: a notable person or thing; no'tableness.—*adv.* *no'tably*. [*L. notā-bilis*—*notāre*, to mark.]

notaeum, *nō-tē'um*, *n.* the upper surface of a bird's trunk—opp. to *gastreaum*. [Latinised from Gr. *notāion* (neut.), *adj.*—*nōtos* or *nōton*, the back.]

notandum, *nō-tan'dam*, *n.* something to be specially noted or observed:—*pl.* *notan'da*. [*L.*, ger. of *notāre*, to note.]

notary, *nō'ta-ri*, *n.* an officer authorised to certify deeds, contracts, copies of documents, affidavits, &c. (generally notary public): anciently one who took notes or memoranda of others' acts.—*adj.* *notā'rial*.—*adv.* *notā'rially*.—apostolical notary, the official who despatches the orders of the pope: ecclesiastical notary, in the early church, a secretary who recorded the proceedings of councils, &c. [*L. notārius*.]

notation, *nō-tā'shan*, *n.* a system of signs or symbols: (rare) annotation. [*L. notātiō*,—*ōtis*—*notāre*,—*ātum*, to mark.]

notch, *nōch*, *n.* a nick: an indentation: a narrow pass.—*v.t.* to make a nick in: to cut unevenly (as hair): to form, fix, or remove by nicking: to record by a notch: to score.—*n.* *notch'*-board, a board that receives the ends of the steps of a staircase.—*adj.* *notched*, *nicked*.—*n.* *notch'ing*, a method of joining timbers, by fitting into a groove or grooves. [Supposed to be from Fr. *noche* (now *hoche*) with *n* from the indefinite article; not conn. with *noche*.]

notchel, *nochel*, *noch'l*, *n.* (*prov.*) notice that one will not be responsible for another's debts.—*v.t.* to repudiate the debts of. [Origin unknown.]

note, *nōt*, *n.* a significant or distinguishing mark: a characteristic: that by which a person or thing is known: a mark or sign calling attention: a written or printed symbol other than a letter: a stigma or mark of censure: an observation or remark: a comment attached to a text, explanatory, illustrative, critical, or recording textual variants: a jotting set down provisionally for use afterwards: an impression: a short statement or record: (*obs.*) a bill or account: a memorandum: a short informal letter: a diplomatic paper: a small size of paper used for writing: (*mus.*) a mark representing a sound (whole note, a semibreve): a key of a piano or other instrument: the sound or tone represented by the printed or written note: the song, cry, or utterance of a bird or other animal: (*obs.*) a tune: (*poet.*) music: a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment, as a bank-note, a note of hand or promissory note: (*obs.*) a voucher or receipt: notice: attention: cognisance: distinction: reputation: eminence: importance: consequence: notability: (*Shak.*) intimation.—*v.t.* to make a note of: to notice: to attend to: to indicate: to mark: (*obs.*) to stigmatise: to mention: to record in writing or in musical notation: to add musical notation to: to set to music: to annotate: to denote.—*adj.* *nōt'al*.—*ns.* *note'book*, a book for keeping notes or memoranda: a bill-book: *note'-case*, a pocket-book for bank-notes.—*adj.* *nōt'ed*, marked: well known: celebrated: eminent: notorious.—*adv.* *nōt'edly*.—*n.* *nōt'edness*.—*adj.* *nōt'less*, not attracting notice: *unnot'ed*.—*ns.* *note'let*, a short annotation or letter: *note'-paper*, writing-paper intended for letters: *nōt'er*, one who notes or observes: one who makes notes, an annotator: *note'-shav'er*, (*U.S.*) one who discounts bills at an exorbitant rate: a usurer: *note'worthiness*.—*adj.* *note'worthy*, worthy of note or of notice.—*note* a bill, to record a refusal of acceptance, as a ground of protest. [*Fr.*—*L. nota*, a mark.]

note, *nō'te*, *nōt*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) wot not:

(wrongly; *Spens.*) could not. [*O.E. nāt*, for *ne wāt*; see *ne*, *wot*.]

nothing, *nūth'ing*, *n.* no thing: the non-existent: zero number or quantity: the figure representing it, a nought: a thing or person of no significance or value: an empty or trivial utterance: a low condition: a trifle: no difficulty or trouble.—*adv.* in no degree: not at all.—*ns.* *nothingā'rian*, one who has no particular belief, esp. in religion: *nothingā'rianism*: *noth'ing-gift*, (*Shak.*) a gift of no value: *noth'ingism*, *nothingness*: triviality: *noth'ingness*, non-existence: state of being nothing: *worthlessness*: *insignificance*: *vacuity*: a thing of no value.—*come* to nothing, to have little or no result: to turn out a failure: *make* nothing of (see *make*): *next* to nothing, almost nothing. [*no*, thing.]

Nothofagus, *nōth-ō-fā-ges*, *n.* a genus of timber-trees of the southern hemisphere, close allied to beech. [*Gr. nothos*, spurious, *L. fāgus*, beech.]

notice, *nō'tis*, *n.* intimation: announcement: information: warning: a writing, placard, board, &c., conveying an intimation or warning: time allowed for preparation: cognisance: observation: heed: mention: a short book-review: civility or respectful treatment: (*obs.*) a notion.—*v.t.* to mark or observe: to regard or attend to: to mention: to make observations upon: to write or publish a notice of: to show sign of recognition of: to treat with civility.—*adj.* *no'ticeable*, that can be noticed: worthy of notice: likely to be noticed.—*adv.* *no'ticeably*.—*n.* *no'tice-board*, a board for fixing a notice on.—*give* notice, to warn beforehand: to inform: to intimate, esp. the termination of an agreement. [*Fr. notifier*—*L. nōtītia*—*nōtēre*, *nōtum*, to get to know.]

notify, *nō'ti-fi*, *v.t.* to make known: to declare: to give notice or information of.—*pr.p.* *no'tifying*: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *no'tified*.—*adj.* *no'tifiable*, that must be made known: (of diseases) that must be reported to public health authorities.—*n.* *notification* (*-fi-hā'shan*), the act of notifying: the notice given: the paper containing the notice. [*Fr. notifier*—*L. nōtīficāre*,—*ātum*—*nōtus*, known, *facere*, to make.]

notion, *nō'shan*, *n.* a concept in the mind of the various marks or qualities of an object: an idea: an opinion, esp. one not very well founded: a caprice or whim: a liking or fancy: (*Shak., Mil.*) a mind: any small article ingeniously devised or invented, usually in *pl.*—*adj.* *no'tional*, of the nature of a notion: *ideal*: fanciful.—*n.* *no'tionalist*, a theorist.—*adv.* *no'tionally*, in notion or mental apprehension: in idea, not in reality.—*n.* *no'tionist*, one who holds ungrounded opinions. [*Fr.*—*L. nōtiō*,—*ōtis*—*nōtēre*, *nōtum*, to get to know.]

notitia, *nō-tish'i-tā*, *n.* a roll, list, register: a catalogue of public functionaries, with their districts: a list of episcopal sees. [*L. nōtītia*; cf. *notice*.]

notechord, *nō'tō-kord*, *n.* a simple cellular rod, foreshadowing the spinal column, persisting throughout life in many lower vertebrates, as the amphioxus, &c.—*adj.* *notechord'al*. [*Gr. nōtos*, back, *chordē*, a string.]

Notodontia, *nō-tō-dont'i-ā*, *n.* a genus of moths whose larvae have toothlike humps, giving name to the family *Notodontidae*.—*n.* *notodont'id*, a member of the family. [*Gr. nōtos*, back, *odontos*, odontos, tooth.]

Notogaea, *nō-tō-gā*, *n.* Australia, the is and Polynesia. [*Gr. notos*, south, *gāia*, land.]

notonectal, *nō-tō-nek'tal*, *adj.* swimming on the back, as certain insects: of the water-boatman genus (*Notonecta*) or family (*Notonectidae*) of hemipterous insects. [*Gr. nōtos*, back, *nektes*, a swimmer.]

notorious, *nō'tō-ri-əs*, *adj.* publicly known (now only in a bad sense): infamous.—*n.* *notori'city*, state of being notorious: publicity: public exposure.—*adv.* *noto'riously*.—*n.* *noto'riousness*. [*L. nōtōrius*—*nōtus*, known.]

Notornis, *nō-tor'nis*, *n.* a genus of flightless rails,

long thought extinct, but found surviving in New Zealand in 1948. [Gr. *notos*, south, *orini*, a bird.]

Notoryctes, *nō-tō-rīk'tēs*, *n.* a blind burrowing marsupial of South Australia, the marsupial mole. [Gr. *notos*, south, *oryktēs*, digger.]

Nototherium, *nō-tō-thē-rī-əm*, *n.* a genus of Tertiary Australian fossil marsupials. [Gr. *notos*, south, *thērion*, a wild beast.]

Nototrema, *nō-tō-trē-nā*, *n.* the pouch-toad, a South American genus of tree frogs, with a brood-pouch on the female's back. [Gr. *notos*, the back, *trēma*, a hole.]

notour, *nō'tar*, *adj.* [*Scot.*]; now only legal well known, notorious. [L.L. *notūrius*.]

not. Same as *not* (2).

notum, *nō'tam*, *n.* the dorsal aspect of the thorax in insects. [Latinised from Gr. *noton*, back.]

Notus, *nō'ts*, *n.* the south or south-west wind. [L. *notus*—Gr. *notos*.]

notwithstanding, *not-with-stand'ing*, or *-widh-*, *prep.* in spite of.—*conj.* in spite of the fact that, although.—*adv.* nevertheless, however, yet. [Orig. a participial phrase in nominative absolute=L. *non obstante*.]

nougat, *nō'gā*, *n.* a confection made of a sweet paste filled with chopped almonds or pistachionuts. [Fr. *cit. Sp. nogado*, an almond-cake, —L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]

nought, *navt*, *n.* not anything; nothing: the figure 0.—*adv.* in no degree.—noughts and crosses, a game in which one seeks to make three noughts, the other three crosses, in a row in the spaces of crossed parallel lines; set at nought, to despise, disregard, flout. [Same as *naught*.]

noul, *noule*, *nōl*, *n.* [*Spens.*]. Same as *noll*.

nould, *noulde*, *n'ould*, [*Spens.*] *part.* of *nill*.

noumenon, *nō'* or *nōw'mi-non*, *n.* an unknown and unknowable substance or thing as it is in itself.—*pl.* *nou'mena*.—*adj.* *nou'menal*. [Gr. *noumenon* (contraction for *noemenon*), neuter of *pr.p.* *pass.* of *noein*, to think—*noos* (*nous*), the mind.]

noun, *noyn*, *n.* [*gram.*] a word used as a name: formerly including the adjective.—*adj.* *noun'al*.—*noun* clause, a clause equivalent to a noun. [A.Fr. *noun* (O.Fr. *non*; Fr. *nom*)—L. *nōmen*, name.]

nouns, *noynz*, *n.pl.* (*obs.*) used as a minced oath, in full odds nouns, for (God's) wounds.

noup, *nōop*, *noop*, *n.* (*Obs.* *Shetland*; *Scott*) a crag: a steep headland. [O.N. *gnúpr*.]

nourice, *nur'is*, *n.* (*obs.*) a nurse.—*n.* *nour'ice-fee*, payment for a nurse. [O.Fr. *nurice*; see *nurse*.]

nourish, *nur'ish*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to suckle: to feed: to furnish with food: to support: to help forward the growth of in any way: to allow to grow: to bring up: (*fig.*) to cherish: to educate.—*adj.* *nour'ishable*.—*n.* *nour'isher*.—*adj.* *nour'ishing*, affording nourishment or much nourishment.—*n.* *nour'ishment*, the act of nourishing: the state of being nourished: that which nourishes: nutriment. [O.Fr. *noirir*, *nourir*, *-iss-* (Fr. *nourrir*)—L. *nūtrire*, to feed.]

nourture, *nourture*, *nur'i-tyr*, *n.* nourishment: food: (*obs.*) bringing up, nurture. [See *nurture*.]

noursic, *nur'sl*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to bring up: to foster.—Also *nousle*, *nousch*, *nuzzle*. [A form of *nuzzle* influenced by *nursc*.]

nous, *nōs*, *nous*, *n.* intellect: talent: (*slang*; *novus*) common-sense. [Gr. *nous*, contracted from *noos*.]

nova, *nō'vā*, *n.* a star that suddenly flares up with explosive violence.—*pl.* *no'væ* (*novæ*). [L. *nōva* (*stella*), new (*star*); fem. of *novus*, new.]

novaculite, *nō-vak'ū-lit*, *n.* a hone-stone, a very hard fine-grained silicious rock, sometimes containing minute garnets. [L. *novacula*, razor.]

novalla, *nō-vā'li-ā*, *n.pl.* (*Scotts law*) waste lands newly reclaimed. [L. *novālia*.]

Novatian, *nō-vā'thyan*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the antipope Novatianus (251), or his party or sect, who favoured severity against the lapsed.—*nr.* *Novā'tianism*; *Novā'tianist*.

novation, *nō-vā'shən*, *n.* the substitution of a new obligation for the one existing: innovation. [L. *novātiō*, *-ōnis*—*novus*, new.]

novel, *nov'l*, *nov'l*, *adj.* (*obs.*) new: new and strange:

of a new kind: felt to be new.—*n.* (earlier *no-vel*; *obs.*) that which is new: (*obs.*) a piece of news: a new constitution or decree of Justinian or other Roman emperor, supplementary to the Codex: a fictitious prose narrative or tale presenting a picture of real life, esp. of the emotional crises in the life-history of the men and women portrayed.—*nr.* *nov'eldom*, the world of fiction; *noveau'te'*, a short novel, esp. one that is feeble, trite, and sentimental: Schumann's name for a short piano piece in free form.—*adj.* *novellett'ish*.—*n.* *novellett'ist*.—*v.t.* *novellise*, to make new or novel: to turn into a novel or novels.—*v.i.* to innovate: to write as a novelist.—*n.* *novellisa'tion*.—*adj.* *nov'clish*, savouring of a novel.—*nr.* *nov'clism*, (*obs.*) innovation, novelty: favouring of innovation: novel-writting; *nov'clist*, (*obs.*) an innovator: (*obs.*) a news-monger or news-writer; a novel-writer.—*adj.* *novellist'ic*.—*nr.* *novella* (*-el'ā*; L.), a Roman emperor's novel or decree.—*pl.* *novell'æ* (*-ē*): (*lt.* *-el'ā*), a tale, short story.—*pl.* *novell'ic* (*-lā*); *nov'elty*, newness: unusual appearance: anything new, strange, or different from what was known or usual before.—*pl.* *nov'elitics*. [Partly through O.Fr. *novelle* (Fr. *nouvelle*), partly through It. *novella*, partly direct, from L. *novellus*, fem. *novella*—*novus*, new.]

November, *nō-vēm'bər*, *n.* the eleventh month, ninth of the Roman year. [L. *November*—*novem*, nine.]

novena, *nō-vē'nā*, *n.* a devotion lasting nine days, to obtain a particular request, through the intercession of the Virgin or some saint. [L. *novēnus*, nine each, *novem*, nine.]

novenary, *nov'-n-ri* (or *-ē-n-ri*), *adj.* pertaining to the number nine.—*n.* a set of nine things. [L. *novēnarius*—*novem*, nine.]

novennial, *nō-vē'n-yāl*, *adj.* recurring every ninth year. [L. *novēnnis*—*novem*, nine, *annus*, a year.]

novereal, *nō-vēr'ēl*, *adj.* pertaining to or befitting a stepmother. [L. *novercalis*—*noverca*, a step-mother.]

novelint, *nōv'e-rint*, *n.* a writ—beginning with the words *noverint universi*, let all men know. [L. *nōverint*, 3rd pers. pl. perf. subj. of *nōscere*, to get to know.]

Novlal, *nō-vi-əl*, *nō-vi-āl*, *n.* an artificial language devised by Otto Jespersen (1860-1943). [L. *novus*, new, and the initials of international auxiliary language.]

novice, *nov'is*, *n.* one new in anything: a beginner: a new convert or church member: an inmate of a religious house who has not yet taken the vows: a competitor that has not yet won a recognised prize.—*nr.* *nov'icehood*; *nov'iceishlp*; *nov'iclate*, *nov'iclate* (*-ish'i-āl*), the state of being a novice: the period of being a novice: a novice. [Fr.—L. *novicius*—*novus*, new.]

novlty, *nōv'i-ti*, *n.* (*obs.*) innovation: newness. [L. *novitās*, *-ātis*—*novus*, new.]

Novocaine, *nōv'vō-kān*, *n.* a local anaesthetic less toxic than cocaine. [Trade-mark name; L. *novus*, new, and cocaine.]

novum, *nōv'əm*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a game at dice in which the chief throws were nine and five. [Poss. L. *novem*, nine.]

now, *now*, *adv.* at the present time, or the time in question, or a very little before or after: as things are: used with the feeling of time lost or nearly lost in remembrance, admonition, or taking up a new point.—*adj.* *present*.—*n.* the present time or the time in question.—*conj.* at this time when and because it is the fact: since at this time.—*interj.* expressing admonition, warning or (when repeated) reassurance.—*now* and then, or again, sometimes: from time to time; *now* . . . *now*, at one time . . . at another time; *now* of late, (*arch.*) lately; *tho now*, (*Scot.*) at present: presently: very lately. [O.E. *nū*; Ger. *nun*, L. *nunc*, Gr. *nyn*.]

nowadays, *nōw'-dāz*, *adv.* in these times.—*Spens.* *now n* (or of) days. [Now and days, O.E. *dages*, gen. of *dæg*, day, to which the prep. a (O.E. *an*, which governed the dative) was later added.]

noway, *noways*, *nowlse*. See *no*.

nowed, *nowd*, *adj.* (*her.*) knotted. [Fr. *noyé*.]

Nowcl, *Nōcl*, *nō-el*, (*n.* (*obs.* except in Christmas

carols) Christmas. [O.Fr. (Fr. *noël*; cf. Sp. *natol*, It. *natale*).—L. *nōdōis*, belonging to a birthday.]
 nowhere, *nō'hwār*, *adv.* in or to no place: out of the running.—*n.* a non-existent place.—*adv.* *nō'* whither, to no place: in no direction.—nowhere near, not nearly. [*no*, where, whither.]
 nowl, *nōl*, *n.* (Shok.). Same as *noil*.
 nown, *nōn*, *adj.* (obs.) own. [Orig. by wrong division of mine own, thine own.]
 nowt, *nout*, *nowt*, *n.* (Scot.) cattle.—*n.* *nowt'*-herd. [O.N. *nout*; cognate with neat (1), O.E. *neot*.]
 nowy, *nō'i*, *now'i*, *adj.* (her.) having a convex curvature near the middle. [O.Fr. *noé* (Fr. *noûé*)—L. *nōdātus*, knotted.]
 noxious, *nōk'shəs*, *adj.* hurtful.—*adj.* *noxal* (*noks'l*), relating to wrongful injury.—*adv.* *nox'iously*.—*n.* *nox'iousness*. [L. *noxius*—*noxo*, hurt—*nocēre*, to hurt.]
 noy, *noi*, *v.t.* (Spens.) to vex, hurt, annoy.—*n.* (obs. or diol.) vexation, hurt, trouble.—*ns.* *noy'ance*, (Spens., *Shak.*) annoyance: *noyes* (*noiz*; Spens.), noise (see noise).—*adj.* *noy'ous*, (Spens.) vexatious: *grievous*: *injurious*: *noy'some*, noisome: *hurtful*. [Aphetic forms of annoy, &c.; see also noisome.]
 noyade, *nōā-yōd'*, *n.* wholesale drowning, as by Carrier at Nantes, 1793-94. [Fr.,—*noyer*, to drown.]
 noyau, *nōā-yō*, *n.* a liqueur flavoured with bitter almonds or peach-kernels. [Fr., fruit-stone—L. *nucālis*, nutlike—*nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]
 nozzle, *nōz'l*, *n.* a little nose: the snout: a projection: an outlet tube, or spout: an open end of a tube. [Dim. of nose.]
 nu, *nū*, *nū*, *n.* the thirteenth letter (N, ν) of the Greek alphabet, answering to N: as a numeral ν = 50, ν = 50,000. [Gr. *ny*.]
 nuance, *nū-ōn's*, *nū-ōn's*, *nū-ōn's*, *n.* a delicate degree or shade of difference. [Fr.,—L. *nūbēs*, a cloud.]
 nub, *nubble*, *nubbly*, *nubby*. See *knub*, &c.
 nub, *nub*, *n.* (obs. slang) the gallows.—*v.t.* to hang.—*ns.* *nubb'ing-cheat*, the gallows; *nubb'ing-cove*, a hangman.
 nub, *nub*, *n.* (U.S.) the point or gist. [Prob. *knub*.]
 nubecula, *nū-bek'ū-lā*, *n.* a cloudiness.—*pl.* *nū-bec'ulac* (-lā). [L. *nubēcula*, dim. of *nubēs*, cloud.]
 nubile, *nū-bil*, *-bil*, *adj.* marriageable (esp. of a woman).—*n.* nubility (*bil'i-ti*). [L. *nūbilis*—*nūbēre*, to veil oneself, hence to marry.]
 nubllous, *nū-bi-lūs*, *adj.* cloudy.—*n.* *nū-bi'a*, a fleecy head-wrap formerly worn by women.—*adj.* *nubif'eous*, cloud-bringing; *nū-bi'form*, cloudlike; *nubigenous* (-bi'y'i-nēs), cloud-born. [L. *nūbēs*, a cloud.]
 nucellus, *nū-sel'əs*, *n.* the mass of tissue within the integuments of the ovule, containing the embryo-sac.—*adj.* *nucell'ar*. [A modern dim. from L. *nux*, *nucis*, nut; L. has *nucello*, a little nut.]
 nucha, *nū'hō*, *n.* the nape of the neck.—*adj.* *nū'chal*. [L. *nucha*—Ar. *nukhō*, spinal marrow.]
 nuciferous, *nū-sif'ər-əs*, *adj.* nut-bearing. [L. *nux*, *nucis*, nut, *ferre*, to bear.]
 nutvorous, *nū-siv'ər-əs*, *adj.* nut-eating. [L. *nux*, *nucis*, nut, *vorāre*, to devour.]
 nucleus, *nū'kli-əs*, *n.* a central mass or kernel: that around which something may grow: a core of flint from which pieces have been flaked off: the densest part of a comet's head or a nebula: (obs.) a nut kernel: (obs.) a nucellus: (*biol.*) a rounded body in the protoplasm of a cell, the centre of its life: (*phys.*) the massive part of an atom, distinguished from the outlying electrons: a stable group of atoms to which other atoms may be attached so as to form series of compounds:—*pl.* *nuclei* (*nū'kli-i*).—*adj.* *nū'cleal* (-kli-āl; rare), *nū'clear* (-kli-ər), *nū'cleary*, of, or of the nature of, a nucleus.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *nū'cleate* (-kli-āt), to form into, or group around, a nucleus.—*adj.* *nū'cleate*, -d, having a nucleus.—*n.* *nū'clein* (-kli-in), a colourless amorphous substance of varying composition, got from cell-nuclei.—*adj.* *nū'cleol'ar*, of, or of the nature of, a nucleolus; *nū'cleolate*, -d, having a nucleus or a nucleolus: (of a spore) containing one or more conspicuous oil-drops.—*ns.* *nū'cleolic*, a

nucleolus; *nūclé'olus*, a body observed within a cell-nucleus:—*pl.* *nūclé'oli* (-li); *nū'cleon*, a general name for a neutron or a proton; *nū'cleo-pro'tein*, any of a group of compounds containing a protein molecule combined with a nuclein—important constituents of the nuclei of living cells.—*nuclear* energy, a more exact term for *atomic energy*, energy released or absorbed during reactions taking place in atomic nuclei; *nuclear* (or *atomic*) fuel, material, as uranium or plutonium, consumed to produce atomic energy; *nuclear* physics, the science of forces and transformations within the nucleus of the atom; *nuclear* reactor, an assembly of uranium, with moderator, in which a nuclear chain reaction can develop; *nucleic acid*, any of the complex acid components of nucleoproteins. [L. *nucleus*—*nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]
 nucule, *nū'kūl*, *n.* a nutlet. [L. *nucula*, dim. of *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]
 nude, *nūd*, *adj.* naked: bare: undraped: (low) without consideration.—*n.* a nude figure or figures: undraped condition.—*n.* *nudā'tion*, act of making bare.—*adv.* *nude'ly*.—*n.* *nude'ness*.—*adj.* *nū'dibranch* (-brāngk), having naked gills (also *n.*): belonging to the *Nudibranchiā'ta*, shell-less marine gastropods with gills exposed on the back and sides of the body; *nudicaul'date*, having a hairless tail, as a rat; *nū'dicaul*, -ous, having a leafless stem.—*ns.* *nū'dism*; *nū'dist*, one who goes naked, or approves of going naked.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *nū'dity*, the state of being nude: a nude figure:—*pl.* *nū'dities*, naked parts usually covered. [L. *nūdus*, naked.]
 nudgē, *nūj*, *n.* a gentle poke, as with the elbow. [Origin obscure; perh. connected with Norw. *nugge*, to rub, or with knock, knuckfe.]
 nugatory, *nū-gə-tə-rī*, *adj.* trifling: worthless: inoperative: unavailing: futile.—*n.* *nū-gatori-ness*. [L. *nūgātorius*—*nūgae*, trifles, trumpery.]
 nugget, *nū-git*, *n.* a lump, esp. of gold. [Origin unknown; there is a Sw. dialect word *nug*, a lump, block.]
 nuisance, *nū'səns*, *n.* (obs.) hurt or injury: that which annoys or hurts, esp. if there be some legal remedy: that which is offensive to the senses: a person or thing that is troublesome or obtrusive.—*n.* *nū'sancer*. [Fr.,—L. *nocēre*, to hurt.]
 null, *nul*, *adj.* of no legal force: void: invalid: empty of significance: amounting to nothing.—*n.* (obs.) something of no value or meaning, a cipher or nought.—*v.t.* to annul, nullify: (obs.) to wipe out.—*ns.* *null'ity*, the state of being null or void: nothingness: want of existence, force, or efficacy; *null'ness*—decree of nullity, a decree that a marriage has never existed. [L. *nullus*, not any, from *ne*, not, *ullus*, any.]
 null, *nul*, *n.* a knurl: a kink.—*v.i.* to kink.—*n.* *null'ing*, *knurling*. [Knurl.]
 nulla(h), *nul'ā*, *n.* a ravine: a water-course, not necessarily a dry one. [Hind. *nālō*.]
 nulla-nulla, *nul'ā-nul'ō*, *n.* an Australian black's hard-wood club.—Also *nul'ā*. [Native word.]
 nullifidian, *nul-i-fid'i-ən*, *adj.* having no faith, esp. religious.—*n.* one who has no faith. [L. *nullus*, none, *fides*, faith.]
 nullify, *nul-i-fi*, *v.t.* to make null: to annul: to render void or of no force:—*pr.p.* *null'ifying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *null'ified*.—*ns.* *nullification* (-fi-kā'shən), a rendering void or of none effect, esp. (U.S.) of a contract by one of the parties, or of a law by one legislature which has been passed by another; *null'ifier* (-fi-ər). [Late L. *nullificāre*—*nullus*, none, *facere*, to make.]
 nullipara, *nul-ip'ə-rā*, *n.* a woman who has never given birth to a child, esp. if not a virgin.—*adj.* *nullip'arous*.—*n.* *nulliparity* (-i-por'i-ti). [L. *nullus*, none, *parere*, to bring forth.]
 nullipore, *nul-i-pōr*, *n.* a coralline seaweed. [L. *nullus*, none, *porus*, a passage, pore.]
 numb, *num*, *adj.* having diminished power of sensation or motion: powerless to feel or act: stupefied: (*Shak.*) causing or (*Milt.*) of the nature of numbness.—*v.t.* to make numb: to deaden:—*pr.p.* *numbing* (*mm'ing*); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *numbed* (*numd*). [O.E. *numen*, *pa.p.* of *niman*, to take.]

number, *num'bər*, *n.* that by which single things are counted or reckoned: quantity reckoned in units: a particular value or sum of single things or units: a representation in arithmetical symbols of such a value or sum: a full complement: a specified or recognised set, class, or group: (*obs.*) the multitude: some or many of the persons or things in question (often in *pl.*): more than one: numerosity: (in *pl.*) numerical superiority: numerability: a numerical indication of a thing's place in a series, or one assigned to it for reference, as in a catalogue: a label or other object bearing such an indication: a person or thing marked or designated in such a way: an item: an issue of a periodical or serial publication: an integral portion of an opera or other composition: arithmetical faculty: (in *pl.*) rhythm, verses, music: (*gram.*) the property in words of expressing singular, (in some languages, as Greek) dual, and plural: Numbers, the fourth book of the Old Testament, in which an account of a census is given.—*v.t.* to count: (*Milt.*) to count out in payment: to apportion: to have lived through: to reckon as one: to mark with a number or assign a number to: to amount to.—*v.i.* to be reckoned in the number: to be of like number.—*n.* num'berer.—*adj.* num'berless, without number: more than can be counted.—have, or get, one's number, to size him up; his number is up, he is doomed, has not long to live; number of the beast (see Apocalypse); number one, he or that whose number is one, the first in the numbered series: (*slang*) self: oneself: (*naut. slang*) lieutenant, first officer (under the rank of commander). [*Fr. nombre—L. numerus.*]

numbers, num'ble-ple'. See umbles, humble-ple.

numerable, nū'mə-rə-bl, *adj.* that may be numbered or counted.—*n.* numerability.—*adv.* numerably.—*adj.* num'eral, pertaining to, consisting of, or expressing number.—*n.* a figure or mark used to express a number, as 1, 2, 11, V., a, B', &c.: (*gram.*) a word used to denote a number: (in *pl.*) a badge indicating regiment, year of curriculum, &c.—*adv.* (*rare*) num'erally, according to number.—*adj.* num'erary, belonging to a certain number: contained within or counting as one of a body or a number—*opp.* to supernumerary.—*v.t.* num'erate, to read off as numbers (from figures): (*orig.*) to enumerate, to number.—*ns.* num'eration, act of numbering: the art of reading figures and expressing the value in numbers: num'erator, one who numbers: the upper number of a vulgar fraction, which expresses the number of fractional parts taken.—*adjs.* numeric (-mer'ik), -al, belonging to, expressed in, or consisting in, number: in number independently of sign: (*obs.*; often with *same*) identical.—*adv.* num'erially.—*n.* numeros'ity, numerosity: condition in respect of number: harmonious flow.—*adj.* num'eros, great in number or quantity: many: consisting of or pertaining to a large number: rhythmical.—*adv.* num'erosously.—*n.* num'erosousness. [*L. numerus, number.*]

numinous, nū'min-əs, *adj.* pertaining to a divinity: suffused with feeling of a divinity.—*n.* num'inousness. [*L. nūmen, -inis, divinity.*]

numismatic, nū-miz-mat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to money, coins, or medals.—*n.* num'ismatics, the study of coins and medals.—*ns.* num'ismatist; numismatologist; numismatology. [*L. numisma—Gr. nomisma, current coin—nomizein, to use commonly—nomos, custom.*]

numr, money.
in ro n'biary.
numr ed.—*n.*
fossil ped
im- m
mūltic (-mū'tik), pertaining to, composed of, or containing, nummulites. [*L. nummus, a coin.*]
numskull, num'skul, *n.* a blockhead.—*adj.* num'skulled. [numb, skull.]

nun, nūn, *n.* a woman who, under a vow, has secluded herself in a religious house, to give her

time to devotion: a kind of pigeon with feathers on its head like a nun's hood: a blue tit: a male smew: a tussock moth (*Psilurea monacha*), a pest in pine-forests.—*ns.* nun'hood, the condition of a nun; nun'nery, a house for nuns: nunship.—*adj.* nun'nish.—*ns.* nun'nishness; nun'ship, the condition of a nun; nun's'-fidd'le, a tromba marina; nun's'-flesh', an ascetic temperament; nun's'-veiling, a woollen cloth, soft and thin, used by women for veils and dresses. [*O.E. nūne—L.L. nūna, nonna, a nun, an old maiden lady, orig. mother; cf. Gr. nannē, aunt, Sans. nand, a child's word for mother.*]

nun, nūn, *n.* (*obs.*) a spinning top.—*n.* nun'-buoy, a buoy that tapers conically each way.

nunatak, nūn'ā-tāk, *n.* a point of rock appearing above the surface of land-ice.—*pl.* nu'nataks, or (Sw.) nu'natakkar. [*Eskimo.*]

nune dimittis, nūn'gi-dim'itis, *n.* the song of Simeon (Luke ii, 29-32) in the R.C. Breviary and the Anglican evening service. [From the opening words, nune dimittis, nov lettest thou depart.]

nunecheon, nūn'ishn, *n.* a light meal: a lunch. [*M.E. noneschenche, noon-drink—O.E. nōn, noon, scence, drink; cf. noon, skink.*]

nuncio, nūn'shi-ō, *n.* a messenger: one who brings tidings: an ambassador from the pope to an emperor or a king.—*n.* nun'ciature, a nuncio's office or term of office. [*It. (now nunzio),—L. nūntius, a messenger, conjectured to be a contr. of noventius; cf. novus, new.*]

nuncle, nūn'kl, *n.* (*Shak.*) a contr. of mine uncle. **nuncupate**, nūn'kū-pāt, *v.i.* to utter as a vow: to declare orally.—*n.* nūncūp'ation.—*adjs.* nūncūp'ative (of a will), oral: designative; nūncūp'atory (-pō-tō-ri; *obs.*), nuncupative: dedicatory. [*L. nuncupāre, to call by name—prob. from nūmen, name, capere, to take.*]

nundine, nūn'din, -din, *n.* the ancient Roman market-day, every eighth day (ninth by Roman both days).—*adj.* nūn'dinal or market. [*L. nūn-nine, dies, a day.*]

the addition of a final *n* in the declension of nouns. [As if *L. nundinō—Ar. nūn, the letter n.*]

Nuphar, nū'fār, *n.* the yellow water-lily genus. [*Pers. nūsar, reduced form of nūnsar; see Nuphar.*]

nuptial, nūp'shol, *adj.* pertaining to marriage: (*cool.*) pertaining to mating.—*n.* (*usu.* in *pl.*) marriage: wedding ceremony.—*n.* nuptiality (-shi-ai-ti), nuptial character or quality: marriage-rate: (*in pl.*) wedding ceremonies and festivities. [*L. nuptialis—nuptiae, marriage—mūbere, nuptum, to marry.*]

nur, nurr. See knurr.

nuraghe, nū-rā-gā, nurhag, nū-rāg', *n.* a broch-like Sardinian round tower, probably of the Bronze Age.—*pl.* nuraghi (-gē), nurhags. [Sardinian dialect.]

nuri, See knuri.

nurse, nūrs, *n.* one who suckles a child: one who tends a child: one who has the care of the sick, feeble, or injured, or who is trained for the purpose: one set apart to guide an incompetent officer or other: a worker bee, ant, &c., that tends the young: a budding form in tunicates: one who or that which feeds, rears, tends, saves, fosters, or develops anything, or preserves it in any desired condition: (*hort.*) a shrub or tree that protects a young plant: the state of being nursed (in the phrases at nurse, out to nurse).—*v.t.* to suckle: to tend, as an infant or a sick person: to bring up: to cherish: to manage with care and economy: to play skillfully, manipulate carefully, keep watchfully in touch with, in order to obtain or preserve the desired condition: to hold or carry as a nurse does a child.—*n.* nurse'-child, a child in care of a nurse: a foster-child.—*adj.* nurse'-like.—*ns.* nurse'-maid, a maid-servant who takes care of children: nurse'ry; nurse'ry, (*Shak.*) nursing: place for nursing: an apartment for children: a place where young animals are reared, or where the growth of anything is

promoted: a piece of ground where plants are reared for sale or transplanting: a race for two-year-old horses; *nurs'ery-gov'erness*, a governess for children who still require a nurse's care; *nurs'crymaid*, a maid employed in keeping a nursery: a nursemaid; *nurs'cryman*, a man who owns or works a nursery: one who is employed in cultivating plants, &c., for sale.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *nurse-tend*, to attend as a sick-nurse.—*n.* *nurse-tender*; *nurse-tending*; *nurs'ing-father*, (*B.*) a foster-father; *nurs(e)ling*, that which is nursed or fostered: an infant.—*nursery* rhyme, a traditional rhyme known to children; *nursery school*, a school for very young children (aged two to five); *nursing home*, a private hospital; *put (out) to nurse*, to commit to a nurse, usu. away from home; to put (an estate) under trustees. [O.Fr. *norrice* (Fr. *nourrice*)—*L. nūtrix, -icis*—*nūtrire*, to nourish.]

nurse, nrs., *n.* a shark: a dogfish. [Earlier *nuss*, perh. for (*an*) *huss, hush*, a dogfish.]
nursle, nrs'l, a mistaken form of *nousle, nuzzle*.
nurture, nurt'yr, *n.* upbringing: rearing: training: whatever is derived from the individual's experience, training, environment, distinguished from *nature*, or what is inherited: food.—*v.t.* to nourish: to bring up: to educate.—*adj.* *nurt'ural*.—*n.* *nurt'urer*. [O.Fr. *noriture* (Fr. *nourriture*)—*L.L. nūtritura*—*L. nūtrire*, to nourish.]

nut, nut, *n.* popularly, any fruit with seed in a hard shell: (*bot.*) a hard dry indehiscent fruit formed from a syncarpous gynaecium: often the hazel-nut, sometimes the walnut: (*slang*) the head: a hard-headed person, one difficult to deal with, a tough: a young blood (also *knut*, pron. *knut*): a small block, usu. of metal, for screwing on the end of a bolt: (*mus.*) the ridge at the top of the finger-board on a fiddle, &c.: (*mus.*) the mechanism for tightening or slackening a bow: a small lump of coal: a small biscuit or round cake: a coconut-shell drinking-cup: (in *pl.*, *slang*) a source of joy.—*v.t.* to look for and gather nuts:—*pr.p.* *nutting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *nutted*.—*n.* *nut'arian*, one who thinks nuts the best kind of food.—*adj.* *nut'-brown*, brown, like a ripe hazel-nut.—*ns.* *nut'-butter*, a butter-substitute made from nuts; *nut'cracker*, a bird (*Nucifraga*) of the crow family: (usu. in *pl.*) an instrument for cracking nuts.—*adj.* like a pair of nutcrackers, as toothless jaws.—*ns.* *nut'-gall*, a nut-like gall, produced by a gall-wasp, chiefly on the oak; *nut'-grass*, American sedges of various kinds, esp. one with edible tuberous root; *nut'hatch*, a bird (*Sitta*) that hacks nuts and seeks insects on trees like a creeper—also *nut'jobber*, *nut'pecker*; *nut'-hook*, a stick with a hook for pulling down nut-bearing boughs: a bailiff: a thief who uses a hook; *nut'let*, a one-seeded portion of a fruit that divides as it matures, as in labiates: the stone of a drupe; *nut'meal*, meal made from nuts; *nut'-oil*, an oil got from walnuts or other nuts; *nut'-pine*, the stone-pine or other species with large edible seeds.—*adj.* *nuts*, (*slang*) crazy.—*ns.* *nut'shell*, the hard covering of a nut; *nut'er*, one who gathers nuts: *nut-butter*; *nut'iness*; *nutting*, the gathering of nuts; *nut'-tree*, any tree bearing nuts, esp. the hazel.—*adj.* *nutty*, abounding in nuts: having the flavour of nuts: foolishly amorous: mentally unhinged.—*ns.* *nut'-weevil*, a weevil (*Balaninus*) whose larvae live on hazel-nuts; *nut'-wrench*, an instrument for turning nuts on screws: (a hard) nut to crack, a difficult problem; *be nuts on*, (*slang*) to be very fond of; in a nutshell, in small compass; not for nuts, not on any account. [O.E. *hnut*; O.N. *hnót*, Du. *noot*, Ger. *nuss*.]

nutant, nut'ant, *adj.* nodding: drooping.—*v.i.* *nut'ate*, to nod: to droop: to perform a nutation.—*n.* *nut'ation*, a nodding: (*astron.*) a fluctuation in the precessional movement of the earth's pole about the pole of the ecliptic; (*bot.*) the sweeping off of a curve by the tip of a growing axis.—*adj.* *nut'ational*. [L. *nūtāre*, to nod.]
nutmeg, nut'meg, *n.* the aromatic kernel of an East Indian tree (*Myristica*), much used as a seasoning

in cookery.—*adj.* *nut'megged*; *nut'meggy*. [M.E. *notemuge*—nut and inferred O.Fr. *mugue*, musk—*L. muscus*, musk.]

nutria, nut'ri-ā, *n.* the coypu: its fur. [Sp. *nutria*, otter—*L. lutra*.]

nutrient, nut'ri-ent, *adj.* feeding: nourishing.—*n.* nutriment, that which nourishes: food.—*adj.* *nutrimental* (—*ment'*).—*n.* *nutrit'ion*, act or process of nourishing: food.—*adj.* *nutrit'ional*; *nutrit'ious*, nourishing.—*adv.* *nutrit'iously*.—*n.* *nutrit'iousness*.—*adj.* *nutrit'ive*, nourishing: concerned in nutrition.—*adv.* *nutrit'ively*. [L. *nūtrire*, to nourish.]

nux vomica, nux vom'ik-ā, *n.* a seed that yields strychnine: the East Indian tree (*Strychnos Nux-vomica*; family *Loganiaceae*) that produces it. [L. *nux*, a nut, *vomere*, to vomit.]

nuzzer, nuz'zr, *n.* a present to a superior. [Hind. *nazr*, gift.]

nuzzle, nousle, nuz'l, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to poke, press, burrow, root, rub, sniff, caress, or investigate with the nose.—*v.t.* to thrust in (the nose or head).—*v.i.* to snuggle: to go with the nose toward the ground. [Freq. vb. from nose.]

nuzzle, nuz'l, *v.t.* to train: to bring up: to foster. [Origin obscure; confused with *nurse*; see *noursle*.]

ny, an obs. spelling of *nigh*.

nyanza, nyan'zā, also *ni-* or *nī-an'zā*, *n.* a lake (esp. in African proper names). [Bantu.]

nyas, nī'as, *n.* an old form of *eyas* (q.v.).

nychthemeron, nik-thē'ma-ron, *n.* a complete day of 24 hours, a night and a day.—*adj.* *nychthē'meral*. [Gr. *nychthemeron*—*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *hēmērā*, day.]

Nyctaginaceae, nik-t-jin-ā'si-ē, *n.pl.* a family of plants, mainly tropical American, akin to the goosefoots and the pinks, including the marvel of Peru. [Gr. *nyx*, night.]

nyctalopia, nik-tā-lō'pi-ā, *n.* properly, night-blindness, abnormal difficulty in seeing in a faint light: by confusion sometimes, day-blindness.—*adj.* *nyctalō'pic*.—*n.* *nyct'alos* (—*lops*), one affected with nyctalopia:—*pl.* *nyctalō'pes*. [Gr. *nyktalōps*, night-blind, day-blind—*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *alaos*, blind, *ōps*, eye, face.]

nyctinasty, nik'ti-nas'ti, *n.* sleep-movement in plants, joint effect of changes in light and temperature.—*adj.* *nyctinas'tic*. [Gr. *nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *nastos*, pressed.]

nyctotropism, nik-ti'tro-pizm, *n.* the assumption by plants of certain positions at night.—*adj.* *nyctitropic* (—*trop'*). [Gr. *nyx*, *nyktos*, *tropos*, turning.]

nye, an obs. spelling of *nigh*.

nylgau, nilgau. See *nilgai*.

nylon, nī'lon, *n.* a synthetic polymeric amide that can be formed into filaments: a stocking made of it.

nymph, nimf, *n.* (*myth.*) one of the beautiful Greek goddesses of the wooded mountains, rivers, trees, &c.: a: (*obs.* al. *nymphe*) similar to the adult but with wings and sex-organs undeveloped.—*n.* *Nymph*, a genus of the labia minora.—*ns.* *Nymph*, a lily genus, giving name to *Nymphæaceae*, al. *Nymphæaceae*.

nymphe-ae'm, a temple, sanctuary, or grotto of the nymphs.—*adj.* *nymphe'al*.—*n.* *nymphe'alid*, a butterfly of the *Nymphalidæ*, a family with reduced fore-legs and short hairy shins.—*adj.* *nymphe'an*; *nymphe'ic*, —*al*; *nymphe'ish*; *nymphe'-like*; *nymphe'ly*.—*ni.* *nymphe'olepsy*, a species of ecstasy or frenzy said to have seized those who had seen a nymph: a yearning for the unattainable; *nymphe'olept*, a person so affected.—*adj.* *nympheolept'ic*.—*n.* *nympheomā'nia*, morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.—*n.* and *adj.* *nympheomā'niac*. [L. *nymphe*—Gr. *nymphe*, a bride, a nymph.]

nyx, nīx (*Spens.*) is not. [ne, is.]

nystagmus, nis-tag'mus, *n.* a spasmodic, lateral, oscillatory movement of the eyes, found in miners, &c.—*adj.* *nystag'mic*; *nystag'moid*. [Latinised from Gr. *nystagmos*—*nystazein*, to nap.]

O, o, ò, n. the fifteenth letter of our alphabet, derived from Greek omicron, with four chief sounds in English, as in *note, not, son, do*: anything round or nearly so: a spangle: esp. in telephone jargon, nought or nothing:—*pl.* Oes, O's (òz): as a mediaeval Roman numeral, O=11, Ò=11,000: (*chem.*) prefixed *a-* stands for *ortho-*.

O, oh, ò, *interj.* used in addressing or apostrophising, marking the occurrence of a thought, reception of information, or expressing wonder, admiration, disapprobation, surprise, protest, pain, or other emotion. The form O is chiefly used in verse (*O for, O that*).—Fifteen O's, fifteen meditations on Christ's Passion, each beginning with O, composed by St Bridget; O's of Advent, seven anthems each beginning with O, sung on the days before Christmas Eve.

o', o, ò, a, a worn-down form of *of* and *on*.
O', ò, *prefix*, in Irish patronymics, descendant of. [*Ir. ó, ua*—O.Ir. *an*, descendant.]

oaf, òf, n. a changeling: a dolt: an idiot: a fout:—*pl.* oafs, (*rarely*) oaves.—*adj.* oaf'ish, idiotic, doltish: lubberly: loutish. [O.N. *dálfr*, elf; cf. *elf*, *ouphe*.]

oak, òk, n. a genus (*Quercus*) of trees of the beech family: its timber valued in shipbuilding, &c.: extended to various other trees, as poison-oak, she-oak (q.v.).—*adj.* of oak.—*ns.* oak'-apple, a gall caused by an insect on an oak leaf; oak'-egger, an egger moth whose caterpillars feed on oak.—*adj.* oak'en, of oak.—*ns.* oak'enshaw, a little oak-wood; oak'-fern, a fern (*Phegopteris Dryopteris*) of the polypody family (a translation of Gr. *dryopteris*, a name transferred by Linnaeus to this species from some ferns growing on oak-trees); oak'-gall, a gall produced on the oak; oak'-leather, a fungus mycelium in the fissures of old oaks; oak'-ling, a young oak; oak'-lump, the liehen lungwort; oak'-mast, acorns collectively; oak'-nut, a gall on the oak; oak'-tree; oak'-wood.—*adj.* oak'y, like oak, firm; abounding in oaks.—Oak-apple Day, the 29th of May, the anniversary of the Restoration in 1660, when country boys used to wear oak-apples in commemoration of Charles II. lurking in the branches of an oak (the Royal Oak) from Cromwell's troopers after Worcester; sport one's oak (*university slang*), to keep one's outer door shut when one does not want visitors; The Oaks, a great English race (founded 1779) for three-year-old fillies—so named from an estate near Epsom. [O.E. *de*; O.N. *eið*, Ger. *eiche*.]

oaker (Spens.). Same as ochre.

oakum, òk'um, n. old (usu. tarred) ropes untwisted and teased out for caulking the seams of ships. [O.E. *dacumba* (*dacumbe*) from *d-*, away from, and the root of *emban*, to comb.]

oar, òr, n. a light bladed pole for propelling a boat: a stirring-pole: a swimming organ: an oarsman.—*v.t.* to impel as by rowing.—*v.i.* to row.—*n.* oar'age, oars collectively: rowing movement.—*adj.* oared, furnished with oars.—*ns.* oar'-fish, a ribbon-fish (*Regalecus*); oar'-lap, a rabbit with its ears standing out at right angles to the head.—*adj.* oar'-foot'ed, having swimming feet; oar'-less.—*ns.* oar'-lock (*rare*), a rowlock; oars'man, a rower: one skilled in rowing; oars'manship, skill in rowing; oar'weed (same as orevweed).—*adj.* oar'y, having the form or use of oars.—*llc* or *rest* on one's oars, to abstain from rowing without removing the oars from the rowlocks: to rest, take things easily: to cease from work; to put in one's oar, to interpose when not asked. [O.E. *dr.*]

oasis, ò-à-sis, sometimes ò'-sis, n. a fertile spot or tract in a sandy desert: any place of rest or pleasure

in the midst of toil and gloom:—*pl.* oases (—sìz). [Gr. *oasis*, an Egyptian word; cf. Coptic *uahie*.] *oast, òst*, n. a kiln to dry hops or malt.—*n.* oast'-house. [O.E. *dst*.]

oat, òt (oftener in *pl.* oats, òts), n. a well-known genus (*Avena*) of grasses, esp. *A. sativa*, whose seeds are much used as food: its seeds: a musical pipe of oat-straw: a shepherd's pipe, pastoral song generally.—*n.* oateake', (in Scotland) a thin broad, hard dry cake of oatmeal: (in parts of England) a cake like pancake.—*adj.* oat'en, consisting of an oat stem or straw: made of oatmeal.—*ns.* oat'-grass, a grass of *Avena* or kindred genus used more as fodder than for the seed; oat'-meal, meal made of oats.—*feel* one's oats, to be frisky or assertive; sow one's wild oats, to indulge in youthful dissipation or excesses; wild oats, a wild species of oat (*A. fatua*). [O.E. *dite*, *pl. ditan*.]

oath, òth, n. a solemn appeal to a god or something holy or revered as witness or sanction of the truth of a statement: the form of words used: a more or less similar expression used lightly, exclaimatory, decoratively, or in imprecation: a swear-word: a curse:—*pl.* oaths (òðiz).—*adj.* oath'able (*Shak.*), capable of taking an oath.—*n.* oath'-breaking (*Shak.*), perjury.—*on*, under, upon oath, sworn to speak the truth: attested by oath; take an oath, to have an oath administered to one. [O.E. *dith*; Ger. *eid*, O.N. *eithr*.]

oh, òb, n. an objection (in the phrase *ob and sol*, objection and solution).—*n.* ob-and-sol'er, a disputant. [From the marginal note *ob* in old books of controversial divinity.]

obang, ò'bang, n. an old Japanese oblong gold coin. [Jap. *aban*.]

obligato, ab-(b)li-gà'tò, *adj.* that cannot be done without.—*n.* a musical accompaniment of independent importance, esp. that of a single instrument to a vocal piece. [It.]

obcompressed, ab'kam-prest, *adj.* (bot.) flattened from front to back.

obconic, -al, ob-kon'ik, -al, *adjs.* (bat.) conical, attached by the point.

obcordate, ob-kor'dat, *adj.* (bot.) inversely heart-shaped, as a leaf.

obdiplostemonous, ab-dip-lò-sìz'men-us, *adj.* (bot.) having two whorls of stamens, the outer opposite the petals.

obdurate, ab-dü-rät, sometimes (as *Shak.*, *Milt.*) -dü', *adj.* hardened in heart or in feelings: difficult to influence, esp. in a moral sense: stubborn: hard.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become obdurate.—*n.* ob'duracy (or ob-dü-rä-si), state of being obdurate: invincible hardness of heart.—*adv.* ob'durately (or dü').—*ns.* ob'durateness (or -dü'), ob'durätion.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* ob'düre', to obdurate. [L. *obdurare*, -atum—ob-, intens., against, *durare* to harden—*durus*, hard.]

obeah. See obi.

obedience, ò-bè-dyans, -di-ans, n. the act of doing what one is told: the state of being obedient: willingness to obey commands: dutifulness: the collective body of persons subject to any particular authority: a written instruction from the superior of an order to those under him: any official position under an abbot's jurisdiction: (*arch.*) an obeisance.—*adj.* obé'dient, obeying: ready to obey; obédiential (ò-bè-di-én'shi), pertaining to, of the nature of, obedience.—*n.* obédientlary (-én'shi-r), one subject to obedience: one charged with an obedience in a monastery.—*adv.* obé'diently.—canonical obedience, the obedience, as regulated by the canons, of an ecclesiastic to another of higher rank; passive obedience, un-

resisting and unquestioning obedience to authority, like that taught by some Anglican divines as due even to faithless and worthless kings like Charles II. and James II. [*L. obedientia*; see obey.]

obedience, *ô-bâ'sans*, *n.* (*obs.*) obedience: a bow or act of reverence: an expression of respect.—*adj.* obedient. [*Fr. obéissance—obéir—L. obediire, to obey.*]

obelus, *ob'i-ls*, *n.* a sign (— or ÷) used in ancient manuscripts to mark suspected, corrupt, or spurious words and passages: (*print.*) a dagger-sign (†) used esp. in referring to footnotes (double obelus, †);—*pl.* ob'eli (-li).—*n.* obelion (*ô-bê-li-on*), a point in the sagittal suture of the skull between the two parietal foramina.—*adj.* obelisc'al, *of*, or of the nature of, an obelisk; obelisc'old, of the form of an obelisk: obeliscal.—*v.t.* ob'elise, to mark with an obelus: to condemn as spurious, doubtful, corrupt, &c.—*n.* ob'elisk, a tall, four-sided, tapering pillar, usually of one stone, topped with a pyramid: an obelus. [*L. obelus—Gr. obelos (dim. obeliskos), a spit.*]

Oberon, *ô'bê-ran*, *n.* king of the fairies, husband of Titania. [*O.Fr. Auberon*; prob. Frankish.]

obese, *ô-bê's*, *adj.* abnormally fat.—*ns.* obese'ness, obesity (-bê's, -bê's'). [*L. obesus—ob-, completely, edere, to eat.*]

obey, *ô-bâ'*, *v.t.* to render obedience: to do what one is told: to be governed or controlled.—*v.t.* to do as told by: to comply with: to be controlled by.—*n.* obey'cr. [*Fr. obéir—L. obediire—ob-, towards, audire, to hear.*]

obfuscate, *ob-fus'kâi*, *v.t.* to darken: to obscure.—*n.* obfusca'tion. [*L. obfuscare, -atum—ob-, intens., fuscus, dark.*]

obi, *ô'bi*, *obeah* (*obs.* obla), *ô'bi-â*, *n.* witchcraft and poisoning practised by negroes of the West Indies, Guiana, &c.: a fetish or charm.—*v.t.* to bewitch.—*ns.* ob'eahism, ob'elism; ob'i-man; ob'i-woman. [*Of W. African origin.*]

obi, *ô'bi*, *n.* a broad, gaily embroidered sash worn by Japanese women and children. [*Jap. ôbi.*]

obit, *ô'bit* or *ô'bit*, *n.* (*obs.*) death: date of death: funeral ceremonies: office for a dead person: a death anniversary: an anniversary or other commemoration of a death.—*adj.* ob'ital, obit'ial, pertaining to obits.—*n.* obit'uarist, a writer of obituaries.—*adj.* obit'uary, relating to or recording the death of a person or persons.—*n.* a register of deaths (*orig.*) in a monastery: an account of a deceased person, or a notice of his death: a collection of death-notices: in a newspaper often extended to include notices of births and marriages, &c. [*L.L. obitus—obire, -itum, to go to meet, travel over, die—ob, in the way of, ire, to go.*]

object, *ob'jekt*, *n.* a thing presented or capable of being presented to the senses: a thing observed: a material thing: that which is thought of, regarded as being outside, different from, or independent of, the mind (opposed to *subject*): that upon which attention, interest, or some emotion is fixed: an oddity or deplorable spectacle: that towards which action or desire is directed, an end: (*gram.*) part of a sentence denoting that upon which the action of a transitive verb is directed, or standing in an analogous relation to a preposition: (*obs.*) interposition: (*Shak.*) presentation to view or to the mind.—*v.t.* object (-'jekt'), (*arch.*) to put in front or in the way of anything or anybody: (*arch.*) to present to sense or mind: (*arch.*) to present, bring forward, or adduce: to offer in opposition: to bring as an accusation: (*obs.*) to impute.—*v.i.* to be opposed: to refuse assent.—*adj.* (*obs.*) opposed, interposed, exposed.—*ns.* ob'ject-ball, a ball that a player aims at striking with his own ball; ob'ject-find'cr, a device in microscopes for locating an object in the field before examination by a higher power; ob'ject-glass, in an optical instrument, the lens or combination of lenses at the end next the object; ob'jectifica'tion (-'jekt').—*v.t.* ob'ject'ify, to make objective.—*n.* ob'jec'tion, act of objecting: anything said or done in opposition: inclination to object, dislike, unwillingness.—*adj.* ob'jec'tion-able, that may be objected to: requiring to be

disapproved of: distasteful.—*adv.* ob'jec'tionably.—*v.t.* ob'ject'ivate, to render objective.—*n.* ob'ject'iva'tion.—*adj.* ob'jective (also *obj.*), relating to or constituting an object: (*scholastic philos.*, *obs.*) existing or considered only in relation to mind, subjective: (*mod. philos.*) of the nature of, or belonging to, that which is presented to consciousness (opposed to *subjective*), exterior to the mind, self-existent, regarding or setting forth what is external, actual, practical, uncoloured by one's own sensations or emotions: (*gram.*) denoting the object: in the relation of object (to a verb or preposition): objecting: (of lenses) nearest the object.—*n.* (-'jekt') the case of the grammatical object: a word in that case: an object-glance: the point to which the operations (esp. of an army) are directed.—*adv.* ob'ject'ively.—*n.* ob'ject'ive-ness.—*v.t.* ob'ject'ivise, to objectify.—*ns.* ob'ject'ivism, a tendency to lay stress on what is objective: a theory that gives priority to the objective: ob'ject'ivist.—*adj.* ob'ject'ivist'ic.—*n.* ob'ject'ivity.—*adj.* ob'ject'less, having no object: purposeless.—*ns.* ob'ject'less-ness, a lesson in which a material object is before the class: a warning or instructive experience; ob'ject'or; ob'ject'-soul, a vital principle attributed by the primitive mind to inanimate objects.—money, salary, &c., no object, not being a thing aimed at; distance, expense, &c., no object, not being reckoned worthy of consideration (perh. by confusion with the foregoing). [*L. obiectus*, p.p. of *ob'jicere*, or partly the noun *ob'jectus*, -us (found in the abl.), or the freq. vb. *ob'jicare—ob-*, in the way of, *jacere*, to throw.]

objure, *ob-jôor'*, *v.t.* to swear.—*v.t.* to bind by oath: to charge or entreat solemnly.—*n.* objur'a'tion, act of binding by oath: a solemn charge. [*L. objurare, to bind by oath—ob-, down, jurare, to swear.*]

objurgate, *ôbj'j-gât*, or *-jur'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to chide.—*n.* objur'a'tion.—*adj.* objur'gative, objur'gatory. [*L. objurgare, -atum, to rebuke—ob-, intens., jurgare, to chide.*]

oblanceolate, *ob-lan'si-ô-lât*, *adj.* (*bot.*) like a lance-head reversed, as a leaf—about three times as long as broad, tapering more gently towards base than apex. [*Pfx. ob-, and lanceolate.*]

oblast, *ôb'lât*, *n.* a province or district. [*Russ.*]

oblate, *ôb'lât*, *ôb-lât'*, *adj.* dedicated: offered up.—*n.* a dedicated person, esp. one dedicated to monastic life but not professed, or to a religious life.—*n.* obla'tion, act of offering: a sacrifice: anything offered in worship, esp. a eucharistic offering: an offering generally. [*L. oblatus, offered up, used as p.p. of offerre; see offer.*]

oblate, *ôb'lât*, *ôb-lât'*, *ô-blât'*, *adj.* flattened at opposite sides or poles, as a spheroid—shaped like an orange.—*n.* oblate'ness. [*Formed on the analogy of prolate, with the pfx. ob-*]

oblige, *ô-blij'*, *ô-blij'*, formerly *-blej'*, *v.t.* to bind morally or legally: to constrain: to bind by some favour rendered, hence to do a favour to.—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to do something as a favour.—*n.* obligant (*ôb'li-gant*; *Scots law*), one who binds himself to another to pay or to perform something.—*v.t.* ob'ligate (-'li-gât'), (*U.S.* and *arch.*) to constrain: to bind by contract or duty: (*arch.* or *prov.*) to bind by gratitude.—*adj.* (*bot.*) by necessity, without option.—*n.* obligation (*ôb'li-gâ'shan*), act of obliging: a moral or legal bond, tie, or binding power: that to which one is bound: a debt of gratitude: a favour: (*law*) a bond containing a penalty in case of failure.—*adv.* obligatorily (*ôb'lig-a-tôr-i-li* or *ô-blij'*).—*n.* obligat'ion.—*adj.* ob'ligatory (or *obligat'ory*)—*ng* duty: imposed as an obligation: obligee (*ôb'li-jê'*), (*law*) the person to whom another is bound by obligation: one who is under an obligation for a favour; obligement, a favour conferred.—*adj.* oblig'ing, disposed to confer favours: ready to do a good turn: courteous.—*adv.* oblig'ingly.—*ns.* oblig'ingness; obligor (*ôb'li-gôr*), (*law*) the person who binds himself to another. [*Fr. obliger—L. obligare, -atum—ob-, down, ligare, to bind.*]

oblique, *ô-blêk'*, *ô-blêk'*, *adj.* slanting: neither perpendicular nor parallel: not at right angles: not

parallel to an axis: not straightforward: indirect: underhand: (*geom.*) not a right angle: having the axis not perpendicular to the plane of the base: skew: (*bot.*) asymmetrical about the midrib: (*crystal.*) monoclinic.—*n.* an oblique line, figure, muscle, &c.: an oblique movement or advance, esp. one about 45° from the original direction.—*v.t.* to deviate from a direct line or from the perpendicular, to slant: to advance obliquely by facing half right or left and then advancing.—*v.t.* to turn aslant.—*ns.* obliquation (*ob-li-kwā'shan*), obliqueness (*-blek*), obliquity (*ob-li-kwi-ti*), state of being oblique: a slanting direction: error or wrong: irregularity.—*adv.* oblique'ly.—*adjs.* obliquid (*ob-li-kwid*; *Spens.*), oblique; obliquitous.—oblique case, any case other than nominative and vocative (see case); oblique motion, (*mus.*) upward or downward motion of one part while another remains stationary; oblique narration or speech, indirect speech (see indirect); obliquity of the ecliptic, the angle between the plane of the earth's orbit and that of the earth's equator. [*L. obliquus*—*ob-*, intens., and the root of *liquis*, slanting.]

obliterate, *ob-blit'-rāt*, *v.t.* to blot out, so as not to be readily or clearly readable: to efface: (*med.* and *biol.*) to close up and do away with (as a tubular element).—*adj.* obliterated, effaced: without defined margins.—*n.* obliteration.—*adj.* oblitterative. [*L. oblitterāre*, -*ātum*—*ob-*, over, *littera* (*littera*), a letter.]

oblivion, *ob-bliv'-i-ōn*, *n.* forgetfulness: a state of having forgotten: amnesia: a state of being forgotten.—*adj.* oblivious, forgetful: prone to forget: causing, or associated with, forgetfulness: (*coll.*) rapidly or absent-mindedly unaware: ignoring: (*rare*) forgotten.—*adv.* obliviously.—*ns.* oblivfulness; obliviscence (*ob-li-vi's-i-ōns*), forgetfulness: forgetting. [*L. oblitiv*, -*ōnis*, from the root of *obliscit*, to forget.]

oblong, *ob-'long*, *adj.* long in one way: longer than broad.—*n.* a rectangle longer than broad: any oblong figure, whether angular or rounded: (*bot.*) nearly elliptical, with sides nearly parallel, ends blunted, two to four times as long as broad. [*L. oblongus*—*ob-* (force obscure), and *longus*, long.]

obloquy, *ob-'lō-kwi*, *n.* reproachful language: censure: calumny: disgrace. [*L. obloquium*—*ob-*, against, *loqui*, to speak.]

obmutescent, *ob-mū-'tes-ent*, *adj.* speechless: persistently silent.—*n.* obmutescence. [*L. obmutescens*, -*entis*, pr.p. of *obmutescere*, to become dumb—*ob-*, intens., *mūtus*, dumb.]

obnoxious, *ob-nok'-shas*, *adj.* liable (to hurt, punishment, or censure): (*obs.*) subject to the authority: exposed: objectionable: offensive: (*error*.) noxious, hurtful.—*adv.* obnoxiously.—*n.* obnoxiousness. [*L. obnoxius*—*ob*, exposed to, *noxa*, hurt.]

obscure, *ob-'skūr*, *adj.* dark: not distinct: not easily understood: not clear, legible, or perspicuous: unknown: hidden: inconspicuous: lowly: unknown to fame: living or enveloped in darkness.—*n.* darkness: an obscure place: indistinctness.—*v.t.* to darken: to dim: to hide: to make less plain: to render doubtful.—*v.i.* to hide: to darken.—*ns.* ob'scūrant (-*ant*, or *ob-skūr'ant*), one who labours to obscure or to reform; ob'scūrant'ly, to inquire or reform; ob'scūrantism, to inquire or reform.

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obscene, *ob-sen'*, *adj.* foul: filthy: indecent: disgusting: ill-omened.—*adv.* obscene'ly.—*ns.* obscenity, obscenely (-*sen'* or *-sen'*). [*L. obscenus*.]

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obsecrate, *ob-si-'krāt*, *v.t.* to beseech: to implore.—*n.* obsecration, supplication: one of the clauses in the Litany beginning with *by*. [*L. obsecrāre*, -*ātum*, to entreat; *ob*, before, *sacrāre*—*sacer*, sacred.]

obsequent, *ob-si-'kwent*, *adj.* flowing in a contrary direction to the original slope of the land, parallel to the consequent and perpendicular to the subsequent streams. [*L. ob*, face to face with, *sequens*, -*entis*, pr.p. of *sequi*, to follow.]

obsequies, *ob-si-'kwiz*, *n.pl.* funeral rites and solemnities.—*sing.* (*rare*) obsequy (*Milt.* obsequie).—*adjs.* obsequial (-*sē'kwī-əl*), obsequious (*Shak.*; see also next word). [*L. obsequiae*, a confusion of *L. exsequiae*, funeral rites, and *obsequium*; see next word.]

obsequious, *ob-sē'kwī-əs*, *adj.* (*orig.*) compliant, obedient, dutiful: (now) compliant to excess: fawning.—*adv.* obsequiously.—*n.* obsequiousness. [*L. obsequiūsus*, compliant, *obsequium*, compliance—*ob-*, towards, *sequi*, to follow.]

observe, *ob-'zerv*, *v.t.* to keep in view: to watch: to subject to systematic watching: to regard attentively: to direct watchful and critical attention to with a view to ascertaining a fact: to ascertain by such attention: to notice: to attend to: to remark in words: to comply with: to act according to: to heed and to carry out in practice: to keep with ceremony: to celebrate: to keep (as silence): (*Shak.*) to be deferential to, to humour.—*v.i.* to take observations: to make remarks.—*n.* (*Scot.*) a remark.—*adj.* observable, discernible, perceptible: worthy of note: notable: to be observed.—*n.* observableness.—*adv.* observably.—*ns.* observance, the keeping of, or acting according to, a law, duty, custom, ceremony: the keeping with ceremony or according to custom: a custom observed or to be observed: a rule of religious life: an order or company accepting it (esp. the Observants), or their house: a deferential act or treatment: (*Shak.*) watchful heed: (now *rare*) observation; observancy, observance: observation: a house of Observants.—*adj.* observant, observing: having powers of observing and noting: taking notice: keeping an observance: carefully attentive.—*n.* (*Shak.*) an observant attendant: one strict to comply with a custom, &c.—*ns.* Observant or Observantine (-*an-tin*, -*tēn*), a Franciscan friar of stricter rule.—*adv.* observantly.—*n.* observat'ion, act of observing: habit, practice, or faculty of seeing and noting: attention: the act of recognising and noting phenomena as they occur in nature, as distinguished from *experiment*: a reading of an instrument: the result of such observing: watching: (now *rare*) observance: that which is observed: a remark: the fact of being observed.—*adj.* observat'ional, consisting of, or containing, observations or remarks: derived from observation, as distinguished from *experiment*.—*adv.* observat'ionally.—*adj.* observat'ive, observant: observational.—*ns.* observat'or (now *rare* or *obs.*), one who observes in any sense: a remarker; ob-

servatory, a building or station for making astronomical and physical observations: a viewpoint: a spying place; observer, one who observes in any sense: one whose function it is to take observations: an airman who accompanies a pilot to observe: an air-force officer of like rank with an army lieutenant or a naval sub-lieutenant: one deputed to watch proceedings.—*adj.* observ'ing, habitually taking notice: attentive.—*adv.* observ'ingly.—observation car, a railway carriage designed to allow passengers to view scenery. [Fr. *observer*—*L.* *observare*, -*ātum*—*ob*, towards, *servare*, to keep.]

obsess, *ob-ses'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to besiege: to beset: to occupy the thoughts of obstinately and persistently.—*n.* obsession (-*sesh'ən*), (*obs.*) a siege: persistent attack, esp. of an evil spirit: the state of being so molested from without—*opp.* to possession, or control by an evil spirit from within: morbid persistence of an idea in the mind, against one's will: a fixed idea.—*adj.* obsess'ional.—*n.* obsess'ionist, one who is obsessed by a fixed idea.—*adj.* obsess'ive, relating to obsession: obsessing. [*L.* *obsidere*, *obsessum*, to besiege.]

obsidian, *ob-sid'i-an*, *n.* a vitreous acid volcanic rock resembling bottle-glass. [From *obsidianus*, a false reading of *L.* *obsidius* (*lopiis*), a stone found by one Obsius (wrongly Obsidius) in Ethiopia, according to Pliny.]

obsidional, *ob-sid'i-an-al*, *adj.* pertaining to a siege.—Also obsid'ionary. [*L.* *obsidiō*, -*ōnis*, a siege; see *obsess*.]

obsign, *ob-sin'*, obsignate, *ob-sig'nai*, *v.t.* to seal, confirm.—*n.* obsigna'tion (-*sig'*).—*adj.* obsign'atory. [*L.* *obsignare*, to seal up—*ob*, over, *signare*, to mark, seal.]

obsolescent, *ob-so-les'ent*, *adj.* going out of use: in course of disappearance: tending to become obsolete.—*v.i.* obsolesce (-*les'*), to be in process of going out of use.—*n.* obsolescence.—*adj.* ob'solete (-*let'*), gone out of use: antiquated: no longer functional or fully developed.—*adv.* ob'soletically.—*ns.* ob'soleteness; obsole'tion (*rare*); ob'soletism. [*L.* *obsolescere*, *obsoletum*, perh. from *pf.* *obs* and the root of *alere*, to nourish.]

obstacle, *ob'sta-kel*, *n.* anything that stands in the way of or hinders advance.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) stubborn.—obstacle race, a race in which obstacles have to be passed. [Fr.—*L.* *obstaculum*—*ob*, in the way of, *stare*, to stand.]

obstetric, -*al*, *ob-stet'rik*, -*al*, *adj.* pertaining to midwifery.—*ns.* obstetrician (*ob-sti-trish'ən*), one skilled in practising, or qualified to practise, obstetrics; obstet'ric, midwifery. [*L.* *obstetricus* (the -*ic* confused with the suffix -*ic*)—*obstetrīx*, -*icis*, a midwife—*ob*, before, *stare*, to stand.]

obstinate, *ob'sti-nat*, *adj.* blindly or excessively firm: unyielding: stubborn: not easily subdued or remedied.—*ns.* obstinacy (-*no-si*), obstinate'ness.—*adv.* obstinately. [*L.* *obstinare*, -*ātum*—*ob*, in the way of, *stare* (found in compounds), a form of *stare*, to stand.]

obstipation, *ob-sti-pā'shan*, *n.* extreme constipation. [*L.* *ob*, against, *stipōre*, -*ātum*, to press.]

obstreperous, *ob-strep'a-ras*, *adj.* making a loud noise: clamorous: noisy: unruly.—*v.i.* obstreperate (*Sterne*)—*adv.* obstreperously.—*n.* obstreperousness. [*L.* *obstreperus*—*ob*, before, against, *strepere*, to make a noise.]

obstruction, *ob-strik'shan*, *n.* obligation. [*L.* *obstringere*, *obstructum*, to bind up.]

obstropicalous, obstropulous, *ob-strop'a-las*, -*ū-las*, vulgar forms of obstreperous.

obstruct, *ob-strukt'*, *v.t.* to block up: to hinder from passing or progressing: to shut off: to hamper.—*v.i.* to be an obstruction: to practise obstruction.—*ns.* obstruct'or (*rare*); obstruct'ion, act of obstructing: a state of being obstructed: that which hinders progress or action: an obstacle: opposition by dilatory tactics, as in a legislative assembly; obstruct'ionist, a politician who practises obstruction.—*adj.* obstruct'ive, tending to obstruct: hindering.—*n.* a hindrance: a hinderer of progress.—*adv.* obstruct'ively.—*n.* obstruct'or.—*adj.* obstructant (*ob'stroo-ant*), obstructing: block-

ing up.—*n.* anything that obstructs, esp. in the passages of the body. [*L.* *obstruere*, *obstructum*—*ob*, in the way of, *struere*, *structum*, to pile up, build.] obtain, *ob-tān'*, *v.t.* to get: to procure by effort: to gain: (*orch.*) to reach: (*obs.*) to hold, occupy.—*v.i.* to be established: to continue in use: to hold good: to prevail: (*rare*) to succeed: (*obs.*) to attain.—*adj.* obtain'able.—*ns.* obtain'er; obtain'ment; obtention (-*ten'shan*), getting. [Fr. *obtenir*—*L.* *obtinerē*, to occupy—*ob*, against, *tenere*, to hold.]

obtect, *ob-tekt'*, obtect'ed, *adj.* having wings and legs immovably pressed against the body in a hard chitinous case, as many insect pupae. [*L.* *obtegere*, *obtectum*, to cover over—*ob*, over, *tegere*, to cover.]

obtemper, *ob-tem'per*, *v.t.* to yield obedience to.—Also *v.i.* (with *to*, *unto*).—Also obtem'perate. [*L.* *obtemperare*, -*ātum*—*ob*, before, *temperare*, to restrain oneself.]

obtend, *ob-tend'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to hold out in opposition: to put forward, allege. [*L.* *obtendere*, to stretch before—*ob*, in front of, *tendere*, to stretch.]

obtest, *ob-test'*, *v.t.* to call to witness: to adjure.—*v.i.* to protest.—*n.* obtesta'tion. [*L.* *obtestari*, to call as a witness—*ob*, before, *testis*, a witness.]

obtrude, *ob-trūd'*, *v.t.* to thrust forward, or upon one, unduly or unwelcomely.—*v.i.* to thrust oneself forward.—*ns.* obtrud'er; obtrud'ing; obtrusion (-*trūd'shan*), an unwanted thrusting in or forward, or upon one.—*adj.* obtrusive (-*trūd'siv*), disposed to thrust oneself in or forward: unduly prominent or projecting.—*adv.* obtrusively.—*n.* obtrusiveness. [*L.* *obtrudere*—*ob*, against, *trudere*, *trūsum*, to thrust.]

obtruncate, *ob-trung'kāt*, *v.t.* to cut or lop off the head of. [*L.* *obtruncare*, -*ātum*, to cut in pieces, mutilate—*ob*, intens., *truncare*, cut off.]

obtund, *ob-tund'*, *v.t.* to blunt or dull: to deaden.—*adj.* obtund'ed, dulling.—*n.* an application to deaden irritation. [*L.* *obtundere*, to strike upon—*ob*, against, *tundere*, to thump.]

obturate, *ob'tū-rāt*, *v.t.* to stop up.—*ns.* obtura'tion, stopping up: in gunnery, stopping of a hole to prevent the escape of gas; obturātor, a structure or device that closes a cavity: (*anat.*) the structures closing a large opening in the hip-bone. [*L.* *obturare*, -*ātum*, to stop up; etymology obscure.]

obtuse, *ob-tūs'*, *adj.* blunt: not pointed: (*bot.*) blunt or rounded at the tip: (*geom.*) greater than a right angle: dull: dull-witted: insensitive.—*adj.* obtuse'-angled, -angular, having an angle greater than a right angle.—*adv.* obtuse'ly.—*ns.* obtuseness, obtus'ity. [*L.* *obtusus*—*pa.p.* of *obtundere*; cf. *obtund*.]

obumbrate, *ob-um'brēt*, *v.t.* to overshadow.—*n.* obumbrātion. [*L.* *obumbrare*, -*ātum*—*ob*, in the way of, *umbro*, shadow.]

obvention, *ob-ven'shan*, *n.* (*obs.*) any incidental occurrence, or advantage, see a fee. [*L.* *obvenire*, -*ventum*, to come to meet, come by chance—*ob*, face to face with, *venire*, to come.]

obverse, *ob'vers*, *ob-ve'rs*, *adj.* turned towards one: complementary, constituting the opposite aspect of the same fact: (*bot.*) having the base narrower than the apex: (*log.*) got by obversion.—*n.* obversa (*ob'vers*), the side of a coin containing the head, or principal symbol: the face or side of anything normally presented to view: a counterpart or opposite aspect: (*log.*) a proposition obtained from another by obversion.—*adv.* obverse'ly.—*n.* obversion, the act of turning a thing toward one: (*log.*) a species of immediate inference where the contradictory of the original predicate is predicated of the original subject, the quality of the proposition being changed—e.g. to infer from All A is B that No A is not B—Also called *permutation* and *equipollence*.—*v.t.* obvert', to turn in the direction of, or face to face with, something: to infer the obverse of. [*L.* *obversus*, turned against, or towards—*ob*, towards, *vertere*, to turn.]

obviate, *ob'vi-āt*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to meet on the way: to prevent or dispose of in advance: to forestall.—*n.* obvia'tion. [*L.* *obviare*, -*ātum*—*ob*, in the way of, *videre*, *viduum*, to go—*via*, a way.]

the ocean; oceanology; o'cean-stream' (Milt.), the river Oceanus (Okeanos), supposed to encircle the land of the world.—oceanic islands, islands far from the mainland. [O. Fr. *ocean*.—L. *Océanus*.—Gr. *Okeanos*, the river, or its god.]

ocellus, *ô-sel's*, *n.* a simple eye or eye-spot, distinguished from a compound eye, in insects and other lower animals: an eyelike or ringed spot of colour:—*pl.* ocell'i.—*adjs.* ocell'ar, of, or of the nature of, an ocellus or ocelli; ocell'ate (or *ô-sel-ât*), -d, eyelike and ringed: having an eyelike spot or spots.—*n.* ocellation (*ô-sa-lâ'shan*). [L. *ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye.]

ocelot, *ô'-* or *ô-si-lot*, *n.* an American cat (*Felis pardalis*), like a small leopard.—*adj.* o'celoid. [Mex. *ocelotl*, jaguar.]

och, *oh, interj.* (Scott.) expressing impatience, or contemptuous dismissal—*pshaw*, tut: (in Ireland and part of Scotland) expressing regret.

ochidore, *ôk'i-dôr*, *n.* Kingsley's name (not otherwise known) for a shore-crab.

ochlocracy, *ôk-lok'râ-si*, *n.* mob-rule.—*n.* och'locrat (*-lô-krat*).—*adjs.* ochlocratic, -al.—*adv.* ochlocratically. [Gr. *ochlokratiâ*—*ochlos*, a crowd, *kratos*, power.]

ochone. See ohone.

Ochotona, *ôk-ô-tô-nâ*, *n.* the pika genus. [Mongol *ochotona*.]

ochre, *ô'kr*, *n.* a native pigment composed of fine clay and an iron oxide (limonite in yellow ochre, haematite in red): a paint manufactured from it, used for colouring walls, &c.: an earthy metallic oxide of various kinds: (*slang*) money, esp. gold.—*v.t.* to mark or colour with ochre.—*adjs.* ochrâccous, ochreous (*ô'kri-ôs*), o'chroid, o'chrous (sometimes o'chreous), o'chry (also o'chrey, o'chery), consisting of, containing, or resembling ochre; ochroleu'cous (Gr. *leukos*, white), yellowish white. [Fr. *ocre*.—L. *ôchra*.—Gr. *ôchra*—*ôchros*, pale yellow.]

o'clock. See clock.

ocrea (commonly ochrea), *ôk'ri-â*, *n.* (bot.) a sheath formed of two stipules united round a stem:—*pl.* oc(h)'rae (-ê).—*adj.* oc(h)'râte. [L. *ocrea*, a legging.]

oct-, octa-. See octo-.

octachord, *ôk-tâ-kord*, *n.* an eight-stringed instrument: a diatonic series of eight tones.—*adj.* octachord'al. [Gr. *oktachordos*—*chordê*, a gut string.]

octad, *ôk'tad*, *n.* a set of eight things.—*adj.* octad'ic. [Gr. *oktas*, -ados.]

octagon, *ôk-tâ-gon*, *n.* a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* octagonal (*-tag'ân-â*).—*adv.* octagonal'y. [Gr. *oktagōnos*, eight-angled—*gōniâ*, an angle.]

octahedron, *ôk-tâ-hê-dron*, *n.* a solid bounded by eight plane faces:—*pl.* octahê'drons, octahê'dra.—*adj.* octahê'dral.—*n.* octahê'drite, anatase, crystallising in square bipyramids. [Gr. *oktâdron*—*hedrâ*, a base.]

octamerous, *ôk-tam'or-ôs*, *adj.* having parts in eights. [Gr. *meros*, part.]

octameter, *ôk-tam'i-tar*, *n.* a line of eight feet or measures. [Gr. *metron*, measure.]

octandrous, *ôk-tân'drôs*, *adj.* (bot.) having eight stamens.—*n.pl.* Octan'dria, a Linnaean class of plants with eight stamens.—*adj.* octan'drian. [Gr. *oktô*, eight, *anêr*, andros, a man (male).]

octane, *ôk'tân*, *n.* any of a group of eighteen isomeric hydrocarbons (C_8H_{18}), eighth in the methane series.—octane number, the percentage by volume of so-called iso-octane in a mixture with normal heptane which has the same knocking characteristics as the motor fuel under test. [Gr. *oktô*, eight.]

octangular, *ôk-tang'gū-lr*, *adj.* having eight angles.

octant, *ôk'tant*, *n.* an arc of one-eighth of the circumference of a circle: a sector of one-eighth of a circle: an angle-measuring instrument with such an arc: a division of space or of a solid figure or body divided into eight by three planes, usu. at right angles: (*astron.*) a position 45° distant from another position, esp. of the moon from conjunction or opposition.—*adj.* octantal (-tant'əl). [L. *octāns*, -antis, an eighth.]

octapla, *ôk'tâ-plâ*, *n.* (treated as *sing.*) a book of eight (esp. Biblical) parallel texts. [Gr. *oktapla* (contracted *pl.*), eightfold.]

octaploid, *ôk'tâ-ploid*, *adj.* eightfold: (*biol.*) having eight times the basic number of chromosomes.—*n.* a cell, organism, or form with eight sets of chromosomes.—*n.* octaploidy, the condition of being octaploid.—Also octotoploid, &c. [Gr. *oktaploos*, eightfold, *eidos*, form.]

octapody, *ôk'tâ-pô-dî*, *n.* (*pros.*) a line of eight feet.—*adj.* octapodic (*ôk'tâ-pôd'ik*).—*n.* octastich (*ôk'tâ-stik*), a strophe of eight lines—also octastichion (*ôk'tâ-si-tion*).—*adj.* octastichous, (*bot.*) in eight rows.—*adj.* octastrophic, consisting of eight strophes. [Gr. *pous*, podos, foot, *stichos*, row, line, *strophê*, strophe.]

octaroon. Same as octoroon.

octastyle, *ôk'tâ-stîl*, *adj.* (*archit.*) having eight columns at the end.—*n.* a building or portico so designed.—Also octostyle. [Gr. *oktastylōs*—*stylos*, a column.]

octave, *ôk'tiv*, -tāv, *n.* a set of eight: the last day of eight beginning with a church festival: the eight days from a festival to its octave: (*mus.*) an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones: a note or sound an eighth above (or below) another: the range of notes or keys from any one to its octave: an organ stop sounding an octave higher than the keys indicate: a cask containing the eighth part of a pipe of wine: an eight-lined stanza: the first eight lines of a sonnet.—*adj.* consisting of eight (esp. lines): in octaves: sounding an octave higher.—*adj.* octāv'al, pertaining to an octave: based on the number eight.—*n.* octave-flute, the piccolo, an octave above the ordinary flute.—great octave, the bass octave, conventionally represented by capital letters, from C, on the second line below the bass stave, up; small octave, the tenor octave, from the second space in the bass. [Fr.,—L. *octāvus*, eighth—*octū*.]

octavo, *ôk-tâ-vô*, *adj.* having eight leaves to the sheet: (conventionally) of a size so obtained, whether so folded or not.—*n.* a book printed on sheets so folded: (conventionally) a book of such a size: contracted 8vo—usually meaning a medium octavo about 6×9 inches.—*pl.* octāvôs. [L. in *octāvū*, in the eighth—*octāvus*, eighth.]

octennial, *ôk'ten'yāl*, -i-*pl.* *adj.* happening every eighth year: lasting eight years.—*adv.* octenn'ially. [L. *octennium*, ten years—*annus*, year.]

octet, octett, octette, *ôk-tet'*, *n.* a group of eight (lines of verse, electrons, musicians, &c.): a composition for eight musicians.

octillion, *ôk-tîl'yān*, *n.* a million raised to the eighth power, expressed by a unit with forty-eight ciphers: (U.S., as in France) one thousand raised to the ninth power, i.e. a unit with twenty-seven ciphers. [Modelled on million—L. *octō*, eight.]

octingenary, *ôk-tin-jē-nârî*, *n.* an eight-hundredth anniversary.—Also octingentenary (*-jēn-tē*). [L. *octingēnarius*, 800 each.]

octo-, *ôk'tô*, in composition, eight.—Also oct-, octa- (in some words from Greek). [Gr. *oktō* and L. *octō*.]

October, *ôk-tô'bər*, *n.* the tenth month, eighth in the Roman calendar: strong ale brewed in that month.—*n.* Octob'rist, a member of a Russian moderate liberal party who made the tsar's manifesto of October 1905 their basis. [L. *octōber*—*octō*.]

octocentenary, *ôk-tô-sen'tin-ârî*, or -*sin-tēn*, *n.* an eight-hundredth anniversary.

octodecimo, *ôk-tô-des'ti-mô*, *adj.* having eighteen leaves to the sheet: contracted 18mo, often read eighteenmo.—*n.* a book with sheets so folded. [L. *octodecim*, eighteen: cf. *octavo*.]

octofid, *ôk'tô-fid*, *adj.* (*bot.*) cleft into eight segments. [L. *octō*, and the root of *findere*, to cleave.]

octogenarian, *ôk-tô-jî-nârî-ân*, *n.* one who is eighty years old, or between eighty and ninety.—Also *adj.* octogcnary (*ôk-tô-jē-nârî*, *ôk-toj'i-nârî*). [L. *octogēnarius*, pertaining to eighty.]

octogynous, *ôk-toj'i-nâs*, *adj.* (*bot.*) having eight pistils or styles.—*n.pl.* Octogyn'ia, in various Linnaean classes, an order with eight pistils. [Gr. *oktō*, eight, *gynê*, wife.]

attack: making the first attack.—*n.* the act or course of action of the attacking party: the posture of one who attacks.—*adv.* offensively.—*n.* offensiveness.—*give offence*, to cause displeasure; *take offence*, to feel displeasure, be offended. [*L. offendere, offensum*—*ob*, against, *fendere, fensum*, to strike (found in compounds).]

offer, *of'ər*, *v.t.* to present, esp. as an act of devotion, homage, charity, &c.: express willingness: to hold out for acceptance or rejection: to lay before one: to present to the
a show of attempting;
pay, sell, or perform;
hand: to incline: to

ing; pa.t. and pa.p. offer, offered.—*n.* act of offering: state of being offered: first advance: that which is offered: proposal made: an attempt, essay: a knob on an antler.—*adj.* offerable, that may be offered.—*ns.* offerer; offering, act of making an offer: that which is offered: a gift: (*B.*) that which is offered on an altar: a sacrifice: (*pl.*) in Church of England, certain dues payable at Easter; offertory, act of offering: the thing offered: the verses or the anthem said or sung while the offerings of the congregation are being made: the money collected at a religious service: anciently a linen or silken cloth used in various ceremonies connected with the administration of the eucharist. [*L. offerre*—*ob*, towards, *ferre*, to bring.]

office, *of'is*, *n.* an act of kindness or attention: a service: (with *ill*, &c.) a disservice: a function or duty: settled duty or employment: a position imposing certain duties or giving a right to exercise an employment: possession of a post in the government: business: act of worship: order or form of a religious service, either public or private: that which a thing is designed or fitted to do: a place where business is carried on: a body or staff occupying such a place: a state department: the building in which it is housed: a latrine: (*slang*) a hint: (*pl.*) the apartments of a house or the subsidiary buildings in which the domestics discharge their duties.—*ns.* office-bearer, one who holds office: one who has an appointed duty to perform in connexion with some company, society, church, &c.: office-book, a book of forms of service; office-hour, a time when one is on duty: jobs in an office (*fem.*); one who holds a

servant: office-hunter, a self-seeking candidate for public employment; officer, one who holds an office: a person who performs some public duty: a person holding a commission in an army, navy, or air-force: one who holds a similar post in any force or body organised on a similar plan: a policeman: (*U.S.*) a waiter or hotel servant.—*v.t.* to furnish with officers: to command, as officers.—*n.* office-seeker, a candidate for office.—*adj.* official (*of-ish'əl*), pertaining to an office: depending on the proper office or authority: done by authority: issued or authorised by a public authority.

office, *of'is*, *n.* a bishop: the wo: stilted, be characteristic of official letters and documents; officialism, official position: excessive devotion to official routine and detail: the self-importance of a Jack-in-office; officiality (*of-ish-i-āl-i-ti*), officiality (*of-ish'əl-i-ti*; *rare*), the charge, office, or jurisdiction of an official: the official headquarters of an ecclesiastical or other deliberative and governing body: officialism.—*adv.* officially (*of-ish'i-āl-i*).—*n.* officiant (*of-ish'i-ant*), one who officiates at a religious service, one who administers a sacrament.—*v.i.* officiate, to perform the duties of an office.—*n.* officiator. [*Fr.*,—*L. officium*, a favour, duty, service.]

official, *of-ish'i-āl*, *adj.* belonging to, or used in, a shop: used in medicine: recognised in the pharmacopoeia (now official): sold by druggists. [*L. officinalis*—*L. officina*, a workshop, later a monastic store-room—*opus*, work, *facere*, to do.]

officious, *of-ish'əs*, *adj.* (*obs.*) obliging: (*Shak.*) dutiful: too forward in offering unwelcome or unwanted services: intermeddling: in diplomacy, informal but official.—*adv.* officiously.—*n.* officiousness.

offer, *of'ər*, *v.t.* to present, esp. as an act of devotion, homage, charity, &c.: express willingness: to hold out for acceptance or rejection: to lay before one: to present to the
a show of attempting;
pay, sell, or perform;
hand: to incline: to

ogam, *og'am*, *og'am*, *n.* an ancient Celtic alphabet of straight lines meeting or crossing the edge of a stone: any of its twenty characters.—*adj.* og(h)am'ic (or *og'*, *ō'*), og'mic. [*O.Ir. ogam*, mod. *Ir. og(h)am*.]

ogdoad, *og'dō-ad*, *n.* a set of eight. [*Gr. ogdoas*, —*ados*—*okto*, eight.]

ogee, *ō'jē*, *ō-jē*, *n.* a moulding S-shaped in section: an S-shaped curve.—*adj.* having S-shaped curves.—*adj.* ogee'd. [*Fr. ogive*; see *ogive*.]

ogive, *ō'jiv*, *ō-jiv*, *n.* (*archit.*) a diagonal rib of a vault: a pointed arch or window.—*adj.* ogival. [*Fr.*: origin doubtful, poss.—*Ar. auj*, summit.]

ogle, *ō'gl*, *v.t.* to look at fondly with side glances.—*v.i.* to cast amorous glances.—*ns.* o'gle; o'gler; o'gling. [*Cf. L.G. orgeln*, freq. of *orgen*, to look at; *Ger. äugeln*, to leer, *auge*, eye.]

Ogpu, *og'pō*, *og-pō*, *n.* Russian secret police of 1922-34. [From the initials of *Obedinnnoe Gosudarstvennoe Politicheskoe Upravlenie*, Unified State Political Directorate.]

ogre, *ō'gr*, *n.* a man-eating monster or giant of fairy tales:—*fem.* o'gress.—*adj.* o'gr(e)ish. [*Fr. ogre*, prob. invented by Perrault.]

Ogygian, *ō-gi'i-en*, *ō-gi'i-en*, *adj.* pertaining to the mythical Attic king *Ogygēs*: prehistoric, primeval: of Circe's island, *Ogygia*.

oh, *ō*, *interj.* denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, &c. [*See o.*]

ohm, *ōm*, *n.* the unit of electrical resistance—that in common use being the international ohm, the resistance offered, at the temperature of melting ice, to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury 14521 grams in mass, of uniform cross-sectional area, and

ohm's law, that strength proportional to electromotive force and inversely to resistance. [*Georg Simon Ohm*, German electrician, 1787-1854.]

oho, *ō-hō*, *interj.* expressing triumphant surprise or gratification.

ohone, *ōchōne*, *ō-hūn'*, *interj.* (*Ir.* and *Highland*) of lamentation. [*Ir.* and *Gael. ochoin*.]

oldium, *ōld-i-əm*, *n.* the conoidal stage of the vine-mildew and other fungi. [*Gr. olon*, an egg, with *dim.* suffix *-idion* Latinised.]

oil, *oil*, *n.* the juice from the fruit of the olive-tree: any greasy liquid: (*in pl.*) oil-paints or painting: (*in pl.*) oilskins.—*v.t.* to smear, lubricate, or anoint with oil.—*v.i.* to take oil aboard as fuel.—*ns.* oil-bath, a receptacle containing lubricating oil through which part of a machine passes; oil-beetle, a beetle (*Meloe* and kindred) that emits a yellowish oily liquid from the legs when disturbed; oil-belt, a belt of country yielding mineral oil; oil-bird, the guacharo; oil-burner, a ship that uses oil as fuel: a lamp-burner for use with oil; oil'cake, a cattle-food made of the residue of oil-seeds when most of the oil has been pressed out; oil'can, a can for carrying oil or for applying lubricating oil; oil'cloth, a canvas coated with linseed-oil paint;

stance mixed with treated, lubricated, served in oil: (*si*) an internal-combustion engine burning vapour from oil; oil'er, one who, or that which, oils: an oil-can: (*coll.*) a coat of oilskin: a ship driven by oil: a ship that carries oil; oil'ery, the commodities, business, or establishment of an oil-man; oil'field, a district that produces mineral oil; oil'-gas, illuminating gas or heating gas made by

destructive distillation of oil; oil'-gland, the uropygial gland in birds, forming a secretion used in preening the feathers.—*adv.* oil'y.—*ns.* oil'-iness; oil'-man, one who deals in oils; oil'-mill, a grinding-mill for expressing oil from seeds, &c.; oil'-nut, the North American butter-nut, the buffalo-nut, or other oil-yielding nut; oil'-paint'ing, a picture painted in oil-colours: the art of painting in oil-colours; oil'-palm, a palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) whose fruit-pulp yields palm-oil; oil'-press, a machine for expressing oils from seeds or pulp; oil'-seed, any seed that yields oil; oil'-shale, a shale containing diffused hydrocarbons in a state suitable for distillation into mineral oils; oil'-silk, a transparent silk fabric impregnated with oxidised oil; oil'skin, cloth made waterproof by means of oil: a garment made of oilskin; oil'stone, a whetstone used with oil; oil'-tanker, a vessel constructed for carrying oil in bulk; oil'-well, a boring made for petroleum.—*adj.* oil'y, consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of oil: greasy: unctuous.—oil one's palm, to bribe him; strike oil (see strike). [O.Fr. *oile* (Fr. *huile*)—L. *oleum*—Gr. *elaion*—*elaia*, olive-tree, olive.]

oillet, *oi'lit*, *n.* an obs. form of eyelet.

oino-, *oi-nō*-, in composition, an occasional variant in words beginning oeno-.

ointment, *oi'nt'ment*, *n.* anything used in anointing: (med.) any greasy substance applied to diseased or wounded parts: an unguent.—*v.t.* oint (*Dryden*), to anoint. [Fr. *oint*, p.p. of *oindre*—L. *unguere*, to anoint.]

Oireachtas, *oi'ahk-thas*, *n.* the legislature of Eire (President, Seanad, and Dail). [Ir., assembly.]

okapi, *ō-kā'pē*, *n.* a giraffe-like animal of Central Africa:—*pl.* oka'pis. [Native name.]

okay, *ō-kā'*, *adj.* (*slang*). See O.K. in List of Abbreviations.—*v.t.* to mark or pass as right.

oke, *ōk*, *n.* a Turkish weight of about 2½ lb. [Turk. *ğah*, appar. through Gr. from L. *uncia*, ounce.]

okra, *ōkrā*, *ōkrā*, *n.* *Hibiscus esculentus*, gumbo. [From a W. African name.]

old, *ōld*, *adj.* advanced in years: having been long or relatively long in existence, use, or possession: of a specified (or to be specified) age: of long standing: worn or worn out: out of date: superseded or abandoned: former: old-fashioned: antique: ancient: early: belonging to later life: belonging to former times: (of a language) of the earliest or earliest known stage: long practised or experienced: having the characteristics of age: familiar, accustomed: (*coll.*) in good plenty (esp. in high old): (*coll.*) a general word of familiar or affectionate approbation or contempt (often good old): reckoned according to Old Style (see below):—*comp.* old'er, old'er (q.v.); *superl.* old'est, old'est.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) of old.—*n.* an old person: olden times, old.—*n.* old-clothes'man, one who buys cast-off garments.—*v.t.* and *v.t.* old'en, to age.—*adj.* old, ancient.—*adj.* old-fashion'ed, of a fashion like that used long ago: out of date: clinging to old things and old styles: with manners like those of a grown-up person (said of a child).—*n.* old-fashion'edness.—*adjs.* old-fō'g(e)yish, like an old fogey; old-gen'tlemanly, characteristic of an old gentleman; old'ish, somewhat old.—*ns.* old-maid'hood, old-maid'ism.—*adj.* old-maid'ish, like the conventional old maid, prim.—*n.* old'n'ess.—*adj.* old'-school, of the old school.—*n.* old'ster (*coll.*), a man getting old: a midshipman of four years' standing, a master's mate.—*adj.* old'-time, of or pertaining to times long gone by: of long standing: old-fashioned.—*ns.* old'-tim'er, one who has long been where he is; old'-wife, the harel: a fish of various kinds—sea-bream, file-fish, &c.—*adjs.* old-wom'anish, like an old woman; old'-world, belonging to earlier times, antiquated, old-fashioned.—old age, the later part of life (old'-age pension, a pension for one who has reached old age, esp. under a national system instituted in 1908); old bachelor, somewhat elderly or confirmed bachelor; old boy, (*coll.*) one's father, husband, &c.: an old or oldish man, esp. one in authority, or one who has some

air of youthfulness: a former pupil:—*form.* old girl; Old Catholic, a member of a body that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church on the question of papal infallibility; old country, the mother-country; Old Dominion, Virginia; Old English (see English): the form of black-letter used by 16th-century English printers; old face, the early roman type such as Caslon used; Old Glory, the Stars and Stripes; old gold, a dull gold colour like tarnished gold, used in textile fabrics; old hand, an experienced performer: an old convict; Old Harry, Niek, One, &c., the devil; Old Hundred (Old Hundredth), a famous tune set in England about the middle of the 16th century to Kethe's version of the 100th Psalm, marked 'Old Hundredth' in Tate and Brady (1696); Old Light, a member of a relatively less advanced religious school—applied esp. to the party in the Scottish Secession Church who continued to hold unchanged the principle of connexion between Church and State; old maid, a spinster, esp. one who is likely to remain a spinster: a woman, or more often a man, of the character supposed to be common among spinsters—fussy, prim, conventional, over-cautious, methodical: a simple game played by passing and matching cards: also the player left with the odd card; old man, unregenerate human nature: adult male kangaroo: (*coll.*) one's husband, father, or employer: captain of a merchant ship: a familiar friendly or encouraging term of address: southernwood; Old Red Sandstone, the lacustrine or continental equivalent of the (marine) Devonian, so called in contradistinction to the New Red Sandstone; old rose, a deep soft pink; old salt, an experienced sailor; old school, those whose ways or thoughts are such as prevailed in the past; old school tie, the emblem of minor (esp. upper-class) loyalties; old soldier (see soldier); old song, a mere trifle, a very small price; old squaw (U.S.), the harel; old story, something one has heard before: something that happened long ago, or has happened often; Old Style (see style): a type-face in imitation of old face; Old Testament (see Testament); Old Tom, a kind of sweetened gin; old wife, an old woman: one who has the character ascribed to old women: (*Scot.*) a chimney-cap for curing smoking; old woman, (*coll.*) one's wife or mother: an old-womanish person; Old World, the Eastern hemisphere.—of old, long ago: in or of ancient times: formerly. [O.E. *ald* (W.S. *eald*); Du. *oud*, Ger. *alt*.]

Olea, *ō-lē'*, *n.* the olive genus, giving name to the family Oleaceae, including ash, privet, and jasmine.—*adj.* olea'ceous. [L. *olea*, olive.]

oleaginous, *ō-lē-ā'jū-nūs*, *adj.* oily.—*n.* oleagin'ousness. [L. *oleāginus*—*oleum*, oil.]

oleander, *ō-lī-an'dər*, *n.* an evergreen shrub (*Nerium Oleander*) of the Apocynaceae, with lance-shaped leathery leaves and beautiful red or white flowers, the rose-bay or rose-laurel. [L.L. *oleander*; derivation from *rhododendron*, influenced by *laurus* and *olea*, has been conjectured.]

oleaster, *ō-lī-as'tər*, *n.* properly the true wild olive: extended to the so-called wild olive, *Elaeagnus*.

[L. *oleaster*—*olea*, an olive-tree—Gr. *elaia*.]

oleate, *ō-lē-ā'tē*, *n.* a salt of oleic acid.—*adj.* oleifant (*ō-lī-fī'ant* or *ō-lē-fī-ant*), oil-forming (in oleifant gas, ethylene).—*n.* olefine (*-fin*, *-fen*), any hydrocarbon of the ethyleneseries.—*adjs.* ole'ic (or *ō-lī-ik*), pertaining to or got from oil (as in oleic acid, C₁₈H₃₄O₂); oleif'erous, producing oil, as seeds.—*ns.* olein (*ō-lī-in*), a glycerine ester of oleic acid; oleo (*ō-lē-ō*), a contraction for oleograph or for oleomargarine; oleograph, a print in oil-colours to imitate an oil-painting; oleography; oleomargarine, margarine; oleo-res'in, a solution of a resin in an oil. [L. *oleum*, oil.]

olecranon, *ō-lī-kra'nōn*, *n.* a process forming the upper part of the ulna.—*adj.* olecra'nial. [Gr. *olekranōn*—*ōlenē*, elbow, *krānion*, head.]

olent, *ō-lēnt*, *adj.* having a smell. [L. *olēns*, -ēntis, p.p. of *olere*, to smell.]

Olenus, *ō-lē-nūs*, *n.* a typically Upper Cambrian genus of trilobites.—*n.* Olenell'us, a similar

Lower Cambrian genus. [Gr. *Olenos*, who was turned to stone.]

oleraceous, *ol-pr-ā'shəs*, *adj.* of the nature of a pot-herb, for kitchen use. [L. (*holeraceus*)—(*h*)*olus*,

o, or used in, olfact'ible. olfact're, to

incisions in species of *Boswellia* in Somaliland and southern Arabia. [L.L., prob.—Gr. *libanos*, frankincense.]

old, *ol'id*, *adj.* rank-smelling. [L. *olidus*—*olēre*, to smell.]

olig-, *oligo-*, *ol'ig-*, *-ō-* few.—*ns.* oligæmia

normal deficiency of arché, rule), a member of an oligarchy.—*adjs.* oligarch'al, oligarch'ic, -ic'al.—*ns.* oligarchy (-ar-ki), government by a small exclusive class: a state so governed: a small body of men who have the supreme power of a state in their hands; oligist (*ol'i-jist*; Fr. *fer oligiste*—*fer*, iron, Gr. *oligistos*, superl. of *oligos*, little; as containing less iron than magnetite), crystallised haematite.—*adj.* Oligocene (*ol'i-gō-sēn*) (*geol.*; Gr. *kainos*, new; as having few fossil molluscs of living species), between Eocene and Miocene.—*n.* the Oligocene system, period, or strata.—*n.* oligochaete (*ol'i-gō-kēt*; Gr. *chaîtē*, bristle), any worm of the Oligochaet'ia, chaetopods in which the locomotor organs are reduced to bristles—earth-worms, &c.—*adj.* oligochrome (*ol'i-gō-khrōm*; Gr. *chrōma*, colour), painted in few colours.—Also *n.*—*ns.* oligoclase (*ol'i-gō-klās*, -klāz; Gr. *klāsīs*, cleavage, because thought to have a less perfect cleavage than albite), a soda-lime triclinal felspar; oligoeythæmia (*ol-i-gō-si-thē-mi-ā*; Gr. *kytos*, a vessel, *haima*, blood), defect of red cells in the blood.—*adj.* oligom'eros (Gr. *meros*, a part), having few parts: having fewer members than the other whorls of a flower. [Gr. *oligos*, little, few.]

ollo, *ol'i-ō*, *n.* a savoury dish of different sorts of meat and vegetables: a mixture: a medley: a miscellany: a variety entertainment.—*pl.* ollas. [Sp. *olla*—L. *olla*, a pot; cf. *olla*.]

oliphant, *ol'i-fant*, *n.* an obsolete form of elephant: an ancient ivory hunting-horn.

ollitory, *ol'i-tō-rī*, *adj.* pertaining to kitchen vegetables.—*n.* a kitchen-garden: a pot-herb. [L. (*h*)*olitor*, gardener—(*h*)*olus*, (*h*)*oleris*, a pot-herb, vegetable.]

olive, *ol'iv*, *n.* a tree (*Olea europæa*) cultivated round the Mediterranean for its oily fruit: extended to many more or less similar trees: the fruit of the olive-tree: peace, of which the olive was the emblem: a colour like the unripe olive: a person of olive-coloured complexion: an olive-shaped or oval object of various kinds: a gasteropod mollusc (*Oliva*) of warm seas with olive-shaped

live-green; (ō-liv'-nūt,

or *ol'iv*), a mineral, hydrated copper arsenate, often olive-coloured: *olive-oll*, oil pressed from the fruit of the olive: *olive-shell*, the shell of the mollusc *Oliva*: *olive*, an olive-shaped button: an oval mock-pearl for trade with savages: *olive-*

child (Ps. cxxxviii. 3; 17. 12.); olive-green, a dull dark yellowish green of American uniforms. [Fr.—L. *oliva*.]

Oliver, *ol'i-vēr*, *n.* the comrade-in-arms of Roland (A.v.).

Oliver. See Bath.

oliver, *ol'i-vēr*, *n.* a forge-hammer worked by foot. [Origin unknown.]

Olivertan, *ol-i-vēr-tān*, *n.* an adherent of the great Protector, Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658).

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; dlien (then)

Olivetian, *ol-iv-ē'tān*, *n.* one of an order of Benedictine monks founded in 1313, the original house at Monte Oliveto, near Siena.

olla, (Lat.) *ol'ā*, (Sp.) *ol'yā*, *n.* a jar or urn: an olio.

—*n.* olla-podrida (*ol'yā po-drē'dā*; Sp., rotten pot), a Spanish mixed stew or hash of meat and vegetables: any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection. [L. *olla* and Sp. *olla*, pot, Sp. *podrida*—L. *putrida* (fem.).]

ollav, ollamh, *ol'āv*, *n.* a doctor or master among the ancient Irish. [Ir. *ollamh*.]

ology, *ol's'ji*, *n.* a science whose name ends in -ology; any science.

olpe, *ol'pē*, *n.* a Greek jug. [Gr. *olpē*.]

olykoek, olycook, *ol'i-hōok*, *n.* (U.S.) a kind of doughnut. [Du. *olickoek*, lit. oil-cake.]

Olympus, *ol'im'pəs*, *n.* the name of several mountains, esp. of one in Thessaly, abode of the greater Greek gods: heaven.—*ns.* Olym'pia, a district in Elis, also the city of Pisa in it, where the Olympic games in honour of Olympian Zeus were celebrated; Olym'piad, in ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, used in reckoning time (the traditional date of the first Olympiad is 776 B.C.): a celebration of the Olympic games; Olym'plan, a dweller on Olympus, any of the greater gods, esp. Zeus: a godlike person: a competitor in the Olympic games.—*adj.* of Olympus: godlike: (now rare) of Olympia.—*adj.* Olym'ple, of Olympia: (now rare) of Olympus.—*n.pl.* Olym'pies, the Olympic games.—Olympic games, the ancient games celebrated every four years at Olympia: quadrennial international athletic contests, held at various centres since 1896. [Gr. *Olympos*.]

omadhaun, *om'ā-dān*, *n.* a fool. [Ir. *nmadan*.]

omasum, *ō-mā'sūm*, *n.* a ruminant's third stomach, the psalterium or manyplies.—*adj.* omā'sal. [L. *omasum*, ox tripe; a Gallic word.]

ombre, *om'bər*, -brā, *um'bər*, *n.* a game played with a pack of forty cards, usually by three persons, one against the others: the solo player. [Sp. *hombre*—L. *homo*, -inis, a man.]

ombrometer, *om-brom'i-tēr*, *n.* a rain-gauge.—*n.* om'brophil, -philō (-fil), a plant tolerant of much rain.—*adj.* om'broph'ilous.—*n.* om'brophobe, a plant intolerant of much rain.—*adj.* om'broph'obous. [Gr. *ombros*, a rain-storm, *metron*, measure, *philein*, to love, *phobein*, to fear.]

ombū, *om-bū'*, *n.* a South American tree, a species of *Phytolacca*, that grows isolated in the pampas: —*pl.* ombūs.

omega, *ō'mēg-ā*, *n.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet—long o (Ω, ω): the conclusion: as a numeral ω=800, ω=800,000. [Late Gr. *ō mega*, great O; opposed to omicron; the earlier Gr. name of the letter was *ō*.]

omelet, omelette, *om'lit*, -let, *n.* a pancake made of eggs, beaten up, and fried in a pan (with or without cheese, herbs, ham, jam, or other addition). [Fr. *omelette*, earlier *amelette*, apparently by change of suffix and metathesis from *l'alemelle* (*l'alemelle* for *la lemelle*), a thin plate—L. *lāmella*, *lāmīna*, a thin plate.]

omen, *ō'mən*, *n.* a sign of some future event, either

omēnum, *ō-men'təm*, *n.* a fold of peritoneum pre-

ceding from one of the abdominal viscera to another.—*pl.* omen'ta.—*adj.* omen'tal.—great omēnum, the epiploon. [L. *omēnum*.]

omer, *ō'mēr*, *n.* a Hebrew dry measure containing about half a gallon, ½ ephah. [Heb. *ōmer*.]

omeron, *ō-mi'krən*, *ō-mē'krən*, *n.* the fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet—short o (Ο, ο): as a numeral o'=70, o=70,000. [Late Gr. *o micron*, little O; opposed to omega; the earlier Greek name of the letter was *ou*.]

ominous, *om'* or *ōm'in-əs*, containing, an omen:

picious.—*adv.* om'inously.

[See omen.]

omit, *ô-mit'*, *v.t.* to leave out: to fail, fail to perform: (*Shak.*) to disregard: (*Shok.*) to leave off, let go:—*pr.p.* omitting; *part.* and *pa.p.* omitted.—*adj.* omitt'ible, that may be omitted.
—*n.* omission (*-mish'n*), act of omitting: a thing omitted.—*adj.* omitt'ive, omitting, of the nature of omission.—*ns.* omitt'ance, (*Shak.*) omission; omitt'er. [*L.* *omittere*, *omissum*—*ob-*, in front, *mittere*, *missum*, to send.]

omlah, *om'la*, *n.* a staff of officials in India. [*Ar.* *'umalâ*.]

ommateum, *om-a-tē'am*, *n.* a compound eye:—*pl.* ommate'a.—*ns.* ommatidium, a simple element of a compound eye:—*pl.* ommatidia; ommatophore (*-at'ô-fôr*), an eye-stalk, as in snails. [*Gr.* *ommat*, *-atos*, an eye.]

omnity, *om-nē'i-ti*, omniety, *om-ni'i-ti*, *ns.* allness, the condition of being all. [*L.* *omnis*, all.]

omniana —*n.* all —*n.* all —*n.* all —*n.* all

omnibenevolent, —*n.* omnibenevolent, legal competence in all matters.—*adj.* omnibenevolent; omnidirectional, acting in all directions; omnifarious, of all kinds; omniferous, bearing or producing all kinds; omnific, all-creating; omniform, of, or capable of, every form.—*n.* omniformity.—*v.t.* omnify (*rare*), to make universal.—*adj.* omnigenous (*-niŷ'i-nus*), of all kinds.—*n.* omniparity, general equality.—*adj.* omniparous, producing all things; omnipatient, enduring all things.—*ns.* omnipotence, omnipotency, unlimited power.—*adj.* omnipotent, all-powerful.—*adv.* omnipotently.—*n.* omnipresence, quality of being present everywhere at the same time.—*adj.* omnipresent.—*n.* omniscience (*om-nish'ens*, *-yans*), knowledge of all things.—*adj.* omniscient, all-knowing.—*adv.* omnisciently.—*adj.* omnivorous, all-devouring. [*Zool.*] feeding on both animal and vegetable food. [*L.* *omnis*, all.]

omnibus, *om'ni-bus*, *n.* a large road-vehicle carrying a considerable number of passengers of the general public, or hotel guests (abbrev. *bus*): an omnibus box: an omnibus book: a waiter's or waitress's assistant (*pl.* *om'nibuses*).—*adj.* widely comprehensive: of miscellaneous contents.—omnibus book, a book containing reprints of several works, usu. by a single author or of items of the same type; omnibus box, a theatre box for many persons; omnibus clause, one that covers many different cases; omnibus train, one that stops at every station. [*Lit.* for all, dative *pl.* of *L. omnis*.]

omnium, *om'ni-um*, *n.* a Stock Exchange term for the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded.—*n.* om'nium-gath'erum (*coll.*: *sham Lotin*), a miscellaneous collection. [*L.*, of all; *gen. pl.* of *omnis*, all.]

omohyoid, *ô-mô-hi'oid*, *adj.* pertaining to shoulder-blade and hyoid.—*n.* the muscle joining these. [*Gr.* *ômos*, shoulder.]

omophagia, *ô-mô-faj'ya*, *-i-â*, *n.* the eating of raw flesh, esp. as a religious observance.—Also omophagy (*ô-mô-faj'i*).—*adj.* omophagic (*-faj'ik*), omophagous (*-mô-faj'is*). [*Gr.* *ômophagîa*—*ômos*, raw, *phagîn*, to eat.]

omophorion, *ô-mô-fô'ri-on*, *n.* an Eastern bishop's vestment like the pallium. [*Gr.* *ômophôriôn*—*ômos*, shoulder, *pherein*, to carry.]

omoplate, *ô-mô-plât*, *n.* the shoulder-blade or scapula. [*Gr.* *ômoplatê* (*-plâ-toi-ko-pli*), divine, a burning shoulder—shoulder, *platê*, blade, *shopetîn*, to look.]

omphacite, *om'fa-sit*, *n.* a grass-green pyroxene. [*Gr.* *ômphax*, *-akos*, an *amphacite* grape.]

omphalos, *om'fa-lôs*, *n.* the navel: a boss: a stone at Delphi held to mark the centre of the world: a centre.—*adj.* omphalic (*-fal'ik*); om'phaloid, navel-like.—*n.* om'phalomaney, divination of the number of future children from the knots in the navel-string. [*Gr.* *ômphalos*, navel.]

omrah, *om'ra*, *n.* a Mohammedan lord. [*Urdu* *umârâ*, orig. *pl.* of *Ar.* *amir*.]

on, on, *prep.* in contact with the upper, supporting,

outer, or presented surface of: to a position in contact with such a surface of: in or to a position or state of being supported by: having for basis, principle, or condition: subject to: in a condition or process of: towards or to: directed towards: in the direction of: against: applied to: with action applied to: with inclination towards: close to, beside: exactly or very nearly at: at the time, date, or occasion of: very little short of: just after: concerning, about: with respect to: by (in oaths and adjurations): at the risk of: assigned to: in addition to: (*obs.*) in: (*Shak.*, *Milt.*, of gaining, taking) from: (*obs.* or *dial.*) of: (*Scot.*, of marriage) to: (*Scot.*, of waiting) for: (*U.S.*) against: (*coll.*) at the expense of, to the disadvantage of: (*coll.*) cognisant of, enlightened about.—*adv.* in or into a position on something: towards something: in advance: (*slang*) on the way to being drunk: forward: in continuance: in, or into, or allowing connexion, supply, activity, operation, or validity: in progress: on the stage, the table, the fire, the programme, the menu, or anything else: not off.—*interj.* forward! proceed!—*adj.* (*cricket*) on the side on which the batsman stands (normally the bowler's right): in a condition expressed by the adverb on: agreed upon: willing to participate.—*n.* the on side.—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to go on: (with *with*; *coll.*) to put on.—*n.* on-licence, a licence to sell alcoholic liquors for consumption on the premises.—*adj.* and *adv.* on'side, not offside.—on to, to a position on (also on'to): forward to. [*O.E.* *on*; *Du.* *aan*; *O.N.* *â*; *Ger.* *an*; *Gr.* *ana*.]

on-, on-, a dial. form of the prefix un-.

onager, *on'a-jâr*, *n.* the wild ass of Central Asia: an ancient military engine for throwing great stones. [*L.*,—*Gr.* *onagros*—*onos*, an ass, *agrios*, wild—*agros*, a field.]

Onagra, *on'a-grâ*, *n.* (*bot.*) an old name for Oenothera, giving name to the family Onagraceae.—*adj.* onagraceous. [*Gr.* *onagros*, the plant also known as *oinotheros*; see *Oenothera*.]

onanism, *ô-nan-izm*, *n.* self-pollution.—*n.* onanism.—*adj.* onanistic. [*See* *Gen.* xxxviii. 9.]

once, *wun*, *adv.* a single time: on one occasion: at a former time: at some time in the future: (*obs.*) firstly: (*obs.*) in short: at any time.—*n.* one time.—*adj.* former.—*conj.* when once: as soon as.—*adj.* once-accented, marked with one accent—applied to the octave beginning with middle C.—*ns.* once-o-ver, a single comprehensive survey; once'er (*eccles. slang*), one who goes to church once on Sunday.—at once, without delay: alike: at the same time: for once, on one occasion only: once and again, more than once: now and then: once (and) for all, once only and not again: once in a way, while, occasionally: rarely: once or twice, a few times: once upon a time, at a certain time in the past—the usual formula for beginning a fairy-tale. [*O.E.* *ônes*, orig. *gen.* of *dn*, one, used as *adv.*]

Oncidium, *on-sid'i-um*, *n.* a tropical American genus of orchids. [*Gr.* *onkos*, a hook.]

oncology, *ong-kol'ô-jî*, *n.* the study of tumours.—*ns.* oncometer, an instrument for measuring variations in bulk of bodily organs; onco'tomy, incision into a tumour. [*Gr.* *onkos*, bulk, mass, tumour.]

oncome, *on'kum*, *-kzm*, *n.* (*Scot.*) coming on: a sudden fall of rain or snow: the beginning of attack by some insidious disease.—*n.* on'coming, approach.—*adj.* advancing: approaching. [*on*, come.]

Oncorhynchus, *ong-kô-ring'h'os*, *n.* a North Pacific genus of salmon. [*Gr.* *onkos*, hook, *rhynchos*, beak.]

oncost, *on'kost*, *n.* overhead expenses: an oncost-man.—*adj.* paid by time: causing oncost.—*n.* on'costman, a mine-worker paid by the day. [*on*, cost.]

ondatra, *on-dat'ra*, *n.* the musquash. [*Huron* *Indian*.]

ondine. Same as undine.

onding, *on'ding*, *n.* (*Scot.*) onset, esp. a sudden fall of rain or snow. [*on*, ding.]

one, *wun*, *adj.* single: of unit number: undivided: the same: a certain: a single but not specified:

oons, *ōnz*, *interj.* (*arch.*) a minced oath, for God's wounds.
 oont, *ōnt*, *n.* (*Anglo-Ind.*) a camel. [*Hind. ūnt.*]
 oop. See *oop*.
 oophoron, *ō-ōr-on*, *n.* (*zool.*) an ovary.—*ns.*
 oophorctomy, (*surg.*) removal of an ovary;
 oophoritis, inflammation of the ovary. [*Gr. ōphoros, -on*, egg-bearing.]
 oophyte, *ō-ō-fit*, *n.* in ferns and mosses, the gametophyte. [*Gr. ōion, egg, phyton*, plant.]
 oorial. Same as *urial*.
 oorle. Same as *ourle*.
 oosphere, *ō-ō-sfēr*, *n.* an unfertilized ovum. [*Gr. ōion, egg, sphairā*, sphere.]
 oospore, *ō-ō-spōr*, *n.* a zygote, esp. a resting zygote. [*Gr. ōion, egg, sporos*, seed.]
 ooze, *ōz*, *n.* (*obs.*) sap: the liquor of a tan vat: gentle flow, as of water through sand or earth: slimy mud: a fine-grained, soft, deep-sea deposit, composed of shells and fragments of foraminifera, diatoms, and other organisms.—*v.i.* to flow gently: to percolate, as a liquid through pores or small openings: to leak.—*v.t.* to exude.—*adv.* oozyly.
 —*n.* oozy'ness.—*adj.* oozy'y, resembling ooze: slimy: oozing. [Partly O.E. *wōs*, juice, partly O.E. *wāse*, mud.]
 ooze, *ōz*, *n.* (*Scot.*) fluff: nap.—*adj.* oozy'y. [*Prob. pl. of ōo'*.]
 op. See *opus*.
 opacely, opacously. See under *opaque*.
 opah, *ō-pā*, *n.* the kingfish (Lampri), a large sea-fish with laterally flattened body, constituting a family of uncertain affinities. [*West African origin.*]
 opal, *ō-pl*, *n.* amorphous silica with some water, usually milky white with fine play of colour, in some varieties precious: opal-glass: the colouring of opal.—*adj.* of opal: like opal.—*adj.* opaled.
 —*n.* opalescence, a milky iridescence.—*adj.* opalescent.—*n.* opal-glass', white or opalescent glass.—*adj.* opaline (*-ēn, -in*), relating to, like, or of opal.—*n.* opal-glass: a photographic print fixed on plate-glass.—*adj.* opalised, converted into opal: opalescent. [*L. opalus; Gr. opallios*, perh. —*Sans. upala*, gem.]
 opaque, *ō-pāk'*, *adj.* shady: dark: that cannot be seen through: impervious to light or to radiation of some particular kind: (fig.) obscure, hard to understand: impervious to sense: dolish.—*v.t.* to make opaque.—*n.* opacity (*ō-pā-si-ti*), opacity.—*adj.* opacous (*ō-pā-kūs*).—*adv.* opaque'y.—*n.* opaque'ness, quality of being opaque: want of transparency. [*L. opacus*.]
 ope, *ōp*, *adj.*, *v.t.*, and *v.i.* (*poet.*) a shortened form of *open*.
 opidoscope, *ōp-ī-dā-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for illustrating sound by means of light. [*Gr. ops* (found in the oblique cases), voice, *eidos*, form, *skopein*, to look at.]
 open, *ō-pn*, *adj.* not shut: allowing passage out or in: exposing the interior: unobstructed: free: unenclosed: exposed: uncovered: liable: generally accessible: available: ready to receive or transact business with members of the public: public: free to be discussed: obvious: un concealed: undisguised: unfolded, spread out, expanded: unrestricted: not finally decided, concluded, settled, or assigned: not dense in distribution or texture: widely spaced: loose: much interrupted by spaces or holes: (*naut.*) showing a visible space between: clear: unfrozen: not frosty: not hazy: free from trees: frank: unserved: (*mus.*) unstopped: without use of valve, crook, or key: (of an organ pipe) not closed at the top: (of a vowel sound) low, with wide aperture for the breath: (of a consonant) without stopping of the breath stream: (of a syllable) ending with a vowel.—*v.t.* to make open: to make as an opening: to make an opening in: to clear: to expose to view: to expound: to declare open: to begin.—*v.i.* to become open: to have an opening, aperture, or passage: to serve as passage: to begin to appear: to begin: to give tongue: to speak out.—*n.* a clear space: public view: open market: an opening.—*adjs.* openable; open-

air', outdoor; open-armed', cordially welcoming.—*n.* open-cast in mining or excavation open overhead.—*n.* open-chain', (*chem.*) with as a chain with loose ends.—*n.* opener.—*adjs.* open-eyed, (*Shak.*) watchful: astonished: fully aware of what is involved; open-field, having the arable land in unenclosed strips held by different cultivators; open-handed', with an open hand: generous: liberal.—*n.* open-hand'edness.—*adj.* open-heart'ed, with an open heart: frank: generous.—*n.* open-heart'edness.—*adj.* open-hearth, making use of, or having, a shallow hearth of reverberating type.—*n.* open'ing, an open place: a breach: an aperture: a gap: a street or road breaking the line of another: a beginning: a preliminary statement of a case in court: the initial moves, or mode of beginning, in a game: (*U.S.*) a shopkeeper's first display of a new season's goods: the two pages exposed together when a book is opened: opportunity.—*adv.* open'y.—*adj.* open-minded', free from prejudice: ready to receive and consider new ideas.—*n.* open-mind'edness.—*adj.* open-mouthed, gaping: expectant: greedy: clamorous.—*ns.* open'ness; open-ness'ame, a spell or other means of making barriers fly open—from the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves in the *Arabian Nights*; open-stitch (*Scot.* open-steel), a kind of open-work stitching; open-work, any work showing openings through it.—*adj.* open-cast.—open access, public access to the shelves of a library; open aestivation, aestivation without overlap or meeting of the edges of the perianth leaves; open book, anything that can be read or interpreted without difficulty; open bundle, a vascular bundle with cambium; open circuit, a broken circuit; open diapason, one of the chief foundation stops of an organ; open door, free and equal opportunity of trading for all; open fire, an exposed fire on a domestic hearth: to begin to shoot; open harmony, chords not in close position; open house, hospitality to all comers; open letter, a letter addressed to a person but intended for public reading; open note, a note produced by an unstopped string, open pipe, or without crook, &c.: (*U.S.*) a printed or written note without a solid black head—a semibreve or minim; open out, to make or become more widely open: to expand: to disclose: to unpack: to develop: to bring into view: to open the throttle, accelerate; open question, a matter undecided; open score, one with a separate stave for each part; open sea, unenclosed sea, clear of headlands; open secret, a matter known to many but not explicitly divulged; open shop, a factory not confined to union labour; open town, one without troops or military installations, and hence, according to international law, immune from attack of any kind; open up, to open thoroughly or more thoroughly: to lay open: to disclose: to make available for traffic, colonisation, or the like; open verdict, a verdict that a crime has been committed without specifying the criminal. [*O.E. open; cf. Du. open, O.N. opinn, Ger. offen; prob. related to up.*]
 opera, *ō-pā-rā*, *n.* musical drama (comic opera— which may end tragically—admits spoken dialogue; grand opera does not): an opera-house.—*adj.* used in or for an opera.—*ns.* op'ra-cloak, an elegant cloak for evening wear, esp. in the auditorium of a theatre; op'ra-danc'er, one who dances in ballets introduced into operas; op'ra-glass, a small binocular telescope for use in the theatre; op'ra-hat, a collapsible tall hat; op'ra-house, a theatre for opera; op'ra-sing'er.—*adj.* operatic (*-at'ik*), pertaining to or resembling opera.—*adv.* operat'ically. [*It. —L. opera; cf. operate.*]
 opera, *ō-pā-rā*, *pl.* of *opus*.
 opera-bouffe, *ō-pā-rā-boōf*, *n.* a funny or farcical opera. [*Fr. opéra bouffe.*—*It. opera buffa; cf. buffoon.*]
 operate, *ō-pā-rāt*, *v.i.* to work: to exert strength: to produce any effect: to exert moral power:

(U.S.) to be in activity, act, carry on business: (*med.*) to take effect upon the human system: (*surg.*) to perform some unusual act upon the body with the hand or an instrument.—*v.t.* to effect: to produce by agency: to work: (U.S.) to conduct, run, carry on.—*adj.* operable, admitting of an operation; operant, operative: active: effective.
—*n.* an operat act or process done or carried out: of working: action or movements: surgical performance.—*adj.* operational, relating to operations; operative, having the power of operating or acting: exerting force: producing effects: efficacious.—*n.* a workman in a manufactory: a labourer.—*adv.* operatively.—*ns.* operativeness; operātor, one who, or that which, operates: one charged with the operation of a machine, instrument, or apparatus: one who deals in stocks: (U.S.) a mine-owner: (*metl.*) a symbol, signifying an operation to be performed.—operating table, theatre, one set apart for use in surgical operations; operational research, systematic investigation to discover how a weapon, tactic, or strategy can be altered to give better results; operative words, the words in a deed legally effecting the transaction (e.g. *devise and bequeath* in a will): (loosely) the most significant words. [*L.* *operāri*, -ātus=opera, work, closely connected with *opus*, *operis*, work.]
operculum, *ō-pər-kū-ləm*, *n.* (*bot.*) a cover or lid: (*zool.*) the plate over the entrance of a shell: the gill-cover of fishes:—*pl.* opercula.—*adj.* opercular, belonging to the operculum; operculate, -d, having an operculum. [*L.* *operculum*=operire, to cover.]

opereetta, *ō-pər-et-ā*, *n.* a short, light musical drama.—*n.* operettist, a composer of operettas. [*It.*, dim. of *opera*.]

opereose, *ō-p-ə-rōs*, *adj.* laborious: tedious.—*adv.* opereously.—*ns.* opereousness, operosity (-or-i-ti). [*L.* *operōsus*=*opus*, *operis*, work.]

ophi-, ophiol-, *ō-fī-*, -ō-, or -ō-, in composition, snake.—*ns.* ophiolēte, a marble containing green serpentine; ophiolēte (-klid; *Fr.* *ophiolēte*—*Gr.* *kleis*, *kleidos*, key), a keyed wind-instrument developed from the serpent, a bass or alto key-bugle.—*n.pl.* Ophidia (*Gr.* *ophidion*, dim.), the snakes as an order or suborder of reptiles.—*n.* and *adj.* ophidian.—*ns.* Ophioglossum (*Gr.* *ophioglossos*, tongue genus, giving,

ceae, a family of euphorangiate ferns; ophiolater, a snake-worshipper; ophiolatry (*Gr.* *latreia*, worship), snake-worship.—*adj.* ophiolatrous; ophiolog'ic, -al.—*ns.* ophiologist; ophiology, the study of snakes; ophiomorph (*Gr.* *morphe*, form), a caecilian amphibian.—*adj.* ophiomorph'ic, -ous, snakelike; ophiophagous (*Gr.* *phagein*, to eat), snake-eating.—*ns.* ophiophilist, a snake-lover; Ophism; ophite, a name given to various rocks mottled with green: (*onc.*) serpentine-rock: (later) a kind of diabase: Ophite, one of a Gnostic sect that revered snakes.—*adj.* ophitic (*ō-fī-tik*), pertaining to ophite: having pyroxene crystals enclosing felspar laths: Ophitic, of the Ophites.—*ns.* Ophitism; Ophiura (-ō-fī-rā, -ūrā; *Gr.* *ourā*, tail), a genus of brittle-stars.—*ns.* and *adj.* ophiuran; ophiurid; ophiuroid.—*n.pl.* Ophiurida, Ophiuroid'ea, the brittle-stars, a class of echinoderms like starfish with long snaky sharply differentiated arms. [*Gr.* *ophis*, snake.]

ophthalm-, of-thalm-, *ōf'*, in composition, eye.—*n.* ophthalm'ia, inflammation of the eye, esp. of the conjunctiva.—*adj.* ophthalm'ic, pertaining to

ophthalmoseop'ically.—*n.* ophthalmos'copy, examination of the interior of the eye with the ophthalmoscope. [*Gr.* *ophthalmos*, eye.]

opiate, *ō-pi-āt*, *n.* a drug containing opium to induce sleep: that which dulls sensation, physical or mental.—*adj.* inducing sleep.—*v.t.* to treat with opium: to dull.—*adj.* opiated. [*opium*.]

opificer, *ō-pif-i-sēr*, *n.* an artificer. [*L.* *opifex*, -icis=opus, work, facere, to make.]

opine, *ō-pin'*, *v.t.* to suppose: to form or express as an opinion.—*adj.* opin'able, capable of being thought. [*Fr.* *opiner*—*L.* *opināri*, to think.]

opinicus, *ō-pin-i-kəs*, *n.* (*her.*) a half-lion, half-dragon. [*Origin unknown*.]

opinion, *ō-pin-yən*, *n.* what seems to one to be probably true: judgment: estimation: favourable estimation: (*Shak.*) arrogance: (*Shak.*)

ated, opin'ionative.

opinion, *ō-pin-yən*, *n.* what seems to one to be probably true: judgment: estimation: favourable estimation: (*Shak.*) arrogance: (*Shak.*)

opismeter, *ō-pi-som'i-tēr*, *n.* a map-measuring instrument with a wheel that traces a line on the map and then runs backward along the scale. [*Gr.* *opisō*, backward, *metron*, measure.]

opisth-, opistho-, in composition, behind.—*n.* and

opisth-, *ō-pis-thā-brangh*; *Gr.* *branchia*, an order of ind the heart.—

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oppōnēns, -entis, pr.p. of *oppōnere*—*ob*, in the way of, *pōnere*, to place.]
opportune, *op'or-tūn*, or *-tūn'* (*Shak.* *op-or-tūn*), *adj.* occurring at a fitting time: conveniently presented: timely: convenient: suitable: opportunist.—*adv.* *opportune'ly* (or *op'*).—*ns.* *opportune'ness* (or *op'*); *opportun'ism* (or *op'*), practice of regulating actions by favourable opportunities rather than consistent principles; *opportun'ist* (or *op'*), a politician who waits for events before declaring his opinions, or shapes his policy to circumstances of the moment: a person without settled principles.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *opportun'ity*, (*rare*) *opportune'ness*: (*obs.*) *fitness*: an occasion offering a possibility. [*Fr. opportun*—*L. opportunus*—*ob*, before, *portus*, -us, a harbour.]
oppose, *o-pōz'*, *v.t.* to place in front or in the way (with *to*): to place or apply face to face or front to front: to set in contrast or balance: to set in contention: to place as an obstacle: to face: to resist: to contend with.—*v.i.* to make objection.—*n.* *opposability*.—*adj.* *oppos'able*, that may be opposed: capable of being applied by the front surface (as a thumb); *oppos'less*, (*Shak.*) not to be opposed, irresistible.—*n.* *oppos'er*. [*Fr. opposer*—*L. ob*, against, *pos*, to place—*L. pausare*, to rest, stop; see *posc*.]
opposite, *op'ō-zit*, *adj.* placed over against: standing in front: face to face: facing on the other side: (*bot.*) of foliage leaves, in pairs at each node, with the stem between: of floral parts, on the same radius: directly contrary: diametrically opposed: opposed: corresponding.—*adv.* in or to an opposite position or positions.—*prep.* *opposite to*.—*n.* that which is opposed or contrary: an opponent: (*Milt.*) *opposition*.—*adv.* *oppos'itely*.—*n.* *oppos'iteness*.—*adj.* *oppositive* (*-pōz'*), characterised by opposing: adversative: inclined to oppose.—*be* *opposite with* (*Shak.*), to be perverse and contradictory in dealing with; *opposite number*, one who has a corresponding place in another set: one who is allotted to another as partner, opponent, &c. [*Fr.*—*L. oppositus*—*ob*, against, *pōnere*, *positum*, to place.]
opposition, *op-ō-zish'ən*, *n.* the act of opposing or of setting opposite: the state of being opposed or placed opposite: opposed or opposite position: an opposite: contrast: contradistinction: resistance: (*logic*) a difference of quantity or quality between two propositions having the same subject and predicate: a body of opposers: the party that opposes the ministry or existing administration: (*astron.*) the situation of a heavenly body, as seen from the earth, when it is directly opposite to another, esp. the sun.—*adj.* of the parliamentary opposition.—*adj.* *oppos'itional*.—*n.* *oppos'itionist*, a member of the opposition. [*L. oppositio*, -ōnis; cf. *opposite*.]
oppress, *o-pres'*, *v.t.* to press against or upon: (*obs.*) to crush: (*obs.*) to smother: to overwhelm: (*obs.*) to take by surprise: to distress: to lie heavy upon: to treat with tyrannical cruelty or injustice: to load with heavy burdens: (*obs.*) to ravish.—*n.* *oppression* (*o-presh'ən*), act of oppressing: tyranny: feeling of distress or of being weighed down: dullness of spirits: (*Shak.*) *pressure*.—*adj.* *oppress'ive*, tending to oppress: overburdensome: tyrannical: heavy: overpowering.—*adv.* *oppress'ively*.—*ns.* *oppress'iveness*; *oppress'or*. [*Fr. opprimer*—*L.L. opprēssāre*, freq. of *L. opprimere*, *oppressura*—*ob*, against, *primere*, to press.]
opprobrium, *o-prōb'ri-əm*, *n.* disgrace, reproach, or imputation of shameful conduct: infamy: anything that brings such reproach.—*adj.* *oppro'brious*, expressive of *opprobrium* or disgrace: reproachful: infamous.—*adv.* *oppro'briously*.—*n.* *oppro'briousness*. [*L. opprobrium*—*ob*, against, *probrum*, reproach.]
opugn, *o-pūn'*, *v.t.* to assail, esp. by argument: to oppose: to call in question.—*n.* *opugnancy* (*o-pug-nan-si*), (*Shak.*) antagonism.—*adj.* *opugn'ant*, opposing: hostile.—*n.* an opponent.—*n.* *opugn'ner* (*o-pūn'ar*). [*L. oppugnare*, to attack—*ob*, against, *pugno*, a fight.]
opsimath, *op'si-moth*, *n.* one who learns late in life.

—*n.* *opsim'athy*, learning obtained late in life. [*Gr. opsimathēs*—*opse*, late, *mathē*, learning.]
opsiometer, *op-si-om'i-tar*, *n.* an optometer. [*Gr. opsis*, sight, *metron*, measure.]
opsonium, *op-sō-ni-əm*, *n.* anything eaten with bread as a relish, esp. fish.—*ns.* *opsom'ania*, any morbid love for some special kind of food; *opsom'ania*.—*adj.* *opsonic* (*op-sor'ik*), relating to opsonin.—*n.* *op'sonin*, a constituent of blood-serum which makes bacteria more readily consumed by phagocytes. [Latinised from *Gr. op'sōnion*—*opson*, cooked food, relish.]
opt, *opt*, *v.i.* to make a choice, esp. of nationality when territory is transferred.—*n.* *opt'ant*, one who opts: one who has exercised a power of choosing, esp. his nationality.—*adj.* *optative* (*opt'ō-tiv*, or *opt'ā-tiv*), expressing desire or wish.—*n.* (*gram.*) a mood of the verb expressing wish.—*adv.* *opt'atively*. [*L. optāre*, -ōtum, to choose, wish.]
optic, -al, *op'tik*, -al, *adj.* relating to sight, or to the eye, or to optics.—*n.* *op'tic*, (now mainly *factet*.) an eye: (*obs.*) a lens, telescope, or microscope.—*adv.* *opt'ically*.—*ns.* *optician* (*op-tish'ən*), formerly one skilled in optics: one who makes or sells optical instruments; *op'tics* (treated as *sing.*), the science of light; *optol'ogist*, an optician; *optol'ogy*; *optom'eter*, an instrument for sight-testing; *optom'etrist*, a sight-tester; *optom'etry*; *optoph'one*, an instrument that translates printed characters into arbitrary sounds, and so enables the blind to read ordinary type.—*optic axis*, the axis of the eye—a line through the middle of the pupil and the centre of the eye: in a doubly refracting crystal, a direction in which no double refraction occurs; *optic lobe*, part of the mid-brain concerned with sight. [*Gr. optikos*, optic, *optos*, seen.]
optimate, *op'ti-māt*, *n.* (*rare in sing.*) a member of the aristocracy.—*pl.* (*L.*) *optimātēs*. [*L. optimus*, -ātis—*optimus*, best.]
optime, *op'ti-mi*, *n.* formerly, in the university of Cambridge, one of those in the second or third rank of mathematical honours (*senior* or *junior optime*), next to the wranglers. [*L. optimē* (*adv.*), very well, best.]
optimism, *op'ti-mizm*, *n.* Leibniz's doctrine that the world is the best of all possible worlds: a belief that everything is ordered for the best: (*loosely*) a disposition to take a bright, hopeful view of things: (*vulg.*) hopefulness, hope.—*opp.* to *pessimism*.—*v.i.* *optimise*, to take the most hopeful view of anything.—*v.t.* to make the most or best of.—*n.* *optim'ist*, one who believes in optimism: (*commonly*) a sanguine person.—*adj.* *optimist'ic*.—*adv.* *optimist'ically*. [*L. optimus*, best.]
optimum, *op'ti-mam*, *n.* that point at which any condition is most favourable.—*pl.* *opt'ima*.—Also *adj.* [*L.*, neut. of *optimus*, best.]
option, *op'shən*, *n.* act of choosing: power or right of choosing: a thing that may be chosen: an alternative for choice: a power (as of buying at a fixed price) that may be exercised at will within a time-limit: wish.—*adj.* *op'tional*, left to choice: not compulsory: leaving to choice.—*adv.* *op'tionally*.—*local option* (see *local*). [*L. optio*, -ōnis *optare*, to choose.]
opto—See *opte*.
opulent, *op'ū-lənt*, *adj.* wealthy: loaded with wealth: luxuriant: over-enriched.—*n.* *op'ulence*, riches: abounding riches.—*adv.* *op'ulently*. [*L. opulentus*.]
opulus, *op'ū-ləs*, *n.* the guelder rose. [*L. opulus*, a kind of maple.]
Opuntia, *ō-pūn'shi-ū*, *n.* the prickly-pear genus of the cactus family. [*L. Opuntia* (*herba*, plant), of *Opūs* (*Gr. Opous*), a town of Locris where P'liny said it grew.]
opus, *op'əs*, or *ō'pəs*, *n.* a work, a musical composition.—*esp.* one numbered in order of publication, as *opus 6* (*op. 6*).—*pl.* (not much used) *opera* (*ō'p-ə-rā*). [*L. opus*, -eris, work.]
opuscule, *o-pus'kūl*, *n.* a little work.—Also *opuscle* (*o-pus'cl*), *opus'culum*:—*pl.* -la. [*L. dim. of opus*.]
or, or, *conj.* (or *adv.*) and *prep.* before (in time).—or ever, or e'er, or (by confusion) or ere, before

ever, before even. [O.E. (Northumbrian) and O.N. *dr*, early, with the sense of O.E. *ær*, ere; see etc.]
or, *or*, *conj.* marking an alternative. [M.E. *other*.]
or, *or*, *n.* (*her*.) the tincture gold or yellow, indicated in engraving and chiselling by dots. [Fr.,—L. *aurum*, gold.]

orach, *orache*, *or'ich*, *n.* a genus (*Atriplex*) of the goosefoot family, sometimes used like spinach. [Fr. *arroche*—L. *atriplex*—Gr. *atraphaxys*; origin unknown.]

oracle, *or'ā-hl*, *n.* a medium or agency of divine revelation: a response by or on behalf of a god: the place where such responses are given: the Jewish sanctuary: the word of God: a person with the repute or air of infallibility or great wisdom: an infallible indication: a wise or seeming-wise or mysterious utterance.—*v.i.* to utter as an oracle.—*v.i.* to speak as an oracle.—*adj.* oracular (*or-ak'ū-lar*), of the nature of an oracle: like an oracle: seeming to claim the authority of an oracle: delivering oracles: equivocal: ambiguous: obscure—also *orac'ulous* (now *rare*).—*ns.* oracularity (*-lar'i-i*), or ac'ularness, orac'ulousness.—*advs.* orac'ularly, orac'ulously.—work the oracle, to achieve the desired result by manipulation, intrigue, wire-pulling, favour, &c.: to raise money. [L. *oraculum*—*orāre*, to speak.]

orag'lous, *ō-rā'jōs*, *adj.* stormy. [Fr. *orageux*.]
oral, *ō'r'l*, *adj.* relating to the mouth: near the mouth: uttered by the mouth: spoken, not written.—*n.* an oral examination.—*adv.* o'rally. [L. *ōs*, *ōris*, the mouth.]

orange. See *orang-utan*.

orange, *or'inj*, *-inzh*, *n.* a delightful gold-coloured fruit with a thick skin, within which are usually from eight to ten juicy divisions: the tree (*Citrus Aurantium*, of the Rutaceae) on which it grows: extended to various unrelated but superficially similar fruits and plants: a colour between red and yellow.—*adj.* pertaining to an orange: orange-coloured.—*ns.* orangeado (*-jād*, *-zhād*), a drink made with orange juice; or *ange-bloss'om*, the white blossom of the orange-tree, worn by brides: that of the mock-orange, similarly used.—*adj.* or *ange-coloured*.—*ns.* or *ange-flower*, orange-blossom (orange-flower water, a solution of oil of neroli); or *ange-grass*, a small American St John's-wort; or *ange-lily*, a garden lily with large orange flowers; or *candied*; or *(-ri, -or-i)*, an orange-trees; or *ange-squeez'er*, an instrument

an orange patch near the tip of the fore-wing; or *ange-tree*; or *ange-wife* (*Shak.*), a woman who sells oranges; or *ange-wood*. [Fr., ult. from Ar. *nāranj*; cf. L.L. *arancia*, *aurantia*, *narancum*; It. *arancia*, earlier *narancia*; Sp. *naranja*; the loss of the *n* may be due to confusion with the indcf. art. (*una, une*), the vowel changes to confusion with L. *aurum*, Fr. or, gold.]

Orange, *or'inj*, *-inzh*, *adj.* relating to the family of the princes of Orange, a former principality from the 11th century, passing by an heiress to the house of Nassau in 1531, the territory ceded to France in 1713: favouring the cause of the Prince of Orange in Holland and in Great Britain and Ireland: of extreme Protestantism: of anglism (Or'angelsm); of a society revived and organised in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Orange principles.

orang-utan, *ō-rang'ōō-tan'*, strictly *ō-rang'ōō-tang'*, also (old-fashioned) *orang-outang*, *ō-rang'ōō-tang'*, formerly *oran(g)-outang*, *ō-ran(g)-ōō-tang'*, *n.* an anthropoid ape, found only in the forests of Sumatra and Borneo, reddish-brown, arboreal in habit: (erroneously) a chimpanzee.—Also *orang*. [Malay *ō-rang ū-tan*, man of the woods (said not to be applied by the Malays to the ape)—*ō-rang*, man, *ūtan*, wood, wild.]

orant, *ō-rant*, *n.* a worshipping figure in ancient

Greek and early Christian art. [L. *ōrans*, *-āntis*, pr.p. of *orāre*, to pray.]

orarian, *ō-rā'ri-an*, *adj.* coastal.—*n.* a coast-dweller. [L. *ōrārius*—*ōra*, shore.]

orarium, *ō-rā'ri-am*, *n.* (*ant.*) a handkerchief: (*obs.*) a stole: a scarf attached to a bishop's staff.—*n.* ora'ri'on, a Greek Church deacon's stole. [L. *ōrārium*—*ōs*, *ōris*, mouth.]

orarium, *ō-rā'ri-am*, *n.* a book of private devotions. [L. *ōrāre*, to pray.]

oration, *ō-rā'shon*, *n.* a formal speech: a harangue.—*v.i.* orate' (*facet.*), to harangue, hold forth. [L. *ōrātio*, *-ōnis*—*orāre*, to pray.]

orator, *ō-rā'tor*, *n.* (*obs.*) a spokesman: (*obs.*) a petitioner: a public speaker: a man of eloquence:—*sem.* or atress, oratrix (*or-ā'triks*, or *or-ā'triks*).—*adj.* oratorial (*or-ō'tō'ri-āl*), of an orator, oratory, or an oratory: orato'ri'an, of an oratory.—*n.* a priest of an oratory: Orato'ri'an, a member of an Oratory.—*adj.* oratorial (*-tor'*), characteristic of an orator: addicted to oratory: rhetorical: relating to or savouring of oratory.—*adv.* orator'ically.—*n.* or'atory, the art of the orator: rhetoric: rhet priv.

at: of v: the: Ner:

ōrātor, *-ōris*—*orāre*, to pray.]

oratorio, *or-ō'tō'ri-ō*, *n.* a story, usually Biblical, set to music, with soloists, chorus, and full orchestra, scenery, costumes, and acting, however, being now dispensed with: the form of such composition.—*pl.* orato'rios.—*adj.* orato'rial. [It. *oratorio*—L. *ōrātorium*, an oratory, because they developed out of the singing at devotional meetings in church oratories.]

orb, *orb*, *n.* a circle: a sphere: anything round: a celestial body: an eyeball: the mound or globe of a king's regalia: the space within which the astrological influence of a planet operates: a sphere carrying a planet in its revolution: a cycle of time: an orbit: a world.—*v.i.* to surround: to form into an orb.—*adj.* orb'd, in the form of an orb: circular: orb'cular, approximately circular or spherical: round: (*petr.*) having the component

orb'd. [L. *orbis*, circle.]

orb, *orb*, *adj.* (*obs.*) bereaved, esp. of children.—*n.* (*archit.*) (*obs.*) an obscure term generally understood to mean a blind window or blank panel.—*n.* orb'ity (*obs.*), bereavement, esp. of children. [L. *orbus*, bereft.]

Orbillus, *or-bil'i-us*, *n.* a flogging schoolmaster (from Horace's teacher).

orbit, *or'bit*, *n.* the path in which a heavenly body moves round another, or an electron round the nucleus of an atom (also or'bital), or the like: regular course or beat: (*loosely*) an orb: the hollow in which the eyeball rests—also or'b'ita: the skin round a bird's eye.—*adj.* or'bital. [L. *orbita*, a wheel-track—*orbis*, a ring, wheel.]

orc, *ork*, *n.* a fierce sea-monster: a killer-whale: an orca.—*n.* Or'ca, the killer-whale genus. [L. *orca*.]

Orcadlan, *or'hā'di-an*, *adj.* of Orkney.—*n.* an inhabitant or a native of Orkney. [L. *Orcadēs*—Gr. *Orkadēs*, Orkney (Islands).]

orchard, *or'chard*, *n.* an enclosed garden of fruit-trees.—*ns.* or'chard-grass, (U.S.) cock's-foot grass; or'chard-house, a glass house for cultivating fruits without artificial heat; or'charding; or'chardist, or'chardman, one who grows and sells orchard fruits. [O.E. *ort-gærd*, prob. L. *hortus*, garden, and O.E. *geard*; see yard. Some connect the first part with O.E. *wyrt*; see wort.]

orchat, *or'chat*, *n.* (*obs.*) a form of orchard. [Partly dial., partly due to confusion with Gr. *orchatos*, a row of trees.]

orchel, *orchella*. See *nrechll*.

orchestra, *or'his-trā*, former *-hes*, *n.* in the Greek theatre, the place in front of the stage where the

chorus danced: now the part of a theatre or concert-room in which the instrumental musicians are placed: a large company of musicians (strings, woodwinds, brasses, and percussion) playing together under a conductor: loosely applied to a small group, as in a restaurant.—*ns.* orché'sis, the art of dancing or rhythmical movement of the body; orché'sog'raphy, notation of dancing.—*adj.* orché'stic (-kés'tik), relating to dancing.—*n.* (pl. in form) orchés'tics, the art of dancing.—*adj.* orchés'tral (-kés'), of or for an orchestra.—*n.* orchés'tralist, an orchestral composer.—*v.t.* orchés'trate, to dispose among the instruments of an orchestra.—*ns.* orchés'tra'tion, instrumentation; orchés'trator, one who orchestrates or is skilled in orchestration.—*adj.* orchés'tric, orchestric; orchestral.—*ns.* orchestrina (-tré'ná), orchés'trion, names given to various keyboard or barrel-organ instruments designed to imitate an orchestra.—orchestra-still, the large glass jar in which the orchestra [Gr. *orchestra* = orchestra, to dance.]

orchid, or'kid, *n.* any plant, or flower, of the Orchidá'ceae or Orchid'éae, a family of monocotyledons, including many tropical epiphytes, with highly specialised, often showy, flowers, the upper petal (by twisting actually the lower) serving as a landing-place for insects (*labellum*), the one fertile stamen (or two) united with the gynaeceum as a *column*, the pollen in masses.—*adjs.* orchidá'ceous, orchid'eous.—*ns.* or'chid-house; or'chidist, a fancier or grower of orchids; orchidol'ogist; orchidol'ogy, the knowledge of orchids; orchidomá'nia, a craze for orchids; orchidomá'niac; Or'chis, a genus of orchids, including several of the best-known British species: loosely applied to other genera. [Gr. *orchis*, -ios or -eús, a testicle (from the appearance of the root-tubers in *Orchis* and others); the *d* is a blunder, as if the genitive were *orchidos*.]

orchil, orchilla. See archil.

orchitis, or'kítis, *n.* inflammation of a testicle.—*adj.* orchitic (-kít'ik). [Gr. *orchis*, -ios or -eús, testicle.]

oreinol, or'sin-ol, *n.* a dihydric phenol got from archil and other lichens.—Also or'eín, or cine.—*n.* orcein (or'si-in), a purple dye-stuff got from oreinol. [See archil.]

ord, ord, *n.* (obs.) a point: a beginning. [O.E. *ord*; cf. odd.]

ordain, or-dán', *v.t.* to arrange: to establish: to decree: to destine: to order: to assign, set apart: to appoint: to set apart for an office: to invest with ministerial functions: to admit to holy orders.—*adj.* ordain'able.—*ns.* ordain'er; ordain'ment. [O.Fr. *ordener* (Fr. *ordonner*)—L. *ordināre*, -ātum—*ordō*, -īnis, order.]

ordeal, or'dél, less justly *or-deal* or *or-dé'al*, *n.* an ancient form of referring a disputed question to the judgment of God, by lot, fire, water, &c.: any severe trial or examination.—Latinised as ordalium (or-dá'li-um).—*adj.* ordá'lian.—ordeal bean, the Calabar bean. [O.E. *ordél*, *ordél* (W.S. would be *ordál*)—*ptx* or-, out, *dál*, deal, share; cf. Du. *oordeel*, Ger. *urteil*.]

order, or'dar, *n.* arrangement: sequence: disposition: due arrangement: due condition: condition of normal or due functioning: regular or suitable arrangement: method: system: tidiness: restrained or undisturbed condition: a form of procedure or ceremony: the accepted mode of proceeding at a meeting: a practice: grade, degree, rank, or position, esp. in a hierarchy: degree of a curve or equation: command: a written instruction to pay money: a customer's instruction to supply goods or perform work: a pass for admission or other privilege: a class of society: a body of persons of the same rank, profession, &c.: a fraternity, esp. religious or knightly: a body modelled on a knightly order to which members are admitted on a honour: the insignia thereof: (*hist.*) a group of persons of a family but below a class: (*archit.*) one of the divisions into which the column and its entablature with their various parts are moulded and related to each other: one of the successively recessed arches of an archway: due action towards

some end, esp. in old phrase 'to take order': the position of a weapon with butt on ground, muzzle close to the right side: (*U.S.*) a portion or helping: (*pl.*) the several degrees or grades of the Christian ministry.—*v.t.* to arrange: to set in order: to put in the position of order: to regulate: (*Shak.*) to conduct: to command: to give an order for: (*U.S.*) to order to be.—*v.i.* to give command.—*interj.* used in calling for order or to order.—*ns.* or'der-book, a book for entering the orders of customers, the special orders of a commanding officer, or the motions to be put to the House of Commons; or'derer; or'dering, arrangement: management: the act or ceremony of ordaining, as priests or deacons.—*adj.* or'derless, without order: disorderly.—*n.* or'derliness.—*adj.* or'derly, in good order: regular: well regulated: of good behaviour: quiet: being on duty.—*adv.* regularly: methodically.—*n.* a non-commissioned officer who carries official messages for his superior officer, formerly the first sergeant of a company: a hospital attendant: a street cleaner.—full orders, priesthood: holy orders, an institution, in the Roman and Greek Churches a sacrament, by which one is specially set apart for the service of religion; in order, with the purpose (with *to*): in accordance with the rules of procedure at meetings: (*U.S.*) appropriate, suitable, likely; in short order, (*U.S.*) promptly; minor orders, in the Roman Catholic Church those of acolyte, exorcist, reader, doorkeeper, in the Eastern Churches, reader; order in council, an order by the sovereign with advice of the Privy Council; orderly bin, a street receptacle for refuse; orderly officer, the officer on duty for the day; orderly room, a room for regimental company, &c., business; order of battle, arrangement of troops or ships in preparation for a fight; order of the day, business set down for the day: a proclamation by a dictator or military commander; order paper, papershowing order of deliberative business: sailing orders, written instructions given to the commander of a vessel before sailing; sealed orders, instructions not to be opened until a specified time; standing orders or rules, regulations for procedure adopted by a legislative assembly; take order, to take measures; take orders, to be ordained; to order, according to, and in fulfilment of, an order. [Fr. *ordre*—L. *ordō*, -īnis.]

ordinal, or'din-ál, *adj.* indicating order of sequence: relating to an order.—*n.* an ordinal numeral (first, second, third, &c.—distinguished from *cardinal*): (*obs.*) a book of rules: a service-book: a book of forms of consecration and ordination. [L.L. *ordinalis*—L. *ordō*, -īnis, order.]

ordinance, or'din-ans, *n.* that which is ordained by authority, fate, &c.: regulation: (*U.S.*) a by-law: artistic arrangement: planning: (*obs.*) preparation: (*obs.*) equipment: (*obs.*) ordnance: decree: a religious practice enjoined by authority, esp. a sacrament: (*Shak.*) social class or order.—*n.* or'dinand, a candidate for ordination.—*adj.* or'dinant, (*Shak.*) ordaining.—*n.* one who ordains.—*n.* or'dinate, a straight line parallel to an axis cutting off an abscissa: the *y*-co-ordinate in analytical geometry.—*v.t.* to ordain: to co-ordinate or order.—

restrained: the act of ministry by the laying on of hands of a bishop or a presbytery: established order. [L. *ordināre*, -ātum—*ordō*, order.]

ordinary, ord'(-i)-n-á-ri, Scot. ordinar, ord'nar, *adj.* according to the common order: usual: of the usual kind: customary: of common rank: plain: undistinguished: commonplace. (*coll.*) plaid-looking: (of a judge or jurisdiction) by virtue of office, not by deputation: (of a judge in Scotland) of the Outer House of the Court of Session (*Lord Ordinary*).—*n.* a judge of ecclesiastical or other causes who acts in his own right, as a bishop or his deputy: (*hist.*) a chaplain who attended those condemned to death, esp. the chaplain of Newgate Prison: something settled or customary: (*obs.*) usual fare: a meal provided at a fixed charge: a place where such a

directions: (*refl.*) to find one's bearings.—*n.* **or'ien'cy**, orient quality.—*adj.* **oriental**, **Oriental**, (*-ent'āl*), eastern: pertaining to, in, or from the east: **orient**.—*n.* a native of the east: an Asiatic.—*v.t.* **orient'alise**.—*ns.* **Oriental'ism**, an eastern expression, custom, &c.: scholarship in eastern languages; **Oriental'ist**, one versed in eastern languages: an oriental; **orientality** (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* **orient'al'ly**.—*v.t.* **orient'ate**, to orient.—*v.i.* to face the east: to be oriented.—*ns.* **orient'ation**, the act of orienting or orientating: the state of being oriented: determination or consciousness of relative direction: assumption of definite direction in response to stimulus; **orient'ator**, an instrument for orientating.—**oriental alabaster**, onyx-marble; **oriental amethyst**, emerald, topaz, varieties or corundum resembling amethyst, emerald, topaz; **oriental ruby**, the true ruby, a variety of corundum; **oriental turquoise**, true turquoise; **Oriental Region**, Southern Asia and its islands from the Persian Gulf to Wallace's Line; **orientation table**, an indicator of tabular form for showing the direction of various objects—mountains and the like. [*L. oriēns, -entis*, p.p. of *oriri*, to rise.]

orifice, *or-i-fis*, *n.* a mouth-like opening, esp. small.—*n.* **or'ifex**, (*Shak.*) an orifice.—*adj.* **orificial** (*-fish'əl*). [*Fr.*—*L. orificium*—*ōs, ōris*, mouth, *facere*, to make.]

Ori'flamme, *or-i-flam*, *n.* a little banner of red silk split into many points, borne on a gilt staff—the ancient royal standard of France. [*Fr.*—*L.L. auriflamma*—*L. aurum*, gold, *flamma*, a flame.]

Ori'ganum, *or-i-gā-nūm*, *n.* the marjoram genus of labiates.—*n.* **or'igan(e)** (*-gan*), marjoram. [*L. origanum*—*Gr. origanon*.]

Ori'genist, *or-i-jen-ist*, *n.* a follower of *Origen* (c. 185–254 A.D.) in his allegorical method of scriptural interpretation, or his theology, esp. his heresies—the subordination though eternal generation of the Logos, pre-existence of all men, and universal restoration, even of the Devil.—*n.* **Ori'genism**.—*adj.* **Ori'genist'ic**.

orig'in, *or-i-jin*, *n.* the rising or first existence of anything: that from which anything first proceeds: (*math.*) the fixed starting-point or point from which measurement is made: source: derivation.—*adj.* **orig'inal**, pertaining to the origin or beginning: existing from or at the beginning: being such from the beginning: innate: standing in relation of source: not derived, copied, imitated, or translated from anything else: **originative**: novel: originating or having the power to originate in oneself: creative: independent in invention: odd in character.—*n.* **origin**: that which is not itself, or of which something else is, a copy, imitation, or translation: a real person, place, &c., serving as model for one in fiction: an inhabitant, member, &c., from the beginning: a person of marked individuality or oddity. (*in pl.*, *Milt.*) **original elements**.—*n.* **original'ity**.—*adv.* **orig'inally**.—*v.t.* **orig'inate**, to give origin to: to bring into existence.—*v.i.* to have origin: to begin.—*n.* **origin'ation**.—*adj.* **orig'inative**, having power to originate or bring into existence: **originating**.—*n.* **orig'inator**.—**original sin**, innate depravity and corruption held to be transmitted to Adam's descendants in consequence of his sin. [*L. origō, -inis*—*oriri*, to rise.]

orillon, *or-il'yan*, *n.* a semicircular projection at the shoulder of a bastion intended to cover the guns and defenders on the flank. [*Fr. orillon*—*oreille*, an ear—*L. auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.]

oriole, *ō-ri-ōl*, *n.* a golden yellow bird (*Oriolus gabula*, the golden oriole) with black wings, or other member of the genus or of the Old World family Oriol'idae, related to the crows: in America applied to birds of the Icteridae (see *baltimeore*). [*O.Fr. oriol*—*L. aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold.]

Orion, *ō-ri-ōn*, *n.* (*astron.*) a constellation containing seven very bright stars, three of which form Orion's belt. [*Oriōn*, a giant hunter slain by Artemis.] **orison**, *or-i-zon*, *n.* a prayer. [*O.Fr. orison* (*Fr. oraison*)—*L. oratio*, *-ōnis*—*orāre*, to pray.]

Oriya, *ō-rē-yā*, *n.* the language of Orissa in India, closely akin to Bengali: a member of the people speaking it.—Also *adj.*

orle, *orl*, *n.* (*her.*) a border within a shield at a short distance from the edge: a number of small charges set as a border. [*O.Fr.*, border, from a dim. formed from *L. ōra*, border.]

orleans, *or-li-anz*, *n.* a fabric of cotton warp and worsted weft.—*n.* **Or'leanist**, a supporter of the family of the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., as claimants to the throne of France.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Or'leanism**. [*Orléans*, in France.]

orlop, *or'lop*, *n.* the lowest deck in a ship, a covering to the hold. [*Du. overloop*, covering.]

ormer, *or'mar*, *n.* an earshell or sea-eap, esp. the edible *Haliotis tuberculata*, common in the Channel Islands. [*Channel Island Fr. ormer* (*Fr. ormier*) for *oreille de mer*, sea-ear.]

ormolu, *or'mo-lōu*, *n.* an alloy of copper, zinc, and sometimes tin: gilt or bronzed metallic ware: gold-leaf prepared for gilding bronze, &c. [*Fr. or*—*L. aurum*, gold, and *Fr. moulu*, p.p. of *moudre*, to grind—*L. molere*, to grind.]

Ormuzd, **Ormazd**, *or'muzd*, *n.* the chief god of the ancient Persians: the creator and lord of the whole universe: (later) the good principle, as opposed to *Ahriman*, the bad. [*Pers. Ahura-Mazdāh*, the Living God or Lord (*ahu*, the living, life, or spirit, root *ah*, to be), the Great Creator (*maz*, *dā*, Sans. *mahā*, *dhā*), or the Wise One.]

ornament, *or-na-mēt*, *n.* anything added to add grace or beauty or brilliancy: a distinguishing mark of honour: (*in pl.*, *Fr. Ill.*) anything used in the services of the church.—*v.t.* (*or-na-mēt*, *or-na-mēt*) to adorn: to furnish with ornaments.—*adj.* **ornament'al**, serving to adorn or beautify.—*n.* a plant grown for ornament or beauty.—*adv.* **ornament'al'ly**.—*ns.* **ornament'ation**, act or art of ornamenting: ornamental work; **ornament'er**; **ornament'ist**. [*Fr. ornement*—*L. ornāmentum*—*ornāre*, to adorn.]

ornate, *or-nāl'*, *or'nāl*, *adj.* decorated: much or elaborately ornamented.—*adv.* **ornate'ly** (*or* or *or'*).—*n.* **ornate'ness**. [*L. ornāre*, *-ātus*, to adorn.]

ornery, *or-na-ri*, *adj.* an American vulgarity for ordinary.

ornis, *or-nis*, *n.* the birds collectively of a region, its avifauna.—*adj.* **ornithic** (*or-nith'ik*), relating to birds.—*ns.* **ornithic'ite** (*or-nith-ik'it*); *Gr. ichnos*, track), a fossil footprint of a bird.—*n.pl.* **Ornithod'el'phia** (*Gr. delphus*, womb), the Prototheria or Monotremata—from the ornithic character of the urogenital organs.—*adj.* **ornithod'el'phian** (also *n.*), **ornithod'el'phic**, **ornithod'el'phous**.—*n.* **Ornithogaea** (*or-ni-thū-jā'*; *Gr. gaia*, land), the New Zealand biological region.—*adj.* **ornithoid** (*or-nith-oid*; *Gr. eidos*, form), bird-like; **ornitholog'ical**.—*adv.* **ornitholog'ically**.—*ns.* **ornitholog'ist**; **ornithol'ogy**, the study of birds; **ornithomancy** (*or-ni-thō-man-si*, *or-nith-ō-man-si*; *Gr. manteia*, divination), divination by means of birds, by observing their flight, &c.—*adj.* **ornithomant'ic**.—*n.* **ornithomorph** (*or-ni-thō-morf*, *or-nith-ō-morf*), a figure or design in the form of a bird.—*adj.* **ornithomorph'ic**; **ornithoph'lous** (*Gr. philein*, to love), bird-pollinated.—*ns.* **ornithoph'ity**; **ornithopter** (*or-nith-op'ter*; *Gr. f.*

augury by observation of birds. [*Gr. ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird.]

Orobanch'e, *or-ō-bang'hē*, *n.* the broom-rape genus of dicotyledons, giving name to the family *Orobanch'aceae*, root-parasites without green leaves.—*adj.* **orobanch'aceous**. [*Gr. orobanchē*, dodder, also broom-rape—*orobos*, bitter vetch, *anchein*, to strangle.]

orogenesis, *or-ō-jen-i-sis*, *n.* mountain-building.—*adj.* **orogenet'ic**, **orogen'ic**. [*Gr. oros*, mountain, *genesis*, production.]

orography, *or-ō-g'ra-fi*, *n.* the description of mountains—also **oreography** (*or-i-og*).—*adj.* **or(e)o-**

ortolan, *or'tō-lan*, *n.* a kind of bunting, common in Europe, and considered a great table delicacy. [Fr.—It. *ortolano*—L. *hortulānus*, belonging to gardens—*hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, a garden.]

orval, *or'val*, *n.* (obs.) clary. [Cf. Fr. *orvale*.]

Orvietto, *or-vyā'tō*, *n.* a white wine from Orvietto in Italy.—*n.* Orvietan (*or-vi-ē'tan*), a supposed antidote to poison ascribed to an Orvietto man.

oryctology, *or-ik-tō-lō-jī*, *n.* (obs.) mineralogy: palaeontology. [Gr. *oryktos*, dug, quarried.]

Oryx, *or'iks*, *n.* an African genus of antelopes. [Gr. *oryx*, -ygos, a pick-axe, an oryx antelope.]

Oryza, *ō-rī-zā*, *n.* a tropical genus of grasses, including rice. [Gr. *oryza*.]

Osage, *ō-sāj*, *n.* an Indian of a tribe living in Oklahoma, &c.—*adj.* O'sage. O'sage orange, a hedge-tree (Maclura) of the mulberry family, first found in the Osage country: its orange-like inedible fruit.

Oscan, *os'kan*, *n.* one of an ancient Italic people in southern Italy: their language akin to Latin.—*also adj.*

Oscar, *os'kar*, *n.* a gold-plated statuette awarded by the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences to a film writer, actor, director, &c., for the year's best performance in his particular line. [Name fortuitously given.]

oscheal, *os'ki-āl*, *adj.* pertaining to the scrotum. [Gr. *oscheon*, scrotum.]

oscillate, *ō-sik-lāt*, *v.i.* to swing to and fro like a pendulum: to vibrate: to radiate electromagnetic waves: to vary between certain limits: to fluctuate.—*v.t.* to cause to swing or vibrate.—*adj.* oscillating.—*n.* oscillation.—*adj.* oscillative, having a tendency to vibrate: vibratory.—*n.* oscillator, one who oscillates: apparatus for producing oscillations.—*adj.* oscillatory (*ō-sik-lā-tō-rī*), swinging: moving as a pendulum does: vibratory.—*ns.* oscillogram, a record made by an oscillograph; oscillograph, an apparatus for producing a curve representing a wave-form. [L. *oscillāre*, -ātum, to swing.]

Oscines, *ō-si-nēs*, *n.pl.* the song-birds, forming the main body of the Passeriformes.—*adj.* oscinine or (faultily formed) oscine. [L. *osceus*, *osceus*, a singing-bird.]

oscantancy, *ō-si-tan-si*, *n.* yawning: sleepiness: stupidity.—*adj.* oscitant.—*adv.* oscitantly.—*v.i.* oscitate, to yawn.—*n.* oscitation, yawning: sleepiness. [L. *oscitāre*, to yawn.]

osculant, *ō-sik-lant*, *adj.* kissing: adhering closely: (biol.) intermediate between two genera, species, &c., linking.—*adj.* oscular, pertaining to the mouth or osculum, or to kissing: osculating.—*v.t.* osculate, to kiss: (math.) to have three or more coincident points in common with.—*v.i.* to be in close contact: to form a connecting-link.—*n.* osculation.—*adj.* osculatory, of or pertaining to kissing or osculation.—*n.* a carved tablet kissed by the priest and (now rarely) by the people at mass.—*ns.* oscule, a little mouth: a small mouthlike aperture; osculum, an exhalant aperture in a sponge: a sucker on a tapeworm's head. [L. *osculāri*, -ātus—*osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os*, mouth.]

oshac, *ō-shak*, *n.* the ammoniac plant. [Ar. *ushshaq*.]

osier, *ōsh(y)ār*, *ōsh'ār*, *ōsh'yār*, *n.* any willow whose twigs are used in making baskets, esp. *Salix viminalis*.—*adj.* made of or like osiers.—*n.* o'siered, a place where osiers grow.—*adj.* o'siered, covered or fringed with osiers: twisted like osiers.—*n.* o'siery, osier-work. [Fr. *osier* of unknown origin; there is a L.L. *ausaria* or *osuria*, willow-bed.]

Ostris, *ōs'tris*, *n.* the greatest of Egyptian gods, son of Seb and Nut, or Heaven and Earth, husband of Isis, father of Horus.—*adj.* Osi'rian. [Gr. *Ostris*.]

Osmānli, *os-man'li*, *adj.* of the dynasty of *Osmān*, who founded the Turkish empire in Asia, and reigned 1283-1326: of the Turkish empire: of the western branch of the Turks or their language.—*n.* a member of the dynasty: a Turk of Turkey. [Cf. Ottoman.]

osmeterium, *os-niē-tē'ri-am*, or *oz-*, *n.* a forked

process behind the head of certain caterpillars, giving out a foul smell:—*pl.* osmetē'ria. [Gr. *osmē*, smell, stink, and suff. -tē'riam, denoting instrument.]

osmidrosis, *os-mi-drō'sis*, or *oz-*, *n.* the secretion of ill-smelling sweat. [Gr. *osmē*, smell, *hidrōs*, sweat.]

osmium, *ōs'mi-əm*, *n.* a grey-coloured metal (atomic number 76), the heaviest substance known, whose tetroxide has a disagreeable smell.—*ns.* os'mate, os'miate, a salt of the hypothetical osmic acid.—*adj.* os'mic, containing osmium in higher valency; os'mious, os'mous, containing osmium in lower valency.—*n.* osmirid'ium, indosmine.—osmic acid, strictly, a supposed acid $H_2O_8O_4$: usually, osmium tetroxide, an ill-smelling substance used as a stain for fats in microscope work. [Gr. *osmē*, smell.]

osmosis, *os-mō'sis*, or *oz-*, *n.* diffusion of liquids through a porous septum.—*Also* os'mose.—*n.* osmometer, an apparatus for measuring osmotic pressure.—*adj.* osmotic (*-mō'tik*).—*adv.* osmotically. [Gr. *ōsmos*=*ōthimos*, impulse—*ōthein*, to push.]

Osmunda, *os-mun'dā*, *n.* a genus including the royal fern, giving name to a family Osmundā'ceae. [Origin unknown.]

osnaburg, *ōz-na-burg*, *n.* a coarse linen, originally brought from Osnabrück in Germany: a coarse cotton.—*Also adj.*

osprey, *ōs'pri*, *-prā*, *n.* a bird of prey (*Pandion haliaetus*) that feeds on fish: an egret or other plumage used in millinery, not from the osprey. [Supposed to be from L. *ossifraga*, misapplied; see ossifrage.]

osseous, *ōs'i-ūs*, *adj.* bony: composed of, or like, bone: of the nature or structure of bone.—*ns.* ossā'rium, an ossuary; osseln (*ōs'i-in*), the organic basis of bone; osselet (*ōs'-let*, *ōs'let*), a hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee; ossicle, a little bone or bone-like plate.—*adj.* ossic'ular; ossiferous, yielding or containing bones; ossif'ic.—*n.* ossification, the process or state of being changed into a bony substance.—*v.i.* ossify, to make into bone or into a bone-like substance.—*v.i.* to become bone.—*pr.p.* ossify'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ossified.—*adj.* ossivorous, feeding on or consuming bones. [L. *os*, *osis*, bone.]

osseter, *ōs-ē'ter*, *n.* a species of sturgeon. [Russ. *osetr*.]

Ossian, *ōs(h)'i-an*, *n.* a legendary Gaelic poet whose poems James Macpherson professed to translate.—*adj.* Ossianesque (*-esk*), in the manner of Macpherson's Ossian; Ossianic (*-an'ik*), relating to Ossian or to Macpherson's publications. [Gael. *Oisín*.]

ossifrage, *ōs'i-frāj*, *n.* the lämmergeier: the osprey: (U.S.) the bald eagle.—*n.* ossifraga (*ōs-i-frā-gā*), the giant fulmar. [L. *ossifraga*, prob. the lämmergeier—*os*, *osis*, bone, and the root of *frangere*, to break.]

ossuary, *ōs'ū-ā-rī*, *n.* a bone-house or charnel-house: a bone-urn. [L. *ossuārium*—*os*, bone.]

ostensible, *ōs-tens'i-bl*, *adj.* (obs.) that may be shown: outwardly showing or professed.—*n.* ostensibility.—*adv.* ostensibly.—*adj.* ostensive, showing: exhibiting.—*adv.* ostensively.—*ns.* ostensory, a monstrosity; ostent (*Shak*), appearance, manner: portent; ostentation (*-tān*), act of showing: display to draw attention or admiration: boasting.—*adj.* ostentatious, given to show: fond of self-display: showy.—*adv.* ostentatiously.—*n.* ostentatiousness. [L. *ostendere*, *ostēndum* (*ostentum*), to show, and its freq. *ostentāre*—*prf.* *ōs-*, in front, *tendere*, to stretch.]

osteo-, *ōs-ti-ō-*, *ōs-ti-o-*, *oste-*, *ōs'ti-*, in composition, bone.—*adj.* osteal (*ōs'ti-āl*), relating to bone: sounding like bone on percussion.—*ns.* osteitis (*ōs-ti-tis*), inflammation of a bone; osteoarthritis, a form of arthritis in which the cartilages of the joint and the bone adjacent are worn away; osteoblast (Gr. *blastos*, a shoot), a bone-forming cell; osteoclasia (*ōs-ti-ōk-lā-sis*; Gr. *klasis*, fracture), fracture of a bone for correction of a deformity: absorption and destruction of bone

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ā-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

zissue by osteoclasts; *os'teoclast*, a surgical instrument for fracturing bone; *osteocoll'a* (Gr. *kolla*, glutin on roots, &c., once); *osteoderm* (Gr. *derma*, skin), a bony dermal plate; —*adj.* *osteoderm'al*, *osteoderm'atous*, *osteoderm'ic*, *osteoderm'ous*. —*ns.* *osteogen'esis*, *osteogen'y*, formation of bone; ossification. —*adj.* *osteogen'etic*, *osteogen'ic*, *osteogen'ous*. —*n.pl.* *Osteoglossidae* (*-glos'i-dē*; Gr. *glōssa*, tongue), a family of bony fishes, including the arapaima. —*n.* *osteog'raphy*, description of bones. —*adj.* *os'teoid*, bone-like. —*n.* *Osteol'epis* (Gr. *lepis*, scale), an Old Red Sandstone fossil fish with bone-like scales. —*adj.* *osteolog'ical*. —*ns.* *osteol'ogist*; *osteology*, the study of bones, part of anatomy; *osteomalacia* (*-ma-lā'shi-ā*; Gr. *malakos*, soft), softening of bones by absorption of their calcium salts, attributed to deficiency of vitamin D; *os'teopath* (*-pāth*), *osteop'athist* (*-ā-thist*), a practitioner of osteopathy. —*adj.* *osteopathic* (*os-ti-ō-pāth'ik*). —*ns.* *osteop'athy*, a system of healing or treatment consisting largely of massage and manipulation; *os'teophyte* (*-fit*; Gr. *phyton*, plant), an abnormal plant outgrowth. —*adj.* *osteophytic* (*-fit'ik*); *osteoplast'ic*. —*ns.* *os'teoplasty*, a plastic operation by which a loss of bone is remedied; *os'teotome* (Gr. *tomos*, cutting; *surg.*), an instrument for cutting bones; *osteot'omy*, the surgical cutting of a bone. [Gr. *osteon*, bone.]

ostinato, *os-tin-ā'tō*, *n.* (mus.) a ground-bass. [It.; see *obstinately*.]

ostium, *os'ti-um*, *n.* the mouth of a river: a mouth-like opening. —*pl.* *os'tia*. —*adj.* *os'tial*. —*n.* *os'tiary*, a doorkeeper; in the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the lowest of the minor orders. (*obs.*) a river-mouth. —*adj.* *os'tiate*, having an ostium or ostia; *os'tiolate*, having an opening. —*n.* *os'tiole*, a small opening. [L. *ostium*.]

ostler, *hostler*, *os'lar*, one who attends to horses at an inn. —*fem.* *os'leress*. [*hosteler*.]

Ostmen, *os't-men*, *n.pl.* the Danish settlers in Ireland. [O.N. *Autmenn*, Eastmen.]

ostrakon, *ostrakon*, *os'tra-kon*, *n.* a potsherd or tile, esp. one used in ostracism in Greece or for writing on in ancient Egypt. —*pl.* *os'trala*, *-ca*. —*adj.* *ostracean* (*os-trā'shan*), *ostrā'ceous*, of the nature of an oyster. —*n.* *Ostrac'on* (*os-trā'shi-on*), the coffer-fish genus. —*v.t.* *os'tracise* (*-sīz*), in ancient Greece, to banish by the vote of the people written on potsherds: to exclude from society. —*ns.* *os'tracism* (*-sizm*), banishment by ostracising; expulsion from society; *os'traceod*, a member of the *Ostrac'oda*, a class of minute crustacea with bivalve shells; *os'traceoderm* (Gr. *derma*, skin), any member (as *Cephalaspis*) of a group of Silurian and Old Red Sandstone fishes or fish-like animals, generally cased in bony armour, with undeveloped lower jaw, with flippers but not ordinary paired fins. [Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell, tile, potsherd.]

Ostrea, *os'tri-ā*, *n.* the oyster genus. —*adj.* *ostreā'-ceous*. —*ns.* *ostreic'ulture* (*os-trē-i-*), oyster-culture; *ostreic'ulturist*. [L. *ostrea*—Gr. *ostreon*, oyster.]

ostreger, *os'tri-jer*. Same as *austringer*.

ostreophagous, *os'tri-ōf-a-gos*, *adj.* oyster-eating. —*ns.* *ostreophage* (*-fāj*), an oyster-eater; *ostreoph'agy* (*-ā-jī*), oyster-eating. [Gr. *ostreon*, oyster, *phagein*, to eat.]

ostrich, *os'trich*, *-trij*, *n.* the largest living bird (Struthio), found in Africa, remarkable for its speed in running, and prized for its feathers. —*ns.* *os'trich-egg*; *os'trich-farm*; *os'trich-feath'cr*. —*adj.* and *adv.* *os'trich-like*, usu. in reference to the supposed habit of hiding its head in danger. [O.Fr. *ostruche* (Fr. *autruche*)—L. *avis*, bird, L.L. *struthio*—Gr. *strouthion*, an ostrich, strouthos, a bird.]

Ostrogoth, *os'tro-goth*, *n.* an eastern Goth—one of the tribe of east Goths who established their power in Italy in 493, and were overthrown in 555. —*adj.* *ostrogothic*.

Ostyak, *Ostlak*, *os'ti-ak*, *n.* a member of a Ugric people of Siberia: their language. —Also *adj.*

otalgia, *ō-tal'ji-ā*, *n.* earache—also *otal'gy*. [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear, *algē*, pain.]

otary, *ō'tā-ri*, *n.* a sea-lion or sea-bear, a seal with external ears.—*pl.* *o'taries*. —*adj.* *ot'arine*. [Gr. *ōtaros*, large-eared—*ous*, *ōtos*, ear.]

other, *udh'ar*, *adj.* (*orig.*) one of two: second; alternate: different: different from or not the same as the one in question (often with *than*): not the same: remaining: additional: (*Spens.*, appar.) left.—*pron.* (or *n.*) other one: another: (*Arch.* and *Scot.*) each other.—*adv.* otherwise.—*adj.* *oth'erguess* (see *othergates*). —*n.* *oth'erness*. —*adv.* *oth'erwhere*, elsewhere; *oth'erwhile*, *oth'erwhiles*, at other times: sometimes; *oth'erwise*, in another way or manner: by other causes: in other respects: under other conditions. —*conj.* else: under other conditions. —*n.* *oth'erworld*, a world other than, better than, or beyond this. —Also *adj.* —*adj.* *oth'erworld'ish*. —*n.* *oth'erworld'liness*. —*adj.* . . . each alternate; rather . . . than not; the other. . . day, &c., not long past. [O.E. *ōther*; cf. Ger. *ander*, L. *alter*.]

othergates, *udh'ar-gätz*, *adv.* (*obs.*) in another way. —*adj.* of another kind. —Also *oth'erguess* (in *Fielding*, *Goldsmith*, &c.), another guess. [*other*, and *gen.* of *gate* (way).]

otic, *ō'tik*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the ear.—*ns.* *otitis*, inflammation of the ear; *otocyst* (*ō'tō-sist*), an auditory or equilibristic vesicle; *otolith* (Gr. *lithos*, stone), a calcareous concretion in the ear of various animals: an ear-bone; *otol'ogist*; *otol'ogy*, knowledge of the ear; *otorrhoea* (*ō'tō-rē-ā*; Gr. *rhōia*, flow), a discharge from the ear; *otosclero'sis*, formation of spongy bone in the capsule of the labyrinth; *otoscope*, an instrument for examining the ear. [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear.]

otiose, *ō'thi-ōs*, *adj.* unoccupied: indolent: functionless: futile: superfluous.—*n.* *otiosly* (*-ō'ti-ti*), ease, idleness. [L. *ōtiosus*—*otium*, leisure.]

otiar, *ō't-er*. See *attar*.

ottava, *ot-tā-vā*, *n.* an octave. —*n.* *ottavino* (*-vē'nō*), the piccolo.—*ottava rima* (*rē'mā*), an Italian stanza consisting of eight hendecasyllabic lines, rhyming *a b a b a b c c*. [It.; cf. octave.]

otter, *ō't-er*, *n.* an aquatic fish-eating carnivore (*Lutra vulgaris*) of the weasel family: its brown short fur: a board travelling edge-up, manipulated on the principle of the kite, to carry the end of a fishing-line in a lake, or to keep open the mouth of a trawl (also *ot'ter-board*): a paravane.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to fish with an otter-board. —*n.* *otter-hound*, a dog of a breed used in otter-hunting; *ot'ter-hunting*; *ot'ter-shrew*, a large otter-like aquatic West African insectivore (*Potamogale velox*); *ot'ter-trawl*, a trawl fitted with otter-boards; *ot'ter-trawl'ing*. [O.E. *otter*, akin to *water*.]

otto, *ō'tō*. See *attar*.

Ottoman, *ot-tō-man*, *adj.* pertaining to the Turkish Empire, founded by *Ōthmān* or *Osmān*: *Osmanli*. —*n.* a Turk of Turkey: a cushioned seat for several persons sitting with their backs to one another: a low, stuffed seat without a back: a variety of corded silk. —*n.* *Ott'amlite*, *Ott'omite*, a Turk.

otrelite, *ō'tri-lit*, *n.* a mineral like chlorite but harder.—*n.* *ot'trelite-slate*, a clay slate with minute plates of otrelite. [*Ottrez* in the Ardennes, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

ou, *ow*, *ōw*, *interj.* (*Scot.*) expressing concession.—*ou ay*, *why yes*: *O yes*.

ouabain, *wabain*, *wā-bā-in*, *n.* a poisonous alkaloid got from apocynaceous roots and wood (*Aleok-anthera*, *Strophanthus*, &c.). [French spelling—*Somali* *wabayo*, a tree that yields it.]

oubli, *ō'bī*. See *woubli*.

oubliette, *ō'bī-ēt'*, *n.* a dungeon with no opening but at the top: a secret pit in the floor of a dungeon into which a victim could be precipitated. [Fr.—*oublier*, to forget—L. *oblivisci*.]

ouch, *ouch*, *n.* a brooch: a clasped ornament: the socket of a precious stone. [O.Fr. *nouche*.]

ouch, *ouch*, *interj.* expressing pain. [Ger. *autsch*.]

fāte, *fār*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hār* (ber); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūon*; *dhen* (then)

Oudenarde, *oŭ'da-nŭrd*, *n.* a tapestry representing foliage, &c., once made at *Oudenarde* in Belgium.
ought, *awt*, *n.* a variant of aught: also a vulgar corr. of naught.—*adv.* (*Scot.*) oughtlings (*ohh-linz*), at all.

ought, *awt*, *pat.* of owe: now obs. or *dial.* except as an auxiliary verb (with time expressed by tense of the principal verb) should: is or was proper or necessary.—*n.* ought'ness, rightness.

ouglie, *oughly*, old spellings of ugly.—*adj.* ough'ly-headed (*Milt.*)

ouija, *oŭ'jə*, *n.* a board with an alphabet, used with a planchette. [*Fr. ouï*, *Ger. ja*, yes.]

ouistiti, a French spelling of wistiti.

oul, *oulk*, *n.* Scots forms of week.

oulakan, *oulachon*, *oŭ'la-kən*. See *eulachon*.

oulong. Same as *oolong*.

ounce, *ouns*, *n.* the twelfth part of a pound troy = 480 grains: $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound avoirdupois = 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ troy grains: (*fig.*) a minute quantity.—fluid ounce, an avoirdupois ounce of distilled water at 62° Fahr.: (*U.S.*) $\frac{1}{2}$ gill. [*O.Fr. unce*—*L. uncio*, the twelfth part; cf. *inch*.]

ounce, *ouns*, *n.* originally, and still sometimes, a lynx: now generally the snow leopard (*Felis uncio*) of Central Asia: the jaguar: the cheetah: sometimes vaguely any moderate-sized wild beast of the cat tribe. [*Fr. once*, perh. for *lonce* (as if *l'once*)—*Gr. lynx*.]

oundy, *oun'di*, *adj.* wavy: (*her.*) undé. [*Fr. ondé*; cf. *undate*.]

oup, *oop*, *oŭp*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to bind round with thread or cord: to join. [*Appar. whip*.]

ouphie, *ouph*, *oŭf*, *oŭf*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as *oaf*.

our, *owr*, *pron.* (*gen.*) or *poss. adj.* pertaining or belonging to us—when used absolutely, *ours* (*owr*), *prov.* *ourn* (*owrn*).—*reflex.* and *emphatic* *ourselves*, myself (regally or editorially)—*pl.* *ourselves* (*selvz*). [*O.E. ūre*, *gen.* of *we*, *we*.]

ourall, *oŭ-rā'le*, *ourarl*, *oŭ-rā'rl*. See *wourall*.

ourang-outang. Same as *orang-utan*.

ourebl. Same as *oribl*.

ouric, *oorle*, *owrie*, *oŭ'ri*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) dingy: shabby; dreary: drooping; chill: inclined to shiver or shudder.

ourology, **ourosocopy**, &c. See *urology*, &c., at *urine*.

ousel. See *ousel*.

oust, *owst*, *v.t.* to eject or expel.—*n.* *oust'er* (*law*), ejection: dispossession. [*A.Fr. ouster* (*O.Fr. oster*; *Fr. ôter*), to remove; of obscure origin.]

out, *out*, *adv.* (shading into *adj.* predicatively), not within: forth: abroad: to, towards, or at the exterior or a position away from the inside or inner part or from anything thought of as enclosing, hiding, or obscuring: from among others: from the mass: beyond bounds: away from the original or normal position or state: at or towards the far end, or a remote position: seawards: away from home or a building: in or into the open air: in or into a state of exclusion: not in office: not in use or fashion: no longer in the game: no longer in as batsman, dismissed: not batting: out of the contest and unable to resume in time: in the condition of having won: away from the mark: at fault: in error: not in form or good condition: at a loss: in or into a disconcerted, perplexed, or disturbed state: not in harmony or amity: in distribution: in or into the hands of others or the public: on loan: to or at an end: in an exhausted or extinguished state: completely: thoroughly: subjected to loss: in or to the field: in quest of or expressly aiming at something: in rebellion: on strike: in an exposed state: no longer in concealment or obscurity: in or into the open: before the public: in or into society: on domestic service: in existence: at full length: in an expanded state: in bloom: in extension: loudly and clearly: forcibly: unreservedly.—*adj.* external: outlying: remote: played away from home: outwards: not batting: exceeding the usual: in any condition expressed by the adverb *out*.—*n.* one who is out: that which is outside: a projection or outward bend (as in *outs* and *ins*): an omission in setting type: (*dial.*) a paying out, esp. in *pl.*

rates and taxes, &c.: (*dial.*) an outing: (*U.S.*) a disadvantage, drawback: (*U.S.*) permission to go out: (*U.S.*) a way out.—*prep.* (now usu. *from out*) forth from: (now *rore*) outside of: along in an outward direction: (*U.S.*) without, short of.—*v.t.* to put out: to knock out.—*v.i.* to go out: (with *with*) to fetch out, to utter.—*interj.* alas: away, begone: you are, he is, out: shame (usu. *out upon*).—at outs, (*U.S.*) at odds: from out, out from: murder will out (see *murder*); out and about, able to go out, convalescent; out and away, by far: beyond competition; out at elbow, heel, knce, showing or threatening to show through the elbow, heel, knee, of a garment; out for, abroad in quest of: expressly aiming at: dismissed from battling with a score of; out of, from within: from among: not in: not within: excluded from: from (as source, material, motive, condition, possession, language, &c.): born of: beyond the bounds, range, or scope of: deviating from, in disagreement with: away or distant from: without, destitute or denuded of; out of character, not in keeping with character; out of course, out of order; out of doors, in or into the open air; out of favour, disliked; out of hand, instantly: beyond control; out of it, excluded from participation: without a chance; out of joint, not in proper connexion: disjointed, dislocated; out of one's mind, mad; out of print, no longer to be had from the publisher; out of temper, cross, annoyed; out of the common, unusual; out of the wood (see *halloo*); out of time, too soon or too late: not keeping time in music; out of tune, not true in pitch; outs and ins (see *ins* and *outs*); out to out, in measurement from outside to outside: overall; out upon, shame on; out with, away with: not friendly with: to utter, ejaculate, divulge: to bring out, whip out.—See also *catch*, *date*, *fashion*, *knock*, *place*, *pocket*, *question*, *sight*, *sort*, *use*, *way*, *work*, &c. [*O.E. ūt*, *úr*; *Goth. ut*, *Ger. aus*, *Sans. ud*.]

out, *out*, in composition.—*adj.* out'-and-out, thorough-going: thorough-paced: utter: absolute: unqualified.—*adv.* out-and-out', finally and completely: definitely: unreservedly.—*n.* out-and-out'er, any person or thing that is a complete or extreme type: a thorough-going partisan: a great lie.—*v.t.* out-ask', to proclaim the banns of for the last time.—*adj.* and *adv.* out'-back (*Austr.*), in, to, or of the back-country.—*n.* the back-country.—*n.* out-back'er, one from the back-country.—*v.t.* outbal'ance, to outweigh; outbar', to bar out; outbar'gain, to get the better of in a bargain; outbl'd', to make a higher bid than; outblust'er, to exceed in blustering: to get the better of by bluster: to deprive by bluster.—*adj.* out'board, outside of a ship or boat: having engines outside the boat.—*adv.* outside of, or towards the outside of.—*adj.* out'bound, bound for a distant port.—*n.pl.* out'bounds, (*Spens.*) boundaries.—*v.t.* outbrag', to surpass in bragging or boasting: to surpass in beauty or splendour; outbrave', (*Shak.*) to excel in boldness or splendour: to outface.—*n.* out'break, a breaking out: a disturbance.—*v.i.* outbre'ak, to burst forth.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* outbreathe (*owt-brēdh'*), to breathe out.—*adj.* outbreath'd, (*breth'*); (*Shak.*) out of breath; out'bred.—*n.* outbreed'ing, breeding from parents not close akin: exogamy; out-building, a building separate from, but used in connexion with, a dwelling-house or a main building: an outhouse.—*v.t.* outburn', to exceed in burning.—*v.i.* to burn away.—*n.* outburst', a bursting out: an explosion.—*v.i.* outburst', to burst out.—*adv.* outby, outbye (*owt-bi'*, *ōt-bi'*; *Scot.*) out of doors: a little way off: outwards: (*min.*) towards the shaft.—*adj.* out'by(c), outdoor: outlying.—*ns.* out'cast, one who is cast out of society or home: anything rejected, eliminated, or cast out: (*Scot.*) a quarrel; out'caste, one who is of no caste or has lost caste.—*v.t.* outcaste', to put out of caste; outclass', to surpass so far as to seem in a different class.—*adj.* outclass'd.—*n.* out'come, the issue: consequence: result.—*v.t.* outcraft'y, (*Shak.*) to exceed in craft.—*n.*

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

out'crop, the cropping out of a rock.—*v.i.* (—*krop*) to crop out.—*n.* out'cry, a loud cry of protest, distress, &c.: a confused noise: a public auction.—*v.i.* out'cry, to outdo in crying.—*v.i.* to cry out.—*adj.* outda'cious (*out-dā shōs*), an illiterate perversion of audacious.—*vs.t.* outdaunce', to outdo in dancing; outda're', to surpass in daring: to defy; outda'te', to put out of date.—*adj.* outda'ted.—*vs.t.* outdis'tance, leave far behind; outstrip; outdo', surpass: excel: overcome.—*adj.* out'door, outside the door or the house: in or for the open air.—*adv.* outdo'ors, out of the house: abroad (outdoor relief, help given to a pauper not living in the workhouse).—*vs.t.* outdrive', to drive faster or farther than; outdure', to outlast; outdwell', (*Shak.*) to stay beyond.—*n.* out'dweller, one who dwells elsewhere, esp. one who owns land in a parish but lives outside it.—*adj.* out'ed, ejected.—*n.* out'edge, the furthest bound.—*adj.* out'er (O.E. *ūterro*, comp.), more out or without: external—*opp.* to *inner* (outer bar, the junior barristers who plead outside the bar in court, as distinguished from King's Counsel and others who plead within the bar).—*n.* the outermost ring of a target, a shot striking it: in an electrical distribution system either of the conductors whose potential is above or below the earth's.—*adj.* out'ermost, out'most (—*mōst*; O.E. *ūtemest*, superl.), most or farthest out: most distant.—*v.t.* outface', to stare down: to bear down or maintain by bravery or impudence: to confront boldly: to maintain boldly or impudently to the face of.—*ns.* outfall (*out-fōl*), the outlet of a river, drain, &c.: a sortie: (*prov.*) a quarrel; outfanght'chief (O.E. *utfangene-thiof*—*ūt*, out, the root of *fōn*, to take, *thiof*, thief), the right of judging and fining thieves taken outside of one's own jurisdiction; out'field, (*Scot.*) arable land continually cropped without being manured—*opp.* to *infield*: any open field at a distance from the farm-steading: any undefined district or sphere: at cricket and baseball, the outer part of the field: the players who occupy it; out'fielder, one of such players.—*v.t.* outfight', to surpass or defeat in fighting.—*n.* out'fit, the act of fitting out for any enterprise: complete equipment: expenses for fitting out: (U.S.) a company travelling together for any purpose, esp. in charge of cattle: any set of persons, a gang.—*v.t.* to fit out, equip.—*v.i.* to get an outfit.—*ns.* out'fitter, one who furnishes outfits: one who deals in clothing, haberdashery, sporting equipment, &c.; out'fitting.—*vs.t.* outflank', to extend beyond or pass round the flank of: to circumvent; outflash', to surpass in flashing.—*v.i.* to flash out.—*ns.* out'fing, a sharp retort or gibe; out'flow, a flowing out: an outward current: outfall: amount that flows out.—*v.i.* outflow', to flow out.—*n.* out'flowing.—*adj.* outflow'ing (or *out'*).—*n.* out'flush, a sudden glow.—*vs.t.* out'flush', to flush more brightly than; outfly', to surpass in flying: to fly faster than: to escape by swiftness of flight.—*v.t.* to fly out.—*vs.t.* out'foot', to outstrip: to outtail; out'frown', (*Shak.*) to frown down.—*n.* out'gate, (*Spens.* and *Northern*) an outlet: an exit.—*vs.t.* outgen'eral, to get the better of by generalship: to prove a better general than; outgive', to surpass in liberality.—*v.i.* to give out, come to an end.—*n.* out'giving, a disbursement: an utterance: (U.S.) a declaration of policy.—*vs.t.* outglare', to glare more than: to be more glaring than; outgo', to outstrip: to surpass: to pass or live through: (*obs.*) to overreach.—*v.i.* to go out: to come to an end.—*pa.p.* out'went'; *pa.p.* out'gone'.—*ns.* out'go, that which goes out: expenditure—*opp.* to *income*; out'goer, one who is going out or departing; out'going, act or state of going out: extreme limit: expenditure.—*adj.* departing—*opp.* to *incoming*, as a tenant.—*v.t.* outgrow', to surpass in growth: to grow out of, grow too high for: to eliminate or become free from in course of growth.—*ns.* out'growth, that which grows out from anything: an excrescence: a product; out'guard, a guard at a distance or at the farthest distance

from the main body.—*v.i.* outgush', to issue with force.—*ns.* out'gush, a gushing out; out'haul, a rope for hauling out the clew of a sail.—Also out'hauler.
 outh'er, *ow'dhar*, *ow'dhar*, an old form, now *diol*, of *elther*.
 out- (continued).—*vs.t.* out-Her'od, to overact the part of (*Herod*) in violence (*Homlet*, III. ii.): to outdo, esp. in what is bad; outhire' (*Spens.* outhyre), to give out as if on hire.—*ns.* out'house, a separate building subsidiary to a main building; out'ing, ejection: distance out: an outdoor excursion or airing.—*v.t.* out'jest', (*Shok.*) to overcome by jesting: to excel in jesting.—*ns.* out'let, out'jut, a projection.—*ns.* and *adj.* out'letting, out'jut'ing.—*n.* out'land, a foreign land: land granted to tenants: an outlying land or territory.—*adj.* foreign: outlying.—*n.* out'lander, a foreigner: an outsider.—*adj.* outland'ish, (*arch.*) foreign: queer, bizarre: out-of-the-way.—*adv.* outland'ishly.—*ns.* outland'ishness; out'lash, a sudden burst or stroke.—*vs.t.* outlast', to last longer than; outlaunch' (*Spens.* outlaunce), to launch forth.—*n.* out'law (O.E. *utlaga*—O.N. *utlaga*—*ūt*, out, *laga*, law), one deprived of the protection of the law: (loosely) a bandit: an outcast: (U.S.) an unmanageable animal.—*v.t.* to place beyond the law: to deprive of the benefit of the law: to ban.—*ns.* out'lawry, the act of putting a man out of the protection of the law: state of being an outlaw; out'lay, that which is laid out: expenditure.—*v.t.* outlay', to lay out in view: to expend: to surpass in laying.—*n.* out'leap, an act of leaping out: an excursion: an outburst.—*v.t.* outleap', to leap beyond or over: to surpass in leaping.—*v.t.* to leap out.—*v.t.* outlearn', (*Spens.*) to elicit: to surpass: to excel in learning: to get beyond the study of.—*adj.* outler (*ōt'br*; poss.—*outlier*; *Burns*), not-housed.—*n.* a beast that is not housed: one who is out of office.—*n.* out'let, the place or means by which anything is let out: the passage outward, vent.—*v.t.* outlie', to surpass in telling lies.—*v.i.* outlie', to lie in the open: to camp: to lie stretched out.—*v.t.* to lie beyond.—*ns.* out'lier, one who lies in the open: one who lodges or lies apart from others or from a place with which he is connected: an outsider: a detached portion of anything lying some way off or out: (*geol.*) an isolated remnant of rock surrounded by older rocks; out'line, the outer line: the line by which any figure or object as seen is bounded: a sketch showing only the main lines: representation by such lines: a general statement without details: a statement of the main principles: a set-line in fishing.—*v.t.* to draw the exterior line of: to delineate or sketch.—*adj.* outlinear (*out-lin'ar*), like an outline.—*v.t.* outlive' (*lit'*), to live longer than: to survive: to live through: to live down.—*ns.* outlodg'ing, a lodging beyond bounds; out'look, a vigilant watch: a place for looking out from: a view, prospect: a prospect for the future: mental point of view.—*v.t.* out'look', (*Shak.* *out'*) to face courageously.—*v.i.* to look out.—*v.t.* out'us'tre', (*Shok.*) to outshine.—*adj.* out'lying, lying out or beyond: lodging apart: remote: on the exterior or frontier: detached.—*vs.t.* outman', to outdo in manliness: to outnumber in men; outmanoeuv're', to surpass in or by manoeuvring; outmant'le', to excel in dress or ornament; out'mareh', to march faster than: to leave behind by marching; out'match', to be more than a match for; outmeas'ure, to exceed in extent; out'mode', to put out of fashion.—*adj.* outmod'ed; out'most (same as outermost).—*vs.t.* out'move', to move faster than: to get the better by moving; outname', to surpass in notoriety.—*n.* out'ness, state of being out: externality to the perceiving mind, objectiveness.—*vs.t.* out'night', (*Shak.* *Merch. of Ven.*, V. i) to surpass in mentioning nights; outnum'ber, to exceed in number.—*adj.* out-of-date, not abreast of the times: obsolete; out-of-door(s), in or for the open air; outdoor: out-of-the-way, out-of-the-way.

—*n.* out-of-work', an unemployed person.—*adv.* and *prep.* out-o'-ver, out-ov're (*oot-ovr'*; *Scot.*), out over; over.—*vs.* outpace', to walk faster than; to outstrip; out-par'amour, (*Shak.*) to exceed in addition to mistresses.—*ns.* out'parish, a parish associated with a town but beyond the boundary: an outlying parish; out'part, a part remote from the centre.—*v.t.* outpass'ion, to go beyond in passionateness.—*n.* out'-patient, a hospital patient who is not an inmate.—*v.i.* outpeep, to peep out.—*v.t.* outpeer', (*Shak.*) to surpass or excel.—*n.* out'-pension, a pension granted to one who is not resident in an institution.—*v.t.* to grant an out-pension to.—*n.* out'-pensioner, a non-resident pensioner.—*v.t.* outpoint', to score more points than.—*ns.* out'port, a port out of or remote from the chief port: a port away from the town or customs area: a place of export; out'-porter, a porter who carries luggage to and from, and not merely in, the place where he is employed; out'-post, a post or station beyond the main body or in the wilds: its occupants: a remote settlement.—*v.t.* outpour', to pour out: to send out in a stream.—*v.i.* to flow out in a stream.—*ns.* out-pour; outpour'er; out'pouring, a pouring out: a passionate or fluent utterance.—*vs.* outpower', to surpass in power; outpray', to exceed in earnestness or length of prayer: to overcome in or by prayer; outprize', (*Shak.*) to exceed in estimation.—*n.* out'put, quantity produced or turned out.—*n.pl.* out'quarters, quarters situated away from headquarters.

outrage, *out'rij*, -*rāj*, *n.* (*Spens.*) excess, undue divergence from a mean: (*Shak.*) violence beyond measure: (*Spens.*) clamour: gross or violent injury: an act of wanton mischief: an atrocious act: gross offence to moral feelings: violation: rape.—*v.t.* to treat with excessive abuse: to shock grossly: to injure by violence, esp. to violate, to ravish.—*adj.* outrageous (*out-rā'jz*), violent: furious: turbulent: atrocious: monstrous: immoderate.—*adv.* outrā'geously.—*ns.* outrā'geousness; outraneo (*ōt-trān's*), the utmost extremity: the bitter end (ā outrance, to the bitter end of a combat—erroneously in Eng. use, ā l'outrance).—*adj.* outré (*ōt-trā*), beyond what is customary or proper: extravagant: overstrained.—*ns.* outrecuidance (*ōt-tr-ktē'dāns*; *ōt-tr-ktē'dāns*; *obs.*; *Scott.*) presumption, overweening; outrem'er (*ōt-tr-mer*), the region beyond sea: overseas. [*Fr.* *outré*—*L.* *ultrā*, beyond; *O.Fr.* *cuidier*, to think, plume oneself—*L.* *cogitare*, *Fr.* *mer*—*L.* *mare*, sea; outrage (*O.Fr.* *ultra*) is not connected with out and rage, but influenced by them.]

out- (continued).—*vs.* outrank', to rank above; outreach', to reach or extend beyond: to over-reach: to stretch forth; outred', outredd'en, to surpass in redness; outreign', to reign longer than: (*Spens.* outraigne) to reign to the end of.—*n.* outrelief', outdoor relief.—*v.t.* outride', to ride beyond: to ride faster than: to ride safely through (a storm).—*ns.* out'rider, one who rides abroad: a servant on horseback who attends a carriage; out'rigger, a projecting spar for extending sails or any part of the rigging: a projecting contrivance ending in a float fixed to the side of a canoe against capsizing: an iron bracket fixed to the outside of a boat carrying a rowlock at its extremity to increase the leverage of the oar: a light racing-boat with projecting rowlocks: a projecting beam for carrying a suspended scaffold in building: a projecting frame to support the controlling planes of an aeroplane: an extension from the splinter-bar
adj. outright, ad: down-ly: straight at once and pass, excel; outoar', (*Shak.*) to exceed in roaring.—*n.* out-roar, an uproar.—*v.t.* outroot', to root out.—*ns.* outrope (*out-rōp*), out'roop (*-rōop*); *Du.* *uitroep*—*uit*, out, roepen, to cry; *obs.*, an auction sale; out'roper, out'rooper, (*obs.*) an auctioneer: formerly, the Common Crier of the City of London.

—*v.t.* outrun', to go beyond in running: to exceed: to get the better of or to escape by running (outrun, or overrun, the constable, to run into debt: to live beyond one's means).—*n.* out'-runner.—*v.i.* outrush', to rush out.—*n.* out'-rush, a rushing out.—*vs.* out'sail', to leave behind in sailing: to sail beyond; outscold', (*Shak.*) to exceed in scolding; outscorn', (*Shak.*) to face out with scorn; outsell', to fetch a higher price than: to exceed in value: to surpass in the number or amount of sales.—*ns.* out'-sentry, a sentry placed at a distance; out'set, a setting out: beginning: an outward current; out'setting; out'settlement, an outlying settlement.—*v.i.* outshine', to shine out or forth.—*v.t.* to excel in shining: to be brighter than.—*n.* out'shot, (*Scot.*) a projection in a building.—*adj.* projecting.—*n.* outside (*out'-sid*, *out'sid*, *out-sid*'), the outer side: the farthest limit: the outer surface: the exterior: an outside passenger: the outer part: (*in pl.*) the top and bottom quires of a ream of paper.—*adj.* on or from the outside: carried on the outside: exterior: superficial: external: extreme: beyond the limit: not enjoying membership.—*adv.* outside' (sometimes *out*'), on or to the outside: not within.—*prep.* out'side', outside of' (*dial.*) except, apart from (get outside of, *U.S.*) to comprehend: (*slang*) to eat or drink; outside chance, a remote chance; outside country, districts beyond the area of settlements in Australia; outside edgo (see edge); outside in, turned so that outside and inside change places: intimately (of knowing anything); outside left, right, in some games, a forward player on the extreme left, right; outside of, in or to a position external to: (*U.S.*) apart from, except).—*ns.* out'side-car, an Irish jaunting-car in which the passengers sit back to back; outsid'er, one who is not a member of a particular company, profession, &c., a stranger, a layman: one not considered fit to associate with: one who is not an inmate: one who is not participating: a race-horse not included among the favourites in the betting: one whose place in a game, at work, &c., is on the outside: (*in pl.*) a pair of nippers for turning a key in a keyhole from the outside; out'sight, power of seeing external things: (*out'sit*, *ōt-sihit*; *Scot.*) outdoor possessions.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* out'sit', to sit beyond the time of: to sit longer than.—*adj.* out'size, over normal size.—*n.* an exceptionally large size: anything, esp. a garment, of exceptionally large size.—*adj.* out'sized, *n.* out'skirt, (*usu. in pl.*) the border.—*vs.* t. out'sleep', to sleep longer than: to sleep through: to sleep to or beyond the time of; out'snart' (*coll.*; *orig. U.S.*), to show more cleverness or cunning than, to outwit; outsoar', to soar beyond.—*n.* out'sole, the outer sole of a boot or shoe which rests on the ground.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* out'span (or *-span*); *Du.* *uitspannen*), to un-yoke or unharness from a vehicle.—*n.* (*out'*) a stopping-place.—*v.t.* out'speak', to say aloud: to speak more, louder, or longer than.—*v.t.* to speak boldly, to speak up.—*n.* out'speckle (*out-spek'l*; *Scot.*), a laughing-stock.—*adj.* out'spent, thoroughly tired out; out'spō'ken, frank or bold of speech: uttered with boldness.—*ns.* out'spō'kenness.—*v.t.* out'sport', (*Shak.*) to sport beyond the limits of.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* out'spread', to spread out or over.—*adj.* out'spread' (or *out-sprēd*), spread out.—*n.* an expanse.—*adj.* out'spread'ing.—*v.i.* out'spring', to spring out.—*n.* out'spring, outcome.—*v.t.* out-stand', to withstand: to stand or endure through or beyond.—*v.i.* to stand out or project: to stand out (to sea): to stand over, remain.—*adj.* out-stand'ing, prominent: unsettled: unpaid: still to be attended to or done.—*adv.* outstand'ingly.—*vs.* t. outstare', (*Shak.*) to stare down: to face the stare of unabashed: to gaze at without being blinded; outstay', to stay beyond or throughout: to stay longer than: to endure longer than; out-step', to step beyond, overstep; out'strain', to stretch out; out'stretch', to stretch out: to reach forth: to spread out: to stretch to the end of: to stretch beyond; out'strike (*out-strik'*, or *out'*), to outdo in striking; outstrip', to outrun: to leave

behind: to surpass; outstrip', to outdo in denuding oneself; outsum', to outnumber; outswear', to exceed in swearing; to overcome by swearing; outsweet'en, to excel in sweetness.—*ns.* out'swing, an outward swing or swerve; out'swinger, a ball bowled to swerve outwards.—*vt.* outswell', (*Shak.*) to swell more than: to overflow; outtake', (*obs.*) to take out: to except.—*prep.* (*orig. po.p.*) outtake'en.—*vt.* outtalk', to talk down: to outdo in talk; outtell', to tell forth: to tell to the end: to tell or count beyond; outtongue', (*Shak.*) to speak louder than; outtop', to reach higher than: to excel; outrav'el, to go faster or farther than: to go beyond; outval'ue, exceed in value; outven'om, (*Shak.*) to exceed in poisonousness; outvie', to compete with and surpass; outwill'ain, (*Shak.*) to exceed in villainy; outvolce', (*Shak.*) to exceed in clamour or noise: to drown the voice of; outvote', to defeat by a greater number of votes.—*n.* out'voter, a voter not resident in the constituency.—*vt.* outwalk', to walk farther, longer, or faster than: to walk beyond.—*n.* out'wall, the outside wall of a building; (*Shak.*) external appearance.—*adv.* out'ward, toward the outside: on the outside; outer: external; exterior: appearing externally: apparent: formal: not inherent, adventitious; (*theol.*) worldly, carnal; (*dial.*) dissolute.—*adv.* toward the exterior: away from port: to a foreign port: superficially.—*n.* (*Shak.*) external appearance: the outside.—*adj.* out'ward-bound, bound outwards or to a foreign port.—*adv.* out'wardly, in an outward manner: externally: in appearance.—*n.* out'wardness, externality: objectivity.—*adv.* out'wards, in an outward direction.—*adj.* out'ward-salnt'ed, appearing outwardly to be a saint.—*vt.* outwatch', to watch longer than: to watch ———— the time of: outwear', to wear out: outlive, outgrow: to out: out completely; outweed', (*Spens.*) to root out; outweep', to weep out, shed wholly: to surpass in weeping; outweight', to exceed in weight or importance.—*vt.* and *vi.* outwell', to pour or well out.—*vt.* outwent', used as *pa.t.* of outgo.—*vi.* ———— the outside of another circle.—*vt.* outwin', wind, extricate; outwing, to outstrip in flying: to fly beyond: to outflank; outwit', to surpass in wit or ingenuity: to defeat by superior ingenuity.—*pp.* outwitt'ing; *po.t.* and *po.p.* outwitt'ed.—*prep.* outwith (*orig. with, out'with; Scot.*) outside of.—*adv.* outwards.—*n.* out'work, a work outside the principal wall or line of fortification: outdoor work, field-work: work done away from the shop or factory.—*vt.* outwork', (*Shak.*) to surpass in work: to work out or bring to an end: to finish.—*po.t.* and *po.p.* outwrought', outworked.—*n.* out'worker, one who works out of doors, or who takes away work to do at home.—*adj.* outworn' (or *out*), worn out: obsolete.—*vt.* outworth', (*Shak.*) to exceed in value; outwrest', (*Spens.*) to extort.

ouvirandra, *oo-vi-ran'drā*, *n.* the lattice-leaf of Madagascar. [*From the Malagasy name.*]

ouzel, *oo'zel* (*Shak.* woo'sel, woo'sell), *n.* (*arch.*) a blackbird: (*Shak.*) apparently, a dark-complexioned person.—*ns.* ouzel-cock; ring-ou'zel, a blackish thrush with a broad white band on the throat; wa'ter-ou'zel, the dipper. [*O.E. oisle; eog. with Ger. amsele.*]

ouzo, *oo'zo*, *n.* an anisiced liqueur.

ova, *o'vā*, *pl.* of o'vum.—*adj.* o'val, strictly, egg-shaped, like an egg in the round or in projection, rounded, longer than broad, broadest near one end: (loosely) elliptical or ellipsoidal, or nearly: (*bot.*) rounded at both ends, about twice as long as broad, broadest in the middle: (*obs.*) pertaining to eggs.—*n.* an oval figure or thing, e.g. an oval field.—*adv.* o'vally. [*L. ovum, egg; ovidis is modern Latin.*]

ovary, *o'v-ri*, *n.* the female genital gland: (*bot.*) the part of the gynaecium that contains the ova.—*adj.* ova'rian, of or pertaining to the ovary.—*ns.* ova'riole, one of the egg-tubes forming an insect's

ovary; ova'riot'ornist; ova'riot'orny (*surg.*; *Gr. tomē, a cut*), the cutting of an ovary: usu. the removal of ovaries because of a tumour.—*adj.* (rare) ova'rious, consisting of eggs.—*n.* ova'rit'is, inflammation of the ovary, oophoritis. [*L.L. ōvārio—ovum, egg.*]

ovate, *o'vāt*, *adj.* egg-shaped: (*bot.*) shaped in outline like an egg, broadest below the middle.

ovate, *o'vāt*, *n.* an Eisteddfodic graduate neither a bard nor a druid. [*W. ofydd, a philosopher, or lord; fancifully identified with the unrelated Celtic word preserved in Gr. as oudētis (pl.), Gaulish soothsayers.*]

ovation, *o-vā'shan*, *n.* in ancient Rome, a lesser triumph: an outburst of popular applause, an enthusiastic reception: rejoicing.—*vt.* ovate', (facetious back-formation) to receive with an ovation.—*n.* ova'tor. [*L. ōvātiō, -ōnis—ōvare, to exult.*]

oven, *ov'n*, *n.* an arched cavity or closed chamber for baking, heating, or drying: a small furnace.—*ns.* ov'en-bird, a name for various birds that build oven-shaped nests, esp. the South American Furnarius; ov'en-tit, the willow-warbler; ov'en-wood, brushwood. [*O.E. ofen; Ger. ofen.*]

over, *o'vər*, *o'er*, formerly *ore*, *o're*, *ōr*, *prep.* above in place, rank, power, position, estimation, preference, value, quantity, number, &c.: in excess of: above and beyond the side of: to the other: down from or beyond the edge of: from side to side or end to end of: along: throughout the extent of: until after: across: on or to the other side of: on, on to, about, or across the surface of, or all or much of: in discussion, contemplation, study of, or occupation with: concerning: on account of: in a sunk, submerged, or buried state beyond the level of.—*adv.* on the top: above: across: to or on the other side: from one person, party, condition, time, &c., to another: to sleep: outwards so as to overhang or fall: away from an upright position: th ———— to end, esp. in a cursory or ———— into a reversed pos. ———— rain, in repetition: too much: in excess: left remaining: at an end.—*adj.* (*usu. treated as a prefix*) upper or superior: surplus: excessive.—*n.* (*cricket*) the series of balls (as *six-boll, eight-boll, over*), or the play, between changes in bowling from one end to the other: anything that is over: a surplus copy, &c.: an excess, overplus.—*vt.* to go, leap, or vault over.—all over, at an end: everywhere: at the most characteristic: covered with, besmeared or bespattered with; over again, afresh, anew; over against, opposite; over and above, in addition to: besides; over and over (again), many times: repeatedly; over head and ears, completely submerged; over seas, to foreign lands. [*O.E. ofer; Ger. über, L. super, Gr. hyper; cf. up.*]

over-, *o'vər-*, in composition, above: excessive.—*vi.* overabound', to abound greatly or too much.—*adj.* overabound'ing.—*n.* overabun'dance.—*vt.* overact', to act with exaggeration, to overdo the performance of.—*vi.* to act more than necessary.—*adj.* o'vər-ago', above the limiting age: too old.—*adv.* overall', over-all', (*Spens.*) everywhere: above all: altogether: over the whole.—*adj.* o'vər'all, including everything: everything being reckoned: all-round.—*n.* o'vər'all, a protective garment worn over ordinary clothes for dirty work or weather: (*pl.*) trousers or leggings or combined shirt and trousers of this kind: cavalryman's trousers.—*adj.* o'vər'all'd.—*n.* over-anxi'ety.—*adj.* over-anxi'ous, too anxious.—*adv.* over-anxi'ously.—*vt.* overarch', to arch over: to form above into an arch.—*vi.* to hang over like an arch.—*n.* an overhead arch.—*adj.* and *adv.* o'vər-arm, with the arm raised above the shoulder.—*vt.* overawe', to daunt by fear or by superior influence; overbal'ance, to exceed in weight, value, or importance: to cause to lose (one's) balance.—*vi.* to lose (one's) balance.—*n.* excess of weight or value.—*vt.* overbear', to bear down or overpower: to overwhelm: to overwhelm.—*vi.* to be too productive.—*adj.* overbear'ing, inclined

to domineer, esp. in manner or conduct: haughty and dogmatical: imperious.—*adv.* overbearingly.
n. overbearingness.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* overbeat, to beat down.—*v.t.* overbid', to outbid: to make a bid that is greater than or counts above: to bid more than the value of.—*v.i.* to bid too high.
n. a higher bid: an unduly high bid.—*ns.* overbidd'ed; overbidd'ing.—*v.i.* overblow, to blow over or to be past its violence: to blow with too much violence: (*mus.*) to produce a harmonic instead of the fundamental tone, by excess of wind-pressure.—*v.t.* to blow away: to blow across: to overturn by blowing: (*mus.*) to blow with such force as to sound a harmonic instead of the fundamental.—*v.t.* overblow', to cover with blossoms—*adjs.* overblown', blown over or past, at an end: burnt by an excessive blast, in the Bessemer steel process: inflated to excess; overblown', more than full-blown.—*adv.* overboard', over the board or side: from on board: out of a ship.—*v.i.* overboil', to boil over (the edge of a vessel).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to boil too much.—*adj.* overbold, excessively bold.—*adv.* overboldly.—*v.t.* overbound', to bound over.—*n.* overbridge, a bridge over a road or railway, &c., distinguished from one that carries it.—*vs.t.* overbridge', to bridge over; overbrim', to fill to overflowing.—*v.i.* to be so full as to overflow.—*adj.* overbrimmed', having a very wide brim.—*vs.t.* overbrow', to overhang like a brow; overbuild', to cover with buildings: to build above: to build in excess: to build too much upon or in; overbulk', (*Shak.*) to oppress by bulk, or to dwarf by greater bulk; overburden, overburth'en, to burden overmuch.—*n.* (ŏ), an excessive burden: alluvial soil, &c., overlying a bed of clay or other substance to be dug, mined, or quarried.—*adj.* overburdensome.—*v.t.* overburn, to burn too much.—*v.i.* to be too zealous.—*adj.* overbus'y, too busy: officious.—*v.t.* to busy too much.—*v.t.* overbuy, (*Shak.*) to buy too dear: to buy dearer than: (*refl.*) to put in the position of having bought too much: to buy too much of.—*v.i.* to buy too much:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* overbought',—*adv.* overby, a little way over—mainly in Scots forms, overby, o'erby (*our-by*).—*vs.t.* overcall', (*bridge*) to outbid: to bid above: to bid too high on: to rank as a higher bid than; overcan'opy, to cover as with a canopy.—*pa.p.* overcan'opied (*Shak.* overcan'oped).—*n.* overcapitalis'ation.—*v.t.* overcapitalise, to fix the capital to be invested in, or the capital value of, too high.—*adj.* overcare'ful, too careful.—*vs.t.* overcare'y, to carry too far; overcast', to overthrow: to cast as a covering: to cast a covering over: (*Spens.*) to shade: to throw stitches over the edge of: to cover with oversewn stitches: (*Scot.*) to recover, get over: (*arch.*) to seem too high, overestimate.—*v.i.* to grow dull or cloudy.—*adj.* clouded over.—*n.* a cloudy covering.

double leaves.—*vs.t.* overcatch', (*arch.*) to overtake (*pa.p.* overcaught', *Spens.*); overcharge', to load with too great a charge: to overdo: to exaggerate: to charge too great a price.—*ns.* o'v'charge, an excessive load or burden: too great a charge, as of gunpowder or of price; o'v'cheek, a large prominent cheek-pattern combined with a smaller: a cloth so checked.—*adj.* overclad', wearing too much clothing.—*v.t.* overcloud', to cover over with clouds: to cause gloom or sorrow to.—*v.i.* to cloud over, become clouded over.—*v.t.* overclo'y, to surfeit.—*ns.* o'v'rclo'at, an outdoor coat worn over all else, a topcoat; o'v'ereating, cloth for overcoats.—*vs.t.* overcol'our, to colour too strongly: to exaggerate: to spread colour over; overcome', (*arch.*) to cover, overspread: to come over: to get the better of: to conquer or subdue: to surmount.—*v.i.* to be victorious.—*n.* (*Scot.*) o'ercome, o'wcome (*o'er-kom*), a crossing over: a surplus, excess: a fit or sudden access of illness: a refrain, by-word, or recurring theme.—*v.t.* overcompensate, to allow too much in compensation of.—*n.* overcompens'ation.—*adj.*

overcompens'atory.—*n.* over-confidence, excessive confidence.—*adj.* over-confident.—*vs.t.* overcool', to cool too much; overcorrect', to apply so great a correction to as to deviate in the opposite way: (*opt.*) to correct beyond achromatism, so that the red rays come to a focus nearer the lens than the violet.—*n.* overcorrection.—*vs.t.* overcount', to outnumber: to reckon too high: to overreach; overcover, to cover completely.—*n.* overcredulity.—*adj.* overcredulous, too ready to believe.—*vs.t.* o'v'ercrop, to take too much out by cultivation; overerow', *Spens.* overcraw', *Shak.* overcrowe', to crowd over: to triumph over.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* overerowd', to fill or crowd to excess.—*n.* overerowd'ing.—*adjs.* overdar'ing, foolhardy; overdat'ed, out of date; overdeter'mined, having more than the necessary determining data or factors.—*v.t.* over-devel'op, to develop too much.—*n.* over-devel'opment.—*adj.* overdigit' (*-dit'*; *Spens.*), digit or covered over: overspread.—*v.t.* overdo', to do overmuch: to overact: to exaggerate: to carry too far: to harass, to fatigue: to cook too much or more than usual: to excel.—*n.* overdo'er.—*adj.* overdone'.—*ns.* overdos'age; o'v'erdose, an excessive dose.—*v.t.* o'v'erdose, to dose overmuch: to administer in excess.—*ns.* o'v'erdraft, the act or advantage of overdrawing: the excess of the amount drawn over the sum against which it is drawn; o'v'erdraught (*-draft*), a current of air passing above or from above.—*v.t.* overdraw', to exaggerate in drawing: to exaggerate: to draw beyond one's credit.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* overdress', to dress too ostentatiously or elaborately.—*n.* o'v'erdress, an outer dress.—*v.t.* overdrive', to drive too hard: to outdrive.—*adjs.* overdraws'ed (*Wordsworth* o'er-drows'ed), overcome by drowsiness; overduc' (or ō'), behind time for arrival: unpaid at the right time.—*vs.t.* overdust', to sprinkle over or cover with dust; overdy'e, to dye too deeply: to dye over with another colour.—*adj.* overearn'est, too earnest: cross.—*v.t.* overeat', to surfeit with eating (generally reflexive): (*Shak.*) perhaps, to nibble all over, perhaps, to surfeit on.—*v.i.* to eat too much.—*v.t.* overes'timate, to estimate too highly.—*n.* an excessive estimate.—*ns.* overestim'ation; overexcit'ability.—*adj.* overexcit'able.—*v.t.* overexcite', to excite unduly or injuriously.—*n.* overexcite'ment.—*v.t.* overexert', to exert too much.—*n.* overexer'ption.—*v.t.* overexpose', to expose too much, esp. (*phot.*) to light.—*n.* overexpos'ure.—*adj.* over-ex'quisite, (*Milt.*) excessively curious in detail of imagination.—*v.t.* overeye', to survey, look upon: to watch.—*n.* o'v'erfall, a rippling or race of water: a sudden increase of depth: a place or structure for overflow of surplus waters: (*obs.*) a waterfall.—*v.t.* overfall', to fall on or over: to assail.—*v.i.* to fall over.—*adv.* overfar', too far: (*Shak.*) to too great an extent.—*vs.t.* and *vs.i.* overfeed', to feed to excess (*pa.p.* and *pa.t.* overfed'); overfill', to fill to overflowing.—*adj.* overfine', too fine.—*n.* overfine'ness.—*vs.t.* overfire', to fire too much; overfish', to fish to excess; overflour'ish, to cover with blossom, or with flourishes or ornament; overflow', to flow over: to flow over the surface of: to flood: to flow over and beyond: to pour forth: to cause to run over: (*fig.*) to cover, as with numbers.—*v.i.* to flow over the brim, bank, or boundary, escape by flowing out: to run over, shed liquid contents by reason of fullness or high level: to pass out in part, as under pressure: (*fig.*) to abound:—*pa.t.* overflowed'; *pa.p.* overflowed', formerly and still sometimes overflown'.—*n.* o'v'erflow, a flowing over: that which flows over: a pipe or channel for spare water, &c.: an inundation: superabundance (overflow meeting, a supplementary meeting of those unable to find room in the main meeting).—*adj.* overflowing, flowing over: running over: overfull: over-abounding: exuberant.—*n.* overflow: that which overflows: condition in which overflow occurs.—*adv.* overflow'ingly.—*v.t.* overflush', to flush over.—*adj.* too flush.—*n.* o'v'erflush, superfluity.—*v.t.* overfly', to outsoar: to fly over.—*n.* o'v'erfold, (*geol.*) a fold

tilted over so that both limbs dip the same way, one upside down.—*v.t.* overfold, to fold over; to thrust into an overfold.—*adj.* overfold', (*obs.*) foolish to excess: too affectionate.—*adv.* overfold'ly.—*n.* overfondness.—*adj.* overfor'ward, too forward.—*n.* overfor'wardness.—*adj.* overfree', too free: unduly free.—*n.* overfree'dom.—*adv.* overfree'ly.—*v.t.* overfreight', to overload.—*pa.p.* or *adj.* overfraught', ... sive load.—*adj.* ov', ... rful(l)ness.—*vs.t.* ... all over, or greatly ... our-gang'), to dominate: to overspread: to exceed; overgel', (*obs.*) to overtake: to get over, recover from: to overcome, possess the mind of; overgive', (*Spens.*) to give over or up; overglance', to look hastily over; overglaze', to glaze over: to cover speciously.—*n.* overglaze, an additional glaze given to porcelain, &c.—*adj.* applied to, or suitable for painting on, a glazed surface.—*vs.t.* overgloom', to cover with gloom: to scowl over; overgo', to exceed: to surpass: to overpower: to go over: to pass over, traverse: to spread over: to pass over, forbear to speak of.—*v.i.* to go over: to pass on.—*n.* overgo'ing, passing over: crossing, traversing: transgression.—*v.t.* overgorge', (*Shak.*) to gorge to excess.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* overgrain', to grain over (a surface already grained).—*n.* overgrain'er, a brush for overgraining.—*v.t.* overgrass', to grass over (conceal with grass)—*adj.* overgreen, too great; *v.t.* overgreen', to co' (*fig.*, *Shak.*) conceal.—*ground.*—*v.t.* overgrow', to grow beyond: to grow more than: to grow too great for: to rise above: to cover with growth.—*v.i.* to grow beyond the normal or suitable size.—*adj.* overgrown (*övr-grön*, or *-grön*), grown beyond the natural size: covered over with a growth.—*n.* overgrowth, excessive or abnormally great growth: excess or superfluity resulting from growth: that which grows over and covers anything: (*crystal*) growth of a crystal around another.—*v.t.* overhale', overhale', (*Spens.*) to draw over: (*obs.*) to overtake, overpower: to examine.—*n.* overhale', the long hair overlying the fur of many animals.—*adv.* overhand' (or *ö*'), with hand above the object: palm-downwards: with hand or arm raised above the shoulders or (in swimming) coming out of the water over the head: (*min.*) from below: (*needle-work*) with stitches passing through in one direction and back round the edges.—*adj.* overhand, done or performed overhand (overhand knot, the simplest of all knots, tied by passing the end over the standing part and through the bight).—*v.t.* to sew overhand.—*adj.* and *adv.* overhand'ed, with hand above: with too many hands.—*adj.* overhand'led, (*Shak.*) handled or discussed too much.—*v.t.* overhang, to hang over: to project over: to impend over: to cover with hangings.—*v.t.* to hang over, lean out beyond the vertical.—*n.* overhang, a projecting part: degree of projection.—*adj.* overhappy, excessively or too happy.—*n.* overhaste', excessive haste.—*adv.* overhas'tily.—*n.* overhas'tiness.—*adj.* overhas'ty.—*v.t.* overhaul', to haul or draw over: to turn over for examination: to examine: (*naut.*) to overtake or gain upon.—*n.* overhaul, a hauling over: examination, esp. with a view to repair.—*adv.* overhead', above one's head: aloft: in the zenith: in complete submergence: (*nov Scot.*) taking one with another, in the lump, on the average, apiece.—*adj.* overhead, above one's head: well above ground level: all-round, general, average.—*n.* (often in *pl.*) also overhead costs, charges) the general expenses of a business—as distinct from the direct cost of producing an article: that which is overhead.—*vs.t.* overhear, to hear without being meant to hear: to hear by accident: (*Shak.*) to hear over again or in turn; overhear', to heat to excess.—*v.i.* to become too hot.—*n.* overhear, too great heat.—*vs.t.* overheat', (*Spens.*) to overtake (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* overheat'); overhold', (*Shak.*) to overvalue.—*adj.* overhung', overhanging: sus-

pended from above: covered over, adorned with hangings.—*v.t.* overindulge', to indulge to excess.—*n.* overindulgence.—*adj.* overindulgent.—*v.t.* overinform', to animate too much.—*n.* overinsur'ance.—*vs.t.* overinsure', to insure for more than the real value; overiss'ue, to issue in excess, as bank-notes or bills of exchange.—*n.* overiss'ue, excessive issue.—*v.t.* overjoy', to fill with great joy: to transport with delight or gladness.—*n.* overjoy, joy to excess: transport.—*vs.t.* overjump', to jump beyond: to pass by: to ignore: to jump too far for or over; overkeep', to keep too long; overkest', (*Spens.*) for overcast (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.*).—*adj.* overkind', too kind.—*ns.* overkind'ness; over'king, a king holding sovereignty over inferior kings.—*adj.* overknee, reaching above the knee.—*vs.t.* overla'b'our, to labour excessively over: to be too nice with: to overwork; overlade', to overburden.—*pa.p.* overlaid'; overlaid, *pa.p.* of overlay; overlain, *pa.p.* of overlaid.—*adj.* overland, passing entirely or principally by land.—*adv.* overland' (or *ö*'), by or over land.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Austr.*) to drive (flocks or herds) a long distance across country: to journey across country, esp. a long way.—*n.* overlander (or *-land'*).—*v.t.* overlap', to extend over and beyond the edge of: to reach from beyond across the edge and partly rest on: to coincide in part with: ... part: ... beds of the same series.—*vs.t.* overlard', to smear over as with lard: to overload with fulsome-ness; overlaunch', (in shipbuilding) to unite by long splices or scarfs; overlay', to cover by laying or spreading something over: (*Milt.*) to span: (*Print.*) to put an overlay or overlays on: to cover to excess, encumber: (*rare*) to lay or place as a covering: (by confusion) to overlie.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* overlaid'.—*ns.* overlay, a piece of paper pasted on the impression-surface of a printing-press, so as to increase the impression in a place where it is too faint: a covering: (*Scot.*) a cravat: overlay'ing, a superficial covering: that which overlays: plat'ing.—*adv.* overleaf', on the other side of the leaf of a book.—*v.t.* overleap' (*Scot.* overloup'), to leap over: to pass over without notice (overleap oneself, to leap too far).—*n.* overleather, (*Shak.*) the upper part of a shoe.—*vs.t.* overleaven', to leaven too much; overlie', to lie above or upon: to smother by lying on.—*pr.p.* overlay'ing; *pa.t.* overlay'; *pa.p.* overlain'.—*n.* overli'er (or *-li'*).—*v.t.* overlive' (*-liv'*), to survive: to outlive: (*refl.*) to outlive the appropriate date of, or usefulness of.—*v.t.* to survive: to live too long: to live too fast, or so as prematurely to exhaust the fund of life: to live on too high a standard of luxury.—*v.t.* overload', to load or fill overmuch.—*n.* (*ö*) an excessive load.—*adj.* and *adv.* overlong, too long.—*v.t.* overlook, to look over: to see from a higher position: to view carefully: to oversee, superintend: to fail to notice or take into account: to pass by without cognisance or punishment: to slight: to bewitch by looking upon with the evil eye.—*ns.* overlook'er; overlord, a lord over other lords: a feudal superior.—*v.t.* overlord'.—*n.* overlordship.—*adj.* overlust'y, (*Shak.*) too lusty.—*adv.* over'ly (*-li'*; *coll.*), excessively, too: (*obs.*) superciliously: (*Scot.*) casually.—*adj.* (*obs.*) supercilious, superior: (*Scot.*) casual.—*adj.* overlying, lying on the top.—*n.* overman, an overseer in mining, the man in charge of work below ground: superman.—*v.t.* overman', to furnish with too many men.—*n.* overmantel, an ornamental structure, often with a mirror, set on a mantel-shelf.—*vs.t.* overmast', to furnish with a mast or masts too long or too heavy; overmas'ter, to gain or have the mastery of: to overpower: to dominate; overmatch', to be more than a match for: to defeat, overcome.—*n.* overmatch, one who is more than a match: (*obs.*) an overmatching.—*n.* overmeasure' (or *ö*'), something given over the due measure.—*v.t.* (*-mez'h*) to measure above the true value.—*adj.* overmer'ry, extremely merry.—*v.t.* overmount', to rise above: to excel in mount-

ing.—*v.i.* to mount too high.—*adj.* and *adv.* o'v'er-
much (or *-much*'), too much.—*v.i.* overmult'ply,
to become too numerous.—*n.* overmultiplica-
tion.—*vt.* overmult'itude, (*Milt.*) to outnumber;
overname', (*Shak.*) to name over.—*adj.* over-
neat', unnecessarily neat.—*v.t.* overnet', to cover
with a net: to overfish with nets.—*adj.* overnice',
too fastidious.—*adv.* overnice'ly.—*n.* overnice'-
ness.—*n.* o'vernigh', (*Shak.*); now chiefly *U.S.*
the evening just past.—*adv.* overnigh', all night:
during the night: in the course of the night: on
the evening of the day just past.—*adj.* done or
occurring overnigh': for the time from afternoon
till next morning.—*vt.* overoff'ice (*Shak.* o're-
office), apparently, to lord it over by virtue of
office, or perhaps to exercise one's office over;
overpaint', to put too much paint on: to depict
with exaggeration; overpart', to assign too diffi-
cult a part to; overpass', to pass over: to pass by
without notice: to exceed.—*v.t.* to pass over: to
elapse.—*adj.* overpast', over: at an end.—*v.t.*
overpay', to pay too much: to be more than an
ample reward for.—*n.* overpay'ment.—*vt.* over-
peer' (partly from peer (1), partly peer (2); (*Shak.*),
to peer over or down upon: to look down on: to
tower over: to excel; overpeop'le, to fill with
too many inhabitants; overpereh' (*Shak.* o're-
pereh'), to fly up and perch on, fly over; over-
persuade', to persuade against one's inclination;
overpic'ture, to surpass pictorially: to cover with
pictures; overpiteh', to pitch too far, or beyond
the best distance.—*adj.* overpitched', steeply
pitched, as a roof; overplac'd' (*Spens.* overplast,
-plast'), placed above.—*n.* o'verplus, that which
is more than enough: surplus.—*adj.* surplus.—
vt. o'verply, to ply beyond strength; overpoise',
to outweigh.—*ns.* o'verpoise, a weight sufficient
to weigh another down; overpopula'tion, exces-
sive population.—*vt.* overpop'ulate, to people in
excessive numbers; overpost', to hasten over
quickly; overpower', to overcome, reduce to
helplessness, by force: to subdue: to overwhelm:
to furnish with too much power.—*adj.* over-
powering', excessive in degree or amount:
irresistible.—*adv.* overpower'ingly.—*v.t.* over-
praise', to praise too much.—*ns.* overpraise' (or
o'), overprais'ing, excessive praise.—*v.t.* over-
press', to oppress: to burden too heavily: to
press unduly: to put too much pressure on.—*n.*
overpress'ure, excessive pressure, esp. of work.—
v.t. overprint', to print too strongly or dark:
to print too many copies of: to print (esp. a
postage stamp) over already printed matter.—*n.*
o'v'print, an offprint: that which is printed over
an already printed surface, as on a postage stamp.
—*v.t.* overprize', to value too highly: (*obs.*)
to surpass in value.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* overproduce'.—*n.*
overproduc'tion, excessive production: pro-
duction in excess of the demand.—*adj.* overproof'
(or *o'*), containing more alcohol than does proof-
spirit; overproud', too proud.—*vt.* overrack',
to overstrain; overrake', to sweep over.—*adj.*
overrank', too rank or luxurious; overrash', too
rash.—*adv.* overrash'ly.—*n.* overrash'ness.—
v.t. overrate', to rate or value too high.—*n.* o'v'er-
rate, an excessive estimate or rate.—*v.t.* over-
reach', to reach or extend beyond: to overtake:
to outwit or get the better of: (*refl.*) to defeat by
one's own oversubtlety or by attempting too much.
—*v.i.* to strike the hindfoot against the forefoot,
as a horse:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* overreached'; arch.
overtraught'.—*n.* o'v'erreach, the act of over-
reaching: the injury thereby done.—*v.t.* over-
read' (*-red'*), to read over.—*adj.* overread' (*-red'*),
having read too much.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* overreck'on,
to compute too highly.—*vt.* overred' (*Shak.*)
to cover with a red colour; overrefine', to refine
too much.—*n.* overrefine'ment.—*vt.* overren',
an arch. form of overrun; override', to injure
or exhaust by too much riding: to ride over: to
trample down on horseback: to slide or mount
on the top or back of: to pass over: to overlap:
to set aside: to be valid against: (*obs.*) to outride,
overtake.—*adj.* overripe', too ripe: more than
ripe.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* overrip'en.—*n.* overripe'ness.

—*v.t.* overroast', to roast too much.—*v.t.* and *v.i.*
overruff', to trump with a higher trump.—*n.* o'v'er-
ruff, an act of overruffing.—*v.t.* overrule', (*obs.*)
to rule over: to modify or to set aside by greater
power: to prevail over the will of, against a pre-
vious decision: to impose an overriding decision
upon: to prevail over and set aside: (*law*) to
annul, declare invalid: to rule against: to dis-
allow.—*v.i.* to prevail.—*n.* overrul'er.—*v.t.*
overrun', to run over, across, through, all about:
to run over, crush underfoot or under wheel:
to spread over: to flow over: to grow over: to
infest, swarm over: to infect widely: to spread
over and take possession of: to run beyond: to
exceed the limit of: to carry beyond a limit: to
carry over into another line or page: to adjust the
type of by overrunning: to outdo in running: to
escape from by running faster: (*refl.*) to injure or
exhaust by too much running.—*v.i.* to run over,
overflow: to run beyond a limit:—*pr.p.* overrunn-
ing; *pa.t.* overran; *pa.p.* overrun' (overrunn
the constable, see outrun).—*ns.* o'v'errun, an
overrunning of type; overrunn'er.—*v.i.* over-
sail' (*Fr.* *sailir*, to project), to project.—*n.* o'v'er-
sail, projection.—*v.t.* overseare', to score or draw
lines across: to obliterate in this way.—*adj.* over-
scrup'ulous, scrupulous to excess.—*n.* over-
scrup'ulousness.—*adj.* overseutched' (*-skucht'*,
-skucht'id; *Scott.*) worn out (after *Shak.*, *2 Hen. IV.*,
III. ii., where overseutched is variously conjectured
to mean overworn in service or whipped at the cart's
tail); o'versea, o'verseas, across, beyond, or
from beyond the sea.—*adv.* oversea(s), in or to
lands beyond the sea: abroad.—*n.* overseas',
foreign lands.—*v.t.* oversee', to see or look over:
to superintend: to overlook, disregard: to see
without being meant to see.—*adj.* overseen', mis-
taken, ill-advised: drunk: versed.—*n.* o'verseer
(*-sēr*, *-sēr-er*), one who oversees: a superintendent:
formerly, officer with care of poor, and other duties:
the manager of a plantation of slaves: (*obs.*) a
critic or editor.—*vt.* and *vt.i.* overseil', to sell
too dear: to sell more of than is available; overset',
(*obs.*) to oppress, press hard: to upset: to dis-
order.—*v.t.* o'versew (or *-sē*'), to sew together
overhand.—*adj.* oversexed', having sexual char-
acteristics over-developed.—*vt.* o'v'ershade',
to throw a shade or shadow over: to darken; over-
shad'ow, to throw a shadow over: to cast into
the shade by surpassing, to outshine: to darken: to
shelter or protect; overshine', (*Shak.*) to shine over
or upon, illumine: (*Shak.*) to outshine.—*n.* o'v'er-
shoe, a shoe, esp. of water-proof, worn over another.
—*adus.* over-shoe, over-shoes, deep enough to
cover the shoes.—*v.t.* overshoot', to shoot over
or beyond, as a mark: to pass beyond, exceed, fail
to stop at: to shoot, dart, or fly across overhead:
to surpass in shooting: to injure or exhaust by too
much shooting: to shoot with colour over the
surface of (overshoot oneself, to venture too
far, to overreach oneself).—Also *v.i.*—*adj.* over-
shot', shot over: too much shot over: surpassed:
overdone: in error by overshooting the mark:
(*obs. slang*) drunk.—*adj.* o'versbot, having the
upper jaw protruding beyond the lower: fed from
above, as a water-wheel.—*v.t.* overshower',
to shower over.—*adj.* o'verside, acting or done over
the side.—*adv.* over-side, over the side.—*prep.*
(*Spens.* over side) over the side of.—*n.* o'v'ersight,
superintendence: a failure to notice: mistake:
omission.—*v.t.* oversize', to cover with size.—*n.*
o'versize, a large or larger size.—*adj.* o'versized
(or *-sized*).—*v.t.* overslip', to skip, leap, or pass
over: to overlook: to omit.—*ns.* o'verskirt, an
outer skirt; overslaugh' (*o'ver-slaw*; *Du.* *over-
sleaan*, to miss, skip over; *mil.*), exemption from
duty in turn when employed on something else:
(*U.S.*) a sand-bar.—*vt.* overslaugh', to remit
or pass over by overslaugh: (*U.S.*) to pass over
in favour of another: to hinder; oversleep', to
indulge in sleeping too long: to sleep beyond.—
v.i. to sleep too long.—*v.t.* overslip', to slip by:
to escape the notice of: to slip unnoticed from:
to let slip.—*v.i.* to slip by: to make a slip, commit
inadvertently.—*ns.* o'verslip, an inadvertency: a

close-fitting under-bodice; o'versman, an overseer: (*Scot.*) an umpire; o'versoul, the divine principle forming the spiritual unity of all being.—*vs.t.* oversow, to sow after something has been already sown: to sow over; overspend, to spend beyond: to exhaust or cripple by spending.—*vs.t.* to spend too much.—*adj.* overspent, excessively fatigued.—*ns.* o'verspill, that which is spilt over: population leaving a district, or displaced by changes in housing, &c.; o'verspin, the spinning of a flying ball in the same direction as if it were rolling on the ground.—*vs.t.* overspread, to spread over: to scatter over: to extend over: to be spread over; overstrain, to strain all over; overstand, to outstay; overstate' (*Shak.* ore-stare'), to outstate; overstate, to state too strongly: to exaggerate.—*n.* overstate'ment.—*vs.t.* overstay, to stay beyond; overstep, to step beyond: to exceed: to transgress.—*n.* o'verstep, (*geol.*) the transgression of an overlapping stratum over the edges of underlying unconformable strata.—*vs.t.* overstink, to stink more than (*pa.t.* over-stunk'; *Shak.* ore-stunek'); overstock, to stock overmuch.—*n.* o'verstock, excessive stock.—*vs.t.* and *vs.* overstrain, to strain too much: to strain beyond the elastic limit.—*n.* o'verstrain, too great strain.—*adj.* overstrained, strained to excess: exaggerated.—*vs.t.* overstretch, to stretch to excess: to exaggerate; overstrewn, to scatter over; overstride, to stride across: to stand astride of; overstrike, to strike with a downward blow (*pa.t.* overstruck'; *Spens.* overstrooke').—*adj.* overstrong, too strong; overstrung, too highly strung: (of a piano) having two sets of strings crossing obliquely to save space.—*vs.t.* and *vs.* overstudy, to study too much.—*n.* o'verstudy.—*vs.t.* oversubscribe, to subscribe for beyond what is offered.—*n.* oversubscrip'tion.—*adj.* oversubtle.—*n.* oversubtlety, excessive subtlety.—*vs.t.* oversupply, to supply too much of.—*n.* o'versupply, an excessive supply.—*vs.t.* oversway, to overrule: to bear down; overswear, to swear anew.—*vs.t.* and *vs.* overswell, to overflow.—*vs.t.* overswim, to swim across.

Overt, *o'vert*, *adj.* open to view: public: apparent.—*adv.* o'vertly.—market overt, open or public market; overt act, something actually done in execution of an intent. [*Fr. ouvert*, *pa.p.* of *ouvrir*, to open.]

Over- (continued).—*vs.t.* overtake, to come up with: to catch up with: to catch: to come upon: to take by surprise.—*adj.* overtaken, fuddled.—*vs.t.* overtalk, to talk over; overtask, to task overmuch: to impose too heavy a task on; overtax, to tax overmuch: to require too much of.—*adj.* overtedious, (*Shak.*) too tedious.—*vs.* overteem, to teem, breed, or produce in excess.—*vs.t.* to exhaust or wear out by breeding.—*vs.t.* overthrow, to throw over, overturn, upset: to ruin, subvert: to defeat utterly: to throw too far or too strongly.—*vs.t.* (*obs.*) to be overturned: to throw too far.—*ns.* o'verthrow, act of overthrowing or state of being overthrown: (*cricket*) a ball missed at the wicket and returned from the field: a run scored in consequence; overthrow'er; o'verthrust (overthrust fault), a reversed fault or thrust where older rocks are pushed up bodily upon the back of younger.—*vs.t.* overthwart, to lie athwart: to cross.—*adj.* opposite, transverse: contrary, perverse.—*adv.* crosswise: opposite.—*prep.* across, on the other side of.—*n.* o'vertime, time employed in working beyond the regular hours: work done in such time: pay for such work.—*adj.* and *adv.* during, for, or concerning such time.—*vs.t.* overtime, to time too long (*esp.* of a photographic exposure).—*adj.* and *adv.* overtime'y, (*obs.*) too early, untimely.—*n.* o'vertime, one who works overtime.—*vs.t.* overtoll, to overwork.—*n.* o'vertime, a harmonic or upper partial.—*vs.t.* overtop, to rise over the top of: to be higher than: to surpass: to exceed.—*vs.t.* to rise too high.—*vs.t.* overtower, to tower above.—*vs.t.* to soar too high.—*vs.t.* overtrade, to trade overmuch or beyond capital: to buy in more than can be sold or paid for.—*vs.t.* to involve in trade

in such a way.—*n.* overtrad'ing, the buying of a greater amount of goods than one can sell or pay for.—*vs.t.* overtrain, to train so far as to do harm: to train too high.—*n.* o'vertreck, (*bridge*) a trick in excess of those contracted for.—*vs.t.* overtrip, to trip nimbly over; overtrump, to trump with a higher card than one already played.—*vs.t.* overtrust, to trust too much.—*n.* o'vertrust.

Overture, *o'ver-tūr*, *n.* (*obs.*) an opening, aperture: (*Shak.*) an opening up, disclosure: (*Spens.*) an open place: an opening of negotiations: an offer or proposal: an opening or opportunity: an opening or beginning: an instrumental prelude to an opera, oratorio, &c., or an independent composition in similar form (sonata form): the method in Presbyterian usage of beginning legislation and maturing opinion by sending some proposition from the inferior courts to the General Assembly, and *vice versa*: also the proposal so sent.—*vs.t.* to lay a proposal before: to put forward as an overture. [*O.Fr. overture* (*Fr. ouverture*), opening.]

Over- (continued).—overturn, *vs.t.* to throw down or over: to upset: to subvert.—*ns.* o'vertum, an overturning: a turn-over; overturn'er; overvaluation; o'verage.—*vs.t.* overvalue, to set too high a value on; overveil, to veil over or cover.—*n.* o'verview, (*Shak.*) an inspection.—*adj.* overviolent, too violent.—*n.* o'verwash, a washing over: (*geol.*) material carried by glacier-streams over a frontal moraine.—Also *adj.*—*vs.t.* overwatch, to watch over: to watch through: to overcome with long watching; overwear, to wear out: to outwear, outlive.—*pa.t.* overwore'; *pa.p.* and *adj.* overworn'.—*vs.t.* overweary, to overcome with weariness, weary out.—*adj.* excessively weary.—*vs.t.* overweath'er, (*Shak.*) to batter by violence of weather.—*vs.t.* overween, to expect too much: to be presumptuous or arrogant: to think too highly, *esp.* of oneself.—*adj.* and *n.* overween'ing.—*vs.t.* overweigh, to be heavier than: to outweigh: to weigh down.—*n.* o'verweight, weight beyond what is required or what is allowed: preponderance.—*adj.* overweight', above the weight required.—*vs.t.* overweight, to weigh down: to put too heavy a burden on; overwent' (see overgo); overwhelm, to overspread and crush by something heavy or strong: to flow over and bear down: to reduce to helplessness: to overpower: to ply overpoweringly: (*obs.*) to overhang.—*n.* and *adj.* overwhelm'ing.—*adv.* overwhelm'ingly.—*vs.t.* overwind (-wind'), to wind too far.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* overwound; overwing', (*obs.*) to outflank: to fly over.—*vs.t.* overwin'ter, to pass the winter.—*adj.* overwise, wise overmuch: affectedly wise: wise in one's own estimation.—*adv.* overwisely.—*n.* o'word, o'erword (*or*, *Scot. ovr*); also ovr'e'word, the burden of a song: a habitual saying.—*vs.t.* and *vs.* overwork, to work overmuch.—*n.* o'work, additional work: o'work, excess of work.—*adj.* overworn' (or *o'*), worn out: subdued by toil: spoiled by use: threadbare: trite: exhausted of meaning or freshness by excessive use: out of date: spent or past.—*vs.t.* overwrest, overstrain; overwrest'le, (*Spens.*) to overcome by wrestling; overwrite, to cover over with writing or other writing: to superscribe: to exhaust by writing too much: to write too much about: to write in a laboured manner.—*vs.t.* to write too much or too artificially.—*adj.* overwrought' (and *pa.p.* of overwork), worked too hard: too highly excited: with highly strained nerves: worked or embellished all over: overdone.—*vs.t.* overyear' (*obs.*), to keep into a second, or later, year.—*adj.* (*prov.*) kept over from one year to the next.—*adv.* (*prov.*) till next year.

ovibos, *o'v-i-bos*, *o'v-i-bōs*, *n.* the musk-ox.—*adj.* ovibov'ine. [*L.* *ovis*, sheep, *bos*, *bovis*, ox.]
ovicide, *o'v-i-sid*, *n.* (jocular) sheep-killing. [*L.* *ovis*, sheep, *caedere*, to kill.]
Ovidian, *o'-vid-i-an*, or *o-*, *adj.* of, like, or relating to the Latin poet Ovid (43 B.C.—17 A.D.).
oviduct, *o'-vi-duk't*, *n.* (*zool.*) the tube by which the egg escapes from the ovary.—*adj.* oviduc'al. [*L.* *ovum*, egg, *ducere*, ductum, to convey.]

ſāte, ſār, āsk; mē, hār (ber); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

oviferous, *ô-vîf'â-ras*, *adj.* egg-carrying. [L. *ôvum*, egg, *ferre*, to bear.]
 oviform, *ô-vî-form*, *adj.* egg-shaped. [L. *ôvum*, egg, *forma*, form.]
 oviform, *ô-vî-form*, *ô-vî-form*, *adj.* like a sheep: ovine. [L. *ôvis*, sheep, *forma*, form.]
 ovigerous, *ô-vî-j'â-ras*, *adj.* egg-carrying. [L. *ôvum*, an egg, *gerere*, to carry.]
 ovine, *ô-vîn*, *adj.* of sheep: sheep-like. [L. *ôvînus* — *ôvis*, sheep.]
 oviparous, *ô-vîp'â-ras*, *adj.* egg-laying.—*n.* oviparity (*-par'i-ti*).—*adv.* ovip'arously. [L. *ôvum*, egg, *parere*, to bring forth.]
 ovipositor, *ô-vî-pôz'i-ter*, *n.* an egg-laying organ.—*v.i.* oviposits it, to deposit eggs with an ovipositor.—*n.* oviposition (*-pô-zish'ên*). [L. *ôvum*, egg, *positor* — *pônere*, to place.]
 ovisac, *ô-vî-sak*, *n.* a brood-pouch: an egg-capsule. [L. *ôvum*, an egg, and *sac*.]
 ovist, *ô-vîst*, *n.* a believer in the doctrine that the ovum contains all future generations in germ. [L. *ôvum*, egg.]
 ovoid, *ô-void*, *adj.* egg-shaped and solid in form (sometimes also of a plane figure): (*bot.*) egg-shaped and attached by the broad end.—*n.* an egg-shaped figure or body.—*adj.* ovoid'al, ovoid. [L. *ôvum*, egg, Gr. *eîdos*, form.]
 ovo, *ô-vô-lô*, *n.* (*archit.*) a moulding with the rounded part composed of a quarter of a circle, or of an arc of an ellipse with the curve greatest at the top. [It.—L. *ôvum*, an egg.]
 ovoviviparous, *ô-vô-vî-vîp'â-ras*, or *-vî-*, *adj.* producing eggs which are hatched in the body of the parent. [L. *ôvum*, an egg, *vîvus*, living, *parere*, to bring forth.]
 ovule, *ô-vûl*, *n.* in flowering plants, the body which on fertilisation becomes the seed, answering to the megasporangium and consisting of the nucellus and its integuments with the embryo-sac (megaspore): an undeveloped seed.—*adj.* ôv'ular.—*n.* ôvul'ation, the formation of ova: the escape of the ovum in mammals.—*adj.* ôvulif'erous, carrying ovules. [Dim. from L. *ôvum*, egg.]
 ovum, *ô-vûm*, *n.* an egg: (*biol.*) the egg-cell, or female gamete:—*pl.* o'va. [L. *ôvum*, egg.]
 ow. Same as ou.
 owehe, *ô-veh*, *n.* Same as ouch.
 owe, *ô*, *v.t.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) to owe: to be indebted for: to be under an obligation to repay or render: to feel as a debt or as due: to have to thank: to concede or be bound to concede as a handicap.—*v.i.* to be in debt:—*pat.* and *pa.p.* owed. The old *pat.* ought and *pa.p.* own, now differently used, are given separately; see also owing. [O.E. *agan*, to own, possess, pres. indie. *ah*, preterite *dhte*, *pa.p.* *agen*; O.N. *eiga*, O.H.G. *egan*, to possess.]
 owelty, *ô-el-ti*, *n.* (*law*) equality. [A.Fr. *owelté*—L. *aequalitas*, —*ânis*.]
 Owenite, *ô-in-it*, *n.* a disciple of Robert Owen (1771–1858), who proposed to establish society on a basis of socialistic co-operation.—*adj.* Owenian (*-ô-in'i-ân*).—*ns.* Owenism; Owenist.
 over, *ô-ver*, *ô-ver*, *Scots* forms of over. For compounds see the forms in over.—
 owing, *ô-ing*, *adj.* due: to be paid: imputable.—owing to, because of: in consequence of.
 owl, *ô-ul*, *n.* any member of the Striges, nocturnal predaceous birds with large broad heads, flat faces, large eyes surrounded by disks of feathers, short hooked beaks, silent flight, and howling or hooting cry: one who sits up at night: one who sees ill or shuns light: a solemn person: a wiseacre: a dullard: an owl-like breed of pigeon.—*v.i.* to behave like an owl.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to smuggle (esp. wool or sheep from England to France).—*ns.* owl-car (U.S.), a night tramcar; owl'er (*obs.*), a smuggler (esp. of wool or sheep); owl'ery, an abode of owls: (*Carlyle*) owlshness; owl'et, an owl: a young owl: a moth of the Noctuidae.—*adj.* owl'-eyed, having blinking eyes like an owl.—*n.* Owl'-glass, Owl'-glass, Howle'-glass, Owl'-spiggle, *Tytl* *Eulenspiegel*, a mischievous clown hero of a folk-tale popular in Germany from the 16th century at least.—*adj.* owl'ish, like an owl: solemn: blinking: stupid: dull-looking.—*ns.*

owl'ishness; owl'-light, dusk; owl'-moth, a gigantic South American moth of the Noctuidae; owl'-parr'ot, the kakapo; owl'-train (U.S.), a night train.—*adj.* owl'y, owlsh. [O.E. *ûle*; Ger. *eule*, L. *ulula*; imit.]
 own, *ôn*, *v.i.* to possess, have belonging to one: to acknowledge as one's own: (*obs.*) to claim as one's own: to confess: to allow to be true: to admit, concede: to acknowledge, recognise.—*v.i.* to confess (with *to*).—*ns.* own'er, possessor, proprietor: (*slang*) captain of a warship; own'er-driver, one who drives his own car.—*adj.* own'erless.—*n.* own'ership.—own up, to confess freely. [O.E. *agnian*—*agen*, one's own; cf. own (*adj.*).]
 own, *ôn*, *adj.* belonging to oneself: often used with reflexive force, *own* *one's* *own* *for* *owning* instead of a genitive to the sense of *self*.
 an endowment.—get one's own back, retaliate, get even; hold one's own (see hold); on one's own, on one's own account: on one's own initiative: by one's own efforts or resources: independently: set up in independence. [O.E. *agen*, *pa.p.* of *agan*, to possess; cf. owe.]
 owre, ower, o'er, *owr*, Scots forms of over. For compounds see over.—
 owre, *owr*, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as ore (1).
 owrie. See ourie.
 owsen, *ow'sen*, *n.pl.* Scots form of oxen. See ox.
 ox, *ôks*, *n.* a general name for male or female of common domestic cattle (bull and cow), esp. a castrated male of the species: extended to kindred animals:—*pl.* ox'en, used for both male and female.—*ns.* ox'-ant'elope, any antelope of the hartebeest group; ox'-bird, the dunlin: the ox-pecker: an African weaver-bird: applied also to various other birds; ox'-bot, a warble-fly larva infesting cattle; ox'-bow (-bô), a collar for a yoked ox: a river-bend returning almost upon itself (forming an *ox-bow lake* when the neck is pierced and the bend cut off); ox'er, an oxfence; ox'eye, a name for various birds, esp. the great titmouse: a wild chrysanthemum with yellow disk and white (oxeye daisy) or yellow ray (yellow oxeye, or corn marigold): an elliptical dormer window.—*adj.* ox'-eyed, having large, ox-like eyes.—*ns.* ox'fence, a fence for confining cattle: a hedge with a rail; ox'gang, ox'gate, ox'land, a bovine or one-eighth of a carucate or ploughland, the share attributed to each ox in a team of eight (averaging about 13 acres); ox'head, the head of an ox: a blockhead; ox'-pecker, an African genus (Buphaga) of birds akin to starlings, that eat the parasites on cattle—also *beef-eater*; ox'-tail, the tail of an ox, esp. as used for making soup; ox'-tongue, the tongue of an ox, used as food: a yellow-flowered milky-juiced composite (*Picris echinoides*); ox'-war'ble, a swelling on the back of an ox: the fly whose larva produces it.—have the black ox tread on one's foot, to experience sorrow or misfortune. [O.E. *oxa*, *pl.* *oxan*; Ger. *ohse*, Goth. *auhsa*, Sans. *ukshân*.]
 Oxalis, *ôks'â-lis*, *n.* the wood-sorrel genus, giving name to the family Oxalid'aceae, close akin to the Geranium family.—*adj.* oxalic (*-al'ik*), applied to an acid (C₂H₂O₄) obtained from wood-sorrel.—*n.* oxalate, a salt of oxalic acid. [Gr. *oxalis*—oxys, sharp, acid.]
 Oxford, *ôks'fôrd*, *adj.* belonging to the city, county, or university of Oxford.—*n.* Oxfordian (*-fôrd-i-ân*), a division of the Middle Jurassic.—Also *adj.*—Oxford bags, very wide trousers; Oxford blue, a dark blue; Oxford clay, a dark blue or grey clay of the Oxfordian formation; Oxford English, a form of standard English in which certain tendencies are (sometimes affectedly) exaggerated, widely believed to be spoken at Oxford; Oxford groups, informal circles of followers of Dr Frank Buchman, who exchange religious experiences, and seek divine guidance individually (the Oxford group, his followers as a body); Oxford movement, the Tractarian movement. [O.E. *Oxnaford*, lit. oxen's ford.]
 oxide, *ôks'id*, *n.* a compound of oxygen and some other element or radical.—*n.* oxidase, any of a

group of enzymes that promote oxidation in plant and animal cells.—*v.t.* *ox'idate* (*id-āt*), to oxidise.—*n.* *oxidā'tion*, oxidising.—*adj.* *oxidis'able*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *ox'idise*, to combine with oxygen; to deprive (an atom or ion) of, or (*v.i.*) to lose, electrons.—*n.* *oxidis'er*, an oxidising agent. [*Fr. oxide*, formed from *oxygène*, oxygen.]

oxlip, *oks'lip*, *n.* originally a hybrid between primrose and cowslip: now, a species of *Primula* (*P. elatior*) like a large pale cowslip.—Also (*Shok.*) *ox'slip*. [*O.E. oxonslyppe*—*oxon*, gen. of *oxa*, *ox*, *slyppe*, a slimy dropping; cf. cowslip.]

Oxonian, *oks-ō'mi-an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Oxford or to its university.—*n.* an inhabitant, native, student, or graduate of Oxford: a kind of shoe. [*L. Oxonia*, Oxford—*O.E. Oxnoford*.]

oxonium, *oks-ō'mi-on*, *n.* a univalent basic radical, H_3O^+ , in which oxygen is tetravalent, forming organic derivatives, oxonium salts. [*oxygen* and *ammonium*.]

oxter, *oks'tər*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the armpit.—*v.t.* to take under the arm: to support by taking the arm. [*O.E. axta*.]

oxy, *oks'i*, in composition, sharp: pointed: acid: oxygen.—*adj.* *ox'y-acet'ylene*, involving, using, or by means of, a mixture of oxygen and acetylene.—*ns.* *ox'y-a'cid*, *ox'y-com'pound*, *ox'y-salt*, &c., an acid, compound, salt, &c., containing oxygen: one in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by a hydroxyl-group; *ox'y-bro'mide*, -*chloride*, -*fluoride*, -*halide*, -*iodide*, a compound of an element or radical with oxygen and a halogen (bromine, &c.); *ox'yaernoglo'bin*, a loose compound of oxygen and haemoglobin.—*adj.* *ox'y-hy'drogen*, involving or using a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.—*ox'y-cal'clum* light, limelight. [*Gr. oxy*, sharp.]

oxygen, *oks'i-jen*, *n.* a gas (atomic number 8) without taste, colour, or smell, forming part of the air, water, &c., and supporting life and combustion.—*v.t.* *ox'ygenāte* (or *oks-ij'*), to oxidise: to impregnate or treat with oxygen.—*n.* *ox'ygenā'tion*.—*v.t.* *ox'ygenise*, to oxygenate.—*adj.* *ox'ygenous*. [*Gr. oxy*, sharp, acid, and the root of *gemmoein*, to generate, from the old belief that all acids contained oxygen.]

oxymel, *oks'i-mel*, *n.* a mixture of vinegar and honey. [*Gr. oxymeli*—*oxy*, sour, *meli*, honey.]

oxymoron, *ok-si-mō'ron*, *n.* a figure of speech, by means of which contradictory terms are combined, as to form an expressive phrase or epithet, as *cruel kindness*, *falsely true*, &c. [*Gr. neut.* of

oxymōros, lit. pointedly foolish—*oxy*, sharp, *mōros*, foolish.]

oxyrhynchus, *ok-si-ring'has*, *n.* an Egyptian fish, sacred to the goddess Hathor, represented on coins and sculptures. [*Gr. oxyrhynchos*—*oxy*, sharp, *rhynchos*, a snout.]

oxytone, *oks'i-tōn*, *adj.* having the acute accent on the last syllable.—*n.* a word so accented. [*Gr. oxy*, sharp, *tonos*, tone.]

oy, *oic*, *oe*, *oi*, *ō-i*, *ō*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a grandchild. [*Gael. ogho*, *odha*.]

oyer, *oi'er*, *n.* a hearing in a law-court, an assize.—*oyer* and *terminer*, a royal commission conferring power to hear and determine criminal causes. [*A.Fr. oyer* (*Fr. ouir*)—*L. audire*, to hear.]

oyez, *oyes*, *ō-yes'*, *ō'yes*, *interj.* the call of a public crier, or officer of a law-court, for attention before making a proclamation.—*n.* (*oiz*; *Shok.*) a proclamation. [*O.Fr. oyez*, imper. of *oir* (*Fr. ouir*), to hear.]

oyster, *ois'tər*, *n.* a well-known bivalve shellfish (*Ostrea*) used as food.—*ns.* *oys'ter-bank*, -*bed*, -*farm*, -*field*, -*park*, a place where oysters breed or are bred; *oys'ter-catcher*, the sea pie—a black and white wading bird with red bill and feet, feeding on limpets and mussels (not oysters); *oys'ter-fish'ery*, the business of catching oysters; *oys'ter-knife*, a knife for opening oysters; *oys'ter-patt'y*, a small pie or paste made from oysters; *oys'ter-plant*, *salsify*: a seaside boraginaceous plant, *Mertensia maritima*—both supposed to taste like oysters; *oys'ter-shell*, the shell of an oyster.—*n.pl.* *oys'ter-tongs*, a tool for gathering oysters.—*ns.* *oys'ter-wench*, -*wife*, -*woman*, a woman who vends oysters. [*O.Fr. oistre* (*Fr. hultre*)—*L. ostrea*—*Gr. ostricon*, an oyster—*osteon*, a bone.]

ostridge, *oi'strij*, *n.* (*Spens.*) for ostrich.

ozæna, *ō-zē'nā*, *n.* a fetid discharge from the nostrils. [*Gr. ozæna*, a fetid polypus of the nose—*ozein*, to smell.]

ozokerite, *ō-zō'ker-it*, *ōzocerite*, *ō-zō's'r-it*, *ō-zō'sēr-it*, *n.* a waxy natural paraffin. [*Gr. ozcin*, to smell, *kēros*, wax.]

ozone, *ō-zōn*, *n.* an allotropic form (O_3) of oxygen, a powerful oxidising agent with a peculiar smell: an imagined constituent in the air of any place that one wishes to commend.—*n.* *ozonā'tion*, *ozonisation*.—*adj.* *ozonif'erous*, bringing or producing ozone.—*n.* *ozonif'sā'tion*.—*v.t.* *ō'zonise*, to turn into ozone: to charge or treat with ozone.—*n.* *ozonis'er*, an apparatus for turning oxygen into ozone. [*Gr. ozōn*, -*on*, pr.p. of *ozein*, to smell.]

fāte, *fōr*, *āsk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōvū*; *dhen* (then)

P

P, p, pē, n. the sixteenth letter of our alphabet, and of the Greek (see *pi*), representing a voiceless labial stop; in mediaeval Roman notation, *P*=400, *p*=400,000: in *chem.* *p-* is an abbreviation for para-,—mind onc's *p*'s and *q*'s, to be watchfully careful in language and behaviour.

pa, pā, n. a childish or vulgar word for father. [*papa*.]

pa, pah, pā, n. a Maori fort. [*Maori*.]

pabouch, pā-bōush', n. a slipper. [See *baboosh*.]

pabulum, pab'ū-lum, n. food of any kind, espec. that of lower animals and of plants: provender: fuel: nourishment for the mind.—*adj.* *pab'ular, pab'ulous*. [*L. pabulum—pascere, to feed*.]

paca, pā'hā, n. the so-called spotted cavy of South America, akin to the agouti. [*Sp. and Port.,—Tupi, paca*.]

pacable, pāk'a-bl, pak', adj. capable of being appeased: willing to forgive.—*n.* *pacation* (*pā-kā'shun*). [*L. pacare, to appease—pāx, pācis, peace*.]

pace, pās, n. a stride: a step: the space between the feet in walking, about 30 inches, or (among the Romans) the space between two successive positions of the same foot, over 58 inches: gait: rate of walking, running, &c. (of a man or beast): rate of speed in movement or work, often applied to fast living: a mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together: amble: a step of a stair, or the like: (*obs.*) a pass or passage.—*v.i.* to traverse with measured steps: to measure by steps: to train to perform paces: to set the pace for: to perform as a pace or paces.—*v.i.* to walk: to walk slowly and with measured tread: to amble.—*adj.* *paced*, having a certain pace or gait.—*ns.* *pace-maker*, one who sets the pace, as in a race, or fig.; *pac'er*, one who paces: a horse whose usual gait is a pace.—*go the pace*, to go at a great speed: to live a fast life; keep, or hold, pace with, to go as fast as: to keep up with; make, set the pace, to regulate the speed for others by example; put one through onc's paces, to set him to show what he can do. [*Fr. pas—L. passus, a step—pandere, passum, to stretch*.]

pace, pā'sē, prep. with or by the leave of (expressing disagreement courteously). [*L., abl. of pāx, peace*.]

Pace, pās, n. a Scots form of Pasch.

pacha, pachalic. See *pasha, pashalik*.

pachisi, pā-chē'sē, -zē, n. an Indian game like backgammon or ludo. [*Hind. pachisi, of twenty-five—the highest throw*.]

pachys, pak'i-si, in combination, thick.—adj. *pachy-carp'ous*, having a thick pericarp; *pachy-dact'yl-ous* (*Gr. daktylos, digit*), having thick digits.—*n.* *pachyderma* (*Gr. derma, skin*), any animal of the Pachydermata: an insensitive person.—*adj.* *pachyderm'al*.—*n.pl.* *Pachyderm'ata*, in old classification, those ungulates that do not ruminate—elephant, horse, pig, &c.—*adj.* *pachyder'matous, thick-skinned: of the pachyderms: insensitive.—n.* *pachyderm'ia*, abnormal thickness of skin or mucous membrane.—*adj.* *pachyderm'ic, pachyderm'ous.—n.* *pachym'eter*, an instrument for measuring small thicknesses. [*Gr. pachys, thick*.]

pacify, pa'si-fi, v.t. to appease: to calm: to bring peace to.—*adj.* *pacifiable*; *pacif'ic*, peace-making: appeasing: inclining towards peace: peaceful: mild: tranquil: applied (*Pacific*) to the ocean between Asia and America, so called by its discoverer Magellan because he sailed peacefully over it after weathering Cape Horn: of the Pacific Ocean: *pacifical*.—*n.* the Pacific Ocean.—

adj. *pacif'ical, pacific* (rare except in phrase *Letters pacifical*, letters recommending the bearer as one in peace and fellowship with the Church—also *Letters of peace, Pacificae*).—*adv.* *pacif'ically*.

—*v.t.* *pacif'icate*, to give peace to.—*ns.* *pacificā-tion, peace-making: conciliation: appeasement: a peace treaty: pacif'icator, a peacemaker*.—

adj. *pacif'icatory* (*-a-to-ri*), tending to make peace.

—*ns.* *pacif'icism* (*-izm*), the beliefs and principles of pacifists; *pacif'icist* (*-ist*), one who is opposed to war, or believes all war to be wrong; *pacif'ier*; *pacif'ism, pacif'ist*, ill-formed but generally preferred forms of *pacificism, pacifist*. [Partly through *Fr. pacifier—L. pacificus, pacific—pacificare—pāx, pācis, peace, facere, to make*.]

pack, pak, n. a bundle, esp. one made to be carried on the back by a pedlar or pack-animal: a collection, stock, or store: a bundle of some particular kind or quantity, as of wool, 240 lb.: the quantity packed at a time or in a season: a complete set of cards: a number of animals herding together or kept together for hunting; (*Scot.*) a shepherd's own sheep grazing along with his employer's as part payment: the forwards in a Rugby football team: a group of wolf-cubs in the Boy Scout movement: a worthless, disreputable or otherwise objectionable set of persons: a gang, as of thieves: a mass of pack-ice: a sheet for folding round the body to allay inflammation, fever, &c.: the use or application of such a sheet: a built support for a mine-roof: packing material: a cosmetic paste: a number of photographic plates or films exposed together: act of packing or condition of being packed: mode of packing: (*obs.*) a person of worthless or bad character.—

v.t. to make into a bundled pack: to place compactly in a box, bag, or the like: to press together closely: to compress: to fill tightly or compactly: to fill with anything: to cram: to crowd: to envelop: to surround closely: to fill the spaces surrounding: (*U.S.*; of food) to prepare for preservation, transport and marketing: to assort or assemble (as a pack of cards or a jury) for some unjust object: to send away, dismiss: to form into a pack: to lead with a pack: to carry in packs: (*U.S.*) to carry: (*Shak.*) to bring into a plot.—*v.i.* to form into a pack: to settle or be driven into a firm mass: to form a scum: to admit of being put into compact shape: to put one's belongings together in boxes, bags, &c., as for a journey (often with *up*): to travel with a pack: to take oneself off, to depart in haste: (*Shak.*) to plot, intrigue, arrange privately.—*ns.* *pack'age*, the act, manner, or privilege of packing: a bundle, packet, or parcel: a case or other receptacle for packing goods in; *pack'an'imal*, a beast used to carry goods on its back; *pack'cinch* (*-sini*), a wide girth for a pack-animal; *pack'cloth*, a cloth in which goods are enclosed: *packsheet*; *pack-drill*, a military punishment of marching about laden with full equipment; *pack'er*, one who packs: one who packs goods for sending out: (*U.S.*) an employer or employee in the business of preparing and preserving food: (*Austr.*) a pack-animal: (*U.S.*) one who transports goods by means of pack-animals: a machine or device for packing; *pack'et*, a small package: a carton: a ship or vessel employed in carrying packets of letters, passengers, &c.: a vessel plying regularly between one port and another (also *pack'et-boat, pack'et-ship, &c.*) (*coll.*) a large amount of money: a small group: a cluster of bacteria: (*fig.*) used as equivalent to a quantum.—*v.t.* to parcel up.—*ns.* *pack'et-note*, a size of note-paper 5½ by 9 inches; *pack'-horse*, a horse used.

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (tben)

(-a-trish'an), paedi'atrist; paedi'atry; paedobap'tism, infant baptism; paedobap'tist; paedogen'esls, reproduction by an animal in the larval state.—*adj.* paedogenet'ic.—*ns.* paedomorph'ism (Gr. *morphe*, form), retention of juvenile characters in the mature stage; paed'o-tribe (-trib; Gr. *paidotribes*), a gymnastic teacher; paedot'rophy (Gr. *tropheid*, nursing), the art of rearing children. [Gr. *pais*, *paidos*, boy, child; *paideutes*, teacher.]

paenula, *pæ'nū-lā*, *n.* a Roman travelling cloak: a chusable esp. in its older form. [L. *paenula*.]
 paeony, peony, *pæ'a-ni*, *n.* any plant of the genus *Paconia*, of the buttercup family, with large showy crimson or white globular flowers: its flower.—Also (formerly) *p'ion*(e)y. [O.E. *peonie* and O.Fr. (Northern) *pione* (Fr. *piovine*)—L. *paëonia*—Gr. *polonia*—*Paion*, *Paidn*, physician of the gods (see *Paean*), from its use in medicine.]

pagan, *pā'gan*, *n.* a heathen: one who is not a Christian, Jew, or Mohammedan.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* *pā'ganise*, to render pagan or heathen: to convert to paganism.—*adj.* *pā'ganish*, heathenish.—*n.* *pā'ganism*, heathenism: the beliefs and practices of the heathen. [L. *pāgānus*, rustic, peasant, also civilian (because the Christians reckoned themselves soldiers of Christ)—*pāgus*, a district.]

page, *pāj*, *n.* a boy attendant: a hoy in buttons: (*hist.*) a youth training for knighthood, receiving education and performing services at court or in a nobleman's household: a contrivance for holding up a long skirt in walking.—*v.t.* to attend as a page: to seek or summon by sending a page around.—*n.* *page'hood*, condition of a page. [Fr. *page*; of obscure origin.]

page, *pāj*, *n.* one side of a leaf of a book, &c.—4 pages in a folio sheet, 8 in a quarto, 16 in an octavo, 24 in a duodecimo, 36 in an octodecimo: the type, illustrations, &c., arranged for printing one side of a leaf: rhetorically, writings, literature: an incident, episode, or whatever may be imagined as matter to fill a page.—*v.t.* to number the pages of.—*n.* *page'-proof*, a proof of matter made up into pages.—*adj.* *paginal* (*pāj'*).—*v.t.* *paginate* (*pāj'*), to mark with consecutive numbers, to page.—*ns.* *pagina'tion*, the act of paging a book: the figures and marks that indicate the numbers of pages; *pā'ging*, the marking or numbering of the pages of a book. [Fr.—L. *pāgina*.]

pageant, *pāj'ant*, or *pāj'-*, *n.* (*arch.*) a dramatic performance, scene, or part: (*obs.*) a movable stage or carriage for acting on: (*obs.*) a stage machine: a spectacle, esp. one carried around in procession: a series of tableaux or dramatic scenes connected with local history or other topical matter, performed either on a fixed spot or in procession: a piece of empty show.—*adj.* of the nature of a puppet: specious.—*n.* *page'antry*, splendid display: pompous spectacle: a fleeting show. [Origin obscure; Anglo-L. *pāgina* may be the classical word transferred from page to scene in a MS.; or *pāgina*, in the sense of slab, may have come to mean boarding, framework.]

pagoda, *pā-gō'dā*, *pagod*, *pā-gō'd*, formerly also *pā-god'*, *n.* an Eastern temple, esp. in the form of a many-storied tapering tower, each story with a projecting roof: an ornamental building in imitation of this: an idol: a demigod: a former Indian coin, bearing the figure of a pagoda.—*ns.* *pā-gō'da'-sleeve*, a funnel-shaped outer sleeve turned back to show lining and inner sleeve; *pā-gō'da'-tree*, a name for various erect trees of pagoda-like form: a fabulous Indian tree that dropped pagodas when shaken. [Port. *pagode*—Pers. *but-kadah*, idol-house, or some other Eastern word.]

pagri, *pug'rē*, *n.* a turban: a light scarf worn round the hat to keep off the sun.—Also *puggaree*, *puggree*, *puggery*. [Hind. *pogri*.]

pah, *pā*, *interj.* an exclamation of disgust.

pah. See *pa* (2).

Pahlavi. Same as *Pehlevi*.

paid, *pād*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of pay.—*adj.* (*obs.*) satis-

fied: (*Shak.*) drunk: hired.—put paid, to settle, finish.

paid.—See *paed*.

paidle. See *paddle* (2).

paigle, pagle, *pā'gl*, *n.* the cowslip. [Origin unknown.]

pail, *pāk*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to thump, drub.—*n.* a blow: (*in pl.*, with *his*, &c.) a drubbing. [Origin unknown.]

pail, *pāl*, *n.* an open cylindrical or conical vessel with a hooped handle, for holding or carrying liquids: a pailful: (*U.S.*) a workman's dinner-can.—*n.* *pail'ful*, as much as fills a pail. [O.E. *pagel*, a gill measure, apparently combined with or influenced by O.Fr. *poele*, a pan—L. *patella*, a pan, dim. of *patera*—*patere*, to be open.]

paillasse. Same as *paillasse*.

paillote, *pol-yet'*, *n.* a spangle, esp. one used in enamel-painting.—*n.* *paillon* (*pāl'yon*, *pā-yon'*), a piece of foil, to show through enamel, &c. [Fr.]

pain, *pān*, *n.* penalty: suffering: bodily suffering: anguish: (now only in *pl.*) great care or trouble taken in doing anything: (*in pl.*) the throes of childbirth.—*v.t.* to cause suffering to: (*arch.*; esp. *refl.*) to put to trouble.—*adj.* *pained*, showing or expressing pain: suffering pain: distressed: *pain'ful*, full of pain: causing pain: requiring labour, pain, or care: (*arch.*) laborious, pains-taking: distressing.—*adv.* *pain'fully*.—*ns.* *pain'fulness*; *pain'-killer*, anything that does away with pain: a nostrum claiming to end pain.—*adj.* *pain'less*, without pain.—*adv.* *pain'lessly*.—*ns.* *pain'lessness*; *pains'taker*, one who takes pains or care: a careful worker.—*adj.* *pains'taking*, taking pains or care.—*n.* *careful diligence*.

—be at pains, take pains, to put oneself to trouble, be assiduously careful: for one's pains, as reward or result of trouble taken (commonly ironical); under or on pain of, under liability to the penalty of. [Fr. *peine*—L. *poena*, satisfaction—Gr. *poine*, penalty.]

paintim, *pā'mim*. See *paynim*.

paint, *pānt*, *v.t.* to cover over with colouring matter: to represent in a coloured picture: to produce as a coloured picture: to apply with a brush: to apply anything to, with a brush: (*fig.*) to describe or present as if in paint: to colour: to adorn, diversify: to represent speciously or deceptively.—*v.i.* to practise painting: to lay colours on the face: (*slang*) to tittle.—*n.* a colouring substance spread or for spreading on the surface: a cake of such matter.—*adj.* *paint'able*, suitable for painting.—*ns.* *paint'-box*, a box in which different paints are kept in compartments; *paint'-bridge*, a platform used by theatrical scene-painters; *paint'-brush*, a brush for putting on paint: the painted-cup (see below).—*adj.* *paint'ed*, covered with paint: ornamented with coloured figures: marked with bright colours: feigned.—*ns.* *paint'ed-cloth*, a hanging of cloth painted with figures, a substitute for tapestry, formerly common in taverns; *paint'ed-cup*, a scrophulariaceae plant (Castilleja) with brightly coloured upper leaves; *paint'ed-grass*, striped canary-grass, gardener's garters; *paint'ed-lā'dy*, the thistle-butterfly, orange-red spotted with white and black: the painted-cup: a party-coloured pink, sweetpea, gladiolus, &c.; *paint'ed-snipe*, a genus (Rhynchaea) of birds akin to the snipes, the hen brightly coloured; *paint'er*, one who paints: an artist in painting: one whose occupation is painting: a house-decorator: a vivid describer; *paint'er's-col'ic*, lead-colic; *paint'er-stain'er*, a member of the London livery company of painters; *paint'iness*; *paint'ing*, the act or employment of laying on colours: the act of representing objects by colours: a painted picture: vivid description in words; *paint'ure*, (*Dryden*) the art of painting: a picture.—*adj.* *paint'y*, overclouded with paint, with the colours too glaringly used: smeared with paint.—*paint* the lily, to attempt to beautify that which is already beautiful; *paint* the town red, to break out in a boisterous spree. [O.Fr. *peint*, *pa.p.* of *peindre*, to paint—L. *pingere*, to paint.]

painter, *pānt'ar*, *n.* a rope for fastening a boat.—
cut the painter, to sever ties; lazy painter, a
small painter for use in fine weather only. [Origin
obscure.]
painter, *pānt'ar*, *n.* (U.S.) the cougar. [**panther**.]
palock(c), *pafock*(c), *pā'jok' pā'ok' n.* an obscure
word in Shakespeare (*Hamlet* III. ii.) conjectured
to mean peacock (possibly a misprint for *peacock*;
possibly = *pea-jock*).
pair, *pār*, *n.* two things equal, or suited to each
other, or growing, grouped or used together: a
set of two equal or like things forming one instru-
ment, garment, &c., as a pair of scissors, tongs,
trousers: a set of like things generally: (*obs.*)
a pack (of cards): a flight of stairs: a couple:
husband and wife: two persons betrothed to or
in love with each other: a male and a female
animal mated together: two persons or things
associated together: two horses harnessed together:
two cards of like designation: two voters on
opposite sides who have an agreement to abstain
from voting.—*v.t.* to couple: to sort out in pairs.
—*v.i.* to be joined in couples: to be a counterpart
or counterparts: to mate.—*adj.* paired, arranged
in pairs: set by twos of a like kind: mated;
pair-horse, for a pair of horses.—*ns.* pair'ing;
pair'ing-time, the time when birds go together
in pairs; pair'-oar, a boat rowed by two.—Also
adj. pair'-royal, three cards of the same
denomination, esp. in cribbage and in the obs.
post and pair: a throw of three dice all falling
alike: a set of three (also pair'al, pri'al).—*adv.*
pair'wise, in pairs.—pair of colours, two flags
carried by a regiment, one the national ensign, the
other the flag of the regiment: hence an ensign;
pair off, to arrange, set against each other, or set
aside in pairs: to become associated in pairs. [*Fr.*
paire, a couple.—*L.* *paria*, neut. pl. of *pār*, after-
wards regarded as a fem. sing., equal.]
pair, *palre*, *pār* (*obs.*), aphetic form of *apair*.
pals, *pā*, *n.* the people from whom a jury is drawn.
[O.*Fr.*]
patrick, *pā'trik*, *n.* a Scots form of partridge.
pajamas, *pafock*(c). See *pyjamas*, *palock*(c).
pakeha, *pā'hā-hā*, *n.* a white man. [Maori.]
Pakhtu. See *Pushtu*.
Pakistani, *pak-is-tān'i*, *n.* a citizen of Pakistan.
palka, *puk'd*. Same as *pueka*.
paktong, *pak'tong*, *n.* nickel-silver.—Also (errone-
ously) *pak'fong*, *pak'fong*. [Chin. *peh*, white,
t'ung, copper.]
pal, *pal*, *n.* (*slang*) a partner, mate: chum.—*v.i.* to
associate as a pal:—*pr.p.* pal'ling; [*pat.* and *pa.p.*
palled (*pald*).—*adj.* pally (*pal'i*).] [*Cypsy*.]
palabra, *pā-lā'brā*, *n.* a word: talk.—*pocas*
(*pō'hās*) *palabras*, few words. [Sp.]
palace, *pāl'is*, *n.* the house of a king or a queen:
a very large and splendid house: a bishop's official
residence: a large public building: a large and
usually showy place of entertainment or refresh-
ment.—*n.* palace-car, a sumptuously furnished
railway-car.—*pals* do *dance* (*pā-le dō dāns'*;
Fr.), a dance-hall. [*Fr.* *palais*—*L.* *Palātium*, the
Roman emperor's residence on the Palatine Hill at
Rome.]
paladin, *pāl'din*, *n.* one of the twelve peers of
Charlemagne's household: a knight-errant, or
paragon of knighthood. [*Fr.*—*It.* *paladino*—*L.*
palatinus, belonging to the palace; cf. *palatine*.]
palae, *palaco*, *pāl'i*, *-ō*, also *pāl'*, in com-
position, old.—*adj.* Palaeanthrop'ic (*Gr.* *anthrō-*
pōs, man), of the earliest types of man.—*n.*
[Heidelberg races.—] World part of the
Holartic region
of early mar- study of
fossil fishes.— palaeo-
botanist; palaeo-
of fossil
plants.—*adj.* *palaeocorys* (*Gr.* *koris*, *shell*, *ice*),
consisting of ancient ice.—*n.* Palaeogaea (*-jē'ā*;
Gr. *gaia*, earth), the Old World as a biological
region.—*n.* and *adj.* Palaeogene (*-jēn*); *Gr.*
palai(o)genēs, born long ago), early Tertiary—
Eocene and Oligocene.—*n.* palaeographer (*Gr.*

graphein, to write), one skilled in palaeography.—
adj. palaeograph'ic, *-al*.—*ns.* palaeographist;
palaeography, ancient modes of writing: study
of ancient modes of hand-writing; palaeolith
(*Gr.* *lithos*, stone), a Palaeolithic artefact.—*adj.*
Palaeolith'ic, of the earlier or ruder Stone Age.
—*n.* palaeomagn'etism, a study of the magnetism
of ancient rocks and fossils, and of bricks, pottery,
&c., made in past ages.—*adj.* palaeontolog'ical.
—*ns.* palaeontol'ogist; palaeontol'ogy (*Gr.* *onta*,
neut. pl. of *pr.p.* of *einai*, to be, *logos*, discourse),
the study of fossils; palaeophytol'ogy, palaeo-
botany; Palaeothē'rion (*Gr.* *therion*, a wild
beast—*ther*), an odd-toed Eocene fossil ungulate
with tapir-like snout; palaeotype, A. J. Ellis's
phonetic adaptation of ordinary alphabetical type.
—*adj.* palaeotypic (*-tip'ik*); Palaeozo'ic (*Gr.*
zōē, life), of the division of the fossiliferous rocks,
from Cambrian to Permian; palaeozoolog'ical.
—*ns.* palaeozool'ogist; palaeozool'ogy, the
study of fossil animals. [*Gr.* *palaios*, old.]
palaestra, *pāl'st'rā*, *-es*, *n.* (*ant.*) a wrestling
school: a gymnasium: wrestling: a training-
ground.—*adj.* palae'stral, palae'stric, *-al*. [*L.*
palaestra—*Gr.* *palais'trā*—*palaein*, to wrestle.]
palafitte, *pāl'f'it*, *n.* a prehistoric lake-dwelling.
[*It.* *palafitta*—*palo* (—*L.* *pālus*), a stake, *fitto*, *pa.p.*
of *figgere* (—*L.* *figere*), to fix.]
palagonite, *pāl-ag'ō-nit*, *n.* an altered basic vitreous
lava.—*n.* palag'onitic-tuff, a tuff composed of
fragments of palagonite. [*Palagonia*, in Sicily.]
pals do *dance*. See *palae*.
palama, *pāl'ā-mā*, *n.* the webbing of a water-bird's
foot.—*pl.* pal'amae (*-mē*).—*adj.* pal'amate.
[Latinised from *Gr.* *palamē*, palm.]
palampore, *palampore*, *pāl'm-pōr*, *n.* a flowered
chintz bedcover common in the East. [*Ety. dub.*]
palanquin, *palankeen*, *pāl-an-kēn*, *n.* a light litter
for one, a box borne on poles on men's shoulders.
[Port. *palanquin*; cf. Hind. *palang*, a bed—Sansk.
palyanka, a bed.]
pals, *pāl'ā*, *-āsh*, *n.* the dhak tree. [Hind. *palās*.]
palate, *pāl'it*, *-et*, *n.* the roof of the mouth, consisting
of the hard palate in front and the soft palate
behind: the prominent part of the lower lip that
closes the tube of a personate corolla: taste:
relish: mental liking.—*v.t.* to taste: to relish.
—*adj.* palatable, pleasant to the taste: acceptable.
—*ns.* palatability, palatableness.—*adv.* palat-
ably.—*adj.* pal'atal, pertaining to the palate:
uttered by bringing the tongue to or near the hard
palate.—*n.* a sound so produced.—*v.t.* pal'atalise,
to make palatal.—*adj.* pal'atine, pertaining to the
palate.—*n.* a paired bone forming part of the roof
of the mouth.—cleft palate, a congenital defect
of the palate, leaving a longitudinal fissure in the
roof of the mouth. [*L.* *palātum*.]
palatal, *pāl-lā'sh*, *adj.* of or like a palate.
[See *palace*.]
palatine, *pāl'ō-tin*, *adj.* of the Palatine Hill or the
palace of emperors there: of a palace: having
royal privileges or jurisdiction: of a count or earl
palatine (see below).—*ns.* Palatino, one of the
seven hills of Rome: palatine, an officer of
the palace: a noble invested with royal privileges
and jurisdiction: a subject of a palatinate: a fur
tippet (from the Princess Palatine of 1676):
pal'atinate (or *pā-lat'*), office or rank of a
palatine: province of a palatine, esp. an elec-
torate of the ancient German Empire: at Durham
University, a light purple blazer.—*adj.* at Durham,
light purple or lilac.—count, earl, &c., palatine,
a feudal lord with supreme judicial authority over
a province; county palatine, the province of
such a lord. [*L.* *palātinus*; cf. *palace*.]
palaver, *pāl'ā-vēr*, *n.* a conference, esp. with African
or other natives: a talk or discussion: idle copious
talk: talk intended to deceive.—*v.t.* to hold a
palaver: to prate.—*v.t.* to flatter.—*n.* palav'er.
[Port. *palavra*, word—*L.* *parabola*, a parable, later
a word, speech—*Gr.* *parabolē*; cf. *parable*,
parabola.]
palay, *pāl-lā*, *pāl-lī*, *-lā*, *n.* the ivory-tree, a small
S. Indian tree (Wrightia) of the dogbane family,
with hard white wood. [Tamil.]

jāte, *fār*, *āsk*; *mē*, *hār* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (then)

pale, *pāl*, *n.* a stake of wood driven into the ground for fencing: anything that encloses or fences in: a limit: (*fig.*) the limit of what can be accepted as decent or tolerable: an enclosure: a marked-off district: (*her.*) a broad stripe from top to bottom of a shield.—*v.t.* to enclose with stakes: to fence: (*Shak.*) to encircle, crown.—*adv.* *pale-wise*, (*her.*) vertically, like a pale.—*n.* palification (*pal-*, *pāl-*), act of strengthening by stakes.—*adj.* *pāliform*, *n.* *pāl'ing*, the act of fencing: wood or stakes for fencing: a fence of stakes connected by horizontal pieces: an upright stake or board in a fence.—*adj.* *pāl'y*, (*her.*) divided by vertical lines.—**English Pale**, the district in Ireland within which alone the English had power for centuries after the invasion in 1172; Jewish Pale, that part of S.W. Russia in which alone Jews were formerly allowed to live. [*Fr.* *pal*—*L.* *pālus*, a stake.]

pale, *pāl*, *adj.* whitish: not ruddy or fresh: wan: of a faint lustre, dim: wanting in colour.—*v.t.* to make pale.—*v.i.* to turn pale.—*n.* paleness.—*n.* *pale-ale*, a light-coloured pleasant bitter ale; *pale-buck*, an antelope, the oribi.—*adj.* *pale-dead*, (*Shak.*) lustreless; *pale-eyed*, (*Milt.*) dim-eyed.—*n.* *pale-face*, (attributed to American Indians) a white person.—*adj.* *pale-heart'ed*, (*Shak.*) dispirited.—*adv.* *pale'y*, *n.* *pale'ness*.—*adj.* *pale-vis'aged* (*Shak.*); *pāl'ish*, somewhat pale; *pāl'y*, *pale*: palish. [*O.Fr.* *palle*, *pale* (*Fr.* *pāle*)—*L.* *pollidus*, pale.]

pale, *pāl*, *n.* a baker's peel: a cheese-scoop.—*v.t.* to test by inserting a cheese-pale. [*L.* *pāla*, spade.]

palea, *pāl'i-ā*, *n.* the membranous inner bract (*inferior palea*) or bracteole (*superior palea*) of an individual grass-flower, above the glumes: a scale on a fern-leaf or stem: a scale on the receptacle of some composite plants.—*pl.* *pāl'eat* (-ē).—*n.* *pale* (*pāl*), a grass palea.—*adj.* *pāl'eatous*, (*bot.*) chaffy.—*n.* *palet* (*pāl'it*), a palea. [*L.* *pālea*, chaff.]

paleobotany, &c. See *palaebotany*, &c.

Palestinian, *pol-i-tin'i-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Palestine.—*n.* *Palestine* also *n.*—*Palestine* on Jerusalem

palestra. Same as *palaestra*.

paletot, *pāl'tō*, *n.* a loose overcoat. [*Fr.*]
palette, *pāl'it*, *-et*, *n.* a little board with a thumb-hole on which a painter mixes his colours: the assortment or range of colours used by a particular artist or for any particular picture: a plate against which one leans in working a drill: a small plate covering a joint in armour, esp. at the armpit.—*n.* *palette-knife*, a thin round-ended knife for mixing colours. [*Fr.*—*It.* *paletta*—*polo*, spade—*L.* *pālo*, a spade.]

palfrey, *pauf'fri*, *n.* a saddle-horse, esp. for a lady (in *Foerie* *Queene* applied to Una's ass).—*n.* *palfreier* (*pol-fri-er*), a groom.—*adj.* *palfreyed* (*pauf'*), riding on, or supplied with, a palfrey. [*O.Fr.* *palfrei*—*L.L.* *poraverēdus*, prob. from *Gr.* *poro*, beside, *L.L.* *verēdus*, a post-horse, app. a Celtic word; confused with *L.* *frēnum*, a bridle.]

Pali, *pō'le*, *n.* the sacred language of the Buddhists of India, &c., close akin to Sanskrit. [*Sans.* *pālī*, canon.]

Pallia, *pāl'il'i-ā*, *n.pl.* (or *sing.*) the festival of Pales (*L. Pālēs*), the Roman goddess of flocks, held on 21st April, traditional date of the founding of Rome.

palliology, *pol-it'i-jī*, *n.* a repetition of a word or phrase. [*Gr.* *pollilogia*—*polin*, again, *logos*, word, speech.]

pallimpsest, *pol'imp-test*, *n.* a manuscript in which old writing has been rubbed out to make room for new: a monumental brass turned over for a new inscription. [*Gr.* *pallimpsestos*—*polin*, again, *pseîn* (contracted *pseîn*), to rub.]

palindrome, *pāl'im-drōm*, *n.* a word, verse, or sentence that reads alike backward and forward, as Adam's first words to Eve: 'Madam, I'm Adam.'—*adj.* *palindromic* (-*drom*-, -*drōm*'), -*al*.—*n.* *pāl'indromist* (or *pāl'in*'), an inventor of

palindromes. [*Gr.* *palindromos*, running back—*polin*, back, *dromos*, a running.]

paling. See under *pale*.

palingenesis, *pol-in-jen'i-sis*, *n.* a new birth: re-incarnation: a second creation: regeneration: unmodified inheritance of ancestral characters: the new-formation of a rock by refusion.—Also *palingenēsia*, *palingenēsy*.—*n.* *palingenēsis*.—*adj.* *palingenētical*.—*adv.* *palingenētically*. [*Gr.* *polin*, again, *genesis*, birth.]

palinod, *pol'i-nōd*, *n.* a poem of retraction: a recantation.—Also (*obs.*) *pāl'inōdy*. [*Gr.* *palinōidia*—*palin*, back, *ōidē*, song.]

palisade, *pol-i-sād*, *n.* a fence of stakes: (*milit.*) a stake so used.—*v.t.* to surround or defend with a palisade.—Also *pāl'sād*:—*pl.* *pāl'sā'does*.—**palisade tissue**, a tissue occurring in leaves, composed of cells placed closely together with their long axes perpendicular to the surface. [*Fr.* *palissade* and *Sp.* *palizada*—*L.* *pālus*, a stake.]

palisander, *pol-i-san'dr*, *n.* jacaranda or other rose-wood. [*Fr.* *palisandre*, from a name used in Guiana.]

palki, *palkee*, *pōl'hē*, *n.* a palanquin. [*Hind.* *palki*.]

pall, *pāl*, *n.* (*arch.*) a rich cloth: a covering of rich cloth: a corporal: a frontal: a chalice-cover: a cloth spread over a coffin or tomb: a cloak, mantle, outer garment: a pallium: (*her.*) a bearing representing a pallium: (*fig.*) a curtain, covering, or cloak, as of smoke, darkness.—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a pall.—*n.* *pāl'-bearer*, one of the mourners at a funeral who used to hold up the corners of the pall. [*O.E.* *pæll*, a rich robe—*L.* *pollium*; see *pallium*.]

pall, *pāl*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to lose strength: to become vapid, insipid, or wearisome: to lose relish.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to daunt: (*obs.*) to weaken: (*obs.*) to pale: to make vapid: to cloy. [*Prob.* from *appal*.]

palla, *pāl'ā*, *n.* a Roman woman's mantle:—*pl.* *pāl'ae* (-ē). [*L.* *pollo*.]

Palladian, *pol-lā-di-an*, *adj.* relating to *Pallas*, wisdom, or learning.

Palladian, *pol-lā-di-an*, *adj.* in the style of architecture introduced by Andrea *Polladio* (1518-80), modelled on Vitruvius, its faults a superfluity of pilasters and columns, broken entablatures, and inappropriate ornament.—*n.* *Pallā'dianism*.

Palladium, *pol-lā-di-um*, *n.* a statue of *Pallas* on whose preservation the safety of Troy depended: anything of like virtue: a safeguard. [*L.*—*Gr.* *pollodion*—*Pallas*, *Pollados*, *Pallas*.]

palladium, *pol-lā-di-um*, *n.* a metallic element (at. numb. 46) resembling platinum, remarkable for its power of occluding hydrogen.—*adj.* *palladic* (-*lad*'), *pallād'ious*, containing palladium in smaller or greater proportion respectively. [Named by its discoverer Wollaston (1803) after the newly discovered minor planet *Pallas*.]

pallah, *pāl'ā*, *n.* the impala. [*Sechuan* *pholo*.]

Pallas, *pāl'as*, *n.* the Greek goddess *Athēnē* (also *Pall'as Athēnē*): a minor planet discovered by Olbers in 1802.

palescent, *pol-lē'sent*, *adj.* turning pale.—*n.* *palescence*. [*L.* *palescens*, -*entis*, pr.p. of *palescere*, to turn pale.]

palette, *pāl'it*, *n.* a palette: a flat wooden tool with a handle, as that used for shaping pottery: a flat brush for spreading gold-leaf: a tool for lettering book-bindings: one of the points moved by the pendulum of a clock which check the motion of the escape or balance wheel: a disk of a chain-pump: a valve of an organ wind-chest, regulated from the keyboard: a board for carrying newly moulded bricks: a piece of wood built into a wall for the nailing on of joiner-work. [*palette*.]

pallet, *pāl'it*, *n.* a mattress, or couch, properly a mattress of straw: a small or mean bed. [*Prov.* *Fr.* *pallet*, dim. of *Fr.* *paille*, straw—*L.* *polea*, chaff.]

pallasse, *pol-i-as'*, *pol-yas'*, *n.* a straw mattress: an under-mattress.—Also *pallasse*. [*Fr.* *pillasse*—*paille*, straw—*L.* *polea*.]

palliate, *pāl'i-āt*, *v.t.* to cloak: to disguise: to excuse, extenuate: to soften by pleading some-

thing in favour: to mitigate: to alleviate.—*adj.* (see under *pallium*).—*n.* palli'ation, act of palliating; extenuation: mitigation: alleviation.—*adj.* pall'iative (-*ativ*), serving to extenuate: mitigating: alleviating.—*n.* that which lessens pain, &c., or gives temporary relief.—*adj.* pall'iatory. [*L. palliare*, -*atum*, to cloak—*pallium*, a cloak.]

pallid, *pal'id*, *adj.* pale, wan.—*ns.* pallid'ity, pall'idness.—*adv.* pall'idly. [*L. pallidus*, pale.]
pallium, *pal'i-um*, *n.* a large, square mantle, worn by learned Romans in imitation of the Greeks—the himation: a white woollen vestment like a double Y, embroidered with crosses, worn by the Pope, and conferred by him upon archbishops: (zool.) the mantle in molluscs, brachiopods, and birds.—*pl.* pall'ia.—*adj.* (zool.) pall'ial.—*n.* pall'iamment, (*Shak.*) a Roman consular candidate's robe.—*adj.* pall'iate, having a pallium. [*L. pallium*.]

ball-mail, *pel'-mel'*, *n.* an old game, in which a ball was driven through an iron ring with a mallet: an alley for the game (hence the street in London). [Obs. Fr. *pale-maille*—*palmaille*—It. *pallamaglio*—*palla*, ball (cf. O.H.G. *palla*), and *maglio*—*L. malleus*, a hammer; cf. ball; pallone.]

pallone, *pal-lō'nē*, *n.* an Italian game in which a ball is struck with a gauntlet or armguard. [It., augmentative of *palla*, ball.]

pallor, *pal'or*, *n.* paleness. [*L. pallere*, to be pale.]

palm, *pām*, *n.* the inner surface of the hand between wrist and fingers: the corresponding part of the fore-foot or of a glove: (*rare*) the sole of the foot: a handbreadth (3 inches, or 4 inches): the length of the hand from wrist to finger-tip: a sailmaker's instrument used instead of a thumb: a flat expansion, as of an antler, or the inner surface of an anchor fluke: an act of palming: an old game (also palm-play) in which a ball was struck with the palm.—*v.t.* to touch, or stroke with the palm: to hold or conceal in the palm: (esp. with *off*, and *on*, or *upon*) to impose, pass off: to bribe.—*adj.* palmar (*pal'mar*), relating to the palm; palmate (*pal'*), -*d*, hand-shaped: (*bot.*) having lobes radiating from one centre: (zool.) web-footed.—*adv.* pal'mately.—*adj.* palmatifid (*pal'-mat'i-fid*; *bot.*), shaped like the hand, with the divisions extending about half-way down.—*n.* palmat'ion, palmate formation: a palmate structure or one of its parts or divisions.—*adj.* palmatipart'ite, palmately divided rather more than half-way; palmatisect (*pal'-mat'i-sekt*), deeply cut in a palmate manner; palmed (*pa'mēd*), having a palm: held or concealed in the palm.—*ns.* palm'ful, as much as the palm will hold; palm'-grease', -*oil*', a bribe; palmliped (*pal'-mi-pēd*), palmpede (*-pēd*), a web-footed bird.—*adj.* web-footed.—*ns.* palmist (*pām'ist*), one who tells fortune from the lines on the palm; palm'istry; palmy (*pām'i*; *Scot.*), a stroke of the tawse on the palm. [*L. palma*; cf. Gr. *palamē*; O.E. *folm*.]

palm, *pām*, *n.* any tree or shrub of the Palmae (*pal'mē*), a large tropical and sub-tropical family of monocotyledons, sometimes climbers but usually branchless trees with a crown of pinnate or fan-shaped leaves: a leaf of this tree borne in token of rejoicing or of victory: emblematically, pre-eminence, the prize: a branch of willow or other substitute in symbolic or ceremonial use.—*adj.* palmaraceous (*pal'-mā'shūs*), of the palm family; palmarian (*pal'-mā'ri-an*); palmary (*pal'mar-i*), worthy of the palm: pre-eminent.—*ns.* palm'-branch', a palm-leaf; palm'-butter, palm-oil in a solid state; palm'-cabbage, the bud of the cabbage-palm; palm'-cat', palm'-civ'et, the paradoxure; palmetto (*pal'-met'*; Fr.), an ancient architectural ornament like a palm-leaf; palmetto' (*pal-*), a name for several kinds of palm, notably Sabal and the only European palm Chamaerops; palm'-hon'ey, evaporated coquito-palm sap; palm'-house, a glass house for palms and other tropical plants; palmet (*pal'-met'*), a South African aloe-like riverside plant of the rush family

(*Prionum Palmita*); palmificā'tion (*pal-*), artificial fertilisation of dates by hanging a wild male flower-cluster on a cultivated female tree; palmitate (*pal'*), a salt of palmit'ic acid, a fatty acid ($C_{15}H_{31}COOH$) got from palm-oil, &c.; palmitin (*pal'*), a white fat abundant in palm-oil: a glycerine ester of palmitic acid; palm'-kernel, the kernel of the oil-palm, yielding palm-kernel oil; palm'-oil, an oil or fat obtained from the pulp of the fruit of palms, esp. of the oil-palm; palm'-sugar, jaggery; Palm'-Sun'day, the Sunday before Easter, in commemoration of the strewing of palm-branches when Christ entered Jerusalem; palm'-tree; palm'-wine', fermented palm sap.—*adj.* palm'y, bearing palms: flourishing: palm-like.—*pal'ma* Chris'ti, the castor-oil plant. [O.E. *palm*, *palma*, *palmē*, also directly *L. palma*, palm-tree, from the shape of its leaves; see preceding.]

palmer, *pām'er*, *n.* a pilgrim carrying a palm-leaf in token of having been in the Holy Land: a palmer-worm: a bristly artificial fly.—*n.* palmer'-worm', a hairy caterpillar of various kinds, originally one of wandering habits. [palm (2).]
Palmerin, *pal'mar-in*, *n.* a knightly champion. [From F. hero fou palmyra.]

palmyra, *pal'my-rah*, *n.* a palm-tree, properly the wood of the palmyra palm: any palm timber. [Port. *palmeira*, palm-tree, confused with *Palmyra* in Syria.]

palolo, *pā-lō'lō*, *n.* an edible sea-worm that burrows in coral-reefs, remarkable for its breeding swarms at a certain phase of the moon, the head remaining behind to regenerate. [Samoa.]

palp, *palp*, *n.* a jointed sense-organ attached in pairs to the mouth-parts of insects and crustaceans: also palpus.—*pl.* palpi.—*adj.* palpal', [*L. palpus*, a feeler (*L.* a stroking)—*L. palpāre*, to stroke.]

palp, *palp*, *v.t.* to feel, examine, or explore by touch: to speak fair.—*n.* palpal'ity.—*adj.* palpal'able, that can be touched or felt: tangible: perceptible: easily found out, as lies, &c.: obvious; gross; palpal'able-gross' (*Shak.*).—*n.* palpal'ableness.—*adv.* palpal'ably.—*v.t.* palpal'ato, to examine by touch.—*n.* palpal'tion, the act of examining by means of touch. [*L. palpāre*, -*atum*, to touch softly, stroke, caress, flatter.]

palpebral, *pal'pē-bral*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the eyelid. [*L. palpebra*, the eyelid.]

palpitate, *pal'pī-tāt*, *v.t.* to throb: to beat rapidly: to pulsate: to quiver.—*v.t.* to cause to throb.—*adj.* pal'pitant, palpitating.—*n.* palpitat'ion, act of palpitating: painful awareness of heart-beat. [*L. palpitare*, -*atum*, freq. of *palpare*; cf. palp.]

palsgrave, *pawlz-grāv*, *n.* a count palatine:—*fem.* palsgravine (*pawlz-grā-vēn*). [Du. *palsgrave* (now *palsgraaf*); cf. Ger. *palsgraf*; see palatē, graf.]
palstave, *pawl'stāv*, palstaff, -*stāf*, *n.* a Bronze Age axe, the flanges of the head joined by a cross ridge: to engage the ends of the prongs of the kneed shaft. [Du. *paalstav*.—O.N. *palsstaf*.]

palsy, *pawl'zī*, *n.* loss of control or of feeling, more or less complete, in the muscles of the body: paralysis.—*v.t.* to affect with palsy: to deprive of action or energy: to paralyse.—*adj.* pals'ied. [From paralysis.]

palter, *pawl'ter*, *v.t.* to trifle in talk: to use trickery: to dodge: to shuffle: to equivocate.—*n.* pal'terer. [Poss. conn. with paltry.]

paltry, *pawl'tri*, *adj.* mean: trashy: trumpery: not worth considering.—*adv.* pal'trily.—*n.* pal'triness. [Cf. Dan. *pialter*, rags, L.G. *paltis*, ragged.]

paludal, *pal-yō'dl*, also *pal'*, *adj.* pertaining to marshes: marshy: malarial.—*adj.* palu'dic, of marshes: pertaining to marshes: (to inhabit), palu'dic.—*n.* palu'dinal, marshy.—*n.* pal'udism, malaria.—*adj.* pal'udosc, pal'udous, of marshes: marshy: inhabiting marshes: malarial.—*n.* Pal'udrino, a synthetic anti-malarial

drug (trade-mark name).—*adj.* palustral (-us'trāl), palustrian, palus'trine (-trīn), of marshes; inhabiting marshes. [L. *palūs*, *palūdis*, a marsh; *palūster*, -tris, marshy.]

paludament, pə-l(y)oo'də-mənt, *n.* a Roman general's or high military officer's cloak.—Also paludamentum. [L. *palūdamentum*.]

paly. See under pale (1 and 2).

pam, *pam*, *n.* the knave of clubs, highest card in loo: a game like nap, in which it is highest card. [Said to be from the Fr. *Pamphile*—Gr. *Pamphilos*, lit. beloved of all.]

Pamaquine, *pam'a-kuin*, *n.* an anti-malarial drug, a derivative of quinine. [Trade-mark name.]

pampa, *pam'pā* (usu. in *pl.* pampas), *n.* a vast

violent S.W. wind on and from the Pampas. [Sp.—Quechua *pampa*, *bamba*, plain.]

pampelmoose, *pam'pl-mōos*, *n.* See pompelmoose.

pamper, *pam'pər*, *v.t.* to feed with fine food: to gratify to the full: to over-indulge.—*ns.* pamperedness; pamperer. [A freq. from (*obr.*) *pamp*, *pomp*; cf. Ger. dial. *pampen*, to cram.]

pamphlet, *pam'flit*, *n.* a small book stitched but not bound: a separately published tractate, usu. controversial, on some subject of the day.—*n.* pamphleteer, a writer of pamphlets.—*v.i.* to write pamphlets.—*n.* and *adj.* pamphleteering. [Anglo-L. *panfletus*, possibly from a Latin erotic poem *Pamphilus* (—Gr. *Pamphilos*, beloved of all) very popular in the Middle Ages.]

pan, *pan*, *n.* a broad, shallow vessel for use in the home or in arts or manufactures: anything of like shape, as the upper part of the skull (*brain-pan*), the patella (*knee-pan*): a hollow in the ground, a basin, in which water collects in the rainy season, leaving a salt deposit on evaporation: a salt-pan: a salt-work: the part of a firelock that holds the priming: a hard layer (*hard-pan*) in or under the soil: a small ice-floe: a panful.

—*v.t.* to wash in a gold-miner's pan: to obtain by evaporating in a pan: to yield: to obtain: to cook and serve in a pan.—*v.i.* to wash earth for gold: (usu. with *out*) to yield gold: (with *out*) to result, turn out: (with *out*) to come to an end, be exhausted: to cack: to enlarge in speech.—*n.* pan'cake, a thin cake of eggs, flour, sugar, and milk, fried in a pan: an aeroplane descent or landing with wings nearly horizontal.—*v.i.* to descend or alight so.—*ns.* pan'-drop', (*Scot.*) a hard ellipsoidal peppermint sweet; pan'ful, as much as a pan will hold:—*pl.* pan'fuls; pan'-hand'le, a strip of territory stretching out from the main body like the handle of a pan.—*v.i.* (*U.S.*) to beg.—*ns.* pan'-hand'ler; pan'-loaf', (*Scot.*) a loaf of a particular shape, made in a pan; pann'ikel (see pann'lele); pann'ikin, a small metal cup: a little pan or saucer: enough to fill a cup; pann'ing, washing for gold: the gold so got.—flash in the pan, a mere flash in the pan of a flint-lock without discharge: a fitful show of beginning without accomplishing anything; pancake bell, a church-bell rung on Shrove Tuesday, taken as the signal for pancake-making; pancake ice, polar sea ice in thin flat slabs, found as winter draws near; Pancake Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday. [O.E. *panne*; a word common to the West Germanic languages, possibly an early borrowing from L. *patina*.]

Pan, *pan*, *n.* the Greek god of pastures, flocks, and woods, worshipped in Arcadia, and fond of music—with goat's legs and feet, and sometimes horns and ears: later (from association with *pān*, the whole) connected with pantheistic thought.—*ns.* Pan'-pipes, Pan's'-pipes, the syrinx, a musical instrument attributed to Pan, made of reeds of different lengths, fastened in a row. [Gr. *Pān*.]

pan, *pān*, pawn, *paten*, *n.* betel leaf: betel. [Hind. *pān*.]

pan-, pant-, panto-, in composition, all. [Gr. *pār*, *pāsa*, *pān*, gen. *pantos*, *pāstēs*.]

panacea, *pan-a-sē'a*, *n.* a universal medicine: a healing plant vaguely indicated (*Spens.* panachaea, -kē'a). [Gr. *panakeia*—*akos*, cure.]

panache, *pa-nāsh'*, *n.* a plume: (*fig.*) knightly splendour: swagger. [Fr.—It. *pennacchio*—*penna*, feather.]

panada, *pā-nā'dā*, *n.* a dish made of boiling bread to a pulp in water, and flavouring: a thick binding sauce of breadcrumbs or flour. [Sp.—*pan*—L. *pānis*, bread.]

Panaesthesia, *pan-ēs-thē-zī'a*, -zyā, or -es-, *n.* totality of perception: general awareness.—*n.* panaesthetism (-ēs' or es'thi-tizm). [Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception.]

Panagia. Same as Panhagia.

panama, *pan-a-mā'*, *n.* a republic, town, and isthmus of Central America: panama (hat), a hand-plaited hat made, not in Panama but in Ecuador, of plaited strips of the leaves of a South American cyclanthaceous plant (*Carludovica palmata*): an imitation thereof.—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* Panamanian (-mā'nī-an). [Sp. *Panamá*.]

Pan-American, *pan-a-mer'i-kən*, *adj.* including all America or Americans, North and South.—*n.* Pan-Americanism.

Pan-Anglican, *pan-ang'gli-kən*, *adj.* representing or including all who hold the doctrines and polity of the Anglican Church.

panaritium, *pan-a-rish'i-am*, *n.* a whitlow. [L.L. *panariciūm* for *paronychiūm*—Gr. *paronychiā*—*para*, beside, *onyx*, -ychos, nail.]

panarthritis, *pan-ār-thri'tis*, *n.* inflammation involving all the structures of a joint.

panary, *pan'ā-ri*, *adj.* of or pertaining to bread.—*n.* a bread store. [L. *pānārius*—*pānis*, bread.]

Panathenaea, *pan-ath-i-nē'a*, *n.pl.* the chief national festival of ancient Athens—the lesser held annually, the greater every fourth year.—*adj.* Panathenae'an, Panathenā'ic. [Gr. *Panathēnaia*.]

Panax, *pan'aks*, or *pān'*, *n.* a genus of the aralia family. [Gr. *panax*, a name for various healing plants; see *panacea*.]

pancake, pan-loaf, &c. See *pan*.

pan-handle. See *pan*.

pance. See *pancy*.

Panchatantra, *pan-chā-tunt'rā*, *n.* the oldest extant Sanskrit collection of beast-fables, in five books. [Sans., five books.]

pancheon, *panchion*, *pan'shən*, *n.* a coarse earthenware pan. [App. conn. with *pan*; perh. influenced by *punccheon*.]

panchromatic, *pan-kro-mat'ik*, *adj.* equally or suitably sensitive to all colours: rendering all colours in due intensity.—*n.* panchro'matism. [Gr. *chrōma*, -atos, colour.]

pancratium, *pan-kra'thi-am*, *n.* a combination of boxing and wrestling.—*adj.* pancrā'tian.—*n.* pancrā'tiast (-shi-ast), a competitor or victor in the pancratiūm.—*adj.* pancratic (-krat'ik), of the pancratiūm: excelling all round in athletics or accomplishments: of a lens, adjustable to different degrees of magnification.—*n.* pancrati'st. [Gr. *pan*, *kratō*, to conquer.]

pancr., *pancr.*, *n.* the pancreas, a large gland discharging into the duodenum and containing islands of endocrine gland tissue.—*adj.* pancreat'ic.—*ns.* pan'creatin, the pancreatic juice; pancreat'itis, inflammation of the pancreas. [Gr. *pār*, *pān*, all, *kreas*, -atos, flesh.]

pan'd, *pān*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the valance of a bed. [Cf. O.Fr. *pan'dre*, to hang.]

panda, *pan'dā*, *n.* a remarkable raccoon-like animal (*Ailuus fulgens*) of the Himalaya—giant panda, a larger beast (*Ailuropus melanoleucus*) of Tibet, apparently linking the panda with the bears. [Said to be its name in Nepal.]

Pandanus, *pan-dā'nus*, *n.* the screw-pine, the typical genus of the Pandanā'ceae, a family of trees and bushes akin to the bulrushes and bur-reeds.—*adj.* pandanā'ceous. [Malay *pandan*.]

pandar. See *pander*.

pandation, *pan-dā'shən*, *n.* warping. [L. *pandatio*, -ōnis—*pandere*, -ātum, to bend.]

Pandean, *pan-dē'an*, *adj.* of the god Pan: of Pan-

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: e'l-a-mənt, in'fənt, ran'dəm

grass'): the edible grain of some species.—Also pan'ick, pan'ick.—*n.* pan'icle, a raceme whose branches are themselves racemes: (loosely) a lax irregular inflorescence.—*adj.* pan'icled, pan'iculate, -*ed*, furnished with, arranged in, or like panicles.—*adv.* pan'ic'ulately.—*n.* Pan'icum, a large genus of grasses having the one- or two-flowered spikelets in spikes, racemes, or panicles—including several of the millets. [*L. pānicum*, Italian millet.]

panification, pan-i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* conversion into bread. [*L. pānis*, bread, *facere*, to make.]

panim, a Miltonic spelling of paynim.

Panionic, pan-i-on'ik, *adj.* of or including all Ionians.

panisk, panisc, pan'isk, *n.* an inferior god, attendant on Pan. [*Gr. Pānikos*, dim. of *Pān*.]

panislam, pan-iz'lām, *n.* the whole Mohammedan world; panislamism.—*adj.* panislam'ic.—*ns.* panis'lamism, an aspiration or movement for the union of all Mohammedans; panis'lamist.

Panjabi. Same as Punjabi.

panjandrum, pan-jan'drum, *n.* an imaginary figure of great power and importance, a burlesque potentate, from the Grand Panjandrum in a string of nonsense made up by Samuel Foote.—Also panjan'drum.

panlogism, pan'lō-jizm, *n.* the theory that the universe is an outward manifestation of the Logos.

panmixia, pan-mik'si-ā, *n.* (*biol.*) cessation of natural selection, as on a useless organ. [*Gr. mixis*, mixing.]

pannage, pan'tij, *n.* food picked up by swine in the woods, mast: the right to pasture swine in a forest. [*O.Fr. pannage*—*L.L. pastinātium*—*pascere*, *pastum*, to feed.]

pannelled, pan'ld, *v.t.* (*pa.t.*) conjectured to be a misprint for *spanielled*, i.e. followed or fawned on as by a spaniel (*Shak.*, *Ant. and Cle.*, IV. xii. 26).

pannicle, pan'ti-kl, panniculus, pā-nik'ū-ls, *n.* a thin, sheet-like investment. [*L. panniculus*, dim. of *pannus*, a cloth.]

pannier, pan'yer, or pan'i-yr, *n.* a provision-basket: a basket carried on the back: one of a pair of baskets slung over a pack-animal's back: (*archit.*) a sculptured basket: a contrivance for puffing out a woman's dress at the hips: the part so puffed out: a piece of basket-work for protecting archers, or, when filled with gravel or sand, for forming and protecting dikes, embankments, &c.: (*mil.*) a covered basket of medicines and surgical instruments, hence (blunderingly) an ambulance.—*adj.* panniered. [*Fr. panier*—*L. pānarium*, a bread-basket—*pānis*, bread.]

pannikhel, pan'i-kehl, *n.* (*Spens.*) the skull. [*pan-nicle*.]

pannikin. See pan.

pannos, pan'us *adj.* (*bot.*) like felt. [*L. pannosus*—*pannus*, cloth.]

panocha, pā-nū'chā, *n.* a Mexican coarse sugar. [*Sp.*]

panolistic, pan-ō-is'tik, *adj.* (*entom.*) of an ovary, producing ova only, not yolk-forming cells—*opp.* to *merolistic*. [*Gr. ōion*, an egg.]

panomphaean, pan-om-fē-an, *adj.* all-oracular, an epithet of Zeus: applied (after Rabelais) to the word drink. [*Gr. omphē*, a divine voice.]

panophobia, pan-ō-fū bi-ā, *n.* a form of melancholia marked by groundless fears: erroneously used for *panthophobia*. [*Gr. Pān*, the god who inspired fears, *phobos*, fear.]

panophthalmitis, pan-of-thal-mi'tis, *n.* inflammation of the whole eye. [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye.]

panoply, pan-ō-pli, *n.* complete armour: a full suit of armour: full or brilliant covering or array.—*adj.* pan'oplied, in panoply. [*Gr. panopliā*, full armour of a hoplite—*hopla* (*pl.*), arms.]

panopticon, pan-op'ti-kon, *n.* a prison in which all prisoners can be watched from one point: an exhibition room. [*Gr. optikon* (*neut. adj.*), for seeing.]

panorama, pan-ā-rā-mā, *n.* a wide or complete view: a picture disposed around the interior of a room, viewed from within in all directions:

a picture unrolled and made to pass before the spectator.—*adj.* panoramic (-ram'ik). [*Gr. hōrōma*, a view, from *horain*, to see.]

panpharmakon, pan-fār'ma-kon, *n.* a universal remedy. [*Gr. pharmakon*, a drug.]

Pan-Presbyterian, pan-prez-bi-tē-ri-an, *adj.* of, including, or representing all Presbyterians.

panpsychism, pan-sik'izm, *n.* the theory that all nature has a psychic side.—*n.* panpsych'ist.—*adj.* panpsychist'ic.

pansexualism, pan-seks'ū-al-izm, *n.* the view that all mental activity is derived from sexual instinct.—*adj.* pansex'ual.—*n.* pansex'ualist.

Pan-Slav, pan-'slāv', *adj.* of, including, or representing all Slavs.—*adj.* Pan-Slav'ic.—*ns.* Pan-Slav'ism, a movement for the union of all Slav peoples; Pan-Slav'ist.—*adj.* Pan-Slavon'ic.

pansophy, pan-sō-fi, *n.* universal knowledge.—*adj.* pansophic (-sōf'ik). —*al.*—*ns.* pan'sophism; pan'sophist. [*Gr. sophiā*, wisdom.]

panspERMISM, pan-spēr'ma-izm, panspermism, -izm, panspermy, -mi, *ns.* the doctrine of the widespread diffusion of germs, accounting for apparent spontaneous generation.—*adj.* pansperma'ic, pansper'mic.—*ns.* pansper'matist, pansper'mist. [*Gr. sperma*, -atos, seed.]

pansy, pan'si, *n.* a name for various species of violet, esp. the heart's-ease (*Viola tricolor*) and garden kinds derived from it, as well as other species with up-turned side petals and large leafy stipules: a soft bluish-purple: an effeminate or namby-pamby man: a male homosexual.—Also (*obs.*; *Spens.*, &c.) panee, paunce, pawnee (*pāns, pawns*). —*adj.* bluish-purple: effeminate.—*adj.* pan'sied. [*Fr. pensée*—*penser*, to think—*L. pēnsāre*, to weigh.]

pan't. See pan.

pan't, pan't, *v.i.* to gasp for breath: to run gasping: to throb: to wish ardently, to long, to yearn: to bulge and shrink successively, as ships' hulls, &c.—*v.t.* to gasp out.—*n.* pan't, a gasping breath: a throb.—*n.* and *adj.* pan'ting.—*adj.* pan'tingly. [Apparently related to *O.Fr. pantoisier*, to pant.]

pan't, pan't, *n.* (*Northern*) a public fountain: a puddle by a midden. [Origin obscure.]

pan'table, pan't-bl. Same as pantoffe.

pan'tagamy, pan-tag'a-mi, *n.* a word that ought to mean universal bachelorhood, applied with unconscious irony to the universal marriage of the Perfectionists, in which every man in the community is the husband of every woman. [*Gr. gamos*, marriage, *agamia*, bachelorhood.]

pan'tagraph. See pantograph.

Pantagruelism, pan-tā-grō'el-izm, -tag'roo-, *n.* the theories and practice of Pantagruel as described by Rabelais (*d.* 1553)—burlesque ironical buffoonery as a cover for serious satire.—*adj.* and *n.* Pantagruelian (-el'i-an).—*ns.* Pantagruel'ion, a magic herb, hemp; Pantagru'elist (or -tag'roo-).

pantaleon, pan-tal'i-on, *n.* a very large dulcimer invented about 1700 by *Pantaleon Hebenstreit*.

pantalets, pan-tā-lets, *n.* a kind of light drawers, worn by women and children in the latter half of the 19th century: a detachable ruffle for these, or one simulating these: extended to various trouser-like garments worn by women.—Also pantalettes.—*adj.* pantalett'ed. [Dim. of pantaloons.]

Pantaloon, pan-tā-lōon', or pan', *n.* a character in Italian comedy, and afterwards in pantomime, a lean old man (originally a Venetian) more or less a dotard: pantaloons, (*Shak.*) a feeble old man: (*in pl.*) various kinds of trousers worn by or suggesting the stage pantaloons, as wide breeches of the Restoration, later combined breeches and stockings, later 18th-century trousers fastened below the calf or under the shoe, or (*esp. in U.S.*) trousers generally.—*n.* pan'talon, a movement in a quadrille.—*adj.* pantalooned.—*n.* pantaloon'ery, buffoonery. [*Fr. pantalon*—*lt. pantalone*, from *St. Pantaleone*, a favourite saint of the Venetians.]

pantechnicon, pan-tek'ni-kon, *n.* (*orig.*) a building in London intended for the sale of all kinds of artistic work, turned into a furniture-store: a

furniture-van (in full pantech'neon-van'). [Gr. *technē*, art.]

panter. Sec *panthier*.

pantheism, *pan'thē-izm*, *n.* the doctrine that identifies God with the universe: (*rare*) the worship of all gods.—*n.* pan'thēist.—*adj.* pan'thēist'ic, -al.—*—n.* pan'thēolōgist; pan'thēolōgy, a synthesis of all religions and the knowledge of all gods: Pantheon (*pan-thē'on*, *pan'thi-on*), a temple of all the gods, esp. the rotunda erected by Hadrian at Rome (on the site of Agrippa's of 27 B.C.), now the church of Santa Maria Rotonda, a burial-place of great Italians: a building serving as a general burial-place or memorial of the great dead, as Sainte Geneviève at Paris: an 18th-century place of amusement in London (Oxford Street): all the gods collectively: a complete mythology. [Gr. *theos*, a god, *panthion*, a Pantheon.]

panther, *pan'ther*, *n.* a leopard, esp. a large one, formerly believed to be a different species: (U.S.) a puma:—*fem.* pan'theress.—*adj.* pan'therine (-in), pan'therish. [Gr. *panthēr*.]

pantile, *pan'til*, *n.* a roofing tile whose cross-section forms an ogee curve: a tile concave or convex in cross-section: (*obs.*) a flat paving tile.—*adj.* (*obs. slang*) dissenting—chapels being often roofed with these.—*adj.* pan'tiled.—*n.* pan'tiling. [pan, tile.]

panatine, *pan'tēn*, *n.* (*obs.*) a pastebord jumping-jack, fashionable in the 18th century. [Fr. *panatine*, afterwards *panin*.]

pantocracy, *pan'ti-ok'rā-si*, or -*is*, *n.* a community (planned by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell) in which all should have equal power.—*n.* pantis'ocrat.—*adj.* pantis'ocrat'ic. [Gr. *pās*, *pantos*, all, *isot*, equal, *kratein*, to rule.]

panther, *pan'tar*, *n.* (*Shak.*) the officer in a great family who had charge of the bread and other provisions.—Also pan'ter. [Fr. *panetier*—*L. pānis*, bread.]

pantoffle, *pan'tofl*, *n.* a high chopin: an overshoe.—Also pantable (*pan'tā-bl*).—on one's pantables, on one's dignity, high horse, lofty in manner. [Fr. *pantoufle*.]

pantograph, *pan'tō-grāf*, *n.* a jointed framework of rods for copying drawings, plans, &c., on the same, or a different, scale: a similar framework for other purposes, as for collecting a current from an over-

to write.]

pantomime, *pan'tō-mim*, *n.* (*hist.*) a Roman actor in dumb show: a play or an entertainment in dumb show: a theatrical entertainment, usually about Christmas, developed out of this, no longer in dumb show, with showy scenery, topical allusions, songs of the day, buffoonery and dancing strung loosely upon a nursery story, formerly ending with a transformation scene and a harlequinade: dumb show.—*adj.* of pantomime: pantomimic.—*adj.* pantomimic (-mim'ik), -al.—*adv.* pantomimically.—*n.* pantomimist, an actor in or writer of pantomime. [L. *pantomimus*—Gr. *pantomimos*, imitator of all—*mimos*, an imitator.]

panton, *pan'ton*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a slipper.—*n.* pan'ton-shoe, a horse-shoe for curing a narrow and hoof-bound heel. [App. conn. with pantoffle.]

pantophary, *pan'tof'ā-jī*, *n.* omnivorousness.—*n.* pantoph'agist.—*adj.* pantoph'agous (-gous). [Gr. *phagēin*, to eat.]

pantophobia, *pan'tō-fō-bi-ā*, *n.* morbid fear of everything: (by confusion with panophobia) causeless fear. [Gr. *pās*, *pantos*, all, *phobos*, fear.]

pantographic, *pan'tō-grāf'ik*, *adj.* meddling in everybody's business.—*n.* a universal busybody.—*n.* (treated as sing.) pantopragmat'ics, the science of universal benevolent interference. [From Peacock's imaginary society (*Gryll Grange*)—Gr. *pās*, *pantos*, all, *pragmata* (pl.), business.]

pantoscope, *pan'tō-skōp*, *n.* a panoramic camera: a very wide-angled photographic lens.—*adj.* pantoscopic (-skop'ik), giving a wide range of vision: bifocal. [Gr. *skopein*, to look at.]

panothenic, *pan'tō-thēn'ik*, *adj.* lit. from all

quarters: applied to an acid, a member of the vitamin B₂ complex, so ubiquitous that the effects of its deficiency in man are not known. [Gr. *panthōen*, from everywhere.]

pantoun, *pan'tōon*, properly *pantun*, *pan'tōon*, *n.* a verse-form orig. Malay, quatrains rhyming *abab*, *babb*, &c., returning to rhyme *a* at the end. [Malay.]

pantry, *pan'tri*, *n.* a room or closet for provisions and table furnishings, or where plate, knives, &c., are cleaned.—*ns.* pan'trymaid; pan'tryman. [Fr. *paneterie*—*L. pāniteria*, *L. pānis*, bread.]

pants, *pants*, *n.pl.* (chiefly U.S.) trousers: (*uulg.*) drawers.—*n.pl.* pant'ies, (*uulg.*) very short drawers for children and women. [pantaloon.]

paolo, *pā'ō-lō*, *n.* an obsolete papal silver coin, worth about fivepence:—*pl.* pa'oli (-lī). [It. *Paola*, Paul, i.e. Pope Paul V.]

pap, *pap*, *n.* soft food for infants, as of bread boiled with milk (often fig.): mash: pulp.—*v.t.* to feed with pap.—*ns.* pap'-boat, a boat-shaped vessel for pap; pap'neat, soft food for infants.—*adj.* papp'y.—*n.* pap'spoon. [imit.]

pap, *pap*, *n.* a nipple: in place-names, a round conical hill. [App. Scand.]

papa, *pā-pā* (U.S. *pā'pā*), *n.* (old-fashioned hypocoristic and genteel) father: (*pā'pā*; (*obs.*) a pope: a priest of the Greek Church. [Partly through Fr. *papa*, partly directly from *L.L. pāpa*, Gr. hypocoristic *pāpās*, *pappās*, father.]

papacy, *pā'pā-si*, *n.* the office of pope: a pope's tenure of office: papal government. [L.L. *pāpātia*—*pāpa*, pope.]

papain, *pā-pā-in*, *n.* a digestive enzyme in the juice of papaw (*Carica*) fruits and leaves. [Sp. *papaya*, papaw.]

papal, *pā'pl*, *adj.* of the pope or the papacy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* pap'alise, to render or become papal or papalist.—*ns.* pap'alism, the papal system; pap'alist, a supporter of the pope and of the papal system.—*adv.* pap'alily.—papal cross, a cross with three cross-bars. [L.L. *pāpālis*—*pāpa*, pope.]

papaprelatist, *pā-pā-prel'ā-tist*, *n.* (*Scott*) a supporter of popish prelates.

Papaver, *pā-pāv'er*, *n.* the poppy genus, giving name to the family *Papaveraceae*.—*adj.* papaveraceous.—*ns.* papaverine (*pā-pāv'er-ēn*, -*rīn*, or -*īn*), from poppy juice.—*adj.* papaverous (-pāv' or -pāv'), resembling or having the qualities of the poppy. [L. *papāver*, the poppy.]

papaw, *pā-paw'* *paw'paw*, *n.* the tree *Carica papaya*, or its fruit, native to South America, but common in the tropics, the trunk, leaves, and fruit yielding papain, the leaves forming a powerful anthelmintic: the tree *Asimina triloba* (of the custard-apple family), or its fruit, native to the U.S.A.—Also paw paw, papaya (*pā-pā-yā*). [Sp. *papayo* (tree), *papaya* (fruit), app. from Carib.]

pape, *pāp*, *n.* a Scots form of pope.—*adj.* pāp'ish, popish.—*n.* (*dial.* and *illit.*, by confusion with papist) a papist.—*n.* pāp'isher.

paper, *pā'pēr*, *n.* a material made in thin sheets as an aqueous deposit from linen rags, esparto, wood-pulp, or other form of cellulose, used for writing and printing, wrapping and other purposes: sometimes extended to similar materials not so made, as papyrus, rice-paper, to the substance of which some wasps build their nests, to cardboard, and even to tin-foil ('silver paper'): a piece of paper: a written or printed document or instrument, note, receipt, bill, bond, deed, &c.: a newspaper: an essay or literary contribution, esp. one read before a society: a set of examination questions: free passes of admission to a theatre, &c., also the persons so admitted: paper-money: paper-hangings for walls: a wrapping of paper: a quantity of anything wrapped in or attached to a paper.—*adj.* consisting or made of paper: papery: on paper.—*v.t.* to cover with paper: to fold in paper: to treat in any way by means of paper, as to sand-paper, &c.: to paste end-papers and fly-leaves to.—*ns.* pa'per-back, a book with

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

paper cover; *pa'per-birch'*, an American birch with papery bark; *pa'per-case*, a box for writing materials, &c.; *pa'per-chase*, the game of hare and hounds, in which some runners (*hares*) set off across country strewn with paper by which others (*hounds*) track them; *pa'per-cigar*, (*obs.*) a cigarette; *pa'per-clip*, a clip of bent wire or the like, for holding papers together; a letter-clip; *pa'per-cloth*, a fabric prepared in the Pacific islands from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry; *pa'per-coal*, a lignite that splits into thin layers; *pa'per-credit*, credit given to a person because he shows that money is owing to him; *pa'per-cutter*, a paper-knife: a machine for cutting paper in sheets, for trimming the edges of books, &c.; *pa'per-day*, one of certain days in each term for hearing causes down in the paper or roll of business; *pa'per-enam'el*, an enamel for cards and fine note-paper.—*adj.* *paper-faced*, (*Shak.*) having a thin face like a sheet of paper: faced with paper.—*ns.* *pa'per-faster*, a button with two blades that can be forced through papers and bent back; *pa'per-feeder*, an apparatus for delivering sheets of paper to a printing-press, &c.; *pa'per-file*, an appliance for filing papers; *pa'per-folder* (see *folder*); *pa'per-gauge*, a rule for measuring the type-face of matter to be printed, and the width of the margin; *pa'per-hanger*, one who papers walls.—*n.pl.* *pa'per-hangings*, paper for covering walls.—*ns.* *pa'pering*, the operation of covering with paper: the paper so used; *pa'per-knife*, a thin, flat blade for cutting open the leaves of books and other folded papers; *pa'per-maker*, a manufacturer of paper; *pa'per-making*; *pa'per-mar'bler*, one engaged in marbling paper; *pa'per-mill*, a mill where paper is made; *pa'per-mon'ey*, pieces of paper stamped or marked by government or by a bank, as representing a certain value of money, which pass from hand to hand instead of the coin itself; *pa'per-mulberry*, a tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) of Eastern Asia and Polynesia, of the mulberry family, whose inner bark yields tapa cloth and paper-making material; *pa'per-mus'lin*, a glazed muslin; *pa'per-nau'tilus*, the argonaut (see *nautilus*); *pa'per-off'ice*, an office where state-papers are kept; *pa'per-pulp*, pulpy material for making paper; *paper-reed*, the papyrus; *pa'per-ruler*, one who, or an instrument which, makes straight lines on paper; *pa'per-sail'or*, an argonaut; *pa'per-stainer*, one who prepares paper-hangings: a poor author, scribbler; *pa'per-wash'ing*, (*phot.*) water in which prints have been washed; *pa'per-weight*, a small weight for keeping loose papers from being displaced.—*adj.* *pa'pery*, like paper.—on paper, planned, decreed, existing theoretically only. [A.Fr. *papir*, O.Fr. (Fr.) *papier*—L. *papyrus*—Gr. *papyros*, papyrus.]

papererie, *pap-a-tré*, *n.* a stationery-case. [Fr., stationery, paper-trade.]

Paphian, *pá-fē-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Paphos in Cyprus, sacred to Aphrodite; *Paphos*, a native of Paphos: a native of Aphrodite's culture.

papier-mâché, *pap'yā-mā-shā*, *n.* a material consisting of paper-pulp or of sheets of paper pasted together, treated so as to resemble varnished or lacquered wood or plaster.—*adj.* of papier-mâché. [Would-be French.—Fr. *papier* (see *paper*), *mâché*, chewed—L. *masticatūs*.]

Papilio, *pá-pī-lī-ō*, *n.* the swallow-tailed butterfly genus, giving name to the family Papilionidae (*-on'i-dē*), in which all six legs are fully developed in both sexes.—*adj.* *papilionaceous*, of butterflies: butterfly-like: of a form of corolla somewhat butterfly-like, with a large posterior petal (*vexillum*), two side petals or wings (*alae*), and two anterior petals forming a keel (*carina*): of the Papilionaceae, a family of Leguminosae characterised by such a corolla, including pea, bean, clover, gorse, laburnum, &c. [L. *papilio*, *-ōnis*, butterfly.]

papilla, *pá-pī-lā*, *n.* a small nipple-like protuberance: a minute elevation on the skin, esp. of the finger-tips and upper surface of the tongue, in

which a nerve ends: a protuberance at the base of a hair, feather, tooth, &c.: a minute conical protuberance as on the surface of a petal.—*pl.* *papill'ae* (*-ē*).—*adjs.* *papill'ar*, *papill'ary*, like, of the nature of, or having papillae; *papill'ate*, *-d*, *papill'iferous* (*pap-*), having papillae; *papill'iform*, in the form of a papilla.—*ns.* *papill'itis*, inflammation of the head of the optic nerve; *papill'oma*, a tumour formed by hypertrophy of a papilla or papillae, as a wart, &c.—*adjs.* *papillom'atous*; *papill'ose*, full of papillae, warty—also *papill'ous*; *papill'ulate*, finely papillose.—*n.* *papill'ule*, a very small papilla. [L., dim. of *papula*.]

papillote, *pap'il-ōt*, *n.* a curl-paper. [Fr., app.—*papillon*, butterfly—L. *papilio*, *-ōnis*.]

papish. See *pape*.

papist, *pá-pist*, *n.* an adherent of the pope: a name slightly given to a Roman Catholic.—*n.* *pá-pis't*, popery.—*adjs.* *papist'ic*, *-al*, pertaining to popery, or to the Church of Rome, its doctrines, &c.—*adv.* *papist'ically*.—*n.* *pá-pistry*, popery. [L.L. *pápa*, pope.]

papoose, *pá-pōō's*, *n.* a North American Indian child. [Narraganset *papoos*.]

pappus, *páp'z*, *n.* (*bot.*) a ring or parachute of fine hair or down, representing the calyx limb, which grows above the seed and helps in wind-dissemination in composites and some other plants: the downy beginnings of a beard.—*adjs.* *papp'ose* (or *-ōs*), *papp'ous*. [L. *pappus*—Gr. *pappos*, a grandfather, down, a pappus.]

paprika, *páp'ri-ká*, *n.* Hungarian red pepper, a species of Capsicum. [Hung.]

Papuan, *páp'u-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Papua or New Guinea.—*n.* a member of the black, dolichocephalic, frizzly-haired race inhabiting Papua, &c. [Malay *papua*, frizzled.]

papula, *páp'ū-lā*, *papule*, *páp'ūl*, *ns.* a pimple: a papilla.—*pl.* *pap'ūlae* (*-lē*), *pap'ules*.—*adj.* *pap'ular*.—*n.* *pap'ulā'tion*, the development of papules.—*adjs.* *pap'ulose*, *pap'ulous*. [L. *papula*, a pimple.]

papyrus, *pá-pý'ros*, *n.* the paper-reed (*Cyperus Papyrus*, or kindred species), a tall plant of the sedge family, once common in Egypt: its pith cut in thin strips and pressed together as a writing material of the ancients: a manuscript on papyrus.—*pl.* *papý'ri* (*-ri*).—*adjs.* *papyraceous* (*páp-i-rá'shos*), *papery*.—*ns.* *papyrologist* (*páp-i-rol'ō-jist*); *papyrology*, the study of ancient papyri. [L. *papyrus*—Gr. *papyrus*; probably Egyptian.]

par, *pār*, *n.* state of equality: equal value: norm or standard: state or value of bills, shares, &c., when they sell at exactly the price marked on them—i.e. without premium or discount: equality of condition: (*golf*) the number of strokes that should be taken for a hole or a round by perfect play, two putts being allowed on each green.—above *par*, at a premium, or at more than the nominal value; at *par*, at exactly the nominal value; below *par*, at a discount, or at less than the nominal value: out of sorts; nominal *par*, the value with which a bill or share is marked, or by which it is known; *par* of exchange, the value of currency of one country expressed in that of another; *par* value, value at *par*. [L. *pār*, equal.]

par, *pār*, *n.* Same as *parr*.

par, *pār*, *n.* a colloquial abbreviation of paragraph.

para, *pā-rā*, *n.* a small Turkish coin: the 40th part of a piastre: in Yugoslavia the 100th part of a dinar. [Turk. *pārāh*.]

Pará, *pā-rā*, *n.* a city, state, and estuary of Brazil.—*pará* grass, *piassara*; *pará* nut, *Brazil* nut; *pará* rubber, that got from *Hevea brasiliensis*.

para-, in composition, beside: faulty: disordered: abnormal: false: (*organic chem.*) having substituted atoms or groups attached to two opposite carbon atoms of the benzene ring—commonly represented by *p-*.—*n.* *para-compound*. [Gr. *para*, beside.]

parabaptism, *par-a-bap'tizm*, *n.* uncanonical baptism.

parabasis, *pá-rab'ā-sis*, *n.* part of the Old Comedy

of Greece in which the chorus came forward and addressed the audience on behalf of the poet. [Gr., a going aside—*basis*, a going.]

parabema, *par-a-bē'ma*, *n.* in Byzantine architecture, either the chapel of the prothesis or the diaconicon, when walled off from the bema:—*pl.* *parabēmata*.—*adj.* *parabemat'ic*. [See *bema*.]
parable, *par'ə-bəl*, *n.* a similitude; a fable or story

parabole, *par'ə-bl*, *n.* a similitude: a fable or story of something which might have happened, told to illustrate some doctrine, or to make some duty clear: (*arch.*) a proverb: (*orch.*) discourse.—*v.t.* to represent by a parable.—*ns.* parabola (*pə-rab'ə-lə*), a curve, one of the conic sections, the intersection of a cone and a plane parallel to its side, or the locus of a point equidistant from a fixed point (the *focus*) and a fixed straight line (the *directrix*)—its equation with vertex as origin $y^2 = 4ax$: generalised to include any curve whose equation is $y^n = px^m$:—*pl.* parab'olas; parab'ole (*-lə*), in rhetoric, a similitude, simile, or metaphor.—*adjs.* parabol'ic (*pə-rə-bol'ik*), -al, of or like a parable or a parabola or a parabole: expressed by a parable: belonging to, or of the form of, a parabola.—*adu.* parabol'ically.—*v.t.* parabol'ise, *to* set forth by parable: to treat as a parable.—*ns.* parabol'ist; parabol'oid, a surface or solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis.—*adjs.* parabol'oid, -al. [*Gr. parabollē*, a placing alongside, comparison, parabola, &c.—*ballēin*, to throw.]

parableps^{is}, *par-ə-blep'sis*, *n.* false vision: oversight. — Also *par'ablepsy*, — *adj.* *parablep'tic*. [*Gr.*, looking askant—*blepein*, to see.]

parabolanus, *par-a-bō-lā'nos*, n. in the early Eastern Church, a layman who tended the sick.

relating to the
id physician,
his theories

of practice. The name was given to himself by Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, and apparently implied a claim to be greater than Celsus.

paracentesis, *par-ə-sen-tē'sis*, *n.* (*surg.*) tapping.
[Gr. *parahentēsis*—*kentēein*, to pierce.]

parachronism, *par-ok'ran-izm*, *n.* an error in dating, esp. when anything is represented as later than it really was. [*Gr. chronos*, time.]

parachute, *par'æ-shoot*, *n.* an apparatus like an umbrella for descending safely from a height: any structure serving a like purpose, as a pappus, a patagium.—*v.i.* to descend by parachute.—*n.pl.* par'achutic-troops'.—*n.* par'æhutist. [*Fr.* *parachute*—*lt.* *paro*, imper. of *parare*, to ward—*L.* *parare*, to prepare, and *Fr.* *chute*, fall.]

parade, to prepare, and H. G. Smith, legal helper,
or host (John
xiv. to call in,

paraeme, *pər-ak'vīē*, *n.* the stage of decline or senescence after the culmination of development. [Gr. *okmē*, a point.]

paracrostic, *par-z-kros'tik*, *n.* a poem whose initial letters reproduce its first verse.

paracusis, *par-ə-kū'sis*, *n.* disordered hearing. [Gr. *paro*, beside, *akousis*, hearing.]

parade, *pa-rád'*, *n.* show: display: ostentation: an assembling in order for exercise, inspection, &c.: a procession: ground for parade of troops: a public promenade: (*fencing*) a parry.—*v.t.* to show off: to thrust upon notice: to lead about and expose to public attention: to traverse in parade: to marshal in military order.—*v.i.* to march up and down as if for show: to pass in military order: to march in procession: to show off.—*n.* parade-ground. [*Fr.*—*Sp.* *parada*—*parar*, to halt—*L.* *parare*,—*átum*, to prepare.]

paradigm, *par'-dīm*, *n.* an example, exemplar: (*gram.*) an example of the inflection of a word.—*adj.* paradigmatic (*-dīg-mat'ik*), *-al*.—*adv.* paradigmatically. [Fr. *paradigme*—Gr. *paradeiknynai*, to exhibit side by side—*deiknynai*, to show.]

paradise, *par'-e-dis*, *n.* a park or pleasure-ground

esp. in ancient Persia: the garden of Eden: heaven: the abode (intermediate or final) of the blessed dead: any place of bliss: a garden: a parvis: a small private apartment.—*adj.* *paradisal* (*par-dis-ä'ik*), -al, *paradisal* (*-di-wä*), *paradisean* (*-dis-i-an*), *paradisalac* (*dis'i-ak, di'z-i-ak*), *paradisialac* (*-dis-i'-z-kh*), *paradisial* (*-di, -di-z'*), *paradisian* (*-dis', -di-z'*), *paradisl* (*-dis, -di-z'*).—*n.* *par-adise-fish*, a Chinese freshwater fish (*Macropodus*), often kept in aquaria for its beauty of form and colouring.—*bird* 'of paradise, any bird of the family *Paradisæidae*, inhabitants chiefly of New Guinea, close akin to the crows but extremely gorgeous in plumage. [*Gr. paradeisos*, a park—*O.Pers. pairidäza*, park.] *parados*, *par'-dos*, *n.* earthworks protecting against a rear attack. [*Pfx. para-* as in *parachute*, and *Fr. dos*—*L. dorsum*, back.]

pr. dos—*L. dorstohi*, back.]
par'ā-dohs, *n.* that which is contrary to received opinion: that which is apparently absurd but is or may be really true: 'a self-contradictory statement: paradoxical character.—*adj.* paradox'al.—*n.* paradoxer.—*adj.* paradox'ical.—*adv.* paradox'ically.—*nr.* paradox'icalness; Paradox'ides (*-i-dēs*), a typically Middle Cambrian genus of trilobites, some very large (2 feet).—*adj.* paradoxid'ian.—*ns.* par'adoxist; paradoxol'ogy, utterance or maintaining of paradoxes; par'adoxy, the quality of being paradoxical. [*Gr. paradoxos*, -*on*, contrary to opinion—*doxa*, opinion.]
paradoxurc, *par'ā-doh'sŭr*, *n.* a civet-like carnivore of Southern Asia and Malaysia, the palm-eat of India.—*adj.* paradoxu'rine. [*Gr. paradoxos*, paradoxical. *ourā*, tail.]

paracnesis, paracnesis, *par-én'i-sis*, or *-en'*, *n.*
exhortation.—*adj.* paraenetic (*-net'ik*), *-al*. [Gr.
parainesis—*ainecin*, to commend.]

paraffin, *par-ä-fin*, *n.* originally, paraffin-wax—so named by its discoverer, Reichenbach, from its having little chemical affinity for other bodies: generalised to mean an ^{unsaturated} hydrocarbon of the methane series, the general formula being C_nH_{2n+2} .

the general formula being C_nH_{2n+2} . Also par'affine.—*v.t.* to par'affin-oil', any of the mineral burning oils associated with the manufacture of paraffin, mixtures of liquid paraffin and other hydrocarbons; par'affin-scale', unrefined solid paraffin; par'affin-wax', a white transparent crystalline substance got by distillation of shale, coal, tar, wood, &c., a mixture of solid paraffins.—*adj.* paraffin'ic, par'affinoid, par'affiny.—*n.* liquid paraffin, a liquid form of petrolatum, used as a mild laxative. [*L. parum*, little, *affinis*, having affinity.]

paraffle, paraffle, *pə-ră'fl*, *n.* (*Scot.*) pretentious display. [Cf. *paraph.*]

parage, par'ij, n. (obs.) lineage: high birth or rank: (feudal lato) equality among persons of whom one does homage for all, the others holding of him. [Fr.]

paraglossa, *par-ə-glos'ō*, *n.* either of two appendages of the ligula in insects:—*pl.* *paragloss'ae* (-*ē*).—*adj.* *paragloss'al*; *paragloss'ate*. [*Gr.* *glōssa*, tongue.]

paragnathous, *par-ag'nə-thəs*, adj. having equal mandibles.—*n.* parag'nathism. [Gr. *para*, beside, *gnothos*, jaw.]

paragnōsis, *por-a-gnō'sis*, *n.* (*psych.*) wrong perception or understanding of sense-impressions. [*Gr. gnōsis*, knowing.]

paragoge, *por-gō'jē*, -gē, n. an addition to the end of a word, as *t* in *against*, *amidst*, *amongst*, *schist*, *d* in *drowned* (illiterate for *drown*).—adj. paragologic (-gō'jik, -gōg'ik), -al.—paragogic future, the cohorative tense in Hebrew—a lengthened form of the imperfect or future, usually confined to the first person, giving the sense of 'let me' or 'let us.' [Gr. *poragōgē*, a leading part, addition—*agin*, to lead.]

paragon, *par'ə-gon*, -*gən*, n. a model of perfection or supreme excellence: 'match, equal: (*Spens.*)
mate: (*arch.*) rival: (*Spens.*) comparison: (*Spens.*)

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (hier); mīna; mōle; mūte; mōon; dhen (tben)

emulation, competition: a diamond of 600 carats or more: (*obs.*) a black marble: (*obs.*) a camel used for upholstering and dress: 20-point printing-type, intermediate between great-primer and double-pica.—*v.t.* to compare: to match: (*Shak.*) to surpass: (*Shak.*) to hold up as a paragon. [O.Fr. *paragon*—It. *paragone*, touchstone; origin obscure.] paragonite, *par'-gōn-ī-t*, or *par-ag*, *n.* a soda-mica, once mistaken for talc. [Gr. *paragōn*, misleading—*agein*, to lead.]

paragram, *par'-gŕam*, *n.* a play upon words by change of initial (or other) letter.—*n.* paragrammatist, a punster. [Gr. (*skōmmata*) *para grammata*, (jokes) by letter.]

paragraph, *par'-gŕaf*, *n.* a sign (in ancient MSS. a short horizontal line, in the Middle Ages \S , now ¶, §) marking off a section of a book, &c.: a distinct part of a discourse or writing marked by such a sign or now usually by indenting: a short passage, or a collection of sentences, with unity of purpose: a short separate item of news or comment in a newspaper.—*v.t.* to form into paragraphs: to write or publish paragraphs about.—*ns.* paragrapher, paragrafist, one who writes paragraphs, esp. for newspapers.—*adj.* paragrahic (-*gŕaf*'), -*al*.—*adv.* paragrahically. [Gr. *paragraphe*, written alongside—*graphein*, to write.]

paraphrasis, *para-graf'i-ā*, *n.* writing of wrong words and letters, owing to disease or injury.—*adj.* paraphraphic (-*gŕaf*'), (*ik*). [Gr. *para*, indicating faultiness, *graphein*, to write.]

Paraguay, *par'-gwi'*, -*gwā'*, *n.* a country and river of South America.—Paraguay tea, *maté*.

paraheliotropic, *para-hē-li-ō-trop'ik*, *adj.* (*bot.*) turning edgewise to the light.—*n.* paraheliotropism (-*ō-tŕō-piz'm*). [Gr. *para*, beside, *helios*, sun, *tropos*, a turn—*trepein*, to turn.]

parakeet, parakeet, *par'-kēt*, *n.* a small long-tailed parrot of various kinds.—Also paroquet, parroquet (-*kēt*), parakeito (*pā-rā-kē'tō*). [Sp. *periquita*, It. *paracchetta*, or O.Fr. *paraqueet* (Fr. *perroquet*); the origin and relations of these are not determined.]

paraldehyde, *par-al'di-hid*, *n.* a polymer, (C₂H₄O)_n, of acetaldehyde, used to induce sleep.

paralepsis, paralipsis, *par'-alip-sis*, -*lip'*, *n.* (*rhet.*) a figure by which one fixes attention on a subject by pretending to neglect it, as 'I will not speak of his generosity,' &c.—*n.* paral(e)ipomenon, a thing left out, added in supplement:—*pl.* paral(e)ipomena, esp. (in the Septuagint, &c.) the Books of Chronicles. [Gr. *paraleipsis*, *paraleipomenon* (neut. pr. part. pass.)—*paraleipein*, to leave aside—*leipein*, to leave.]

parallax, *par'-laks*, *n.* an apparent change in the position of an object caused by change of position in the observer: (*astron.*) the apparent change (measured angularly) in the position of a heavenly body when viewed from different points—when viewed from opposite points on the earth's surface this change is called the *daily* or *diurnal* or *geocentric* parallax; when viewed from opposite points of the earth's orbit, the *annual* or *heliocentric* parallax.—*adjs.* parallax'ic, -*al*. [Gr. *parallaxis*—*para*, beside, *alleis*, to change—*allos*, another.]

parallel, *par'-al*, *adj.* extended in the same direction and equidistant in all parts: analogous, corresponding: alongside in time: (*mus.*) having a constant interval (major and minor being reckoned alike).—*n.* a parallel line: a line of latitude: an analogue, or like, or equal: an analogy: a tracing or statement of resemblances: a besieger's trench parallel to the outline of the place besieged: a printer's reference mark of two vertical lines: parallel arrangement.—*v.t.* to place so as to be parallel: to conform: to represent as parallel: to liken in detail: to find a parallel to: to match: to be or run parallel to.—*v.i.* to be or run parallel.—*pr.p.* par'alleling; *part.* and *pa.p.* par'alleled.—*v.t.* par'allelise, to furnish a parallel to.—*ns.* par'allelism, state or fact of being parallel: resemblance in corresponding details: a balanced construction of a verse or sentence, where one

part repeats the form or meaning of the other in comparison: development along parallel lines: the theory or belief (in full psychophysical parallelism) that mind and matter do not interact but correspond; par'allelist, one who draws a parallel or comparison: a believer in psychophysical parallelism.—*adj.* par'allelis'tic.—*adv.* par'allelly.—*adj.* par'allel-veined, (*bot.*) having the main veins running side by side.—*adv.* par'allelwise,—in parallel, of electrical apparatus, so arranged that terminals of like polarity are connected together; parallel bars, a pair of fixed bars used in gymnastics; parallel motion, a name given to any linkage by which circular motion may be changed into straight-line motion; parallel ruler or rulers, rulers joined by two pivoted strips, for ruling parallel lines. [Gr. *parallelōs*, as if *par' allelōin*, beside each other.]

parallelepiped, *par'-al-el-ēp'i-ped* (or -*el*, or -*pi*'), *n.* a solid figure bounded by six parallelograms, opposite pairs being identical and parallel.—Also parallelepipedon (*pl.* -*ai*), improperly parallelopiped, parallelopipedon. [Gr. *parallelepipedon*—*parallelōs*, cipedon, a plane surface—*ēpi*, on, *pedon*, ground.]

parallelogram, *par'-al-el'ō-gram*, *n.* a plane four-sided figure, the opposite sides of which are parallel and equal.—*adjs.* parallelogrammatic, -*al*, parallelogrammic, -*al*.—parallelogram of forces, a figure in which the direction and amount of two component forces are represented by two sides of a parallelogram, those of their resultant by the diagonal. [Gr. *parallelogramma*—*grammē*, a line.]

paralogism, *par'-al'-o-giz'm*, *n.* false reasoning—also paralogy.—*v.t.* paralogise (-*giz*'), to reason falsely. [Gr. *paralogismos*—*logismos*—*logos*, reason.]

paralysis, *par'-al-ī-sis*, *n.* palsy, a loss of power of motion, or sensation, in any part of the body: deprivation of power of action.—*v.t.* paralyse (*par'-al-iz*), to afflict with paralysis: to deprive of power of action.—*n.* paralyser.—*adj.* paralytic (*par'-al-ī'tik*), of or pertaining to paralysis: afflicted with or inclined to paralysis.—*n.* one who is afflicted with paralysis. [Gr. *paralysis*, secret undoing, paralysis—*lyein*, to loosen.]

paramagnetic, *par'-a-mag-net'ik*, *adj.* magnetic in the ordinary sense—said of bodies that when freely suspended between the poles of a magnet place themselves parallel to the lines of force—opp. to *diamagnetic*.—*n.* paramagnetism.

paramastoid, *par'-a-mas'tōid*, *adj.* situated near the mastoid, paroccipital.—*n.* a paramastoid process.

paramatta, paramatta, *par'-a-mat'ā*, *n.* a fabric like merino made of worsted and cotton. [App. from *Paramatta* in New South Wales.]

Paramacium, *par'-a-mē's(h)-i-um*, *n.* the slipper-animalcule, a slipper-shaped infusorian.—*pl.* paramē'cia.—Ofen misspelt paramoecium, paramacium. [Gr. *paramēthēs*, long-shaped—*para*, alongside, *mēkos*, length.]

parament, *par'-a-mēnt*, *n.* (*obs.*) a rich decoration, hanging, or robe. [L. *parare*, to prepare.]

paramese, *par-am'i-sē*, *n.* (*Gr. mus.*) the string or tone next above the mese. [Gr. *paramēsē*.]

parameter, *par-am'i-tēr*, *n.* (*math.*) a line or quantity which serves to determine a point, line, figure, or quantity in a class of such things: a constant quantity in the equation of a curve: in conic sections, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate diameter: the latus rectum of a parabola: (*crystal.*) the intercept upon an axis of a crystal face chosen for purpose of reference (the *parametral plane*).—*adjs.* param'etral, parametric (*par'-a-met'rik*), -*al*. [Gr. *para*, beside, *metron*, measure.]

paramilitary, *par'-a-mil'i-tēr-i*, *adj.* on military lines and intended to supplement the strictly military.

paramnesia, *par-am-nē'si-ā*, *n.* false memory. [Gr. *para*, and the root of *mimnēskō*, to remind.]

paramo, *pā'rā-mō*, *n.* a bare wind-swept elevated plain in South America:—*pl.* par'amos. [Sp. *paramo*.]

paramorph, *par'-a-morf*, *n.* (*min.*) a pseudomorph formed by a change in molecular structure without

change of chemical composition.—*adj.* paramorph'ic.—*n.* paramorph'ism. [Gr. *morphē*, form.]

paramount, *par'-ə-mənt*, *adj.* superior to all others: supreme:—*opp.* to *paravail*.—*n.* supreme chief: a superior.—*n.* par'amount(t)cy.—*adv.* par'amountly. [O.Fr. *paramont*, par (L. *per*) à mont (L. *ad montem*); see amount.]

paramour, *par'-ə-muər*, *adv.* (*obs.*) by the way of love, as a lover, for love's sake, out of kindness.—*n.* a lover of either sex, formerly in an innocent, now usually in the illicit sense. [Fr. *par amour*, by or with love—L. *per amorem*.]

paranephros, *par'-ə-nēf'ros*, *n.* the suprarenal gland, near the kidney.—*adj.* paraneph'ric. [Gr. *nephros*, kidney.]

paranete, *par-a-nē'tē*, *n.* (Gr. *mus*.) the string or tone next below the nete. [Gr. *paranēte*.]

parang, *par'ang*, *n.* a heavy Malay knife. [Malay.]

paranitroaniline, *par'-ə-nī-trō-an'i-lēn*, *n.* a nitro-derivative of aniline, used in dyeing.

paranoia, *par'-ə-noi'ā*, *n.* a form of insanity characterised by fixed delusions, esp. of grandeur, pride, persecution.—Also (*rarely*) *paranoea* (*-nē'ā*).—*adj.* *paranoi'ac*, of *paranoia*.—*n.* a victim of *paranoia*.—Also *paranoid'ic*, *paranoidic* (*-nō'ik*).—*adj.* *paranoid*, *paranoid'al*, resembling *paranoia*. [Gr. *paranoia*—*noos*, mind.]

paranormal, *par'-ə-nor'māl*, *adj.* abnormal, esp. psychologically.

paranethellon, *par-an-thē'li-on*, *n.* a diffuse whitish image of the sun, having the same altitude, at an angular distance of 90° to 140°.—*pl.* *paraneth'lia*. [Gr. *para*, beside, anti, against, *hēlios*, the sun.]

paranymph, *par'-ə-nimf*, *n.* (*ant.*; *Milt.*) a friend who went with the bridegroom to fetch the bride, a groomsmen or bridesmaid: one who countenances and supports another. [Gr. *paronymphos*—*para*, beside, *nymphē*, a bride.]

parapet, *par'-ə-pit*, *n.* a bank or wall to protect soldiers from the fire of an enemy in front: a low wall along the side of a bridge, edge of a roof, &c.—*adj.* *par'apeted*, having a parapet. [It. *poropetto*, from *px.* *paro* (see *parachute*) and *It. petto*—L. *pectus*, the breast.]

paraph, *par'of*, *n.* a mari: or flourish under one's signature.—*v.t.* to append a paraph to, to sign with initials. [Fr. *parapher*; cf. *paragraphe*.]

paraphasia, *par'-ə-fā'z(i)ā*, *n.* a form of aphasia in which one word is substituted for another.—*adj.* *paraphasic* (*-fā'z(i)k*, *-s(i)k*). [Gr. *para*; see *aphasia*.]

paraphernalia, *par'-ə-fēr-nāl'i-ā*, *n.pl.* formerly, property other than dower that remained under a married woman's own control, esp. articles of jewellery, dress, personal belongings: ornaments of dress of any kind: trappings: equipment: miscellaneous accessories. [Late L. *paraphernalia*—*parapherna*—Gr., from *para*, beyond, *phernē*, a dowry—*phersin*, to bring.]

paraphimosis, *par'-ə-fī-mō'sis*, *n.* strangulation of the glans penis by constriction of the prepuce. [See *phimosis*.]

paraphonia, *par'-ə-fō-ni-ā*, *n.* in Byzantine music, a melodic progression by fourths and fifths: a morbid change of voice: an alteration of the voice, as at puberty.—*adj.* *paraphonic* (*-fō-n'ik*). [Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

paraphrase, *par'-ə-frāz*, *n.* expression of the same thing in other words: an exercise in such expression: a verse rendering of a biblical passage for church singing, esp. in the Church of Scotland.—*v.t.* to express in other words.—*v.i.* to make a paraphrase.—*ns.* *par'aphraser*, *par'aphrast* (*-frast*), one who paraphrases.—*adj.* *paraphrast'ic*, *-al*.—*adv.* *paraphrast'ically*. [Gr. *paraphrasis*—*phrasis*, a speaking—*phrozein*, to speak.]

paraphysis, *par'-ə-fīz-i-sis*, *n.* a sterile filament among spore-bearing structures in lower plants.—*pl.* *paraphyses* (*-sēz*). [Gr., a side-growth—*physis*, growth.]

parapincal, *par'-ə-pīn'i-āl*, *adj.* beside the pineal gland—applied to the pineal eye.

paraplegia, *par'-ə-plē'j(i)ā*, *n.* paralysis of the lower

part of the body.—*adjs.* *paraplectic* (*-plēkt'ik*), *paraplegic* (*-plēj' or -plēj'*). [Ionic Gr. *paraplēgē*, a stroke on the side—*plēgē*, a blow.]

parapodium, *par'-ə-pō'di-əm*, *n.* one of the jointless lateral appendages of polychaete worms, &c.: a swimming organ in some molluscs, a lateral expansion of the foot:—*pl.* *parapō'dia*.—*adj.* *parapō'dial*. [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

parapophysis, *par'-ə-pōf'i-sis*, *n.* a ventral transverse process of a vertebra:—*pl.* *parapoph'yses* (*-sēz*).—*adj.* *parapophysial* (*par-op-ō-fiz'i-āl*), [apophysis.]

parapsychism, *par'-ə-sī'kizm*, *n.* panpsychistic parallelism.—*adjs.* *parapsy'chic*, *-al*; *parapsychol'ogical*.—*ns.* *parapsychol'ogist*; *parapsychol'ogy*, psychical research: the study of phenomena such as telepathy and clairvoyance which seem to suggest that the mind can gain knowledge by means other than the normal perceptual processes; *parapsychō'sis*, an abnormal psychosis.

paraqueadrate, *par'-ə-kwōd'rāt*, *n.* the squamosal.

paraquito, *par'-ə-kē'tō*, *see* *parakcet*.

para-red, *par'-ə-red*, *n.* an azo-dye for cottons, derived from paranitroaniline.

pararosaniline, *par'-ə-roz-on'i-lēn*, *n.* a base entering into various dyestuffs, such as magenta.

pararthria, *par-ār'thri-ā*, *n.* disordered articulation of speech. [Gr. *paro*, beside, *arthron*, a joint.]

parasang, *par'-ə-sang*, *n.* an old Persian measure of length, reckoned at 3a stadia, or between 3 and 4 miles. [Gr. *parasangēs*, from O.Pers. (*mod. Pers.* *farsang*).]

parascenium, *par'-ə-sē-ni-əm*, *n.* in the Greek theatre, a wing, side-scene:—*pl.* *parascē'nia*. [Gr. *parōskēnion*—*skēnē*, tent, stage.]

parascève, *par'-ə-sēv*, *par'-ə-sēv*, *n.* (*obs.*) preparation: the eve of the Jewish Sabbath, Friday, the day of preparation: Good Friday. [L.L. *parascēvē*—Gr. *poroskeuē*, preparation—*para*, beside, *skēuē*, equipment.]

paraselene, *par'-ə-sē-lē-nē*, *n.* a mock moon:—*pl.* *paraselē'nae* (*-nē*). [Gr. *para*, beside, *selēnē*, moon.]

parasite, *par'-ə-sit*, *n.* a hanger-on or sycophant who frequents another's table: one who lives at the expense of society or of others and contributes nothing: an organism that lives in or on another organism and derives subsistence from it without rendering it any service in return: in literary but not scientific use extended to an epiphyte.—*adjs.* *parasitic* (*-sit'ik*), *-al*, of, of the nature of, caused by, or like a parasite: fawning: sycophantic: living on other plants or animals.—*adv.* *parasit'ically*.—*ns.* *parasit'icalness*; *parasiticide* (*-sit'i-sid*), that which destroys parasites; *parasitism* (*-sit-izm*).—*adj.* *par'asitoid* (*-sit-*), parasitic in one phase of the life-history, thereafter independent.—Also *n.*—*ns.* *parasitol'ogist*; *parasitology*; *parasitō'sis*, infestation with parasites. [Gr. *parasitos*—*sitos*, corn, bread, food.]

parasol, *par'-ə-sol*, or *-sol*, *n.* a sunshade: an acroplane with its wings overhead. [Fr.—It. *parasole*—*px.* *paro* (as in *parachute*), and *sol*—L. *sōl*, *sūlis*, the sun.]

paraphenoid, *par'-ə-fē'noid*, *adj.* alongside the sphenoid bone.—*n.* a bone of the skull, part of the cranial floor.

parastichy, *par'-ə-sī'ti-ki*, *n.* (*bot.*) a secondary spiral joining leaf-bases on an axis, visible where the leaves are crowded together, e.g. the scales of a pine-cone. [Gr. *para*, beside, *stichos*, a row.]

parasympathetic, *par'-ə-sim-pə-thet'ik*, *adj.* See under *sympathy*.

parasyntesis, *par'-ə-sin'thi-sis*, *n.* derivation of words from compounds, as *come-at-able*, where *come* and *at* are first compounded and then the derivative suffix *-able* added.—*adj.* *parasynt'hetic* (*-thet'ik*).—*n.* *parasynt'hetion*, a word so formed:—*pl.* *parasynt'hetia*. [Gr.]

parataxis, *par'-ə-tāk'sis*, *n.* (*gram.*) the arrangement of clauses or propositions without connectives.—*adj.* *paratac'tic*, *-al*.—*adv.* *paratac'tically*. [Gr.,—*taxis*, arrangement.]

parathesis, *par'-ə-thē'ti-sis*, *n.* (*gram.*) apposition:

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (lier); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhēn (then)

(philol.) compounding of words without change, as *L. respublica* from *res* and *publica*. [Gr., placing alongside.]

parathyroid, *par-a-thi'roid*, *adj.* beside the thyroid. —*n.* any of a number of small ductless glands apparently concerned with calcium metabolism.

paratonic, *par-a-ton'ik*, *adj.* (bot.) induced by external stimulus. [Gr. *para*, beside, *tonos*, a stretching.]

paratroops, *par'a-trōōps*, *n. pl.* troops carried by air, to be dropped by parachute. —*n.* paratrooper. **paratyphoid**, *par-a-ti'foid*, *n.* a disease (of various types) resembling typhoid. —Also *adj.*

paravall, *par-a-vāl'*, *adj.* inferior: lowest, said of a feudal tenant: of least account—*app.* to *paramount*. [O.Fr. *por aual*, below—*L.* *per*, through, *ad*, to, *vallem*, accus. of *vallis*, valley.]

paravane, *par'a-vōn*, *n.* a fish-shaped device, with fins or vanes, towed from the bow, for deflecting mines along a wire and severing their moorings—sometimes called an 'otter': an explosive device of similar design for attacking submerged submarines. [parachute, and *vane*.]

paravant, *par'avant*, *par-a-vānt'*, —*vavant'*, *adv.* (Spens.) in front, first, beforehand, pre-eminently. [O.Fr. *paravant*—*por*, through, *avant*, before—*L.* *ab*, from, *ante*, before.]

Parazoa, *par-a-zō'a*, *n. pl.* a division of the animal kingdom, the sponges, co-ordinate with *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*. [Gr. *zōion*, animal.]

parboil, *pōr'boil*, *v. t.* (orig.) to boil thoroughly: (now, by confusion) to boil slightly. [Fr. *parbouillir* —*L.* *perbullire*, to boil thoroughly; influenced by confusion with *part*.]

parbreak, *pōr'brāh*, *n.* (arch.) a vomit. —*v. t.* and *v. i.* (*pār* or *-brāk'*; *obs.*) to vomit: —*po. p.* parbreaked. [M.E. *brake*, to vomit; cf. *Du.* *braken*; the *plx.* may be *Fr.* *par*.]

parbuckle, *pār'buk-l*, *n.* a purchase made by making fast a rope in the middle and passing the ends under and then over a heavy object to be rolled up or down: a sling made by passing both ends of a rope through its bight. —*v. t.* to hoist or lower by a parbuckle. [Earlier *parbunkel*, *parbuncle*; origin unknown.]

Parca, *pār'hō*, *n.* a Fate, any one of the Roman goddesses Nona, Decuma, and Morta, identified with the Greek Moirai: —*pl.* *Parcae* (-rē). [*L.*, prob. conn. with *parere*, to produce, not *parcere*, to spare.]

parcel, *pōr'sl*, *n.* a little part: a portion: a quantity: a group: a set: a pack (depreciatively): a lot: an item. (*coll.*) a sum of money lost or won: a package, esp. one wrapped in paper and tied with string. —*adv.* (*orch.*) partly. —*adj.* (*arch.*) in part. —*v. t.* to divide into portions: to make up into parcels or a parcel: (*Shak.*) possibly, to make up into a total, complete, round off, or to add up or detail, item by item (*Antony* and *Cleopatra*, V. ii.): (*naut.*) to cover with tared canvas: —*pr. p.* parcelling; *po. t.* and *pa. p.* parcell'd. —*n.* par'cel-baw'd, (*Shak.*) one partly a baw'd. —*adj.* par'cel-gilt', partially gilded. —*adv.* par'cel-wise, by parcels, piecemeal. —*parcel(s)* post, that department of the post-office which takes charge of the forwarding and delivery of parcels. [Fr. *parcelle* (lt. *particello*) —*L.* *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.]

parcener, *pār'sen-er*, *n.* a co-heir. —*n.* par'cenary (-a-rī), co-heirship. [A.Fr. *porcener* —*L.* *partionarius* —*para*, part.]

parch, *pōr'ch*, *v. t.* to make hot and very dry: to roast slightly: to scorch. —*v. i.* to be scorched: to become very dry. —*adj.* parch'd. —*adv.* parch'dly. —*n.* parch'dness. [Origin unknown.]

parchment, *pār'ch-mənt*, *n.* the skin of a sheep, goat, or other animal prepared for writing on, &c.: a piece of this material: a manuscript written on it: a parchment-like membrane or skin. —*adj.* of parchment. —*v. t.* parch'mentise, to make like parchment, esp. by treating with sulphuric acid. —*adj.* parch'menty, like parchment. —parchment paper, or vegetable parchment, unsized paper made tough and transparent by dipping in sulphuric acid; virgin parchment,

a fine kind of parchment made from the skins of new-born lambs or kids. [Fr. *parchemin* —*L.* *pergamēno* (*charto*), Pergamene (paper)—from *Gr.* *Pergamos*, Bergamo, in Asia Minor.]

parcimony, an obsolescent spelling of *parsimony*. **parclose**, *pōr'hlōz*, *n.* a screen or railing in a church enclosing an altar or tomb, or separating a chapel or other portion from the main body of the church. [O.Fr. *pa.p.* (fem.) of *porclore* —*L.* *per*, through, *clōdēre*, *clausum*, to close.]

pard, *pārd*, *n.* the leopard. —*ns.* pard'al (-əl), pard'ale (-əl, -āl; *Spens.*), pard'al'is, a pard: a small pard once supposed a different species. —*adj.* pard'ed, spotted; pard'inc (-in). [*L.* *pardus* (masc.), *pardalis* (fem.) —*Gr.* *pardos*, *pardalis*; prob. of Eastern origin.]

pard, *pārd*, *pard'ner*, —*ner*, *ns.* (U.S.) slang forms of partner.

pardi, *pardie*, *pardy*. See *perdie*.

pardon, *pōr'dn*, *v. t.* to forgive: to allow to go unpunished: to excuse: to tolerate: to grant in remission, refrain from exacting or taking: to grant remission of sentence to (even if the condemned has been found innocent). —*v. i.* to forgive: to grant pardon. —*n.* forgiveness, either of an offender or of his offence: remission of a penalty or punishment: forbearance: a warrant declaring a pardon: a papal indulgence: a festival at which indulgences are granted. —*adj.* pard'onable, that may be pardoned: excusable. —*n.* pard'onableness. —*adv.* pard'onably. —*n.* pard'oner, one who pardons: a licensed seller of papal indulgences. —*n.* and *adj.* pard'oning. —*adj.* pard'onless, unpardonable. —*pardon?* I beg your pardon: what did you say? *pardon me*, excuse me—used in apology and to soften a contradiction. [Fr. *pardonner* —*L.* *perdōnāre* —*L.* *per*, through, away, *dōnōre*, to give.]

parc, *pār*, *v. t.* to cut or shave off the outer surface or edge of: to trim: to remove by slicing or shaving: to diminish by little. —*n.* pār'er. [Fr. *parer* —*L.* *parāre*, to prepare.]

paregoric, *par-i-gōr'ik*, *adj.* soothing, lessening pain. —*n.* a medicine that soothes pain. —*paregoric elixir*, an alcoholic solution of opium, benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise. [Gr. *parēgorikos* —*parēgorecin*, to exhort, comfort —*para*, and *agōrā*, marketplace.]

pareira, *pōr'a-rō*, *n.* (orig.) a tropical menispermaceous climbing plant (*Cissampelos Pareira*) or its root (now called false pareira): a South American plant of the same family (*Chondrodendron tomentosum*: *pareira brava*, *brā'vā*, i. e. wild): a tonic diuretic drug derived from its root. —white *pareira* (*Abuta rufescens*), another South American plant of the same family. [Port. *parreira*, wall-climber.]

parella, *pā-rē'lā*, *n.* a crustaceous lichen (*Lecanora Parello*) yielding archil: extended to others of like use. —Also *parelle*. [F. *parelle*.]

parencephalon, *por-en'set-jōn*, *n.* a cerebral hemisphere. [Gr. *pora*, beside, *encephalon*, brain.]

parenchyma, *pā-rēng'ki-mā*, *n.* the ordinary soft thin-walled tissue of plants, not differentiated into conducting or mechanical tissue: soft spongy indeterminate tissue in animals. —*adj.* parenchym'atous. [Gr. *poro*, beside, *enchyma*, infusion, in-pouring.]

parenesis. See *parenthesis*.

parent, *pōr'ənt*, *n.* one who begets or brings forth: a father or a mother: one who, or that which, produces: that from which anything springs or branches: an author: a cause: (as a Gallicism) a relative. —*n.* pā'rēntage, descent from parents: extraction: rank or character derived from one's parents or ancestors: relation of parents to their children: state or fact of being a parent: (*Spens.*) parents collectively (or parent). —*adj.* parental (*pā-rēnt'əl*). —*adv.* parent'ally. —*n.* pā'rēnthood, state of being a parent: duty or feelings of a parent. —*adj.* pā'rēntless, without a parent. [Fr. *parent*, kinsman —*L.* *parēns*, —*entis*, old *pr. p.* of *parēre*, to bring forth.]

parenteral, *par-en'ter-əl*, *adj.* not intestinal: not by way of the alimentary tract (said of the ad-

ministration of a drug).—*adv.* paren'terally. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *enteral*.]

parenthesis, *pa-ren'thi-sis*, *n.* a word or passage inserted in a sentence which is grammatically complete without it: (usu. in *pl.*) a round bracket () used to mark off a parenthesis:—*pl.* paren'theses (—*séz*).—*v.i.* parenth'esise. —*adj.* parenthet'ic (—*an-thet'ic*). —*al.*—*adv.* parenthet'ically. [Gr.,—*para*, beside, *en*, in, *thesis*, a placing.]

Pareoan, *par-é-t'an*, *adj.* of a human race inhabiting South China, Burma, &c.—otherwise called Southern Mongoloid.—Also *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, *éos*, dawn.]

parergon, *pár-er'gon*, *n.* a by-work, any work subsidiary to another:—*pl.* parer'ga. [Gr.,—*para*, beside, *ergon*, work.]

paresis, *par'i-sis*, *n.* a diminished activity of function.—a partial form of paralysis.—*adj.* paretic (—*et'ik*). [Gr.,—*parienai*, to relax.]

parfait, *pár-fé*, *n.* a kind of frozen dessert containing whipped cream and eggs. [Fr., lit. perfect.]

parfleche, *pár-flesh*, *n.* a dried skin, usu. of buffalo: an article made of it. [App. Canadian Fr.]

pargana, pergunnah, *pár-gun'a*, *n.* a division of a zillah in India. [Hind. and Pers. *parganah*.]

pargasite, *pár-ga-sit*, *n.* a green amphibole. [Pargas in Finland.]

parget, *pár-jit*, *v.t.* to plaster over: to cover with ornamental plaster-work: to decorate the surface of: to bedaub: (*pr.p.* par'getting; *pat.* and *pa.p.* par'geted).—*n.* plaster spread over a surface: cow-dung plaster for chimney flues: ornamental work in plaster: surface decoration.—*v.t.* parge, to plaster.—*ns.* par'getter; par'getting, parge'-work.—The irregular forms par'getting, &c., are used by some. [App. O.Fr. *parjeter*, to throw all over.]

parheliion, *pár-hé-li-an*, *n.* a mock-sun:—*pl.* par'hé'lia.—*adj.* parhelic (—*hé'lik*, —*hé'ik*), parheli-aal (—*hé'li-a-ké*). [Irregularly—Gr. *parheliion*—*para*, beside, *hélios*, sun.]

parhypate, *pár-hip'a-té*, *n.* (Gr. *mus.*) the lowest note but one in a tetrachord—next above the hypate. [Gr. *para*, beside; see hypate.]

pariah, *pár-i-a*, or *pár*, *n.* a member of a caste in Southern India lower than the four Brahminical castes: one of low or no caste: a social outcast: an ownerless cur of Eastern towns (in full *pariah dog*), a pyc-dog. [Tamil *paraiyar*.]

parial. Same as parial; see under pair.

Parian, *pá-ri-an*, *adj.* of the island of *Paros*, in the Aegean Sea.—*n.* a native or inhabitant of *Paros*: a fine porcelain like marble.—Parian marble, a fine white marble found in *Paros*.

parietal, *pa-ri-i-tal*, *adj.* of a wall or walls: of, attached to, or having connexion with the side, or the inside of the wall, of a cavity, esp. a plant ovary: pertaining to or near the parietal bone: (U.S.) residing, or relating to residence, within the walls of a college.—*n.* a bone (parietal bone), forming with its fellow part of the sides and top of the skull, between the frontal and the occipital. [L. *parietalis*—*paries*, *parietis*, a wall.]

pari-mutuel, *pár-é-mü-tü-el*, *n.* a betting-machine which automatically pools stakes and distributes winnings—a totalisator. [Fr., mutual bet.]

paring, *pár-ing*, *n.* act of trimming or cutting off: that which is pared off: the cutting off of the surface of grass land for tillage. [paré.]

paripinnate, *par-i-pin'at*, *adj.* (bot.) pinnate without a terminal leaflet. [L. *par*, equal.]

Paris, *paris*, *n.* the capital of France.—*adj.* of, originating in, Paris.—*adj.* Parisian (*pa-riz'yan*, —*zhyan*, —*zhon*), of or pertaining to Paris.—*n.* a native or resident of Paris:—Fr. fem. Parisienne (*pá-ré-zyen*, —*zét-en*).—Paris doll, a small figure dressed in the latest fashions, sent out by Paris modistes; Paris green, copper arsenite and acetate, a pigment and insecticide. [L. *Parisi*, the Gallie tribe of the Paris district.]

parish, *par'ish*, *n.* a district having its own church and minister or priest of the Established Church: a civil district, a division of a county for administrative and local government purposes: in

Louisiana a county: a district assigned by a church to a minister or priest: the people of a parish: (U.S.) a congregation or a denomination.—*adj.* belonging or relating to a parish: employed or supported by the parish: for the use of the parish.—*ns.* par'ishen (see paroehin); parishloner (*pa-rish'a-nar*), one who belongs to or is connected with a parish: a member of a parish church.—on the parish, in receipt of poor-relief; parish church, the church of the establishment for a parish; parish clerk, the clerk or recording officer of a parish: the one who leads the responses in the service of the Church of England; parish council, a body elected to manage the affairs of a parish; parish counsellor; parish minister, priest, a minister or priest who has charge of a parish; parish pump, the symbol of petty local interests; parish register, a book in which the births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths of a parish are registered; parish top, a spinning-top formerly kept for the amusement of the parish. [A.Fr. *parochie* (Fr. *paroisse*)—L. *parochia*—Gr. *paroikia*, an ecclesiastical district—*para*, beside, *oikos*, a dwelling; altered by confusion with Gr. *parochos*, a purveyor.]

parisyllable, *par-i-si-láb'ik*, *adj.* having the same number of syllables. [L. *par*, equal.]

paritor, *par'i-tor*, *n.* (Shak.) aphetic for apparitor.

parity, *par'i-ti*, *n.* equality in status: parallelism: equivalence: a standard equivalence in currency. [Fr. *parité*—L. *paritas*—*par*, equal.]

parity, *par'i-ti*, *n.* the condition or fact of having borne children. [L. *parere*, to bring forth.]

park, *párk*, *n.* an enclosed piece of land for beasts of the chase: a tract of land surrounding a mansion kept as a pleasure-ground: hence often part of the name of a house, street, or district: a piece of ground for public recreation: a piece of country kept in its natural condition as a nature-reserve or the like: (Scot.) a paddock, grass field: (Ireland) a field: (U.S.) a level valley among mountains: (mil.) a place occupied by artillery, wagons, &c.: a piece of ground where motor-cars or other vehicles may be left untended: an enclosed basin for oyster-culture.—*v.t.* to enclose in a park: to make a park of: to bring together in a body, as artillery: to place and leave in a parking-place: (coll.) to deposit and leave.—*v.t.* to use a car park or parking-place.—*ns.* park'er, (*obs.*) a park-keeper; park'ing, the action of the verb park: (U.S.) a turf strip, sometimes with trees, along the middle of a street; park'ing-place.—*adj.* park'ish.—*ns.* park'keeper, a park-officer; park'land, —s, park'-like grassland dotted with trees.—*adj.* park'like; park'ly.—*n.* park'-off'icer, the keeper of a park.—*adv.* park'ward, —s.—*n.* park'way, a broad road adorned with turf and trees, often connecting the parks of a town. [O.Fr. *parc*, of Gmc. origin; cf. O.E. *pearuc*, *pearac*.]

parka, *pár'ka*, *n.* (Canada and Alaska) a fur shirt with a hood or ———— also parkee, parkl (*pár'k?*).

parkin, *pár'kin*, ———— a bisquit of oatmeal and treacle. [Uly. ————]

parkleaves, *pár'kleúz*, *n.* tutsan. [App. park, leaf.]

parlando, *pár-lán'dó*, *adj.* and *adv.* (mus.) in declamatory style: in recitative. [It., speaking; cf. next word.]

parley, *pár'li*, *v.i.* (arch.) to talk: to confer: to parley.—*n.* talk: speech: parleying.—*n.* par'lanee, speaking: conversation: diction, phraseology, jargon, mode of speech.—*v.i.* par'ley, to speak with another: to confer: to treat with an enemy.—*n.* talk: a conference with an enemy: a conference.—*n.* parleyvoo', (slang) French: a Frenchman.—*v.i.* to speak French. [Fr. *parler*, to speak (*parlez-vous*? do you speak?)—L.L. *parlare*—*parabolare*—Gr. *parabolé*, a parable, word.]

parliament, *pár-lá-mant*, *n.* a meeting for deliberation: a legislative body: in France, down to the Revolution, one of certain superior and final courts of judicature, in which also the edicts of the king were registered before becoming law: gingerbread in the form of rectangular biscuits (also

parliament-cake; *Scot.* **par'ley**, **par'ly**.—*n.* **parliamentarian**, an adherent of Parliament in opposition to Charles I.: one skilled in the ways of parliament.—*adj.* on the side of parliament.—*adv.* **parliamentarily** (*-ment'ar-i-li*).—*n.* **parliamentarism**, the principles of parliamentary government: the parliamentary system.—*adj.* **parliamentary**, pertaining to parliament: enacted, enjoined, or done by parliament: according to the rules and practices of legislative bodies: (of language) civil, decorous: for Parliament against the Royalists.—*ns.* **parliament-heel**, a slight careening of a ship; **parliament-hinge**, a hinge that allows a door to be laid back along the wall; **parliament-house**, a building where parliament sits or has sat; **parliamenting** (*-ment'ing*), acting as member of parliament: debating; **parliament-man**, a member of parliament: a parliamentarian.—*act* of parliament, a statute that has passed through both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and received the formal royal assent; **parliamentary agent**, a person employed by private persons or societies for drafting bills or managing business to be brought before parliament; **parliamentary burgh** (see *burgh*); **parliamentary train**, a railway train which, by act of parliament (1844), ran daily with sufficient accommodation for passengers at a penny a mile. [*Fr. parlement—parler*, to speak.]

parlour, **par'lor**, *n.* a room where conversation is allowed in a monastery or nunnery: a private room for conversation or conference in a public building, office, &c.: a more or less private room in an inn or tavern: a simple unpretentious drawing-room or dining-room, or a smaller room of similar kind: a family sitting-room or living-room: (U.S.) a shop fitted like a room, or a room attached to a shop, esp. for personal offices to customers.—*adj.* used in or suitable for a parlour.—*ns.* **parlour-board'er**, a pupil at a boarding-school who enjoys particular privileges; **parlour-car**, (U.S.) a luxuriously fitted railway saloon carriage; **parlour-maid**, a maid-servant who waits at table. [*A.Fr. parlor (Fr. parloir)—parler*, to speak.]

parlous, **par'ls**, *adj.* **perilous**.—*adv.* (*arch.* and *facet.*) extremely. [*A form of perilous.*]
parmacetic, **par-mas-i-ti**, *n.* (*Shak.*) for *spermaceti*.
Parmesan, **par-mi-zan**, or **par**, *adj.* pertaining to *Parma*.—*n.* *Parmesan* cheese.—*Parma* violet, *Neapolitan* violet.

Parnassus, **par-nas'us**, *n.* a mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses: a collection of poems.—*adj.* **Parnassian**, of Parnassus: of the Muses: of a school of French poetry supposed to believe in art for art's sake (from the collections published as *Le Parnasse contemporain*, 1866-76).—*n.* a poet: a member of the Parnassian school.—*n.* **Parnassianism**,—grass of Parnassus, a white-flowered plant of wet moors (*Parnassia palustris*) of the saxifrage family.

Parnellism, **par-nol-izm**, *n.* the principles and policy of Charles Stewart **Parnell** (1846-91) to promote Home Rule for Ireland.—*n.* **Parnellite**, a follower of Parnell, esp. after the Irish party split.—Also *adj.*

paroccipital, **par-ok-sip'i-tl**, *adj.* near the occiput.
parochial, **pa-rō'ki-əl**, *adj.* of or relating to a parish: restricted or confined within narrow limits—of sentiments, tastes, &c.: (U.S.) denominational.—*v.t.* **parochialise**, to make parochial: to form into parishes: to do parish work.—*ns.* **parochialism**, a system of local government which makes the parish the unit: provincialism, narrowness of view: **parochiality** (*-al'*).—*adv.* **parochially**.—**parochial board**, (formerly in Scotland) a board charged with poor-relief. [*L. paroichiālis—parochia*, see *parish*.]
parochin(e), **parischan(e)**, **parishen**, **par'ish-in**, *n.* (*Scot.*) parish.

parody, **par'ō-di**, *n.* a burlesque imitation.—*v.t.* to make a parody of.—*pp.* **par'odying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **par'odied**.—*adjs.* **parod'ic(al)**.—*n.* **par'odist**. [*Gr. paroīdia—para*, beside, *ōide*, an ode.]
paroemia, **pa-rē-mi-ā**, *n.* a proverb, adage.—*adj.*

paroe'miac.—*n.* (*Gr. pros.*) the anapaestic dimeter catalectic.—*adj.* **paroe'mial**.—*ns.* **paroe'miographer**, a writer or collector of proverbs; **paroe'miography**; **paroe'miology**, the study of proverbs. [*Gr. paroimīa*, a proverb—*paroimos*, by the road—*oimos*, road.]

parole, **pa-rōl'**, *n.* word of mouth: (*mil.*) word of honour (esp. by a prisoner of war, to fulfil certain conditions): the condition of having given one's word of honour, or privilege of having it accepted: (U.S.) conditional release of a prisoner: officers' daily password in a camp or garrison.—*adj.* pertaining to parole: (*usu.* **parol**, **par'ol**) given by word of mouth—*opp.* to *documentary*, as *parol* evidence.—*v.t.* **parole**, to put on parole: (U.S.) to release on parole.—*v.i.* to give parole. [*Fr. parole*, word—*L. parabola*, a parable, saying—*Gr.*; see *parable*.]

paronomasia, **par-on-o-mā'syā**, *-zyā*, *-zh(y)ā*, *n.* a play upon words—also **paronom'asy** (*-zō-si*, *-zō-ti*).—*adjs.* **paronomastic** (*-mas'tik*), *-al*.—*n.* **paronym** (**par'o-nim**), a word from the same root, or having the same sound, as another.—*adj.* **paronymous**.—*n.* **paronymy**. [*Gr. para*, beside, *onoma*, *onyma*, name.]

paronychia, **par-o-nih'i-ā**, *n.* a whitlow: **Paronychia**, the whitlow-wort genus of plants.—*adj.* **paronych'al**. [*Gr. para*, beside, *onyx*, *onychios*, nail.]

parquet. See *parakeet*.

parotid, **pa-rōt'id**, *-rōt'*, *adj.* near the ear.—*n.* the parotid gland, a salivary gland in front of the ear—also **parō'tis**.—*ns.* **parotid'itis**, **paroti'tis**, inflammation of the parotid gland, as in mumps. [*Gr. parōtīs*, *-idos—para*, beside, *ous*, *ōtos*, ear.]

parousia, **pa-rōs'i-ā**, or *-ros'*, *n.* (*theol.*) the second coming of Christ. [*Gr. parousiā*, presence, arrival.]
paroxysm, **par'ok-sizm**, *n.* a fit of acute pain: a fit of passion, laughter, coughing, &c.: any sudden violent action.—*adj.* **paroxys'mal**. [*Gr. paroxysmos—para*, beyond, *oxys*, sharp.]

paroxytone, **par-ok-si-tōn**, *adj.* having the acute accent on the last syllable but one.—*n.* a word so accented. [*Gr. paroxytonos—para*, beside, *oxys*, acute, *tonos*, tone.]

parpen, **par'pən**, *n.* a stone passing through a wall from face to face: a wall of such stones: a partition: a bridge parapet.—Also **par'pane**, **par'pend**, **par'pent**, **par'point**, **par'pend**, **per'pend**, **per'pent**.—*ns.* **par-pen-stone**; **par-pen-wall**. [*O.Fr. parpain*.]
parquet, **par'kē**, *-kēt*, **par'kāl**, *-ket'*, *n.* a floor-covering of wooden blocks fitted in a pattern: (U.S.) the stalls of a theatre (*parquet circle*, that part of the floor behind these).—*adj.* of *parquetry*.—*v.t.* to cover or floor with *parquetry*:—*pa.p.* **par'queted**, **parquett'ed**.—*n.* **par'quetry** (*-ki-tri*), flooring in *parquet*. [*Fr. parquet*, dim. of *parc*, an enclosure.]

parp, **par**, *n.* a young salmon.

parakeet. See *parakeet*.

parrel, **parral**, **par'al**, *n.* a band by which a yard is fastened to a mast.—**parrel truck**, a wooden ball stung on a parrel. [*Cf. O.Fr. parail*, rigging.]
parthesia, **pa-rē-syā**, *-zyā*, *n.* boldness of speech. [*Gr. parētiā—para*, beside, beyond, *rētiis*, speech.]

parricide, **par'i-sid**, *n.* the murder of a parent or near relative, or the murder of anyone to whom reverence is considered to be due: one who commits such a crime.—*adj.* **parricid'al**. [*Fr.—L. parricidium*, *paricidium* (the offence), *parricida*, *paricida* (the offender)—*caedere*, to slay; the connexion with *pater*, father, is apparently fanciful.]

parritch, **par'ich**, *n.* Scots form of porridge.

parroquet. See *parakeet*.

parrot, **par'ot**, *n.* one of a family of tropical and subtropical birds with brilliant plumage, hooked bill, and zygodactyl feet, good imitators of human speech: an unthinking repeater of the words or others.—*v.t.* to repeat by rote: to teach to repeat by rote.—*v.i.* to talk like a parrot (also *v.t.* with *it*):—*pa.p.* **parrot'ed**.—*ns.* **parrot-beak**, *-bill*, *-jaw*, the New Zealand glory-pea, from the form of its flowers; **parrot-coal**, (*Scot.*) cannon coal (possibly from chatterbox as it burns); **parrot-**

cry', a catch-phrase senselessly repeated from mouth to mouth; *parrot-disease*, psittacosis; *parrot*, *parrot-fish*, a name applied to various fishes, esp. of the wrasse family and the kindred Scaridae, from their colours or their powerful jaws; *parrot*, unintelligent imitation; *parrot-wrasse*, a parrot-fish, esp. that of the Mediterranean (*Scarus cretensis*), prized by the ancients.—*adj.* *parrot*, like a parrot or parrot-coal. [Possibly Fr. *Perrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.]

parry, *par'i*, *v.t.* to ward or keep off: to turn aside: to avert. (*pr.p.* *par'ying*; *part.* and *pa.p.* *par'ried*).—*n.* a turning aside of a blow or a thrust or of an attack of any kind, e.g. an argument or a jibe. [Perh. from Fr. *parer*, imper. of *parer*—*L. parare*, to prepare, in *L.L.* to keep off.]

parse, *pärz*, also *pärz*, *v.t.* (*gram.*) to describe fully from point of view of classification, inflexion, and syntax (of a word): to analyse (of a sentence).—*ns.* *parser*; *parsing*. [*L. pars* (orationis), a part (of speech).]

parsec, *pär'sek* or *pär'sek'*, *n.* the distance (about 19 billion miles) at which half the major axis of the earth's orbit subtends an angle of one second, a unit for measurement of distances of stars. [*parallax*, second.]

Parsee, *Pärs*, *pär'sē*, or *-sē'*, *n.* a descendant of the Zoroastrians who emigrated from Persia to India in the 8th century.—*n.* *Par'seelsm*, *Par'siism* (or *-sē'*), *Par'sism*, their religion. [Pers. *Pärsi*—*Pärs*, Persia.]

parsimony, *pär'si-man-i*, *n.* sparingness in the spending of money: praiseworthy economy in use of means to an end: avoidance of excess: frugality: niggardliness.—*adj.* *parsimonious* (*-mö-ni-ös*).—*adv.* *pärsimö'niously*.—*n.* *pärsimö'niousness*,—law of parsimony, the principle of Occam's razor (see Occamism). [*L. parsimonia*—*parcere*, *parvus*, to spare.]

parsley, *pär'sli*, *n.* a bright-green umbelliferous herb (*Carum Petroselinum*) with finely divided, strongly scented leaves, used in cookery.—*parsley fern*, a fern (*Cryptogramme crispa*) with bright green crisped leaves not unlike parsley. [*O.E. p.terisilic*, modified by Fr. *persil*, both—*L. petroselinum*—Gr. *petroselinon*—*petros*, a rock, *selinon*, parsley.]

parsley-plant, *pär'sli-pärt*, *parsley-pert*, *-part*, *n.* a dwarf species of lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla arvensis*), a weed of dry waste ground. [Prob. Fr. *perce-pierre*, lit. pierce-stone.]

parship, *parsnep*, *pär'snip*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Pastinaca sativa* or *Pucedanum sativum*), or its edible carrot-like root. [*L. pastināca*—*pastinum*, a dibble; prob. affected by neep.]

parson, *pär'sn*, *n.* the priest or incumbent of a parish: a rector: any minister of religion: one who is licensed to preach.—*ns.* *par'sonage*, the residence appropriated to a parson: (*orig.*) the house, lands, tithes, &c., set apart for the support of the minister of a parish; (*Scott*) tithes; *par'son-bird*, a New Zealand honey-bird of glossy blue-black plumage with tufts of white at the neck, the tui.—*adjs.* *parsonle* (*-son'ik*), *-al*, *par'sonish*.—*parson's nose*, the rump of a fowl. [*O.Fr. persone*—*L. persona*, a person, prob. in legal sense,

less than the whole: a whole with others makes up, has made up, or may at some time make up, a whole: a constituent: a member or organ: an equal quantity: share: region: direction, hand, or side: participation: concern: interest: side or party: character taken by an actor in a play: words and actions of a character in a play or in real life: a voice or instrument in concerted music: that which is performed by such a voice or instrument: a copy of the music for it: a constituent melody or succession of notes or harmony: a section of a work in literature in music: a separately published portion or number: an inflected form of a verb: a quantity which taken a certain number of times (when unspecified, less than the whole) will equal a larger quantity: (in pl.) intellectual qualities, talents, or conduct.—*adj.* in

part: partial.—*adv.* in part: partly.—*v.t.* to divide: to separate: to break: to put or keep asunder: to set in different directions: to distribute: to share: (*Shak.*) to leave, quit.—*v.i.* to become divided or separated: to separate: to go different ways: to depart: to come or burst apart: to relinquish (with *with*): (*B.*) to share.—*adj.* *part'd*, divided: separated: sundered: departed: assigned a part: (*Shak.*) endowed with parts or abilities: (*bot.*) deeply cleft, as a leaf.—*n.* *part'er*—*adj.* *part'ible*, that may be parted: separable.—*ns.* *part'ibility*; *part'ing*, the action of the verb to part: a place of separation or division: a dividing line: leave-taking.—*adj.* *separating*: *dividing*: *departing*: *leave-taking*: of or at leave-taking.—*n.* *part'ing-cup*, a two-handled drinking-cup.—*adv.* *part'ly*, in part: in some degree.—*ns.* *part'-own'er*, a joint owner; *part'-pay'ment*, payment in part; *part'-singing*; *part'-song*, a melody with parts in harmony, usu. unaccompanied.—*adj.* *part'-time*, for part of working time only.—*ns.* *part'-tim'er*; *part'-writing*, composition of music in parts.—for my part, as far as concerns me; for the most part, commonly; in bad, or ill, part, unfavourably; in good part, favourably: without taking offence; in great part, to a great extent; in part, partly: so far as part is concerned: not wholly but to some extent; on the part of, so far as concerns: as done or performed by: in the actions of: on the side of: part and parcel, essentially a part; part company, to separate; parting of the ways, a point at which a fateful decision must be made: part of speech, one of the various classes of words; take part in, to share or to assist in; take part with, to take the side of. [*O.E.* and Fr. *part*—*L. pars*, *partis*.]

partake, *pär-täk'*, *par-täk'*, *v.i.* to take or have a part or share (usu. with *of* or *in*): to take some, esp. of food or drink: to have something of the nature or properties: (*Shak.*) to make common cause.—*v.t.* to have a part in: to share: to have a share in the knowledge of: (*Shak.*) to give a share of: (*Spens.*) to inform.—*pr.p.* *partä'king*; *part.* *partook'*; *pa.p.* *partä'ken*.—*ns.* *partä'ker*; *partä'king*. [Back-formation from *partaker*—*part*, *taker*.]

partan, *pär'tn*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the edible crab. [*Gael.*] *parterre*, *pär'ter*, *n.* an arrangement of flowerbeds: (esp. U.S.) the pit of a theatre, esp. the part under the galleries. [*Fr.*—*L. per*, along, *terra*, the ground.]

parthenogenesis, *pär-thi-nö-jen'i-sis*, *n.* reproduction by means of an unfertilised ovum.—*adj.* *parthenogenetic* (*-ji-net'ik*). [*Gr. parthenos*, a virgin, *genesis*, production.]

Parthenon, *pär'thi-nön*, *n.* the temple of Athēnē *Parthēnōn*, on the Acropolis at Athens. [*Gr. Parthēnōn*—*parthenos*, a virgin.]

Parthian, *pär'thi-an*, *adj.* of *Parthia*.—*n.* a native of Parthia.—a Parthian shot, a parting shot, from the Parthian habit of turning round in the saddle to discharge an arrow at a pursuer.

partl, *pär'tē'*, *n.* a marriageable person considered as a match or catch. [*Fr.*]

partial, *pär'shiäl*, *adj.* relating to a part only: not total or entire: inclined to favour one person or party: having a preference or fondness (with *to*): (*Shak.*) of partiality: component: (*bot.*) subordinate.—*n.* a partial tone, one of the single-frequency tones which go together to form a sound actually heard.—*ns.* *par'tialism*; *par'tialist*, one who is biased: one who sees or knows only part: (*theol.*) a particularist; partiality (*-shi-äl'i-ti*).—*v.t.* *par'tialize*, (*Shak.*) to bias.—*adv.* *par'tially*. [*Fr.*—*L.L. partialis*—*L. pars*, a part.]

participate, *pär-tis'i-pät*, *v.i.* to partake: to have a share.—*v.t.* to receive a part or share of.—*adj.* *partic'ipable*, capable of being participated in or shared; *partic'ipant*, participating; *sharing*.—*n.* a partaker.—*adv.* *partic'ipantly*.—*n.* *partic'lepät'ion*.—*adj.* *partic'ipätive*, capable of participating.—*n.* *partic'ipätör*. [*L. participare*, *-ätum*—*pars*, *partis*, part, *capere*, to take.]

participle, *pär'ti-sip-l*, *n.* a word combining the

functions of adjective and verb.—present participle, past or perfect participle, referring respectively to an action roughly contemporaneous or past; the present participle is active, the past usually passive.—*adj.* participial.—*adv.* participially. [O.Fr. (Fr. *participe*).—L. *participium*—*pars*, *partis*, a part, *capere*, to take.]

particle, *pār'ti-kul*, *n.* a little part: a very small portion: a clause of a document: a minute piece of matter: a little hard piece: (*mech.*) a material point: a smallest amount: a short, usu. indeclinable word, as a preposition, a conjunction, an interjection: a prefix or suffix: (*R.C. Church*) a crumb of consecrated bread or a portion used in the communion of the laity.—*adj.* particular (*pār'tik'ul-ār*), relating to a part: (*log.*) predicating of part of the class denoted by the subject: pertaining to a single person or thing: individual: special: worthy of special attention: detailed: (*obs.*) markedly and discriminatingly or intimately attentive towards a person: noteworthy: definite: concerned with or marking things single or distinct: minutely attentive and careful: fastidious in taste: particularist.—*n.* a distinct or minute part: a single point: a single instance: a detail: an item: (*Shak.*) personal relation: (*coll.*) a favourite: (*coll.*) a favourite drink (esp. *London particular*, a Madeira wine for the London market, hence a London fog).—*n.* particularisation.—*v.t.* particularise, to render particular: to mention the particulars of: to enumerate in detail: to mention as a particular or particulars.—*v.i.* to mention or attend to minute details.—*ns.* particularism, attention to one's own interest or party: a minute description: the doctrine that salvation is offered only to particular individuals, the elect, and not to the race: attention to the interest of a federal state before that of the confederation: policy of allowing much freedom in this way.—*n.* and *adj.* particularist.—*adj.* particularistic.—*n.* particularity (*-lar'i-ti*), quality of being particular: minuteness of detail: a single instance or case: a detail: peculiarity: (*obs.*) marked attention to a person.—*adv.* particularly, in a particular manner: individually: severally: in detail: in the manner of a particular proposition: intimately: notably: in a very high degree.—*n.* particularness.—*adj.* particulate, having the form of or relating to particles.—in particular, especially: in detail: severally. [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.]

parti-coated, *part'i-coloured*. See under *party*.

partisan, *partizan*, *pār'ti-zan*, *pār'ti-zan*, *n.* an adherent, esp. a blind or unreasoning adherent, of a party or a faction: a light irregular soldier who scouts the country and forays: in the Second World War, an irregular resister within the enemy occupation lines.—Also *adj.*—*n.* partisanism (or *-zan*). [Fr. *partisan*, from a dialect form of It. *partigiano*—*parte* (L. *pars*, *partis*), *part*.]

partisan, *pār'ti-zan*, *n.* a kind of halberd or long-handled weapon, common in the Middle Ages: a man armed with one. [Fr. *partisane* (now *peruisane*)—It. *partesana*, of doubtful origin.]

partite, *pār'ti*, *adj.* divided: cut nearly to the base.—*n.* partition (*-tish'ən*), *n.* act of dividing: state of being divided: a separate part: that which divides: a wall between rooms: a barrier, septum or dissepiment: (*mus.*) score.—*v.t.* to divide into shares: to divide into parts by walls, septa, or the like.—*ns.* partitioner, one who partitions property: partitionist, one who favours partition: partitionment: partition-wall, an internal wall.—*adj.* partitive, parting: dividing: distributive: (*gram.*) indicating that a part is meant.—*n.* a partitive word.—*adv.* partitively.—*ns.* partitur (*-tūr*; *Ger.*), partitura (*-tūr'ā*; *It.*), score in music. [L. *partitus*, p.p. of *partiri* or *partire*, to divide—*pars*, *part*.]

Partlet, *pār'tlit*, *n.* a proper name for a hen, from Chaucer's *Pertelote* in the Nun's Priest's Tale: sometimes applied to a woman. [O.Fr. *Pertelote*, a woman's name.]

partlet, *pār'tlit*, *n.* (*obs.*) a neck-covering: a ruff: a kind of shirt. [App. O.Fr. *patulette*, a band.]

partner, *pār'tnər*, *n.* a sharer: an associate: one engaged with another in business: one who plays on the same side with another in a game: one who dances or goes in to dinner with another: a husband or wife: an associate in commensalism or symbiosis.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to join as a partner: to be the partner of.—*n.* partnership, state of being a partner: a contract between persons engaged in any business. [Prob. a form of *parcener*.]

partridge, *pār'trij*, *n.* any member of a genus (*Perdix*) of game-birds of the pheasant family: extended to many other birds, esp. (in North America) the Virginian quail and the ruffed grouse, and (in South America) the tinamou.—*ns.* partridge-berry, a North American trailing plant of the madder family (*Mitchella repens*) or its fruit: applied also to the checker-berry; partridge-wood, a hard variegated tropical American cabinet-maker's wood (*Andira*) of the Papilionaceae: oak or other wood speckled owing to attack by a fungus. [Fr. *perdrix*—L. *perdix*—Gr. *perdix*.]

pasture, *pār'tūr*, *n.* (*Spens.*) departure. [Prob. *part*.]

parturient, *pār-tū'ri-ent*, *adj.* bringing, or about to bring, forth: of parturition.—*n.* parturition, act of bringing forth. [L. *parturire*, desiderative from *partire*, to bring forth.]

party, *pār'ti*, *n.* (*obs.*) a part: a side in a battle, game, lawsuit, or other contest: a body of persons united in favour of a political or other cause: the spirit of faction: a small body of persons associated together in any occupation or amusement: a detachment: a company: a meeting or entertainment of guests: (*obs.*) a game: one concerned in any affair: a person who enters into a contract, e.g. of marriage: a possible match, in marriage: (*vulg.*) a person.—*adj.* pertaining to party: (*her.*) parted or divided.—*adj.* parti-coated, party-coated, having on a coat of various colours; parti-coloured, party-coloured, variegated.—*ns.* party-call, a call upon one's host or hostess after a party; party-capital, advantage or credit to one's party derived from some contingency; party-government, government by the prevailing political party; partyism, devotion to party; party-ju'ry, a jury half of natives and half of aliens; party-line, a telephone exchange line used by a set of subscribers: a boundary between properties: the policy rigidly laid down by the party leaders; party-man, a partisan; party-politics, politics viewed from a party standpoint, or arranged to suit the views or interests of a party; party-spirit, the unreasonable spirit of a party-man.—*adj.* party-spirited.—*ns.* party-verdict, a joint verdict; party-wall, a wall between two adjoining properties or houses. [Fr. *partie*, fem. (and also *parti*, masc.), p.p. of *partir*—L. *partire*, *partiri*, to divide—*pars*, a part.]

parure, *pār-rūr*, *n.* a set of ornaments, &c. [Fr.]

parvanimity, *pār-vā-nim'i-ti*, *n.* littleness of mind. [L. *parvus*, little, *animus*, mind.]

parvenu, *pār-vē-nū*, *n.* an upstart: one newly risen into wealth, notice, or power, esp. if vulgar or exhibiting an inferiority complex.—Also *adj.* [Fr., p.p. of *parvenir*—L. *pervenire*, to arrive.]

parvis, *pār'vis*, *n.* an enclosed space, or sometimes a portico, before a church: (*erroneously*) a room over a church porch. [O.Fr. *parevis*; see *paradise*.]

pas, *pā*, *n.* a step: a dance.—have the pas of one, to take precedence of him. [Fr.—L. *passus*; cf. *pace*.]

Pasch, *pāsh*, *Scot.* Pace, *pās*, *n.* the Passover: (*arch.*) Easter.—*adj.* paschal.—*ns.* paschal-candle, a large candle blessed and placed on the altar on the day before Easter; paschal-flower (see *pasque-flower*); paschal-lamb, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; pasch-egg (*Scot.* pace-egg), an Easter-egg.—Pasch of the Cross, Good-Friday. [L. *pascha*—Gr. *pascha*—Heb. *pesach*, the Passover—*pāsch*, to pass over.]

pasear, *pā-sē-ār*, *v.i.* (U.S. slang) to take a walk.—*n.* a walk.—*n.* paseo (*pā-sē-ō*), a walk: a street or promenade. [Sp.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *e'ā-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

pash, *v.t.* (*Shah*.) to strike, to dash, to crush.—*v.t.* to dash.—*n.* a blow. [*Perh. imit.*]

pash, *pash*, *n.* (*Shak.*) the head.

pash, *pash*, *n.* a slang abbreviation of passion.

pasha, *pā'shā*, *pā-shā'*, *n.* a Turkish title (abolished 1934) given to governors and high military and naval officers.—Also **pacha**.—*n.* **pash'allik** (or *pā-shā'lik*), the jurisdiction of a pasha.—Also **pachalic**. [*Turk. pāshā*; cf. *bashaw*.]

Pashito, *Pashutu*. See *Pashutu*.

pasigraphy, *pā-sig'ra-fī*, *n.* a system of ideographic writing.—*adj.* **pasigraphic** (*pā-sig'ra-fī'k*),—*al.* [*Gr. pāsī* (dat. pl.), to or for all, *graphein*, to write.]

paspy, *pās'pī*. Same as *paspepled*.

pasque-flower, *pāsh'flower*, *n.* a species of anemone (*Anemone Pulsatilla*): extended to some other species. [*Fr. passefleure*, apparently—*passer*, to surpass, modified after *pash*, as flowering about Easter.]

Pasquil, *pas'kwil*, **Pasquin**, *pas'kwīn*, *n.* nickname (*perh.* after somebody who lived near) of an ancient statue dug up in Rome in 1501, to which it became customary to attach lampoons and satires: an imaginary lampooner or satirist: a lampoon or satire.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to lampoon or satirise.—*ns.* **pas'quillant**, **pas'quiller**, **pasquināder**, a lampooner; **pasquinādo**, a lampoon.—*v.t.* to lampoon. [*It. Pasquino, Pasquillo*.]

pass, *pās*, *v.i.* to proceed: to go or be transferred from one place to another: to make one's way: to reach, extend, or have a course: to undergo change from one state to another: to be transmitted: to change ownership: to change: (*obs.*) to shade off: to be astir: to circulate: to be accepted or reputed or known: to go by: to go unheeded or neglected: to elapse, to go away: to disappear, come to an end, fade out: to die: to go or get through an obstacle, difficulty, test, ordeal, examination, &c.: to get through an examination without honours: to be approved: to meet with acceptance: to be sanctioned: to be made law: to be talented: to come through: to be voided: to happen: to be communicated or transacted: to sit or serve (upon a jury): to adjudicate: to be pronounced: (*obs.*) to care, reck (with of or for): (*obs.*) to surpass or beat everything: to exceed bounds: to perform a pass (see noun below): (*cards*) to abstain from making a call or declaration.—*v.t.* to go or get by, over, beyond, through, &c.: to undergo, experience: to undergo successfully: to spend (as time): to omit: to disregard: to exceed: to surpass: to cause or allow to pass: to transfer, transmit: to hand: to utter: to circulate: to pledge (as one's word): to emit: to perform a pass with or upon: to perform as a pass: (*obs.*) to esteem (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **passed**, *pāst*, rarely *past*).—*n.* a way by which one may pass or cross: a narrow passage, esp. over a range of mountains: a narrow defile: an act of passing: the passing of an examination, esp. without honours: (*obs.*) currency: (*Shak.*) reputation: event, issue, fulfilment, consummation: state or condition: a predicament, critical position: a passport: a written permission to go somewhere: a free ticket: (*fencing*) a thrust: (*football*) transference of the ball to another member of the team: transference in a juggling trick: a movement of the hand over anything, as by a mesmerist: (*Shak.*) *Measure for Measure* perhaps trick, perhaps conduct.—*adj.* **pass'able**, that may be passed, travelled over, or navigated: that may bear inspection: that may be accepted or allowed to pass: tolerable.—*n.* **pass'ableness**.—*adv.* **pass'ably**.—*ns.* **pass'book**, a book that passes between a trader and his customer, in which credit purchases are entered: **n bank-book**: **pass'-check**, a pass-out ticket: **pass'er**: **pass'er-by**, one who passes by or near:—*pl.* **pass'ers-by**.—*n.* and *adj.* **pass'ing** (see below).

n. **pass'key**, a key enabling one to enter a house: a key for opening several locks.—*adj.* **pass'less**, having no pass: impassable.—*n.* **pass'man**, one who gains a degree without honours.—*adj.* **pass'out**, entitling one who goes out to return.—*n.* **pass'word**, (*mil.*) a secret word by which a friend may pass or enter a camp, &c.—bring to pass, bring about, cause to happen: come to pass, to happen (apparently originally a noun in these expressions): make a pass at, (*slang*) to aim a short blow at, especially ineffectually: (*slang*) to make an unwelcome amorous advance to: pass away, to come to an end, go off: to die: to elapse: pass off, to impose fraudulently, to palm off: to take its course satisfactorily: to disappear gradually: pass on, to go forward: to proceed: to die: to transmit, hand on: pass on, or upon, to give judgment or sentence upon: to practise artfully or impose upon: to palm off: pass out, to distribute: to die: (*slang*) to faint, become unconscious or dead drunk: to go off: pass over, to overlook, to ignore: pass the time of day, to exchange any ordinary greeting of civility: pass through, to undergo, experience: pass up, (*U.S.*) to renounce, to have nothing to do with. [*Fr. pas*, step, and *passer*, to pass—*L. passus*, a step.]

passacaglia, *pās-sā-kāl'yā*, *n.* (*mus.*) a slow solemn old Spanish dance-form, slower than the chaconne, in triple time, usually on a ground-bass. [*Italianised* from *Sp. pasacalle*—*pasar*, to pass, *calle*, street, appar. because often played in the streets.]

passade, *pā-sād'*, *n.* the motion of a horse to and fro over the same ground.—*n.* **passado** (*pā-sād'* or *Shak.*), in fencing, a thrust with one foot advanced. [*Fr. passeade, Sp. pasada—L. passus*, step.]

passage, *pas'ij*, *n.* act of passing: transit: crossing: migration: transition: a journey (now only by water or air, or fig.): right of conveyance: possibility of passing: lapse, course: transmission: evacuation of the bowels: the passing of a bill: a means or way of passing: an alley: a corridor or lobby: a navigable channel or route: a crossing-place, ford, ferry, bridge, or mountain-pass: that which passes: (*Shak.*) traffic: an occurrence, incident, episode: transaction, interchange of communication or intercourse, dealings together: a continuous but indefinite portion of a book, piece of music, &c., of moderate length: a run, figure, or phrase in music: an old dicing game, the object to throw doublets above (passing) ten, with three dice.—*v.t.* to make or perform a passage.—*ns.* **pass'age-boat**, a boat plying regularly for passengers: **pass'age-money**, fare: **pass'ageway**, a way of access: a corridor: an alley.—*bird* of passage, a migratory bird: (*fig.*) a transient visitor: **passago beds**, (*geol.*) transitional strata: **passage of arms**, any feat of arms: an encounter, esp. in words. [*Fr. passage—L. passus*, step.]

passage, *pas'ij*, *v.i.* to go sideways.—*v.t.* to cause (a horse) to go sideways. [*Fr. passer—passager—It. passeggiare*, to walk—*L. passus*, step.]

passamezzo. See *passy-measure*.

passant, *pas'ant*, *adj.* (*her.*) walking towards the dexter side, with dexter fore-paw raised. [*Fr.*]

pasement, *pas'ment*, *pas'mant*, *pas'sement*, *pas'ment*, *n.* decorative trimming.—*v.t.* to adorn with pasement.—*n.* **pasementerie** (*pās-mān'-(t)-rē*; *Fr.*) [*Fr.*]

passenger, *pas'm-jēr*, *n.* one who passes: one who travels in a public conveyance: (*fig.*) one carried along by others' efforts.—*adj.* of or for passengers.—*n.* **pass'enger-pig'con**, an extinct North American pigeon that flew in vast numbers in search of food. [*O.Fr. passager (Fr. passenger)*, with inserted *n*, as in messenger, nightingale.]

passee-partout, *pās-pār-tōō*, *n.* a means of passing anywhere: a master-key: a card or the like cut as a mount for a picture: a kind of simple picture-frame, usually of pasteboard, the picture being fixed by strips pasted over the edges: adhesive tape or paper. [*Fr.*, a master-key, from *passer*, to pass, *par*, over, *tout*, all.]

passepied, *pās-pyā*, *n.* a dance or dance-tune like the minuet, but quicker. [*Fr.*, lit. pass-foot.]

Passeres, *pas'a-rēs*, *n.pl.* an old order of birds (also called *Insectores*) comprising more than half of all the birds.—*n.pl.* **Passerifor mēs**, the huge order of perching birds (sparrow-like in form) including amongst others all British songsters.—*adj.* **pass'erino** (*-in*). [*L. passer*, a sparrow.]

fūte, fūr, ask; mā, her (her); mūne; mūte; mūn; dhen (then)

passible, *pas'i-bl*, *adj.* susceptible of suffering, or of impressions from external agents.—*ns.* passibility, pass'ibleness.—*adv.* pass'ibly. [*L. passibilis*—*pati*, *passus*, to suffer.]

Passiflora, *pas-i-flō'rā*, *n.* the passion-flower genus, giving name to the family Passifloraceae. [*L. passio*, passion, *flōs*, *flōris*, flower.]

passing, *pās'ing*, *adj.* going by, through, or away; transient, fleeting; happening now; incidental: casual. (*arch.*) surpassing.—*adv.* (*arch.*) exceedingly; very.—*n.* the action of the verb to pass: a place of passing; a coming to an end: death: gold or silver thread with a silk core.—*ns.* pass'ing-bell, a bell tolled immediately after a death, originally to invite prayers for the soul passing into eternity; pass'ing-note (*mus.*), a note or tone effecting a smooth passage, but forming no essential part of the harmony: one forming an unprepared discord in an unaccented place in the measure. [*pass.*]

passion, *pash'n*, *n.* the sufferings (esp. on the Cross) and death of Christ: martyrdom: suffering: a painful bodily ailment (as *illic passion*): fact, condition, or manner of being acted upon: passivity: a passive quality: strong feeling or agitation of mind, esp. rage, often sorrow: a fit of such feeling, esp. rage: an expression or outburst of such feeling: ardent love: sexual desire: an enthusiastic interest or direction of the mind: the object of such a feeling.—*vt.* to imbue with passion.—*vi.* to exhibit passion.—*adj.* pass'ional.—*ns.* pass'ional, pass'ionary, a book of the sufferings of saints and martyrs.—*adj.* pass'ionate, moved by passion: showing strong and warm feeling: easily moved to passion: intense, fervid. (*Shak.*) compassionate. (*Spens.*) moving to compassion.—*vt.* to express with passion: to imbue with passion: to impassion.—*adv.* pass'ionately.—*n.* pass'ionateness.—*adj.* pass'ioned, moved by passion: expressing passion: expressed with passion.—*ns.* pass'ion-flower, any flower or plant of the genus *Passiflora*, consisting mostly of climbers of tropical and warm temperate America, from a fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the crown of thorns, nails, and other emblems of Christ's Passion: the plant itself; pass'ion-fruit, the granadilla: any edible passion-flower fruit; Pass'ionist, a member of a Roman Catholic congregation devoted to the commemoration of the Passion of Christ by missions, &c.—*adj.* pass'ionless, free from passion: not easily excited to anger.—*ns.* Pass'ion-mū'sic, music to which words describing the sufferings and death of Christ are set; Pass'ion-play, a religious drama representing the sufferings and death of Christ; Pass'ion-Sun-day, the fifth Sunday in Lent; Pass'ion-tide, the two weeks preceding Easter; Pass'ion-week, Holy-week: the week before Holy-week. [*O.Fr. passium* and *L. passio*, —*ōnis*—*pati*, *passus*, to suffer.]

passive, *pas'iv*, *adj.* (*obs.*) suffering: acted upon: not acting: inert: owing to outside causes: not actively resisting: bearing no interest. (*Scott*) under a liability: (*gram.*) expressing the suffering of an action by the person or thing represented by the subject of the verb.—*n.* the passive voice: a passive verb: a passive person.—*adv.* pass'ively.—*ns.* pass'iveness, pass'ivity.—passive obedience, absolute submission to the ruling power: obedience to the 'divine right of kings'; passive resistance, deliberate refusal (from scruples of conscience) to do what law or regulation orders, and submission to the consequent penalties; passive resister. [*L. passivus*—*pati*, *passus*, suffer.]

passover. See pass.

Passover, *pās'ō-ver*, *n.* annual feast of the Jews, to commemorate the destroying angel passing over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.—*adj.* pertaining to the Passover.

passport, *pās'pōrt*, *n.* authorisation to leave a port either to put to sea or to proceed inland: a permit for entering a country: (*fig.*) that which gives privilege of entry to anything. [*Fr. passeport*; cf. *pass*, *port*.]

passus, *pas'us*, *n.* a section, canto, or fytte. [*L. passus*, plur. —*ūs*, a step.]

passy-measure, *pas'i-mēzh'ar*, *n.* an old dance, a pavan in quicker time, called also *passamezzo* (*pās-sā-med-zō*), *passy* measures pavan (in *Shak.* app. misprinted *pamin*). [*It. passamezzo*.]

past, *pāst*, *adj.* bygone: elapsed: ended: in time already passed: (*gram.*) expressing action or being in time that has passed, preterite: just before the present: past one's best: having served a term of office.—*n.* time that has passed: things that have already happened: bygone career, esp. if marked by tragedy or scandal: the past tense: a verb or verbal form in the past tense.—*prep.* after: after the time of: beyond, in place, &c.: beyond the possibility of.—*adv.* by: (*Scott.*) aside in store.—*vt.* and *vi.* an unusual p.p. of *pass*.—*n.* past'master, one who has held the office of master (as among freemasons): hence, a thorough proficient (distinguished from passed master; see master). [*An old p.p. of pass.*]

pastance, *pās'tans*, *n.* (*arch.*) pastime. [*App. Fr. passe-temps*, pastime.]

paste, *pāst*, *n.* a soft plastic mass: dough for pie-crust, &c.: a doughy sweetmeat: a smooth preparation of food suitable for spreading on bread: a cement made of flour, water, &c.: material for making pottery: (*fig.*) the basis of a man's character: a fine kind of glass for making artificial gems.—*adj.* of paste.—*vt.* to fasten or cover with paste: (*slang*) to thrash.—*n.* paste-board, a stiff board made of sheets of paper pasted together: (*slang*) a visiting-card, playing-card, or ticket.—*adj.* of pasteboard: sham: trumpery.—*ns.* paste'-eel, a nematoid worm found in paste; paste'-grain, an imitation of morocco-leather, used in binding books and in making fancy goods; past'er, one who pastes: a slip of gummed paper; past'iness.—*adjs.* past'y, like paste; past'y-faced, pale and dull of complexion. [*O.Fr. pâte* (*Fr. pâte*)—*L.L. pasta*—*Gr. pasta*, barley porridge (*neut. pl. of pastos*, sprinkled, salted)—*passin*, to sprinkle.]

pastel, *pās'tel*, *-tel*, *n.* chalk mixed with other materials and coloured for crayons: a drawing made with pastels: the process or art of drawing with pastels: woad.—*adj.* in pastel: (of colour) soft, quiet.—*n.* pastellist (*pas'*, or *-tel*). [*Fr. pastel*—*It. pastello*—*L. pasta*, paste.]

pastern, *pās'tern*, *n.* (*obs.*) a hobble for a horse: the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof, where the shackle is fastened. [*O.Fr. pasturon* (*Fr. paturon*)—*O.Fr. pasture*, pasture, a tether for a horse; cf. *pester*.]

Pasteurian, *pās'tēr-i-an*, *adj.* relating to Louis Pasteur (1822-95) or his methods.—*n.* pasteurisation, sterilisation of milk, &c., by heating.—*vt.* pasteurise.—*ns.* pasteuris'er, an apparatus for sterilising milk, &c.; pasteurism, Pasteur's method of inoculation with the attenuated virus of certain diseases, esp. hydrophobia.

pastiche, *pās'tish*, *n.* a jumble: a pot-pourri: a composition (in literature, music, or painting) made up of bits of other works or imitations of another's style.—Also *pasticcio* (*pās'til'chō*; *pl.* *pasticcis*, *-chē*). [*Fr.* (from *It.*) and *It.*—*It. pasta*, paste; see *paste*.]

pastil, *pās'til*, *n.* Same as *pastel* or *pastille*.
pastille, *pās'til*, *n.* a small cone of charcoal and aromatic substances, burned as incense, or for fumigation or fragrance: a small aromatic confection: a paper tube containing a firework which causes a small wheel to rotate: (*arf.*) the same as *pastel*. [*Fr.*—*L. pastillus*, a little loaf.]

pastime, *pās'tim*, *n.* that which serves to pass away the time: recreation. [*pass*, time.]

pastor, *pās'tar*, *n.* one who has care of a flock or of a congregation: a shepherd: a clergyman: in the Catholic Apostolic Church, a minister of the lowest grade: the rose-coloured starling (*Pastor roseus*), from its following sheep for the sake of parasites.—*adj.* pas'toral, relating to shepherds or to shepherd life: of the nature of pasture-land: of or pertaining to the pastor of a church:

addressed to the clergy of a diocese by their bishop.—*n.* a poem, play, romance, opera, piece of music, or picture depicting the life of (usually idealised or conventionalised) shepherds: such writing as a genre: a pastoral letter: a book on the care of souls: a pastoral staff.—*ns.* *pastorale* (*päs-to-rä'lä*; It.), a pastoral composition in music: a pastoral, rustic, or idyllic opera or cantata; *pas'toralism*, pastoral character, fashion, cult, mode of writing; *pas'toralist*.—*adv.* *pas'torally*.—*n.* *pas'torate*, the office of a pastor: a pastor's tenure of office: a body of pastors.—*adj.* *pas'torly*, becoming a pastor.—*n.* *pas'torship*.—*pastoral* address, or letter, a letter or an address by a pastor to his people, or by a bishop to his clergy; *pastoral* charge, position of a pastor: the church, &c., over which a pastor is placed: an address to a newly ordained minister; *pastoral* epistles, those in the New Testament to Timothy and Titus; *pastoral* staff, a crosier: a tall staff forming part of a bishop's insignia, headed like a shepherd's crook; *pastoral* theology, that part of theology which treats of the duties of pastors in relation to the cure of souls. [*L. päs'tor—päs'cere, päs'tum, to feed.*]

pastourelle, päs-töö-rel', *n.* a mediaeval poetic genre, esp. Provençal and French, a dialogue between a knight and a shepherdess, or the like: a movement in a quadrille. [*Fr., little shepherdess.*]

pastry, pä's'tri, *n.* articles made of paste or dough collectively: crust of pies, tarts, &c.: a small cake: (*Shak.*) a place where pastry is made: (*obs.*) the art or practice of making pastry.—*n.* *päs'trycook*, a maker or seller of pastry. [*paste.*] *pasture, pä's'tür*, *n.* (*arch.*) feeding: (*Spens.*) food: grazing: growing grass for grazing: grazing land: a grazing ground, piece of grazing land.—*v.i.* to graze.—*v.t.* to put to graze: to graze on.—*adj.* *pas'turable*, fit for pasture.—*n.* *pas'turage*, the business of feeding or grazing cattle: pasture-land; grass for feeding: right of pasture.—*adj.* *pas'tural*, of pasture.—*n.* *pas'ture-land*, land suitable for pasture.—*adj.* *pas'tureless*. [*O.Fr. pasture* (*Fr. pätüre*)—*L. päs'tura—päs'cere, päs'tum, to feed.*]

paste, pä's'ti, *adj.* See under *paste*.

paste, pä's'ti, *n.* a meat-pie baked without a dish. [*O.Fr. pastée—L. pasta*; see *paste*.]

pat, pä't, *n.* a gentle stroke with a flat surface, as the palm of the hand: such a stroke as a caress or mark of approbation: a sound as of such a stroke: a small lump, esp. of butter, such as might be moulded by patting.—*v.t.* to strike (now only to strike gently) with the palm of the hand or other flat surface.—*v.i.* to tap: to make the sound of pats, as with the feet: (*pr.p.* *pat'ting*; *pat.t.* and *pa.p.* *pat't'ed*).—*adv.* and *adj.* hitting the mark to a nicety: at the right time or place: exactly to the purpose: with or ready for fluent or glib repetition: (*U.S.*; of a hand in poker) not likely to be improved by drawing.—*n.* *pat'-ball*, rounders: gentle hitting in other games.—*adv.* *pat'ly* (*rare*), fitly, conveniently: glibly, fluently.—*n.* *pat'ness*.—*pat* on the bael, a mark of encouragement or approbation; stand *pat*, (*U.S.*) in poker, to decide to play one's hand as it is: to refuse to change. [*Prob. imit.*]

Pat, pä't, *n.* a nickname for an Irishman. [*Patrick.*] *patagium, pä-tä-j'i-üm*, *n.* a bat's wing-membrane: the parachute of a flying-squirrel, &c.: the fold of integument between the upper arm and the forearm of a bird: a paired scale on a moth's pronotum.—*pl.* *patag'i*.—*adj.* *patag'al* (*pä-tä-j'i-sh*). [*L. patagium—Gr. patageion, an edging.*]

Patagonian, pä-tä-gö-ni-än, *n.* an Indian of Patagonia: a giant.—*adj.* of Patagonia: gigantic. [*Sp. patagón*, big foot: the tallness of the Patagonians was grossly exaggerated by travellers.]

patamar, pä'tä-mär, *n.* a vessel on the Bombay coast with arched keel and great stem and stern rake. [*Port.—Konkani pätamäri.*]

Patarin, -in, *Paterine, pä'tär-in, -én*, *n.* (*hist.*) orig., an adherent of a popular party in Milan opposed to marriage of priests (11th century): later a nickname for Manichaeans, Cathari, and

other heretics. [*Said to be from Pattaria, a district in Milan.*]

Patavinity, pä-tä-vin'i-ti, *n.* the diction of the people of Padua, esp. Livy: provincialism generally. [*L. patavinitas—Patavium, Padua.*]

patch, päçh, *n.* a piece put on or to be put on to mend a defect: a piece of plaster for a cut or sore: a pad for a hurt eye: a small piece of ground: a plot: (*print.*) an overlay to obtain a stronger impression: a small piece of black silk, &c., stuck by ladies on the face, to bring out the complexion by contrast or as a political party badge—common in the 17th and 18th centuries: a smallish area differing in colour or otherwise from its surroundings: a plot of ground: a scrap or fragment: a scrap pieced together with others.—*v.t.* to mend with a patch: to put a patch on: to apply as a patch: to join in patchwork: mend or construct hastily, clumsily, or temporarily (commonly with *up*): to construct as a patchwork: to mark with patches.—*adj.* *patch'able*.—*n.* *patch'-box*, a fancy box for holding the patches worn on the face, generally having a mirror inside the lid.—*adj.* *patched*.—*n.* *patch'er*.—*adv.* *patch'ily*.—*n.* and *adj.* *patch'ing*.—*ns.* *patch-up*, a provisional repairing; *patch'work*, work formed of patches or pieces sewed together: an incongruous combination: work patched up or clumsily executed: a surface diversified in patches.—*adj.* *patch'y*, covered with patches: diversified in patches: inharmonious, incongruous.—not a patch on, not fit to be compared with. [*M.E. pacche*; origin unknown; poss. conn. with *piece*.]

patch, päçh, *n.* (*arch.*) a fool or jester: a booby: (*dial.*) an ill-natured person.—*ns.* *patch'cocke*, *patchoeke*, (*Spens.*) perhaps a clown (reading and meaning doubtful; cf. *paloeck*); *patch'ery*, (*Shak.*) knavery. [*Perh. from preceding, from the patched coat; nickname of Cardinal Wolsey's fool, Sexton; perh. It. pazzo, fool.*]

patchouli, patchouly, päçh'öö-lé, also *pä-çhööl'é*, *n.* a labiate shrub (*Pogostemon Patchouly*) of S.E. Asia: a perfume got from its dried branches. [*Tamil patch*, green, *ilai*, leaf.]

pate, pä'ti, *n.* the crown of the head: the head.—*adj.* *pät'ed*, having a pate. [*Origin unknown.*]

patella, pä-tel'ä, *n.* (*ant.*) a little pan: the kneecap: (*bot.*) a saucer-like apothecium: *Patella*, the limpet genus.—*pl.* *patell'ae* (*-æ*).—*adj.* *patell'ar*, of the kneecap; *patell'ate* (or *pat'*), saucer-shaped: limpet-shaped; *patell'iform*, *patellar* reflex, the knee-jerk. [*L., dim. of patina, a pan.*]

paten, pä'tän, *n.* a plate: a communion plate: a chalice-cover: a metal disk. [*O.Fr. patene—L. patena, patina, a plate—Gr. patané.*]

patent, pä'tänt, or (esp. in *letters-patent* and *Patent Office*, and in U.S.) *pat'änt*, *adj.* lying open: conspicuous, obvious, evident: generally accessible: protected by a patent: (*bot.*) spreading: expanding: (*slang*) ingenious.—*n.* an official document, open, and having the Great Seal of the government attached to it, conferring an exclusive right or privilege, as a title of nobility, or the sole right for a term of years to the proceeds of an invention: something invented and protected by a patent: a privilege: a certificate.—*v.t.* to secure a patent for.—*n.* *pä'tency*, openness: obviousness.—*adj.* *pä'tentable*.—*ns.* *pä'tentee*, one who holds a patent, or to whom a patent is granted; *pä'tent-leath'er*, finely varnished leather.—*adv.* *pä'tently*, openly, obviously.—*ns.* *pä'tentor*, one who grants a patent; *pä'tent-right*, the exclusive right reserved by letters-patent.—*n.pl.* *pä'tent-rolls*, the register of letters-patent issued in England.—nothing patent, (*slang*) not very good; patent medicine, strictly, a medicine protected by a patent: (loosely) any proprietary medicine, esp. one liable to stamp duty, as made by secret process or for other reason; *Patent Office*, an office for the granting of patents for inventions; *patent outside*, or *inside*, a newspaper printed on the outside or inside only, sold to a publisher who fills the other side with his own material, as local news, &c.; *patent still*, a still performing

triotism (or *pat'*). [Gr. *patriōtēs*, fellow-countrymen—*patrios*—*patēr*, a father.]

Patripassian, *pat-ri-pas'-i-an*, *n.* a member of one of the earliest classes of anti-Trinitarian sectaries (2nd century), who denied the distinction of three persons in one God, maintaining that the sufferings of the Son could be predicated of the Father.—**Also** *adj.*—*n.* Patripass'ianism. [*L. pater, patris*, father. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.]

father, *pater, pater, pater*, to *father*.]
patristic, -al, *pa-tris'tik*, -al, *adjs.* pertaining to the fathers of the Christian Church.—*n.* *patris'ticism* (-izm), mode of thought, &c., of the fathers.—*n.pl.* *patris'tics*, the knowledge of the fathers as a subject of study—sometimes *patrol'ogy*. [*Gr. patrēr, patr(ē)ros*, a father.]

pater, *pat(ér)s*, a father. *patrol*, *pá-tról*, *v.t.* to go the rounds for purpose of watching, repressing, protecting, inspecting, &c.: to be on duty on a beat.—*v.t.* to go the rounds of: to perambulate: (*pr.p.* *patröll'ing*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *patrölled'*).—*n.* the act or service of going the rounds: perambulation: a man or body of men going the rounds: a small reconnoitring party: a small group of boy scouts or girl guides.—*ns.* *patröll'er*; *patrol'-leader*, a boy scout or girl guide at the head of a patrol: *patrol'man*, (*U.S.*) a policeman on duty on a beat; *patrol'-wagon*, (*U.S.*) a prison-van. [*O.Fr. patrouille*, a patrol, *patrouiller*, to patrol, orig. to paddle in the mud.]

patron, *pă'trən*, *n.* in ancient Rome, the former master of a freed slave, retaining certain rights: a Roman patrician who gave countenance and legal aid to his client in return for services: formerly, one who accepted a dedication and gave the author a present: protector: one who countenances or encourages: customer: habitual attendant: upholder: proprietor of restaurant, etc.: one who

office, esp. to a living saint: captain of a slave-owner: (obs.) a pattern:—*fem.* *pa'troness*.—*n.* patronage (*pa'tr*), support given by a patron: (*Spens.*) protection: the right of bestowing reh. beneficiaries: habitual (*Shak.*) to countenance.—*adj.* patronal (*pa'tr*, *pa'trən-l*, *pa-trō'n*).—*v.t.* patronise (*pa'tr*), to act as a patron toward: to give

patronise (pa'trɪn), to act as a patron toward; to give

a protector. [*L. patrōnus*—*pater*, *patris*, a father.]
patronymic, *pat-rə-nim'ik*, *adj.* derived from the
 name of a father or an ancestor.—*n.* a name so
 derived. [*Gr. patrōnymikos*—*patēr*, a father, *onyma*
 (*onoma*), a name.]

patroon, *pa-troon*, *n.* captain of a ship: coxswain of a longboat: holder of a grant of land under the old Dutch government of New York or New Jersey.—*n.* patroon'ship. [Fr. *patron*, Sp. *patrón* and Du. *patroon*: cf. *patron*.]

patte, *pât*, *n.* a narrow band keeping a belt or sash in its place. [Fr.]

patté, pattée, *pa-tā'*, *pat'i*, *adj.* (*her.*; of a cross spreading towards the ends, or having the ends expanded in three clawlike divisions. [*Fr.* *pavé*]

expanded in three clawlike divisions. [Fr. pawed.
patten, pat'n, n. (obs.) a wooden shoe: a wooden
sole mounted on an iron ring to raise the shoe
above the mud: the base of a pillar.—v.i. to go
on pattens.—adj. patt'ened, with pattens. [O.Fr.
patin, clog (now skate), perh.—pattie, paw.]

patten. An old form (*Shak.*) of patch.

patter. An old form (*Shak.*) of patch.
 patter, *pat'ər*, v.i. to pat or strike often, as hail-
 stones: to make the sound of a succession of
 light pats: to run with short quick steps.—*n.* the
 sound of pattering. [*Freq. of pat.*]

sound of patter[ing]. [*freq.* of *pat.*]
patter, pat'ər, *v.i.* to repeat the Lord's Prayer: to
 gabble prayers: to talk rapidly and glibly, in the
 manner of a conjurer or comic singer. —*v.t.* to
 repeat hurriedly, to gabble. —*n.* glib talk, chatter
 the cant of a class. —*ns.* *patter'ers*, one who sells
 articles on the street by speechifying; *pat'ter*
 song, a comic song in which a great many words
 are sung or spoken very rapidly. —*patter flash*
 to talk the jargon of thieves. [*water-potter*.]

pattern, *pat'ern*, *n.* a person or thing to be copied: a model: a model of an object to be cast, from which a mould is prepared: a sample: a typical example: a decorative design: a particular disposition of forms and colours: a design or figure repeated indefinitely: the distribution of shot on a target.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make or be a pattern for: (*Shak.*) to match, parallel: to take as a pattern: to fashion after a pattern: to make a pattern upon.—*ns.* *pat't'ern-maker*, one who makes the patterns for moulders in foundry-work; *pat't'ern-shop*, the place in which patterns for a factory are prepared: *pat't'ern-wheel*, the count-wheel in a clock. [*Fr. patron*, *patron*, pattern: cf. *patron*.]
pattle, *pat'l*, *pettle*, *pet'l*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a small long-handled spade for cleaning a plough. [Origin obscure: cf. *paddle*.]

patty, *pat'i*, *n.* a little pie.—*n.* patt'y-pan, a pan for baking patties. [Fr. *pâté*: cf. *pasty*.]

patulous, *pat'ū-lŭs*, *adj.* spreading.—*n.* *pat'ulln*, a drug got from the mould *Penicillium patulum*.
Pat'ullus—*pat'ŭl* to lie open.]

[*L. patulus*—*patēre*, to lie open.]
paucity, *paṇ-sit-i*, n. fewness: smallness of quantity. [*L. paucitās*, *-ātis*—*paucus*, few.]

paughty, *pauchh'ti*, *adj.* (Scot.) haughty. [Origin unknown.]

pawl. Same as pawl.

paul. *pawl*. *n.* a paulo.—*ns.* Paul'ian, Paul'ianist.

Paul, *paŭl*, *n.* a paolo.—*ns.* Paulian, Paulianist, a follower of Paul of Samosata, a third-century Monarchian Unitarian of Antioch.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Paulician (*-iʃ-ən*), a member of a seventh-century sect in Armenia and later in Thrace, with Marcionite and Adoptionist affinities (perh. from Paul of Samosata, or the apostle, or one of their founders).—Also *adj.*—*adj.* Pauline (*-in*), of the apostle Paul.—*n.* a member of any religious order named after him: a scholar of St Paul's School, London.—*adj.* Paulinian (*-in-i-ən*), Pauline.—*ns.* Paulinism, the teaching or theology of Paul; Paulinist.—*adj.* Paulinistic.—*ns.* Paul Jones (*jōnz*), a dance in the course of which each man seizes another partner—perh. from the Scottish-American seaman Paul Jones (1747-92), who excelled in the capture of prizes; Paul Pry (*prɪ*), one who pries into other people's business—from a character in John Poole's play (1825) so named; Paul's-man, formerly, a loungee in the middle aisle of St Paul's, London. [*L.* *Paulus*, *Paullus*, a Roman cognomen meaning 'little.']

pauldron, *paul'drən*, pouldron, *pūl'*, *n.* a separable shoulder-plate in armour. [O.Fr. *espalleron*—*estalle*, the shoulder.]

paulo-post-future, *paw'lo-pōst-fū'tyər*, *adj.* and *n.*
future perfect: future immediately after the
present. [L. *paulū*, a little, *post*, after, *futūrum*,
future.]

Paulownia, *pawl-ō'ni-ā*, n. a Chinese and Japanese genus of trees of the figwort family, with showy flowers. [Named after the Russian princess Anna Pavlovna.]

paunce. See pansy.

paunch. See pansy.
 paunch, *paunch*(*ish*, *n.* the belly: a protuberant belly: the first and largest stomach of a ruminant: (*naut.*) a rope mat to prevent chafing.—*v.t.* to eviscerate.—*adj.* paunch'y, big-bellied. [O.Fr. *panche* (Fr. *panse*)—L. *pantex*, *pantidis*.]

pauper, *pau'pər*, *n.* a destitute person: one not required to pay costs in a law suit: one supported by charity or by some public provision:—*fem.* *pau'peress*.—*n.* *pauperisation*.—*v.t.* *pau'perise*, to reduce to pauperism: to accustom to expect or depend on support from without.—*n.* *pau'perism*, state of being a pauper. *PL.* *poor.*

pause, *paux*, *n.* intermission: a temporary stop; cessation caused by doubt: hesitation: a mark for suspending the voice: (*mus.*) a continuance of a note or rest beyond its time, or a mark indicating this.—*v.t.* (*Shak.* *v.t. reflex.*) to make a pause.—*v.i.* to cause to stop.—*adj.* pausal'; pauseful.—*adv.* pause'fully.—*adj.* paus'less.—*adv.* pause'lessly.—*n.* paus'er.—*n.* and *adj.* paus'ing.—*adv.* paus'ingly.—*give pausc.* cause to hesitate. [*Fr.*—*L. pausa*—*Gr. pausis*, from *pauein*, to cause to cease.]

pavan, pav'an, *n.* (*Shak.*) a slow dance, much

practised in Spain: music for it, in 4-4 time.—Also pav'ane, pav'en, pav'in. [Fr. pavane, or Sp. or It. *pavana*—L. *pāvō*, -ōnis, peacock; prob. not for It. *Padovana*, pertaining to *Padua*.]
 pave, *pāv*, v.t. to cover with slabs or other close-set pieces, so as to form a level surface for walking on: to cover with anything close-set: to be such a covering for.—n. (U.S.) pavement.—n. pav'age, a charge, or right to levy a charge, for paving streets.—adj. paved.—n. pave'ment, a paved surface, or that with which it is paved: a footway by the side of a road.—n. unpaved: (i) an underlyin

v.t. to pave: to be a pavement for.—adj. pav'er, paved.—n. and adj. pav'ing.—ns. pav'ing-stone; pav'ing, one who lays pavement or rams sets: a paving-stone.—Also pav'er, pav'ior.—on the pavement, without a lodging; pavement artist, one who seeks a living by drawing pictures on the pavement; pavem'entium in the form of a layer

Light, a window of glass blocks in the pavement to light a cellar; pave the way for, to prepare the way for: make easier: help to bring on. [Fr. *paver*, prob. a back-formation from *pavement*—L. *pavimentum*—*pavire*, to beat hard; cog. with Gr. *pavein*, to beat.]

pavid, *pāv'id*, adj. timid. [L. *pavidus*.]
 pavilion, *pāv'il'yon*, n. a tent, esp. a large or luxurious one: a tent-like covering: (obs.) a canopy: a light building for players and spectators of a game: an ornamental or showy building for pleasure purposes: a projecting section of a building, usually with a tent-like roof and much decorated: a hospital block: an exhibition building: an ornamental building often turreted or domed: the bell of a horn: the outer ear: (obs.) a flag or ensign.—v.t. to furnish with pavilions: to cover, as with a tent.—n. pavil'ion-roof, a tent-like roof.—Chinese pavilion, a set of bells hanging from a frame on a pole. [Fr. *pavillon*—L. *pāpilō*, -ōnis, a butterfly, a tent.]

pavis, pavise, *pāv'is*, n. a shield for the whole body. [O.Fr. *patais*—It. *pavese*, prob. from *Pavia* in Italy.]

Pavo, *pāv'ō*, n. the peacock genus.—n. pavone (*pāv'ōn*; *Spens.*), a peacock.—adj. pavō'nian, pavonine (*pāv'ōn-in*). [L. *pāvō*, -ōnis, peacock.]

paw, *pāv*, n. a clawed foot: (jocularly or contemptuously) a hand, or hand-writing.—v.t. to draw the forefoot along the ground: to strike the ground with the forefoot: to strike out with the paw: to feel about or over anything, esp. offensively.—v.t. to scrape, feel, handle, or strike with the forefoot or hand: to handle grossly, coarsely, or clumsily. [O.Fr. *poe*, *poce*, prob. Gmc.; cf. Du. *poet*, Ger. *pfote*.]
 paw, *pāv*, interj. (obs.) pah.—adj. (also paw'paw) foul: obscene.

pawk, *pāv'k*, n. (Scott.) a trick.—adv. pawk'ily.—n. pawk'iness.—adj. pawk'y, drily or slyly humorous. [Origin unknown.]

pawl, *pāv'l*, n. a catch engaging with the teeth of a ratchet wheel to prevent backward movement. [Origin obscure; poss. conn. with Du. or Fr. *pal*, L. *pālus*, stake.]

pawn, *pāv'n*, n. something deposited as security for repayment or performance: state of being pledged (as in or at *pawn*).—v.t. to give in pledge: to pledge.—ns. pawn'broker, a broker who lends money on pawns; pawn'broking; pawn'ee, one who takes anything in pawn; pawn'er, one who gives a pawn or pledge as security for money borrowed; pawn'shop, a shop of a pawnbroker; pawn'ticket, a ticket marked with the name of the article, the amount advanced, &c., delivered to the pawnier of anything. [O.Fr. *pan*; cf. Du. *paand*; connexion with L. *pannus*, cloth, very doubtful.]

pawn, *pāv'n*, n. a small piece in chess of lowest rank and range: (fig.) a humble tool or lightly valued agent. [O.Fr. *paon*, a foot-soldier—L. *pēdō*, -ōnis, a flat-footed person, a walker—L. *pēs*, *pēdis*, the foot.]

pawn, *pāv'n*, n. a gallery or covered walk. [Cf. Du. *paand*.]

pawn, pown, powin, *pāv'n*, n. (chiefly Scot.) a peacock. [O.Fr. *poun*, Fr. *paon*—L. *pāvō*, -ōnis.]

pawnee. See pansy.

Pawnee, *pāv'nē*, or -*nē*, n. one of a tribe of Indians in Nebraska, &c., afterwards in Oklahoma.—Also adj.

pawnee, *pāv'nē*. See under brandy.

pawnee. See under pawn (r).

pawpaw. See paw, papaw.

pax, *pāk's*, n. the kiss of peace: an osculatory.—interj. truce.—n. pax-board, pax-brede (i.e. board), an osculatory. [L. *pāx*, peace.]

paxluba, *pāksh-pō'ba*, n. a Brazilian palm (*Iriartea exorrhiza*) with stilt-roots. [Port., from Tupi.]

paxwax, *pāk's'waks*, n. the strong tendon in an animal's neck. [Orig. *fax-wax*—O.E. (Anglian) *fax* (W.S. *feax*), hair, *wæxan*, to grow.]

pay, *pā*, v.t. (obs.) to satisfy, gratify: to give what is due (in satisfaction of a debt, in exchange, in compensation, in remuneration, &c.) to: to give

be or yield satisfactory remuneration or compensation for, or enough to discharge: to yield: to be profitable to: to render: (*Shak.* and *dial.*) to thrash: (*naut.*) of a rope, to allow or cause to run out.—v.t. to hand over money or other equivalent, compensation, &c.: to afford an equivalent or means of making payment: to be worth one's trouble: to be profitable: to suffer or be punished: to be the subject of payment of (*pr.p.* paying; *part.* and *pa.p.* paid, *obs.* except in the nautical sense) payed, *pād*.—n. (obs.) satisfaction: money given for service: salary, wages: receipt of pay, service for pay, hire (esp. for an evil purpose): payment or time of payment: remunerative yield of mineral.—adj. paid (see separate article).—adj. payable, that may or should be paid: due: profitable.—ns. pay'-bill, -sheet, a statement of moneys to be paid to workmen, &c.; pay'-box, pay'-desk, a box or desk at which a customer pays; pay'-day, a regular day for payment, as of wages; pay'-dirt, -gravel, gravel or sand containing enough gold to be worth working; payee, one to whom money is paid; pay'er.—n. and adj. pay'ing.—ns. pay'-list, -roll, a list of persons entitled to pay, with the amounts due to each; pay'-load, the part of an aeroplane's load for which revenue is obtained; pay'master, the master who pays: one who pays workmen, soldiers, &c.; pay'ment, the act of paying: the discharge of a debt by money or its equivalent in value: that which is paid: recompense: reward: punishment; pay'-office, the place where payments are made.—pay back, to pay in return (of a debt): to give tit for tat; pay down, to pay in cash on the spot; pay for, to make amends for: to suffer for: to bear the expense of; pay in, to contribute to a fund; paying guest, a boarder in a private house; Paymaster General, the minister at the head of a department of the Treasury that makes payments on behalf of government departments: (U.S.) in the navy, an officer in charge of the Bureau dealing with payments, clothing, &c.: formerly also a similar officer in the army; pay off, to pay in full and discharge: to take revenge upon: to requite: (*naut.*) to fall away to leeward; pay one's or its, way, to have, or bring, enough to pay expenses; pay out, to cause to run out, as rope: to disburse: to punish deservedly; pay round, to turn the ship's head; pay the piper (see pipe, i); pay through the nose, to pay dearly; pay up, to pay in full: to pay arrears: to accept the necessity and pay. [Fr. *payer*—L. *pācare*, to appease; cf. *pax*, peace.]

pay, *pā*, v.t. to smear with tar, &c.—*part.* and *pa.p.* payed. [O.Fr. *prier*—L. *picāre*, to pitch.]

paynim, *pā'nim*, n. (obs.) heathendom: a heathen: a non-Christian, esp. a Moslem.—Also adj.—Also *pal'nim*, *pā'nim* (*Milt.*).—n. pay'nimry, heathendom. [O.Fr. *pānisme*, *paganism*—L. *pāgānismus*—*pāgānus*, a pagan.]

paysagist, *pāzə-jist*, *n.* a landscape-painter. [Fr. *paysagiste*.]

payed, *pāzd*, (*Spens.*) for peised, poised.

pea, *pē*, *n.* a new singular formed from pease (q.v.), which was mistaken for a plural, with a new plural *peas*—the nutritious seed of the papilionaceous climbing plants *Pisum sativum* (garden pea) and *P. arvense* (field pea); the plant itself (also *pea'-plant*); extended to various similar seeds and plants (esp. of the genus *Lathyrus*), and to various small rounded objects, e.g. roe of salmon and some other fish, very small pieces of coal.—*ns.* *pea'-berry*, a small round coffee seed, growing that lives.

n. and *adj.*; . . .
peas.—*ns.*
nodules; *pea'-nut*, monkey-nut or ground-nut (*Arachis*); *pea'-pod'*; *pea'-ri'-fle*, a rifle throwing a very small bullet; *pea'-cod*, *peas'-cod* (see *peasecod*); *pea'-shooter*, a small metal tube for blowing peas through; *pea'-soup* (see *pease-soup*); *pea-soup'er*, a fog like *pea-soup*.—*adj.* *pea-soup'y*.—*ns.* *pea'-stone*, *pisolite*; *pea'-straw* (see *pease-straw*); *pea'-trainer*, an erection for *pea-plants* to climb on.—Egyptian *pea*, the chick-pea; peanut butter, a paste made from ground roasted peanuts; peanut oil, oil expressed from peanuts; split peas, peas stripped of their membranous covering, dried and halved; Sturt's desert pea, a scarlet-flowered Australian glory-pea. [See *pease*.]

pea, *pē*, *n.* (*vare*; obs.) a pea-fowl. [O.E. *pēa* (*pāwa*)—*L.* *pāvō*.]

peace, *pēs*, *n.* a state of quiet: freedom from disturbance: freedom from war: cessation of war: a treaty that ends a war: freedom from contention: ease of mind or conscience: tranquillity: quiet: stillness: silence.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be silent—passing in the *imper.* into *interj.* *silence*: be silent: *hist.*—*adj.* *peace'able*, disposed to *peace*: *peace'ful*.—*n.* *peace'ableness*.—*adv.* *peace'ably*.—*n.* *peace'-breaker*, one who breaks or disturbs the *peace*.—*adj.* *peace'ful*, enjoying *peace*: tending

to: inclined to *peace*: consistent with *peace*:—*adv.* *peace'fully*.—*n.* *peace'less*.—*ns.* *peace'lessness*: *peace'maker*, one who makes or produces *peace*: one who reconciles enemies: a revoler; *peace'making*: *peace'-monger*, a *peacemaker* from the point of view of those who think him a sentimental busybody; *peace'-off'ering*, among the Jews a thank-offering to God: a gift offered towards reconciliation, propitiation, or deprecation; *peace'-off'icer*, an officer whose duty it is to preserve the *peace*: a police-officer.—*adj.* *peace'-part'ed*, (*Shak.*) dismissed from the world in *peace*.—*ns.* *peace'-par'ty*, a political party advocating the making or the preservation of *peace*; *peace'-pipe*, the calumet; *peace'time*, time when there is no war.—*adj.* of *peacetime*.—*n.* *peace'-warrant*, a warrant of arrest issued by a Justice of the Peace.—at *peace*, in a state of *peace*: not at war; breach of the *peace* (see *breach*); hold one's *peace*, remain silent; in *peace*, in enjoyment of *peace*; keep the *peace*, to refrain from disturbing the public *peace*; kiss of *peace* (see *kiss*); *peace* establishment, the reduced military strength maintained in time of *peace*; *peace* of God, the protection from acts of private warfare formerly offered by the Church to consecrated persons and places, and on Sundays and holy days; letters of *peace* (see *pacifical*); make one's *peace* with, to reconcile or to be reconciled with; make *peace*, to end a war; the king's or queen's *peace* (see *king*); swear the *peace*, to take oath before a magistrate that a certain person ought to be put under bond to keep the *peace*. [O.Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*)—*L.* *pāx*, *pācis*, *peace*.]

peach, *pēch*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to accuse, inform against, betray.—*v.i.* to betray one's accomplice: to become informer.—*n.* *peach'er*. [Aphetic form of *approach*.]

peach, *pēch*, *n.* a sweet, juicy, velvety-skinned stone-fruit: the tree (*Prunus*, or *Amygdalus*, *persica*) bearing it, close akin to the almond: extended to other fruits and fruit-trees, as the quandong; (*U.S.*) *peach-brandy*: (*slang*) anything regarded as a very choice example of its kind, esp. a girl (in *U.S.* also *peacherino*, *~rē'nō*): a yellow slightly tinged with red.—*adj.* of the *peach*: of the colour of a *peach*.—*ns.* *peach'-bloom'*, the powdery bloom on a *peach*: a similar appearance on the face, on pottery, &c.; a *peach flower* (also *peach'-bloss'om*): its pinkish colour: a moth with wings so coloured (*Thyaira batis*); *peach'-blow*, a pinkish glaze on porcelain, esp. Chinese porcelain.—Also *adjs.*—*n.* *peach'-brand'y*, a spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the *peach*.—*adj.* *peach'-coloured*, of the colour of a ripe *peach* (yellowish, tinged with red) or of a *peach-blossom* (pink).—*ns.* *peach'-palm*, the pupunha, a South American palm (*Bactris* or *Guilclima*) with edible fruit like a *peach* in appearance; *peach'-stone*; *peach'-tree*; *peach'-water*, a flavouring extract from *peach-leaves*; *peach'-wood*, the wood of the *peach-tree*: Nicaragua wood (*Caesalpinia*).—*adj.* *peach'y*.—*n.* *peach'-yell'ows*, a virus disease that turns *peach-leaves* yellow and kills the tree.—*peach* Melba, *peach* with *ice-cream*. [O.Fr. *pesche* (Fr. *pêche*, *lt.* *persica*, *pesca*)—*L.* *Persicum* (*mālum*), the Persian (apple). Its native country is unknown.]

peacock, *pē'hok*, *n.* a genus (*Pavo*) of large birds of the pheasant kind, consisting of the common *peacock* (*P. cristatus*) and the Javan (*P. muticus*), noted for gay plumage, esp. in the tail-coverts: the male of either species: a vainglorious person.—*v.t.* to make like a *peacock*.—*v.i.* to strut about or behave like a *peacock*.—*ns.* *pea'-chick*, a young *pea-fowl*; *pea'-cock-blue*, the blue of the *peacock's* neck.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *pea'-cock'-butte'rfly*, a butterfly (*Vanessa io*) with spots like those of the *peacock's* train; *pea'-cock'-copp'er*, copper pyrites, from the colours of its tarnish; *peacock'ery*, vainglorious ostentation; *pea'-cock'-fish*, a variegated Mediterranean wrasse; *pea'-cock'-flower*, a name for various species of Poinciana (flamboyant tree, Barbados pride).—*adjs.* *pea'-cockish*; *pea'-cock'-like*.—*ns.* *pea'-cock'-ore'*, *bornite*; *copper-pyrites*; *pea'-cock'-pheas'ant*, an Asiatic genus (*Polyplectron*) akin to the *peacocks* and *Argus* pheasants; *pea'-cock'-stone'*, a jeweller's name for the cartilaginous ligament of some molluscs; *pea'-cock'-throne'*, the throne of the kings of Delhi, carried off to Persia in 1739.—*adj.* *pea'-cock'y*.—*ns.* *pea'-fowl*, the *peacock* or *pheasant*; *pea'-hen*, the female of the *peacock*. [*pea* (2) and *cock*, &c.]

pea-crab. See under *pea* (1).

peag, *pēg*, *peak*, *pēk*, *n.* North American Indian shell-money. [Massachusetts *piak*.]

pea-jacket, *pē'-jak'it*, *n.* a sailor's coarse thick overcoat.—Also *pea'-coat*. [Du. *pie* (now *pij*), coat of coarse stuff, and *jacket*, *coat*.]

peak, *pēk*, *n.* a point: the pointed end or highest point of anything: the top of a mountain, esp. when sharp: a summit: a maximum point in a curve or the corresponding value in anything capable of being represented by a curve: a sharp projection: the projecting front of a cap or (formerly) of a widow's hood: a projecting point of hair on the forehead: a pointed beard: (*naut.*) the upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard: the upper end of a gaff.—*adj.* maximum: of a maximum.—*v.i.* to rise in a peak.—*v.t.* (*naut.*) to tilt up.—*adj.* *peaked*, having a peak or peaks.—*n.* *peak'-load*, the maximum demand of electricity, or load on a power-station.—*adj.* *peak'y*, having a peak or peaks: like a peak. [Found from the 16th cent. (*peked* in the 15th); *app.* connected with *pike*.]

peak, *pēk*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to sneak or slink about: to mope: to droop, to look thin or sickly.—*adj.* *peaked*, *peak'ing*, *peak'y*, having a pinched or sickly look, sharp-featured. [Origin unknown.]

peal, *pēl*, *n.* a loud sound: a number of loud sounds one after another: a set of bells tuned to

each other: a chime or carillon: the changes rung upon a set of bells.—*v.i.* to resound in peals: (*Spent.*) to appeal.—*v.t.* to give forth in peals: (*Milit.*) to assail with din. [Apparently aphetic for appeal.]

peal, *peel*, *pēl*, *n.* (*local*) a gtilse: a young sea-trout. [Origin unknown.]

pean, *pēn*, *n.* a heraldic fur, differing from ermine only in the ground being sable and the spots or. [Perhaps O.Fr. *pene*, *pomme*.]

pean. Same as peen and peaan.

peanut. See under pea.

pear, *pār*, *n.* an esteemed fruit, a pome tapering towards the stalk and bulged at the end: the tree (*Pyrus communis*) bearing it, of the apple genus: extended to various fruits (alligator-, anchovy-pear, prickly-pear, &c.).—*ns.* pear'-drop, a pear-shaped pendant: a pear-shaped, pear-flavoured sweetmeat: pear'-monger, a seller of pears: pear'-push, -switch, an electric push-button in a hanging pear-shaped bob: pear'-tree. [O.E. *pere*, *peru*—L.L. *pīra*—L. *pīrum* (wrongly *pyrum*), pear.]

pearce, pearre, pearst, Spenserian spellings of

pierce, peer, pierced.

pearl, *parl*, *n.* a concretion of nacre formed in a

pearl-oyster, pearl-mussel, or other shellfish,

around a foreign body or otherwise, prized as

a gem: nacre: a paragon or finest example: a

lustrous globule: a granule: a tubercle of an

antler burr: cataraet of the eye: (*print.*) a five-

point type (about 15 lines to the inch).—*adj.* of or

like pearl: granulated.—*v.t.* to set or adorn with

pearls or pearly drops: to make pearly: to make

into small round grains.—*v.i.* to take a rounded

form: to become like pearls: to fish for pearls.—

ns. pearl'-ash, partly purified potassium carbonate:

pearl'-barley (see barley); pearl'-butt'on, a

mother-of-pearl button: pearl'-div'er, one who

dives for pearls.—*adj.* pearled.—*ns.* pearl'er, a

silver fisher or his boat: pearl'-essence, a

silvery preparation from fish scales used in

making artificial pearls: pearl'-eye, cataract.—

adj. pearl'-eyed.—*ns.* pearl'-fisher, one who

fishes for pearls: pearl'-fishery: pearl'-fishing:

pearl'-gray, -grey, a pale grey.—*Also adj.*—*ns.*

pearl'-iness.—*n.* and *adj.* pearl'ing.—*ns.* pearl'-

ite, a constituent of steel composed of alternate

plates of ferrite and cementite: pearl'-millet, the

bulrush millet or spiked millet (*Pennisetum*

typhlodrum), a grain much grown in India: pearl'-

mussel, a fresh-water mussel (*Unio margariti-*

fera) that yields pearls: pearl'-oys'ter, any

oyster that produces pearls, esp. *Avicula* (or

Meleagrina) *margaritifera*: pearl'-pow'der, a cos-

metic of basic bismuth nitrate or of bismuth

oxychloride: pearl'-sa'go, sago in round granules:

pearl'-tapioc'a, tapioca granulated and graded

acc. to size: a potato-starch imitation: pearl'-

shell, mother-of-pearl: a pearly or pearl-bearing

shell: pearl'-shell'er: pearl'-shell'ing: pearl'-

spar, a pearly-lustred pale dolomite: pearl'-

stone, perlite: pearl'-white, a material made

from fish-scales, used in making artificial pearls:

basic nitrate of bismuth, used in medicine and

as a cosmetic: bismuth trichloride, used as a pig-

ment: lithopone: calcium sulphate: pearl'-wort,

a genus (*Sagina*) of small plants akin to chickweed.

—adj. pearl'y, like pearl, nacreous: rich in pearls.

—n. (in *pl.*, pearl'ies) pearl'-buttons: coster-

mongers' clothes covered with pearl-buttons.—

culture pearl, a true pearl formed by artificial

means, as by planting a piece of mother-of-pearl

wrapped in oyster epidermis in the body of an

oyster: false pearl, an imitation, as a glass bulb

coated within with a preparation of fish scales:

pearl disease, bovine tuberculosis: pearly

nautilus (see nautilus). [Fr. *perle*, prob. either

from L. *pirulo*, a dim. of *pīrum*, a pear, or from

L. *pillula*, dim. of *pīla*, a ball.]

pearl, *parl*, *n.* a small loop on the edge of lace,

ribbon, &c.: in knitting, purl.—*v.t.* to purl.—*ns.*

pearl'-edge, an edging of small loops: pearl'ing,

pearl'ing (*Scot.*), lace of silk or of thread: (in *pl.*)

edgings of such lace or clothes trimmed with it.

[*Cf.* purl.]

pearmain, *pār'mān*, *n.* a variety of apple. [App. O.Fr. *parmain*, *permain*.]

pearl, *pērt*, *adj.* lively: saucy: in good health and spirits.—*adv.* pearl'y. [pert.]

peasant, *pez'ant*, *n.* a small farmer: a tiller of the soil: a countryman: a rustic: (*obs.*) a low-born or low fellow.—*adj.* of or relating to peasants,

rustic, rural: rude.—*n.* peas'antry, the body of

peasants: the condition or quality of a peasant.—

peasant proprietor, a peasant who owns and

works his own farm: Peasants' Revolt, Wat

Tyler's rising of 1381: Peasants' War, a popular

insurrection in Germany, in 1525. [O.Fr. *poissant*

(Fr. *payson*)—poys—assumed L. *pāgensis*—pāgu,

a district.]

pease, *pēz*, *n.* orig. a pea or pea-plant (old *pl.*

peason, *pēz'an*): now almost wholly superseded

by the new singular pea (q.v.) and plural peas,

except in a collective sense.—*ns.* pease'-bann'ock,

a bannock of pease-meal: pease'-blossom;

pease'-brose', brose made of pease-meal: pease'-

cod, peas'cod, pea'cod, the pod of the pea.—

adj. pease'-cod-bell'ied, of a doublet, peaked down-

wards in front.—*ns.* pease'-cod-cuirass', a cuirass

shaped like the peasecod-bellied doublet: pease'-

meal, pease'-porr'idge, pease'-pudd'ing, meal,

porridge, or pudding made from pease: pease'-

soup, pea'-soup, soup made from pease: a thick

yellow heavy-smelling fog: pease'-straw, the

stems and leaves of the pea-plant after the peas

have been picked. [M.E. *pēse*, *pl. pēsen*—O.E.

piso, *pl. pisan*—L.L. *pīsa*, L. *pīsum*—Gr. *pīson* or

pīson.]

peaseweep, *pēz'wēp*. See peewit.

peat, *pēt*, *n.* a shaped block dug from a bog and

dried or to be dried for fuel: the generally brown

or nearly black altered vegetable matter (chiefly

bog-mosses) found in bogs, from which such blocks

are cut.—*ns.* peat'ary, peat'ery, peat'ary, peat'-

bank, -bed, -bog, -moor, -moss, a region, bog,

moor, &c., covered with peat: a place from

which peat is dug: peat'-caster, one who digs

peats and throws them on the bank to dry: peat'-

casting: peat'-creel, a basket for carrying peats:

peat'-hag, -hagg, a hag in a peat-bog (see hag (3)):

peat'-hole: peat'man, a carter or seller of peats:

peat'-reek', the smoke of peat, imagined to add

a special flavour to whisky: Highland whisky:

peat'-smoke': peat'-spade, a spade having a

side wing at right angles for cutting peat in

rectangular blocks: peat'-stack', a stack of peats,

drying or stored.—*adj.* peat'y, like, of the nature

of, abounding in, or composed of, peat. [From

the 13th cent. in S.E. Scotland in Anglo-Latin

as *pēta*, a peat; possibly of British origin; cf.

piecée.]

peat, *pēt*, *n.* (*arch.*) an endearment applied to a

woman or girl or friend or favourite: an advocate

favoured by a judge.—*n.* peat'ship (*Scot.*).

[Origin obscure.]

peavey, peavy, *pē'vi*, *n.* (U.S.) a lumberman's

spiked and hooked lever. [Joseph Peavey, its

inventor.]

peaze. See peise.

peba, *pē'bā*, *n.* a South American armadillo.

[Tupi.]

pebble, *pēb'l*, *n.* a small roundish stone, esp. water-

worn: transparent and colourless rock-crystal: a

lens made of it: a semi-precious agate: a grained

appearance on leather, as if pressed by pebbles:

a large size of gunpowder.—*adj.* of pebble.—*v.t.*

to stone or pelt: to impart pebble to (leather).—

adjs. pebb'led: pebb'ly, full of pebbles.—*ns.*

pebb'le-pow'der, gunpowder in large cubical

grains: pebb'le-stone, a pebble: pebb'le-ware,

a fine pottery of mixed coloured clays: pebb'ling.

[O.E. *popol* (*-stān*), a pebble (-stone).]

pébrine, *pā-brēn'*, *n.* a destructive protozoan disease

of silk-worms. [Fr.]

pec, *pek*, *n.* a photoelectric cell. [From the initials.]

pecan, *pī-kān*, *n.* a North American hickory (also

pecan'-tree): its nut (pecan'-nut'). [Indian

name; cf. Cree *pākan*.]

peccable, *pēk'ā-bl*, *adj.* liable to sin.—*ns.* pecca-

bility: pecc'anecy, sinfulness: transgression.—

adj. pecc'ant, sinning: offending: morbid.—*adv.* pecc'antly. [*L. peccāre, -ātum*, to sin.]
 peccadillo, pek'-dill'ō, *n.* a trifling fault:—*pl.*
 peccadill'os (or peccadill'oes). [*Sp. pecadillo*,
dim. of peccado—*L. peccātum*, a sin.]
 peccary, pek'-ri, *n.* either of two species of hog-
 like South American animals. [*Carib pokira*.]
 pech, pegh, pehh, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to pant.—*n.* a pant.
 [*Imit.*]

[Imit.]
 Pecht, Pecht, *peht*, *n.* (Scot.) a Pict. [O.E. (Anglian) *Pehtas* (W.S. *Pehtas*), *Picts*.]
 peck, *pek*, *n.* a measure of capacity for dry goods, 2 gallons, or one-fourth of a bushel: a measuring vessel holding this quantity: an indefinitely great amount (as *a peck of troubles*). [M.E. *pekke*, *pek*.]
 —O.Fr. *pek*, generally a horse's feed of oats; origin unknown.]

peck, *pek*, *v.t.* to strike or pick up with the point of the beak or other sharp instrument: to make, render, or cause to be by quick movement of the beak, &c.: to eat sparingly or with affectation of daintiness or (*slang*) eat in general: to kiss with dabbling movement.—*v.i.* to strike or feed with the beak or in similar manner: to cavil.—*n.* an act of pecking: a hole made by pecking: (*slang*) food.—*ns.* peck'er, that which pecks: a woodpecker: a kind of hoc: a part with an up-and-down movement in a telegraph instrument: (*slang*) spirit (as if orig. beak, nose, as in *keep your pecker up*): peck'ing.—*adj.* peck'ish, somewhat hungry. [App. a form of pick (1).]

peck, *pek*, *u.i.* (*Shak.* *pecke*) to pitch: to jerk.—*u.i.* to incline: to stumble, esp. of a horse by failing to put the foot down flat.—*n.* peck'ing, stone-throwing. [A form of pitch (2); cf. *plek* (2).]

Pecksniffian, *pek-snif'i-an*, *adj.* like or of the hypocrite Pecksniff in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.
Pecora, *pek'-rā*, *n.pl.* the Cotylophora, or ruminants other than camels and chevrotains. [L. pl. of *pecus*, -oris, cattle.]

pecten, *pek'ten*, *n.*, a comb-like structure of various kinds, e.g. in a bird's or reptile's eye: the public bone: a tactile organ in scorpions: Pecten, the scallop genus of molluscs, with ribbed shell: —*pl.* pectines (*-tini-zē*).—*adj.* pectinaceous (*-ā'shūs*), like the scallops: pec'tinal, of a comb: comb-like: having bones like the teeth of a comb: pec'tinate, -*d*, toothed like a comb: having narrow parallel segments or lobes: like the teeth of a comb.—*adv.* pec'tinately.—*n.* pectinā'tion, the state of being pectinated: a comb-like structure.—*adj.* pectin'cal, of the public bone: comb-like: pec'inibranchiate (*-brang-k-i-dē*), having comb-like gills. [*L. pecten, -inis*, a comb.]

nectine galls. [*U. pectinifera*, *n.*; *cf.* *U. cinnam.*]
 pectin, *pek'tin*, *adj.* of, relating to, or derived from
 pectin.—*n.* *pek'tin*, a mixture of carbohydrates
 found in the cell-walls of fruits, important for the
 setting of jellies; *pectinifera*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *pec-*
tise, to congeal.—*n.* *pek'tōse*, a substance yield-
 ing pectin contained in the fleshy pulp of unripe
 fruit.—*pectic acid*, an insoluble substance (of
 various varieties) formed by hydrolysis of pectins.
 [*Gr. pēktikos*, congealing—*pēgnyoi*, to fix.]

pectolite, *pek'ta-lit*, n. a zeolite-like monoclinic acid calcium sodium silicate. [Gr. *pēktos*, congealed, *lithos*, stone.]

pectoral, *pek'to-rəl*, *adj.* of, for, on, or near the breast or chest: (*fig.*) coming from the heart or inward feeling.—*n.* armour for the breast of man or horse: an ornament worn on the breast, esp. the breastplate worn by the ancient Jewish high-priest, and the square of gold, embroidery, &c., formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during mass: a chest-protector: a medicine for the chest: a pectoral cross: a pectoral fin.—*adv.* pec'torally.—*n.* pectoril'oquy (*L. loqui*, to talk), the sound of the patient's voice heard through the stethoscope when applied to the chest in certain morbid conditions of the lungs.—pectoral cross, a gold cross worn on the breast by bishops, &c.; pectoral fins, the anterior paired fins of fishes; pectoral girdle, the shoulder-girdle, consisting of shoulder-blade, coracoid, and collar-bone; pectoral theology, the theology of

those who make much of experience and emotion as guides to a knowledge of divine truth. [L. *pectoralis*—*pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.]

peculorāus, *pecus, pectoris*, the breast.] **peculātus**, *pek'ū-lāt, v.t. and v.i.* to appropriate dishonestly to one's own use, pilfer, embezzle.—*ns. peculātion*; *pec'ulātor*. [*L. peculārii, -ātus*—*pecūllum*, private property, akin to *pecūnio*, money.] **pecullar**, *pi-kū'lyar, adj.* own: of one's own: belonging exclusively: privately owned: appropriated: preserved: characteristic: special: very particular: odd, strange.—*n. (obs.)* private property or right: a parish or church exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it is placed: anything exempt from ordinary jurisdiction: one of the Peculiar People: (*print.*) a type of unusual kind that has to be specially cast.—*li. pec'ul'iarly*, to set apart.—*n.* peculiarity (*-ti-ar'i-ti*), quality of being peculiar or singular: that which is found in one and in no other: that which marks anything off from others: individuality: oddity.—*adv.* pecu'liarily.—*n.* pecu'lium, private property, esp. that given by a father to a son, &c.—Peculiar People, the people of Israel: an Evangelical denomination, founded in 1838, holding inspiration of Holy Scriptures, believers' baptism, Holy Communion, and Divine healing. [*L. pecūllum*, private property.] **pecuniary**, *pi-kū'nyar-i, -ni-zar-i, adj.* relating to money: consisting of money.—*adv.* pecu'niarily.—*adj.* pecu'nious (*rare*), rich. [*L. pecūnio*, money, from the root that appears in *L. pecudes* (pl.), cattle, and fee.]

ped, *ped*, *n.* (*prov.*) a pannier or hamper.—Also
pad. [Origin unknown.]

ped, *ped*, *n.* short for pedestrian.
pedagogue, *ped'ā-gog*, *n.* a teacher: a pedant.—

pedagogue, *ped'agóg, n.* (cláir. *pa* 'a' *góg*) *v.t.* to teach.—*adj.* pedagogic (*-gog' (-gój')*), *-al*, *-adv.* pedagogically.—*ns.* pedagogics (*-gog' (-gój'*; treated as *sing.*), the science and principles of teaching; *ped'agoguery* (*-gog-a-rí*), a school; *ped'agoguishness*.—*adj.* *ped'a-* *gue*.—*ns.* *ped'agogulsh-* (*-gizm, -jizm*), spirit or system of pedagogy; teaching; *ped'agogy* (*-gog-i, -gój-i*), the science of teaching; instruction; training. [Partly through Fr. and L. from Gr. *paidagōgos*, a slave who led a boy to school—*paid*, *paidos*, boy. *agōgos*, leader—*agēin*, to lead.]

pedal, *ped'ál* (zoöl. also *ped'ádn*), *adj.* of the foot: of the feet of perpendiculars: of, with, or pertaining to a pedal or pedals.—*n.* (*ped'ál*) a lever pressed by the foot: the lower and thicker part of a straw: a plait thereof: a pedal-point: a pedal-organ: a pedal-board.—*v.t.* to use a pedal or pedals: to advance by use of the pedals.—*v.i.* to drive by the pedals:—*pr.p.* *ped'al'ling*; *po.t.* and *po.p.* *ped'al'led*.—*ns.* *ped'al-ac't'ion*, the apparatus worked by the pedals of a musical instrument; *ped'al-board*, *ped'al-clavier*, the keyboards of pedals of an organ or other instrument; *ped'al-bone*, a horse's coffin-bone; *ped'allor* (-*er*), a pedal-board attached to a piano for the bass strings; *ped'allor*, one who uses pedals; *ped'al'ling*; *ped'al-organ*, the division of an organ played by means of pedals; *ped'al-point*, organ point, a tone or tones (usu. tonic and dominant) sustained normally in the bass, while other parts

pedalis—*pēs, pedis*, [foot.]
i-ē, n.pl. a family of tubi-
to the bignonias. [Gr.
the keeled fruit.]

is learned without being judicious, whose learning is indigestible, or allowed to appear unseasonably: one who attaches too much importance to merely formal matters in scholarship.—*adj.* pedantic (*pid-on'tik*), -al, schoolmasterly: of the character or in the manner of a pedant.—*adv.* pedantically. —*v.t.* pedant'ize (*i-siz*), to make pedantic, give pedantic form to.—*n.* pedant'icism (*i-sizm*), a pedant's expression.—*v.t.* ped'antism, to play the pedant.—*v.t.* to turn into a pedant.—*ns.* ped'antism, pedantry: pedanticism; pedanto'cracy, government by pedants; pedan'tocrat.—*adj.* pedantocrat'ic.—*n.* ped'antry, the character or

fāte, fār, āsk; mā, hār (ber); māne; māle; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

manner of a pedant: a pedantic expression: unduly rigorous formality. [It. *pedante* (perh. through Fr. *pedant*); connexion with pedagogue not clear.]

pedate, *ped'at*, *adj.* footed: foot-like: (*bot.*) palmately lobed with the outer lobes deeply cut, or ternately branching with the outer branches forked.—*adv.* *ped'ately*.—*adj.* *pedatifid* (*pi-dat'i-fid*), divided in a pedate manner, but having the divisions connected at the base. [L. *pedatus*, footed—*pēs, pedis*, foot.]

pedder, *ped'er*, *pether*, *ped'or*, *n.* (now *Scot.*) a pedlar.—*n.* *pedd'er-coffe* (prob. *kō*; *Scott* after *David Lyndsay*), see *cove*. [App.—*ped* (1).]

peddle, *ped'l*, *v.i.* to go about as a pedlar: to trifle.—*v.t.* to sell or offer as a pedlar.—*n.* (*esp. U.S.*) *pedd'ler*.—*adj.* *pedd'ling*, unimportant.—*n.* the trade or tricks of a pedlar. [App. partly a back-formation from *pedlar*, partly from *piddle*.]

pederasty, &c. See *paed-*, *paedo-*.

pederero, *ped-ə-rə-ro*, *n.* an old gun for discharging stones, pieces of iron, &c., also for firing salutes.—Also *padere-ro*, *patere-ro*, *pedre-ro*, &c. [Sp. *pedrero*—L. *petra*, stone—Gr. *petrā*.]

pedesis, *ped-ē-sis*, *n.* Brownian movement.—*adj.* *pedetic* (*pi-det'ik*). [Gr. *pedēsis*, jumping.]

pedestal, *ped'is-tl*, *n.* the support of a column, statue, vase, &c.: the fixed casting which holds the brasses in which a shaft turns, called also *axle-guard* or *pillor-block*.—*v.t.* to place on a pedestal.—*adj.* *ped'estalled*. [Fr. *piédestal*—It. *pièdiallo*, for *piè di stallo*, foot of a stall—*piè*, foot—(L. *pēs, pedis*), *di*, of (L. *dē*), *stallo*, stall (see *stall*).]

pedestrian, *pi-des'tri-an*, *adj.* on foot: of walking: not mounted on Pegasus: hence prosaic, uninspired: flat or commonplace.—*n.* a walker: one who practises feats of walking or running.—*v.i.* *pedes'trianise*, to walk.—*n.* *pedes'trianism*, walking, esp. as an exercise or athletic performance: pedestrian quality. [L. *pedester*, *-tris*—*pēs, pedis*.]

pedetentous, *ped-i-ten'tis*, *adj.* proceeding slowly. [L. *pedetentim*, *-temptim*—*pēs, pedis*, foot, *temptare*, *-atum*, to make trial of.]

pediatrics. See *paed-*, *paedo-*.

pedicel, *ped'i-sel*, *n.* the stalk of a single flower in an inflorescence: the stalk of a sedentary animal: the stalk of an animal organ, e.g. a crab's eye.—*n.* *pedicellāria*, a stalked (or sessile) bladed snapping forceps on the surface of a starfish or sea-urchin.—*pl.* *pedicellāriae*.—*adj.* *ped'icellate* (or *-diz*, or *-sel*), provided with a pedicel. [Botanists' dim. of L. *pēs, pedis*, the foot.]

pedicle, *ped'i-hl*, *n.* a little stalk.—*adj.* *ped'icled*; *ped'iculate*, stalked: belonging to the *Pediculari*, the angler-fish order, whose pectoral fins have a wrist-like articulation; *ped'iculated*. [L. *pediculus*, a little foot—*pēs, pedis*, foot.]

Pediculus, *pi-dik'ū-ls*, *n.* the louse genus: a louse.—*adj.* *ped'icular*, of lice: lousy.—*ns.* *Pediculāris*, the lousewort genus; *pediculātion*, *pediculōsis*, lousiness.—*adj.* *pedic'ulous*, lousy. [L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pēs, pedis*, a louse.]

pedicure, *ped'i-kūr*, *n.* the treatment of corns, bunions, or the like: one who treats the feet.—*v.t.* to apply foot-treatment to.—*n.* *ped'icurist*. [L. *pēs, pedis*, foot, *cūra*, care.]

pedigree, *ped'i-grē*, *n.* a line of ancestors: a scheme or record of ancestry: lineage: genealogy: distinguished and ancient lineage: derivation, descent: succession, series, set.—*adj.* of known descent.—*adj.* *ped'igreed*, having a pedigree. [App. Fr. *piéd de grue*, crane's-foot, from the arrow-head figure in a stemma.]

pediment, *ped'i-mēnt*, *n.* (*archit.*) a triangular structure crowning the front of a Greek building, less steeply sloped than a gable: in later architecture a similar structure, triangular, rounded, &c., over a portico, door, window, or niche.—*adj.* *ped'i-mental* (*-mēnt'l*); *ped'immented*, furnished with a pediment: like a pediment. [Earlier *periment*, prob. for *pyramid*.]

pedipalp, *ped'i-palp*, *n.* the second paired appendage in Arachnida (also *pedipalp'us*): a whip-scorpion.—*ns.* *pl.* *Pedipalp'i*, *Pedipalp'ida*, the whip-

scorpions, an order of Arachnida with large pedipalps. [L. *pēs, pedis*, foot, *palpus*, stroking, in L.L. a feeler.]

pedlar, *ped'lar*, *n.* one who goes about with a pack of goods for sale (technically, one who carries it himself—distinguished from a *hawker*, who has a horse and cart, &c.): one who peddles.—*n.* *ped'lary*, the wares or occupation of a pedlar. [Prob. from *pedder*, with inserted *l*, as in *tinkler* from *tinker*.]

pedobaptism. See *paed-*, *paedo-*.

pedology, *ped-ol'ə-jī*, *n.* the study of soils.—*adj.* *pedological* (*-ə-lə-j'ē*).—*n.* *pedol'ogist*. [Gr. *pedion*, ground, *logos*, discourse.]

pedometer, *pid-om'i-tar*, *n.* an instrument for counting paces and so approximately measuring distance walked. [L. *pēs, pedis*, foot—Gr. *metron*, measure.]

pedotrophy. See *paed-*, *paedo-*.

pedrail, *ped'rail*, *n.* a tractor with foot-like pieces on the circumference of its wheels: one of the pieces so used. [L. *pēs, pedis*, foot, and rail.]

pedrero, *ped-rə-ro*. Same as *pederero*.

peduncle, *pi-dung'hī*, *n.* the stalk of an inflorescence or of a solitary flower: the stalk by which a sedentary animal is attached: a narrow stalk-like connecting part: a tract of white fibres in the brain.—*adj.* *pedun'cular*, *pedun'culate*, *-d*. [Botanists' L. *pedunculus*—L. *pēs, pedis*, the foot.]

peece, an obsolete spelling of *piece*.

peek, *pēk*, *n.* a peep.—*v.i.* to peep.—*n.* *peek'abo(o)'*, a child's peeping game. [Origin obscure.]

peel, *pēl*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to pill, pilage, plunder: to strip off the skin, bark, or other covering from: to strip off.—*v.i.* to come off as the skin: to lose the skin: (*coll.*) to undress.—*n.* *rind*, esp. that of oranges, lemons, &c., in the natural state or candied.—*n.* *peel-and-eat'*, (*Scot.*) potatoes served in their jackets.—Also *adj.* *peeled*, *peel'd*, *peeled*: bald: tanned: stripped of skin, rind, or bark.—*ns.* *peel'er*, one who peels: a plunderer: a plant that impoverishes the soil: an instrument or machine for peeling or decorticating: *peeling*, the act of stripping: a piece, strip, or shred stripped off: (*print.*) the removing of the layers of a paper overlay, to get a lighter impression.—*pack* and *peel*, to have any dealings. [O.E. *peilian*—L. *pillāre*, to deprive of hair—*pillus*, a hair; perh. influenced by Fr. *peler*, to skin; cf. *pill* (2).]

peel, *pēl*, *n.* (*obs.*) a stake: (*hist.*) a palisaded enclosure: a peel-house.—*ns.* *peel'-house*, *peel'-tower*, orig. a fortified dwelling-house, usually entered by ladder to the first floor, with vaulted ground floor for cattle, common on the Borders: now loosely used. [A.Fr. *peil*—L. *pillus*, stake.]

peel, *pēl*, *n.* a shovel, esp. a baker's wooden shovel: an instrument for hanging up paper to dry: (U.S.) the blade of an oar. [O.Fr. *pèle*—L. *pāla*, a spade.]

peel. Same as *peal* (fish).

peeler, *pēl'er*, *n.* a policeman, from Sir R. Peel, who established the Irish police (1812-18) and improved those in Britain (1828-30).—*n.* *Peel'ite*, a follower of Peel in the reform of the Corn-laws in 1846.

peen, *pen*, *pēn*, *pane*, *pār*, *n.* the end of a hammer-head opposite the hammering face.—*v.t.* to strike or work with a peen. [Origin uncertain; cf. *Norw. pen*, Ger. *pinne*, Fr. *paine*.]

peenge, *pēnz*, *pēnz*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to whine like a peevish child. [Perh. based on whinge.]

peepoy, *piy*, *piyoc*, *pē-ō-i*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a home-made firework, a cone of damp gunpowder.

peep, *pēp*, *v.i.* to cheep like a chicken.—*n.* a high feeble sound.—*n.* *peep'er*, a young bird: (U.S.) a tree-frog. [Imit.; cf. *pipe*, L. *pipāre*, Fr. *pipier*, Ger. *pipen*, *piepen*, to cheep, Gr. *pipos*, a young bird.]

peep, *pēp*, *v.i.* to look through a narrow opening: to look out from concealment: to look slyly, surreptitiously, or cautiously: to be just showing: to begin to appear.—*v.t.* to put forth from concealment as if to take a view: to direct as if to view.—*n.* a sly look: a beginning to appear: a speck of light or flame: a glimpse: a slit: (*slang*) an eye.—*ns.* *peep'er*, one that peeps: a prying person: (*slang*)

mous pouched bill, fabled in the Middle Ages to wound its breast and feed its young with its blood: an alembic with beaks that lead back to the body—used for continuous distillation: a dentist's beaked instrument: an old species of ordnance, or its shot.—*ns.* pel'ican-fish, a deep-sea fish (Eurypharynx) with enormous mouth and very little body; pel'ican-flower, the goose-flower, an Aristolochia with a gigantic flower; pel'ican's-foot', a marine gasteropod mollusc (*Aporrhais pes-pelican*): its shell, with a lip like a webbed foot.—pelican in her piety, (*her.*) a pelican, with wings indorsed, feeding her young with her blood. [*L.L. pelicanus*—*Gr. pelikan*, —*anos*, pelican; cf. *pelekās*, —*ántas*, a woodpecker, and *pelekys*, an axe.]

pelisse, *pe-lis'*, *n.* ong. a fur-lined or fur garment, esp. a military cloak: a lady's long mantle: a young child's out-of-door coat. [*Fr.*—*L.L. pellicea* (*vestis*)—*L. pellis*, a skin.]

pelite, *pe-lit'*, *n.* any rock derived from clay or mud.—*adj.* pelitic (*-lit'ik*).—*ns.* peloid, any naturally produced medium used in medical practice as a cataplasma; pelology; pelotherapy, treatment by mud baths and the like. [*Gr. pelos*, clay, mud.]

pell, *pel*, *n.* (*obs.*) a skin or hide: a roll of parchment. [*O.Fr. pel* (*Fr. peau*)—*L. pellis*, a skin or hide.]

pellagra, *pel-ag'ra*, —*ag'ra*, *n.* a deadly deficiency disease marked by shrivelled skin, wasted body, and insanity.—*n.* pellag'rin, one afflicted with pellagra.—*adj.* pellag'rous, connected with, like, or afflicted with, pellagra. [*Gr. pella*, skin, *agra*, seizure; or *it. pelle agra*, rough skin.]

pellet, *pel'it*, *n.* a little ball: a small rounded boss: a small pill: a ball of shot: a mass of undigested refuse thrown up by a hawk or owl.—*vt.* (*Shak.*) to form into pellets: to hit or pelt with pellets. [*O.Fr. pelote*—*L. pila*, a ball.]

pellicle, *pel'i-kl*, *n.* a thin skin or film: a film or scum on liquors.—*adj.* pellic'ular. [*L. pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.]

pellitory, *pel'i-ti-ri*, *n.* a plant (*Parietaria officinalis*) of the nettle family, growing on old walls (called *pellitory of the wall*), or other member of the genus. [*L. (herba) parietaria*—*parietarius*—*paries*, *parietis*, a wall.]

pellitory, *pel'i-ti-ri*, *n.* a North African and South European plant (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*), known as *pellitory of Spain*, akin to camomile: extended to various similar plants, as yarrow, feverfew. [*M.E. peletre*—*L. pyrethrum*—*Gr. pyrethron*, pellitory of Spain; see *pyrethrum*.]

pell-mell, *pel'-mel'*, *adv.* confusedly: promiscuously: headlong: helter-skelter: vehemently.—*adj.* confusedly mingled: promiscuous: indiscriminate: headlong.—*n.* disorder: confused mingling: a hand-to-hand fight. [*O.Fr. pelle-mêle* (*Fr. pelle-mêle*), —*mêle* being from *O.Fr. mesler* (*Fr. mêler*), to mix—*L.L. misculäre*—*L. miscere*; and *pelle*, a rhyming additioo, perh. influenced by *Fr. pelle*, shovel.]

pellock, *pellack*, *pel'ak*, *pellach*, *pel'ah*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a porpoise. [*Origin unknown*.]

pellucid, *pe-(l)yoo'sid*, *adj.* perfectly clear: transparent.—*ns.* pellucid'ity, pellucidness.—*adv.* pellu'cidly. [*L. pellucidus*—*per*, through, *lucidus*, clear—*lucere*, to shine.]

pelma, *pel'mā*, *n.* the sole of the foot.—*adj.* pelmatic (*-mat'ik*).—*n.pl.* Pelmatozo'a, a division of the Echiordermata, typically stalked, including crinoids and the fossil blastoids and cystoids. [*Gr. pelma*—*atos*, sole, stalk.]

pelmet, *pel'mit*, *n.* a fringe, valance, or other device hiding a curtain rod. [*Perh. Fr. palmette*.]

Pelopid, *pel'ō-pid*, a descendant of Pelops, son of Tantalus.

Peloponnesian, *pel-ō-pa-nē'-sh(y)ən*, —*zh(y)ən*, —*zyən*, *adj.* of the Peloponnesus or Peloponnese, the southern peninsula of Greece.—*n.* a native thereof.—Peloponnesian War, a war between Athens and Sparta, 431-404 B.C. [*Gr. Peloponnesos*, Peloponnese—*Pelops* (see foregoing), *nēsos*, an island.]

peloria, *pi-lō'-ri-ā*, *n.* regularity in a normally irregular flower.—Also pelorism (*pel'or-izm*), pel'ory:—

adj. peloric (*pi-lor'ik*), pel'orised. [*Gr. pelār*, a monster.]

pelorus, *pel'or-us*, *n.* a kind of compass. [*Perh. Pelorus*, Hannibal's pilot.]

pelota, *pel-ō'tā*, *n.* a ball-game resembling fives, of Basque origin. [*Sp. pelota*, ball.]

pelt, *pel*, *n.* a raw hide: a hawk's prey when killed, especially when torn.—*ns.* pelt'monger, a dealer in skins; pelt'ry, the skins of animals with the fur on them: furs. [*App.* a back-formation from *peltury*—*O.Fr. pelleterie*—*L. pellis*, a skin.]

pelt, *pel*, *vt.* to assail (formerly with repeated blows, now usu.) with showers of missiles, or of words, reproaches, pamphlets, &c.: to drive by showers of missiles: to shower.—*vi.* to shower (blows or missiles): to beat vigorously, as rain, hail: to speak angrily: to speed.—*n.* a blow: a pelting: a downpour, as of rain: a storm of rage: a rapid pace.—*n.* pelt'er, one who or that which pelts: a shower of missiles: a sharp storm of rain, of anger, &c.—*vi.* to go full pelt. (*dial.*) to pelt.—*n.* and *adj.* pelt'ing—full pelt, at full speed. [*Origin obscure*.]

pelta, *pel'tā*, *n.* (*ant.*) a light buckler.—*n.* peltast (*pel'tast*), a light-armed Greek soldier with a pelta.—*adj.* pelt'ate, (*bot.*) having the stalk attached not to the edge but near the middle of the under surface. [*L.*—*Gr. peltē*.]

pelting, *pel'ting*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) paltry, contemptible.—*adv.* pelt'ingly. [*App. conn.* with *paltry*.]

Pelton-wheel, *pel'tn-wheél*, *n.* a water-wheel with specially shaped cups around the circumference within which jets impinge, invented by Lester Allen Pelton, American engineer (1829-1908).

pelvis, *pel'vis*, *n.* the bony cavity at the lower end of the trunk, of which the part above the plane through the promontory of the sacrum and the pubic symphysis is the *false pelvis*, the part below the true pelvis: the bony frame enclosing it: the cavity of the kidney: the basal part of a crinoid cup.—*pl.* pel'vies (*-vées*).—*adj.* pel'vic; pelvi'form, basin-shaped.—*ns.* pelvim'eter, an instrument for measuring the pelvis; pelvim'etry.—pelvic fin, a fish's paired fin homologous with a mammal's hind-leg: pelvic girdle, or arch, the posterior limb-girdle of vertebrates, with which the hind-limbs articulate, consisting of the haunch-bones (ilium, pubis and ischium united), which articulate with the sacrum. [*L. pelvis*, a basin.]

pembroke, *pen'brook*, *n.* (in full *pembroke table*) a small four-legged table with hinged flaps. [*App.* from *Pembroke* in Wales.]

pemmican, *pem'ikan*, *pen'i-kān*, *n.* a North American Indian preparation of lean flesh-meat, dried, pounded, and mixed with fat and other ingredients: highly condensed information or reading-matter. [*Cree pemican*.]

pemphigus, *pen'fi-gus*, *n.* an affection of the skin with watery vesicles.—*adj.* pem'phigoid, pem'phigous. [*False Latin*—*Gr. pemphix*, igo, blister.]

pen, *pen*, *n.* a small enclosure, esp. for animals: a West Indian farm or plantation: a dam or weir: animals kept in, and enough to fill, a pen.—*vt.* to put or keep in a pen: to confine: to dam:—*pr.p.* penning; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* penned or pent.—*n.* pen'fold, a fold for penning cattle or sheep: a pound.—submarine pen, a dock for a submarine, esp. if protected from attack from above by a deep covering of concrete. [*O.E. penn*, pen.]

pen, *pen*, *n.* a large feather: a flight-feather: a quill: a cuttle-bone: an instrument used for writing (with ink or otherwise), formerly made of a quill, but now of other materials: a nib: a nib with a holder: writing: literary style: an author.—*vt.* to write, to commit to paper:—*pr.p.* penning; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* penned.—*n.* pen'-and-ink', writing materials: a pen drawing.—*adj.* writing-written: executed with pen and ink, as a drawing.—*ns.* pen'-case, a receptacle for a pen or pens; pen'craft, penmanship: the art of composition; pen'-driver, a clerk; pen'-feather, a quill feather: (*dial.*) an undeveloped feather.—*adj.* pen'-feathered.—*ns.* pen'ful, as much ink as a pen can take at a dip: as much as the reservoir of a fountain-pen can hold: what one can write

with one dip of ink; pen'-gun', (*Scot.*) a popgun made of a quill; pen'holder, a rod on which a nib may be fixed; pen'knife, orig. a knife for making or mending pens: a small pocket-knife; pen'man, one skilled in handwriting: a writer or author:—*fem.* pen'woman; pen'manship; pen'-name, a writer's assumed name.—*adj.* penned, written: quilled.—*ns.* pen'nier, (*arch.*) a case for carrying pens; pen'-nib, a nib for a pen; pen'-wiper, a piece of cloth, leather, &c., for wiping ink from pens.—talk like a pen-gun, to chatter volubly. [*O.Fr. penne*—*L. penna*, a feather.]

pen, *pen*, *n.* a female swan. [Origin unknown.]
penal, *pen'nl*, *adj.* pertaining to, liable to, imposing, or involving punishment.—*n.* pen'al-*tion*, the punishment to be made punishable: to punish.—*adv.* pen'al-ly.—*pen'al*, *pen'al*, laws imposing penalties, esp. (*hist.*) in matters of religion; pen'al servitude, hard labour in a prison under different conditions from ordinary imprisonment, substituted in 1853 for transportation. [*L. poenalis*—*poena*—*Gr. poine*, punishment.]

penalty, *pen'lti*, *n.* punishment: suffering or loss imposed for breach of a law: a fine or loss agreed upon in case of non-fulfilment of some undertaking: a fine: a disadvantage imposed upon a competitor for breach of a rule of the game, for want of success in attaining what is aimed at, as a handicap, or for any other reason arising out of the rules: a loss or suffering brought upon one by his own actions or condition: (*bridge*) a score for an opponent's failure to make his contract or for the bidder's success when the call is doubled.—penalty goal, one scored by a penalty kick; penalty kick, a free kick, or the privilege granted to a player to kick the ball as he pleases, because of some breach of the rules by the opposing side; penalty line, the boundary of the penalty area; under, or on, penalty of, with liability in case of infraction to the penalty of. [*L. poenaltis*, see foregoing.]

penance, *pen'ans*, *n.* (*obs.*) repentance: an act of mortification undertaken voluntarily or imposed by a priest to manifest sorrow for sin: (*R.C.* and *Orthodox*) the sacrament by which absolution is conveyed (involving contrition, confession, and satisfaction): expiation: (*Milt.*) punishment: hardship.—*v.t.* to impose penance on. [*O.Fr.*; cf. penitence.]

Penang-lawyer, *pe-nang'-law'yər*, *n.* a walking-stick made from the stem of a prickly dwarf palm (*Licuala acutifida*): misapplied to a Malacca cane. [*Penang*, its place of origin, and lawyer, if not from Malay *pinang liyar*, wild areca, or *pinang layor*, fire-dried areca.]

penannular, *pen-an'ū-lər*, or *pēn-*, *adj.* in the form of an almost complete ring. [*L. paene*, almost, *annularis*, annular.]

penates, *pe-nā'tēz*, *n.pl.* the household gods of a Roman family. [*L. penatēs*, prob. from the root found in *penus*, provisions, storeroom, *penes*, in the house of, *penetrāre*, to penetrate.]

pence, *pens*, *n.* a plural of penny.

penchant, *pān'-shān'*, *n.* inclination: decided taste: bias. [*Fr.*, *pr.p.* of *pencher*, to incline—assumed *L. penclicare*—*L. pendere*, to hang.]

pencil, *pen'sl*, *n.* a fine paint-brush: a small tuft of hairs: a writing or drawing instrument that leaves a streak of black-lead, chalk, slate, or other solid matter, esp. one of black-lead enclosed in wood and sharpened as required: a small stick of various materials shaped like a lead-pencil, for medical, cosmetic, or other purpose: the art of painting or drawing: (*geom.*) a system of straight lines meeting in a point: a set of rays of light diverging from or converging to a point: a narrow beam of light.—*v.t.* to paint, draw, write, or mark with a pencil: to apply a pencil to.—*pr.p.* pen'-cilling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pen'cilled.—*ns.* pen'cil-case, a case for pencils: a metal case receiving a movable piece of black-lead or the like, used as a pencil; pen'cil-cedar, juniper of various kinds suitable for lead-pencils; pen'cil-com'pass, a compass having a pencil on one of its legs;

pen'cil-lead, graphite for pencils: a stick of it for a metal pencil-case.—*adj.* pen'cilled, painted, drawn, written or marked with a pencil: marked as if with a pencil: showing fine concentric streaking: having pencils of rays: radiated: tufted.—*ns.* pen'ciller; pen'cilling, the art or act of painting, writing, sketching, or marking with a pencil: marks made with a pencil: fine lines on flowers or feathers: a sketch: the marking of joints in brickwork with white paint; pen'cil-ore, radiating botryoidal graphite; pen'cil-sharpener, an instrument for sharpening lead-pencils by rotation against a blade; pen'cil-sketch; pen'cil-stone, a pyrophyllite used for making slate-pencils. [*O.Fr. pinceil* (*Fr. pinceau*)—*L. pēnicillum*, a painter's brush, dim. of *pēnis*, a tail.]

pend, *pend*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a vaulted passage: a vaulted entrance to a passage-way. [*L. pendere*, to hang.]

pend, *pend*, *v.i.* to hang, as in a balance, to impend.—*adj.* pend'ing, hanging: impending: remaining undecided: not terminated.—*prep.* during: until, awaiting. [*Fr. pendre* or *L. pendere* to hang; sometimes aphetic for append or for depend.]

pend, an old spelling of penned, from *pen* (1) or *pen* (2).

pendant, sometimes pendent, *pen'dant*, *n.* anything hanging, especially for ornament: a hanging ornament worn on the neck: the hanging (esp. decorated) end of a waist-belt: an earring: a lamp hanging from the roof: an ornament of wood or of stone hanging downwards from a roof: a pennant: a pendant-post: anything attached to another thing of the same kind, an appendix: a companion picture, poem, &c.—*ns.* pen'dant-post, a post placed against a wall, usu. resting on a corbel or capital, with a tie-beam or hammer-beam fixed to its upper end; pen'dency, undecided state: droop.—*adj.* pen'dent, sometimes pen'dant, hanging: dangling: drooping: overhanging: not yet decided: grammatically incomplete, left in suspense.—*n.* pen'dentive (*-dent'*), (*archit.*) a spherical triangle formed by a dome springing from a square base: part of a groined vault resting on one pier.—*adv.* pen'dently.—*ns.* pen'dicle, a pendant: a dependency or appendage: something attached to another, as a privilege, or a small piece of ground for cultivation; pen'dicler, the tenant of a pendicle. [*Fr. pendant*, *pr.p.* of *pendre*, to hang—*L. pendens*, *-entis*—*pr.p.* of *pendere*, to hang.]

pendragon, *pen-drag'ən*, *n.* an ancient British supreme chief.—*n.* pendrag'onship. [*W. pen*, head, *dragon*, a dragon, dragon-standard.]

pendulum, *pen'dū-ləm*, *n.* theoretically, a heavy material point suspended by a weightless thread, free to swing without friction (*simple pendulum*): any weight so hung from a fixed point as to swing freely (*compound pendulum*): the swinging weight which regulates the movement of a clock: anything that swings or is free to swing to and fro:—*pl.* pen'dulums.—*adj.* pen'dular, relating to a pendulum.—*v.i.* pen'dulate, to swing, vibrate.—*adj.* pen'duline, building a pendulous nest.—*ns.* pendulous'ity.—*adj.* pen'dulous, hanging loosely: swinging freely: drooping: dangling: overhanging: suspended from the top: floating in air or space.—*adv.* pen'dulously.—*n.* pen'dulousness.—compensation pendulum, a pendulum so constructed that its rod is not much altered in length by changes of temperature. [*Neut. of L. pendulus*, hanging—*pendere*, to hang.]

Penelap, *pe-nē'pən*, *adj.* relating to the river *Pēnēus* in the famous Vale of Tempe in Thessaly. [*Gr. Pēnēios*, now Salambria.]

penelope, *pi-nē'lə-pēz*, *v.i.* to act like *Penelope*, the wife of Ulysses, who undid at night the work she did by day, to rain time. [*Gr. Penelopē*.]

peneplain, *pe-nē-plān*, or *-plān*, *n.* a land surface so worn down by denudation as to be almost a plain.—Also *pe'neplane*. [*L. paene*, almost, and *plān*.]

penetrate, *pen'i-trāt*, *v.i.* to thrust or force a way into the inside of: to pierce into or through: to permeate: to reach the mind or feelings of: (*fig.*)

fāte, fār, dsh; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōdn; dhen (then)

to pierce with the eye or understanding, see into or through: to understand.—*v.i.* to make way or pass inwards.—*ns.* penetrability (*-trābil'i-ty*), pen'etrableness.—*adj.* pen'etrable.—*adv.* pen'etrably, so as to be penetrated.—*n.pl.* pen'etrālia (*pl.* of *L. penetral* or *penetrāle*), the inmost parts of a building: the most holy place in a temple: innermost mysteries.—*n.* pen'etrancy.—*adj.* pen'etrant, penetrating; pen'etrating, piercing: having keen and deep insight: sharp: keen: discerning.—*adv.* pen'etratingly.—*n.* pen'etrātion, the act or power of penetrating or entering: acuteness: discernment: the space-penetrating power of a telescope.—*adj.* pen'etrātive, tending or able to penetrate: piercing: having keen and deep insight: reaching and affecting the mind.—*adv.* pen'etrātively.—*ns.* pen'etrātiveness; pen'etrātor. [*L. penetrāre, -ātum*—*penes*, in the house, possession, or power of; formed on the model of *intrāre*, to enter—*intus*, within; cf. *penates*.]

penfold. See *pen* (1), and cf. *pinfold*.

penguin, *pen'gwin, pen'*, *n.* a former name for the great auk: now any bird of the *Sphenisciformes*, flightless sea birds of the Southern Hemisphere, of peculiar structure: (*slang*) a training aeroplane that cannot fly: (*slang*) a member of the Women's Royal Air Force, flappers who did not fly.—Also *pin'guin*.—*n.* pen'guinery, pen'guinary, a penguin rookery or breeding-place. [According to some, *W. pen*, head, *gwyn*, white, or the corresponding Breton words, though the great auk had a black head with two white patches: conjectures are *pin-wing*, and *L. pinguis*, fat.]

penquin. Same as *penguin* (2).

peni, penle, Spenserian spellings of penny.

penicillate, *pen-i-sil'at*, or *pen'*, *adj.* tufted: forming a tuft: brush-shaped.—*adj.* penicill'iform, paint-brush-shaped.—*ns.* penicill'in, a group of substances that stop the growth of bacteria, extracted from a mould, *Penicillium notatum*; Penicill'ium, a well-known genus of fungi (*Ascomycetes*; see *ascus*), including the common mould of jam, cheese, &c. (*P. glaucum*). [*L. penicillus*, paint-brush, dim. of *pennis*, tail.]

peninsula, *pen-in'sū-lā*, *n.* a piece of land that is almost an island.—*adj.* penin'sular.—*n.* penin'sularity.—*n.f.* penin'sulate, to form into a peninsula.—Peninsular War, the war in Spain and Portugal carried on by Great Britain against Napoleon's marshals (1808-14): The Peninsula, Spain and Portugal. [*L. paeninsula*—*paene*, almost, *insula*, an island.]

penis, *pē'nīs*, *n.* the external male organ:—*pl.* pē'nes (*-nēs*).—*adj.* pē'nial. [*L. pēnis*, orig. a tail.]

penistone, *pen'i-stan*, *n.* a coarse frieze, formerly made at *Penistone* in Yorkshire.

penitent, *pen'i-tant*, *adj.* suffering pain or sorrow for sin with will to amend: contrite: repentant: expressing sorrow for sin: undergoing penance: appropriate to penance.—*n.* one who sorrows for sin: one who has confessed sin, and is undergoing penance: a member of one of various orders devoted to penitential exercises and work among criminals, &c.—*ns.* pen'itence; pen'itency (*rare*).—*adj.* penitential (*-ten'shl*), of the nature of, pertaining to, or expressive of, penitence.—*n.* a book of rules relating to penance: a penitent: (*in pl.*) the behaviour or garb of a penitent: (*coll.*) black clothes.—*adv.* peniten'tially.—*adj.* penitentiary (*-ten'shā-ry*), relating to penance: penitential: penal and reformatory.—*n.* a penitent: an officer who deals with cases of penitence and penance: an office (under the *Grand Penitentiary*) at Rome dealing with cases of penance, dispensations, &c.: a book for guidance in imposing penances: (*obs.*) a place for the performance of penance: an asylum for prostitutes: a reformatory prison or house of correction: (*U.S.*) a prison.—*adv.* pen'itently.—penitent form, a seat for penitents at an evangelistic meeting; penitential garment, a rough garment worn for penance; penitential psalms, seven psalms suitable for being sung by penitents—the 6th, 32nd, 38th,

51st, 102nd, 130th, 143rd. [*L. paenitēs, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *paenitere*, to cause to repent, to repent.]

penk. Same as pink (7).

penknife, penman. See under *pen*.

penna, *pen'ā*, *n.* a feather, esp. one of the large feathers of the wings or tail:—*pl.* penn'ao (*-ē*).—*adj.* pennaceous (*-d'shas*), featherlike.—*n.* penne (*pen*; *Spens.*), a pen; a pinion.—*adj.* penned, feathered: quilled: winged; penn'iform, feather-shaped. [*L. penna*, feather, wings.]

pennal, *pen'al, pen-āl'*, *n.* a freshman at a German university.—*n.* penn'alism, a system of faggotting once in vogue at German universities. [*Ger. pennal*—*L. pennāle*, pen-case.]

pennant, *pen'ant, (naut.) pen'an*, *n.* (*naut.*) a dangle line with a block: a long narrow flag: a signalling flag: a pennon: (*U.S.*) a flag awarded for victory in a game.—broad pennant, a long swallow-tailed flag flown by a commodore. [*A* combination of pendant and pennon.]

Pennatula, *pen-āt'ū-lā*, *n.* the typical genus of seapens.—*adj.* pennatula'ceous. [*Fem.* of *L. pennatulus*, winged—*penna*.]

penneek, penneech, *pen-ēk', n.* (*Scott*) an old mp for every trick.

aluminium, magnesium, and iron.—Also penn'in'ite (*-in'it*).

Pennisetum, *pen-i-sē'tum*, *n.* a genus, mainly African, of grasses with bristles around the spikelets, including bulrush millet or pearl millet. [*L. penna*, feather, *saeta*, bristle.]

pennon, *pen'an*, *n.* a mediaeval knight-bachelor's ensign: a flag or streamer attached to a lance: a flag: a long narrow flag or streamer: (*Milt.*) a pinion or wing.—*n.* penn'oncelle, penn'oncelle, penn'oncel, penn'oncel, a small flag like a pennon.—*adj.* penn'onced, bearing a pennon. [*O.Fr. penon*, streamer, arrow-feather, prob.—*L. penna*, feather.]

penny, *pen'i*, *n.* a coin, originally silver, later copper, bronze since 1860, worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a shilling, or four farthings: its value: applied to various more or less similar coins: (*U.S.*) a cent: a small sum: money in general: (*N.T.*) a denarius: pound, in fourpenny, sixpenny, tenpenny nails, four, six, ten pound weight to the thousand: (*pl.* pennies, *pen'iz*, as material objects; pence, *pen's*, as units of value).—*adj.* sold for a penny: costing a penny.—*adj.* penn'ied, possessed of a penny: penn'iless, without a penny: without money: poor.—*n.* penn'ilessness.—*n.* and *v.i.* penny-a-line.—*ns.* penny-a-lin'er, a hack-writer of the worst, or worst-paid, kind; penny-a-lin'erism, a hack-writer's expression; penn'y-bank, a savings-bank that takes pennies; penn'y-eress, a cruciferous plant of the genus *Thlaspi*, with round flat pods; penn'y-dog, the tope or miller's dog, a kind of shark; penn'y-dreadful, a blood-and-thunder tale or paper; penn'y-far'thing, a penny and a farthing: an old-fashioned 'ordinary' bicycle, with a big wheel and a little; penn'y-fee, wages in money.—*adj.* penn'y-in-the-slot, worked by putting a penny in a slot.—*ns.* penn'y-land, (*hist.*) land valued at a penny a year; penn'y-piece, a penny; penn'y-pig, (*Scot.*) a money-box, properly of earthenware (pig); penn'y-post, a means of, or organisation for, carrying a letter for a penny; penn'y-rent, rent in money: income; penn'y-stone, -stone (*Scot.*), a round flat stone used as a quoit; penn'ystone-east, a stone's throw for such a stone; penn'y-wedd'ing, a wedding at which the guests contribute money to set up the bride and bridegroom; penn'y-weight, twenty-four grains of troy weight (the weight of a silver penny); penn'y-whistle, a tin whistle or flageolet; penn'y-wis'dom, prudence in petty matters.—*adj.* penn'y-wise, saving small sums at the risk of larger: niggardly on improper

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

occasions.—*ns.* penn'y-wort, a name given to various plants with round leaves, esp. *Hydrocotyle* (an umbelliferous marsh-plant) and navel-wort (*Cotyledon*); penn'y-worth, a penny's worth of anything: the amount that can be got for a penny: a good bargain—also penn'orth (*pen'orth*; *coll.*).—a pretty penny, a considerable sum of money; not a penny the worse, never a whit the worse; penny fee, (*Scot.*) a small wage; penny gaff, (*slang*) a low-class theatre; penny mall, (*Scot.*) rent in money, not in kind; a small sum paid to the superior of land; Peter's pence, Rome-scot, a tax or tribute of a silver penny paid to the Pope in England perhaps from the time of Offa of Mercia, in Ireland from Henry II, abolished under Henry VIII: a similar tax elsewhere: a voluntary contribution to the Pope in modern times; turn an honest penny, to earn some money honestly. [*O.E.* *penig*, oldest form *penning*; cf. *Ger.* *pfennig*; *Du.* *penning*; *O.N.* *penning*]

pennyroyal, *pen-i-ro*

Pulegium once este-
related plant, *Hedeoma pulegioides*. [*M.E.* *puliol*
real—*A.Fr.* *puliol real*—*L.* *pulegium*, *pūlegium*,
pennyroyal, and *regalis*, -e, royal.]

pennywinkle, *pen-i-wink-l*. See *periwinkle* (2).
penology, *pē-nol'-jī*, *n.* the study of punishment in
its relation to crime: the management of prisons.
—*adj.* penological! (-*nol'-jī*).—*n.* *p.nologist*
(-*nol'-jīst*). [*Gr.* *poine*, punishment, *logos*, dis-
course.]

pensil, *pen'sil*, *n.* a small pennon. [*A.Fr.* *pencel*,
dim. of *penon*, pennon.]

pensile, *pen'sil*, -*sil*, *adj.* hanging: suspended:
overhanging: building a hanging nest.—*ns.*
pensileness, pensility (-*sil'-i-ty*). [*L.* *pēnsilis*—
pēndere, hang.]

pension, *pen'shan*, *n.* (*obs.*) a periodical payment, as
tribute, wages, &c.: an allowance of money as a
bribe for future services, as a mark of favour, or
in reward of one's own or another's merit: an
allowance to one who has retired or has been
disabled or reached old age or has been widowed
or orphaned, &c.: (now pronounced as *Fr.*,
pān'syon) a Continental boarding-house: board.
—*v.t.* to grant a pension to.—*adj.* pen'sionable,
entitled, or entitling, to a pension; pen'sionary,
receiving a pension: of the nature of a pension.—
n. one who receives a pension: one whose interest
is bought by a pension: (*hist.*) the syndic or legal
adviser of a Dutch town.—*n.* pen'sloner, one
who receives a pension: a dependent: (*obs.*) a
gentleman-at-arms: one who pays out of his
own income for his commons, chambers, &c., at
Cambridge

boarder,
Pensionary,
general of Holland; pension off, to dismiss, or
allow to retire, with a pension. [*Fr.*—*L.* *pēnsiō*,
—*ōnis*—*pēndere*, *pēnsium*, to weigh, pay.]

pensive, *pen'siv*, *adj.* meditative: expressing
thoughtfulness with sadness.—*adj.* pen'siv'd
(*Shak.*) made pensive.—*adv.* pen'sively.—*n.*
pen'siveness. [*Fr.* *pēnsif*, -ive—*pēnsere*—*L.* *pēn-
sāre*, to weigh—*pēndere*, to weigh.]

penstock, *pen'stok*, *n.* a sluice. [*pen* (1), stock.]
pensum, *pen'sam*, *n.* a task: (*U.S.*) a school im-
position. [*L.* *pēnsium*.]

pent, *pa.t*, and *pa.p*, of *pen*, to shut up.

pent, *pen't*, *n.* a penthouse: a sloping or overhanging
covering.—*n.* pent'roof, a roof that slopes one way
only. [*From* *penthouse*, app. influenced by *Fr.*
pente, slope.]

pent-, *pen'ta*-, in composition, five.—*ns.* penta-
chord (*pen'ta-kord*; *Gr.* *chorde*, string), a musical
instrument with five strings: a diatonic series of
five notes; pentaete (*pen'ta'-ēte*; *L.L.* *pentaculum*,
app.—*Gr.* *pente*; according to some *O.Fr.* *pentacol*
—*pēndere*, to hang, *ā*, on, *col*, the neck), a pentagram
or similar figure (sometimes a hexagram) or amulet
used as a defence against demons; *Pentacrinus*
(-*ak'rin-as*; *Gr.* *krinon*, lily), a genus of fossil
crinoids, in the form of a feathery five-rayed star
on a long pentagonal stalk.—*adj.* pentaet'rinoid,
like, or akin to, *Pentacrinus*.—*n.* a young form of

some crinoids that resembles *Pentacrinus*.—*adj.*
pent'aet (*Gr.* *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray), five-rayed.—*n.*
a five-rayed sponge spicule.—*adj.* pentaet'al
(-*ak'tin'-al*, or -*ak-ti'-nāl*); pentaet'elie (*Gr.* *kyklos*,
wheel), having five whorls.—*n.* pent'ad (*Gr.* *pentas*,
—*ados*), a set of five things: a period of five years
or five days: an atom, element, or radical with a
combining power of five.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* pent-
ad'ic; pentadaet'yl, pentadaet'yle (-*til*; *Gr.*
daktylos, finger, toe), having five digits.—*n.* a
person with five fingers and five toes.—*adj.*
pentadaet'yl'ic, pentadaet'ylous.—*ns.* penta-
daet'ylism; pentadaet'yl'y.—*adj.* pentadel'-
phous (*Gr.* *adelphos*, brother), having five bundles
of stamens: united in five bundles.—*n.* pentagon
(*pen'ta-gon*; *Gr.* *pentagōnon*—*gōniā*, angle; *geom.*),
a rectilinear plane figure having five angles and
five sides: a fort with five bastions.—*adj.* pen-
tagonal (*pen-tag'-nāl*).—*adv.* pentagonally.—*ns.*
pent'agram (*Gr.* *pentagrammon*—*gramma*, a letter),
a stellate pentagon or five-pointed star: a magic
figure of that form; pen'tagraph, a wrong form
of pantograph.—*n.pl.* *Pentagynia* (-*jīn'-i-ā*; *Gr.*
gynē, a woman, in the sense of female; *obs.*), a
Linnaean order of plants (in various classes) with
five pistils.—*adj.* pentagyn'lan, pentagynous
(-*aj*).—*ns.* pental'pha (*Gr.* *alpha*, the letter alpha),
a pentacle; Pentam'eron (*It.* *Pentamerone*—*Gr.*
pente, *hēmera*, day), a famous collection of folk-
tales in Neapolitan dialect by Giambattista Basile
(*d.* 1632) supposed to be told during five days;
pentam'erism (*Gr.* *meros*, part), condition of
being pentam'eros.—*adj.* pentam'eros, having
five parts or members: having parts in fives.—
ns. pentam'ery; pentam'eter (*Gr.* *pentametros*—
metron, a measure), a verse of five measures or
feet (elegiac pentameter, a verse of two
penthemimeres, the first admitting spondee instead
of dactyls, the second dactyls only; iambic
pentameter, a somewhat unsuitable name for the
line used in the English heroic couplet and blank
verse).—Also *adj.*—*n.pl.* (*obs.*) Pentand'ria (*Gr.*
andēr, *andros*, a man, a male), in Linnaeus's classifica-
tion a class of plants with five stamens.—*adj.*
pentan'drian, pentan'drous.—*ns.* pentane
(*pen'tān*), a hydrocarbon (C_5H_{12}), fifth member
of the methane series; pent'angle, a pentacle: a
pentagon.—*adj.* pentang'ular; pentaploid
(*pen'tā-ploid*; *Gr.* *pentaploos*, five-fold, *eidos*, form),
five-fold: (*biol.*) having five times the haploid
number of chromosomes.—*n.* a cell, organism, or
form with five sets of chromosomes.—*n.* pent-
aploidy, the condition of having five sets
of chromosomes.—*adj.* pentapodie (*pen'tā-pod'-i-*).—
ns. pentapody (*pen'tap'-di*; *Gr.* *podis*, *podos*, foot),
a measure of five feet; pentap'olls (*Gr.* *polis*,
a city), a group of five cities, esp. those of Cyrenaica
—Cyrene, Berenice, Arsinoe, Ptolemais, and
Apollonia.—*adj.* pentapolitan (*pen'tā-pol'-i-tan*);
pentarch (*pen'tark*; *Gr.* *archē*, beginning; of
roots), having five vascular strands.—*ns.* pent'arch
(*Gr.* *archē*, rule), a ruler or governor in a pentarchy;
pentarehy (*pen'tark-i*), government by five per-
sons: a group of five kings, rulers, states, or
governments; pentastich (*pen'tā-stik*; *Gr.* *stichos*,
row, line), a group of five lines of verse:—*pl.*
pentastichs (-*stiks*).—*adj.* pentastichous (*pen-
tas'ti-kūs*), five-ranked; pentastyle (*Gr.* *stylos*,
a pillar), having five columns in front.—*n.* a
building or portico with five columns.—*adj.*
pentasyllab'ic, five-syllabled.—*n.* Pentateuch
(*pen'tā-tūkh*; *Gr.* *pentateuchos*, five-volumed—
teuchos, a tool: later, a book), the first five books
of the Old Testament.—*adj.* pentateuch'al.—
ns. pentath'lete, a competitor in the pentathlon;
pentath'lon (*Gr.* *pentathlon*—*athlon*, a prize), a
contest in five exercises—wrestling, disk-throwing,
spear-throwing, leaping, and running—also
(Latinised) pentath'lum.—*adj.* pentatom'ic
(*pen'tā-tom'ik*; *Gr.* *atomos*, atom), having five
atoms, esp. f—
pentavalent;
tone), consist
esp. to a scale, a major scale with the fourth and
seventh omitted; pentavalent (*pen-tav'-lānt*,

pen-ta-vā'lant), having a valency of five. [Gr. *pentē*, five.]

penteconter, *pen-ti-kon'tar*, *n.* an ancient Greek ship with fifty oars. [Gr. *pentēkontērēs*—*pentē-konta*, fifty.]

Pentecost, *pent'i-kost*, *n.* a Jewish festival held on the fiftieth day after the Passover: the festival of Whitsuntide, seven weeks after Easter.—*adj.* **Pentecost'al**, *n.* offerings formerly made to the parish priest at Whitsuntide. [Gr. *pentēkostē* (*hēmerā*), fiftieth (day).]

Pentelle, *-an*, *pen-tel'ik*, *-on*, *adj.* of Mount *Pentel'icus* near Athens, famous for its marble.

pentetetic, *pen-ti-ter'ik*, *adj.* occurring every fourth (by the old mode of reckoning, fifth) year. [Gr. *pentēterikos*—*etos*, a year.]

penthemimer, *pen-thi-min'ar*, *n.* a metrical group of 2½ feet.—*adj.* **penthemimer'al**. [Gr. *pentē*, five, *hēmi*-, half, *meros*, a part.]

penthia, *pen'thi-ā*, *n.* according to Spenser another name for the unidentified plant *Astrophel*.

penthouse, *pen'thous*, *n.* a shed or lean-to projecting from or adjoining a main building: a protection from the weather over a door or a window: anything of similar form, as an eyebrow.—*pl.* *pent'-houses* (*-how-zis*).—*v.t.* to provide or cover with, or as with, a penthouse. [For *pentice*—Fr. *appentis*—L.L. *appendicium*, an appendage.]

pentice, *pentise*, *pen'tis*, *n.* See *penthouse*.

pentlandite, *pen'tland-it*, *n.* a native sulphide of iron and nickel. [Joseph Barclay *Pentland* (1797-1873), traveller in South America.]

pentode, *pen'tod*, *n.* a thermionic tube with five electrodes. [Gr. *pentē*, five, *hodos*, way.]

pentose, *pen'tos*, *n.* a sugar (of various kinds) with five oxygen atoms.—*n.* *pent'osan* (*-san*), *pent'-osane* (*-san*), a carbohydrate that yields pentose on hydrolysis. [Gr. *pentē*, five.]

Pentothal, *pen'tō-thal*, *n.* registered trade-name for thiopentone, an intravenous anaesthetic, a sodium thiobarbiturate compound.—Also *pentothal* sodium.

pentroof. See *pent* (2).

Pentstemon, *pen(t)-stē'man*, *n.* a mainly North American showy-flowered genus of *Scrophulariaceae*, with a sterile fifth stamen. [Gr. *pentē*, five, *stēmōn*, warp, as if stamen.]

pentylene, *pen'ti-lēn*, *n.* an unsaturated hydrocarbon (C_5H_8) of the olefine series (in several isomers)—*amylene*.—Also *pent'ene*. [Gr. *pentē*, five, *hylē*, matter.]

penult, *pi-mul't*, also *pe'nult*, *penult'ima*, *ns.* the syllable last but one.—*adj.* *penult'imāte*, last but one.—*n.* the penult: the last but one. [L. *paenultima* (syllaba, &c.)—*paens*, almost, *ultimus*, last.]

penumbra, *pen-um'brā*, *n.* a partial or lighter shadow round the perfect or darker shadow of an eclipse: the less dark border of a sun-spot or any similar spot: the part of a picture where the light and shade blend into each other.—*adj.* *penum'bral*. [L. *paene*, almost, *umbra*, shade.]

penury, *pen'ū-ri*, *n.* want: great poverty.—*adj.* *penū'rious*, (*obs.*) in want: (*obs.*) scanty: niggardly: miserly.—*adv.* *penū'riously*.—*n.* *penū'riousness*. [L. *paenuria*.]

peon, *pe'on*, *n.* a day-labourer, esp. formerly in Spanish-speaking America, one working off a debt by bondage: in India (*pūn*) a foot-soldier, a messenger, a policeman.—*ns.* *pe'onage*, *pe'onism*, this kind of agricultural servitude. [Sp. *peón* and Port. *peão*—L.L. *pedō*, *-ōnis*—L. *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot.]

peony. Same as *paony*.

people, *pe'pl*, *n.* a nation: a community: a body of persons held together by belief in common origin, speech, culture, political union, or other bond: a set of persons: transferred to a set of animals as if forming a nation—in these senses used as *sing.* with a *pl.* *peo'ples* (*B.* *peo'ple*): a body of persons linked by common leadership, headship, &c.: subjects: retainers: followers: employees: servants: congregation: attendants: near kindred: members of one's household: ancestors and descendants: inhabitants of a place: transferred to animal inhabitants: the persons

associated with any business: laity: the mass of the nation: general population: populace: the citizens: voters: (approaching a *pron.*) they, one, folks—in these senses used as *pl.*—*v.t.* to stock with people or inhabitants: to inhabit: to occupy as if inhabiting. [O.Fr. *peuple*—L. *pōpulus*.]

pep, *pep*, *n.* (*coll.*) vigour, go, spirit.—*v.t.* to put pep into (usu. with *up*).—*adj.* *pep'ful*, *pepp'y*, [*pepper*.]

peperino, *pep-a-rē'nō*, *n.* a dark tuff with many crystals and rock-fragments found in the Alban Hills. [It. *peperino*—L. *piper*, pepper.]

peplos, *pep'los*, *n.* an upper robe worn by women in ancient Greece.—*n.* *pep'lum* (L.), a peplos: an overskirt supposed to be like the peplos. [Gr. *peplos*.]

pepo, *pe'pō*, *n.* the type of fruit found in the melon and cucumber family, a large many-seeded berry formed from an inferior ovary, usually with hard epicarp. [L. *pepō*, *-ōnis*—Gr. (*sikyos*) *pepōn*, (a melon eaten) ripe, distinguished from a cucumber eaten unripe.]

pepper, *pep'ar*, *n.* a pungent aromatic condiment consisting of the dried berries of the pepper plant, entire or powdered (*black pepper*), or with the outer parts removed (*white pepper*): any plant of the genus *Piper*, esp. *P. nigrum*, or of the family *Piperaceae*: a plant of the solanaceous genus *Capsicum*, or one of its pods (*red* or *Cayenne pepper*): extended to various similar condiments and the plants producing them.—*v.t.* to sprinkle or flavour with pepper: to sprinkle: to pelt with shot, &c.: to pelt thoroughly: to do for.—*v.i.* to pelt: to shower: to discharge shot, &c., in showers.—*adj.* *pepper-and-salt*, mingled black and white.—*ns.* *pepp'er-box*, a box or bottle with a perforated top for sprinkling pepper: a turret or other object of similar shape: *pepp'er-cake*, a kind of spiced cake or gingerbread: *pepp'er-caster*, *-castor*, a pepper-box: *pepp'er-corn*, the dried berry of the pepper plant: something of little value.—*adj.* like a peppercorn, as the little tight knots of hair on a Hottentot: trivial, nominal, as *peppercorn rent*.—*adj.* *pepp'ercorny*.—*ns.* *pepp'erer*, (*obs.*) a grocer: one who or that which peppers: *pepp'er-gin'gerbread*, (*Shak.*) hot-spiced gingerbread: *pepp'er-grass*, any cress of the genus *Lepidium*: pillwort (*Pilularia*): *pepp'erness*: *pepp'ering*: *pepp'ermint*, an aromatic and pungent species of mint (*Mentha piperita*): a liquor distilled from it: a lozenge flavoured with it: *pepp'er-mint-drop*, a confection so flavoured: *pepp'er-pot*, a West Indian dish of cassareep, flesh or dried fish, and vegetables, esp. green okra and chillies: a pepper-box: *pepp'erwort*, a cress of the genus *Lepidium*, esp. *ditander* (*L. latifolium*).—*adj.* *pepp'ery*, having the qualities of pepper: pungent: hot, choleric.—*Jamaica pepper*, allspice: long pepper, the fruit of *Piper longum*: Negro pepper, the produce of *Xylopia* (fam. *Anonaceae*), also called Ethiopian pepper. [O.E. *pipor*—L. *piper*—Gr. *peperi*—Sans. *pippali*.]

Pepper's ghost, *pep'arz gōst*, *n.* a phantom produced on the stage by a sheet of glass reflecting an actor on an understage. [John H. *Pepper* (1828-1900) improver and exhibitor of H. Dircks's invention.]

pepsin, *pep'sin*, *n.* any of a group of closely allied proteins, digestive enzymes of the gastric juice of vertebrates: (*coll.*) *pepsin*, a substance containing pepsin from a piper or other plant.—*adj.* *peptic*, relating to or producing digestion: forming a good digestion: of or relating to pepsin or the digestive juices.—*n.* *pepticity* (*-tis-i-ti*), *eucpepsia*.—*n.* *pl.* *peptic's*, (*foecial*) the digestive organs.—*n.* *peptis'ation*.—*v.t.* *peptise*, to bring into colloidal solution: to form into a sol from a gel.—*ns.* *pep'tone*, a product of the action of enzymes on albuminous matter: *peptonis'ation*.—*v.t.* *pep'tonise*, to convert into peptones.—*peptic ulcer*, an ulcer of the stomach or duodenum, &c. [Gr. *pepsis*, digestion—*peptin*, to digest.]

Pepysian, *pep'si-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Samuel *Pepys* (1633-1703), his inimitable diary, or the collections he bequeathed to Magdalene College, Cambridge.

per, *per*, *prep.* for each, a: (chiefly commercial) by: (*her.*) in the manner or direction of.—as per usual, (*vulg.*) as usual. [L. and O.Fr. *per*.]
peracute, *per-akūt'*, *adj.* very sharp or violent.
peradventure, *per-ad-vent'ūr*, *adv.* by adventure: by chance: perhaps.—*n.* uncertainty: question.
peraeon, *peraeopod*. See *peraeon*.
perai, *pē-ri'*. See *piranha*.

perambulate, *per-am-bū-lāt*, *v.t.* to walk through, about, around, up and down, or over: to pass through for the purpose of surveying: to beat the bounds of: to patrol: to wheel in a perambulator.—*v.i.* to walk about.—*ns.* **perambulation**, act of perambulating: a survey or inspection by travelling through: beating the bounds: the district within which a person has the right of inspection; **perambulator**, one who perambulates: a wheel for measuring distances on roads: a light carriage for a child.—*adj.* **perambulatory**. [L. *perambulare*, -ātum—*per*, through, *ambulare*, to walk.]

percale, *per-kāl*, *per-kāl'*, *n.* a closely woven French cambric.—*n.* **percaline** (*per-kā-lēn'*, or *per'*), a glossy cotton cloth. [Fr.; cf. *pers.* *purgalah*, rag.]
percase, *per-kās'*, *adv.* (*obs.*) perchance: perhaps. [L. *per*, through, by, *casus*, a chance, a fall.]
perce, *pers*, (*Spens.*) same as *perce*.—Also (*infin.*) **percen**.—*adj.* (*Spens.*) **perceable**, pierceable; **perceant**, (*Keats*) piercing.

perceive, *per-sēv'*, *v.t.* to become or be aware of through the senses: to get knowledge of by the mind: to see: to understand: to discern.—*adj.* **perceivable**.—*adv.* **perceivably**, perceptibly.—*n.* **perceiver**.—*n.* and *adj.* **perceiving**. [O.Fr. *percever*—L. *percipere*, *perceptum*—*per-*, thoroughly, *capere*, to take.]

per cent (*usu.* written or printed with a point after it as if an abbreviation for *per centum*, but pronounced as a complete word, *per-sent'*), *adv.* in the hundred: for each hundred or hundred pounds.—*n.* a percentage: (in *pl.*, in composition) securities yielding a specified percentage (as *three-percents*).—*n.* **percentage**, rate per hundred: an allowance of so much for every hundred: a proportional part.—*adj.* **percental**, **percentile**.—*n.* **percentile**, the value below which fall a specified percentage (as 25, 50, 75) of a large number of statistical units (e.g. scores in an examination): **percentile rank**.—**percentile rank**, grading according to percentile group. [L. *per centum*.]

percept, *per-sept*, *n.* an object perceived by the senses: the mental result of perceiving.—*n.* **perceptibility**.—*adj.* **perceptible**, that can be perceived: that may be known by the senses: discernible.—*adv.* **perceptibly**.—*n.* **perception**, act or power of perceiving: discernment: apprehension of any modification of consciousness: the combining of sensations into a recognition of an object: direct recognition: a percept: (*bot.*) reception of a stimulus.—*adj.* **perceptual**; **perceptive**, able or quick to perceive: discerning: active or instrumental in perceiving.—*ns.* **perceptiveness**; **perceptivity**.—*adj.* **perceptual**, of the nature of, or relating to, perception. [L. *percipere*, *perceptum*; see *perceive*.]

perch, *perch*, *n.* a spiny-finned fresh-water fish of the genus *Perca* (*per-kā*): extended to various fishes of the same or kindred family, or other.—*n.* *pl.* **Percidae** (*per-si-dē*), the perch family.—*adj.* **perchiform**, **percline** (*-sīn*), **percold** (*-koid*). [L. *perca* (partly through Fr. *perche*)—Gr. *perchē*, a perch, *perch.* conn. with *perknos*, dusky.]

perch, *perch*, *n.* (*obs.* or *dial.* except in special uses) a pole: a pole serving as a navigation mark: a pole joining the fore and hind gear of some vehicles: a bar or frame for stretching cloth for examination: a bar for fixing leather for softening treatment: (*obs.*) a peg or bar for hanging things on: a rod for a bird to alight, sit, or roost on: anything serving the purpose for a bird, a person, or anything else: a high seat: a rod or pole, a measure of 5½ yards or (square perch) 30½ square yards: a measure of stone-work, 2½ or 25 cubic feet.—*v.i.* to alight, sit or roost on a perch: to be set on high: to be balanced on a high or narrow

footing: to settle.—*v.t.* to place, as on a perch: to stretch, examine, or treat on a perch.—*adj.* **perched**, (*Milt.*) furnished with perches.—*ns.* **percher**, a bird that perches on trees; **perching**, examination of cloth on a perch: a process of leather-softening.—*adj.* with feet adapted for perching: **inseorsorial**—**perched block**, a block of rock transported by land-ice and left aloft, often in an unstable position, when the ice retires; **perching birds**, the *Passeriformes*. [Fr. *perche*—L. *perica*, a rod.]

perchance, *per-chāns'*, *adv.* by chance: as it may happen: perhaps. [A.Fr. *par chance*.]
percheron, *per-siā-ron'*, *par-siā-ron*, *n.* a draught-horse of a breed originating in La Perche in southern Normandy.—Also *adj.* [Fr.]
perchloric, *per-klē-rik*, *adj.* containing more oxygen than chloric acid—applied to an oily explosive acid, HClO_4 .—*n.* **perchlōrate**, a salt of perchloric acid.

percipient, *per-sip'i-ent*, *adj.* perceiving: having the faculty of perception.—*n.* one who perceives or can perceive: one who receives impressions telepathically or otherwise supersensibly.—*ns.* **percipience**, **percipieny** (*rare*). [L. *percipiens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *percipere*; cf. *perceive*, *percept*.]
percoct, *per-kokt'*, *adj.* well-cooked: overdone: hackneyed. [L. *percoctus*, *percoquere*, to cook thoroughly.]

percold, *per-koid*. See *perch* (1).
percolate, *per-kō-lāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to pass through pores or small openings: to filter.—*n.* a filtered liquid.—*ns.* **percolation**; **percolator**, an apparatus for percolating, esp. for making coffee. [L. *percolare*, -ātum—*per*, through, *colare*, to strain.]
percurrent, *per-kur'ent*, *adj.* running through the whole length.—*adj.* **percur'sory**, cursory. [L. *percurrere*, to run through, *percursor*, one who runs through.]

percuss, *per-kus'*, *v.t.* to strike so as to shake: to tap for pt (*her.*) bent as a lion's tail—also: (*-kush'ən*), striking: impact: (*med.*) tapping directly or indirectly upon the body to find the condition of an organ by the sound: massage by tapping: (*mus.*) the striking or sounding of a discord, &c., as distinguished from preparation and resolution: collectively, instruments played by striking—drum, cymbals, triangle, &c.: a device for making an organ-pipe speak promptly by striking the reed.—*adj.* **percussional**.—*ns.* **percuss'ion-bull'et**, a bullet that explodes on striking; **percuss'ion-cap**, a metal case containing a fulminating substance which explodes when struck, formerly used for firing rifles, &c.; **percuss'ion-fuse**, a fuse in a projectile that acts on striking; **percuss'ion-hammer**, a small hammer for percussion in diagnosis; **percuss'ion-lock**, a gun lock in which a hammer strikes a percussion-cap; **percuss'ion-powder**, powder that explodes on being struck—fulminating powder.—*adj.* **percussive** (*-kur'*).—*adv.* **percussively**.—*n.* **percuss'or**, a percussion-hammer.—*adj.* **percussant** (*-kū-shyunt*), striking or having power to strike.—*n.* that which strikes or has power to strike.—*bulb* of percussion (see *bulb*). [L. *percussio*, -ōnis—*percutere*, *percutum*—*per-*, thoroughly, *quātere*, to shake.]

percutaneous, *per-kū-tā-ni-əs*, *adj.* done or applied through the skin.—*adv.* **percutāneously**. [L. *per*, through, *cutis*, the skin.]

percendo, *per-den-dō*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) dying away in volume of tone and in speed.—Also **perden'dosi** (*-sē*). [It.]

perdle, *perdy*, *per-dē*, sometimes *per'dē*, *adv.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) assuredly.—Also **pardic**, **pardy**. [O.Fr. *par dē*, by God.]

perdition, *per-dish'ən*, *n.* loss: ruin: utter loss or ruin: the utter loss of happiness in a future state: hell.—*adj.* **perdit'ionable**. [L. *perditio*, -ōnis—*perdere*, *perditum*—*per-*, entirely, *dāre*, to give, give up.]

perdu, *perdū*, *adj.* lost to view: concealed: in a post of extreme danger: on a forlorn hope or on a desperate enterprise: reckless.—*n.*

fāte, *fār*, *disk*; *mē*, *hər* (*her*); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dien* (*then*)

(Shak.) an outlying sentinel: one lying in concealment or ambush: one on a forlorn hope. [Fr., p.p. of *perdre*, to lose.—L. *perdere*, to destroy; see preceding.]

perduellion, *par-dü-el'yon*, *n.* treason. [L. *perduellio*, *-ōnis*.]

perdurable, *par-dür'-ä-bl* (Shak. *par'*), *adj.* very durable, long continued: everlasting.—*n.* perdurability.—*adv.* perdurably (Shak. *par'*), very durably: everlastingly.—*ns.* perdurance; perdurātion.—*v.i.* perdure, to endure. [L. *perdurare*—*per*, through, *durare*, to last.]

peregal, *per'-i-gl*, *adj.* (obs.) fully equal.—*n.* equal. [O.Fr. *paregal*—L. *per-*, thoroughly, *aequalis*, equal.]

peregrine, *per'-i-grin*, *adj.* foreign: outlandish: making a pilgrimage or journey: applied to a species of falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) that was taken not from the nest but on passage.—*n.* an alien resident: a pilgrim or traveller in a foreign land: a peregrine falcon.—*v.i.* per'egrinate, to travel about: to live in a foreign country: to go on pilgrimage.—*v.t.* to traverse.—*adj.* foreign-looking.—*ns.* peregrinātion, travelling about: wandering: pilgrimage: a complete and systematic course or round: a sojourn abroad; per'egrinātor, one who travels about; peregrin'ity, foreignness: outlandishness. [L. *peregrinus*, foreign—*peregre*, abroad—*per*, through, *ager*, field.]

perelon, *par-i'on*, *n.* the thorax in Crustacea:—*pl.* perel'a.—*n.* percel'opod, a crustacean's thoracic walking-leg.—Also in corrected form, peraeon, peraeopod. [Faultily formed from Gr. *peraiocin*, to transport, to carry across.]

peremptory, *per'-em(p)-i-tä-ri*, or *par-em(p)'*, *adj.* (Rom. law) precluding debate or dispute: final: admitting no refusal or denial: (law) definitely fixed: (obs.) utter: dogmatic: imperious: arrogantly commanding.—*adv.* per'emptorily (or *-emp*).—*n.* per'emptoriness (or *-emp*). [L. *peremptorius*—*perimere*, *peremptum*, to destroy, prevent—*per-*, entirely, *emere*, to take, buy.]

perennial, *par-en'-yal*, *adj.* lasting through the year: perpetual: never failing: growing constantly: (bot.) lasting more than two years: of insects, living more than one year.—*n.* a plant that lives more than two years.—*v.i.* perenn'ate, to live perennially: to survive from season to season, esp. through a period of inactivity.—*n.* perennātion (*per-*).—*adv.* perenn'ally. [L. *perennis*—*per*, through, *annus*, a year.]

perennibranchiate, *par-en-i-brang'-ki-ät*, *adj.* retaining the gills throughout life.—*adj.* and *n.* perenn'branch (*-branch*).]

perlay, *par-jä'*, *interj.* (arch.) by my faith. [O.Fr. *par foi*.]

perfect, *par'-fekt*, *-fikt*, *adj.* done thoroughly or completely: completed: mature: complete: having all organs in a functional condition: having androecium and gynaeceum in the same flower: completely skilled or versed: thoroughly known or acquired: exact: exactly conforming to definition or theory: flawless: having every moral excellence: sheer, utter: (Shak.) completely contented: (Shak.) certain, completely assured: (gram.) expressing an act completed: (mus.) of the simpler kind of consonance: (old music; applied to time) triple.—*n.* the perfect tense: a verb in the perfect tense.—*v.t.* perfect (*par'-fekt'*, or *par'*), to make perfect: to finish: to teach fully, to make fully skilled in anything: to print the second side of.—*ns.* perfectātion (rare); perfect'er (or *par'*).—*n.pl.* perfect'i (-i), a body of Catabarists in the 12th and 13th centuries, of very strict lives.—*nr.* perfectibil'ian, a believer in the perfectibility of mankind; perfect'ibilism, the belief that man is capable of becoming perfect or of progressing indefinitely towards perfection; perfect'ibilist; perfectibil'ity, capability of becoming perfect: perfectibilism.—*adj.* perfect'ible, capable of becoming perfect.—*ns.* perfec'tion, state of being perfect: a quality in perfect degree: the highest state or degree: an embodiment of the perfect: (loosely) a degree of excellence approaching the perfect.—*v.t.* perfee'tionate, to bring to

perfection.—*ns.* perfec'tionism; perfec'tionist, one who claims to be perfect: one who aims at or calls for nothing short of perfection: one who holds some doctrine concerning perfection: one who thinks that moral perfection can be attained in this life: Perfectionist, one of the Bible Communists or Free-lovers, a small American sect founded by J. H. Noyes (1811-86), which settled at Oneida in 1848, holding that the gospel if accepted secures freedom from sin.—*adj.* perfective, tending to make perfect.—*adv.* perfect'ly; perfect'ly, *ns.* perfectness, state or quality of being perfect: completeness; perfect'o (Sp.), a large tapering cigar; perfect'or, one who perfects: a machine for printing both sides at once.—perfect cadence, one passing from the chord of the dominant (or subdominant) to that of the tonic; perfect fifth, the interval between two sounds whose vibration frequencies are as 2 to 3; perfect fluid, an ideal fluid, incompressible, of uniform density, offering no resistance to distorting forces; perfect fourth, the interval between sounds whose vibration frequencies are as 3 to 4; perfect insect, the imago or completely developed form of an insect; perfect interval, the fourth, fifth, or octave; perfect metals, noble metals; perfect number, a number equal to the sum of its aliquot parts, as 6 = 1 + 2 + 3, 28 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14; to perfection, perfectly. [M.E. *parfit*—O.Fr. *parfit*; later assimilated to L. *perfectus*, p.p. of *perficere*—*per-*, thoroughly, *facere*, to do.]

perfervid, *par-far'-vid*, *adj.* very fervid: ardent: eager.—*ns.* perfervid'ity; perfer'vidness; perfer'vor, *-our*. [Perfervidus, a misreading or misquotation for L. *praefervidus*—*prae*, before, *fervidus*, fervid.]

perfet, *par'-fet*, *adj.* an older form (used by Milton) of perfect.

perficient, *par-fish'-ent*, *adj.* effectual: actually achieving a result. [L. *perficiens*, *-entis*, p.p. of *perficere*, to complete—*per-*, thoroughly, *facere*, to do, make.]

perfidious, *par-fid'-i-us*, *adj.* faithless: unfaithful: basely violating faith.—*adv.* perfid'iously.—*ns.* perfid'iousness, perfidy. [L. *perfidiosus*—*perfidia*, faithlessness—*per-*, implying destruction, *fidēs*, faith.]

perfoliate, *par-föl'-i-ät*, *adj.* (of a leaf) having the base joined around the stem, so as to appear pierced by the stem—orig. said of the stem passing through the leaf, or of the plant. [L. *per*, through, *folium*, a leaf.]

perforate, *par'-fä-rät*, *v.t.* to bore through or into: to pierce or to make a hole through: to penetrate: to pass through by a hole.—*adj.* pierced by a hole or holes: having an aperture: (bot.) dotted with pellucid dots: pierced by rows of small holes for easy separation (as postage-stamps).—*adj.* per'forable.—*n.* perforans, the long flexor muscle of the toes, or the deep flexor muscle of the fingers, whose tendons pass through those of the perforators.—*adj.* per'forant, perforating.—*n.* perforātion, act of making a hole: formation of a hole or aperture: condition of being perforated: a hole through or into anything: a series, or one of a series, of small holes, as for ease in tearing paper.—*adj.* per'forative, having power to pierce.—*ns.* per'forator, one who bores: a boring instrument or organ; perforā'tus, the short flexor of the toes or the superficial flexor of the fingers. [L. *perforare*, *-atum*—*per*, through, *forare*, to bore.]

perforce, *par'-förs*, *adv.* by force: of necessity. [O.Fr. *par force*.]

perform, *par-form*, *v.t.* to do: to carry out duly: to act in fulfilment of: to carry into effect: to fulfil: to bring about: to render: to execute: to go through duly: to act: to play in due form.—*v.i.* to do what is to be done: to execute a function: to act, behave: to act a part: to play or sing: to do feats, tricks, or other acts for exhibition.—*adj.* perform'able, capable of being performed: practicable.—*ns.* perform'ance, act of performing: a carrying out of something: something done: a piece of work: manner or success in working: execution, esp. as an exhibi-

tion or entertainment: an act or action; performer, one who performs: one who does or fulfils what is required of him: an executant: one who takes part in a performance or performances: one who does feats or tricks, esp. in exhibition.—*adj.* performing, that performs: trained to perform tricks.—*n.* performance.—performing right, the right to give a public performance of a piece of music or play. [A.Fr. *parfourmer*, app. an altered form of *parfourner*—O.Fr. *parfourmir*, *par*—*L.* *per*, through, *fournir*, to furnish.]

perfume, *par-fum*, formerly and still sometimes *par-fum'*, *n.* sweet-smelling smoke or fumes from burning: any substance made or used for the sake of its smell: fragrance.—*v.t.* perfume (*par-fum'*, sometimes *par-fumi*), to scent.—*adj.* perfumed (or *par-fum'd*); perfumeless (or *-fumi'*).—*ns.* perfu'mer, one who fumigates: a maker or seller of perfumes; perfu'mery, perfumes in general: the art of preparing perfumes.—*adj.* perfu'my. [Fr. *parfumer*—*L.* *per*, through, *fumus*, smoke.]

perfunctory, *par-fungkt'-ri*, *adj.* done merely as a duty to be got through: done for form's sake, or in mere routine: acting without zeal or interest: merely formal: hasty and superficial.—*adv.* perfunct'orily.—*n.* perfunct'oriness.—[*L.* *perfunctorius*—*perfunctus*, *pa.p.* of *perfungi*, to execute—*pf.* *per*, thoroughly, *fungi*, to do.]

perfuse, *par-fuz*, *v.t.* to pour or diffuse through or over: to force, as a liquid, through an organ or tissue.—*n.* perfusion (*-fuzh'n*).—*adj.* perfusive (*-fuziv*). [L. *perfusus*, poured over—*per*, through, *fundere*, *fusus*, to pour.]

pergameneous, *par-ga-me'ni-us*, *adj.* parchment-like.—*adj.* pergamenateous (*-man-ta'shis*), parchment-like. [L. *pergama*; see *parahement*.]

pergola, *par-ga-la*, *n.* a structure with climbing plants along a walk. [It.—*L.* *pergula*, a shed.]

pergunnah. See *pargana*.

perhaps, *par-haps*, *adv.* it may be: possibly: as it may happen. [From the pl. of *hap*, after the model of *peradventure*, *percease*, *perchanec*.]

peri, *pe'ri*, *n.* a Persian fairy. [Pers. *pari* or *peri*, a fairy.]

peri-, *per-i*, *pe-ri*—, *pf.* around. [Gr. *peri*, around.]

perilaqua, *per-i-a'qua*. See *piragua*.

periaktos, *per-i-aktos*, *n.* in the ancient Greek theatre a tall revolving prism at the side of the stage, giving change of scene. [Gr. *revolving*.]

perianth, *per-i-anth*, *n.* (*bot.*) calyx and corolla together, esp. when not clearly distinguishable.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *peri*, around, *anthos*, flower.]

periapt, *per-i-apt*, *n.* (*Shak.*) an amulet. [Gr. *periapton*, something hung round—*haptein*, to fasten.]

periblem, *per-i-blem*, *n.* (*bot.*) the layer of primary meristem from which the cortex is formed, covering the plerome. [Gr. *periblema*, garment, mantle—*peri*, *ballein*, to throw.]

peribolos, *per-i-b'o-los*, *n.* a precinct: its enclosing wall.—Also (Latinised) *peribolus*. [Gr.—*peri*, *ballein*, to throw.]

pericardium, *per-i-kar'di-um*, *n.* (*anat.*) the sac round the heart.—*adj.* pericardiac, pericardial, pericardian.—*n.* pericarditis, inflammation of the pericardium. [Latinised from Gr. *perikardion*—*peri*, *kardia*, heart.]

pericarp, *per-i-karp*, *n.* (*bot.*) the wall of a fruit, derived from that of the ovary. [Gr. *perikarpion*—*peri*, *karpos*, fruit.]

pericentral, *per-i-sen'tral*, *adj.* surrounding a centre or central body.—*adj.* pericentric. [Gr. *peri*, *kentron*, point, centre.]

perichaetum, *per-i-ke'shyum*, *n.* a sheath or cluster of leaves around the archeonchia (or the antheridia) in mosses and liverworts.—*adj.* perichae'tal (-*shil*). [Gr. *peri*, *chaite*, flowing hair.]

perichondrium, *per-i-kon'dri-um*, *n.* the fibrous investment of cartilage. [Gr. *peri*, *chondros*, cartilage.]

perieulous, *per-i-hi'ous*, *adj.* (*bot.*) having water-storing tissue outside the green tissue. [Gr. *peri*, *chylor*, juice.]

perielase, *per-i-kla-z*, *-kla-z*, *n.* native magnesite. [Gr. *pf.* *peri*—, very, *klasis*, fracture (from its perfect cleavage).]

periclean, *per-i-kle'an*, *adj.* of Pericles (d. 429 B.C.) or the golden age of art and letters at Athens.

periclinal, *per-i-kli'nal*, *adj.* (*geol.*) quaquaversal: (*bot.*) parallel to the outer surface.—*n.* per'icline, a variety of albite felspar of oblique appearance. [Gr. *periklinēs*, sloping on all sides—*peri*, *klinein*, to slope.]

periclitate, *per-ik'li-tat*, *v.t.* to endanger. [L. *periclitari*, *-atus*.]

pericope, *per-ik'o-pe*, *n.* an extract, passage, esp. one selected for reading in church. [Gr. *perikopē*—*peri*, around, *koptein*, to cut.]

pericranium, *per-i-kra'ni-um*, *n.* the membrane that surrounds the cranium: (loosely) skull or brain.—*adj.* pericra'nial.—*n.* per'icran'y, (*obs.*) pericranium. [Latinised from Gr. *perikranion*—*peri*, around, *kranion*, skull.]

periculous, *per-ik'i-ous*, *adj.* (*obs.*) dangerous. [L. *periculum*, danger.]

pericyclic, *per-i-si-kl*, *n.* (*bot.*) the outermost layer or layers of the central cylinder.—*adj.* pericy'clic. [Gr. *perikykos*, all round—*peri*, *kykos*, a circle.]

periderm, *per-i-darm*, *n.* the horny cuticular covering of a hydroid colony: the cork-cambium with the cork and other tissues derived from it, forming a protective outer covering in plants.—*adj.* periderm'al. [Gr. *peri*, *derma*, skin.]

peridactyl, *per-i-dak'til*, *n.* (*anat.*) the areolar [Gr. *peri*, *desmos*, a band.]

peridinium, a genus of dinoflagellates.—*n.* [Gr. *peri*, *dinos*, a whirl.]

peridium, *per-i-di-um*, *n.* the outer coat of a fungus fruit-body.—*adj.* perid'ial. [Latinised from Gr. *peridion*, dim. of *perā*, a wallet.]

peridot, *per-i-dot*, *peridot*, *-dot*, *n.* olivine: a green olivine used in jewellery.—*adj.* perid'itic.—*n.* peridotite (*-dot'it*), a coarse-grained igneous rock mainly composed of olivine, usually with other ferro-magnesian minerals but little or no felspar. [Fr. *peridot*; origin unknown.]

peridrome, *per-i-drom*, *n.* the space between cell and surrounding pillars in an ancient temple. [Gr. *peridromos*, running round—*peri*, *dromos*, a run.]

periegesis, *per-i-e-j'e-sis*, *n.* a description in manner of a tour: a progress or journey through. [Gr. *periegesis*—*peri*, *hēgeisthai*, to lead.]

perigastric, *per-i-ga'stric*, *n.* an alimentary canal.—*n.* of the outer surface of [Gr. *peri*, *gaster*, belly.]

perigee, *per-i-j'e*, *n.* (*astron.*) the point of the moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth—*opp.* to *apogee*.—*adj.* perig'e'al, perig'e'an. [Gr. *perigeion*, neut. of *perigeios*, round or near the earth—*peri*, *gē*, earth.]

perigenesis, *per-i-jen'i-sis*, *n.* reproduction (according to Haeckel's theory) by transmission not only of chemical material but of vibrations of plastidules. [Gr. *peri*, *genesis*, generation.]

perigone, *per-i-gōn*, *n.* (*bot.*) an undifferentiated perianth: a covering of the seed in sedges.—*adj.* perigō'nial.—*n.* perigō'nium, a cluster of leaves round moss antheridia. [Gr. *peri*, *gonē*, generative organ.]

perigenous, *per-i-j'i-nas*, *adj.* (*bot.*) having the receptacle developed as a disk or open cup, with sepals, petals, and stamens borne on its margin, the carpels not embedded in it: of sepals, petals, or stamens, inserted on the receptacle in such a way—distinguished from *epigenous* and *hypogenous*.—*n.* perig'yny. [Gr. *peri*, *gynē*, woman (used for female).]

perihellon, *per-i-hē'li-on*, *n.* the point of the orbit of a planet or a comet at which it is nearest to the sun—*opp.* to *aphelion*: (*fig.*) culmination.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *peri*, near, *hēlios*, the sun.]

perihepatic, *per-i-hi-pat'ic*, *n.* the peritoneum of the liver.—*n.* perihepatitis, inflammation of the peritoneum [Gr. *peri*, *hepar*, *hepatos*, liver.]

peril, *per'il*, *n.* danger.—*v.t.* to expose to danger:—*pr.p.* per'il'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* per'il'ed.—*adj.* per'il'ous, dangerous.—*adv.* per'il'ously.—*n.* per'ilousness.—[Fr. *peril*—*L.* *periculum*.]

perilymph, *per-i-limf*, *n.* the fluid surrounding the membranous labyrinth of the ear. [Gr. *peri*, and *lymph*.]

perimeter, *per-in'i-tor*, *n.* (geom.) the circuit or boundary of any plane figure, or the sum of all its sides: an instrument for measuring the field of vision: the boundary of a camp or fortified position.—*adj.* **perimetric** (*per-i-met'rik*).—*n.* **perimetry**. [Gr. *perimetros*—*peri*, *metron*, measure.]

perimorph, *per-i-morf*, *n.* a mineral enclosing another.—*adjs.* **perimorph'ic**, **perimorph'ous**. [Gr. *peri*, *morphé*, form.]

perinaeum, **perincum**, *per-i-ne'm*, *n.* the lower part of the body between the genital organs and the anus.—*adj.* **perinae'al**, **perinc'al**. [Latinised from Gr. *perinaion*.]

perineurium, *per-i-ni'i-um*, *n.* the sheath of connective tissue about a bundle of nerve fibres.—*adj.* **perineur'al**.—*n.* **perineuri'tis**, inflammation of the perineurium. [Gr. *peri*, *neuron*, nerve.]

period, *pe'ri-od*, *n.* the time in which anything runs its course: an interval of time at the end of which events recur in the same order: the time required for a complete oscillation—reciprocal of the frequency: the time of a complete revolution of a heavenly body about its primary: the difference between two successive values of a variable for which a function has the same value: the recurring part of a circulating decimal: a set of figures (usu. three) in which a large number is marked off by commas: a series of chemical elements represented in a horizontal row of the periodic table: a stretch of time: a long stretch, an age: one of the main divisions of geological time: a stage or phase in history, in a man's life and development, in a disease, or in any course of events: a time: a division of the school day, the time of one lesson: the end of a course: a recurring time: catamenia: an end: a goal: a complete sentence, esp. one of elaborate construction: in music, a division analogous to a sentence: (in *pl.*) rounded rolling rhetoric: a mark (.) at the end of a sentence—a full stop: a rhythmical division in Greek verse.—*adj.* **characteristic**, **representative**, or **imitative** of a past period (of architecture, furniture-design, or the like).—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to put an end to.—*adjs.* **periodic** (*per-i-od'ik*), relating to a period or periods: of revolution in an orbit: having a period: recurring regularly in the same order: (loosely) occurring from time to time: characterised by or constructed in periods: (*rare*) pertaining to periodicals; **period'ical**, **periodic**: published in numbers at more or less regular intervals: of, for, or in such publications.—*n.* a magazine or other publication that appears at stated intervals (not usually including newspapers): (*U.S.*) a recurring spree.—*n.* **period'icist**, one who writes periodically, at regular intervals: *in* a periodical time to time.—*n.* character of being periodic: *in* a function, (*math.*)

one whose values recur in a cycle as the variable increases; **periodic table**, a table of chemical elements in order of atomic number arranged in horizontal series and vertical groups, showing how similar properties recur at regular intervals; **periodic wind**, wind which blows at or for a certain period—e.g. a trade-wind, a monsoon, a land-breeze, a sea-breeze; the period, the current age. [Fr. *période*—L. *periodus*—Gr. *períodos*—*peri*, around, *hodos*, a way.]

periodate, *per-i-ód-át*, *n.* a salt of periodic acid.—**periodic acid** (*per-i-od'ik*), an acid (H_2IO_4) containing more oxygen than iodic acid. [Pfx. *per-*, and *iodine*.]

Periophthalmus, *per-i-of-thal'mas*, *n.* a genus of fishes, allied to gobies, with protruding mobile eyes and pectoral fins used as legs. [Latinised from Gr. *peri*, around, *ophthalmos*, eye.]

periosteum, *per-i-ost'i-um*, *n.* a tough fibrous membrane covering the surface of bones.—Also **per'lost**.—*adjs.* **perios'teal**; **periost'i'ic**.—*n.* **periost'i'tis**, inflammation of the periosteum. [Gr. *periosteon* (neut. *adj.*)—*peri*, *osteon*, a bone.]

periostracum, *per-i-os'tra-kam*, *n.* the horny outer layer of a mollusc's shell. [Latinised from Gr. *peri*, *ostrakon*, shell.]

periotic, *per-i-ó'tik*, *ot'ik*, *adj.* around the inner ear.—*n.* a periotic bone. [Gr. *peri*, *ous*, *otos*, the ear.]

peripatetic, *per-i-pa-tet'ik*, *adj.* walking about: Aristotelian.—*n.* a pedestrian: an itinerant: an Aristotelian.—*adj.* **peripatet'ical**.—*n.* **peripateticism** (*-i-sim*), the philosophy of Aristotle. [Gr. *peripatētikos*—*peripatos*, a walk—*peri*, about, *patein*, to walk. Aristotle is said to have taught in the walks of the Lyceum at Athens.]

Peripatus, *per-ip'a-tus*, *n.* a genus of arthropods of the Onychophora, showing affinities with worms. [Gr. *peripatus*, a walking about; cf. *peripatetic*.]

peripet(e)ia, *per-i-pe-ti'a*, *n.* a sudden change of fortune, esp. in drama.—Also **perip'ety**. [Gr. *peripetēia*—*peri*, around, and *pet-* the root of *pipet*, to fall.]

periphery, *per-if'a-ri*, *n.* bounding line or surface: the outside of anything: a surrounding region.—*adjs.* **periph'eral**, **peripheric** (*per-i-fer'ik*), *-al*. [Gr. *periphēria*—*peri*, around, *pherein*, to carry.]

periphrasis, *per-if'ra-sis*, *n.* round-about expression (*pl.* **periph'rases**, *-ses*).—*n.* **periphrase** (*per-i-frāz*), **periphrasis** (*pl.* **periph'rases**).—*v.t.* *circum-* *-tik*, *-al*. *asis*—*peri*, about, *phrasis*, speech.]

periplous, *per-i-plus*, *n.* a circumnavigation: a narrative of a coasting voyage. [Gr. *periploos*, contr. *-plous*—*peri*, *ploos*, *plous*, a voyage.]

periproct, *per-i-prokt*, *n.* (*zool.*) the region about the anus, esp. in a sea-urchin. [Gr. *peri*, *prōktos*, anus.]

peripteral, *per-ip'te-ra-l*, *adj.* (*archit.*) having one row of columns all round. [Gr. *peripteros*—*peri*, about, *pteron*, a wing.]

periscian, *per-ish'i-an*, *n.* a dweller within the polar circle, whose shadow moves round in a complete circle on those days on which the sun does not set.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *peri*, around, *skid*, a shadow.]

periscope, *per-i-skóp*, *n.* a tube with mirrors by which an observer in a trench, a submarine, &c., can see what is going on above.—*adj.* **periscopic** (*-skóp'ik*). [Gr. *peri*, about, *skopein*, to see.]

perish, *per-ish*, *v.t.* to pass away completely: to waste away: to decay: to lose life: to be destroyed: to be ruined or lost.—*v.t.* to destroy: to ruin: to cause to decay: to distress with cold, hunger, &c.—*n.* **perishab'ility**.—*adj.* **perishable**, that may perish: subject to speedy decay.—*n.* that which is perishable: (in *pl.*) food or other stuff liable to rapid deterioration.—*n.* **perishableness**.—*adv.* **perishably**.—*adj.* **per'ished**, (*coll.* or *dial.*) distressed by cold, hunger, &c.: weakened or injured by age or exposure.—*n.* **per'isher**, (*slang*) a reprehensible and annoying person.—*adj.* **per'ishing**, (*coll.* or *dial.*) freezingly cold: vaguely used as a pejorative.—Also *adv.*—*adv.* **per'ishingly**. [O.Fr. *perir*, *pr.p.* *perissant*—L. *perire*, *peritum*, to perish—pfx. *per-*, indicating destruction, *ire*, to go.]

perisperm, *per-i-sperm*, *n.* (*bot.*) nutritive tissue in a seed derived from the nucellus.—*adj.* **perisperm'ic**. [Gr. *peri*, around, *sperma*, seed.]

perispomenon, *per-i-spō'men-on*, *adj.* having a circumflex accent on the last syllable.—*n.* a word so accented. [Gr., drawn round, *circumflexed*—*peri*, around, *spāin*, to pull, pluck.]

perissodactyl, *per-is-ó-dak'til*, *adj.* having an odd number of toes.—*n.* an animal of the Perissodactyla, a division of ungulates with an odd number of toes on the hind-foot—horse, tapir, rhinoceros, and extinct kinds (distinguished from the Artiodactyla).—*adjs.* **perissodactylate**, **perissodactyl'ic**, **perissodactylous**. [Gr. *perissos*, odd, *daktylos*, a finger, toe.]

peristaltic, *per-i-stal'tik*, *adj.* verbiage: pleonasm. *active*, *logos*, speech.] *ik*, *adj.* having an additional syllable. [Gr. *peristorsylabos*—*perissos*, excessive, *syllabē*, syllable.]

peristalith, *per-i-sta-lith*, *n.* a stone-circle. [Irregularly formed from Gr. *peri*, around, *histamai*, to set up, *lithos*, a stone.]

speech: a rhetorical performance.—*v.i.* *per'orate*, to make a peroration: (*coll.*) to harangue. [*L. peroratio*, -ōnis—*per*, through, *orare*, to speak—*ōs*, *ōris*, the mouth.]

peroxide, *per-oks'id*, *n.* an oxide with the highest proportion of oxygen: one that yields hydrogen peroxide on treatment with an acid: (*coll.*) hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2).—*v.i.* to treat or bleach with hydrogen peroxide.—*n.* *peroxidat'ion* (-*id*).—*v.i.* and *v.i.* *perox'idise*. [*per*-, indicating excess (of oxygen), and *oxide*.]

perpend, *per-pend'*, *v.i.* to weigh in the mind, to consider carefully. [*L. perpendere*—*per*-, thoroughly, *pendere*, to weigh.]

perpend, *per-pend*, *perpent*, -*pent*. Same as *perpen*.

perpendicular, *per-pen-dik'ū-lar*, *adj.* erect: vertical: upright: in the direction of gravity or at right angles to the plane of the horizon: (*geom.*) at right angles to a given line or surface: in the Perpendicular style of architecture.—*n.* an instrument for determining the vertical line: a straight line or plane perpendicular to another line or surface: verticality or erectness: in a ship, a vertical line from each end of the water-line: (*slang*) a meal or entertainment at which the guests do not sit.—*n.* *perpendicularity* (-*lar'i-ti*), state of being perpendicular.—*adv.* *perpendic'ularly*.—*Perpendicular style*, a late English style of Gothic architecture (late 14th to mid-16th cent.) marked by vertical window-tracery, depressed or four-centre arch, fan-tracery vaulting, and pannelled walls. [*L. perpendicularis*—*perpendicular*, a plumb-line—*per*-, completely, through, *pendere*, to hang.]

perpetrate, *per-pi-trat*, *v.i.* to execute or commit (esp. an offence, a poem, or a pun).—*adj.* *perpetrable*.—*ns.* *perpetrat'ion*, *perpetrator*. [*L. perpetrare*, -ātum—*per*-, thoroughly, *patrare*, to achieve.]

perpetual, *per-pet'ū-āl*, *adj.* never ceasing: everlasting: not temporary: incessant: unintermitting: continuously blooming: perennial.—*adv.* *perpetually*.—*n.* a perennial: a continuously blooming hybrid rose.—*ns.* *perpetualism*; *perpetualist*, one who advocates the perpetual continuation of anything; *perpetuality* (-*āl'i-ti*).—*adv.* *perpetually*.—*n.* *perpetual-mot'ionist*, a believer in the possibility of perpetual motion.—*perpetual curate*, formerly, in the Church of England, an incumbent of a parish who had no endowment of tithes—since 1868 called vicar; *perpetual motion*, a machine, or motion of a machine, that should do work indefinitely without receiving new energy from without; *perpetual screw*, an endless screw. [*L. perpetuus*—*perpetuus*, continuous.]

perpetuate, *per-pet'ū-āt*, *v.i.* to make perpetual: to cause to last for ever or for a very long time: to preserve from extinction or oblivion.—*adj.* *perpetuated*.—*adj.* *perpet'uable*.—*ns.* *perpet'uation*, *perpetuation*; *perpetuā'tion*, continuation or preservation for ever, or for a very long time: preservation from extinction or oblivion; *perpetuā'tor*. [*L. perpetuare*, -ātum—*perpetuus*, perpetual.]

perpetuity, *per-pi-tū'i-ti*, *n.* state of being perpetual: endless time: duration for an indefinite period: something lasting for ever: the sum paid for a perpetual annuity: the annuity itself: an arrangement whereby property is tied up, or rendered inalienable, for all time or for a very long time. [*L. perpetuitas*, -ātis—*perpetuus*, perpetual.]

perplex, *per-pleks'*, *v.i.* to embarrass or puzzle with difficulties or intricacies: to bewilder: to tease with suspense or doubt: to complicate: to interweave: to tangle.—*n.* (*obs.*) a difficulty.—*adv.* *perplex'edly*.—*n.* *perplex'edness*.—*adj.* *perplex'ing*.—*adv.* *perplex'ingly*.—*n.* *perplex'ity*, state of being perplexed: confusion of mind arising from doubt, &c.: embarrassment: doubt: intricacy: tangle. [*L. perplexus*, entangled—*per*-, completely, *plexus*, involved, *pa.p.* of *plectere*.]

perquisite, *per-kui-zit*, *n.* (*law*); (*obs.*) property acquired otherwise than by inheritance: a casual

profit: anything left over that a servant or other has by custom a right to keep: a tip expected upon some occasions: emoluments: something regarded as falling to one by right.—*ns.* *perquisition* (-*zish'an*), a strict search: diligent inquiry; *perquis'itor*, the first purchaser of an estate. [*L. perquisitum*, from *perquirere*, to seek diligently—*per*-, thoroughly, *quærere*, to ask.]

perradius, *per-rā'di-as*, *n.* any one of the primary radii of a coelenterate.—*pl.* *perradii* (-*i*).—*adj.* *perradi'al*. [*Mod. L.*—*per*-, through, and *radius*.]

perrier, *per'i-er*, *n.* (*obs.*) a machine or gun for discharging stones. [*O.Fr.*]

perron, *per'on*, *per-on'*, *n.* a raised platform or terrace at an entrance door: an external flight of steps leading up to it. [*Fr.*—*L. petra*, stone.]

perruque, *perruquier*. See *peruke*.

perry, *per'i*, *n.* a drink made from fermented pear juice. [*O.Fr. peré*—*L. pēra* (*L. pīrum*), pear.]

persant, *persaunt* (*Spens.*). Same as *perceant*.

persecration, *per-skroo-tā'shən*, *n.* a thorough search. [*L. per*, *scrūtārī*, to search carefully.]

perse, *pers*, *adj.* dark blue, bluish-gray.—*n.* a dark-blue colour: a cloth of such colour. [*O.Fr. pers.*]

perse, *pers*, a Spenserian form of *pierce*—*pa.p.* and *pa.t.* *perst*.

persecute, *per-si-kūt*, *v.i.* to harass, afflict, hunt down, or put to death, esp. for religious or political opinions.—*n.* *persecu'tion*.—*adj.* *persecu'tive*.—*n.* *persecu'tor*.—*adj.* *persecu'tory*. [*L. persequi*, *persecutus*—*per*-, thoroughly, *sequi*, to follow.]

perseity, *per-se'i-ti*, *n.* independent existence. [*L. per se*, in itself.]

persellane, *per-si-lēn*, *n.* a Spenserian form of *persulane*.

Perseus, *per'sūs*, *n.* a fabled Greek hero, who slew the Gorgon Medusa, and rescued Andromeda from a sea-monster: a constellation in the northern sky.—*n.* *Per'seid* (-*si-id*), a meteor of a swarm whose radiant is in the constellation Perseus. [*Gr. Perseus*.]

persevere, *per-si-uer'*, formerly (*Shak.*) *per-sev'er*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to continue: to continue steadfastly: to keep on striving.—*n.* *persev'erance* (formerly *per-sev'er-ance*), act or state of persevering: continued application to anything which one has begun: a going on till success is met with.—*adj.* *persev'erant*, steadfast.—*v.i.* *persev'erate*, (*psych.*) to recur or tend to recur: to repeat the same actions or thoughts.—*ns.* *perseveration* (*per-sev'er-ā'shən*), meaningless repetition of an action, utterance, thought, &c.: tendency to experience difficulty in leaving one activity for another; *persev'erator*.—*adj.* *persev'er'ing*.—*adv.* *persev'er'ingly*.—*perseverance of saints*, the Calvinistic doctrine that those who are effectually called by God cannot fall away so as to be finally lost. [*Fr. persévérer*—*L. perseverare*—*perseverus*, very strict—*per*-, very, *severus*, strict.]

Persian, *per'shi(y)an*, -*zh(y)an*, *adj.* of, from, or relating to *Persia*, its inhabitants, or language.—*n.* a native or citizen of *Persia*: the language of *Persia*: (*archit.*) a male figure serving as a column: a Persian cat.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *Pers'ianise*.—*adj.* *Persic* (*per'sik*), *Persian*.—*n.* the Persian language.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *Pers'icise* (-*siz*), to turn *Persian*: to assimilate to what is *Persian*.—*ns.* *Pers'icism*, a *Persian* idiom; *Pers'icist*, one who has a scholarly knowledge of *Persian* and things *Persian*.—*Persian berry*, the fruit of several buckthorns; *Persian blinds* (see *persienne*); *Persian carpet*, a rich, soft carpet of the kind woven in *Persia*; *Persian cat*, a kind of cat with long, silky hair and bushy tail; *Persian powder*, an insect-powder made from *Pyrethrum*; *Persian wheel*, a large under-shoot wheel for raising water.

persicaria, *per-si-kā'ri-ā*, *n.* a species of knot-grass with black-blotched leaves: extended to other species of *Polygonum*, by some made a separate genus. [*L. L. persicaria*, peach-tree, from the similarity in leaves.]

persico, *persicot*, *per'si-kō*, *n.* a cordial flavoured

with kernels of peaches and apricots. [Fr. *persico* (now *persicot*)—It. *persico*—L. *persicum*, a peach.]
persienne, *per-si-en'*, *n.* an Eastern cambrie or muslin with coloured printed pattern: (in pl.) Persian blinds, outside shutters of thin movable slats in a frame. [Fr., Persian (fem.)]
persiflage, *per-si-flôzh'*, *n.* banter: flippancy.—*n.* persifleur (*-flôr*), a banterer. [Fr.,—*persifler*, to banter—L. *per*, through, Fr. *siffler*—L. *sibilare*, to whistle, to hiss.]

persimmon, *per-sim'an*, *n.* a date-plum or date-plum tree. [From an Amer.-Indian word.]

persist, *per-sist'*, *v.i.* to continue steadfastly or obstinately, esp. against opposition (often with *in*): to persevere: to insist: (*Milt.*) to continue to be, to remain: to continue to exist: to remain in the mind after the external cause is removed.—*v.t.* to assert or repeat insistently.—*ns.* **persistence**, **persistence**, quality of being persistent: perseverance: obstinacy: duration, esp. of an effect after the exciting cause has been removed.—*adj.* **persistent**, persisting: pushing on, esp. against opposition: tenacious: fixed: constant or constantly repeated: (*zool.* and *bot.*) remaining after the usual time of falling off, withering, or disappearing: continuing to grow beyond the usual time.—*adv.* **persistently**: **persistingly**.—*adj.* **persistive**, (*Shak.*) persistent. [L. *persistere*—*per*, through, *sistere*, to cause to stand, to stand—*stare*, to stand.]

person, *per'son*, *n.* character: represented, as on the stage: a capacity in which one is acting: a living soul or self-conscious being: a personality: a human being, sometimes used slightly or patronisingly: an individual of a compound or colonial animal: the outward appearance, &c.: bodily form: human figure (often including clothes): bodily presence or action: (*obs.*) a personage: (*theol.*) a hypostasis of the Godhead: (*law*) a corporation regarded as having the rights and duties of a human person: (*gram.*) a form of inflexion or use of a word according as it, or its subject, represents the person, persons, thing, or things speaking (*first person*), spoken to (*second*), or spoken about (*third*).—*n.* **persona** (*per-sô'nâ*; L.), in psychology, the outermost part of the consciousness, what is in relation to the outside world, the expression of the personality.—*adj.* **personable**, having a well-formed body or person: of good appearance.—*ns.* **personableness**: **personage**, bodily frame or appearance: a person: an exalted or august person: a character in a play or story: (*Spens.*, &c.) recognised or imagined character or personality.—*adj.* **personal**, of the nature of a person: or of relating to a person or personality: relating, referring, or pointing to a particular person or persons: aiming offensively at a particular person or persons: belonging or peculiar to a person: own: one's own: of private concern: relating to private concerns: bodily: in bodily presence: by one's own action: (*gram.*) indicating person: (*English law*) opposed to *real*, orig. not recoverable by a *real action* (for the restitution of the specific thing), but such as compensation might be claimed for: hence (now) passing at death not to the heir (as real property) but to the executor.—*n.pl.* **personalia** (*-â'li-â'*; L.), notes, anecdotes, or particulars relating to persons.—*n.* **personalisation**.—*v.t.* **personalise**, to personify.—*ns.* **personalism**, the character of being personal: a theory or doctrine that attributes

personal or direct man- ally: (*coll.*) for my p all the property which, executor or administ the realty, which goes to his heir-at-law.—*v.t.* **personate**, to assume the likeness or character of: to play the part of: to mimic: to pass oneself to (*bot*) bul —*n.* son

through persons.—*n.* **personator**.—*v.t.* **personise**, to personify.—*n.* **personnel'** (Fr.), the persons employed in any service, as distinguished from the *matériel*.—In person, in actual bodily presence: by one's own act, not by an agent or representative: personal equation (see equation); personal exception, (*Scots law*) a ground of objection which applies to an individual and prevents him from doing something which, but for his conduct or situation, he might do; personal identity, the continued sameness of the individual person, through all changes, as testified by consciousness; personal rights, rights which belong to the person as a living, reasonable being; personal security, security or pledge given by a person, as distinguished from the delivery of some object of value as security; personal service, delivery of a message or an order into a person's hands, as distinguished from delivery in any other indirect way; personal transaction, something done by a person's own effort, not through the agency of another. [L. *persôna*, a player's mask, perh. from Etruscan *phersu*, masked figures, commonly associated (in spite of difference of quantity) with *persônare*, -*ânum*—*per*, through, *sônare*, to sound; cf. *person*.]

personify, *per-sôn'i-fi*, *v.t.* to represent as a person: to ascribe personality to: to be the embodiment of: (*rare*) to personate.—*pr.p.* **personifying**; *pat.* and *po.p.* **personified**.—*ns.* **personification**; **personifier**. [L. *persôna*, a person, *facere*, to make; see foregoing.]

perspective, *per-spek'tiv*, formerly *par'*, *n.* (*obs.*) optics: (*obs.*) a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument (also perspective glass): the art or science of drawing objects on a surface, so as to give the picture the same appearance to the eye as the objects themselves: appearance, or representation of appearance, of objects in space, with effect of distance, solidity, &c.: just proportion in all the parts: a picture in perspective: (*Shak.*) a picture or model that seems confused except when viewed in the right direction, or in some other way gives a fantastic effect: (*obs.*) a peep-show: a vista: a prospect of the future:

ical: pertaining **perspectively**, the laws of perspective: in just proportion: (*obs.*) in prospect; perspective plane, the surface on which the picture of the objects to be represented in perspective is drawn. [L. (*ars*) *perspectiva*, perspective (art)—*perspicere*, *perspectrum*—*per*, through, *specere*, to look.]

Perspex, *per-spek's*, *n.* a proprietary thermoplastic resin of exceptional transparency and freedom from colour, used for windcreens, &c.

perspicacious, *per-spi-hâ'shîz*, *adj.* (*arch.*) clear—*perspicaciously*. [L. *perspicax*, -*âcis*;

perspicuous, *per-spi-k'û-âs*, *adj.* lucid.—*n.* **perspicuity**.—*adv.* **perspicuously**.—*n.* **perspicuousness**. [L. *perspicuus*; see preceding.]

perspire, *per-spir'*, *v.i.* to exude: to sweat.—*v.t.* to exhale.—*adj.* **perspirable**, capable of being perspired or of perspiring.—*v.i.* **perspirate** (*per-spir-âs*; *rare*), to sweat.—*n.* **perspiration** (*-spir-â'shon*), act of perspiring: sweat.—*adj.* **perspiratory**. [L. *perspirare*, -*ânum*—*per*, through, *spirare*, to breathe.]

perstringe, *per-strinj'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to constrain: (*obs.*)

notes; personal'ity, fact or state of being a person or of being personal: existence as a person: individuality: distinctive or well-marked character: a person: direct reference to, or an utterance aimed at, a particular person or persons, esp. of a derogatory nature: (*law*; *rare*) personality: (*psych.*) the integrated organisation of all the psychological, intellectual, emotional, and physical characteristics of an individual, especially as they are presented to other people.—*adv.* **personality**, in a

ate, fûr, dsk; mē, har (her); mîne; môte; mûte; mōon; dhen (then)

to touch on to (obs.): to dull: to censure. [L. *perstringere*—*pf.* *per-*, thoroughly, *stringere*, to bind.]

persuade, *per-swād'*, *v.t.* to induce by argument, advice, &c.: to bring to any particular opinion: to cause to believe: to convince: (obs.) to seek to induce: (*Shak.*) to urge.—*v.i.* (obs.) to plead: (obs.) to prevail: to use persuasive methods.—Also (obs.) *perswade'*.—*adj.* *persuad'able*.—*ns.* *persuad'er*; *persuasibility* (*-swās-i-bil'-i-ti*).—*adj.* *persuās'ible*, capable of being persuaded.—*n.* *persuasion* (*-swā'shan*), act, process, method, art, or power of persuading: an inducement: state of being persuaded: settled opinion: a creed: a party adhering to a creed: (*facet.*) kind.—*adj.* *persuasive* (*-swā's*), having the power to persuade: influencing the mind or passions.—*n.* that which persuades or wins over.—*adv.* *persuā'sively*.—*n.* *persuā'siveness*.—*adj.* *persuās'ory*, *persuasive*. [L. *persuādere*, *-suāsum*—*pf.* *per-*, thoroughly, *suādere*, to advise.]

peruse, *per-ū*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a track of blood. [Fr. *perce*, act of piercing, confused with *pursue*.]

peruse, an obsolete spelling of *pursue*.

persulphate, *per-sul'fat*, *n.* (obs.) that sulphate of a metal which contains the relatively greater quantity of oxygen or of the acid radical: a salt of persulphuric (*-fū'rik*) acid ($H_2S_2O_8$). [*Pfx.* *per-*, indicating excess, and *sulphate*.]

pert, *part*, *adj.* (obs.) open: unconcealed: brisk: (*Shak.*) perky: flourishing: (obs.) adroit: forward: saucy: impertinent: presuming free in speech: (obs.) objectionable.—*n.* an impudent person.—*adv.* *pert'ly*.—*n.* *pert'ness*. [Aphetic for *apert*; see also *pearl*.]

pertain, *per-tān'*, *v.i.* to belong: to relate (with to).—*ns.* *per'tinence*, *per'tinency*, state of being pertinent: (obs.) an appurtenance.—*adj.* *per'tinent*, pertaining or related: to the point: fitted for the matter on hand: fitting or appropriate: suitable: apposite.—*n.* (chiefly *Scot.*) anything that goes along with an estate.—*adv.* *per'tinently*. [O.Fr. *partenir*—L. *pertinere*—*pf.* *per-*, thoroughly, *tenere*, to hold.]

pertake, an old spelling (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) of *partake*.

perthite, *perth'it*, *n.* a parallel intergrowth of orthoclase and albite.—*adj.* *perthitic* (*-it'ik*). [*Perth*, Ontario, where it was first found.]

pertinacious, *per-ti-nā'shəs*, *adj.* thoroughly tenacious: holding obstinately to an opinion or a purpose: obstinate: unyielding.—*adv.* *per'tinā'ciously*.—*ns.* *per'tinā'ciousness*; *per'tinacity* (*-nas'-i-ti*), quality of being pertinacious or unyielding: obstinacy: resoluteness. [L. *pertināx*, *-āci*, holding fast—*pf.* *per-*, thoroughly, *tenāx*, tenacious—*tenere*, to hold.]

pertinent. See *pertain*.

pertinacious, an obscure phrase in Shakespeare (*Love's Labour's Lost*, V. ii.), possibly meaning like a *pair taunt* or *pertaint*, a double pair-royal. [*pair*, and *Fr.* *tant*, so much, i.e. counting as much again as a pair-royal in post and pair.]

perturb, *per-turb'*, *v.t.* to disturb greatly: to agitate.—*ns.* *perturb'ate* (*-turb'at*).—*adj.* *perturb'able*.—*ns.* *perturb'ance*, *perturbation*; *perturb'ant*, anything that perturbs.—*adj.* *perturbing*.—*n.* *perturb'ation*, act of perturbing or state of being perturbed: disquiet of mind: irregularity: (*astron.*) the disturbance produced in the simple elliptic motion of one heavenly body about another by the action of a third body, or by the non-sphericity of the principal body: a perturbing agent.—*adj.* *perturb'ational*; *perturb'ative*.—*n.* *perturb'ator*.—*adj.* and *n.* *perturb'atory*.—*adj.* *perturb'ed*.—*adv.* *perturb'edly*.—*n.* *perturb'er*. [L. *perturbare*, *-atum*—*pf.* *per-*, thoroughly, *turbare*, to disturb—*turba*, a crowd.]

perturne, *per-tūr'*, *adj.* punched: pierced: slit.—Also *per'tūs'ate* (or *per't*), *per'tused* (*-tūst'*).—*n.* *per'tusion* (*-tū'shun*). [L. *pertundere*, *-tūsum*—*per*, through, *tundere*, to strike.]

pertussis, *per-tus's*, *n.* whooping-cough.—*adj.* *per-tuss'al*. [*Pfx.* *per-*, indicating excess, L. *tussis*, cough.]

Peru, *per-rōō'*, *n.* a country of S. America.—*adj.* *Peru'vian*, of Peru.—*n.* a native, inhabitant, or citizen of Peru.—*balsam* of Peru, *Peru balsam*, a fragrant acid black viscid liquid, containing esters of benzoic and cinnamic acids, got from a tropical American papilionaceous tree *Myroxylon peruviae*; *marvel* of Peru (see *marvel*); *Peruvian bark*, *cinchona bark*. [*Sp.* *Peru*.]

peruke, *per-rōōk'*, formerly *per'*, *n.* a wig.—Also (*Fr.*) *perrique*.—*n.* *perru'quler* (*per-rūk-yā*; *Fr.*), a wigmaker. [*Fr.* *perrique*—It. *parucca* (*Sp.* *peluca*); connexion with L. *pilus*, hair, very doubtful.]

peruse, *per-rōōz'*, *v.t.* (*orig.*) to use up, wear out: (*Shak.*) to pass in scrutiny, one by one or piece by piece: to examine in detail: to revise: to read attentively or critically: (loosely) to read.—*ns.* *perus'al*, the act of perusing: careful examination: scrutiny: study: reading; *perus'er*. [L. *pf.* *per-*, thoroughly, *ut*, *usus*, to use.]

pervade, *per-vād'*, *v.t.* (*rare*) to pass through: to diffuse or extend through the whole of.—*n.* *pervasion* (*-vā'shan*).—*adj.* *pervasive* (*-vā'siv*), tending or having power to pervade.—*adv.* *per-vā'sively*.—*n.* *pervā'siveness*. [L. *pervādere*—*per*, through, *vādere*, to go.]

perverse, *per-vers'*, *adj.* turned aside from right or truth: obstinate in the wrong: capricious and unreasonable in opposition: froward: wrong-headed: wayward: (*Milt.*) adverse.—*adv.* *per-verse'ly*.—*ns.* *perverse'ness*; *perversion* (*-ver'shan*), the act of perverting: condition of being perverted: the product of the process of perverting: a diverting from the true object: a turning from right or true: a distortion: a misapplication: a pathological deviation of sexual instinct: (*math.*) formation of a mirror-image: the mirror-image itself; *perverse'ly*, state or quality of being perverse.—*adj.* *perverse'ly*, tending to pervert.—*v.t.* *pervert'*, to turn wrong or from the right course: to wrest from the true meaning: to corrupt: to turn from truth or virtue: (*Shak.*) to divert, turn: (*math.*) to form a mirror-image of.—*v.i.* to go wrong or out of the right course.—*ns.* *per'vert*, one who has abandoned the doctrine assumed to be true: one whose sexual instinct is perverted; *pervert'er*.—*adj.* *pervert'ible*. [Partly through *Fr.*—L. *pervertēre*, *per-versum*—*pf.* *per-*, thoroughly, wrongly, *vertēre*, to turn.]

pervicacious, *per-vi-kā'shəs*, *adj.* very obstinate.—*ns.* *pervicā'ciousness*, *pervicacity* (*-kas'-i-ti*), *pervicacy* (*per-vi-kā-si*; *obs.*). [L. *pervicāx*, *-āci*—*pf.* *per-*, thoroughly, *vincere*, to prevail.]

pervious, *per-vi-əs*, *adj.* permeable: passable: penetrable: open.—*v.t.* *per'viate*, to make a way through.—*adv.* *per'viciously*.—*n.* *per'viciousness*. [L. *pervius*—*per*, through, *vīa*, a way.]

pesant, *pesant*, old spellings of *pesant*.

pesante, *pes-ān'tā*, *adj.* (*mus.*) heavy: weighty.—Also *adv.* [It.]

peseta, *pe-sā'tā*, *n.* a Spanish franc. [*Sp.*, dim. of *pesa*, weight.]

Peshito, *Peshitto*, *pe-shē(t)'tō*, *Peshitta*, *-tā*, *n.* a Syriac translation of the Bible.—Also *adj.* [*Syriac* *p'shittō* (*tō*), *-tā*, the simple.]

peshwa, *pāsh'wā*, *n.* the chief minister of the Maharrats, later the real sovereign.—Also *peish-wah* (*h*). [*Pers.* *pāshwā*, chief.]

pesky, *pes'ki*, *adj.* (*U.S. coll.*) annoying.—*adv.* *pes'kily*. [*Perh.* *pest*.]

peso, *pā'sō*, *n.* a Spanish five-peseta piece: a Mexican dollar: in S. and Central America a coin of various values. [*Sp.*—L. *pēsum*, weight.]

peasary, *pes'-ā-ri*, *n.* a surgical plug, or medicated appliance, esp. one worn in the vagina. [*Fr.* *peisaire*—L.L. *pessarium*—Gr. *peissa*, a pebble, *peasary*.]

pessimism, *per'i-mizm*, *n.* (obs.) the worst state: (*philos.*) the doctrine that the world is bad rather than good: a temper of mind that looks on the dark side of things: a depressing view of life: (loosely) despondency, hopelessness.—*n.* *pes'si-mist*, one who believes that everything is tending to the worst: one who looks too much on the

the Apostle *Peter*.—*n.* *Pē'trinism* (-*trin-izm*), the Tübingen theory of F. C. Baur (1792-1860) and his school, of a doctrinal trend in primitive Christianity towards Judaism, ascribed to Peter and his party in opposition to *Paulinism*. [*L. Petrinus—Petrus, Gr. Petros, Peter.*]

pétrissage, pā-trēs-āsh', n. massage by longitudinal rubbing and lateral squeezing. [*Fr.,—pétrir, to knead.*]

petroglyph, pet'rō-glif, n. a rock-carving, esp. prehistoric.—*adj.* *petroglyphic*. [*Gr. petrā, a rock, glyphein, to carve.*]

petrography, pi-trog'ra-fi, n. petrology.—*n.* *petrographer*.—*adj.* *petrographic* (pet'rō-graf'ik), —*al.*—*adv.* *petrographically*. [*Gr. petrā, rock, graphēin, to write.*]

petrol, pet'rol, -rəl, n. formerly petroleum: now a mixture of light volatile hydrocarbons got by fractional distillation or cracking of petroleum, used for driving motor-cars, aeroplanes, &c.—*v.t.* to supply with petrol:—*pr.p.* *pet'rolling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *pet'rolled*.—*ns.* *pet'rolage*, treatment with petrol to stamp out mosquitoes; *petrolatum* (-ā'tam), petroleum jelly.—*adj.* *petroleous* (pi-trō'li-əs), containing, or rich in, petroleum.—*ns.* *petroleum* (pi-trō'li-əm), a mixture of hydrocarbon oils got from oil-wells; *pétroleur* (pā-trōl'ar; *masc.*), *pétroleuse* (-zē; *fem.*; *Fr.*), an incendiary who uses petroleum, as in Paris in 1871.—*adj.* *petrollic* (pi-trō'li-ik), of petrol or petroleum; *petroliferous* (pet-), yielding petroleum.—*petroleum jelly*, soft paraffin (*paraffinum molle*), the correct technical name for what is sometimes misnamed Vaseline. [*L. petra, rock, oleum, oil.*]

petrology, pi-trō'lo-jī, n. the science of the origin, chemical and mineral composition and structure, and alteration of rocks.—*adj.* *petrological* (pet'rō-lō-j'ik)—*adv.* *petrologically*.—*n.* *petrol'ogist*. [*Gr. petrā, rock, logos, discourse.*]

petrone, pet'ra-nel, n. a large horse-pistol. [*Fr. petronal—L. pectus, pectoris, the chest, whence fired, or L. petra, stone, i.e. gun-flint.*]

petronella, pet'rən-el'ā, n. a Scottish country-dance. *petrous, pet'ras, adj.* stony: *petrosal*.—*adj.* *petrosal* (pi-trō'sāl), relating to the stony part of the temporal bone about the ear.—Also *n.* [*L. petrōsus—petra—Gr. petrā, rock.*]

petted, pettish. See pet.

Petter engine, pet'ar, a kind of oil-engine. [*Makers' name.*]

pettichaps, petty-chaps, pet'i-chaps, n. the garden or other warbler. [*N. of England; app. petty and chap.*]

petticoat, pet'i-kōt, n. (orig.) a short or small coat: a skirt, esp. an under-skirt, or a garment of which it forms part: any garment or drapery of similar form: a bell-shaped structure, as in telegraph insulators, &c.: (*coll.*) a woman.—*adj.* *feminine*: female: of women.—*n.pl.* *petticoat-breeches*, loose short breeches worn by men in the 17th century.—*adj.* *petticoated*.—*n.pl.* *petticoat-tails*, small cakes of shortbread.—*petticoat government*, domination by women. [*Petty, coat.*]

pettifogger, pet'i-fog-er, n. a paltry cavilling lawyer.—*v.t.* *pett'fog*, to play the pettifogger.—*n.* *pett'ifoggery*.—*n.* and *adj.* *pett'ifogging*. [*Petty; origin of second part obscure.*]

pettitoes, pet'i-tōz, n.pl. pig's feet as food (formerly app. also other parts and of other animals): (*Shak.*) human feet. [*Origin obscure, but early associated with petty and toes.*]

pettle, pet'l, v.t. (Scot.) to indulge, pet. [*Freq. of pet.*]

pettle, pet'l. Same as pattle.

petty, pet'i, adj. small: of less importance: minor: trifling: lower in rank, power, &c.: inconsiderable, insignificant: contemptible: small-minded.—*n.* a junior schoolboy.—*adv.* *pett'ily*.—*n.* *pett'iness*.—*Petty Bag*, a former office of the Court of Chancery: a clerk of that office; *petty cash*, miscellaneous small sums of money received or paid; *petty larceny* (see *larceny*); *petty officer*, a naval officer ranking with a non-commissioned officer in the army; *Petty Sessions*, a court in

which magistrates try trivial cases and refer others to a higher court; *petty whin*, a low spiny, papilionaceous shrub (*Genista anglica*) like a small whin. [*Fr. petit.*]

petulant, pet'ū-lant, adj. orig. wanton, lascivious: showing peevish impatience, irritation, or caprice: forward, impudent in manner.—*ns.* *pet'ulance*, *pet'ulancy*.—*adv.* *pet'ulantly*. [*L. petulans, -antis—assumed petulāre, dim. of petere, to seek.*]

Petunia, pet'ū-ni-ā, n. a South American genus of ornamental plants near akin to tobacco. [*Tupi petun, tobacco.*]

petunize, pe-tōnt'se, n. a felspathic rock used in making Chinese porcelain. [*Chin. pai-tun-tse, little white brick.*]

pew, pū, n. an enclosed compartment or fixed bench in a church: formerly, a place for a preacher or reader: a box or stall in another building: (*slang*) a seat.—*ns.* *pew'-chair*, an additional seat hinged to the end of a pew; *pew'-fellow*, occupant of the same pew; companion; *pew'-holder*, one who rents a pew; *pew'-opener*, an attendant who shows strangers to pews; *pew'-rent*, rent paid for the use of a pew. [*O.Fr. puie, raised place, balcony—L. podia, pl. of podium—Gr. pädion, dim. of pous, podos, foot.*]

pewit, pē'wit, pū'it. Same as peewit.

pewter, pū'ter, n. an alloy of three to nine parts of tin and one of lead: sometimes tin with a little copper and antimony: a vessel made of pewter, esp. a beer-tankard: (*slang*) prize-money.—*adj.* made of pewter.—*ns.* *pew'terer*, one who works in pewter; *pew'ter-mill*, a lapidary's power polishing-wheel for amethyst, agate, &c. [*O.Fr. peutre; cf. It. petrolo, L.G. spalter, Eng. spelter.*]

peyote, pā-yō'tā, n. a Mexican intoxicant made from cactus tops. [*Nahuatl peyotl.*]

pezant, an old spelling of peasant.

Peziza, pe-zī'zā, n. a genus of discomycete fungi with cup-like apothecia.—*adj.* *peziz'oid*. [*Gr. pezis, a puff-ball.*]

pfennig, pfen'ig, -ihh, n. a German coin, the hundredth part of a mark.—Also (*obs.*) *pfenn'ing*.

phaeoid, jak' or jak'oid, phaeoidal, fa-hō'id, adj. lentil-shaped, lens-shaped.—*ns.* *phacolite* (jak'a-lit), a zeolite often lenticular in shape; *phac'o-lith*, a small lenticular igneous intrusion, shaped by folding in an anticline. [*Gr. phakos, a lentil, eidos, form, lithos, stone.*]

phaele, fē'ik, adj. dusky.—*n.* *phae'ism*, duskiness, incomplete melanism (in butterflies). [*Gr. phaios, dusky.*]

phenogam, fē'nō-gam, n. a spermatophyte orphanogam.—*n.pl.* *Phenogamæe* (fē-nō-gā-mē).—*adj.* *phenogamic* (-nō-gam'ik), *phenogamous* (-nō-gā-mus).—Also *phæ'ogam*, &c. [*Gr. phaino, to show, gamos, marriage.*]

phenology, phænomenon. Same as phenology, phenomenon.

phenotype, phenotype, fē'nō-tip, n. the characteristics manifested by a zygote irrespective of its constitution by genes—*opp.* to *genotype*.—*adj.* *phenotypic* (-tip'ik). [*Gr. phaino, to show, typos, stamp.*]

Phaeophyceae, fē-ū-fish'ē, n.pl. the brown seaweeds, one of the main divisions of algae, in which the chlorophyll is masked by a brown pigment. [*Gr. phaios, dusky, phýkos, seaweed.*]

Phaethon, fa'i-thon, n. the son of Helios, the Greek sun-god, who came to grief in driving his father's chariot: the tropic-bird genus (as seeking to keep to the sun's course).—*adj.* *Phaethon'ic*. [*Gr. Phaethōn, -ontos, lit. shining; cf. phaos, phōs, light.*]

phaeton, fā'ti-tū, n. an open four-wheeled carriage for one or two horses. [*From the foregoing.*]

phagedaena, phagedena, faj- or faj-i-dē'nā, n. rapidly spreading destructive ulceration, once common in hospitals—hospital gangrene.—*adj.* *phagedaenic, phagedē'nic*. [*Gr. phagedaina—phagcin, to eat.*]

phagocyte, faj'ū-sit, n. a white blood-corpuscle that engulfs bacteria and other harmful particles.—*adj.* *phagocytic* (-sit'), —*al.*—*n.* *phag'oeytism* (-sit'), the nature or function of a phagocyte.—*v.t.* *phag'oeytose* (-sit-ōs), to subject to phagocytic

action.—*n.* phagocytō'sis, destruction by phagocytes. [Gr. *phagein*, to eat, *kytor*, a vessel.]

phalange. See phalanx.

phalanger, *fal-an'jar*, *n.* any one of a group of small arboreal Australasian marsupials. [Gr. *phalangion*, spider's web, from their webbed toes.]

phalanstery, *fal'on-stē-ri*, *n.* the dwelling of the phalange in the ideal social system of Fourier (1772-1837), a vast structure in the midst of a square league of cultivated land.—*adj.* phalansterian (*-stē-ri-ən*).—*ns.* phalansterianism; phalansterism; phalansterist. [Fr. *phalanstère*, formed from Gr. *phalanx* on the model of *monastère*, monastery.]

phalanx, *fal'angks* (or *fāl'*), *n.* a solid formation of ancient Greek heavy-armed infantry: a solid body of men, &c.: a solid body of supporters or partisans: a Fourierist community: a bone of a digit: the part of a finger or toe answering to it: a joint of an insect's leg: a bundle of stamens:—*pl.* phalanxes or (*biol.*) phalanges (*fal-an'jēz*).—*adj.* phalangal (*fal-ang'g'l*), phalangeal.—*n.* phalange (also *fal-ā* scheme, phalanste party:—*f.* phalangi

harvestman; phalan'gist, a Spanish fascist. [Gr. *phalanx*, *-angos*, a roller, phalanx, phalange, spider.] phalarope, *fal'e-rōp*, *n.* a wading bird (*Phalaropus*) with coat-like feet. [Gr. *phalaris*, a coot, *pois*, a foot.]

phallus, *fal'əs*, *n.* the penis: the symbol of generation in primitive religion: Phallus, the stinkhorn genus of fungi:—*pl.* phall'i.—*adj.* phall'ic.—*ns.* phall'icism (*-izm*), phall'ism, worship of the generative power of nature; phall'in, phalloid'in, two of the poisons occurring in the fungus *Amanita phalloides*.—*adj.* phall'oid, like a phallus. [L.—Gr. *phallos*.]

Phanarlot, *fa-nar'i-ot*, *n.* one of the Greeks inhabiting the *Fanar* quarter of Constantinople, or of a Greek official class—in Turkish history mostly diplomatists, administrators, and bankers, also hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia.—*adj.* Phanar'iot.—Also *Fanar'lot*. [Gr. *phnaronion*, a lighthouse, from that on the Golden Horn.]

phanerogam, *fan'er-ō-gam*, *n.* a spermatophyte.—*ns.* *pl.* Phanerogamæ (*-ōg'ə-mē*), Phancrogamia (*-ō-gam'i-ā*).—*adjs.* phanerogamic, phancrogamous. [Gr. *phaneros*, visible, *gamos*, marriage.]

phange, an old spelling (*Shak.*) of fang.

phantasm, *fan'tazm*, *n.* a vain, airy appearance: a fancied vision: an apparition: a spectre: a counterfeit: (*obs.*) an impostor.—Also phantas'ma:—*pl.* phan'tasms, phantas'mata.—*n.* phan'tasim(e), (*Shah.*) a fantastic person.—*adjs.* phantas'mal; phantas'malian (*rare*).—*n.* phantas'mal'ity.—*adv.* phantas'mally.—*adjs.* phantas'mic, —*al*; phantas'mic; phantas'mic; phantas'mic.—*adv.* phantas'mically.

phantasma—phant.

to bring to light.—*ns.* phantasmagoria, *fan-taz-m-gō-ri-ā*, *n.* a fantastic series of illusive images or of real forms.—*adjs.* phantasmagō'rial, pertaining to or resembling a phantasmagoria; phantasmagō'ric, —*al*. [A name given to a show in 1802 from Gr. *phantasma*, an appearance, and perh. *agorā*, an assembly.]

phantasy, phantastle, phantastry. Same as fantasy, &c.—*n.* phantā'stist, one of those Docetæ who believed Christ's body to have been a mere phantom.

phantom, *fan'təm* (*Spens.* phantosme, *fan-tūm'*), *n.* a deceitful appearance: an immaterial form: a visionary experience: a show without reality.—*adj.* illusive: unreal: spectral: imaginary: ghostly-looking: transparent and hardly visible.—*adjs.* phantomatic, phantomish, phan'tomy, relating to a phantom. [O.E. *fantasma*—Gr. *phantasma*.]

Pharaoh, *fā'rō*, *n.* a title of the kings of ancient Egypt: (*obs.*) *faro*.—*adj.* pharaonic (*fā-rō-n'ik*).—Pharaoh's serpent, the coiled ash of burning

mercuric thiocyanate. [L. and Gr. *pharaō*—Heb. *par'ōh*—Egypt. *pr'-o*, great house.]

phare, *fār*, *n.* a lighthouse. [Fr.; see pharos.]

Pharisee, *far'i-se*, *n.* one of a religious school among the Jews, marked by their strict observance of the law and of religious ordinances: any one more careful of the outward forms than of the spirit of religion, a formalist.—*adjs.* pharisa'ic, —*al*, pertaining to, or like, the Pharisees: hypocritical.—*adv.* pharisa'ically.—*ns.* pharisa'icalness; phar'isalsm (also phar'isaelism). [O.E. *phan-seus*—L. *L. pharisæus*—Gr. *pharisaios*—Heb. *pārūsh*, separated.]

pharmaceutic, —*al*, *fār-mā-sū'tik* (or *-hū'tik*), —*al*, *adjs.* pertaining to the knowledge or art of preparing medicines.—*adv.* pharmaceu'tically.—*ns.* pharmaceu'tics, the science of preparing medicines; pharmaceu'tist. [Gr. *pharmakeutikos*.]

pharmacopœia, *fār-mā-kə-pē'(-y)ā*, *n.* a book or list of drugs with directions for their preparation: a collection of drugs.—*adjs.* pharmacopœ'ial, pharmacopœ'ian. [Gr. *pharmakopoiā*—*pharmakon*, a drug, *poiein*, to make.]

pharmacy, *fār-mā-si*, *n.* a department of the medical art which consists in the collecting, preparing, preserving, and dispensing of medicines: the art of preparing and mixing medicines: a druggist's shop: a dispensary.—*ns.* phar'macist (*-sist*), a druggist, one skilled in pharmacy: one legally qualified to sell drugs and poisons; phar'macol'ogist; phar'macol'ogy, the science of drugs; phar'macop'olist (Gr. *pōleîn*, to sell), a dealer in drugs. [Gr. *pharmakeiā*, use of drugs, *pharmakon*, a drug.]

pharos, *fā'ros*, *n.* a lighthouse or beacon. [From the famous lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the Bay of Alexandria.]

pharynx, *far'ingks*, *n.* the cleft or cavity forming the upper part of the gullet, lying behind the nose, mouth, and larynx:—*pl.* phar'ynxes (*-in-jēz*), phar'ynxes.—*adjs.* pharyngeal (*far-ing'g'l*), pharyngeal (*far-in'g'i-āl*); pharyngic (*far-in-jit'ik*), pertaining to pharyngitis.—*n.* pharyngitis (*far-in-jit'is*), inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx.—*ns.* pharyngoscope (*far-ing-gə-skōp*), an instrument for inspecting the pharynx; pharyngoscopy (*far-ing-gə-skōp-i*); pharyngot'omy, the operation of making an incision into the pharynx. [Gr. *pharynx*, —*ygōs*, later —*ygōs*.]

phase, *fāz*, *n.* the appearance at a given time of the illuminated surface exhibited by the moon or a planet—also phasis (*fā'sis*): aspect or appearance of anything at any stage: stage of advancement in a periodic change, measured from some standard point: (*chem.*) the sum of all those portions of a material system which are identical in chemical composition and physical state:—*pl.* phases (*fā'ziz*, —*sez*).—*adjs.* phased, adjusted to be in the same phase at the same time: by stages; phase'less, unchanging; phasic (*fā'zik*, —*sik*).—*in*, out of, phase, in the same phase together, or in different phases. [Gr. *phasis*—*phaein*, to shine.]

phasc. See fecze.

Phasma, *fāz'mā*, *n.* the spectre-insect genus.—*n.* phas'mld, a member of the Phas'mldæ (stick-insects, leaf-insects), the family of Orthoptera to which it belongs. [Gr. *phasma*, a spectre.]

pheasant, *fez'nt*, *n.* a richly-coloured gallinaceous bird (*Phasianus colchicus*), a half-wild game-bird in Britain: extended to others of the same or kindred genus (as *golden*, *silver*, *Argus*, *Amherst's* pheasant) and to other birds: (*U.S.*) the tufted grouse: (*S.Afr.*) a francolin: (*Austr.*) the lyrebird: also the coucal (*reamph pheasant*): the flesh of the bird as food.—*ns.* pheas'antry, an enclosure for rearing pheasants; pheas'ant's-eye, a ranunculaceous plant (*Adonis*) with deep-red dark-centred flowers. [A.Fr. *foesant*—L. *phāsianus*—Gr. *phāsianos* (*ornis*, bird), from the river Phasis, in Colchis.]

pheazar, *fez'zar*, *n.* (*Shah.*) perh. one who feeszes, perh. for vizier.

pheer, pheerc. Same as ferc, mate.

fecze. Same as fecze.

phellem, *fel'am*, *n.* (*bot.*) cork.—*ns.* pholl'oderm

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

(Gr. *derma*, skin), a layer of secondary cortex formed by the phellogen on its inner side; phellogen (*fel'-o-jen*), a layer of meristem that forms cork without, otherwise cork-cambium.—*adj.* phellogenetic (*-ji-net'ik*); phell'oid, cork-like and formed like cork, but not, or very slightly, suberised.—*ns.* phelloplas'tic, a model in cork; phelloplas'tics, the making of models in cork. [Gr. *phellos*, cork.]

phelonion, phaelonion, *fi-lá-ni-on*, *n.* an Eastern vestment like a chasuble. [Late Gr. *phailónion*, *phailónion*, dim. of *phailónēs*, *phelonēs*, for *phainolēs*—*L. paenula*, a cloak.]

phen-. See also phaen-, phoen-. phenacetin, *fin-as'i-tin*, *n.* an antipyretic drug, $C_{11}H_{15}NO_2$. [acetic and phene.]

phenacite, *fen'-a-sit*, phenakite, *-kit*, *n.* a mineral, beryllium silicate, sometimes deceptively like quartz.—*ns.* phenakism, deceit; phenakistoscope, an instrument in which figures on a disk seen successively through a slit give the impression of motion. [Gr. *phenax* and *phenakistēs*, a deceiver; *skopein*, to look at.]

phene, *fen*, *n.* an old name for benzene.—*n.* phen'ate, a phenolate.—*adj.* phen'ic (or *fen'*), of benzene or of phenyl. [Gr. *phainein*, to show, because obtained in the manufacture of illuminating gas.]

phengite, *fen'jit*, *n.* a transparent stone used by the ancients for windows, prob. selenite: sometimes applied to kinds of mica.—Also phengites (*fen-jit-iz*). [Gr. *phengitēs*—*phengos*, light.]

phenocryst, *fen'-o-krist*, *n.* a larger crystal in a porphyritic rock. [Gr. *phainein*, to show, and crystal.]

phenol, *fe'no*, *n.* carboic acid, a weak acid, C_6H_5OH , got as hygroscopic needles from coal-tar, a powerful disinfectant: extended to the class of aromatic compounds with one or more hydroxyl groups directly attached to the benzene nucleus, weak acids with reactions of alcohols.—*n.* phen'olate, a salt of a phenol.—*adj.* phenol'ic.—*n.* phenolphthalein (*fe'-no'-fthal'i-in*, or *-thal'*), a substance ($C_{20}H_{14}O_4$) got from phenol and phthalic anhydride, used as an indicator for weak acids.—phenolic resins, a group of plastics made from a phenol and an aldehyde. [See phene; -ol from alcohol.]

phenology, phaenology, *fe'-no'-lo-jí*, *n.* the study of organisms as affected by climate, esp. dates of seasonal phenomena, as opening of flowers, arrival of migrants.—*adj.* phenological (*-lo-jí*).—*n.* phenologist. [Gr. *phainein*, to show, *logos*, discourse.]

phenomenon, now rarely phenomenon, *fi-nom'i-on* or *-non*, *n.* anything directly apprehended by the senses or one of them: an event that may be observed: the appearance which anything makes to our consciousness, as distinguished from what it is in itself: (loosely) a remarkable or unusual person, thing, or appearance, a prodigy:—*pl.* phenom'ena.—*adj.* phenom'enal, pertaining to a phenomenon: of the nature of a phenomenon.—*v.t.* phenom'enalise, to represent as a phenomenon.—*ns.* phenom'enalism, the philosophical doctrine that the phenomenal and the real are identical: that phenomena are the only realities.—also externalism; phenom'enalist.—*adj.* phenom'enalist'ic.—*n.* phenomenality (*-al'i-ti*), the character of being phenomenal.—*adv.* phenom'enally.—*v.i.* phenom'enise, to bring into the world of experience.—*ns.* phenom'enism, phenomenism; phenom'enist.—*adj.* phenomenological.—*n.* phenomenology, the science, or a description, of phenomena: the philosophy of Edmund Husserl (1859-1938)—opposed to positivism, and concerned with the experiences of the self. [Gr. *phainomenon*, *pl. -a*, neut. pr.p. pass. of *phainein*, to show.]

phenotype, *fen'-o-tip*, *n.* one of a group of individuals all of which have a similar appearance regardless of their factorial constitution—opp. to genotype: a type determined by visible characteristics.—*adj.* phenotyp'ic(al) (*-tip'*). [Gr. *phainein*, to show, and type.]

phenyl, *fe'nil*, *n.* an organic radical, C_6H_5 , found in benzene, phenol, &c.—*adj.* phenyl'ic. [phene, and Gr. *hýlē*, material.]

pheon, *fe'an*, *n.* (her.) the barbed head of a dart or arrow, esp. as a heraldic bearing. [Origin unknown.]

Pherecratic, *fer-e-kra't'ik*, Pherecrataean, *-kro-tē'an*, *adj.* of the Greek poet Pherecrates.—*n.* a metre used by him, spondee, dactyl, spondee, with variations.

phese. See feeze.

phew, *fū*, *interj.* an exclamation of petty vexation, unexpected difficulty, impatience, relief, contempt, &c. [A half-formed whistle.]

phi, *fi*, *fē*, *n.* the twenty-first letter (φ, ϕ) of the Greek alphabet, orig. as aspirated *p* (as in *upheave*), now pronounced as *f* and transliterated *phi*: as a Greek numeral φ=500, ϕ=500,000. [Gr. *phēi*.]

phial, *fi'al*, *n.* a vessel for liquids, esp. now a small medicine-bottle.—*v.t.* to put or keep in a phial:—*pr. p.* phial'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* phial'ed.—*adj.* phial'iform, saucer-shaped. [L. *phiala*—Gr. *phialē*, a broad shallow bowl.]

Phi Beta Kappa, *fi' or fe', bē' or bā'tā káp'ā*, the oldest of the American college Greek letter societies. [Gr. Φ.Β.Κ., the initial letters of its motto—*Philosophia biou kybernetēs*, Philosophy is the guide of life.]

philabeg. See filibeg.

Philadelphian, *fil-a-del'fi-an*, *adj.* of the Pergamene city of Philadelphia or Philadelphēia (Ala-shehr): of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: of a mystic sect emphasising brotherly love, founded in London in 1652 under the influence of Boehme.—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Philadelphia: a member of the sect. [Gr. *philein*, to love, *adelphos*, a brother, *adelphē*, a sister.]

philamot. See filemot.

Philander, *fil-an-dər*, *n.* a conventional proper name for a lover: philander, a lover: a dangler after women: a male flirt: a philandering.—*v.i.* to make love: to flirt or coquet.—*n.* philan'derer. [Gr. *philandros*, fond of men or of a husband—*philein*, to love, *andros*, a man, husband: misapplied as if meaning a loving man.]

philanthropy, *fil-an-thro-pi*, *n.* love of mankind, esp. as shown in services to general welfare.—*ns.* philanthrope (*fil-an-thrōp*), philan'tropist, one who tries to benefit mankind.—*adj.* philanthropic (*-thrōp'ik*), -al, doing good to others, benevolent.—*adv.* philanthrop'ically. [Gr. *philanthrōpía*—*philein*, to love, *anthrōpos*, a man.]

philately, *fil-at'i-lí*, *n.* the study and collection of postage and revenue stamps and labels.—*adj.* philatelic (*fil-a-tel'ik*).—*n.* philat'elist. [Fr. *philatélic*, invented in 1864—Gr. *philein*, to love, *atēis*, tax-free—a, priv., *telos*, tax.]

philharmonic, *fil-ār-mon'ik*, also *-hār-*, *-or*, *adj.* loving music.—philharmonic pitch, a musical pitch slightly higher than French pitch (439 vibrations a second for A). [Gr. *philein*, to love, *harmonia*, harmony.]

philhellenic, *fil-hel'en'ik*, or *-en'ik*, *adj.* loving Greece: favouring the Greeks.—*ns.* philhellene (*-hel'en*), philhellenist (*-hel-in-ist*), a supporter of Greece, esp. in 1821-32; philhell'enism. [Gr. *philein*, to love, *Hellēn*, a Greek.]

p(h)ilhorse, *fil'hors*, *pi'hors*, *n.* (Shak.). Same as fillhorse or thillhorse. [See fill (2), thill.]

philibeg. See filibeg.

Philipian, *fil-ip'i-an*, *n.* a native of Philippi in Macedonia.—Also *adj.*

Philippic, *fil-ip'ik*, *n.* one of the three orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon: any discourse full of invective.—*v.i.* Phil'ippise, to side with Philip: to utter an oracle inspired by Philip, or by bribery of the prevailing power. [Gr. *philippikos*, *philippizein*—*Philippos*, Philip.]

philippina, philippine. Same as philopoena.

Philistine, *fil-is'tin* (U.S. *fil-is'tin*), *n.* one of the ancient inhabitants of south-west Palestine, enemies of the Israelites: a name applied by German students to persons not connected with the university (also Philis'ter; Ger.): (also philistine) a person of material outlook indifferent to culture:

(*slang*) an enemy: (*slang*) a bailiff.—*adj.* Phil-
ist'ean, Philis'tian (both *Milt.*), Phil'istine.—
v.t. Phil'istine (-*tin*).—*n.* Phil'istinism. [Gr.
Philistinos.—Heb. P'lishtim.]

phillipsite, fil'ips-it, *n.* a zeolite, hydrated silicate
of potassium, calcium,
shaped by twinning.

Phillyrea, fil-ir'-ā, *r.*
Mediterranean shrubs
[Gr. philýrēā, mock privet.]

philo-, phil-, in composition, loving: friend. [Gr.

philein, to love, philos, friend, loved.]

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the lily family.—New Zealand flax or flax-lily. [Latinised.—*Gr. phormion*, mat, faggot, kind of sage.] phosphene, *fos'jēn*, *n.* a poisonous gas, carbonyl chloride (COCl_2) prepared from carbon monoxide and chlorine in sunlight. [*Gr. phōs*, light, and the root of *gignesthai*, to be produced.] phosphene, *fos'jēn*, *n.* light seen when the eyeball is pressed. [*Gr. phōs*, light, *phainein*, to show.] Phosphorus, *fos'fōr-əs*, *n.* the morning-star: phosphorus, a non-metallic element, of atomic number 15, a waxy, poisonous, and inflammable substance giving out light in the dark.—*n.* phosphate (*fos'fāt*), a salt of phosphoric acid.—*adj.* phosphatic (*fos'fat'ik*), of the nature of, or containing, a phosphate.—*ns.* phosphaturia (*fos-fat-ū'ri-ā*), excess of phosphates in the urine; phosphide (*-id*), a compound of phosphorus and another element; phosphine (*-fēn*, *-fin*), phosphuretted hydrogen gas (PH_3): extended to substances analogous to amines with phosphorus instead of nitrogen; phosphite, a salt of phosphorous acid; phosphonium, the radical PH_4 , analogous to ammonium; Phosphor, the morning-star: phosphor, phosphorus: a phosphorescent or fluorescent substance generally.—*v.t.* phosphorate, to combine or impregnate with phosphorus: to make phosphorescent.—*n.* phosphor-bronze, an alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus.—*v.i.* phosphoresce, to shine in the dark like phosphorus.—*n.* phosphorescence.—*adj.* phosphorescent.—*n.* phosphoret (or *-et'*; *obs.*), a phosphide.—*adj.* phosphoretted (or *-et'*) (see phosphuretted); phosphoric (*fos'fōr'ik*), of or like phosphorus: phosphorescent: (*chem.*) containing phosphorus in higher valency (phosphoric acid, any of the acids orthophosphoric, H_3PO_4 , metaphosphoric, HPO_3 , pyrophosphoric acid, $\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$; phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5).—*v.t.* phosphorise, to combine or impregnate with phosphorus: to make phosphorescent.—*ns.* phosphorism, (*obs.*) phosphorescence: poisoning by phosphorus; phosphorite, impure massive apatite.—*adj.* phosphorous, phosphorescent: (*chem.*) containing phosphorus in lower valency (phosphorous acid, H_3PO_3 ; phosphorous anhydride, P_2O_3).—*n.* phosphuret (*fos'fūr-et* or *-et'*; *obs.*), a phosphide.—*adj.* phosphuretted (or *-et'*), combined with phosphorus (phosphuretted or phosphorettered hydrogen, phosphine).—*n.* phossy-jaw, necrosis of the jawbone with fatty degeneration of the kidney, common among match-makers when y
phorus, *phōros*, *phōs*, light.
phot, *fo't*, *fo't*, *n.* unit of illumination, that of a point source of one standard candle on a surface everywhere 1 cm. distant.—*adj.* photic (*fo't'ic*), of light: light-giving: sensitive to light: accessible to light.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) photics, optics.—*n.* photism, sensation of light accompanying another sensation or thought. [*Gr. phōs*, *phōtor*, light.] phot-, *fo't*-, photo-, *phōtō-*, in composition, light: photographic.—*n.*, *v.t.*, *adj.* photo, a colloquial abbreviation of photograph.—*ic.*—*ns.* photocell, a photoelectric cell; photo-composition, (*print.*) setting of copy by projecting images of letters successively on a sensitive material; photo-emission, emission of electrons from the surface of a body on which light falls; photo-engraving, photo-etching, any process of engraving or of etching by the aid of photography; photo-finish, a race finish in which a special type of photography is used to show the winner, &c.: a neck and neck finish of any contest.—*adj.* photo-mechanical, pertaining to mechanical printing from a photographically prepared plate.—*adv.* photomechanically.—*ns.* photo-process, any process by which a matrix for printing is got by photographic means; photo-receptor, a nerve-ending receiving light-stimuli; photo-relief, a plate or image in relief got by photographic means.—*adj.* photo-sensitive, affected by light, visible or invisible. [*Gr. phōs*, *phōtor*, light.] photoconductivity, *fo-tō-kon-duk-tiv'ē-tē*, *n.* property of varying conductivity under influence of light.

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'e-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

with phrenitis.—*n.* phreni'tis, inflammation of the brain: brain-fever.—*adj.* phrenolog'ic (*frén-'), -al.*—*adv.* phrenolog'ically.—*v.t.* phrenol'ogise, to examine phrenologically.—*ns.* phrenol'ogist; phrenol'ogy, a would-be science of mental faculties supposed to be located in various parts of the skull and investigable by feeling the bumps on the outside of the head.—phren'sical, phren'sy, phrentick, old forms of frenzical, frenzy, frantic (or phrenetic). [Gr. *phrén, phrenos*, midriff, supposed seat of passions, mind, will.]
phrontistery, *frón'tis-ta-ri*, *n.* a thinking-place. [Gr. *phrontistérion*—*phrontistēs*, a thinker—*phron-ein*, to think; applied by Aristophanes to the school of Socrates.]

Phrygian, *frí'i-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Phrygia in Asia Minor, or to its people.—*n.* a native of Phrygia: a Montanist: the language of the ancient Phrygians.—Phrygian cap, a conical cap with the top turned forward; Phrygian mode, in ancient Greek music, a mode of two tetrachords with a semitone in the middle of each and a whole tone between the tetrachords (as: *defg; abcd*; but reckoned downwards by the Greeks): in old Church music, an authentic mode extending from *e* to *e*, with *e* as its final.

phthalic, (*f*) *thal'ik*, *adj.* applied to three acids, $C_6H_4(COOH)_2$, and an anhydride, derived from naphthalene.—*ns.* phthal'ein (*i-in*), any one of a very important class of dye-yielding materials formed by the union of phenols with phthalic anhydride; phthal'in, a colourless crystalline compound obtained by reducing a phthalicin.

phthirus, *thí'ris*, also *fthí' rí'*, *n.* infestation with lice. *phthalin*, *n.* a louse.]

phthisis, *thí'sis*, also *fthí' rí'*, *n.* wasting disease: tuberculosis, esp. of the lungs.—*n.* phthisic (*it'ik*), sometimes *thí'sik*, *fthí'sik*, (*it'sik*), phthisis: vaguely, a lung or throat disease.—*adj.* phthisical (*it'ik*), phthis'icky. [Gr. *phthisis*—*phthi(n)ein*, to waste away.]

phut, *fut*, *adv.* to grief, ruin, or collapse. [Hind. *phatná*, to split.]

PH (=value) (*p* and *H* may also be written in various other styles), *pe-ách* (*val'ú*), *n.* a number used to express very small degrees of acidity or alkalinity in solutions—the logarithm to the base 10 of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions in the solution.

phyco-, *fi-kó-*, in composition, seaweed.—*ns.* phyco-cyan, phyco-cyanin (*-sí'an, -a-min*; Gr. *hyaneos*, dark blue), a blue pigment in algae; phyco-erythrin (*-e-rith'rin*; Gr. *erythros*, red), a red pigment in algae.—*adj.* phycol'ogical.—*ns.* phy-cologist (*-kol'ó-jist*); phycol'ogy, the study of algae.—*pl.* Phycomycetes (*-mí-sé'téz*; Gr. *mykētes*, *pl. of mykēs*, a fungus), a class of fungi showing affinities with the green seaweeds.—*ns.* phytophacin (*-fē'in*; Gr. *phaios*, grey), a brown pigment in seaweeds; phyco-xanthin (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow), a yellow pigment in diatoms, brown seaweeds, &c. [Gr. *phykos*, seaweed.]

phylactery, *fi-lak'ta-ri*, *n.* a charm or amulet: among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with certain passages of Scripture, worn in a box on the left arm or forehead: a reminder: ostentatious display of religious forms: a case for relics: in mediæval art, a scroll at the mouth of a figure in a picture bearing the words he is supposed to speak.—*adj.* phylacteric (*-lér'ik*), -al. [Gr. *phylaktērion*—*phylax*, a guard.]

phyle, *fi'lē*, *n.* a tribe or division of the people of a state in ancient Greece, at first on a kinship, later on a local basis.—*ns.* phylarch (*fi'lárk*), the chief officer of a tribe: in Athens, the commander of the cavalry of a tribe; phyl'archy, the office of phylarch. [Gr. *phylē*.]

phytic, *fi-lē'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to a phylum: according to descent. [Gr. *phylētikos*—*phylē*.]

phyllary, *fil'á-ri*, *n.* an involucral bract. [Gr. *phyl-larion*, dim. of *phyllon*, leaf.]

phyllite, *fil'it*, *n.* a rock intermediate between clay-slate and mica-schist. [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.]

phyloclade, *fil'ó-klád*, *n.* a branch with the form

and functions of a leaf. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, *klados*, shoot.]

phyllode, *fil'ód*, *n.* a petiole with the appearance and function of a leaf-blade.—*n.* phyll'ody (*-ó-dy*), transformation of flower parts into leaves.—*adj.* phyll'oid, leaf-like. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, *eidos*, form.]

phyllomania, *fil-ó-má'ni-á*, *n.* abnormally excessive production of leaves. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, *maníá*, madness.]

phyllome, *fil'óm*, *n.* any leaf or homologue of a leaf. [Gr. *phyl-lōma*, foliage.]

phyllophagous, *fi-lóf'á-gús*, *adj.* leaf-eating. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, *phagein*, to eat.]

phyllopod, *fil'ó-pód*, *n.* a crustacean of the order Phyllopoda (*-óp'á-dá*), entomostraca with foliaceous legs. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

phyllon, *fil'ón*, or *-ón'*, *n.* vitamin K₁, quinone.]

phyllotaxy, *fi-lótá-xi*, *n.* the disposition of leaves on the stem.—Also phyll'otaxy.—*adj.* phyllo-tactic, -al. [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, *taxis*, arrangement.]

Phylloxera, *fil-ok-sé'rā*, *n.* a genus of insects of a family akin to green-fly, very destructive to vines. [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, *xeros*, dry.]

phylogeny, *fi-lóf'i-ni*, *n.* evolutionary pedigree or genealogical history—also phylogenesis (*fi-ló-jen'i-sis*)—*adj.* phylogenetic.—*adv.* phylogenet'ically. [Gr. *phylon*, race, *genesis*, origin.]

phylum, *fi'l'm*, *n.* a main division of the animal or the vegetable kingdom:—*pl.* phy'la. [Gr. *phylon*, race.]

Physalia, *fi-sá'li-á*, *n.* a genus of large oceanic colonial hydrozoa with a floating bladder—*Portu-guese mon-of-war*.—*ns.* Physalis (*fís' or fí-sá-lis*), the Cape gooseberry genus of Solanaceae, with persistent bladder calyx; Physeter (*fi-sé'ter*), a sperm whale. [Gr. *physallis*, a bladder, *phýstēr*, a blower, a whale, bellows—*physacim*, to blow.]

physarmonica, *fi-sár-mon'i-ká*, *n.* an early form of harmonium. [Gr. *phýsa*, bellows, and *harmonica*.]

physic, *fiz'ik*, *n.* (*orig.*) natural philosophy, physics: the science, art, or practice of medicine: a medicine: anything healing or wholesome.—*adj.* (*obs.*) physical, natural: (*obs.*) medicinal.—*v.t.* to give medicine to: to heal:—*pr.p.* phys'icking; *pat.* and *pa.p.* phys'icked.—*adj.* phys'ical, pertaining to the world of matter and energy, or its study, natural philosophy: material: (*obs.*) materialistic: bodily: (*rare*) medical: (*obs.*) medicinal: (*Shak.*) wholesome.—*adv.* phys'ically.—*ns.* physician (*fi-zish'n*), one skilled in the use of physic or the art of healing: one legally qualified to practise medicine: one who makes use of medicines and treatment, distinguished from a surgeon who practises manual operations: a doctor: (*fig.*) a healer or healing influence; physic'iancy, post or office of physician; physic'ianer, (*rare*) a physician; physic'ianship; phys'icism (*-íz'm*), belief in the material or physical as opposed to the spiritual; phys'icist (*-sist*), a student of nature: one versed in physics, a natural philosopher: one who believes the phenomena of life are purely physical.—*adj.* phys'icky, like medicine.—*n.* phys'ic-nut, the purgative seed of the tropical American *Jatropha Curcas*, a tree of the spurge family.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) phys'ics, (*orig.*) natural science in general: (*now*) natural philosophy, the science of the properties (other than chemical) of matter and energy.—physical astronomy, the study of the physical condition and chemical composition of the heavenly bodies; physical chemistry, the study of the dependence of physical properties on chemical composition, and of the physical changes accompanying chemical reactions; physical force, force applied outwardly to the body, as distinguished from persuasion, &c.; physical geography, the study of the earth's natural features—its mountain-chains, ocean-currents, &c.; physic garden, (*orig.*) a garden of medicinal plants: a botanic garden. [Gr. *physikos*, natural—*phýsís*, nature.]

physiocracy, *fiz-i-ók'rá-si*, *n.* government, accord-

ing to François Quesnay (1694-1774) and his followers, by a natural order inherent in society, land and its products the only true source of wealth, direct taxation of land the only proper source of revenue.—*n.* phys'ocrat (ô-krat'), one who maintains these opinions.—*adj.* physio-ocrat'ic. [Gr. *physis*, nature, *kratein*, to rule.]
 physiognomy, fiz-i-og'ni-mi or -on'a-mi, *n.* the art of judging character from appearance, esp. from the face: the face as an index of the mind: (*vulg.*) the face: the general appearance of anything: character, aspect.—*adj.* physiognomic (nom'), —*al.* —*adv.* physiognomically. —*n.* physiognomist. [Gr. *physiognōmía*, a shortened form of *physiognōmōnīa*—*physis*, nature, *gnōmōn*, —*onōs*, an interpreter.]

physiography, fiz-i-og'ra-fi, *n.* description of nature, descriptive science: physical geography.—*n.* physiographer.—*adj.* physiographic (ô-graf'ik), —*al.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, *graphein*, to describe.]

physioly, fiz-i-ol'ô-ri, *n.* nature-worship.—*n.* physiol'ater, a nature-worshipper. [Gr. *physis*, nature, *latreia*, worship.]

physiology, fiz-i-ol'ô-ji, *n.* the science of the processes of life in animals and plants.—*adj.* physiologic (ô-loj'ik), —*al.* —*adv.* physiologically.—*ns.* physiologist: physiologus, a bestiary. [Gr. *physis*, nature, *logos*, discourse.]

physiotherapy, fiz-i-ô-ther'a-pi, *n.* treatment of disease by natural remedies, as massage, fresh air, electricity.—Also physiotherapeutics (pât'iks).—*adj.* physiotherapeut'ic.—*n.* physiotherapist. [Gr. *therapeia*, treatment.]

physique, fiz-ik', *n.* bodily type, build, or constitution. [Fr.]

physiethism, fiz-i-thē-izm, *n.* the ascription of physical form and attributes to deity: deification of powers of nature.—*adj.* physithetic. [Gr. *physis*, nature, *theos*, god.]

phyto-, fî-tô-, in composition, plant.—*ns.* phyto-benthos (ben'thos; Gr. *benthos*, depth), plants living at the bottom of water collectively; phyto-genesis, phyto-geny (toj'i-mi), evolution of plants.—*adj.* phyto-genetic, —*al.* relating to phyto-genesis; phyto-genic (jen'ik), of vegetable origin.—*n.* phyto-geog'raper.—*adj.* phyto-geograph'ic.—*ns.* phyto-geography, the geography of plant distribution; phyto-geographer, a descriptive botanist.—*adj.* phyto-graph'ic.—*ns.* phyto-graphy, descriptive botany; Phytolacca (see lac), the pokeweed genus, giving name to the family Phytolaccae, allied to the pinks and the goosefoots.—*adj.* toj'ogist, a botanist; phytopathologic-al.—*ns.* phytopathology (Gr. *pothos*, suffering), the study of plant diseases.—*adj.* phytophagic (foj'ik), phytophagous (toj'a-gos; Gr. *phogcin*, to eat), plant-eating.—*ns.* phytoplank'ton (Gr. *plankton*, wandering), vegetable plankton; phyto'sis, presence of vegetable parasites or disease caused by them; phytosterol (toj'to-rol; formed on the model of *cholesterol*), a substance very like cholesterol got from plants; phyto'tomist; phytotomy (toj'a-mi; Gr. *tomē*, a cut), plant anatomy. [Gr. *phuton*, plant.]

pl, pi, pē, *n.* the sixteenth letter (Π, π) of the Greek alphabet, answering to the Roman P: as a numeral π stands for 80, π for 80,000: (moth.) a symbol for the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter, approx. 3.14159. [Gr. *pei*, pī.]

pl (print). Same as pic.

pl, pi, *adj.* (long) an abbreviation of plous: religious: sanctimonious.—*n.* a pious, religious, or sanctimonious person or talk.—*n.* pl'-jaw, sermonising: an admonition.

plā, pē'ô, *n.* a tropical monocotyledonous plant (Tacea: fam. Taccaceae) with a rhizome yielding E. India or Madagascar arrowroot. [Polynesian name.]

placcvole, pyô-chô'vo-lā, *adj.* (mus.) pleasant, playful. [It.]

placular, pl-ok'û-lar, *adj.* expiatory: requiring expiation: atrociously bad.—*n.* placrularity (lor-i-iti). [L. *pidculum*, sacrifice—*pidre*, to expiate—*pius*, pious.]

plastic, pi-as', pyas, *v.i.* in horsemanship, to advance at a piaffer.—*n.* piaffer, a gait in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as a trot, but more slowly.—Also Spanish-walk. [Fr. *piaffer*.]
 pia mater, pi'â-mat'er, *n.* the vascular membrane investing the brain: (Shak.) the brain. [L. *pia mōter*, tender mother, a mediaeval translation of Ar. *umm raqīqah*, thin mother.]

pianoforte, pyâ-nô-for-ti, or pē-â', generally shortened to piano (pyâ'nô, pē-â'nô), *n.* a musical instrument with wires struck by hammers moved by keys:—*pl.* pianofortes, pian'os.—*ns.* pianette (pē-â-net'), a small upright piano; pianino (pyâ-nē'nô, pē-â-nē'nô), (orig.) an upright piano: a small upright piano; pianism, the technique of the pianoforte.—*adj.* and *adv.* pianissmo (pyâ-nēs-i-mô, pē-â-nis-i-mô), very soft.—*n.* pianist (pē-â-nist; also pyan', pē-on'ist), one who plays the pianoforte, esp. expertly—also (Fr.) pianiste (pē-â-nēst'), sometimes used as fem.—*adj.* pianist'ic.—*adj.* and *adv.* piano (pyô'nô, pē-ô'nô), soft, pianissimo (pyâ-nis-si-mô, pē-â-nis-si-mô), very soft: pianissimo (pyâ-nis-si-mô, pē-â-nis-si-mô), a piano with a mechanism for playing the piano by means of a perforated roll (registered trade-name); pian'no-or-gan, a piano like a barrel-organ, played by mechanical means; pian'o-play'er, a mechanical contrivance for playing the piano: a pianist; pian'o-school, a school where piano-playing is taught: a method or book of instruction for the piano; pian'o-stool, a stool usually adjustable in height for a pianist; pian'o-wire, wire used for piano strings, and for deep-sea soundings, &c.—player piano, a piano with a piano-player. [It. *piano*, soft—L. *plānus*, level, and *forte*, loud—L. *fortis*, strong.]

plariat, pi'â-rist, *n.* one of a religious congregation for the education of the poor, founded in Rome in 1597 by Joseph Calasanza. [L. *patrēs scholārum piārum*, fathers of pious schools.]

piassava, pē-â-â-vô, piassaba, -bâ, *n.* a coarse stiff fibre used for making brooms, &c., got from Brazilian palms, *Attalea* (coquilla) and *Leopoldinia* (chiquichiqui): the tree yielding it. [Port. from Tupi.]

piastre, pi-as'ter, *n.* a silver coin of varying value, used in Turkey (100 piastres = £1) and elsewhere: the Spanish dollar. [Fr.,—It. *piatra*, a leaf of metal; see plaster.]

piazza, pē-ôl'sâ, also pē-ad'zâ, pē-az'â, *n.* a place or square surrounded by buildings: (erroneously) a walk under a roof supported by pillars: (U.S.) a veranda.—*adj.* piazz'lan. [It.,—L. *platea*—Gr. *plateia*, a street (fem. of *platys*, broad).]

piibroch, pē-bro'hk, *n.* a form of bagpipe music, variations on a theme. [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music—*piobair*, a piper—*piob*, from Eng. pipe.]

pica, pi'kâ, *n.* a size of type, 12-point, giving about 6 lines to the inch: (small pica, 11-point). [Possibly used for printing *pica*; see pic (2).]

Pica, pi'kâ, *n.* the magpie genus: pica, a craving for unsuitable food. [L. *pica*, magpie.]

pleador, pik-a-dôr, *n.* a mounted bull-fighter with a lance. [Sp.,—pica, a pike.]

pleamar, pik'a-môr, *n.* a bitter oily liquid got from tar. [L. *pix*, *piceis*, pitch, *omârus*, bitter.]

picarian, pik-â-ri-an, *adj.* belonging to an obsolete order (Pica'riac) of birds including the woodpeckers.—*n.* any member of the order. [L. *picaur*, woodpecker.]

picaroon, pik-a-roon', *n.* one who lives by his wits: a cheat: a pirate.—*adj.* picarcesque (resh').—picarcesque novels, the tales of Spanish rogue and vagabond life, much in vogue in the 17th century: novels of like type. [Sp. *picarón*, augmentative of *picaro*, rogue.]

pleayune, pik-a-un', *n.* a small coin worth 6½ cents, current in United States before 1857: a five-cent piece, or other small coin: anything of little or no value.—*adj.* petty.—*adj.* picayun'ish. [Prov. *picatoun*, an old Piedmontese copper coin.]

piccadill, pik-â-dil, pikadell, -del, piccadillo, -dillô, piccadilly, -i, *n.* (obs.) a cut or vandyked edging, esp. to a woman's collar: a wide high collar of the early 17th century: a stiff support

for a collar or ruff: (in the form *piccadilly*) a man's standing-up collar with the points turned over, first worn about 1870. [Cf. *Sp. picadillo*, a kind of hash.]

piccalilli, *pick'-lil-i*, *n.* a pickle of various vegetable substances with mustard and spices. [Ety. dub.]

piccaninny, *pickaninny*, *pick'-nin-i*, *n.* a little child: a negro child.—*adj.* very little. [Port. *pequeno*, dim. of *pequeno*, little, or possibly *Sp. pequeño niño*, little child.]

piccolo, *pick'-lō*, *n.* a small flute, an octave higher than the ordinary flute: an organ stop of similar tone:—*pl.* *picc'olos*. [It., little.]

pie, *pi*, *n.sing* and *pl.* a money of account and coin, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; (new pie) $\frac{1}{16}$ rupee. [Hind. *paisā*.]

Picea, *pi'-i-ā*, *pi'-i-ā*, *n.* the spruce genus of conifers. [*L. picea*, pitch-pine—*pix*, pitch.]

picaceous, *pi'-i-as*, *pi'-i(-i)-as*, *adj.* like pitch: inflammable: black: reddish black.—*n.* *picene* (*pi'sen*), a hydrocarbon ($C_{21}H_{44}$) got from tar. [*L. picus*—*pix*, pitch.]

pichichiago, *pick-i-si-ā-gō*, or *-ā-gō*, *n.* a small burrowing South American armadillo. [Amer. Indian.]

pichurim, *pick'-oo-rim*, *n.* a South American tree (*Nectandra puchury*) of the laurel family: its aromatic kernel (also pichurim bean). [Port. *pichurim*—*Tupl puchury*.]

picine. See *Picus*.

pick, *pick*, *n.* a tool for breaking ground, rock, &c., with head pointed at one end or both, and handle fitted to the middle: a pointed hammer: an instrument of various kinds for picking: an act, opportunity, or right of choice: a portion picked: the best or choicest: dirt on a printing type: (*Northern dial.*) a diamond in cards, also a spade.—*v.t.* to break up, dress, or remove with a pick: to make with a pick or by plucking: to poke or pluck at, as with a sharp instrument or the nails: to clear, to remove, or to gather, by single small acts: to detach, extract, or take separately and lift or remove: to pluck: to pull apart: to cull: to select, esp. one by one or bit by bit: to peck, bite, or nibble: to eat in small quantities or delicately: to open (as a lock) by a sharp instrument or other unapproved means: to rifle by stealth: to seek and find a pretext for (as a quarrel): (*U.S.*) to tidy up.—*v.i.* to use a pick: to eat by morsels: to pilfer.—*n.* *pick'-cheese*, the blue or the great timouse: the fruit of the mallow.—*adj.* *picked* (*piht*), selected, hence the choicest or best: (*Shak.*) exquisite, refined, punctilious: having spines or prickles, sharp-pointed.—*ns.* *pick'-ed-ness*; *pick'-er*, one who picks or gathers up: a tool or machine for picking: one who removes defects from and finishes electrotype plates: a pilferer; *pick'-ery*, (*Scots law*) pilfering; *pick'-ing*, the action of the verb to pick: the quantity picked: that which is left to be picked: dabbling in stoneworking: the final finishing of woven fabrics by removing burs, &c.: removing defects from electrotype plates: (in *pl.*) odd gains or perquisites; *pick'-lock*, an instrument for picking or opening locks; *pick'-me-up*, a stimulating drink; *pick'-pocket*, one who picks or steals from other people's pockets; *pick'-purse*, one who steals the purse or from the purse of another; *pick'-thank*, one who seeks to ingratiate himself by officious favours, or by tale-bearing; *pick'-tooth*, a toothpick; *pick'-up*, an act of picking up: reception: a recovery: a thing or person picked up: accelerating power: a device for picking up an electric current: a device enabling gramophone records to be reproduced electrically through a radio loud-speaker: a game, or a team, for which the captains pick their men alternately.—*adj.* for picking up: *picked up*—*pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault with one; *pick at*, to find fault with; *pick oakum*, to make oakum by untwisting old ropes; *pick off*, to select from a number and shoot: to detach and remove; *pick on*, (*U.S.*) to single out, esp. for anything unpleasant: to nag at: to carp at; *pick one's way*, to choose carefully where to put one's feet, as on dirty ground; *pick out*, to make out, distinguish: to pluck out: to select from a number: to mark with spots of colour,

&c.; *pick over*, to go over and select; *pick to pieces*, to pull asunder: to criticise adversely in detail; *pick up*, to lift from the ground, floor, &c.: to improve gradually: to gain strength bit by bit: to take into a vehicle, or into one's company: to scrape acquaintance informally with: to acquire as occasion offers: to gain: to come upon, make out, distinguish (as a signal, a track, a comet, &c.). [Ety. obscure; cf. *peck*, *plike*, *pick*.]

pick, *pick*, a Northern form of *pitch* (*x*): also of *pitch* (*z*), *esp. v.i.* to throw the shuttle across the loom, and *n.* a throw of the shuttle, or a weft thread: also a form of *pique*.

pickaback, *pick'-bak*, *adv.* and *adj.* on the back like a pack.—*n.* a ride on one's back.—Also *pick'back*, *pick'apack*. [Connexion with *pick* (*pitch*), *pack*, and *back* obscure.]

pickaxe, *pick'-aks*, *n.* a picking tool, with a point at one end of the head and a cutting blade at the other, used in digging. [M.E. *pickis*—O.Fr. *picois*, a mattock, *pieger*, to pierce, *pie*, a pick.]

pickeer, *pi'-kēr*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to forage: to skirmish: to scout (*obs.*) to flirt.—*n.* *pickeer'er*. [Ety. dub.]

pickelhaube, *pick'-l-how'-ba*, *n.* a German spiked helmet. [Ger.]

pickerel, *pick'-er-el*, *n.* a young pike: (*U.S.*) a pike, esp. of smaller species.—*n.* *pick'-erel-weed*, pondweed: (*U.S.*) *Pontederia*. [pick.]

picket, *pick'-it*, *n.* a pointed stake or peg driven into the ground for fortification, tethering, military punishment, surveying, or other purpose: a surveyor's mark: a small outpost, patrol, or body of men set apart for some special duty: *picket-duty*: a person or group set to watch and dissuade those who go to work during a strike: the old military punishment of standing on one foot on a pointed stake.—*v.t.* to tether to a stake: to strengthen or surround with pickets: to peg down: to subject to the picket: to post as a picket: to deal with as a picket or by means of pickets: to place pickets at or near.—*v.i.* to act as picket:—*pr.p.* *pick'cting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *pick'cted*.—Also *pliquet*, *pliquet*.—*ns.* *pick'ct-duty*; *pick'cter*, one who pickets in a labour dispute; *pick'ct-fence*, (*U.S.*) a fence of pales; *pick'ct-guard*, a guard kept in readiness in case of alarm. [Fr. *piequet*, dim. of *pie*, a pickaxe.]

pickle, *pick'-l*, *n.* a liquid, esp. brine or vinegar, in which food is preserved: an article of food preserved in such liquid: (*pl.*) preserved onions, cucumber, &c., as a condiment: acid or other liquid used for cleansing or treatment in manufacture: a plight: (*coll.*) a troublesome child.—*v.t.* to preserve with salt, vinegar, &c.: to rub with salt or salt and vinegar, as an old naval punishment: to clean or treat with acid or other chemical.—*adj.* *pick'led*, treated with a pickle: (*slang*) drunk.—*ns.* *pick'le-berring*, a pickled herring: (*obs.*) a merry-andrew; *pick'ler*, one who pickles: a vessel for pickling: an article suitable, or grown, for pickling.—have a rod in *pickle*, to have a punishment ready. [M.E. *pekkile*, *pykyl*, *pekkyl*, *pykulle*; cf. Du. *pekel*; Ger. *pekel*.]

pickle, *pick'-l*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a small quantity: a grain of corn. [Origin unknown.]

pickle, *pick'-l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to peck: to pick: to eat sparingly: to pilfer. [Dim. or freq. of *pick*.]

pickmaw, *pick'-maw*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the black-headed gull. [Perh. *pick* (*pitch*), *maw* (*mew*).]

Pickwickian, *pick'-wik-i-an*, *adj.* relating to or resembling Mr *Pickwick*, the hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.—*n.* a member of the Pickwick Club.—in a *Pickwickian* sense, in a recondite or merely imaginary sense—a phrase by which a member of the Pickwick Club explained away unparliamentary language.

picnic, *pick'-nik*, *n.* (*orig.*) a fashionable social entertainment, towards which each person contributed a share of the food: an open-air repast of a number of persons on a country excursion: an undertaking that is mere child's play, often ironically.—*adj.* of or for a picnic: *picnicking*.—*v.t.* to have a picnic.—*pr.p.* *pic'nic'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *pic'nic'ed*.—*n.* *pic'nicker*.—*adj.* *pic'nicky*. [Fr. *piquique*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'-a-mont*, *in'finit*, *ran'dom*

picot, *pī-kō'*, *n.* a loop in an ornamental edging: a raised knot in embroidery.—*v.t.* to ornament with picots.—*adj.* *picoté* (*pē-kō-tō*). [Fr. *picot*, point, prick.]

picotee, *pī-kō-tē'*, *n.* a florists' variety of carnation, orange, speckled, now edged with a different colour. [Fr. *picoté*, pricked.]

picotille, *pī-kō-til*, *n.* a dark spinel containing iron, magnesium, and chromium. [From *Picot*, Baron de la Pérouse, who described it.]

piecquet. See *picket*, *piquet*.

picra, *pīkrā*, *n.* short for *hierapicra*.—*n.* *pīc'rate*, a salt (highly explosive) of picric acid.—*adj.* *pīc'ric* (picric acid, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3OH$, trinitrophenol, used as a yellow dye-stuff and as the basis of high explosives).—*ns.* *pīc'rite*, a coarse-grained igneous rock composed mainly of olivine with ferro-magnesian minerals and usually some plagioclase; *picrocarmine*, a stain for microscope work made from carmine, ammonia, water, and picric acid; *picrotoxin*, a bitter poisonous principle in the seeds of *Cocculus indicus*. [Gr. *pikros*, bitter.]

Pict, *pīkt*, *n.* one of an ancient people of obscure affinities, in Britain, esp. north-eastern Scotland: in Scottish folklore, one of a dwarfish race of underground dwellers, to whom (with the Romans, the Druids, and Cromwell) ancient monuments are generally attributed: *Steele's* term for a painted woman.—*adj.* *Pict'ish*.—*n.* the (enigmatical) language of the Picts.—*Picts'* house, an earth-house. [L. *Picti*, Picts; possibly the same as *picti*, p.p. of *pingere*, to paint; cf. *Pecht*.]

pictarnie, *pīk-tār-nī*, *n.* (*Scott*) a term. [Origin unknown.]

pictograph, *pīk-tō-grāf*, *n.* a picture used as a symbol in picture-writing.—*n.* *pīc'togram*, a pictograph: a graphic representation.—*adj.* *pictographic* (*-grōf'ik*).—*adv.* *pictograph'ically*.—*n.* *pictography* (*pīk-tōgr'f-ī*), picture-writing. [L. *pictus*, painted.—Gr. *graphein*, to write, *gramma*, a letter, figure.]

pictorial, *pīk-tō-ri-āl*, *adj.* of a painter: of or relating to painting or drawing: of, by means of, like, or of the nature of a picture, or pictures.—*n.* a periodical in which pictures are prominent.—*adv.* *pīc'tō-ri-ālly*.—*adj.* *pīc'tō-ri-cal* (*-tō-ri-kāl*).—*adv.* *pīc'tō-ri-ālly*, in the manner of a painter. [L. *pictor*, *-ōris*, painter.—*pingere*, *pictum*, to paint.]

picture, *pīk'tyūr*, *n.* the art or act of painting: an imitative representation of an object on a surface: a portrait: a tableau: a visible or visual image: a person resembling another as closely as his portrait: an impressive sight, like a painting or worthy of being painted: a visible embodiment: a vivid verbal description: a cinematograph film: (in *pl.*) a cinematograph show, or the building in which it is given.—*v.t.* to depict, represent in a picture: to form a likeness of in the mind: to describe vividly in words.—*adj.* *pīc'tur-āl*, relating to, illustrated by, or consisting of pictures.—*ns.* *pīc'tur-āl*, (*Spens.*) a picture; *pīc'tur-book*, a book of pictures; *pīc'tur-card*, a court card; *pīc'tur-cord*, cord for hanging pictures; *pīc'tur-frame*, a frame for surrounding a picture; *pīc'tur-gallery*, a gallery, hall, or building where pictures are exhibited; *pīc'tur-goer*, one who goes much to the cinematograph; *pīc'tur-hat*, a lady's wide-brimmed hat, such as Gainsborough painted; *pīc'tur-house*, -palace, a building for cinematograph shows; *pīc'tur-restorer*, one who cleans and restores and sometimes ruins old pictures; *pīc'tur-rod*, -rail, -mould'ing, a rod, moulding, from which pictures may be hung; *pīc'tur-play*, a story told in motion pictures; *pīc'tur-wire*, wire for hanging pictures; *pīc'tur-writing*, the use of pictures to express ideas or relate events.—*in the picture*, having a share of attention: adequately briefed; *picture postcard*, a postcard bearing a picture, commonly a local view. [L. *pictura*—*pingere*, *pictum*, to paint.]

picturesque, *pīk'tyūr-ēsh'*, *adj.* like a picture: such as would make a striking picture, implying some measure of beauty with much quaintness or immediate effectiveness: of language, vivid and colourful rather than precise: having taste or feeling

for the picturesque.—*adv.* *picturesquely*.—*n.* *picturesqueness*. [It. *pittresco*—*pittura*, a picture—L. *pictūro*.]

picul, *pecul*, *pī'kul*, *n.* a Chinese weight, about 133½ lb. [Malay *pikul*, a man's load.]

Picus, *pī'kəs*, *n.* an ancient Italian god, a son of Saturn, turned into a woodpecker by Circe: the woodpecker genus.—*adj.* *pī'cinc* (*-sīn*). [L. *Picus*.]

piddic, *pīd'*, *v.t.* to deal in trifles: to trifle: to eat with little relish: to make water.—*n.* *pīdd'ler*, a trifle.—*adj.* *pīdd'ling*, trifling, paltry. [Origin obscure.]

piddock, *pīd'sh*, *n.* the pholas. [Origin unknown.]

pidgin, *pī'jīn*, *n.* a Chinese corruption of business: affair.—Also *pīg'con*.—*pidgin* English, a jargon, mainly English in vocabulary with Chinese arrangement, used in communication between Chinese and foreigners: any similar jargon.

pi-dog, *pī-dog*. See *pye-dog*.

pie, *pī*, *n.* a magpie: a chatterer. [Fr.—L. *pica*.]

pie, *pye*, *pī*, *n.* a book of rules for determining the Church office for the day.—by cock and pie, (*Shak.*) a minced oath, app. by God and the pie. [L. *pico*, possibly the same as L. *pica*, magpie (from the black and white appearance of the page).]

pie, *pī*, *n.* type confusedly mixed: a mixed state: confusion.—*v.t.* to reduce to pie:—*pr.p.* *pīc'ing*, *pye'ing*; *pa.t.* and *po.p.* *pīed*. [Origin obscure; perh. conn. with *pie* (4), or *pie* (2).]

pie, *pī*, *n.* a quantity of meat, fruit, or other food baked within or under a crust of prepared flour: (*coll.*) a welcome luxury, prize, or spoil.—*ns.* *pīc'-counter*, (*U.S.*) a counter at which pies are sold: (*U.S.*) the source of patronage, bribes, spoils of office; *pīc'crust*, the paste covering or enclosing a pie; *pīc'-dish*, a deep dish in which pies are made; *pīc'man*, one who sells pies, esp. in the street; *pīc'-plant*, (*U.S.*) rhubarb; *pīc'-shop*.—*Périgord* pie, a pie of partridge flavoured with truffles (*Périgord*, now Dordogne, &c.); *pīccruss* table, a Chippendale table with carved raised edge. [Origin unknown; possibly from the bird, as a miscellaneous collector; the Gael. *pighe* is from English.]

pīc, *pī*, *n.* a small coin, withdrawn after 1957, equal to ¼ of a pice, or ½ of an anna. [Marathi *pā't*, a fourth.]

piebald, *pī'bawld*, *adj.* black and white in patches: (loosely) of other colours in patches: motley: heterogeneous.—*n.* a piebald horse or other animal. [*pie* (1), bald.]

piecc, *pēc*, *n.* a part or portion of anything, esp. detached: a separate lump, mass, body, of any material, considered as an object (in Scots without of following): a distance: a span of time: a single article: a definite quantity, as of cloth or paper: a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic composition: a production, specimen of work: an example: an exemplification or embodiment: (*Scot.*) a little bread, buttered or not, esp. as a luncheon: a gun: (*obs.*) a portion: (*obs.*) a wine-cup: a coin: a man in chess, draughts, or other game (in chess sometimes excluding pawns): a person—now usually (disrespectfully) a woman.—*v.t.* to enlarge by adding a piece: to patch: to combine.—*n.pl.* *piecc'-goods*, textile fabrics made in standard lengths.—*adj.* *piecc'less*, not made of pieces.—*adv.* *piecc'meal*, in pieces: to pieces: bit by bit.—*adj.* *done bit by bit*: fragmentary.—*n.* a small piece: bit by bit proceeding.—*v.t.* to dismember.—*v.t.* *pīcc'en*, (*local*) to join (esp. broken threads in spinning).—*ns.* *pīcc'cncr*, *pīcc'er*, a boy or girl employed in a spinning-factory to join broken threads; *piecc'work*, work paid for by the piece or quantity, not by time.—all to pieces, into a state of disintegration or collapse: (*U.S.*) through and through, thoroughly: a piece, each: a piece of, an instance of: (*obs.*) a bit of, something of: a piece of one's mind, a frank outspoken rating; in pieces, in, or to, a broken-up state; of a piece, as if of the same piece, the same in nature: homogeneous, uniform: in keeping, consistent (with *with*); *piecc* of eight, a Spanish dollar worth eight reals, bearing the

numeral 8; piece of goods, (*dial.*) a woman; piece of work, a task: a fuss, ado; piece out, to eke out; piece together, to put together bit by bit; piece up, to patch up: (*Shak.*) perh. to incorporate in one's own share; the piece, (*Scot.*) apiece; to pieces, into a state of disruption. [*O.Fr. piece—L.L. pecia, petium*, a fragment, a piece of land—thought to be of Celtic (Brythonic) origin; cf. patch, peat, petty, and Pit-in place-names.]

pled, *pid*, *adj.* variegated like a magpie: of various colours.—*n.* pied'ness. [*pie* (1).]

piedmont, *pid'mnt*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a mountain-foot region.—Also *adj.* [*Piedmont* in Italy, lit. mountain-foot.]

piel'd, *pidl*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) tansured. [See *peel*.]

piend, *pind*, *n.* a salient angle. [Origin unknown.]

piepowder, *pi'pows-dar*, *n.* (*obs.*) a wayfarer, itinerant.—Court of Piepowder(s), an ancient court held in fairs and markets to administer justice in a rough-and-ready way to all comers—also *Court of Dusty Feet*. [*O.Fr. piedpoudreux—pied* (*L. pēs, pedis*), foot, *poudre* (*L. pulvis*), dust.]

pier, *pēr*, *n.* the mass of stone-work between the openings in the wall of a building: the support of an arch, bridge, &c.: a masonry support for a telescope or the like: a buttress: a gate-pillar: a mass of stone, iron-work, or wood-work projecting into the sea or other water, as a break-water, landing-stage, or promenade: a jetty or a wharf.—*ns.* pier age, toll paid for using a pier; pier-glass, (*orig.*) a mirror hung between windows: a tall mirror; pier-head, the seaward end of a pier; pier-table, a table fitted for the space between windows. [*M.E. pēr, L.L. pēra*; origin doubtful.]

pierce, *pērs*, *v.t.* to thrust or make a hole through: to enter, or force a way into: to touch or move deeply: to penetrate: to perforate: to make by perforating or penetrating.—*v.i.* to penetrate.—*n.* a perforation: a stab: a prick.—*adj.* pierce-able, capable of being pierced.—*adj.* pierced, perforated: penetrated.—*n.* piercer, one who or that which pierces: any sharp instrument used for piercing: a sting: (*slang*) a keen eye.—*adj.* piercing, penetrating: very acute: keen.—*adv.* pierc'ingly.—*n.* pierc'ingness. [*O.Fr. piercer*; of doubtful origin.]

Pierian, *pi-ēr-i-an*, *adj.* of *Pieria*, in Thessaly, the country of the Muses: of the Muses.—*n.* pierid (*pi-ēr-id*), any butterfly of the Pieridae.—*n.pl.* Pierides (*pi-ēr-i-dēz*), the nine Muses.—*sing.* P'ieris.—*n.* P'ieris, the cabbage butterfly genus, typical of the family Pieridae (*-dē*). [*Gr. pieriā*.]

Pierrot, *pē'rō-ro*, *py'r-rō*, *n.* a white-faced buffoon with loose long-sleeved garb: pierrot, a clown or comic singer at seaside resorts, &c.: an 18th-century women's low-cut basque, with sleeves.—*fem.* Pierrette'. [*Fr., dim. of Pierre, Peter*.]

piert, (*Spens.*) for pierced (*po.t.* and *po.p.*).

piert. Same as piert. See also parsiey-piert.

piet. Same as pyot.

pietā, *pyō-tā*, *n.* a representation of the Virgin with the dead Christ across her knees. [*It.—L. pietās, -ditis*, pity.]

pietra-dura, *pyā-trā-dōr-ā*, *n.* inlaid work with hard stones—jasper, agate, &c. [*It., hard stone*.]

piety, *pi-ē-ti*, *n.* (*obs.*) pity: the quality of being pious: dutifulness: devoutness: sense of duty towards parents, benefactors, &c.: dutiful conduct.—*ns.* pietism; pietist, one marked by strong devotional feeling: a name first applied to a sect of German religious reformers of deep devotional feeling (end of 17th century).—*adj.* pietistic, -al. [*O.Fr. pieté—L. pietās, -ditis*.]

piezo, *pi-i-zō*, *pi-ē-zō*, in composition, pressure.—*adj.* piezo, short for piezoelectric.—*n.* piezo-chemistry, the chemistry of substances under high pressure.—*adj.* piezoelectric.—*ns.* piezoelectricity, electricity developed in certain crystals by mechanical strain, and the effect of an electric field in producing expansion and contraction along different axes; piezometer (*-om'i-ter*), an instrument for measuring pressure or compressibility. [*Gr. piēzin*, to press.]

piffero, *pi'f-erō*, *n.* a fife: an Italian bagpipe: a rude oboe.—*n.* pifferaro (*-ārō*), a piffero-player.—*pl.* pifferari (*-rē*). [*It.—O.H.G. pfifari, piper*.]

piffle, *pi'f-l*, *n.* nonsense: worthless talk.—*v.t.* to trifle: to act ineffectually. [Origin unknown.]

pig, *pi-g*, *n.* a swine: a young swine: swine's flesh as food, esp. that of the young animal: one who is like a pig, dirty, greedy, gluttonous, or cantankerous: an oblong mass of unforged metal, as first extracted from the ore: the mould into which it is run, esp. one of the branches, the main channel being the *sow*: (*slang*) a feast.—*v.i.* to bring forth pigs: to live, herd, huddle, sleep, or feed like pigs: to eat:—*pr.p.* pigging; *po.t.* and *po.p.* pigged.—*ns.* pig-bed, a pig's sleeping place: a mould of sand in which a pig of iron is cast; pig'-deer, the babiroussa.—*adj.* pig'-eyed, having small dull eyes with heavy lids: pig'-faced.—*ns.* pig'-fish, (*U.S.*) a name for the sailor's-choice and for various kinds of grunt: in Australia for various wrasses; pig'ery, a place where pigs are kept: pig'ishness.—*adj.* pig'ish, like a pig: greedy: dirty: cantankerous.—*ns.* pig'ishness; piggy, pig'ge, pig'let, pig'ling, a little pig.—*adj.* pig'head'ed, having a pig-like head: stupidly obstinate.—*adv.* pig-head'edly.—*ns.* pig'head'edness; pig'-herd; pig'-iron, iron in pigs or rough bars.—*v.t.* pig'-jump, to jump from all four legs without bringing them together.—*ns.* pig'-lead, lead in pigs; pig'-lily, (*S.Afr.*) the lily of the Nile; pig'-nut, the earth-nut (Conopodium); pig'-rat, the bandicoot rat; pig'sconce, a pigheaded fellow: a blockhead; pig'skin, the skin of a pig prepared as a strong leather: a saddle; pig'-sticker; pig'-sticking, boar-hunting with spears; pig'sty, a pen for keeping pigs; pig's-wash, pig'wash, swill; pig's-whis'per, (*slang*) a low whisper: a very short space of time; pig'tail, the tail of a pig: the hair of the head plaited behind in a queue: a roll of twisted tobacco; pig'weed, goosefoot, amaranth, cow-parsnip, or other plant eaten by pigs; pig'-woman, a woman who roasted pigs at fairs.—a pig in a poke (see poke). [*M.E. pigge*; cf. *Du. bigge, big*.]

pig, *pi-g*, (*Scot.*) an earthenware crock, hot-water bottle, or other vessel: earthenware: a potsherd.—*ns.* pig'-man, -woman, a dealer in pigs.—pigs and whistles, wrack and ruin. [Origin unknown.]

pigeon, *pi'g-en*, *-in*, *n.* (*orig.*) a young dove: a dove: any bird of the dove family: extended to various other birds (e.g. the *Cape pigeon*): a clay disk thrown from a trap and shot at as a substitute for a live pigeon: (*obs.*) a girl: (*slang*) one who is fleeced.—*v.t.* to gull.—*n.* pig'-eon-berry, (*U.S.*) pokeweed or its fruit.—*adj.* pig'-eon-breast'ed, having a narrow chest with breast-bone thrown forward.—*ns.* pig'-eon-flter, -flyer, one who sends forth homing pigeons; pig'-eon-flying.—*adj.* pig'-eon-heart'ed, timid.—*n.* pig'-eon-hole, a niche for a pigeon's nest: a hole of similar appearance: a compartment for storing and classifying papers, &c.: a compartment of the mind or memory: (in *pl.*) the stocks: (in *pl.*) an old outdoor game like bagatelle.—*v.t.* to furnish with or make into pigeon-holes: to put into a pigeon-hole: to classify methodically: to lay aside and treat with neglect.—*n.* pig'-eon-house, a dovecot.—*adj.* pig'-eon-liv'ered, mild.—*ns.* pig'-eon-pea, dal; pig'-eon-post, transmission of letters by pigeons; pig'-eony, a place for keeping pigeons.—*adj.* pig'-eon-toed, having all the toes at one level: in-toed.—*n.* pig'-eon-wing, a caper in dancing.—pigeon's milk, partly digested food regurgitated by pigeons to feed their young: an imaginary liquid for which children are sent, as on 1st April. [*O.Fr. pigeon—L. piipio, -ōnis—pire*, to cheep.]

piggon. Same as pidgin.

piggin, *pi'g-in*, *n.* a small pail or bowl of staves and hoops, one stave usually prolonged as a handle: a vessel of various other kinds. [*Poss. from pig* (2); the Celtic words seem to be from English.]

pight, *pit*, an old *po.t.* and *po.p.* (*Spens.*) of pitch (2), pitched, set: also false archaism for present tense.—*adj.* (*Spens.*) well-knit: (*Shak.*) resolved.

pightle, *pī'tl*, *n.* a small enclosure: a croft. [Ety. dub.]

pigment, *pīg'mant*, *n.* paint: any substance used for colouring: that which gives colour to animal and vegetable tissues: (*Scott*) piment.—*adj.* **pigmental** (*-ment'nl*), **pigmentary**.—*n.* **pigmentation**, coloration or discoloration by pigments in the tissues. [*L. pigmentum*—*pingere*, to paint.]

pigmy. Same as pygmy.

pignorate, **pignerate**, *pīg'nar-āt*, *v.t.* to give or take in pledge or pawn.—*n.* **pignoration**. [*L. pignus*, -*eris* or -*oris*, a pledge.]

pignus, *pīg'nus*, *pignale*, *pīg'ni*, *n.* (*arch.* or *dial.*) a term of endearment (sometimes contempt), esp. to a woman: (playfully; *obs.*) an eye. [*pīg's* eye, with prosthetic *n.* (from an eye, mine eye).]

pi-jaw. See **pi** (3).

pika, *pī'kū*, *n.* the tailless hare (*Ochotona*), a small rodent of mountain regions, akin to the rabbit. [*Tungus piika*.]

pike, *pīk*, *n.* a sharp point: a weapon with a long shaft and a sharp head like a spear, formerly used by foot-soldiers: a spiked staff: a sharp-pointed hill or summit: a voracious fresh-water fish (*Esox lucius*) with pointed snout: extended to various other fishes: (*dial.*) a pick.—*v.t.* to kill or pierce with a pike: (*dial.*) to pick.—*adj.* **piked** (*pīkt*, *pīkt'd*), **spiked**: ending in a point.—*ns.* **pike'-head**, the head of a pike or spear; **piko'man**, a man armed with a pike: one who wields a pick; **pike'-perch**, a percid fish with pike-like jaws; **pik'er**, (*dial.*) one who picks: (*dial.*) a pilferer: (*U.S.*) one who bets, gambles, speculates, or does anything else in a very small way; **pike'staff**, the staff or shaft of a pike: a staff with a pike at the end.—*plain* as a **pikestaff** (*orig.* **pickstaff**), perfectly plain or clear. [*O.E. pīc*, *pīic*, *pīc*, *spike*; but partly from *Fr. pic* with the same meaning, and *pique* the weapon, and prob. partly from *Scand.* (*Norw. dial. pīk*) and from *Sp. pīco*, *peak*; these may be related to *L. pīcus*, woodpecker, or to *W. pīg*, a point.]

pīke, *pīk*, *v.i.* to speed.—*v.t.* to betake quickly. [*Perh. orig.* get a pikestaff; *perh. Fr. pīquer*, to spur.]

pīke, *pīk*, *n.* a turnpike: a toll: (*U.S.*) a main road.—*ns.* **pīke'-keeper**, **pīke'man**, a man in charge of a turnpike; **pī'ker**, a tramp. [Short for turn-pike.]

pīkelet, *pīk'lit*, *n.* (*local*) a tea-cake. [*W. bara pygld*, pitchy bread.]

pīkul. Same as **pīcul**.

pīlaster, *pī-las'tar*, *n.* a square column, partly built into, partly projecting from a wall.—*adj.* **pīlas'tered**. [*Fr. pīlastre*—*It. pīlastro*—*L. pīla*, a pillar.]

pīlaw, *pī-low'*, *n.* a highly spiced Eastern dish of rice with a fowl, meat, or the like, boiled together or separately.—Also **pīlaw'**, **pīlaw'**, **pīlaw'**, **pīlaw'**. [*Pers. pīlaw*, *Turk. pīlaw*, *pīlaw'*.]

pīlech, *pīch*, *n.* a fur cloak: a coarse leather or woollen cloak: a rug for a saddle: a light saddle: a flannel cloth for wrapping a child.—*n.* **pīch'er**, (*Shak.*) a scabbard. [*O.E. pīl(e)cce*—*L.L. pellicea*—*L. pellis*, skin.]

pīlchard, *pīl'chard*, *n.* a sea-fish like the herring, but smaller, thicker, and rounder, common off Cornwall.—Earlier (*Shak.*) **pīl'cher**. [Origin unknown; poss. *Scand.* (cf. *Norw. pīlk*, artificial bait); *Ir. pīlseir* is prob. from English.]

pīlcorn, *pīl'korn*, *n.* the naked oat, a variety in which the glume does not adhere to the grain. [For **pīlled corn**.]

pīlcrow, *pīl'krō*, *n.* a paragraph-mark. [Origin obscure.]

pīle, *pīl*, *n.* a set of things fitted or resting one over another, or in a more or less regular figure: a heap of combustibles for cremating a dead body, or for the burnt-offering, or for burning to death: a set of weights fitting one within another: a stack of arms: a heap of shot: a set of wrought-iron bars placed together for welding and rolling into one: a series of alternate plates of two metals for generating an electric current: a set of coins placed

vertically one upon another: (*slang*) a great amount of money, a fortune: (*coll.*) a large supply: a tall building: an atomic pile: (*obs.*) the under iron for striking coins: (*obs.*) the reverse of a coin.—*v.t.* to lay in a pile or heap: to collect in a mass: to heap up: to load with heaps: to accumulate.—*v.i.* to come into piles: to accumulate: to go in crowds.—*n.* **pī'ler**.—**pīle arms**, to prop three muskets, orig. with fixed bayonets, so that the butts remain firm, the muzzles close together pointing obliquely—also **stack arms**; **pīle** on the agony, to overdo painful effects by accumulation, &c.; **pīle up**, to run ashore: to crash. [*Fr.*—*L. pīla*, a pillar.]

pīle, *pīl*, *n.* an arrow-head: a Roman javelin: a large stake or cylinder driven into the earth to support foundations: (*her.*) an inverted pyramidal figure.—*v.t.* to drive piles into.—*ns.* **pīle'-driver**, an engine for driving in piles: in games, a very heavy stroke, kick, &c.; **pīle'-dwelling**, a dwelling built on piles, esp. a lake-dwelling; **pīle'work**, work or foundations made of piles; **pīle'-worm**, a ship-worm. [*O.E. pīl*—*L. pīlum*, a javelin.]

pīlle, *pīl*, *n.* a covering of hair, esp. soft, fine, or short hair: down: human body-hair: a single hair: a raised surface on cloth: now distinguished from **nap** as made not in finishing but in weaving, either by leaving loops (which may be cut) or by weaving two cloths face to face and cutting them apart.—*adj.* **pīll'ferous**, bearing hairs: ending in a hair-like point; **pīll'form**, hair-like. [*L. pīllus*, a hair.]

pīlle, *pīl*, *n.* (*usu.* in *pl.*) a haemorrhoid.—*n.* **pīlle'-wort**, the lesser celandine (*Ranunculus Ficaria*), once thought a remedy for piles. [*L. pīlla*, a ball.] **pīlcorhiza**, *pī-li-ō-rī'zā*, *n.* (*bot.*) a root-cap. [*L. pīleus*, -*um* (see next word), *Gr. rhiza*, root.]

pīleum, *pīl'um*, *n.* the top of a bird's head:—*pl.* **pīl'ea**.—*n.* **pīleus**, a Roman felt cap: the expanded cap of a mushroom or toadstool, or other fungus:—*pl.* **pīlle** (*pī'lī-i*).—*adj.* **pīl'ente**, -*d*, cap-shaped: capped: crested. [*L. pīleum*, *pīleus*, for *pīlleum*, *pīlleus*, a felt cap; cf. *Gr. pīlos*, felt.] **pīlfer**, *pīl'fer*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to steal in small quantities.—*ns.* **pīl'ferage**, **pīl'fering**, **pīl'fery**, petty theft; **pīl'ferer**.—*adv.* **pīl'feringly**. [Prob. connected with **pelf**.]

pīlgarlick, **peelgarlick**, *pīl*, *pīl-gār'lik*, *n.* a bald-pate: a poor wretch: in whimsical self-pity, oneself.—*adj.* **pīlgar'lieky**. [*plil* (2), *peel*, and *garlic*, as like a pilled or peeled head of garlic.] **pīlgrim**, *pīl'grim*, *n.* (*arch.* and *poet.*) a wanderer, wayfarer: one who travels to a distance to visit a holy place: allegorically or spiritually, one journeying through life as a stranger in this world: a Pilgrim Father: an original settler: newcomer.—*adj.* of or pertaining to a pilgrim: like a pilgrim: consisting of pilgrims.—*n.* **pīl'grimage**, the journeying of a pilgrim: a journey to a shrine or other holy place or place venerated for its sanctity: the journey of life: a lifetime.—

go on pilgrimage: contemptuously, **pīl'grim-bott'le**, neck for a cord;

pīl'grimer, one who goes on pilgrimage.—*v.t.* (or *v.t.* with *it*) **pīl'grimize**, to play the pilgrim.—

Pilgrim Fathers, the Puritans who sailed for America in the *Mayflower*, and founded Plymouth in 1620: **pīlgrim's shell**, a scallop-shell (called a cockle) used as a sign that one had visited the shrine of St James of Compostela; **pīlgrim's sign**, a badge, often a leaden brooch, obtained at the shrine and worn on the hat by a pilgrim. [Assumed *O.Fr. pēlegrin* (*Fr. pēlerin*)—*L. peregrinus*, foreigner, stranger; see **peregrine**.]

pīlhorse, *pīl'hors*, or **pīlhorse**, *pīl'* (*Shak.*). Same as **filhorse** or **thillhorse**.

pīll, *pīl'*, *n.* the nut (also **pīll'-nut'**) of trees of the burseraceous genus *Canarium*. [*Pagalog*.] **pīll**, *pīl*, *n.* a little ball of medicine: (*fact.*) a ball, e.g. a cannon-ball, tennis-ball, in *pl.* billiards: anything disagreeable that must be accepted: a tiresome person: (*slang*) also in *pl.*) a doctor.—*v.t.* to

dose with pills: (*slang*) to blackball.—*ns.* pill'-box, a box for holding pills: a kind of one-horse carriage: (*mil. slang*) a small block-house: pill'-bug, a wood-louse that rolls itself into a ball: pill'-worm, a millipede that curls up: pill'wort, a water-fern (*Pilularia*) of lake-margins, with pill-like sporocarps. [*L. pila*, perh. through O.Fr. *pîle*, or from a syncopated form of the dim. *pilula*.]

pill, *pil*, *v.* and *v.i.* (*arch.*) to plunder: (*dial.*) to peel: (*obs.*) to make or become hairless.—*n.* (*Spens.*) husk, integument.—*n.* pill'age, act of plundering: plunder.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to plunder.—*n.* pill'ager. [*O.E. pylan* and *O.Fr. peler*, both—*L. pillare*, to deprive of hair; cf. *peel*.]

pillar, *pil'ar*, *n.* (*archit.*) a detached support, not necessarily cylindrical or of classical proportions: a structure of like form erected as a monument, ornament, object of worship, &c.: a tall upright rock: a mass of coal or rock left in a mine to support the roof: anything in the form of a column: a supporting post: the post supporting a bicycle saddle: a cylinder holding the plates of a watch or clock in position: a pillar-box, one who, or anything that, sustains.—*ns.* pill'-ar-box, a short hollow pillar for posting letters in: pill'arist, pill'ar-saint, an ascetic living on the top of a pillar, a stylite: pill'ar-root, a supporting root descending from a branch—from pillar to post, from one state of difficulty to another: hither and thither. [*O.Fr. pilier* (*Fr. pilier*)—*L.L. pilāre*—*L. pila*, a pillar.]

pillau. See *pillau*.

pillcock, *pil'k-ock*, *n.* (allusively in *Shak.*) the penis: a term of endearment to a boy. [*Cf. Norw. dial. pill*.]

pillion, *pil'y-ən*, *n.* a pad or light saddle for a woman: a cushion behind a horseman for a second rider (usu. a woman) or for a bag: the baggage-carrier of a motor-cycle, over the hind wheel, usable as an extra seat.—*adv.* on a pillion.—*v.t.* to seat on or furnish with a pillion.—*ns.* pill'ionist, pill'ion-rider, one who rides pillion: pill'ion-seat. [*Prob. fr. pillin*, Gael. *pillin*, *pilléan*, a pad, a pack-saddle—*peall*, a skin or mat, *L. pellis*, skin.]

pillwinks, *pil'w-ingks*, *n.pl.* an instrument of torture for crushing the fingers. [*Origin unknown*.]

pillory, *pil'ō-ri*, *n.* a wooden frame, supported by an upright pillar or post, with holes through which the head and hands were put as a punishment, abolished in England in 1837.—*v.t.* to set in the pillory: to hold up to ridicule.—*pr.p.* pill'orying; *part.* and *pa.p.* pill'oried.—Also pill'orise. [*O.Fr. pilori*; Prov. *espilori*; poss. *L.L. speculidōrium*, a lookout—*L. speculāria*, window-panes—*specere*, to look.]

pillow, *pil'ō*, *n.* a cushion for a sleeper's head: any object used for the purpose: a cushion for lace-making: a support for part of a structure.—*v.t.* to lay or rest for support: to serve as pillow for: to furnish or prop with pillows.—*v.i.* to rest the head.—*ns.* pill'ow-bere, -beer, -case, -slip, a cover for a pillow: pill'ow-cup, a last cup before going to bed.—*adj.* pill'owed, supported by, or provided with, a pillow.—*ns.* pill'ow-fight, the sport of bethumping one another with pillows: pill'ow-lace, lace worked with bobbins on a pillow: pill'ow-lava, lava showing pillow-structure: pill'ow-structure, in lavas, separation into pillow-shaped blocks.—*adj.* pill'owy, like a pillow: round and swelling: soft. [*O.E. pyle*, also *pylu*—*L. pulvinus*.]

pillworm, *pillwort*. See *pill*.

Pilocarpus, *pi-lō-kār'pəs*, *n.* a genus of S. American rutaceous shrubs, including *jaborandi*.—*n.* pilo-carpine (*-pēn*), an alkaloid ($C_{15}H_{25}O_2N_2$) got from *jaborandi* leaves. [*Gr. pilos*, hairy, a felt cap, *karpōs*, fruit.]

pliose, *pl'ios*, *adj.* hairy: having scattered soft or moderately stiff hairs.—*adj.* pil'ious, hairy.—*n.* pilosity (*-los'i-ti*). [*L. pilosus*, hairy, hair.]

pilot, *pi'lōt*, *n.* (*arch.*) a steersman: one who conducts ships in and out of a harbour, along a dangerous coast, &c.: one who actually operates the flying controls of an aircraft: one who is qualified

to act as pilot: a guide: (*U.S.*) a cow-catcher.—*v.t.* to act as pilot to.—*ns.* pi'lōtage, piloting: a pilot's fee: pi'lōt-balloon, a small balloon sent up to find how the wind blows: pi'lōt-boat, a boat used by pilots for meeting or leaving ships: pi'lōt-burn'er, -jet, -light, a small gas-burner kept alight to light another: pi'lōt-cloth, a coarse, stout cloth for overcoats: pi'lōt-en'gine, a locomotive sent before a train to clear its way, as a pilot: pi'lōt-fish, a carangoid fish that accompanies ships and sharks: pi'lōt-flag, -jack, the flag hoisted at the fore by a vessel needing a pilot: pi'lōt-house, a shelter for steering-gear and pilot—also *wheel-house*: pi'lōt-jacket, a pea-jacket.—*adj.* pi'lōtless, without a pilot: not requiring a pilot, as an automatic aeroplane.—*ns.* pi'lōt-light, a small electric light to show when the current is on: pi'lōt-plant, prototype machinery set up to begin a new process: pi'lōt-whale, the *caating-whale*.—pilot officer, in the Air Force an officer ranking with an army second-lieutenant. [*Fr. pilote*—*It. pilota*, app. for earlier *pedota*, which may be—*Gr. pēdon*, oar, in *pl. rudder*.]

Pittdown man, *pil'down*, *Eoanthropus*.

pileule, *pi'lūl*, *n.* a little pill.—Also pi'lūla.—*adj.*

pi'lular. [*L. pilula*, dim. of *pila*, ball.]

pilum, *pi'ləm*, *n.* the heavy javelin used by Roman foot-soldiers.—*pl. pi'la*. [*L. pilum*.]

pilus, *pi'ləs*, *n.* a hair:—*pl. pi'li*. [*L. pilus*.]

piment, *pi-ment'*, *n.* (*obs.*) spiced sweetened wine.—Also (*Scott*) pigment (*big'ment*).—*n.* pimento (*pi-ment'ō*), formerly Cayenne pepper: now all-spice or Jamaica pepper, the dried unripe fruits of a W. Indian tree (*Pimenta officinalis*) of the myrtle family: the tree itself: its wood. [*O.Fr. piment*, *Sp. pimentia*, and *Port. pimenta*—*L. pigmentum*, paint.]

pimp, *pimp*, *n.* one who procures gratifications for the lust of others: a pander.—*v.i.* to pander. [*Origin obscure*.]

pimpernel, *pim'pər-nel*, *n.* (*obs.*) burnet: (*obs.*) burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella*): now, the poor man's weather-glass (*Anagallis arvensis*), a plant of the primrose family, with scarlet (or blue, &c.) flowers.—*n.* Pimpinella, the anise and burnet-saxifrage genus of umbelliferous plants.—bastard pimpernel, a small plant (*Centunculus minimus*) akin to the scarlet pimpernel: bog pimpernel, *Anagallis tenella*: water pimpernel, brookweed; yellow pimpernel, the wood loosestrife (*Lysimachia nemorum*). [*O.Fr.* (and *mod. Fr.*) *pimpernelle*, and *It. pimpinella*, burnet; origin doubtful.]

Pimpinella. See *pimpernel*.

pimping, *pimp'ing*, *adj.* petty: puny: paltry: sickly. [*Origin obscure*.]

pimple, *pim'pl*, *n.* a pustule: a small swelling, protuberance, or hill.—*adj.* pim'pled, pim'ply, having pimples. [*Origin unknown*.]

pin, *pīn*, *n.* a piece of wood or of metal used for fastening things together: a peg or nail: a sharp-pointed piece of wire with a rounded bead for fastening clothes, &c.: an ornamental elaboration of this: a cylindrical part inserted into something, as the stem of a key, or part of a lock that a hollow-stemmed key fits: the projecting part of a dovetail joint: a peg aimed at in quibits: a peg in the centre of an archery target: the rod of a golf flag: a skittle or ninepin: a chess piece: a tuning peg in a stringed instrument: a measuring peg in a drinking-cup: a degree, stage, pitch: (*coll.*) a leg: a peak: the projecting bone of the hip: a hard spot or excrescence: a cask of 4½ gallons: short for clothes-pin, rolling-pin, tirling-pin, &c.: an act of pinning or state of being pinned: anything of little value.—*v.t.* to fasten with a pin: (*fig.*) to fix, to fasten, to enclose, to hold down: to make a small hole in: to insert chips of stone between the stones of:—*pr.p.* pin'n'ing; *part.* and *pa.p.* pinned.—*ns.* pin'-butt'ock, (*Shak.*) a sharp, pointed buttock: pin'-case (*obs.*): pin'-cushion, a cushion for holding pins: pin'-dust, brass filings, a product of pin-making.—*adj.* pin'-eyed, long-styled, with the stigma like a pin-head in the throat of the corolla (*esp. of a Primula*).—*n.* pin'-feather, a young,

unexpanded feather.—*adj.* pin'-feathered; pin'-fire, discharged by a pin driven into the fulminate.—*ns.* pin'fish, a spiny fish of various kinds; pin'-head, the head of a pin; pin'hole, a hole for or made by a pin, or such as a pin might make; pin'-leg, (*Scott.*) a wooden leg; pin'-maker; pin'-making; pin'-man, a seller of pins; pin'-mancy, money allotted to a wife for private expenses, ostensibly to buy pins; pinn'er, one who pins; a pin-maker; a pinafore: a head-dress with lappets flying loose: one of these lappets; pinning, a fastening: a chip of stone, &c., inserted in a joint of masonry; pin'point, the point of a pin: anything very sharp or minute.—*v.t.* to place, define, very exactly.—*ns.* pin'-prick, the prick of a pin; a petty act of irritation; pin'-stripe, a very narrow stripe in cloth; pin'-tail, a duck of the genus *Dafila*, with a pointed tail: a sand-grouse.—*adj.* pin'tailed, having a long, narrow tail.—*n.* pin'-tuck, a very narrow ornamental tuck.—*adj.* pin'-up, such as might have her portrait pinned up on a wall for admiration.—*n.* a girl of such a kind: a portrait so pinned up.—*n.* pin'-wheel, a wheel with pins at right angles to its plane, to lift the hammer of a striking clock: a paper toy windmill: a revolving firework.—a merry pin, a merry mood; pin and web, (*Shak.*) a disease of the eye, apparently cataract, characterised by a small excrescence like a pin-head, and a film (also web and pin); pinhole photography, the taking of photographs by the use of a pinhole instead of a lens; pin one (down) to, to keep him strictly to; pin one's faith on, to put entire trust in; pin on one's sleeve, to make entirely dependent on oneself, or at one's disposal; pins and needles, a tingling feeling as numbness passes off. [*O.E.* *pinna*, prob.—*L.* *pinna*, a feather, a pinnacle.]

piña, *pē'nyā*, *n.* (*obs.*) the pineapple: a fine cloth of pineapple leaf fibre (piña-cloth). [*Sp.*, pinecone, pineapple.]

pinacotheca, *pīn'-kō-thē'hā*, *n.* a picture-gallery. [*Latinised from Gr.* *pinakothēkē*—*pinax*, a tablet, picture.]

pinafore, *pin'-a-fōr*, *n.* over a dress, esp. a ; nafore skirt, a skirt combined with a sleeveless blouse.

pinakoid, pinacoid, *pīn'-a-kōid*, *n.* a crystal face, or a crystallographic form consisting of a pair of faces, parallel to two axes.—*adj.* pinakoid'al, pinacoid'al. [*Gr.* *pinax*, -*akos*, slab, *eidos*, form.]

pinaster, *pī-* or *pī-nas'tēr*, *n.* the cluster-pine. [*L.* *pinaster*—*pinus*, pine.]

pince-nez, *pan's-nē*, *n.* a pair of eye-glasses with a spring for catching the nose.—*pl.* pince-nez (-*nēz*).—*adj.* pince-nezed (-*nēd*). [*Fr.*, pinch nose.]

pincer, *pīn'sēr*, *n.* a grasping claw or forceps-like organ: (in *pl.*) a gripping tool with jaws and handles on a pivot, used for drawing out nails, squeezing, &c.: (fig.; in *pl.*) a twofold advance that threatens to isolate part of an enemy's force.—*v.t.* to pinch with pincers.—*n.* pin'-cer-movement. [*O.Fr.* *pincer*, to pinch.]

pinch, *pīn'tsh*, *v.t.* to compress a small part of between fingers and thumb or between any two surfaces, to nip: to squeeze: to crush: to nip off: (*obs.*) to bite: to bring or render by squeezing or nipping: to affect painfully or injuriously, as cold or hunger: to cause to show the effects of such pain or injury: to harass: to hamper: to restrict: to stint: (*obs.*) to find fault with: (*slang*) to purloin: (*slang*) to arrest: (*horse-racing*) to over-urge: (*U.S.*) to pluck, play pizzicato: to move along with a lever.—*v.i.* to nip or squeeze: to be painfully tight: to encroach: to carp: to live sparingly: (*mining*) to narrow, taper off.—*n.* an act or experience of pinching: a critical time of difficulty or hardship: an emergency: (*obs.*) a plect: (*obs.*) an upward curl of a hat-brim: a place of narrowing, folding, difficulty, or steepness: a quantity taken up between the finger and thumb: an iron bar used as a lever.—*ns.* pinch-cock, a clamp that stops flow of liquid by pinching a

tube; pinch'commons, a niggard of food.—*adj.* pinched, having the appearance of being tightly squeezed; hard pressed by want or cold: narrowed: straitened.—*ns.* pinch'er, one who, or that which, pinches: (in *pl.*; *dial.*) pincers; pinch'fist, pinch'gut, pinch'penny, a niggard.—*v.i.* pinch'-hit, (*baseball*) to bat in place of another in an emergency: also fig.—*n.* pinch'-hitter.—*n.* and *adj.* pinch'ing.—*adv.* pinch'ingly.—at a pinch, in a case of necessity; know where the shoe pinches, to know by direct experience what the trouble or difficulty is. [*O.Fr.* *pincier*; prob. *Gmc.*]

pinchbeck, *pin'-ch'bek*, *n.* a yellow alloy of copper, with much brass, simulating gold, i Pinchbeck (*c.* 1670-1732): in false taste.

pindarl, pindarce, *pin-da-re*, *n.* a mercenary free-booter troublesome in India till 1817. [*Hind.* *pindari*.]

Pindaric, *pin-dar'ik*, *adj.* after the manner or supposed manner of the Greek lyric poet Pindar.—*n.* a Pindaric ode: an irregular ode, according to the 17th-century conception of Pindar.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* Pindarise (-*dār-iz*).—*ns.* Pin'darism, manner or supposed manner of Pindar: intoxication of style; Pin'darist. [*Gr.* *pindarikos*—*Pindaros*.]

pinder, *pīn'dr*, *n.* one who impounds cattle.—Also pinn'er. [*O.E.* *pyndan*, to shut up—*pund*; cf. *poind*, *pound* (2).]

pine, *pīn*, any tree of the north temperate coniferous genus *Pinus*, with pairs or bundles of needle-leaves on short shoots and scale-leaves only on long shoots, represented in Britain by the Scots pine (*P. sylvestris*; often called *Scots fir*): extended to various more or less nearly allied trees and to some plants only superficially like: the timber of the pine: a pineapple plant or its fruit.—*adj.* of pines or pine-wood.—*ns.* pine'-apple, (*obs.*) a pine-cone: a large South American multiple fruit shaped like a pine-cone: the bromeliaceous plant (*Ananas* or *Ananassa*) bearing it: a snail shaped like a pine-cone or a pineapple: (*slang*) a bomb; pine'-barr'en, a level sandy tract growing pine-trees; pine'-beau'ty, -car'pet, kinds of moths whose larvae feed on pine-trees; pine'-beet'le, any beetle that attacks pine-trees, esp. the pine'-cha'fer (*Hylurgus pini-perda*), which bores up through the leader; pine'-cone, the cone or strobilus of a pine-tree; pine'-finch, an American finch like the goldfinch: a large grosbeak of pine-forests; pine'-house, a house in which pineapples are grown; pine'-ker'n'el, the edible seed of a pine-tree of various species; pine'-mar'ten, a British species of marten, *Mustela martes*, now rare, dark brown, with yellowish throat, and partly arboreal in habit; pine'-need'le, the acicular leaf of the pine-tree; pine'ry, a pine-house: a pine-forest; pine'-tree; pine'tum, a plantation of pine-trees: a collection of pine-trees for botanical or ornamental purposes.—*pl.* pin'e'ta; pine'-wood, a wood of pine-trees: pine timber; pine'-wool, a fibrous substance prepared from the leaves of the pine.—*adj.* pī'ny (wrongly piney), of, like, or abounding in pine-trees.—pine'-tree money, silver money coined at Boston in the 17th century, bearing the figure of a pine-tree. [*O.E.* *pīn*—*L.* *pinus*.]

pine, *pīn*, *n.* (*obs.*) punishment, torture. (*arch.*) suffering: (*Spens.*) want, starvation.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to torment: to consume, cause to wear away: to starve: (*Milt.*) to grieve for.—*v.i.* to waste away, esp. under pain or mental distress: to languish with longing: to long: to repine. [*O.E.* *pinian*, to torment—*L.* *poena*, punishment.]

pinal, *pīn'-al*, or *pīn'*, *adj.* shaped like a pine-cone: connected with the pinal body.—pinal body, or gland, a small body at the end of an upgrowth from the optic thalami of the brain; pinal eye, a vestigial third eye in front of the pinal body, best developed in the New Zealand *Sphenodon*. [*L.* *pinæa*, a pine-cone—*pinus*, pine.]

pinfold, *pīn'fōld*, *n.* a pound or enclosure for cattle.—*v.t.* to impound. [*O.E.* *pundfald*, affected by *pyndan*; see *pound*, *fold*, *pinder*.]

ping, *pīng*, *n.* a sharp ringing or whistling sound as

fa'te, fār, dīk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dīen (then)

of a bullet.—*v.i.* to make such a sound.—*n.* ping'pong, a trade-name for table tennis. [Imit.]
 pingle, ping'g(l), (*Scot.* and *dial.*) *v.i.* to strive: to struggle with difficulties, exert oneself strongly: to work ineffectually: to trifle or dally, esp. with food.—*v.t.* to contend strongly with: to barass, worry: to eat with feeble appetite.—*n.* a strenuous contest or exertion.—*n.* ping'ler.—*adj.* ping'ling. [Cf. *Sw.* *pyngla*, to be busy in small matters, to work in a trifling way.]
 pinguid, ping'gwid, *adj.* fat.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* ping'uefy (*-gwi-fi*), to fatten: to make or become greasy.—*ns.* Pinguid'ula, the butterwort genus; pinguid'ity, ping'uitude, fatness. [*L.* *pinguis*, fat.]
 pinguin. Same as penguin (*i*).
 pinguin, ping'gwin, *n.* a West Indian plant, *Bromelia pinguin*: its fruit.—Also ping'uin. [Perh. *L.* *pinguis*, fat; confused with penguin.]
 pinion, pin'yan, *n.* a wing: the last joint of a wing: a flight feather, esp. the outermost.—*v.t.* to cut a pinion of: to confine the wings of: to confine by binding the arms. [*O.Fr.* *pinon*—*L.* *pinna* (*penma*), wing.]
 pinion, pin'yan, *n.* a small wheel with teeth or 'leaves'. [*Fr.* *pinion*, pinion, in *O.Fr.* battlement—*L.* *pinna*, pinnacle.]
 pink, pink, *n.* a small sailing-ship, usu. with a narrow stern.—Also pink'ie, pink'y. [*M.Du.* *pink(e)*; *Ger.* *pinke*.]
 pink, pink, *v.t.* to stab or pierce, esp. with a sword or rapier: to decorate by cutting small holes or scallops: to make a serrated edge on.—*n.* a stab: an eyelet.—*adj.* pinked, pierced or worked with small holes.—*n.* pink'ing-iron, a tool for pinking or scalloping. [*Cf.* *L.G.* *pinken*, to peck.]
 pink, pink, *n.* any plant or flower of the caryophyllaceous genus *Dianthus*, including carnation and sweet william: extended to some other plants, as sea'-pink, thrift, Carolina pink (see *Carolina*, *Spigelia*), Indian pink (see *Spigelia*, *pinkroot*): the colour of a wild pink, a light red: a scarlet hunting-coat or its colour: the person wearing it: one who is something of a socialist but hardly a red: the fine flower of excellence: the most perfect condition: the highest point, the extreme: (*obs.*) an exquisite.—*adj.* of the colour pink: slightly socialist: (*obs.* and *U.S.*) exquisite, exclusively fashionable.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become pink.—*n.* pink'-eye, acute contagious conjunctivitis: an acute contagious infection in horses due to a filterable virus, the eye sometimes becoming somewhat red: a red discoloration in salt fish, &c.—*adj.* pink'-eyed, having pink eyes (see also pink (*s*)).—*ns.* pink'iness; pink'ing, the reddening of gem-stones by heat.—*adj.* pink'ish, somewhat pink.—*ns.* pink'ishness; pink'ness; pink'root, Indian pink, or other species of *Spigelia*: its root, a vermifuge.—*adj.* pink'y, inclining to pink.—in the pink, in perfect health or condition: pink gin, gin with angostura bitters: pink of perfection, the acme. [Etymology doubtful.]
 pink, pink, *n.* a yellow lake.—Dutch pink, a yellow lake obtained from quercitron bark: (*slang*) blood. [Prob. different word from the preceding.]
 pink, pink, *v.i.* to wink: to blink: to peer: to peep.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) blinking.—*adj.* pink'-eyed, having small or half-shut eyes (see also pink (*s*)): pink'y, winking. [*Du.* *pinken*, to wink.]
 pink, pink, *adj.* (*Shak.*) small.—*n.* (*Scot.*) anything small, as a peep of light.—*adj.* pink'ie, pink'y, (*Scot.*) small.—*n.* (*Scot.*) the little finger. [*Du.* *pink*, the little finger.]
 pink, pink, penk, pengk, *n.* a minnow: a samlet. [*Cf.* *Ger.* *dial.* *pinke*.]
 pink, pink, *n.* a tinkling sound: a chaffinch's note: a chaffinch.—*v.i.* to detonate or knock. [Imit.]
 plinkie, plinky. See pink (*i*, *s*, *5*, *6*).
 Pinna, pin'a, *n.* a mollusc akin to the mussels, with triangular shell. [*Gr.*]
 pinna, pin'a, *n.* a leaflet of a pinnate leaf: any similar expansion: a wing, fin, feather, or similar expansion: the outer ear, esp. the upper part.—*pl.* pinn'ae (*-e*).—*adj.* pinn'ate, -d, shaped like a feather: having a row of leaflets on each side of the rachis, or other expansions arranged in

like manner: furnished with wings or fins, or wing-like tufts.—*adv.* pinn'ately.—*adj.* pinnatifid (*pin-at'i-fid*), pinnately cut nearly or about half-way down; pinnatifid, pinnately cut rather more than half-way; pinnatifid, pinnately cut nearly to the midrib.—*n.* pinniped (*-i-ped*), pinn'ipede (*-ped*; *L.* *pēs*, *pedis*, foot), a member of the Pinnipedia or paddle-footed Carnivora, seals, sea-lions, and walruses.—*adj.* pinn'ulate, -d.—*n.* pinn'ule, a lobe of a leaflet of a pinnate leaf: a branchlet of a crinoid arm.—Also pinn'ula. [*L.* *pinna*, a feather, dim. *pinnula*.]
 pinnace, pin'is, -as, *n.* a small vessel with oars and sails: a boat with eight oars: a man-of-war's tender boat: vaguely, a small boat: (*fig.*; *obs.*) a whore. [*Fr.* *pinasse*.]
 pinnacle, pin'a-kl, *n.* a slender turret or spire structure in architecture: a high pointed rock or mountain like a spire: the highest point.—*v.t.* to be the pinnacle of: to set on a pinnacle: to raise as a pinnacle: to furnish with pinnacles.—*adj.* pinn'acled. [*Fr.* *pinacle*—*L.L.* *pinnāculum*, dim. from *L.* *pinna*, a feather.]
 pinnet, pin'et. See pin, pinder.
 pinnet, pin'it, (*n.* (*Scott.*) a pinnacle: (*Scot.*) a streamer. [Perh. pennant, associated with *L.* *pinna*, pinnacle.]
 pinnock, pin'ak, *n.* the hedge-sparrow: the blue tit. [*M.E.* *pynnuc*.]
 pinnoed, pin'od, *p.p.* (*Spens.*) pinioned. [Perh. a misprint.]
 pinny, pinnie, pin'i, *n.* short for pinafore.
 pinnywinkle, pinniwinkle, pin'i-wingkl, pinie-winks, pin'i-wings, mistaken forms of pillow-winks.
 pinochle, pinocle, pin', pen'ak-l, *n.* a game like bezique: a declaration of queen of spades and knave of diamonds. [Origin unknown.]
 pinole, pen'ol, *n.* parched Indian corn or other seeds ground and eaten with milk: a mixture of vanilla and aromatic substances in chocolate. [*Sp.*—Aztec *pinolli*.]
 pinon, pin-yon', pen-yon', *n.* (*U.S.*) an edible pine-seed: the tree bearing it. [*Sp.*]
 pint, pint, *n.* a measure of capacity=half a quart or 4 gills or about 568 cubic centimetres: (*U.S.*) 473 c.c. (liquid) or 551 c.c. (dry): (*med.*) about 20 fluid ounces: (*U.S.*) 16 U.S. fluid ounces.—*ns.* pint'-pot, a pot for holding a pint, esp. a pewter pot for beer: a seller or drinker of beer: pint'-stoup, a vessel for holding a Scots pint (about 3 imperial pints). [*Fr.* *pinte*; origin unknown.]
 pintado, pin-ta'do, *n.* a kind of petrel, the Cape pigeon: the guinea-fowl: chintz:—*pl.* pinta'dos. [*Port.*, painted.]
 pintail, pin-wheel. See pin.
 pintle, pin'tl, (*n.* (*arch.*) the penis: a bolt or pin, esp. one on which something turns. [*O.E.* *pintel*.]
 pinto, pin'to, *adj.* (*U.S.*) mottled: piebald.—*n.* a piebald horse. [*Sp.*, painted.]
 piny. See pine (*i*).
 piny, pin'i, (*n.* (*obs.* or *dial.*). Same as paeony.
 ploned, pi'an-id, *adj.* (*Shak.*) perb. trenced (*cf.* pioneer): perb. overgrown with wild orchises, said to be called plonies at Stratford (paeony).
 pioneer, pi-a-nēr, *n.* a military artisan, employed in peace-time in painting and repairing barracks, and such work, in war in preparing the way for an army, and minor engineering works, as trenching: an excavator: a labourer: one who is among the first in new fields of enterprise, exploration, colonisation, research, &c.—*v.t.* to act as pioneer to: to prepare as a pioneer.—*ns.* pi'oner, pi'oner (*Shak.*), a military pioneer; an excavator: pi'oning (*Spens.* pi'onings), pioneer work: trenching. [*O.Fr.* *peonier* (*Fr.* *pionnier*)—*pion*, a foot-soldier—*L.L.* *pedō*, *pedōm*, a foot-soldier—*L.* *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *cf.* pawn, peon.]
 ploney, plony, pi'a-ni, *n.* *obs.* forms of paeony. [See ploned.]
 plou-plou, pi-pū, *n.* a French private soldier. [*Fr.* *plou*; perh. *pion*; see peon.]
 plous, pi'as, *adj.* dutiful: showing, having, or proceeding from piety: professing to be religious.—*adv.* pi'ously.—plous fraud, a deception prac-

tised with a good end in view: (*coll.*) a religious bumbug; pious opinion, a belief widely held but not made a matter of faith. [*L. pius.*]

pioy, ploye. Same as peeyo.

pip, pip, *n.* roup in poultry, &c.: an ailment or distemper vaguely imagined: (*slang*) syphilis: (*coll.*) spleen, hump, disgust, offence.—*v.t.* to affect with the pip. [*App.—M.Du. pippe—L.L. pipita—L. pīuita, rheum.*]

pip, pip, *n. (obs.)* a pipin: a small hard body (seed or fruitlet) in a fleshy fruit.—*adj.* pip'less; pip'py. [*App. from pipin.*]

pip, pip, earlier peep, peepe (*Shak.*), *pep, n.* a spot on dice, cards, dominoes: a star as a mark of rank: a spot, speck: a blossom or corolla in a cluster, esp. of cowslips.—a pip (or peepe) out, two-and-thirty, one in excess of the total of pips aimed at in the old card-game of one-and-thirty, hence, having overshot one's mark: tipsy. [*Ety. dub.*]

pip, pip, *n.* a signal sounding like the word 'pip'.

pip, pip, *v.t. (slang)* to blackball: to pluck, plough, reject, or fail in an examination: to foil, thwart, get the better of: to hit with a bullet or the like: to wound: to kill.—*v.i.* to die (esp. with out):—*pr.p.* pipping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pipped. [*Perh. from pip (2).*]

pip, pip, *v.i.* to chirp, as a young bird. [*Cf. peep (1).*]

pīpal, pīpul, peepul, pē'pul, -pal, *n.* the bo-tree. [*Hind. pīpul.*]

pipe, pip, *n.* a musical wind instrument, or part of an instrument, consisting of or including a tube: any tube, or tubular part or thing, natural or artificial: a pipe-like volcanic vent, mass of ore, &c.: an entrance to a decoy: a tube with a bowl at one end for smoking: a fill of tobacco: the smoking of a fill of tobacco: the note of a bird: a voice, esp. a high voice: (usu. in pl.) the windpipe: a stick of wood or pipeclay for curling hair or a wig: a boatswain's whistle: (often in pl.) a bagpipe.—*v.t.* to play upon a pipe: to whistle, as the wind, or a boatswain: to speak or sing, esp. in a high voice: to peep or sing, as a bird: to weep: to become pipy.—*v.t.* to play on a pipe: to lead, call, or accompany with a pipe: to render, or cause to be, by playing a pipe: to propagate by piping: to ornament with piping: to supply with pipes: to convey by pipe.—*ns.* pip'age, conveyance or distribution by pipe; pipo'-case, a case for a tobacco-pipe; pipe'clay, a fine white, nearly pure, kaolin, free from iron, used for making tobacco-pipes and fine earthenware, and for whitening belts, &c.—*v.t.* to whiten with pipeclay.—*adj.* piped (pip'ed), tubular or fistulous.—*ns.* pipe'-dream, a hope or fancy as futile and unreal as an opium-smoker's dream; pipe'-dreamer; pipe'-fish, a fish (of several species) of the sea-horse family, a long thin fish covered with hard plates, the jaws forming a long tube; pipe'ful, enough to fill a pipe; pipe'-key, a key with a hollow barrel; pipe'-layer, one who lays pipes for water, gas, &c.: (*U.S.*) a political wire-puller; pipe'-laying.—*adj.* pipe'less; pipe'like.—*ns.* pipe'-light, -er, a spill of paper for lighting a pipe; pipe'-line, a long continuous line of piping to carry water from a reservoir, oil from an oil-field, &c.; pipo'-major, chief of a band of bagpipers; Pipe'-office, formerly an office in the Court of Exchequer in which the clerk of the pipe made out crown-land leases; pipe'-organ, an organ with pipes; pip'er, a player on a pipe, esp. a bagpipe: a broken-winded horse: a young pigeon or other bird: a kind of gurnard: a pipe-smoker: a decoy dog: a kind of caddis-worm; pipe'-rack, a rack for tobacco-pipes; pipe'-roll, (*hist.*) a Great Roll of the Exchequer, containing yearly accounts of sheriffs, &c. (possibly from its pipelike form); pipo'-stem, the tube of a tobacco-pipe; pipe'-stopp'le, -stapp'le, (*Scot.*) a tobacco-pipe stem: anything very thin and brittle-looking; pipe'-tree, (*obs.*) mock orange (*white pipe-tree*): the lilac (*blue pipe-tree*); pipe'work, a vein of ore in the form of a pipe: piping or pipes collectively, as in an organ; pipe'wort, a rare rush-like water-plant (*Eriocaulon septangulare*) of Ireland and the

Hebrides, only European representative of its family Eriocaulaceae; pipe'-wrench, a wrench that grips a pipe when turned one way.—*adj.* pip'ing, playing a pipe: sounding like a pipe: whistling: thin and high-pitched: characterised by pipe-playing (as opp. to martial music)—(*the piping times of peace*): hissing hot: very hot.—*n.* the action of the verb pipe in any sense: pipe-playing: a system of pipes: tubing: small cord used as trimming for clothes: strings and twists of sugar ornamenting a cake: a slip or cutting from a joint of a stem: hydraulic king.—*adj.* pip'y, pipe-like: having pipes: piping.—boatswain's pipe (see whistle); drunk as a piper, very drunk; pay the pip'er, bear the expense (and so call the tune, have control): to have to pay heavily; pipe and tabor, a small recorder, fingered by the left hand, and a small drum beaten by the same player with his right, formerly in use in rustic jollities; pipe down, dismiss from muster, as a ship's company: subside into alliance; pipeless organ, a musical instrument, played like an organ, in which sounds, built up from whatever harmonics may be chosen, are produced by a loud-speaker; pipe off, to watch a house or person for purposes of theft; pipe of peace (see calumet); pipe one's eye, tune one's pipes, to weep; piping crow, an Australian bird (*Gymnorhina*) called a magpie, really akin to the shrikes; piping hare, a pika; piping hot, hissing hot, usu. hyperbolically. [*O.E. pipe—L. pipare, to cheep; cf. Du. pijp, Ger. pfeife.*]

pipe, pip, *n.* a cask or butt, of two hogheads, varying according to the wine, ordinarily about 105 gallons.—*n.* pipe'-wine, (*Shak.*) wine from the cask, not bottled. [*O.F. pipe, cask, tube; cf. preceding.*]

pip emma, pip-em'ō, *n. (mil. slang)* the letters PM: afternoon (post meridiem). [*Formerly signallers' names for the letters.*]

Piper, pip'er, *n.* the pepper genus, giving name to a family Piperaceae of dicotyledons.—*adj.* piperaceous (-ā'shəs); piperic (pip'er'ik), applied to an acid (C₁₁H₁₂O₄) got from piperine.—*ns.* piper'idine, a liquid base (C₈H₁₁N) got from piperine; piper'ine, an alkaloid (C₁₇H₁₉O₃N) found in pepper. [*L. piper, pepper.*]

pipette, pip-et', *n.* a tube for transferring and measuring fluids. [*Fr., dim. of pipe, pipe.*]

pīpl, pē'pē, *n.* a Brazilian Caesalpinia: its pods used in tanning. [*Tupi pipai.*]

piping. See under pipe (1).

pipistrelle, pip-i's-trēl', *n.* a small reddish-brown bat, the commonest British bat. [*Fr.—It. pipistrello, a form of vesperilio—L. vesperilius, bat—vesper, evening.*]

pipit, pip'it, *n.* a lark-like genus (Anthus) of birds akin to wagtails, including the titlark. [*Prob. imit.*]

pipkin, pip'kin, *n.* a small pot, now only of earthenware: (*U.S.*) a pigrin. [*Poss. a dim. of pipe.*]

pipplin, pip'in, *n. (obs.)* a fruit pip: an apple of various varieties. [*O.Fr. pepin.*]

plpul. Same as pipal.

ply. See under pipe (1).

.....santly pungent: —*n.* pliquancy, piquer, to prick.]

pique, pēk, *n.* animosity or ill-feeling: offence taken: a feeling of anger or vexation caused by wounded pride: resentment of a slight: dudgeon: (*obs.*) point or punctilio.—*v.t.* to wound the pride of: to nettles: to pride: to rouse, stir, provoke. [*Fr. pique, a pike, pique, piquer, to prick; cf. plke, prick.*]

pique, pēk, *n.* in piquet, the scoring of 30 points in one hand before the other side scores at all.—*v.t.* to score a pique against.—*v.i.* to score a pique. [*Fr. pīc; see plquet.*]

pique, pēk, *n. (Browning)* for peak (1).

plūq, pē-kā, *n.* a stiff corded cotton fabric: inlaid work of gold or silver in point or strip (sometimes with mother-of-pearl) on tortoise-shell or ivory.—Also *adj.*—plūq'ue work, inlaid in piqué: needlework with a design made by stitching. [*Fr., pr.p. of piquer, to prick.*]

piquet. Same as picket.

piquet, pi-ke't, *n.* a game for two with 32 cards, with scoring for declarations and tricks. [Fr.; origin unknown.]

piragua, pi-rá'gwá, *n.* a South American dug-out canoe, or a craft with a single trunk as foundation, often a schooner-rigged barge.—Also *peria'gua*, or (Fr.) *pirogue* (*pi-róg*). [Sp. *piragua*—Carib *piraqua*.]

piranha, pē-rān'yá, *piraya, pē-rá'yá,* *perai, pirai, pē-ri,* *ns.* a ferocious South American river-fish (Serrasalmo or Pygocentrus) of the Characinidae. [Port. from Tupi *piranya, piraya*.]

pirarucu, pē-rá-rōo'-kōo', *n.* the arapaima.

pirate, pi-rát, *n.* one who, without authority, attempts to capture ships at sea: a sea-robber: a pirates' ship: one who publishes without authority of the owner of the copyright: a private bus, or its driver, plying on the recognised route of others.—*v.t.* to rob as a pirate: to publish without permission.—*n.* piracy (*pi-rá-ri*), the crime of a pirate: robbery on the high seas: unauthorised publication: infringement of copyright.—*adj.* *piratic* (*pi-rat'ik*), -al, pertaining to a pirate: practising piracy.—*adv.* *pirat'ically*. [L. *pirāta*—Gr. *peirátēs*—*peiracín*, to attempt.]

pirlicue, purlicue, pi'r, pur'li-kū, *n.* (Scot.) a peroration: a resumé in conclusion.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to summarise in conclusion. [Origin unknown.]

pirn, pērn, (Scot.) *pirn, n.* a reel, bobbin, or spool.—wind one a bonny *pirn*, set a fine problem for him, involve him in difficulties. [Origin unknown.]

pirnie, pi'r'ni, *adj.* (Scot.) unevenly wrought: striped.—*n.* (Scot.) a striped woollen nightcap.—*adj.* *pirn'it*, (Scot.) interwoven with different colours: striped. [App. conn. with *pirn*.]

pirogue, pi-róg. See *piragua*.

piroquette, pi-rōo'-et', *n.* a spinning about on tiptoe.—*v.i.* to spin round on tiptoe.—*n.* *piroquette'r*. [Fr.]

pirrauru, pi-rōo'-roo, *n.* among Australian blacks, a recognised supplementary husband or wife: the relation to such a person.—Also *adj.* [Native word.]

Pisces, pi's'ez, *n.pl.* (zool.) the class of fishes: (*astron.*) the Fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac, or the constellation that formerly coincided with it.—*ns.* *pliscary* (*pi'sk'á-ri*), right of fishing: a fishing pond; *pliscá'tor*, an angler.—*fem.* *pliscá'trix*.—*adj.* *piscatorial* (*pi'sk-á-tō-ri-ál*), piscatory (*pi'sk-á-tō-ri*), relating to fishing: fishing; *pisciculous* (*pi'sk-i-k'ú-ls*), parasitic within fishes; *piscicul'tural*.—*ns.* *pis'ciculture*, the rearing of fish by artificial methods; *pis'ciculturist*; *piscifau'na*, the assemblage of fishes in a region, formation, &c.—*adj.* *pis'ciform*, having the form of a fish; *piscine* (*pi's'in*), of fishes: of the nature of a fish; *pisciv'orous*, feeding on fishes. [L. *piscis*, a fish; *pl. piscis, piscēs; piscātor*, fisher.]

piscina, pi-s'ē-nā, pi-s'ē-nā, *n.* a fish-pond: a swimming-pool (as in Roman baths): a basin and drain in old churches, usu. in a niche south of an altar, into which was emptied water used in washing the sacred vessels:—*pl.* *piscinās*, or -*ae*.—Also *piscine* (*pi's'ēn*, or -*ēn'*). [L. *piscina*—*piscis*, fish.]

pisé, pē-zá, *n.* rammed earth or clay for walls or floors.—Also *adj.* [Fr.]

pish, pi'sh, interj., of impatience.—*n.* an utterance of the exclamation.—*v.t.* to pooh-pooh. [Imit.]

pishogue, pi-shōg', *n.* (Ireland) sorcery. [Ir. *piscog*.]

pisiform, pi'i'-form, pi'i'-form, *adj.* pea-shaped.—*n.* a pea-shaped bone of the carpus. [L. *pinum*, pea, *forma*, shape.]

pismire, pi's'mir, *n.* an ant or emmet. [piss, from the strong smell of the ant-hill, M.E. *mi're* (doubtful O.E. *mi're*), ant.]

pisolite, pi'sō-lit, pi'sō-lit, *n.* a coarse opolite.—*adj.* *pisolitic* (-lit'ik). [Gr. *pisos*, pease, *lithos*, stone.]

piss, pi's, v.t. to discharge urine.—*v.t.* to discharge as urine: to urinate on.—*n.* urine.—*ns.* *piss'-abed*, (*prov.*) the dandelion; *piss'-pot*, a chamber-pot. [Fr. *pisser*.]

pisssphalt, pi's-as-falt, *n.* a semi-liquid bitumen. [Gr. *pissa*, pitch, *asphaltos*, asphalt.]

pistachio, pi-sid'('t)shi-ō, -(t)shyō, or pi-sid', *n.* the almond-flavoured fruit-kernel of a small western Asiatic tree (*Pistacia vera*) of the same genus of the casheu family as the mastic tree:—*pl.* *pistachios*. [Sp. *pistachio* and It. *pistacchio*—L.L. *pistāgium*—Gr. *pistākhion*—Pers. *pistah*.]

pistareen, pi-si-z'ēn, *n.* an old Spanish two-real piece formerly current in the United States. [Prob. *peseta*.]

pistil, pi's'til, n. (*bot.*) the ovary of a flower, with its style and stigma.—*adj.* *pis'tillate*, having a pistil but no (functional) stamens, female.—*n.* *pis'tillode*, an abortive pistil. [L. *pistillum*, a pestle.]

pistol, pi's'til, n. a small hand-gun, held in one band when fired.—*v.t.* to shoot with a pistol:—*pr.p.* *pis'tolling*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *pis'tolled*.—*ns.* *pistole* (*pi-sitōl'*), an old Spanish gold coin—about 17s.: a 12-pound piece Scots = £1; *pistoleer*, one who carries or uses a pistol; *pis'tolet*, a pistol: a pistole: a gold coin of various kinds worth about 6s.; *pis'tol-shot*. [O.Fr. *pistole*, earlier *pistoleto*—prob. from *Pistolia*, in Italy.]

piston, pi's'tan, n. a cylindrical piece moving to and fro in a hollow cylinder, as in engines and pumps: a valve mechanism for altering the effective length of tube in brass musical instruments: a push-key for combining a number of organ stops.—*n.* *pis'ton-rod*, the rod to which the piston is fixed, and which moves up and down with it. [Fr.—It. *pistone*—*pestare*, to pound—L. *pinsere, pistum*.]

pit, pi't, n. a hole in the earth: a mine shaft: a mine, esp. a coal-mine: a place whence minerals are dug: (*arch.*) a prison, esp. a castle prison entered from above: a cavity in the ground or in a floor for any purpose, as reception of ashes, inspection of motor-cars, a bottom-sawyer: a hole for storing root-crops: a covered heap of potatoes, &c.: a grave, esp. one for many bodies: hell, or its lowest depths: a hole used as a trap for wild beasts: an enclosure for cock-fights or the like: the ground-floor of a theatre, or its occupants, or the part of the ground-floor behind the stalls: (U.S.) part of a corn exchange floor assigned to some particular business: a noisy card game mimicking a corn exchange: any hollow or depression, as the *pit of the stomach* below the breast-bone: an indentation left by smallpox: a minute depression in a surface: a hollow made by a rain-drop: (*bot.*) a thin place in a cell-wall, affording communication with another cell.—*v.t.* to mark with little hollows: to lay in a pit: to set to fight, as cocks in a cockpit: to match (with *against*).—*v.i.* to become marked with pits: (*med.*) to retain an impression for a time after pressing:—*pr.p.* *pit'ting*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *pit'ted*.—*ns.* *pit'-brow*, the top of a shaft; *pit'-coal*, coal in the ordinary sense—not *charcoal*; *pit'-dwelling*, a primitive home made by roofing over a pit; *pit'-fall*, a lightly covered hole as a trap: (*fig.*) a hidden danger; *pit'-head*, the ground at the mouth of a pit, and the machinery, &c., on it; *pit'-man*, a man who works in a coal-pit or a saw-pit, esp. at sinking, repair, and inspection of shafts and at pumping in a mine: (U.S.) a rod connecting a rotary with a reciprocating part; *pit'-pony*, a pony employed for haulage in a coal-mine; *pit'-prop*, timber used for support in the workings of a coal-mine; *pit'-saw*, a saw used in a saw-pit; *pit'-saw'yer*, a bottom-sawyer.—*adj.* *pit'ted*, marked with small pits.—*ns.* *pit'ting*; *pit'tite*, one who frequents the pit of the theatre; *pit'-vill'age*, a group of miners' houses near a pit: a cluster of pit-dwellings; *pit'-vi'per*, any member of an American group of snakes, including the rattlesnake, with a pit between eye and nose.—*pit* and *gallows*, a feudal baron's right to drown female and hang male felons. [O.E. *pytt*—L. *puteus*, a well.]

pit, pi't, n. (U.S.) a fruit-stone.—*v.t.* to remove the stone from. [App. Du. *put*.]

pit, pi't, v.t. (Scot.) to put:—*pa.t.* *pat*, *pāt*; *pa.p.* *putten*, *put'n*, *pit'ten*. [See *put*.]

pita, pē'tá, *n.* the fibre of various species of Bromelia, Agave, &c.—Also *pi-tá-flax*, -hemp'. [Sp.—Quechua *pita*, fine thread.]

Pitaka, *pit'-ka*, *n.* any one of the three divisions of the Buddhist canon. [Sans., basket.]

pitapat, *pit'-pat*, *pit'-pat*, *pit'-pat*, *pit'-pat*, *pit'-pat*, *adv.* with palpitation or pattering.—*adj.* fluttering: pattering.—*n.* a light, quick step: a succession of light taps: a pater.—*v.i.* to step or tread quickly: to pater: to palpitate. [Imit.]

pitara(h). See petara.

pitch, *pitch*, *n.* the black shining residue of distillation of tar, &c.: extended to various bituminous and resinous substances, as *Burgundy pitch*.—*u.t.* to smear, cover, or caulk with pitch.—*adj.* pitch'-black, black as pitch.—*n.* pitch'blende, a black mineral of resinous lustre, fundamentally composed of uranium oxides, important as a source of radium.—*adj.* pitch'-dark, utterly dark.—*ns.* pitch'iness; pitch'plane, a name for several American pines that yield pitch and timber (*Pinus palustris*, *P. rigida*, &c.); pitch'stone, a volcanic glass of resinous lustre, usu. acid; pitch'-tree, a tree yielding pitch, turpentine, or resin, esp. silver fir, spruce, kauri pine, Amboyna pine.—*adj.* pitch'y, like or characteristic of pitch: smeared with pitch: abounding in pitch: black. [O.E. *pic*—*L. pix, piæ*.]

pitch, *pitch*, *v.t.* to thrust or fix in the ground: to set up: to establish: to set or plant firmly: to set in position: to lay out for sale: to set, cover, stud, or face: to pave with stones set on end or on edge: to make a foundation of stones for: (obs.) to set in array: to pit in opposition: (obs.) to determine or fix: to set in a key, to give this or that musical pitch, emotional tone, or degree of moral exaltation, &c.: to fling, throw, or toss, esp. in such a manner as to fall flat or in a definite position: (golf) to loft so as not to roll much on falling: (baseball) to deliver to the batsman by an overhand or underhand throw.—*v.i.* to settle: to alight: to fix the choice: to encamp: to plunge forward: to oscillate about a transverse axis: to slope down: to descend or fall away abruptly: to interlock (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pitched, *obs.* pitch'-q.v.).—*n.* act or manner of pitching: a throw or cast: degree, esp. of elevation or depression: the top, apex: height: a descent: slope: (cricket) ground between the wickets: a place set apart for playing or practising a game: the point where a ball alights: a station: the degree of acuteness of sound: a standard of acuteness for sounds (as concert pitch, French pitch): distance between successive points or things, as the centres of teeth in a wheel or a saw, the threads of a screw: (of a propeller) the angle between the chord of the blade and the plane of rotation: the distance a propeller would advance in one revolution.—*ns.* pitch-and-toss, a game in which coins are thrown at a mark, the player who throws nearest having the right of tossing all, and keeping those that come down heads up; pitch'er, one who pitches: a paving-stone or sett: a baseball player who delivers the ball to the batsman: one who pitches a stall: a cutting or stake intended to take root; pitch'-far'thing, chuck-farthing; pitch'fork, a fork for pitching hay, &c.: a tuning-fork.—*v.t.* to lift with a pitchfork: to throw suddenly into any position.—*ns.* pitch'ing, the action of the verb to pitch: a facing of stone: a foundation of stone for a road surface: a cobble-stone surface of a road; pitch'pipe, a small pipe to pitch the voice or tune with.—pitch and pay, (*Shak.*) pay ready-money; pitched battle, a deliberate battle on chosen ground between duly arranged sides; pitch in, to set to work briskly; pitch into, to assail vigorously; pitch (upon), to let one's choice fall upon. [App. conn. with pick, pike.]

pitcher, *pitch'er*, *n.* a
for holding or pouring
tinned milk-can. (*U.S.*)
leaf or part of a leaf in
to catch insects.—*n.*
plant, an insectivorous plant with pitchers, esp.
Nepenthes, also Sarracenia, Darlingtonia, &c.—
(little) pitchers have (long) ears, children tell
tales: there may be listeners. [O.Fr. *pitcher*—

L.L. picarium, a goblet—*Gr. bikos*, a wine-vessel.]
piteous, *pit'-is*, *adj.* (*arch.*) compassionate: fitted to excite pity: (*Milt.*) paltzy.—*adv.* pit'iously.—*n.* pit'eousness. [O.Fr. *pitios, piteus*; cf. *pity*.]
pith, *pith*, *n.* the soft tissue within the ring of vascular bundles in the stems of dicotyledonous plants: similar material elsewhere, as the white inner skin of an orange: spinal marrow: innermost part: condensed substance, spirit, essence: mettle: live meaning: vigour: importance.—*v.t.* to remove the pith of: to sever, pierce, or destroy the marrow or central nervous system of.—*n.* pith'-ball, a pellet of pith.—*adv.* pith'ily.—*n.* pith'iness.—*ads.* pith'ful; pith'less; pith'-like.—*ns.* pith'-hat, a sun-helmet of sola pith; pith'-tree, a tropical African papilionaceous tree (*Herminiera elaphroxylon*) whose very pith-like wood is used for floats, canoes, &c.—*adj.* pith'y, full of pith: forcible: strong: energetic: sententious and masterful. [O.E. *piþa*; *Du. pit*, marrow.]
Pithecanthropus, *pit'-e-kan-thrō'ps*, *n.* a fossil ape-man discovered by Dr Eugene Dubois in Java in 1891-92. [*Gr. pithekos*, ape, *anthrōpos*, man.]
pithecolid, *pit'-e-kō'id*, *adj.* ape-like. [*Gr. pithekos*, ape, *eidos*, form.]
pithos, *pith'os*, *n.* a large Greek wine-jar. [*Gr.*]
pit-mirk, *pit'mirk*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) pitch-dark.
piton, *pit'-on*, *n.* iron peg or stanchion. [*Fr.*]
Pitta, *pit'-ta*, *n.* a genus of birds, the so-called ant-thrushes of the Old World. [*Telugu pitta*.]
pittance, *pit'-ens*, *n.* a special additional allowance of food or drink in a religious house, or a bequest to provide it: a dole: a very small portion or quantity: a miserable pay. [O.Fr. *pitance*—*L. pietas*, pity.]
pitter, *pit'ter*, *v.i.* to make a sound like a grasshopper.—*adv.* pit'ter-pat'ter, with light pattering sound.—Also *n.* [Imit.]
pittle-ward, *pit'tle-ward*, *n.* an unexplained word in Shakespeare (*Merry Wives*, III. i.).
Pittite, *pit'-it*, *n.* a follower of William Pitt (1759-1806), statesman.—*n.* Pitt'ism.
pitty-pat. See pitapat.

pituita, *pit'-ū-it*, *pituite*, *pit'-ū-it*, *n.* phlegm.—*adj.* pit'uitary.—*n.* pit'uitrin, a hormone produced by the pituitary body.—pituitary body, a ductless gland at the base of the brain affecting growth, once thought to produce mucus. [*L. pituita*.]
pity, *pit'*, *n.* a feeling for the sufferings and misfortunes of others: a cause or source of pity or grief: an unfortunate chance: a matter for regret.—*v.t.* to feel pity for: to feel grief at: (obs.) to cause pity in.—*pr.p.* pit'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pit'ied.—*adj.* pit'iable, to be pitied: miserable, contemptible.—*n.* pit'iableness.—*adv.* pit'vably.—*n.* pit'icr.—*adj.* pit'iful, feeling pity: compassionate: exciting pity: sad: despicable.—*adv.* pit'ifully (*Shak.*), pit'ifully.—*n.* pit'ifulness.—*adj.* pit'iless, without pity: cruel.—*adv.* pit'ilessly.—*n.* pit'ilessness.—*adv.* pit'ingly.—*It* pitileth me, you, them, &c. (*Pr. Bk.*), it causeth pity in me, you, them, &c. [O.Fr. *pite* (*Fr. pitie*, *It. pietà*)—*L. pietas, pietatis*—*pius, pius*.]
pityriasis, *pit-i-ri-i-zis*, *n.* a branny scaldiness of the skin.—*adj.* pit'yroid, bran-like. [*Gr. pityron*, bran.]

plum, *pit'-ōm*, *n.* a small but very troublesome Brazilian biting fly. [*Tupi*.]
pivot, *pit'v*, *n.* a pin on which anything turns: a soldier upon whom, or position on which, a body wheels: a centre-half in football: that on which anything depends or turns: a man of cardinal importance in an industry: a movement of the body as if on a pivot.—*adj.* of the nature of a pivot: cardinal: serving as a pivot.—*v.t.* to mount on a pivot.—*v.i.* to turn on or as if on a pivot.—*adj.* piv'otal.—*adv.* piv'otally.—*n.* piv'ot-bridge, a swing-bridge moving on a vertical pivot in the middle.—*adj.* piv'oted.—*ns.* piv'oter, one who makes and fits pivots: a golfer who turns his body; piv'oting, the pivot-work in machines; piv'ot-man, a man on whom a body of soldiers turns: a man of cardinal importance in industry, &c. [*Fr. pivot*, perh. related to *It. piva*, pipe, peg, pin.]

pitte, fā, dā; mē, lūr (her); mūne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

plx, piks, n. Same as **pyx**.
pixy, pixie, pik'si, plsky, pik'si, n. (*S.W. England*) a small fairy.—*adj.* pix'lated, pix'y-led, bewildered.—*ns.* pix'y-ring, a fairy-ring; pix'y-stool, a toadstool or mushroom. [*Origin obscure; cf. Sw. pyxsk, pyske, a small fairy.*]

pize, piz, n. a term of imprecation, pox, pest. [*Origin unknown.*]

pizzicato, pit-si-kā'tō, adj. (mus.) played by plucking the string, not with the bow—contradicted by *arco* or *col arco*.—*adv.* by plucking.—*n.* a tone so produced: a passage so played: the manner of playing by plucking. [*It., twitched—pizzicare, to twitch.*]

pizzle, piz'l, n. a penis: that of a bull used as an instrument of punishment. [*L.G. pessel or Flem. pezel.*]

placable, plak' or plāk'a-bl, adj. that may be appeased: relenting: willing to forgive.—*ns.* placabil'ity, plac'ableness.—*adv.* plac'ably.—*v.t.* placate (*plā-kāt', plā-kāt', plak', plāk'āt*), to conciliate.—*n.* placā'tion, propitiation.—*adj.* placatory (*plāk' or plāk'a-tō-ri*), conciliatory. [*L. placāre, to appease, akin to placēre.*]

placard, plak'ārd, n. (obs.) an official permit or proclamation with a thin seal: a written or printed paper stuck upon a wall or otherwise displayed as an intimation: (*obs.*) a placate or placet.—*v.t.* placard (*plāk'ārd or plā-kārd'*), to publish or notify by placard: to post or set up as a placard: to put placards on or in. [*O.Fr. placard, placard, &c.—plagier, to lay flat, plaster—M.Flem. placken, to plaster.*]

placate, plak'āt, n. See placet.

place, plās, n. an open space in a town, a market-place or square: in street names, vaguely a row or group of houses, often short, secluded, or mean: a portion of space: a portion of the earth's surface, or any surface: a position in space, or on the earth's surface, or in any system, order, or arrangement: a building, room, piece of ground, &c., assigned to some purpose (*as place of business, entertainment, worship*): a particular locality: a town, village, &c.: a dwelling or home: a mansion with its grounds: (*obs.*) a battlefield: (*obs.*) a fortress, fortified town: a seat or accommodation in a theatre, train, at table, &c.: space occupied: room: the position held by anybody, employment, office, a situation, esp. under government or in domestic service: due or proper position or dignity: that which is incumbent on one: precedence: position in a series: high rank: position attained in a competition or assigned by criticism: position among the first three in a race: stead: (*obs.*) passage in a book: (*obs.*) a topic, matter of discourse: pitch reached by a bird of prey (*obs.*) except in *pride of place*).—*v.t.* to put in any place: to assign to a place: to find a place for: to locate: to identify: to settle: to induct: to put in hand: to lend: to invest: to assign: to ascribe.—*adj.* placed, set in place or in a place: having a place: among the first three in a race: inducted to a charge.—*ns.* place'-hunter, one who covets and strives after a public post: place'-kick, in football, a kick made when the ball has been placed on the ground for that purpose.—*adj.* place'less, without place or office.—*ns.* place'-man, one who has a place or office under a government.—*pl.* place'men; place'ment, placing or setting: assigning to places: place'-monger, one who traffics in appointments to places: place'-name, a geographical proper name: place'-er.—*give place, to make room: to be superseded: have place, to have existence: in place, in position: opportune: out of place, out of due position: inappropriate, unseasonable: take place, to come to pass: to take precedence.* [*Partly O.E. (Northumb.) place, market-place, but mainly Fr. place, both from L. platea—Gr. plateia (hodos), broad (street).*]

placebo, plā-sē'bō, n. vespers for the dead: (*obs.*) a scyophant: a medicine given to humour or gratify a patient rather than to exercise any curative effect. [*From the first words of the first antiphon of the office, Placēbō Dominō, I shall please the Lord.*]

placenta, plā-sen'tā, n. the structure that unites the unborn mammal to the womb of its mother and establishes a nutritive connexion between them: (*bot.*) the part of the carpel that bears the ovules: a structure bearing sporangia.—*pl.* placen'tae (-tē).—*adj.* placen'tal.—*n.pl.* Placentalia (*plās-nō-tā-lī-ā*), the Eutheria or placental mammals.—*n.* placen'tā'tion, the arrangement and mode of attachment of placenta or of placenta and fetus.—*adj.* placen'tiform, cake-shaped. [*L. placenta, a flat cake—Gr. plakōis (contr. plakous) from plax, plakos, anything flat.*]

placer, plas'ar, plās'ar, n. a superficial deposit from which gold or other mineral can be washed. [*Sp. placer, sandbank—plaza, place.*]

placet, plā'set (L. plā'ket), n. a vote of assent in a governing body: permission given, esp. by a sovereign, to publish and carry out an ecclesiastical order, as a papal bull or edict. [*L. placet, it pleases, 3rd sing. pres. indic. of placēre, to please.*]

placid, plas'id, adj. calm.—*ns.* placid'ity, plac'idness.—*adv.* plac'idly. [*L. placidus—placere, to please.*]

placitum, plas'i-tum (L. plāk'i-toom), n. a decision of a court or an assembly: a plea or pleading:—*pl.* plac'ita.—Also plac'it (wrongly plac'et).—*adj.* plac'itory, relating to pleas or pleading. [*L., p.p. neut. of placere, to please.*]

plack, plāk, n. an old Scottish copper coin worth a third part of an English penny.—*adj.* plack'less. [*Prob. Flem. placke, an old Flemish coin, orig. a flat disk.*]

placket, plāk'it, n. in armour, a breastplate or backplate, or a leather doublet with strips of steel (*obs.* plac'e'ate): an apron: a petticoat: a placket-hole: a pocket, esp. in skirt: a woman.—*Shak.* also plac'e'at.—*n.* plack'e't-hole, a slit in a skirt. [*Origin obscure; cf. placard.*]

placoderm, plāk'ō-dorm, adj. covered with bony plates, as some fossil fishes.—*n.* a fish so covered. [*Gr. plax, plakos, anything flat; derma, skin.*]

placoid, plāk'oid, adj. plate-like: having placoid scales, irregular plates of hard bone, not imbricated, as sharks. [*Gr. plax, plakos, anything flat and broad, eidos, form.*]

plafond, plā-fon', n. a ceiling, esp. decorated: a soffit: a game like contract bridge. [*Fr., ceiling, score above the line in bridge—plat, flat, fond, bottom.*]

plagal, plā'gl, adj. of a Gregorian mode, having the final in the middle of the compass instead of at the bottom—*opp.* to *authentic*.—*plagal cadence*, one in which the subdominant chord precedes the tonic. [*Gr. plagios, sidewise—plagos, a side.*]

plagiary, plā'ji-ā-ri, n. one who steals the thoughts or writings of others and gives them out as his own: the crime of plagiarism.—*adj.* (*obs.*) practising or got by literary theft.—*v.t.* plā'giarise, to steal from the writings or ideas of another.—*ns.* plā'giarism, the act or practice of plagiarising; plā'giarist, a plagiary. [*L. plagiarius, a kidnapper, plagiary—plāga, a net.*]

plagioclase, plā'ji-ō-kīās, -klās, or plāj', n. a felspar whose cleavages are not at right angles—albite, anorthite, or any mixture of them. [*Gr. plagios, oblique, klasis, a fracture.*]

plagiostome, plā'ji-ō-stōm, n. a plagiostomous fish, one of the Plagiostomata (-stō-mō-tā) or Plagiostomi (-ō-tō-mī), the cross-mouthed fishes, sharks and rays, having the mouth as a transverse slit on the under side of the head.—*adj.* plagiostom'atous, plagios'tomous. [*Gr. plagios, crosswise, stoma, -ator, mouth.*]

plagiotropism, plā'ji-ō-trop'izm, n. orienting at right angles to the direction of stimulus.—*adj.* plagiotropic (-ō-trop'ik).—*adv.* plagiotrop'ically.—*adj.* plagiotropous (-ō-trop'as). [*Gr. plagios, crosswise, tropos, a turning.*]

plagium, plā'ji-um, n. the crime of kidnapping. [*L. plāgium—plāga, a net.*]

plague, plāg, n. (obs.) a blow or wound: an affliction regarded as a sign of divine displeasure: a deadly epidemic or pestilence, esp. a fever caused by a bacillus (*B. pestis*) transmitted by rat-fleas from rats to man, characterised by buboes, or

swellings of the lymphatic glands, by carbuncles and pectilae; murrain: any troublesome thing or person: (*coll.*) trouble.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to infest with disease: to pester or annoy.—*n.* plague'-pl, a common grave for plague victims.—*adj.* plague'-some.—*ns.* plague'-sore, an ulcer due to plague; plague'-spot, a spot on the skin indicating plague: a place where disease is constantly present.—*adj.* plague'-stricken.—*adv.* plag'ully, confoundedly.—*adj.* plaguy (plā'gi), of, or of the nature of, plague: vexatious: troublesome: confounded.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) confoundedly.—plague on, may a curse rest on; what the (*Shak.*) a plague, what the devil. [*O.Fr. plague*—*L. plāga*, a blow; *cf.* *Gr. plēgē*.]

plafce, plās, *n.* a yellow-spotted flat-fish of the fam. Pleuronectidae (*Pleuronectes platessa*).—*n.* plalee'-mouth, a mouth placed awry.—*adj.* wry-mouthed. [*O.Fr. plois* (*Fr. plie*)—*L. L. platessa*, a flat-fish—*perh.* *Gr. plotys*, flat.]

plaid, plād (by the English also plad), *n.* a long piece of woollen cloth, worn over the shoulder, usually in tartan as part of Highland dress, or checked as formerly worn by Lowland shepherds: cloth for it: a plaidman.—*adj.* like a plaid in pattern or colours.—*adj.* plaid'ed, wearing a plaid: made of plaid cloth.—*ns.* plaid'ing, a strong woollen twilled fabric; plaid man, a Highlander; plaid'-neuk' (-nuk), a pocket at the end of a plaid. [*Perh.* *Gael. plaide*, a blanket; but that may be from the Scots word.]

plain, plān, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to complain: to lament.—*n.* a complaint.—*n.* plain'ant, one who complains: a plaintiff.—*adj.* plain'ful.—*n.* plain'ing, (*Shak.*) complaint. [*O.Fr. plainier* (*Fr. plaindre*)—*L. plangere*, to beat the breast, lament.]

plain, plān, *adj.* flat: level: even: unobstructed: without obscurity: clear: obvious: simple: downright, utter: not ornate: unembellished: unvariegated: uncoloured: unrulid: without pattern, stration, markings, &c.: without gloss: uncurled: not twilled: not elaborate: without addition: not highly seasoned: deficient in beauty: (in meiosis) ugly: without subtlety: candid: outspoken: straightforward: undistinguished: ordinary: other than a court card: other than trumps.—*n.* an extent of level land: (*poetic*) the open country, esp. as a field of battle, or the scene of the activities of nymphs and swains or errant knights and distressed damsels.—*adv.* clearly: distinctly.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make plain.—*n.* plain'-chant, plainsong.—*adj.* plain'-clothes, wearing ordinary clothes, not uniform, as a policeman on detective work.—*v.t.* plain'-cook, to cook ordinary dishes.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* plain'-darn, to darn with the ordinary cross pattern.—*n.* plain'-dealer, one who is candid and outspoken.—*n.* and *adj.* plain'-deal'ing.—*adj.* plain'-heart'ed, having a plain or honest heart: sincere.—*n.* plain'-heart'edness.—*adj.* plain'ish.—*adv.* plain'ly.—*ns.* plain'ness; plain's man, a dweller in a plain; plain'song, unmeasured music sung in unison in ecclesiastical modes from early times, and still in use in R.C. and some Anglican churches: a simple melody: that to which a descant can be added.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) singing a simple theme.—*n.* plain'-speaking, straightforwardness or bluntness of speech.—*adj.* plain'-spoken, plain, rough, and sincere.—*n.* pl. plain'stanes, (*Scot.*) flagstones, pavement (also plain'stones).—*n.* plain'work, plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery.—plain as a pikestaff (see pike); plain sailing (see plane). [*Fr.*—*L. plānus*, plain.]

plaint, plānt, *n.* lamentation: complaint: a mournful song: a statement of grievance, esp. the exhibiting of an action in writing by a complainant in a court of law.—*adj.* plaint'ful, complaining.—*n.* plaint'ful, (*Eng. law*) one who commences a suit against another—*opp.* to defendant.—Also *adj.* (*Spens.*)—*adj.* plaint'ful, mournful.—*adv.* plaint'fully.—*n.* plaint'fulness.—*adj.* plaint'less. [*O.Fr. plainte* (*Fr. plaindre*)—*L. plangere*, *plangere*, to beat the breast, lament.]

plaster, plā'ster, *n.* an obsolete or Scots form of plaster.

plait, plat, plāt, plēt, *n.* a pleat or zigzag fold (*usu.* pleat, and *pron.* plēt even when spelt plait): a braid in which strands are passed over one another in turn: material so braided: a braided tress or queue (in these senses *usu.* plat, and sometimes spelt plat).—*v.t.* to pleat (*usu.* plēt): to braid or intertwine (*usu.* plat).—*adj.* plait'ed.—*ns.* plait'er; plait'ing. [*O.Fr. pleit*, plait (*Fr. pli*)—*L. plicere*, -tum, -atum, to fold.]

plan, plan, *n.* a figure or representation of anything projected on a plane or flat surface, esp. that of a building, floor, &c., as disposed on the ground: a large-scale detailed map of a small area: a scheme for accomplishing a purpose: a purposed method: a scheme drawn up beforehand: a scheme of arrangement: in the Methodist churches, a quarterly programme of services with preachers for each church in the circuit.—*v.t.* to make a plan of: to design: to lay plans for: to devise: (*U.S.*) to purpose.—*v.i.* to make plans:—*pr.p.* plann'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* planned.—*adj.* plan'less.—*n.* planner.—plan-position indicator (abbrev. P.P.I.) (*radar*), an apparatus in which the position of reflecting objects is shown on the screen of a cathode-ray tube, as if on a plan. [*Fr.*—*L. plānus*, flat.]

planarian, plā-nō'ri-an, *adj.* and *n.* turbellarian. [*L. plānarian*, on level ground (taken as if meaning flat)—*plānus*, flat.]

planch, plānsh, *n.* (*obs.*) a plank: (*dial.*) a floor: a slab.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to floor: to board.—*adj.* planch'ed, (*Shak.*) boarded.—*ns.* planchet (*plān'-shet*), a blank to be stamped as a coin; planchette (*plān'-shet*, *plān'-shet*), a board mounted on two castors and a pencil-point, used as a medium for automatic writing and supposed spirit-messages. [*Fr. planche*—*L. planica*.]

plane, plān, *n.* any tree of the genus *Platanus* (see platane), esp. the oriental plane (*P. orientalis*) and the North American plane or buttonwood (*P. occidentalis*), trees with palmatifid leaves shedding their bark in thin slabs: in Scotland the great maple (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*).—*n.* plane'-tree. [*Fr. plane*—*L. platanus*; see platane.]

plane, plān, *n.* (*geom.*) a surface on which, if any two points be taken, the straight line joining them will lie entirely on the surface: any flat or level material surface: one of the thin horizontal structures used as wings and tail to sustain or control aeroplanes in flight: short for aeroplane or airplane (also 'plane): an act of planing or soaring: in mines, a main road for transport of coal or other mineral: any grade of life or of development or level of thought or existence.—*adj.* having the character of a plane: pertaining to, lying in, or confined to a plane: level: smooth.—*v.t.* to make plane or smooth (see also plane (3)).—*v.i.* to travel by aeroplane: to soar: to vol-plane.—*adj.* planar (*plān'ar*).—*n.* planation (*plā-nā'thun*), making level.—*adj.* plane'-polarised, (of light) consisting of vibrations in one plane only.—*ns.* planer (*plān'ar*), one who levels or makes plane: a smoothing instrument (see also plano (3)): a wooden block beaten with a mallet to level a forme of type: plane'-table, an instrument used in field-mapping, with a sighting-telescope for observing objects, whose angles may be noted on a paper on the table of the instrument: an inclined table on which one is dressed.—*v.t.* to survey with a plane-table.—*ns.* planigraph (*plān'i-grāf*), an instrument for reducing or enlarging drawings; planimeter (*plān-im'i-ter*), an instrument for measuring the area of a plane figure.—*adj.* planimetric (*plān-, plān-i-met'rik*), -al.—*ns.* planimetry (*plān-im'i-try*), the mensuration of plane surfaces: planisphere (*plān'*), a sphere projected on a plane.—*adj.* planispheric: plā'nō-con'cave, plane on one side and concave on the other; plā'nō-con'cave, plane on one side and conical on the other; plā'nō-con'vex, plane on one side and convex on the other.—*ns.* planometer (*plān-*), a plane surface used in machine-making as a gauge for plane surfaces; Planorbis, a genus of pond-snails with flat spiral shell.—plane (or plaln) sailing, the calculation

of a ship's place in its course as if the earth were flat instead of spherical: easy work or going. [*L. planum*, a flat surface, neut. of *planus*, flat; cf. plain, and next word.]

plane, *plān*, *n.* a carpenter's tool for producing a smooth surface by paring off shavings: a tool or machine for smoothing other things.—*v.t.* to smooth or remove with a plane (see also *plane* (2)).—*ns.* *plā'ner*, one who uses a plane: a tool or machine for planing; *plān'ing-machine*, a machine for planing wood or metals. [*Fr. plane*—*L.L. plāna*—*plānāre*, to smooth.]

planet, *plan'it*, *n.* in old astronomy, a heavenly body whose place among the fixed stars is not fixed (including sun and moon): a body (other than a comet or meteor) that revolves about the sun or other fixed star: a satellite of a planet (*secondary planet*): an astrological influence vaguely conceived.—*n.* *planetā'rium*, a machine showing the motions and orbits of the planets:—*pl.* *planetā'ria*.—*adj.* *plan'etary*, pertaining to the planets or a planet, or this planet: consisting of, or produced by, planets: under the influence of a planet: erratic: revolving in an orbit: *planetic* (*plm-et'ik*), *-al*.—*n.* *plan'etoid*, a minor planet.—*adj.* *planetoi'dal*; *plan'et-struck'en*, *plan'et-struck*, (*astrol.*) affected by the influence of the planets: *blasted*.—*inferior planets*, those within the earth's orbit (Mercury and Venus); *minor planets*, the numerous group of very small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; *superior planets*, those outside the earth's orbit. [*Fr. planète*—*Gr. planetēs*, wanderer—*planacin*, to make to wander.]

plangent, *plan'jant*, *adj.* resounding: noisy: clangorous.—*n.* *plan'gency*. [*L. plangēns*, -entis, pr.p. of *plangere*, to beat.]

planish, *plan'ish*, *v.t.* to polish: to flatten.—*n.* *plan'isher*, a tool for planishing. [*Obs. Fr. planir*, -issant—*plan*, flat.]

plank, *plangk*, *n.* a long piece of timber, thicker than a board: (U.S.) a board on which shad or other food is roasted: one of the principles or aims that form the platform or programme of a party.—*v.t.* to cover with planks: to pay down or table: (U.S.) to roast on a plank.—*ns.* *plank'-bed*, a prison bed of wood without mattress; *plank'ing*, the act of laying planks: a series of planks: work made up of planks.—*walk the plank*, to walk (compulsorily) along a plank projecting over the ship's side into the sea. [*L. planca*, a board.]

plankton, *plangk'ton*, *n.* the drifting organisms in oceans, lakes, or rivers.—*adj.* (*irreg.*) *planktonic* (*-ton'ik*). [*Neut. of Gr. planktos*, -ē, -on, wandering.]

planoblast, *plan'ō-blast*, *n.* a free-swimming medusa.—*n.* *planogam'ete*, a motile gamete. [*Gr. plānos*, wandering.]

plano-concave, &c., *planometer*, *planorhis*. See *plane* (2).

plant, *plānt*, *n.* a vegetable organism, or part of one, ready for planting or lately planted: a slip, cutting, or scion: an offshoot: a young person: a sapling: a cudgel: any member of the vegetable kingdom, esp. (popularly) one of the smaller kinds: *growth*: amount planted: the sole of the foot: mode of planting oneself, stand: something deposited beforehand for a purpose: equipment, machinery, apparatus, for an industrial activity: factory: (U.S.) bedded oyster: (*slang*) thief's board: (*slang*) spy, detective, picket or cordon of detectives, or police party: (*slang*) a deceptive trick, put-up job.—*v.t.* to put into the ground for growth: to introduce: to insert: to fix: to place firmly: to set in position: to station, post: to found: to settle: to locate: to place or deliver (as a blow, a dart): to leave in the lurch: (*slang*) to bury: (*slang*) to hide: to instil or implant: to furnish with plants: to colonise: to stock: to furnish or provide (with things disposed around): (*slang*) to salt (as a mine).—*v.i.* to plant trees, colonists, or anything else.—*n.* *plant'a*, the sole of the foot.—*adj.* *plant'able*.—*n.* *plant'age*, (*Shak.*) plants in general.—*adj.* *plant'ar*, of the sole of the foot.—*ns.* *plant'-associa'tion*, *plant'-forma'tion*,

an assemblage of plants growing together under like conditions, as in a salt-marsh, a pine-wood, &c.; *plantā'tion*, a place planted, esp. with trees: a colony: an estate used for growing cotton, rubber, tea, sugar, or other product of warm countries: (*Southern U.S.*) a large estate: act or process of introduction: (*Milit.*) the act of planting; *plant'er*, one who plants or introduces: the owner or manager of a plantation: a pioneer colonist: a settler: an instrument for planting; *plant'-house*, a structure for growing plants of warmer climates; *plant'ic-cruive* (*-krūv'*; *Orkney and Shetland*), a kitchen garden, enclosure for cabbage.—*adj.* *plant'igrade*, walking on the soles of the feet.—*n.* an animal that walks so.—*n.* *plant'ing*, the act of setting in the ground for growth: the art of forming plantations of trees: (*Scot.*) a plantation.—*adj.* *plant'less*, *plant'-like*.—*ns.* *plant'let*, *plant'ling*, a little plant; *plant'-lore*, folklore of plants: *plant'-house*, an aphid or greenfly:—*pl.* *plant'-lice*; *plant'-pot*, a pot for growing a plant in; *plant'ule*, a plant embryo.—*plantation song*, a negro song, such as the blacks sang on American plantations; *plant out*, to transplant to open ground, from pot or frame: to dispose at intervals in planting. [*O.E. plantan* (*n.*)—*L. planta*, shoot, slip, cutting, and *O.E. plantian* (*vb.*), and partly from or affected by *Fr. plante* and *L. planta*, plant, also (perh. a different word) sole.]

plantain, *plan'tān*, *n.* a roadside plant of genus *Plantago* (e.g. waybread, ribgrass; fam. *Plantaginaceae*) that presses its leaves flat on the ground.—*adj.* *plantaginaceous* (*plan-taj-i-nā'-shū*). [*L. plantāgō*, -inis—*planta*, the sole of the foot.]

plantain, *plan'tān*, *n.* a musaceous plant: its fruit, a coarse banana: in India, a banana.—*n.* *plantain-eater*, an African bird (*Musophaga*) of a fam. *Musophagidae* akin to the cuckoos: extended to others of the family (*touraco*). [Origin doubtful.]

plantain, *plan'tān*, *n.* (*obs.*) a platane or plane-tree. [*Obs. Fr. plantain*—*L. platanus*.]

planula, *plan'ū-lā*, *n.* a free-swimming two-layered, often flattened, larva of coelenterates, &c.—*adj.* *plan'ular*; *plan'uliform*; *plan'uloid*. [*Dim. of L. plānus*, flat.]

planuria, *plan'ū-ri-ā*, *n.* the discharge of urine through an abnormal passage.—Also *plan'ury*. [*Gr. plānos*, wandering, *urōn*, urine.]

planxy, *plangk'h*, *n.* an Irish dance or dance-tune, like a jig but slower. [Origin unknown; not native Irish.]

plap, *plap*, *n.* a flatter sound than a plop.—*v.i.* to make, or move with, such a sound. [Imit.]

plaque, *plāk*, *n.* a plate, tablet, or slab hung on, applied to, or inserted in a surface as an ornament: a tablet worn as a badge of honour: (*med.*) a patch.—*n.* *plaque'tte*, a small plaque. [*Fr.*; cf. *plack*.]

plash, *plash*, *v.t.* to interweave by partly cutting through, bending and twining the branches: to bend down: to break down: to make, mend, or treat, by cutting, bending, and interweaving stems and branches.—*n.* a plashed branch: a plashed place.—*n.* *plash'ing*. [*O.Fr. plasser*—*L. plectere*, to twist; cf. *pleach*.]

plash, *plash* (*Spens. plesh*, *plesh*), *n.* a shallow pool: a puddle.—*n.* *plash'et*, a puddle.—*adj.* *plash'y*. [*O.E. plesc*.]

plash, *plash*, *n.* a dash of water: a splashing sound: (*esp. Scot.*) a sudden downpour.—*v.i.* to dabble in water: to splash.—*v.t.* to splash.—*adj.* *plash'y*. [*Cf. M.L.G. plaschen*, early Mod. Du. *plassen*; perh. *conn.* with preceding.]

plasma, *plāzm*, *n.* a mould or matrix: protoplasm: *plasma*—*n.* *plas'ma*, plasma: a bright green chalcidony: protoplasm: the liquid part of blood, lymph, or milk.—*adj.* *plasmatic*, *-al*, *plasmic*, of plasma: *protoplasmic*.—*ns.* *plasmodesm* (*plaz'mō-dezm*; *Gr. demos*, bond), a thread of protoplasm connecting cells; *plas'mo'dium*, a naked mass of protoplasm with many nuclei, as in slime-fungi:—*pl.* *plasmo'dia*;

plasmogamy, fusion of cytoplasm only.—*v.t.* plas'molyse (-liz).—*n.* plasmolysis (-mol'i-sis; Gr. *lysis*, loosening), removal of water from a cell by osmosis, with resultant shrinking.—*adj.* plasmolytic (-mō-lit'ik).—*n.* plasmosō'ma, plas'mosome (Gr. *sōmo*, body), a nucleolus. [Gr. *plasma*, -otos, a thing moulded—*plassein*, to mould.]
 plast, *plaste*, *pläst*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of placed.
 plaster, *plás'ter*, *n.* a fabric coated with an adhesive substance for local application as a remedy, for protection of a cut, &c.; a pasty composition that sets hard, esp. a mixture of slaked lime, sand, and hair, used for coating walls and ceilings, &c.; calcium sulphate.—*adj.* made of plaster.—*v.t.* to apply plaster, or a plaster, to: to treat with plaster: to bedaub: to smear: to cover excessively, injudiciously, or mercetriciously: to stick on or over: to reduce to plaster or a sticky mass: to shatter with shot: to smooth down: to smooth over: to treat with gypsum: to attach with plaster.—*adj.* plas'tered, daubed, treated, &c., with plaster: shattered (*slong*) intoxicated.—*ns.* plas'ter-board, a building slab of plaster faced with paper or fibre; plas'ter, one who plasters, or one who works in plaster; plas'tering; plas'ter-stone, gypsum; plas'ter-work.—*adj.* plas'tery, like plaster: full of or covered with plaster.—plaster cast, a copy got by pouring a mixture of plaster of Paris and water into a mould formed from the object: plaster of Paris, gypsum (originally found near Paris) partially dehydrated by heat. [O.E. *plaster* (in medical sense) and O.Fr. *plastre* (builder's plaster), both—L.L. *plastrum*—L. *emplastum*—Gr. *emplastron* for *emploton*—*en*, on, *plassein*, to mould, apply as a plaster.]

plastic, *plás'tik*, *adj.* having power to give form: shaping, formative: mouldable: of or pertaining to moulding or modelling: modifiable: capable of permanent deformation without giving way: capable of, or pertaining to, metabolism and growth: made of plastics.—*n.* a mouldable substance: (*obs.*) a modeller or sculptor: the art of modelling or of sculpture (esp. in *pl.*).—*n.pl.* plas'tics, generic name for certain natural and synthetic substances which under heat and pressure become plastic and can then be shaped or cast: (used as *sing.*) plastic surgery.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* plas'ticise (-ti-siz), to make plastic.—*ns.* Plas'ticine (-ti-sén; trade-mark name), a substitute for modelling clay; plasticity (-ti-si-ti), state or quality of being plastic.—plastic arts, the arts of shaping (in three dimensions), as sculpture, modelling: plastic clay, clay from which earthenware and bricks are made; plastic force, the force or power of growth in animals and plants; plastic operation, a surgical operation which restores a lost part, or repairs a deformed or disfigured part, of the body; plastic surgery, branch of surgery concerned with plastic operations. [Gr. *plastikos*—*plassein*, to mould.]

plastid, *plást'id*, *n.* (*obs.*) a living cell: a differentiated granule in protoplasm.—*n.* plast'idule, a small part of living protoplasm.

plaster, *plás'ter*, *n.* a mixture of clay with hair for modelling. [It.]
 plastogamy, *plást-og'-mí*, *n.* plasmogamy. [Gr. *plastos*, moulded, *gamos*, marriage.]

plastron, *plást'ron*, *n.* a breastplate worn under the hauberk: a fencer's padded breast-shield: the under part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle, or other animal: the front of a dress-shirt: a separate ornamental front part of a woman's bodice.—*adj.* plas'tral. [Fr. *plastron*—It. *piastrone*—*piastro*, breastplate; cf. *piastre*, plaster.]

plat, *plót*, Same as plat.

plat, *plót*, *n.* a plot of ground: (*obs.* or *U.S.*) a diagram or plan: (*obs.*) a scheme.—*v.t.* (now *U.S.*) to make a plan of, plot out. [*plot*, infl. by *plot*, *z*.]
 plat, *plát*, *n.* (*obs.*) a flat thing: the flat, or flat part, or side: a mould-board: (esp. *U.S.*) a flat place or region. [App. Fr. *plat*.]

platane, *platan*, *plát'an*, *n.* a plane-tree, any tree of the genus *Platanus* (see *plano* (1)), giving name to the family *Plataná'ceae*, akin to the witch-

hazel family.—*adj.* *plataná'ceous*. [L. *platanus*—Gr. *platanos*—*plotys*, broad.]

plaband, *plát'band*, *n.* a fascia or flat moulding projecting less than its own breadth: a lintel or flat arch: an edging of turf or flowers. [Fr. *platebande*, i.e. flat band.]

plate, *plát*, *n.* a sheet, slab, or lamina of metal or other hard material, usually flat or flattish: metal in the form of sheets: a broad piece of armour: a scute or separate portion of an animal's shell: a broad thin piece of a structure or mechanism: a piece of metal, wood, &c., bearing or to bear an inscription to be affixed to anything: an engraved piece of metal for printing from: an impression printed from it, an engraving: a whole-page separately printed and inserted illustration in a book: a mould from type, &c., for printing from, as an electrotype or stereotype: part of a denture fitting the mouth and carrying the teeth: a film-coated sheet of glass or other material to photograph on: a plate-rail: a horizontal supporting timber in building: (*base-ball*) a five-sided white slab at the home-base: a light racing horseshoe: a thermionic valve anode (orig. flat): (*hist.*) precious metal, esp. silver (Sp. *plato*, silver): (*Shak.*) a silver coin: wrought gold or silver: household utensils in gold or silver: table utensils generally: plated ware: a cup or other prize for a race or other contest: a race or contest for such a prize: a shallow dish: a plateful: a portion served on a plate: a church collection.—*v.t.* to overlay with metal: to armour with metal: to cover with a thin film of another metal: to make a printing plate of.—*n.* plate'-armour, protective armour of metal plates.—*adj.* plát'ed, covered with plates of metal: covered with a coating of another metal, esp. gold or silver: (*zool.*) armoured with hard scales or bone.—*ns.* plate'-basket, a basket for foris, spoons, &c.; plate'-fleet, (*hist.*) ships that carried American silver to Spain; plate'ful, as much as a plate will hold; plate'-glass, a fine kind of glass used for mirrors and shop-windows, orig. poured in a molten state on an iron plate; plate'-layer, one who lays, fixes, and attends to the rails of a railway; plate'-leather, a chamois leather for rubbing gold and silver; plate'let, a minute body in blood, concerned in clotting; plate'man, a man who has the care of silver-plate in a hotel, club, &c.; plate'-mark, a hall-mark; plate'-powder, a polishing powder for silver; plate'-printing, the process of printing from engraved plates; plate'-proof, a proof taken from a plate; plát'ter; plate'-rack, a frame for holding plates, &c., when not in use or when to drain after washing; plate'-rail, a flat rail with a flange; plate'-room, a room where silver-plated goods or printing plates are kept; plate'-ship, (*hist.*) a ship bringing silver to Spain from America; plate'-warmer, an apparatus for warming plates or keeping them warm; plát'ing.—*adj.* plát'ly, plate-like: separating into plates.—*ns.* half'-plate, in photography, a size of plate measuring 4½ by 6½ in. (4½ by 5½ in. *U.S.*); quar'ter-plate, 3½ by 4½ in.; whole'-plate, 6½ by 8½ in. [O.Fr. *plate*, fem., and for the dish *plat*, masc., flat—Gr. *plotys*, broad.]

plateasm, *plót'-asm*, *n.* pronunciation with a wide mouth-opening, as in Doric Greek. [Gr. *platei-*—*plotys*, broad.]

plateau, *plát'io*, *plát'-io*, *n.* a tableland: an ornamented tray, plate, or plaque: a lady's flat-topped hat.—*pl.* plateaux (-i-ōz), also plateaus. [Fr.—O.Fr. *plat*, dim. of *plot*.]

platen, *plát'n*, *n.* the work-table of a machine-tool: a flat part that in some printing-presses pushes the paper against the forme: the roller of a type-writer. [Fr. *platin*—*plat*, flat.]

plateresque, *plót'-es-kek*, *adj.* (*archit.*) applied to a work. [Sp. *plateresco* silver.]

plan, *plán*, *n.* a plane figure or surface: (*obs.*) a ground-plan: (*Shak.*) a scheme, device, plan of action: a scheme of church government or of administrative policy: a party programme: a site: a basis: a raised level

surface: a terrace: a plateau: a flooring: a raised floor for speakers, musicians, &c.: those who have seats on the platform at a meeting: (fig.) public speaking or discussion: a medium for discussion: a deck for temporary or special purpose: a position prepared for mounting a gun: a raised walk in a railway station giving access to trains: the flooring outside the entrance to a bus, tram-car, or sometimes a railway carriage.—*v.t.* to furnish with a platform: to sketch, plan: to place on, or as on a platform.—*v.i.* to speak or appear on a platform. [Fr. *plateforme*, lit. flat form.]

platinum, *plat'in-əm*, *n.* a noble metal (at. numb. 78), steel-grey, exceedingly valuable, malleable and ductile, very heavy and hard to fuse—older name *platina*.—*adj.* *plat'inum*, made of platinum; *platinic* (*plā-tin'ik*), of quadrivalent platinum; *platiniferous*, platinum-bearing.—*v.t.* *plat'inise*, to coat with platinum.—*nt.* *plat'inoid*, one of the metals with which platinum is always found associated—*palladium*, *iridium*, &c.: an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel, and tungsten resembling platinum; *plat'inotype*, a method of photography by reducing a compound of platinum: a photograph so produced.—*adj.* *plat'inous*, of bivalent platinum.—*platinum* black, platinum in the form of a velvety black powder; *platinum* lamp, an electric lamp with a platinum filament. [Sp. *platina*—*plata*, silver.]

platitude, *plat'i-tūd*, *n.* flatness: a dull commonplace or truism: an empty remark made as if it were important.—*n.* *platinudinarian*, one who indulges in platitudes.—*v.i.* *plat'itudinise*.—*adj.* *platinudinous*. [Fr.—*plat*, flat.]

Platonic, *plā-ton'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to Plato, the Greek philosopher (about 427-347 B.C.), or to his philosophy: of love, between soul and soul, without sensual desire (a Renaissance phrase): relating to or experiencing Platonic love.—*n.* a Platonist: a Platonic lover: (usu. in pl.) Platonic love.—*adj.* *Platonic* (*noto rare*).—*adv.* *Platonically*.—*n.* *Platonicism*, doctrine, practice, or profession of Platonic love: (*obs.*) *Platonism*.—*v.t.* *Platonise* (*plā-ton-iz*), to render Platonic.—*v.i.* to follow Plato.—*nt.* *Plā'tonism*, the philosophy of Plato: *Platonicism*; *Plā'tonist*, a follower of Plato. [Gr. *plātonikos*—*Plāton*, *snor*, Plato.]

platoon, *plā-toon*, *n.* orig. a small body of soldiers in a hollow square, or such a body firing together: a subdivision (3) of a company: a squad: a volley. [Fr. *peloton*, ball, knot of men—*L.* *pila*, ball.]

Platt-Deutsch, *plāt-doič*, *n.* and *adj.* Low German. [Ger.]

platted, *platt'ing*. Same as plaited, plaiting.
platter, *platt'ər*, *n.* a large flat plate or dish. [A.Fr. *plater*—*plat*, a plate.]

platy-, *plat'-i*, in composition, flat, broad. [Gr. *platys*, broad.]

platycephalous, *plat-i-sef'ə-ləs*, *adj.* having the vault of the skull flattened.—Also *platycephalic* (*-i-fal'ik*). [Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

Platyhelminthes, *plat-i-hel-min'thēz*, *n.pl.* the flatworms, a phylum including planarians, tape-worms, and flukes. [Gr. *helmins*, *-inthos*, intestinal worm.]
platypus, *plat'i-pəs*, *-poos*, *n.* the duck-bill.—*pl.* *plat'ypuses*. [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

platyrrhine, *plat'i-rin*, *adj.* broad-nosed: belonging to the division of the monkeys found in South America.—*n.* a New World monkey. [Gr. *platyrrhis*, *-rhinos*—*rhinos*, nose.]

platysma, *plat-iz mā*, *n.* a broad sheet of muscle in the neck. [Gr. *platysma*, a flat piece.]

plaudite, *plawd'it*, *n.* an act of applause: praise bestowed.—*adj.* *plauditory*. [Shortened from *L.* *plaudite*, applaud, an actor's call for applause at the end of a play, pl. imper. of *plaudere*, *plausum*, to clap the hands.]

plausible, *plawz'-i-bl*, *adj.* (*obs.*) that may be applauded: (*obs.*) acceptable: seemingly worthy of approval or praise: fair-showing: specious: ingratiating and fair-spoken.—*ns.* *plausibility*, *plausibleness*.—*adv.* *plaus'ibly*, in a plausible manner: (*Shak.*) with applause, by acclamation: (*obs.*) commendably, pleasantly.—*adj.* *plausivo*

(*plawz'ivo*), (*Shak.*) plausible: (*Shak.*) pleasing: applauding. [*L.* *plaudere*, to clap the hands.]
plaustral, *plaw'stral*, *adj.* (*jocose*) of a wagon. [*L.* *plaustrum*, a wagon.]

play, *plā*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to operate: to move about irregularly, lightly, or freely: to have some freedom of movement: to flicker, flutter, shimmer, pass through rapid alternations: to move in, discharge, or direct a succession, stream, or shower (as of water, light, waves, missiles): to engage in pleasurable activity: to perform acts not part of the immediate business of life but in mimicry or rehearsal or in display: to amuse oneself: to sport: to make sport: to trifle: to behave without seriousness: to behave amorously or sexually: to take part in a game: to proceed with the game, perform one's part in turn: to send a ball or the like in the course of a game: (*arch.*) to contend with weapons: to wield a weapon: to gamble: (*Shak.*, now *Scot.*) to have a holiday: (*N. of England*) to be off work: to perform on a musical instrument: to give forth music: to come forth as music: to act a part.—*v.t.* to perform: to ply, wield: to cause or allow to play: to set in opposition, pit: to send, let off, or discharge in succession or in a stream or shower: to give a limited freedom of movement to: hence, to manage: to engage in a game or recreative mimicry: to proceed through as a game, part of a game, or an aggregate of games (as a stroke, trick, rubber, set): to stake or risk in play: to bring into operation in a game, as by striking (a ball), throwing on the table (a card), moving (a man): to compete against in a game: to compete for: to act as a play or as a part: to make believe in sport: to perform music on: to perform on a musical instrument: to lead, bring, send, render, or cause to be by playing: (*refl.*; *obs.* and *Scot.*) to amuse: (*pr.p.* *playing*; *pa.i.* and *pa.p.* *played*).—*n.* activity: operation: action of wielding: light fluctuating movement or change: limited freedom of movement: scope: recreative activity: display of animals in courtship: amusement: dalliance: (*Shak.*) a game: the playing of a game: manner of playing: procedure or policy in a game: (*Shak.* and *Scot.*) holiday: (*dial.*) a fair or festival: (*N. of England*) being off work: gambling: a drama or dramatic performance: (*fig.*) manner of dealing, as fair-play.—*adj.* *play'able*, capable (by nature or by the rules of the game) of being played, or of being played on.—*ns.* *play'-acting*, performance of plays: pretence; *play'-actor*, *play'-actress*, (usu. in contempt) a professional actor or actress; *play'-bill*, a bill announcing a play; *play'-book*, a printed play or book of plays; *play'-box*, a box for toys and other valued possessions, esp. in a boarding-school; *play'-boy*, a boy-actor: a light-hearted irresponsible person; *play'-day*, a holiday; *play'-debt*, a debt incurred in gambling.—*adj.* *played'-out*, exhausted: used up: no longer good for anything.—*ns.* *play'er*, one who plays: an actor: a trifter: an instrumental performer: a professional cricketer: a mechanism for playing a musical instrument; *play'er-plan'o*, a piano with player attached; *play'fellow*, a playmate.—*adj.* *play'ful*, sportive.—*adv.* *play'fully*.—*ns.* *play'fulness*; *play'-go'er*, one who habitually attends the theatre; *play'-going*; *play'ground*, a place for playing in, esp. one connected with a school: a holiday region; *play'house*, a theatre; *play'ing-card*, one of a pack used in playing games; *play'ing-field*, a public open space for games; *play'let*, a short play; *play'-mare*, (*Scot.*) a bobby-horse, as in the old morris-dance; *play'-mate*, a companion in play, esp. child's play; *play'-off*, a game to decide a tie; *play'-pen*, a fencing within which a young child may safely play; *play'-room*, a room for children to play in.—*adj.* *play'some*, playful.—*ns.* *play'-spell*, a time allowed for play; *play'thing*, a toy: a person or thing treated as a toy; *play'-time*, a time for play; *play'-way*, the educational use of play; *play'-world*, an imaginary world feigned in play; *play'wright*, *play'-writer*, a dramatist.—*bring*, come, into play, bring, come, into

exercise, operation, use; hold in play (*arch.* hold play), to keep occupied, esp. to gain time or detain; in, out of, play, in, out of, such a position that it may be played; make play, to keep things going, push on with the game; play at, engage in the game of; make a pretence of: to practise without seriousness; play fast and loose, to be untruthful, unimportant, and reckless fashion; play fine, to make the object-ball near the edge of the hoop, to strike it nearer the middle than the edge; play off, to manipulate so as to counteract; (*golf*) to play from the tee; (*Shak.*) to toss off; to bring off (as a hoax); play on, to strike the ball on to one's own wicket: to direct one's efforts to the exciting of, work upon; play the game, to act strictly honourably; play up, to strike up, begin the music: to redouble one's efforts, play more vigorously: to show up well in a crisis or emergency: (*U.S.*) to give (esp. undue) prominence to, or to boost; play upon, to practise upon, work upon; play upon words, a pun or other manipulation or words depending on their sound; play up to, to act so as to afford opportunities to (another actor); play with, to play in company of, or as partner or opponent to: to dally with. [*O.E.* *pleg(i)on*, vb., *plega*, n.]

plea, *plē*, n. (*Scots law and hist.*) a lawsuit: a pleading: a prisoner's or defendant's answer to a charge or claim: (*Shak.*) a claim: an excuse: a pretext: urgent entreaty.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to dispute in a law-court. [*O.Fr.* *plai*, *plaid*, *plait*—*L.L.* *placitum*, a decision—*L.* *placere*, *-itum*, to please.]

pleach, *plēch*, *v.t.* to intertwine the branches of, as a hedge: (*Shak.*) to fold, as the arms: to plash. [From another form of *O.Fr.* *pless(i)er*—*L.* *plectere*, to plait; *Gr.* *plekein*.]

plead, *plēd*, *v.t.* to carry on a plea or lawsuit: to argue in support of a cause against another: to put forward an allegation or answer in court: to implore.—*v.t.* to maintain by argument: to allege in pleading: to put forward as a plea: to offer in excuse: to sue for:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *pleaded*, also (*Spens.*, now *Scot.*, *U.S.*, and *dialect.*) *pled*.—*adj.* *pleadable*, capable of being pleaded.—*n.* *pleader*, one who pleads: an advocate.—*adj.* *pleading*, imploring.—*n.* act of putting forward or conducting a plea: (in *pl.*) the statements of the two parties in a lawsuit: entreaty.—*adv.* *pleadingly*.—*plead guilty*, or not guilty, to admit, or refuse to admit, guilt; special pleading, unfair or one-sided argument aiming rather at victory than at truth. [*O.Fr.* *plaidier*; cf. *plea*.]

please, *plēz*, *v.t.* to give pleasure to; to delight: to satisfy: to choose, to will.—*v.i.* to give pleasure: (formerly *impers.*, the dative now the nominative) to like: to think fit: to choose.—*n.* *pleasance* (*pleasens*; *arch.* and *poet.*), pleasure: enjoyment: pleasantness: (*obs.*) complaisance, pleasant behaviour: that which gives pleasure: a pleasure-ground or specialised part of a garden.—*adj.* *pleas'ant*, *pleasing*: agreeable: inoffensive: affable: good-humoured: cheerful: gay: facetious, tipsy.—*adv.* *pleas'antly*.—*ns.* *pleas'antness*; *pleas'antry*, (*obs.*) pleasantness, enjoyment: jocularity: a facetious utterance or trick.—*pl.* *pleas'antries*.—*adj.* *pleased* (*plēzd*), grateful: delighted.—*pleas'ant* (*plēz'mon*, *-man*),

pleasing; *pleas'er* (*plēz'mon*, *-man*), pleaser; *pleas'ingly*.—*n.* *pleas'ure* (*plēz'ər*), gratifying: able to give pleasure: delightful: gratifying: (*obs.*) pleasure-seeking.—*n.* *pleas'urableness*.—*adv.* *pleas'urably*.—*n.* *pleasure* (*plēz'ər*), agreeable emotions: gratification of the senses or of the mind: sensuality: dissipation: a source of gratification: what the will prefers: purpose: command: approbation.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to give pleasure to.—*n.* *pleas'ure-boat*, a boat used for pleasure or amusement.—*adj.* *pleas'ureful*, *pleas'ure-giving*, affording pleasure.—*ns.* *pleas'ure-ground*, ground laid out in an ornamental manner for pleasure; *pleas'ure-house*, a house to which one retires for recreation or pleasure.—*adj.* *pleas'ureless*.—*ns.* *pleas'urer*,

pleas'ure-seeker, one who seeks pleasure: a holiday-maker; *pleas'ure-seeking*; *pleas'ure-trip*, an excursion for pleasure.—*at pleasure*, when, if, or as one pleases; if you please, if you like: a polite formula of request or acceptance: (*ironically*) forsooth; may it please you, so please you, deferential or polite formulas of address or request; please, also please to, a polite formula equivalent to if you please, now felt as imperative, *perh. orig.* from the older please it you, please it (sometimes printed *pleaseth* in *Shak.*), please you, may it please you; please yourself, do as you like; pleasure-pain principle, principle dominating instinctual life in which activities are directed towards seeking pleasure and avoiding pain. [*O.Fr.* *plaitir* (*Fr.* *plaire*)—*L.* *placere*, to please.]

pleat, *plēt*, *n.* Same as *plait*.

plebeian, *plēbi'an*, *n.* a member of a despised social class.—*v.t.* *plebeianise*.—*ns.* *plebeianism*; *plebeianisation* (*plēb-i-*), the act of making plebeian.—*v.t.* *plebeify*. [*L.* *plēbeius*—*plēbs*, *plēbis*.]

plebiscite, *plēb'i-sit*, *n.* (*Roman hist.*) a law enacted by the plebs assembled in the *Comitio tributo*: a direct vote of the whole nation or of the people of a district on a special point: an ascertainment of general opinion on any matter, as by inviting postcards.—*adj.* *plebiscitary*. [Partly through *Fr.* *plébiscite*—*L.* *plēbiscitum*—*plēbs*, *plēbis*, *scitum*, decree—*scire*, vote for.]

plebs, *plēbz*, *n.* the less privileged originally of the two divisions of the Roman people. [*L.* *plēbs*, *plēbis*.]

Plecoptera, *plēk-ōp'tēr-ā*, *n.pl.* the stonefly order of insects, with hind-wings folded fanwise.—*adj.* *plecopterous*. [*Gr.* *plekein*, *plait*, *pteron*, wing.]

Plectognath, *plēk-tog'nā-th*, *n.* an order of bony fishes including file-fishes, globe-fishes, coffin-fishes, sun-fishes.—*adj.* *plectognathic* (*-tō-gnāth-ik*), *plectognathous* (*-nā-thūs*). [*Gr.* *plektos*, plaited, *gnathos*, a jaw.]

Plecoptera, *plēk-ōp'tēr-ā*, *n.pl.* the mayfly order of insects, otherwise *Ephemera*. [*Gr.* *plektos*, twisted, *pteron*, a wing.]

plectrum, *plēk'trəm*, *n.* the quill or other form of instrument for plucking the strings of the ancient Greek lyre or other musical instrument.—Also *plec'tro* (*-trō*), *plec'tron*:—*pl.* *plec'tra*. [*L.* *plectrum*—*Gr.* *plektron*—*plēsein*, to strike.]

pled, *plēd*. See *plead*.

pledge, *plēj*, *n.* something given as a security: a gage: a token or assuring sign: a child, as a token of love or binding obligation: (*obs.*) one who becomes surety for another: (*obs.*) a hostage: a solemn promise: a friendly sentiment expressed by drinking: a state of being given, or held, as a security.—*v.t.* to give as security: to bind by solemn promise: to vow: to give assurance of: to drink a toast in response to: to drink at the invitation of another: to drink to the health of.—*ns.* *pledgee*, the person to whom a thing is pledged; *pledger*, *pledgor* (*plēj'ər*).—take, or sign, the pledge, to give a written promise to abstain from intoxicating liquor. [*O.Fr.* *plege* (*Fr.* *pleige*)—*L.L.* *plevium*, *plivium*, prob. *Gmc.*]

pledget, *plēj'it*, *n.* a wad of lint, cotton, &c., as for a wound or sore: an ankum string used in caulking. [Origin unknown.]

Pleiad, *plē'ād*, *n.* any one of the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, changed into stars (one 'lost' or invisible): a brilliant group of seven, esp. seven Alexandrian tragic poets or (usu. as *Fr.* *Pleïade*, *plā-z-ād*) the poets Ronsard, Du Bellay, Balf, Daurat, Jamin, Jodelle, Pontus de Thiard.—*pl.* *Pleïads*, *Pleïades* (*plē'ā-dēz*), a group of six naked-eye and a multitude of telescopic stars in the shoulder of the constellation Taurus. [*Gr.* *pleias*, *plēios*, -odor, *pl.* -adēs.]

plein-air, *plēm'er*, *adj.* open-air: attaching importance to painting in the open-air.—*n.* *plein-airist*, a plein-air painter. [*Fr.* *en plein air*, in the open air.]

pleo-, **plio-**, **pli'-ō-**, **pli'-o'**, **pleo-**, **plē'-ō-**, **plē'-o'**, in composition, more. [Gr. *pleōn* or *pleōn*, comp. of *poly*, many, much.]

Pleocene, *pli'-ō-sēn*, *n.* Same as **Pliocene**.

pleiochasium, *pli'-ō-kā'-zi-um*, *n.* a cymose inflorescence in which each branch bears more than two lateral branches. [Gr. *chasis*, separation; but cf. *monochasium*.]

pielomerous, *pli'-om'-er-us*, *adj.* having more than the normal number of parts.—*n.* **pielom'ery**, the condition of having more than the normal number. [Gr. *meros*, part.]

Pleistocene, *plē'-tō-sēn*, *adj.* of the geological period following the Pliocene, having the greatest proportion of fossil molluscs of living species.—*n.* the Pleistocene system, period, or strata. [Gr. *pleistos*, most (numerous), *koinos*, recent—from the proportion of living species of molluscs.]

plenary, *plē'-nā-ri*, *adj.* full: entire: complete: (law) passing through all its stages—*opp.* to *summary*: having full powers.—*adv.* **plē'narily**.—*n.* **plē'nary**, the state of a benefice when occupied.—**plenary indulgence**, in the Roman Catholic Church, full or complete remission of temporal penalties to a repentant sinner; **plenary inspiration**, inspiration which excludes all mixture of error; **plenary powers**, full powers to carry out some business or negotiations. [L.L. *plēnarius*—L. *plēnus*, full—*plere*, to fill.]

plenilune, *plēn'*, *plēn'i*-(yōōn), *n.* the full moon: time of full moon.—*adj.* **plenilun'ar**. [L. *plēniliūm*—*plēnus*, full, *lūno*, moon.]

plenipotence, *plēn'-ip'-ō-tēns*, *n.* complete power—also **plenip'otency**.—*adj.* **plenip'otent**, having full power; **plenipotentia** (*plēn'-ip'-ō-tēn'shi-ty*); **plenipoten'tiary** (-*tyō-ri*, -*shyō-ri*), having full powers.—*n.* a person invested with full powers, esp. a special ambassador or envoy to some foreign court.—Colloquially shortened to **plen'ipo**. [L. *plēnus*, full, *potēntis*, power.]

plenish, *plēn'-ish*, *v.t.* to supply, stock: (Scott.) to provide, as a house or farm, with necessary furniture, implements, stock, &c.—*n.* **plen'ishing**, (Scott.) furniture. [O.Fr. *plēnir*, -*iss*—L. *plēnus*, full.]

plenitude, *plēn'-i-tūd*, *n.* fullness: completeness: plenit'fulness: repletion.—*adj.* **plenit'udinous**. [L. *plēnitūdō*, -*inis*—*plēnus*, full.]

plenty, *plēn'-ti*, *n.* a full supply: all that can be needed: abundance.—*adj.* (Shak.) **plēntif'ul**: in abundance.—*adv.* (coll.) abundantly.—*adj.* **plēnteous** (*plēn'-tyūs*), fully sufficient: abundant: fruitful: well provided: rich: giving plenit'fully.—*adv.* **plēntiously**.—*n.* **plēnteousness**.—*adj.* **plēntif'ul**, copious: abundant: yielding abundance.—*adv.* **plēntif'ully**.—*ns.* **plēntif'fulness**; **plēntit'ude** (a mistake or misprint for plenit'ude).—*horn of plenty* (see *cornucopia*). [O.Fr. *plente*—L. *plēnitās*, -*ātis*—*plēnus*, full.]

plenum, *plē'-nəm*, *n.* a space completely filled with matter: a full assembly.—*n.* **plē'nist**, one who believes all space to be a plenum. [L. *plēnum* (*spōtium*), full (space).]

pleo-. See **pleo-**.

pieochroism, *plē'-ō-k'ro-izm*, *n.* the property in some crystals of transmitting different colours in different directions.—*adj.* **pieochroic** (*plē'-ō-k'ro-ik*). [Gr. *chrōs*, colour.]

pieomorphic, *plē'-ō-mor'fik*, *adj.* polymorphic.—Also **pieomorphous**.—*n.* **pieomorph'ism**.

pleon, *plē'-on*, *n.* the abdomen of a crustacean, bearing the swimming legs.—*n.* **plē'opod**, a swimming leg. [Gr. *plēon*, swimming, *pr.p.* of *plēin*.]

pleonasm, *plē'-ō-nāzm*, *n.* redundancy, esp. of words: a redundant expression.—*ns.* **plē'onast**, one who is given to pleonasm; **plē'onaste** (Fr. *plēonaste*), a dark green to black magnesia-iron spicula (from its multitude of faces).—*adj.* **plē'onas'tic**, -*al*.—*adv.* **plē'onas'tically**. [Gr. *pleonasmos*—*plēon*, more.]

pleroma, *plē'-rō-mā*, *n.* fullness: abundance: in Gnosticism, divine being, including all aeons which emanate from it.—*adj.* **pleromatic** (-*mat'ik*). [Gr. *plērōma*—*plērēs*, full.]

plerome, *plē'-rōm*, *n.* (bot.) the central part of the apical meristem. [Gr. *plērōma*, filling.]

plerophory, *plē'-rof'-ō-ri*, *n.* full conviction.—Also **plerophō'ria**. [Gr. *plērōphōrīā*.]

plash, *plēsh*, *n.* (Spens.) a splash, a pool. [plash (2).]

plesiosaur, *plē'-sī-ō-saur*, *n.* a great Mesozoic fossil Sauriptyngian reptile (Plesiosaurus or kindred genus) with long neck, short tail, and four flippers.—*adj.* **plesiosaur'ian**. [Gr. *plēsios*, near, *sauros*, lizard.]

pleссор, **plessimeter**, &c. See **plexor**, &c.

plethora, *plēth'-er-ā*, sometimes *pli-thō'rā*, *n.* excessive fullness of blood: overfullness in any way.—*adj.* **plethoric** (*pli-thor'ik*); sometimes *plēth'-or-ik*, **plethor'ic**.—*adv.* **plethor'ically**. [Gr. *plēthōrā*, fullness—*pleos*, full.]

plough, *plōō*, *plōōh*, *n.* Scots form of plough.—Also **plueh**.

pleura, *plōō'rā*, *n.* a delicate serous membrane that covers the lung and lines the cavity of the chest: a side-piece: a pleuron.—*pl.* **pleu'rā** (-*rē*).—*adj.* **pleu'rā'l**.—*ns.* **pleurapoph'ysis**, a lateral process of a vertebra, with the morphological character of a rib: a rib.—*pl.* **pleurapoph'yses**; **pleurisy** (*plōō'-ri-ni*), inflammation of the pleura; **pleu'rityp'root**, an American *Asclepias* (*A. tuberosa*) reputed as a diaphoretic and expectorant.—*adj.* **pleu'rīt'ic**, -*al*, of, affected with, or causing pleurisy.—*n.* a sufferer from pleurisy.—*ns.* **pleu'rīt'is**, **pleurisy**; **pleurodynia** (*plōō'-rō-din'i-ā*; Gr. *odynē*, pain), neuralgia of the chest-wall; **pleu'rōn**, the side-wall of a somite, esp. of an insect's thorax.—*pl.* **pleu'rā**; **pleuro-pneumō'nia**, pleurisy combined with pneumonia: a contagious disease of cattle, caused by a filterable virus, characterised by pleurisy and pneumonia. [Gr. *pleurā* and *pleuron*, rib, side.]

Pleuronectes, *plōō'-rō-nēk'tēs*, *n.* the plaice genus, giving name to the family *Pleuronectidae*. [Gr. *pleurā*, side, *nēk'tēs*, a swimmer.]

plexor, *plēks'-or*, **pleссор**, *plēs'-or*, *ns.* a percussion hammer.—*ns.* **plexim'eter**, **plessim'eter**, a small plate to receive the tap in examination by percussion.—*adj.* **plexim'etric**, **plessim'etric**.—*ns.* **plexim'etry**, **plessim'etry**. [Gr. *plēxis*, a stroke, *plesein*, to strike.]

plexus, *plēks'-us*, *n.* a network:—*pl.* **plex'uses**, or **plex'us** (L. *plexūs*).—*n.* **plex'ure**, an interweaving. [L. *plexus*, -*ūs*, a weaving.]

pliable, *plī'-ā-b'l*, *adj.* easily bent or folded: flexible: adaptable: easily persuaded: yielding to influence.—*ns.* **plī'ability**, **plī'ableness**.—*adv.* **plī'ably**.—*ns.* **plī'anēty**, **plī'an'tness**.—*adj.* **plī'an't**, bending easily: flexible: tractable: easily influenced: (Shak.) *perh.* suitable, *perh.* of compliant mood.—*adv.* **plī'an'tly**. [See *ply*.]

plica, *plī'-kā*, *n.* a fold: plica Polonica.—*pl.* **plī'-cās** (-*rē*).—*adj.* **plī'-cate** (or -*kāt'*), -*d*, folded fanwise, plaited.—*v.t.* **plī'-cate** (also *plī'-kāt'*, *plī'-āt'*), to plait.—*adv.* **plī'-cately**.—*ns.* **plī'-cation**, **plī'-cature** (*plī'-k*), act of folding: state of being folded: a fold.—*plī'-ca Polonica*, a matted condition of the hair, with an adhesive secretion, a parasitic fungus, and vermin, formerly prevalent in Poland. [L. *plīca*, a fold.]

plied, **plier**, **pliers**, **plies**. See **ply**.

plight, *plīt*, *n.* (obs.) risk: pledge: engagement: promise.—*v.t.* to pledge:—*po.p.* **plīgh't'ed**, also **plīgh't**.—*n.* **plīgh't'er**.—*adj.* **plīgh't'ful**, **grievous**. [O.E. *plīht*, risk; *plēon*, to risk; cf. Du. *plīgt*, Ger. *pflicht*, an obligation.]

plight, *plīt*, *n.* (Spens.) a fold: a plait: mode of plaiting: condition, trim: evil state: good condition: mood: (Spens.) array.—*v.t.* to plait: to weave: to fold: to enfold:—*pa.p.* **plīgh't'ed**, also (Spens.) **plīgh't**.—*adj.* **plīgh't'ed**, **plaited**: (Shak.) involved. [Assimilated in spelling to the foregoing, but derived from O.Fr. *plīte*—L. *plīctus*, *plīctum*; see *plait*.]

plim, *plīm*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (prov.) to swell. [*Perh.* conn. with *plump*.]

plimsoll, *plīm'sol*, -*sol*, *n.* a rubber-soled canvas shoe.—**Plimsoll line** or **mark**, a ship's load-line or set of load-lines for different waters and conditions, required by the Merchant Shipping Act

(1876) passed at the instance of Samuel Plimsoth (1824-98).

plinth, *plinth*, *n.* the square block under the base of a column; a block serving as a pedestal: a flat-faced projecting band at the bottom of a wall: a similar projecting base in furniture. [*L. plinthus*, *Gr. plinthos*, a brick, squared stone, plinth.]

Pliocene, *pli'-sēn*, *adj. (geol.)* of the Tertiary period following the Miocene, and having a greater proportion of molluscan species now living.—*n.* the Pliocene system, period, or strata. [*Gr. pleiōn*, greater, more numerous, *kainos*, recent.]

Pliolippsus, *pli'-dhip's*, *n.* a Miocene and Pliocene genus of fossil horses. [*Gr. hippos*, horse.]

pliskit, *plir'ki*, *n. (Scot.)* condition or plight: a mischievous trick. [Origin unknown.]

plod, *plod*, *v.i.* to walk heavily and laboriously: to study or work on steadily and laboriously.—*v.t.* to traverse or make by slow and heavy walking (*pr.p.* plodding; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* plodded).—*n.* a heavy walk: a thud.—*n.* plodder, one who plods on: dull, heavy, laborious man: one who gets on more by sheer toil than by inspiration.—*adj.* and *n.* plodding.—*adv.* ploddingly. [*Prob. imit.*]

plot, *plot*, *v.t. (obs.)* to plot. [*plot*, by confusion with foregoing.]

plong, *plonge*, *plongd*, Spenserian spellings of plunge, plunged.

plonk, *plonker*. See plunk.

plop, *plop*, *n.* the sound of a small object falling vertically into water: the sound of the movement of small bodies of water: the sound of a cork coming out of a bottle, or of a bursting bubble.—*adv.* with a plop: plump.—*v.i.* to make the sound of a plop: to plump into water.—*v.t.* to set with a plop:—*pr.p.* plopping; *pa.p.* plopped. [*Imit.*]

plotive, *plō'tiv*, *-ziv*, *adj.* and *n. (phon.)* stop: impulsive.

plot, *plot*, *n.* a small piece of ground: (*obs.*) a spot or small area on any surface: a ground-plan of a building, plan of a field, &c.: the story or scheme of connected events running through a play, novel, &c.: a secret scheme, usually in combination, to bring about something, often illegal or evil, a conspiracy: a stratagem or secret contrivance.—*v.t.* to lay out in plots, dispose: to make a plan of: to represent by a graph: to conspire or lay plans for.—*v.i.* to lay plots, conspire:—*pr.p.* plotting; *pa.p.* plotted.—*adj.* plotful; plotless; plot-proof, safe from any danger by plots.—*n.* plotter.—*n.* and *adj.* plotting.—*adv.* plottingly.—*n.* plotting-paper, paper ruled in squares for graph-drawing. [*O.E. plot*, a patch of ground; influenced by (or partly from) *Fr. complot*, a conspiracy; cf. *plot*.]

plot, *plot*, *plūt*, *v.t. (Scot.)* to dip or steep in very hot water: to scald and pluck: to fleece.—*n.* plott'le, plott'y, a spiced hot drink, as mulled wine. [*Cf. Du. and Flem. ploeten*, to pluck.]

plotter, *plot'er*. Same as plouter.

plough, *plow*, *n.* an instrument for turning up the soil in ridges and furrows: a joiner's plane for making grooves: (*fig.*) agriculture: a plough-team: ploughed land: Plough, seven stars of the Great Bear.—*v.t.* to turn up with the plough: to make furrows or ridges in: to make with a plough: to put or render with a plough: to tear, force, or cut a way through: to furrow: to wrinkle: (*university slang*) to reject in an examination: to fail in (a subject).—*v.i.* to work with a plough: to fail.—*adj.* plough'able.—*ns.* plough'boy, a boy who drives or guides horses in ploughing; plough'er; plough gate, (*Scots hist.*) an undetermined or variable unit of land, by later writers taken as about 50 English acres, but earlier much more: a quantity of land of the extent of two acres Scots; plough'ing; plough-iron, the coulter, the share, or other iron part of a plough; plough-jogger, (*facet.*) a ploughman; plough'land, land suitable for tillage: (*hist.*) as much land as could be tilled with one plough (with a proportionate amount of pasture)—a carucate or eight oxgangs: plough'man, a man who ploughs:—*pl.* plough'men; plough-Mon'day, an old ploughman's festival, the Mon-

day after Twelfth Day, supposed to mark the resumption of work after the holidays; plough-staff, a tool for clearing a plough of earth, &c.; plough-stilt, a plough-handle; plough'-tail, the end of a plough where the handles are: (*fig.*) farm-labour; plough-tree, a plough-handle.—*adv.* and *adj.* plough'wise, as in ploughing.—*n.* plough-wright, one who makes and mends ploughs.—plough a lonely furrow, to be separated from one's former friends and associates and go one's own way: plough in, to cover with earth by ploughing; plough the sands, to work in vain or to no purpose; put one's hand to the plough, to begin an undertaking. [*Lat. O.E. plōh*, *plōg*, a ploughland; cf. *O.N. plōgr*.]

ploughshare, *plow'shār*, *n.* the detachable part of a plough that cuts the under surface of the sod from the ground: a bird's pygostyle (also plough-share bone). [*plough*, and *O.E. scear*, plough-share—*scian*, to shear, cut.]

plouter, *plowter*, *plow'ter*, *v.i. (Scot.)* to dabble in liquid: to potter.—*n.* a paddling or dabbling.—Also *plotter*. [*Prob. imit.*]

plover, *pluv'ar*, *n.* a general name for birds of the family (Charadriidae) to which the lapwing and dotterel belong: extended to some related birds: (*old slang*) a dupe: (*old slang*) a prostitute.—*adj.* plover'y, abounding in plovers.—plover's egg, a lapwing's egg, or substitute. [*Fr. pluvier*—*L. pluvia*, rain; possibly from their restlessness before rain; cf. *Ger. regensfeifer*, lit. rain-piper.]

plow, *plow* (chiefly American). Same as plough.

ploy, *plai*, *n. (Scot.)* an employment, doings, affair, frolic, escapade, engagement for amusement. [*Prob. employ*.]

pluck, *pluk*, *v.t.* to pull off, out, or away: to pull forcibly: to snatch away: to rescue: to bring on or bring down: to pull: to tug: to twitch: to strip, as of feathers: to despoil, fleece: (*slang*) to fail, refuse a pass to, in an examination—from the custom of *plucking* (a piece of silk at the back of) the proctor's gown, in protest.—*v.i.* to make a pulling or snatching movement.—*n.* a single act of plucking: the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal—hence heart, courage, spirit.—*adj.* plucked, subjected to plucking: having pluck.—*n.* pluck'er.—*adv.* pluck'ly.—*n.* pluck'iness.—*adj.* pluck'y, having courageous spirit and pertinacity.—pluck off, (*Shak.*) to abate, come down the scale: pluck up, to pull out by the roots: to summon up, as courage: to gather strength or spirit. [*O.E. pluccian*; akin to *Du. plukken*, *Ger. plücken*.]

pluff, *pluf*, *n. (Scot.)* a puff: a mild explosion: a shot: a powder-puff.—*v.t.* to puff: to shoot.—*v.i.* to go off with a puff: to rise, as a cake.—*adj. (dial.)* pluff'y, puffed up: stuffy. [*Imit.*]

plug, *plug*, *n.* a peg stopping, or for stopping, a hole: a bung: a stopper: filling for a tooth: volcanic rock stopping a vent: a fitting for a socket for giving electrical connexion: a piece of wood inserted in a wall to take nails: a fire-plug: a sparking-plug: (*slang*) a plug-hat: a blow or punch: a compressed cake of tobacco: a piece of it cut for chewing: a worn-out horse: a book that will not sell: anything worn-out or useless: a dogged plodding.—*v.t.* to stop with a plug or as a plug: to insert a plug in: to insert as a plug: (*slang*) to shoot: (*slang*) to punch with the fist: (*slang*) to force into familiarity by persistent repetition: to din into the ears of the public.—*v.i. (slang)* to go on doggedly:—*pr.p.* plugging; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* plugged.—*ns.* plugger, one who, or that which, plugs, esp. a dentist's instrument; plugging, the act of stopping with a plug: the material of which a plug is made; plug-hat, (*U.S.*) a top-hat; plug-ugly, (*U.S.*) a street ruffian.—plug in, to complete an electric circuit by inserting a plug. [*App. Du. plug*, a bung, a peg; cf. *Sw. plugg*, a peg, *Ger. pflock*.]

plum, *plum*, *n.* a well-known stone-fruit: the tree producing it (*Prunus domestica* or kindred species) of the rose family: extended to various fruits and trees more or less similar (as *sapodilla plum*, *coco-plum*, *date-plum*): a raisin as a substitute for

fäte, fär, ask; mē, liz (her); mine; möte; müte; möön; then (then)

the true plum: a sugar-plum: a big stone embedded in concrete: something choice that may be extracted (sometimes in reminiscence of Jack Horner) or attained to, as one of the best passages in a book, one of the prizes of a career, or (U.S.) a government office as a reward of services, &c.: (formerly) a sum of £100,000: its possessor.—*ns.* plum'-bloss'om; plum'-cake, a cake containing raisins, currants, &c.—*n.* and *adj.* plum'-colour, dark purple.—*ns.* plum'-cot, Luther Burbank's hybrid between plum and apricot; plumbadas (dā'mas; Scot.), a damson; plum'-duff, a flour-pudding boiled with raisins.—*adj.* plumm'y, full of plums: plum-like: desirable.—*ns.* plum'-porridge, an antiquated dish, of porridge with plums, raisins, &c.; plum'-pudding, a national English dish made of flour and suet, with raisins, currants, and various spices; plum'-stone; plum'-tree. [O.E. *plūme*—*L.* *plūmum*; cf. Gr. *prout(m)non*.]

plumage, *plūm'ij*, *n.* a natural covering of feathers: feathers collectively.—*adj.* plum'aged. [Fr.,—*plume*—*L.* *plūma*, a feather, down.]

plumb, *plūm*, *n.* a heavy mass, as of lead, hung on a string to show the vertical line, or for other purpose: verticality: a sounding lead, plummet.—*adj.* vertical: (cricket) level, true: sheer, thorough-going, out-and-out.—*adv.* vertically: precisely. (esp. U.S.) utterly.—*v.t.* to test by a plumb-line: to make vertical: to sound as by a plumb-line: to pierce the depth of, fathom, by eye or understanding: to weight with lead: to seal with lead: to do or furnish the plumber-work of.—*v.i.* to hang vertically: to work as a plumber.—*nt.* plumbate (*plūm'bāt*), a salt of plumbic acid; plumb'-bob, a weight at the end of a plumb-line.—*adj.* plumbeous (*plūm'bi-əs*), lead-coloured: lead-glazed.—*ns.* plumber (*plūm'ər*), orig. a worker in lead: now one who installs and mends pipes, cisterns, and other fittings for supply of water and gas and for household drainage; plumb'er-work; plumb'ery, plumber-work: a plumber's workshop.—*adj.* plumbic (*plūm'bik*), due to lead: of quadrivalent lead; plumbiferous (bif'), yielding or containing lead.—*ns.* plumbing (*plūm'ing*), the operation of making plumb: the craft of working in lead: the work of a plumber; plum'bism (bizm), lead poisoning; plum'bite (bit), a salt of the weak acid lead hydroxide.—*adj.* plumb'less, incapable of being sounded.—*n.* plumb'-line, a line to which a bob is attached to show the vertical line: a vertical line: a plummet.—*adj.* plumbosol'vent (better plumbisolv'ent), able to dissolve lead; plumbous (*plūm'bəs*), of bivalent lead.—*n.* plumb'-rule, a board with a plumb-line and bob, for testing verticality.—plumbic acid, an acid of which lead dioxide is the anhydride. [Fr. *plomb* and its source, *L.* *plūmbum*, lead.]

Plumbago, *plūm-bā'gō*, *n.* a Mediterranean and tropical genus of ornamental plants (some cultivated) giving name to the Plumbaginaceae (baj-i-nā-si-ē), a family of salt-steppes and seaside plants including sea-pink and sea-lavender, akin to the primrose family.—*adj.* plumbaginaceous (baj-i-nā-shəs). [*L.* *plūmbago*, Pliny's translation of the Greek name *malvadaína*, lead, lead ore, the plant *Plumbago* (from its blue flowers).]

plumbago, *plūm-bā'gō*, *n.* graphite.—*adj.* plumbaginous (baj-i-nəs). [*L.* *plūmbāgō*, *-itis*—*plūmbum*, lead.]

plumber. See under plumb.

plumber-block. See plumber-block.

plume, *plūm*, *n.* a feather: a large showy feather: the vane of a feather: a bunch or tuft of feathers: a feather, or anything similar, used as an ornament, symbol, crest, &c.: a feather as a token of honour (obs.) the plumule of a seed: any feathery structure.—*v.t.* to preen: (fig.) to pride, take credit to (with on): to adorn with plumes: (*Milt.*) to set as a plume: to strip of feathers.—*n.* plumassier (*plū-mā-si-ēr*), a worker in feathers: a feather-seller.—*adj.* plum'ate, feathered: feathery.—*n.* plum'e'-bird, a long-tailed bird of paradise.—*adj.* plumed, feathered: adorned with

a plume: (obs.) plucked.—*n.* plume'-grass, a tall grass (*Erianthus*) akin to sugar-cane, with great silky panicles, grown for ornament.—*adj.* plume'-less.—*ns.* plume'let, a plumule: a little tuft; plume'-moth, any moth of the families Pterophoridae and Orneodidae, with deeply cleft wings.—*adj.* plume'-plucked, (*Shak.*) stripped of plumes, humbled.—*n.* plum'ery, plumes collectively.—*adj.* plumigerous (i-j'ə-rəs), plumaged; plu'miped, having feathered feet.—*n.* plu'mist, a feather-dresser.—*adj.* plu'mose, plu'mous, feathery: plume-like; plu'my, covered or adorned with down or plume: like a plume. [O.Fr.,—*L.* *plūma*, a small soft feather.]

plummer-block, *plūm'ər-blok*, *n.* a metal frame or case for holding the end of a revolving shaft. [Origin unknown.]

plummet, *plūm'it*, *n.* leaden or other weight, esp. on a plumb-line, sounding-line, or fishing-line: plumb rule.—*v.t.* to sound.—*v.i.* to plunge headlong. [O.Fr. *plomet*, dim. of *plomb*, lead; see plumb.]

plump, *plūmp*, *v.t.* to fall or drop into liquid, esp. vertically, passively, resoundingly, without much disturbance: to flop down: (esp. Scot.) to rain suddenly and heavily: to come suddenly or with a burst: to give all one's votes without distribution.—*v.i.* to plunge, souse: to fling down or let fall flat or heavily: to blurt: (*slang*) to strike or shoot.—*n.* the sound or act of plunging: (esp. Scot.) a sudden heavy fall of rain: (*slang*) a blow.—*adj.* and *adv.* with a plump: in a direct line: downright: in plain language: without hesitation, reserve, or qualification.—*n.* plump'er, a plump fall or blow: an undistributed vote that could have been divided: one who gives all his votes to one candidate or option: (*slang*) a downright lie: (*slang*) anything very big of its kind, a whacker.—*adv.* plump'y. [*L.G.* *plumpen* or *Du.* *plompen*, to plump into water; prob. influenced by plumb and plump (2).]

plump, *plūmp*, *adj.* pleasantly fat and rounded; well filled out.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or grow plump: to swell or round.—*v.i.* (rare) plump'en.—*n.* plump'er, a cork ball kept in the mouth, or other device to round the cheeks.—*adj.* plump'ish.—*n.* plump'ness.—*adj.* plump'y, plump'te (*Shak.*), plump. [App. the same word as *Du.* *plomp*, blunt, *L.G.* *plump*.]

plump, *plūmp*, *n.* a cluster: a clump, as of trees, sparrowe, waterfowl. [Origin unknown.]

plumula, *plūm'ū-lā*, *n.* a plumule.—*pl.* plum'ulae (lē).—*adj.* plumulā'ceous, plum'lar.—*n.* Plumulā'ria, a genus of hydrozoa forming feathery colonies.—*n.* and *adj.* plumulā'rian.—*adj.* plum'ulate, downy.—*n.* plum'ule, a little feather or plume: a down feather: the embryo shoot in a seed: a scent-giving scale on the fore-wing of some male butterflies.—*adj.* plum'ulose. [*L.* *plūmula*, dim. of *plūma*, a feather, down-feather.]

plunder, *plūn'dər*, *v.t.* to carry off the goods of by force: to pillage: to carry off as booty: to carry off booty from.—*v.i.* to pillage, carry off plunder.—*n.* pillage: booty: (U.S.) personal or household goods.—*ns.* plun'derage, the stealing of goods on board ship; plun'derer.—*adj.* plun'derous. [*Ger.* *plündern*, to pillage—*plunder*, household stuff, now trash.]

plunge, *plūnj*, *plūnz*, *v.t.* to thrust or cast suddenly under the surface of a liquid, or into the midst of the thick of, or the substance of anything: to immerse.—*v.i.* to fling oneself or rush impetuously, esp. into water, downhill, or into danger or discourse: to turn suddenly and steeply downward: to fire down upon an enemy from a height: to gamble or squander recklessly: to pitch as a ship: to pitch suddenly forward and throw up the hind-legs.—*n.* act of plunging.—*n.* plun'ger, one who plunges: part of a mechanism with a plunging movement, as the solid piston of a force-pump: (*mil.*) a cavalry-man: a reckless gambler or squanderer.—*adj.* and *n.* plun'ging.—plungo bath, a bath large enough to immerse the whole body: take the plunge, to commit oneself definitely after hesitation. [O.Fr. *plonger*—*L.* *plūmbum*, lead.]

about 20th January to 18th February.—*adj.*
pluv'ious, rainy. [*L. pluvia*, rain.]
ply, *pli*, *n.* a fold; a layer or thickness. (*min.*) a
layer of hard rock or of hard or soft in alternation:
a bend: a bent or set: a strand. (*Scot.*) condition,
esp. good condition:—*pl. plies*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to
bend or fold:—*pr.p.* ply'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.*
piled; *3rd pers. sing.* plies.—*ns.* pl'ier, one who
plies (in *pl.*) small pincers for bending or cutting
wire, &c.; ply'-wood, boarding made of thin
layers of wood glued together, the grain of each
at right-angles to that of the next. [*O.Fr. pli*,
a fold, *plier*, to fold—*L. plicare*.]
ply, *pli*, *v.t.* to work at steadily: to use or wield
diligently or vigorously: to keep supplying or
assailing: to importune: to row or sail over
habitually.—*v.i.* to work steadily: to make regular
journeys over a route: to be in attendance for
hire: to beat against the wind: to make one's
way, direct one's course:—*pr.p.* ply'ing; *pa.t.*
and *pa.p.* piled; *3rd pers. sing.* plies.—*n.* pl'ier,
one who plies: (*obs.*) a trader: (*obs.*) a tout.
[*Aphetic*, from *apply*.]
Plymouth, *plim'ath*, *n.* a port in Devon: a port
named after it in Massachusetts, with the sup-
posed landing-place of the Pilgrims (*Plymouth*
Rock).—*ns.* *Plym'outhism*; *Plym'outhist*,
Plym'outhite, a *Plymouth Brother*.—*Plymouth*
Brethren, a rigid religious sect, originating at
Plymouth about 1830, out of a reaction against
High Church principles and against a dead formal-
ism associated with unevangelical doctrine; *Ply-*
mouth Rock, an American breed of poultry: a
nickname for a *Plymouth Brother*.
pneuma, *nū'mā*, *n.* breath: spirit, soul: a neume.
—*n.* *pneumatode* (*nū'mā-thōd*; *Gr. hodos*, a
way), a respiratory opening in plants.—*adj.*
pneumatic (—*mat'ik*), relating to air or gases:
containing or inflated with air: worked or driven
by air: spiritual; *pneumat'ical* (*rare*).—*adu.*
pneumat'ically.—*ns.* *pneumat'icity* (*nū-mā-tis'i-*
ti), the condition of having air-spaces; *pneu-*
mat'ics (treated as *sing.*), the science of the
—*adj.* *pneu-*
—*t;* *pneuma-*
psychology:
pneumatics;
the destruc-
tive action of hot vapours of a magma of igneous
rock.—*adj.* *pneumatoly'tic*.—*ns.* *pneumatom'*
eter, an instrument for measuring the quantity
of air breathed or the force of breathing; *pneu-*
matophore (or *mat'*) —*respiratory root* in swamp
a vessel with a perfo
over a liquid. [*Gr. pneuma*, —*atos*, breath—*pnein*.]
pneumonia, *nū-mō-ni-ā*, *n.* inflammation of the
lung.—*n.* *pneumoclonosis* (*nū-mō-kō-ni-ō-sis*;
Gr. klonos, dust) *pneumoclonosis*, *pneumono-*
caused by
dust, as in
Gr. gaster,
omach.—*n.*
removal of
pertaining
to the lungs.—*n.* a medicine for lung diseases.—*n.*
pneumoni'tis, *pneumonia*.—*pneumonia* blouse,
a low-necked blouse, once an object of dread. [*Gr.*
pneumōn, —*ōnos*, lung—*pnein*, to breathe.]
Pnyx, (*pni'ks*), *n.* the meeting-place of the ancient
Athenian assembly. [*Gr. pnyx*, gen. *pyknos*, perh.
coz. with *pyknos*, crowded.]
Poa, *pō-ā*, *n.* a large genus of grasses, meadow-
grass. [*Gr. pōd*, grass.]
poach, *pōch*, *v.t.* to cook without the shell in boiling
water.—*n.* poacher, one who poaches eggs: a
vessel with hollows for poaching eggs in. [*App.*
Fr. pocher, to pocket—*poche*, pouch, the white
forming a pocket about the yolk.]
poach, *pōch*, *v.i.* to intrude on another's preserves
in order to pursue or kill game, or upon another's
fishing to catch fish: to encroach, esp. on a
partner's place or part in a game: to seek an
unfair advantage: (*Shak.*, *poteche*) to threaten:
to trample in mud: to become trampled and muddy

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

poem: poetical composition or writings collectively (rarely in *pl.*): poetical quality; poëtic-ship.—poëtic justice, ideal administration of reward and punishment; poëtic licence, a departing from strict fact or rule by a poet for the sake of effect. [*Fr. poëte*—*L. poëta*—*Gr. poietēs*—*poietin*, to make.]

poſſible, poſ'ſi, *n.* (*Scot.*) a pendicle. [*Origin obscure.*]

poſſe, poſ, *n.* the armed bullhead (*Agonus cataphractus*), a bony-plated fish. [*Origin unknown.*]

pogonotomay, pō-gō-not'ə-mī, *n.* shaving. [*Gr. pogōn, pogōnos*, beard, to me, a cutting.]

pogrom, pōg'rōm, *n.* a csp. of Russian

pob, pō, *n.* pooh.

poi, pō'ē, *n.* mented

poignard, poignado, poi-no'do, obsolete forms of poignard.

poignant, poin'tant, *adj.* stinging, pricking: sharp: acutely painful: penetrating: pungent: piquant.

—*n.* poignancy.—*adv.* poignantly. [*O. Fr. poignant*, *pr.p.* of *poindre*—*L. punġere*, to sting.]

poikilic, poi-kil-i'ik, *adj.* mottled. (*petr.*) having small crystals of one mineral irregularly scattered in larger crystals of another.—*n.* poikilocyte

(-ō-sit), an irregular red blood corpuscle.—*adj.* poikilotherm'al, poikilotherm'ic, having variable blood-temperature—cold-blooded.—*n.* poikilotherm'y, cold-bloodedness. [*Gr. poikilos*, variegated.]

Poinciana, poin-si-ō'nā, *n.* a tropical genus of the Caesalpinia family—flamboyant tree, &c. [*After De Poinci*, a French West Indian governor.]

poind, pēnd, pīnd, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to distraint: to impound.—*ns.* poind'er; poind'ing. [*O.E. pyndan*, to impound; cf. pound (2).]

poinsctilla, poin-set'i-lā, *n.* a Mexican spurge, *Euphorbia pulcherrima*, with big scarlet leaves (hence also called *Mexican flame-leaf*). [*From Joel Roberts Poinsett (1779-1851), American Minister to Mexico.*]

point, point, *n.* a dot: a small mark used in Semitic alphabets to indicate a vowel, to differentiate a consonant, or for other purpose: a dot separating the integral and fractional parts of a decimal: a mark of punctuation. (*geom.*) that which has position but no magnitude: (*Shak.*) a whit (as in no point): a place or station, considered in relation to position only: a place in a scale, course, or cycle (as *boiling point, dead points*): a moment of time, without duration: a precise moment: a state: a juncture: a critical moment: the verge: a culmination: a conclusion: (*obs.*) resolution: (*obs.*) condition, case, plight (as in *in good point*): (*obs.*) any one of nine fixed positions on a shield: (*obs.*) the entry, or the first notes, of a subject, as in a fugue (formerly marked by a dot): (*orch.*) a short strain or phrase of music, a call (as in a *point of war*): a unit in scoring, judging, or measurement: a character taken into account in judging: a distinctive mark or characteristic: a unit of measurement of type, approximately $\frac{1}{12}$ inch: one of thirty-two divisions of the compass, or the angle between two successive divisions ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a right angle): a unit in rationing by coupon: in piquet, the strongest suit held and called, or the score for holding it: a particular: a head, clause, or item: a position forming a main element in the structure of an argument or discourse: a matter in debate, under attention, or to be taken into account: that which is relevant: that upon which one insists or takes a stand: the precise matter: the essential matter: that without which a story, joke, &c., is meaningless or ineffective: a clearly defined aim, object, or reason: a particular imparted as a hint: lace made with a needle (also point-lace): (loosely) lace: (*obs.*) a piece of point-lace: a sharp end: a tip, or free end: a thing, part, or mark with a sharp end: a piercing weapon or tool: an etching-needle: the sharp end of a sword: sword-fighting: a tine: a spike: a tapering piece in electrical apparatus, as the end of a lightning-conductor: a cape or headland: (*boxing*) the tip of the chin: a horse's extremity:

a tagged lace formerly used for fastening clothes: (*U.S.*) a nib: a movable rail for passing vehicles from one track to another: a tapering division of a backgammon board: (*cricket*) a fielder or his position, on the off-side straight out from and near the batsman (as if at the point of the bat): the leading party of an advanced guard: a position at the head of a herd: a socket for making connexion with electric wiring: pointedness: pungency: sting: act or position of pointing: the vertical rising of a hawk, indicating the position of the prey: (*obs.*) a feat.—*adj.* (*phon.*) articulated with the tip of the tongue.—*v.t.* to insert points in: to mark with points: to mark off in groups of syllables for singing: to sharpen: to give point to: to prick in or turn over with the point of a spade: to show the position or direction of or draw attention to (now usu. with *out*): to place in a certain direction, direct (with *at*): to indicate: to insert white hairs in (a fur): to rake out old mortar from and insert new in the joints of: to ration by points.—*v.i.* to have or take a position in a direction (with *of, to, toward, &c.*): to indicate a direction or position by extending a finger, a stick, &c.: to indicate the position of game by an attitude: to hint: to aim.—*n.* point'-duty, the duty of a policeman stationed at a particular point to regulate traffic.—*adj.* point'ed, having a sharp point: sharp: (*archit.*) Gothic: keen: telling: epigrammatic: precise: explicit: aimed at particular persons: having marked personal application.—*adv.* point'edly.—*ns.* point'edness: point'er, one who points, in any sense: a rod for pointing to a blackboard, map, screen, &c.: an index-hand: (*U.S.*) a hint, tip, suggestion: a tool for clearing out old mortar from joints: a breed of dogs that point on discovering game: (*in pl.*) two stars of the Great Bear nearly in a straight line with the Pole Star: point'ing: point'ing-stock, a thing to be pointed at, a laughing-stock: point'-lace (see above)—*adj.* point'less.—*ns.* points'man, one on point-duty: one in charge of rail points: point'-source', a source of radiation that is, or is considered as, a mathematical point.—*adj.* point'-to-point', from one fixed point to another: across country.—*n.* a cross-country race, a steeplechase.—at (a) point, points, all points, (*Shak.*, &c.) in readiness: resolved: completely: in all respects: at the point of, on the verge of: cardinal point (see cardinal): carry one's point, to gain what one contends for; dead points (see dead); from point to point, from one particular to another; give points to, to give odds to: to give an advantageous hint on any subject; in point, apposite; in point of, in the matter of: in point of fact, as a matter of fact: make a point of, to treat as essential, make a special object of; on the point of, close upon: very near: point for point, exactly in all particulars: point of honour (see honour): point of order, a question raised in a deliberative society, whether proceedings are according to the rules: point of view, the position from which one looks at anything, literally or figuratively: points of the compass (see above); potatoes and point, a feigned Irish dish, potatoes alone, with a herring, &c., to point at; put upon points, to ration by points; stand upon points, to be punctilious; stretch (or strain) a point, to go further (esp. in concession) than strict rule allows; to the point, apposite: to point, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) to the smallest detail. [*Partly Fr. point*, point, dot, stitch, lace, partly *Fr. pointe*, sharp point, pungency—*L. punctum* and *L.L. puncta*, respectively—*L. punġere*, punctum, to prick.]

point, *v.t.* to appoint, determine, fix. [*Aphetic for appoint.*]

point-blank, point'-blangk', *adj.* aimed directly at the mark without allowing for the downward curve of the trajectory: permitting such an aim: direct: straightforward: blunt.—*adv.* with point-blank aim: directly: bluntly: flat.—*n.* a point-blank shot or range: (*Shak.*) reach (of jurisdiction). [*App. from point (v.)*, and blank (of the target).]

point-device, point'-di-vis, point'-di-vis, *n.* (*obs.*)

the point of perfection (in the phrase *at point device*).—*adj.* (*arch.*) fastidiously exact, esp. in dress.—*adv.* with exactitude: down to the smallest detail. [*Lit.* to the point arranged, or arranged to the point.—*O.Fr.* *devis*, devised.]

pointel, *poín'tl*, *n.* a sharp instrument, esp. a style: (*obs.*) a pistil. [*O.Fr.*]

pointillism, *puwán'til-izm*, pointillisme (*Fr.*, *puwán'-tē-yēzm*), *n.* in painting, the use of separate dots of pure colour instead of mixed pigments.—*n.* pointillist, pointilliste (*-yēst*). [*Fr.* *pointillisme*—*pointille*, dim. of *point*, point.]

poise, *poiz*, *v.i.* to weigh: to hold so as to get some notion of the weight: to ponder, weigh in the mind: to weight, weigh down: to make stable, ballast: to balance: to counterbalance: to carry or hold in equilibrium.—*v.i.* to bang in suspense: to hover.—*n.* weight: balance: equilibrium: (*obs.*) a weight, as of a clock: bias: (*Spens.*) momentum: (*Shak.*) impact: carriage or balance of body: dignity and assurance of manner: suspense.—*n.* pois'er. [*O.Fr.* *poiser* (*Fr.* *pēser*)—*L.* *pēndre*, freq. of *pēndere*, to weigh, and *O.Fr.* *pois*—*L.* *pēsum*, weight.]

poison, *poiz'n*, *n.* any substance which, taken into or formed in the body, destroys life or impairs health: any malignant influence: (*chem.*) a substance that inhibits the activity of a catalyst.—*v.t.* to administer poison to: to injure or kill with poison: to put poison on or in: to taint: to mar: to embitter: to corrupt.—*adj.* poisonous.—*adj.* pois'nable.—*ns.* pois'soner; pois'son-fang, one of two large tubular teeth in the upper jaw of venomous snakes, through which poison passes from glands at their roots when the animal bites; pois'son-gas, any injurious gas used in warfare; pois'son-gland, a gland that secretes poison; pois'son-ivy, pois'son-oak, pois'son-sunmac(h), names for various North American sumacs with ulcerating juice; pois'son-nut, nux vomica.—*adj.* pois'sonous, having the quality or effect of poison: noxious: (*coll.*) offensive.—*adv.* pois'sonously.—*n.* pois'sonousness. [*O.Fr.* *poison*, poison—*L.* *pōisōn*, *ōnis*, a draught; cf. *poison*.]

poitrel, *poi'trəl*, *n.* armour for a horse's breast. [*O.Fr.* *poitral*—*L.* *pectoralē*, a breast-plate—*pectus*, the breast.]

pokal, *pō-kāl*, *n.* an ornamental drinking-vessel. [*Ger.*—*It.* *boccale*—*Gr.* *baukhālis*, a vessel for cooling wine, &c.]

poke, *pōk*, *n.* (now chiefly *dial.*; *Scot.* *pock* (2)) a bag: a pouch: a pokeful.—*n.* poke'ful, as much as a poke will hold.—a pig in a poke, a blind bargain, as of a pig bought without being seen. [*M.E.* *poke*; affinities uncertain.]

poke, *pōk*, *n.* a projecting brim or front of a bonnet: a poke-bonnet.—*n.* poke'-bonnet, a bonnet with a projecting front, as worn by Salvationist women and field-workers.—*adj.* poked. [*Perh.* from foregoing, or from following word.]

poke, *pōk*, *v.t.* to thrust or push the end of anything against or into: to thrust forward or endwise: to make, put, render, or achieve by thrusting or groping: to stir up, incite: (*obs.*) to dress with a poking-stick: (*coll.*) to seclude or confine in a poky place.—*v.i.* to thrust, make thrusts: to feel about, grope: (*critic*) to bat gently and cautiously: to potter: to stoop: to pry about: to live a dull or secluded life.—*n.* an act of poking.—*n.* pō'ker, one who pokes: a rod for poking or stirring a fire: an instrument for doing poker-work: a stiff person: (*facet.*) a mace or mace-bearer: a poking-stick.—*adj.* pō'kerish, like a poker: stiff.—*adv.* pō'kerishly.—*n.* pō'ker-work, work done by burning a design into wood with a heated point.—*adj.* pō'king, pottering: petty: confined: stuffy: shabby.—*n.* pō'king-stick, a small rod formerly used for adjusting the plaits of ruffs.—*adj.* pō'ky, poking.—by the holy poker, a facetious oath of unknown meaning, perhaps belonging to poker (1) below; poke fun at, to banter; poke one's head, to stoop, hold the head forward; poke one's nose, to pry; red-hot poker, Kniphofia or Tritoma. [*M.E.* *pōken*; app. of *L.G.* origin.]

poke, *pōk*, *n.* a name for various American species of *Phytolacca* (also poke'weed, poke'berry): American or white hellebore (Indian poke). [*Of* American Indian origin.]

poker, *pō'kar*, *n.* a bugbear.—*adj.* pō'kerish, causing terror: uncanny.—Old Poker, the devil. [*Cf.* *Dan.* *pokker*, *Sw.* *poker*.]

poker, *pō'kar*, *n.* a round game at cards, first played in America about 1835.—*n.* pō'ker-face, an inscrutable face, useful to a poker-player: its possessor.—*adj.* pō'ker-faced. [*Ety.* uncertain; poss. from German.]

Polabian, *pō-lā'bi-an*, *n.* a member of a former West Slavonic people occupying the basin of the lower Elbe: their extinct language.—Also *adj.* [*Slav.* *po*, beside, *Labe*, the Elbe.]

polacca, *pō-lāk'ā*, *n.* a three-masted Mediterranean vessel, with fore and main masts each in one piece (also polacre, *pō-lāk'ar*): a polonaise, or composition in the manner of a polonaise. [*It.* *polacca*, *polacra*, Polish (fem.); *Fr.* *polacre*: application to the vessel not explained.]

Polack, *pō'lāk*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a Pole.—*adj.* Polish. [*Pol.* *Polak*; *Ger.* *Polack*.]

Poland, *pō'lānd*, *n.* a country of Europe.—*adj.* of Poland, Polish.—*n.* Po'lānder, (*obs.*) a Pole.

polar, *pō'lār*, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a pole (see pole (1)) or poles: belonging to the neighbourhood of a pole: referred to a pole: of the nature of, or analogous to, a pole: axial, cardinal: having polarity: directly opposed.—*n.* (*geom.*) the locus of the harmonic conjugate of a fixed point or pole with respect to the points in which a transversal through it cuts a circle or other conic.—*n.* polarimeter, an instrument for measuring the rotation of the plane of polarisation of light.—*adj.* polarimetric (*pō-lar-i-mē'trīk*).—*ns.* polarimetry (*pō-lar-i-mē'trī*); Polarix (*pō-lā'ris*), the Pole Star; polarisation (*pō-lar-i-zā'shun*), the act of polarising: the state of being polarised: development of poles: (loosely) polarity: the effect of deposition of products of electrolysis upon electrodes, resulting in an opposing electromotive force: the restriction (according to the wave theory) of the vibrations of light to one plane; polariscope (*pō-lar-i-skōp*), an instrument for showing phenomena of polarised light.—*v.t.* polarise (*pō-lar-iz*), to subject to polarisation: to give polarity to: (*fig.*) to develop new qualities or meanings in.—*v.i.* to acquire polarity.—*adj.* polarised.—*ns.* polariser, a device for polarising light; polarity (*pō-lar-i-tē*), state of having two opposite poles: the condition of having properties different or opposite in opposite directions or at opposite ends: the tendency to develop differently in different directions along an axis, as a plant towards base and apex, some animals towards head and tail: particular relation to this or that pole or opposed property rather than the other: (*fig.*) directedness: opposedness or doubleness of aspect or tendency; polaroid, a manufactured material used for polarising light (registered trade-name).—polar bear, a large white bear found in the Arctic regions; polar circle, the Arctic or the Antarctic Circle; polar co-ordinates, co-ordinates defining a point by means of a radius vector and the angle which it makes with a fixed line through the origin; polar distance, angular distance from the pole; polar equation, an equation in terms of polar co-ordinates; polar forces, forces that act in pairs and in different directions, as in magnetism; polar lights, the aurora borealis or australis. [*L.* *polaris*—*polus*; see pole (1).]

polder, *pō'l'dər*, *n.* piece of low-lying reclaimed land: first stage in its reclamation.—Also *v.t.* [*Du.*]

pole, *pōl*, *n.* the end of an axis, esp. of the earth, the celestial sphere, or any rotating sphere: (of a great or small circle) the point where a perpendicular from the centre of a sphere cuts the surface of the sphere: (of a crystal face) the point where the normal from the origin cuts the sphere of projection: the end of an elongated body: a differentiated end: either of the two points of a body in which the attractive or repulsive energy

is concentrated, as in a magnet: an electric terminal or electrode: (*geom.*) a fixed point: a point from which a pencil of rays radiates: a fixed point defining a polar: (*fig.*) an opposite extreme: (*poet.*, after Greek use) the heavens.—poles apart, asunder, widely apart, very different; Pole Star, Polaris, a star near the N. pole of the heavens: a guide or director. [*L. polus*—*Gr. polos*, pivot, axis, firmament.]

pole, *pōl*, *n.* a long rounded shaft, rod, or post, usu. of wood: a small tree: a single shaft to which a pair of horses may be yoked: a measuring rod of definite length: hence a measure of length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, of area, $30\frac{1}{2}$ square yards: position next the inner boundary-fence in a race-course: the tail of certain animals.—*v.t.* to propel, push, strike, or stir with a pole: to furnish with poles.—*v.i.* to use a pole.—*adj.* *polc*-*clipt*, (*Shak.*) hedged in with poles.—*n.* *pōl'ing*, supplying, propelling, or stirring with a pole or poles: poles collectively.—under bare poles, with all sails furled; up the pole, in a predicament; drunk: crazed: in favour. [*O.E. pōl* (*Ger. pōhl*)—*L. pōlus*, a stake.]

Pole, *pōl*, *n.* a native or citizen of Poland: a member of the people inhabiting Poland and speaking Polish.

pole-axe, -*ax*, *pōl'aks*, *n.* a battle-axe, originally short-handled: a long-handled axe or halbert: a sailor's short-handled axe for cutting away rigging: a butcher's axe with a hammer-faced back. [*Orig. pollax*, from *poll*, head, and *ax*, confused with *pole* (2).]

polecat, *pōl'kat*, *n.* a large relative of the weasel, which emits a stink—called also *fitchet* and *foumart*: (*Shak.*) a prostitute. [*M.E. polecat*; poss. *Fr. poule*, hen, and cat.]

polemarch, *pōl'i-mārk*, *n.* a title of several officials in ancient Greek states, orig. a military commander. [*Gr. polemarchos*—*polemos*, war, *archē*, rule.]

polemic, *po-lem'ik*, *adj.* given to disputing: controversial.—*n.* a controversialist: a controversy: a controversial writing or argument: (in *pl.*, esp. *theol.*) the practice or art of controversy.—*adj.* *polem'ical*.—*adv.* *polem'ically*. [*Gr. polemikos*—*polemos*, war.]

Polemonium, *pōl-i-mō-ni'um*, *n.* the Jacob's ladder genus of plants, giving name to the Polemoniaceae, the phlox family.—*adj.* *polemoniā'ceous*. [*Gr. polemōnion*, St John's wort, or other plant.]

polenta, *po-len'tā*, *n.* an Italian porridge of maize, barley, chestnut, or other meal. [*It.*—*L. polenta*, peeled barley.]

polety, *pō'lē*, *adj.* (*Austr.*) hornless. [*poll* (1).]

pollanito, *pōl'i-an'it*, *n.* a steel-grey mineral, manganese dioxide. [*Gr. poliainesthai*, to grow grey—*polios*, hoary.]

Pollanthes, *pōl-i-an'thēs*, *n.* the tuberose genus of the amaryllis family. [*Gr. polios*, hoary, *anthos*, a flower.]

police, *pōl'is*, *n.* the system of regulations for the preservation of order and enforcement of law: the internal government of a state: a body of men employed to maintain order, &c.: its members collectively.—*adj.* of the police.—*v.t.* to control as police: to furnish with police: to guard or to put or keep in order.—*ns.* *police'-burgh* (see *burgh*); *police'-con'stable*, a policeman of ordinary rank; *police'-court*, a court for trying small offences brought before it by the police; *police'-dog*, a dog trained to help the police; *police'-force*, a separately organised body of police; *police'-inspect'or*, a superior officer of police who has charge of a department, next in rank to a superintendent; *police'-judg'o*, *police'-mag'istrate*, one who presides in a police-court; *police'-man*, a member of a police-force; *police'-manure*, (*Scot.*) street sweepings used as manure; *police'-office*, *station*, the headquarters of the police of a district, used also as a temporary place of confinement; *police'-off'icer*, an ordinary policeman; *police'-state*, a country in which secret police are employed to detect and stamp out any opposition to the government in

power; *police'-trap*, a strategic means whereby the police keep motor traffic under scrutiny and detect offenders against the law: a concealed and concerted timing arrangement to enforce a speed limit; *police'woman*, a woman member of a police-force. [*Fr.*—*L. politia*—*Gr. politia*—*politis*, a citizen—*polis*, a city.]

polity, *pōl'i-ti*, *n.* (*obs.*) a constitution: the art of government: statecraft: a course of action: a system of administration guided more by interest than by principle: dexterity of management: prudence: cunning: in Scotland (sometimes in *pl.*), the pleasure-grounds around a mansion. [*O.Fr. police* (*Fr. police*)—*L. politia*—*Gr. politia* (see *police*); in Scots perh. influenced by *L. politus*, embellished.]

polity, *pōl'i-ti*, *n.* a writing containing a contract of insurance: (*U.S.*) a kind of gambling by betting on the numbers to be drawn in a lottery.—*ns.* *polity'-holder*, one who holds a contract of insurance; *polity'-shop*, a place where policy is played. [*Fr. police*, policy, app.—*L.L. apodissa*, a receipt—*Gr. apodexis*, proof.]

poliomyelitis, *pōl-i-ō-mi-ē-lit'is* (or *pōl*), *n.* inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord: infantile paralysis. [*Gr. polios*, grey, *myelos*, marrow.]

Polish, *pō'lish*, *adj.* of Poland, or its people or its language.—*n.* the Slavonic language of the Poles. *polish*, *pō'lish*, *v.t.* to make smooth and glossy by rubbing: to bring to a finished state: to impart culture and refinement to.—*v.i.* to take a polish.—*n.* an act of polishing: gloss: refinement of manners: a substance applied to produce a polish.—*adj.* *pol'ishable*; *pol'ished*.—*ns.* *pol'isher*; *pol'ishing-paste*; *pol'ishing-powder*.—*n.pl.* *pol'ishings*, particles removed by polishing.—*ns.* *pol'ishing'-slate*, a diatomaceous slaty stone used for polishing glass, marble, and metals; *pol'ishment*.—*polish off*, (*slang*) to finish off: to dispose of finally. [*O.Fr. polir*, *polissant*—*L. polire*, to polish.]

politic, *po-lit'*, *adj.* (*obs.*) glossy, polished: refined: of courteous manners.—*adv.* *politic'y*.—*ns.* *politic'ness*; *politesse* (*pol-ē-tes*; *Fr.*), superficial politeness.—*polite literature*, belles-lettres—poetry, essays, standard novels, &c., as distinguished from scientific treatises and the like. [*L. politus*, *p.p.* of *polire*, to polish.]

political, *pōl'i-tik*, *adj.* (*rare*) political: (*obs.*) constitutional: in accordance with good policy: acting or proceeding from motives of policy: prudent: discreet: astutely contriving or intriguing.—*adj.* *politi'cal*, pertaining to policy or government: pertaining to parties differing in their views of government; (*obs.*) *politic*.—*adv.* *politi'cally*.—*ns.* *politi'cian*, (*Milit.*) a petty politician; *politician* (*-tish'ən*), one versed in the science of government: one engaged in political life or statesmanship: one interested in party politics: a *politic person*: (*U.S.*) one who makes a profession or a game of politics, an intriguer.—*adj.* (*Milit.*) *politic*.—*v.t.* *politi'cise* (*-i-siz*), to make political.—*v.i.* to play the politician: to discuss politics.—*adv.* *politi'cally*.—*adj.* *politi'co-econom'ic*, of political economy.—*n.* (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*) *politi'cs*, the art or science of government: the management of a political party: political affairs or opinions: (*U.S.*) manoeuvring and intriguing.—*n.* *politi'qu* (*pol-ē-tik*; *Fr.*), in French history, one of a moderate party between Huguenots and Catholics: a religious indifferentist: a temporiser.—*politi'cal economy*, the science of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth: political geography, that part of geography which deals with the division of the earth for purposes of government, as states, colonies, counties, and the work of mao, as towns, canals, &c.; *politi'cal science*, the science or study of government, as to its principles, aims, methods, &c.; *politi'cal verse*, Byzantine and modern Greek accentual verse, esp. iambic verse of fifteen syllables. [*Gr. politikos*—*politis*, a citizen.]

polity, *pōl'i-ti*, *n.* political organisation: form of political organisation, constitution: a body of

people organised under a system of government. [Gr. *politeia*.]

polka, *pól'ká*, *n.* a Bohemian dance or its tune, in 2-4 time with accent on the third quaver, invented about 1830: applied to various things fashionable at the same time, esp. a woman's jacket.—*v.t.* polk, to dance a polka.—*n.* pol'ka-dot, a pattern of dots. [Perh. Czech *polka*, half, from the half-step in it; or from Pol. *polka*, a Polish woman.]

poll, *pól*, *n.* the head: the hair of the head: the head and shoulders of a ling: the blunt end of the head of a hammer, miner's pick, &c.: a head as a unit in numbering, an individual. (*Shak.*) number of individuals: a register, esp. of voters: a voting: an aggregate of votes: a polled animal.

—*adj.* polled: cut evenly (as in deed poll, opp. to *indenture*).—*v.t.* to cut off the hair, horns, top (of a tree), edge (of a deed) of: (*arch.*) to practise extortion upon: to receive or take the votes of: to receive, take, or cast (as a vote).—*v.i.* (*arch.*) to practise extortion: to vote.—*n.* poll'-axe (see pole-axe).—*adj.* polled, shorn: pollarded: deprived of horns: hornless.—*ns.* poll'cr; poll'ing-booth, the place where people vote; poll'-money, poll'-tax, a tax of so much a head—i.e. on each person alike—at the head of the poll, having the greatest number of votes at an election. [Cf. obs. Du. and L.G. *polle*, top of the head.]

Poll, *poll*, *pol*, *n.* a parrot.—*n.* poll'-parrot.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to parrot. [Poll, a common name for a parrot; see Molly.]

poll, *pol*, *n.* (*Cambridge*) the mass of students who do not seek or obtain honours: a pass-degree.—*ns.* poll'-degree; poll'man. [Said to be from Gr. *hoi polloi*, the many.]

pollack, *pól'sh*, *n.* a common fish of the cod family, with long narrow jaw and no barbel: extended to the coalfish.—Also poll'ock. [Etymology obscure; connexion with Gael. *pollag* doubtful.]

pollan, *pól'an*, *n.* an Irish whitefish, esp. that (*Coregonus pollan*) found in Lough Neagh. [Perh. Ir. *poll*, lake; cf. *powan*.]

pollard, *pól'rd*, *n.* a tree having the whole crown cut off, leaving it to send out new branches from the top of the stem: a hornless animal of horned kind: finer bran: flour or meal containing it: (obs.) a base foreign coin bearing a head.—*adj.* pollarded: awnless: bald.—*v.t.* to make a pollard of. [poll (1).]

poll-axe. Same as pole-axe.

pollen, *pól'en*, *n.* the fertilising powder formed in the anthers of flowers.—*v.t.* to cover with pollen.—*ns.* poll'en-basket, a hollow in a bee's hind-leg in which pollen is carried; poll'en-grain, a grain of pollen, the microspore in flowering plants; poll'en-sac, a cavity in an anther in which pollen is formed, the microsporangium of flowering plants; poll'en-tube, an outgrowth from a pollen-grain by which the gametes are conveyed to the ovule.—*v.t.* poll'inate, to convey pollen to.—*ns.* pollin'ation; pollin'ium, an agglutinated mass of pollen-grains.—*pl.* pollin'ia. [L. *pollen*, -inis, fine flour.]

pollont, *pól'ont*, *adj.* strong. [L. *pollens*, -entis, pr.p. of *pollere*, to be strong.]

pollex, *pól'eks*, *n.* the thumb or its analogue:—*pl.* pollices (pól'i-eks). [L. *pollex*, -icis.]

pollicie, *pollicy* (*Spens*). Same as policy.

pollicitation, *pól-i-i-tá'shan*, *n.* a promise: a promise not yet accepted. [L. *pollicitatio*, -onis.]

pollusion, *pól-yóó'shan*, *n.* (Love's Labour's Lost, IV. iii.) Goodman Doll's blunder for illusion.

pollute, *pól-yóó't*, *v.t.* to befoul: to defile: to contaminate: to profane.—*adj.* defiled.—*adj.* pollut'ed.—*adv.* pollut'edly.—*ns.* pollut'edness; pollut'er; pollution (*pól-yóó'shan*, -yóó'). [L. *polluere*, *pollutus*—*pol-*, a form of *pro* or *per*, *luere*, to wash.]

Pollux, *pól'uks*, *n.* (*myth.*) the twin brother of Castor: a star in the constellation of the Twins. [L. for Gr. *Polydeukēs*.]

Polly, *pól'i*, *n.* a form of Molly: a parrot. [Cf. Poll (2).]

polly, *pól'i*, *n.* a slang abbreviation for Apollinaris (water).

pollywog, *polliwog*, *pól'i-wog*, *polliwig*, *polliwig*, *-wig*, *n.* a tadpole.—Also *porwiggle*. [M.E. *pollywogge*—poll (1), wiggle.]

polo, *pól'lo*, *n.* a game like hockey on horseback—of Oriental origin: a similar aquatic (water polo) or skating (*rink polo*) game.—*n.* pol'loist. [Balti *polo*, polo ball; Tibetan *pulu*.]

polo, *pól'lo*, *n.* a Spanish gypsy dance. [Sp., an Andalusian popular song.]

polonaise, *pól-a-náz*, *n.* a woman's bodice and skirt in one piece, showing an under-skirt: a similar child's garment once worn in Scotland: a Polish national dance or promenade of slow movement in 3-4 time: a musical form in the same rhythm [Fr., Polish (fem.).]

Polonia, *pól-ó-ni-á*, *n.* mediaeval Latin name for Poland.—*adj.* and *n.* Polon'ian.—*n.* Polonisation (*pól-an-i-zá'shan*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* polonise, to make or become Polish.—*ns.* polonism, a Polish idiom or characteristic; polonium (*pól-ó-ni-am*), a radioactive element (at. numb. 84) discovered by Mme Curie (a Pole); polon'y, -le, (*Scot.*) a child's polonaise.

polony, *pól-ó-ni*, *n.* a dry sausage of partly cooked meat. [Prob. *Bologna*, in Italy; perh. *Polonia*.]

pol, *pól*, *n.* (*now dial.*) a hard blow: (*obs.*) a club.—*v.t.* (*dial.*) to beat.—*n.* pol'foot, a club-foot.—*adj.* club-footed.—*adj.* pol'footed. [Origin obscure.]

poltergeist, *pól'ter-gist*, *n.* a mysterious invisible agency asserted to throw things about: a noisy ghost. [Ger. *poltern*, to make a racket, *geist*, ghost.]

poltroon, *pól-tróon'* (*Shak.* *poul'troone*), *n.* a dastard.—Also *adj.*—*n.* poltroon'ery, want of spirit. [Fr. *poltron*—It. *poltrone*—*poltro*, lazy.]

polyverine, *pól'vēr-ēn*, *n.* (*obs.*) glass-makers' potash. [It. *polverino*—L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust.]

poly-, *pól-i-*, *pol-i-*, in composition, many: several: much: denoting a polymer, as *polyethylene* (see below).—*adj.* polyacid (-as'id), having several replaceable hydrogen atoms: capable of replacing several hydrogen atoms of an acid; pol'yact (*Gr.* *aktis*, -inos, ray), polyact'ial (or *akt'in-ál*), polyact'ine, many-rayed.—*n.* pl. Polyadelp'phia (*Gr.* *adelphos*, brother), in Linnaeus's system a class of plants with three or more bundles of stamens.—*adj.* polyadelp'phous, (of stamens) united in several bundles: having the stamens so united.—*n.* pl. Polyandria (*Gr.* *anēr*, *andros*, man, male), in Linnaeus's system a class of plants with many stamens inserted in the receptacle.—*adj.* polyandrous, having or allowing several husbands or male mates (at a time): (*bot.*) having a large and indefinite number of stamens or of antheridia.—*ns.* polyandry (or *-an'*), the condition or practice of being polyandrous: the social usage of some peoples in certain stages of civilisation in which a woman normally has several husbands; polyan'thus (*Gr.* *anthos*, flower), a many-flowered supposed hybrid between cowslip and primrose.—*pl.* polyan'thus.—*adj.* pol'yarch (*-ark*; *Gr.* *archē*, origin), having many xylem strands.—*n.* pol'yarchy (*-ark-i*; *Gr.* *archein*, to rule), government by many persons.—*adj.* polyatom'ic, (*chem.*) having many atoms, or replaceable atoms or groups: multivalent; polyax'ial (*L.* *axis*), polyax'on (*Gr.* *axōn*, axis), having many axes or several axis-cylinders.—*n.* a monaxonic sponge spicule.—*adj.* polyaxon'ic; polybās'ic, capable of reacting with several equivalents of an acid: (of acids) having several replaceable hydrogen atoms; polycarp'ic (*Gr.* *karpos*, fruit), fruiting many times, or year after year; polycarp'ous, polycarpic: having an apocarpous gynaecium.—*n.* pl. Polychacta (-kē'tā; *Gr.* *chaite*, bristle), a class of marine Chaetopods with numerous bristles.—*ns.* polychaete, any worm of the Polychacta; pol'ycrest (-krest; *Gr.* *polychrestos*—*chrestos*, useful), a thing, esp. a medicine, useful in several ways.—*adj.* polychroic (-krō'ik), pleochroic.—*n.* pol'ychromism.—*adj.* pol'ychromic (-krōm; *Gr.* *chrōma*, colour), many-coloured.—*n.* a work of art (esp. a statue) in several colours: varicolouring.—*adj.* polychromat'ic, polychrom'ic.—*n.* pol'y-

chromy, the art of decorating in many colours.—*adj.* polycotyle'donous, with more than two cotyledons; polycro'tic (Gr. *krotos*, a beat), of the pulse, having several beats to each heart-beat.—*n.* polycro'tism.—*adj.* polyeccile (-sī'kik; Gr. *kyklos*, wheel), having many circles, rings, whorls, turns, or circuits.—*n.* polyeccithaemia (-sī-thē'mi-ā; Gr. *kytos*, a vessel, as if cell, *haima*, blood), excess of red blood-corpuscles.—*adj.* polydae'tyl, having more than the normal number of fingers or toes.—Also *n.*—*ns.* polydae'tylism, -dae'tyly.—*adj.* polydae'tylous.—*n.* polydip'sia (Gr. *dipso*, thirst), excessive thirst.—*adj.* polymembryonate; polymembryonic (-on'ik).—*ns.* polymembryony (-em'brī-əm-i), formation of more than one embryo from one ovule or from one fertilised ovum; polyeth'ylene, polythene', a generic name for certain thermoplastics, polymers of ethylene; Polygala (pol-ig'-ā; Gr. *polygalon*, milkwort—*galo*, milk), the milkwort genus, giving name to the fam. Polygalā'ceae.—*adj.* polygalaceous (-lā'shəs).—*n. pl.* Polygamia (pol-ig'-ā-mi-ā; Gr. *gamos*, marriage), in Linnaeus's system, a class having male, female, and polygamie (-gam'ik).—*adj.* polygamous.—*ns.* polygamy (pol-ig'-ā-mi), the rule, custom, or condition of marriage to more than one person at a time, or (now rarely) in life: sometimes used for polygyny; (*zool.*) mating with more than one in the same breeding season: (*bot.*) occurrence of male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on the same or on different plants; polygen'esls, multiple origin, esp. of mankind.—*adj.* polygenet'ic, of polygenesis: springing from several sources: of dyes, giving different colours with different mordants; polygen'ic, polygenetic: forming more than one compound with a univalent element.—*ns.* polygen'ism, belief in multiple origin, esp. of mankind; polygen'ist.—*adj.* polygen'ous, of multiple origin or composition.—*ns.* polygen'y, polygenesis; polyhalite (-hol'it; Gr. *hals*, salt), a trieline mineral, sulphate of magnesium, potassium, and calcium.—*adj.* polyglot (Gr. *polyglōttos*—*glōtto*, tongue), in, of, speaking, or writing many languages.—*n.* one who speaks or writes many languages: a collection of versions in different languages of the same work, esp. a Bible.—Also polyglott.—*adj.* polyglott'al, polyglott'ic, polyglott'ous.—*n.* polygon (-gon, -gōn; Gr. *gonia*, angle), a plane figure bounded by straight lines, esp. more than four.—*adj.* polyg'onal (polygonal numbers, figurate numbers).—*adv.* polyg'onally.—*ns.* Polygon'atum (Gr. *polygonāton*—*gony*, -otos, of the lily family; not-grass genus, stipules, of the dock family Polygonā'ceae.—*adj.* polygonā'ceous.—*ns.* polygony, (*Spens.*) bistort; polygraph, a copying, multiplying, or tracing apparatus: a copy.—*adj.* polygraph'ic.—*n.* polygraphy (pol-ig'gr-ē-fi), voluminous writing.—*n. pl.* Polygynia (-jin'; Gr. *gynē*, woman, female), in various Linnaean classes of plants, an order with more than twelve styles.—*adj.* polygyn'an, of the Polygynia; polygynous (-lij or -lig-i-nəs), having several wives: mating with several females: having several styles: polygynian.—*n.* polygyny (-lij or -lig'), the custom, practice, or condition of having a plurality of wives: the habit of mating with more than one female.—*adj.* polyhed'al (-hed', -hēd'), polyhed'ric.—*ns.* polyhed'ron (Gr. *hedra*, seat), a solid figure or body bounded by plane faces (esp. more than six); polyhis'tor (Gr. *polyhstor*—*histōreō*, to inquire, learn), a person of great and varied learning; polyhistorian (-tō'ri-ən).—*adj.* polyhistoric (-tor'ik).—*ns.* polyhis'tory (-tō'ri-i); polyhy'brid, a cross between parents differing in several heritable characters.—*adj.* polyhy'dric.—*ns.* Polyhymn (pol-im'ni-ā; Gr. *hymn*, ode), the n. mas'tla, polyma' (breast), the presence of supernumerary breasts or

nipples.—*adj.* polymas'tic.—*n.* pol'ymath (Gr. *polymathēs*—the root of *monthanein*, to learn), one who knows many arts and sciences.—*adj.* polymath'ic.—*ns.* polym'athy, much and varied learning; polym'er (Gr. *meros*, part; *chem*), one of a series of substances alike in percentage composition, but differing in molecular weight, especially one of those of higher molecular weight as produced by polymerisation.—*adj.* polymerle (-mer'ik), of, in a relation of, or manifesting polymerism.—*ns.* polym'eride, a polymer; polymeris'ation.—*v. t.* polym'erise, to combine to form a more complex molecule having the same empirical formula as the simpler ones combined: to render polymeric.—*v. i.* to change into a polymer.—*n.* polym'erism.—*adj.* polym'erous, having many parts: (*bot.*) having many parts in a whorl.—*ns.* polym'ery, condition of being polymeric; polym'orph (Gr. *polymorphos*, many-formed—*morphē*, form), any one of several forms in which the same thing may occur: an organism occurring in several forms: a substance crystallising in several systems.—*adj.* polymorph'ic.—*n.* polymorph'ism.—*adj.* polymorph'ous; Polynē'sian (Gr. *nesos*, an island), of Polynesia, its prevailing race of brown men, or their languages (a division of the Austronesian).—*n.* a native of Polynesia: a member of the brown race of Polynesia.—*adj.* and *n.* polynō'mal, multinomial.—*ns.* polynō'mialism; polyonym (pol'i-onim; Gr. *onymo*, a form of *onoma*, name), a name consisting of several words.—*adj.* polyonym'ic, of more than two words; polyon'y'mous, having many names.—*ns.* polyon'y'my, multiplicity of names for the same thing; polyp, polype (pol'ip; L. *polypus*, -i, adopted, and transformed to 2nd declension, from Gr. *polypous*, -odos—*polys*, many, *pous*, foot; see *polypus*), orig. (*obs.*) an octopus or cuttlefish: later extended to other animals with many arms or tentacles, esp. coelenterates and Polyzoa: an individual of a colonial animal: (*rare*) a polypus.—*pl.* pol'yps, polypes (pol'ips), polyp (pol'i-pi; L.); polyp'ary, the common investing structure of a colony of polyps; polypep'tide, a substance in which several molecules of an amino-acid are condensed.—*adj.* polypept'ic, with free petals; polyphagous (pō-lif'-ə-gəs; Gr. *phagēin* (aorist), to eat), eating many different kinds of food: eating much.—*n.* polyph'agy (-ji), the character of being polyphagous.—*adj.* polyph'ase, having several alternating electric currents of like frequency but differing in phase; Polyphē'mlan, Polyphē'mie.—*n.* Polyphē'mus (Gr. *Polyphēmos*), the Cyclops blinded by Odysseus.—*adj.*

(pol-i-jon; Gr. *phone*, a voice), a vowel, a vowel more than one phonetic value.—*adj.* polyphon'ic (-jōn'ik), many-voiced: of polyphones: of polyphony.—*ns.* polyphonist, a contrapuntist; polyph'ony, composition of music in parts each with an

to a tribesman—*pryie*, a tribe, of many lines descended by convergent lines from several ancestral groups; polyphyllous (pol-i-fil'əs; Gr. *phyllon*, leaf), having the perianth leaves free.—*ns.* pol'yplid, pol'yplite, a polyp of a colonial animal; polyp'ldom, a polypary (Gr. *domos*, house).—*adj.* pol'yplne; pol'yplid; pol'yplous.—*n. pl.* Polyplacoph'ora (Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, a plate, slab), an order of molluscs, bilaterally symmetrical, with shell composed of eight transverse dorsal plates—the chitons, &c.—*adj.* polyploid (pol'i-ploid; on the analogy of *haploid*, *diploid*), having more than twice the normal haploid number of chromosomes.—*ns.* pol'yploidy, the polyploid condition; polypod (pol'i-pod), an animal with many feet: polypody; Polypodium (pō-di'm; Gr. *podion*, dim. of *pous*, a foot), the typical genus

of Polypodiaceae, the family with stalked sporangia and vertical annulus to which most ferns belong—so named from the many-footed appearance of the rhizome; polypody (*pol-i-pod-i*), any fern of the genus Polypodium, esp. *P. vulgare*.—*adj.* polypoid, like polypus.—*ns.* Polyporus (*pō-lip-a-ras*; Gr. *poros*, a pore), a large genus of pore-bearing fungi, often forming hoof-like and bracket-like growths on trees; polypō'sis, presence or development of polyp. —*adj.* polypous, of the nature of a polyp.—*ns.* polypō'todont (Gr. *prōtos*, first, *odontos*, *odontos*, tooth), any member of the Polyprotodontia, the suborder of marsupials, including opossums, dasyures, &c., with many small incisors; Polyp'terus (Gr. *pteron*, a fin), an African genus of Crossopterygian river fishes, with the dorsal fin represented by detached rays; polypus (*pol-i-pas*; Gr. *polypous*, *-odos*), a pedunculated tumour growing from mucous membrane.—*pl.* (L.) polypī.—*adj.* polysep'alous, having the sepals separate from each other; polystylar, polystyle (Gr. *stylos*, column), having many columns; polysyllabic (*-ab'ik*), *-al*.—*adv.* polysyllabically.—*ns.* polysyllab'icism, polysyll'abism; polysyll'able, a word of many or more than three syllables; polysyndeton (*pol-i-sin'de-ton*; Gr. *syndeton*, a conjunction—*syn*, together, *dein*, to bind; *rhet.*), figurative repetition of connectives or conjunctions; polysynthesis (*-sin'thi-sis*).—*adj.* polysynthetic, *-al*, made up of many separate elements: (*crystal*) built up of a number of small crystals in parallel growth: (*philol.*) combining many simple words of a sentence in one, as in the native languages of America—also called *incorporating*.—*adv.* polysynthetically.—*ns.* polysynthetic'ism (*-i-sim*), polysyn'thetism, the character of being polysynthetic.—*adj.* polytechnic (*-tek'nik*; Gr. *technikos*—*technē*, art), of many arts or technical subjects.—*n.* a school where such subjects are taught.—*adj.* polytechnical; polythalamous (*-thal'a-mos*; Gr. *thalamos*, a chamber), having several cells or chambers.—*ns.* polytheism (*pol-i-the-ism*; Gr. *theos*, a god), the doctrine of a plurality of gods; poly'theist.—*adj.* polytheist'ic, *-al*.—*adv.* polytheist'ically.—*adj.* polytoeous (*pol-i'te-a-s*; Gr. *tokos*, birth), producing many or several at a birth or in a clutch.—*n.* Polytrichum (*pol-i'tri-kum*; Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, hair), a genus of tall hairy-capped mosses.—*adj.* polytypic (*-tip'ik*), having many types and representatives; polyvalent (*pol-i'o'-lent*, *pol-i'-va-lent*), multivalent.—*n.* pl. Polyzō'a (Gr. *zōion*, an animal), a phylum of aquatic animals, almost all colonial, with cup-shaped body, U-shaped food-canal, and a wreath of tentacles about the mouth.—*ing.* polyzo'on.—*n.* and *adj.* polyzo'an.—*adj.* polyzoarial (*-ā'ri-al*).—*ns.* polyzo'arium; polyzo'ary, a polyzoan colony, or its supporting skeleton.—*adj.* polyzo'ic, having many zooids: pertaining to the Polyzoa; polyzo'al (Gr. *zōnē*, belt), composed of many zones or belts; polyzo'oid, like, or of the nature of, a Polyzoon. [Gr. *polys*, *poieia*, *poly*, much.]

pom, *pom*, *n.* (*coll.*) short for Pomeranian dog.
pomacee, *pum'is*, *n.* crushed apples for cider-making, or the residue after pressing: anything crushed to pulp, esp. after oil has been expressed.—*n.* pom'ace-fly, a fruit-fly (*Drosophila*). [App. L.L. *pōmācium*, cider—L. *pōmum*, apple, &c.]
pomade, *pom-ad*, *n.* ointment for the hair—Latinised as pomātum.—*v.t.* to anoint with pomade. [Fr. *pommade*—It. *pomada*, *potata*, lip-salve—L. *pōmum*, an apple.]
Pomak, *pō-māk*, *n.* a Mahomedan Bulgarian.
pomander, *pom'* or *pōm'an-dar*, or *-an'dar*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a ball of perfumes, or a perforated globe or box in which courtiers, &c., used to carry it. [O.Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, apple of amber.]
pomato, *pom-ā'tō*, *-ā'tō*, *n.* a tomato grafted on a potato. [Portmanteau-word.]
pome, *pōm*, *n.* (*rare*) an apple: a fruit constructed like an apple, the enlarged fleshy receptacle enclosing a core formed from the carpels: a king's globe or mound: a priest's hand-warming ball of

hot water.—*adj.* pomaceous (*-ā'shəs*), relating to, consisting of, or resembling apples: of the apple family or the apple section of the rose family.—*ns.* pom'e-cit'ron, the citron; pom'e-roy, pom-roy (*pom', pum'roi*), an old variety of apple; pom'e-water, pom'water, (*Shak.*) a sweet juicy apple; pom'iculture, fruit-growing: pomology.—*adj.* pomif'erous, bearing apples, pomes, or fruit generally; pomological.—*ns.* pomol'ogist; pomol'ogy, the study of fruit-growing. [L. *pōmum*, a fruit, an apple.]
pomgranate, *pom'gran-it*, formerly *pom*-, *pum-gran'it*, *n.* an Oriental fruit much cultivated in warm countries, with a thick leathery rind and numerous seeds with pulpy edible seed-coats: the tree (*Punica Granatum*; fam. Punicaceae) bearing it. [O.Fr. *pome grenate*—L. *pōmum*, an apple, *grānātum*, having many grains.]
pomelo, *pum'*, or *pom'il-ō*, *n.* the shaddock: the grape fruit—cf. pomelmoose. [Origin obscure.]
Pomeranian, *pom-i-rā'n-i-an*, *adj.* of Pomerania.—*n.* a native of Pomerania: a spitz or Pomeranian dog, a cross from the Eskimo dog, with a sharp-pointed face and an abundant white, creamy, or black coat.
Pomfret, *pum'frit*, Pontefract, *pont'i-frakt*, *n.* a town in Yorkshire.—*n.* Pomfret—(*pum', pom'*), Pon'tefract-cake, a round flat liquorice sweetmeat made there. [A.Fr. *Pontfret*, L. *pōns*, *pontis*, bridge, *fractus*, broken.]
pommel, *pum'l*, *n.* (*obs.*) a knob: a ball-shaped finial: a knob on a sword-hilt: the high part of a saddle-bow: a heavy-beaded ramming tool.—*v.t.* (*usu.* spelt pummel, *q.v.*)—*adj.* pommel'ed, having a pommel—in heraldry also pommel'e (*pom'*), pommel'etty. [O.Fr. *pomel* (Fr. *pommeau*)—L. *pōmum*, an apple.]
pommy, *pom'i*, *n.* (*Austr.*) an immigrant from the British Isles. [From pomgranate.]
pomoorlum, *pō-mē'rū-an*, *n.* an open space around a town, within and without the walls. [L. *pōmoerium*, app. for *postmoerium*—*post* and *moiros*, old form of *murus*, wall.]
Pomona, *pō-mō'nā*, *n.* the Roman goddess of fruits. [L. *Pōmōna*—*pōmum*, fruit, apple.]
pomp, *pomp*, *n.* a procession: great show or display: ceremony: ostentation: vain show: worldly vanity: consequential bearing.—*n.* pomposity (*-or'i-ti*), solemn affectation of dignity: a ridiculously pompous action, expression, or person.—*adj.* pompous, (*arch.*) stately: solemnly consequential.—*adv.* pompously.—*n.* pomp'ousness. [Fr. *pompe*—L. *pompa*—Gr. *pompē*, a sending, escort, procession—*pempein*, to send.]
pompadour, *pom'pā-dōr*, *n.* a fashion of dressing women's hair by rolling it back from the forehead over a cushion: a corsage with low square neck: a pattern for silk, with pink, blue, and gold leaves and flowers: a pink colour.—*adj.* in the fashion of Mine de Pompadour's time, or one associated with her. [Marquise de Pompadour, 1721-64.]
pompano, *pomp'ā-nō*, *n.* a general name for Carangoid fishes, esp. American food-fishes of the genus *Trachynotus*. [Sp. *pāmpano*, a fish of another family.]
Pompeian, *pom-pē'an*, *adj.* pertaining to Pompeii, a city buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D., excavated since 1755.—*n.* Pompei'anned, a red colour like that on the walls of Pompeian houses.
pomelmoose, *pom'pēl-mōs*, *n.* the shaddock, esp. the grape-fruit—Also *pam'pelmoose*, *-mouse*, *pom'pelmous(e)*, *pum'ple-nose*, *pom'pelo*, *pom'elo*. [Du. *pomelmose*: origin obscure.]
pompey, *pom'pi*, *v.t.* (*Dickens*) to pamper (*q.v.*).
pompholyx, *pom'fō-lik*, *n.* a vesicular eruption chiefly on the palms and soles: impure zinc oxide.—*adj.* pomphol'ygous. [Gr. *pompholyx*, *-ygus*, bubble, slag—*pomphos*, a blister.]
pumper-ladder, *pom'pi-ar-lad'er*, or (Fr.) *pom'pyā*, *n.* a fireman's ladder, a pole with cross-bars and hook. [Fr. *pompier*, fireman—*pompe*, pump.]
pompion, *pump'i-on*. See pumpkin.
pompon, *pom'pom*, *n.* (*coll.*) a machine-gun. [Imit.]
pompon, *pom'pom*, *pom'pon*, (*obs.*) pompoon, *pom-*

pōon, *n.* o jewelled hair ornament on a pin: o fluffy or woolly ball, tuft, or tassel worn on a shoe, hat, &c. [*Fr. pompon.*]
'pon, *pon*, aphetic for upon.
ponceau, *pon'-sō*, *n.* and *adj.* poppy colour.—*n.* a red dye:—*pl.* *ponceaux* (—*sōz*). [*Fr.*]
ponceau, *pon'-sō*, *n.* a small bridge or culvert. [*Fr.*]
poncho, *pon'chō*, *n.* a South American cloak, a blanket with a hole for the head: a cyclist's waterproof cape of like form:—*pl.* *ponchos*. [*Sp. from Araucanian.*]
pond, *pond*, *n.* a small, usually artificial, lake: the stretch of water between locks in a canal: [*Sacat.*] the Atlantic.—*v.t.* to make into a pond.—*v.i.* to collect into o pond.—*ns.* *pond'age*, the capacity of a pond; *pond'-life*, animal life in ponds; *pond'-lily*, a water-lily; *pond'-master*, the man in charge of a swimming-pond; *pond'-snail*, a pond-dwelling snail, esp. *Limnaea*; *pond'-weed*, any plant of the genus *Potamogeton* (Canadian pondweed, *Anacharis*). [*M.E. ponde; cf. pound (2).*]
ponder, *pon'der*, *v.t.* to weigh, now only in the mind: to think over: to consider.—*v.i.* to think (often with *on* and *over*).—*n.* *ponderability*.—*adj.* *ponderable*, that may be weighed: having sensible weight; *pon'deral*, pertaining to weight: ascertained by weight.—*ns.* *pon'derance*, *pon'derancy*, weight.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *pon'derate*, to weigh: to ponder.—*ns.* *pon'derā'tion*, weighing; *pon'derer*.—*adv.* *pon'der'ingly*.—*ns.* *pon'der'ment*; *ponderosity* (—*os'i-ti*).—*adj.* *pon'derous*, heavy: weighty: massive: unwieldy: lumbering: solemnly laboured.—*adv.* *pon'derously*.—*n.* *pon'derousness*. [*L. ponderare, and pondus, pond'ris*, a weight.]
pone, *pōn*, *n.* (*U.S.*) maize bread: a maize loaf or cake. [*Algonkin pone.*]
pono, *pō'nī*, *pōn*, *n.* (*cards*) the player who cuts. [*L. pono, impn. of pōnere*, to place.]
ponent, *pō'nent*, *adj.* (*Milit.*) western. [*It. ponente*, setting (of the sun)—*L. pōnētis*, —*entis*, pr.p. of *pōnere*, to put.]
ponerology, *pon-ə-ro'lə-ji*, *n.* (*theol.*) the doctrine of wickedness. [*Gr. pōnēros*, bad, *logos*, discourse.]
pong, *pong*, *v.i.* (*slang*) to gag.
pongeo, *pun-*, *pon-jē*, *n.* a soft silk, made from cocoons of a wild silkworm: a fine cotton. [*Perh. Chin. pun-chi*, own loom.]
pongo, *pong'gō*, *n.* an anthropoid ape, orig. prob. the gorilla, but transferred to the orang-utan: a monkey. [*Congo mpongi.*]
poniard, *pon'yord*, *n.* a small dagger.—*v.t.* to stab with a poniard. [*Fr. poignard—poing—L. pugnus*, fist.]
pons, *pon's*, *n.* (*anat.*) a connecting part, esp. the *pons Varolii*, a mass of fibres joining the hemispheres of the brain:—*pl.* *pon'tēs*.—*adj.* *pon'tal*, *pon'tic*, *pon'tile*, relating to the pons of the brain. [*L. pōns, pontis*, a bridge.]
pontage, *pon'tij*, *n.* a toll paid on bridges: a tax for repairing bridges. [*L.L. pontāgium—L. pōns, pontis*, a bridge.]
Pontederia, *pont-e-dē-rī-ā*, *n.* an American genus of aquatic water- or bog-plants, called to a family Pontederiaceae (1688-1757), Italian botanist.]
pontanak, *pontanak*, *pon't-i-d'nak*, *n.* *jelutong*. [*Pontianak*, in Borneo.]
Pontic, *pon'tik*, *adj.* of the ancient kingdom and Roman province of Pontus, or of the Pontus Euxinus or Black Sea. [*Gr. Pontikos—pontos*, sea.]
pontifex, *pon'ti-feks*, *n.* in ancient Rome a member of a college of priests that had control of matters of religion, their chief being *Pontifex Maximus*: a pontiff: a bridge-builder:—*pl.* *pontifices* (—*tū'fī-tēs*, —*kās*).—*n.* *pon'tiff*, a pontifex: a high-priest: (*R.C.*) a bishop, esp. the pope or sovereign pontiff: an oracular person.—*adj.* *pon'tif'ic*, —*al*, of or belonging to a pontiff: splendid: pompously dogmatic.—*ns.* *pon'tif'ical*, an office-book for bishops; *pon'tifical'ity*.—*adv.* *pon'tifical'y*.—*n.pl.* *pon'tif'icals*, the dress of a priest, bishop, or

pope.—*n.* *pontif'icate*, the dignity of a pontiff or high-priest: the office and dignity or reign of a pope.—*v.i.* to perform the duties of a pontiff: to play the pontiff.—*n.* *pon'tificio* (—*fis*; [*Milit.*], bridge-work, a bridge.—*v.i.* *pon'tify*, to play the pontiff.—*pontifical* mass, mass celebrated by a bishop while wearing his full vestments. [*L. pontifex, pontificis* (partly through *Fr. pontife*), which was supposed to be from *pōns, pontis*, a bridge, *facere*, to make, but is probably from an Oscan and Umbrian word *puntis*, propitiatory offering.]
pontil. See *punty*.
pontlevis, *pon't-leu'is*, *pon't-la-vē'*, *n.* a drawbridge. [*Fr.*]
pontoon, *pon-tōon'*, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat, o ferry-boat, barge, or lighter: such a boat, or a float, used to support a bridge: a bridge of boats: a low vessel carrying plant, materials, and men for work at sea o. on rivers: the floating gate of a dock: a boat-like float of an aeroplane: a float.—*Also* *ponton* (*pon'tan, pon'tōon'*).—*v.t.* to cross by pontoon.—*ns.* *pontooner*, *pontonier*, *pontonier*, *ponton'er*, o builder of pontoon-bridges; *pon-ton'-bridge*, a platform or roadway supported upon pontoons. [*Fr. ponton—L. pōntō, -ōnis*, a punt, *pontoon—pōns*, a bridge.]
pontoon, *pon-tōon'*, *n.* a card game of chance. [*vlingt-et-un* (q.v.).]
pony, formerly also *poney*, *pō'mī*, *n.* a small horse—one less than 13 (or 14) hands high: (*slang*) £25: (*U.S. slang*) a crib: (*U.S. slang*) a key: a small glass, esp. of beer.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*U.S. slang*) to pay or settle (with up): to prepare or translate by help of a crib.—*ns.* *po'ny-car'ringo*; *po'ny-en'gine*, o shunting engine; *po'ny-skin*, the skin of a foal, esp. from the Kirghiz Steppes, used as a fur.—*Jerusalem pony*, an ass. [*Scots* *powney*, *powny*, prob. *poulenet*, dim. of *poulain—L.L. pullnus*, o foal—*L. pullus*, a young animal.]
pood, *poōd*, *n.* o Russian weight, c. 36 lb. *avoirdupois*. [*Russ. pud.*]
poodle, *pōōd'l*, *n.* a small curly-haired pet dog (sometimes grotesquely clipped in places).—*nr.* *pood'le-dog*, a poodle: an assiduous follower; *pood'le-faker*, (*Anglo-Indian slang*) a man who seeks women's society. [*Ger. pudel; L.G. pudeln*, to paddle, splash.]
pooh, *pōō*, *poo*, *interj.* of disdain.—*v.t.* *pooh-pooh'*, to make light of. [*Imit.*]
pooja, *poōjah*. Same as *pūja*.
pook, *pouk*, *pooh*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to pluck: to pinch:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *pook'it*, *pouk'it*. [*Origin unknown.*]
pool, *pōōl*, *n.* a small body of still water: o temporary or casual collection of water or other liquid: a puddle: o deep part of a stream. [*O.E. pōl; Du. pool, Ger. pfuhl; relation to Ir. and Gael. poll, W. pwll, undetermined.*]
pool, *pōōl*, *n.* the stakes in certain games: the collective stakes of a number of persons who combine in a betting arrangement: an organised arrangement for betting in this way: o group of persons so combining: a game, or a set of players, at quadrille, &c.: a game or contest of various kinds in which the winner receives the pool: a game played on a billiard-table, each player trying to pocket the others' balls in rotation: o common stock or fund: a combination of interest: a combine: an arrangement for eliminating competition.—*v.t.* to put into a common fund or stock.—*v.i.* to form a pool. [*Fr. poule*, a hen, also stakes (possibly through an intermediate sense of plunder), but associated in English with pool (1).]
poon, *pōon*, *n.* an Indian tree, *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, or other species of the genus (family *Guttiferae*).—*ns.* *poon'-oil*, an oil expressed from its seeds; *poon'-wood*. [*Sinh. pūna.*]
poona, *pōōnah*, *n.* coconut oilcake. [*Sinh. panakku.*]
poop, *pōōp*, *n.* the after part of o ship: a high deck at the stern.—*v.t.* to break over the stern of: to ship over the stern.—*adj.* *pooped*, having o poop. [*Fr. poupe—L. puppis*, the poop.]
poop, *poupe*, *pōōp*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to besool: to cozen:

to undo: to do for:—*pa.p.* in *Shak.* paupt. [Cf. *Du. poep, clown.*]
 poor, *poor*, *adj.* possessing little or nothing: without means: needy: deficient: lacking: unproductive: scanty: mere: inferior: sorry: spiritless: in sorry condition: (in modest or ironical self-depreciation) humble: (unfortunate, to be pitied (esp. of the dead)).—*ns.* poor'-box, a money-box for gifts for the poor; poor'-house (*Scot.* poor's-house, *pau'r's'-house, -hoose*), a house established at the public expense for sheltering the poor—a workhouse.—*adj.* poor'ish.—*ns.* poor'-john, (*Shak.*) salt hake; poor'-law (often in *pl.*), the law or laws relating to the support of the poor.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* poor'ly, in a poor manner: badly: inadequately: in a small way: meanly.—*adj.* in ill-health.—*ns.* poor'ness; poor'-rate, a rate or tax for the support of the poor; poor's'-box, a poor-box.—*adj.* poor'-spir'ited, lacking in spirit.—*ns.* poor'-spir'itedness; poor's'-roll, (*Scots law*) the list of poor litigants allowed to sue in *forma pauperis*.—poor man of mutton, (*Scot.*) cold mutton broiled, esp. the shoulder; poor man's weather-glass, the pimpernel, reputed to close its flowers before rain; poor white, a member of a class of poor, improvident, and incompetent white folks in the Southern States of America, and by extension elsewhere, called by the negroes *poor white trash*. [*O.Fr. poure, poure* (*Fr. pauvre*) —*L. pauper, poor.*]
 poor't, *poor't*, *n.* (*S.Afr.*) a mountain pass. [*Du.*—*L. porta, gate.*]
 poor'th, *poor'th*, *n.* (*Scot.*) poverty. [*O.Fr. poverté, poverté*—*L. paupertas, -ditis.*]
 poorwill, *poor'will*, *n.* a Western North American night-jar (*Phalaenoptilus*), smaller than the whip-poorwill. [From its note.]
 pop, *pop*, *n.* a mild explosive sound, as of drawing a cork: a shot: (*slang*) a pistol: (*slang*) ginger-beer or other effervescing drink: (*slang*) pawn, or an act of pawning.—*v.i.* to make a pop: to shoot: to burst with a pop: to protrude: to come, go, slip, or pass, suddenly, unexpectedly, or unobtrusively: to pitch or alight: (*slang*) to propose marriage.—*v.t.* to cause to make a pop or to burst with a pop: to shoot: to thrust or put suddenly: (*slang*) to pawn: (*pr.p.* popp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* popped).—*adv.* with a pop: suddenly.—*ns.* pop'-corn, maize burst open and swelled by heating: a kind of maize suitable for this; pop'-eye, a prominent or protruding eye.—*adj.* pop'-eyed.—*ns.* pop'-gun, a tube for shooting pellets with compressed air: a contemptible gun; popp'er, one who pops: anything that makes a pop: a utensil for popping corn; popp'ing-crease (see *crease*); pop'-shop, (*slang*) a pawnshop; pop'-visit, a visit at an odd time, casual visit; pop'-weed, bladderwort.—pop off, to make off: to die: to fall asleep; pop the question, to make an offer of marriage. [Imit.]
 pop. See poppa, poppet, poppycock, popular.
 pope, *pope*, *n.* the bishop of Rome, head of the R.C. Church: formerly applied also to the patriarch of Alexandria and other bishops: any spiritual leader: a person wielding, assuming, or thought to assume authority like that of the pope: the ruff (fish).—*ns.* pope'dom, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope: a pope's tenure of office; pope'hood, pope'ship, the condition of being pope; pope'ling, a little pope; pop'ery, a hostile term for Roman Catholicism or whatever seems to savour of it.—*adj.* pop'ish, (*hostile*) relating to the pope or to popery.—*adv.* pop'ishly.—Pope Joan, a mythical female pope: an old card-game like newmarket; pope's eye, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or a sheep; pope's head, a long-handled brush; pope's knights, Roman Catholic priests, formerly called Sir; pope's nose, the fleshy part of a cooked bird's tail. [*O.E. pápa*—*L.L. pápa*—*Gr. pappas* (late *Gr. papās*), hypocoristic for father.]
 pope, *pope*, *n.* a parish priest in the Greek Orthodox Church. [*Russ. pop*—Late *Gr. papās*; cf. preceding.]

Popian, *pōp'i-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Alexander Pope, the poet (1688-1744).
 popinjay, *pop'in-jā*, *n.* a parrot: a figure of a parrot set up to be shot at: a fop or coxcomb. [*O.Fr. papagai*; cf. *L.L. papagallus*; Late *Gr. papagallus* (also *papagas*), a parrot; prob. Eastern; influenced by jay.]
 popjoy, *pop'jai*, *v.i.* to amuse oneself. [Poss. connected with popinjay.]
 poplar, *pop'lar*, *n.* a genus (*Populus*) of trees of the willow family, including aspen, white poplar, black poplar (with its variety Lombardy poplar), cottonwood, &c.: (*U.S.*) the tulip-tree. [*O.Fr. poplier*—*L. pōpulus*, poplar-tree.]
 poplin, *pop'lin*, *n.* a corded fabric with silk warp and worsted weft: an imitation in cotton or other material.—*n.* poplinette, an imitation poplin. [*Fr. popeline*—*It. papalina*, papal, from the papal town of Avignon, where it was made.]
 popliteal, *pop'lit-i-al*, often *pop'lit-e-al*, *adj.* of the back of the knee.—Also poplit'ic. [*L. poples, -itis.*]
 poppa, popper, *pop'a(r)*, *n.* (*vulg., U.S.*) for papa.—Abbrev. pop, pops.
 poppering, *pop'ar-ing*, poperin, *-in*, *n.* a variety of pear.—Also poppering pear (*Shak. pop'rin*). [*Poperinghe* in Belgium.]
 poppet, *pop'it*, *n.* a puppet: (*obs.*) a doll: a darling (abbrev. pop): a timber support used in launching a ship: a lathe-head: a valve that lifts bodily (also popp'et-valve). [An earlier form of puppet.]
 popple, *pop'l*, *v.i.* to flow tumblingly: to heave choppyly: to bob up and down: to make the sound of rippling or bubbling, or of repeated shots.—*n.* a poppling movement or sound.—*adj.* popp'ly. [Imit.; or a freq. of pop.]
 poppy, *pop'p*, *n.* a cornfield plant (of several species) or its large scarlet flowers: any other species of the genus *Papaver*, as the opium poppy, or of the kindred genera *Glaucium* (horned poppy), *Meconopsis* (Welsh poppy), &c.: extended to various unrelated plants.—*adj.* popp'ied, covered or filled with poppies: *sporicific*: affected by opium.—*ns.* popp'y-head, capsule of the poppy: *finial* in wood, esp. at a pew end; popp'y-oil, a fixed oil from the seeds of the opium-poppy; popp'y-seed; popp'y water, *sporicific* drink made from poppies.—Flanders poppy, emblem, from 1st World War, of British fallen; Poppy Day, Saturday nearest Armistice Day (q.v.), when artificial poppies are sold for war charity. [*O.E. popig*—*L. papaver, poppy.*]
 poppycock, *pop-i-kok*, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) balderdash.—Abbrev. pop. [*Du. pappekak*, lit. soft dung.]
 popsy, *pop'si*, *n.* term of endearment for a girl.—Also pop'sy-wop'sy. [Prob. dim. abbrev. of poppet.]
 populace, *pop'ū-lis*, *n.* the common people: those not distinguished by rank, education, office, &c. [*Fr.*—*It. popolazzo*—*L. pōpulus*, people.]
 popular, *pop'ū-lar*, *adj.* of the people: pleasing to, enjoying the favour of, or prevailing among, the people: liked by one's associates: suited to the understanding or the means of ordinary people: (*obs.*) seeking the favour of the common people: democratic: (*obs.*) plebeian: (*obs.*) vulgar.—*n.* a popular or moderate-priced concert (abbrev. pop).—*n.* popularisation.—*v.t.* pop'ularise, to make popular: to democratise: to present in a manner suited to ordinary people: to spread among the people.—*ns.* pop'ulariser; popularity (*-lar-i-ti*), fact or state of being popular: seeking to gain favour with the people.—*adv.* pop'ularly.—*v.t.* pop'ulate, to people: to furnish with inhabitants: (*obs.*) to devastate.—*v.i.* to multiply by propagation.—*adj.* inhabited, peopled.—*ns.* pop'ulation, act of populating: number of the inhabitants; pop'ulism; pop'ulist, in U.S. a member of the People's Party, founded in 1891, advocating public ownership of public services, graduated income-tax, &c., or of a similar party elsewhere.—*adj.* pop'ulous, full of people: numerous inhabited: (*Shak.*) numerous: (*rare*) popular.—*adv.* pop'ulously.—*n.* pop'ulousness.—popular front, an alliance of the more progressive or leftward political parties in the state. [*L. pōpulus*, the people.]
 poral, *pō'ral*. See pore.

porbeagle, *por'be-gl*, *n.* a harmless North Atlantic and Mediterranean shark. [From Cornish dialect; origin unknown.]

porcelain, *por'sin*, *-lən*, *n.* a fine earthenware, white, thin, semi-transparent, first made in China: china-ware.—*adj.* of porcelain.—*ns.* por'celain-cement, cement for mending china; por'celain-clay, kaolin.—*v.t.* porcel'lainse (*por-sel'an-iz*), porcel'lainise, to bake into porcelain or porcel'lainite.—*n.* porcel'lainite, a Jasper-like shale highly indurated by contact metamorphism.—*adj.* porcel'lainous (or *por'*), like porcelain—also porcel'lainous, porcel'lainous, porcel'lainous (*por-sel'ni-si*). [O.Fr. *porcelaine*—It. *porcellana*, cowrie.]

porch, *pōrch*, *n.* a building forming an enclosure or protection for a doorway: a portico or colonnade: (U.S.) a veranda: the Stoic school of philosophy, from the Painted Porch in the Agora of Athens where Zeno taught. [O.Fr. *porche*—L. *porticus*—*porta*, a gate.]

porcine, *por'sin*, *adj.* of pigs: swinish. [L. *porcinus*—*porcus*, a swine.]

porcupine, *por'pīn*, *n.* (Spens.). Same as porpolso. **porcupine**, *por'kū-pīn*, *n.* a large spiny rodent of various kinds.—*ns.* por'cupine-grass, a coarse, hard, spiny, tussocky grass (Triodia) that covers vast areas in Australia, commonly called spinifex; por'cupine-wood, the wood of the coconut palm, from its spine-like markings. [O.Fr. *porc espīn*—L. *porcus*, a pig, *spīna*, a spine.]

pore, *pōr*, *n.* a minute passage or interstice, esp. the opening of a sweat-gland.—*adj.* por'al, of or pertaining to pores.—*n.* por'iness.—*adj.* porose (*-ōs*, or *por'ōs*).—*n.* porosity (*-ōs-i-ti*).—*adj.* por'ous.—*n.* por'ousness.—*adj.* por'y.—porous alloys, alloys obtained by taking the constituents in powder form and pressing them together; porous plaster, a plaster for the body, with holes to prevent wrinkling. [Fr.,—L. *porus*—Gr. *poros*, a passage.]

pore, *pōr*, *v.i.* to gaze with close and steady attention (usu. with *over* or *upon*): to ponder.—*n.* por'cr. [Origin obscure.]

porgy, *pōrgi*, *por'gi*, *n.* a name given to many fishes, chiefly American species of sea-bream. [Partly Sp. and Port. *pargo*, app.—L. *parvus*, a kind of fish; partly from American Indian names.] **Porifera**, *por'if-ə-rā*, *n.pl.* a phylum of animals, the sponges:—*sing.* por'ifer.—*adj.* porif'eral, porif'eran, of the Porifera; porif'eros, having pores. [L. *porus*, a pore, *ferre*, to bear.]

porism, *pōrizm*, *por'izm*, *n.* in ancient Greek geometry a corollary: also a kind of proposition intermediate between a problem and a theorem, according to some a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem capable of innumerable solutions.—*adj.* porismat'ic (*por-*), -al; poris'tic, -al. [Gr. *porisma*, a corollary, *porism*—*poros*, a way.]

pork, *pawrk*, *pōrk*, *n.* (obs.) a swine: swine's flesh as food.—*ns.* pork'-butcher, one who kills pigs or sells pork; pork'-chop, a slice from a pig's rib; pork'er, a young hog: a pig fed for pork; pork'-ling, a young pig; pork'-pie, a pie made of minced pork.—*adj.* pork'y, pig-like: fat.—pork-pie hat, a hat somewhat like a circular pig, worn by men and women about 1850. [Fr. *porc*—L. *porcus*, a hog.]

porocracy, *por-nōk'ra-si*, *n.* the influence of courtesans—esp. over the papal court in the earlier half of the 10th century. [Gr. *pornē*, a whore, *kratos*, rule.]

pornography, *por-nōg'ra-fi*, *n.* description or portrayal of prostitutes:—*adj.* pornographic, -ical.—*adj.* pornographic, -ical.—*adj.* pornographic, -ical.

porogamy, *pōr-og'a-mi*, *n.* entry of the pollen-tube through the micropyle—opp. to *chalazogamy*.—*adj.* porogamic (*-ō-gam'ik*). [Gr. *poros*, a pore, *gamōs*, marriage.]

poroscope, *por'*, or *pōr'ō-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for investigating porosity or for examining pores or finger-prints.—*adj.* poroscopic (*-skop'ik*).—*n.* por-

oscopy (*-ōs'hə-pi*). [Gr. *poros*, *pōra*, *skopein*, to look at.]

porosis, *pōr'ō-sis*, *n.* formation of callus, the knitting together of broken bones. [Gr. *pōrosis*—*pōros*, callus.]

porpentine, *por'pən-tin*, *n.* (Shak.). Same as porcupine.

porpess, *porpesse*, *por'pēs*, *n.* Same as porpolse. **Porphyra**, *por'fir-ā*, *n.* a genus of seaweeds, with flat translucent red or purple fronds, purple laver. [Gr. *porphyrā*, purple (dye).]

Porphyrio, *por'fir-i-ō*, *n.* the purple coot genus. [Gr. *porphyrio*, purple coot.]

Porphyrogenite, *por'fir-ōj'n-it*, *n.* a Byzantine emperor's son born in the purple or porphyry room assigned to empresses: hence, a prince born after his father's accession: one born in the purple.—*ns.* Porphyrogenitism (*-ō-jen'i-tizm*), the Byzantine principle of the first son born after his father's accession succeeding to the throne; Porphyrogeniture. [L. *porphyrogenitus* for Gr. *porphyrogennētos*—*porphyros*, purple, *gennētos*, born.]

porphyry, *por'fir-i*, *n.* a very hard, variegated rock, of a purple and white colour, used in sculpture (*porfido rosso antico*), often used vaguely: (*geol.*) loosely, an igneous rock with large crystals in a fine-grained ground-mass.—*n.* por'phyrite, an old-fashioned name for an altered andesite or fine-grained diorite: porphyry.—*adj.* porphyritic (*-it'ik*), like, or of the nature of, porphyry: having large crystals scattered among small or in a fine-grained or glassy ground-mass; por'phyrous, purple. [Gr. *porphyra*, purple.]

porpise, *por'pīs*, *n.* a genus (Phocaena) of . . . 8 feet long, gregarious, . . . extended to similar forms.—Formerly also por'pess, por'pessc.—*v.i.* to move like a porpise. [O.Fr. *porpēs*—L. *porcus*, a hog, *piscis*, a fish.]

porporate, *por'pōr-āt*, *adj.* (Browning) clad in purple. [It. *porporato*—L. *purpurātus*.]

porraceous, *por'd'shəs*, *adj.* leek-green. [L. *porrāceus*—*porrum*, a leek.]

porrect, *por'ekt*, *v.t.* to stretch forth: to present, hold out for acceptance.—*adj.* extended forward.—*n.* porrec'tion. [L. *porrigere*, *porrectum*, to stretch out.]

porridge, *por'ij*, *n.* a kind of pudding usually made by slowly stirring oatmeal in boiling water (in Scotland often treated as a *pt.*): (*obs.*) pottage.—*n.* porridge-stick, a stick for stirring porridge. [Pottage, altered by influence of obs. or dial. *porray*, vegetable soup.—O.Fr. *porcē*—L.L. *porrāta*—L. *porrum*, leek.]

porrigo, *por't'gō*, *n.* scalp disease of various kinds.—*adj.* porriginous (*-ij*). [L. *porrigō*, -imis, dandruff.]

porringer, *porrerger*, *por'in-jər*, *n.* a small dish for soup, porridge, &c.: (Shak.) a head-dish shaped like such a dish. [See porridge, pottage; for inserted *n* cf. passenger, messenger.]

port, *pōrt*, *n.* the harbour or left side of a ship.—*adj.* left.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn left. (In helm orders, formerly, port the helm, meant turn the tiller to port, or the upper part of the wheel to starboard, and so the rudder, and the ship, to starboard; since 1933 port means turn the ship to port.) [Ety. doubtful.]

port, *pōrt*, *n.* an instrumental tune: a bagpipe composition.—port a beul (*bē'ul*), mouth music. [Gael.]

port, *pōrt*, *n.* bearing: demeanour: carriage of the body: imposing bearing: style of living: (*obs.*) *n* retinue: the position of a ported weapon.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to carry or convey: (*mil.*) to hold in a slanting direction upward across the body.—*n.* portability.—*adj.* port'able, easily or conveniently carried or moved about: (Shak.) endurable.—*n.* a portable article.—*ns.* port'age, act of carrying: carriage: price of carriage: a space, track, or journey, over which goods and boats have to be carried or dragged overland: (Shak.) a sailor's private venture in a voyage: port'ance, (Spens.; Shak.) carriage, bearing.—*adj.* port'nto, (her.) in a position as if being carried: port'atle, portable; port'ative, easily carried.—*n.* (*obs.*) a port-

state, fār, dsh; ml, har (her); mine; mōte; mūte; mōn; then (then)

- able organ (often pair of *portatives*).—*ns.* port'-crayon (*Fr. porte-crayon*), a handle for holding a crayon; *porte-bonheur* (*port'-bon-er*, *Fr.*), a charm carried for luck; *porte-monnaie* (*-mon-e'*; *Fr.*), a purse or pocket-book; *port'-fire*, a slow-match or match-cord. [*Fr. port, porter*—*L. portāre*, to carry.]
- port, port*, *n.* a harbour: a town with a harbour.—*n.* port'-admiral, the admiral commanding at a naval port.—*pl.* port'-charges, harbour dues.—*port of call*, *c.* port where vessels can call for stores or repairs; *port of entry*, a port where merchandise is allowed by law to enter. [*O.E. port*—*L. portus*, -ūs, akin to *porta*, a gate.]
- port, port*, *n.* (*obs.*) a gate or gateway: (now chiefly *Scot.*) a town gate, or its former position: an opening in the side of a ship: a porthole or its cover: a passage-way for a ball or curling-stone: an outlet or inlet for a fluid: a part of a bit curved for the tongue.—*n.* port'age, (*Shak.*) an opening. [*Fr. porte* (*perh.* also *O.E. port*)—*L. porta*, gate.]
- port, port*, *n.* a fortified wine (dark-red or tawny, sometimes white) of the Douro valley, shipped from Oporto, Portugal.—Also *port'-wine*.—*adj.* port'-win'y, port'y.
- port, port*, *n.* (*hist.*) a town with market privileges: a borough.—*ns.* port'man, (*hist.*) a burgess, esp. one chosen to administer town affairs; *port'reeve* (*O.E. portgerēfa*), a mayor or principal magistrate. [Connexion with *port* (4) and *port* (5) obscure.]
- porta, portā*, *n.* (*zool.*) a gate-like structure, esp. the transverse fissure of the liver.—*adj.* port'al—portal system, the portal vein with its tributaries, &c.; *portal vein*, the vein that conveys to the liver the venous blood from intestines, spleen, and stomach. [*L. porta*, gate.]
- Portague.* See under Portuguese.
- portal, portāl*, *n.* a gate or doorway, esp. a great or magnificent one: any entrance: (*archit.*) the arch over a gate: the lesser of two gates. [*O.Fr. portal*—*L.L. portāle*—*L. porta*, a gate.]
- portamento, port-tā-men-tō*, *n.* (*mus.*) a continuous glide from one tone to another: sometimes applied to an execution between staccato and legato.—Also *adj.* and *adv.* [*It.*]
- portas.* See portesse.
- portcullis, port-kul'is*, *n.* a grating that can be let down to close a gateway: (*her.*) a lattice: one of the pursuivants of the English College of Heralds: an Elizabethan silver halfpenny with a portcullis on the reverse.—*v.t.* to obstruct, as with a portcullis. [*O.Fr. porte coleece*, sliding gate.]
- Porte, port*, *n.* (*hist.*) the Turkish imperial government, so called from the Sublime Porte or High Gate, the chief office of the Ottoman government at Constantinople.—*porte-cochère* (*port'-kosh-er*; *Fr.*), a house entrance admitting a carriage. [*Fr. porte*—*L. porta*, gate.]
- portend, port-tend*, *v.t.* to betoken: presage.—*n.* portent (*port'ent*), that which portends or fore-shows: foreshadowing import: an evil omen: a prodigy, marvel.—*adj.* portentous (*-tent*), ominous: prodigious, extraordinary: impressive, solemn.—*adv.* portentously. [*L. portendere, portentum*—*por*, equivalent to *prō* or *pōr*, tendre, to stretch.]
- porter, port'er*, *n.* a door-keeper or gate-keeper: one who waits at the door to receive messages:—*sem.* port'ess, port'ess.—*n.* port'age, the office or duty of a porter.—*porter's lodge*, a house or an apartment near a gate for the use of the porter. [*O.Fr. portier*—*L.L. portarius*—*L. porta*, a gate.]
- porter, port'er*, *n.* one who carries burdens for hire: a dark-brown malt liquor, prob. because a favourite drink with London porters.—*ns.* port'age, carriage: charge made by a porter for carrying goods; *porter-house*, a house where porter is sold: a chop-house; *port'erhouse-steak*, (*U.S.*) a choice cut of beef-steak next to the sirloin.—*adv.* port'erly, like a porter: coarse. [*O.Fr. porteur* (*Fr. portier*)—*L. portātor*, -ōris—*portāre*, to carry.]
- portesse, port'as*, -es, *n.* (*Spens.*) a portable breviary.—Also *port'ess*, *port'as*, *port'hors*, *port'house*, *portous*, *port'hos*, *porteous* (*port'tys*).—*porteous roll*, (*Scots law*) a list of persons to be tried. [*O.Fr.*
- portehors* (*L.L. porteforūm*)—*L. portāre*, to carry, *foris*, out of doors.]
- portfolio, port-fō'li-ō*, *n.* a case or pair of boards for loose papers, drawings, &c.: a collection of such papers: the office of a minister of state:—*pl.* portfo'lios. [*It. portafoglio* (o)—*L. portāre*, to carry, *folium*, a leaf.]
- porthole, port'hōl*, *n.* a hole or opening in a ship's side for light and air, or (formerly) for pointing a gun through. [*port* (5), hole.]
- portico, port'i-kō*, *n.* (*archit.*) a range of columns along the front or side of a building: a colonnade: (*philos.*) the Painted Porch:—*pl.* port'icos, port'icoes.—*adj.* port'icoed, furnished with a portico. [*It.*—*L. porticus*, a porch.]
- portière, port-tyer*, *n.* a curtain hung over the door or doorway of a room: a portress. [*Fr.*]
- portion, port'shən*, *n.* a part: an allotted part: an amount of food served to one person: destiny: the part of an estate descending to an heir: a dowry.—*v.t.* to divide into portions: to allot as a share: to furnish with a portion.—*adj.* por'tioned.—*ns.* por'tioner, (*Scots law*) the holder of a small fee originally part of a greater: a portionist of a benefice (their por'tioner, see heir); por'tionist, a postmaster of Merton College: one of two or more incumbents sharing a benefice.—*adj.* port'ionless, having no portion, dowry, or property. [*O.Fr.*—*L. portio*, -ōnis.]
- Portland, port'land*, *adj.* belonging to or associated with the Isle of Portland, a peninsula of Dorset.—*n.* Portlandian (*-land'i-an*), a group of sands and limestones, the middle group of the Upper or Portland Oolite.—Also *adj.*—Portland arrow-root, Portland sago, a farina prepared in the Isle of Portland from wake-robin tubers; Portland cement, a cement made by burning a mixture of clay and chalk of the colour of Portland stone; Portland stone, an oolitic building-stone quarried in the Isle of Portland.
- portlast, port'last*, *n.* (*obs. naut.*) probably the gun-wale.—Also portoise (*port'is*) and wrongly port'land.—yards down a portlast, with yards down on or near the deck. [*Origin unknown.*]
- portly, port'li*, *adj.* having a dignified port or mien; corpulent.—*n.* port'liness. [*port* (3).]
- portman.* See port (7).
- portmantau, port-man'tā*, *n.* large travelling-bag that folds back flat from the middle: (*rare*) a rack for hanging clothes: Lewis Carroll's term for a word into which are packed the sense (and sound) of two words (also portman'teau-word—*e.g.* *slithy* for *lithe* and *slimy*):—*pl.* portman'teaus, or portman'teaux (*-tēz*).—Also (*both obs.*) portman'tle, portman'tūa. [*Fr.*—*porter*, to carry, *manteau*, a cloak.]
- portoise.* See portlast.
- portrait, port'rit*, *n.* the likeness of a real person: a vivid description in words: (*rare*) portraiture.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to portray.—*ns.* por'trait-bust'; por'trait-gallery; por'traitist, por'trait-painter; por'trait-paint'ing; por'traiture, a likeness: art or act of making portraits: a collection of pictures.—*v.t.* portray (*por-trā*), to paint or draw the likeness of: to describe in words: (*obs.*) to adorn with portraiture or representations.—*ns.* portray'al, the act of portraying: a representation: por'tray'er. [*O.Fr. po(u)rrait, po(u)rraire*—*L. prō-trahere*, -traction; see *protract*.]
- portreeve.* See *port* (7).
- Portuguese, port-ū-gēz*, or *por'*, *adj.* of Portugal, its people, and its language.—*n.* a native or citizen of Portugal: the language of Portugal:—*pl.* Portuguese (whence the vulgar *sing.* Portug(u)ee).—*n.* portague, portigue (*port'ā-gū*), an old Portuguese gold coin, worth about £4.—Portuguese man-of-war, *Physalia*.
- Portulaca, port-tū-lā-kā*, *n.* the purslane genus, giving name to the family Portulacac'ceae, mostly succulent herbs of dry places, akin to the Caryophyllaceae. [*L. portulaca*, purslane.]
- pos, poz*, *adj.* (*slang*) an abbreviation of positive.
- posada, pō-sā-dā*, *n.* an inn. [*Sp.*—*posar*, to lodge.]
- posaupe, pō-zəw'p*, *n.* the trombone. [*Ger.*]
- pose, pōz*, *n.* an attitude: an assumed attitude: an

affection of a mental attitude: in dominoes, the right to begin the game: (*Scot.*) a secret hoard.—*v.i.* to assume or maintain a pose: to attitudinise.—*v.t.* to put in a suitable attitude: to posit: to assert: to claim: to propound.—*ns.* pos'er, one who poses; poseur (*pōz-ar'*; *Fr.*), an attitudiniser.—*fem.* poseuse (*-oz'*). [*Fr. poser, to place—L.L. posuere, to cease—L. pausa, pause—Gr. pausis.* Between *Fr. poser* and *L. pōnere, positum*, there has been confusion, which has influenced the derivatives of both words.]

pose, *pōz*, *v.t.* to puzzle: to perplex by questions: to bring to a stand.—*ns.* pos'er, one who, or that which, poses: a difficult question; pos'ing.—*adv.* pos'ingly. [Aphetic for oppose, or appose, which was confused with it.]

posé, *pō-zā'*, *adj. (her.)* standing still. [*Fr. pap. of poser; see pose (i).*]

Poseidon, *pos-i'don*, *-dōn*, *n.* the Greek sea-god, identified with Neptune by the Romans.—*adj.* Poseidōnian. [*Gr. Poseidōn, -ōnos.*]

posh, *posh*, *adj. (slang)* spruced up, smart: superb. [*Poss. polish.*]

pose, *pōz*, *v.t.* to assume as true, deinitely or for argument's sake.—*pr.p.* pos'iting; *part.* and *po.p.* pos'ited. [*L. pōnere, positum, to lay down.*]

position, *pōz-ih'sh'n*, *n.* situation: place occupied: attitude, disposition, arrangement: state of affairs: a proposition or thesis: the ground taken in argument or in a dispute: principle laid down: place in society: high standing: a post or appointment: occurrence in an open or closed syllable: situation of the left hand in playing the violin, &c.: method of finding the value of an unknown quantity by assuming one or more values.—*adj.* of or defining position.—*v.t.* to set in place: to determine the position of, locate.—*adj.* pos'itional; pos'ioned, placed.—position ratio, a ratio determining the position of a point in a range or of a ray in a pencil—that of the distances from two fixed points in the range, or of the sines of the angular distances from two fixed rays. [*Fr. —L. positū, -ōnis—pōnere, positum, to place.*]

positive, *pōz-i'tiv*, *adj.* definitely, formally, or explicitly laid down: express: beyond possibility of doubt: absolute: (*gram.*) expressing a quality simply without comparison: downright, out-and-out: fully convinced: over-confident in opinion: matter-of-fact: concrete: material: actual: characterised by the presence of some quality, not merely absence of its opposite: of a bacteriological test, confirming the presence of the suspected organism, &c.: (*math.*) greater than zero, or conventionally regarded as greater than zero, indicating such a quantity: in the direction of increase, actual or conventional: (*biol.*) in a direction toward the source of stimulus: (*phot., opt.*) having the lights and shades not reversed: (*elect.*) having a relatively high potential: of, having, or producing positive electricity (see below): (*opt.*) dextrorotatory: having a greater index of refraction for the extraordinary than for the ordinary ray in double refraction: (*chem.*) basic.—*n.* that which is positive: reality: a positive quantity: the positive degree, or an adjective or adverb in it: an image in which lights and shades or colours, or both, are unchanged: a photographic plate with the lights and shades of the original: a positive organ (see below)—*adv.* pos'itively.—*ns.* pos'itiveness, state or quality of being positive: certainty: confidence; pos'itivism, actual or absolute knowledge: certainty: assurance: positive philosophy (see below); pos'itivist, a believer in positivism.—*adj.* positivist'ic.—*n.* posit'ivity.—positive angle, one generated by a straight line moving counter-clockwise: positive electricity, such as is developed in glass by rubbing with silk, arising from deficiency of electrons: positive organ, a small supplementary church organ, originally portable and placed upon a stand: positive philosophy, the philosophical system originated by Comte (1798-1857)—its foundation the doctrine that man can have no knowledge of

anything but phenomena, and that the knowledge of phenomena is relative, not absolute: also 20th-century developments of this (logical positivism) much concerned with determining whether or not statements are meaningful: positive pole, of a magnet, that end (or pole) which turns to the north when the magnet swings freely: positive rays, canal-rays, a stream of positively electrified particles towards the cathode of a vacuum-tube (positive-ray analysis, the detection of gases, and determination of their molecular weights, by measuring the parabolas produced upon a photographic plate by positive rays deflected in two directions at right angles to each other by a magnetic and an electric field): positive sign, the sign (+ read plus) of addition. [*L. positivus, fixed by agreement—pōnere, positum, to place.*]

positron, *pōz-i'tron*, *n.* a particle differing from the electron in having a positive charge: a positive electron.—Also pos'itron.

posnet, *pos'mit*, *n.* a small cooking-pot with feet and handle. [*O.Fr. poenect.*]

posology, *pōs-ol-ō-jī*, *n.* the science of quantity: the science of dosage.—*adj.* posological (*-pōz-ol-ō-jī-kā*).

[*Gr. posoi, how much, logos, discourse.*]

pos, *pos*, *adj.* a slang abbreviation of possible.

posse, *pos'i*, *n.* power: possibility: a force or body (of constables).—in posse, in potentiality: posse comitatus, force of the county, men called out by the sheriff to aid in enforcing the law. [*L. posse, to be able, comitatus, of the county.*]

possess, *pōz-es'*, *v.t. (obs.)* to inhabit, occupy: to have or hold as owner, or as if owner: to have: to seize: to obtain: (*Spem.*) to attain: to maintain: to control: to be master of: to occupy and dominate the mind of: to put in possession (with *of*, formerly *in*): to inform, appoint: to imbue: to impress with the notion or feeling: (*obs.*) to prepossess.—*adj.* possessive, in possession: self-possessed: dominated by a spirit that has entered one, or other, preternatural force.—*n.* possession (*pōz-es'h'n*), act, state, or fact of possessing or being possessed: a thing possessed: a subject foreign territory.—*adj.* possess'ionary; possess'ionate, holding or allowed to hold possessions (opp. to mendicant).—*n.* a possessionate monk.—*adj.* possess'ioned; possess'ive, pertaining to or denoting possession: genitive: showing a desire to treat as a possession.—*n.* (*gram.*) a possessive adjective or pronoun: the possessive case or a word in it.—*adv.* possess'ively.—*ns.* possess'or; possess'orship.—*adj.* possess'ory.—what possesses him, &c.? what malign influence causes him, &c. (to act so foolishly)? writ of possession, a process directing a sheriff to put a person in possession of property recovered in ejectment. [*O.Fr. possessor—L. possidere, possessionem.*]

posset, *pōs'it*, *n.* a dietetic drink, milk curdled as with wine, ale, or vinegar.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to curdle.—*v.i.* to make a posset.—posset cup, a large cup or covered bowl for posset. [*M.E. poschote, posot; origin unknown.*]

possible, *pōs-i-bl*, *adj.* that may be or happen: that may be done: not contrary to the nature of things: contingent: potential: practicable: such as one may tolerate, accept, or get on with.—*n.* a possibility: that which or one who is possible: the highest possible score: (*Gallicism*) one's best: (*slang; in pl.*) necessities.—*ns.* poss'ibillism, the policy of confining efforts to what is immediately possible or practicable: poss'ibillist; poss'ibility, state of being possible: that which is possible: a contingency.—*adv.* poss'ibly. [*L. possibilis—posse, to be able.*]

possum, 'possum, *pōz'am*, *n.* a colloquial aphetic form of opossum.—play possum, to feign death: to dissemble.

post, *pōst*, *n.* a stout, stiff stake or pillar of timber or other material, usually fixed in an upright position: an upright member of a frame: a winning-post, starting-post, &c.: the pin of a lock: a solid thickish stratum: a pillar of coal left in a mine as a support: (*Shak.*) a tavern

fāte, fār, dāk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mīlle; mōm; dien (then)

doorpost, on which a score was chalked.—*v.t.* to stick up on a post, hence on a board, door, wall, hoarding, &c.: to announce, advertise, or denounce by placard: to placard as having failed in an examination, or failed to be classed: to announce as overdue: to affix a bill or bills to.—*n.* post'er, a bill-sticker: a large printed bill or placard for posting.—*v.t.* to stick bills on: to advertise or publish by posters.—*n.* post-mill, a windmill pivoted on a post.—between you and me and the (bed-, lamp-, &c.) post, in confidence; from pillar to post (see pillar); poster colours, matt water-colours for designing posters and other reproduction work; sheriff's post, (*hist*) a post at a sheriff's door. [O.E. *post*—*L. postis*, a doorpost—*pōnēre*, to place.]

post, *post*, *n.* a fixed place or station, esp. a place where a soldier or body of soldiers is stationed: a fixed place or stage on a road, for forwarding letters and change of horses: a body of men stationed at a post: a trading station: an office, employment, or appointment: a messenger carrying letters by stages or otherwise. (*obs.* or *dial.*) a postman: a public letter-carrier: an established system of conveying letters: (*Shak.*) a posthorse: a mail-coach: (*obs.*) a packet-boat: a despatch, delivery, or batch of letters: a post-office, or post-office letter-box: (*Shak.*) haste: a size of writing-paper, double that of common note-paper (originally with water-mark, a post-horn): full rank as naval captain (see post-captain below): a bugle-call (*first* or *last*) summoning soldiers to their quarters or (*last post*) performed at a military funeral: a name often given to a newspaper: a stake in a game: a good or winning hand, as in the old card-game of post and pair, in which the players vied on the goodness of their hands, a pair-royal being best.—*v.t.* to station: to entrust to the post-office for transmission: (*Shak.*) to shift, transfer to another (as blame; with *over* or *off*): (*book-k.*) to transfer to another book, or enter in a book, or carry to an account: to supply with necessary information: to appoint to a post: send or appoint (to a ship) as full captain: to stake.—*v.i.* to travel with posthorses, or with speed: to move up and down in the saddle, in time with the horse's movements.—*adv.* with posthorses: with speed.—*n.* post'age, money paid for conveyance by post: (*obs.*) travel with posthorses; post'age-stamp, an embossed or printed stamp or an adhesive label to show that the postal charge has been paid.—*adj.* post'al, of or pertaining to the mail-service.—*n.* (U.S.), in full post'al-card) a postcard issued by the post-office with printed stamp.—*n.* post'-bag, a mail-bag: letters received, collectively; post'boy, a boy that rides posthorses or who carries letters: a postilion; postcard, a card on which a message may be sent by post: (U.S.) such a card not issued by the post-office.—*v.t.* to send a postcard to.—*n.* post'-chaise (popularly po'-chay, po'chay, po'chaise), a carriage, usually four-wheeled, for two or four passengers with a postilion, used in travelling with posthorses.—*v.i.* to travel by post-chaise.—*n.* post'-day, the day on which the post or mail arrives or departs; post'er, (*Shak.*) one who travels post: a posthorse: one who posts a letter.—*adj.* and *adv.* post'-free', without charge for postage: with postage prepaid.—*n.* post'haste' (from the old direction on letters, *haste, post, haste*), haste in travelling like that of a post.—*adj.* speedy: immediate.—*adv.* with utmost haste or speed.—*n.* post'-horn, a postman's horn: a long straight brass horn blown by a coach guard; post'horse, a horse kept for posting; post'house, a house where horses are kept for posting: a post-office.—*n.* and *adj.* post'ing.—*n.* post'-letter, a letter in the custody of the post-office; post'-man, a post or courier: a letter-carrier; post'-mark, the mark stamped upon a letter at a post-office defacing the postage-stamp or showing the date and place of expedition or of arrival; post'master, the manager or superintendent of a post-office: one who supplies posthorses (see also separate article below); Post'master-Gen'ral,

the minister at the head of the post-office department; post'mastership; post'mistress; post'-office, an office for receiving and transmitting letters by post, and other business: Post Office, a department of the government which has charge of the conveyance of letters.—*adj.* post'-paid, having the postage prepaid.—*n.* post'-road, a road with stations for posthorses; post'-time, the time for the despatch or for the delivery of letters; post'-town, post-village, a town, village, with a post-office; post'woman, a female letter-carrier.—Ge'neral post, a game in which the players change places simultaneously; postal order, an order issued by the postmaster authorising the holder to receive at a post-office payment of the sum printed on it; postal tube, a cylinder for sending rolled-up papers by post; postal union, an association of the chief countries of the world for international postal purposes; post-man's knock, a parlour kissing-game; post-office box, a box in the post-office into which are put the letters addressed to a particular person or firm; post-office savings-bank, a branch of the post-office in which money may be deposited at a fixed rate of interest. [Fr. *poste*—*It. posta* and *posto*—*L. pōnēre, positum*, to place.]

post-, *post-*, *pl.* after: behind—as post-canonical, post-classical, post-embryonic, post-primary, post-Reformation, post-war, &c.—*adj.* post-bellum, after the war.—*n.* post-communion, the part of the eucharistic office after the act of communion.—*adj.* succeeding communion.—*v.t.* post'date, to date after the real time: to mark with a date (as for payment) later than the time of signing.—*adj.* post-diluv'ial, after the Flood: (*obs. geol.*) after the diluvial period.—*n.* and *adj.* post-diluv'ian.—*n.* post'-entry, an additional entry of merchandise at a custom-house.—*adj.* post-exil'ian, post-exil'ic, after the time of the Babylonian captivity of the Jews.—*n.* post-existence, existence in a subsequent life; post'fix, a suffix.—*v.t.* post'fix, to add as a suffix.—*adj.* post-glacial, after the glacial epoch; post-graduate, belonging to study pursued after graduation.—*n.* post-impressionism, a movement in painting that came after Impressionism, aiming at the expression of the spiritual significance of things rather than mere representation.—*n.* and *adj.* post-impressionist.—*n.* post'lude, a concluding movement or voluntary.—*adj.* post-merid'ian, coming after the sun has crossed the meridian: in the afternoon.—*n.* post-millenn'ian, a believer in post-millennialism.—*adj.* post-millenn'ial.—*n.* post-millenn'ialism, the doctrine that the Second Advent will follow the millennium.—*adj.* post-nas'al, behind the nose; post-na'tal, after birth.—*n.pl.* post-na'ti (see ante-oati).—*adj.* post-Ni'cene, after the Nicene council; post-nup'tial, after marriage.—*n.* postscē'nium, the part of the stage behind the scenery.—*adj.* Post-Tertiary, later than Tertiary—Pleistocene and Recent.—Also *n.* [*L. post*, after, behind.]

post-captain, *post'kap'tān*, *n.* formerly, a naval officer *posted* to the rank of captain, a full captain distinguished from a commander (called captain by courtesy). [*post* (2).]

posteen, *pos'tēn*, *n.* an Afghan greatcoat, generally of sheepskin with the fleece on.—Also (*erron.*) poshteen'. [Pers. *posht*, leather.]

poste restante, *pos't res-tān'ti*, *n.* a department of a post-office where letters are kept till called for. [Fr., remaining post.]

posterior, *pos'tē-ri-ōr*, *adj.* coming after: later: hinder: (*bot.*) on the side next the axis.—*n.* (*usu. pl.*) descendants, posterity: (commonly in *pl.*) hinder parts, buttocks: (*in pl.*; *Shak.*) latter part.—*n.* posteriority (*pos'tē-ri-ōr-i-ti*).—*adv.* pos'tē-ri-orly.—*n.* posterity (*-ter-i-ty*), those coming after: succeeding generations: a race of descendants. [*L. posterior*, comp. of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.]

postern, *pos't-ern*, *n.* a back door or gate: a small private door: a sally-port.—*adj.* back: private. [O.Fr. *posterne*, *posterle*—*L. posterula*, a dim. from *posterus*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant, in'fmit, ran'dam*

posthumous, *pos'tū-məs*, *adj.* after death: born after the father's death: published after the author's or composer's death.—*adv.* *pos'thumously*.
comit from
false

postiche, *pos-ti-čə*, *adj.* *suppl.* appropriately superadded to a finished work: counterfeit.—*n.* a counterfeit substitute, esp. a bunch of false hair: sham. [Fr.,—It. *posticio*—L. *posticus*, hinder.]

posticous, *pos-ti-kəs*, *adj.* (*bot.*) posterior: (*bot.*) outward, extrorse. [L. *posticus*, hinder—*post*.]
postil, *pos'til*, *n.* a marginal note, esp. in the Bible: a commentary: a homily: a book of homilies.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to gloss.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *pos'tillate*.—*ns.* *postillation*; *pos'tillator*; *pos'tiller*. [O.Fr. *postille* (It. *postilla*)—L.L. *postilla*, possibly—L. *post illo* (*verba*), after those (words).]
postboy, *pos't-bɔɪ*, *n.* a postboy: one who y carriage, riding [Fr. *postillon*—

postliminary, *pōst-lim-i-nə-ri*, *adj.* subsequent: sometimes used in error for *postliminary* (see next word).—Also *postliminous* (erron. *postliminious*). [On the analogy of *preliminary*.]
postlimny, *pōst-lim'i-ni*, *n.* the right of a returned exile, prisoner, &c., to resume his former status; the right by which persons or things taken in war are restored to their former status.—*adj.* *postliminary*. [L. *postliminium*, lit. return behind the threshold—*limen*, -*inis*, threshold.]

postmaster, *pōst-māst-ɪər*, *n.* a portioner, or scholar on the foundation of Merton College, Oxford. [Origin unknown.] See also under *post* (2).
post-mortem, *pōst-mor'təm*, *adj.* after death.—*n.* a post-mortem examination, autopsy: an after the event discussion, as at the end of a hand at cards. [L. *post mortem* (accus. of *mors*, *mortis*, death).]
post-obit, *pōst-ob'it*, -*ob'it*, *adj.* taking effect after someone's death.—*n.* a borrower's bond securing payment on the death of someone from whom he has expectations. [L. *post obitum* (accus. of *obitus*, -*ūs*, death), after the death.]

postpone, *pōs(i)-pōn'*, *v.t.* to put off to a future time: to defer: to delay: to subordinate.—*ns.* *postponement*, *postponence* (*rare*); *postpon'er*; *postposition* (*pōst-poz-izh'ən*), placing, or position, after: a word or particle placed after a word, usu. with the force of a preposition.—*adj.* *postpositional*; *postpositive* (*-pōz'*). [L. *post-pōnere*, -*positum*—*post*, after, *pōnere*, to put.]

post-prandial, *pōst-pran'di-əl* *adj.* after-dinner. [L. *post*, after, *prandium*, a repast.]

postscript, *pōst(s)-skript*, *n.* a part added to a letter after the signature: an addition to a book after it is finished. [L. *post*, after, *scriptum*, written, *p.p.* of *scribere*, to write.]

postulate, *pōst'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to claim: to take for granted, assume: (*geom.*) to assume as a possible or legitimate operation without preliminary construction: to nominate, subject to sanction of ecclesiastical authority.—*v.i.* to make demands.—*n.* a stipulation: an assumption: a fundamental principle: a position assumed as self-evident: (*geom.*) an operation whose possibility is assumed: a necessary condition: (*Scot. hist.*) a person nominated to a benefice by the king, pending the pope's consent.—*ns.* *pos'tulant*, a petitioner: a candidate, esp. for holy orders, or admission to a religious community; *pos'tulation*.—*adj.* *pos'tulatory*, supplicatory: assuming or assumed as a postulate.—*n.* *pos'tulātum*, a postulate. [L. *postulare*, -*ditum*, to demand—*pōnere*, to ask urgently.]

posture, *pōs'tyər*, *n.* relative disposition of parts, esp. of the body: carriage, attitude, pose: state of affairs: disposition of mind.—*v.t.* to place in a particular manner.—*v.i.* to assume a posture: to pose: to attitude.—*adj.* *pos'tural*.—*ns.* *pos'ture-maker*, *pos'ture-master*, one who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body: a contortionist; *pos'turer*, *pos'turist*, an acrobat. [Fr.,—L. *postūra*—*pōnere*, *positum*, to place.]

posy, *pō'zi*, *n.* a motto, as on a ring: a bunch of flowers. [Poecy.]
pot, *pōt*, *n.* a deep or deepish vessel for manufacturing, cooking or preserving purposes, or for growing plants, or holding jam, &c., or holding or pouring liquids: the contents or capacity thereof: (*billiard*) a pocket, or a stroke in which the object ball enters a pocket: earthenware: (*coll.*) a cup or other prize: a large sum of money: a heavily backed horse: an important person (*usu.* *big pot*): a pot-shot: a simple helmet: a wicker trap for lobsters, &c.: a size of paper (also *pott*) about 12 in. by 15 in. (from its original water-mark).—*v.t.* to put up in pots for preserving: to put in pots: to cook in a pot: to plant in a pot: to drain, as sugar: to shoot for the pot, by a pot-shot, or generally, to bag, win, secure: to pocket (as a billiard-ball): to epitomise, esp. in travesty.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to tipple: to have a pot-shot.—*pr.p.* *pott'ing*; *pa.p.* *pott'ed*.—*ns.* *pot'-ale*, refuse from a grain distillery; *pot'-barley*, barley whose outer husk has been removed by mill-stones.—*adj.* *pot'-bellied*.—*ns.* *pot'-bell'y*, a protuberant belly; *pot'-boiler*, a work in art or literature produced merely to secure the necessities of life: a producer of such works; *pot'-boiling*.—*adj.* *pot'-bound*, having roots compressed in a mass without room for growth.—*ns.* *pot'-boy*, a serving boy in a public-house; *pot'-companion*, a comrade in drinking; *pot'ful*, as much as a pot will hold.—*pl.* *pot'fuls*; *pot'-gun*, a mortar: a pop-gun; *pot'-hanger*, a device for hanging a pot or a pothook on; *pot'-hat*, a bowler hat: formerly, a top-hat; *pot'-head*, a stupid person; *pot'-herb*, a vegetable (esp.) for flavouring—e.g. parsley; *pot'-hole*, a hole worn in rock in a stream bed by eddying detritus: a deep hole eroded in limestone: a hole worn in a road surface; *pot'-holding*, the exploration of limestone pot-holes; *pot'hook*, a hook for hanging a pot over a fire: a hooked stroke in writing; *pot'house*, an alchouse; *pot'-hunter*, one who hunts to get food: one who shoots for the sake of a bag or competes for the sake of prizes; *pot'-hunting*; *pot'-lid*, the cover of a pot: (*Scot.* *pat'-lid*) a curling-stone played exactly on to the tee; *pot'-liquor*, a thin broth in which meat has been boiled; *pot'-luck*, what may happen to be in the pot for a meal without special preparation for guests; *pot'-man*, a pot-companion: a pot-boy; *pot'-metal*, an alloy of copper and lead: scraps of old iron pots, &c.; *pot'-plant*, a plant grown in a pot; *pot'-roast*, braised meat.—*v.i.* to braise.—*ns.* *pot'-shop*, a small public-house; *pot'-shot*, a shot within easy range: a casual or random shot.—*adj.* *pot'sick*, sickly from growing in a pot.—*ns.* *pot'-stick*, a stick for stirring what is being cooked in a pot; *pot'-still*, a still in which heat is applied directly to the pot containing the wash (opp. to *patent still*).—*adj.* made in a pot-still.—*n.* *pot'stone*, impure talc or steatite, a massive finely felted aggregate of talc, usually with mica and chlorite, such as has been cut into pots.—*adj.* *pot'-val'lant*; *pot'-val'orous*, brave owing to drink.—*ns.* *pot'-val'our*; *pot'-wall'oper* (see *pot-waller*).—*big pot*, important person; go to pot, go to ruin: go to pieces (orig. in allusion to the cooking-pot, not the melting-pot); keep the pot (a)-boiling, procure the necessities of life: keep going briskly without stop. [Late O.E. *pott*; cf. Ger. *pott*; Sw. *potta*; Dan. *potte*; Fr. *pot*; origin unknown.]

potable, *pō'tə-bl*, *adj.* fit to drink.—*n.* (*rare*) a beverage. [L. *potabilis*—*pōnere*, to drink.]
potamic, *pōt-am'ik*, *adj.* of rivers.—*adj.* *potamological* (*pōt-a-mə-lōj-i-k*).—*ns.* *potamologist* (*-mōl'ō-jist*); *potamology*, the scientific study of rivers. [Gr. *potamos*, a river.]

Potamogeton, *pōt-mə-ō-jē'ton*, -*gē'ton*, *n.* the pondweed genus of water-plants with floating and submerged leaves, giving name to a family of monocotyledons, *Potamogetonaceae*. [Gr. *potamogeton*, pondweed—*potamos*, river, *geton*, neighbour.]

potash, *pōt'ash*, *n.* a powerful alkali, potassium carbonate, originally got in a crude state by

lixiviating wood ash and evaporating in pots—hence pot-ashes, pot-ash: potassium hydroxide (*caustic potash*): sometimes the monoxide or (vaguely) other compound of potassium: potash-water.—*adj.* containing, or rich in, potassium.—*v.t.* to treat with potash.—*n.* pot'ash-water, an aerated water containing potassium bicarbonate.—Also potass'-wa'ter.—*ns.* potass (pot'-as', pot'-as; now rare), potash; potass'a (now rare), potassium monoxide, or sometimes hydroxide.—*adj.* potass'ic, of potassium.—*n.* potassium, an alkali metal (symbol K, for *kali*um; at. numb. 19), discovered by Davy in 1807 in potash. [Eng. pot, ash, or the corresponding Du. *pot-assen*.]

potation, pō-tā'shən, *n.* drinking: a draught: liquor. [L. *pōtatio*, -ōnis—*pōtare*, -ātum, to drink.] potato, pə- or pō-tā'tō, *n.* originally the sweet-potato, plant or tuber (see under sweet): now usually a South American plant, *Solanum tuberosum*, widely grown in temperate regions, or its tuber.—*pl.* potā'toes.—*ns.* potā'to-app'le, the fruit of the potato; potā'to-bō'gle, (*Scot.*) a scarecrow.—*n.pl.* potā'to-chips', long pieces of potato fried in fat.—*ns.* potā'to-disease', -rot, a destructive disease of the potato caused by a parasitic fungus, *Phytophthora infestans*; potā'to-fing'er, (*Shak.*) a fat finger; potā'to-pit, a clamp of potatoes; potā'to-spir'it, alcohol made from potatoes; potā'to-trap', (*slang*) the mouth.—small potatoes, (*U.S.*) anything of no great worth; the (clean) potato, the right thing. [Sp. *patata*—Haitian *batata*, sweet-potato.]

potch, potche. Same as poach (2) in sense of thrust or trample.—*n.* potch'er, a machine for breaking and bleaching pulp in paper-making.

pote, pōt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.* except *dial.*) to poke, thrust, esp. with the foot: (*obs.*) to crimp with a potting-stick.—*n.* pot'ing-stick, a poking-stick for ruffs, &c. [O.E. *potian*.]

poteen, potheen, po-tyēn', -chēn', -tēn', *n.* Irish whisky illicitly distilled. [Ir. *potlin*, dim. of *pot*, pot, from Eng. *pot* or Fr. *pot*.]

potent, pō'tent, *adj.* powerful: mighty: strongly influential: cogent: (*her.*) formed of or terminating in crutch-heads.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a prince, potentate: a support: (*obs.*) a crutch.—*n.* pō'tence, power: (*obs.*) a gibbet: a structure shaped like a gibbet: in watchmaking, a bracket for supporting the lower pivot: a revolving ladder in a dovecot: a right-angled military formation.—*adj.* pō'tencē (-sē), in heraldry, potent.—*n.* (*her.*) a marking of the shape of T.—*ns.* pō'tency, power: potentiality: a wielder of power: (*geom.*) of a point with respect to a circle) the rectangle between the segments into which a chord of the circle is divided at the point; pō'tentate, one who possesses power: a prince.—*adj.* pō'tential (-tēn'shəl), powerful, efficacious: latent: existing in possibility, not in reality: (*gram.*) expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation.—*n.* anything that may be possible: a possibility: the potential mood, or a verb in it: of a point in a field of force, the work done in bringing a unit (of mass, electricity, &c.) from infinity to that point.—*n.* potentiality (pō-tēn-shē-āl'i-tē)—*adv.* pō'tentially.—*n.* pō'tentiary (-tēn'shē-ārī; rare), a person invested with power or influence.—*v.i.* pō'ten'tiate, to give power to.—*n.* pō'tentiometer, an instrument for measuring difference of electric potential.—*adv.* pō'tently.—potential energy, the power of doing work possessed by a body in virtue of its position. [L. *potens*, -entis, pr.p. of *posse*, to be able—*potis*, able, *esse*, to be.]

Potentilla, pō-tēn-til'ā, *n.* a genus of the rose family, including silverweed and barren strawberry, differing from *Fragaria* (strawberry) in having a dry receptacle. [L.L., dim. of L. *potens*, powerful, from its once esteemed medicinal virtues.]

pothecary, pōth'i-kā-ri, *n.* an apothecary form of apothecary.—Also poticary (pōt').

potter, pudh'ar, now often podh'ar, pudder, pud'ar, *n.* a choking smoke or dust: fuss: commotion: turmoil.—*v.t.* to fluster, to perplex.—*v.i.* to make a potter.—*adj.* potth'ery. [Origin unknown; app. not conn. with powder.]

potiche, pō-tēsh', *n.* an Oriental vase.—*n.* poticho-mā'nīa, a craze for imitating Oriental porcelain by lining glass vessels with paper designs, &c. [Fr. *potiche*, *potichomanie*.]

potin, pot-an', *n.* an old compound of copper, zinc, lead, and tin. [Fr.]

potion, pō'shən, *n.* a draught: a dose of liquid medicine or poison. [Fr.,—L. *pōtio*, -ōnis—*pōtare*, to drink.]

potlatch, pot'lach, *n.* in north-west U.S., an Indian winter festival, or the gift-giving at that time: (*coll.*) any feast or gift. [Chinook.]

potoroo, pot-o-rōō', *n.* the marsupial kaogaroo-rat. [Native Australian name.]

pot-pourri, pō-pōō-rē', *n.* orig. a mixed stew, an olla podrida: a mixture of sweet-scented materials, chiefly dried petals: a selection of tunes strung together: a literary production composed of unconnected parts. [Fr. *pot*, *pot*, *pourri*, rotten, p.p. of *pourrir*—L. *putrēre*, to rot.]

potsherd, pot'shard, *n.* a piece of broken pottery.—(*obs.*) pot'-shard, pot'-sharc (*Spens.*) [pot, shard (2).]

pott (paper), potted, potting. See pot.

potage, pot'ij, *n.* (*arch.*) vegetables boiled with or without meat: a thick soup: soup: (*obs.*) oatmeal porridge. [Fr. *potage*—*pot*, jug, *pot*.]

potter, pot'ar, *n.* one who makes articles of baked clay, esp. earthenware vessels.—*n.* pott'cry, articles of baked clay collectively, esp. earthenware vessels: a place where such goods are manufactured: the art of the potter. [pot.]

potter, pot'ar, *v.i.* to busy oneself in a desultory way: to dawdle.—*n.* pottering: diffuse talk.—*n.* pott'er-er.—*n.* and *adj.* pott'ering.—*adv.* pott'er-ingly. [pote.]

pottingar, pot'in-gar, *n.* an old Scottish form of apothecary.

pottinger, pot'in-jar, *n.* a maker of potage. [For *n* cf. messenger, passenger, &c.]

pottle, pot'l, *n.* (*arch.*) half a gallon, or thereby: a chip basket for strawberries.—*adj.* pot'tle-bod'ied, having a body shaped like a pottle; pot'tle-deep, to the bottom of the pottle-pot.—*n.* pot'tle-pot, (*Shak.*) a half-gallon drinking-vessel. [O.Fr. *potel*, dim. of *pot*, *pot*.]

potto, pot'd, *n.* a West African genus (*Perodicticus*) of lemurs: also applied to the kinkajou. [Said to be a West African name.]

potty, pot'i, *adj.* (*coll.*) trifling: petty: crazy: doty. [Origin obscure.]

pot-waller, pot'-wōl'ar, *n.* in certain English boroughs, before the Reform Bill of 1832, one who satisfied the test as a voter by boiling his pot on his own fireplace within the borough—sometimes in the open air before witnesses to establish a bogus claim.—Viciously altered popularly to pot'-wabb'ler, -wobb'ler, -wall'oner, -wall'oper.—*adj.* pot'-wall'oping. [pot, and O.E. *w(e)allan*, to boil.]

pouch, powch (*Scot.* pōoch), *n.* a poke, pocket, or bag: any pocket-like structure, as a kangaroo's marsupium, a monkey's cheek-pouch, &c.—*v.t.* to pocket: to form into a pouch: to tip.—*v.i.* to form a pouch: to be like a pouch.—*adj.* pouched, having a pouch.—*n.* pouch'ful:—*pl.* pouch'fuls.—*adj.* pouch'y, baggy—pouched mouse, a small marsupial, *Phascogale*: an American jumping rodent (*Dipodomys*) with cheek-pouches opening outwards; pouched rat, a pocket gopher. [O.N. Fr. *pouche* (O.Fr. *poche*); cf. poke.]

pouder, poudre, obsolete spellings of powder. pouf, pouffe, pōof, *n.* a puffed mode of hair-dressing: a pad worn in the hair by women in the 18th century: in dressmaking, material gathered up into a bunch: a soft ottoman or large hassock.—*adj.* poufed. [Fr. *pouf*.]

pouk. See pook.

pouke. See puck.

poulaine, pōō-lān', *n.* a long, pointed shoe-toe [O.Fr. (*à la*) *Poulaine*, (in the fashion of) Poland.]

poulard, pōō-lārd', *n.* a fattened or spayed hen [Fr. *poularde*—*poule*, hen.]

pouldre, poudre, obsolete spellings of powder. pouldron, pōl'drən. Same as pauldron.

poule, *pōl*, *n.* a movement in a quadrille. [Fr.]

poulp, poulepe, *pōlp*, *n.* the octopus. [Fr. *poulpe*—*L. pōlypus*—Doric Gr. *pōlypos* = *polypous*; see *polyp*.]

poult, *pōlt*, *n.* a chicken: the young of the common domestic fowl or of other farmyard or game bird.—*ns.* poult'er (*Shak.*), poult'er'er, one who deals in dead fowls and game; poult'ry, domestic or farmyard fowls collectively; poult'ry-farm, -yard, a farm, yard, where poultry are confined and bred.—poult'ers' measure, a rhymed couplet in which the first line has twelve, the second fourteen, syllables—from the varying number of eggs formerly sold by poult'ers as a dozen. [Fr. *poulet*, dim. of *poule*—*L.L. pulla*, hen, fem. of *L. pullus*, young animal.]

poult-foot. Same as polt-foot.

poultice, *pōlt'is*, *n.* a soft composition applied in a cloth to sores.—*v.t.* to put a poultice upon. [*L. pulvis*, pl. of *puls*, *pulvis* (Gr. *polton*), porridge.]

pounce, *pōuns*, *n.* a hawk's (or other) claw, esp. the innermost, or any but the hind-claw: (now *diol*.) a punch: (*obs.*) a puncture: a sudden spring or swoop with attempt to seize.—*v.t.* to emboss by blows on the other side: (*obs.*) to puncture, pink: to ornament with small holes: to seize with the claws.—*v.i.* to make a pounce: to dart: to fix suddenly upon anything.—*adj.* pounced, furnished with claws. [Derived in some way from *L. punctio*, -*ōnis*—*pungere*, *punctum*, to prick; cf. *punchion* (1).]

pounce, *pōuns*, *n.* sandarach, cuttle-bone, or other fine powder for preparing a writing surface or absorbing ink: coloured powder dusted through perforations to mark a pattern.—*v.t.* to prepare with pounce: to trace, transfer, or mark with pounce: (*obs.*) to powder or sprinkle.—*n.* pounce-box, a box with a perforated lid for sprinkling pounce. [Fr. *ponce*, pounce—*L. pūmex*, *pūmicis*.] pounce-box, *pōun'sit-box*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a pomander (also shortened to *poun'cet*): sometimes used for pounce-box (see above). [Prob. for *pounced-box*, i.e. perforated box; see *pounce* (1).]

punching (*Spens.*). Same as punching.

pound, *pōund*, *n.* a unit of weight of varying value, long used in western and central Europe, more or less answering to the Roman *libra*, whose symbol *lb.* is used for pound: in avoirdupois weight, 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 7000 grains, or about 453.592 grammes: in troy weight, 12 ounces troy, or 5760 grains, or about 373.242 grammes: (*Shak.*) a pound-weight: (*Spens.*) the balance: a unit of money, originally the value of a pound-weight of silver: 20 shillings (the pound sterling, written *£*, for *libra*). (The pound Scots was, at the Union, worth 1s. 8d.; the Egyptian pound (*£E.*), the Turkish pound (*£T.*), &c., are each 100 piastres; the Peruvian pound (10 soles).)—*pl.* formerly pound, now pounds (except *coll.* and in compounds and certain phrases).—*v.t.* (*slang*) to bet on as almost a certainty.—*ns.* pound'age, a charge or tax made on each pound: a commission, or a share in profits, of so much a pound; pound'al, the foot-pound-second unit of force; pound'-cake, a sweet cake containing proportionally about a pound of each chief ingredient; pound'-day, a day on which gifts of one pound weight of various goods are invited for charity; pound'er, a specimen weighing a pound: in composition, anything weighing, or worth, or carrying, or one who has, receives, or pays, so many pounds.—*adj.* pound'-fool'ish, neglecting the care of large sums in attending to little ones.—*n.* pound'-weight', as much as weighs a pound: a weight of one pound used in weighing. (O.E. *pund*—*L. (libro) pondus*, (pound) by weight, *pondus*, by weight—*pendere*, to weigh.)

pound, *pōund*, *n.* an enclosure in which strayed animals are confined, or distrained goods kept: any confined place: (now *Scot.* and *dialect*.) a pond: a level part of a canal between two locks: the last compartment of a pound-net.—*v.t.* to put in a pound: to enclose, confine.—*ns.* pound'age, a charge for pounding stray cattle; pound'-keeper, pound'-master; pound'-net, an arrange-

ment of nets for trapping fish. [O.E. *pund* (in compounds), enclosure.]

pound, *pōund*, *v.t.* to beat into fine pieces: to bruise: to bray with a pestle: to bethump: (*Spens.*) to lay on, shower.—*v.i.* to beat: to thump: to beat the ground: to make one's way heavily: to struggle on.—*n.* the act or sound of pounding.—*n.* pound'er. [O.E. *pūnian*, to beat; -*d* excrement, as in sound (3), bound (4).]

poupt, *pōpt* (*Shak.*), *p.a.p.*. See *poop* (2).

pour, *pōr*, *v.t.* to cause or allow to flow in a stream: to send forth or emit in a stream or like a stream: (*Spens.*) to send downstream: (*obs.*) to spread out: (*Scot.*) to drain (as cooked potatoes).—*v.i.* to stream: to rain heavily: to pour out tea, coffee, &c.: to allow liquid contents to run out duly.—*n.* a pouring: an amount poured at a time.—*ns.* pour'er; pourie (*pōr'i*; *Scot.*), a vessel with a spout: a cream-jug: an oiling-can.—*n.* and *adj.* pour'ing,—it never rains but it pours, things never happen singly; pouring wet, raining hard. [M.E. *poiren*; origin obscure.]

pourboire, *pōr-bwōr*, *n.* a tip. [Fr.,—*pour*, for, *boire*, to drink.]

pourparler, *pōr-pār'lā*, *n.* (usu. in *pl.*) an informal preliminary conference. [Fr.]

pourpoint, *pōr-point*, *n.* a mediæval quilted doublet. [Fr.]

poursew, pursue, pursult(t), in *Spens.* for pursue, pursuit.

pourtay, an old-fashioned spelling of portray:—*p.a.p.* in *Spens.* pour'trahed (3 syllables), pour'trayd, pur'talrd, pur'trayd.—*n.* pour'trait, an obsolete spelling of portrait.

pousse, *pōs*, *n.* (*Spens.*) pease. [pulse (2).]

pousse-café, *pōs-kā-fā*, *n.* a cordial, liqueur, or combination of several in layers, served after coffee. [Fr., push-coffee.]

poussette, *pōs-et'*, *n.* an act of dancing round each other in the manner of two couples in a country-dance.—*v.i.* to perform a poussette. [Fr., dim. of *pousse*, push.]

pout, *pōut*, *v.i.* to push out the lips, in sullen displeasure or otherwise: to protrude.—*v.t.* to protrude.—*n.* a protrusion, esp. of the lips.—*ns.* pout'er, one who pouts: a variety of pigeon having its breast inflated; pout'ing.—*adv.* pout'ingly. [M.E. *poüte*, of doubtful origin.]

pout, *pōut*, *n.* a fish, the bib—also whit'ing-pout.—*ns.* cel'-pout (see *cel*); horn'-pout, horned—*ns.* cel'-pout (see *cel*); pout'ing, (cel)-pout—*ence* to the *d.*

pout, *pōut*, *n.* a Scots form of pout.—*v.i.* to shoot at young partridges or young grouse.

pouter, *pōt'har*, a Scots form of powder.

poverty, *pōv'rti*, *n.* the state of being poor: necessity: want: lack: deficiency: (*obs.*) a band of pipers.—*adj.* pov'erty-strick'en, suffering from poverty. [O.Fr. *poverté* (Fr. *pauvreté*)—*L. pauperitas*, -*ditis*—*pauper*, poor.]

pow, *pōw*, *n.* (*Scot.*) head, poll: a head of hair. [poll (1).]

powan, *pōw'an*, *pō'an*, *n.* a species of whitefish (*Coregonus*) found in Loch Lomond and Loch Eck. [Scots form of pollan.]

powder, *pōw'dr*, *n.* dust: any solid in fine particles: gunpowder: hair-powder: face-powder: a medicine in the form of powder.—*v.t.* to reduce to powder: to sprinkle, daub, or cover with powder: to salt by sprinkling: to sprinkle.—*v.i.* to crumble into powder: to use powder for the hair or face.—*ns.* pow'der-box, a box for face-powder, hair-powder, &c.; pow'der-clos'et, pow'dering-clos'et, a small room in which hair was powdered: pow'der-down', a kind of down on some birds that readily disintegrates in powder.—*adj.* pow'dered, reduced to powder: sprinkled, or daubed, or dusted with powder: salted.—*ns.* pow'der-flask, pow'der-horn, a flask (originally a horn) for carrying gunpowder; pow'dering-gown, a loose dressing-gown worn while the hair was being powdered: pow'dering-tub, a vessel in which meat is salted: (*obs.*) a tub for treat-

ment of venereal disease by sweating; powder-magazine, a place where gunpowder is stored; powder-metallurgy, the science and art of preparing metals for use by reducing them, as a stage in the process, to powder form; powder-mill, a mill in which gunpowder is made; powder-monkey, boy carrying powder to the gunners on a ship-of-war; powder-puff, a soft, downy ball for dusting powder on the skin; powder-room, ship's powder-magazine; a room for powdering the hair (also powdering-room); ladies' cloak-room.—*adj.* powdery, of the nature of powder: like powder: covered with powder: dusty: friable. [O.Fr. *poudre*—*L. pulvis, pulveris*, dust.]

powellise, *pow'al-iz*, *v.t.* (of timber) to season and preserve by boiling in a saccharine solution. [W. *Potell*, the inventor.]

powellite, *pot'al-it*, *n.* a mineral, calcium molybdate. [After John Wesley *Potell* (1834-1902), American geologist, &c.]

power, *pow'ər*, *pow'r*, *n.* ability to do anything—physical, mental, spiritual, legal, &c.: capacity for producing an effect: strength: energy: faculty of the mind: moving force of anything: right to command, authority: rule: influence: control: governing office: permission to act: a paper giving authority to act: potentiality: a wielder of authority, strong influence, or rule: that in which such authority or influence resides: a spiritual agent: a being of the sixth order of the celestial hierarchy: a state influential in international affairs: (*arch.*) an armed force: (*now dial. or coll.*) a great deal or great many: (*B.*) a mark of subjection: the sound-value of a letter: (*mech.*) rate of doing work: energy, or supply of energy, available for doing work: an instrument serving a means of applying energy (see *mechanical*): (*moth.*) the product of a number of equal factors, generalised to include negative and fractional numbers: the potency of a point with respect to a circle: (*opt.*) magnifying strength, or a lens possessing it.—*adj.* concerned with power: worked by mechanical power, by any form of energy but that of muscle.—*v.t.* to equip with mechanical energy.—*adj.* powered, having power; powerful, having great power: mighty: forcible: efficacious: intense: impressive, esp. in a disagreeable way or in doubtful taste: (*vulg.*) very great.—*adv.* (*vulg.*) exceedingly.—*adv.* powerfully.—*ns.* powerfulness; power-house, -station, a place where mechanical power (esp. electric) is generated; power-lathe, -loom, -press, a lathe, loom, press, worked by mechanical power, as water, steam, electricity.—*adj.* powerless, without power: weak: impotent: helpless.—*adv.* powerlessly.—*ns.* powerlessness; power-plant, an industrial plant for generating power: the assemblage of parts generating motive power in a motor-car, aeroplane, &c.; power-politics, international politics in which the course taken by states depends upon their knowledge that they can back their decisions with force or other compulsive action.—in one's power, at one's mercy: within the limits of what one can do; in power, in office: (*Spens.*) in potentiality; the powers that be, the existing ruling authorities [from Rom. xiii. 1]. [O.Fr. *poer* (Fr. *pouvoir*)—*L.L. potēre* (for *L. posse*), to be able.]

powin, pown. See *pawn* (4).

pownd, powre, Spenserian spellings of pound (3), pour.

powney, pownie, powny, *pow'ni*. See *pony*.

powowdy, *pow-sow'di*, *n.* (*Scot.*) any mixture of heterogeneous kinds of food.—Also *pousowdie*. [Origin unknown.]

powter, *pow'tər*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to poke: to rummage.—*v.t.* to poke: to get by groping. [Origin obscure.]

powwaw, *pow-waw*, *interj.* (*Shak.*) *pooh*.

powwow, *pow-wow*, *pawwaw*, *pā-wow*, *n.* an American Indian conjuror: a rite, often with feasting: a conference.—*v.i.* powwow, to hold a powwow: to c

pow, *pohs*,g.) an

eruptive disheep-

poynant, *poin'ant*, *adj.* (*Spens.*, &c.). Same as poignant.

poyn, poysc, poyson, old spellings of point, poise, poison.

poz, pozz, pos, *poz*, *adj.* an old slang abbreviation of positive.

pozzolana, *pot-sō-lā-nā*, *pozzuolana*, -*swā*, *n.* a volcanic dust first found at Pozzuoli, near Naples, which forms with mortar a cement that will set in air or water.—*adj.* pozzolanic.

pram. Same as *pram* (1).

prabble, *prab'l*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Welsh pronunciation of brabble.

practic (old spellings *practiek*, *praetlique*), *prok'tik*, *adj.* relating to or of the nature of practice or action: (*obs.*) practising: (*obs.*) in practice: (*Spens.*) skilled: (*Spens.*) cunning.—*n.* practice as opposed to theory: (*esp. in pl.*) practices, doings: practical experience: (*esp. Scots law*) legal usage or case-law: a practical man.—*n.* practicability.—*adj.* practicable, that may be practised, carried out, accomplished, used, or followed: passable, as a road.—*n.* practicalness.—*adv.* practicably.—*adj.* practicable, in, relating to, concerned with, well adapted to, or inclining to look to, actual practice, actual conditions, results, or utility: practised: practising, actually engaged in doing something: efficient in action: workable: virtual.—*n.* a practical man: a practical examination.—*ns.* practicalism, devotion to what is practical; practicalist; practicality.—*adv.* practically, in a practical way: by a practical method: to all intents and purposes: very nearly, as good as.—*ns.* practicalness; practice (-*tis*), action, performance: actual doing: proceeding: habitual action: custom: legal procedure: repeated performance as a means of acquiring skill, esp. in playing a musical instrument: form so acquired: the exercise of a profession: a professional man's business, as a field of activity or a property: (*arch.*) negotiation: scheming: plotting: trickery: working upon the feelings: (*arith.*) a compendious way of multiplying quantities involving several units, by means of aliquot parts: practitioner (-*tisk'ən*), a practitioner or practitioner: a practical man; practisant, an agent or fellow in conspiracy.—*v.t.* practise (*praktis*, formerly -*tiz*; *U.S.* practice), to put into practice: to perform: to carry out: to do habitually: to exercise, as a profession: to exercise oneself in, or on, or in the performance of, in order to acquire or maintain skill: to train by practice: to put to use: (*obs.*) to frequent: (*obs.*) to compass: (*Milt.*) to contrive: (*Shak.*) to plot.—*v.t.* to act habitually: to be in practice (esp. medical or legal): to exercise oneself in any art, esp. instrumental music: to proceed, esp. to seek to injure, by underhand means: to tamper, work (with upon, on): to scheme: to have dealings: to use artifices: to work by artifice (on the feelings).—*adj.* practised, skilled through practice.—*n.* practiser.—*adj.* practising, actually engaged in professional employment.—*n.* practitioner (-*tisk'ən* or -*tr*; irreg. from *practician*), one who is in practice, esp. in medicine: one who practises.—*adj.* practice, practical.—general practitioner, one who practises medicine and surgery without specialising; practical joke, a joke that consists in action, not words, usually an annoying trick: practical politics, proposals or measures that may be carried out at once or in the near future. [O.Fr. *practique*—*L. practicus*—Gr. *praktikos*, fit for action—*præsein*, to do.]

prad, *prod*, *n.* (*slang*) a horse. [Du. *paard*—*L.L. paraveredus*; see *palfrey*.]

prae-. See *pre-*.

praecoces, praecocial. See under *precocious*.

praedial, predial, *prē'di-al*, *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or derived from, the land: landed: rural: agrarian: attached to the land.—*n.* a praedial slave. [*L.L. praediālis*—*proedium*, an estate.]

praemunire, *prē-mū-ni-ri*, *n.* a writ issued under statutes of Richard II. and others, summoning a person accused of suing in a foreign court

for matters cognisable by the law of England, used especially against papal claims, and later extended to various offences: an offence that could be so dealt with: the penalty for such an offence: a predicament or scrape. [From the words of the writ, *praeminire facias*, cause to warn, or see that thou warn, the word *praeminire*, properly to fortify in front, defend, being confused with *praemonere*, to forewarn.]

praenomen, *præ-nō'mon* (L. *prī-nō'men*), *n.* the name prefixed to the family name in ancient Rome, as *Gaius* in *Gaius Julius Caesar*: the generic name of a plant or animal. [L. *praenōmen-nōmen*, name.]

praeses. Same as *preses*.

praeter-. See *preter*-.

praetor, *præ'tor*, -*tor* (L. *prī'tor*), *n.* a magistrate of ancient Rome next in rank to the consuls.—*adj.* **praetorian** (-*ī-ō'ri-ən*).—*n.* a former praetor or man of like rank: a member of the emperor's household.—*n.* **praetorium**, a general's tent: a court or headquarters; **praetorship**, **praetorian** gate, the gate of a Roman camp in front of the general's tent, and nearest to the enemy; **praetorian** guard, the bodyguard of the Roman Emperor. [L. *praetor*, for *praetor*—*prae*, before, *ire*, *itum*, to go.]

pragmatic, *prag-mat'ik*, *adj.* relating to affairs of state: relating to, or of the nature of, pragmatism: **pragmatical**.—*n.* an edict: a man of business: a busybody: an opinionative person.—*adj.* **pragmatical**, active: practical: matter of fact: interfering with the affairs of others: officious: meddling: self-important: opinionative: **pragmatic**.—*n.* **pragmaticalness**.—*adv.* **pragmatically**.—*n.* **pragmatism**.—*v.t.* **pragmatise**, to interpret or represent as real: to rationalise.—*us*, **pragmatist**'er; **pragmatism**, **pragmatical** quality: matter-of-factness: a treatment of history with an eye to cause and effect and practical lessons: (*phil.*) humanism or practicalism, a philosophy, or philosophic method, that makes practical consequences the test of truth; **pragmatist**, a pragmatic person: a believer in pragmatism.—**pragmatic** sanction, a special decree issued by a sovereign, such as that of the Emperor Charles VI. settling his dominions upon Maria Theresa. [Gr. *pragmā*, -*atos*, deed—*prāsein*, to do.]

prahu, *prā'(h)ō*. Same as *prau*.

Prairial, *præ-ri-āl'* (Fr. *pré-ri-āl'*), *n.* the ninth month of the French revolutionary calendar, about 20th May to 18th June. [Fr.—*prairie*, meadow.]

prairie, *prā'ri*, *n.* a treeless plain, flat or rolling, naturally grass-covered.—*adj.* **prairie'd**.—*us*, **prairie-chick'en**, -*hen*, an American genus (*Cupidonia* or *Tympanuchus*) of grouse: the sharp-tailed grouse (*Pedioecetes*) of the western United States; **prairie-dog**, a gregarious burrowing and barking North American marmot (*Cynomys*); **prairie-ox**'ster, (U.S.) a raw egg with condiments; **prairie-schoon'er**, an emigrants' long covered wagon; **prairie-tur**'nlp, breadroot; **prairie-wolf**, the coyote.—*prairie* value, the value of land in its natural state before it has been improved by man. [Fr.—L. *pratum*, a meadow.]

praise, *prāz*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to assign a value to, appraise: to speak highly of: to commend: to extol: to glorify, as in worship.—*n.* commendation: glorifying: the musical part of worship: that for which praise is due: (*Scot.* in ejaculatory expressions) God.—*adj.* **praise'ful**; **praise'less**.—*n.* **prais'er**.—*adv.* **praise'worthy**.—*n.* **praise'worthiness**.—*adj.* **praise'worthy**, worthy of praise: commendable.—*n.* and *adj.* **prais'ing**.—*adv.* **prais'ingly**. [O.Fr. *preiser*—L.L. *prædicare* for L. *pretiāre*, to prize—*pretium*, price.]

Prākṛit, *prā'krī't*, *n.* a collective name for languages or dialects in an immediate relation to Sanskrit.—*adj.* **Prākṛit'ic**. [Sans. *prākṛita*, the natural—*prākṛiti*, nature.]

praline, *prāl'ēn*, *n.* an almond or nut kernel with

pralltriller, *prāl'tril-er*, *n.* an inverted mordent, a grace in which the principal note is preceded in performance by itself and the note above. [Ger.]

pram, *praam*, *prām*, *n.* a flat-bottomed Dutch or Baltic lighter: a barge fitted as a floating battery. [Du. *praam*.]

pram, *pram*, *n.* a slightly vulgar abbreviation of

perambulator: a milkman's hand-cart.

prance, *prāns*, *v.i.* to bound from the hind legs: to go with a capering or dancing movement: to move with exaggerated action and ostentation: to swagger: to ride a prancing horse.—*v.t.* to cause to prance.—*n.* an act of prancing: swagger.—*n.* **prance'er**.—*adj.* and *n.* **prance'ing**.—*adv.* **prance'ingly**. [M.E. *prauunce*; origin unknown.]

prandial, *prān'di-əl*, *adj.* (*facet.*) relating to dinner. [L. *prandium*, a morning or midday meal.]

prang, *prang*, *n.* (R.A.F. slang) a crash: a bombing-attack.—*v.t.* to crash or smash: to bomb heavily.

prank, *prangh*, *n.* (*obs.*) an evil deed: a malicious or mischievous trick: a trick: a practical joke: a frolic.—*v.t.* to play pranks.—*adj.* **prank'ful**, **prank'ish**, **prank'some**, **prank'y**. [Origin unknown.]

prank, *prangh*, *v.t.* to dress or adorn showily: to bespangle: to set in adornment.—*v.i.* (also *v.t.* with *it*) to make great show.—*n.* and *adj.* **prank'ing**.—*adv.* **prank'ingly**. [Akin to Du. *pranken*, Ger. *prunken*, to show off; cf. *prink*.]

prank, *prancē*, *praneke*, *prangh*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to

pleat, fold: to set in order. [Origin unknown.]

prank, *prangh*, *n.* (*rare*) prancing.—*v.i.* (and *v.t.* with *it*) to prance.—*v.i.* **prank'le**, to prance lightly. [Poss. conn. with *prance*.]

prase, *prāz*, *n.* a leek-green quartz. [Gr. *prason*, leek.]

praseodymium, *prāz-i-ō-dīm'i-əm*, *n.* a metal (Pr; at. numb. 59) with green salts, separated from the once-supposed element didymium. [Gr. *praios*, leek-green—*prason*, leek, and didymium.]

prat, *prat*, *n.* (*old rant*) the buttock.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*, punningly) to beat. [Origin unknown.]

prate, *prā'ti*, *v.i.* to talk foolishly (or, formerly, boastfully or insolently): to tattle: to be loquacious.—*v.t.* to utter pratingly: to blab.—*n.* foolish or superfluous talk.—*n.* **pra'ter**.—*n.* and *adj.* **pra'ting**.—*adv.* **pra'tingly**. [Cf. L.G. *praten*, Dan. *prate*, Du. *praten*.]

prattle, *prāt'y*, *prā'ti*, *n.* an Anglo-Irish form of potato.

pratincole, *prat'ing-kōl*, *n.* a bird akin to the plovers, with swallow-like wings and tail. [L. *pratum*, meadow, *incola*, an inhabitant.]

pratique, *prat'ik*, -*ēk*, *n.* permission to hold intercourse or to trade after quarantine or on showing a clean bill of health. [Fr.]

prattle, *prat'l*, *v.i.* to talk much and idly: to utter child's talk.—*v.t.* to utter in a prattling way.—*n.* empty talk.—*ns.* **pratt'lebox**, a prattler; **pratt'le-ment**, **prattle**; **pratt'ler**, one who prattles: a child. [Dim. and freq. of *prate*.]

prau, *prau*, *prā'ō*, *proa*, *prā'ā*, *n.* a Malay boat or ship, esp. a vessel with sails and oars, with both ends alike, and a flat side kept to leeward. [Malay *prāu*.]

prauce, Spenser's form of *prance*.

pravity, *prat'i-ti*, *n.* wickedness. [L. *prāvitās*, -*ditās*.]

prawle, *prawl*, *n.* Shakespeare's Welsh form of brawl.

prawn, *praen*, *n.* a small edible shrimp-like crustacean (*Palaemon serratus* or kindred species).—*v.t.* to fish for prawns. [M.E. *prayne*, *prane*; origin unknown.]

praxinoscope, *praks'in-ō-skōp*, *n.* an optical toy, giving effect of motion by reflexion of successive pictures in a rotating box. [Irregularly, from Gr. *praxis*, doing, *skopein*, to look.]

praxis, *praks'is*, *n.* practice: an example or a collection of examples for exercise: a model or example. [Gr. *praxis*—*prāsein*, to do.]

pray, *prā*, *v.i.* to ask earnestly: to entreat: to express one's desires to, or commune with, a god or some spiritual power.—*v.t.* to ask earnestly and reverently, as in worship: to supplicate: to

present as a prayer: to render, get, put, or cause to be, by praying:—*pr.p.* praying; *p.a.t.* and *p.a.p.* prayed.—*ns.* prayer, one who prays: (*prār, prār*) the act of praying: entreaty: a petition to, or communing with, a god or spiritual power: the wish put forward or the words used: a form used or intended for use in praying: public or (in *pl.*) family worship: a petition to a public body, e.g. a legislature: the thing prayed for; prayer-bead, a jessurite bean; prayer-book, a book containing prayers or forms of devotion, esp. the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England.—*adj.* prayerful (*prār'fūl*), given to prayer: in a spirit or mental attitude of prayer.—*adv.* prayer'fully.—*n.* prayer'fulness.—*adj.* prayer'less, without or not using prayer.—*adv.* prayer'lessly.—*ns.* prayer'lessness; prayer'meet'ing, a shorter and simpler form of public religious service, in which laymen often take part; prayer'monger, one who prays mechanically; prayer'rug, a small carpet on which a Moslem kneels at prayer; prayer'wheel, a drum wrapped with strips of paper inscribed with prayers deemed by Lamaists to be proffered when the drum is turned.—*n.* and *adj.* pray'ing.—*adv.* pray'ingly.—pray, I pray you, I ask you; pray in aid, (*law*, *Shak.*) to call in, or call for, help; praying insect, the mantis. [*O.Fr. priere* (*Fr. prier*), to pray, and *O.Fr. priere*, prayer (—*L.L. precāria*)—*L. precāri*—*prex, precit*, a prayer.]

pray, Spenser's usual spelling of prey.
pre-, prae-, *prē-, pri-, pfx.* (1) in front, anterior, in front of, the anterior part of, as *prede'ntate*, having teeth in the forepart of the jaw only; *prēscū'tum*, in insects, a tergal plate in front of the scutum; *prēster'num*, the anterior part of the sternum; (2) before in time, beforehand, in advance, as *pre'announce'*; *pre-con'quest*; *prēdelin'cate*; *pre-eter'nity*, an eternity of past time; *prēling'ual*, before the use of language; *pre-print*, part of a publication printed in advance; *prever'nal*, flowering before spring; *pre-war*, before whichever war is in people's minds; *pre-war'n*, to warn, or give warning of, beforehand; (3) surpassingly, as *prēful'gent*, extremely bright; *prēpunc'tual*, more than punctual: coming before time. [*L. prae*, in front of.]

preace, *prēs* (*Spens.*). Same as press.
preach, *prēch*, *v.t.* to deliver a sermon: to discourse earnestly: to give advice in an offensive, tedious, or obtrusive manner.—*v.t.* to set forth in religious discourses: to deliver, as a sermon: to proclaim or teach publicly: to render or put by preaching.—*n. (coll.)* a sermon.—*ns.* preach'er, one who discourses publicly on religious matter: a minister or clergyman: an assiduous inculcator or advocate; preach'crship.—*v.i.* preach'ily, to preach tediously: to sermonise: to weary with lengthy advice.—*adv.* preach'ily.—*ns.* preach'iness; preach'ing; preach'ing-cross, a cross in an open place at which monks, &c., preached; preach'ing-fr'ar, a Dominican; preach'ing-house, a Methodist church; preach'ment, a sermon, in contempt: a sermon-like discourse: sermonising.—*adj.* preach'y, given to tedious moralising: savouring of preaching.—preach down, up, to decry, extol; preaching with a view, preaching as a candidate in a vacant pastoral charge; the Preacher, the author or spokesman of the Book of Ecclesiastes: the book itself. [*Fr. prêcher*—*L. praedicāre, dātum*, to proclaim.]

preacquaint, *prē-a-kwānt'*, *v.t.* to inform beforehand.—*n.* preacquaint'ance.

pre-Adamite, *prē-ad-a-mīt*, *n.* one who lived, or a descendant of those who lived, or a believer in the existence of a human race, before *Adam*.—*adj.* pre-Ad'amite; preadamite (*a-dam'it*), -al, existing before Adam; preadamit'ic, -al.

preadaptation, *prē-ād-ap-iā'shən*, *n.* adaptation preceding change of condition.

preadmonish, *prē-ād-mon'ish*, *v.t.* to forewarn.—*n.* preadmonit'ion.

preamble, *prē-am'bl*, *n.* preface: introduction, esp. that of an Act of Parliament, giving its reasons

and purpose: (*Milt. praeface*) a prelude.—*adj.* pream'bulatory, pream'bulatory.—*v.i.* pream'bulate, (*obs.*) to go first: to make a preamble. [*Fr. praeambule*—*L. prae, ambulāre*, to go.]

preappoint, *prē-a-pōint'*, *v.t.* to appoint beforehand.

prearrange, *prē-a-rānj*, *v.t.* to arrange beforehand.—*n.* prearrange'ment.

prease, preasse (*Spens.*). Same as press.

preassurance, *prē-a-shūr'ans*, *n.* assurance given or felt beforehand.

preaudience, *prē-ato'di-ans*, *n.* right to be heard before another: precedence at the bar among lawyers.

prebend, *prē'bēnd*, *n.* the share of the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church allowed to a clergyman who officiates in it at stated times.—*adj.* prebendal (*prē-bēnd'l*).—*n.* preb'endary, a resident clergyman who enjoys a prebend, a canon: the honorary holder of a disendowed prebendal stall. [*L.L. praebenda*, an allowance—*L. praebere*, to allow, grant.]

Pre-Cambrian, *prē-kam'brī-an*, *adj.* and *n.* (*geol.*) Archaean, including all before the Cambrian.

precarious, *prē-kā'ri-əs*, *adj.* depending upon the will of another: depending on chance: insecure: uncertain: dangerous, risky: (*obs.*) supplicating.—*adv.* precar'iously.—*n.* precar'iousness. [*L. precārius*—*precāri*, to pray.]

precast, *prē-kāst*, *adj.* of concrete blocks, &c., cast before putting in position.

precatory, *prē-kā-tō-ri*, *adj.* of the nature of, or expressing, a wish, request, or recommendation.—*adj.* pre'cativ, supplicatory: (*gram.*) expressing entreaty. [*L. precāri*, to pray.]

precaution, *prē-kaw'shən*, *n.* a caution or care beforehand: a measure taken beforehand.—*v.t.* to forewarn.—*adj.* precau'tional, precau'tionary, precau'tious.

precede, *prē-sēd'*, *v.t.* to go before in position, time, rank, or importance: to cause to be preceded.—*v.i.* to be before in time or place.—*ns.* precedence (*prē-sēd'ns*; also *prēs*, *prēs'ēd'ns*), the act of going before in time: the right of going before: priority: the state of being before in rank: the place of honour: the foremost place in ceremony.—also precedence (*prē-sēd'nti*; *prēs*, *prēs'*); precedent (*prēs'ēd'nt*; also *prēs'*), that which precedes: (*Shak.*) the original of a copy: (*Shak.*) a token: (*obs.*) a model: a past instance that may serve as an example: a previous judicial decision or proceeding.—*adj.* (*prēs'ēd'nt*) preced'ing.—*adj.* pre'cedented (*prēs'ēd'nt-id*), having a precedent: warranted by an example; pre'cedential (*prēs-i-dēn'shəl*), of the nature of a precedent.—*adv.* precē'dently.—*adj.* precē'ding, going before in time, rank, &c.: antecedent: previous: foregoing: immediately before.—take precedence of, to precede in ceremonial order. [*Fr. précéder*—*L. praecedere, cessum*,—*prae, cedere*, to go.]

precess, *prē-sēs'*, a Scots form of precise.

precentor, *prē- or prē-sen'tor* (*Scot. prē-sen'tor*), *n.* the leader of the singing of a church choir or congregation: in some English cathedrals a member of the chapter who deputes this duty to a successor:—*fem.* precent'ress, precent'rix.—*n.* precent'orship. [*L.L. praecentor, -ōris*—*L. prae, canere*, to sing.]

precept, *prē-sept*, *n.* rule of action: a commandment: principle, or maxim: (*law*) the written warrant of a magistrate: a mandate.—*adj.* precept'ial (*prē-sept'ial*; *Shak.*), consisting of precepts; precep'tive, containing or giving precepts: directing in moral conduct: didactic.—*n.* precept'er, one who delivers precepts: a teacher: an instructor: (*U.S.*) a tutor: the head of a school: the head of a preceptory of Knights Templars:—*fem.* precept'ress.—*adj.* precept'o'rial (*prē-*); precept'ory (*prē-*), giving precepts.—*n.* a community of Knights Templars (occasionally extended to a commandery of the Hospitaliers): its estate or buildings. [*L. praecceptum*, *p.a.p. neut. of praecipere*, to take beforehand—*prae, capere*, to take.]

precession, *prē-sesh'ən*, *n.* the act of going before: a moving forward: the precession of the equinoxes

(see below) or the analogous phenomenon in spinning-tops and the like.—*adj.* processional.—*precession* of the equinoxes, a slow westward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, caused by the greater attraction of the sun and moon on the excess of matter at the equator, such that the times at which the sun crosses the equator come at shorter intervals than they would otherwise do. [L.L. *praecessio*, -ōnis—*praecedere*; see precede.]

prechristian, *prē-krist'yan*, *adj.* belonging to times before the Christian era or before the prevalence of Christianity.

precinct, *prē-singkt*, *n.* a space, esp. an enclosed space, around a building or other object (also in pl.): a district or division within certain boundaries: a district of jurisdiction or authority: (U.S.) a division for police or electoral purposes. [L.L. *praecinctum*, p.a.p. neut. of *praecingere*—*prae*, cingere, to gird.]

precious, *prē-sh'us*, *adj.* of great price or worth: cherished: very highly esteemed: (often in irony, arrant, worthless, 'fine'): affecting an over-refined choiceness.—*adv.* (Shak.) precious: (coll.) extremely, confoundedly.—*n.* used as a term of endearment.—*n.* preciousness (*prē-sh'us-ty*, or *prē-*, fastidious overrefinement.—*adv.* precious: *n.* preciousness.—precious metals, gold, silver (sometimes mercury, platinum, and others of high price); precious stone, a stone of value and beauty for ornamentation: a gem or jewel. [O.Fr. *precios* (Fr. *précieux*)—L. *pretiosus*—*pretium*, price.]

precipice, *prē-si-pis*, *n.* (obs.) a headlong fall: a high vertical or nearly vertical cliff: (Shak.) **precipit**.—*adj.* precipitous.—*n.* precipitability (*prē-*)—*adj.* precipitable, (*chem.*) that may be precipitated.—*ns.* precipitation, precipitancy, quality of being precipitate: headlong fall: headlong haste or rashness: impulsively hasty action.—*adj.* precipitant, falling headlong: rushing down with too great velocity: impulsively hasty.—*n.* anything that brings down a precipitate.—*adv.* precipitantly.—*v.t.* precipitate, to hurl headlong: to force into hasty action: to bring on suddenly or prematurely: to bring down from a state of solution or suspension.—*v.i.* (Shak.) to fall headlong: to rush in haste: to come out of solution or suspension: to condense and fall, as rain, hail, &c.—*adj.* (-at or -it) falling, hurried, or rushing headlong: sudden and hasty: without deliberation: rash.—*n.* (-at, -it) a substance separated from solution or suspension, usually falling to the bottle: *precipitate* deposited as rain, snow, &c.—*adj.* : *precipitation*, act of or rush: (Shak.) sh.

great hurry: rash haste: impulsiveness: rain, hail, and snow (sometimes also dew): amount of rainfall, &c.: the formation or coming down of a precipitate: separation of suspended matter: a precipitate.—*adj.* precipitative.—*ns.* precipitator, one who precipitates: a precipitating agent: an apparatus or tank for precipitation: precipitin, an antibody which in contact with an antigen produces a precipitate in the blood.—*adj.* precipitous, like a precipice: sheer: (rare) precipitate.—*adv.* precipitously.—*n.* precipitousness. [L. *praecipit*, *praecipitis*, headlong, *praecipitum*, precipice, *praecipitāre*, -ātum, to precipitate—*prae*, caput, -itis, head.]

precis, *prā'sē*, *n.* an abstract:—*pl.* *précis* (-sēs). [Fr.]

precise, *prī-si's*, *adj.* definite: exact: accurate: free from vagueness: vry, identical: scrupulously exact: scrupulous in religion: puritanical: over-exact: prim: formal.—*adv.* precisely.—*ns.* preciseness: precisian (*prī-si-sh'ən*), an over-precise person: a formalist: formerly, in hostility, a Puritan; precisianism: precisianist, a precisian; precisian, quality of being precise: exactness: minute accuracy: (obs.) mental separation (partly in confusion with precession): (obs.) a precise definition.—*adj.* for work of minute accuracy.—*n.* precisianism, one who insists on precision: a purist.—*adj.* precisely

(*prī-si'siō*), cutting off: pertaining to precision. [Fr. *précis*, -e—L. *praecisus*, p.a.p. of *praecidēre*—*prae*, caedere, to cut.]

preclassical, *prē-klas'i-kl*, *adj.* of, or characteristic of, a time before the classical age.

preclude, *prī-klood*, *v.t.* to close beforehand: to shut out beforehand: to hinder by anticipation: to prevent.—*n.* preclusion (*prī-klood'zhən*).—*adj.* preclusive (*-klood'iv*), tending to preclude: hindering beforehand.—*adv.* preclusively. [L. *praeccludere*, -clūsum—*claudere*, to shut.]

precocious, *prī-kō'shəs*, *adj.* early in reaching some stage of development, as flowering, fruiting, ripening, mental maturity: precocial: flowering before leaves appear: showing early development.—*n.* *pl.* precoces (*prē-kō'sēs*; L. *prī-kō-kās*), precocial birds (opp. to *altrices*).—*adj.* precocial, precocial (*prī-kō'sh*), hatched with a complete covering of down, able to leave the nest at once and seek food: premature: forward.—*adv.* precociously.—*ns.* precociousness, precocity (*prī-kō's'i-ty*), state or quality of being precocious: early development or too early ripeness of the mind. [L. *praecox*, -ōcis—*prae*, coquere, to cook, ripen.]

precognition, *prē-kog-nish'ən*, *n.* foreknowledge: (Scots law) a preliminary examination of witnesses as to whether there is ground for prosecution: evidence so obtained.—*adj.* precognitive (*prī-*).—*v.t.* precognosce (*prē-kog-nōs'*), to take a precognition of.

precompose, *prē-kəm-pōz'*, *v.t.* to compose beforehand.

preconceive, *prē-kən-sēv'*, *v.t.* to conceive or form a notion of before having actual knowledge.—*ns.* preconceive, a preconceived notion: preconception, act of preconceiving: previous opinion formed without actual knowledge.

preconcert, *prē-kən-sert'*, *v.t.* to settle beforehand.—*n.* preconcert (-kon'), a previous arrangement.—*adv.* preconcertedly.—*n.* preconcertedness.

precondemn, *prē-kən-dem'*, *v.t.* to condemn beforehand.

precondition, *prē-kən-dish'ən*, *n.* a condition that must be satisfied beforehand.

preconize, *prē-kən-iz*, *v.t.* to proclaim: to summon publicly: (of the pope) to proclaim and ratify the election of as bishop.—*n.* preconisation (*prē-kən-i-zā'shən*, or *-kon-i-*). [L. *praeco*, -ōnis, a crier, a herald.]

preconscious, *prē-kon'shəs*, *adj.* pertaining to a state prior to consciousness.

preconsume, *prē-kən-sūm'*, *v.t.* to consume beforehand.

precontract, *prē-kən-trakt'*, *v.t.* to contract beforehand: to betroth previously.—*n.* precontract (-kon'), a pr

precordial, of the heart

precurse, (*prī-kurs*; *DAUK*), a predecessor

adj. precursive.—*n.* precursor, a forerunner: a predecessor: an indication of the approach of an event.—*adj.* precursory. [L. *praecurrere*, -cursum—*currere*, to run.]

predacious, (*irreg.*) *predaceous*, *prī-dā'shəs*, *adj.* living by prey: predatory.—*n.* predation.—*adj.* predative.—*n.* predator.—*adv.* predatorily.—*n.* predatoriness.—*adj.* predatory, of, relating to, or characterized by plundering: living by plunder: (obs.) deleterious. [L. *praeda*, booty.]

predate, *prē-dāt'*, *v.t.* to date before the true date: to antedate: to be earlier than.

predecease, *prē-di-sēs*, *n.* death before another's death, or before some other time.—*v.t.* to die before.—*adj.* predeceased, deceased at an earlier time.

predecessor, *prē-di-sēs'ər*, *n.* one who has been before another in anything: a thing that has been supplanted or succeeded: an ancestor. [L. *praedecessor*—*decessor*, a retiring officer—*dē*, away, *cedere*, to go, depart.]

predefine, *prē-di-fīn'*, *v.t.* to define, determine, designate, beforehand.—*n.* predefinition (*prē-def-i-nish'ən*).

prefect, praefect, *prĕ-fekt*, *n.* one placed in authority over others: a commander: a school pupil with some measure of authority over others: in France, the administrative head of a department.—*adj.* *prĕfektō'riāl*. — *n.* *prĕ'fectship*. — *adj.* *pre-*

fāte, fōr, ārk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mūte; mūle; mōōn; dhēn (then)

- a prelude: to perform as a prelude.—*v.i.* to furnish a prelude: to perform a prelude: to serve as a prelude.—Also (*ns.*) *preludio* (*pre-lōō'di-ō;* *It.*), *preludium* (*pri-lōō'di-ōm;* *L.*), *prelusion* (*-zhən*).—*adjs.* *preludial* and *preludious* (*pri-lōō'*, or *-lū'*; both *rare*); *prelusive* (*-lōō'* or *-lū'siv*), of the nature of a prelude: introductory.—*advs.* *prelusive*ly; *prelusive*ly.—*ns.* *prelusive*ness (or *prel'*; *rare*); *prelusive*ity. [*L. praemditus*—*prae*, *māitūrs*, ripe.]
- premandibular**, *prē-man-dib'ū-lər*, *adj.* in front of the lower jaw.—*n.* a bone so placed in fishes, &c.
- premature**, *prēm'ā-tūr*, *prēm'*, or *-tūr*, *adj.* ripe before the time: unduly early.—*adv.* *premature*'ly (or *prēm'*, *prēm'*).—*ns.* *premature*'ness (or *prēm'*; *rare*); *premature*'ity. [*L. praemditus*—*prae*, *māitūrs*, ripe.]
- premaxilla**, *prē-maks-il'ā*, *n.* a bone in front of the maxilla.—*adj.* *premaxill'ary* (or *-maks'*).—*n.* the premaxilla.
- premeditate**, *prē-med'i-tāt*, *v.t.* to meditate upon beforehand: to design previously.—*v.i.* to deliberate beforehand.—*adv.* *premeditated*'ly.—*n.* *premeditation*.—*adj.* *premeditated*'ly. [*L. praemeditari*, *-ātus*—*prae*, *meditāri*, to meditate.]
- premier**, *prēm'i-er*, *-yər*, by some *prēm'i-er*, formerly also *pri-mi-er*, *adj.* prime or first: chief: (*her.*) most ancient.—*n.* the first or chief: the prime minister: (*U.S.*) the Secretary of State.—*n.* *première* (*prēm'i-er*; *Fr. jem.*), a leading actress, dancer, &c.: first performance of a play or film.—also *adj.*—*n.* *premier*'ship. [*Fr.*—*L. primarius*, of the first rank—*primus*, first.]
- premillenarian**, *prē-mil-lən-ā-ri-ən*, *n.* a believer in the premillennial coming of Christ.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *premillenarianism*.
- premillennial**, *prē-mil-lən-ē-ri-əl*, *adj.* before the millennium.—*ns.* *premillennialism*, *premillenarianism*; *premillenarianist*.
- premise**, *premiss*, *prēm'is*, *n.* (*log.*) a proposition stated or assumed for after-reasoning, esp. one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn: (in the form *premise* only, usu. in *pl.*, *premisses*) the matter set forth at the beginning of a deed: the beginning of a deed setting forth its subject-matter: the aforesaid, hence, a building and its adjuncts, esp. a public-house: a presupposition; (*Shak.*) a condition stipulated beforehand: (*Shak.*) antecedent happenings or circumstances.—*v.t.* *premise* (*pri-miz'*, also *prēm'is*), to mention or state first, or by way of introduction: to prefix: to state or assume as a premiss: (*med.*) to perform or administer beforehand.—*adj.* *premiss*'ed, (*Shak.*) sent before due time. [*Fr. prémisses* and *L. sententia*, &c.] *praemissa*, a sentence, &c.) put before—*mittere*, *missum*, to send.]
- premium**, *prē-mi-əm*, *n.* a reward: a prize: a bounty: payment made for insurance: a fee for admission as a pupil for a profession: excess over original price or par—*opp.* to *discount*: anything offered as an incentive.—*pl.* *premiūms*.—at a premium, above par. [*L. praemium*—*prae*, above, *emere*, to buy.]
- premolar**, *prē-mō-lər*, *adj.* in front of the true molar teeth.—(called)
- premon** . . .
- beforehand.—*n.* *premonition* (*prē-mon-ish'ən*), a forewarning: a feeling that something is going to happen.—*adjs.* *premonitive* (*pri-mon'*), *premonitory*, giving warning or notice beforehand.—*n.* *premonitor*, one who, or that which, gives warning beforehand.—*adv.* *premonitory*'ly. [*On the model of admonish*—*L. praemonēre*—*monēre*, to warn.]
- Premonstratensian**, *pri-mon-strā-tən'sh(y)ən*, *-si-ən*, *adj.* of an order of canons regular, the Norbertines or White Canons, founded by St Norbert, in 1119, at *Prémontré*, near Laon, or of a corresponding order of nuns.—*n.* a member of the order.—Also (*n.* and *adj.*) *premonstrant*. [*L. pratum mōn-strātum*, the meadow pointed out, or (*locus*) *praemōnstrātus*, (the place) foreshown (in a vision), i.e. *Prémontré*.]
- premore**, *pri-mors'*, *adj.* ending abruptly, as if bitten off. [*L. praemorsus*, bitten in front—*prae*, *mordere*, morsus, to bite.]
- premosaic**, *prē-mō-zā'ik*, *adj.* before the time of Moses.
- premotion**, *prē-mō'shən*, *n.* an (esp. divine) impulse determining the will.—*v.t.* *premove*'.—*n.* *premove*'ment.
- prenasal**, *prē-nā'sl*, *adj.* in front of the nose.—*n.* a bone at the tip of the nose, as in pigs.
- prenatal**, *prē-nā'tl*, *adj.* before birth.
- prenominate**, *pri-nom'in-āt*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) forenamed.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to name or state beforehand.
- prenotion**, *prē-nō'shən*, *n.* preconception.
- prent**, *prent* (*Scot.*). Same as *print*.
- prentice**, 'prentice, *prent'is*, *aphetic* for apprenticeship.—*n.* *prentice*'ship, 'prentice'ship.
- prentzie**, *app. adj.* in *Shak.* (*Measure for Measure*, III. i. 92, 95) conjectured to mean *primis*: according to others *princely*: or connected with *prone* (*homily*): or *Fr. prenez garde*: or a misprint.
- preoccupy**, *prē-ok'ū-pi*, *v.t.* to occupy, fill, or (*obs.*) wear beforehand or before others: to take or have possession of to the exclusion of others or other things: to fill the mind of: to prejudice.—*ns.* *preoccupancy*, occupying before others: condition of being preoccupied; *preoccupant*, a prior occupant.—*v.t.* *preoccupate*, to preoccupy: to anticipate.—*n.* *preoccupat'ion*.—*adj.* *preoccup'ed*, already occupied: lost in thought, abstracted.
- preoption**, *prē-op'shən*, *n.* first choice.
- preoral**, *prē-ō-rəl*, *adj.* in front of the mouth.—*adv.* *preorally*.
- preordain**, *prē-or-dān'*, *v.t.* to ordain, appoint, or determine beforehand.—*n.* *preordain*'ment.—*v.t.* *preor'der*, to arrange or order beforehand, *ns.* *preor'dinance*, a rule previously established: that which is ordained beforehand; *preordinat'ion*, preordaining.
- prep**, *prep*, *adj.* (*coll. contr. for*) *preparatory*.—*n.* school slang for *preparation*, preparation of lessons: a preparatory school: a pupil in a preparatory school.
- prepaid**. See *prepay*.
- prepare**, *pri-pār*, *v.t.* to make ready or fit: to bring into a suitable state: to dispose: to adapt: to train, as for an examination: to get up, learn: (*arch.*) to provide, furnish: to subject to a process for bringing into a required state: to make, produce: to cook and dress: to lead up to.—*v.i.* to make oneself ready: to make preparation.—*n.* (*Shak.*) *preparation*.—*n.* *preparation* (*prē-pā-rā'shən*), the act of preparing: preliminary arrangement: course of being prepared: preliminary study of prescribed classwork: readiness: that which is prepared or made up, as a medicine: an anatomical or other specimen prepared for study or preservation: the day before the Sabbath or other Jewish feast-day: devotional exercises introducing an office: (*mus.*) the previous introduction, as an integral part of a chord, of a note continued into a succeeding dissonance.—*adj.* *preparative* (*pri-pār'ā-tiv*), serving to prepare: preliminary.—*n.* that which prepares the way: *preparation*.—*adv.* *preparatively*.—*n.* *preparator*.—*adv.* *preparatorily*.—*adj.* *preparatory*, preparing: previous: introductory.—*adv.* *preparatorily*.—*adj.* *prepared* (*pri-pār'd*), made ready, fit, or suitable: ready.—*adv.* *preparedly*.—*ns.* *preparedness*; *prepar'er*.—preparatory school, one which prepares pupils for a public or other higher school. [*Fr. préparer*—*L. praeparare*—*prae*, *parare*, to make ready.]
- prepay**, *prē-pā'*, *v.t.* to pay before or in advance.—*adj.* *prepaid'*.—*adj.* *prepay'able*.—*n.* *prepay'*ment.
- prepen**, *pri-pens'*, *adj.* premeditated: intentional, chiefly in the phrase 'malice prepen' = malice aforethought or intentional.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to consider.—*adv.* *prepen*'ly.—*adj.* *prepens'ive* (*Fielding*). [*O.Fr. purpense*.]
- prepollence**, *pri-pol'əns*, *n.* predominance.—*n.* *prepoll'ency*.—*adj.* *prepoll'ent*. [*L.L. praepollentia*—*prae*, *pollere*, to be strong.]

prepollex, *prē-pōl'eks*, *n.* in some animals, a rudimentary innermost finger.

preponderate, *prī-pōn'dar-āt*, *v.i.* to weigh more: to turn the balance: to prevail or exceed in number—*influence*, or *force*.—*ns.* *prepon'derance*, *prepon'derant*.—*adv.* *prepon'derantly*.

preponderance, *prē-pōn'dar-āns*, *n.* a word placed usually before a noun or its equivalent to mark some relation: (*obs.*) a prefix: (*prē-*) position in front.—*adj.* *prepositional* (*prēp-*).—*adv.* *prepositionally*.—*adj.* *prepositive* (*prī-pōz'it-iv*), put before: prefixed.—*n.* *praepositor*, *prepositor*, a school prefect (for *L. praepositor*). [*L. praepositio, -ōnis*—*praepōnere*, *-positum*—*proe*, *pōnere*, to place.]

prepossess, *prē-pōz'es*, *v.t.* to possess beforehand: to take beforehand: to fill beforehand, as the mind with some opinion or feeling: to preoccupy: to bias or prejudice, esp. favourably.—*adj.* *prepossessed*, biased, prejudiced; *prepossessing*, tending to prepossess: making a favourable impression.—*adv.* *prepossessingly*.—*n.* *prepossession* (*-esh'ən*), previous possession: preoccupation: bias, usually favourable.

preposterous, *prī-pōs'ter-as*, *adj.* (*rare*, *lit.*) inverted, having or putting the last first: contrary to the order of nature or reason: utterly absurd.—*adv.* *prepos'terously*.—*n.* *prepos'terousness*. [*L. praeposterus*—*prae*, before, *posterus*, after—*post*, after.]

prepotent, *prē-pō'tant*, *adj.* powerful in a very high degree: prevailing over others or another in taking effect: having power to transmit to offspring more characteristics than the other parent: taking precedence in effect.—*ns.* *prepo'tence*, *prepo'tency*.

prepuce, *prē-pūs*, *n.* the loose skin of the penis, the foreskin.—*adj.* *preputial* (*prī-pū'shyul*, *-shul*). [*L. praepūtium*.]

Pre-Raphaelite, *Præraphaélite*, *prē-rof'ā-l-īt*, *n.* one who would return to the spirit and manner of painters before the time of Raphael (1483-1520): a member of a group (the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, or 'P.R.B.', 1848) of painters and others (D. G. Rossetti, W. Holman Hunt, J. E. Millais, &c.) who practised or advocated a truthful, almost rigid, adherence to natural forms and effects.—*Also adj.*—*ns.* *Pre-Raphaelism*, *Pre-Raphaelitism*.—*adj.* *Pre-Raphaelist'ic*, *Pre-Raphaelit'ic*: *Pre-Raphaelist'ic*.

pre-release, *prē-rē-lis*, *n.* a film before the normal date: exhibition of a film so released.—*Also adj.*

prerequisite, *prē-rē-lī-tī-zit*, *n.* a condition or requirement that must previously be satisfied.—*adj.* required as a condition of something else.

prerogative, *prī-ro-gā-tiv*, *n.* a peculiar privilege shared by no other: a right arising out of one's rank, position, or nature: (*rare*) the right of voting first.—*adj.* arising out of, or held by, prerogative: voting first.—*adj.* *prerogated*, (*Shak.*) having a prerogative.—*adv.* *prerogatively*.—*Prerogative Court*, formerly a court having jurisdiction over testamentary matters; royal prerogative, the rights which a sovereign has by right of office, which are different in different countries. [*L. praerogātīvus*, asked first for his vote—*proe*, *rogāre*, *-ātum*, to ask.]

prerosion, *prē-rō-zhən*, *n.* corrosion of a crystal by a solvent forming new faces (*prærosion* faces) on the corners and edges. [*L. proerodere*, *-rōsum*, to gnaw at the tip—*rodere*, to gnaw.]

prerupt, *prē-rūpt*, *adj.* broken off: abrupt. [*L. praeruptus*—*proe*, *rumpere*, to break.]

presage, *prē-sij*, formerly also *prī-sij*, *n.* a prognostic: an omen: an indication of the future: a foreboding: a presentiment.—*v.t.* *presage* (*prī-sij*), to portend: to forebode: to warn of

as something to come: to forecast: (*Spens.*) to point out, reveal: to have a presentiment of.—*v.i.* to have or utter a presage.—*adj.* *presage'ful*.—*ns.* *presage'ment* (*obs.*): *presag'er*. [*L. praesagium*, a foreboding—*proe*, *sāgus*, prophetic.]

presanctify, *prē-song'h'fīf*, *v.t.* to consecrate beforehand.—*n.* *presanctification*.

presbyopia, *prēz-bi-ō-pi-ā*, *n.* difficulty in accommodating the eye to near vision, a defect increasing with age—also *pres'byopia*.—*n.* *pres'byope*, one so affected.—*adj.* *presbyopic* (*-op'ik*). [*Gr. presbys*, old, *ōps*, *ōpos*, the eye.]

presbyte, *prēz'bit*, *n.* etymologically an old man, but used for one who is presbyopic. [*Gr. presbytēs*, an old man.]

presbyter, *prēz'bi-tēr*, *n.* an elder: a minister or priest in rank between a bishop and a deacon: a member of a presbytery: (*obs.*) a Presbyterian.—*adj.* *presbyter'al*, of a presbyter or presbyters.

presbyterate, the office of presbyter: a body of presbyters: the order of presbyters.—*adj.* *presbyterial* (*-tēr-i-āl*), of a presbytery: of church government by elders.—*adv.* *presbyterially*.—*adj.* *Presbyter'ian*, pertaining to, or maintaining the system of church government by presbyters: of a church so governed.—*n.* a member of such a church: an upholder of the Presbyterian system.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *Presbyter'ianise*, to make or become Presbyterian: to move towards Presbyterianism.—*ns.* *Presbyter'ianism*, the form of church government by presbyters; *presbytership*: *præs'bytery*, a church court ranking next above the kirk-session, consisting of the ministers and one ruling elder from each church within a certain district: the district so represented: the Presbyterian system: part of a church reserved for the officiating priests, the eastern extremity: (R.C.) a priest's house.—*Reformed Presbyterian Church*, the *Cameroonians*; *United Presbyterian Church*, a religious body formed by the union of the *Secession* and *Relief Churches* in 1847, included in the *United Free Church* from 1900, and (except a minority) in the *Church of Scotland* from 1929. [*Gr. presbyteros*, comp. of *presbys*, old.]

prescience, *prē-shi-ēns*, *-shī-ēns*, also *prē*, *n.* foreknowledge: foresight.—*adj.* *prescient*.—*adv.* *presciently*. [*L. praesciens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *praescire*—*prae*, *scire*, to know.]

prescientific, *prē-si-ēn-tīf'ik*, *adj.* before the scientific age, before knowledge was systematised.

prescind, *prī-sind*, *v.t.* to cut off, cut short, separate: to abstract.—*v.i.* to withdraw the attention (*from*).—*adj.* *prescind'ent*.—*n.* *prescission* (*prī-si-shən*).

presciolous, *prē-shi-ōs*, *adj.* prescient. [*L. praescius*—*praescire*; cf. *prescience*.]

prescribe, *prī-skrīb*, *v.t.* to lay down as a rule or direction: to give as an order: to appoint: (*med.*) to give directions for, as a remedy: to limit, set bounds to: to claim by prescription.—*v.i.* to lay down rules: (*med.*) to give or make out a prescription: to make a claim on account of long possession: to become of no force through time.—*ns.* *prescrib'er*; *prescript* (*prē-skrīpt*); formerly *-skript*), an ordinance or rule: a remedy or treatment prescribed.—*adj.* (*prē* or *-skript*) *prescribed*.—*n.* *prescriptib'ility* (*prī-*).—*adj.* *prescrip'tible*, subject to prescription: invalidated by lapse of time.—*n.* *prescrip'tion*, act of prescribing or directing: (*med.*) a written direction for the preparation of a medicine: a recipe: (*law*) custom continued until it becomes a right or has the force of law: (*law*) limitation of time within which action may be taken.—*adj.* *prescrip'tive*, prescribing, laying down rules: consisting in, or acquired by, custom or long-continued use: customary. [*L. praescribere*, *-scriptum*, to write before, lay down in advance, demur to—*prae*, *scribere*, to write.]

presence, *prēz'əns*, *n.* fact or state of being present—*opp.* to *absence*: immediate neighbourhood: a presence-chamber or other place where a great personage is: an assembly, esp. of great persons: a present personality: impression made by one's

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

pretext, *prē'tekt*, *n.* an ostensible motive or reason, put forward as excuse or to conceal the true one. [*L. praetextus*, -ūs, pretext, outward show, *praetextum*, pretext—*praetextere*, -textum, to weave in front, border—*texere*, to weave.]

pretty, *prī'tī*, *adj.* (*orig.*) tricky: ingenious: (esp. ironically) fine: commendable: neat: (*arch.* or *Scot.*) stalwart: pleasing in a moderate way but not deeply: having some superficial attractiveness but not striking beauty: beautiful without dignity: insipidly graceful: considerable.—*n.* a pretty thing or person: a knick-knack: the fairway of a golf-course: the fluted part of a glass.—*adv.* fairly: (*coll.* or *illit.*) prettily.—*n.* prettification.—*v.t.* prettify, to trick out in an excessively ornamental or namby-pamby way.—*adv.* prettily, in a pretty manner: pleasingly: elegantly: neatly.—*n.* prettiness, the quality of being pretty: an instance of the quality: a prettysim.—*adj.* prettish, somewhat pretty.—*ns.* prettiness, trivial daintiness of style or an instance of it; pretty-pretty; pretty-pretty, (*coll.*) a knick-knack.—*adj.* namby-pamby.—*adj.* pretty-spoken, speaking or spoken prettily.—a pretty penny, a good large sum; only pretty Fanny's way, only what should be expected and accepted of the person (*T. Parnell*); pretty much, very nearly; sitting pretty, in an advantageous position. [*O.E. prattig*, tricky—*pratt*, trickery. The origin of the word is unknown.]

prevail, *prī-vāl*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to gain strength: to gain the victory: to succeed: to have the upper hand: to urge successfully (with *on* or *upon*): to be usual or most usual: to hold good, be in use, be customary.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) avail: (*obs.*) to persuade.—*adj.* prevailing, having great power: controlling: bringing about results: very general or common.—*adv.* prevailingly.—*ns.* prevailment, (*Shak.*) power of overcoming: prevalence (*prevā-lens*), prevalence, the state of being prevalent or wide-spread: superior strength or influence: preponderance: effective influence.—*adj.* prevalent, prevailing: having great power: victorious: wide-spread: most common.—*adv.* prevalently. [*L. praevālere*—*prae*, *valēre*, to be powerful.]

prevaricate, *prī-var'i-kāt*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to deviate: to shift about from side to side: to evade the truth: to quibble: (*obs.*) to undertake a thing with the purpose of defeating or destroying it: (*late*) to betray a client by collusion with his opponent.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to pervert, transgress.—*ns.* prevarication: prevaricator, one who prevaricates: formerly in Cambridge University a satirical orator at Commencement. [*L. praevāricārī*, -ātus, to walk straddling or crookedly, to act collusively—*prae*, *vāricus*, straddling—*vārus*, bent.]

prevent, *prī-vent*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to precede: (*obs.*) to be, go, or act earlier than: (*obs.*) to go faster than: to anticipate, forestall: to satisfy in advance: to meet or provide for in advance: to balk: to preclude: to stop, keep, or hinder effectually: to keep from coming to pass.—*n.* prevenancy (*prēv'an-si*; *rare*), courteous anticipation of others' wishes.—*v.t.* prevent (*prī-vent*; *rare*), to precede: (*obs.*) to anticipate.—*n.* prevenance.—*adj.* preventive, antecedent: predisposing: preventive.—*n.* preventability.—*adj.* preventable (also -ible)—*ns.* preventer, one who, or that which, prevents or hinders: (*naut.*) a supplementary rope or part: prevention, act of preventing: anticipation or forethought: obstruction.—*adj.* preventive (also, irregularly, preventative), tending to prevent or hinder: prophylactic: concerned with the prevention of smuggling.—*ns.* that which prevents: a prophylactic.—*adv.* preventively.—*n.* preventiveness. [*L. praevēnīre*, -ventum—*venīre*, to come.]

previous, *prē-vi-əs*, *adj.* going before in time: former: (*saet.*) premature.—*adv.* previously (*usu.* with *to*).—*adv.* previously.—*n.* previousness.—previous examination, the Little-go at Cambridge: previous question, in parliament, a motion 'that the question be not now put.' If the decision be 'ay,' the debate is ended without a

vote on the main issue. In public meetings the carrying of the 'previous question' means that the meeting passes on to the next business. [*L. praevius*—*prae*, *via*, a way.]

previse, *prē-vīz*, *v.t.* (*rare*) to foresee: to forewarn.—*n.* prevision (*-vīz'h'n*), foresight: foreknowledge.—*v.t.* to endow with prevision.—*adj.* previsionary, *-vīz'h'n-āl*. [*L. praevīdēre*, -vīsum—*prae*, *vidēre*, to see.]

prewyn, a Shakespearian form of prune (fruit). **prex**, *prēks*, *n.* in U.S. college slang the president of a college.—Also *prex'y*.

prey, *prā*, *n.* booty, plunder: (*B.*) that which is preserved from loss in battle, as one's own life: an animal that is, or may be, killed and eaten by another: a victim: depredation: (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) the act of seizing.—*v.t.* (commonly with *on* or *upon*) to make depredations: to take plunder: to seek, kill, and feed: to live (on) as a victim: to waste, eat away, distress.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to plunder.—*adj.* preyful, (*Shak.*) bent upon prey.—beast, bird, of prey, one that devours other animals, esp. higher animals—applied usually to the Carnivora and Falconiformes. [*O.Fr. proie* (*Fr. proie*)—*L. praeda*, booty.]

prial, *prī'al*. Same as pair-royal.

Priapus, *prī-ā-pūs*, *n.* an ancient deity personifying male generative power, guardian of gardens.—*adj.* Priapean (*prī-ā-pē'an*), Priapic (*-ap'ik*).—*n.* priapism, persistent erection of the penis. [*Latinised from Gr. Priāpos*.]

pribble, *prīb'l*, *n.* a modification of prabble, usu. coupled with it.—Also *pribb'le*-*prabb'le*.

price, *prīs* (also sometimes in *Spens.* *prise*, *prīs*, *priz*), *n.* the amount, usually in money, for which a thing is sold or offered: that which one forgoes or suffers for the sake of or in gaining something: money offered for capture or killing of anybody: that for which one can be bribed: betting odds: (*arch.*) value: (also *prize*; *Spens.*, *Shak.*) valuation.—*v.t.* to fix, state, or mark the price of: (*coll.*) to ask the price of: (*Spens.*) to pay the price of: (*Shak.*) to prize, value.—*ns.* price-current (often in *pl.*, *prīc'es-currēt*), a list of prevailing prices at any time: a list of the prices paid for any class of goods, &c.: price-cutting, lowering of prices to secure custom.—*adj.* priced, having a price assigned: valued at such-and-such a price: price'less, beyond price, invaluable: (*slang*) supremely and delectably absurd.—*ns.* price'lessness: price'-list, a list of prices of goods offered for sale.—above, beyond price, so valuable that no price can or would be enough: at a price, at a somewhat high price: in great price, in high estimation: of price, of great value: price of money, the rate of discount in lending or borrowing capital: price on one's head, a reward offered for one's capture or slaughter: what price—?, what about (this or that) now? : what do you think of? : without price, priceless: without anything to pay. [*O.Fr. pris* (*Fr. prix*)—*L. pretium*, price; *cf.* praise, prize.]

prick, *prīk*, *n.* anything sharp and piercing, as a thorn, spine, goad: the act, experience, or stimulus of piercing or puncturing: a puncture: a mark or wound made by puncturing: (*obs.*) a note in written music: (*Shak.*) a graduation on a dial: (*obs.*) a dot: a point of space or time: (*Shak.*) an hour-point on a clock: (*Spens.*) point, pitch: the centre of an archery target: a mark or target: a hare's footprint.—*v.t.* to pierce slightly with a fine point: to give a feeling as of pricking: to make by puncturing: to urge with, or as with, a spur or goad: to write out in musical notation: to indicate with a prick or dot, to tick off, hence select: to trace with pricks: to pin: to pick with a point: to insert in small holes: to stick, stick over: to erect, cock, stick up: (*fig.*) to incite: to deck out: to pain.—*v.t.* to pierce, make punctures: to seek insensitive spots by sticking pins in a suspected wick: to have a sensation of puncture or pricking: to begin to turn sour: to stand erect: to ride with spurs, or quickly.—*adj.* prick-eared, having erect or

noticeable ears.—*ns.* prick'er, a piercing instrument: a witch-finder: a light-horseman: a priming wire; prick'ing; prickie (*prick'*), a little prick: a sharp point growing from the epidermis of a plant or from the skin of an animal.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to prick slightly.—*v.i.* to have a prickly feeling.—*ns.* prick'ic-back, the stickle-back; prick'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* prick'ing.—*adj.* prick'ly, full of prickles: tingling as if pricked.—*ns.* prick'ly-ash', the toothache-tree (*Xanthoxylum*); prick'ly-heat, a skin disease, inflammation of the sweat-glands with intense irritation; prick'ly-pear, a cactaceous genus (*Opuntia*) with clusters of prickles: its pear-shaped fruit; prick'-me-dain'ty, (*Scot.*) an affected person.—*adj.* over-precise.—*ns.* prick'-song, (*Shak.*) written music: descant; prick'-spur, a spur with one point; prick'-the-garter, fast-and-loose; prick'-(the)-louse, (*Scot.*) a tailor.—prick up one's ears, begin to listen intently. [*O.E.* *prica*, point; cf. *Du.* *prick*.]

pricket, *prick'it*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a fallow deer buck in his second year, with straight unbranched antlers: a spike serving as a candlestick. [*prick*.]

pride, *prid*, *n.* state or feeling of being proud: too great self-esteem: haughtiness: a proper sense of what is becoming to oneself and scorn of what is unworthy: a feeling of pleasure on account of something worthily done or anything connected with oneself: that of which one is proud: splendour: magnificence: beauty displayed: ostentation: a peacock's attitude of display: exuberance: prime: high spirit, mettle: (*Shak.*) sexual excitement in a female animal: a company of lions.—*v.t.* to make proud: (*refl.*) to take pride to.—*adj.* pride'ful.—*adv.* pride'fully.—*n.* pride'fulness.—*adj.* pride'less.—pride of place, culmination of an eagle's or hawk's flight: distinction of holding the highest position (see place); take a pride in, make a thing an object in which one's pride is concerned. [*O.E.* *prȳde*, *prȳte*—*prūd*, *prūt*, proud.]

pridian, *prid'i-an*, *adj.* pertaining to yesterday. [*L.* *pridianus*—*pridē*—stem of *prius*, before, *diēs*, day.]

prided, *prid*, *pries*. See *pry*.

prie-dieu, *prē'dyē*, *n.* a praying-desk or chair for praying on. [*Fr.* *pray*-God.]

prief, *priefe*, *prēf*, *n.* (*Spens.*; *Scot.*). See *proof*.—*v.t.* prieve. See *prove*.

priest, *prēst*, *n.* an official conductor of religious rites: a mediator between a god and worshippers (*fem.* *priest'ess*): a minister above a deacon and below a bishop: a clergyman: a club or mallet for killing fish.—*ns.* priest'craft, priestly policy, trickery, or deception; priest'hood, the office or character of a priest: the priestly order; priest'-king, a king with priestly functions.—*adj.* priest'-like; priest'ly, pertaining to or like a priest.—*ns.* priest'liness; priest'ling, a contemptible priest.—*adj.* priest'-rid', -ridden, dominated by priests.—*n.* priest'ship, -high priest, a chief priest; priest's holic, a secret room for a priest in time of persecution or repression. [*O.E.* *prēost*—*L.* *priester*—*Gr.* *priester*, an elder.]

prig, *prig*, *n.* (*rogues' cant*; obs.) a tinker: (*slang*; *Shak.*) a thief.—*v.t.* to filch.—*ns.* prig'ger, a thief; prig'ging; prig'ism. [*Origin unknown.*]

prig, *prig*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to entreat: to importune: to haggle.—*prig* down, to seek to beat down (a price or the seller). [*Origin unknown.*]

prig, *prig*, *n.* (*obs.*) a coxcomb: a precisian: a person of precise morals without a sense of proportion.—*n.* prig'ery.—*adj.* prig'ish.—*adv.* prig'ishly.—*ns.* prig'ishness, prig'ism. [*Origin unknown.*]

prim, *prim*, *adj.* exact and precise: stiffly formal.—*v.t.* to deck with great nicety: to form, set, or pursue into primness.—*v.i.* to look prim: to trim the mouth:—*pr.p.* prim'm'ing; *part.* and *pa.p.* primmed.—*adv.* prim'ly.—*n.* prim'ness. [*Late 17th-cent. cant.*]

prima. See *prime*.

primacy, *prī-mā-si*, *n.* the position of first: the chief place: the office or dignity of a primate.

prima donna, *prē'mā don'*(*nā*), *n.* the leading lady in opera:—*pl.* *prī'mā donn'as*, *prime donne* (*prē'mā don'nā*). [*It.*—*L.* *prima domina*.]

primaeval. Same as primeval.

primage, *prim'ij*, *n.* a payment, in addition to freight, made by shippers for loading, originally a gratuity to captain and crew, afterwards made to owners. [*Anglo-L.* *primāgium*.]

primary, *prī-mā-ri*, *adj.* first: original: of the first order (e.g. in a system of successive branchings): first-formed: primitive: chief: elementary: fundamental: belonging to the first stages of education, elementary: of a feather, growing on the manus: (*U.S.*) relating to primaries: Primary, (*geol.*) Palaeozoic (but orig. applied to rocks supposed to be older than any fossiliferous strata).—*n.* that which is highest in rank or importance, a planet in relation to its satellites: a primary coil: a primary feather: a substance obtained directly, by extraction and purification, from natural, or crude technical, raw material.—*cf.*

primary in an electoral meeting to elect delegates to a nominating convention representing a larger area: an election (also primary election) by local members of a party of candidates to be nominated for election, or of delegates to nominate them.—*adv.* *primari*—primary assembly, *ccil*—primary battery, *ccil*—current by irreversible coil, one carrying an inducing current; primary colours, those from which all others can be—*en*, violet, or blue, also red, orange, violet; primary from a satellite.

primate, *prī-mā-tē*, *n.* who is first: (*R.C. Church*) a bishop or archbishop to whose see was formerly annexed the dignity of vicar of the

—*al.* [*L.L.* *primās*, -*alis*—*L.* *primus*, first.]

prime, *prim*, *adj.* first in order of time, rank, or importance: primary: chief: main: of the highest quality: original: (*Shak.*) in sexual excitement: (*arith.*) divisible by no whole number except unity and itself: having no common integral factor but unity.—*n.* the first of the lesser hours of the Roman breviary: the time of this office, about six in the morning, or sometimes sunrise: the time from the beginning of the artificial day to terce (about nine): the beginning: the spring: the world's youth: (*obs.*) the new part: the best part: the end strength: or a symbol or an old card—(*fencing*) the first guard against sword-thrusts, also the first and simplest thrust.—*adj.* *prim'al*, first: original: chief.—*n.* *prim'al'ity*,—*adv.* *prime'y*,—*n.* *prime'ness*.—*adj.* *prim'y*, (*Shak.*) in prime, blooming.—*primo* cost (see cost); prime meridian, that chosen as zero for reference; primo minister, the chief minister of state; primo mover, in mediaeval astronomy, the primum mobile: a natural source of energy: a machine that transforms energy from such a source into motive power; primo number, one divisible only by itself or unity; prime vertical, a great celestial circle passing through the east and west points of the horizon, and cutting the meridian at right angles at the zenith. [*L.* *primus*, first; partly through *O.E.* *prim*—*L.* *prima* (*hōra*), first (hour).]

prime, *prim*, *v.t.* to charge, fill: to supply with powder or other means of igniting the charge (of a firearm): to lay a train to: to bring into

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); minie; mūte; mūte; mōūn; dhen (then)

activity or working order by a preliminary charge (as a man by giving him liquor, a pump by pouring in water, an internal-combustion engine by injecting gas or oil): to post up, coach, cram beforehand with information or instructions: to put on a primer in painting: (*obs.*) to make up with cosmetics.—*v.i.* to prime a gun: (of a boiler) to send water with the steam into the cylinder: (of the tides) to recur at progressively shorter intervals.—*ns.* *prim'cr*, one who primes: a priming-wire: a detonator: preparatory first coat of paint, etc.; *prim'ing*, the action of the verb in any sense: the progressive shortening of the interval between tides as spring tide approaches: a detonating charge that fires a propellant charge: a tube for priming an internal-combustion engine: a priming-wire: a first coat of paint; *prim'ing-iron*, -wire, a wire passed through the touch-hole of a cannon to clear it and pierce the cartridge; *prim'ing-pow'd'r*, detonating powder: a train of powder. [Etymology obscure.]

primer, *prim'ar*, or *prim'ar*, *n.* a small book of hours or prayer book for laymen, used also for teaching reading: a first reading-book: an elementary introduction to any subject: (*prim'ar*) printing type of two sizes, long primer (10-point) and great primer (18-point). [*L. primarius*, primary.] *primero*, *prim'aró*, *n.* an old card-game. [*Sp. primera*.]

primeval, *primaevial*, *pri-mē'v'l*, *adj.* belonging to the first ages. [*L. primævus*—*primus*, first, *æcum*, an age.]

primigenial, *primi-jē'ni-əl*, *adj.* first made: original: primal—wrongly *primogē'ni-əl*. [*L. primigenius*—*primus*, first, *genus*, kind.]

primigravida, *primi-grav'i-dā*, *n.* a woman pregnant for the first time.—*pl.* *primigrav'idæ* (*-dē*). [*L. fem. adjs. prima*, first, *gravida*, pregnant.]

primine, *prim'in*, *n.* the outer (rarely the inner or first formed) coat of an ovule. [*L. primus*, first.]

primipara, *primi-pā-rā*, *n.* a woman who has given birth to a child for the first time only, or is about to do so.—*adj.* *primip'arous*. [*L. prima* (*fem.*), first, *parēre*, to bring forth.]

primitiæ, *primi-ti-æ*, *n.pl.* first-fruits: the first year's revenue of a benefice—also *primi'tias* (*Spens.*).—*adj.* *primitial* (*-mish'i*), of first-fruits: (loosely) primeval, original. [*L. primitiæ*—*primus*, first.]

primitive, *prim'i-tiv*, *adj.* belonging to the beginning, or to the first times: original: ancient: antiquated, old-fashioned: crude: not derivative: fundamental: (*biol.*) first-formed, of early origin: (*old geol.*) the earliest formation.—*n.* that from which other things are derived: a root-word: a Primitive Methodist: a painter or picture of pre-Renaissance date or manner.—*adv.* *prim'i-tively*.—*ns.* *prim'i-tiveness*; *prim'i-tivism*, approbation of primitive ways, primitive Christianity, primitive art, &c.: Primitive Methodism.—Primitive Methodist, a member of a religious body (Primitive Methodist Connexion) founded in 1810, united with the Wesleyan Methodists and United Methodists in 1932. [*L. primitivus*, an extension of *primus*.]

primo, *prē'nō*, *n. (mus.)* the first or principal part.—*adj.* first.—*fem.* *prim'a*. [*It.*—*L. primus*.]

primogenit, *primō-jen'it*, *adj.* and *n. (obs.)* first-born.—*adjs.* *primogen'ital*; *primogen'itary*; *primogen'itive*.—*n. (Shak.)* primogeniture.—*ns.* *primogen'itor*, earliest ancestor: forefather.—*fem.* *primogen'itrix*; *primogen'iture*, the state or fact of being first-born: inheritance by or of the first-born child or (*male primogeniture*) son; *primogen'itureship* (*rare*). [*L. primogenitus*—*primō*, first (*adv.*), *genitus*, born, *genitor*, begetter.]

primordial, *prim'or-di-əl*, *adj.* existing from the beginning: original: rudimentary: first-formed.—*n.* first principle or element.—*ns.* *primor'dialism*; *primor'diality* (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* *primor'dially*.—*n.* *primor'dium*, the primitive source: the first discernible rudiment. [*L. primordium*—*primus*, first, *ordini*, to begin.]

primrose, *prim'rōz*, *n.* a plant (*Primula vulgaris*), or its flower, common in spring in woods and

meadows: extended to others of the genus *Primula*: formerly some other (and brighter) flower: (*her.*) a conventionalised flower, sometimes four-petalled: (*Spens.*) the choicest.—*adj.* pale yellow, like a primrose.—*v.i.* to go gathering primroses.—*adjs.* *prim'rosed*; *prim'rosy*.—*evening primrose* (see evening); *Primrose League*, an association for Conservative propaganda—formed in 1883 in memory of Lord Beaconsfield, named from his supposed favourite flower; *primrose path*, way (both *Shak.*), the life of pleasure; *primrose peerless*, the two-flowered daffodil. [*O.Fr. primrose*, as if—*L. prima rosa*; perh. really through *M.E.* and *O.Fr. primerole*—*L.L. primula*—*primus*, first.]

primula, *prim'zī*, *adj. (Scot.)* *prim*, demure. [*prim*.] *Primula*, *prim'ū-lā*, *n.* the primrose genus, giving name to the dicotyledonous family *Primulac'ææ*, including pimpernel, water-violet, cyclamen, &c.—*adj.* *primulac'æous*.—*n.* *prim'uline* (*-lén*), a yellow coal-tar dye. [*L.L.*—*L. primus*, first.]

primum mobile, *prim'mi mōb' or mōb'i-lē* (*L. prē'nōm mōb'i-lā*), in mediæval astronomy the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, carrying the others round in 24 hours: any great source of motion. [*L.*]

primum, *prim'us* (*L. prē'mōs*), *n.* presiding bishop in Scottish Episcopal Church, without metropolitan authority.—*adj.* (boys' schools) senior. [*L.*, first.]

primus, *prim'us*, *n.* portable cooking stove burning vaporised oil. [Trade-mark name.]

primy. See under *prime* (1).

prince, *prins*, *n.* one of the highest rank: (*obs. or arch.*) a king or queen: a sovereign (of some small countries): a male member of a royal or imperial family: a title of nobility, as formerly in Germany (*Fürst*): a chief: anybody or anything that is first in merit or demerit, or most outstanding.—*v.t.* (with *it*) to play the prince.—*ns.* *prince-bish'op*, a bishop ranking as prince or having the power of prince of his diocese; *prince-con'sort*, a prince who is husband of a reigning queen; *prince'dom*, a principality: the estate, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a prince;

prince'hood, rank or quality of a prince; *prince'impe'rial*, the eldest son of an emperor; *prince'kin*, a little or young prince; *prince'like*, *prince'ling*, a petty prince.—*adj.* *prince'like*, like a prince: becoming a prince.—*n.* *prince'liness*.—*adj.* *prince'ly*, of a prince or princess: of the rank of prince: princelike: becoming a prince: magnificent: sumptuous: lavish.—Also *adv.*—*n.* *prin'cess* (or *-ses*), *fem.* of prince: a prince's wife (of recognised rank): a size of roofing slate, 24 by 14 inches: a woman's garment with skirt and bodice in one piece—in this sense also (*Fr.*)

princess (*prin'*, or *-ses*).—*adv.* *prin'cessly*, like a princess.—*n.* *prin'cess-royal*, the eldest daughter of a monarch.—*adj.* *prin'cessful*, *prince'ly*, of darkness, prince of darkness.

Prince of Peace, Christ: the English sovereign; *Prince Rupert's drops* (see drop); *prince's feather*, a tall showy *Amaranthus* with spikes of rose-coloured flowers: *London pride*: applied also to various other plants; *prince's metal*, a gold-like alloy of copper and zinc, with more zinc than in brass, attributed to Prince Rupert. [*Fr.*—*L. princeps*—*primus*, first, *capere*, to take.]

principal, *prin'si-pl*, *adj.* taking the first place: highest in rank, character, or importance: chief: of the nature of principal or a principal.—*n.* a principal person: the head of a college or university, or sometimes of a school: one who takes a leading part: money on which interest is paid: a main beam, rafter, girder, or timber: a roof-truss: the structural framework of a roof: (*law*) the person who commits a crime, or one who aids and abets him in doing it: a person for whom another becomes surety: a person who, being *sui juris*, employs another to do an act which he is competent himself to do: one who fights a duel: (*mus.*) an organ-stop like the open diapason but an octave higher.—*n.* *principality* (*-pal'i-ti*), status, dignity, or power of a prince: condition

of being a prince: the territory of a prince or the country that gives him title: a member of one of the orders of angels.—*adv.* prin'cipally.—*ns.* prin'cipalness, the state of being principal or chief; prin'cipalship, position of a principal.—the Principality, Wales. [*L. principālis—princeps, -ipis, chief.*]

principate, prin'si-pāt, *n.* princehood: principality: the Roman empire in its earlier form in which something of republican theory survived. [*L. principātus*—the emperor's title *princeps* (civilitatis), chief (of the city or state).]

principium, prin-sip'i-əm (*L. pring-kip'i-om*), *n.* the general's quarters in a Roman camp: a beginning: a first principle: an element.—*pl.* princip'ia.—*adj.* princip'ial, elementary. [*L. principium.*]

principle, prin'si-pl, *n.* (obs.) a beginning: a source, root, origin: that which is fundamental: essential nature: theoretical basis: a faculty of the mind: a source of action: a fundamental truth on which others are founded or from which they spring: a law or doctrine from which others are derived: a settled rule of action: consistent regulation of behaviour according to moral law: a component: (*chem.*) a constituent part from which some quality is derived: (*Milt.*) a motive appliance or force.—*vt.* to establish in principles: to impress with a doctrine.—*adj.* prin'ciple, holding certain principles: having, or behaving in accordance with, good principles: invoking or founded on a principle.—first principles, fundamental principles, not deduced from others; in principle, so far as general character or theory is concerned, without respect to details or particular application; on principle, on grounds of principle: for the sake of obeying or asserting a principle; principle of contradiction, the logical principle that a thing cannot both be and not be; principle of excluded middle, (*log.*) the principle that a thing must be either one thing or its contradictory; principle of sufficient reason (*see* reason). [*L. principium, beginning—princeps.*]

prince, prin(ə)k, *n.* (*Shak.*) a conceited fellow: a cockcomb: a jocular, grotesque, or ironical endearment.—Also prin'cock (*-koh*). [*Origin obscure.*]

prink, pring, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to deck up, smarten. [*App. conn. with prank* (2).]

print, print, *n.* an impression: a mould or stamp: a moulded pat of butter: (*arch.*) exactitude of plaiting, crimping, or setting (a ruff, hair, &c.): (*arch.*) exactitude: printed state: printed characters or lettering: an edition: a printed copy: a printed picture: an engraving: a newspaper: a positive photograph made from a negative (or negative from positive): a printed cloth, esp. calico stamped with figures: (*archit.*) a plaster-cast in low relief.—*adj.* (obs.) printed: of printed cotton.—*vt.* to press in: to impress: to mark by pressure: to impress on paper, &c., by means of types, plates, or blocks: to produce or reproduce by such means: to cause to be so printed: to stamp a pattern on or transfer it to: (*phot.*) to produce as a positive picture from a negative, or as a negative from a positive: to write in imitation of type: (*Shak.*) to express in writing: (*Milt.*) to designate in print.—*v.i.* to practise the art of printing: to publish a book: to yield an impression, or give a positive, &c.—*adj.* print'able, capable of being printed: fit to print.—*ns.* print'er, one who, or that which, prints: one who is employed in printing books, &c.: a device for printing, as telegraph messages, photographs, &c.: a cotton cloth made for printing; print'ing, act, art, or business of the printer: the whole number of copies printed at one time, an impression; print'ing-house, a building where printing is carried on: a printing-office; print'ing-ink, ink used in printing; print'ing-machine, a printing-press worked by power; print'ing-office, an establishment where books, &c., are printed; print'ing-paper, a paper suitable for printing purposes; print'ing-press, a machine by which impressions are taken in ink upon paper from types, plates, &c.—*adj.* print'less, receiving or

leaving no impression.—*ns.* print'-seller, one who sells prints or engravings; print'-shop, a print-seller's shop; print'-works, an establishment where cloth is printed.—in print, (*obs.*) in exact order, formally set, crimped, or plaited: existing in printed form: printed and still to be had (opp. to out of print); printer's devil (*see* devil); printer's ink, printing-ink; printer's mark, an engraved device used by printers as a trademark. [*M.E. print, prente, &c.*—*O.Fr. prente, priente—prindre, priembre—L. premere, to press.*]

prior, pri'ər, *adj.* previous.—*adv.* previously (with to).—*n.* the officer next under the abbot in an abbey (claustral prior): the head of a priory of monks (conventual prior) or of a house of canons regular or of friars: in Italy formerly a magistrate.—*sem.* pri'orress.—*ns.* pri'orite, rank or term of office of a prior or prioress: a priory; priority (pri-or-i-ty), state of being first in time, place, or rank: preference: the privilege of preferential treatment.—*adj.* having, entitling to, or allowed to those who have, priority.—*ns.* pri'orship; pri'ory, a convent of either sex subject to an abbey.—grand priory, a province of the Knights of St John, under a grand prior. [*L. prior, -ōis, former.*]

prisage, pri'zij, *n.* the former right of the English kings to two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more. [*O.Fr. prise, taking.*]

Priscianist, prish(y)ən-ist, *n.* a grammarian.—break Priscian's head, to commit false grammar. [*Priscianus*, Latin grammarian (fl. c. 500 A.D.).]

prise, priser. *See* price, prize.

prism, priz'm, *n.* (*geom.*) a solid whose ends are similar, equal, and parallel polygons, and whose sides are parallelograms: an object of that shape, esp. a triangular prism of glass or the like for resolving light into separate colours: (*crystal.*) a crystal form of three or more faces parallel to an axis: (loosely) prismatic colours or spectrum.—*adj.* prismatic, -al, resembling or pertaining to a prism: built up of prisms: separated or formed by a prism.—*adv.* prismatically.—*n.* pris'moid, a figure like a prism, but with similar unequal ends.—*adj.* pris'moidal; pris'my, prismatic in colour.—prismatic colours, the seven colours into which a ray of white light is refracted by a prism—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; prismatic compass, a surveying instrument which by means of a prism enables the compass-reading to be taken as the object is sighted; prismatic powder, pebble-powder. [*Gr. prismā, -atos, a piece sawn off, sawdust, a prism—pricin, to saw.*]

prison, priz'n, *n.* a building for the confinement of criminals or others: a jail: any place of confinement: confinement.—*vt.* to shut in prison: to enclose: to restrain.—*n.pl.* pris'on-bars, the bars of a prison window, door, &c.: whatever confines or restrains prisoners'—base.—*ns.* pris'on-breaker, one who escapes out of prison; pris'on-breaking; pris'on-crop, hair cut very short; pris'on-door; pris'oncer, one under arrest or confined in prison: a captive, esp. in war; pris'oners'—(or prisoner's)—base, a game in which those caught are held as prisoners (app. for prison-barr); pris'on-house, a prison or prison building; pris'onment, (*Shak.*) imprisonment, confinement.—*adj.* pris'onous (*Dickens*).—*ns.* pris'on-ship; pris'on-van, a closed conveyance for carrying prisoners. [*O.Fr. prison—L. prisenū, -ōnis, for prachēnsiū, seizure—prachendēre, -hētum, to seize.*]

pristine, pris'tin, *adj.* original: former: belonging to the earliest time. [*L. pristinus; cf. priscus, antique, prior, former.*]

prithce, prythce, pridht'e, -i, *interj.* for (I) pray thee.

prittie-prattle, prit'l-prat'l, *n.* empty talk. [*prattie.*]

privacy, priv'a-si, or priv', *n.* seclusion: a place of seclusion: retreat: retirement: avoidance of notice or display: secrecy: a private matter. [*private.*]

privado, pri-vā'dō, *n.* (obs.) a private friend, esp. of a prince. [*Sp.*—*L. privatus, private.*]

privat dozent, prē-vāt dō-izent, *n.* in German uni-

versities, a recognised teacher not a member of the salaried staff. [Ger.—*L. privātus*, private, *docētis*, -ēntis, teaching, *docēre*, to teach.]

private, *priv'it*, *adj.* apart from the state: not invested with public office: (of a member of parliament) not in the ministry: (of a soldier) not an officer or non-commissioned officer: peculiar to oneself: belonging to, or concerning, an individual person or company: own: relating to personal affairs: in an unofficial capacity: not public: not open to the public: not made known generally: confidential: retired from observation: alone. (*obs.*) *privy*.—*n.* privacy: (*Shak.*, *Milt.*) a private person: (in *pl.*) private parts: a common soldier: (*Shak.*) a secret message.—*adv.* *priv'ately*.—*n.* *privateness* (*rare*).—private act, bill, one that deals with the concerns of private persons; private hotel, a term of uncertain meaning popularly understood to imply that the proprietors do not bind themselves to receive chance travellers; private judgment, freedom to judge for oneself, untrammelled by the interpretation of the church; private law, that part of law which deals with the rights and duties of persons as individuals; private parts, the external sexual organs; private school, a school run independently by an individual or a group, especially for profit; private wrong, an injury done to an individual in his private capacity. [*L. privātus*, *pa.p.* of *privāre*, to deprive, to separate.]

privateer, *priv'ee-ter*, *n.* a private vessel commissioned to seize and plunder an enemy's ships: the commander or one of the crew of a privateer.—*v.i.* to cruise in a privateer.—*ns.* privateering; privateersman. [*private*.]

privation, *priv'ā-shan*, *n.* state of being deprived of something, esp. of what is necessary for comfort: (*log.*) absence of any quality.—*adj.* privative (*priv'ā-tiv*), causing privation: consisting in the absence or removal of something: expressing absence or negation.—*n.* that which is privative or depends on the absence of something else: (*log.*) a term denoting the absence of a quality: (*gram.*) a privative prefix, affix, or word.—*adv.* *priv'atively*. [*L. privātio*, -ōnis, *privātivus*—*privāre*, to deprive.]

privet, *priv'it*, *n.* a half-evergreen European shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*) of the olive family, used for hedges. [Origin unknown.]

privilege, *priv'ē-līj*, *n.* an advantage granted to or enjoyed by an individual, or a few: freedom from burdens borne by others: a happy advantage: prerogative: a sacred and vital civil right: (*Shak.*) advantage yielded: (*Shak.*) right of sanctuary.—*v.t.* to grant a privilege to: to exempt: to authorise, license.—*adj.* *priv'ileged*.—breach of privilege, any interference with or slight done to the rights or privileges of a legislative body: privilege of parliament, special rights or privileges enjoyed by members of parliament, as freedom of speech, and freedom from arrest except on a criminal charge; question of privilege, any question arising out of the rights of an assembly or of its members; writ of privilege, an order for the release of a privileged person from custody. [*Fr. privilege*—*L. privilegium*—*privus*, private, *lex*, legis, a law.]

privy, *priv'ē*, *adj.* (*obs.*) familiar, intimate: private: pertaining to an object: for private uses: secret: appropriated to retirement: sharing the knowledge of something secret.—*n.* (*law*) a person having an interest in an action, contract, conveyance, &c.: a latrine.—*adv.* *priv'ily*, privately: secretly.—*ns.* *priv'ity*, (*arch.*) privacy: (*arch.*) secrecy: something kept private: (*Spens.*) innermost thoughts, private counsels: knowledge, shared with another, of something private or confidential: knowledge implying concurrence: any legally recognised relation between different interests: *priv'y-chamber*, private apartment in a royal residence; *priv'y-coun'cil*, originally the private council of a sovereign to advise in the administration of government—its functions are now mainly formal or performed by committees, &c.; *priv'y-coun'cillor*; *priv'y-purse*, an allowance for the

private or personal use of the sovereign; *priv'y-seal*, the seal used by or for the sovereign in subordinate matters, or those not to pass the great seal.—gentlemen of the privy-chamber, officials in the royal household in attendance at court. [*Fr. privé*—*L. privātus*, private.]

prize, *prīz*, *prīz*, *v.t.* to force (esp. up or open) with a lever. [*Fr. prize*, hold, grip; see *prize* (2).]

prize (*Spens.*, *Shak.* *prīse*), *prīz*, *n.* (*obs.*) seizure: that which is taken by force, or in war, esp. a ship.—*v.t.* to make a prize of.—*ns.* *prize-court*, a court for judging regarding prizes made on the high seas; *prize-crew*, a crew put aboard a prize to bring her to port; *prize-money*, share of the money or proceeds from any prizes taken from an enemy. [*Fr. prize*, capture, thing captured—*L. praehēnsa*—*praeherere*, to seize.]

prize (*Spens.*, *Shak.* *prīse*), *prīz*, *n.* a reward or symbol of success offered or won in competition by contest or chance, or granted in recognition of excellence: anything well worth striving for: a highly valued acquisition: (*Shak.*) privilege or advantage: (*Spens.*) esteem: (*Shak.*) valuation, appraisal.—*adj.* awarded, or worthy of, a prize.—*v.t.* to set a price on: to value: to value highly: (*Spens.* *pryse*) to pay for.—*adj.* *priz'able*, valuable.—*ns.* *prize-list*, a list of winners; *prize-man*, a winner of a prize, esp. an academic prize; *priz'er*, (*rare*) an appraiser; *prize-winner*. [A differentiated form of price and praise—*O.Fr. pris* (*n.*), *priser* (*vb.*)—*L. pretium*, price.]

prize (*Spens.* *prīse*), *prīz*, *n.* (*obs.*) an athletic contest: a match.—*ns.* *prize-fight*, a public boxing-match for money; *prize-fighter*, orig. one who fights for a prize: now, a professional pugilist; *prize-fighting*; *priz'er*, a contestant in a prize or match; *prize-ring*, a ring for prize-fighting: the practice itself.—play one's (or a) prize, engage in a match: sustain one's part. [Possibly from the foregoing.]

pro-, *prō-*, *Gr. pfx.* before (in time or place): in front: the front part: primitive. [*Gr. prep. prō*, before; cf. *L. prō*, *Eng. for*, fore.]

pro-, *prō-*, *L. pfx.* before (in place or time): forward, forth: instead of: (in new formations) in favour of—as *pro-Boer*; *pro-Ger man*; *pro-negro*; *pro-sla'very*. [*L. prep. prō*, earlier

prōd, in comp. sometimes *prō-*; cf. *proceeding*.]

pro, *prō*, *n.* a coll. contraction of professional (golfer, cricketer, actor, &c.) and of probationary (nurse)—*pl.* *pros* (*prōz*).

pro, *prō*, *n.* one who favours or votes for some proposal: a reason or argument in favour:—*pl.* *pros* (*prōz*).—*adv.* *pro* and *con* (*L. prō et contrā*), for and against.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to consider or discuss for and against:—*pr.p.* *pro'ing* and *con'ning*, *pro-and-con'ning*; *pa.p.* *pro'd* and *con'ned*, *con'd*, *pro-and-con'ned*—*n.pl.* *pros* and *cons*, reasons or arguments for and against. [*L. prō*, for.]

proa, *prō'a*. See *prau*.

proairesis, *prō'a-ri-sis*, or -*is*, *n.* the act of choosing. [*Gr. proairesis*.]

probable, *prob'ā-bl*, *adj.* (*orig.*, now *rare*) that can be proved: having more evidence for than against: giving ground for belief: likely: colourable, plausible.—*n.* probable opinion: one that has a good chance, or is likely to turn out or become the thing in question.—*ns.* *probabil'ism*, the doctrine that in case of doubt one is bound to choose the more probable opinion; *probabil'ist*; *prob'abilism*, the doctrine that of two opinions, both reasonable, one may follow one's own inclination, as a doubtful law cannot impose a certain obligation; *prob'abilist*; *probabil'ity*, quality of being probable: appearance of truth: that which is probable: chance or likelihood of something happening:—*pl.* *probabil'ities*.—*adv.* *prob'ably*.—probable error, a quantity assumed as the value of an error, such that the chances of the real error being greater are equal to those of it being less; probable evidence, evidence not conclusive, but admitting of some degree of force. [*Fr.*—*L. probabilis*—*probāre*, -ātum, to prove.]

proball, *prō'bl*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) supposed to mean plausible. [*App.* a contracted form of probable.]

probang, *prō'bang*, *n.* an instrument for pushing obstructions down the oesophagus. [Called *provang* by its inventor, the Welsh judge, Walter Rumsey (1584-1660); origin unknown; *prob.* influenced by *probe*.]

probat, *prō'bāt*, *-bit*, *n.* the proof before a competent court that a written paper purporting to be the will of a person who has died is indeed his lawful act: the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved.—*adj.* relating to the establishment of wills and testaments.—*n.* probation (*prō*-, *prō-bā'shun*), testing: proof: a preliminary time or condition appointed to allow fitness or unfitness to appear: novice: suspension of sentence with liberty on good behaviour under supervision, esp. allowed to a first-offender: time of trial: moral trial.—*adj.* probational, relating to, or serving the purpose of, probation or trial; probationalary, probational: on probation.—*n.* a probationer.—*ns.* probationalioner, one who is on probation or trial: an offender under probation: a novice: (esp. *Scot.*) one licensed to preach, but not ordained to a pastorate; probationalionship.—*adj.* probative (*prō'ba-tiv*), testing: affording proof; probatory, testing.—Probate Court, a court created in 1858 to exercise jurisdiction in matters touching the succession to personal estate in England; probate duty, a tax on property passing by will; probation officer, one appointed to advise and supervise offenders under probation. [*L. probāre*, *-ātum*, to test, prove.]

probe, *prōb*, *n.* an instrument for exploring a wound, locating a bullet, and the like: an act of probing: an exploratory bore: a prod: an investigation.—*v.t.* to examine with or as with a probe: to examine searchingly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pierce.—*n.pl.* probe-scissors, scissors used to open wounds, the blade having a button at the end. [*L. proba*, proof, later examination—*probāre*, to prove.]

probity, *prō'bī-ti*, or *prōb*, *n.* uprightness: moral integrity. [*L. probitās*, *-ditis*—*probus*, good.]

problem, *prō'blem*, *n.* a matter difficult of settlement or solution: a question or puzzle propounded for solution: (*class.*) the question how to win in so many moves beginning with a hypothetical situation: (*geom.*) a proposition in which something is required to be constructed, not merely proved as in a theorem.—*adj.* problematic, questionable: doubtful.

—problem child, one whose character presents an exceptionally difficult problem to parents, teachers, &c.; problem novel, play, one presenting or expounding a problem, social, moral, &c. [*Gr. problēma*, *-atos*—*pro*, before, *ballēin*, to throw.]

proboscis, *prō*-, *prō-bos'is*, *n.* a trunk or long snout: a trunk-like process, as the suctorial mouth-parts of some insects: (*facet.*) a nose:—*pl.* proboscises, proboscides (*-i-dēz*).—*n.pl.* Proboscidea, the elephant order of mammals.—*adj.* and *n.* proboscidean.—proboscis monkey, a very long-nosed Bornean monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*). [*L.*—*Gr. proboskis*, a trunk—*pro*, expressing motive, *boskein*, to feed.]

probouleutic, *prō-bōū-lā'tik*, *adj.* for preliminary deliberation. [*Gr. probouleusis*, preliminary deliberation.]

proclivity, *prō-kas'i-ti*, *n.* petulance.—*adj.* proclivous (*-kās'hus*). [*L. prōclivitas*, *-ditis*—*prōcliv*, forward, insolent, shameless—*prōclare*, to demand.]

procathebral, *prō-kā-thē'dral*, *n.* a church used temporarily as a cathedral.

proceed, *prō*-, *prō-sēd'*, *v.i.* to go on: to continue: to advance: to pass on: to begin and go on: to act according to a method: to go from point to point: to advance to a higher degree (as to *proceed M.A.*) or more developed state: to prosper: to come forth: to result: to be descended: to take measures or action: to take legal action: to prosecute: (*Shak.*) to go on, be transacted, happen.—*v.t.* to say in continuation.—*n.* *prō'ceed* (usu. in *pl.*), outcome: money got from anything.—*adj.* procedural (*-sēd'yə-rəl*).—*ns.* *prōcē'dure*, *fāte*, *fār*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hār* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (then)

mode of proceeding: method of conducting business, esp. in a law case or a meeting: course of action: a step taken or an act performed: *proceed'er*; *proceed'ing*, a going forward: progress: advancement: course of conduct: (*Shak.*) perh. advantage: step: operation: transaction: (in *pl.*) a record of the transactions of a society. [*Fr. procéder*—*L. prōcēdere*—*prō*, before, *cēdere*, *cessum*, to go.]

procleusmatic, *prōs-e-lūs-mat'ik*, *adj.* inciting, encouraging.—*n.* in ancient prosody, a foot of four short syllables. [*Gr. prokleusmatikos*—*prō*, before, *kleuein*, to urge, order.]

Procellaria, *prōs-e-lā'ri-ā*, *n.* the petrel genus.—*adj.* procellarian. [*L. procella*, a storm.]

procephalic, *prō-si-fal'ik*, *adj.* of the forehead of the head. [*Gr. prō*, before, *kephalē*, head.]

procerocranium, *prō-ser'i-brān*, *n.* the fore-brain: the prosencephalon.—*adj.* procerocranial. [*L. prō*, before, *cerebrum*, brain.]

procerity, *prō-ser'i-ti*, *n.* tallness. [*L. prōcērītās*, *-ātis*—*prōcērus*, tall.]

process, *prō'ses*, sometimes *pros'* (*Milt. prō-ses'*), *n.* a state of being in progress or being carried on: course: (*Shak.*) a narrative: a series of actions or events: a sequence of operations or changes undergone: (*print.*) a photo-process: (*law*) a writ by which a person or matter is brought into court: an action, suit, or the proceedings in it as a whole: progression: proceeding: (*Shak.*) an edict: (*biol.*) a projecting part, esp. on a bone.—*v.t.* to serve a summons on: to sue or prosecute: to subject to a special process: to produce or print photomechanically.—*adj.* produced by a special process, as synthetically, photomechanically, &c.—*ns.* *prō'cess-block*, a photomechanically made block for printing a picture; *prō'cess-server*, (*Shak.*) a bailiff. [*Fr. procès*—*L. prō'cessus*, *-ūs*, advance; cf. *proceed*.]

procession, *prō*-, *prō-sesh'ən*, *n.* the act of proceeding: a train of persons, or of boats, shadows, &c., moving forward together as in ceremony, display, demonstration, &c.: the movement of such a train: a litany sung in procession.—*v.t.* to go in procession.—*v.t.* to go through or around in procession: to celebrate by a procession.—*v.i.* *prō'cess* (*prō'ses'*; back-formation), to go in processions.—*adj.* *prō'cess'ional*.—*n.* a book of litanies, hymns, &c., for processions: a hymn sung in procession.—*n.* *prō'cess'ionalist*.—*adj.* *prō'cess'ionary*.—*ns.* *prō'cess'ioner*, (*U.S.*) a county officer who determines boundaries; *prō'cess'ioning*, going in procession: (*U.S.*) perambulation of a boundary: (*U.S.*) a European

procession whose caterers are in great processions; **Procession of the Holy Ghost**, (*theol.*) the emanation of the Holy Spirit from the Father (*single procession*), or from the Father and Son (*double procession*). [*L. prōcessiō*, *-ōnis*; cf. *proceed*.]

prochronism, *prō'hron-izm*, *n.* a dating of an event before the right time—opp. to *metachronism*. [*Gr. prō*, before, *chronos*, time.]

providence, *prōs'*, *prō'si-dāns*, *n.* *prolapse*.—*adj.* *prōc'idēnt*. [*L. prōcidentia*—*prō*, forward, *cadere*, to fall.]

proclinet, *prō-singkt'*, *n.* (*Milt.*) preparedness. [*L. prōcinctus*, *-ūs*—*prō*, beforehand, *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird.]

proclaim, *prō*-, *prō-klām'*, *v.t.* to cry aloud: to publish abroad: to announce officially: to denounce: to announce the accession of: to place under restrictions by proclamation.—*n.* *proclaim*, proclamation: proclaiming.—*ns.* *proclaim'ant*; *proclaim'er*; *proclamation* (*prōk-lā-mā'shun*), the act of proclaiming: that which is proclaimed: official notice given to the public: proscription.—*adj.* *proclamatory* (*-klām'at-ər-i*). [*Fr. proclamer*—*L. prōclāmāre*, *prōclāmāre*—*prō*, out, *clāmāre*, to cry.]

proclitic, *prō-kli'tik*, *adj.* so closely attached to the following word as to have no accent.—*n.* a proclitic word. [A modern coinage on the analogy of *enclitic*—*Gr. prō*, forward, *klinein*, lean.]

proclivity, *prō*-, *prō-kli'v-i-ti*, *n.* inclination: pro-

; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

collectively: a plan of things to be done.—*v.t.*
to provide with, enter in, &c., a programme.—*adj.*
programmatic (*-grə-mat'ik*), of a programme:
of, or of the nature of, programme music.—
programme music, music that seeks to depict
a scene or tell a story. [Gr. *programma*, pro-
clamation—*pro*, forth, *gramma*, a letter.]

progress, *prā'gres*, sometimes *prā'*, *n.* forward movement; advance; continuation: advance to something better or higher in development: gain in proficiency: course: passage from place to place: a procession: a journey of state: a circuit.—*v.i.* progress' (formerly, as *Shak.*, *prō'*), to go forward: to make progress: to go on, continue: to go in progress, travel in state.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to traverse.—*n.* progression (*prā'*, *prā'-gresshən*), motion onward: act or state of moving onward: progress: movement by successive stages: (*mus.*) a regular succession of chords: movements of the parts in harmony: (*math.*) change from term to term according to some law: a series of terms so related (see arithmetic, geometry, harmony).—*adj.* progress'ional; progress'ionary.—*us.* progress'ionism, sympathy with or advocacy of progress: belief that social or other evolution is towards higher or better things; progress'ionist, a believer in progressionism: a progressive: one who favours progress or reform; progress'ism (or *prō'*, *prā'*), progressionism; progress'ist (or *prā'*, *prō'*), one who advocates a progressive policy: a progressionist; progress'ive, forward-moving: making progress: of the nature of progress: advancing by successive stages: (in games, e.g. progressive whist) played by several sets of players, some of whom move round from table to table after each hand, according to rule: advancing towards better and better or higher and higher: in favour of progress—applied to various parties in municipal and national politics more or less favouring reform: of such a party.—*n.* one who favours progress or reform: a member of a party called progressive.—*adv.* progress'ively.—*n.* progress'iveness.—in progress, going on: in course of publication. [*Fr. progresser* (now *progressé*)—*L. prō-gressus*, *-ūs*—*prō'*, forward, *gradī*, to step.]

progymnasium, prō-jīm-nā'-zi-əm, or (Ger.) prō-gim-nā'-zi-oom, n. in Germany, a classical school in which the higher classes are wanting.

prohibit, *prō-, prō-hib'it*, *v.t.* to forbid: to prevent.
—*ns.* prohib'iter, *-or*; prohibition (*prō-hi-bi'ti-sh'n* or *prā-i-*), the act of prohibiting or interdicting: an
law of the manufacture

adj. prohibitory. — *ns.* prohibitionism; prohibitionist, one who favours prohibition, esp. of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. — *adj.* prohibitive (*-hib*), tending to make impossible or preclude. — *adv.* prohibitively. — *adj.* prohibitory, that prohibits or forbids: forbidding. [*L.* *prohibere*, *prohibitum*—*prō*, before, *habere*, to have.]
proin, proline, prolgin, *proin*, obsolete forms of pruno (to preen, to lop).

primo (to p^reen, to t^rip).
project, *proj'ekt*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a notion: (*obs.*) speculative imagination: a projection: a scheme of something to be done: a proposal for an undertaking: an undertaking.—*v.t.* **project** (*prə-, prō-jekt*), to throw out or forward: to throw, propel: to cause to jut out, stretch out: to scheme, plan, devise: (*Shak.*) to set forth, set before the mind: to cast (as a light, a shadow, an image) upon a surface or into space: to throw an image of: to show outlined against a background: (*geom.*) to derive a new figure from, so that each point corresponds to a point of the original figure according to some rule, esp. by a system of parallel, converging, or diverging rays through the original points meeting a surface: to externalise: to make objective: *v.i.* to jettison: (*alchemy*) to throw powder at, pulverise upon the metal to be transmuted.—*adj.* **projectile**, *proj'ek-til*, *adj.* by projection: impelling: capable of being thrown or thrust forth.—*n.* **projectile** (*proj'ek-til*, or *prə-, prō-jek'til*), a body projected by force: a missile, esp. one discharged by a gun.—*n.* and *adj.* **projecting**, *proj'ek-shən* (*-shən*), an act or method of projecting: the fact

or state of being projected: planning: that which is projected: a jutting out: that which juts out: the standing out of a figure: (*geom.*) a figure got by projecting another: a method of representing geographical detail upon a plane: a projected image: (*alchemy*) the throwing in of powdered philosopher's stone, to effect transmutation, hence transmutation itself in general.—*adj.* projec-tional; projec-tive, projecting: of projection: derivable by projection: unchanged by projection.—*ns.* projectivity (*proj-ek-tiv-i-ti*); project-ment (*vare*), design; projec-tor, one who projects enterprises: a promoter of speculative schemes for money-making: an apparatus for projecting, esp. an image or a beam of light: a straight line joining a point with its projection; projec-ture, a jutting out.—projecting powder, (*alchemy*) the philosopher's stone in powder. [*L. prœicere, prœjectum—prœ, forth, jacerè, to throw.*]

proke, *prōk*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*dial.*) to poke.—*n.* *prōk'er*, a poker. [Origin obscure.]

prolapse, *prō-laps*, or *prō'laps*, *n.* (*med.*) a falling down, or out of place.—Also *prolapsus*, *v.i.*
prolapse, to slip out of place.—[*L. prolābi*, *prō-lāpsus*, to slip forward—*prō*, forward, *lābi*, to slip.]
prolate, *prō'lāt*, *adj.* drawn out along the polar diameter, as a spheroid: widespread.—*v.i.* *pro-late*, (*obs.*) to lengthen out in utterance.—*adv.* *pro'lately*.—*ns.* *pro'lateness* (or *-lāt')*; *prolation* (*prō-lā'shən*), utterance: (*medieval mus.*) the time-ratio of semibreve to minim (*in great or perfect prolation*, three minims to a semibreve; *lesser or imperfect*, two).—*adj.* *prolative* (*prō-lā'tiv*, *prō'lā'tiv*; *gram.*), completing the predicate. [*L. prolātus*, produced — *prō*, forward, *lātus*, used as *perf.p.* of *ferre*, to carry.]

proleg, *prō'leg*, *n.* an insect larva's abdominal leg, distinguished from a thoracic or 'true' leg. [*L.* pfx. *prō*, and *leg*.]

prolegomena, *prō-leg-om'in-ā*, *n.pl.* an introduction, esp. to a treatise:—*sing.* *prolegom'enon*.—*adj.* *prolegom'enary*, *prolegom'enous*. [*Gr. prōlegomenon*, *pl. -a*, *pass. part. neut. of prōlegain*—*pro.* before, *legain*. to say.]

prolepsis, *prō-lep'sis*, or *-lēp*, *n.* anticipation: the rhetorical figure of anticipation, use of a word not literally applicable till a later time: a figure by which objections are anticipated and answered:—*pl.* *prolep'sēs*.—*adj.* *prolep'tic*, *-al*.—*adv.* *prolep'tically*. [*Gr.* *prōlēpsis*—*pro*, before, *lambanein*, to take.]

proletarian, *prō-li-tā'ri-ən*, *adj.* of the poorest labouring class: having little or no property.—*n.* a member of the poorest class: (*bot.*) a plant without reserves of food.—*ns.* **proletarianism**, the condition of the poorest classes; **proletariat** (*-ət*), *-ate*, the proletarian class: the wage-earning class, esp. those without capital.—*n.* and *adj.* **pro'letary** (*-ər-i*), **proletarian**. [*L. proletārius*, (in ancient Rome) a citizen of the sixth and lowest class, who served the state not with his property but with his *proles*, offspring.]

proliferate, *prō-lif'ə-rāt*, *v.t.* to grow by multiplication of parts (cells, buds, shoots, &c.): to reproduce by proliferation: to reproduce abundantly.—*v.i.* to produce by proliferation.—*n.* proliferation, growth and extension by multiplication of cells: production of vegetative shoots from a reproductive structure: repeated production of new parts: production of shoots that may become new plants: production of abnormal or supernumerary parts: a structure formed by proliferating.—*adj.* proliferative, proliferous.—*adv.* proliferously. [L. *prōlēs*, progeny, *ferre*, to bear.]

prolific, *prō-, prō-lif'ik*, *adj.* reproductive: fertilising: fertile: producing much offspring: fruitful: abounding.—*n.* **prolificacy** (*-s'i-ti*).—*adj.* **proliferical** (*rare or obs.*).—*adv.* **proliferically**.—*ns.* **proliferication**, the generation of young: (*bot.*) development of a shoot by continued growth of a flower; **prolificity** (*-is'i-ti*), **prolifericness**. [*L. prolis*, offspring, *facere*, to make.]

prolix, *prō'liks*, or *-liks'*, *adj.* long and wordy: long-winded: dwelling too long on particulars: (*obs.* or

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mant, in'fant, ran'dann*

fare long.—*adj.* **prolixious** (*prō-lik'shəs*; *Shak.*), dilatory.—*n.* **prolixity**.—*adv.* **prolixly** (or *prō*).—*n.* **prolixness** (or *prō*). [*L. prolixus*—*prō*, forward, *liqui*, to flow.]

proll, **prole**, **proul**, **prōl**, **proler**, **prōl'ar**, earlier forms of **prowl**, **prowler**.

prolocutor, *prō-lōk'ū-tor*, *n.* a spokesman: a chairman, esp. of the lower house of Convocation:—*fem.* **prōloe'utrix**.—*ns.* **prolocution** (*prō- or pro-*), an introductory speech or saying; **prōloe'utorship**. [*L. prolocutor*—*prōloqui*, -locutus, to speak out—*prō*, *loqui*, to speak.]

prologue, *prō'log*, *n.* in a Greek play, the part before the entry of the chorus: an introduction to a poem, &c.: a speech before a play: the speaker of a prologue: an introductory event or action.—*v.t.* (*prō'log* or *prō-lōg'*), to introduce: to preface.—*v.i.* **prō'logise** (-giz-, -jiz-), to speak a prologue—also **prō'loguise**. [*Fr.*—*L. prologus*—*Gr. prologos*—*prō*, before, *logos*, speech.]

prolong, *prō-*, *prō-long*, *v.t.* to lengthen out: (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) to postpone.—*v.t.* to lengthen out. *adj.* **prolongable** (*prō-long'ə-bəl*).—*v.t.* **prolongate** (*prō-long'āt*), to lengthen.—*ns.* **prolongation** (*-long'ā-shən*), lengthening out: a piece added in continuation: continuation; **prolonger** (*-long'ər*). [*L. prolongāre*—*prō*, forward, *longus*, long.]

prolonge, *prō-long'*, *n.* a rope for a gun-carriage. [*Fr.*]

prolusion, *prō-l(y)ōd'zhən*, *n.* a preliminary performance, activity, or display: an essay preparatory to a more solid treatise.—*adj.* **prolusive** (*-sə-rī*). [*L. prolusio*, -ōnis—*prō*, before, *ludere*, *lūsum*, to play.]

prom, *prom*, *n.* an abbreviation of **promenade**: a promenade concert.

promachos, *prōm'ə-kos*, *Gr.* -*hios*, *n.* a champion or defender: a tutelary god. [*Gr.*]

promenade, *prō-m'nād' or -nād'*, *n.* a walk, ride, or drive for pleasure, show, or gentle exercise: a processional dance: (*U.S.*) a school or college dance: a place where people walk to and fro: a paved terrace on a sea-front: an esplanade.—*v.i.* to walk, ride, or drive about in promenade.—*v.t.* to lead about and exhibit: to go in promenade about or through.—*n.* **promenader** (*-ād'ər*).—**promenade concert**, one in which the audience can move about; **promenade deck**, a deck on which passengers walk about. [*Fr.*—*promener*, to lead about (see *promener*, to take a walk)—*L. prominare*, to drive forwards—*prō*, forward, *minare*, to threaten.]

Promethean, *prō-mē'thī-an*, -*thyen*, *adj.* pertaining to **Prometheus** (-*thūs*), who stole fire from heaven, for which Zeus chained him to a rock, to be tortured by a vulture.—*n.* a glass tube containing sulphuric acid and an inflammable mixture brought together by pressing—an early kind of match.—*n.* **prometheism** (formerly **prometheum**), clement 61 (symbol Pm). [*Gr. Prometheus.*]

prominent, *prō'mi-nant*, *adj.* standing out: projecting: most easily seen: catching the eye or attention: in the public eye.—*ns.* **prominence**, state or quality of being prominent: a prominent point or thing: a projection; **prominency**, a prominence.—*adv.* **prominently**.—**solar prominence**, a great tongue of incandescent gas shooting out from the sun. [*L. prominens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *prominere*, to jut forth—*prō*, forth, *minare*, projections, threats.]

promiscuous, *prō-mis'hū-as*, *adj.* confusedly or indiscriminately mixed: collected together without order: indiscriminate: haphazard: belonging to a mixed set: (*old slang*) far from choice: (*coll.*) casual, accidental.—*n.* **promiscuity** (*prom-*), mixture without order or distinction: **promiscuous sexual intercourse**.—*adv.* **promiscuously**. [*L. promiscuus*—*prō*, intent, *miscere*, to mix.]

promise, *prom'is*, *n.* an engagement to do or keep from doing something: expectation, or that which raises expectation: a ground for hope of future excellence: (*rare*) fulfilment of what is promised.—*v.t.* to engage by promise: to betroth: to encourage to expect: to afford reason to expect: to assure: to engage to bestow.—*v.i.* to make a

promise or promises: to afford hopes or expectations: (*rare*) to stand sponsor.—*ns.* **prom'ise-breath**, (*Shak.*) violation of promise; **prom'ise-breaker** (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **prom'ise-crammed**, (*Shak.*) fed to repletion with empty promises.—*n.* **prom'isee**, the person to whom a promise is made.—*adj.* **prom'iseful**.—*n.* **prom'ise-keeping**.—*adj.* **prom'iseless**.—*n.* **prom'iser**.—*adj.* **prom'ising**, affording ground for hope or expectation: likely to turn out well.—*adv.* **prom'isingly**.—*n.* **prom'isor** (*law*).—*adj.* **promissive** (*prə-*), conveying a promise: of the nature of a promise.—*n.* **prom'iss'or**, (*Rom. law*) the maker of a promise.—*adv.* **prom'issorily**.—*adj.* **prom'issory**, containing a promise of some engagement to be fulfilled.—*bo* **promised**, (*rare*) to have an engagement; **breach of promise** (see *breach*); **promised land**, the land promised by God to Abraham and his seed: Canaan: heaven; **promissory note**, a written promise to pay a sum of money on some future day or on demand; **the Promise**, the assurance of God to Abraham that his descendants should become the chosen people. [*L. promissum*, neut. *p.p.* of *promittere*, to send forward—*prō*, forward, *mittere*, to send.]

promontory, *prōm'ən-tər-i*, -*tri*, *n.* a headland or high cape: (*anat.*) a projection, ridge, or eminence.—*adj.* standing out like a promontory. [*L.L. promontorium* (*L. promuntūrium*), assimilated to *mōns*, mountain.]

promote, *prō-*, *prō-mōt'*, *v.t.* to help forward: to further: to further the progress of: to raise to a higher grade: to take steps for the passage or formation of: to set in motion (as the office of a judge in a criminal suit).—*ns.* **promō'ter**, one who promotes: one who takes part in the setting up of companies: a promoter: (*obs.*) a professional informer: a substance that increases the efficiency of a catalyst; **promotion** (*-mō'shən*), the act of

promoting:—*rank or in honour*:—*a venture, esp. in* *adv.*—*n.* **promō'tor**, one who presents candidates for graduation in Scottish universities.—*be on one's promotion*, to have right or hope of promotion: to be on good behaviour with a view to promotion. [*L. promovere*, -mōtum—*prō*, forward, *movere*, to move.]

prompt, *prōm'pt*, *adj.* ready in action: performed at once: paid or due at once: ready for delivery: (*Shak.*) readily inclined.—*adv.* **promptly**, punctually, to the minute.—*v.t.* to incite: to instigate: to move to action: to supply forgotten words to: to help with words or facts when one is at a loss: to suggest to the mind.—*n.* a time limit for payment: an act of prompting: words furnished by the prompter.—*ns.* **prompt-book**, -copy, a copy of a play for the prompter's use; **prompt-box**, a box for the prompter in a theatre; **prompter**, one who prompts, esp. actors; **prompting**; **promptitude**, **promptness**; **readiness**; **quickness of decision and action**.—*adv.* **promptly**.—*ns.* **promptness**; **prompt-note**, a note of reminder of time-limit of payment; **prompt-side**, the side of the stage where the prompter is—usually to the actor's left in Britain, to his right in U.S.A.; **promptuary**, a repository: a reference book of facts; **prompture**, (*Shak.*) suggestion: instigation. [*L. promptus*—*prōmptre*, to bring forward.]

promulgate, *prōm'ul-gāt* (*U.S. prō-mul'*), *v.t.* to proclaim, publish abroad: to make widely known: to put (as a law) (*arch.*) **promulgā-tion**: -*ātum*.]

promus is, esp. of *Hemiptera*.—*adj.* **promuse'idnte**, like or having a promusca. [*L. promusca*, -idis, a popular perversion of *proboscis*.]

promycellum, *prō-mi-sē-li-am*, *n.* a short germ-tube put out by some fungal spores, producing spores of different types. [*Gr. prō*, for, and *mycelium*.]

pronaos, *prō-nā'os*, *n.* the vestibule in front of a temple.—*pl.* **prona'oi**. [*Gr. prōnaōs*—*prō*, before, *nāos*, a temple.]

fare, far, dsh; mē, her (her); mine; mōte; mūte; mōon; then (then)

prone, *prōn*, *adj.* with the face, ventral surface, or palm of the hand downward: prostrate: directed downward: (loosely) lying or laid flat: descending steeply: disposed, inclined, naturally tending: willing: (*Shak.*) ready, eager: (*Shak., Meas. for Meas.*) perhaps passive, or with downcast eyes, or fervent.—*v.t.* *prōn'ate*, (of the hand) to turn palm downward or backward with radius and ulna crossed—*opp.* to *supinate*.—*ns.* *prōnā'tion*, the act of pronating; *prōnā'tor*, the muscle of the forearm that pronates the hand.—*adv.* *prone'ly*.—*n.* *prone'ness*. [*L. prōnus*.]

prone, *prōn*, *n.* (*obs.*) a place in a church where intimations are given out: hence, a homily. [*Fr. prône*.]

prong, *prong*, *n.* (now chiefly *dial.*) a fork of any kind: a tine, tooth, or spike of a fork or forked object: a tine, spur, or projection, as on an antler: (*U.S.*) a fork of a stream or inlet.—*v.t.* to stab with a prong: to furnish with prongs.—*n.* *prong'bucl*, the pronghorn (properly the male).—*adj.* *pronged*, having prongs.—*ns.* *prong'hoe*, a hoe with prongs; *prong'horn*, an American antelope-like ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*), only representative of the family *Antilocapridae*, with deciduous horns pronged in front.—*adj.* *prong'horned*. [*M.E. prange*; origin obscure.]

pronominal. See *pronoun*.

pronotum, *prō-nō'tum*, *n.* the back of an insect's prothorax:—*pl.* *prōnō'ta*.—*adj.* *prōnō'tal*. [*Gr. pro*, before, *nōton*, back.]

pronoun, *prō'noun*, *n.* a word used instead of a noun, i.e. to indicate without naming.—*adj.* *pronominal* (*prā-, prō-nom'in-āl*), belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.—*adv.* *pronom'inally*.

pronounce, *prā-, prō-nouns*, *v.t.* to proclaim: to utter formally: to utter rhetorically: to declare: to utter: to articulate.—*v.t.* to pass judgment: to articulate one's words.—*n.* (*Milt.*) pronouncement.—*adj.* *pronounce'able*, capable of being pronounced; *pronounced*, marked with emphasis: marked.—*adv.* *pronoun'cedly*.—*ns.* *pronounce'ment*, a confident or authoritative assertion or declaration; *pronoun'cer*.—*n.* and *adj.* *pronoun'cing*. [*Fr. prononcer*—*L. prōnūntiāre*—*prō*, forth, *nūntiāre*, to announce—*nūntius*, a messenger.]

pronto, *prōn'tō*, *adv.* (*U.S. slang*) promptly, quickly. [*Sp. pronto*—*L. prōmptus*, at hand.]

Frontosil, *prōn'tō-sil*, *n.* trade-mark name for some of the sulphamide drugs.

pronunciamento, *prō-nun-si-ā-men'tō*, *n.* a manifesto: a formal proclamation. [*Sp. pronunciamiento*.]

pronunciation, *prō-nun-si-ā'shan*, *n.* mode of pronouncing: articulation. [*L. prōnūntiatiō*, —*ōnis*; cf. *pronounce*.]

proo, *pruh*, *prōo*, *interj.* (*Scot.*) a call to a cow to come near.

proemium, *prō-ē'mi-um*, *n.* same as *proem*.—Also *proe'mion*.

proof, *prōof*, *n.* that which proves or establishes the truth of anything: the fact, act, or process of proving or showing to be true: demonstration: evidence that convinces the mind and goes toward determining the decision of a court: an instrument of evidence in documentary form: (*Scots law*) the taking of evidence by a judge upon an issue framed in pleading: (*Scots law*) a trial before a judge without a jury: (*arith.*) a checking operation: a test: (*obs.*) experience: (*obs.*) issue, outcome, upshot: a test: testing, esp. of guns: ability to stand a test: invulnerability: impenetrability: armour of proof: a standard strength of spirit (alcohol and water of relative density 13 at 51° F.—i.e. 49.23 per cent. of alcohol): (*print.*) an impression taken for correction: an early impression of an engraving: (*phot.*) the first print from a negative: (*pl. proofs*).—*adj.* *impervious*: invulnerable: of standard strength (of alcohol).—*v.t.* to make impervious, esp. to water: to take a proof of: to test.—*n.* *proof'charge*, a charge used to test the strength of a gun.—*v.t.* *proof'correct*, to correct in proof.—*ns.* *proof'correcting*; *proof'correction*; *proof'house*, a house fitted up for proving firearms; *proof'ing*,

the process of making waterproof, gasproof, &c.: material used for the purpose.—*adj.* *proof'less*, wanting proof or evidence.—*ns.* *proof'mark*, a mark stamped on a gun to show that it has stood the test; *proof'puller*, one who pulls proofs.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *proof'read*, to read and correct in proof.—*ns.* *proof'reader*, one who reads printed proofs to discover and correct errors; *proof'reading*; *proof'sheet*, an impression taken on a slip of paper for correction before printing finally; *proof'spirit*, a standard mixture of alcohol and water; *proof'text*, a passage of the Bible adduced in proof of a doctrine.—armour of proof, armour that has been tested, or can be confidently relied upon; *artist's proof*, a first impression from an engraved plate or block; *burden of proof* (see *burden*); *over, under proof*, containing in 100 volumes enough alcohol for so many volumes more, or less, than 100; *proof before letters*, one taken before the title is engraved on the plate. [*O.Fr. prove* (*Fr. prouver*)—*L. probāre*, to prove.]

prootie, *prō-ō'tik*, *adj.* in front of the ear.—*n.* an anterior bone of the auditory capsule. [*Gr. pro*, before, *ōtis*, ear.]

prop, *prop*, *n.* a rigid support: a supplementary support: a stay: a strut: a timber supporting a mine-roof: a supporter, upholder: (*slang*) a leg: a boxer's extended arm: (*Austr.*) an act of propping in a horse.—*v.t.* to hold up by means of something placed under or against: to support or to sustain: (*slang*) to hit straight or knock down.—*v.i.* (*Austr.*) to stop suddenly (of a horse):—*pr.p.* *propp'ing*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *propped*.—*n.* *prop'root*, a root growing down from a trunk or branch, serving to prop up a tree. [*M.E. proppie*; cf. *Du. proppe*, vine-prop, support.]

prop, *prop*, *n.* (*slang*), a tie-pin: a brooch. [*Du. prop*.]

prop, *prop*, *n.* a coll. or slang abbreviation of (aircraft) *propeller*, (theatrical) *property*, (geometrical) *proposition*.—*ns.* *props*, *property-man*.

propaedeutic, *prō-pē-dū'tik*, *n.* (often in *pl.*) a preliminary study.—*adj.* *propaedeutic*, —*al*. [*Gr. propaideutin*, to teach beforehand—*pro*, before, *paideutin*, to teach.]

propagate, *prop'ā-gāt*, *v.t.* to increase by natural process: to multiply: to pass on: to transmit: to spread from one to another: (*obs.*) to increase.—*v.i.* to multiply: to breed.—*adj.* *prop'agable*.—*ns.* *propagan'da*, a congregation of the Roman Catholic Church, founded 1622, charged with the spreading of Catholicism (*dē propāgandā fide*, 'concerning the faith to be propagated'—not a plural but ablative singular): any association, activity, plan, &c., for the spread of opinions and principles, esp. to effect change or reform; *propagand'ism*.

propaganda, *prō-pā-gān'da*, *n.* a hydrocarbon (C₇H₁₆), third member of the methane series. [*propionic*.]
proparoxytone, *prō-par-ok'si-tōn*, *adj.* having the acute accent on the third last syllable.—*n.* a word thus accented. [*Gr. proparoxytonos*; see *paroxytone*.]

propel, *prā-, prō-pel'*, *v.t.* to drive forward:—*pr.p.* *propell'ing*; *pat.* and *pa.p.* *propelled*.—*n.* *propell'ant*, that which propels: an explosive for propelling projectiles.—*adj.* *propell'ent*, driving.—*n.* a driving agent: a motive.—*ns.* *propell'er*, one who, or that which, propels: driving mechanism: a shaft with spiral blades (*screw-propeller*) for driving a ship, aeroplane, &c.: a screw-steamer: a helical blower (*air-propeller, propeller fan*): a spinning-bait; *propell'er-blade*; *propell'er-shaft*, the shaft of a propeller: the driving shaft between gear-box and rear axle in a motor vehicle; *propell'ment*, propulsion: propelling mechanism. [*L. propellere*—*prō*, forward, *pellere*, to drive.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *cl'p-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

to enunciate.—*v.i.* to form or put forward an intention or design: to offer, especially marriage: (*Shak.*) to converse.—*n. (obs.)* a proposal: (*Shak.*) talk, discourse.—*adj.* *propōs* able.—*ns.* *propōs* al, an act of proposing: an offer, esp. of marriage: (*U.S.*) a tender: anything proposed: a plan; *propōs* er. [*Fr. proposer*—*pf.* *pro-*, *poier*, to place; see *posc.*]

proposition, *prop-a-zish'ən*, *n.* an act of propounding or (more rarely) proposing: the thing propounded or proposed: (*Shak.*) an offer: (*Shak.*) a question propounded: a statement of a judgment: (*log.*) a form of statement in which a predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject: a premiss, esp. a major premiss: (*math.*) a statement of a problem or theorem for (or with) solution or demonstration: (*mus.*) enunciation of a subject in a fugue: (*slang, orig. U.S.*) any situation, thing, or person considered as something to cope with, as an enterprise, job, opponent, &c.—*adj.* *propositional*. [*L. propositiō*, -ōnis—*prō*, before; see *position.*]

propound, *prō-potund'*, *v.t.* to offer for consideration: to set forth as aim or reward: (*Spens.*) to purpose: (*law*) to produce for probate.—*n.* *propound* er. [*propone.*]

propraetor, *prō-prē'tor*, -*tor* (*L. prō-pri'tor*), *n.* a magistrate of ancient Rome, who, after acting as praetor in Rome, was appointed to the government of a province.—*adj.* *propraetorial* (-iō'ri-əl), *propraetorian*. [*L. propraetor*—*prō* praetōre, for the praetor.]

proprietor, *prō-pri'ā-tor*, *n.* an owner:—*fem.* *proprietress*, *proprietrix* (sham Latin).—*n.* *proprietary*, an owner: a body of owners: ownership.—*adj.* of the nature of property: legally made only by a person or body of persons having special rights: owning property.—*adj.* *proprietary* (-iō'ri-əl)—*adv.* *proprietary*ly.—*n.* *proprietorship*. [*L.L. propriētiarius*—*proprius*, own; *proprietor* has been formed irregularly; it is not a Latin word.]

propriety, *prō-pri'ā-ti*, *n. (obs.)* ownership: rightness, as in the use of words: appropriateness: seemliness: decency: conformity with good manners: conformity with convention in language and conduct: (*obs.*) a character, quality, or property: (*Shak.*) particular nature, individuality. [*Fr. propriété*—*L. proprietas*, -dīs—*proprius*, own.]

proprioceptive, *prō-pri-ā-sep'tiv*, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or made active by, stimuli arising from movement in the tissues.—*n.* *proprioceptor*, a sensory nerve-ending receptive of such stimuli.—*proprioceptive* sense, the sense of muscular position. [*L. proprius*, own, after *receptive.*]

proproctor, *prō-prok'tar*, *n.* a proctor's substitute or assistant.

proptosis, *prop-tō'sis*, *n.* forward displacement, esp. of the eye. [*Gr. proptōsis*—*pro*, forward, *ptōsis*, fall.]

propugnation, *prō-pug-nā'shən*, *n.* (*Shak.*) defence. [*L. prō*, for, *pugnāre*, to fight.]

propulsion, *prō-pul'shən*, *n.* driving forward.—*adj.* *propulsive*, *propulsory*. [*L. propellere*, *prō-pulsum*, to push forward; see *propel.*]

propyl, *prō-pil*, *n.* the alcohol radical C_2H_5 .—*ns.* *propylamine*, an amine of propyl; *propylene*, a gaseous hydrocarbon (C_3H_4).—*adj.* *propylic*. [*propionic* and *Gr. hylē*, matter.]

propylaeum, *prop-i-lē'əm*, *propylon*, *prō-pi-lon*, *ns.* a gateway of architectural importance, leading into a temple, &c.:—*pl.* *propylaea*, *propyla*.—*ns.* *propylite*, an andesite altered by solfataric action, orig. applied to andesites of the beginning (or gateway) of the Tertiary time; *propylitis*ation.—*v.t.* *propylitise*. [*Gr. propylaion* (used in *pl.*), -a) and *propylon*—*pro*, before, *pylē*, a gate.]

prorc, *prōr*, *n. (poet.)* a prow: a ship. [*Obs. Fr.*—*L. prōra*, *pror*—*Gr. prōtrā*.]

prorector, *prō-rek'tar*, *n.* a university or college rector's substitute or assistant.

prologue, *prō-prō'g*, *v.t. (obs.)* to prolong: (*Shak.*) to postpone: (*Shak.*) perh., to keep from exertion: to discontinue the meetings of for a time

without dissolving.—*v.t.* *prō'rogāte*, to prorogue.—*n.* *prōrōgation*. [*L. prōrōgāre*, -ātum—*prō*, forward, *rogāre*, to ask.]

prosaic, -al, *prō-zā'ik*, -al, *adj.* like prose: unpoetical: matter-of-fact: commonplace: dull: (*rare*) in or relating to prose.—*adv.* *prosaically*.—*ns.* *prosaicalness*; *prosaicism* (-i-zm), *prosaism*; *prosaicness*, quality of being prosaic; *prō'saism*, a prose idiom: a prosaic phrase: *prosaic* character; *prō'saist*, a writer of prose: a commonplace person. [*L. prōsa*, prose.]

proscenium, *prō-sē'ni-əm*, *n.* the front part of the stage: the curtain and its framework. [*Latinised from Gr. proskēnion*—*pro*, before, *skēnē*, stage.]

proscribe, *prō-skrib'*, *v.t.* to put on the list of those who may be put to death: to outlaw: to ostracise: to prohibit: to denounce.—*ns.* *proscrib'er*; *prō'script*, one who is proscribed: *proscrip'tion*.—*adj.* *proscrip'tive*.—*adv.* *proscrip'tively*. [*L. proscribere*—*prō*, before, publicly, *scribere*, scriptum, to write.]

prose, *prōz*, *n.* the direct, straightforward arrangement of words, free from poetical measures: ordinary spoken and written language: all writings not in verse: a composition in prose, esp. as an exercise in Latin or Greek: a piece of prosing: a familiar or gossip talk: *prosaic* character: a prosy talker.—*adj.* of or in prose: not poetical: plain: dull.—*v.i.* to write prose: to speak or write tediously.—*v.t.* to compose in prose: to turn into prose.—*ns.* *prose*-man, a prose-writer; *prose*-poem, a prose work or passage having some of the characteristics of poetry; *prō'ser*; *prose*-writer.—*adv.* *prō'sily*.—*ns.* *prō'siness*; *prō'sing*, speaking or writing in a dull or prosy way.—*adj.* *prō'sy*, dull, tedious, humdrum. [*Fr.*—*L. prōsa*—*prosus*, straightforward—*prō*, forward, *vertēre*, *versum*, to turn.]

prosector, *prō-sek'tar*, *n.* one who dissects a body for the illustration of anatomical lectures: the official anatomist of a zoological society.—*adj.* *prosectō'rial*.—*n.* *prosec*torship. [*L.L. prosector*—*prō*-secūre, -sectum, to cut up—*prō*, away, *secūre*, to cut.]

prosecute, *pros'i-kūt*, *v.t.* to follow onwards or pursue, in order to reach or accomplish: to engage in, practise: to follow up: (*obs.*) to pursue, chase: to pursue by law: to bring before a court.—*v.i.* to carry on a legal prosecution.—*adj.* *pros'ecut*able.—*ns.* *prosecu*tion, the act of prosecuting in any sense: the prosecuting party in legal proceedings; *pros'ecutor*, one who prosecutes or pursues any plan or business: one who carries on a civil or criminal suit.—*fem.* *pros'ecutrix* (modern *L.*):—*pl.* *pros'ecutrices*, *prosecutrices* (-kū'tri-sēz, -kū'tri-sēz)—*public* prosecutor, one appointed to conduct criminal prosecutions in the public interest. [*L. prosequi*, -secutus—*prō*, onwards, *sequi*, to follow.]

proselyte, *pros'i-lit*, *n.* one who has come over from one religion or opinion to another: a convert, esp. from paganism to Judaism.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*U.S.*) to proselytise.—*v.t.* *pros'elytise*, to convert.—*v.i.* to make proselytes.—*ns.* *pros'elytiser*; *pros'elytism*, being, becoming, or making a convert: conversion.—*proselyte* of the gate, a heathen allowed to live in Palestine on making certain concessions: to Judaism. [*Gr. proselytos*, a newcomer, resident foreigner—*pros*, to, and the stem *elyth-*, used to form aorists for *erchesthai*, to go.]

prosencephalon, *pros-en-sēf-a-lon*, *n.* the fore-brain, comprising the *cerebrum* and *olfactory* processes.—*adj.* [*Gr. pros*, to, used *en*, in, *kephalē*, head.]

proscenium, *pros-eng'ki-mā*, *n.* a plant-tissue of long cells with pointed ends—conducting or supporting tissue.—*adj.* *proscenychmatous* (-kim'-a-təs). [*Gr. pros*, to, *enchyma*, an infusion, in-pouring.]

proseuche (-cha), *pros-ū'kē* (-hā), *n.* a place of prayer, oratory:—*pl.* (*L.*) *proscu'chae* (-hē). [*Gr. proseuchē*, prayer, place of prayer—*pros*, to, *euchē*, prayer.]

prosilient, *prō-sil'i-ant*, *adj.* outstanding.—*n.* **prosilient**. [*L. prosiliens, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *prosilire*, to leap forward—*prō-*, forward, *solire*, to leap.]

prosit, *prō'sit*, *interj.* good luck to you, a salutation in drinking healths customary among German students. [*L. prosit*, used as 3rd *pres. sing. pres. subj.* of *L. prōdesse*, to be of use—*prōd*(h)-, for, *esse*, to be.]

proslambanomenos, *pros-lam-ban-on'e-nos*, *n.* (*anc. Gr. mus.*) an additional note at the bottom of the scale. [*Gr.*, *pr.p. pass.* of *proslambanein*, to take in addition—*plēx. pros-*, *lambanein*, to take.]

prosody, *prōs'ō-dī*, *n.* the study of versification.—*adj.* **prosodial** (*pros-*, *prōs'ō-dī-āl*), **prosodic** (*-ōd'ik*), *-al*.—*ns.* **prosōdian**, **prosōdist**, one skilled in *prosody*—*adj.* **prosodically**. [*L. prosōd'ia*, *-ōd'ia*, *o, ōd'ia*, a song.]

prosop, *prōs'op*, *n.* personification. [*Gr.*, *prōsop'ia*, *face*, person, *poietein*, to make.]

prospect, *prōs'pekt*, *n.* outlook: direction of facing: (*Milit.*) a look-out or view-point: a wide view: view, sight, field of view: a scene: a pictorial representation, view: (*Shok.*) position for being observed: a survey or mental view: outlook upon the probable future: expectation: chance of success: (*Russ. Prospekt'*) a wide street: (*obs.*) a prospect-glass: (*U.S.*) a probable customer: (*mining*) a place thought likely to yield a valuable mineral: a sample, or a test or the yield of a test of a sample from such a place: a probable source of profit.—*vi.* **prospect**, to look around: (*prōs'pekt'*; *U.S. pros'*) to make a search, esp. for chances of mining: to promise or yield results to the prospector.—*v.t.* (*-pekt'*) to face, view: (*-pekt'*; *U.S. pros'*) to explore, search, survey, or test for profitable minerals.—*ns.* **prospec't-glass**, a telescope or fit *prospect-glass* (*U.S. pros'*), searching a view to further operation: *prospect-glass* to the future: foresight: *prospect-glass* to the future: looking forward: yielding distant views: looking to the future.—*ns.* **prospect**.—*n.* **prospec'tive-glass**, a prospect-glass: a scrying crystal.—*adv.* **prospec'tively**.—*ns.* **prospec'tiveness**; **prospec'tor** (*U.S. pros'*), one who prospects for minerals; **prospec'tus**, the outline of any plan submitted for public approval, particularly of a literary work or of a joint-stock concern: an account of the organisation of a school.—*pl.* **prospec'tuses**. [*L. prospectus, -ūs*—*prōspicere*, *prōspectum*—*prō-*, forward, *specere*, to look.]

prosper, *prōs'par*, *v.i.* to thrive: to get on: to experience favourable circumstances: to flourish: to turn out well.—*v.t.* to cause to prosper.—*n.* **prosperity** (*-per'i-ti*), the state of being prosperous: success: good fortune.—*adj.* **prosperous**, thriving: successful.—*adv.* **prosperously**.—*n.* **prosperousness**. [*L. prosper, prosperus*.]

prostate, *prōs'tā*, *n.* a gland in males at the neck of the bladder.—Also prostate gland.—*adj.* **prostatic** (*prōs'tat'ik*).—*ns.* **prostatism** (*-stāt-izm*), a morbid condition associated with enlargement of the prostate; **prostatitis**, inflammation of the prostate gland. [*Gr. prostatēs*, one who stands in front, the prostate—*pro*, before, *sto*, root of *histanaī*, to set up.]

prosthesis, *prōs'thē-sis*, *n.* addition as a prefix: the fitting of artificial parts to the body.—*adj.* **prosthetic** (*-thet'ik*). [*Gr. prosthesis*, *adj. prosthetikos*—*pros*, to, *thesis*, putting.]

prostitute, *prōs'ti-tūt*, *v.t.* to devote to, or offer or sell for, evil or base use: to hire out for indiscriminate sexual intercourse: to devote to such intercourse as a religious act: to degrade by publicity or commonness.—*adj.* **prostitute**, devoted to lewdness: given over (to evil): basely venal: (*obs.*) hackneyed, debased by commonness.—*n.* a common harlot or whore: a base hireling.—*ns.* **prostitution**, the act or practice of prostituting: lewdness for hire: devotion to base purposes; **prostitutōr**. [*L. prostituere*, *-lūm*, to set up for sale—*prō*, before, *statuere*, to place.]

prostomium, *prōs'tō-mi-um*, *n.* part of a worm's

head in front of the mouth.—*adj.* **prostomial**. [*Gr. pro*, before, *stomo*, mouth.]

prostrate, *prōs'trāt*, *adj.* prone: lying or bent with face on the ground: (loosely) lying at length: (*bot.*) proeminent, trailing: lying at mercy: reduced to helplessness: completely exhausted.—*v.t.* **prostrate** (or *pros'*), to throw forwards on the ground: to lay flat: to overthrow: to reduce to impotence or exhaustion: to bend in humble reverence.—*n.* **prostration**. [*L. prostratus*, *p.p.* of *prōsternere*—*prō*, forwards, *sternere*, to spread.]

prostyle, *prō'stīl*, *n.* (*Gr. archit.*) a front portico of not more than four columns, without *onitoe*: a building with such a portico and no other.—*adj.* having a prostyle. [*Gr. prostylon*—*pro*, before, *stylos*, a column.]

prosy. See *prose*.

prosylogism, *prōs'il-a-jizm*, *n.* a syllogism whose conclusion becomes the major premise of another. [*Gr. pro*, before, *sylogismos*, syllogism.]

protactinium, *prōt-ak-tī-ni-um*, *n.* radioactive element (at. numb. 91) that yields actinium on disintegration. [*Gr. protos*, first, and actinium.]

protagonist, *prōt'og'ən-ist*, *n.* the chief actor, character, or combatant: (loosely) a champion, advocate. [*Gr. protos*, first, *agōnistēs*, a combatant, actor.]

protandry, *prōt'ən-dri*, *n.* in hermaphrodite organisms, ripening and shedding of the male elements before the female is ready to receive them: in flowers, opening of the anthers before the stigmas can receive pollen—opp. to *protogyny*.—*adj.* **protandrous**. [*Gr. protos*, first, *anēr*, andros, man, male.]

protasis, *prōt'a-sis*, *n.* the conditional clause of a conditional sentence—opp. to *apodosis*: the first part of a dramatic composition.—*adj.* **protatic** (*prōt'at'ik*). [*Gr. protasis*, proposition, premise, protasis—*pro*, before, *tōsis*, a stretching, *teinin*, to stretch.]

Protea, *prō'ti-ō*, *n.* a large South African genus of shrubs or small tree family *Proteaaceae*, flowers: a plant of [*Protea*; from the varied character of the leaves.]

Protean, *prō'ti-ən*, *prō'tē-ən*, *adj.* readily assuming different shapes: variable: inconstant. [*Proteus*.]

protect, *prō*, *prō'tekt'*, *v.t.* to shield from danger, injury, change, capture, loss: to defend: to strengthen: to seek to foster by import duties: (*Shok.*) to act as regent for: to screen off, prevent danger from.—*adj.* **protected**; **protecting**.—*adv.* **protectingly**.—*ns.* **protection**, act of protecting: state of being protected: defence: that which protects: guard: a writing guaranteeing against molestation or interference: a fostering of home produce and manufactures by import duties: patronage: concubinage: control of a country's foreign relations, and sometimes internal affairs, without annexation: **protectionism**; **protectionist**, one who favours the protection of trade by duties on imports—also *adj.*—*adj.* **protective**, affording protection: intended to protect: defensive: sheltering.—*n.* that which protects.—*adv.* **protectively**.—*ns.* **protectiveness**; **protector**, one who protects from injury or oppression: a protective device: a means of protection: a guard: a guardian: a regent: the head of the state during the Commonwealth (*Lord Protector*)—*fem.* **protectress**, **protectrix**.—*adj.* **protectoral**, of a protector or a regent.—*n.* **protectorate**, the position, office, term of office, or government of a protector: (*hist.*) the Commonwealth period: guardianship: authority over a vassal state: relation assumed by a state over a territory—*ns.* **protection**, without annexation and citizenship.—*ns.* **protectionless**.—*ns.* **protectionary**, an institution for *protectionary*—*ns.* **protective**, of animals to the *protective*—*ns.* **protective**, to prevent them [*L. protegere*, *-tectum*—*pro*, in front, *tegere*, to cover.]

protégé, *prō*, or *prō-tā-zhā*, *n.* one under the protection or patronage of another: a pupil: a ward: —*fem.* *protégée* (-zhā). [Fr., —*pa.p.* of *protéger*, to protect.—*L.* *protégere*.]

protein, *prō-tē-in*, *n.* any member of a group of complex nitrogenous substances that play an important part in the bodies of plants and animals, compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, usually sulphur, often phosphorus, &c., easily hydrolysed into mixtures of amino-acids. —*ns.* *pro'tease* (-tē-ās, -ōz), any enzyme that splits up proteins; *pro'teid* (-tē-id), an abandoned name for protein, still in popular use; *proteolysis* (-ol-i-sis), splitting of proteins by enzymes. —*v.t.* *pro'teolyse* (-ō-liz). —*adj.* *proteolytic* (-ō-lit'ik). [Gr. *prōteios*, primary—*prōtos*, first.]

pro'tend, *prō-tend'*, *v.t.* to stretch forth: to hold out.—*ns.* *protense*, (*Spens.*) extension in time; *pro'ten'sion*, duration; *pro'ten'sity*. —*adj.* *pro'ten'sive*. [L. *pro'tendere*, —*tentus* (*tēnsus*)—*prō*, forward, *tendere*, to stretch.]

pro'terandry, *prō-tar-and'ri*, or *prōt-*, *n.* *pro'tandry*. —*adj.* *pro'terand'rous*. [Gr. *proteros*, earlier, *onēr*, andros, man, male.]

pro'terogyny, *prōt-*, *prō'tar-oj-i-ni*, or —*og'*, *n.* *pro'togyny*. —*adj.* *pro'terog'ynous*. [Gr. *proteros*, earlier, *gynē*, woman, female.]

Pro'terozoic, *prōt-er-ō-zō'ik*, or *prōt-*, *n.* and *adj.* (*orig.*) Lower Palaeozoic (Cambrian to Silurian): Pre-Cambrian: Upper Pre-Cambrian. [Gr. *proteros*, earlier, *zōē*, life.]

pro'tervity, *prō-tēr'vi-ti*, *n.* peevishness: perversity: wantonness. [L. *pro'tervus*, *pro'tervus*.]

pro'test, *prō-tēst'*, *v.t.* to express or record dissent or objection: to make solemn affirmation, professions, or avowal.—*v.t.* to make a solemn declaration of: to declare: to note, as a bill of exchange, on account of non-acceptance or non-payment: (*Shak.*) to proclaim: (*Shak.*) to vow: (*Milt.*) to call to witness: (*U.S.*) to make a protest against.—*ns.* *prō'test*, an affirmation or avowal: a declaration of objection or dissent: the noting by a notary-public of an unpaid or unaccepted bill: a written declaration, usually by the master of a ship, stating the circumstances attending loss or injury of ship or cargo, &c.; *Protestant* (*prō'tis-tant*), one of those who, in 1529, protested against an edict of Charles V. and the Diet of Spire denouncing the Reformation: a member, adherent, or sharer of the beliefs of one of those churches founded by the Reformers (formerly by some confined to Anglicans or Lutherans, now disavowed by some Anglicans): *pro'testant*, (*Herrick*) an avowed lover: (sometimes *prō-tēst'ant*) one who protests.—*adj.* *Pro'testant* (*prōt'*), of Protestants, or Protestantism: *pro'testant* (*prō'tis-*, or *prō-tēst'ant*), *pro'testing*: one who protests.—*v.t.* *Pro'testantise*. —*ns.* *Pro'testantism*, the Protestant religion: state of being a Protestant; *protestation* (*prō-tēst-tā'shən*), an avowal: an asseveration: a declaration in pleading: (*rare*) a protest; *pro'tester*, —*or*, one who protests, esp. (*Scot. hist.*) a Remonstrant or opponent of the Resolutions.—*adv.* *pro'test'ingly*. [Fr. *protester*—*L.* *pro'testāri*, —*ōtus*, to bear witness in public—*prō*, before, *testāri*—*testis*, a witness.]

Pro'teus, *prō-tūs*, *n.* an ancient Greek sea-god who assumed many shapes to evade having to foretell the future: a European genus of cave-dwelling tailed amphibians with persistent gills. [Gr. *Pro'teus*.]

Pro'tevangelium, *prōt-ev-an-jel'i-um*, *n.* the promise to Eve: a gospel attributed to James the Less: an inferred source of the canonical gospels. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *L.* *evangelium*—Gr. *euangelion*, gospel.]

pro'thalamion, *prō-tha-lō-mi-on*, *n.* a poem celebrating a coming marriage. [App. coined by Spenser from Gr. *pro*, before, *thalamos*, a bride-chamber.]

pro'thallus, *prō-thol'as*, *prothallium*, —*um*, *ns.* the gametophyte or sexual generation in ferns and their allies, a small plate of tissue derived from a spore and bearing antheridia and archegonia: the homologous stage in gymnosperms: —*pl.*

pro'thall'i, *prothall'ia*. —*adj.* *prothall'ial*, *pro'thall'oid*. [Gr. *pro*, before, *thollos*, a young shoot.]

pro'thesis, *proth'i-sis*, *n.* in the Greek Church the preliminary oblation of the eucharistic elements before the liturgy: the table used: the chapel or northern apse where it stands: (*gram.*) development of an inorganic initial sound.—*adj.* *prothetic* (*prōt-*, *prō-thet'ik*). [Gr. *prothesis*—*pro*, before, and the root of *tithenai*, to place.]

pro'thonotary, *prothonat'y*, *prō-t(h)on'at-ē-ri*, *prō-t(h)ō-nō-tā-ri*, *n.* a chief notary or clerk: a chief secretary of the chancery at Rome: a chief clerk or registrar of a court.—*adj.* *pro't(h)onotā'rial*. —*n.* *pro't(h)onotā'riat*, the college constituted by the twelve apostolical prothonotaries in Rome. [L. *L.* *prōt(h)onotārius*—Gr. *prōtos*, first, *L.* *notārius*, a clerk.]

pro'thorax, *prō-thō'roks*, *n.* the anterior segment of the thorax of insects.—*adj.* *prothoracic* (-*ras*). *prothyl*(e). See *pro'tyle*.

Protista, *prō-tis'tā*, *n.pl.* a large group of unicellular organisms on the border-line between plants and animals: a proposed term for a biological kingdom including Protozoa and Protophyta.—*sing.* *prot'ist*. —*adj.* *protist'ic*. —*ns.* *protist'ologist*; *protist'ology*. [Gr. *prōtistos*, very first—*prōtos*, first.]

protium, *prō-ti-um*, —*shū-um*, *n.* ordinary hydrogen of atomic weight 1, distinguished from deuterium. [Gr. *prōtos*, first.]

proto-, *prō-tō-*, *prot-*, *prōt-*, in composition, first: first of a series: first-formed: primitive: ancestral. [Gr. *prōtos*, first.]

pro'toactinium, *prō-tō-ak-tin'i-um*, *n.* a former variant of protactinium.

Pro'tococcus, *prō-tō-kōk'us*, *n.* an abandoned genus of rounded unicellular algae, one of which re-named *Pleurococcus vulgaris* forms a green film common on trees, &c.—*adj.* *protococc'al*. —*n.pl.* *Pro'tococcales* (-*ā-lēz*), the order of green algae to which it belongs. [Gr. *kōkkos*, a berry.]

pro'tocol, *prō-tō-kol*, *n.* an original note, minute, or draft of an instrument or transaction: a draft treaty: an official or formal account or record: (*U.S.*) a record of transfer of lands: an official formula: a body of diplomatic etiquette.—*v.t.* to issue, form protocols.—*v.t.* to make a protocol of:—*pr.p.* *pro'tocoling*: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *pro'tocolled*. Also *pro'tocolise*. —*n.* *pro'tocolist*, a registrar or clerk. [Fr. *protocole*—*L.L.* *prōto-collum*—Late Gr. *prōtokollon*, a glued-on descriptive first leaf of a MS.—Gr. *prōtos*, first, *kollo*, glue.]

pro'togine, *prō-tō-jin*, —*jēn*, *n.* a gneissose granite of the Alps with sericite. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *ginesthai*, to come into being (as once thought to be the first-formed granite).]

pro'togyny, *prōt-oj-i-ni*, or —*og'*, *n.* in hermaphrodite organisms, ripening of the female germ-cells before the male: in flowers, ripening of stigmas before stamens.—*adj.* *pro'tog'ynous*. [Gr. *prōtos*, *gynē*, woman, female.]

proto-historic, *prō-tō-his-tor'ik*, *adj.* belonging to the earliest age of history, just after the prehistoric.—*n.* *proto-his'tory*.

pro'tomartyr, *prō-tō-mōr-tēr*, *n.* the first martyr in any cause, esp. St Stephen. [Late Gr. *pro'tomartyr*.]

proton, *prō-ton*, *n.* a particle with charge equal and opposite (positive) to that of an electron but much greater mass.—*adj.* *protonic* (-*ton'ik*). [Gr., neut. of *prōtos*, first.]

protonema, *prō-tō-nē-mā*, *n.* a branched filament produced by germination of a moss spore, giving rise to moss-plants from buds. [Gr. *prōtos*, *nēma*, thread.]

protonotary. Same as *prothronotary*.

Pro'tophyta, *prōt-of'i-tā*, *n.pl.* the unicellular plants: —*sing.* *protophyte* (*prō-tō-fit*). —*adj.* *protophytic* (-*fit'ik*). [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *phyton*, a plant.]

protoplasm, *prō-ta-plazm*, *n.* living matter, the physical basis of life.—*adj.* *protoplasm'ic*. —*n.* *prō'toplast*, he who, or that which, was first formed: an original: the first parent: (*biol.*) an energid.—*adj.* *protoplast'ic*. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *plasma*, form—*plassin*, to form.]

pro'tospatharius, *prō-tō-spā-thā-r'i-ēs*, *n.* captain of

the guards at Byzantium.—Also (Fr.) protospa-
(h)aire (·thār', ·tār'). [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *spa-*
thārios, a guardsman—*spathē*, a blade.]

Prototheria, *prō-tō-thē-rī-ā*, n.pl. the monotremes.
[Gr. *prōtos*, first, *thēr*, wild beast.]

Prototracheata, *prō-tz-trak-i-ā-tū*, n.pl. a class of
primitive tracheate arthropods to which Peripatus
belongs. [Gr. *prōtos*, first; see *trachea*.]

prototype, *prō-tz-tīp*, n. the first or original type
or model from which anything is copied: an
exemplar: a pattern: an ancestral form.—*adj.*
prō'totypal, *prototypical* (·tīp'). [Fr., — Gr.
prōtos, first, *typos*, a type.]

Protozoa, *prō-tō-zō-ā*, n. that oxide of a series which
of oxygen atoms.

Protozoa, *prō-tō-zō-ā*, n. pl. the lowest and simplest
forms or colonies multiply-
ing by fission.—*sing.* *protozō'on*.—*n.* and *adj.*
protozō'an.—*adj.* *protozō'ic*, pertaining to the
Protozoa: (*obs. geol.*) containing remains of the
earliest life of the globe (variously applied);
protozoological.—*ns.* *protozoologist*; *proto-*
zoology. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *zōion*, an animal.]

protract, *prō-trakt'*, v.t. to draw out or lengthen in
time: to prolong: to put off in time: to lengthen
out: to protrude: to draw to scale.—*adj.* *pro-*
tract'ed, drawn out in time: prolonged: post-
poned: lengthened out: drawn to scale.—*adv.*
protract'edly.—*adj.* *protract'ile*, susceptible of
being thrust out.—*n.* *protract'ion* (·shin), act of
protracting or prolonging: the delaying of the
termination of a thing: the plotting or laying
down of the dimensions of anything on paper: a
plan drawn to scale.—*adj.* *protract'ive*, drawing
out in time: prolonging: delaying.—*n.* *protract'-*
or, one who, or that which, protracts: an instru-
ment for laying down angles on paper: a muscle
whose contraction draws a part forward or away
from the body. [L. *protrahere*, -tractum—*prō*,
forth, *trahere*, to draw.]

protreptic, *prō-trep'tik*, *adj.* hortative.—*n.* an ex-
hortation.—*adj.* *protrept'ical*. [Gr. *protreptikos*
—*prō*, forward, *trepein*, to turn, direct.]

protrude, *prō-trūd'*, v.t. to thrust or push out or
forward: to obtrude.—*v.i.* to stick out project.—
adj. *protrud'able*, *protru'sible* (·trūds'-i-bil), *pro-*
tru'sile (·sil), able to be protruded.—*n.* *protru-*
sion (·zhon), the act of protruding: the state of
being protruded: that which protrudes.—*adj.*
protru'sive, thrusting or impelling forward: pro-
truding.—*adv.* *protru'sively*.—*n.* *protru'siveness*.
[L. *protrudere*, -trusum—*prō*, forward, *trudere*, to
thrust.]

protuberance, *prō-tūb'ēr-āns*, n. a bulging out: a
swelling.—*adj.* *protū'berant*.—*adv.* *protū'ber-*
antly.—*v.i.* *protū'berate*, to bulge out.—*n.* *pro-*
tūber'ation. [L. *protuberare*, -atum—*prō*, forward,
tūber, a swelling.]

protyle, prothylic, *prō't(h)il*, *prothyl*, *prō'thīl*, n.
a hypothetical primitive matter from which the
chemical elements have been thought to be formed.
[Gr. *prōtos*, first, *hylē*, matter.]

proud, *prōd*, *adj.* having excessive self-esteem:
arrogant: haughty: having a proper sense of self-
respect: having an exulting sense of credit due
to or reflected upon oneself: having a glowing
feeling of gratification: giving reason for pride or
boasting: manifesting pride: having an appear-
ance of pride, vigour, boldness, and freedom:
stately: mettlesome: swelling: sexually excited
(esp. of some female animals).—*n.* *proud'-flesh*,
a growth or excrescence of flesh in a wound.—*adj.*
proud'-heart'ed, (*Shak.*) having a proud spirit:
proud'ish, somewhat proud.—*adv.* *proud'ly*.—
adj. *proud'-mind'ed*, (*Shak.*) proud in mind.—
n. *proud'ness*, (*rare*) pride.—*adj.* *proud'-pied*,
(*Shak.*) gorgeously variegated; *proud'-stom'-*
ached, of haughty spirit, arrogant.—do one
proud, (*coll.*) to treat one sumptuously. [O.E.
prūd, *prūt*, proud; perh. from a L.L. word con-
nected with L. *prōdesse*, to be of advantage.]

proustite, *prōs'tīt*, n. a red silver ore, sulphide of
arsenic and silver. [J. L. Proust (1754-1826),
French chemist, who distinguished it from pyr-
argyrite.]

provand, provend, *prov'and*, proviant, *prov'i-ant*,
n. an allowance of food: (*Shak.*) provender:
provisions: fodder.—*adj.* *prov'ant*, issued to
soldiers, hence inferior. [M.L.G. *provande*, Du.
provande, proviant, Ger. *proviant*, app.—L.L.
provenda for L. *praebenda*—*praebere*, to allow.]
prove, *prōv*, v.t. to test, experience, suffer: to test
the genuineness of: to ascertain: to establish
or ascertain as truth by argument or otherwise:
to demonstrate: (*arith.*) to check by the opposite
operation: to obtain probate of.—*v.i.* to make
trial: to turn out: to be shown afterwards:
(*arch.*) to become: (*obs.*) to turn out well:—*pa.p.*
proved.—Also (*obs.*) *prove* (with *pa.p.* surviving,
esp. in *Scots law*, *proven*), *prece* (*Scot.*)—*adj.*
provable (also *prove'able*)—*adv.* *prov(e)ably*.
—*n.* *prov'er*—proving ground, a place for testing
scientifically: also *fig.*; the exception proves the
rule, the making of an exception proves that the
rule holds good otherwise. [O.Fr. *prover*—L.
probare—*probus*, excellent; partly perh.—O.E.
prōfian, to assume to be—L. *probare*; but the
forms *prove*, &c., represent the O.Fr. vowel
corresponding to a stressed vowel in L., as 3rd pers.
sing. prouve.]

provider, *prō-ved'i-tār*, *provider*(e), *prov'dor*,
prov-i-dor, n. a high official, governor, inspector,
commissioner: a purveyor. [It. *provveditore*, Port.
provedor, Sp. *provedor*.]

proven, *prōv'n*, *prōv'n* (esp. *Scots law*), *pa.p.* of
prove (see *prove*), and *adj.* *proved*.—not proven,
a verdict declaring that guilt has been neither
proved nor disproved.

provenance, *prō'i-nāns*, n. source. [Fr.,—L. *prō-*
forth, *venire*, to come.]

Provençal, *prō-ān'sāl*, *adj.* of or pertaining to
Provence, in France, or to its inhabitants or lan-
guage.—*n.* a native or the language of Provence,
langue d'oc. [L. *provinciālis*—*provincia*, province.]

provender, *prōv'in-dār*, -*en-dār*, n. food: dry food
for beasts, as hay or corn: esp. a mixture of
meal and cut straw or hay.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to feed.
[O.Fr. *provendre* for *provende*—L.L. *provenda*; see
provand.]

providence, *prō-ve'n-i-āns*, n. provenance. [L.
providere; see *providence*.]

proverb, *prōv'erb*, n. a short familiar sentence ex-
pressing a supposed truth or moral lesson: a
byword: (B.) a saying that requires explanation:
(pl. *Proverbs*) a book of maxims in the Old
Testament: a dramatic composition in which a
proverb gives name and character to the plot.—
v.t. to speak of proverbially: make a byword of
to provide with a proverb.—*adj.* *proverb'ial*
(*prā-verb'i-āl*), like or of the nature of a proverb:
expressed or mentioned in a proverb: notorious.
—*v.t.* *proverb'ialise*, to speak in proverbs.—*ns.*
proverb'ialism, a saying in the form of, or like,
a proverb; *proverb'ialist*.—*adv.* *proverb'ially*.
[Fr. *proverbe*—L. *proverbium*—*prō-*, publicly,
verbum, a word.]

provide, *prā-*, *prō-vid'*, v.t. to make ready before-
hand: to prepare for future use: to supply: to
appoint or give a right to a benefice, esp. before
it is actually vacant: to stipulate.—*v.i.* to procure
supplies, means, or whatever may be desirable,
make provision: to take measures.—*adj.* *pro-*
vid'able.—*pa.p.* or *conj.* *provid'ed*, (often with
that) on condition: upon these terms: with the
understanding.—*n.* *provi'der*.—provided school,
in England and Wales, a school maintained by,
and under the management of, the local authority.
[L. *providere*—*prō*, before, *videre*, to see.]

providence, *prō'i-dāns*, n. foresight: prudent
management and thrift: timely preparation:
(*theol.*) the foresight and benevolent care of God:
God, considered in this relation (usu. with capital):
an ordering or intervention by God for this pur-
pose: an occurrence attributed to God's ordering
or intervention: (U.S.) a disaster.—*adj.* *provi-*
dent, seeing beforehand, and providing for the
future: prudent: thrifty: frugal; providential
(-den'th), affected by, or proceeding from, divine
providence: (*rare*) provident.—*adv.* *providen'-*

trially; providently. [L. *providens*, -entis, pr.p. of *providere*—*prō*, before, *videre*, to see.]
province, *prov'ins*, *n.* a portion of an empire or a state marked off for purposes of government or in some way historically distinct: the district over which an archbishop has jurisdiction: a territorial division of the Jesuits, Templars, and other orders: a faunal or floral area: a region: vaguely, a field of duty, activity, or knowledge: a department: (in *pl.*, esp. *theat.* and *journalism*) all parts of the country but the capital.—*adj.* provincial (*prō-vin'shul*), relating to a province: belonging to a province or the provinces: local: showing the habits and manners of a province: unpolished: narrow.—*n.* an inhabitant of a province or country district: (R.C.) the superintendent of the beads of the religious houses in a province.—*v.t.* provin'cialise, to render provincial.—*ns.* provincialism, a manner, a mode of speech, or a turn of thought peculiar to a province or a country district: a local expression; provinciality (*-shi-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* provin'cially. [Fr.—L. *provincia*, an official charge, hence a province.]
provincial-rose, *prō-vin'shul-rōs*, *n.* the cabbage-rose, cultivated at Provins in Seine-et-Marne, France: (Shah.) a shoe rosette.
provine, *prō-vin'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to propagate by layering. [Fr. *provenir*—O.Fr. *provain*—L. *prōpāqō*, -inis, a slip, layer.]
provision, *prō-vish'ən*, *n.* act of providing: that which is provided or prepared: measures taken beforehand: a clause in a law or a deed: a stipulation: a rule for guidance: an appointment by the pope to a benefice not yet vacant: preparation: previous agreement: a store or stock: (commonly in *pl.*) store of food: food.—*v.t.* to supply with provisions or food.—*adj.* provisional, provided for the occasion: temporary: containing a provision.—*adv.* provisionally.—*adj.* provisionary, (*rare*) provisional.—*n.* provision-merchant, a general dealer in articles of food.—provisional judgment, a judgement given as far as the available evidence admits, but subject to correction under more light; provisional order, an order granted by a secretary of state, which, when confirmed by the legislature, has the force of an act of parliament; provisional remedy, a means of detaining in safety a person or property until a decision upon some point in which they are concerned be come to. [Fr.—L. *provisiō*, -ōnis—*providere*; see provide.]
proviso, *prō*, *prō-vi'shō*, *n.* a provision or condition in a deed or other writing: the clause containing it: any condition.—*pl.* provisos (*-zēs*).—*adv.* provisorily (*-zē-ri-shi*).—*adj.* provisory, containing a proviso or condition: conditional: making provision for the time: temporary. [From the L. law phrase *provisiō quod*, it being provided that.]
provisor, *prō*, *prō-vi'shōr*, *n.* one who provides: a purveyor: a person to whom the pope has granted the right to the next vacancy in a benefice.—Statute of Provisors, an act of the English parliament passed in 1351 to prevent the pope from exercising the power of creating provisors. [L. *provisōr*, -ōris, provider.]
provitamin, *prō-vit'ā-mīn*, *n.* a substance not a vitamin that is readily transformed into a vitamin within an organism. [L. *prō*, before, and *vitamin*.]
provoke, *prō-vōk*, *v.t.* to call forth: to summon: (obs.) to call out, challenge: excite or call into action, stimulate: to incite, bring about: to excite with anger: to annoy, exasperate.—*v.i.* (*Dryden*) to appeal.—*adj.* provokable (*prō-vōk-ə-bil*).—*ns.* provocation, provocation, act of provoking: that which provokes: any cause of danger.—*adj.* provocative (*-vōk*), tending to provoke or excite.—*n.* anything that stirs up or provokes.—*ns.* provocativeness; provocator.—*adjs.* provocative; provokable.—*ns.* provocation (*Spens.*); provoker.—*adj.* provoking, irritating.—*adv.* provokingly. [L. *provocāre*, -ātum—*prō*, forth, *vocāre*, to call.]
provost, *prov'ost*, *n.* the dignitary set over a cathedral or collegiate church: in certain colleges, the head: (Scotland) the chief magistrate of a hurch,

answering to mayor in England: (Shah.) an officer who arrests and keeps in custody.—*ns.* provost-marshal (*army*, *prō-vō*), the head of military police, an officer with special powers for enforcing discipline and securing prisoners till brought to trial: (navy) an officer (master-at-arms) having charge of prisoners; provostship, the office or authority of a provost; provostship, the office of a provost.—Lord Provost, the chief magistrate of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, or Dundee: Lady Provost, the wife (or other female relative) of a Lord Provost as supporting him in certain of his official duties. [O.E. *prafast* (*prafost*), O.Fr. *provost* (Fr. *prévôt*)—L.L. *prōpositus*—*prō*, for *prae*, at the head, *positus*, set.]
prow, *prōw*, formerly sometimes *prō*, *n.* the forepart of a ship: the nose of an aeroplane: a projecting front part: (poet.) a ship. [Fr. *proue*, or Port, Span., or Genoese *proa*—L. *prōra*—Gr. *prōrā*.]
prow, *prōw*, *adj.* (arch.) valiant:—*superl.* prow'est.—*n.* prowess, bravery: valour: daring: accomplishment.—*adj.* prowessed.—[O.Fr. *prou* (Fr. *preux*); conn. with L. *prōd* in *prōdeste*.]
prowl, *prōwl*, earlier *prōl*, *v.i.* to keep moving about as if in search of something: to rove in search of prey or plunder.—*n.* (coll.) the act of prowling: a roving for prey.—*n.* prowler.—*n.* and *adj.* prowling.—*adv.* prowlingly. [M.E. *prollen*; origin unknown.]
proximate, *prōk'si-mīt*, -māt, *adj.* nearest or next: without anything between, as a cause and its effect: near and immediate.—*adj.* proximal, at the near, inner, or attached end (opp. to *distal*).—*advs.* proximally; proximately.—*n.* proximity, immediate nearness in time, place, relationship, &c.—*adv.* proximmo, next month—often written *prox*. (for L. *proximū mense*)—proximate cause, a cause which immediately precedes the effect; proximate object, immediate object. [L. *proximus*, next, *superl.* from *propior* (comp.)—*prope*, near.]
proxy, *prōk'si*, *n.* the agency of one who acts for another: one who acts or votes for another: the writing by which he is authorised to do so: a substitute.—*adj.* proxy-wedd'ed, (*Tenn.*) wedded by proxy. [Procuracy.]
proyn, *proyne*, *proin*, obsolete forms of prune (to preen, to lop).
prozymite, *prōz'i-mīt*, *n.* one who uses leavened bread in the eucharist—opp. to *azymite*. [Gr. *prozymia*, ferments.]
Pruce, *prōs*, *n.* (obs.) Prussia.—*adj.* (obs.) Prussian. [A.Fr. *Prus*, *Fruz*, &c.]
prude, *prōd*, *n.* a woman of priggish or affected modesty: one who pretends extreme propriety.—Also *adj.* (*rare*).—*n.* prudery, manners of a prude.—*adj.* prudish.—*adv.* prudishly.—*n.* prudishness. [O.Fr. *prōde*, fem. of *prōu*, *prod*, excellent; cf. *prow* (2), *proud*.]
prudent, *prō'dent*, *adj.* cautious and wise in conduct: discreet: characterised by, behaving with, showing, having, or dictated by forethought.—*n.* prudence, quality of being prudent: wisdom applied to practice: attention to self-interest: caution.—*adj.* prudential (*-den'shul*), having regard to considerations of prudence: relating to prudence: prudent: (U.S.) concerned with administration.—*n.* a matter or consideration of prudence (generally *pl.*): a prudent maxim.—*ns.* prudentialism, a system based on prudence alone; prudentialist; prudentiality (*-den-shul-i-ti*).—*advs.* prudentially; prudently. [L. *prūdēns*, *prūdētis*, contr. of *prōvidēns*, pr.p. of *providere*, to foresee.]
prud'homme, *prū-dom'*, *n.* (hist.) a discreet man: a skilled workman: in France, a member of a board for settling labour disputes. [O.Fr. *prud* or *prod* (nom. *proi*), good, *homme*, man.]
prub. Same as *proo*.
pruina, *prō-i-nā*, *n.* (bot.) a powdery bloom or waxy secretion.—*adj.* pruinose (*prō-i-nōs*), covered with pruina: having a frosted look. [L. *pruina*, hoarfrost.]
pruines, a Shakespearian spelling of prunes (fruit).

prune, *prōon*, *v.t.* to trim by lopping off superfluous parts: to divest of anything superfluous: to remove by pruning.—Formerly also *proin(e)*, *proyn(e)*.—*ns.* *pruner*; *pruning*, the act of pruning or trimming; *pruning-bill*, -hook, a hooked bill for pruning with; *pruning-knife*, a large knife with a slightly hooked point for pruning. —*n.pl.* *pruning-shears*, shears for pruning shrubs, &c. [O.Fr. *proignier*; origin unknown.]

prune, *prōon*, *v.t.* to preen.—Formerly also *proin* [Origin obscure.]

prune, *prōon*, *n.* (*obs.*) a plum: a dried plum: (U.S.) a plum suitable for drying: the dark purple colour of prune-juice.—Obsolete forms *prulne*, *prewyn* (*Shak.*).—*adj.* of the colour of prune-juice.—*prunes* and *prism*, part of a formula for setting the lips 'serviceable in the formation of a demeanour' (Dickens, *Little Dorrit*). [Fr.—L. *prūna*, pl. of *prunum* (taken for a *sing.*); cf. Gr. *prou(n)non*, plum.]

prunella, *prōo-nel'ā*, *n.* sore throat: quinsy [Latinised from Ger. *brāne*, quinsy (from the brownness of the tongue); or L.L. *brūnus*—general Germanic *brūn*, brown.]

Prunella, *prōo-nel'ā*, *n.* the self-heal genus of labiate plants, once reputed to cure *prunella* (see preceding).—Also *Brunella*.

prunella, *prōo-nel'ā*, *n.* a strong silk or woollen stuff, formerly used for academic and clerical gowns and women's shoes—also *prunelle*, *prunell'o*.—*adj.* of prunella. [App. Fr. *prunelle*, sloc, dim. of *prune*, plum.]

prunello, *prōo-nel'ō*, *n.* a little prune: a kind of dried plum:—*pl.* *prunell'os*. [Obs. It. *prunella*, dim. of *pruna* (now *prugna*), plum.]

prunt, *prunt*, *n.* a moulded glass ornament or glass: a tool for making it.—*adj.* *prunt'ed*.

prurient, *prōo-ri-ant*, *adj.* itching: uneasily or morbidly interested, curious, or craving: dallying with lascivious thoughts: (*bot.*) causing itching.—*ns.* *prurience*, *prur'ieney*.—*adv.* *prur'iently*. [L. *prūrens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *prūrere*, to itch.]

prurigo, *prōo-ri-gō*, *n.* an eruption on the skin, causing great itching.—*adj.* *prur'igulous* (-r'y'i-nus).—*n.* *prur'itus*, itching. [L. *prūrigō*, -inis, *prūritus*, -us—*prūrere*, to itch.]

Prussian, *prush'an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Prussia.—*n.* an inhabitant, native, or citizen of Prussia.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *Pruss'ianise*, to make or become Prussian.—*ns.* *Pruss'ianiser*; *Pruss'ianism*, spirit of Prussian nationality: often used for arrogant militarism; *pruss'ato* (*prus'* or *prush'i-āt*), a cyanide: a ferrocyanide: a ferrocyanide.—*adj.* *pruss'le* (also sometimes *pruss'ic*) pertaining to Prussian blue.—*n.* *Prussianise*, *Prussian*, the inhabitants of (or *pruss'ian*) blue, ferric ferrocyanide, discovered in Berlin; *prussic acid*, hydrocyanic acid, a deadly poison, first obtained from Prussian blue.

pry, *prī*, *v.i.* to peer or peep into that which is closed: to examine things with impertinent curiosity (*pr.p.* *prying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *priced*; *3rd pers. sing. pr.i. pries*).—*n.* (*rare*) a prying: one who pries—cf. *Paul Pry*, in John Poole's (1792-1879) comedy so called, first produced in 1825.—*n.* *prī'er*, one who pries—also *prī'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *pry'ing*.—*adv.* *pry'ingly*.—*pry out*, to investigate or find out by prying. [M.E. *prien*; origin unknown.]

pry, *prī*, *v.t.* a form of prize, to lever: to extract. *prys*, *pryse*, old spellings of *prize*, *prize*.

pryse, *priz*, *n.* (*Scott.*) a horn-blast at the taking or killing of a deer. [O.Fr. *pris*, taken; cf. *prize* (2).]

prytaneum, *prī-an-ē'm*, *n.* the town-hall of an ancient Greek city. [Latinised from Gr. *prytaneion*—*prytanis*, a presiding magistrate.]

prythee, *prythee*, *pridh'e*. Same as *prlthee*.

psalm, *sām*, *n.* a devotional song or hymn, esp. one of those included in the Old Testament Book of Psalms.—*ns.* *psalm-book*, a book containing psalms for purposes of worship; *psalmist*

(*sām'ist*), a composer of psalms, esp. (Psalmlst) David.—*adj.* *psalmodic* (*sāl-mod'ik*), -al, pertaining to psalmody.—*v.i.* *psalmodise* (*sāl', sām'*), to practise psalmody.—*ns.* *psalmodist* (*sāl', sām'-dīst*), a singer of psalms; *psalmody* (*sāl', or sām'*; Gr. *psalmōidia*, singing to the harp), the singing of psalms, esp. in public worship: psalms collectively; *psalm-tune*. [O.E. (*p*)*sal*m, (*p*)*sealm*—L.L. *psalmus*—Gr. *psalmos*, music of or to a stringed instrument—*psallein*, to pluck.]

Psalter, *sāl'ter*, *n.* the Book of Psalms, esp. when separately printed.—*adj.* *psalterian* (*sāl'ter-i-an*), pertaining to a psalter: like a psaltery.—*ns.* *psal'tery*, an ancient and mediæval stringed instrument like the zither, played by plucking: *Psaltery*, (*rare*) the Psalter; *psal'tress*, a woman who plays upon the psaltery. [O.E. *saltere*—L. *psalterium*—Gr. *psalterion*, a psaltery.]

psalterium, *sāl'ter-i-um*, *n.* the third division of a ruminant's stomach, the omasum or manyplies. [From the appearance of its lamellæ, like a stringed instrument; see the foregoing.]

psammite, *sām'it*, *n.* any rock composed of sand-grains.—*adj.* *psammite* (-it'ik).—*n.* *psamm'ophyll(e)*, a sand-loving plant.—*adj.* *psamm'ophyllous*.—*n.* *psamm'ophyte* (-ō-fit), a plant that grows only on sand.—*adj.* *psammophytic* (-fit'ik). [Gr. *psammos*, sand.]

psellism, (*p*)*sēl'izm*, *n.* a defect in articulation—also *psellis'mus*. [Gr. *psellismos*—*psellos*, stammering.]

psēphism, (*p*)*sē'fizm*, *n.* a decree of the Athenian assembly (from the voting with pebbles).—*n.* *psē'phite*, a rock composed of pebbles, a conglomerate. [Gr. *psēphos*, a pebble.]

pseud-, (*p*)*sūd-*, *pseudo-*, *sū'dō-*, in composition, sham, false, spurious: deceptively resembling: isomeric with: temporary, provisional.—As a separate word, *adj.* *pseu'do*, false, sham.—*n.* (*obs.*) a pretender.—*ns.* *pseudaesthē'sia*, imaginary feeling, as in an amputated limb; *pseudax'is*, a sympodium; *pseudepigrapha* (*pl.*), books ascribed to Old Testament characters, but not judged genuine by scholars.—*adj.* *pseudepigraph'ic*, -al.—*ns.* *pseudepigraph'y*, the ascription to books of false names of authors; *pseud'imā'go*, a subimage; *pseudo-ac'id*, a compound not an acid but isomeric with and transformable into an acid.—*adj.* *pseu'do-archa'ic*, sham-antique: artificially archaic: blunderingly imitative of the old.—*ns.* *pseudo-ar'chāism*; *pseu'dobulb*, a swollen stem internode in some orchids; *pseu'do-carp*, a fruit formed from other parts in addition to the gynaecium; *pseudo-Christian'ity*; *pseudo-class'icism*.—*adj.* and *n.* *pseudo-Goth'ic*, sham or would-be Gothic.—*ns.* *pseu'dograph*, a writing falsely ascribed; *pseudograph'y*, unsatisfactory spelling; *pseud'ology*, the science of lying; *pseu'do-mar'tyr*, a false martyr; *pseudomem'brane*, a false membrane; *pseu'domorph*, a portion of a mineral showing the outward form of another which it has replaced by molecular substitution or otherwise; *pseu'donym*, a fictitious name assumed, as by an author; *pseudonym'ity*.—*adj.* *pseudonymous*.—*adv.* *pseudonymously*.—*ns.* *pseudop'odium*, a temporary process sent out by the protoplasm of a unicellular organism or phagocyte, for locomotion or feeding.—*pl.* *pseudop'odia*; *pseu'doseope*, a kind of stereoscope that interchanges convex and concave in appearance; *pseu'do-solu'tion*, a colloidal suspension; *pseu'dosymm'etry*, (*crystal.*) a deceptively near approach to a higher degree of symmetry, as in *pseu'docubic* or *pseu'dohexag'onal* crystals, simulating cubic or hexagonal symmetry. [Gr. *pseudes*, false.]

pslaw, *shata*, *psla*, *interj.* expressing contempt or impatience.—*v.i.* to say 'pslaw'.—*v.t.* to say 'pslaw' at. [Spontaneous expression.]

psi, *psī*, *psē*, *n.* the twenty-third letter (Ψ, ψ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to *ps*: as a Greek 'numeral' $\psi = 700$, $\psi = 700,000$.—*psī'*-phenom'en-on, a phenomenon of parapsychology. [Gr. *psī*.] **psilanthropism**, (*p*)*si-lan'thrō-pizm*, *n.* the doctrine that Christ was a mere man.—*adj.* *psilanthropic*

(-throp'). — *ns.* *psilan'thropist*; *psilan'thropy*.
[Gr. *psilos*, bare, *anthrōpos*, man.]
psilomelane, (*psi-lōm'ā-lān*, *n.* an oxide of manganese, usually with barium, &c., occurring in smooth black botryoidal masses. [Gr. *psilos*, bare, *melas*, -*anos*, black.]
Psilophyton, (*psi-lō-fi'ton*, *n.* a very simple Devonian fossil pteridophyte, giving name to the order Psilophytales (-*fi-tā'lēz*), early land-plants. [Gr. *psilos*, bare, *phyton*, plant.]
psilosis, (*psi-lō'sis*, *n.* loss of hair: sprue (from loss of epithelium): (Gr. *gram*.) deaspiration. [Gr. *psilōsis*—*psilos*, bare.]
Psilotum, (*psi-lō'tum*, *n.* a genus of rootless pteridophytes giving name to the order Psilotaceae. [Gr. *psiloton*, the name of some plant—*psilos*, bare (because of the almost leafless stem).]
Psittacus, (*psi'tā-kas*, *n.* the grey parrot genus.—*adj.* *psittacin* (-*sin*), of parrots.—*n.* *psittacosis* (-*kō'sis*), a contagious disease of parrots and other birds, communicable to man. [Gr. *psittakos*, parrot.]
psosas, (*psi'sō'as*, *n.* a muscle of the loins and pelvis: the tenderloin. [Gr. (pl.) *psōai*, the accus. *psōas*, being mistaken for a nom. sing.]
Psoctera, (*psi-kōp'tar-ā*, *n. pl.* an order of insects consisting of the book-lice and their kindred. [Psoctus, a genus included in the order, Gr. *pteron*, wing.]
psora, (*psi'sō'rā*, *n.* scabies, itch.—*n.* *psōr'asis*, a skin disease in which red scaly papules and patches appear.—*adj.* *psōriatic*; *psōric*. [Gr. *psōrā*, *psōridis*, itch.]
psychic, *si'hē*, *n.* the soul, spirit, mind: the principle of mental and emotional life, conscious and unconscious: a butterfly: a cheval-glass: Psyche, in late Greek mythology the personification of the soul, depicted as a young woman with butterfly's wings, the beloved of Eros: a genus of bombycid moths (the females wingless, sometimes legless): one of the minor planets.—*v.t.* *psych*, *psyche* (*ik*; *slang*), to subject to psycho-analysis.—*ns.* *psychagogue* (-*gog*; Gr. *agōgos*, guide), conductor of souls to the underworld (a title of Hermes): a caller-up of spirits: one who guides the mind: a means of restoring consciousness; *psychasthē'nia* (etymologically -*the-ni'ā*; Gr. *asthēnia*, weakness), a severe functional mental disorder, characterised by fixed ideas, ruminative states, and hypochondriacal conditions; *psychi'ater* (Gr. *iātros*, *iātros*, physician), a psychiatrist.—*adj.* *psychiatric*.—*ns.* *psychiatrist*, one who treats diseases of the mind; *psychi'atry*.—*adj.* *psychic*, -*al*, pertaining to the psyche, soul, or mind: spiritual: spiritualistic: beyond, or apparently beyond, the physical: sensitive to or in touch with that which has not yet been explained physically.—*n.* *psychic*, that which is of the mind or psyche: a spiritualistic medium.—*adv.* *psychically*.—*ns.* *psychics* (treated as *sing.*), the science of psychology: psychical research; *psychism*, the doctrine of a universal soul; *psychist*, a psychologist: one interested in psychical research.—*v.t.* *psycho-analyse*, to subject to psycho-analysis.—*ns.* *psycho-analysis*, a method of investigation and psychotherapy whereby nervous diseases or mental ailments are traced to forgotten hidden concepts in the patient's mind and treated by bringing these to light; *psycho-analyst*.—*adj.* *psycho-analytic*, -*al*.—*n.* *psychogen'esis*, origin or analysis of the mind: origination in the mind.—*adj.* *psychogenetic*, -*al*.—*ns.* *psychogeny*, origin or development of the mind or soul; *psych'ogram*, a supposed spirit-writing; *psych'ograph*, an instrument by which it is got.—*adj.* *psychographic*, -*al*.—*ns.* *psychography*, spirit-writing: psychological biography or delineation; *psych'oid*, the regulative principle directing the behaviour of a developing organism; *psychokinē'sis*, movement by psychic agency.—*adj.* *psychologic*, -*al*.—*adv.* *psychologically*.—*v.t.* *psychologise*, -*ns.* *psychologist*; *psychology*, the science of mind; *psychom'etry*, measurement of mental phenomena: an occult power of divining

the secret properties of things by mere contact.—*adj.* *psychometric*, -*al*; *psychomōtor*, pertaining to such mental action as induces muscular contraction.—*ns.* *psychoneur'osis*, mental disease without apparent anatomical lesion: functional disorder of the mind in one who is legally sane and shows insight into his condition; *psychopannychism* (-*pan'ik-izm*; Gr. *pamnychos*, all night long—*pās*, *pāsa*, *pān*, all, *nychos*, nightly), sleep of the soul from death to resurrection; *psychopann'ychist*; *psychopath* (-*path*), one who shows a pathological degree of congenital emotional instability without organic mental disorder; *psychop'athist*, an alienist; *psychop'athy*, derangement of mental functions.—*adj.* *psychophys'ical*.—*ns.* *psychophys'icist*; *psychophys'ics*, the study of the relation or correspondence of the mental and physical; *psychophysiol'ogy*, experimental or physiological psychology; *psychopomp* (Gr. *pompōs*, guide), a conductor of souls to the other world; *psychō'sis*, mental condition: grave mental disorder.—*pl.* *psychō'sēs*.—*adj.* *psychosomat'ic* (Gr. *sōma*, body), of mind and body as a unit: concerned with physical diseases having emotional origin.—*ns.* *psychotherapeut'ic*, -*ther'apy*, treatment of disease by hypnosis, psycho-analysis and similar means; *psychop'athist*.—*adj.* *psychot'ic*, pertaining to psychosis.—*psychical* research, investigation of phenomena apparently implying a connexion with another world; *psychic* force, a power not physical or mechanical, supposed to cause certain so-called spiritualistic phenomena; *psychological* moment, properly the psychological element or factor, misunderstood by a French translator from Gennan and applied to the moment of time when the mind could best be worked upon: hence now often the very moment, the nick of time. [Gr. *psychē*, soul, butterfly, *Psychē*, Psyche.]
psychrometer, *si-krom'i-tor*, *n.* originally a thermometer: now a wet-and-dry-bulb hygrometer.—*adj.* *psychrometric* (*si-kro-met'rik*), -*al*.—*n.* *psychrom'etry*. [Gr. *psychros*, cold, *metron*, a measure.]
ptarmic, (*ptā'r'mik*, *n.* a substance that causes sneezing. [Gr. *ptarmakos*, a sneeze.]
ptarmigan, *tā'r-mi-gan*, *n.* a mountain-dwelling grouse, white in winter: extended to other species of *Lagopus*, as willow-grouse. [Gael. *tarmachan*.]
Pterichthys, (*ptēr-ik'this*, *n.* a genus of Old Red Sandstone fish-like creatures, with wing-like appendages. [Gr. *pteron*, wing, *ichthys*, fish.]
pteridophyte, *ter-id-ō-fī*, *n.* a vascular cryptogam or a member of the Pteridophyta (-*ōf-i-tā*), one of the main divisions of the vegetable kingdom—ferns, lycopods, horsetails. [Gr. *ptēris*, -*idos*, a fern, *phyton*, a plant.]
pteridosperm, *ter-id-ō-spērm*, *n.* a fossil plant of a group resembling ferns, but having seeds. [Gr. *ptēris*, -*idos*, fern, *sperma*, seed.]
pterin, (*ptēr'in*, *n.* any of a group of substances occurring as pigments in butterfly wings, important in biochemistry.—*nterpic* ((*ptēr-sik*) acid, the *n* spinach; pteroyl-*mik*) acid, the folic active in pernicious anaemia. [Gr. *pteron*, a wing.]
pterion, (*ptēr*, or (*ptēr'i-on*), *n.* in craniometry, the suture where the frontal, squamosal, and parietal bones meet the wing of the sphenoid:—*pl.* *ptēr'ia*. [Gr. *dim.* of *pteron*, wing.]
Pteris, (*ptēr'is*, (*ptēr'is*), *n.* a genus of ferns with spore-clusters continuous along the pinnule margin, usually taken to include bracken, which some separate as *Pteridium*.—*ns.* *pteridol'ogist*; *pteridol'ogy*, the science of ferns; *pteridom'ania*, a passion for ferns; *pteridophil'ist*, a fern-lover. [Gr. *ptēris*, -*idos*, or -*eis*, male-fern—*pteron*, a feather.]
pterodactyl, *ptērodactyl'ic*, *ter-ō-dak'til*, *n.* a fossil (Jurassic and Cretaceous) flying reptile with large and bird-like skull, long jaws, and a flying-membrane attached to the long fifth finger. [Gr. *pteron*, wing, *dactylos*, finger.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *ei's-mant*, *in'funt*, *ran'dom*

pteropod, (*p*)*ter*'*o*-*pod*, *n.* any member of the Pteropoda (*-op*'*o*-*dā*), a group of gasteropods that swim by wing-like expansions of the foot.—**pteropod ooze**, a deep-sea deposit composed largely of pteropod shells. [*Gr.* *pteron*, wing, *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

pterosaur, (*p*)*ter*'*o*-*sawr*, *n.* a member of the Pterosauria, the pterodactyls.—*and adj.* pterosaurian. [*Gr.* *pteron*, wing, *sauros*, lizard.]

pterygion, (*p*)*ter*'*i*-*gion*, *n.* a bony structure bmb: a *df.* pterygial. *Gr.* *pterygion*,

dim. of *pteryx*, -*ygos*, wing.]

pterygoid, (*p*)*ter*'*i*-*goid*, *adj.* wing-like: of or near the pterygoid.—*n.* (in full, pterygoid bone, plate, process) in various vertebrates a paired bone of the upper jaw behind the palatines, known in human anatomy as the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone. [*Gr.* *pteryx*, -*ygos*, wing.]

Pterygotus, (*p*)*ter*'*i*-*gō*'*tis*, *n.* a genus of Eurypterids named from the broad swimming paddles. [Latinised from *Gr.* *pterygōtos*, winged.]

pteryla, (*p*)*ter*'*i*-*lā*, *n.* a patch of contour feathers in birds.—*pl.* *pter*'*ylae* (*-lē*).—*adj.* *pterylograph*'*ic*, -*al*.—*ad.* *pterylography*, -*is*.—*ns.* *pterylography*, -*is*.—*of* *pterylae*. [*Gr.* *pteryx*,

ptilosis, *til*'*ō*'*sis*, *n.* plumage or mode of feathering. [*Gr.* *ptilōsis*—*ptilon*, a down feather.]

ptisan, *tiz*'*n*, *tiz*'*an*, *n.* a medicinal drink made from barley: a decoction.—Also *tisane*. [*Gr.* *ptisanē*, peeled barley, barley-gruel—*ptissin*, to winnow.]

ptochocracy, (*p*)*tō*'*ch*'*ō*-*krā*-*si*, *n.* the rule of beggars or paupers—wholesale pauperisation. [*Gr.* *ptōchos*, a beggar, *kratos*, power.]

Ptolemaic, *tol*'*i*-*mā*'*ik*, *adj.* pertaining to the Ptolemies, Greek kings of Egypt (from Alexander's general to Caesar's son), or to Ptolemy the astronomer (fl. A.D. 150)—also Ptolemaean (*-mē*'*an*).—*n.* Ptolemaist, a believer in the Ptolemaic system, Ptolemy's form of the ancient Greek planetary theory, according to which the heavenly bodies revolved about the earth in motions compounded of eccentric circles and epicycles.

ptomaline, *tō*'*mā*'*lin*, -*ēn*, -*in* (these now rare), *tō*'*mān*, *tō*'*mān*' (these orig. illiterate, now established), *n.* a loosely used name for amino-compounds, some poisonous, formed from putrefying animal tissues—putrescine, cadaverine, neurine, choline, &c. [*It.* *ptomaina*—*Gr.* *ptōma*, a corpse.]

ptosis, (*p*)*tō*'*sis*, *n.* downward displacement: drooping of the upper eyelid. [*Gr.* *ptōsis*—*piptēin*, to fall.]

ptyalin, (*p*)*tī*'*ā*-*lin*, *n.* a ferment in saliva that turns starch into sugar.—*adj.* *ptyalagogic* (*-ā*'*gō*'*ik*, -*gō*'*ik*).—*n.* *ptyalagogue* (*-ā*'*l*'*gō*-*gō*), a sialagogue.—*v.t.* *pty'alise*, to induce ptyalism in.—*n.* *pty'alism*, excessive flow of saliva. [*Gr.* *ptyalon*, spittle—*ptyein*, to spit.]

ptyxis, (*p*)*tī*'*ks*'*is*, *n.* the folding of each individual leaf in the bud—distinguished from *vernation*, the arrangement of the whole. [*Gr.* *ptyxis*.]

pub, *pub*, *n.* (slang) short for public-house.—*n.* *pub*'*crawl*, a progression from pub to pub.—Also *v.t.*

puberty, *pū*'*b*'*or*-*tī*, *n.* the beginning of sexual maturity.—*adj.* *pū*'*b*'*eral*; *pū*'*b*'*erulent* (*-bē*'*ū*-*lēt*), *pū*'*b*'*er*'*ū*lous, feebly or minutely pubescent.—*ns.* *pū*'*b*'*es* (*-bē*'*z*), the lower part of the hypogastric region: the hair growing thereon at puberty; *pū*'*b*'*escence* (*-ē*'*s*'*ēns*), puberty: a soft downy covering, esp. in plants, of adpressed hairs.—*adj.* *pū*'*b*'*escent*; *pū*'*b*'*ic*, of the pubes or the pubis.—*n.* *pū*'*b*'*is* (for *L. os pū*'*b*'*is*, bone of the pubes), a bone of the pelvis which in man forms the anterior portion of the os *innominatum*—*pl.* *pū*'*b*'*ises* (*pū*'*b*'*es* is a blunder).—As a prefix *pū*'*b*'*is* (wrongly *pū*'*b*'*o*). [*L.* *pū*'*b*'*er* and *pū*'*b*'*es*, -*eris*, grown-up, downy, and *pū*'*b*'*ēs*, -*is*, grown-up youth, the pubes.]

public, *pub*'*lik*, *adj.* of or belonging to the people: pertaining to a community or a nation: general: common to, shared in by, or open to all: generally known: in open view, unconcealed, not private: engaged in, or concerning, the affairs of

the community: (now rare except in the phrase *public spirit*) devoted or directed to the general good: international: open to members of a university as a whole, not confined to a college: of a public-house.—*n.* the people: the general body of mankind: the people, indefinitely: public view or a public place, society, or the open: a public-house, tavern.—*ns.* *pub*'*lican*, the keeper of an inn or public-house: (*Roman hist.*) a tax-farmer: a tax-collector; *pub*'*lic*'*ation*, the act of publishing or making public: a proclamation: the act of sending out for sale, as a book: that which is published as a book, &c.; *pub*'*lic*'*house*, (*obs.*) a house open to the public: one chiefly used for selling alcoholic liquors to be consumed on the premises: an inn or tavern.—*v.t.* *pub*'*licise* (*-sīz*), to give publicity to: to advertise.—*ns.* *pub*'*licist* (*-sīst*), one who writes on or is skilled in public law, or on current political topics: (*esp. U.S.*) an advertising agent; *pub*'*licity* (*-lī*'*s*'*ī*-*tī*), the state of being public or open to the knowledge of all: notoriety: (chiefly *U.S.*) advertising.—*adv.* *pub*'*licly*.—*ns.* *pub*'*licness* (*rare*).—*adj.* *pub*'*lic*'*school*; *pub*'*lic*'*spir*'*it*ed, having a spirit actuated by regard to the public interest: with a regard to the public interest.—*adv.* *pub*'*lic*'*spir*'*it*edly.—in public, in open view: among people: in society; public funds, government funded debt; public holiday, a general holiday; public lands, lands belonging to government, esp. such as are open to sale, grant, &c.; public law, international law; public orator, an officer of English universities who is the voice of the Senate upon all public occasions; public prosecutor, an official whose function is to prosecute persons charged with offences; public relations, (used adjectivally) directing relations with the public, e.g. by promoting knowledge through advertisement; public school, a school under the control of a publicly elected body: an endowed classical school for providing a liberal education for such as can afford it—Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Westminster, Shrewsbury, Charterhouse, St Paul's, Merchant Taylors', &c.; public trustee, an official who acts as trustee or executor if required; public woman, a prostitute. [*L.* *pub*'*licus*—*pop*'*u*'*lus*, the people.]

publish, *pub*'*lish*, *v.t.* to make public: to divulge: to announce: to proclaim: to send forth to the public: to put forth and offer for sale: to put into circulation: of an author, to get published.—*v.i.* to publish a work, newspaper, &c.—*adj.* *pub*'*lishable*.—*ns.* *pub*'*lisher*, one who makes public: one who publishes books: one who attends to the issuing and distributing of a newspaper: (*U.S.*) a newspaper proprietor; *pub*'*lishment*, publication, esp. (*U.S.*) of banns. [*Fr.* *pub*'*lier*—*L.* *pub*'*licare*, with *-ish* on the model of other verbs.]

Puccinia, *puk*'*sīn*'*i*-*ā*, *n.* a genus of rust-fungi, including the wheat-rust, parasitic in alternate generations on barley and wheat or other grass.—*adj.* *puccinia*'*ccous*. [Named after Tomaso Puccini, Italian anatomist.]

puceon, *puk*'*ōn*, *n.* bloodroot: extended to species of gromwell and other American plants yielding pigments. [Virginian Indian name.]

puce, *pūs*, *n.* and *adj.* brownish-purple. [*Fr.* *pūce*—*L.* *pūlex*, -*icis*, a flea.]

pucelle, *pū*'*sēl*, *n.* (*obs.*) a maid, virgin, esp. the Maid of Orleans, Jeanne d'Arc (1412-31): (*obs.*) also puzzle, *pūz*'*l* a dirty drab, a slut.—*n.* *pū*'*celage*, virginity. [*Fr.*—*L.L.* *pū*'*cella*; orig. doubtful.]

puck, *puk*, *pouke*, *pook*, *n.* a goblin or mischievous sprite; Puck, Robin Goodfellow, a merry fairy in *Midsummer N.* in Ben Jonson's [O.E. *pūca*; cf. *G.* *pūc*.]

puck, *puk*, *n.* a rubber disk used instead of a ball in ice-hockey.

pucka, *pukka*, *pakka*, *pū*'*kā*, *adj.* (*Anglo-Ind.*) out-and-out good: thorough: complete: solidly built: settled: durable: permanent: full-weight: straight-

fāte, *fār*, *dk*; *mē*, *hār* (*her*); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *dhen* (*then*)

- forward; real; genuine; sure. [Hind. *pakkā*, cooked, ripe.]
- pucker**, *puk'k*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to cockle, wrinkle.—*n.* a corrugation or wrinkle; a group of wrinkles, esp. irregular ones: (*coll.*) agitation, confusion.—*adj.* puck'ery, astringent: tending to wrinkle. [Cf. *poke*, a bag.]
- puckfist**, *puk'fist*, *-fist*, *n.* a puff-ball: (*arch.*) a braggart: (*obs.*) a niggard. [App. *puck*, and the root of O.E. *fisting*, breaking of wind.]
- pud**, *pud*, *n.* (*coll.*) a paw, fist, hand. [Cf. *pad* (2), or *Du. poot*, paw.]
- pud**, *pood*, *pudder*, *pud'ar*. Same as *pood*, *pother*.
- pudding**, *pudd'ing*, *n.* a skin or gut filled with seasoned minced meat and other materials (as blood, oatmeal), a kind of sausage: (*Shak.*) stuffing for a cooked carcass: (*usu. in pl.*) entrails: meat, fruit, &c., cooked in a casing of flour: a soft kind of cooked dish, usually farinaceous, commonly with sugar, milk, eggs, &c.: a pad of rope, &c., used as a fender on the bow of a boat or elsewhere (also *pudd'ening*): (*fig.*) material gain: a fat, dull, or heavy-witted person.—Also (*now vulg. or dial.*) **pudden** (*pood'n*, *pud'n*).—*n.* **pudd'ing-bag**, a bag for cooking a pudding in: a piece of good fortune.—*adj.* **pudd'ing-faced**, having a fat, round, smooth face; **pudd'ing-headed**, (*coll.*) stupid.—*ns.* **pudd'ing-ple**, a pudding with meat baked in it: applied to various kinds of pastry; **pudd'ing-pipe**, the long pulpy pod of the purging-cassia tree; **pudd'ing-sleeve**, a large loose sleeve gathered in near the wrist; **pudd'ing-stone**, conglomerate; **pudd'ing-time**, dinner-time: (*obs.*) the right moment.—*adj.* **pudd'ingy** (*-ing-i*). [M.E. *puoding*; origin unknown; relation to L.G. *puddewurst*, black pudding, and Fr. *boudin*, obscure.]
- puddle**, *pud'l*, *n.* a small muddy pool: a mixture of clay and sand: a muddle: a muddler.—*v.t.* to make muddy: to work into puddle, to stir and knead: to cover with puddle: to make watertight by means of clay: to convert from pig-iron into wrought-iron by stirring in a molten state.—*v.i.* to make a dirty stir.—*ns.* **pudd'ler**, **pudd'ling**.—*adj.* **pudd'ly**, full of puddles. [App. dim. of O.E. *pudd*, ditch.]
- puddock**, *pud'ok*, *n.* Same as *paddock* (1).
- puddency**, *pu'dens-i*, *n.* (*Shak.*) shamefacedness, modesty.—*adj.* **puddendal** (*-den*), pertaining to the pudenda; **pudden'dous**, shameful.—*n.* **pudden'dum**, and *pl.* **pudden'da**, the external genital organs.—*adj.* **pu'dent**, modest; **pu'dibund**, shamefaced; **prudish**.—*n.* **pu'dibund'ity**.—*adj.* **pu'dic**, (*obs.*) modest: **pu'dendal**.—*ns.* **pu'dicity** (*-dis'i-ti*), modesty; **pu'dor**, (*obs.*) sense of shame. [L. *pu'dere*, to make (or be) ashamed, **pu'dendum**, something to be ashamed of, *pu'dicus*, *pu'dibundus*.]
- pudge**, *puf*, **pudgy**, *puf'i*, **puds(e)y**, *pud'zi*. Same as *podge*, *podgy*.
- pueblo**, *pu'eb'lo*, *n.* a town or settlement (in Spanish-speaking countries): a communal habitation of the Indians of New Mexico, &c.: an Indian of the pueblos. [Sp., town—L. *populus*, a people.]
- puer**, *pūr*, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as *pure* (in tanning).
- puerile**, *pu'er-il*, *adj.* (*rare*) pertaining to children: childish: trifling: silly.—*n.* **puerility** (*-il'i-ti*), quality of being puerile: that which is puerile: a childish expression: an instance of childishness or foolish triviality. [L. *puerilis*—*puer*, a boy.]
- puerperal**, *pu'er-par-al*, *adj.* relating to childbirth.—*adv.* **pu'erperally**.—*n.* **pu'erpe'rium**, the time from onset of labour to return to normal state.—**puerperal fever**, fever occurring in connexion with childbirth: now confined to morbid conditions owing to introduction of organisms into the genital tract; **puerperal insanity**, insanity occurring in connexion with childbirth. [L. *puerpera*, a woman in labour—*puer*, a child, *parēre*, to bear.]
- puff**, *puf*, *v.i.* to blow in whiffs: to breathe out vehemently or pantingly: (*obs.*) to snort scornfully: to emit puffs: to issue in puffs: to make the sound of a puff: to go with puffs: to swell up.—*v.t.* to drive with a puff: to blow: to emit in puffs: to play (as a wind instrument) or smoke (as a pipe) with puffs: to inflate or swell: to elate unduly: to extol, esp. in disingenuous advertisement: to put out of breath.—*n.* a sudden, forcible breath, blast, or emission: a gust or whiff: a cloud or portion of vapour, dust, air, &c., emitted at once: a sound of puffing: a downy pad for powdering: anything light and porous, or swollen and light: a biscuit or cake of puff-paste or the like: a part of a fabric gathered up so as to be left full in the middle: ostentation: laudation intended or serving as advertisement.—*ns.* **puff'-adder**, a thick, venomous addition (as in a red species) to a puff-ball, &c.) with a snuff-like mass of spores; **puff'-bird**, any bird of a South American family akin to barbets, with the habit of puffing out the head-feathers; **puff'-box**, a box for toilet powder and puff.—*adj.* **puffed**, distended: inflated: gathered up into rounded ridges, as a sleeve: out of breath.—*ns.* **puff'er**, one who puffs: a steam-engine: a steamboat: one employed to bid at an auction to incite others and run up prices; **puff'ery**, advertisement disguised as honest praise: puffs collectively.—*adv.* **puff'ly**.—*ns.* **puff'iness**; **puff'ing**.—*adv.* **puff'ingly**.—*ns.* **puff'-paste**, a flour paste in thin layers: pastry made thereof (*puff'-pastry*); **puff'-puff**, a child's word for a railway engine or train.—*adj.* **puff'y**, puffed out with wit or any soft matter: tumid: bombastic: coming in puffs: puffing: short-winded.—**puffed out**, quite out of breath; **puffed up**, swollen with pride, presumption, or the like. [O.E. *pyffan*, or kindred form; cf. Ger. *puffen*, &c.]
- puffin**, *puf'in*, *n.* a sea-bird (Fratercula) of the auk family, with brightly coloured parrot-like beak. [Origin obscure: connexion with puff is conjectured.]
- pug**, *pug*, *n.* (*obs.*) a goblin, a puck (in Ben Jonson *Pug*, an inferior devil): a term of endearment: (*obs.*) a harlot: (*slang*) an upper servant: a monkey: a fox: a pug-dog: a pug-nose: a pug-moth: a pug-engine.—*ns.* **pug'-dog**, a small short-haired dog with wrinkled face, upturned nose, and short curled tail; **pug'-engine**, a shunting engine.—*adj.* **pug'-faced**, monkey-faced; **pugg'ish**, **pugg'y**, like a monkey or a pug-dog: snub-nosed.—*ns.* **pugg'y**, a term of endearment: (*Scot.*) a monkey: a fox; **pug'-moth**, a name for the smaller moths of the geometrid fam. Larentidae; **pug'-nose**, a short, thick nose with the tip turned up.—*adj.* **pug'-nosed**. [Connexion with puck (1) is conjectured.]
- pug**, *pug*, *n.* clay ground and worked with water.—*v.t.* to grind with water and make plastic: to pack with pugging.—*ns.* **pugg'ing**, beating or punching: working of clay for making bricks, in a pug-mill: clay, sawdust, plaster, &c., put between floors to deaden sound; **pug'-mill**, machine for mixing and tempering clay. [Origin unknown.]
- pug**, *pug*, *n.* (*Anglo-Ind.*) a beast's foot-print.—*v.t.* to track. [Hind. *pag*.]
- pug**. See *Pugil*.
- puggaree**. Same as *pagri*.
- pugging**, *pug'ing*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) thieving.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **pug**, (*dial.*) to tug. [Origin unknown.]
- pugh**, an old spelling of *pooch*.
- pugil**, *pu'jil*, *n.* (*orig.*) a small handful, (now) as much as the thumb and two fingers can lift, a pinch. [L. *pugillus*.]
- pugil**, *pu'jil*, *n.* (*obs.*) a boxer.—*ns.* **pu'gillism**, the art or practice of boxing: pugilism: **pu'gillist** (abbrev.—*slang*, *pug*, *pug*, &c.) a pugilist: *-al*.—*adv.* **pugilistically**. [L. *pugil*, a boxer.]
- pugnacious**, *pug-nā'shəs*, *adj.* given to fighting: combative: quarrelsome.—*adv.* **pugnā'ciously**.—*n.* **pugnacity** (*-nā's-i-ti*), inclination to fight: fondness for fighting: quarrelsomeness. [L. *pugnāx*, *-ācis*—*pugnāre*, to fight.]
- puh**, a Shakespearian spelling of *pooch*.
- pulr**, *pār*, *pār*, *adj.* Scots form of *poor*.
- pulsne** (*Shak.* *puisny*), *pū'ni*, *adj.* an obsolete form

pulse, *puls*, *n.* a beating or throbbing: a measured beat or throb; a vibration: a single beat or impulse: (*radio*) a signal of very short duration: the beating of the heart and the arteries: (*fig.*) a thrill.—*v.i.* to beat, as the heart: to throb: to pulsate.—*v.t.* to drive by pulsation.—*adj.* pulse'less.—*ns.* pulse'lessness; pulse'-rate, the number of beats of a pulse per minute; pulse'-wave, the expansion of the artery, moving from point to point, like a wave, as each beat of the heart sends the blood to the extremities; pulse'idge (*Mistress Quickly* in 2 *Henry IV.*), pulse.—*adj.* pulsif'ic, producing a single pulse.—*ns.* pulsim'eter, an instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse; pul'sojet, in jet-propulsion, an intermittent jet; pulsom'eter, a pulsimeter: a pump that draws in water by condensation of steam in two chambers alternately.—*feel one's pulse*, to test or measure the heart-beat, usu. by holding the patient's wrist: to explore a person's feelings or inclinations in a tentative way. [*L. pulsus*—*pellere*, *pulsus*; partly *O.Fr. pouls, pous*, remodelled on Latin.]

pulse, *puls*, *n.* seeds of leguminous plants as food collectively—beans, peas, lentils, &c.: the plants yielding them.—*adj.* pul'ta'ceous, macerated and softened. [*L. puls, pultis*, porridge; cf. *Gr. poltos*, and *poutifce*.]

pultun, *pultan*, *pulton*, *pultoon*, *pul'tun*, *-tan*, *-toon*, *n.* (*Ind.*) an infantry regiment. [*Hind. pultan*—*Eng. battalion*.]

pulu, *poo'loo*, *n.* a silky fibre from the Hawaiian tree-fern leaf-bases. [*Hawaiian*.]

pulver, *pul'var*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to reduce to powder.—*adj.* pul'verable (*rare*).—*ns.* pulvera'tion (*rare*), pulverisation; pul'verine, barilla ash.—*adj.* pul'verizable (or *-iz*).—*n.* pulverisa'tion.—*v.t.* pul'verise, to reduce to dust or fine powder.—*v.i.* to fall down into dust or powder.—*n.* pul'veriser, one who pulverises: a machine for pulverising or for spraying.—*adj.* pul'verous, dusty or powdery.—*n.* pulverulence (*-ver'ū-lens*).—*adj.* pul'verulent, consisting of fine powder: powdery: dusty-looking: readily crumbling.—*Pulver Wednesday*, pulvering day (*obs.*), Ash Wednesday. [*L. pulvis, pulveris*, powder.]

pulvil, *pul'vil*, *n.* perfumed powder: extended to snuff and other powders.—Also pulvil'lo, pulvill'lo, pulville.—*v.t.* pul'vil, to powder or scent with pulvil.—*pa.p.* pulvilled.—*adj.* pulvillised. [*It. polvigio*—*polve*, powder—*L. pulvis*.]

pulvinus, *pul-vi'nus*, *n.* a cushion-like swelling, esp. one at the base of a leaf or leaflet, by whose changes of turgidity movements are effected.—*pl.* pulvin'i (*-ni*).—*adj.* pulvill'ar, of a pulvillus: cushion-like; pulvill'iform.—*n.* pulvill'us, a little cushion or pad: a pad between the claws of an insect's foot.—*pl.* pulvill'i (*-i*).—*adj.* pulvinar (*-vi'nar*), cushion-like: of a pulvinus.—*n.* (*-nār*) a Roman cushioned seat: a small pillow or pad: a knob on the optic thalamus.—*adj.* pulvinate (*-vin-āt*), *-d*, cushion-like: pillow: bulging.—*n.* pulvinate, the pulvinus of a leaflet. [*L. pulvinus*, cushion, pillow; dim. *pulvillus*; *pulvinar*, a cushioned couch.]

pulwar, *pul'war*, *n.* a light keelless boat used on the Ganges. [*Hind. palwar*.]

pulza-oil, *pool'zā-oil*, *n.* an oil obtained from physic-nut seeds. (*Origin unknown*.)

puma, *pū'mā*, *n.* the cougar (*Felis concolor*), a large reddish-brown American cat:—*pl.* pu'mas. [*Peruv. puma*.]

pumelo. Same as pomelo.
pumice, *pum'is*, sometimes *pū'mis*, *n.* an acid glassy lava so full of gas-cavities as to float in water: a frothy portion of any lava: a piece of such lava used for smoothing or cleaning.—*v.t.* to smooth or clean with pumice-stone—also pumleate (*pū'mi-hāt*; *rare*).—*adj.* pumiceous (*-mish'as*).—*ns.* pum'lece-stone; pum'le (stone), pum'y (stone), (*Spens.*) a pebble, stone. [*O.E. pumic* (*-stīdn*), pumice (stone); reintroduced—*O.Fr. ponis*; both—*L. pumex*, *-icis*.]

pummel, *pum'l*, *n.* a less usual spelling of pommel.—*v.t.* (the usual spelling) to beat, pound, bethump,

esp. with the fists:—*pr.p.* pumm'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pumm'elled. [*pommel*.]

pump, *pump*, *n.* a machine for raising fluids or for compressing, rarefying, or transferring gases: a stroke of a pump: an act of pumping.—*v.t.* to raise, force, compress, exhaust, empty, remove, or inflate with a pump: to discharge by persistent effort: to move in the manner of a pump: to subject to, or elicit by, persistent questioning: (*obr.*) to pump water on: to put out of breath (*esp. in pass.*; often with *out*).—*v.i.* to work a pump: to work like a pump: to move up and down like a pump-handle: to spurt.—*ns.* pump'er; pump'-gun, a gun whose chamber is fed by a pump-like movement; pump'-hand'le, the lever that works a pump; pump'-head, -hood, a frame covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump, serving to guide the water into the discharge-spout; pump'-room, the apartment at a mineral spring in which the waters are drunk; pump'-water, water from a pump; pump'-well, a well from which water is got by pumping: the compartment in which a pump works. [*Ety. dub.*]
pump, *pump*, *n.* a light dancing-shoe without fastening.—*adj.* pumped, wearing pumps. [*Origin unknown*.]

pumpernickel, *poom'p'ar-nik-l*, *n.* rye bread, much used in Westphalia. [*Ger.* The *Ger.* word means a rackety goblin, a coarse lout, rye-bread (*poss.* from its giving forth a sound like *pump* when struck).]

pumpkin, *pum(p)'kin*, in U.S. often *pung'kin*, *n.* a plant (*Cucurbita Pepo*) of the gourd family, or its fruit.—Also pump'ion. [*O.Fr. pompon*—*L. pepō*—*Gr. pepōn*, ripe; see *pepo*.]

pumy. See *pumice*.

pun, *pun*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to pound: to ram: to consolidate by ramming:—*pr.p.* punn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* punned.—*n.* punn'er, a tool for punning, a ram. [*See* *pound* (3).]

pun, *pun*, *v.i.* to play upon words alike or nearly alike in sound but different in meaning (*pr.p.* punn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* punned).—*n.* a play upon words.—*ns.* punn'ing; pun'ster, a maker of puns. [*A late-17th-century word*; origin unknown; *It. puntiglio*, fine point, has been conjectured.]

punalua, *poo-nā-lō'ā*, *n.* a system of group-marriage, sisters (by blood or tribal reckoning) having their husbands in common, or brothers their wives, or both.—*adj.* punalu'an. [*Hawaiian*.]

punce, *puns*, *n.* (*Austr.*) an effeminate man.

Punch, *pt*, character and paper
July's: 1
(1841).

punch, *pun(t)sh*, *adj.* (*prov.*) short and thick.—*n.* a thick-set short man: a short-legged, round-bodied horse, long bred in Suffolk.—*adj.* punch'y. [*Poss.* shortened from *punccheon*, or from *Punchinello*, or a variant of *bunch*.]

punch, *pun(t)sh* (*obs. poonsh*), *n.* a drink ordinarily of spirit, water, sugar, lemon-juice, and spice (with variations).—*ns.* punch'-bowl, a large bowl for making punch in; punch'-ladle, a ladle for filling glasses from a punch-bowl. [*Traditionally* from the five original ingredients, from *Hind. pānch*, five—*Sans. panchan*; but the vowel presents a difficulty.]

punch, *pun(t)sh*, *v.t.* to prod: to poke: (*U.S.*) to drive (cattle): to strike with a forward thrust, as of the fist: to thump: (*Northern*) to kick: to stamp, pierce, perforate, indent, by a forward thrust of a tool or part of a machine: to make, obtain, or remove by such a thrust: to press in vigorously the keys or button of: to record by pressing a key.—
to clock (*in* or forward blow)
fulness: a tool
a prop for a mine roof.—*ns.* punch'-ball, a suspended ball used for boxing practice; punch'er, one who punches: an instrument for punching: (*U.S.*) a cow-puncher, drover: (*Austr.*) the driver

of a team; **punch'-prop**, in mines, a short piece of wood used as a prop.—**adj.** **punch'-drunk**, stupefied by blows. [**pounce**; or from **punchoon** (1); possibly in some senses for **punish**.]

punchoon, *pun'(t)shn*, *n.* (*obs.*) a dagger: a tool for piercing, or for stamping: a short supporting post: a split trunk with one face smoothed for flooring, &c. [O.Fr. *poinçon*—L. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.]

punchoon, *pun'(t)shn*, *n.* a cask: a liquid measure of from 70 to 120 gallons. [O.Fr. *poinçon*, a cask; origin obscure.]

Punchinello, *pun'(t)sh-i-nel'ō*, *n.* a hook-nosed character in an Italian puppet-show: a buffoon, any grotesque personage. [It. *Pulcinella*, a Neapolitan buffoon, of doubtful origin.]

punctate, -*d*, *pungk'tāt*, -*id*, *adj.* dotted: pitted.—*ns.* **puncta'tion**; **puncta'tor**, one who marks with dots—*esp.* applied to the Massoretes who invented the Hebrew vowel-points. [L. *punctum*, a point, *puncture*—*pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.]

punctilio, *pungk'til-i-ā*, -*yō*, *n.* a nice point in behaviour or ceremony: a point about which one is scrupulous: nicety in forms: exact observance of forms.—*pl.* **punctilios**.—*adj.* **punctil'ious**, attentive to punctilio:

adv. **punctil'iously**.—*r.* **puntiglio** and *Sp.* **punti** *punctum*, a point.]

puncto, *pungk'tō* (*Shak.*). Same as **punto**.

punctual, *pungk'tū-āl*, *adj.* of the nature of a point: pertaining to a point, or points: of punctuation: observant of nice points: **punctil'ious**: exact in
at the exact
-*ity* (-*al'-i-ty*).
—*adv.* **punctu'ally**. [L.L. *punctuālis*—*punctum*, a point.]

punctuate, *pungk'tū-āt*, *v.t.* to mark with points: to mark off with the usual stops, points of interrogation, and the like: to intersperse: to emphasise.—*n.* **punctuā'tion**, the act or art of dividing sentences by points or marks.—*adj.* **punctuā'tive**.

—*n.* **punctuā'tor**. [L.L. *punctuāre*, -*ātum*, to prick—L. *punctum*.]

punctum, *pungk'tm*, *n.* (*anat.*) a point, dot: a minute aperture.—*pl.* **punc'ta**.—*adj.* **punc'tū-late**, -*d*, minutely dotted or pitted.—*ns.* **punc'tū-lā'tion**; **punc'tū-late**, a minute dot, pit, or aperture.—**punctum caecum** (*se'kəm*; L. *poongk'toom k'i'koom*, blind spot), the point of the retina from which the optic nerve fibres radiate. [L. *punctum*—*pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.]

puncture, *pungk'tyur*, *n.* a pricking: a small hole made with a sharp point: perforation of a pneumatic tire.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or get a puncture.—*adj.* **punctured**, perforated: pierced: marked with little holes: consisting of little holes.—*n.* **puncturā'tion**. [L. *punctūra*—*pungere*, to prick.]

pundigrion, *pun-dig'ri-on*, *n.* (*obs.*) a pun. [Origin unknown: It. *pungilia* is only a conjecture.]

pundit, **pandit**, *pun'dit*, *n.* one who is learned in the language, science, laws, and religion of India: any learned man: an Indian surveyor sent secretly into forbidden lands.—*n.* **pun'ditry**. [Hind. *pandit*—Sans. *pandita*.]

pundonor, *poon-dō-nōr*, *n.* point of honour.—*pl.* **pundonor'es** (-*ās*). [Sp. *punto de honor*.]

pungent, *pun'jnt*, *adj.* sharp: (*bot.*) ending in a hard sharp point: pricking or acrid to taste or smell: keenly touching the mind: painful: keen: sarcastic.—*ns.* **pun'gency** (*Crabbe*, *pung'gence*).—*adv.* **pung'ently**. [L. *pungens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *pungere*, to prick.]

Punic, *pū'mk*, *adj.* of ancient Carthage: Carthaginian: faithless, treacherous, deceitful (as the Romans alleged the Carthaginians to be): (*obs.*) purple.—*n.* the Semitic language of ancient Carthage.—*n.* **Pū'nica**, the pomegranate genus, constituting the family **Punicā'ceae** (akin to the myrtle and loosestrife families).—*adj.* **punicā'ceous**.—**Punic apple**, (*obs.*) the pomegranate: **Punic faith**, treachery. [L. *Pūnicus*—*Poeni*, the Carthaginians.]

punily. See **puny**.

punish, *pun'is* . . . offence: to cause one . . . e or beat severely, mai . . . quantity of.—*v.i.* to inflict punishment.—*n.* **punishability**.—*adj.* **pun'ishable**.—*ns.* **pun'isher**; **pun'ishment**, act or method of punishing: penalty imposed for an offence: (*coll.*) severe handling. [Fr. *punir*, *punissant*—L. *pūnire*, to punish—*poena*, penalty.]

punish.

Punjabi, **Punja(u)bee**, **Panjabi**, *pun-jū'bē*, *n.* a native or inhabitant of the **Punjab** in India and Pakistan: the language of the **Punjab**.—*adj.* of the **Punjab**. [Hind. *Panjābī*.]

punk, *pungk*, *n.* (*arch.*) a prostitute, strumpet. [Origin unknown.]

punk, *pungk*, *n.* (*U.S.*) touchwood: tinder: a preparation of amadou used as tinder: anything worthless: balderdash.—*adj.* rotten: worthless, miserable. [Poss. *spunk*; or poss. of American Indian origin.]

punka, **punkah**, *pung'kā*, *n.* a fan: a palm-leaf fan: a large mechanical fan for cooling a room. [Hind. *pankhā*, a fan.]

punnet, *pun'it*, *n.* a small shallow chip-basket, as for strawberries. [Origin unknown.]

punning, **punster**. See **pun**.

punt, *punt*, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat with square ends.—*v.t.* to propel by pushing a pole against the bottom: to transport by punt.—*v.i.* to go in a punt: to go shooting in a punt: to pole a punt or boat.—*ns.* **punt'er**; **punt'-fishing**, fishing from a punt; **punt'-gun**, a heavy gun of large bore used for shooting water-fowl from a punt; **punt'-pole**, a pole for propelling a punt; **punts'-man**, a sportsman who uses a punt. [O.E. *punt*—L. *pōntis*, -*avis*, *punt*, *pontoon*; cf. *pontoon*.]

punt, *punt*, *v.i.* to stake against the bank: to back a horse.—*n.* **punt'er**, one who punts: a professional gambler. [Fr. *ponteur*.]

punt, *punt*, *n.* the act of kicking a dropped football before it touches the ground.—*v.t.* to kick in this

or straight hit; **punto** *rever'so* (It. *river'so*), a back-handed stroke. [Sp. and It. *punto*—L. *punctum*, a point.]

punity, **puntée**, **pontie**, **ponty**, *pun'ti*, **pontil**, *pōn'til*, *n.* an iron rod used in holding and manipulating glass-ware during the process of making. [Prob. Fr. *pontil*, *app.*—It. *pontello*, *puntello*, *dim.* of *punto*, *point*.]

puny, *pū'ni*, *adj.* (*obs.*) punise: (*Shak.*) inexperienced: stunted: feeble:—*comp.* **pū'nier**; *superl.* **pū'niest**.—*adv.* **pū'nily**.—*n.* **pū'niness**. [pulsno.]

pup, *pup*, *n.* a shortened form of **puppy**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to whelp:—*pr.p.* **pupping**; *part.* and *pa.p.* **pupped**.—in **pup**, (of a bitch) pregnant; sell a **pup**, inveigle one into a specious bad bargain: to swindle.

pupa, *pū'pā*, *n.* an insect in the usually passive stage between larva and imago: an intermediate stage of development in some other invertebrates:—*pl.* **pupae** (*pū'pē*).—*n.* **pū'pa-case**, a puparium.—*adj.* **pū'pal**, of a pupa; **pū'pā'rial**.—*n.* **pū'pā'rium**, the last larval skin separated but retained as a hard protective covering for the pupa: sometimes, the covering and the pupa.—*v.i.* **pū'pate**, to become a pupa.—*n.* **pū'pation**.—*adj.* **pū'pigerous** (-*gig'e-rus*), having a puparium; **pū'pī'arous**, having pupae developed within the body of the mother. [L. *pūpa*, a girl, a doll.]

pupil, *pū'pl*, -*pil*, *n.* (*Rom.* and *Scots law*) a boy up to the age of 14, or a girl up to 12: a ward: one who is being taught: one who is being or has been taught by a particular teacher.—*adj.* under age.—*n.* **pū'pillage**, state of being a pupil: the time during which one is a pupil (in *Shak.*, &c., sometimes taken as two words, **pupl nge**); **pupillar'ity**, the state or time of being legally a

pupil.—*adj.* *pupillary*, pertaining to a pupil or ward, or one under academic discipline. (These words are sometimes spelt with one *l*.)—*pupil* teacher, a pupil who does some teaching as part of his training for later entry into the profession. [*Fr. pupille*—*L. pūpillus, pūpilla*, dims. of *pūpus*, boy, *pūpa*, girl.]

pupil, *pū'pl*, *-pil*, *n.* the apple of the eye: the round opening in the eye through which the light passes: a central spot, esp. within a spot.—*n.* pupillability, an intentionally unintelligible word in *Tristram Shandy* (IV. i.).—*adjs.* *pu'pillary*; *pu'pillate*, (*zool.*) having a central spot of another colour. (These words sometimes with one *l*.) [*L. pūpilla*, pupil of the eye, orig. the same as the preceding, from the small image to be seen in the eye.]

puppet, *pup'it*, *n.* a doll or image moved by wires or hands in a show; a marionette: one who acts just as another tells him.—*adj.*, behaving like a puppet: actuated by others.—*ns.* *pupp'etry*, play of, or with, puppets: puppets collectively: puppet-like action: *puppet-shows*, anything like or associated with puppets: (*obs.*) dress of puppets; *pupp'et-play*, a drama performed by puppets; *pupp'et-show*, an exhibition of puppets: a puppet-play; *pupp'et-valve* (see *poppet*). [*Earlier poppet*; cf. O.Fr. *poupette*, dim. from *L. pūpa*.]

puppy, *pup'i*, *n.* (*dial.*) a puppet: (*obs.*) a lap-dog, toy-dog: a young dog: a whelp: a young seal: a concited young man.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pup.—*ns.* *puppy-dog*; *puppydom*.—*adj.* *puppy-head-ed*, (*Shak.*) having the mind of a puppy.—*n.* *puppyhood*.—*adj.* *puppyish*.—*n.* *puppyism*, conceit in men. [*App. Fr. poupée*, a doll or puppet—*L. pūpa*.]

pupunha, pōō-pōōn'yā, n. the peach-palm: its fruit.
[Port. from Tupi.]

pur, *pur*, *n.* (*obs.*) the knave in the game of post and pair.

Purana, *pōō-rā'nū*, *n.* any one of a class of sacred books in Sanskrit literature, cosmogonical, legendary, religious, &c.—*adj.* Puranic (*-rān'ik*). [*Sans. purāna—purā*, of old.]

Purbeck, *Pur'bek*, *adj.* of the Isle (really peninsula) of Purbeck, in Dorset.—*n.* and *adj.* Purbeck'ian, (*geol.*) Jurassic of the uppermost stage.—Purbeck marble, stone, a fresh-water shelly limestone much quarried in the Isle.

purblind, *pur'blind*, *adj.* (*orig.* apparently) wholly blind; nearly blind: dim-sighted, esp. spiritually. —*adv.* *pur'blindly*. —*n.* *pur'blindness*. [*pure* (or perh. O.Fr. intens. pfx. *pur-*), and *blind*.]

(or *pern.* *pur'chas* *mens.* *obj.* *pur'-s*, and *trans.* *pur'ch*, *pur'chas*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to seek to bring about: (*obs.*) to bring about: to acquire: (*law*) to get in any way other than by inheritance: to buy: to obtain by labour, danger, &c.: (*Shak.*) to be amends for (with out): to raise or move by a mechanical power.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to strive: to make purchases: to accumulate possessions.—*n.* act of purchasing: (*obs.*) seizure: that which is purchased: acquisition: prize, booty: (*obs.*) whatever one can do for oneself by shifts: annual rent: bargain: (*obs.*) price: worth: any mechanical advantage in raising or moving bodies or apparatus: advantageous hold, or means of exerting force advantageously.—*adj.* *pur'chasable*.—*n.* *pur'chaser*.—purchase money, the money paid, or to be paid, for anything; purchase system, the system by which, before 1871, commissions in the British army could be bought; (so many) years' purchase, a price paid for a house, an estate, &c., equal to the amount of so many years' rent or income: probability of lasting so long. [O.Fr. *porchacier* (Fr. *pourchasser*), to seek eagerly, pursue—*pur* (L. *prō*), for, *chacier*, *chasser*, to chase.] *purdah*, *pur'dā*, *n.* a curtain, esp. for screening women's apartments: seclusion of women. [Urdu and Pers. *pardah*.]

purdonium, *purdō'ni-əm*, *n.* a kind of coal-scuttle introduced by one Purdon.
pure, *pūr*, *adj.* clean: unsoiled: unmixed: not adulterated: free from guilt or defilement: chaste: free from bad taste. meretriciousness, solecism,

barbarism: modest: mere: that and that only: utter, sheer: practising as a surgeon but not as a physician, or as a physician but not a surgeon: non-empirical, involving an exercise of mind alone, without admixture of the results of experience: (*obs.*) excellent, fine: (*biol.*) homozygous, breeding true: (*law*) unconditional: free from ritual uncleanliness.—*n.* purity: dog's dung or similar substance used by tanners (also puer).—*adv.* purely: without admixture: (*obs.*) utterly, thoroughly.—*v.t.* to cleanse, refine: to treat with pure (also puer).—*adj.* pure'-blood, -ed, pure'-bred, of unmixed race.—*adv.* pure'-ly, chastely: unmixedly: unconditionally: wholly, entirely: (*diad.*) wonderfully, very much.—*n.* pure'ness.—pure mathematics, mathematics treated without application to observed facts of nature or to practical life: pure reason, reason alone, without any mixture of sensibility: pure science, science considered apart from practical applications. [*Fr.* *pur*—*L.* *pūrus*, pure.]

purée, pūrā, pū-rā, n. food material reduced to pulp and passed through a sieve: a soup without solid pieces. [Fr.]

purfle, *purfl*, *v.t.* to ornament the edge of, as with embroidery or inlay.—*n.* a decorated border: [*obs.*] a profile.—*n.* **purfling**, a purfle, esp. around the edges of a fiddle. [*O.Pr. pourfiler*—*L. prō*, before, *filum*, a thread.]

purpled, *pur'fld*, *adj.* (Scot.) short-winded.—*adj.*
pur'fly (*Carlyle*).

purge, purg, v.t. to purify: to remove impurities from: to clear of undesirable elements or persons: to remove as an impurity: to clarify: to clear from accusation: to expiate: to evacuate, as the bowels.—**v.i.** to become pure by clarifying: to evacuate the bowels: to have frequent evacuations: to take a purgative.—**n.** act of purging: an expulsion or massacre of those who are not trusted: a purgative.—**n.** purgation (*pur-gā'shun*), a purging: a clearing away of impurities: (*law*) the act of clearing from suspicion or imputation of guilt, a cleansing.—**adj.** purgative (*pur-gā-tiv*), cleansing: having the power of evacuating the intestines.—**n.** a medicine that evacuates.—**adv.** purgatively.—**adj.** purgatorial, purgatorial, pertaining to purgatory: purgatory, purging or cleansing: expiatory.—**n.** (*R.C.*) a place or state in which souls are after death purified from venial sins: any kind or state of suffering for a time: (*coll.*) intense discomfort: (*U.S.*) a ravine: (*U.S.*) a swamp.—**n.** purger (*pur-jer*)—**n.** and **adj.** purging (*pur-j*)—purging cassia, flax (see cassia, flax). [*Fr. purger*—*L. purgare*, -ātum—earlier *pūrigāre*—*pūrus*, pure.]

purify, *pûrîfî*, *v.t.* to make pure: to cleanse from foreign or hurtful matter: to free from guilt, from ritual uncleanness or from improprieties or barbarisms in language.—*v.i.* to become pure:—*pr.p.* purifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* purified.—*n.* purification.—*adj.* purificative.—*n.* purificator.—*adj.* purificatory, tending to purify or cleanse.—*n.* purifier.—Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a feast observed in the R.C. Church on 2nd February, in commemoration of the purification of the Virgin Mary according to the Jewish law.—*ii.* 1-4) forty days after the birth of Jesus.—*iii.* 1) *purifier*—*L.* [see.]
purim, *pûrîm*, *n.* the lot of lots held by the Jews commemorated in the plot of Haman, as recorded in the Bible.—*iv.* 1) *pûrim* (sing.)

purin, purine, *pūrin*, -*ēn*, *n.* a white crystalline substance, $C_4H_4N_4$, which with oxygen forms uric acid ($C_4H_4N_4O_6$), and is the nucleus of many other derivatives. *Extrahitum* from *L. pūrium ūricum* (see *Extrahitum*).

purled esp. over-fastidious,
ins. language in vocabulary
or ; purled. [L. *pūrus*,

Puritan, *pŭr'i-tən*, *n.* one who in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts wished to carry the

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'e-mənt, in'fənt, ran'dəm.*

reformation of the Church of England further by purifying it of ceremony: an opponent of the Church of England on account of its retention of much of the ritual and belief of the Roman Catholics: an opponent of the Royalists in the 17th century: any person of like views or in sympathy with the historical Puritans: a person strictly moral in conduct, or (slightly) professing a too-strict morality: an advocate of purity in any sense.—*adj.* pertaining to the Puritans.—*adj.* puritanic (—tan'ik), —*al.*—*adv.* puritan'ically.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* pur'itanise.—*n.* pur'itanism. [L. *pūrus*, pure.]

purity, *pū-r'i-ti*, *n.* condition of being pure: freedom from mixture of any kind, sin, defilement, or ritual uncleanness: chastity: sincerity: freedom from foreign or improper idioms or words. [L. *pūritās*, —*ātis*—*pūrus*.]

purl, *pūrl*, *v.i.* to flow with a murmuring sound: to flow in eddies: to curl or swirl.—*n.* (*obs.*) a trickling rill: a movement or murmuring as of a stream among stones: an eddy or ripple (also *pirl*).—*n.* and *adj.* purl'ing. [Cf. Norw. *purla*, to babble, Sw. dial. *porla*, to purl, ripple.]

purl, *pūrl*, *v.i.* to spin round: to capsize: to go head over heels: to fall headlong or heavily.—*v.t.* to throw headlong.—*n.* a heavy or headlong fall: an upset.—*n.* purl'er, a headlong or heavy fall or throw. [Perh. conn. with *purl* (1).]

purl, *pūrl*, *v.t.* to embroider or edge with gold or silver thread: to fringe with a waved edging, as lace: to knit with inverted stitches.—*n.* twisted gold or silver wire: (also *pearl*) a loop or twist, esp. on an edge: a succession of such loops, or a lace or braid having them: a fold, pleat, or frilling: knitting with inverted stitches (also *pearl*).—*adj.* (also *pearl*) with inverted stitches. [Origin unknown: perh. different words; cf. *pearl* (2).]

purse, *pūrs*, *n.* a small bag for carrying money: a sum of money in a purse: a sum given as a present or offered as a prize: funds: a live coal flying out of the fire, as an omen: a purse-like receptacle or cavity.—*v.t.* to put into a purse or one's own purse, to pocket: to contract as the mouth of a purse: to draw into folds or wrinkles.—*v.i.* to pucker: (*obs.*) to take purses.—*ns.* purse'-bearer, one who has charge of another's money: a treasurer: one who carries in a bag the Great Seal for the Lord Chancellor, or the royal commission for the Lord High Commissioner: purse'ful, as much as a purse can hold: enough to fill a purse: purse'-net, a net that closes like a purse: purse'-pride.—*adj.* purse'-proud, proud of one's wealth: insolent from wealth.—*ns.* purs'er, formerly a naval paymaster: an officer in charge of cabins, stewards, &c.: purs'ership: purse'-seine, a seine that can be drawn into the shape of a bag: purse'-snatcher: purse'-snatching.—*n.pl.* purse'-strings, the strings fastening a purse (*usu. fig.*).—*n.* purse'-tak'ing, robbing.—*pry* purse, an allowance for a sovereign's private expenses: public purse, the nation's finances. [O.E. *purs*, app.—L.L. *busa*—Gr. *byssa*, a hide.]

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stannous, stannic, and gold chlorides in solution: purple patch, a passage of fine, or (often) overornate, writing. [O.E. (Northumb.) *purple* (*c*), purple (*adj.*)—*purpur* (*n.*)—L. *purpura*—Gr. *porphyrā*, purple-fish.]

purport, *pūrp'ort*, —*p'ort*, formerly also *pūrp'ort*, *n.* meaning conveyed: substance, gist, tenor: (*Spens.*) outward appearance, guise, as conveying an impression: (*rare*) purpose.—*v.t.* purport' (also *pūrp'*), to give out as its meaning: to convey to the mind: to seem to mean—often with an infinitive phrase as its object: (*rare*) to purpose.—*adj.* pur'portless. [O.Fr., from *pur* (Fr. *pour*)—L. *prō*, for, porter—L. *portāre*, to carry.]

purpose, *pūrp'as*, *n.* idea or aim kept before the mind as the end of effort: power of seeking the end desired: act or fact of purposing: an end desired: a useful function: (*Shak.*) intention of going: (*Shak.*) purport: (*Spens.*) conversation, conversational speech: (in *pl.*) a sort of conversational game.—*v.t.* to intend.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to discourse.—*adj.* pur'posed, intentional: intended: purposeful: pur'poseful, directed towards a purpose: actuated by purpose.—*adv.* pur'posefully.—*n.* pur'posefulness.—*adj.* pur'poseless, without purpose: aimless: having no purpose in mind.—*adv.* pur'poselessly.—*n.* pur'poselessness.—*adj.* pur'pose-like, (*Scot.*) efficient-looking: purposed.—*adv.* pur'posely, intentionally.—*adj.* pur'posive, directed towards an end.—*n.* pur'posiveness.—on (*arch.* of) purpose, of set purpose, with design, intentionally; to good (or some) purpose, with good effect; to the purpose, to the point, or material to the question. [O.Fr. *pourpos*, *propos*—L. *prēpositum*, a thing intended—*prō*, forward, *ponere*, positum, to place; cf. *propose*.] **purpresture**, *pūrp'rēst'ur*, *n.* encroachment upon public property. [O.Fr. *purpresture*—*pour*, for (L. *prō*), *prendre*—L. *præhendere*, to take.]

Purpura, *pūrp'ū-rā*, *n.* a genus of marine gastropods yielding purple dye: purpura, purples, an eruption of small purple spots, caused by extravasation of blood.—*n.* and *adj.* pur'pure, purple.—*adj.* purp'oreal, purple: purp'ure, relating to purpura.—*n.* pur'purin, a purple colouring-matter got from madder. [L. *purpura*—Gr. *porphyrā*.]

purr, *pūrl*, *v.i.* to utter a low, murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.—*v.t.* to say or utter with *nr* by purring.—*ns.* purr: purr'ing.—*adv.* purr'ingly. [Imit.]

purse, *pūrs*, *n.* a small bag for carrying money: a sum of money in a purse: a sum given as a present or offered as a prize: funds: a live coal flying out of the fire, as an omen: a purse-like receptacle or cavity.—*v.t.* to put into a purse or one's own purse, to pocket: to contract as the mouth of a purse: to draw into folds or wrinkles.—*v.i.* to pucker: (*obs.*) to take purses.—*ns.* purse'-bearer, one who has charge of another's money: a treasurer: one who carries in a bag the Great Seal for the Lord Chancellor, or the royal commission for the Lord High Commissioner: purse'ful, as much as a purse can hold: enough to fill a purse: purse'-net, a net that closes like a purse: purse'-pride.—*adj.* purse'-proud, proud of one's wealth: insolent from wealth.—*ns.* purs'er, formerly a naval paymaster: an officer in charge of cabins, stewards, &c.: purs'ership: purse'-seine, a seine that can be drawn into the shape of a bag: purse'-snatcher: purse'-snatching.—*n.pl.* purse'-strings, the strings fastening a purse (*usu. fig.*).—*n.* purse'-tak'ing, robbing.—*pry* purse, an allowance for a sovereign's private expenses: public purse, the nation's finances. [O.E. *purs*, app.—L.L. *busa*—Gr. *byssa*, a hide.]

pursew, Spenser's usual spelling of pursue.

purslane, *pūrs'lin*, *n.* a pot and salad herb (*Portulaca oleracea*) of the Portulacaceae: any member of the genus or the family.—*sea* purslane, a fleshy seaside sandwort (*Arenaria*, or *Honekenya*, *peplodes*): orache of various species: *water* purslane, a small-flowered prostrate lythraceous plant of wet places (*Peplis Portulaca*).—Also *purslain*. [O.Fr. *porcelaine*—L. *porcellāca*, *portulacāca*—see *Portulaca*.]

pursue, *pər-s(y)oo'*, *v.t.* to harass, persecute, persist in opposing or seeking to injure: (*Scots law*) to prosecute or sue: to follow in order to overtake and capture or kill: to chase: to hunt: to follow with haste: to follow up: to follow the course of: to be engaged in: to carry on: to seek to obtain or attain: to proceed in accordance with: to proceed with.—*v.i.* to follow: to go on or continue: to act as a prosecutor at law.—*adj.* **pursu-able**, *pər-s(y)oo-əbəl*, **pursu-ance**, *pər-s(y)oo-əns*, **pursuit**, *pər-s(y)oo-ət*, *n.* the act of pursuing: endeavour to attain: occupation: employment: that which is pursued. [A.Fr. *poursuite*, fem. p.p.; see *pursue*.]

pursuant, *pər-s(y)oo-ənt*, *n.* an attendant or follower: a state messenger with power to execute warrants: an officer ranking below a herald. [Fr. *poursuivant*, p.p. of *poursuivre*, to pursue.]

pursy, *pər-s(y)oo-ē*, *adj.* puffy: fat and short: short-winded.—*n.* **purs'iness**. [O.Fr. *poulsif*, broken-winded—*poulser* (Fr. *pousser*)—*L.* *pulsāre*, to drive.]

pursy, *pər-s(y)oo-ē*, *adj.* pursed up: puckered. [*purse*.] **purtenance**, *pər-tən-əns*, *n.* that which pertains or belongs: (*B.*) the inwards of an animal. [Earlier form of *pertinence*.]

purulent, *pər-yoo-lənt*, *adj.* consisting of, of the nature of, forming, full of, characterised by, or like pus.—*ns.* **purulence**, *pər-yoo-ləns*, **purulency**, *pər-yoo-lən-sē*, *n.* [*L.* *pūulentus*—*pūs*, *pūris*, pus.]

purvey, *pər-əd*, *v.t.* to provide, furnish: to supply.—*v.i.* to furnish provisions or meals as one's business.—*ns.* **purvey'ance**, *pər-əd-əns*, *n.* the act of purveying: (*Spens.*) preparation in advance: (*Spens.*) furnishings, equipment: a procuring of victuals: that which is supplied: the former royal prerogative of pre-emption of necessities: **purvey'or**, *pər-əd-ər*, *n.* one whose business is to provide victuals or meals: an officer who formerly exacted provisions for the use of the king's household. [A.Fr. *purveier* (Fr. *pourvoir*)—*L.* *prōvidere*; see *provide*.]

purview, *pər-vyū*, *n.* the body or enacting part of a statute distinguished from the preamble: enactment: scope: range: field of activity or view: competence. [A.Fr. *purveue*, provided, p.p. of *purveier*; see *purvey*.]

pus, *pūs*, *n.* a thick yellowish fluid formed by suppuration, consisting of serum, white blood cells, bacteria, and debris of tissue. [*L.* *pūs*, *pūris*; cf. Gr. *pyon*.]

Puseyism, *pū-zi-izm*, *n.* the High Church and Catholic principles of Dr E. B. Pusey (1800-1882), and other Oxford divines, as set forth in 'Tracts for the Times'.—*adj.* **Puseyist'ic**, *-əl*.—*n.* **Pū'seyite**.

push, *puʃ*, *v.t.* to thrust or press against: to drive by pressure: to press or drive forward: to urge: to press hard: to put forth: to advance, carry to a further point: to promote, or seek to promote, vigorously and persistently: to make efforts to promote the sale of: to effect by thrusting forward.—*v.i.* to make a thrust: (*B.*) to butt: to exert pressure: to make an effort: to press forward: to make one's way by exertion: to reach forth: to be urgent and persistent: to play a push-stroke.—*n.* a thrust: an impulse: pressure: a help to advancement: enterprising or aggressive pertinacity: an effort: an onset: an offensive: a push-stroke: (*Austr. slang*) a gang of convicts: a gang of roughs: a company. (*coll.*) dismissal.—*ns.* **push-ball**, *puʃ-bɔ:l*, *n.* a game in which an enormous ball is pushed: **push-bicycle** (*coll.* -*bike*), *-sai-kəl*, *n.* one propelled by foot: **push-button**, *puʃ-bʊtən*, *n.* a knob which when pressed puts on or cuts off an electric current, as for bells, &c.: **push-cart**, (*U.S.*) a street vender's barrow: **push-chair**, *puʃ-tʃaɪr*, *n.* a folding-chair with wheels, for a child: **push'er**, *puʃ-ər*, *n.* one who pushes:

a machine or part that pushes: an air-screw placed behind: an aeroplane so propelled: a child's table implement, or a finger of bread, used for pushing food on to a fork: a self-assertive person: one who assiduously seeks social advancement.—*adj.* **push'ful**, *puʃ-ful*, *en*, *ergetically* or aggressively enterprising.—*adv.* **push'fully**, *puʃ-ful-ē*.—*n.* **push'fulness**, *puʃ-ful-nəs*, *n.* **push'ing**, *puʃ-ɪŋ*, *adv.* pressing forward in business: enterprising: self-assertive.—*adv.* **push'ingly**, *puʃ-ɪŋ-ē*.—*ns.* **push'-off**, *puʃ-ɔ:f*, *n.* an act of pushing off a boat: a send-off: **push'-pin**, (*Shak.*) *puʃ-pɪn*, *n.* a children's game in which pins are pushed one across another: **push'-stroke**, *puʃ-stroʊk*, *n.* a push instead of an ordinary hit or stroke at a ball: in billiards one in which the cue is still or again in contact with the cue-ball when the cue-ball touches the object-ball.—at a push, when circumstances urgently require: **push off**, *puʃ ɔ:f*, of a rower or a boat, to leave the bank, shore, &c.: **push one's fortune**, *puʃ ɔ:nz fə-tʃən*, to busy oneself in seeking a fortune: **push out**, *puʃ aʊt*, to row or be rowed out towards open water: **push the bottle**, *puʃ ðə bɒ-tl*, to take one's liquor and pass the bottle round. [Fr. *pousser*—*L.* *pulsāre*, freq. of *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat.]

push, *puʃ*, *interj.* (*Shak.*) *puʃ*.—*n.* (*Shak.*) an exclamation of 'push'. [*puʃ*.]

Pushtu, *pashtu*, *pushtoo*, *puʃ-tōo*, *pushto*, *pashto*, *-tō*, *pakhto*, *puhl-tōo*, *pakhto*, *-tō*, *n.* the language of the Afghans proper. [Afghan *Pashto*, *Pakhto*.]

pusillanimous, *pū-ni-lən-i-məs*, *adj.* wanting firmness of mind: mean-spirited: cowardly.—*adv.* **pusillan'iously**, *pū-ni-lən-i-ē*.—*n.* **pusillan'im'ity**, *pū-ni-lən-i-mi-tē*.—*ns.* **pusillanimis**—*pusillus*, very little, *animus*, mind.]

pusle, *puːsəl*, *n.* an old spelling of puzzle.

puss, *puːs*, *n.* a familiar name for a cat: a hare, in sportsmen's language: a playfully pejorative name for a child or a girl: a puss-moth.—*ns.* **puss'gentleman**, *puːs-ŋen-tl-mən*, a dandy: **puss'moth**, *puːs-moʊθ*, a thick-bodied hairy notodontid moth (*Dicranura*, or *Cerrua*, *vimula*) whose caterpillar feeds on willow or poplar leaves: **puss'y**, *puːs-i*, *a dim.* of *puss*: anything soft and furry: a willow catkin—also **puss'y-cat**: **Puss'yfoot**, *puːs-i-foʊt*, *U.S.* nickname of William E. Johnson (1862-1945), from his stealthy ways as a revenue officer: hence, from his prohibitionist campaigns, a prohibitionist.—*v.i.* to go stealthily: to act timidly or cautiously.—*ns.* **puss'yfoot**, *puːs-i-foʊt*, *n.* a common American willow, *Salix discolor*, or other species with silky spring catkins.—**puss in the corner**, *puːs ɪn ðə kɔ:n-ər*, a children's game in which the places are continually being changed, while the player who is out tries to secure one of them. [Cf. Du. *poes*, *puss*; Ir. and Gael. *pus*, a cat.]

pussel, *puːsəl*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a dirty drab. [*pu-celle*.]

pustule, *puːstəl*, *n.* a pimple containing pus: pimple-like or warty spot or elevation.—*adj.* **pust'ular**, *puːst-yl-ər*, *n.* **pust'ulous**, *puːst-yl-əs*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* **pust'ulate**, *puːst-yl-ət*, *n.* **pustula-tion**, *puːst-yl-ə-tʃən*. [*L.* *pustula*.]

put, *puːt*, *v.t.* to push or thrust: to cast, throw, hurl (esp. by a thrusting movement of the hand from the shoulder): to push: to drive: to impel: to convey, transport: to force, constrain: to incite: to place, or cause to be, in such and such a position, state, predicament, relation, &c.: to set: to place, lay, deposit: to apply: to append, affix: to connect: to add: to commit: to assign: to assign or suggest a course of action to (with *on*, as a diet, a study, a track; or *to*, as a task): to subject: to reduce: to convert: to render: to express: to assert, have: to propound: to submit to a vote: to impose: to impose: to call upon, oblige, stake, venture, invest: to repose (as trust, confidence).—*v.i.* (*arch.* or *Northern*) to thrust: (*naut.*) to proceed, make one's way: (*U.S.*) to set out, esp. hurriedly: (*U.S.*) to flow (*p.p.* putting (*poor'*); *p.a.t.* and *p.p.p.* put).—*n.* a push or thrust: a cast, throw, esp. of a heavy stone from the shoulder: (*stock exchange*) an option of selling within a certain time certain securities or commodities, at a stipulated price.—*ns.* **put'-and-take**, *puːt-ənd-taɪk*, *n.* a gambling game played with a top: **put'-off**, *puːt-ɔ:f*, *n.* an excuse, a makeshift, evasion: a postponement: **putter** (*poor'-ər*), *puːt-ər*, *n.* one who pushes or hauls trams in a coal-mine: **put'ter-**

on, (*Shak.*) an instigator; putt'er-out, (*obs.*) one who deposited money on going abroad, on condition of receiving a larger sum on his return, if he ever returned; putt'ing, the act or sport of hurling a heavy stone or weight from the hand by a sudden thrust from the shoulder; putt'ing-stone, a heavy stone used in putting the stone.—*Adj.* put-up, speciously preconcerted.—put about,

to publish, circumscribe; to carry out, to perform so as to carry the audience with one; put an end, or a stop to; to cause to discontinue; put away, to renounce; to divorce; to kill; to stow away, pack up, set aside; to imprison; to eat; put back, to push backward; delay; repulse; turn and sail back for port; put by, to set aside; parry; store up; put case (see case); put down, to crush, quell; to kill; to degrade; (*Shak.*) to confute; to enter, write down on paper; to reckon; to attribute; (*rare*) to give up; to surpass, outshine; (*dial.*) to preserve, put in pickle; put for, to make an attempt to gain; put forth, to extend; to propose; to publish; to exert; to display; to lend at interest; to set out from port; to produce, extrude; put in, to introduce; to insert; to lodge, deposit, hand in; to make a claim or application; to enter; to enter a harbour; to interpose; to perform towards completing a total; to spend, pass, fill

point: to put in an
put in mind, to
ge it inconsistent
with one's character; put off, to lay aside: (*arch.*)
to take off: to lay aside the character of: to palm
off: (*arch.*) to dismiss: to turn aside with evasions,
excuses, or unsatisfying substitutes: to divert,
turn aside from a purpose: to postpone: to idle
away, spend in vain: to disconcert: to push from
shore: put on, to don, clothe with: to assume,
esp. deceptively: to superpose: to impose: to
affix, attach, apply: to add (as weight, charges,
&c.): to stake: to move forward: (*obs.*) to move
faster: to set to work: to set in operation: to
incite: to turn on the supply of: to score: to
stage: (*pa.p.*; *Scot.*) clad (as *well put on*, or *putten*
on; respectively dressed); put out, to expel:
to dismiss from a game and innings: to send forth:
to stretch forth: to extinguish: to place at interest:
to exped: to publish: to disconcert: to put to
inconvenience: to offend: to dislocate: to exert:
to produce: to place with others or at a distance:
to go out to sea, leave port: to remove bodily or
blind (an eye): put over, (*Shak.*) to refer: to
impress an audience,
with: to impose,
ing to an end: to

put to, to apply: to add to: to connect with: to harness: to shut: to set to: put to death (see death); put to it, to press hard: to distress; put to rights (see rights); put to sea, to begin voyage; put two and two together, to draw a conclusion from various facts; put up, to start from cover, as a hare: to stow away, put aside: to parcel up; to sheathe: to compound (obs.); to endure tamely: to accommodate with lodging: to take lodgings: to nominate or stand for election: to expose for sale: to present (as a good game, fight, or defence, a prayer): to preconcert; put up to, to incite to: to make conversant with, supply with useful information or tips about; put upon, to take undue advantage of: to impose upon; put up with, to endure; stay put, to remain passively in the position assigned. [Late O.E. *putian* (found in the verbal-noun *putung*, investigation); there were also *potian* and *pytan*, which may account for some of the dialect forms; cf. Dan. *putte*, Sw. *putta*.]

put, *put*. See **putt**.
putamen, *pû-tā-men*, *n.* a fruit-stone: the membrane within an egg-shell: the lateral part of the lenticular nucleus of the cerebrum. [*L. putāmen*, clippings, waste, *putāre*, to prune.]
putative, *pû-tē-tiv*, *adj.* supposed: reputed: commonly supposed to be.—**putative marriage**. a

marriage supposed invalid by canon law, but entered into in good faith by at least one of the parties. [*L. putātīvus—putāre, -ātum*, to suppose.]
putehook, putehuk, pachak, puch-uk', *n.* costus-root (so-called). [*Hind. pachak*; origin obscure.]
puteal, pū'tē-əl, *n.* a well-curb. [*L. pūteal, -alis—puteus*, a well.]
putell, put'-ē-ē, *n.* a flat-bottomed Ganges craft.

putid, *pū'tid*, *adj.* rotten: foul. [*L. pūtidus.*]
putlog, *put'log*, putlock, *-loh*, *n.* a cross-piece in a scaffolding, the inner end resting in a hole left in the wall. [Origin obscure; putlock seems to be the older form.]

putols, *pū-lwa'*, *n.* a brush of polecat's hair, or substitute, for painting pottery. [Fr.]

substitute, for painting pottery. [Fr.]
putrefy, *pū'trī-fi*, *v.t.* to cause to rot: to corrupt.—
v.i. to rot:—*pr.p.* *putrefying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.*
putrefied.—*adj.* *putrefaicient* (*-fā'shənt*), causing
 putrefaction.—*n.* *putrefaction* (*-fak'shən*), rot-
 ture.—*adjs.* *putrefac'tive*; *putrefi'able*.—*n.* *pu-*
ti-

wretchedly bad.—*ns.* putrid'ity, putridness.—
putrid fever, typhus. [*L. putrefacere, putrescere, putridus*—*puter, putris*, rotten.]

putsch, pooch, n. a sudden revolutionary outbreak.
[Swiss Ger. dialect.]

putt, also put, *put*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to hurl in putting (as a weight, stone; see *put*): (*golf*) to strike in making a putt.—*v.i.* to make a putt or putts (*pr.p.* putting, *put'*; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* putted, *put'*).

put (*put*, *put*; *put*, *put*) *v.* *tr.* (Scot.) a throw or cast (see put): (golf) a delicate stroke such as is made with a putter on, or sometimes near, a putting-green, with the object of rolling the ball, if possible, into the hole.

-nt. putter (*put'or*), one who puts or can putt: a short stiff golf-club with upright striking-face, used in putting; **putt'ing**, (*Scot.*) the exercise of hurling a heavy weight (see put): the act or art of making a putt; **putt'ing-cleek**, a putter of cleek design, the blade long and narrow, running straight from the shaft; **putt'ing-groove**, the turf, made firm and smooth for putting, round each of the holes of a golf-course: by the rules all within 20 yards of the hole, hazards excluded; **putt'ing-stone** (see put). [*A Scottish form of put.*]

putt, put, *put*, *n.* an old card-game like nap. [Perh. *put*.]

putt, put, *put*, *n.* a greenhorn: a bumpkin. [17th-century slang: origin unknown.]

puttee, puttle, *put'ē*, -i, *n.* a cloth strip wound round the leg, from ankle to knee, as a legging. [*Hind. patti.*]

puttock, *put'ək*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a kite: a buzzard: a kite-like person. [*M.E.* *puttok*, perh. conn. with *O.E.* *pyttel*, kite.]

putty, *putt*, *n.* orig. putty-powder (*polishers'* or *jewellers' putty*): a cement of whiting and linseed-oil (*glaziers'* or *painters' putty*): a fine cement of slaked lime and water only (*plasterers' putty*): a yellowish grey colour.—*v.t.* to fix, coat, or fill with putty:—*pr.p.* *putty'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *putt'ed*.—*n.* *putt'ler*, a glazier.—*adj.* *putt'y-coloured*; *putt'y-faced*, having a putty-coloured face.—*n.* *putt'y-knife*, a blunt, flexible tool for laying on putty; *putt'y-pow'der*, stannic oxide (often with lead oxide) used for polishing glass. [*Fr. potée*, *potifol*, putty-powder—*pot.*]

pulture, *pū'lyūr*, *pulture*, *pu'*, *n.* the claim of foresters, &c., to food for man, horse, and dog within the bounds of a forest. [*A.Pr. pulture*, Old Northern Fr. *pulture*—*L.L. pu(h)tūra*, app.—*L. pulc* *tutis* *veridica*.]

puy, p^{te} " in Auvergne.
[Fr. h. " x. podium.]

puzel,	also puzzle.
puzzle,	perplex: to

perplex: to
bewild: to
set a: to
to entangle,

complicate: to solve by systematic or assiduous thinking (with out).—*v.i.* to be bewildered: to labour at solution: to search about.—*n.* bewildering.

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her): mīne: mōte: mūte: mōn: dhen (then)

ment: perplexity: anything that puzzles: a problem: a riddle or a toy designed to try ingenuity.—*ns.* puzz'ledom, bewilderment; puzz'le-head, one who is puzzle-headed.—*adj.* puzz'le-head'ed, having the head full of confused notions.—*ns.* puzz'le-head'edness; puzz'lement, the state of being puzzled; puzz'le-monkey, monkey-puzzle; puzz'le-peg, a piece of wood so secured under a dog's jaw as to keep his nose from the ground; puzz'ler.—*adj.* puzz'ling, posing; perplexing.—*adv.* puzz'lingly. [The suggested derivation from *opposui* or *apposui* is open to the objection that the verb is known earlier than the noun.]

puzzolana, *poost-sō-lā'nā*. Same as pozzolana.

pyaemia, *pi-ē'mi-ā*, *n.* infection of the blood with bacteria from a septic focus, with abscesses in different parts of the body.—Also *pye'mia*.—*adj.* pyae'mic. [Gr. *pyon*, pus, *haima*, blood.]

pycnie. Same as pyknie.

pycnidium, *pik-nid'i-am*, *n.* in some fungi a receptacle like a perithecium, containing hyphae which produce conidia.—*n.* pycnidiospore, a conidium produced in a pycnidium. [Gr. *pyknos*, thick, dense, dim. suff. *-idion* Latinised to *-idium*.]

pyenite, *pik'mit*, *n.* a columnar variety of topaz. [Gr. *pyknos*, dense.]

pycno-, *pykno-*, *pik-no-*, in composition, dense, close.—*ns.* pycnoconidium, a pycnidiospore; pycnogonid (Gr. *gony*, knee), a sea-spider.—*n.pl.* Pycnogonida, the sea-spiders, a class of marine arthropods with more leg than body.—*adj.* pycnogonoid.—*ns.* pycnometer, pycnometer, an instrument for determining specific gravities; pye non, in Greek music, that part of the tetrachord (chromatic or enharmonic) where the smallest intervals fell: in mediaeval music, a semitone; pycnospore, a pycnidiospore.—*adj.* pycnostyle (Gr. *stylos*, column), with close-set columns, 1½ diameters apart.—*n.* a pycnostyle building. [Gr. *pyknos*, dense.]

pyebald. See piebald.

pye-dog, *pi'-dog*, *n.* an ownerless or pariah dog. [Anglo-Ind. *pye*, *paē*; Hind. *pāhi*, outsider.]

pyelitis, *pi-ā-li'tis*, *n.* inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.—*adj.* pyelitic (*-lit'ik*). [Gr. *pyelos*, a trough.]

pyenia. See pyaemia.

pyengad, *pyeng-gā-dōs*, *n.* the ironwood (*Xylia*; *Mimosaceae*) of Burma, &c. [Burmese *pyeng-kadō*.]

pygal, *pi'gāl*, *adj.* belonging to the rump or posterior of an animal.—*n.* the posterior median plate of a cheelonian carapace. [Gr. *pygē*, rump.]

pygarg, *pi'gārg*, *n.* (B.) possibly the addax antelope. [Gr. *pygē*, rump, *argos*, white.]

pygidium, *pi-gid'i-am*, or *-jid-*, *n.* in insects, the tergum of the last abdominal somite: the tail-shield of a trilobite.—*adj.* pygidial. [Latinised from Gr. *pygidion*, dim. of *pygē*, rump.]

pygmy, pigmy, *pi'gmī*, *n.* a member of the race of dwarfs said by the ancients to have warred with cranes, or of any of the actual dwarf human races, negritos, negrillos, and others: one of the ancient diminutive dwellers in underground houses, &c., in whom some scholars see the historical origins of the fairies and elves of folklore: an elf. (obs.) an anthropoid ape: a dwarf: any person, animal, or in some way diminutive: of the

pyg-, pigmean, causing a *pygmē* w to knuckles).
ne of a bird's tail.
nn.]

n.pl. loose trousers
Indians: (in Euro-

pean use) a sleeping-suit.—Also *pajamas*.—*adj.* pyja'ma'd, pyja'maed, wearing pyjamas.—*ns.* pyja'ma-jacket, -trousers. [Pers. and Hind. *pājāmah*—*pāē*, leg, *jāmāh*, clothing.]

pyknic, *pik'nik*, *adj.* characterised by short squat stature, small hands and feet, relatively short limbs, domed abdomen, short neck, round face. [Gr. *pyknos*, thick.]

pyknometer. Same as pycnometer.

pylon, *pi'lon*, *n.* a gateway, gate-tower, gatehouse, or mass of building through which an entrance passes, esp. the gateway of an Egyptian temple: a guiding mark at an aerodrome: a structure for support of power-cables.—*pl.* pylons. [Gr. *pylōn*, *-ōnos*—*pylē*, a gate.]

pylorus, *pi-* or *pi-lō'ras*, *n.* the opening from the stomach to the intestines.—*adj.* pyloric (*-lor'ik*). [L.—Gr. *pylōros*, gate-keeper, pylorus—*pylē*, an entrance, *ōrā*, care; cf. *ouros*, a guardian.]

pyne. Same as pine (2).

pyogenic, *pi-ā-jen'ik*, *adj.* pus-forming.—*adj.* pyoid, purulent.—*n.* pyorrhoea (*-rē'ā*, Gr. *rhoiā*, flow), discharge of pus: now, suppuration in the sockets of teeth. [Gr. *pyon*, pus.]

pyoning. See pioneer.

pyot, pyat, pyet, piet, *pi'et*, *n.* (Scot.) a magpie.—*adj.* pied.—*adj.* pi'oted. [pie (1).]

pyracanth, *pi-rā-kanth*, pyracantha, *-kan'thā*, *n.* a thorny evergreen shrub near akin to hawthorn. [Gr. *pyracantha*—*pyr*, fire, *akanthos*, thorn.]

pyralis, *pi-rā-lis*, *n.* (obs.) an insect feigned to live or breed in fire: Pyralis, a genus of moths, giving name to a heterogeneous family the Pyralidae (*pi-rā-l'i-dē*).—*n.* pyr'alid, a member of the family. [Gr. *pyralis*—*pyr*, fire.]

pyramid, *pi-rā-mid*, *n.* a solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point: any object or structure of that or similar form, esp. a great Egyptian monument: (*crystal*). a crystal form of three or more faces each cutting three axes: (in *pl.*) a game played on a billiard-table in which the balls are arranged in pyramid shape.—*pl.* usu. *pyramids*, also pyramids (*pi-rā-mi-dēs*), and sometimes (*poet.*) *pyram'ld(ē)s*.—*adj.* pyram'idal, pyram'idic, -al, having the form of a pyramid.—*adv.* pyram'idally, pyram'idically.—*ns.* pyram'id-*ion*, the small pyramidal apex of an obelisk; pyram'idist, one who studies the Egyptian Pyramids; *pyr'amis*, (*Shak*, &c.) a pyramid:—(*pl.*) *pyram'ides*, *pyr'amises*; *pyram'idon*, an organ-stop with pipes like inverted pyramids. [Gr. *pyramis*, -idos.]

pyrargyrite, *pir-*, or *pi-rār'ji-rīt*, *n.* ruby-silver ore, sulphide of silver and antimony. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, *argyros*, silver.]

pyre, *pir*, *n.* a pile of combustibles for burning a dead body.—*adj.* pyr'al. [L. *pyra*—Gr. *pyrā*—*pyr*, fire.]

pyrene, *pi-rēn*, *n.* a fruit-stone.—*ns.* pyre'nocarp (Gr. *karpōs*, fruit), a perithecium; pyre'noid, a small round albuminous body concerned in starch-formation, found in the chloroplasts of some algae, &c.—*n.pl.* Pyrenomyces (*Gr. mykēs*, fungus), a group of Ascomycetes whose characteristic fructification is the perithecium.—*adj.* pyrenomyce'tous. [Gr. *pyrēn*, *-ēnos*, fruit-stone.]

pyrene, *pi-rēn*, *n.* a hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₆) got by dry distillation of coal. [Gr. *pyr*, fire.]

Pyrenean, Pyrenaeen, *pi-rā-nē'an*, *adj.* of the Pyrenées, the mountains between France and Spain.—*n.* a native of the Pyrenées: (in *pl.*; obs.) the Pyrenées.—*n.* pyren'ite, a black garnet. [L. *Pyrenaeus*—Gr. *Pyrenaios*.]

Pyrethrum, *pi-rēth'rām*, *pi-rēth'rām*, *pi-rēth'rām*, *n.* a former genus of composite plants now merged in *Chrysanthemum*, including feverfew: *pyrethrum*, still applied to various garden flowers, esp. varieties of *Chrysanthemum coccineum*: insect-powder of flower-heads of various species of *pyrethrum*: in pharmacy, the root of pellitory of Spain. [L.—Gr. *pyrēthron*, pellitory of Spain.]

pyretic, *pi-rē'tik*, *pi-rē't'ik*, *adj.* of, of the nature of, for the cure of, fever.—*ns.* pyretol'ogy, study of fevers; pyretother'apy, treatment by inducing high body temperature; pyrex'ia, fever. [Gr. *pyretikos*, feverish—*pyretos*, fever; and *pyretsein*, to be feverish—*pyr*, fire.]

Pyrex, *pi-rēks*, *n.* a registered trade-mark applied to glassware resistant to heat. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and L. *rēx*, king.]

pyrheliometer, *pi-rē-li-om'i-tēr*, *n.* an instrument for measuring the heating effect of the sun's rays.

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ā-mūm*, *in'fānt*, *ran'dām*

pyrope, *pi'rop*, *n.* a fiery red gem-stone (also *poet.*
pyrōpus). (*min.*) a red magnesia-alumina garnet-
used in jewellery. [Gr. *pyrāpos*, fiery-eyed—
ōps, *ōpos*, eye, face.]
pyrophonic, *pi'rō-fōn*, *n.* an organ producing inter-
ference-tones by pairs of flames in tubes, invented
by Eugène Kastner (1852-82). [Gr. *phōnē*, sound,
voice.]
pyrophorus, *pi-rof'o-ras*, *n.* anything that takes fire
on exposure to air: Pyrophorus, a genus of
tropical American fireflies (elaterid beetles).—*adj.*
pyrophoric (*-rō-for'ik*), pyrophorous. [Gr. *pyro-*
phoros, fire-bearer, *pŷr*, *pherein*, to carry.]
pyrophograph, *pi-rō-fō'to-grāf*, *n.* a burnt-in
photograph, as on glass or porcelain.—*adj.* pyro-
phographic.—pyrophotography.
pyrophyllite, *pi-rō-fī-līt*, *n.* a clay mineral that
scales like mica. [Gr. *pŷr*, *phyllon*,
leaf.]
pyroscope, *pi'rō-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for measur-
ing the intensity of radiant heat. [Gr. *skopein*,
to view.]
pyrosis, *pi-rō'sis*, *n.* water-brash. [Gr. *pŷrōsis*—
pŷr, fire.]
Pyrosoma, *pi-rō-sō'mā*, *n.* a genus of compound
tunicates, with brilliant phosphorescence. — *n.*
pyrosome. [Gr. *sōma*, body.]
pyrotechnics, *pi-rō-tekh'niks*, *n.* the art of making
fireworks: display of fireworks: showy display
in talk, music, &c.—*adj.* pyrotechnic, -al.—*adv.*
pyrotechnically.—*ns.* pyrotechnist, a maker
of fireworks: one skilled in, or given to, pyrotech-
nics; pyrotechny, pyrotechnics. [Gr. *technikos*,
skilled—*technē*, art.]
pyroxene, *pi'rok-sēn*, a general name for a group of
minerals distinguished from amphiboles by a
cleavage angle about 87°, metasilicates of calcium,
magnesium, aluminium, and other metals, usually
green or black, very common in igneous rocks—
augite, diopside, enstatite, &c.—*adj.* pyroxenic
(-sēn'ik).—*n.* pyroxenite (-sēn-īt, or -ēn'it), a rock
compound essentially of pyroxene. [Gr. *pŷr*,
xenos, stranger (because Haüy thought that pyrox-
ene crystals in lava had only been accidentally
caught up).]
pyroxyle, *pi-rok-sī'lik*, *adj.* (*obs.*) pyroigneous.—
ns. pyroxylic (-rok'sīl), pyrox'ylin, -o, nitrated
cotton. [Gr. *xylon*, wood.]
pyrrhic, *pi'r'ik*, *n.* an ancient Greek war-dance: a
foot of two short syllables.—*adj.* pertaining to the
dance or to the foot.—*n.* pyrrhicist (*pi'r'i-sist*), a
pyrrhic dancer. [Gr. *pyrrichē* (*orchēsis*), pyrrhic
dance, said to be from *Pyrrichos*, the inventor.]
Pyrrhic, *pi'r'ik*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Pyrrhus*, king
of Epirus (318-272 B.C.).—Pyrrhic victory, a
victory gained at too great a cost, in allusion to
Pyrrhus's exclamation after his defeat of the
Romans at Heraclea on the Siris (280), 'Another
such victory and we are lost.'
Pyrrhonism, *pi'r'hō-niz'm*, *n.* the complete scepticism
of the philosopher Pyrrhon (3rd cent. B.C.).—
adj. Pyrrhonian.
pyrrhotite, *pi'r'ō-tīt*, *n.* magnetic pyrites, an iron
sulphide, often with nickel.—Also pyrrhotino
(-tēn). [Gr. *pyrrōtēs*, redness—*pŷr*, fire.]
pyrrhous, *pi'r'as*, *adj.* reddish. [Gr. *pyrrōs*, flame-
coloured—*pŷr*.]
Pyrus, *pi'r'as*, *n.* the pear and apple genus of the rose
family.—*n.* pear-tree.
pyrrhous, *pi'r'as*, *adj.* pertaining to the pyrrhous
Pythian Apollo at Delphi.—*adj.* Pythian,
Pythian, a follower of
Pythagoras.—*ns.* Pythagoreanism, Pythagor-
ism, his doctrines.—Pythagorean letter, or
Samian letter, the Greek letter γ , for Pythagoras
(a Samian) a symbol of the parting of the ways
for vice and virtue; Pythagorean theorem, that
the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled
triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the
other two sides.
Pythia, *pi'thī-ā*, *n.* the priestess who delivered the
oracles of Pythian Apollo at Delphi.—*adj.* Pythian,
Pythian, a follower of
Pythagoras.—*ns.* Pythagoreanism, Pythagor-
ism, his doctrines.—Pythagorean letter, or
Samian letter, the Greek letter γ , for Pythagoras
(a Samian) a symbol of the parting of the ways
for vice and virtue; Pythagorean theorem, that
the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled
triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the
other two sides.

of Delphi, the oracle there, the priestess, or the games held near.—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Delphi: the priestess of Apollo there: Apollo.—*adj.* Pyth'ic, Pythian: ecstatic.—Pythian games, one of the four national festivals of ancient Greece, in honour of Apollo, held every four years at Delphi; Pythian verse, the dactylic hexameter. [Gr. *Pythō*, old name of Delphi; see *python*.]

Pythium, *pīth'i-um*, *n.* a genus of fungi, cause of damping-off of seedlings. [Gr. *pŷthein*, to cause to rot.]

pythogenic, *pī-thō-jen'ik*, *adj.* produced by filth. [Gr. *pŷthein*, to rot, root of *gignesthai*, to become.]

Python, *pī'thon*, *n.* the great snake killed by Apollo at Delphi: python, a familiar or possessing spirit: one possessed by a spirit: an utterer of oracles: a large snake that crushes its victims, esp. and properly one of the Old World genus *Python*,

akin to the boas.—*n.* Py'thones, the priestess of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi: pythones, a witch.—*adj.* pythonic (*-thon'ik*). [Gr. *Pythōn*, the snake slain at *Pythō* (Delphi) by Apollo, according to legend from *pŷthein*, to rot, because it rotted.]

pyx, *pīks*, *n.* a box: (R.C.) a vessel in which the host is kept after consecration, now usu. that in which it is carried to the sick: a box at the Mint in which sample coins are kept for testing.—*v.t.* to test the weight and fineness of, as the coin deposited in the pyx.—*ns.* pyxid'ium, (*bot.*) a capsule that opens by a transverse circular split: —*pl.* pyxid'ia; pyx'is, a little box or casket as for jewels, drugs, toilet materials, &c.—trial of the pyx, trial by weight and assay of gold and silver coins by a jury of goldsmiths. [L. *pyxis*, a box—Gr. *pyxis*, -*idor*, dim. *pyxidion*—*pyxis*, box-tree.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

Q

Q, q, kû, *n.* the seventeenth letter of our alphabet, derive (q.v.)
 (q.v.)
 as *K*,
 as *w*,
 Spanish *Q* used however in transliterating instead of *qu*, as a mediaeval *o*.—*n.* *Q*-boat, merchant ship or fishing-boat, to deceive and destroy submarines. [*L. cû.*]

qua, kwâ, *L. kwâ, adv.* in the capacity of. [*L. quâ, adverbial abl. fem. of qui, who.*]

quack, kwak, *n.* the cry of a duck.—*v.i.* to make the sound of a quack.—*v.t.* quack'le, to quack. [*imit.*]

quack, kwak, *n.* a shortened form of quacksalver: a charlatan.—Also *adj.*—*v.i.* to play the quack.—*v.t.* to puff, vend, or treat in the manner of a quack.—*ns.* quack'ery, the pretensions or practice of a quack, esp. in medicine; quack'salver, a boastful pretender to knowledge and skill (esp. in medicine) that he does not possess.—*adj.* quack'salving. [*Du. quacksolver (now kwak-salver),* perh. one who quacks about his salves.]

quad, kwod, *n.* an abbreviation of quadrangle, quadrat, quadruped (i.e. horse), quadruplet.—*adj.* abbreviation for quadruple.—*v.t.* to fill with quadrats.

quadragesenarian, kwod-ra-jî-nâ-ri-an, *n.* one who is forty years old.—Also *adj.* [*L. quadragesenarius—quadrageseni, forty each.*]

Quadragesima, kwod-ra-jes'i-mâ, (*obs.*) the forty days of Lent: the first Sunday in Lent.—*adj.* quadragesimal, of the number forty: of Lent. [*L. quadragesimus, -a, -um, fortieth—quadragesimâ, forty—quatuor, four.*]

quadrangle, kwod-rang'gl, also *kwod', n.* a plane figure with four angles (and therefore four sides): an object or space of that form: a court or open space, usually rectangular, enclosed by a building (as a college): sometimes the enclosing building.—*adj.* quadrangular (*-gû-lar*).—*adv.* quadrang'ularly.—complete quadrangle, a figure composed of four points joined by six straight lines or sides. [*Fr.—L. quadrangulum—quatuor, four, angulus, an angle.*]

quadrans, kwod-ranz, *L. kwâd'râns,* *n.* a Roman copper coin, the fourth part of the as:—*pl.* quadrant'es.—*n.* quadrant (*kwod'rânt*), the fourth part of a circle or its circumference, a sector or an arc of 90°: an area, object, street, of that form: an instrument with an arc of 90° for taking altitudes.—*adj.* quadrantal (*-rânt'i*). [*L. quadrâns, -antis, a fourth part—quatuor, four.*]

quadrat, kwod-rat, *n.* a piece of type-metal lower than the letters, used in spacing between words and filling out blank lines (commonly quad)—distinguished as *en* (■), *em* (■), *two-em* (■), and *three-em* (■).—*adj.* quadrat'ic (*-rât, -rit*), square: rectangular: squarish: squared: square, as a power or root: (*fig.*) balanced: conformable.—*n.* a square or quadrat figure or object: the quadrat bone, suspending the lower jaw in vertebrates other than mammals: (*obr.*) quartile.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to square: to conform.—*adj.* quadrat'ic (*-rât'ik*), of or like a quadrat: (*alg.*) involving the square but no higher power: (*crystal.*) tetragonal.—*n.* a quadrat equation.—*adj.* quadrat'ical.

quadratrix, kwod-râ-trîx, a curve by which a curved figure (as the circle) may be squared: quadrature (*-râ-trîx*), squareness: (*Altit.*) a square space: squaring: the finding of an equal square: an angular distance of 90°: the position of a heavenly body at such an angular distance, or the time of

its being there; quadrâ'tus, the name of several quadrangular muscles.—*B* quadrâ'tum, quadrate *B* (see *B*). [*L. quadrâ'tus, pa.p. of quadrâ're, to square—quatuor, four.*]

quadrænnium. See quadriennium.

quadri-, kwod-ri-, in composition, four: square. [*L. quadri—quatuor, four.*]

quadric, kwod-rik, *adj.* of the second degree. [*L. quadra, a square.*]

quadriceps, kwod-ri-seps, *n.* the great thigh muscle that extends the leg (from its four insertions).—*adj.* quadriceptal (*-sip'i-tl*). [*L. caput, -itis, head.*]

quadricone, kwod-ri-kôn, *n.* a quadric cone, or cone having a conic as base.

quadriennium, kwod-ri-en'i-am, *n.* four years:—*pl.* quadrienn'ia.—*adj.* quadrienn'ial, lasting four years: once in four years.—*n.* a quadriennial event.—*adv.* quadrienn'ially.—The forms quadrenn'ium, &c., are incorrect but not uncommon. [*L. quadriennium—annus, year.*]

quadrifarious, kwod-ri-fâ-ri-us, *adj.* fourfold: in four rows. [*L. quadrifarius; cf. multifarius.*]

quadrifid, kwod-ri-fid, *adj.* four-cleft. [*L. quodrifidus, from the root of findere, to cleave.*]

quadrifoliate, kwod-ri-fô-li-ât, *adj.* four-leaved. [*L. folium, a leaf.*]

quadriform, kwod-ri-form, *adj.* fourfold: having four forms or aspects. [*L. forma, form.*]

quadriga, kwod-ri-gâ, L. kwâd-rê-gâ, *n.* in Greek and Roman times a two-wheeled car drawn by four horses abreast:—*pl.* quadrigæ (*-gê, L. -gæ*). [*L., a later singular from quadrigæ, a team of four, for quadrijugæ—jugum, a yoke.*]

quadrigeminal, kwod-ri-jem'i-nl, *adj.* having four similar parts.—Also quadrigem'inate, quadrigem'inous. [*L. gemini, twins.*]

quadrilateral, kwod-ri-lat'r-l, *adj.* four-sided.—*n.* (*geom.*) a plane figure bounded by four straight lines: a group of four fortresses, esp. Mantua, Verona, Peschiera, and Legnago.—complete quadrilateral, a figure of four straight lines, each of which intersects the other three. [*L. quatuor, four, later, four.*]

quadri-, kwod-ri-, in composition, four: square. [*L. quadri—quatuor, four.*]

quadrille, kwod-dril', or kwâ-, n. one of four groups of horsemen (or others): a square dance for four couples or more, in five movements: music for such a dance.—*v.i.* to dance quadrilles.—*n.* quadrill'er. [*Fr.—Sp. cuadrilla, a troop, app.—cuadra—L. quadra, a square.*]

quadrille, kwod-dril', or kwâ-, n. a four-handed game with 40 cards, not unlike ombre.—*v.i.* to play quadrille. [*Fr., perh.—Sp. cuatrillo, the game of quadrille, or cuortillo, fourth part.*]

quadrillion, kwod-, kwod-ril'y-n, *n.* a million raised to the fourth power, represented by a unit and 24 ciphers: (*U.S. and France*) a thousand to the fifth power, a unit with 15 ciphers.—*n.* and *adj.* quadrill'ionth. [*Modelled on million.*]

quadriloocular, kwod-ri-lok'u-lar, *adj.* having four compartments. [*L. locus, dim. of loci, place.*]

quadringenary, kwod-rin-jê-nâr-i, *n.* a four-hundredth anniversary or its celebration. [*L. quadringeniarius, of four hundred each.*]

quadrinomial, kwod-ri-nô-mi-âl, *adj.* (*alg.*) of four terms.—*n.* an expression of four terms. [*Irregularly from L. nomen, -inis, a name.*]

quadrupartite, kwod-ri-pâr'tit, *adj.* in four parts: having four parties: (*bot.*) deeply cleft into four parts, as a leaf: (*archit.*) divided, as a vault, into four compartments.—*n.* quadrupart'ition. [*L. partiri, -itum, to divide.*]

quadrirème, *kwod'ri-rēm*, *n.* a ship with four banks of oars. [*L. quadrirēms*—*rēmus*, an oar.]

quadrisection, *kwod-ri-sek'shən*, *n.* division into four equal parts. [*L. sectiō*, -*ōnis*, cutting.]

quadrissyllable, *kwod-ri-sil'-a-bl*, *n.* a tetrasyllable. —*adj.* quadrissyllabic.

quadrivalent, *kwod-riv'-ə-lənt*, or *-ə-lənt*, *adj.* having a valency of four. —*n.* quadrivalence (or *-vā*).

quadrivium, *kwod-riv'-i-əm*, *n.* in mediaeval education, the four branches of mathematics (arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music). —*adj.* quadriv'ial. [*L.* the place where four roads meet—*via*, a way.]

quadroon, *kwod-rōn'*, *n.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white: extended to any analogous cross. —*Also* quarteroon'. [*Sp. cuarterón*—*cuarto*, a fourth.]

quadrumanous, *kwod-rōo'mən-əs*, *adj.* four-handed: of the obsolete order *Quadrumana*, the Primates other than man: —*sing.* quad'ruman, -*mane* (-*man*, -*mān*). [*L. manus*, a hand.]

quadruped, *kwod'roo-ped*, *n.* a four-footed animal: usu. a mammal, esp. a horse. —*adj.* four-footed. —*adj.* quadrupedal (-*rōo'-pē-dəl*). [*L. pēs, pedis*, a foot.]

quadruple, *kwod'roo-pl*, also (esp. in Scotland) *-rōo'*, *adj.* fourfold: having four parts, members, or divisions. —*n.* four times as much: a coin worth four pence. —*v.t.* to increase fourfold: to equal four times. —*v.i.* to become four times as much. —*n.* quad'ruple (or *-rōo'*), any combination of four things: a group of four notes performed in the time of three: a cycle for four riders: one of four born at a birth. —*adv.* quad'ruple (-*plī*, or *-rōo'plī*), in a fourfold manner. —**Quadruple Alliance**, a league formed in 1718 by Britain, France, Austria, and Holland against Spain. [*Fr.*—*L. quadruplus*, from the root of *plere*, to fill.]

quadruplex, *kwod'roo-pleks*, *adj.* fourfold: of a telegraphic system, capable of sending four messages at once, two each way, over one wire. —*n.* an instrument of this kind. —*v.t.* to make quadruplex. —*adj.* quadrup'licate, fourfold. —*n.* one of four corresponding things: fourfoldness. —*v.t.* to make fourfold. —*ns.* quadrupl'ic'ation; quadrupl'icity (-*plis'i-ti*); quad'ruple (-*plī*; *Scots law*), a reply to a triply. [*L. quadruplex*, -*icis*, fourfold—*plicare*, -*ditum*, to fold.]

quaere. See *querey*.

quaestor, *kwēs'tor*, -*tor*, *L. kwēs'tor*, *n.* an ancient Roman magistrate, in early times an investigator, prosecutor, or judge in murder cases, later a treasurer with various other functions: in the Middle Ages an officer (usu. *ques'tor*) who granted indulgences: a treasurer. —*n.* quaes'tionary (-*tyən-ə-rī*; *Scott*), a pardoner. —*adj.* quaestorial (-*tō-rī-əl*). —*n.* quaes'torship. —*adj.* quaes'tuary, money-making: gain-seeking. —*n.* a gain-seeker: a pardoner. [*L. quaestor*, -*ōris*—*quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek.]

quaff, *kwaf*, *v.t.* to drink or drain in large draughts. —*v.i.* to drink largely. —*n.* a draught. —*n.* quaff'er. [Origin obscure.]

quaff, *kwaf*, a variant of *quail*.

quag, *kwag*, *n.* a boggy place, esp. one that quakes underfoot. —*n.* quagg'iness. —*adj.* quagg'y. [*Cf.* quake.]

quagga, *kwag'gā*, *n.* an extinct S. African wild ass (*Equus quagga*), less fully striped than the zebra. [Said to be *Hottentot quadia*.]

quagmire, *kwag'mir*, *n.* wet, boggy ground that yields or quakes under the feet. —*v.t.* to entangle, as in a quagmire. —*adj.* quag'miry. [App. *quag*, *mire*.]

quahog, **quahaug**, *kwahog*, -*hahog*, *kwahog*, -*hahog*, *n.* an edible Venus mollusc (*Venus mercenaria*) of the N. American Atlantic coast—also known as round clam: also *Cyprina islandica* (black quahog). [Narraganset Ind. *pogauahock*.]

quail, *kwāl*, *n.* (Scot.) a drinking-cup, usually of staves and hoops. [*Gael. cuach*, a cup.]

quail, *kwāl*, *v.i.* to languish, decline: to flinch: to fail in spirit: (*Shak.*) to slacken.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to subdue: to daunt.—*n.* quailing (*Shak.*). [*M.E. quayle*; origin obscure.]

quail, *kwāl*, *n.* a genus (*Coturnix*) of small birds of the partridge family: in America extended to various similar small game-birds, as the California quail (*Lophortyx*) and the bobwhite: (*Shak.*) a whole.—*n.* quail'-pipe, a whistle for alluring quails into a net (also quail'-call): (*obs.*) the throat. [*O.Fr. quaille*; prob. *Gmc.*]

quaint, *kwānt*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) skilful, esp. in use of language: (*obs.*) cunning: (*obs.*) ingenious: (*Spens.*, *Milt.*) fine: (*obs.*) affectedly fanciful or elaborate: (*Spens.*) affectedly nice or prim: pleasantly odd: whimsical.—*adv.* quaint'ly.—*n.* quaintness. [*O.Fr. coïtue*—*L. cognitus*, known; perh. confused with *complus*, neat.]

quair, *kwār*, *obs.* form of *quire* (1).

quake, *kwāk*, *v.i.* to quiver or vibrate, as the earth or a quagmire: to tremble, esp. with cold or fear.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to cause to tremble: to shake by earthquake.—*n.* a tremor: an earthquake: a shudder.—*ns.* quā'kiness; quā'king; quā'king-grass, a moorland grass of the genus *Briza*, with pendulous panicked tremulous spikelets.—*adv.* quā'kingly.—*adj.* quā'ky, shaky. [*O.E. cwacian*; perh. allied to *quick*.]

Quaker, *kwā'her*, *n.* one of the Society of Friends, founded by George Fox (1624-91): a dummy cannon.—*adj.* of the Quakers: (*U.S.*) of Philadelphia ('the Quaker city', because founded by William Penn). —*n.* Quā'ker-bird, the sooty albatross.—*n.pl.* Quā'ker-but'tons, the round seeds of nux vomica.—*ns.* Quā'ker-colour, drab; Quā'kerdom; Quā'keress.—*adjs.* Quā'kerish, Quā'kerly, like a Quaker.—*n.* Quā'kerism. [Nickname (not adopted by themselves, and earlier applied to another sect) given them by Justice Bennet at Derby, because Fox bade him and others quake at the word of the Lord.]

qualify, *kwol'i-fi*, *v.t.* to ascribe a quality to: to characterise: to add a quality to the connotation of: to render capable or suitable: to furnish with legal power: to limit by modifications: to moderate: to mitigate: to appease: to abate: to reduce the strength of: to vary: (*Scots law*) to prove, confirm.—*v.i.* to take the necessary steps to fit oneself.

pr.p. qualifying
adj. qualifying
ks'h

qualification, restriction: that which qualifies: a quality that is a condition for a place, &c.: (*obs.*) an unnecessary condition: a necessary condition: (*log.*) the distinction of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, to a term.—*adj.* and *n.* qual'ificative.—*n.* qual'ificator, (*R.C.*) one who prepares ecclesiastical causes for trial.—*adj.* qual'ificatory.—*adj.* qual'ified (-*fid*), fitted: competent: having the necessary qualification: modified: limited.—*adv.* qual'ifiedly (-*fid-ly*). —*n.* qual'ifier (-*fi-er*). —*n.* and *adj.* qual'ifying. [*Fr. qualifier* or *L.L. qualificare*—*L. qualis*, of what sort, *facere*, to make.]

quality, *kwol'i-ti*, *n.* that which makes a thing what it is: nature: character: kind: property: attribute: social status: high social status: persons of the upper class collectively: grade of goodness: excellence: profession, esp. (*Shak.*) the actor's profession: (*Shak.*) manner: skill, accomplishment: timbre, that character of a sound that depends on the overtones present, distinguished from loudness and pitch: (*log.*) the character of a proposition as affirmative or negative.—*adj.* (*only*) of high grade of excellence.—*adj.* qual'itative, relating to, or concerned with, quality.

kind.

qualm, *kwām*, also *kwatəm*, *n.* an access of faintness or sickness: a sickly feeling: an uneasiness, as of conscience.—*adj.* qualm'ish.—*adv.* qualm'ishly.—*n.* qualm'ishness.—*adj.* qualm'less; qualm'y. [*Perh. O.E. cwealm*, death, murder, torment, pain.]

quamash, *kwom'ash*, *kwā-mash'*. Same as *camass*.

quandary, *kwon-dā'ri*, also *kwon-dā-ri*, *n.* a state of

; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

guard of a battalion in camp; quar'ter-gunner, (U.S.) a naval petty-officer, under the gunner; quar'ter-horse, (U.S.) a horse that can run a quarter of a mile or so at great speed.—*adj.* quar'tering, sailing nearly before the wind: striking on the quarter of a ship, as a wind.—*n.* assignment of quarters: (*archit.*) a series of small upright posts for forming partitions, lathed and plastered only, or boarded also: (*her.*) the division of a coat by horizontal and vertical lines: one of the divisions so formed: the marshalling of coats in these divisions, indicating family alliances: any one of the coats so marshalled.—*n.* quar'ter-jack, a quarter-boy: (*slang*) a quartermaster.—*adj.* quar'terly, relating to a quarter, esp. of a year: recurring, or published, once a quarter: (*her.*) divided into or marshalled in quarters.—*adv.* once a quarter: (*her.*) in quarters or quarterings.—*n.* a quarterly periodical.—*ns.* quar'termaster, an officer who finds quarters for soldiers, and attends to supplies: (*naut.*) a petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, &c.:—*fem.* quar'termistress (or quartermaster); quar'termaster-gen'eral, a staff-officer who deals with questions of transport, marches, quarters, fuel, clothing, &c.; quar'termaster-sergeant, a non-commissioned officer who assists the quartermaster; quar'ter-note, a crotchet: a quarter-tone; quar'ter-plate (see plate); quar'ter-road, a road divided into four strips by ruts and horse-track; quar'ter-round, a moulding whose section is about a quadrant, an *ovola*; quar'ter-seal, the seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland—the testimonial of the Great Seal; quar'ter-sessions, a court held quarterly by justices of the peace; quar'ter-staff, a long staff, or weapon of defence, grasped at a quarter of its length and at the middle: play with this weapon; quar'ter-tone, half a semitone; quar'ter-wind, a wind blowing on a ship's quarter.—at close quarters, in very near proximity: hand-to-hand; keep a (bad) quarter, (*obs.*) to make a disturbance; keep good quarter, (*Shak.*) keep good watch or good order. [O.Fr. *quartier*—L. *quartarius*, a fourth part—*quartus*, fourth.]

quatern, *kwot's(r)n*, *n.* a quarter, esp. of a peck, a stone, a pound (weight), a pint, or a hundred.—*n.* quar'ter-loaf, a four-pound loaf, as if made from a quarter of a stone of flour. [A.Fr. *quartun*, O.Fr. *quateron*—*quart*(e), fourth part.]

quateroon. Same as quadroom.

quartet, quartette, quartett, *kwat'tet'*, *n.* a set of four: a composition for four voices or instruments: a set of performers or instruments for such compositions.—Also (*It.*) quartett'o. [It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto*—L. *quartus*, fourth.]

quartic, *kwat'tik*, *adj.* (*math.*) of the fourth degree.—*n.* a function, curve, or surface of the fourth degree. [L. *quartus*, fourth.]

quartile, *kwat'til*, *n.* (*astrol.*) an aspect of planets when their longitudes differ by 90°: in frequency-distribution, a value such that a fourth, a half, or three-quarters of the numbers under consideration fall below it.—Also *adj.*—quartile deviation, the distance between the values below which the last fourth and above which the highest fourth fall.

quarto, *kwat'to*, *adj.* having the sheet folded into four leaves or eight pages (often written 4to).—*n.* a book of sheets so folded, or of such a size:—*pl.* *quar'tos* (demy quarto, 8½ × 11½ in.; medium quarto, 9½ × 11½ in.; royal quarto, 10 × 12½ in.);—small quarto, a square octavo: a book having eight leaves to a sheet but the shape of a quarto. [L. (*in*) *quarto*, (*in*) one-fourth.]

quartodeciman, *kwat'r-id'si-man*, *n.* one who celebrated Easter on the 14th of Nisan without regard to the day of the week.—Also *adj.* [L. *quartodecimanus*—L. *quartus* decimus, fourteenth.]

quartz, *kwat'rts*, *n.* the commonest rock-forming mineral, composed of silica, occurring in hexagonal crystals (clear and colourless when pure) or crypto-crystalline.—*adj.* of quartz.—*adj.* quartziferous, quartz-bearing.—*ns.* quartz'ite, quartz'rock, a metamorphosed sandstone with the grains welded together.—*adj.* quartzitic (-it'ik), of or like

quartzite.—*n.* quartz'-mill, a mill or machine for crushing auriferous quartz.—*adj.* quartz'ose, of, like, or rich in quartz.—*ns.* quartz-por'phyry, an igneous rock with crystals of quartz and felspar in a compact or finely crystalline ground-mass of the same; quartz'-schist, a schistose quartzite with mica.—*adj.* quartz'y.—quartz glass, fused quartz. [Ger. *quarz*.]

quash, *kwash*, *v.t.* to crush: to subdue or extinguish suddenly and completely: to annul. [O.Fr. *quasser* (Fr. *casser*)—L. *quassare*, intens. of *quaiere*, to shake.]

Quashee, Quashie, *kwash'i*, *n.* a West African negro name: quash'ee, -ie, a negro, esp. in the West Indies. [Ashanti name given to one born on Sunday.]

quasi, *kwā'si*, L. *quā'si*, *adv.* as if, as it were.—In composition, *quasi-*, in a certain manner, sense, or degree: in appearance only, as quasi-historical. [L.]

Quasimodo, *kwās-i-mō'dō*, *n.* the first Sunday after Easter, Low Sunday. [From the first words of the introit for the day, 1 Peter, ii. 2; L. *quasi modo geniti infantes*, as new-born babes, &c.]

quassia, *kwosh'(y)ā*, *n.* a South American tree (*Quassia amara*; fam. Simarubaceae), whose bitter wood and bark are used as a tonic: now generally a West Indian tree of the same family (*Picraena excelsa*). [Named by Linnaeus from a negro *Quassi*, who discovered its value against fever.]

quat, *kwot*, *n.* a pimple: (*Shak.*) an insignificant person. [Origin unknown.]

quateh-buttock, *kwotch-but'ok*, *n.* (*Shak.*) appar. a flat or squat buttock.

quatercentenary, *kwot'-ar-sen'tin-ar-i*, *-sin-ten'-ar-i*, *n.* a quadratennial or 400th anniversary, or its celebration. [L. *quater*, four times.]

quaternary, *kwot'-ar-nar-i*, *adj.* consisting of four: by fours: in fours: of the fourth order: based on four: with four variables: Quaternary, (*geol.*) Post-Tertiary.—*n.* the number four: a set of four: Quaternary, the Post-Tertiary era or group of strata (Pleistocene and Recent).—*adj.*

quater'nate, in sets of four.—*n.* quater'nion, a set or group of four: in mathematics, the operation of changing one vector into another, or the quotient of two vectors, depending on four geometrical elements and expressible by an algebraical quadrinomial: (in 1843 a certain theorem was discovered with this, invented by Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805-65).—*adj.* quater'nion'd, (*Math.*) divided into groups of four.—*n.* quater'nionist, a student of quaternions; quatern'ity, fourfoldness: a set of four: a fourfold godhead. [L. *quaterni*, four by four.]

quatorze, *kw-tor'z*, *n.* the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens in piquet, counting 14.—*n.* quator-zain (*kat'-zān*, *frat'-zān*), a stanza or poem of fourteen lines. [Fr. *quatorze*, *quatorzaine*.]

quatrain, *kwot'rān*, *n.* a stanza of four lines usually rhyming alternately. [Fr.]

quatrefoil, *kat'r'-foil*, or *kat'rā-foil*, *n.* a four-petalled flower or leaf of four leaflets: (*archit.*) a piercing or ornament divided by cusps into four lobes.—Also *quatrefeuille* (*fā'-ē*, -fil). [O.Fr. *quatre*, four, *foil* (Fr. *feuille*), leaf.]

quattrocento, *kwāt-rō-chen'tō*, *n.* the 15th century in Italian art and literature.—*ns.* quattrocent'ism; quattrocent'ist. [It. four hundred.]

quaver, *kwat'er*, *v.t.* to tremble, quiver: to speak or sing with tremulous uncertainty: to trill.—*v.t.* utter or sing tremulously.—*n.* a trembling, esp. of the voice: (*mus.*) half a crotchet.—*n.* *quā'v'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *quā'v'er*ing.—*adv.* *quā'v'er*ingly.—*adj.* *quā'v'er*y. [Freq. from *obs.* or dial. *quave*, M.E. *cuavene*, to shake; akin to *quack*, quiver.]

quay, *kē*, *n.* a landing-place: a wharf for the loading or unloading of vessels.—*n.* quay'age, provision of quays: space or room for use of a quay.—*n.* and *adj.* *quay'age*, *quay'age* forms *kay* (*kā*), *key*.

quayd, *kwād*, *adj.* or *pa.p.* (*Spens.*) usual, &c. [Perh. for quelled.]

queach, *kwēch*, *n.* (*obs.*) a thicket.—*adj.* queach'y, queech'y, forming a thicket: boggy: sickly. [*Origin obscure.*]

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queach, *kwēch*, *n.* (*obs.*) a thicket.—*adj.* queach'y, queech'y, forming a thicket: boggy: sickly. [*Origin obscure.*]

queach, *kwēch*, *n.* (*obs.*) a thicket.—*adj.* queach'y, queech'y, forming a thicket: boggy: sickly. [*Origin obscure.*]

queez-maddam, *kwēz'-mad'am*, *n.* (Scott) a French jargonelle pear. [*Fr. cuisse-madame.*]

queint, *kwānt*, *adj.* (Spens.). Same as quaint.

queint, *kwānt* (Spens.), *pa.p.* of quench.

queish, *kwēl(ish)*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to squeak. [*Imit.*]

quell, *kwēl*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to kill: to extinguish: to crush: subdue: (Spens.) to disconcert, to abash.

quell, *kwēl*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to kill: to extinguish: to crush: subdue: (Spens.) to disconcert, to abash.

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quell, *kwēl*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to kill: to extinguish: to crush: subdue: (Spens.) to disconcert, to abash.

ask questions: to inquire: (*Shak.*) to discuss, converse.—*adj.* questionable, that may be questioned: doubtful: uncertain: open to suspicion: (*Shak.*) such as questions may be put to, not unwilling to be conversed with.—*n.* questionableness.—*adv.* questionably.—*adj.* questionary, asking questions: in the form of questions.—*n.* an asker of questions: a questionnaire: a questionnaire (see *questor*).—*n.* and *adj.* question-begging (see *beg*).—*n.* questioner.—*n.* and *adj.* questioning.—*adv.* questioningly.—*n.* questionist, a questioner, a doubter: formerly, an undergraduate in his last term before proceeding to a degree.—*adj.* questionless, unquestioning: beyond question or doubt.—*adv.* certainly.—*ns.* question-mark, a point of interrogation; question-master, one who presides at a sitting for the putting of questions; questionnaire (*hes-tē-on-er*, *hves-tym-ār*), a series of questions: a prepared set of written questions, for purposes of compilation or comparison.—in question, under consideration; make question, demur; out of question, doubtless; out of the question, not to be thought of. [*O.Fr.*,—*L.* *quaestio*, —*ōnis*—*quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to ask.]

questor. See *questor*.

quetzal, *ket-sāl*, (*k(w)et'sāl*), *n.* a golden green Central American bird (the resplendent trogon) with very long tail-feathers: the Guatemalan currency unit, or dollar. [*Aztec* *quetzalli*.]

queue, *kū*, *n.* a pendent braid of hair at the back of the head, a pigtail: a file of persons, &c., awaiting their turn: (*her.*) the tail of a beast.—*v.t.* to place or arrange in a queue: to track, dog.—*v.i.* to form, or take one's place in, a queue (usu. with *up*).—*adj.* queued (*kūd*), tailed: in a queue.—*n.* queueing, queueing. [*Fr.*,—*L.* *cauda*, a tail.]

quey, *kwaī*, *kwaī*, (*Scot.*) a heifer: a young cow that has not yet had a calf. [*O.N.* *kviḡa*; *Dan.* *kvič*.]

quh-, *hw-*, older Scots spelling for *wh-*. [*O.E.* *hw-*.]

quibble, *kwi'bəl*, *n.* an evasive turning away from the point in question into matters irrelevant, merely verbal, or insignificant: a pun: a petty conceit.—*v.i.* to evade a question by a play upon words: to cavil: to trifle in argument: to pun.—*ns.* quibbler: (*obs.*) quibbler, a quibble.—*n.* and *adj.* quibbling.—*adv.* quibblingly. [*Perh.* dim. of *obs.* *quib*, quibble, which may be—*L.* *quibus*, dat. or abl. pl. of *quī*, who, a word frequent in legal use; or a variant of *quip*.]

quich, *kwič*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to stir, to move.—Also (*obs.* or *dial.*) quatch, quetch, quitch. [*O.E.* *cweccan*, to shake, causative of *cwacan*, to quake.]

Quichua, *keč'i-wā*, *Quechua*, *keč'i-wā*, *n.* a Peruvian Indian of the race that was dominant in the Inca empire: the language of the Quichua.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* Quichuan, Quetchuan.—Also *n.* [*Sp.* *Quichua*, *Quechua*.]

quick, *kwič*, *adj.* living: alive: lively: swift: speedy: nimble: fresh: ready: sensitive: readily responsive: ready-witted: prompt in perception or learning: hasty: pregnant: at the stage of quickening: quickest: active: mobile: piercing.—*adv.* without delay: rapidly: soon.—*n.* the living: (*Spens.*) a living thing: a living plant, esp. hawthorn in a hedge (also collectively): the life: the living flesh: the sensitive parts, esp. under the nails: the tenderest feelings.—*adj.* quick-an'swered, (*Shak.*) quick at answering: quick-born, born alive: quick-change, quick in making a change, esp. (of a performer) in appearance: quick-conceiv'ing, quick at understanding.—*v.t.* quick'en, to give life to: to stimulate: to impart energy or liveliness to: to invigorate: to revive: to accelerate.—*v.i.* to become alive or lively: to revive: to be stimulated: to reach the stage in pregnancy when the mother becomes conscious of the movement of the child: to move faster.—*n.* quick'ener.—*n.* and *adj.* quick'en'ing.—*adj.* quick-eyed, having acute sight or lively eyes: quick-fire, -firing, designed to allow a quick succession of shots.—*ns.* quick-fire; quick-hedge, a hedge of living plants; quick-

lime, unslaked lime (*CaO*); quick'-lunch, a snack served promptly.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* quick'ly.—*ns.* quick'match, cotton thread impregnated with an inflammable mixture; quick'ness; quick'sand, a loose watery sand ready to swallow those who walk on it, boats, &c.: anything similarly treacherous.—*adj.* quick'-sandy; quick'-scent'ed, quick'-scent'ing, having a keen scent; quick'-selling; quick'set, formed of living plants.—*n.* a living plant, slip, or cutting, esp. of hawthorn, or a series of them, set to grow for a hedge: a quickset hedge.—*adj.* quick'-sight'ed, having quick sight or discernment.—*ns.* quick'-sight'edness; quick'-silver, mercury.—*adj.* of mercury.—*v.t.* to overlay or to treat with quicksilver or amalgam.—*adj.* quick'silvered.—*n.* quick'silvering, the mercury on the back of a mirror.—*adj.* quick'silverish, quick'silvery.—*n.* quick'step, a march step or tune in quick time: a fast fox-trot.—*adv.* quick'-stick, -s, without delay.—*adj.* quick'-temper'ed, irascible.—*ns.* quick'thorn, hawthorn; quick'-trick, a card that should win a trick in the first or second round of the suit; quick'-water, a solution of nitrate of mercury.—*adj.* quick'-witted, having ready wit.—*n.* quick'-wittedness. [*O.E.* *cwic*; *O.N.* *kvič*, living.]

quick, *kwič*, *n.* couch-grass or its rootstocks.—Also quick'en, quick'-grass. [*Northern* form of *quitch*.]

quicken, *kwič'an*, *n.* (*Northern*) the rowan.—Also quick'beam (*Southern*), quick'en-tree, wick'en, wick'y. [*O.E.* *cwicbeam*, *cwictréow*, aspen.]

quicken. See *quick* (1 and 2).

quid, *kwič*, *n.* that which a thing is, substance. [*L.*, what.]

quid, *kwič*, *n.* something chewed or kept in the mouth, esp. a piece of tobacco. [*Cud*.]

quid, *kwič*, *n.* (*slang*) a sovereign: formerly, a guinea.—*pl.* quid; or in sense of ready money, quids.—*n.* quid'let, a sovereign.

quidam, *kwič'am*, *n.* somebody: a certain person:—*pl.* quidams. [*L.* *quidam*.]

quiddany, *kwič'ə-ni*, *n.* a confection of quince-juice and sugar. [*L.* *cotūnea*, quince—*cydonia*; see *quince*.]

quiddity, *kwič'i-ti*, *n.* the whattness or essence of anything: any trifling nicety: a cavil: a captious question: quibble.—Also (*contracted*) quidd'it.—*adj.* quidd'it'ative. [*Schoolman's* *L.* *quidditās*, -*tātis*.]

quiddle, *kwič'l*, *v.i.* to trifle.—*ns.* quidd'le, a fastidious person; quidd'ler.

quidnunc, *kwič'nunč*, *n.* a newsmonger. [*L.* *quid nunc*?, what now?]

quiesce, *kwič's*, *v.t.* to quiet down: to become silent (as a Hebrew consonant).—*ns.* quiesc'ence, quiesc'ency, rest: inactivity: silence of a consonant.—*adj.* quiesc'ent, resting: not sounded: inactive: still.—*adv.* quiesc'ently. [*L.* *quiescere*, to rest.]

quiet, *kwič'et*, *adj.* at rest: calm: undisturbed: unaccompanied by disturbance: without loudness, gaudiness, ostentation, formality, or obtrusiveness of any kind: still: without bustle or restlessness: without much activity: peaceable: gentle: inoffensive.—*n.* rest: repose: calm: stillness: peace: freedom from noise or disturbance.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* quiet'en, to quiet.—*n.* and *adj.* quiet'ening.—*n.* quiet'er.—*n.* and *adj.* quiet'ing.—*ns.* quiet'ism, mental tranquillity: the doctrine that religious perfection on earth consists in passive and uninterrupted contemplation of the Deity; quiet'ist.—*adj.* quiet'istic.—*n.* and *adj.* quiet'ive, sedative.—*adv.* quiet'ly.—*n.* quiet'ness.—*adj.* quiet'some, (*Spens.*) undisturbed.—*n.* quiet'ude, quietness.—on the quiet (or *Q.T.*; *slang*), clandestinely: unobtrusively. [*L.* *quies*, quiet, calm.]

quictus, *kwič'ē-tus*, *L.* *kwič'ē-tus*, *n.* an acquaintance: discharge from office: discharge from life: extinction: silencing. [*L.* *quies* *est*, he is quiet.]

quiff, *kwič*, *n.* hair oiled and brushed down on the forehead or turned up and back from it. [*Poss.* *coif*.]

quight, *kwič*, (*Spens.*) See *quit*, *quite*.

qui-hi, *hyc*, *kwič'hi*, *n.* an Anglo-Indian, esp. in

Bengal. [Hind. *koī hai*, the call for a servant, Is anyone there?—*koī*, anyone, *hai*, is.]

quill, *kwil*, *n.* (*obs.*) a reed, hollow stalk or internode, or the like: (*obs.*) a small tube: the hollow basal part of a feather: a large feather: a porcupine's spine: a goose or other feather used as a pen: hence a pen generally, or the profession of letters: a thing made from a quill feather, as a toothpick, an angler's float, a plectrum: a weaver's bobbin, of reed or other material: (*mach.*) a hollow shaft: a musical pipe made from a reed or the like: hence

... a cylindrical ... a bobbin.

... a clerk: an assiduous writer: **quill-driving**.—*adj.* quilled, furnished with, or formed into quills: tubular.—*ns.* quill-feather, a large stiff wing or tail feather: quill'ing, a ribbon or strip gathered into flutings: quill'man, a clerk: quill'nib, a quill-pen shortened for use with a holder: quill'pen: quill'wort, any plant of the genus *Isoetes* (from the quill-like leaves). [Ety. obscure; cf. L.G. *quiele*, Ger. *kiel*.]

quill, *kwil*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a combination (in the phrase in the quill, in a body, in concert). [Fr. *cuille*.]

quillet, *kwil'it*, *n.* a subtlety in argument: a quibble. [Perh. L. *quidlibet*, what you will.]

quillon, *kē-yon'*, *n.* either arm of the cross-guard of a sword-handle. [Fr.]

quilt, *kwilt*, *n.* a bed-cover of two thicknesses with padding sewn in compartments: any material or piece of material so treated, esp. when worn under or instead of armour: a thick coverlet: a thick covering placed over beehive frames.—*v.t.* to pad, cover, or line with a quilt: to form into a quilt: to stitch in: to seam like a quilt: to cover with interlaced cord: to thrash.—*adj.* quilt'ed.—*ns.* quilt'er, a person or machine that makes quilting: quilt'ing, the act of making a quilt: that which is quilted: a cloth for making quilts: a cloth with a pattern like a quilt: a covering of rope-yarn: a thrashing with a rope's end: quilt'ing-bee, a gathering of women to help one in quilting a counterpane, combined with social amusement: quilt'ing-cotton, cotton wadding: quilt'ing-frame, an adjustable frame for holding a fabric for quilting. [O.Fr. *cuilte* (Fr. *couette*)—L. *culcita*, a cushion.]

quin, *kwīn*, *n.* short for quintuplet.

quina, *kīna*, *china*, *kē'nā*, *n.* cinchona bark: any tree yielding it: quinine.—Also **quinaquina**, *kīnakīna*, *chinachina* (*kē'nā-kē'nā*), **quinaquina** (*kīn-* or *kīng-kē'nā*, *kwīng-kwī'nā*).—*adj.* **quinic** (*kwīn'ik*).—**quinic acid**, an acid got from cinchona bark. [Sp. *quina*, *quinaquina*—Quichua

by fives: in fives:

ive: with five vari-

of five: with five

leaflets arising at one point. [L. *quini*, five by five.] **quince**, *kwīns*, *n.* a golden, globose or pear-shaped, fragrant, austere fruit, good for jellies, marmalade, &c., or the tree or shrub (*Cydonia oblonga*), akin to pear and apple, that bears it: extended to the near-allied Japanese quince (see *japonica*) and to the unrelated Bengal quince, the baobab-fruit. [Orig. pl. of quince—O.Fr. *coīn* (Fr. *coing*)—L. *colūneum*—Gr. *kydonion*—*Kydonia*, in Crete.]

quincenary, *kwīn-sen'tin-ār-i*, *-sen'ten'ār-i*, or *-sin'ten'ār-i*, *n.* and *adj.* quinquenary. [Irreg. formed—L. *quinque*, five, and *centenary*.]

quincunx, *kwīn'sh*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) stir, move. [Ety. dub.]

quincunx, *kwīn'lungks*, *n.* an arrangement of five things at the corners and centre of a square, or of a great number of things (esp. trees) spaced in the same way.—*adj.* **quincunxial** (*-kwīn'shl*), of or in a quincunx: (*bot.*) of aestivation, having two leaves overlapping at each edge, two underlapping at each

and underlapping.—

quincunx—*quinque*, five,

celebration.—Also *adj.* [L. *quingenti*, five hundred.] **quinine**, *kwīn-en'*, *kwīn'en*, in U.S. *kwī'nin*, *n.* a colourless, inodorous, very bitter alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{21}O_5N_3 \cdot 3H_2O$), got from cinchona bark, or one of its salts, used against malaria and fevers. [See *quina*.]

quinnat, *kwīn'at*, *n.* the king-salmon. [From an Amer. Ind. name.]

quinoa, *kē'nō-ā*, *n.* a South American goosefoot, used like rice (seeds) or spinach (leaves). [Sp. *quinoa*—Quichua *kinua*.]

quinox, *kwīn'ol*, *n.* a reducing agent and photographic developer, $C_6H_5(OH)_2$, got by reduction of quinone.—*ns.* **quinoxilino** (*-ō-lēn*), a pungent, colourless liquid (C_6H_5N), first got from quinine; **quinone** (*kwīn'ōn*, *kwīn'ōn'*), a golden-yellow crystalline compound ($C_6H_4O_2$) usually prepared by oxidising aniline: a general name for a benzene derivative in which two oxygen atoms replace two hydrogen.—Also **kinone** (*kē'nōn*). [Quina.]

quinque, *kwīn'k*, *kwīn'kwī* (*f*), in composition, five. [L. *quinque*, five.]

quint, *kwīn*, *n.* one who

[L. *quintagénarius*—

quintagénarius, *n.* Shrove

unday)—appar-

Sunday (both

of the number

quintus, *-a*, *-um*,

fiftieth; cf. *quadragesima*, *sexagesima*, *scp-*

tungesima.]

quincocostate, *kwīn-kwī-kōs'tāt*, *adj.* five-ribbed.

[L. *costa*, rib.]

quincufarious, *kwīn-kwī-fā'ri-ūs*, *adj.* fivefold:

in five rows. [Cf. *multifarious*.]

quincufoliate, *kwīn-kwī-fō'li-āt*, *adj.* with five

leaflets. [L. *folium*, leaf.]

quinquennium, *kwīn-kwēn'i-əm*, *n.* a period of five years.—*pl.* **quinquenn'ia**.—Also (*irreg.*) **quinq-uoenn'ial**.—*adj.* **quinquenn'ial**, occurring once in five years: lasting five years.—*n.* a fifth anniversary or its celebration.—*adv.* **quinquenn'ially**.

[L. *annus*, year.]

quinqwereme, *kwīn'kwī-rēm*, *n.* an ancient ship with five sets of rowers. [L. *quinqwerēmis*—*rēmus*, an oar.]

quint, *kwīn*, *n.* (mus.) a fifth: an organ-stop a fifth above the foundation stops: the E string of a violin: (*hint*; old-fashioned *ken*) a sequence of five cards in piquet.—*ns.* **quint'-ma'ior**, ace to ten; **quint'-mi'nor**, knave to seven. [Fr. *quinte*—L. *quintus*, *-a*, *-um*, fifth.]

quint, *kwīn*, *n.* (mus.) a fifth: an organ-stop a fifth above the foundation stops: the E string of a violin: (*hint*; old-fashioned *ken*) a sequence of five cards in piquet.—*ns.* **quint'-ma'ior**, ace to ten; **quint'-mi'nor**, knave to seven. [Fr. *quinte*—L. *quintus*, *-a*, *-um*, fifth.]

quinsy, *kwīn'si*, *n.* suppurative tonsillitis.—*ns.* **quinsy-berry**, the black-currant; **quinsy-wort**, squinancy-wort. [L. *quintancia*—Gr. *kynanchē*; see *cynanche*.]

quint, *kwīn*, *n.* (mus.) a fifth: an organ-stop a fifth above the foundation stops: the E string of a violin: (*hint*; old-fashioned *ken*) a sequence of five cards in piquet.—*ns.* **quint'-ma'ior**, ace to ten; **quint'-mi'nor**, knave to seven. [Fr. *quinte*—L. *quintus*, *-a*, *-um*, fifth.]

quinta, *kīn'tā*, *n.* a country house. [Sp. and Port.]

quintain, *kwīn'tin*, *-tān*, *n.* a post for tilting at, often with a turning cross-piece to strike the unskillful tilter. [O.Fr. *quintaine*, thought to be—L. *quintāna via*, the road adjoining the fifth manipule in a camp.]

quintal, *kwīn'tl*, *n.* formerly, a hundredweight: now, 100 kilograms. [Fr. and Sp. *quintal*—Ar. *qintār*—L. *centum*, a hundred.]

quintan, *kwīn'tān*, *adj.* occurring every fourth (by Roman reckoning fifth) day. [L. *quintānus*, of the fifth.]

quintessence, *kwīn'tes'ens*, or *kwīn'*, *n.* orig. a fifth entity, in addition to the four elements: the pure concentrated essence of anything: the most essential part, form, or embodiment of anything.—*adj.* **quintessential** (*-ti-sen'shl*).—*v.t.* **quintessen'tialise**. [Fr.—L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.]

quintet, *kwīn'tet*, *quintett*, *kwīn'tet'*, *n.* a composition for five voices or instruments: a set of performers or instruments for such compositions.—Also (*It.*) **quintetto**. [It. *quintetto*, dim. of *quinto*—L. *quintus*, fifth.]

quintile, *kwīn'tik*, *adj.* of the fifth degree.

quintillion, *kwīn-tīl'yōn*, *n.* the fifth power of a

million, represented by a unit and thirty ciphers: (U.S. and France) the sixth power of one thousand—a unit with eighteen ciphers.—*n.* and *adj.* *quintill'ionth*.

quintroon, *kwin-trōon'*, *n.* the offspring of a white by an octroon: one who is fifth (inclusive) in descent from a negro. [Sp. *quinterón*—*L.* *quintus*, fifth.]

quintuple, *kwin-tū-pl*, *adj.* fivefold: having five parts, members, or divisions.—*n.* five times as much.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to increase fivefold.—*n.* *quintuplet* (also *-tū*), a set of five things: a group of five notes played in the time of four: one of five born at a birth. [*L.* *quintus*, fifth, on the model of quadruple.]

quintuplicate, *kwin-tū-pli-kōt*, *adj.* fivefold.—*n.* one of five corresponding things: fivefoldness.—*v.t.* to make fivefold.—*n.* *quintuplicat'ion*. [*L.* *quintuplex*, *-icis*—*quintus*, fifth, *plicare*, to fold.]

quintize, *kwinz*, *n.* a card game, like vingt-et-un, the object being to count as nearly to fifteen as possible without going above it. [Fr., fifteen.]

quip, *kwi-p*, *n.* a repartee: a gibe: a quibble: a fanciful jest or action: a knick-knack.—*v.t.* to utter quips.—*v.i.* to assail with quips.—*adj.* *quipp'ish*. [Perh. from obs. *quippy*, which may be—*L.* *quippe*, forsooth.]

quipu, *kē-pōo*, *n.* a mnemonic contrivance of knotted cords used by the ancient Peruvians—depending on order, colour, and kind.—Also *quip'o*. [*Quichua quipu*, knot.]

quire, *kwi-r*, *n.* formerly, four sheets of paper or parchment folded together in eight leaves; now, the twentieth part of a ream, twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold: (obs.); also *quair*, *kwi-r* (a quire-filling) book or poem.—*v.t.* to fold in quires. [O.Fr. *quater* (Fr. *cahier*), prob. from *L.L.* *quaternum*, a set of four sheets—*L.* *quatuor*, four.]

quire, *kwi-r*, *n.* obs. spelling of choir.—*n.* *quirister* (*kwi-r*), chorister.

Quirinus, *kwi-rī-nas*, *L.* *kwi-rē-noor*, *n.* an Italic god, afterwards identified with Romulus.—*n.* *Quirinal* (*kwi-rī-nāl*), one of the hills of Rome: the Italian government (from the palace there).—*n.pl.* *Quirinalia* (*kwi-rī-nāl'i-ō*), a festival in honour of Quirinus, on Feb. 17. [*L.* *Quirinus*.]

Quirites, *kwi-rī-tēs*, *L.* *kwi-rē-tās*, *n.pl.* the citizens of ancient Rome in their civil capacity. [*L.* *Quiritēs*, orig. the Samnite people of Cures (united with the Romans).]

quirk, *kwi-rk*, *n.* a sudden turn, twist, jerk, or flourish: an artful evasion: a quibble: a quip: (*Shak.*) a trick, knack, way: (*archit.*) an acute sharp-edged groove alongside a moulding.—*v.t.* to turn sharply: to utter or execute quips: to move jerkily.—*v.i.* to assail with a quirk: to furnish with a quirk.—*n.* *quirk'iness*.—*adj.* *quirk'ish*; *quirk'y*. [Origin unknown.]

quirt, *kwi-r*, *n.* a Spanish-American braided hide riding-whip.—*v.t.* to strike with a quirt. [Mexican-Sp. *cuarto*.]

quisting, *kwi-z'ing*, *n.* a native puppet prime minister set up by an occupying foreign power. [Vidkun Quisting, who played that part in Norway during German occupation (1940-45).]

quist, *kwi-t*. See *quest*.

quit, *kwi-t*, (*orch.*) *quite* (*Spens.* *quight*, *quyte*), *kwi-t*, *v.t.* to pay: to repay: to absolve: to requite: to release from obligation: to clear off: to discharge: to remit: to free: to clear of blame, &c.: to acquit: to depart from: to cease to occupy: (obs. except *reflex.*) to rid: to let go: (U.S.) to leave off: (*reflex.*) to behave, acquit: to be worth.—*v.i.* to leave off: (U.S.) to depart.—*pr.p.* *quitting* (*orch.* *quitt'ing*): *pa.p.* *quitt'ed* (*quitt'ed*, *quit*).—*adj.* *quit*, set free: clear: quits: acquitted: released from obligation.—*n.* *quit'*-claim, a deed of release.—*v.t.* to relinquish claim or title: to release, discharge.—*n.* *quit'*-rent, a rent in lieu of services.—*adj.* *quits*, even: neither owing nor owed.—*ns.* *quitt'al*, (*Shak.*) *requital*; *quitt'ancc*, *release*: discharge: acquittance: *requital*.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to repay.—*n.* *quitt'cr*, (U.S.) a shirker: one who gives up easily.—*cry* *quits* (formerly *quittance*),

to declare oneself even with another, and so satisfied; double or quits, the alternative, left to chance, of doubling or cancelling payment; quit scores, to balance accounts. [O.Fr. *quiter* (Fr. *quitter*)—*L.L.* *quittere*, to pay—*L.* *quittere*, to make quit—*quiescere*, quiet.]

qui tam, *kwi tam*, *L.* *kwi-tām*, *n.* an action by an informer partly on his own behalf, partly on the state's. [From the first words, *L.* *qui tam*, who as much (for the king as for himself).]

quitch, *kwi-tch*, *n.* couch-grass.—Also *quitch'-grass*. [O.E. *cwice*; cf. couch-grass, *quitch* (2).]

quitch. Same as *quich*.

quite. See *quit*.

quite (*Spens.* *quight*), *kwi-t*, *adv.* completely, wholly, entirely: enough fully to justify the use of the word or phrase qualified: (*coll.*; often quite so) exactly, indeed, yes. [*quit*.]

quitter, *quittor*, *kwi-t'or*, *n.* pus: a fistulous sore on a horse's hoof. [Poss. O.Fr. *quittare*, cooking—*L.* *cocinare*.]

quiver, *kwi-v'or*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) nimble, active. [O.E. *cwifer*, found in the adverbial form *cwiferlice*, zealously.]

quiver, *kwi-v'or*, *n.* a case for arrows.—*adj.* *quiv'-ered*, furnished with a quiver: sheathed, as in a quiver.—*n.* *quiv'erful*, (*fig.*) a large family (Psalm cxvii. 5). [O.Fr. *cuivre*; prob. Gmc.; cf. O.H.G. *kohhor* (Ger. *kocher*), O.E. *cocer*.]

quiver, *kwi-v'or*, *v.t.* to shake with slight and tremulous motion: to tremble: to shiver.—*ns.* *quiv'er*, *quivering*—*odu.* *quiveringly*—*adj.* *quiver'ish*. [Poss. conn. with *quiver* (1).]

qui vive, *kē vīv*, *n.* alert. [From the French sentry's challenge, lit. (long) live who?—*qui*, who, *vive*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivre*, to live—*L.* *vivere*.]

quixotic, *kwi-k's-ō-t'ik*, *adj.* like Don Quixote, the knight-errant in the great romance of Cervantes (1547-1616), extravagantly romantic.—*adv.* *quixot'ically*—*ns.* *quixot'ism*, *quixot'ry*.

quizz, *kwi-z*, *n.* an odd-looking person or (*Jane Austen*) thing: a monole, often with a handle: a piece of banter or quiet mockery: a mocking look: a hoax: one who practises any of these: (U.S.) an oral examination: a sportive catechism or general-knowledge test: (obs.) a bandalore or yo-yo (*pl.* *quizz'es*).—*v.t.* to poke fun at: to eye with an air of mockery: to catechise, interrogate.—*v.i.* to practise derisive joking.—*pr.p.* *quizz'ing*: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *quizzed*—*ns.* *quizz'er*: *quizz'ery*—*adj.* *quizz'ical*—*n.* *quizzical'ity*—*adv.* *quizz'ically*—*n.* *quizzificat'ion*, *quizzing*.—*v.t.* *quizz'ify*, to turn into a quizz.—*ns.* *quizz'iness*, *oddness*; *quizz'ing*; *quizz'ing-glass*, a monople. [Origin obscure.]

quo', *kē, ko*, *v.t.* a Scots form of *quoth*.—*quod*, an obsolete form of *quoth*, used esp. at the end of a poem with the poet's name.

quod, *kwo-d*, *n.* (*slang*) prison.—*v.t.* to imprison. [Origin unknown.]

quodlibet, *kwo-d'li-bet*, *n.* a scholastic argument: a humorous medley of tunes.—*n.* *quodlibet'arian*, one given to quodlibets.—*adj.* *quodlibet'ic*, *-al*. [*L.* what you please—*quod*, what, *libet*, it pleases.]

quodlin, *kwo-d'lin*, an obsolete form of *codlin*.

quoif, *kwi-f*. Same as *coif*.

quoif, *kwi-f*, *n.* a wedge, esp. for locking type in a forme, or for raising a gun: a salient angle, esp. of a building: a corner-stone, esp. a dressed corner-stone: a keystone: a voussoir.—*v.t.* to wedge: to secure, or raise by wedging. [See *coin*.]

quoist, *kwi-ist*. See *quest*.

quoit, *kwi-t* (U.S. *kwoit*), *n.* a heavy flat ring for throwing as near as possible to a hob or pin: a dolmen cover: a dolmen: (in *pl.*, treated as *sing.*) the game played with quoits.—*v.t.* to play at quoits.—*v.i.* to throw like a quoit.—*n.* *quoit'cr*. [Origin obscure.]

quondam, *kwo-n'dam*, *adj.* former. [*Q.*, formerly.]

quooke, *kwook* (*Spens.*), *pa.t.* of *quake*.

quop, *kwo-p*, *v.t.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) to throb. [M.E. *quappe*; imit.]

quorum, *kwi-rum*, *n.* orig. a number of specially named justices of the peace of whom some must be present before any business could be done:

(loosely) the whole body of justices: a minimum number of persons necessary for transaction of business in any body. [L. *quorum*, of whom, from the wording of the commission, of whom we will that you, so-and-so, be one (two, &c.).]

quota, *kwō'tā*, *n.* a proportional share, a part assigned:—*pl.* *quotas*.—quota immigrant, any immigrant (to the U.S.A.) admitted as one of the yearly quota allowed to his country of origin, and not by the rules for non-quota immigrants. [L. *quota* (*pars*), the how-manieth (part)—*quotus*, of what number—*quot*, how many.]

quote, *kwōt*, old-fashioned *kōt* (*Shak.* *coat*, *coate*, *cote*), *v.t.* orig. to divide into chapters, verses, &c., number the chapters of, or mark with references: to refer to: to cite: to adduce as authority, illustration, or example: to give the actual words of: (*Shak.*) to examine as if looking up a reference: to record: to note, set down, mention, in writing or mentally: (*theat.*) to set down in the prompter's book as due to be called: to give the current price of: to enclose within quotation-marks.—*v.i.* to make quotations.—*n.* a quotation: a quotation-mark.—*adj.* *quotable*, lending itself (or himself) to quotation: fit to quote.—*ns.* *quotableness*, *quotabil'ity*.—*adv.* *quotably*.—*ns.* *quōtā'tion*, act of quoting: that which is

quoted: a price quoted: a quadrat for filling blanks in
ences); i.
quotes)

a quotation.—*adj.* *quōtā'tious*, *quō'tative*, given to quoting.—*n.* *quō'ter*.—*adj.* *quō't'worthy*. [L. *quotāre*, to divide into chapters and verses—*L. quotus*, of what number—*quot*, how many.]

quoth, *kwōth*, *kwēth*, *v.t.* (1st and 3rd pers. sing., past tense, of the otherwise obs. *vb.* *quethe*) said (followed by its subject).—*interj.* *quōtha*, forsooth, indeed (lit. *quoth he*; *sec a, pron.*). [O.E. *cwæth*, pret. of *cwæthan*, to say; cf. *bequeath*.]

quotidian, *kwōt-id'i-an*, *adj.* every-day: daily.—*n.* a fever or ague that recurs daily. [L. *quotidianus*—*quotidie*, daily—*quot*, how many, *diēs*, day.]

quotient, *kwō'shant*, *n.* (*math.*) the number of times one quantity is contained in another. [L. *quotiens*, *quoties*, how often—*quot*, how many (with *t* from false appearance of being a participle).]

quotation, *kwō-tish'ən*, *n.* division regarded as [From L. *quot*.]

quōtā'tion, *kwō-tā'tion*, *n.* writ calling upon holds or claims

a franchise or office. [L. *quōtā'tio* (*abl.*), by what warrant.]

Qurân, *koo-rân'*, *n.* Same as Korân.

fāte, *fār*, *ḍak*; *mē*, *her* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōōn*; *dhen* (then)

R

R, r, ā, n. the eighteenth letter in our alphabet—the 'dog letter,' from the trilling (evanescent in Southern England) of the tip of the tongue: as a mediaeval numeral, R=80; R=80,000.—R months, the time when oysters are in season (from the spelling of the names of the months from September to April); the three R's, reading, writing, and arithmetic. [L. *er*.]

Ra, rā, n. the Egyptian sun-god.
rabanna, rā-bānā, n. a Madagascan raffia fabric. [Malagasy.]

rabat, rabatte, rā-bat', v.t. (geom.) to rotate into coincidence with another plane.—*ns.* rabatt'ing; rabat'ment, rabatte'ment. [Fr. *rabattre*, to lower.]

rabato, rā-bā'tā. Same as rebato.—*n.* rabatino (*rab'ā-tēn*; *Scott*), a low collar.

rabbet, rab'it, n. a groove cut to receive an edge.—*v.t.* to groove: to join by a rabbet:—*pr.p.* rabb'eting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rabb'eted.—*ns.* rabb'eting-machine, -plane, -saw; rabb'et-joint. [Fr. *rabat*—*rabattre*, to beat back.]

rabbi (Rabbi when prefixed), rab'i or rab'ī, rabbin, rab'in, n. a Jewish expounder or doctor of the law:—*pl.* rabb'is, rabb'ins.—*n.* rabb'inatē, the dignity or tenure of office of a rabbi: a body of rabbis.—*adj.* rabbin'ic, -al, pertaining to the rabbis or to rabbis. Rab-

.
the written law; rabb'inist, rabb'istic,
adheres to the Talmud and traditions of the rabbis;
rabboni (*rab'ō-ni, -ni*), my great master. [Heb. *rabbi*, my great one—*rabb*, great, master.]

rabbit, rab'it, n. the coney, a small burrowing animal of the hare family: its flesh (as food): its fur: a persistent but incurably inferior player at lawn-tennis or other game.—*v.t.* to hunt rabbits.—*ns.* rabb'iter, one who hunts rabbits; rabb'it-fish, the king of the herrings (*Chimacra*) or other fish fancied to resemble a rabbit; rabb'it-hole, a rabbit's burrow; rabb'it-hutch, a box for housing rabbits; rabb'it-punch, a blow on the back of the neck; rabb'itry, a place where rabbits are kept: the play of a rabbit in games; rabb'it-squirrel, a chinchilla; rabb'it-sucker, (*Shak*), a sucking rabbit; rabb'it-warren.—*adj.* rabb'itry.—Welsh rabbit, melted cheese, with or without ale, &c., poured over hot toast—sometimes written 'Welsh rarebit' by wisecracks. [M.E. *rabet*; poss. from O.N.Fr.]

rabbitt, rab'it, v.t. confound (often in *od rabbitt, d'rabbitt, or drabbitt*, for *God rabbitt*). [Perh. a facetious substitution for *rat*.]

rabbie, rab'l, n. a disorderly assemblage or crowd: a mob: the lowest class of people: a confused stream of words.—*adj.* of or like a rabble.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to gabble.—*v.t.* to mob.—*ns.* rabb'lement, a rabble: tumult; rabb'ling, esp. (*Scott. hist.*) the mobbing and ousting of the Episcopal 'curates' at the Revolution.—rabble rout, (*obs.*) the mob, rabble. [Cf. Du. *rabbelen*, to gabble, L.G. *rabbeln*.]

rabbie, rab'l, n. a pudding-iron.—*v.t.* to stir with a rabble.—*ns.* rabb'ier. [Fr. *râble*—L. *rutabulum*, a poker.]

Rabclaisian, rab-ā-lā'zi-ən, n. a follower, admirer, or student of François Rabclais (*d. 1553 or 1554*).—*adj.* of or like Rabclais: extravagantly humorous: robustly outspoken: (loosely) coarsely indecent.—*n.* Rabclais'ianism.

rabi, rub'ē, n. the spring grain harvest in India. [Ar. *rabī*, spring.]

rabid, rab'id, adj. raging: fanatical: affected with

rabies.—*adj.* rab'ic, of rabies.—*adv.* rab'idly.—*ns.* rabid'ity, rab'idness; rabies (*rā-* or *rābi-tē*), the disease called hydrophobia, caused by a virus transmitted by the bite of an infected animal. [L. *rabidus* (*adj.*), *rabies* (*n.*)—*rabēre*, to rave.]

raca, rā'kā, adj. (B.) worthless. [Chaldee *rēhā* (a term of reproach).]

rac(c)ahout, rā'k-ā-hōot, n. acorn meal. [Fr.—Ar. *rāqaut*.]

raccoon, racoon, rā-kōon', n. an American animal (*Procyon lotor*, or other species) related to the bears: its fur.—*ns.* raccoon'-berry, *Podophyllum*; raccoon'-dog, a raccoon-like wild dog (*Nyctereutes*) of Eastern Asia. [From an Amer. Ind. name.]

race, rās, n. the descendants of a common ancestor: esp. those who inherit a common set of characteristics: such a set of descendants, narrower than a species: *n* bred: (*obs.*) a stud or herd: ancestry, lineage, stock: the condition of belonging by descent to a particular group: inherited disposition: a class or group, defined otherwise than by descent: (*obs.*) a sex: peculiar flavour, as of wine, by which its origin may be recognised: raciness, piquancy.—*ns.* race'-ha'ired, animosity accompanying difference of race; race'-su'icide, voluntary cessation of reproduction, leading to the extinction of the race.—*adj.* racial (*rā'shīl, -shyēl, -shī-ēl*), of, relating to, race or race.—*ns.* ra'cialism, race hatred, rivalry, or feeling; ra'cialist.—*adv.* racially (*rā'shī-ēl*).—*n.* ra'ciness.—*adj.* ra'cy, having a distinctive flavour imparted by the soil, as wine: exciting to the mind by strongly characteristic thought or language: spirited: pungent: zestful. [Fr.—It. *razza*, of doubtful origin.]

race, rās, n. (arch. and Scot.) a run or onward rush: a fixed course, track, or path, over which anything runs: a channel bringing water to or from a wheel: a groove in which anything runs (as ball-bearings, a rope): a regular running over a fixed course, as of the sun: a rapid current: a competitive trial of speed in progression: (*in pl.*) a meeting for horse-racing: a competition in getting ahead of others figuratively: (*rare*) a running or racing place.—*v.t.* to run swiftly: to contend in speed: to run wildly (as an engine, a propeller) when resistance is removed.—*v.t.* to cause to race: to rush: to contend in a race with.—*ns.* race'-ball, a ball in connexion with a race-meeting; race'-card, a programme for a race-meeting; race'-course, -path, -track, a course for running races over; race'-cup, a piece of plate forming a prize at a race; race'-goer, an attendant at race-meetings; race'-going; race'-horse, horse bred for racing; race'-meet'ing (see *racet'ing*); ra'cer, one who or that which races; race'-way, a mill-race; ra'cing; ra'cing-bit, light jointed ring-bit.—*adj.* ra'cy. [O.N. *rās*; O.E. *rās*.]
race, rās, n. (Shak.) a rootstock of ginger. [O.Fr. *rais*—L. *radix*, -icis, a root.]

race, rās, also race, rach, n. a white streak down a beast's face. [Origin unknown.]

race, rās, v.t. to scratch: (*Spens.*) to raze: (*Spens.*) to crase: (*Shak.*) to slash.—*n.* a cut, slit, scratch. [An otherwise obs. form of *razc* or *rasc*.]

race, rās, v.t. (Spens.) to tear away or off, pluck, snatch.—Also *rase* (*Shak.*). [O.Fr. *arrachier*.]

raceme, ra-, rā-, rā-sēm', ras'ēm, n. an indefinite inflorescence in which stalked flowers are borne in acropetal succession on an unbranched main stalk: a similar group of sporangia.—*n.* racemation (*ras-i-mā'shon*), a gleaming or gathering of grapes: a residue: a cluster or bunch of grapes or of anything else.—*adjs.* racem'd' (or *ras', rās'*), in or having racemes; racemic (*ra-sē'mik, -sēm'ik*), ap-

plied to an acid obtained from a certain kind of grape, an optically inactive form of tartaric acid: hence applied to similar compounds of dextro-rotatory and laevorotatory enantiomorphs.—*n.* racemisation (*ros-i-mil-zā'shan*), a changing into a racemic form.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* rac'émise.—*n.* rac'emism, the quality of being racemic.—*adj.* racemose (*ros'i-mūs*), of the nature of or like a raceme: of, in, or having racemes: like a bunch of grapes. [*L. roetmus*, a bunch of grapes.]

rache, also **rach**, **ratch**, **roch**, *n.* a dog that hunts by scent. [*O.E. roce*, setter; *O.N. rokk*.]

rachis, sometimes **rhachis**, *rā'kīs*, *n.* the spine: an axis, as of a feather, an inflorescence, a pinnate leaf.

adj. rach'ial; less correctly rachidial (*ra-kid*), rachid'ian.—*n.* rachilla (*ra-kil'ō*), the axis of a grass spikelet.

rachitis, *ra-*, (*-kī'th*). [*Gr.* adopted by Dr. Crichton.]

it was the etymon of rickets.]

racal, **raciness**, &c. See **race** (1).

rack, *rak*, *n.* an instrument for stretching, esp. an instrument of torture: hence (*fig.*) an extreme pain, anxiety, or doubt: stress, esp. of weather: a framework, grating, shelf, or the like, on or in which articles are disposed or set aside: a grating from which beasts may pull down fodder: (*Spens.*) a bar or framework as for chaining a prisoner: a bar with teeth to work into those of a wheel, pinion, or endless screw.—*v.t.* to stretch forcibly or excessively: to strain: to wrest, overstrain, distort: to torture: to practise rapacity upon: (*Spens.*) to extort: to put in a rack: to move or adjust by rack and pinion.—*n.* rack'er.—*n.* and *adj.* rack'ing.—*ns.* rack'-rail, a cogged rail; rack'-rail'way, a mountain railway with a rack in which a cog-wheel on the locomotive works; rack'-rent, a rent stretched to the utmost annual value of the thing rented.—*v.t.* to subject to such rents.—*exacts* or *pays* rack'-rent with a rack.—rack and manger, an arrangement freely supplied: waste and destruction (perh. from confusion with *rock* and *ruin*): rack and pinion, a means of turning rotatory into linear or linear into rotatory motion by a toothed wheel engaging in a rack; . . . ingenuity, or *L.G. reck*, *recke*, *rack*; (*U.S.*) *rack*, *rack*, *rack*, *rack*, to stretch; *Eng. reach*.]

rack, *rak*, *n.* same as **wrack**, destruction. (*Milit.*) a crash.—rack and ruin, a state of neglect and collapse. [*wrack* (1), or *O.N. rek*, wreckage.]

rack, *rak*, *n.* (*Shak.*) flying cloud; driving mist: a track; (*Scott.*) a shallow ford.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to drift, to drive. [*App.* *O.N. rek*, drifting wreckage, or some kindred form; cf. *wrack*, *wreck*, *wreak*; *O.E. wrecan*, to drive.]

rack, *rak*, *v.t.* to draw off from the lees. [*Prov. arrocari*—*raca*, husks, dregs.]

rack, *rah*, *n.* (*Prov.*) the neck and spine of a fore-quarter of a carcass: (*obs.*) a vertebra: a horse's bones.—*n.* rack'abones, (*U.S.*) a very thin horse, man, &c. [*Perh.* *O.E. hrocca*, occiput.]

rack, *rok*, *n.* (now *U.S.*) a horse's gait at which the legs at the same side move nearly together.—*v.t.* to go in that gait.—*n.* rac'

rack, *rok*, *n.* aphectic for . . .

rack, *rah*, *n.* a young . . . known.]

rocket, *rak'it*, *n.* a bat with roughly elliptical head, usually of strung catgut, for playing tennis, badminton, &c.: a snowshoe of like design: (*in pl.*) a simplified derivative of the old game of tennis, played against an end-wall.—*v.t.* to strike with a racket.—*ns.* racket'-court, -ground; racket'-press, a press for keeping a racket in shape; racket'-tail, a humming-bird with two long racket-shaped feathers.—*adj.* racket'-tailed. [*Fr. roquette*, poss.—*Ar. rāhūt*, the palm of the hand.]

rocket, *rah'it*, *n.* din: clamour: hubbub: hurly-burly: fuss: noisy or hustling gaiety: dissipation: a noisy merry-making: a dodge: fraudulent, violent, or otherwise unscrupulous money-

making activities: strain of excitement: responsibility: liability for expenses.—*v.i.* to make or engage in racket.—*v.t.* to disturb, stir, affect by racket:—*pr.p.* rack'cting; *po.t.* and *po.p.* rack'cted.—*n.* racketeer, one who extorts money or other advantage by threats or illegal interference.—*v.t.* to act as a racketeer.—*ns.* racketeer'ing; racket'eter, a noisy or gay person; racket'ctry.—*adj.* racket'cty, noisy: energetically gay.—stand the racket, endure the strain: take the consequences or responsibility: pay expenses. [*Prob. imit.*]

racket(t), *rok'it*, *n.* an old instrument like the bassoon. [*Origin doubtful.*]

racloir, *rā-klovōr*, *n.* a scraper. [*Fr.*]

raconteur, *ro-kon-tōr*, *rā-kōn'-tōr*, *n.* a teller of anecdotes:—*sem.* raconteuse (*-tōz*). [*Fr.*]

racoon. See **raccoon**.

Racovian, *ra-kō'vi-an*, *n.* a 17th-century Polish Socinian—their seminary being at *Roków*.—Also *adj.*

racquet. Same as **racket** (1).

race. See **race** (1).

rad, *rad* (*Spens.*), *pa.t.* and *po.p.* of **read**, and *pa.t.* of **ride**.

rad, *rad*, *adj.* (*Scott.*) afraid. [*O.N. hræddr*.]

rad, *rad*, *n.* short for **radical** (in politics).

radar, *rā'dār*, *n.* radiolocation, the use of high-powered wireless pulses for locating objects or determining one's own position. [*American* code-word, from *radio* detection and ranging, appropriately a palindromic word.]

raddle, *rad'l*, *n.* a flexible rod or strip of wood used to make hurdles, fences, or (with plaster) walls, by weaving between uprights: a hurdle, door, fence, or the like so made: a hedge formed by interweaving the branches of trees: a wooden bar used in weaving.—*v.t.* to interweave: (*Northern*) to thrash. [*A.Fr. reidele*, rail.]

raddle, *rad'l*, *n.* reddle or ruddle (red ochre).—*v.t.* to colour or mark with red ochre: to rouge coarsely.—*adj.* radd'led.—*n.* radd'leman. [*See* ruddle.]

raddoick, *rad'ok* (*Shak.*). Same as **ruddock**.

rade, *rad*, *n.* Northern form of **rodc**. [*See* ride.]

radial, *rā'di-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to a ray or radius: along, in the direction of, a radius or radii: having rays, spokes, or parts diverging from a centre: arranged like spokes or radii: near the radius of the arm.—*n.* a radiating part: a radial artery, nerve, engine, plate, &c.—*ns.* radiale (*-āl'i*; *L. rā-di-āl'is*), a wrist-bone in line with the radius:—*pl.* radii'la; radialisation (*rād-yōl-i-zā'shan*)—*v.t.* rād'ialise, to arrange radially.—*n.* radiality (*-āl'*), radial symmetry.—*adv.* rād'ially, in the manner of radii or of rays.—radial artery, the smaller branch of the brachial artery at the elbow; radial engine, one with its cylinders radially arranged; radial symmetry, symmetry about several planes intersecting in a common axis; radial velocity, the component of velocity along the observer's line of sight. [*L.L. radiālis*—*L. radius*.]

radlan, *rā'di-an*, *n.* a unit of circular measure, the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to the radius, nearly 57° 3'. [*L. radius*.]

radiant, *rā'di-ant*, *rā'dy-ant*, *adj.* emitting rays: issuing in rays: glowing: shining: beaming with happy emotion.—*n.* that which emits radiations: a point from which rays emanate: the centre from which meteoric showers seem to proceed: (*geom.*) a straight line from a point about which it is conceived to revolve.—*ns.* rād'iancy, rād'iancy.—*adv.* rād'iantly. [*L. radiāns*, -āntis, *pr.p.* of *radiare*, to radiate—*radius*.]

radiate, *rā'di-āt*, *v.i.* to emit rays: to shine: to issue in rays: to diverge from a point or points: to transmit wirelessly.—*v.t.* to send out in or by means of rays: to communicate by wireless: to broadcast.—*adj.* (-it, -nt, -d) having rays: having ray-florets: spreading like a ray or rays: radial: radially arranged: of the Radiata.—*n.* an animal of the Radiata.—*n.pl.* Rād'iā'ta, in *Cuvier's* obsolete classification, the lowest subkingdom of animals, radially symmetrical—echinoderms, coel-

enterates, polyzoans, &c.—*adj.* *rad'iated*.—*adv.* *rad'iatel'ly*.—*n.* *rad'iation*, act of radiating: the emission and diffusion of rays: that which is radiated: energy transmitted in electromagnetic waves: radial arrangement.—*adj.* *rad'iativ'e*.—*n.* *rad'iator*, that which radiates: apparatus for radiating heat, as for warming a room, or cooling an engine: a wireless transmitting aerial. [*L. radiāre*, to shine, *radiātus*, rayed.—*radius*.]

radical, *rad'i-kal*, *adj.* pertaining to, constituting, proceeding from, or going to the root: fundamental: original: intrinsic: inherent: thorough: primary: primitive: implanted by nature: not derived: (*bot.*) proceeding from near the root: (*politics*, commonly *Radical*) favouring thoroughgoing but constitutional social and political reform, advanced Liberal.—*n.* a root, in any sense: (*chem.*) of atoms behaving unchanged from one usually confined as distinguished

from charged ions: **Radical**, an advocate of radical reform or member of the Radical party.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *rad'icalise*, to make or become radical.—*ns.* *Rad'icalism*, the principles or spirit of a Radical: *rad'icality* (*-kal'i-ti*).—*adv.* *rad'ical'ly*.—*n.* *rad'icalness*.—*adj.* *rad'icant*, rooting from the stem: *rad'icāte*, rooted: deeply rooted: firmly established: fixed.—*v.t.* to root: to plant or fix deeply and firmly.—*adj.* *rad'icāted*, rooted, established.—*ns.* *rad'icā'tion*, rooting: implanting: rootedness: general character of the root-system: *rad'icel* (*-sel*), a rootlet.—*adj.* *rad'ic'ellose*; *rad'icolous* (*-sik'ə-ləs*), inhabiting, or parasitic on, roots: *rad'iciform* (*-rā-dīs'*), like a root: *rad'iciv'orous*, root-eating.—*n.* *rad'ic'ie*, a little root: the part of a seed that becomes the root: a rhizoid: (*chem.*) a radical.—*adj.* *rad'ic'ūlar*, pertaining to a radicle, a rootlet, or the root of a tooth, nerve, &c.—*n.* *rad'ic'ūlc*.—*adj.* *rad'ic'ulose*, having many rootlets or rhizoids.—*rad'ical axis*, the locus of a point of equal potency with respect to two circles. [*L. radīx*, -*icis*, a root.]

radio, *rad'i-ō*, -*o*, in composition, rays, radiation, radium, radius: (*chem.*) a radioactive product or isotope, as *radioact'ium*, *radioth'orium*, both isotopes of thorium; *radioel'ement*.—*n.* *rad'io*, wireless communication: a wireless receiving or transmitting set: a wireless message or broadcast.—*adj.* of, for, transmitted or transmitting by, wireless.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to communicate by wireless.—*adj.* *radioact'ive*.—*ns.* *radioact'iv'ity*, spontaneous disintegration, first observed in certain heavy elements (radium, actinium, uranium, thorium) with emission of α -rays, β -rays, and γ -rays; *radioact'ograph*, in tracer work, the representation of a treated specimen on a photographic plate by means of radiations from the radioisotope employed; *radio-bea'con*, apparatus that transmits signals for direction-finding; *radiochem'istry*, the chemistry of radioactivity; *radio-communication*, wireless telegraphy or telephony; *radio-com'pass*, a wireless direction-finding instrument; *radioel'ement*, a radioisotope.—*adj.* *radiogenic* (*-jen'ik*), produced by radioactive disintegration.—*ns.* *radiogoniom'eter*, a wireless direction-finder; *rad'ioigram*, an X-ray photograph: a wireless telegram: (for *radio-gram'ophone*) a combined wireless receiver and gramophone; *rad'io-graph* (*-grāf*), an instrument for recording radiation: an X-ray photograph: the wireless telegraph.—*adj.* *radiographic* (*-grāf'ik*).—*ns.* *radiography* (*-og'rā-fī*), X-ray photography: *radiotelegraphy*: study of radioactivity; *radiois'otope*, a radioactive isotope of a stable element; *radiolocā'tion*, position-finding by wireless signals: radar, determination of one's own position or that of an object, e.g. an enemy aircraft, by reflection of wireless waves.—*adj.* *radiol'og'ical*.—*ns.* *radio'logist*; *radio'log'y*, the study of radioactivity and radiation or their application to medicine; *radiom'eter*, an instrument that measures radiant energy by the rotation of a vane with bright and black sides.—*adj.* *radiomet'ric*.—*n.* *rad'io-phōne*, an instru-

ment for producing sound by radiant energy: a wireless telephone.—*adj.* *rad'io-phōnic* (*-fōn'ik*).—*ns.* *rad'io-phō'nics*, *rad'io-phōny* (*-of'ə-nī*); *rad'ios-copy*, examination by X-rays; *rad'iotel'egram*, -*tel'egraph*, -*telegraph*, -*tel'ephone*, -*teleph'ony*, wireless telegraph, telephone, &c.; *radio-therap'utics*, -*ther'apy*, treatment of disease by radiation, as by X-rays, &c.—*radio astronomy*, astronomical study by means of radar: also study of radio waves generated in space; *radio sonde* (Fr. *sonde*), *radio-sonde*, a device for determining the height of clouds by means of a radio transmitter and receiver.

R. Protozoa with fine radial pseudopodia.—*adj.* *radiolar'ian*.—Also *n.*—*radiolarian ooze*, a deep-sea deposit in which the siliceous skeletons of *Radiolaria* predominate. [*L.L. radiolus*, dim. of *L. radius*, radius.]

radish, *rad'ish*, *n.* a cruciferous plant, *Raphanus sativus* or other member of the genus: its pungent root, eaten as a salad. [Fr. *radis*—Prov. *raditz* or It. *radice*—*L. radīx*, -*icis*, a root.]

radium, *rad'i-əm*, *n.* a radioactive metallic element (Ra; at. numb. 88) discovered by the Curies in 1898, found in pitchblende and other minerals, remarkable for its active spontaneous disintegration.—*radium A*, *B*, &c., successive products in the disintegration of radon; *radium emanation*, radon. [*L. radius*, a ray.]

radius, *rad'i-us*, *n.* (*geom.*) a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle or surface of a sphere: a radiating line: anything placed like a radius, as the spoke of a wheel, the movable arm of a sextant: a radial plane of symmetry in a coelenterate: a line from a fixed point (e.g. the focus of a conic) to a point on a curve: the outer bone (in supine position) of the forearm in man, or its homologue in other animals: a barbule of a feather: the third vein of an insect's wing: (*rare*) a ray-flower or the ray-flowers of a head collectively: a distance from a centre, conceived as limiting an area or range.—*pl.* *radii* (*rad'i-ī*; *L. rad'i-ē*).—*adj.* *rad'ial* (*d.v.*)—*radius vector* (*pl. radii vectōres*), a straight line joining a fixed with a variable point. [*L. radius*, a rod, spoke, ray.]

radix, *rad'iks*, *L. rad'iks*, *n.* (*obs.*) a root, root-number, root-word: a source: a basis: the quantity on which a system of numeration, or of logarithms, &c., is based.—*pl.* *radices* (*rad'i-sez*, *L. rad'ē-kās*). [*L. radīx*, -*icis*, root.]

radome, *rad'ōm*, *n.* a protective covering for microwave antennae.

radon, *rad'ōn*, *n.* a gaseous radioactive element (Rn; at. numb. 86), the first disintegration product of radium—radium emanation, formerly called niton.

[*radium*, and -*on*, as in *argon*, *xenon*, &c.]

radula, *rad'ū-lā*, *n.* a mollusc's tongue or rasping ribbon.—*adj.* *rad'ūlar*; *rad'ūlate*; *rad'ūli-form*, rasp-like. [*L. radula*, a scraper—*rad're*.]

Raetian. See *Rhaetian*.

Raf, *raf*, *n.* (*coll.*) the R.A.F. (Royal Air Force). **rafale**, *raf'āl*, *n.* a burst of artillery in quick rounds. [Fr., gust of wind.]

raff, *raf*, *n.* riff-raff: one of the riff-raff: a rakish, flashy, or blackguardly fellow.—*adj.* *raffish*.—*adv.* *raff'ishly*.—*n.* *raff'ishness*. [Cf. *riff-raff*.]

raflia, *raf'i-ā*, *n.* the *Raphia* palm or its leaf-bast. [Raphia.]

raffinose, *raf'i-nōs*, *n.* a trisaccharide sugar. [Fr. *raffiner*, to refine.]

raffle, *raf'l*, *n.* an old dicing game, the stakes going to the thrower of a pair-royal: a lottery for an article.—*v.t.* to sell by raffle.—*v.t.* to engage in a raffle.—*n.* *raff'ler*. [Fr. *rafler*, a pair-royal.]

raffle, *raf'l*, *n.* a rabble: riff-raff: lumber: rubbish: a jumble: a tangle. [Cf. *raff*.]

raffle, *raf'l*, *v.t.* to notch: to crumple. [Ety. dub.] **Rafflesia**, *raf'ē-si-ā*, *n.* a genus (giving name to the family *Rafflesiac'eeae*, akin to the birth-wort family) of parasitic plants in Sumatra, Java, &c., one species having the largest known flowers, a yard across, carrion-scented, the rest of the plant

—*adj.* rail'-borne, carried by railway. —*ns.* rail'-car, (U.S.) a railway carriage; a self-propelled railway carriage; rail'-fence, (U.S.) a fence of wooden posts and rails; rail'head, the furthest point reached by a railway under construction: the end of railway transport; rail'ing, fencing; fencing materials: (often in *pl.*) a barrier or ornamental structure, usu. of upright iron rods secured by horizontal connexions. —*adj.* rail'less. —*ns.* rail'man, a railway employee; rail'-mo'tor, a self-propelled railway carriage; rail'road, (chiefly U.S. and Canada) a railway. —*vt.* (U.S.) to push forward unduly. —*ns.* rail'roader, (U.S.) a railway worker or official; rail'-splitter, (U.S.) one who splits logs for fence-rails; rail'way, a track laid with rails for wheels to run on, esp. for locomotives with passenger and goods wagons: a system of such tracks with equipment and organisation. —*Also adj.* —*ns.* rail'way-car (U.S.), rail'way-carr'age, a railway vehicle for passengers; rail'-way-cross'ing, an intersection of railway lines or of road and railway, esp. without a bridge; rail'way-stitch, a name for various quickly worked stitches. [O.Fr. *reille*—L. *regulo*, a ruler.]

rain, *rāl*, *v.i.* to scoff; to use vigorously or mockingly reproachful language: to banter: to revile. —*vt.* to bring or render by rail'ery. —*n.* (*Spens.* rayle) reviling. —*n.* rail'er—*adj.* and *n.* rail'ing.—*adu.* rail'ingly.—*n.* rail'ery (*rāl'ēr-i*; old-fashioned *rōl*), railing or mockery: banter: playful satire. [Fr. *railler*.]

rain, *rāl*, *n.* any bird of the genus *Rallus*, esp. the water-rail, or other member of the family Rallidae, esp. the corncrake or land-rail. [O.Fr. *rasle* (Fr. *râle*).]

rain (*Spens.* rayle, raile), *rōl*, *v.i.* (*arch.*) to flow, gush. [Origin obscure.]

rail, *rāl*, *n.* (*obs.* except in night-rail) a garment: a cloak: a neckerchief. —*n.* rail'l'y, (*Scott*) a jacket. [O.E. *hrægl*.]

rainment, *rā'mant*, *n.* clothing. [arrayment.]

rain, *rān*, *n.* water from the clouds in drops: a shower: a fall of anything in the manner of rain: (in *pl.*) the rainy season. —*v.i.* to fall as or like rain: to send down rain. —*v.t.* to shower. —*ns.* rain'band, a dark band in the solar spectrum, due to water vapour in the earth's atmosphere; rain'-bird, a bird, as the green woodpecker and various kinds of cuckoo, supposed to foretell rain.—*adj.* rain'-bound, detained by rain.—*n.* rain'bow, the coloured bow caused by refraction and internal reflexion of light in raindrops: any similar array of colours: (*slang*) a much discoloured hruise: a rainbow-trout: a S. American humming-bird, the cock with rainbow-coloured head.—*adj.* of, or coloured like, the rainbow.—*n.* rain'bow-chaser, a visionary, one who tries to reach the end of the rainbow. —*adj.* rain'bowed, a finely it (*Solmo* amber, a compartment for condensing noxious fumes by spray; rain'-cloud, nimbus, a dense dark sheet of cloud that may shed rain or snow; rain'coat, a light overcoat proof against moderate rain; rain'-doctor, a rain-maker; rain'drop, a drop of rain; rain'fall, a shower of rain: the amount (by depth of water) of rain that falls; rain'-forest, tropical forest with very heavy rainfall; rain'-gauge, an instrument for measuring rainfall; rain'iness.—*adj.* rain'less.—*ns.* rain'-maker, one who professes to bring rain; rain'-plover, the golden plover; rain'-print, a little pit made by a mindrop in clay, &c., sometimes preserved in rocks.—*adj.* rain'proof, more or less impervious to rain.—*v.t.* to make rainproof.—*n.* a rainproof overcoat.—*n.* rain'storm.—*adj.* rain'tight, rainproof.—*ns.* rain'-tree, a S. American tree (*Pithecolobium saman*) of the mimosa family, under which there is a constant rain of juice ejected by Cicadas; rain'-wash, the washing away of earthly matter by rain: downward creep of superficial deposits soaked in rain: matter so transported; rain'-water, water that falls or has lately fallen as rain.—*adj.* rain'y, characterised by rain.—a

rainy day, (*fig.*) a possible future time of need; rainbow dressing, a gaudy display of flags on a ship; right as rain, perfectly in order. [O.E. *regn*; Du. and Ger. *regen*, O.N. *regn*.]

rain, *rāne* (*Spens.*). Same as reign.

raise, *rāze*, *v.t.* to cause to rise: to make higher or greater: to lift: to exalt: to advance: to elevate: to set up or upright: to rouse: to stir up: to elate: to rear, grow, or breed: to produce: to give rise to: to build, erect: to bring into being: to bring to life: to utter: to establish: to institute: to bring forward into consideration or notice: to bring into relief: to intensify: to call up; (*naut.*) to cause to rise in view by approaching: to levy, get together, collect: to cause to swell: to extol: to remove, take off: to produce a nap on.—*n.* a rising road: (*coll.*) an increase.—*adj.* rais'able.—*ns.* rais'er, one who, or that which, raises a building, &c.: the riser of a step; rais'ing; rais'ing-bee, (U.S.) a gathering of neighbours to help in raising the frame of a house, &c.—also a siege, to abandon, or put an end to, a siege; raised beach, (*geol.*) an old sea-margin above the present water-level; raised pastry, pie, pastry, pie, with the support of a dish at the sides; raise money on, to get money by pawning; raise one's hat, to take one's hat off in salutation; raise the market (upon), to bring about a rise in prices (to the disadvantage of); raise the roof, to make a prodigious din; raise the wind, to get together the necessary money by any shift. [M.E. *reisen*—O.N. *reiso*, causative of *risa*, to rise; cf. rise, rear.]

raise, *rāz*, *n.* (*N. of England*) a cairn. [O.N. *hrysi*.]

raisin, *rā'zn*, *n.* a dried grape. [Fr., grape—L. *racemus*, a bunch of grapes.]

rait. Same as ret.

raiya, raiyatwari. Same as ryot, ryotwari.

raj, *rāj*, *n.* rule, sovereignty.—*n.* rā'ja(h), an Indian prince or king: a Malay chief.—*ns.* rā'ja(h)ship; rā'pramukh (-mookh), head of a state or states union in the Democratic Republic of India; Rajput, -poor (*rāj'pōot*), a member of a race or class claiming descent from the original Hindu military and ruling caste. [Hind. *rāj*, *rājā*, *rājput*—Sansk. *rājōn*, a king (cog. with L. *rēx*, *putra*, son.)

rake, *rāk*, *n.* a toothed bar on a handle, for scraping, gathering together, smoothing, &c.: a similar tool for various purposes, toothed, notched, or bladed: a wheeled field implement with long teeth for gathering hay, scraping up weeds, &c.: an extremely thin person or horse.—*v.t.* to scrape, smooth, clear, break up, draw, gather, remove, cover, uncover, search, ransack, with a rake or as if with a rake: to cover with ashes so as to keep smouldering: to pass over violently and swiftly: to enfilade: to afford or take a view all over or quite through.—*v.i.* to work with or as if with a rake: to search minutely.—*ns.* rake'-off, pecuniary share, esp. unearned or illicit; rā'ker, one who rakes: a scavenger: a raking implement: in games, a long, fast, low-flying shot (perh. partly from rake (4)); rake'shame, (*Milt.*) a base, dissolute wretch.—*n.* and *adj.* rā'king.—rake up, to revive from oblivion (usu. something scandalous). [O.E. *raco*; Ger. *rechen*, rake; O.N. *reika*, shovel.]

rake, *rāk*, *n.* a debauched or dissolute person, esp. a man of fashion.—*v.i.* to lead a rake's life: to make a practice of lechery.—*n.* rā'k'ery, dissoluteness.—*adj.* rā'kish.—*adu.* rā'kishly.—*n.* rā'kishness. [Irakhehl.]

rake, *rāl*, *n.* inclination from the vertical or horizontal.—*v.i.* to incline.—*v.t.* to slope: to cut aslant.—*n.* rā'ker, a sloping shore, support.—*adj.* rā'kish, with raking masts: swift-looking: pirate-like: dashing: jaunty.—*adu.* rā'kishly. [Éty. dub.]

rake, *rāk*, *v.i.* (now *diol.*) to proceed, esp. swiftly: to roam, range about: of a hawk, to fly wide: of a dog, to follow the scent wanderingly along the ground.—*n.* rā'ker, a very fast pace: a plunge in betting.—*adj.* rā'king, advancing swiftly. [O.E. *rocion*, to go forward, hasten.]

rake, *rāk*, *n.* (*Northern*) a track, esp. up a hill or in a gully or a pasture: a pasture: a journey, esp. in

fetching things: the amount carried at one journey, load, gang: an irregular, usu. vertical, vein of ore: a string, as of wagons.—*v.i.* to form into single file, as sheep. [O.N. *rak*, stripe; partly coalescing with *rak*.]

rakehell, *rāk'hel*, *n.* an utterly debauched person.—*adj.* rake'hell, -y. [Prob. rake (1) and hell: such as might be found by raking out hell.]

raki, *rāk*, *n.* a name for a mountain in the Levant and Greece.

rakshas, *rāk'shas*, *n.* a demon, *myth.*

rakshas, *rāk'shas*, *n.* an evil spirit. [Sans. *rakshas*.]

rāle, *rāl*, *n.* (*path.*) a sound from a diseased lung. [Fr.]

rallentando, *ral-en-tan-dō*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) becoming slower.—*n.* a slowing. [It., *pr.p.* of *rallentare*, to slacken.]

Rallus, *ral's*, *n.* the water-rail genus of birds, giving name to the family Rallidae.—*adj.* rall'ine (*-in*). [Latinised from Fr. *rāle*.]

rally, *ral'i*, *v.t.* to reassemble: to gather to one's support: to bring together for united effort: to muster by an effort (as the faculties): to pull together, revive.—*v.i.* to come together, esp. from dispersal, or for renewed effort, or in support of a leader, friend, or cause: to recover: to recover in some degree lost health, power, vigour, value, &c.: (*pr.p.* rall'ying; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* rall'ied).—*n.* a reassembly for renewed effort: a gathering for a common purpose: a mass-meeting: a pantomime mêlée: a temporary or partial recovery: a quick exchange of blows in boxing: a series of

rally, *ral'i*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to banter:—*pr.p.* rall'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rall'ied.—*n.* rall'ier.—*adv.* rall'y-ingly. [Fr. *rallier*; cf. *rall* (2).]

Ralph, *ralf*, *ral*, *n.* the imp of mischief in a printing-house. [Personal name—O.E. *Radwulf*.]

ram, *ram*, *n.* a male sheep, a tup: (*astron.*) Aries: a battering-ram: a ship's beak for striking an enemy ship: a warship with such a beak: a water-ram or hydraulic ram (see hydraulic): the monkey of a pile-driver: the striking head of a steam-hammer: a piston applying pressure: a machine with such a piston: a rammer: an act of ramming.—*v.t.* to thrust roughly, stuff hard, cram: to block up: to beat hard, pun: to drive hard down: to strike, batter, pierce with a ram:—*pr.p.* ram'm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ram'med.—*ns.* ram'eat, a he-cat; ram'-jet, a continuous jet with compression by aerodynamic ram: ram'm'er, one who or that which rams: esp. a paviour's tool.—*adj.* ram'm'ish, rank in smell or taste: strongly sexual.—*ns.* ram'rod, a rod for ramming down a charge or for cleaning a gun-barrel; ram's'-horn, the horn of a ram: a trumpet, snuff-box, or other thing like or made of it.—Also *adj.* [O.E. *ram*, *rom*; Ger. *ramm*.]

Ramadan, *ramad'an*, *n.* the Moham-medan month of fasting by day. [Ar. *Ramadān*.]

ramal, *ramate*, &c. See *ramus*.

Rāmāyana, *rā-mā'yā-nā*, *n.* the Sanskrit epic of Rāma.

ramble, *ram'bl*, *v.i.* to go as fancy leads: to wander: to walk for pleasure: to wander in mind or discourse: to be desultory, incoherent, or delirious: to straggle or trail, as a plant.—*n.* a roving about: an irregular excursion: rambling.—*n.* ram'bler, one who rambles: a trailing climbing plant, esp. a rose with small clustered flowers.—*n.* and *adj.* ram'bling.—*adv.* ram'blingly. [M.E. *romblen*; *app. conn.* with *roam*.]

rambutan, *ram-bōō'tan*, *n.* a lofty Malayan tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*), akin to the longan: its hairy edible fruit. [Malay *rambutan*—*rambut*, hair.]

rameal, *rameous*. See *ramus*.

ramekin, *ramequin*, *ramakīn*, *ram's-kin*, *n.* a mixture of cheese, eggs, &c., baked in separate moulds, or served on toast. [Fr. *ramequin*—obs. Flem. *rammeken*.]

ramentum, *ra-men'tum*, *n.* a chaffy scale, as on ferns:—*pl.* rament'a. [L. *ramentum*, a scraping—*radtre*, to scrape.]

ramfleeze, *ram-fē'zē*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to weary out. **ramgunshoeh**, *ram-gun'shōh*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) rough. **rami**, *ramie*, *ramée*, *ram'i*, *n.* reha or China-grass (*Boehmeria nivea*), a plant of the nettle family, long cultivated in China: its fibre, used for cloth, bank-note paper, gas mantles, &c.: a garment thereof. [Malay *rami*.]

ramify, &c. See under *ramus*. **Ramili**(li)(e), *ram'i-li*(e), *n.* a name for several articles and modes of dress in fashion after Marlborough's victory at Ramillies (1706)—esp. a form of cocked hat, and a wig with a long plaited tail.—Also *adj.*

Ramism, *ra'mizm*, *n.* the system of logic of Peter Ramus (1515-72).—*ns.* and *adj.* Rā'mean, Rā'mist.

rammer, *ram'mish*. See *ram*.

ramose, *ramous*. See under *ramus*.

ramp, *ram'p*, *v.i.* to climb: to grow rapidly: to rear as if climbing: to slope from one level to another: to rage: to range about wildly.—*v.t.* to provide with a ramp: to bend into a ramp: to snatch: to rob: to hustle into pa-

swindle.—*n.* a romp, loose woman: an act

plane: the slope of a wall-top or the line between two levels: an upwardly concave bend in a hand-

rail: a swindle: a stunt worked for private profit: a worked-up excitement or craze, esp. for some

gain: an exploitation of a special situation to

increase prices or the like.—*adj.* ramp'a'elous, (*Dickens*) rampageous.—*n.* ramp'age' (U.S. also

ram'; *Scot.* rampauge, -pau'), turbulently or

aggressively excited behaviour or rushing about.—

v.i. to storm: to rush about wildly.—*adj.* ramp-

ageous.—*ns.* ramp'ageous: ramp'ageous.—(*Shak.*) a term of

ramp'ant, rearing: the left hind-leg:

strained: unchecked in growth or prevalence:

(of an arch) having springers on different levels.—

adv. ramp'antly.—*nt.* ramp'er, one who ramps:

esp. one who makes a disturbance to cover the

activities of others: a rampsman; ramps'man, (*slang*) one who ramps bookmakers. [Fr. *rampier*,

to creep, to clamber.]

rampart, *ram'pārt*, -*pārt*, *n.* a flat-topped defensive

mound: that which defends.—*v.t.* to fortify or

surround with ramparts. [Fr. *rempart*—O.Fr. *rempar*—*remparer*, to defend—L. *pix. re-, ante,*

parāre, to prepare.]

rampick, *ram'pik*, *ramplike*, -*pik*, *n.* (*arch.* and

U.S.) a dead tree, or one decayed at the top,

broken off, or partly burned.—*adj.* ram'pick, -*ed*. [Origin obscure.]

ramplon, *ram'plon*, -*i-en*, *n.* a bell-flower (*Cam-*

pandula Rapunculid) whose root is eaten as a salad:

any species of the kindred genus *Phyteuma*. [Cf.

It. *raponzolo*, Ger. *rapunzel*, Fr. *raiponce*.]

rampire, *ram'pir*, *n.* arch. for rampart.—*adj.* ram'pired.

ramrod. See *ram*.

ramshackle, *ram'shak'l*, *adj.* tumble-down. [Ety. doubtful.]

ramson, *ram'son*, *n.* (*orig.* pl. of the now dial.

rams; usu. in double pl. form ramsons) wild

or broad-leaved garlic. [O.E. *hramsa*, *hramse*, *hramsan* (pl.).]

ramstam, *ram'stam*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*Scot.*) headlong. [Poss. *ram*.]

ram'meal, **ram'eous**, **ram'mous**, of a branch; **ram'mate**, **ram'mous**, **ramose** (*ra-mōs*, *ra'mōs*), branched.—*n.* ramification (*ram-i-fi-kā'shən*), branching: a branch, esp. a remote branch, offshoot, or link.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* ram'ify, to divide into branches.—*pr.p.* ram'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ram'ified.—*adj.* ram'ular, of a branch; ram'ulose, ram'ulous, having ramuli.—*n.* ram'ulus, a little branch:—*pl.* ram'uli. [L. *ramus*, a branch.]

ran, *pa.t.* of *run*.

Rana, *ra'nā*, *n.* the typical genus of frogs, giving name to the family Ranidae (*ran'i-dē*).—*adj.* ranrian (*ra-nā'ri-an*), froggy.—*n.* ranā'rium, a

place where frogs are reared.—*adj.* raniform (*ran'*), frog-like; ranine (*ran'in*), of the under side of the tongue (seat of *ranula*); raniivorous (*raniv'ar-as*), frog-eating.—*n.* *ranula* (*ran'ū-lā*), a cyst in the gland under the tongue (poss. from a fancied resemblance to a little frog). [*L. rāna*, dim. *rānula*, a frog, *ranula*.]

rana, *rā'nā*, *n.* a Rajput prince. [*Hind.*]

ance, *rāns*, *n.* a prop, shore: a bar.—*v.t.* to prop: to bar. [*Fr. ranche*.]

*ranee*man. See *ranzelman*.

ranch, *rān'tsh*, *n.* a stock-farm, as in western N. America, with its buildings and persons employed.—*v.t.* to manage or work upon a ranch.—*ns.* *ranch'er*, *ranchero* (*rān-chā'rō*; *Sp.*), *ranch'man*, one employed in ranching; *rancheria* (*rān-chā-rē'ā*), a herdsmen's hut or village: a settlement of Indians; *ranch'ing*; *raneho* (*rān-chō*), a rude hut, or group of huts, esp. for travellers: a ranch.—*pl.* *ran'chos*. [*Sp. rancho*, mess, mess-room.]

ranch, *rān'(y)sh*, *v.t.* (*Dryden*) to tear. [*Cf. raec* (s).]

rancid, *ran'sid*, *adj.* rank in smell or taste, as butter or oil that is going bad.—*ns.* *rancid'ity*, *ran'cid-ness*. [*L. rancidus*.]

rancour, *ran'kar*, *n.* harboured bitterness: deep-seated enmity: spite: virulence. (*Shak.*) sourness.—*adj.* *ran'corous*.—*adv.* *ran'corously*. [*O.Fr.*, *L. rancor*, *-ōris*, an old grudge—*ranēre*, to be rancid.]

rand, *rand*, *n.* a border, margin: a strip, esp. of flesh or of leather. (*S.Afr.* *rānt*) a ridge overlooking a valley.—the Rand, the Witwatersrand gold-field. [*O.E.* and *Du. rand*, border.]

rand, *rand*, *v.i.* an old form of *rant*.

randan, *ran-dan*, *n.* a din, uproar: riotous conduct: spree.

randan, *ran-dan*, *n.* a boat rowed by three, the second with two oars.—Also *randan* gig.

randem, *ran-dam*, *n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* tandem with three horses.

randle-balk, *ran'dl-bauk*, *-perch*, *-perch*, *-tree*, *-trē*, *ns.* (*Scot.* and *N. England*) a bar in a chimney for hanging pots: randle-tree, (*Scott*) applied to a tall, raw-boned woman.—Also *ran'n'el(l)*, *ran'n'le*, *ran'tle*. [*Cf. Norw. randa-tre*—*rand*, space above a fireplace.]

random, *ran-dam*, also formerly (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) *randon*, *-dan*, *n.* (*obs.*) a rush, full speed. (*Spens.*) uncontrolled or ungarded state, freedom: haphazard: (*obs.*) elevation of a gun: irregular masonry.—*adj.* haphazard, chance: fired at an elevation: uncontrolled: irregular.—*adv.* *ran-domly*, *ran-domwise*. [*O.Fr. randon*—*randir*, to gallop.]

randy, *randie*, *ran'di*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) boisterous: aggressively or coarsely loud-spoken.—*n.* a violent beggar, esp. a woman: a coarse virago: a romping girl. [*Poss. rand* (2).]

rance. See *rani*.

range, *ranj*, *pat.* of *ring*.

range, *ranj*, *v.t.* to set in a row or rows: to assign a place among others (to *esp.*, *rest*), to take sides: to classify: to arrange: to straighten, level: to traverse freely or in all directions: to sail along: to bring to bear.—*v.i.* to lie in a direction: to extend: to take or have a position in a line, or alongside: to take sides: to lie evenly: to move, have freedom of movement, occur, or vary, within limits: to rove at large: to beat about, as for game: to be inconstant: to have a range.—*n.* a row or rank: a system of points in a straight line: anything extending in line, as a chain of mountains, a row of connected buildings: (*Austr.*) a mountain: a stretch of open country, esp. one used for grazing: (*U.S.*) a north and south strip of townships six miles wide: line of lie: an act of ranging: scope, compass: movement, freedom of movement, or variation between limits: space or distance between limits: area, or distance within which anything moves, can move, occurs, is possible, acts efficiently, or varies: a place for practice in shooting: firing elevation of a gun: an enclosed kitchen fireplace fitted with appliances of various kinds.—*ns.* *range'finder*, an instrument for finding the

distance of an object; *ran'ger*, a rover: a dog that beats the ground: a forest or park officer: a member of a body of troops, usu. mounted and employed in policing an area: a member of a senior branch of the Girl Guide organisation: (*in pl.*) a name sometimes taken by football clubs; *rang'ership*; *rang'iness*.—*adj.* *ran'gy*, disposed or well able to roam: roomy: long-legged and thin: (*Austr.*) mountainous.—to range oneself, to side, take sides: (*as a Gallicism*) to settle down to reputable ways, esp. on marrying. [*Fr. ranger*, to range—*rang*, a rank.]

rani, *rance*, *ran'ē*, *n. fem.* of *raja*. [*Hind. rāni*—*Sans. rājī*, queen, fem. of *rājan*.]

Ranidae, &c. See *Rana*.

rank, *rangh*, *n.* a row: a row of soldiers standing side by side (opp. to *file*): any row thought of as so placed (e.g. of squares along the player's side of a chessboard): (*in pl.*) soldiers, esp. private soldiers—often (with the) private soldiers collectively: (*in pl.*) persons of ordinary grade: a row of cabs awaiting hire: a cabstand: a set of organ pipes: arrangement in line: order, grade, or degree: station: high standing.—*v.t.* to place in a line: to assign to a particular class or grade: to place on the list of claims against a bankrupt: (*U.S.*) to take rank over.—*v.i.* to have a place in a rank, grade, scale, or class: to move in rank: to be admitted as a claim against the property of a bankrupt.—*adj.* *ranked*, (*Shak.*) *app.* bordered with rows.—*n.* *rank'er*, one who serves or has served as a private soldier: an officer who has risen from the ranks.—*rank* and *file*, common soldiers: ordinary people; take rank of, to take precedence of. [*O.Fr. renc* (*Fr. rang*), perh. —*O.H.G. hring*, *hrinc*, ring.]

rank, *rangh*, *adj.* (*obs.*) strong, lusty, vigorous: (*obs.*) violent: growing high and luxuriantly: coarsely overgrown: (*Shak.*) swollen: (*lat.*) excessive: (*Spens.*) abounding: (*Spens.*) dense: out-and-out, ardent, utter: over-productive: offensively strong-scented or strong-tasted: gross: foul: (*Shak.*) lustful, in heat: grossly obvious: deep-cutting.—*adv.* (*Spens.*) violently: utterly.—*adv.* *rank'ly*.—*ns.* *rank'ness*; *rank'-rider*, a hard rider, a moss-trooper: a highwayman.—*adj.* *rank'-riding*. [*O.E. ranc*, proud, strong.]

ranke, *rangk*, *n.* (*Shak.*, *As You Like It*, III. ii.) *app.* a jog-trot (perh. a misprint for *rack* (6)): otherwise explained as a repetition of the same rhyme like a file of so many butterwomen.

ranke, *rangk'i*, *v.i.* to fester: to cause festering: to go on vexing, irritating, or embittering.—*v.t.* to cause to fester: to envenom: to embitter.—*n.* a ranking. [*O.Fr. rancier*, *rancier*—*draceler*, *app.*—*L.L. dra(cu)nculus*, an ulcer, dim. of *L. draco*—*Gr. drakōn*, dragon.]

ranne(l), *ranlle*, &c. See *randle*.

ransack, *ran'sak* (or *-sak'*), *v.t.* to search thoroughly: to plunder: to pillage.—*n.* eager search.—*n.* *ransacker*. [*O.N. rannsaka*—*rann*, house, *sakja*, to seek.]

ranselman. See *ranzelman*.

ransom, *ran'sam*, *n.* redemption from captivity: price of redemption: expiation: a huge sum: an extortionate price.—*v.t.* to pay, demand, or accept ransom for: to redeem: to expiate.—*adj.* *ran'somable*.—*n.* *ran'somer*.—*adj.* *ran'somless*.—hold to ransom, to retain until a ransom shall be paid: to hold up to gain a concession: put to ransom, to offer to release for ransom. [*Fr. rançon*—*L. redemptio*, *-ōnis*, redemption.]

rant, *rant*, *v.t.* to declaim bombastically: to storm, scold: to sing, play, or make merry, noisily.—*v.t.* to utter declamatorily.—*n.* empty declamation: bombast: a tirade. (*Scot.*) a noisy frolic: a lively tune.—*ns.* *ran'ter*, one who rants: an extravagant preacher: a member of a Commonwealth antinomian sect: (*as a byname*) a Primitive Methodist: a roisterer. (*Scot.*) a noisy musician; *ran'terism*.—*adv.* *ran'ter'ingly*. [*Obs. Du. ranten*, to rave; *L.L. randen*, *Ger. ranzen*.]

rantipole, *ran'ti-pōl*, *n.* a wild reckless person.—Also *adj.* [*Perh. rant*.]

rattle-. See *randle*-.

ranula. See Rana.

Ranunculus, *rā-nūng'kū-las*, *n.* the buttercup genus: —*pl.* ranunculī. ranunculuses.—*adj.* ranunculaceous, *ecae*. [L.]

ranz-des-vaches, *ron'z* (-*z*)—*uu-tuun*, ... *th* Swiss herdsman's song or alpenhorn melody. [Swiss Fr.: *ranz*, of doubtful meaning, Fr. *des vaches*, of the cows.]

rancelman, *ran'z-l-man*, rancelman, ranselman, *-il-*, *n.* formerly in Orkney and Shetland a constable or searcher for stolen goods. [O.N. *reynsla*, searching.]

rap, *rap*, *n.* a sharp blow: the sound of a knock.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike or knock sharply: (*obs. slang*) to swear or testify, esp. falsely: to communicate by raps.—*v.t.* (U.S.) to censure, reprove: to utter sharply.—*v.i.* to rattle, patter:—*pr.p.* rapping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rapped.—*n.* rapper, one who raps: a door-knocker: a great lie or oath: a spirit-rapper. [Imit.]

rap, *rap*, *v.t.* to snatch: to grab: (*Shak.*) to carry away in spirit or with joy:—*pr.p.* rapping; *pa.p.* rapped or rapt. [Perh. partly akin to M.L.G. *rappen*, Sw. *rappa*, to snatch; mainly a back-formation from rapt.]

rap, *rap*, *n.* an 18th-century Irish counterfeit half-penny: as a type of worthlessness, a whit. [Origin obscure.]

rapacious, *ra-pā'shəs*, *adj.* grasping: greedy of gain: living by prey.—*adv.* rapaciously.—*ns.* rapaciousness, rapacity (-*pās*). [L. *rapāx*, -*ācis*—*rapēre*, to seize and carry off.]

rape, *rap*, *n.* (*obs.*) rapine, plunder, seizure: carnal knowledge of a woman without her legal consent.—*v.t.* to seize and carry off: to commit rape upon: (*obs.*) to ravish or transport, as with delight.—*n.* rā'per.—*adj.* rā'ping, (*her.*) tearing prey: (*obs.*) ravishing, delighting. [Prob. L. *rapēre*, to snatch, confused with rap (-*p*).]

rape, *rap*, *n.* a division of Sussex. [Origin obscure.]

rape, *rap*, *n.* a plant (*Brassica Napus*) near akin to the turnip, cultivated for its herbage and oil-producing seeds: applied to various closely allied species or varieties.—*ns.* rape-cake, refuse of rape-seed after the oil has been expressed: rape-oil: rape-seed. [L. *rapa*, *rāpum*, a turnip.]

rape, *rap*, *n.* refuse in wine-making. [Fr. *rape*.]

Rapbanus, *rap'ā-nəs*, *n.* the radish genus.—*n.* raphanus (*ra-fā'nū-ā*), ergotism (attributed by Linnaeus to wild radish seeds). [Gr. *raphanis*.]

raphe, *rā'fē*, *n.* a seam-like junction: the ridge on the side of an anatropous ovule continuing the funicle to the chalaza. [Gr. *rhaphē*, a seam.]

Raphia, *rā'fī-ā*, *rā'fī-ā*, *n.* a genus of handsome pinnately-leaved palms: raphia, raffia. [Malagasy.]

raphis, raphis, *rā'fis*, raphide, raphide, *rā'fid*, *n.* a needle-like crystal, usu. of calcium oxalate, occurring in plant cells:—*pl.* r(h)aphides (*rā'fī-des*, *rā'fīds*). [Gr. *rhaphis*, -*idos*, a needle—*rhaptin*, to sew.]

rapid, *rap'īd*, *adj.* swift: quickly accomplished: steeply-sloping: (*phot.*) requiring short exposure.—*n.* a very swift-flowing part of a river with steep descent and often broken water but no actual drop (usu. in *pl.*).—*n.* rapidly (*ra-pīd'ī-ti*).—*adv.* rapidly.—*n.* rapidness (*rare*). [L. *rapidus*—*rapēre*, to seize.]

rapier, *rā'pī-ār*, *n.* a long slender sword, suitable for thrusting. [Fr. *rapier*.]

rapine, *rap'in*, -*in*, *n.* plundering: prey: (*Milt.*) ravishment, transport. [L. *rapina*—*rapēre*, to seize.]

raploch, *rap'loh*, *n.* and *adj.* (*Scot.*) homespun. rapparee, *rap-ār-ē*, *n.* a wild Irish plunderer. [Ir. *rapaire*, half-pike, robber.]

rappee, *ra-pē*, *n.* a coarse, strong-flavoured snuff. [Fr. *rapé*, rasped, grated—*rapēre*, to rasp.]

rappel, *ra-*, *ra-pel'*, *n.* call to arms by beat of drum. [Fr.]

rapper, rapping. See rap.

Raplist, *rap'ist*, Rapplite, -*ist*, *ns.* a Harmonist, follower of Georg Rappe.

rapport, *ra-pōr'*, *n.* relation: connexion: sympathy: emotional bond: spiritualistic touch. [Fr.]

rapprochement, *rā-prosh'mān'*, *n.* a drawing-together: establishment or renewal of cordial relations. [Fr.]

rapseallion, *rap-shal'yān*, *n.* See raseal.

rapt, *rap't*, *adj.* snatched or carried away: abducted: carried out of this world: transported, enraptured, entranced: wholly engrossed. [L. *raptus*, *pa.p.* of *rapēre*, to seize and carry off; but partly also *pa.p.* of rap (-*p*).]

raptor, *rap'tor*, *n.* a ravisher: a plunderer: a bird of prey, member of the abandoned order Raptores (-*īō-rēz*).—*adj.* rapatō'rial, rap'tō'rial, predatory: adapted to predatory life. [L. *raptor*, -*ōris*, a plunderer—*rapēre*, to seize.]

rapture, *rap'tyur*, *n.* a seizing and carrying away: extreme delight: transport: ecstacy: a paroxysm.

—*v.t.* to enrapture.—*adj.* rap'tured.—*adj.* rap'tureless.—*v.i.* rap'turise, to go into raptures.—*n.* rap'turist.—*adj.* rap'turous.—*adv.* rap'turously. [rapt.]

rare, *rār*, *adj.* thin: not dense: sparse: seldom met with: uncommon: excellent: especially good: extraordinary (*coll.*) used as a mere intensive (esp. in rare and).—*ns.* rare'bit, a would-be correction of (*Welsh*) rabbit; rarefac-tion (*rār-i-*, *rār-i-*), rarefying.—*adj.* rarefac'tive, rare'fiable.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* rare'fy, to make or become less dense:—*pr.p.* rare'fying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rare'fied.—*adv.* rare'ly, seldom: choicely: remarkably well.—*ns.* rare'ness, rarity (*rār'* or *rār'ī-ti*), state of being rare: thinness: something valued for its scarcity: uncommonness.—*rare* earth, an oxide of a rare-earth element, any of a group of metallic elements (some of them rare) closely similar in chemical properties and very difficult to separate: now more usu. a rare-earth element itself. [Fr.—L. *rārus*.]

rare, *rār*, *adj.* See rear (-*z*).

rare, *rār*, rear, *rēr*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*obs.*) early.—*adj.* rare'ripe, early ripe.—*adv.* rear'ly. [rather.]

raree-show, *rār-ē-shō*, *n.* a show carried about in a box: a spectacle. [App. a Savoyard showman's pron. of rare show.]

ras, *rās*, *n.* a headland: an Abyssinian prince. [Ar. *ras*, *ra's*, head.]

raseal, *rās'al*, *n.* (*obs.*) the rabble: (*obs.*) one of the rabble: a knave, rogue, scamp: (playfully) a fellow: (*Shak.*) a dcer out of condition.—*adj.* of the rabble: knavish: wretched: out of condition.—*n.* and *adj.* raseaille (*rās-kā'i*; *Scott.*) rabble.—*ns.* ras'ealdom, the world or conduct of rascals; ras'calism; raseally (-*kāl'*), the rabble: character or conduct of rascals; rascalion (-*kāl'yān*), rapseall'ion, a rascal: a low, mean wretch.—*adj.* ras'cal-like, ras'eally (*superl.*, *Shak.*, ras'-calliest). [O.Fr. *raseaille* (Fr. *racaille*), scum of the people.]

rase, *rāz*. Same as raze. See also raze (5 and 6), and rise.

rash, *rash*, *adj.* over-hasty: wanting in caution: (*Shak.*) operating suddenly: (*Shak.*) calling for haste.—*adv.* rashly.—*adv.* rash'ly.—*n.* rash'ness. [Cf. Dan. and Sw. *rask*; Du. and Ger. *rasc*, *rapid*.]

rash, *rash*, *n.* a slight eruption on the skin. [Pew. O.Fr. *rasche* (Fr. *rache*).]

rash, *rash*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to tear, drag. [O.Fr. *arrachier*, to uproot; cf. *rase* (6).]

rash, *rash*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to slash: (*Shak.*) to plunge or thrust in, stiek. (Variant of raze, *rase*, *race*.)

rash, *rash*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to dash, rush.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to stick, thrust forcibly. [Origin obscure.]

rash, *rāth*, *n.* a Scots form of rush (plant).

rasher, *rash'ār*, *n.* a thin slice of bacon. [Poss. from rash (4).]

Raskolnik, *ras-kol'nik*, *n.* in Russia, a dissenter from the Orthodox Church. [Russ.]

rasorial, *ra-*, *ra-sō'ri-āl*, *adj.* scraping the ground for food.—*n.* pl. Rasō'ries (-*rēz*), an obsolete order, gallinaceous birds with or without the pigeons. [L. *rāsor*, -*ōris*, scraper.]

rasp, *rāsp*, *n.* a coarse file: any similar surface: a mollusc's tongue: an insect's stridulating apparatus: a rasp at a door: a grating sound or feeling.—*v.t.* to grate as with a rasp: to grate upon: to fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mine; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

rasp: to utter gratingly.—*v.i.* to have a grating effect: to scrape, as on a fiddle.—*ns.* rasp^{atory}, a surgeon's rasp; rasp^{er}, one who, or that which, rasps: (*coll.*) a difficult fence; rasp^{-house} (Du. *rasphuis*), a house of correction, where dye-wood was rasped; rasp^{ing}, a filing.—*adj.* grating, harsh.—*adv.* rasp^{ingly}.—*adj.* rasp^y, rough. [O.Fr. *raspe* (Fr. *rapé*); perh. Gmc.]

rasp, rasp, *n.* (now *coll.* and *Scot.*) a raspberry.—*n.* raspberry (*râz'ber-i*), the fruit of *Rubus Idaeus*: the plant producing it: extended to some kindred species: (*slang*) a sign of disapproval, esp. a noise produced by blowing hard with the tongue between the lips.—*adj.* of, made with, or like raspberry.—*n.* rasp^{-berry}-bush.—a raspberry jam tree, an Australian acacia (from the smell of its wood). [Earlier *raspis*; origin unknown.]

rasse, ras^(s), *n.* a small civet. [Jav. *rase*.]
rast, rast^{er} or *râst*, a Spenserian *p.p.* of *rase* = *rase*.
raster, rast^{er}, *n.* (*television*) a complete set of lines appearing at the receiver as a rectangular patch of light. [Perh.—L. *râstrum*, as next word.]

rastrum, ras^{tr}am, *n.* a music-pen. [L. *râstrum*, rake.]
razure, razure, râz^h(y)er, *n.* the act of scraping or shaving: erasure: obliteration. [L. *râsurâ*.]

rat, rat, *n.* any of the larger animals of the genus *Mus* (distinguished from *mouset*): extended to various kindred or superficially similar animals: a renegade, turn-coat (from the rat's alleged desertion of a doomed ship): a strike-breaker: a worker for less than recognised wages: a miserable or ill-looking specimen.—*v.i.* to hunt or catch rats: to desert or change sides for unworthy motives: (of a workman) to work as a rat.—*pr.p.* ratt^{ing}: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ratt^{ed}.—*ns.* rat^{-catcher}, a professional killer of rats: unconventional hunting garb; rat^{-catching}; rat^{-flea}, a flea that infests rats; rat^{-hole}; rat^{-hunting}; rat^{-kangaroo}, the potoroo, a marsupial kangaroo-rat; rat^{-pit}, an enclosure where rats are worried by dogs; rat^{-poison}, any poison for rats.—*adj.* rat^{-proof}.—*interj.* rats, (*slang*) expressing contemptuous incredulity.—*ns.* rats^{-bane}, poison for rats, esp. white arsenic: a name for many poisonous plants; rat^{-s'-tail}, rat^{-tail}, the tail of a rat: anything like a rat's tail: a thin coherent dangling lock of hair: an excrescence on a horse's leg.—*adj.* rat^{-s'-tail}, rat^{-tail}, rat^{-tailed}, having a tail like a rat: like a rat's tail: of a spoon, ridged along the back of the bowl.—*ns.* ratt^{er}, a killer of rats, esp. a dog: one who rats; ratt^{ery}, apostasy: a place where rats are kept or abound; ratt^{ing}, apostasy: rat-hunting.—Also *adj.* ratt^{ish}, rat-like: rat-infested.—*n.* rat^{-trap}, a trap for catching rats: a toothed bicycle pedal.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* ratt^y, rat-like: rat-infested: wretched: (*slang*) angry, irritable.—smell a rat, to have a suspicion of something afoot. [O.E. *ræt*; cf. Ger. *rattē*.]

rat, rat, *u.t.* (in imprecations) for rot. [Cf. *drat*.]
rata, râ^tâ, *n.* a myrtaceous New Zealand tree (*Metrosideros*) with hard wood. [Maori.]

ratable, rateable, râ^t-â^{bl}, *adj.* See *rate*.
ratâta, rat^{-â}-fê^â, *n.* a flavouring essence made with the essential oil of almonds: a cordial or liqueur flavoured with fruit-kernels: an almond biscuit or cake. [Fr.; origin unknown; cf. *tafia*.]

ratân, rat^{-ân}, *n.* Same as *raitân*.
ratâplan, rat^{-â}-planⁿ, *n.* a drumming sound. [Fr.]

rat-a-tat, rat^{-â}-tat^t. Same as *rat-tat*.
ratch, rach, *n.* a ratchet: a ratchet-wheel.—*ns.* ratch^{et}, a click or pawl; ratch^{et}-wheel, a wheel with inclined teeth with which a pawl engages. [Cf. Ger. *ratsche*, Fr. *rochet*.]

ratch. Same as *rache*.
ratch. Same as *race* (4).

rate, râ^t, *n.* (*Shak.*) estimated amount or value: (*Shak.*) estimation: (*obs.*) a fixed quantity: price or cost: amount corresponding: ratio: esp. time-ratio, speed: amount determined according to a rule or basis: a standard: a class or rank, esp. of ships or of seamen: manner, mode: extent, degree: (often *pl.*) an amount levied by a local authority according to the assessed value of property: a clock's gain or loss in unit time.—*u.t.*

(*Shak.*) to allot: (*Shak.*) to calculate: to estimate: to value: to settle the relative rank, scale, or position of: to value for purpose of rate-paying.—*v.i.* to be placed in a certain class.—*n.* rat^(c)ability, —*adj.* rat^(c)able.—*adv.* rat^(c)ably.—*ns.* rate^c-cutting, a lowering of charges to obtain traffic; rate^c-payer, one who pays a local rate; rat^cer, one who makes an estimate: (in composition) a ship, &c., of a given rate (as *second-rater*); rat^cing, a fixing of rates: classification according to grade: the class of any member of a crew: a sailor of such a class: the tonnage-class of a racing yacht. [O.Fr. —L.L. *rata* (*pars*), reckoned (*part*), rate—*p.p.* of L. *rêri*, ratus, to think, judge.]

rate, râ^t, *u.t.* to scold: to chide: to reprove: to drive by scolding.—*v.i.* to scold.—*n.* a reproof to a dog. [M.E. *raten*; origin obscure.]

rate. Same as *ret*.
Ratel, râ^tel, râ^tel, *n.* a badger-like genus (*Mellivora*) of Africa and India, akin to the gluttons. [S.Afr. Du. *ratel*, app.—Du. *raat*, honeycomb.]

rath, râth, rath^h, râth, *adj.* (*arch.*) quick: eager: early:—*comp.* rather (*râdh'er*; *Spens.*), earlier: *superl.* rath^{est}, (*obs.* or *dial.*) earliest.—*adv.* rath^e (*râdh*; *Milt.*), early:—*comp.* rather (see below); *superl.* (*obs.*) rath^{est}. [O.E. *hræd* (rarely *hræth*), quick, *hræthe*, *hrathe*, quickly; O.N. *hrathr*.]

rath, râth, *n.* a prehistoric hill-fort. [Ir.]

rather, râther, *adv.* (*Shak.*) sooner, more quickly: more readily: more willingly: in preference: more than otherwise: more properly: somewhat, in some degree.—*irreg. superl.* ratherest (*Shak.*).—*interj.* rather (sometimes affectedly *râ-dhar*). I should think so: yes, indeed.—*adv.* (*coll.*) ratherish.—the rather, all the more. [Comp. of *rath*; O.E. *hrathor*.]

rathripe, râthrip, rathripe, râthrip, *adj.* (*arch.* and *dial.*) early ripe.—*n.* an early-ripening variety. [rath^(c), ripe.]

rattily, ratⁱ-i, *u.t.* to approve and sanction: to give validity to.—*pr.p.* ratⁱifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ratⁱfied.—*ns.* ratification; ratⁱifier. [Fr. *rattifier* —L. *râtus*, *p.p.* of *rêri* (see *rate* (1)), *faceré*, to make.]

ratine, ratteen, rat^{-en}, *n.* a rough, open dress-fabric. [Fr. *ratine*.]

ratio, râ^{sh}-â, râ^{sh}-yô, *n.* the relation of one thing to another of which the quotient is the measure: quotient: proportion: (*rare*) a portion, allowance.—*compound*, inverse, ratio (see *compound*, inverse). [L. *râtio*, —*ônis*, reason—*rêri*, ratus, to think.]

ratiocinate, rat⁻ or rash-i-ô-s'i-nâⁱ, *u.t.* to reason.—*n.* ratiocinâⁱtion.—*adj.* ratiocⁱnative, ratiocⁱnatory. [L. *râtiocinâri*, —*âtus*.]

ration, râ^{sh}an, sometimes râⁿ, *n.* a fixed allowance or portion: (in *pl.*, *coll.*) food.—*u.t.* to put on an allowance: to supply with rations: to restrict the supply of to so much for each.—*ns.* ratⁱon-book, -card, a book, card, of coupons or vouchers for rationed commodities; ratⁱon-money, money in lieu of rations. [Fr.—L. *râtio*, —*ônis*.]

rational, rash^{-an}-al, *adj.* of the reason: endowed with reason: agreeable to reason: sane: intelligent: judicious: commensurable with natural numbers.—*n.* a rational being or quantity: (in *pl.*) rational dress, i.e. knickerbockers instead of skirt.—*ns.* rationâle (rash-i-ô-nâ^li, —yô-nâ^li), underlying principle: a rational account: a theoretical explanation or solution; rationalisation (rash-nâ^l-i-zâ^{sh}an).—*u.t.* ratⁱonalise, to make rational: to free from irrational quantities: to conform to: to interpret scientifically: to interpret: reasoning: —*ig.*—*v.i.* to think, or argue, rationally or rationally: to employ reason, rationalism, or rationalisation.—*ns.* ratⁱonalism, a system of belief regulated by reason, not authority: a disposition to apply to religious doctrines the same critical methods as to science and history, and to attribute all phenomena to natural rather than miraculous causes; ratⁱonalist.—*adj.* rationalist^{ic}.—*adv.* rationalist^{ically}.—*n.* rationality (rash-an-al-i-ti), quality of

being rational: the possession or due exercise of reason: reasonableness.—*adv.* *rational*ly.—*rational horizon* (see *horizon*). [*L. rationalis, -e* —*ratio*.]

rational, rash'an-ai, n. the Jewish high-priest's breastplate: a bishop's vestment like the pallium. [*L. rationale*, Vulgate translation of *Gr. logion*, oracle.]

rattle, rat'it, adj. having a keel-less breastbone: of the *Ratitae* (*ra-ti'te*), flightless birds—ostrich, rheas, emu, kiwi, &c. [*L. ratit*, *ratit*.]

rattlin, rattlin, -line, -ling, rat'lin, n. one of the small lines forming steps of the rigging of ships. [*Origin obscure.*]

ratoon, rat-'oon, n. a new shoot from the ground after cropping, esp. of sugar-cane or cotton.—*v.i.* to send up ratoons.—*v.t.* to cut down so as to obtain ratoons.—*n.* *ratoon'er*, a plant that ratoons. [*Sp. retoño*, shoot.]

rat-rhyme, rat'rim, n. (*Scot.*) a bit of doggerel: a scree.

rattan, ratan, ra-tan', n. a climbing palm (*Calamus* or other) with very long thin stem: a cane made of it. [*Malay rutan*.]

rattan, ra-tan', n. the continuous beat of a drum.

rat-tat, rat'-tat', n. a knocking sound. [*Imit.*]

ratteen. Same as *ratine*.

ratten, rat'n, v.t. to practise sabotage upon.

ratter, rattling, &c. See *rat*.

rattle, rat'l, v.i. to make a quick succession or alternation of short hard sounds: to move along rapidly with a rattle: to chatter briskly and emptily.—*v.t.* to cause to rattle: (*Shak.*) to assail with rattling: to utter glibly, as by rote: to perform or push through to completion in a rapid, perfunctory, or noisy manner: (*obs.*) to scold loudly: (*slang*) to fluster, disconcert, irritate.—*n.* an instrument or toy for rattling: a watchman's or merry-maker's instrument for making a whirling noise: (*old slang*) a dice-box: a plant whose seeds rattle in the capsule—applied to two scrophularaceous plants, *yellow-rattle* or cock's-comb (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*) and *red-rattle* or marsh housewort (*Pedicularis palustris*): the rings of a rattlesnake's tail: a vivacious prattler: the sound of rattling: the crackling of paper: a sound in the throat of a dying person: racket.—*ns.* *ratt'lebag*, a rattle or rattling apparatus: (*Scot.*) one who causes commotion: *ratt'le-brain*, -head, -pate, a shallow, voluble, volatile person.—*adj.* *ratt'le-brained*, -headed, -pated.—*ns.* *ratt'ler*, a rattle: (*old slang*) a coach: (*coll.*) a rattlesnake: (*coll.*) a telling blow: (*coll.*) an excellent specimen of the kind: *ratt'lesnake*, a venomous American pit-viper (*Crotalus*) with rattling horny rings on the tail: *ratt'le-trap*, a contemptuous name for any

trick.—*adj.* *ratt'ling*,—*adj.* *mak'-ing*,—*adj.* *mak'-ing*, strikingly good.

—Also *adv.* [*M.E. ratelen*; cf. *Ger. raseln*, *Du. ratelen*, to rattle; connexion with O.E. plant names *hrætele*, *hræteleyrt* is questioned.]

rattling. Same as *ratline*.

ratton, rat'n, n. (now *Northern*) a rat. [*Fr. raton*.]

raucous, raw'kus, adj. (*Scot.*) rough: vigorous: hale.

raucous, raw'kus, adj. hoarse.—*adv.* *rau'cously*.

—*n.* *rau'cousness*.—*adj.* *raucid* (*raw'-sid*; *Lamb*),

raucous. [*L. raucus*, hoarse.]

raught, ratot, obs. pa.t. and pa.p. of reach (1 and 2)

and *reck*.

raun (*Scott.*) Same as *rawn*.

raunch, rawnsh, v.t. (*Spens.*) Same as *race* (6).

raunge, rawnj, an obs. form of range.

ravage, raw'ij, v.t. and v.i. to lay waste: to destroy:

to pillage.—*n.* devastation: ruin.—*n.* *ravager*.

[*Fr. ravager*—*ravir*, to carry off by force—*L. rapere*.]

rave, raw, v.i. to rage: to talk as if mad, delirious,

or enraptured.—*v.t.* to utter wildly.—*n.* *raw'ver*,

n. and *adj.* *raw'ing*.—*adv.* *raw'ingly*. [*Perh. O.Fr. raver*, which may be—*L. rabere*, to rave.]

rave, raw, n. a side piece of a wagon. [*Ety. obscure.*]

rave, raw, (Scot.) pa.t. of rive.

ravel, raw'l, v.t. to entangle: to disentangle, un-

twist, unweave, unravel (*usu.* with *out*).—*v.i.* to

become entangled: to be untwisted or unwoven:

(*obs.*) to search (with *into*). [*pr.p.* *raw'elling*;

pa.t. and *pa.p.* *raw'elled*.]—*n.* a tangle: a broken

thread.—*ns.* *raw'elling*, a ravelled out thread;

raw'elment. [*App. Du. ravelen*.]

ravel bread, raw'l bred, n. (*obs.* or *dial.*) whole-

meal bread, made between white and brown.

bankments raised before the counterscarp. [*Fr.*]

raven, raw'un, n. a large glossy black species of crow.

—*adj.* *black* as a raven.—*ns.* *raw'en* ('s)-bone, the

gristle on the spoon of the brisket, the raven's

perquisite in the chase; *raw'en* ('s)-duck, fine

hempen sail-cloth. [*O.E. hrafn*; *O.N. hrafn*.]

raven, raw'in, n. (see *ravin*).—*v.t.* to devour

hungrily or greedily: to hunger intensely for.—

v.i. to prey rapaciously: to be intensely hungry:

to roam about hungrily after prey.—*adj.* *raw'enous*,

plundering: rapacious: voracious: intensely

hungry.—*adv.* *raw'enously*.—*n.* *raw'enousness*.

[*O.Fr. ravine*, plunder—*L. rapina*, plunder.]

ravin, also raven, ravine, raw'in, n. *rapine:* prey-

ing: (*Spens.*, *Milt.*) prey.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) *ravining*.

—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (see *raven*, *rb.*).—*adj.* *raw'in'd*,

(*Shak.*) prob. sated, gorged. [*Same as foregoing*.]

ravine, ra-vēn', n. a deep, narrow gorge.—*adj.*

ravined, scored with ravines: *trenched*. [*Fr.*—

L. rapina, *rapine*, violence.]

ravish, raw'ish, v.t. to seize or carry away by

violence: to abduct: to snatch away from sight

or from the world: to rape: to enapture.—*n.*

raw'isher.—*adj.* *raw'ishing*, delighting to rapture:

transporting.—*adv.* *raw'ishly*.—*n.* *raw'ish-*

ment. [*Fr. ravir*, *ravis*—*L. rapere*, to seize

and carry off.]

raw, raw, adj. not altered from its natural state:

not cooked or dressed: unwrought: not prepared

or manufactured: not mixed: having the skin

abraded or removed: showing through the skin:

crude: untrained: out of condition: red and

inflamed: immature: inexperienced: chilly and

damp.—*n.* a skinned, sore, or sensitive place: the

raw state: that which is raw.—*adj.* *raw'bone*

(*Spens.*), *raw'boned*, with little flesh on the bones:

gaunt.—*n.* *raw'head* (-and-bloody-bones), a

bugbear or pair of bugbears to frighten children.

—*adj.* *raw'hide*, of untanned leather.—*n.* a rope

or whip of untanned leather.—*adj.* *raw'ish*.—*adv.*

raw'ly.—*n.* *raw'ness*, a raw deal, harsh, in-

equitable treatment: raw material, material

(often in its natural state) that serves as the starting

point of a manufacturing or technical process:

(*fig.*) that out of which something is made, or

makable, or may develop. [*O.E. hræaw*; *Du. rauc*,

O.N. hrær, *Ger. roh*.]

rawn, raun, raw'n, n. (*Scot.*) fish-roe: a female

fish. [*Cf. Dan. ravn*, roe.]

rax, raks, v.t. (*Scot.*) to stretch: to strain: to reach:

to reach out, hand.—*v.i.* to stretch: to reach out.

—*n.* a stretch: a strain. [*O.E. raxan*.]

ray, ra, n. (*obs.*) array.—*v.t.* to array: to dress:

(*Shak.*) to defile, dirty. [*array*.]

ray, ra, n. a line along which light or other energy,

or a stream of particles, is propagated: a narrow

beam: a gleam of intellectual light: a look or

glance: a radiating line or part: the radially

extended fringing outer part of an inflorescence: a

supporting spine in a fin.—*v.t.* to radiate: to

furnish with rays.—*v.i.* to radiate.—*adj.* *rayed*.—

n. *ray-fungus*, a bacterium (*Actinomyces*) that

forms radiating threads, some species pathogenic.—

adj. *ray'less*. [*O.Fr. rais* (accus. *rai*)—*L. radins*,

a rod.]

ray, rad, n. a skate, thornback, torpedo, or kindred

flat-bodied elasmobranch fish. [*Fr. raie*—*L. raia*.]

ray. Same as *re* (1).

rayah, ri'da, n. subject of

Turkey. [*Ar.*]

rayle, rayne,

rayon, ray'zon, n. rayon, silk. [*Fr.*

rayon, ray.]

raze, rad, n. (*Shak.*) Same as *race* (3).

raze, rad, v.t. to graze: to scrape: to erase: to

slash, cut into ornamental devices: to lay level

fâte, fâr, âik; mî, hîr (her); mîne; mâte; mûte; mûn; dhen (then)

mutual effect: to act in resistance: to swing back in the opposite direction: to respond to a stimulus: to undergo chemical change produced by a reagent: (loosely) to act, behave.—*ns.* reac'tance, (*elect.*) the component of impedance due to inductance or capacitance; reac'tant, (*chem.*) a substance taking part in a reaction; reac'tion, action resisting other action: mutual action: an action or change in an opposite direction: backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress: response to stimulus: the chemical action of a reagent: a transformation within the nucleus of an atom: acidity or alkalinity; reac'tionarism; reac'tionarist.—*adj.* reac'tionary, of or favouring reaction.—*n.* one who attempts to revert to past political conditions.—*ns.* reac'tionist; reac'tion-ism, the interval between stimulus and reaction.—*v.t.* reac'tivate, to restore to an activated state.—*n.* reac'tiva'tion.—*adj.* reac'tive.—*adv.* reac'tively.—*ns.* reac'tiveness, reactivity (*rē-ak-tiv-i-ti*); reactor (*ri-ak'tor*).—(nuclear) reactor (see nucleus). [*L.L. reagere, -actum-agere, to do.*]

read, *rēd*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to advise (see *recede*): to make out: to interpret: to expound: (*Spens.*) to make known: to declare: (*Spens.*) to name: to solve: to understand as by interpretation of signs: to collect the meaning of: to go over progressively with silent understanding of symbols or with utterance aloud of words or performance of notes: to accept or offer as that which the writer intended: to learn from written or printed matter: to find recorded: to observe the indication of: to register, indicate: to teach, lecture on: to study: to impute by inference (as to read a meaning into).—*v.i.* to perform the act of reading: to practise much reading: to study: to find mention: to give the reader an impression: to endure the test of reading: to deliver lectures: to have a certain wording:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* read (*red*).—*n.* read (*rēd*), a spell of reading: (*Scot.*) an opportunity of reading: (*Spens.*) counsel, a saying, an interpretation.—*adj.* read (*red*), versed in books: learned.—*ns.* readabil'ity (*rēd-*), read'ableness.—*adj.* read'able, interesting and attractively written: (*rare*) legible.—*adv.* read'ably.—*ns.* read'er, one who reads or reads much: one who reads prayers in church: a lecturer, esp. a higher grade of university lecturer: a proof-corrector: one who reads and reports on MSS. for a publisher: a reading-book: (*thieves' cant*) a pocket-book: read'ership.—*adj.* read'ing, addicted to reading.—*n.* the action of the verb *read*: perusal: study of books: public or formal recital, esp. of a bill before Parliament: the actual word or words that may be read in a passage of a text: the indication that can be read off from an instrument: matter for reading: lettering: an interpret meaning of exercise:—*ok*
reader's holding:—*a*
reading-lamp, a lamp for reading by; read'ing-room, a room for consultation, study, or investigation of books in a library: a room with papers, periodicals, &c., resorted to for reading: a proof-readers' room.—first, second, and third reading, the three successive formal readings of a bill before parliament; read between the lines, to detect a meaning not expressed; read off, to take as a reading from an instrument; read (oneself) in, (Church of England) to enter into possession of a benefice by reading the Thirty-nine Articles; read up, to amass knowledge of by reading. [*O.E. rædan, to discern, read-ræd, counsel.*]

read, *rēd*, *n.* a ruminant's fourth stomach, the abomasum. [*O.E. rēad.*]

ready, *rēd'i*, *adj.* prepared: (*obs.*) dressed, attired: willing: inclined: liable: dexterous: prompt: quick: handy: at hand: immediately available: direct.—*adv.* readily (now only in *compar.* and *superl.*, read'ier, read'iest).—*n.* the position of a firearm ready to be fired: (*coll.*) preparation: (*slang*) ready-money.—*v.t.* to make ready.—*adv.* read'ily.—*n.* read'iness.—*adj.* read'y-made, made before sale, not made to order.—*n.* a ready-

made article, esp. a garment.—*adj.* read'y-money, paying, or for payment, in money on the spot; read'y-moneyed, -monied, having, or of the nature of, ready money; read'y-to-eat'; read'y-to-wear'; read'y-witted,—make ready, (*obs.*) to dress, put on one's clothes: to prepare (esp. a forme for printing); ready money, money ready at hand: cash; ready reckoner, a book of tables giving the value of so many things at so much each, and interest on any sum of money from a day upwards. [*O.E. (ge)raede; cf. Ger. bereit.*]

readedify. Same as re-edify.

reagent, *rē-ā-jant*, *n.* a substance with characteristic reactions, used as a chemical test.—*n.* read'gency. [*See react.*]

reaggravation, *rē-ag-gr-ā-vā'shan*, *n.* the last warning before excommunication. [*aggravation.*]

reak, *reik*, *rek*, *n.* (*obs.*) a prank—usu. in *pl.* reaks, rex (*reks*), sometimes with an allusion to *L. rex*, king. [*Origin obscure.*]

real, *rē'al*, *adj.* actually existing: not counterfeit or assumed: true: genuine: sincere: authentic: (*law*) pertaining to things fixed, as lands or houses.—*adv.* (*coll.*, *U.S.*, *Scot.*) really, quite, veritably.—*n.* a real thing, that which is real: a realist.—*adj.* re'al-estate', (*U.S.*) concerned with or dealing in property in land.—*adj.* reali'sable (or *rē*).—*n.* realis'a'tion (or *-h-*).—*v.t.* re'al'se, to make real, or as if real: to bring into being or act: to accomplish: to convert into real property or money: to obtain, as a possession: to feel strongly: to comprehend completely: to bring home to one's own experience.—*n.* re'al'ser.—*adj.* re'al'sing.—*ns.* re'al'ism, the mediaeval doctrine that general terms stand for real existences—opp. to *nominalism*: the doctrine that in external perception the objects immediately known are real existences: the tendency to look to, to accept, or to represent things as they really are (often in their most ignoble aspect): literalness and precision of detail, with the effect of reality: the taking a practical view in human problems (often the short view); re'al'ist.—*adj.* re'al'ist, pertaining to the realists or to realism: life-l:—*ri-al'i-ti*, or *rē* it which is real (*law*) the fixed, permanent nature or real property.—*adv.* re'al'ly, in reality: actually: in truth.—*ns.* re'al'ness; re'al'tor, (*U.S.*; irregularly formed) an agent for the buying and selling of landed property; re'al'ty, land, with houses, trees, minerals, &c., thereon: the ownership of, or property in, lands—also real estate.—real image, one through which rays actually pass, capable of being projected on a screen (opp. to *virtual image*): real presence (see *presence*): real school (*Ger. realschule, rē-āl'shool*), a German school teaching modern languages, science, and technical subjects but not classics—the highest grade being the re'al' gym-nā'si-um, or classical school.

real, *rē'al*, *adj.* (*obs.*) royal.—*n.* re'al'ty, (*obs.*) royalty.—real tennis, royal tennis, or tennis properly so called, not lawn-tennis. [*O.Fr.*,—*L. régālis, royal.*]

real, *rē-āl*, *rē'al*, *n.* a quarter of a peseta: a former Spanish coin, one-eighth of a dollar. See also *reals*. [*Sp.*,—*L. régālis, royal.*]

realgar, *ri-āl-gār*, -*gar*, *n.* a bright red monoclinic mineral, arsenic monosulphide. [*Mediaeval L.*,—*Ar. rally-al-gār*, powder of the mine or cave.]

realign, *rē-ā-lin*, *v.t.* to align afresh: to group or divide on a new basis.—*n.* realign'ment.

really, *rē-ā-lī*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to rally: (*Spens.* real'lie) to form anew. [*Obs. Fr. realier=rallier; see rally.*]

realm, *relm*, earlier reame, *relm*, *n.* a kingdom: a domain, province, region.—*adj.* realm'less. [*O.Fr. realmie*—hypothetical *L.L. régālinen*—*L. régālis, royal.*]

ream, *rēm*, *n.* 20 quires.—printer's ream, 516 sheets of paper. [*Ar. rizmah, a bundle.*]

ream, *rēm*, *n.* (*Scot.*) cream: froth.—*v.i.* to cream: to froth: to overflow.—*v.t.* to skim.—*adj.* ream'ing, foaming: brimming; ream'y. [*O.E. rēam.*]

fāte, fār, *ārsk*; mē, hār (*her*); mīre; mōte; mūte; mōn; dien (*then*)

ream, *rēm*, *v.t.* to enlarge the bore of.—*ns.* ream'er; ream'ing-bit. [App. O.E. *ryman*, to open up, make room—*rīm*, room.]
 reame, *rēm*, *n.* (*Spens.*, &c.). See realm.
 reanimate, *rē-an-i-māt*, *v.t.* to restore to life: to infuse new life or spirit into.—*v.i.* to revive.—*n.* reanimat'ion.
 reanswer, *rē-ān'swēr*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to be equivalent to.
 reap, *rēp*, *v.t.* to cut down, as grain: to clear by cutting a crop: to derive an advantage or reward.—*ns.* reap'er, one who reaps: a reaping-machine; reap'ing-hook, a sickle; reap'ing-machine, a machine for cutting grain; reap'-silver, money paid in commutation for service in reaping. [O.E. *ripan* or *ripan*.]
 rear, *rēr*, *n.* the back or hindmost part or position, especially of an army or fleet: a position behind: (*slang*) a latrine.—*adj.* placed behind: hinder.—*v.t.* (*Bunyan*) to attack in the rear.—*ns.* rear-ad'miral, an officer next below a vice-admiral—orig. one in command of the rear; rear'-areb, -dorse, -dos, -dorter (see *rere*); rear'-guard (O.Fr. *reergarde*), the rear of an army: a body of troops protecting it; rear'-lamp, -light, a light carried at the back of a vehicle.—*adj.* rear'most, last of all.—*ns.* rear'-rank; rear'-view-mirror, a mirror that shows what is behind a vehicle.—*adj.* rear'ward, rere'ward, in or toward the rear.—*adv.* backward: at the back.—*n.* (*arch.*) rear: rear-guard (partly from A.Fr. *reergarde*).—bring up the rear, to come last. [Aphetic for arrear; also partly from O.Fr. *rere* (Fr. *arrière*).]
 rear, *rēr*, *v.t.* to raise, cause or help to rise: to set up: (*Spens.*) to originate, to bring into being: to erect: to build up: to lift up or off: to hold up: to take up: (*Spens.*) to take away: to bring up: to breed and foster: to rouse: to stir up: to dislodge from covert.—*v.i.* to rise on the hind-legs.—*ns.* rear'er; rear'house, a praying insect (from its attitude). [O.E. *ræran*, to raise, causative of *risan*, to rise.]
 rear, *rēr*, *adj.* (*obs.* or *dial.*; U.S. rare, *rār*) underdone.—*adj.* rear'-boiled; rear'-roast'ed. [O.E. *hrēf*.]
 rear. Same as rare (3).
 rearmouse. Same as *reermouse*.
 reason, *rē-ān*, *n.* ground, support, or justification of an act or belief: a premise, esp. when placed after its conclusion: a motive or inducement: an underlying explanatory principle: a cause: the mind's power of drawing conclusions and determining right and truth: the exercise of this power: sanity: conformity to what is fairly to be expected or called for: moderation: fair treatment, e.g. satisfaction by a duel, or doing one's fair share in drinking: (*Shak.*) a remark, a sententious saying: (*Spens.*) proportion.—*v.i.* to exercise the faculty of reason: to deduce inferences from premises: to argue: to debate: (*Shak.*) to converse.—*v.t.* to examine or discuss: to debate: to think out: to set forth logically: to bring by reasoning.—*adj.* rea'sonable, endowed with reason: rational: acting according to reason: agreeable to reason: just: not excessive: moderate.—*adv.* (now *illit.*) reasonably.—*n.* rea'sonableness.—*adv.* rea'sonably.—*adj.* rea'soned, argued out.—*ns.* rea'soner; rea'soning.—*adj.* rea'sonless.—by reason of, on account of: in consequence of; do one reason, to give one the satisfaction of a duel: to drink without shirking; no reason but, (*Shak.*) no reason for it being otherwise, hence, no possible alternative; principle of sufficient reason, that nothing happens without a sufficient reason why it should be as it is and not otherwise; pure reason, reason absolutely independent of experience. [Fr. *raison*—L. *ratio*, -ōnis—*rēti*, *rātus*, to think.]
 reassure, *rē-a-shūr*, *v.t.* to assure anew: to re-insure: to give confidence to: to confirm.—*ns.* reassurance; reassur'er.—*adj.* reassur'ing.—*adv.* reassur'ingly.
 reast, reest, reist, *rēt*, *v.i.* to become rancid (esp. of bacon).—*n.* reast'iness, &c.—*adj.* reast'y, &c. [M.E. *rest*, *reest*, *randic*.]
 reast. See reest (2).

reata, riata, *rē-ā-tā*, *n.* a lariat. [Sp.]
 reate, *rēi*, *n.* water-crowfoot. [Origin obscure.]
 Réaumur, *rā-ō-mūr*, *adj.* of a thermometer or thermometer scale, having the freezing-point of water marked 0° and boiling-point 80°. [From the French physicist, R. A. F. de Réaumur (1683-1757), who introduced the scale.]
 reave, also (*orig. Scot.*) reive, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to plunder: to rob.—*pat.* and *pa.p.* reft (*obs.* raft).—*n.* reav'er, reiv'er. [O.E. *reafian*, to rob; cf. Ger. *rauben*, to rob.]
 reback, *rē-bak*, *v.t.* to put a new back on.
 rebarbative, *rē-bār'bā-tiv*, *adj.* repellent. [Fr. *rebarbatif*—*barbe*, beard.]
 rebate, *rē-bāt*, *v.t.* to reduce: to abate: to dull: to blunt: (*her.*) to diminish by removal of a projection.—*n.* (or *rē*) discount: repayment or drawback.—*n.* rebat'ement, abatement: reduction: discount: (*B.*) a narrowing. [Fr. *rabattre*, to beat back—*prfx.* *re-* and *abatre*, to abate.]
 rebate, *rab'it*. Same as rabbet.
 rebato, *rē-bā'tō*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a stiff collar or support for a ruff.—Also *reba'ter*, *raha'to*. [Fr. *rabat*.]
 Rebecca, *rē-bē-kā*, *n.* a leader of those who demolished toll-gates in the Rebecca riots in Wales from 1843.—*ns.* Rebeece'ism; Rebeece'ite. [In allusion to Gen. xxiv. 60.]
 rebeck, rebee, *rē-bek*, *n.* an old Eastern instrument of the viol class, shaped like a mandoline. [O.Fr. *rebec*—Ar. *rebāb*, *rabāb* (change of ending unexplained).]
 rebel, *reb'əl*, *n.* one who rebels: one who resents and resists authority or grievous conditions.—*adj.* rebellious.—*v.i.* (*ri-bel*) to renounce the authority of the laws and government, or to take up arms and openly oppose them: to oppose any authority: to revolt: to offer opposition: to feel repugnance.—*pr.p.* rebell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rebelled.—*ns.* reb'eldom; rebell'er (now rare).
 —*adv.* reb'el-liko (*Shak.*).—*n.* rebell'ion (-*yan*), act of rebelling: revolt.—*adj.* rebell'ious, engaged in rebellion: characteristic of a rebel or rebellion: inclined to rebel: refractory.—*adv.* rebell'iously.—*n.* rebell'iousness. [Fr. *rebelle*—L. *rebellis*, insurgent—*prfx.* *re-*, *bellum*, war.]
 rebellow, *rē-bel'ō*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to bellow in return: to echo back a loud noise.
 rebid, *rē-bid*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to bid again, esp. (*bridge*) on the same suit as a previous bid.—*n.* a renewed bid, esp. on one's former suit.
 rebirth, *rē-birth*, *n.* a new entrance into a living form: reincarnation: renewal of life.
 rebite, *rē-bit*, *v.t.* to freshen by a new application of acid (to a plate).
 reboant, *reb'ō-ant*, *adj.* rebellowing: loudly re-sounding.—*n.* reboat'ion. [L. *reboans*, -*antis*, *pr.p.* of *reboare*—*re-*, again, *boare*, to cry aloud.]
 rebound, *ri-bōund*, *v.i.* to bound or start back from collision: to bound in response: to recoil: to reverberate: to re-echo.—*v.t.* to throw back: to re-echo.—*n.* act of rebounding: recoil. [Fr. *rebondir*; see bound (3).]
 rebuff, *ri-buf*, *n.* a beating back: sudden check: unexpected refusal: snub.—*v.t.* to beat back: to check: to repulse: to snub. [O.Fr. *rebuffe*—It. *ribuffo*, a reproof—It. *ri* (=L. *re-*), back, *buffo*, puff.]
 rebuke, *ri-buk*, *v.t.* to check, restrain, beat back: to put to shame: to reprove sternly.—*n.* (*obs.*) a check: (*obs.*) a putting to shame: a reproach: stern reproof, reprimand.—*adj.* rebuk'able; rebuk'e'ful.—*adv.* rebuk'e'fully.—*n.* rebuk'er.—*adv.* rebuk'ingly. [A.Fr. *rebuker* (O.Fr. *rebucher*)—*prfx.* *re-*, *bucher*, to strike.]
 rebus, *rē-bus*, *n.* an enigmatical representation of a name by pictures punningly representing parts of the word, as in a puzzle or a coat of arms.—*pl.* re'buses, [L. *rebus*, by things, abl. pl. of *res*, thing.]
 rebut, *ri-but*, *v.t.* to drive back: to repel: to meet in argument or proof: to refute.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to recoil: (*law*) to return an answer.—*pr.p.* rebutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rebutt'ed.—*adj.* rebutt'able.—*ns.* rebutt'al; rebutt'er. [O.Fr. *rebater*, *rebouter*, *rebutter*, to repulse; see butt.]

recalcitrate, *ri-kol'si-trāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to kick back.—*v.i.* to have repugnance: to be refractory.

stance or opposition: *recalcitrant*, refractory: a recalcitrant person.

—*n.* **recalcitration**. [*L. recalcitrare*, to kick back—*calc*, *colcis*, the heel.]

recalesce, *re-kol-es'*, *v.t.* to show anew a state of glowing heat.—*n.* **recalescence**, (*phys.*) the renewed glowing of iron at a certain stage of cooling from white-heat. [*L. re-*, again, *calescere*, to grow hot.]

recall (rarely *reéal*), *ri-kawl'*, *v.t.* to call back: to command to return: to bring back as by a summons: to remove from office: to revoke: to call back to mind.—*n.* act, power, or possibility of recalling or of revoking: a signal or order to return: the calling back of a performer to the stage or platform by applause: a right of electors to dismiss an official by a vote.—*adj.* **recallable**, capable of being recalled.—*n.* **recallment**.

reçant, *ri-kant'*, *v.t.* to retract.—*v.i.* to revoke a former declaration: to unsay what has been said, esp. to declare one's renunciation of one's former religious belief.—*ns.* **recantation** (*re-*); **recant'er** (*ri-*). [*L. recantare*, to revoke—*cantare*, to sing, to charm.]

recapitulate, *re-kā-pit'ū-lōt*, *v.t.* to go over again the chief points of: to go through in one's own life-history the stages of.—*n.* **recapitulation**, act of recapitulating: summing up: the final repetition of the subjects in sonata form after development.—*adj.* **recapitulative**; **recapitulatory**, nature of a recapitulation.—*re-*, again, *capitulum*, head.]

n. **reprisal**: (*low*) taking back by peaceable means of goods, wife, or children from one who has no right to detain them.

recapture, *re-kap'tyur*, *v.t.* to capture back or retake, as a prize from a captor: to recover by effort.—*n.* act of retaking: recovery: a thing recaptured.—*ns.* **recaptor**; **recapturer**.

recast, *re-kāst'*, *v.t.* to cast or mould anew: to reconstruct: to compute anew: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *recast*).—*n.* (*re-kāst*, *re-kāst'*) shaping anew: that which has been shaped anew.

recede, *ri-sed'*, *v.i.* to go, draw, or fall back: to withdraw: to retreat: to bend or slope backward: to give up a claim.—*v.t.* **re-cede** (*re-sed'*), to cede back.—*adj.* **receding**, sloping backward. [*L. recedere*, *recessum*—*re-*, back, *cedere*, to go, yield.]

receipt, *ri-sēt'*, *n.* receiving: place of receiving: (*obs.*) capacity: a written acknowledgment of anything received: that which is received: a recipe, esp. in cookery: (*obs.*) anything prepared after a recipe.—*v.t.* to mark as paid. [*O.Fr. recevoir*, *recete* (*Fr. recette*)—*L. recepto*, fem. *pa.p.* of *recipere*, to receive, with *p.* restored after *L.*]

receive, *ri-sēv'*, *v.t.* to take, get, or catch, usu. more or less passively: to have given or delivered to one: to experience: to take in or on: to admit: to accept: to meet or welcome on entrance: to harbour: to await in resistance: to experience, or learn of, and react towards: to accept as authority or as truth: to take into the body: to reset: to be acted upon by, and transform, electrical signals.—*v.i.* to be a recipient: to participate in communion: to receive signals: to hold a reception of visitors.—*ns.* **receivability**, **receivableness**.—*adj.* **receivable**.—*n.* **receiving** (*vare*).—*adj.* **received**, generally accepted.—*ns.* **receiver**, one who receives: an officer who receives taxes: a person appointed by a court to manage property under litigation, receive money, &c.: one who receives stolen goods: (*chem.*) a vessel for receiving the products of distillation, or for containing gases: the glass vessel of an air-pump in which the vacuum is formed: an instrument by which electrical signals are transformed into suitable form: a *receiving*.

receiving-house, a depot: a house where letters, &c., are left for transmission; **receiving-office**,

a branch post-office for receipt of letters, &c.; **receiving-order**, an order putting a receiver in temporary possession of a debtor's estate, pending bankruptcy proceedings; **receiving-room**, a room where patients, inmates, &c., are received; **receiving-set**, apparatus for receiving wireless communications; **receiving-ship**, a stationary ship for naval recruits.—**Received Standard English**, the dialect of the English public schools and of those who are in what is called society. [*A.Fr. recevoir* (*Fr. recevoir*)—*L. recipere*, *receptum*—*re-*, back, *capere*, to take.]

recess, *ri-sens'*, *v.t.* to revise critically.—*n.* **recession**, a critical revision of a text: a text established by critical revision: a review. [*L. recensio*, *-ensis*—*re-*, again, *cernere*, to value.]

recent, *rē-sent*, *adj.* of late origin or occurrence: fresh: modern: **Recent**, of the present geological period—**Post-Glacial**.—*n.* **recentness**.—*adv.* **recently**.—*n.* **recentness**. [*L. recens*, *recentis*.]

recept, *rē-sept*, *n.* an image or idea formed by repeated similar perceptions.—*n.* **receptacle** (*ri-sep-tā-kl*); also, as *Shak.*, *re-sip-tā-kl*), that in which anything is or may be received or stored: the enlarged end of an axis bearing the parts of a flower or the crowded flowers of an inflorescence: in flowerless plants a structure bearing reproductive organs, spores, or gemmae.—*adj.* **receptacular** (*re-sip-tō-kl-ār*).—*n.* **receptaculum**, a receptacle:—*pl.* **receptacula**.—*n.* **receptibility** (*ri-*).—*adj.* **receptible**, capable of receiving.—*ns.* **reception** (*ri-sep-shən*), the act, fact, or manner of receiving or of being received: taking in: act or manner of taking up signals: a formal receiving, as of guests: treatment on coming: (*Milit.*) capacity for receiving; **receptionist**, one employed to receive callers, hotel-guests, patients, customers, or the like, and make arrangements; **reception-order**, an order for the reception and detention of a person in a mental hospital; **reception-room**, a room for formal receptions: any public room in a house.—*adj.* **receptive**, capable of receiving: quick to receive or take in esp. (*fig.*) ideas: pertaining to reception or receptors.—*ns.* **receptiveness**, **receptivity** (*re-sep-tiv-i-ti*); **receptor**, a receiver: an organ adapted for reception of stimuli. [*L. recipere*, *receptum*, to receive.]

recess, *rē-ses'*, *n.* a going back or withdrawing: retirement: seclusion: remission of business: part of a room formed by a receding of the wall: a niche or alcove: an indentation: a retired spot: a nook: a sinus or depression.—*v.t.* to make a recess in: to put into a recess.—*v.i.* (*U.S.*) to adjourn.—*adj.* **recessed**, having a recess.—*ns.* **recession** (*ri-sesh-ən*), act of receding: withdrawal: the state of being set back: (*U.S.*) a movement towards a slump: (*re-sesh-ən*) a ceding back; **recessional** (*ri-sesh-ən-sh*), a hymn sung during recession or retirement of clergy and choir.—*adj.* **recessional**; **recessivo** (*-ses'*), tending to recede: (*Mendelism*) of an ancestral character, apparently suppressed in cross-bred offspring in favour of the alternative character in the other parent, though it may be transmitted to later generations: of age: the beginning of the *recessiveness*.—**recessed arch**, one arch within another. [See **recede**.]

Rechabite, *rek'ā-bit*, *n.* a descendant of Jonadab, son of **Rechob**, who did not drink wine or dwell in houses (Jer. xxxv. 6-7): a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks, esp. a member of the order so named: a tent-dweller.—*n.* **Rechabism**.

rechauffé, *re-shō'fā*, *n.* a warmed-up dish: a fresh concoction of old material. [*Fr.*]

recheat, *ri-chēt'*, *recheate*, *ri-chāt'* (*Shok.*), *n.* a horn-call to assemble hounds.—*v.i.* to sound the recheat. [*O.Fr. rocheter*, *rochoter*, to reassemble.]

recherché, *re-shēr'shā*, *adj.* particularly choice: select: peculiar and refined: rare. [*Fr.*]

reckless, *rech'lis*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) Same as **reckless**.

rechristen, *re-krist'*, *v.t.* to name anew.

recidivism, *ri-sid-i-tizm*, *n.* the habit of relapsing into crime.—*n.* **recidivist**. [*Fr. récidivisme*—*L. recidivus*, falling back.]

fāte, *fōr*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hər* (*her*); *mīne*; *mōte*; *māte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (*then*)

recipe, *res'i-pi*, *n.* directions for making something, esp. to be cooked: (now rare) a prescription: —*pl.* *rec'ipes*. [*L. recipe*, take, imper. of *recipere*.]
recip'ient, *ri-sip'i-ent*, *adj.* receiving: receptive. — *n.* one who or that which receives. —*ns.* recip'ience, recip'ency, a reception: receptivity. [*L. recipiens*, -entis, p.p. of *recipere*, to receive.]
reciprocal, *ri-sip'vū-kl*, *adj.* acting in return: mutual: complementary: inverse: alternating: interchangeable: giving and receiving or given and received: (gram.) expressing mutuality: reflexive. — *n.* that which is reciprocal: (*math.*) the multiplier that gives unity. —*n.* reciprocally (*-kal'i-ti*). —*adv.* reciprocally. —*n.* reciprocant, a differential invariant. —*v.t.* reciprocate, to give and receive mutually: to requite: to interchange: to alternate. —*v.i.* to move backward and forward: (*coll.*) to make a return or interchange. —*ns.* reciprocating-en'gine, an engine in which the piston moves to and fro in a straight line; reciprocation. —*adj.* reciprocative, characterised by or inclined to reciprocation. —*ns.* reciprocator, one who or that which reciprocates: a double-acting steam-engine; reciprocity (*res-i-pros'i-ti*), mutual relation: concession of mutual privileges or advantages, esp. mutual tariff concessions. [*L. reciprocus*.]
recision, *ri-siz'h-on*, *n.* cutting back. [*L. resecio*, -onis—*recidere*, to cut off.]
recl'ite, *ri-sil'*, *v.t.* to repeat from memory: to declaim: (*rare*) to read aloud: to narrate: to give the particulars of: (*U.S.*) to repeat to a teacher, be heard a lesson in.—*v.i.* to give a recitation: (*U.S.*) to repeat, or be heard, a lesson. —*ns.* recit'al, act of reciting: setting forth: enumeration: narration: a public performance of music, usu. by one performer, or one composer, or of some particular character: (*law*) that part of a deed which recites the circumstances; recitation (*res-i-tā'shon*), act of reciting: a piece for declaiming: (*U.S.*) the repeating or hearing of a prepared lesson: hence (*U.S.*) a lesson generally; recitationist, a declaimer; recitation-room, (*U.S.*) a class-room; recitative (*-tā-tēv*) or (*It.*) recitativo (*re-sit-ā-tēvō*, or *rā-chē-tā-tēvō*), a style of song resembling speech in its succession of tones and freedom from melodic form: a passage to be sung in this manner.—*adj.* in the style of recitative. —*ns.* reciter (*ri-sil'er*); recit'ing-note, the note on which, in a Gregorian chant, the greater part of a verse is sung. [*L. recitare*—*citāre*, -ātum, to call.]
reck, *rek*, *v.t.* to care, desire: to regard: to concern.—*v.i.* (usu. with *of*) to care: to heed: to matter: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* recked, *obs.* or *arch.* raught, *raut*). —*n.* care: heed.—*adj.* reck'less, careless: heedless of consequences: rash.—*adv.* reck'lessly. —*n.* reck'lessness.—what *reck?* (*Scott.*) what does it matter? [*O.E. reccean*, *reccan*; cf. *O.H.G. ruoh*, care, *Ger. rüchlos*, regardless.]
reckan, *rek'an*, *adj.* or *pa.p.* (*Scott.* ostensibly Cumberland dial.) perh. racked or ricked.
reckling, *rek'ling*, *n.* the weakest, smallest, or youngest of a litter or family.—*adj.* puny. [*Origin obscure.*]
reckon, *rek'n*, -*on*, *v.t.* to count: to place or class: to esteem: to estimate, judge: to think, believe: to think, suppose: to expect: to calculate: to charge to account.—*v.i.* to calculate: to judge: to go over or settle accounts (*fol. by with*): to concern oneself (*with with*): to count or rely (*with on* or *upon*). —*ns.* reckon'er; reckon'ing, counting: calculation, esp. of a ship's position: a tavern bill: settlement of accounts: judgment. [*O.E. gereccan*, to explain; *Ger. rechnen*.]
reclaim, *ri-klām'*, *v.t.* orig. to call back (as a hawk): to win back: to win from evil, wildness, waste, submersion: (*re-klām'*) to claim back.—*v.i.* (*ri-klām'*) to exclaim in protest: (*Scotts law*) to appeal.—*n.* recall: possibility of reform.—*adj.* reclaim'able.—*adv.* reclaim'ably. [*O.Fr. reclaimere*—*L. reclaimare*.]
reclamation, *rek-lā-mā'shon*, *n.* act of reclaiming: state of being reclaimed. [*L. reclaimatio*, -onis—*reclaimare*—*claimare*, to cry out.]

réclame, *rā-klām'*, *n.* art or practice by which publicity or notoriety is secured: publicity. [*Fr.*]
recline, *ri-klīn'*, *v.t.* to lay on the back: to incline or bend (properly backwards). —*v.i.* to lean in a recumbent position, on back or side: (of the plane of a sun-dial) to make an angle with the vertical: to rely.—*adj.* or *adv.* (*Milit.*) recumbent.—*adj.* reclinate (*rek'lī-nāt*), bent down or back. —*n.* reclination (*rek'lī-nā*), reclining: bending back: angle of a dial with the vertical.—*adj.* reclined', recumbent: reclinate.—*n.* recliner.—*adj.* reclining.—*n.* reclining-chair, an invalid's chair. [*L. reclinare*, -ātum—*clinare*, to bend.]
recluse, *ri-klōos'*, *adj.* enclosed, as an anchorite: secluded: retired: solitary.—*n.* a religious devotee who lives shut up in a cell: one who lives retired from the world.—*adv.* recluse'ly.—*ns.* recluse'ness, seclusion from society: retirement: reclusion (*-klōō'zhon*), religious seclusion: the life of a recluse: seclusion in prison.—*adj.* reclu'sive (*-siv*), of seclusion.—*n.* reclu'sory, a recluse's cell. [*L. reclusus*, p.p. of *recludere*, to open, in later Latin, shut away—*re*, back, away, *claudere*.]
recognise, *rek'ag-niz*, *v.t.* to know again: to identify as known or experienced before: to acknowledge: to show sign of knowing: to see the truth of: to acknowledge the status of.—*adj.* recognis'able (or *rek'*). —*adv.* recognis'ably (or *rek'*). —*ns.* recognisance (*ri-kog'i-mā-zans*), a recognition: acknowledgment: (*arch.*) a token: (*ri-kon'i-zans*) a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do, or not to do, some particular act: money pledged for the performance of such an obligation; recogniser (*rek'ag-niz'er*, or *-niz'er*); recognition (*rek-ag-nish'on*), act of recognising: state of being recognised: acknowledgment: acknowledgment of status: a sign, token, or indication of recognising: (*Scotts law*) a return of the feu to the superior.—*adj.* recognitive (*ri-kog'*), recognitory. [*L. recognoscere* and *O.Fr. reconnoître*, *reconnois*; see *congnosce*, *cognition*.]
recoil, *ri-kōil'* (*Spens.* recoyle, *recule*, *reculle*), *v.t.* (*obs.*) to beat back.—*v.i.* to retreat, fall back: (*obs.*) to retire: (*obs.*) to revert: to start back: to rebound: to stagger back: to kick, as a gun: to shrink: (*Shak.*) to degenerate.—*n.* retreat: a starting or springing back: rebound: the kick of a gun.—*n.* recoil'er. [*Fr. reculer*—*cul*—*L. cūlus*, the hinder parts.]
recollect, *rek-al-ekt'*, *v.t.* to recall to memory: to remember, esp. by an effort: to absorb in mystical contemplation: (*usu. refl.*) to recall to the matter in hand, or to composure or resolution: (*rek'al-ekt'*, *Shak.*) to gather: to collect over again.—*n.* (*rek'*) a Franciscan friar of a reformed branch, aiming at detachment from creatures and recollection in God.—Also (*Fr.*) *récollet* (*rā-kol-ā*). —*adj.* recollect'ed.—*adv.* recollect'edly.—*ns.* recollect'edness; recollection (*rek-*), act or power of recollecting: a memory, reminiscence: a thing remembered: mystical contemplation.—*adj.* recollect'ive.—recollected terms, (*Shak.*) variously explained as known by heart, picked, studied, wanting spontaneity. [*L. recolligere*, to gather again or gather up—*colligere*; see *collect*.]
recomfort, *ri-kum'fōrt*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to comfort: to console: to reinvigorate: to refresh.—*adj.* recom'fortless, (*Spens.*) comfortless.—*n.* recom'forture, (*Shak.*) consolation.
recommend, *rek-a-mend'*, *v.t.* to commend, commit, or consign: to commend or introduce as suitable for acceptance, favour, appointment, or choice: to make acceptable: to advise: (*Shak.*) to inform.—*adj.* recommend'able.—*adv.* recommend'ably.—*n.* recommenda'tion.—*adj.* recommenda'tory.—*n.* recommend'er.
recompense, *rek'am-pens*, *v.t.* to return an equivalent to or for: to repay.—*n.* (formerly recompence) return of an equivalent: that which is so returned: requital. [*O.Fr. recompenser*—*L. compensare*, to compensate.]
reconcile, *rek'on-sil*, *v.t.* to restore or bring back to friendship or union: to bring to agreement or contentment: to pacify: to make or prove consistent: to admit or restore to membership of a

church: to adjust or compose: (*Spens.*) to regain, conciliate.—*n.* rec'onciliability (or -*sil*).—*adj.* rec'oncileable (or -*sil*).—*n.* rec'oncileableness (or -*sil*).—*adv.* rec'oncileably (or -*sil*).—*ns.* rec'oncilement (or -*sil*); rec'onciler; rec'onciliation (-*sil*).—*adj.* rec'onciliatory (-*sil*-*tor*-i). [*L.* *reconciliare*, -*ditum*—*conciliare*, to call together.]

recondite, *rek'on-dit*, *ri-kon'dit*, *adj.* hidden: obscure: abstruse: profound. [*L.* *recondere*, -*itum*, to put away—*re*, again, *condere*, to establish, store.]

recondition, *re-kon-dish'on*, *v.t.* to repair and refit: to restore to original or sound condition.

reconnaissance, *ri-kon-si-zus*, *n.* reconnoitring: a preliminary survey.—reconnaissance in force, an attack by a large body to discover the enemy's position and strength. [*Fr.*]

reconnoitre, *rek-a-noi'tor*, *v.t.* to examine with a view to military operations or other purpose.—*v.i.* to make preliminary examination.—*n.* a reconnaissance.—*n.* reconnoit'rer. [*Fr.* *reconnoître* (now *reconnaitre*)—*L.* *recognoscere*, to recognise.]

reconstitute, *re-kon-siti-tut*, *v.t.* to constitute anew: to restore the constitution of (esp. of dried foods).—*adj.* reconstit'uted (-*kan*).—*n.* reconstit'ution, constituting afresh: refounding: restoration to original condition: theoretical reconstruction on the spot of the supposed details of a crime.

reconstruct, *re-kon-strukt*, *v.t.* to construct again: to rebuild: to remodel: to restore in imagination or theory.—*n.* reconstruction, the act of re-constructing: a thing reconstructed: reorganisation: a model representing a series of sections: a theoretical representation or view of something unknown: the upbuilding of moral and material public well-being after a great upheaval: (*U.S.*) the process of restoring the Seceding States to the rights and privileges of the Union after the Civil War.—*adj.* reconstruct'ional; reconstruct'ionary.—*n.* reconstruct'ionist.—*adj.* reconstruct'ive.—*n.* reconstruct'or.

reconvalescence, *ri-kon-val-es'ens*, *n.* recovery from illness.

reconvert, *re-kon-vert*, *v.t.* to convert back to a former state, religion, &c.—*n.* reconver'sion.

reconvey, *re-kon-ud*, *v.t.* to transfer back to a former owner, as an estate.—*n.* reconvey'ance.

record, *ri-kord*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to get by heart: (*Spens.*) to go over in one's mind: (*Spens.*) to repeat from memory: to narrate, set forth: to sing in an undertone, practise quietly (esp. of birds): to call to mind: to set down in writing or other permanent form: to trace a curve or other representation of (sometimes one capable of reproducing the original): to perform before a recording instrument: to bear witness to: to reg-

—*v.i.* to reg- to celebrate.

—*v.i.* to reg- rehearsal: to make a

—*nd*, formerly *ri-kord*), a register: a formal writing of any fact or proceeding: a book of such writings: past history: a witness, a memorial: memory, remembrance: anything entered in the rolls of a court, esp. the formal statements or pleadings of parties in a litigation: a curve or other representation of phenomena made by an instrument upon a surface: a plate or cylinder bearing such a representation and capable (as in the case of the gramophone) of reproducing the phenomena: a performance or occurrence not recorded to have been surpassed.—*adj.* not surpassed.—*adj.* record'able (*ri*).—able to be recorded: worthy of record.—*ns.* record'a-tion (in *Shak.*, *rek*), remembrance: commemoration: recording: record'er (*ri*), one who records or registers, esp. the rolls, &c., of a city: a judge of a city or borough court of quarter-sessions: one who performs before a recording instrument: a recording apparatus: an old form of fipple-flute, like a flageolet: record'ership, the office of recorder, or the time of holding it.—*n.* and *adj.* record'ing.—beat, or break, the record, to outdo the highest achievement yet recorded; close the record, an act of a Scottish judge after each party has said all he wishes to say by way of statement and answer; off the record,

not for publication in the press, &c.; public records, contemporary officially authenticated statements of acts and proceedings in public affairs, preserved in the public interest; recording angel, an angel supposed to keep a book in which every misdeed is recorded against the doer; Record Office, a place where public records are kept; trial by record, a common law mode of trial when a disputed former decision of the court is settled by producing the record. [*O.Fr.* *recorder*—*L.* *recordari*, to call to mind, get by heart.]

recount, *ri-kont*, *v.t.* to narrate the particulars of: to detail: recount, re-count (*re-kont*), to count over again.—*n.* a second or new counting (as of votes).—*ns.* recount'al (*ri*); recount'ment, (*Shak.*) relation in detail, recital. [*O.Fr.* *recomter*—*comter*, to tell.]

recoup, *ri-koup*, *v.t.* (*law*) to deduct or keep back (from what is claimed by a counterclaim): to make good: to indemnify.—*n.* recoup'ment. [*Fr.* *recouper*, to cut back—*couper*, to cut.]

recourse, *ri-kours*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) a variant of recover. See also *recure*.

recourse, *ri-kours*, *n.* a flowing back: withdrawal: recurrence: (*Shak.*) flow: return: freedom to return: access: resort: resort for aid or protection: right to payment, esp. by the drawer or indorser of a bill of exchange not met by the acceptor.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to return, go back, revert. [*Fr.* *recours*—*L.* *recursus*—*re*, back, *currere*, cursum, to run.]

recover, *re-cover*, *re-kuv'er*, *v.t.* to cover again. [*See cover.*]

recover, *ri-kuv'er*, *v.t.* to get or find again: to regain: to reclaim: to bring back: to retrieve: to cure: to revive: to restore: to rescue: to succeed in reaching: to attain: to obtain as compensation: to obtain for injury or debt.—*v.i.* to regain health or any former state: to get back into position: (*obs.*) recovery: to return to a former position: the position so resumed.—*n.* recov'er-ability.—*adj.* recov'erable.—*ns.* recov'erableness: recove'ree, one against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery: recov'erer, one who recovers: recov'eror, one who recovers a judgment in common recovery: recov'ery, the act, fact, process, possibility, or power of recovering, or state of having recovered, in any sense: (*law*) a verdict giving right to the recovery of debts or costs.—common recovery, a former method of transferring an entailed estate by a legal fiction: recover the wind of, (*Shak.*) to get to windward of (so as to drive a hare into a toil, or take the wind out of one's sails): to gain an advantage over. [*O.Fr.* *recover*—*L.* *recuperare*; see *recuperate*.]

recover. See *recourse*.

recrude, *rek'ri-ant*, *adj.* surrendering: craven: false: apostate.—*n.* one who yields in combat: a craven: a mean-spirited wretch: an apostate: a renegade.—*ns.* rec'reance, rec'reancy.—*adv.* rec'reantly. [*O.Fr.*, *pr.p.* of *recroire*, to yield in combat—*L.L.* *recrédere*, to surrender—*L.* *crédere*, to entrust.]

recreate, *rek'ri-af*, *v.t.* to reinvigorate: to refresh: to indulge, gratify, or amuse by sport or pastime.—*v.i.* to ta- recreation, refreshment after occupation of leisure: source of amusement.—*ns.* recrea'tional (*rek*), rec'reative (and *re-kre-a-tiv*).

recriment, *rek'ri-ment*, *n.* waste, dross: a secretion that is reabsorbed.—*adj.* rec'remental (-*ment*), rec'remental (-*ment*-*tish*), rec'rement'ious. [*L.* *recrementum*, dross—*cernere*, to sift.]

recriminate, *ri-krim'in-ai*, *v.t.* to charge an accuser.—*n.* recrimina'tion, act of accusing in return: counter-charge.—*adj.* recrim'inative.—*n.* recrim'inator.—*adj.* recrim'inatory. [*L.* *crim-inari*, to accuse.]

recrudescence, *re-kroo-des'*, *v.t.* to break out afresh.—*ns.* recrudesc'ence, recrudesc'ency.—*adj.* recrudesc'ent. [*L.* *recrudescere*—*cradus*, raw.]

fâte, fâr, dâk; mæ, hæ (her); mîne; môte; müte; möün; dhen (then)

recruit, *ri-kroōt'*, *n.* (*obs.*) a reinforcement: a new supply (of men, money, health, &c.): renewal: restoration: a soldier or other newly enlisted.—*v.i.* to obtain fresh supplies: to recover in health, pocket, &c.: to enlist new soldiers.—*v.t.* to reinforce: to replenish: to restore: to reinvigorate: to enlist or raise.—*ns.* **recruit'al**, renewed supply: restoration: **recruit'er**.—*adj.* **recruiting**.—*ns.* **recruiting-ground**, a place where recruits may be obtained: **recruitment**, recruiting. [*Obs.* *Fr. recrute*, reinforcement, prov. *p.p.* fem. of *recroutre*—*L. recrēscere*, to grow again.]

rect-, *rek't-*, *recti-*, *rek'ti-*, in composition, right: straight.—**recta**, **rectal**, **rectally** (see **rectum**). [*L. rectus*, straight, right.]

rectangle, *rek'tang-gl*, or *-tang'*, *n.* a four-sided plane figure with all its angles right angles.—*adj.* **rectangled**, having a right angle: **rectangular**, of the form of a rectangle: at right angles: right-angled.—*n.* **rectangularity**.—*adv.* **rectangul-ly**.—**rectangular hyperbola**, one whose asymptotes are at right angles: **rectangular solid**, one whose axis is perpendicular to its base. [*L.L. recti*(angulum)—*L. angulus*, an angle.]

rectify, *rek'ti-fi*, *v.t.* to set right: to correct: to redress: to adjust: (*chem.*) to purify by distillation: (of an arc) to determine the length of: (of an alternating current) to change to direct: (*wireless*) to transpose to a suitable frequency:—*pr.p.* **rectifying**: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **rectified**.—*adj.* **rectifiable**.—*ns.* **rectification** (-*fi*): **rectifier**, one who rectifies (esp. alcohol): apparatus for rectifying (esp. spirit, an alternating current, or electromagnetic waves). [*Fr. rectifier*—*L.L. recti-ficare*—*facere*, to make.]

rectilinear, *rek-ti-lin'i-al*, *adj.* **rectilinear**.—*adj.* **rectilinear** (-*i-al*), in a straight line or lines: straight: bounded by straight lines.—*n.* **rectilinearity** (-*ar'i-ty*).—*adv.* **rectilinearly**. [*L. linea*, a line.]

rection, *rek'shan*, *n.* (*gram.*) syntactical government. [*L. rectio*, -*ōnis*, government.]

rectipetality, *rek-ti-pi-tal'i-ty*, **rectipetaly**, *-pet'al-i*, *ns.* (*bot.*) tendency to grow in a straight line. [*L. petere*, to seek.]

rectirostral, *rek-ti-ras'tral*, *adj.* straight-billed. [*L. rōstrum*, a beak.]

rectiserial, *rek-ti-sē'ri-al*, *adj.* in straight rows. [*L. series*, a row.]

rectitis, *rek-ti'tis*, *n.* inflammation of the rectum.—*adj.* **rectitic** (-*tit'ik*).

rectitude, *rek-ti-tūd*, *n.* (*obs.*) straightness: rightness: uprightness: integrity. [*Fr.*—*L.L. recti-tudo*—*L. rectus*, straight.]

recto, *rek'tō*, *n.* the right-hand page of an open book, the front page of a leaf—*opp.* to *verso*. [*L. rectō* (*foliō*), on the right (*leaf*).]

rector, *rek'tor*, *n.* (*obs.*) a ruler, governor, or controller: in the Church of England, a clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not inappropriate: an Episcopal clergyman with charge of a congregation in the United States or (since 1890) Scotland: the head-master of a superior public school in Scotland, Germany, &c.: the chief elective officer of many Scottish (*Lord Rector*) and foreign universities: a college head (as at Lincoln and Exeter Colleges, Oxford): Science and Technology, London): (R.C.) an ecclesiastic in charge of a congregation, an important mission, a college, or a religious house, esp. the head of a Jesuit seminary.—*adj.* **rectoral**, of God as a ruler.—*ns.* **rect'orate**, a rector's office or term of office: **rect'orress**, **rect'ress**, a female rector: (*coll.*) a rector's wife.—*adj.* **rectorial** (-*tō'ri-al*), of a rector.—*n.* an election of a Lord Rector.—*ns.* **rect'orship**: **rect'ory**, the province or residence of a rector.—*lay rector*, a layman who enjoys the great tithes of a parish: **Rector Magnificus**, the head of a German university. [*L. rector*, -*ōnis*—*regere*, *rectum*, to rule.]

rectrix, *rek-triks*, *n.* a female governor: a long tail-feather, used in steering.—*pl.* **rectrices** (*rek-tri'sēz*).—*adj.* **rectricial** (-*trish'l*). [*L. rectrix*, -*icis*, fem. of *rector*.]

rectum, *rek'təm*, *n.* the terminal part of the large

intestine:—*pl.* **rec'ta**.—*adj.* **rec'tal**.—*adv.* **rec'tal-ly**.—In composition, **rec'to-**. [*L. neut. of rectus*, straight.]

rectus, *rek'tos*, *n.* a straight muscle:—*pl.* **rec'ti**. [*L.*] **recuile**, **recule**, *ri-kūl'* (*Spens.*). Same as **recoil**. **recumbent**, *ri-kum'bent*, *adj.* reclining.—*ns.* **recumbence**, **recumbency**.—*adv.* **recumbently**. [*L. recumbere*—*cubare*, to lie down.]

recuperate, *ri-kū'por-āt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to recover.—*adj.* **recuperable**, recoverable.—*n.* **recupera-tion**.—*adj.* **recuperative** (-*ti-tiv*).—*n.* **recup-er-ator**, an arrangement by which something lost is regained, as the heat of waste gases in a furnace.—*adj.* **recuperatory**. [*L. recuperare*, to recover.]

recur, *ri-kur'*, *v.i.* to revert: to have recourse: to come up or come round again, or at intervals: to occur again: to be repeated in cycles.—*pr.p.* **recurring**: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **recurred**.—*ns.* **recurrence**, **recurrency**.—*adj.* **recurrent**, returning at intervals: running back in the opposite direction or toward the place of origin.—*adv.* **recurrently**.—**recurring decimal**, a decimal fraction in which after a certain point one figure (repeating decimal) or a group of figures (circulating) is repeated to infinity. [*L. recurrere*—*currere*, to run.]

recur, *ri-kur'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*) to cure, remedy, heal, bring back to a better state: (*Spens.*) to recover, get back.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to recover, get well.—*n.* (*obs.*) cure: (*obs.*) recovery.—*adj.* **recur-less**, incurable. [Partly *L. recūrare*, to cure, partly for *recourre* (q.v.), a form of recover.]

recurve, *ri-kurv'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to bend back.—*adj.* **recurved**.—*adj.* **recurvifoliate**, with up-bent bill. [*L. recurvare*; *rōstrum*, beak.]

recuse, *ri-hi-z'*, *v.t.* to reject, object to (e.g. a judge).—*ns.* **recusance** (*rek'ū-zans* or *ri-kū'zans*; *rare*), **recusancy** (-*ty*): **recusant** (*rek'* or *ri-kū'*), one (esp. a Roman Catholic) who refused to attend the Church of England when it was legally compulsory: a dissenter: one who refuses, esp. to submit to authority.—*adj.* **refusing** or **neglecting** to attend the Church of England: refusing generally.—*n.* **recusation**, (*law*) an objection or appeal. [*L. recūsare*—*causa*, a cause.]

red, *red*, *adj.* (*comp.* **redd'er**; *superl.* **redd'est**) of a colour like blood: extended traditionally to mean golden, and by custom to other colours more or less near red: revolutionary, or supposedly revolutionary.—*n.* the colour of blood: a red pigment: red clothes: a revolutionary or one who favours sweeping changes, variously applied to radical, republican, anarchist, socialist, communist, &c.: a former squadron of the British fleet: a cent.—*ns.* **red'-belly**, char, or other red-bellied fish: the slider, a terrapin: **red'-bidd'y**, a drink made of red wine and methylated spirit.—*adj.* **red'-blood'ed**, having red blood: abounding in vitality, and usually in crudity.—*ns.* **red'-book**, a book bound in red, esp. a court-guide, peerage, directory of persons in the service of the state, official regulations, or the like: **red'-box**, a minister's red-covered box for official papers: **red'-breast**, the robin: **red'-bud**, the Judas-tree: **red'-cap**, (*local*) a goldfinch: a Scottish castle goblin (also **red'-cow**): (*army slang*) a military policeman: **red'-coat**, a British soldier: **red'-currant**, the small red berry of a shrub of the gooseberry genus.—*adj.* **red'-currant**.—*n.* **red'-deer**, the common stag or hind, reddish-brown in summer.—*v.t.* **redd'en**, to make red.—*v.i.* to grow red: to blush.—*adj.* **redd'ish**.—*ns.* **redd'-ishness**: **red'-dog**, the lowest grade of flour in high milling.—*adj.* **redd'y**, reddish.—*n.* **red'-eye**, the rudd.—*adj.* **red'-fig'ured**, (of Greek vases) having red (unpainted) figures on a black-glazed ground.—*ns.* **red flag** (see **flag**): **red'-gum**, a rash on the gums of teething infants: a *bandanna* (of various kinds) with red gum.—*ns.* **red'-hand**, (*law*) "hand, the bloody hand": *red'-hand'ed*, in the very act, or immediately after, as if with bloody hands.—*ns.* **red'-hat**, a cardinal: (*army slang*) a staff officer: **red'-head**, a person with red hair.—*adj.* **red'-head'ed**, having a red head or red hair:

(slang) angrily excited.—*n.* red'-heat, the temperature at which a thing is red-hot.—*adjs.* red'-heeled'; red'-hot, heated to redness; red'-latter, (Shak.) savouring of the alehouse (whose lath was conventionally painted red).—*n.* red'-lead, an oxide of lead (Pb_2O_3) of a fine red colour, used in paint-making.—*adjs.* red'-legged; red'-letter, marked with red letters, as holidays or saints' days in the old calendars; deserving to be so marked.—*n.* red light, a rear-light; a danger-signal: (U.S.) a brothel.—*adjs.* red'-light, (U.S.) disreputable; red'-looked, (Shak.) having a red look.—*adv.* red'-ly.—*adj.* red'-mad, (Scot.) stark mad.—*ns.* red'-man, red man, a redskin, stark mad.—*ns.* red'-hem, prob. red mercuric

red'-plague, a murrain;
red'-poll, a name for
redpoll, a name for
linnet: a beast of a red breed of polled cattle.—*adj.* red'-polled, having a red poll: red and polled.—*ns.* Red'-root, a genus (Ceanothus) of the buckthorn family—*New Jersey Tea*; red rot, a disease of oaks, &c., caused by Polyporus, the wood becoming brown and dry; red'-san'-ders, a papilionaceous tree (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) of tropical Asia, with heavy dark-red heartwood, used as a dye, &c. (see also sandalwood); red'-seed, the food of mackerel, small floating crustaceans, &c.; red'-shank, a sandpiper with red legs; (in derision) a Highlander or an Irishman; red'-shirt, a follower of Garibaldi (1807-82), from his garb: a revolutionary or anarchist; red'-skin, a red Indian; red'-start (O.E. *steort*, tail), a bird (Redstart or Phoenicurus) with a conspicuous red patch on the breast; red'-start, an apple with red skin; red'-tape, the tape used in government offices; rigid formality of intricate official routine.—*adj.* red'-tape.—*ns.* red'-tapism, red'-tapist; red'-top, (U.S.) a kind of bent grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*); red'-water, a cattle disease due to a protozoan parasite in the blood, transmitted by ticks; red'-wing, a thrush with reddish sides below the wings; red'-wood, Sequoia: a red dye-wood in general.—*adj.* red'-wood, '-wud' (Scot.), stark mad.—In the red, overdrawn at the bank, in debt; red admiral, a common butterfly (*Vanessa Atalanta*) with reddish-banded wings; red algae, seaweeds, the Rhodophyceae or Floridaceae; red cabbage, a purplish cabbage used for pickling; red cedar, a name for various species of Cedrela and of juniper; red cent, a cent (formerly coined in copper); red clay, a clayey deposit of oceanic abysses, stained reddish or brown by manganese and iron oxides: cave-earth; red cock, a figurative name for an incendiary fire; Red Crag, a middle division of the English Pliocene; Red Cross, a red cross on a white ground, the old national flag of England (as in Spenser's Red-cross Knight, representing holiness and the Church of England): the Swiss flag with colours reversed, hence an organisation for tending sick and wounded in war, enjoying privileges under the Convention of Geneva (1864); Red Ensign, (slang, Red Dust'er), red flag with Union Jack in canton, till 1864 flag of Red Squadron, now flown by British merchant ships; red glant, dwarf, a red star of high, low, luminosity; red herring, a herring cured and dried, of reddish appearance: a subject introduced to divert discussion, as a herring drawn across a track would throw hounds out; red-hot po'ker, the plant Tritoma or Kniphofia; Red Indian, an American Indian; red pepper (see pepper); red rag, (slang) the tongue: a cause of infuriation (as red is said to be to a bull); red ratt'le, housewort; red ribbon, ribbon, the ribbon of the Order of the Bath; red snow, snow coloured by a microscopic red alga; red spider, a spinning mite that infests leaves; Royal Red Cross, a decoration for nurses, instituted 1883; see red, to grow furious: to thirst for blood. [O.E. *read*; cf. Ger. *rot*, *L. ruber*, *rufus*, Gr. *erythros*, Gael. *ruadh*.] red. Same as redd (1 and 2).

redact, *ri-dakt'*, *v.t.* to edit, work into shape: to

frame.—*ns.* redac'tion; redac'tor.—*adj.* redac'torial (*re-*, *rē-*). [*L. redigere*, *redactum*, to bring back—*ptx.* *red-*, *agere*, to drive.]

redan, *ri-dan*, *n.* (*fort.*) a field-work of two faces forming a salient. [O.Fr. *redan*—*L. re-*, *dēns*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

redargue, *ri-dār-gū*, *v.t.* (*obs.* or *Scot.*) to refute: to confute. [*L. redarguere*—*red-*, *arguere*, argue.]

redd, *red*, *v.t.* (chiefly *Scot.*) to put in order, make tidy: to clear up: to disentangle: to comb: to separate in fighting.—*v.i.* to set things in order, tidy up (*usu.* with *up*): (*pr.p.* redd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* redd, red).—*n.* an act of redding: refuse, rubbish.—*adj.* (*Scots law*) vacated.—*ns.* redd'er; redd'ing, redd'ing-up; redd'ing-comb, -kame, a hair-comb; redd'ing-strait, a stroke received in trying to separate fighters. [Partly O.E. *hreddan*, to free, rescue (cf. Ger. *retten*, to rescue); prob. partly from or influenced by O.E. *rēdan* (see *rede*, *read*); cf. also *rlđ.*]

redd, *red*, *red*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *read*: (*Scot.*) same as *rede* (*pres. tense*).

redd, *red*, *n.* (*Scot.*) fish or frog spawn: a spawning-place. [Origin obscure.]

reddendum, *ri-den'dam*, *n.* (*law*) a reserving clause in a lease.—*pl.* reddend'ia.—*n.* reddend'ia, (*Scots law*) service to be rendered or money to be paid by a vassal, or the clause in a charter specifying it. [*L.*, to be rendered, gerundive of *reddere*.]

redde, *red*, *v.t.* an old spelling of read, retained as an archaism in the senses of to counsel or advise, expound, relate.—*n.* advice: resolution: saying, tale: interpretation.—*n.* rede'craft, logic.—*adj.* rede'less, without counsel or wisdom.

redeem, *ri-dē'm*, *v.t.* to buy back: to compound for: to recover or free by payment: to free oneself from, by fulfilment: to ransom: to rescue, deliver, free: to get back: to reclaim: to pay the penalty of: to atone for: to compensate for: (of time) to put to the best advantage.—*n.* redeemab'ility.—*adj.* redeem'able.—*n.* redeem'ableness.—*adv.* redeem'ably.—*n.* redeem'er.—*adjs.* redeem'ing; redeem'less, not to be redeemed, the Redeemer, the Saviour, Jesus Christ. [*L. redimere* (perh. through Fr. *redimer*)—*red-*, back, *emere*, to buy.]

redeliver, *ri-di-liv'er*, *v.t.* to restore: to free again: (Shak.) to report the words of.—*ns.* redeliv'erance; redeliv'erer; redeliv'ery.

redemption, *ri-dem(p)'shn*, *n.* act of redeeming: atonement.—*ns.* redemp'tioner, an emigrant who bound himself to service until his fare was made up; Redemp'tionist, a Trinitarian friar.—*adj.* redemptive.—*n.* Redemp'torist, a missionary priest of a congregation founded by Alfonso Liguori in 1732 for work among the people.—*adj.* redempt'ory. [*L. redimere*, *redemptum*; cf. *redem*.]

redeploy, *ri-di-plōi'*, *v.t.* to rearrange so as to promote greater efficiency.—*n.* redeploy'ment.

redia, *ri-di-ā*, *n.* a form in the life-cycle of the trematodes.—*pl.* rē'diac (-ē). [Named after Francesco Redi (1626-98), Italian naturalist.]

redingote, *red-ing-gūt*, *n.* a long double-breasted (orig. man's, later woman's) overcoat. [Fr.—Eng. riding-coat.]

redintegrate, *red-in'ti-grāt*, *v.t.* to restore to wholeness, to renew: to restore, re-establish.—*adj.* restored: renewed.—*n.* redintegrat'ion. [*L. redintegrare*, -*ātum*—*red-*, again, *integrare*, to make whole—*integer*.]

redlshurse, *red-dis-burs'*, *v.t.* to refund.

redolent, *red-ō-lent*, *adj.* fragrant: smelling (with *of*): suggesting associations.—*ns.* red'olence, red'olency.—*adv.* red'olently. [*L. redolens*, -*entis*—*red-*, again, *olere*, to emit smell.]

redouble, *ri-dub'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to double: to repeat: to re-echo: to increase: (*ri'dub'l*) to double after previous doubling.—*n.* (*ri'dub'l*) an act or fact of redoubling, as in bridge.—*n.* redoub'lement (*ri-*).

redoubt, *ri-dout'*, *n.* (*fort.*) a field-work enclosed on all sides, its ditch not flanked from the parapet: an inner last retreat. [Fr. *redoute*—It. *ridotto*—

fate, *fār*, *ask*; *mē*, *hār* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōūn*; *dhen* (then)

L. reductus, retired—*reducere*; the *b* from confusion with next word.]
redoubt, *ri-dout'*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to fear.—*adj.* redoubtable, formidable: valiant; redoubt'ed. [O.Fr. *redouter*, to fear greatly—*L. re-*, back, dubitare, to doubt.]
redound, *ri-down'*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to overflow: (*Milt.*) to be in excess: (*Spens.*) to surge: (*Spens.*) to be filled: to flow back: to return: to rebound, be reflected or echoed: to turn, recoil, be reflected, as a consequence (to one's credit, discredit, advantage, &c.): to conduce: (*Spens.*) to rise one above another in receding series.—*v.t.* (*fig.*) to cast, reflect.—*n.* the coming back, as an effect or consequence, return.—*n.* and *adj.* redounding. [Fr. *redonder*—*L. redundare*—*red-*, back, *undare*, to surge—*unda*, a wave.]
redowa, *red'ô-wâ*, *n.* a Bohemian dance: music for it, usually in quick triple time. [Ger. or Fr.,—Czech *reydovka*.]
redraft, *re-draft'*, *n.* a new draft or copy: a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or endorsers, for the amount of the bill, with costs and charges.
redress, *ri-dres'*, *v.t.* to set right: to readjust: (*Spens.*) to restore: to remedy: to compensate.—*n.* relief: reparation.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *re-dress* (*re'dres'*), to dress again: to dress in different clothes.—*n.* redress'er (*ri-*), one who redresses abuses or injuries.—*adj.* redress'ive, (*Thomson*) affording redress. [Fr. *redresser* (see *dress*); partly from *px.* *re-* and *dress*.]
redruthite, *red'rooth-it*, *n.* copper glance, a mineral found at *Redruth* in Cornwall.
redshort, *red'short*, *adj.* brittle at red-heat.—Also *red'sear*, *-share*, *-shire*. [Sw. *rödsbör*—*röd*, red, *skör*, brittle.]
reduce, *ri-dūs'*, *v.t.* (now *rare*) to bring back: to restore to an old state: to bring into a new state: to change to another form: to express in other terms: to range in order or classification: to adapt, adjust: to translate: to put (as into writing, practice): to bring into a lower state: to lessen: to diminish in weight or girth: to weaken: (*Milt.*) to degrade: to impoverish: to subdue: to subject to necessity: to drive into a condition: to break up, separate, disintegrate: (*Milt.*, *obs.*) to disband: to bring to the metallic state: to remove oxygen from, or affect in an analogous manner, as by combining with hydrogen, or removing any strongly electronegative atoms or groups: (*Scotts law*) to annul.—*v.i.* to resolve itself: to slim, or lessen weight or girth.—*p.adj.* *reduced*, in a state of reduction: weakened: impoverished: diminished: simplified in structure.—*ns.* *reducer*, one who reduces: a means of reducing: a joint-piece for connecting pipes of varying diameter; *reducibility*.—*adj.* *reducible*, that may be reduced.—*n.* *reducibility*.—*adj.* *reduc'ible*, that may be reduced.—*n.* *reduc'ibleness*.—*adj.* *reduc'ing*.—*n.* *reduction* (*-duk'shon*), act of reducing or state of being reduced: diminution: lowering of price: subjugation: (*arith.*) changing of numbers or quantities from one denomination to another.—*adj.* *reduc'tive*, (*arch.*) bringing back: reducing.—*adv.* *reduc'tively*.—*reduce* to the ranks, to degrade, for misconduct, to the condition of a private soldier; *reducing* agent, a substance with a strong affinity for oxygen, or the like, serving to remove it from others; *reducing* flame, a hot luminous blowpipe flame in which substances can be reduced; *reduction* division, (*biol.*) meiosis; *reduction* works, smelting works. [*L. reducere*, *re-*, back, *ducere*, to lead.]
reduit, *ri-dūt'*, *n.* an inner fortified retreat for a garrison. [Fr. *réduit*.]
redundant, *ri-dun'dant*, *adj.* (*Milt.*) surging: (*obs.*) overflowing: copious: over-copious: superfluous.—*ns.* *redundance*, *redund'aney*.—*adu.* *redundantly*. [*L. redundans*, *-antis*, *pr.p.* of *redundare*, to overflow.]
reduplicate, *ri-dū'pli-kāt*, *v.t.* to double.—*v.i.* to double: (*gram.*) to double.—*adj.* *reduplicated* (*gram.*)
(bot.) in aestivation, valvate with edges turned outwards.—*n.* *reduplica'tion*, a folding or

doubling: (*gram.*) the doubling of the initial part, in inflection and word-formation, as in *L. sefellit*, perf. of *fallō*, Gr. *teypha*, perf. of *typhō*.—*adj.* *reduplicative*. [*L. reduplicare*, *-atum*—*duplicare*, to double.]
ree, *rē*, see *ruff* (2).
reebok, *rā'bok*, *n.* a South African antelope. [*Du.*]
reecch, *rēch*. Same as *reek*.—*adj.* *reecch'y* (*Shak.*)
reechie, (*reecchie*), smoky, grimy.
re-echo, *rē-ek'ō*, *v.t.* to echo back: to repeat as or like an echo.—*v.t.* to give back echoes: to resound.—*n.* a re-echoing.
reed, *reedē* (*Spens.*). Same as *rede*.
reed, *rēd*, *n.* a tall stiff hard-culmed marsh or water grass of various kinds, esp. *Phragmites communis*: a thing made, or formerly made, of a reed or reeds—a pen, an arrow, a measuring rod, a music pipe, the vibrating tongue of an organ-pipe or wood-wind instrument (with or without the parts to which it is attached), a weaver's appliance for separating the warp threads and beating up the web, thatching: a small reedlike moulding: a reed-instrument.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) *reedlike*.—*v.t.* to thatch.—*ns.* *reed'-band*, a band of reed-instruments; *reed'-bed*; *reed'-bird*, the bobolink; *reed'-bunt'ing*, the black-headed bunting; *reed'-drawing*, the combing out of rough straw by means of a frame.—*adj.* *reed'ed*, covered with reeds: having reeds; *reed'en*, of reed.—*ns.* *reed'er*, a thatcher; *reed'-grass*, a reedlike grass; *reed'-iness*; *reed'-ness*; *reed'-ness* of a coin: a wood-wind with reed—as clarinet, oboe, bassoon; *reed'-knife*, a tool for organ-tuning; *reed'ing*, the bearded timouse; *reed'-mace*, cat's tail (*Typha*); *reed'-or'gan*, a keyboard instrument with free reeds, as the harmonium, the American organ; *reed'-pheasant*, the bearded timouse; *reed'-pipe*, an organ-pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed, the pipe acting as resonator; *reed'-rand*, *-rond*, (*East Anglia*) a reed thicket; *reed'-sparrow*, the reed-bunting; the sedge-warbler; *reed'-stop*, a set of reed-pipes controlled by a single stop-knob; *reed'-warbler*, a warbler that frequents marshy places and builds its nest on reeds—also called *reed'-wren*, the reed'-thrush being a larger species (*Acridothera trichoptera*).—*adj.* *reed'y*, abounding as a reed in an opening.
reed, *reed*, *cf.* *Du.* and *Ger.riet*.]
re-edify, *re-ed'i-fi*, *v.t.* to rebuild.—(*Spens.*) *reed'ify*.—*ns.* *re-edifica'tion*; *re-ed'ifier*. [*L. aedificare*, to build.]
reef, *rēf*, *n.* a chain of rocks at or near the surface of water: a shoal or bank: (*orig. Austr.*) a gold-bearing lode or vein: (*S.Afr.*) the encasing rock of a diamond-mine, all ground in the mine other than diamondiferous.—*n.* *reef'-builder*, a coral-animal that forms reefs. [*Du. rif*—*O.N. rif*.]
reef, *rēf*, *n.* a portion of a sail that may be rolled or folded up.—*v.t.* to reduce the exposed surface of, as a sail: to gather up in a similar way.—*ns.* *reef'-band*, a strengthening strip across a sail; *reef'er*, one who reefs: (*slang*) a midshipman: a reefing-jacket; *reef'ing*; *reef'ing-jack'*, a short thick double-breasted jacket; *reef'-knob*, a knot used in tying reef-points, an ordinary knot with one end brought through again alongside the former part, resulting in two loops passing symmetrically through each other; *reef'-point*, a short rope on a reef-band to secure a reefed sail. [*O.N. rif*.]
reek, *rēk*, *n.* smoke: vapour: fume.—*v.i.* to emit smoke, fumes, or (esp. evil) smell: to exhale.—*v.t.* to expose to smoke: to exhale.—*adj.* *reek'ing*.—*adj.* *reek'y* (*Scott. reek'ie*), smoky: smoked: (*Shak.*) foul.—*Adm. Reekie*, Edinburgh. [*O.E. rēc*; *O.N. reykr*, *Ger. rauch*, *Du. rook*, smoke; a Northern form; *cf. reech*.]
reel, *rēl*, *n.* a cylinder, drum, spool, bobbin, or frame on which thread, fishing-line, wire, cables, photographic film, or the like may be wound: a length of material so wound—for cinematograph

back, sending back a beam of red light when the headlight, e.g. of a motor-car, shines on it. [*L. reflectere, reflexum—flectere, to bend.*]
reflow, *re-flō*, *v.i.* to ebb: to flow again.—*ns.* **reflow**, *reflowing*, *ebb*: *reflux*.
refluent, *ref'loo-out*, *adj.* flowing back: ebbing: tidal.—*ns.* **refluence**, *reflux* (*re-fluiks*), flowing back: ebb. [*L. refluxus, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *refluere—fluere, fluxum*, to flow; *fluxus, -ūs*, a flow.]
refocillate, *ri-fos'il-ot*, *v.t.* (obs.) to refresh, cherish.—*ns.* **refocillation**. [*L. refocillare, -atum*, to cherish—*focis*, a hearth.]
reform, *re-form*, *re'form*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to form again or anew.—*v.t.* **reform** (*ri-*), to transform: (*Milit.*) to restore, rebuild: to amend: to make better: to remove defects from: to redress: to bring to a better way of life: (*Spens.*) to chastise: (*Milit.*) to prune: (*mil. hist.*) to break up in re-organisation, hence to disband, dismiss.—*v.t.* to abandon evil ways.—*n.* amendment or transformation, esp. of a system or institution: a stricter offshoot or branch of a religious order: an extension or better distribution of parliamentary representation.—*adj.* **reformable** (*ri-*).—*ns.* **reformability**; **re-formation** (*re-jor-mā'shan*), the act of forming again: (*ref-or-mā'shan*) the act of reforming: amendment: improvement: **Reformation**, the great religious revolution of the 16th century, which gave rise to the various evangelical or Protestant organisations of Christendom; **reformist**, *re-forma'tionist*.—*adj.* **reformative** (*ri-form-a'tiv*), tending to produce reform; **reformatory**, *re-forming*: tending to produce reform.—*n.* an institution for reclaiming young delinquents.—*adj.* **reformed**, *re'-formed*, formed again or anew: (*ri-form'd*) changed: amended: improved: **Reformed**, Protestant, esp. Calvinistic in doctrine or polity.—*ns.* **reformer**, one who reforms: one who advocates political reform: **Reformer**, one of those who took part in the Reformation of the 16th century; **reformism**; **reformist**, a reformer: an advocate of reform, or of not very thorough-going reform.—**Reformed** Presbyterian, Cameronian. [*L. reformare, -atum—sōmare*, to shape—*sōmo*, form; partly from *re-* and *form*.]
reformado, *ref-or-mā'dō*, *mā'dō*, *n.* (*hist.*) a disbanded or dismissed soldier: an officer whose company has been disbanded: an officer without a command: a volunteer serving as an officer.—Also **reformade** (*Bunyon*). [*Sp. reformado*, reformed.]
refract, *ri-frokt'*, *v.t.* to deflect on passage into another medium, as rays of light, sound, &c.: to produce by refraction.—*adj.* (*rare*) **refracted**.—*adj.* **refractable**, **refrangible**; **refracted**, deflected on passage into another medium: (*bot.*) bent sharply back from the base; **refracting**.—*n.* **refraction**.—*adj.* **refractive**, **refracting**: of refraction.—*ns.* **refractivity** (*re-frak-tiv'i-ti*); **refractometer**, an instrument for measuring refractive indices; **refractor** (*ri-*), anything that refracts: a refracting telescope.—angle of refraction, the angle between a refracted ray and the normal to the bounding surface; double refraction, the separation of an incident ray of light into two refracted rays, polarised in perpendicular planes; **refractive index**, the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to that of the angle of refraction when a ray passes from one medium to another. [*L. refringere, refractum—frangere*, to break.]
refractory (formerly **refraetory**), *ri-frak'tor-i*, *adj.* unruly: unmanageable: obstinate: perverse: resistant to ordinary treatment, stimulus, disease, &c.: esp. difficult of fusion: fire-resisting.—*n.* a refractory material: a refractory temperature, &c.—*refrae* torily.
refrain, *ri-frān*, *n.* a burden, a line or phrase recurring, esp. at the end of a stanza: the music of such a burden. [*O.Fr. refrain—refraindre—L. refringere—frangere*, to break.]
refrain, *ri-frān*, *v.t.* to curb: to restrain: (*Shak.*) to abstain from: (*obs.*) to keep away from.—*v.i.* to keep from action: to forbear: to abstain.

[*O.Fr. refrēner—L.L. refrēnare—re-*, back, *frēnum*, a bridle.]
refrangible, *ri-fran'ji-bl*, *adj.* that may be refracted.—*n.* **refrangibility**. [*See refract.*]
refresh, *ri-fresh*, *v.t.* to make fresh again: to freshen up: to give new vigour, life, liveliness, spirit, brightness, fresh appearance, coolness, moistness, &c., to.—*v.i.* to become fresh again: (*coll.*) to take refreshment, esp. drink.—*v.t.* **refreshen**, to make fresh again.—*ns.* **refreshener**; **refresh'er**, one who, or that which, refreshes: (*coll.*) a cool drink: a fee paid to counsel for continuing his attention to a case, esp. when adjourned: (*coll.*) a douceur to encourage further exertions: a subsequent course of training or instruction to maintain or reattain the old standard (also *adj.*).—*adj.* **refreshful**, full of power to refresh: refreshing.—*adv.* **refreshfully**.—*adj.* **refreshing**, pleasantly cooling, inspiring, reviving, invigorating.—*adv.* **refreshingly**.—*ns.* **refreshment**, the act of refreshing: state of being refreshed: renewed strength or spirit: that which refreshes, as food or rest: (*in pl.*) drink or a light meal; **refreshment-room**.—**Refreshment**, or **Refection**, Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent, when the story of the loaves and fishes is read in English and R.C. churches.
refrigerant, *ri-frī'a-rant*, *adj.* cooling: giving a feeling of coolness: refreshing.—*n.* a freezing or cooling agent: that which gives a cool feeling.—*v.t.* **refrigerate**, to freeze: to make cold: to make to feel cool: to expose to great cold, as for preservation of food.—*v.i.* to become cold.—*n.* **refrigeration**.—*adj.* **refrigerative** (*re-frī-a'tiv*), cooling.—*n.* **refrigerator** (*re-frī-a'tor*), an apparatus or chamber for producing and maintaining a low temperature.—*adj.* **refrigeratory** (*re-frī-a'tor-i*), cooling: refrigerative.—*n.* a refrigerator: a chamber in which ice is formed: a water-filled vessel for condensing in distillation. [*L. refrigerare, -atum—re-*, denoting change of state, *frigerare—frigus*, cold.]
refringe, *ri-frīng*, *v.t.* (obs.) to reflect.—*n.* **refringence**, **refractivity**.—*adj.* **refringent**. [*L. refringere*; see *refract*.]
rest, *rest*, *po.t.* and *po.p.* of *reave*.
refuge, *ref'uj*, *n.* shelter or protection from danger or trouble: an asylum or retreat: a street island for foot-passengers: recourse in difficulty.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shelter.—*n.* **refugee**, one who flees for refuge to another country, esp. from religious persecution or political commotion: a fugitive.—house of refuge, a shelter of the destitute. [*Fr., —L. refugium—fugere*, to flee.]
refulgent, *ri-ful'jant*, *adj.* casting a flood of light: radiant: beaming.—*ns.* **refulgence**, **refulgency**. [*L. refulgens, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *refulgere—re-*, intens., *fulgere*, to shine.]
refund, *ri- or re-fund'*, *v.t.* (now *rare*) to pour back: to repay.—*v.i.* to restore what was taken.—*v.t.* (*re-fund'*) to fund anew.—*ns.* **refund** (*re-fund* or *ri-fund'*); **refund'er**; **refundment** (*ri-*). [*L. refundere—fundere*, to pour.]
refuse, *ri-fūz*, *v.t.* to decline to take or accept: to renounce: to decline to give or grant: (of a horse) to decline to jump over: (*cards*) to fail to follow suit to: to decline to meet in battle: (*mil.*) to hold back from the regular alignment in action.—*v.i.* to make refusal.—*v.t.* **re-fuse** (*re-fūz*), to fuse again.—*adj.* **refusable** (*ri-*).—*ns.* **refusal**, the act of refusing: the option of taking or refusing: a thing refused; **refuser**; **re-fusion** (*re-fū-zhən*), a new or repeated fusion. [*Fr. refuser—L. refundum*, *pa.p.* of *refundere—fundere*, to pour; cf. *refund*.]
refuse, *ref'ūs*, *adj.* rejected as worthless.—*n.* that which is rejected or left as worthless. [*Fr. refus*; see *foregoing*.]
refute, *ri-fūt*, *v.t.* to disprove.—*adj.* **refutable** (*ref'ūt-a-bl*, or *ri-fūt')*.—*adv.* **refutably** (or *ri-fūt')*.—*ns.* **refutal**; **refutation** (*ref-*); **refuter**. [*L. refutare*; see *confute*.]
regain, *ri- or re-gān*, *v.t.* to gain back: to get back to.—*n.* **recovery**.—*adj.* **regainable**.—*ns.* **regainer**; **regainment**. [*Fr. regagner* (now *regagner*).]

regal, *rē'gəl*, *adj.* royal: kingly.—*adj.* **regalian** (*ri-gā'li-ən*), *regal*.—*ns.* **regalism** (*rē'gəl-izm*), royal supremacy, esp. in Church matters; **regalist**; **regality** (*ri-gal'i-ti*), state of being regal: royalty: sovereignty. (*Scot.*) a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king.—*adv.* **regally**. [*L. regālis*—*rēx*, a king—*regere*, to rule.]

regal, *rē'gəl*, *n.* a small portable organ. [*Fr. régale*.]
regale, *ri-gāl*, *v.t.* to feast: to gratify.—*v.i.* to feast.—*n.* a feast: a choice dish.—*n.* **regale** ment. [*Fr. régaler*—*It. regalare*, perh.—*gala*, a piece of finery.]

regalla, *ri-gā'li-ā*, *L. rā-gā'li-ā*, *n. pl.* royal privileges or powers (*sing.* **regale**): the insignia of royalty—

regalla, *ri-gā'li-ā*, *n.* a big cigar. [*Sp.*, royal right.]
regar. See **regur**.

regard, *ri-gārd*, *v.t.* to look at: to observe: to heed: to look to: to esteem or consider: to esteem highly: to have kindly feelings for: to respect: to take into account: to have respect or relation to.—*v.i.* to look: to give heed.—*n.* (*orig.*) look: (*Shak.*) a thing seen: (*Shak.*) intention: attention with interest: observation: estimation: esteem: kindly, affectionate, or respectful inclination: care: consideration: a thing to be considered: repute: respect: relation: reference: (*pl.*) in messages of greeting, respectful good will.—*adj.* **regard'able**, worthy of consideration; **regard'ant**, attentive: (*her.*) looking backward.—*n.* **regard'er**.—*adj.* **regard'ful**, heedful: respectful.—*adv.* **regard'fully**.—*n.* **regard'fulness**.—*prep.* **regard'ing**, concerning.—*adj.* **regard'less**, heedless: inconsiderate.—*adj.* and *adv.* (*U.S.* and *vulg.*) without regard to expense.—*adv.* **regard'lessly**.—*n.* **regard'lessness**.—as regards, with regard to; in regard of, in view of: with respect to: in comparison with; in this regard, in this respect. [*Fr. regarder*—*garder*, to keep, watch.]

regatta, *ri-gat'ā*, *n.* a yacht or boat race-meeting. [*It.* (*Venetian*) *regata*.]

regelation, *rē-jī-lā'shən*, *n.* freezing together again (as of ice melted by pressure when the pressure is released).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **rē'gelāte**. [*L. gelāre*, to freeze.]

regency, *rē-jən-si*, *n.* the office, term of office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent: a body of regents. [*Fr. régence*—*regere*, to rule.]

regent, *rē-jent*, *n.* the years 1810-20, when the Prince of Wales (George IV.) was Prince Regent.—*adj.* of, or in the style prevailing during, the French (or English) regency.—*n.* **reg'ence**, (*obs.*) government. **regenerate**, *ri-jen-ar-āt*, *v.t.* to produce anew: (*theol.*) to renew spiritually: to put new life or energy into: to restore: to reform.—*v.i.* to undergo regeneration, to be regenerated.—*adj.* (*-it*, *-āt*) regenerated, renewed: changed from a natural to a spiritual state.—*adj.* **regen'erable**.—*ns.* **regen'cracy** (*-ə-si*): **regen'eration**, renewal of lost parts: spiritual rebirth: reformation: recovery of waste heat or other energy that would have been lost.—*adj.* **regen'erative**.—*adv.* **regen'eratively**.—*n.* **regen'erātor**, one who, or that which, regenerates: a chamber in which waste heat is, by reversal of draught, alternately stored up and given out to the gas and air entering.—*adj.* **regen'eratory** (*-ə-tor-i*). [*L. regenerāre*, *-ātum*, to bring forth again—*re-*, again, *generāre*, to generate.]

regent, *rē-jent*, *adj.* ruling: invested with interim or vicarious sovereign authority.—*n.* a ruler: one invested with interim authority on behalf of another: formerly in Scotland and elsewhere, a professor: a master or doctress who takes part in the regular duties of instruction and government in some universities.—*ns.* **reg'ent-bird**, a bowerbird (*Sericulus*) named in honour of the Prince Regent; **reg'entship** (*Shak.*). [*L. regens*, *-entis*, *pp. of regere*, to rule.]

regest, *ri-jest*, *n.* (*obs.*) a register. [See **register**.]

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hōr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

regleide, *rēj'i-sid*, *n.* the killing or killer of a king.—*adj.* **regi'e'dal**. [*L. rēx, regis*, a king, on the analogy of homicide, parricide, &c.]

régle, *rā-zhē*, *n.* a system of government monopoly, esp. in tobacco: the department concerned: tobacco sold by it. [*Fr.*]

régime, *rā-zhēm*, *n.* regimen: administration.

—Also **regime**. [*Fr.*,—*L. regimen*.]

regimen, *rēj'i-men*, *n.* government: system of government: (*med.*) course of treatment, as diet: grammatical government: prevailing system or set of conditions.—*adj.* **regim'inal**. [*L. regimen*, *-inis*—*regere*, to rule.]

regiment, *rēj'ment*, *rēj'i-mo*—*troil*: rule: regimen: a re (usu. *rēj'ment*) a body of largest permanent unit, com—

—*v.t.* (*rēj'i-ment*, *-ment'*) to form into a regiment or regiments: to systematise, classify: to organise: to subject to excessive control.—*adj.* **regimental** (*-i-ment'l*), of a regiment.—*n.* (*in pl.*) the uniform of a regiment.—*n.* **regimentation** (*-i-ment-tā'shən*). [*L.L. regimentum*—*L. regere*, to rule.]

reginal, *ri-jī'nəl*, *adj.* of a queen: siding with a queen. [*L. régina*, queen.]

region, *rē-jən*, *n.* a tract of country: any area or district, esp. one characterised in some way: a realm: a portion or division, as of the body: a portion of space: (*Shak., Milt.*) the atmosphere, or a division of it, esp. the upper air: (*obs.*) the heavens.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) of the air.—*adj.* **rē'gional**.—*ns.* **rē'gionalism**, regional patriotism or particularism; **rē'gionalist**.—*adv.* **rē'gionally**.—*adj.* **rē'gionary**. [*A.Fr. regium*—*L. régis*, *-ōnis*—*regere*, to rule.]

register, *rēj'is-tər*, *n.* a written record or official list, regularly kept: the book containing such a record: a recording or indicating apparatus: (*now rare or U.S.*) a registrar: apparatus for regulating a draught: a register-plate: an organ stop or ston-knob: the compass of a voice or instrument: manner: of colours

leaf: registration: an entry in a register: a certificate of registration.—*v.t.* to enter or cause to be entered in a register: to record: to indicate: to put on record: to express: to represent by bodily expression: to adjust in register.—*v.i.* to enter one's name (esp. as a hotel guest): to correspond in register: (*coll.*) to make an impression.—*adj.* **reg'istered**, *re-*

-ister, a voter, a letter or security, &c.: **reg'ister-plate**,

in rope-making, a disk with noles to give each yarn its position: a chimney damper.—*adj.* **reg'istrable**.—*ns.* **reg'istrar** (*-trār*, or *-trār'*), one who keeps a register or official record: **Reg'istrar-**

of—*es*:
ry,
Cambridge University registrar; registration,

the act or fact of registering: something registered: the act or art of combining stops in organ-playing; **reg'istry**, registration: an office or place where a register is kept: a register: an entry in a register.—**Lord Clerk-Register**, an officer of the General Register House with duties concerned with the election of Scottish representative peers, formerly custodian of records and registers; **parish register**, a book in which births, deaths, and marriages are inscribed; **Register House**, the building in Edinburgh where Scottish records are kept; **register office**, a record-office: an employment office; **registry office**, an office for putting domestic servants in touch with employers: a registrar's office, where births, &c., are recorded and civil marriages are celebrated; **ship's register**, a document showing the ownership of a vessel. [*O.Fr. registre* or *L.L. registrum*, for *L. pl. regista*, things recorded—*re-*, back, *gerere*, to carry.]

regius, *rēj'i-ūs*, *L. rā'gi-oos*, *adj.* royal, as **rē'glus** professor or, one whose chair was founded by

- Henry VIII., or, in Scotland, by the Crown; *rēgium dōnum*, a former annual grant of public money to nonconformist ministers in England, Scotland, and esp. Ireland. [*L. rēgius—rēx, king.*]
reglet, *reg'lit*, *n.* a flat, narrow moulding: a fillet: (*print.*) a strip for spacing between lines. [*Fr. reglet*, dim. of *règle—L. regula*, a rule.]
regma, *reg'mā*, *n.* (*bot.*) a fruit that splits into dehiscent parts:—*pl.* *reg'mata*. [*Gr. rhēgma*, -ator, a breaking.]
regnal, *reg'nā*, *adj.* of a reign.—*adj.* *reg'nant*, reigning (often after the noun, as queen regnant, a reigning queen, not a queen consort): prevalent. [*L. regnālis—regnum*, a kingdom, *regnāns*, -āntis, *pr.p.* of *regnāre*, to reign.]
regorge, *ri-, rē-gorj'*, *v.t.* to disgorge, regurgitate: to swallow again: (*Milt.*) to gorge to repletion.—*v.i.* to gush back. [*Pfx. re-* in various senses; gorge; or *Fr. regorger*, to overflow, abound.]
regrate, *ri-grāt'*, *v.t.* (*hist.*) to buy and sell again in or near the same market, thus raising the price—once a criminal offence in England.—*ns.* *reg'rater*, -tor, (*hist.*) one who regrates: [*S.W. England*] a middleman; *reg'rāting*. [*O.Fr. reg'rater*; of doubtful origin.]
regrede, *ri-grēd'*, *v.t.* to retrograde.—*n.* *regrē'dience* (*Herriek*). [*L. regredi—re-, gradi*, to go.]
regreet, *ri-grēt'*, *v.t.* to greet in return: (*Shak.*) to greet again: (*Shak.*) to greet.—*v.i.* to exchange greetings.—*n.* a greeting in return: (*Shak.*) a greeting (mutual or simple).
regress, *rē-gres*, *n.* passage back; return: reversion: backward movement or extension: right or power of returning: *re-entry*.—*v.t.* (*ri-gres*) to go back: to recede: to return to a former place or state: to revert: (*astron.*) to move from east to west.—*n.* *regression* (*ri-gres'hən*), act of regressing: reversion: return towards the mean.—*adj.* *regressive* (*ri-gres'iv*), going back: returning.—*adv.* *regressively*, in a regressive manner: by return.—*ns.* *regressiveness* (*ri-*); *regressivity* (*rē-*). [*L. regressus*, -ūs (*n.*) and -ī (*perf.p.* of *regredi*); see *regrede*.]
regret, *ri-gret'*, *v.t.* to remember with sense of loss or of having done amiss: to wish otherwise: (*pr.p.* *regrett'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *regrett'ed*).—*n.* sorrowful wish that something had been otherwise: sorrowful feeling of loss: compunction: an intimation of regret or refusal.—*adj.* *regret'ful*, feeling regret.—*adv.* *regret'fully*, *adj.* *regrett'able*, to be regretted.—*adv.* *regrett'ably*. [*O.Fr. regretter*, *reg'rater*; poss. conn. with *greet*.]
reguerdon, *ri-guer'dən*, *n.* (*Shak.*) reward.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to reward. [*O.Fr. reguerdon*.]
regula, *reg'ū-lā*, *n.* the rule of a religious order: (*archit.*) a fillet, esp. under the Doric taenia, below each triglyph:—*pl.* *reg'ulac* (*-lā*).—*adj.* *reg'ular* (*-lār*), subject to a monastic rule (*opp.* to *secular*): governed by or according to rule, law, order, habit, custom, established practice, mode prescribed, or the ordinary course of things: of a marriage, celebrated by a minister of religion after proclamation of bans: normal: habitual: constant: steady: uniform: periodical: duly qualified: (*gram.*) inflected in the usual way (esp. of weak verbs): symmetrical, esp. (*bot.*) radially symmetrical or actinomorphic: (*geom.*) having all the sides and angles equal or all faces equal, equilateral, and equiangular, the same number meeting at every corner: also (of a polygon) having a regular polygon for base and the other lines, including equal isosceles triangles: (*math.*) periodic, or periodic, or standing (*opp.* to *mutual*, *voluntary*, and *territorial*): (*coll.*) thorough, out-and-out, esp. (*U.S.*) in party politics: (*slang*) of the same way of thinking as the speaker, hence ready to help or abet him, loyal, swill: (*coll.*) veritable.—*n.* a member of a religious order who has taken the three ordinary vows: a soldier of the regular army: a regular customer.—*n.* *regularisation*.—*v.t.* *reg'ularise*, to make regular.—*n.* *regularity* (*-lār'itē*), state, character, or fact of being regular.—*adv.* *reg'ularly*.—*v.t.* *reg'ulate*, to control: to adapt or adjust continuously: to adjust by rule.—*v.i.* to make regulations.—*n.* *regulā'tion*, act of regulating: state of being regulated: a rule or order prescribed.—*adj.* *prescrib'*
reg'ulative, tending to one who, or that which, device, esp. for the speed of a clock or watch.—*adj.* *reg'ulatory* (*-lā-tār'ē*). [*L. regula*, a rule—*regere*, to rule.]
regulus, *reg'ū-las*, *n.* an impure metal, an intermediate product in smelting of ores: antimony: *Regulus*, a first-magnitude star in Leo: the gold-crest genus.—*adj.* *reg'uline*.—*v.t.* *reg'ulise*, to reduce to regulus. [*L. regulus*, dim. of *rēx*, a king.]
regar, *regar*, *rā*, *rē'gur*, *n.* the rich black cotton soil of India, full of organic matter. [*Hind. regar*.]
regurgitate, *ri-, rē-gur'ji-tāt*, *v.t.* to cast out again: to pour back: to bring back into the mouth after swallowing.—*v.i.* to gush back.—*adj.* *regurgitant*.—*n.* *regurgitā'tion*. [*L.L. regurgitare*, -ātum—*re-*, back, *gurgis*, *gurgitis*, a gulf.]
reh, *rā*, *n.* an efflorescence of sodium salts on the soil in India. [*Hindustani*.]
rehabilitate, *rē-(h)ā-bil'itāt*, *v.t.* to reinstate, restore to former privileges, rights, rank, &c.: to clear the character of: to bring back into good condition, working order, prosperity: to make fit, after disablement, for making a living or playing a part in the world.—*n.* *rehabilitā'tion*. [*L.L. rehabilitare*, -ātum; see *habilitate*.]
rehash, *rē-hāsh*, *n.* something made up of materials formerly used.—Also *v.t.*
rehear, *rē-her'*, *v.t.* to hear again: to try over again, as a lawsuit.—*n.* *rehearing*.
rehearse, *ri-hers'*, *v.t.* to repeat, say over, or read aloud: to enumerate: to recount, narrate in order: to perform privately for practice or trial: to practise beforehand: to train by rehearsal.—*v.t.* to take part in rehearsal.—*ns.* *rehears'al*, the act of rehearsing: repetition: enumeration: narration: a performance for trial or practice; *rehears'ing*; *rehears'ing*. [*O.Fr. rehearer*, *reherse*—*re-*, again, *herce*, to harrow—*herce* (*Fr. herse*)—*L. hirpe*, -icis, a rake, a harrow.]
rehoboam, *rē-(h)ō-bō'am*, *n.* (*slang*) a large liquor measure or vessel, two jeroboams. [*Rehoboam*, king of Israel.]
rehouse, *rē-hovēz'*, *v.t.* to provide with a new house or houses.—*n.* *rehousing*.
Reich, *riih*, *n.* Germany as an empire (First Reich), federal republic (Second Reich), or unitary republic (Third Reich).—*ns.* *Reichsbank* (*riih's-bāngk*), the German state bank; *Reichsland* (*-lānt*), imperial reichsmark 1924-48 (about the Parliament a deliberative representing the States (under the Weimar constitution); *Reichstag* (*-lāhh*), the Parliament of the German Reich. [*Ger., O.E. rīce*, kingdom; cf. *bishopric*.]
reify, *rēf*, *n.* (*Scot.*) spoliation. [*O.E. rēaf*; cf. *reave*.]
reify, *rē'fī*, *v.t.* to think of as a material thing.—*n.* *reification* (*-fī-kā'shən*).
reign, *rān*, *n.* (*arch.*) kingdom: realm: domain: rule, actual or nominal, of a monarch: predominance: predominating influence: time of reigning.—*v.t.* to be a monarch: to be predominant: to prevail. [*O.Fr. regne*—*L. regnum—regere*, to rule.]
reik. Same as *reak*.
reimbattell'd, *rē-im-bat'ld*, *pa.p.* (*Milt.*) drawn up again in battle array.
reimburse, *rē-im-burs'*, *v.t.* to repay: to pay an equivalent to for loss or expense.—*n.* *reimbursement*. [*L.L. imburse*—*in*, in, *bursa*, purse.]
reim-kennar, *rim'ken-ar*, *n.* an enchanter, enchantress. [*App. invented by Scott—Ger. reim*, rhyme, *kemmer*, knower.]
rein, *rān*, *n.* the strap of a bridle or either half of it: (*fig.*) any means of curbing or governing.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to fasten or tie by the rein: to furnish with reins: to govern with the rein: to restrain

or control: to stop or check (with *in* or *up*).—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to answer: to stop or slow up.—*ns.* rein'-arm, rein'-hand, normally the left (opp. to *whip-hand*).—*adj.* rein'less, without rein or restraint.—*n.* reins man, a skilful driver.—draw rein, to pull up, stop riding; give rein (or the reins) to, to allow free play to, apply no check to; take the reins, to take control. [*O.Fr. reine, resne, rene* (Fr. *rène*), perh. through (hypothetical) *L.L. retina*, from *L. retinere*, to hold back.]
rein. See *reindeer*, *reins*.

reindeer, *rân'dër*, *n.* a large heavy deer (*Rangifer*), wild and domesticated, of northern regions, antlered in both sexes, the American variety (or species) called the caribou.—Also (*rore*) rein.—Reindeer Age, (*archaeol.*) the Magdalenian; reindeer moss, a lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*), the winter food of the reindeer. [*O.N. hreinn*, *O.E. hreinn* and *deer*.]
relnette, *râ-net'*. Same as *rennet* (apple).

reinforce, *rê-in-fôr's*, *v.t.* to enforce again: to strengthen with new force or support: to strengthen: to increase by addition.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to get reinforcements.—*n.* reinforcement, act of reinforcing: additional force or assistance, esp. of troops (commonly in *pl.*).—reinforced concrete, concrete strengthened by embedded steel bars.

reinform, *rê-in-form'*, *v.t.* to inform anew: to give form to again: to reanimate.

reinfund, *rê-in-fund'*, *v.i.* to flow in again. [*L. fundere*, to pour.]

reins, *rânz*, *n.pl.* (*rare* or *obs.* in *sing.*) the kidneys, now esp. as formerly supposed seat of emotion: the loins. [*O.Fr. reins*—*L. ren*, *pl. renēs*.]

reinstall, *rê-in-stall'*, *v.t.* to install again.—*n.* reinstal'ment.

reinstale, *rê-in-stâl'*, *v.t.* to restore to or re-establish in a former station or condition.—*ns.* reinstatement; reinstal'tion (*rare*).

reinsure, *rê-in-shûr'*, *v.t.* to insure against risk undertaken by insurance.—*ns.* reinsurance; reinsur'er.

reintegrate, *rê-in'ti-grât*, *reintegrâ'tion*. Same as *redintegrate*, &c.

reinvest, *rê-in-vest'*, *v.t.* to clothe again: to endow again: to invest again.—*n.* reinvestment.

reinvigorate, *rê-in-vîg'ôr-ât*, *v.t.* to put new vigour into.—*n.* reinvigoration.

reird, *rêrd*, *raird*, *rârd*, *n.* (*Scot.*) an uproar, clamour, din. [*O.E. reord*.]

reis, *rîr*. Same as *rice* (2).

reis, *râs*, *n.pl.* (*sing.* *real*, *râ-âl'*) an obsolete Portuguese and Brazilian money of account, 1000 reis making a *milreis*. [*Port.*]

reist. Same as *reast*, or as *reest* (2 or 3).

reiter, *rî'ter*, *n.* a German cavalry soldier. [*Ger.*]

reiterate, *rê-it'ôr-ât*, *v.t.* to repeat: to repeat again and again.—*n.* reiteration.—*adj.* reit'er-ant, reiterating; reit'erate, *-d*.—*adv.* reit'er-ately.—*n.* reit'erâ'tion, act of reiterating: the printing of the second side of a sheet.—*adj.* reit'erative.—*n.* a word expressing reiteration: a word formed by reduplication, commonly with a difference.

reive, *reiver*. Same as *reave*, *reaver*.

reject, *rî-jekt'*, *v.t.* to throw away: to discard: to refuse to accept, admit, or accede to: to refuse: to renounce.—*n.* (*usu. rē*) one who or that which is rejected.—*adj.* reject'able or -ible.—*n.pl.* rejectamen'ta, refuse: excrement.—*ns.* re-jection; reject'or (also -er). [*L. rejicere*, rejectum—*re-*, back, *jacere*, to throw.]

rejoice, *rî-join'*, *v.t.* to make joyful: to gladden: (*Shak.*) to be joyful because of.—*v.i.* to feel joy: to exult: to make merry.—*adj.* rejoice'ful.—*ns.* rejoice'ment, rejoicing; rejoice'r; rejoice'ing, act of being joyful: expression, subject, or experience of joy: (*in pl.*) festivities, celebrations, merry-makings.—*adv.* rejoice'ingly.—rejoice *in*, often facetiously, to have. [*O.Fr. rejoisir, rejoiss-* (Fr. *réjoir*)—*L. re-*, ex, *gaudere*, to rejoice.]

rejoin, *rî-join'*, *v.i.* (*lanc.*) to reply to a charge or pleading, esp. to a plaintiff's replication.—*v.t.* to say in reply, retort.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*rî-* and *rê-*) to

join again.—*ns.* rejoin'der (*rî-*; *lanc.*), the defendant's answer to a plaintiff's replication: an answer to a reply: an answer; rejoin'dure (*rejoyn'dure*, *Shak.*), a joining again.

rejour, *rî-jurn'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to postpone, defer. [*Cf. adjourn*.]

rejuvenate, *rî-jôv'ui-nât*, *v.t.* to make young again: to restore to youthful condition or to activity: (*geol.*) to restore (by uplift) to earlier condition of active erosion.—*v.i.* to rejuvenesce.—*ns.* rejuvenes'cence; rejuvenator.—*v.i.* rejuvenesce (-es), to grow young again: to recover youthful character: (*biol.*) to undergo change in cell-contents to a different, usu. more active, character: to resume growth.—*v.t.* to rejuvenate.—*n.* rejuvenesc'ence.—*adj.* rejuvenesc'ent.—*v.t.* rejuvenise, to rejuvenate. [*L. juvenis*, young, *juvenescere*, to become young.]

reke, *rêk*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to reck. [*O.E. rēcan*.]
relapse, *rî-lâp*, *v.i.* to slide, sink, or fall back, esp. into evil: to return to a former state or practice: to backslide: to fall away.—*n.* a falling back into a former bad state: (*med.*) the return of a disease after partial recovery.—*adj.* relapsed', having relapsed.—*n.* relap'ser.—*adj.* relap'sing.—relapsing fever, an infectious disease characterised by recurrent attacks of fever with enlargement of the spleen, caused by a Spirochaete transmitted by ticks and lice. [*L. relabi*, *relapsus*—*labi*, to slide.]

relate, *rî-lâ'*, *v.t.* to recount, narrate, tell: (*Milt.*) to give an account of: (*Spens.*) to bring back: to refer, bring into connexion or relation.—*v.i.* (*lanc.*) to date back in application: to have reference or relation: to connect: (*Shak.*) to discourse.—*adj.* relâ'ted, recounted; referred: connected: allied by kindred or marriage.—*ns.* relâ'tedness; relâ'ter, one who relates; relâ'tion, act of relating: state or mode of being related: narrative or recital: statement: (*lanc.*) an information: way in which one thing is connected with another: (*philos.*) a quality that can be predicated, not of a single thing, but only of two or more together: respect, reference: a relative by birth or marriage: (*in pl.*) mutual dealings.—*adj.* relâ'tional, pertaining to, expressing, or of the nature of, relation.—*adv.* relâ'tionally.—*ns.* relâ'tionism, (*philos.*) the doctrine that relations have an objective existence: the doctrine of relativity of knowledge; relâ'tion-ist.—*adj.* relâ'tionless, kinless: unrelated.—*n.* relâ'tionship, state or mode of being related: relations.—*adj.* relational (*rel-a-tî'v*), pertaining to relation, esp. grammatical relation; rel'ative (*-îv*), in or having relation: correlative: corresponding: (*mus.*) having the same key-signature: relevant: comparative: not absolute or independent: relating, having reference: (*gram.*) referring to an antecedent.—*n.* that which is relative: a relative word, esp. a relative pronoun: one who is related by blood or marriage.—*adv.* rel'atively.—*ns.* rel'ativeness; rel'ativism, relationism: a doctrine of relativity; rel'ativist; relativity, one who studies or accepts relativity; relativity, state or fact of being relative: a principle which asserts that all phenomena occurring in the physical universe are so conditioned that it is impossible by their means to detect absolute motion or position, and asserts further that all physical laws are unchanged in form whatever be the system of axes to which they are referred; relator (*rî-lâ'tôr*), one who relates: a narrator: (*lanc.*) one who lays an information before the Attorney-General, enabling him to take action.—relative density, specific gravity, the weight of a substance compared with that of an equal volume of a standard substance (e.g. hydrogen, water) under the same, or standard, conditions: relative humidity, ratio of the amount of water vapour in the air to the amount that would saturate it at the same temperature: relativity of knowledge, the doctrine that the nature and extent of our knowledge is determined not merely by the qualities of the objects known, but necessarily by the conditions of our cognitive powers. [*L. relatus*, *-a*, *-um*, used as *p.p.* of *referre*, to bring back—*re-*, *ferre*.]

relax, *ri-loks'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to loosen: to slacken: to make or become less close, tense, rigid, strict, or severe.—*n.* a relaxing.—*adj.* and *n.* **relaxant**, *relaxative*: (a substance) having the effect of relaxing.—*n.* **relaxation** (*rc-, rē-*), act of relaxing: state of being relaxed: (*law*) partial remission: (*Scots law*) release from outlawry: recreation.—*adj.* **relaxative**; **relaxing**, enervating. [*L. relaxāre, ātum—laxus, loose.*]

relay, *ri-lá'*, also *re'ló*, *re'lá'*, *n.* a fresh set of dogs in hunting; a supply of horses, &c., to relieve others on a journey; a station for either of these: a relieving shift of men; a supplementary store of anything: a relay-race, or one of its stages: any device by which a weak electric current or other small power is used to control a strong one. —*v.t.* to place in, relieve, control, supply, or transmit by relay: to broadcast anew. —*v.i.* to obtain a relay: to operate a relay: —*po.t.* and *pa.p.* relayed. —*n.* 'relay-race', a race between teams, each man running part of the total distance. [O.Fr. *relais*, relay of horses or dogs; origin obscure.]

relay, *rē-lā'*, *v.t.* to lay again:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *rēlaid'*.

release, *rē-lēs'*, v.t. to grant a new lease of.

release, *re-lēs*, *v.t.* to grant a new lease of; to let loose; to set free; to let go; to relieve; to slacken; to undo; to remit; to relinquish: (*law*) to surrender, convey, give up a right to; to make available, authorise sale, publication, exhibition, &c., of.—*n.* a setting free; liberation: discharge or acquittance: remission: mode of releasing: the giving up of a claim, conveyance: a catch for holding and releasing: authorisation to make available on a certain date: a thing so made available.—*adj.* releasable.—*ns.* releasee', one to whom an estate is released; release'ment, release; releas'er; releas'or (*law*). [O.Fr. *relaisser*—L. *relaxāre*, to relax.]

relegate, *re'i-gāt*, *v.t.* to banish: to send away, to consign: to dismiss: to assign: to refer: (football) to remove to a lower class.—*adj.* *re'eg-able*.—*n.* *relegā'tion*. [*L. relēgāre, -ātum*—*re-*, away, *lēgāre*, to send.]

relent; *rel-ent'*, *v.i.* (obs.) to melt: to soften or grow less severe: (*Spens.*, *Mill.*) to give way: (*Spens.*) to abate, slacken: (*Spens.*) to slacken pace.—*v.t.* (obs.) to melt: (*Spens.*, *Burns*) to soften, cause to relent: (*Spens.*) to relax, moderate: (*Spens.*) to slow down: (*Spens.*) to regret, repent.—*n.* relenting: (*Spens.*) slowing.—*n.* and *adj.* relent'ing.—*adj.* relent'less, unrelenting: inexorable: merciless, stern.—*adv.* relent'lessly.—*ns.* relent'lessness; relent'ment (*rare*). [*L. re-*, back, *lentus*, sticky, sluggish, pliant.]

relevant, *rel'evant*, *adj.* bearing upon, or applying to, the purpose: pertinent: related: sufficient legally. — *ns.* relevance, *rel'evancy*. — *adv.* *rel'evantly*. [*L. relevāns, -antis*, *pr.p.* of *relevāre*, to raise up, relieve; from the notion of helping; cf. *relieve*.]

reliable, &c. See rcly.

relic, *rel'ik*, *n.* that which is left after loss or decay of the rest: a corpse (*gener. pl.*): (*R.C.*) any personal memorial of a saint, held in reverence as an incentive to faith and piety: a souvenir: a memorial of antiquity or object of historic interest: a survival from the past.—Also (*obs.*) *rel'ique*.—*n.* *relic-monger*, one who traffics in or collects relics. [*Fr. relique*—*L. reliquiae*; see *reliquiae*.]

relict, *rel'ikt*, *n.* (*obs.*) a relic: a survivor or surviving trace: (*arch.*) a widow.—*adj.* (*ri-lik'*) left behind: surviving: (*geol.*) formed by removal of surro

relictus, -a, -um, left,

pa.p. -relicd, in the sense
relicd, of rejoined.

relief, ri-'lef', n. the lightening or removal of any burden, discomfort, evil, pressure, or stress: release from a post or duty: one who releases another by taking his place: that which relieves or mitigates: aid in danger, esp. deliverance from siege: assistance to the poor: fresh supply of provisions: (*hunting: obs.*) feeding or seeking

food: a certain fine paid to the overlord by a feudal tenant's heir on coming into possession: (*Scots law*) release from obligation, or right to reimbursement of expenses thereby incurred: anything that gives diversity: projection or standing out from the general surface, ground, or level: a sculpture or other work of art executed in relief: appearance of standing out solidly: distinctness by contrast, esp. in outline.—*adj.* reliefless.—Relief Church, a body that left the Church of Scotland on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage, organised in 1761, united with the United Secession Church in 1847 to form the United Presbyterian Church; relief map, a map in which the form of the country is shown by elevations and depressions of the material used, or by the illusion of such elevations and depressions, or (loosely) by other means. [*O.Fr. reléf—relèveur*; see relieve, also rilievo.]

relieve, *ri-léu'*, *v.t.* (*Shok.*) to lift up: to bring, give, or afford relief to: to release: to release from duty by taking the place of: to ease: to mitigate: to raise the siege of: to set off by contrast: to break the sameness of: to bring into relief: (*obs.*) to feed.—*adj.* *reliev'able*.—*n.* *reliev'er*.—*adj.* *reliev'ing*.—relieving arch, an arch in a wall to relieve the part below it from a superincumbent weight; *relieving officer*, an official formerly appointed to superintend the relief of the poor. [*O.Fr. reliev'er*—*L. relevāre*, to lift, relieve—*levāre*, to raise—*levis*, light.]
relievo, *ri-lé'vō*, also (*It.*) *rilievo*, *rē-lyā'vō*, *n.* (in art) relief: a work in relief: appearance of relief. [*It. rilievo*.]

religion, ri-lí-jən, *n.* belief in, recognition of, or an awakened sense of, a higher unseen controlling power or powers, with the emotion and morality connected therewith: rites or worship: any system of such belief or worship: devoted fidelity: monastic life: a monastic order: (*obs.*) Protestantism.—*adj.* **relig'ionary**, (*rare*) religious.—*relig'ionist*, *n.* a religious order: (*obs.*) a Protestant.

[illegible]

reline, *re-līn'*, v.t. to mark with new lines: to renew the lining of.

relinquish, *re lin'quish*, *v. t.* to give up: to let go.
re lin'quish, *v. t.* to give up: to let go.
re lin'quish, *v. t.* to give up: to let go.

ns. reliquairo (*rel-i-kwār'*), rel'iquary (*-kwār-i*),
a receptacle for relics.—*adj.* rel'iquary, of relics:
residual. [Fr.]

reliquiae, ri-lik'wi-ē (L. *re-lik-twi-t*), *n.pl.* remains.
[L.,—*relinquere*, to leave.]

relish, *relish*, *n.* a flavour; characteristic flavour: enough to give a flavour: appetising flavour: zesty giving quality or power: an appetiser, conditionally joyful enjoyment: gust: pleasurable inclination:—*v.t.* to like the taste of: to be pleased with: to enjoy: to appreciate discriminatingly: to give a relish to: (*obs.*) to taste, experience.—*v.i.* to savour, smack: to have an agreeable taste: to give pleasure.—*adj.* *relishable*. [O.Fr. *reles*, *relais*, remainder—*relaisser*, to leave behind.]

cellish, cellish, *rel'ish*, *n.* a musical ornament.—
v.t. (*Shak.*) to warble. [Origin obscure.]

clive, *rē-liv'*, v.t. and v.i. to live again: (*rē-liv'*; *Spens.*) to revive.

reliver, *ri-liv'ar*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to deliver back.
relucens, *ri-(y)oo'sent*, *adj.* reflecting: shining.
 [*L. relucens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *relucere*, to shine back.]
reluct, *ri-luk't*, *v.i.* to be unwilling (with *at*): to hold back.—*n.* *reluc'tance*, (*Milt.*) opposition, resistance: unwillingness; *reluc'tancy*.—*adj.* *reluc'tant*, (*Milt.*) struggling: unwilling: resisting.—*adv.* *reluc'tantly*.—*v.i.* *reluc'tate*, to be reluctant.—*n.* *relucta'tion* (*rel-*), repugnance. [*L. reluctari*—*re-*, against, *luctari*, to struggle.]
relume, *ri-(y)oo'ni*, *v.t.* to light anew: to relight: to light up again.—*v.t.* *relu'mine* (*-in*), to relume. [*L. reluminare*—*lumen*, -inis, light.]

rely, *ri-li'*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to rally: (*obs.*) to rest as on a support: to depend confidently.—*pr.p.* *rely'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *relied*.—*n.* *reliab'il'ity*.—*adj.* *reli'able*, to be relied on, trustworthy.—*n.* *reli'ableness*.—*adv.* *reli'ably*. (These four words are sometimes condemned as formed neither from a trans. verb nor from a noun.)—*n.* *reli'ance*, trust: that in which one trusts.—*adj.* *reli'ant*.—*n.* *reli'er* (*Shak.*).—*reliability* test, trial, a public test of the qualities of motor vehicles. [*O.Fr. relire*—*L. religare*, to bind back.]

remain, *ri-man'*, *v.i.* to stay or be left behind: to continue in the same place: (*Shak.*) to dwell, abide: to be left after or out of a greater number: to continue in one's possession, mind: to continue unchanged: to continue to be: to be still to be dealt with (often without subject *it*): (*Spens.*, *Milt.*) to await.—*n.* (*Shak.*) stay, abode: esp. in *pl.* *remains*, what is left: relics: a corpse: the literary productions of one dead.—*n.* *remain'der*, that which remains or is left behind after the removal of a part or after division: the residue, rest: (*Shak.*) balance of an account: an interest in an estate to come into effect after a certain other event happens: right of next succession to a post or title: residue of an edition when the sale of a book has fallen off.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) left over.—*v.t.* to make a remainder of.—*n.* *remain'der-man*, one to whom a remainder is devised. [*O.Fr. remandre*—*L. remanere*—*re-*, back, *manere*, to stay.]
remake, *re-mak'*, *v.t.* to make anew.—*adj.* *re-made*.—*ns.* *remade*, *remake*, a thing (as a gutta golf-ball) made over again from the original materials.

remand, *ri-mand'*, *v.t.* to send back (esp. a prisoner into custody to await further evidence).—*n.* act of remanding: *recommittal*.—*remand* home, a place of detention for children and young persons on remand or awaiting trial; also for some undergoing punishment. [*O.Fr. remander*, or *L.L. remandare*—*mandare*, to order.]

remnant, *rem'an-ent*, *adj.* remaining.—*n.* a remainder: a remnant.—*ns.* *rem'ance*, -cy;

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remeasure, *re-mesh'ar*, *v.t.* to measure anew: (*Spens.*) to retrace.—*n.* *remeas'urement*.

remedy, *rem'i-di*, *obs.* and *Scot.* *remede*, *remeld*, *remead* (*ri-mēd'*), *n.* any means of curing a disease, redressing, counteracting, or repairing any evil or loss: reparation: redress: range of tolerated variation in the weight of a coin.—*v.t.* to remove, counteract, or repair.—*pr.p.* *rem'edying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *rem'edied*.—*adj.* *rem'ediable*.—*adv.* *rem'ediably*.—*ad-* ...

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late, far, ask; mē, har (her); mine; mōte; mūte; mōon; then (then)

sist: (*pr.p.* remitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* remitt'ed).
 —*n.* (*law*) reference of a case or matter to another.
 —*ns.* remitt'ment, remission: remitting: remittance; remitt'al, remission: reference to another court, &c.; remitt'ance, the sending of money, &c., to a distance: the sum or thing sent; remitt'ance-man, one dependent upon remittance from home; remitt'ee, the person to whom a remittance is sent.—*adj.* remitt'ent, remitting at intervals.—*adv.* remitt'ently.—*n.* remitt'er, one who makes a remittance.—remittent fever, a severe type of malaria in which the temperature falls slightly from time to time. [*L. remittere, remissum*—*re-*, back, *mittere*, to send.]
 remnant, *ri-nant*, *n.* a fragment or a small number surviving or remaining after destruction, defection, removal, sale, &c., of the greater part: esp. a remaining piece of cloth: a tag or quotation: a surviving trace: (*Scott*) trace of a fact.—*adj.* remanent, remainder. [*remanent*.]
 remonstrance, *ri-mon'strāns*, *n.* a strong or formal protest, expostulation.—*adj.* remonstrant, remonstrating: Remonstrant, Dutch Arminian.
 —*n.* one who remonstrates: (*Scott*, *hist.*) a Protester: a member of the Dutch Arminian party whose divergence from Calvinism was expressed in five articles in the Remonstrance of 1610.—*adv.* remonstrantly.—*v.i.* remonstrāte, to make a remonstrance.—*v.t.* to say or (*obs.*) state in remonstrance: (*obs.*) to demonstrate.—*adv.* remonstratingly.—*n.* remonstrā'tion (*rem-on-*).—*adj.* remonstrative, remonstratory (*-strō-ter-i*), expostulatory.—*n.* remonstrator.—Grand Remonstrance, a famous statement of abuses presented to Charles I. by the House of Commons in 1641. [*L. re-*, again, *monstrāre*, to point out.]
 remount, *ri-mōnt'*, *adj.* blooming more than once in the same season.—*n.* a remountant plant, esp. a rose. [*Fr.*]
 remora, *remō-rā*, *n.* the sucking-fish, formerly believed to stop ships by attaching its sucker: an obstacle. [*L. remora*, delay, hindrance—*mora*, delay.]
 remorse, *ri-mors'*, *n.* ...
 science: compunction
 compassionate feeling
 probably, matter of
adj. remorse'ful, penitent: compassionate.—*adv.* remorse'fully.—*n.* remorse'fulness.—*adj.* remorse'less, without remorse: cruel.—*adv.* remorse'lessly.—*n.* remorse'lessness. [*O.Fr. remorse* (*Fr. remorsus*)—*L.L. remorsus*—*L. remordere*, remorsum, to bite again—*re-*, again, *mordere*, to bite.]
 remote, *ri-mōt'*, *adj.* far removed, in place, time, chain of causation or relation, resemblance or relevance: widely separated: very indirect.—*adv.* remote'ly.—*ns.* remote'ness; remo'tion, (*Shak.*) removal: remoteness. [*L. remōtus*, *pa.p.* of *removere*; see *remove*.]
 removed, *ri-mōod'*, *pa.t.* (*Spens.*) for removed.
 remount, *ri-mōont'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mount again.—*n.* a fresh horse, or supply of horses.
 remove, *ri-mōov'*, *v.t.* to put or take away: to transfer: to withdraw: to displace: to succeed, as a dish on the table: to make away with.—*v.i.* to go away: to change abode.—*n.* removal: (*Shak.*) the raising of a stage: (*Shak.*) absence: step or degree of remoteness or indirectness: in some schools, an intermediate class: promotion: a dish removed to make way for another, or taking the place of one so removed.—*n.* removability.—*adj.* removable.—*adv.* removably.—*n.* removal, the act of taking away: displacing: change of place: transference: going away: change of abode: a euphemism for murder.—*adj.* removed, remote: distant by degrees, as in descent.—*ns.* remov'edness; remov'er, one who or that which removes: one who conveys furniture from house to house.—removal terms, (*Scott*) 28th May and 28th November, called Whitsunday and Martinmas. [*O.Fr. remouvoir*—*L. removere*, remōvum—*re-*, away, *movere*, to move.]
 remuda, *ri-mōo'dhā*, *ri-mū'dā*, *n.* a supply of remounts. [*Sp.*, exchange.]
 remunerate, *ri-mū'nā-rāi*, *v.t.* to recompense:

to pay for service rendered.—*adj.* remunerable.
 —*n.* remunerā'tion, recompense: reward: pay.—*adj.* remunerative, profitable.—*ns.* remunerativeness; remunerā'tor.—*adj.* remuneratory (*-ō-ter-i*), giving a recompense. [*L. remunerāri* (*late -āre*), *-ātus*—*minus*, *-ēris*, a gift.]
 remurmur, *ri-mur'mor*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to echo, repeat, or resound in murmurs.
 renaissance, *ri-nā'sāns*, *n.* a new birth: Renais-sance, the revival of arts and letters, the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern world.—*adj.* of the Renaissance. [*Fr.*; cf. *renascence*.]
 renal, *rē'nāl*, *adj.* of the kidneys. [*L. rēnālīs*—*rēnēs* (*sing. rēn*, rare), the kidneys.]
 renaseant, *ri-nā'sant*, also *-nās*, *adj.* coming into renewed life or vitality.—*n.* renase'ence, being born anew: Renascence, Renaissance. [*L. renāscēns*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *renāsci*—*nāsci*, to be born.]
 renay, *renēy*, *ri-nā'*, *reny*, *ri-nī'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to renounce, abjure, forswear: to deny.—*pr.p.* renay'ing, reny'ing; *pa.p.* renayed', renied'. [*O.Fr. renayer*, *renier*—*L. renēre*.]
 rencounter, *ren-kōunt'or*, *rencōntre*, *rān'-kōn't-er'* (*Fr.*), *n.* a chance meeting: an encounter: a casual combat: a collision.—*v.t.* to meet: to encounter. [*Fr. rencōntre*.]
 rend, *rend*, *v.t.* to tear asunder with force: to split: to tear away.—*v.i.* to become torn.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rent. [*O.E. rendan*, to tear.]
 render, *ren'dar*, *v.t.* to give up: to give back, return, give in return: to make up: to deliver: to hand over: to give: to surrender: to yield: to tender or submit: to show forth: to represent or reproduce, esp. artistically: to perform: to translate: to perform or pay as a duty or service: (*ycf.*) to present or betake (with *as*): to cause to be: to melt: to extract, treat, or clarify by melting: to plaster with a first coat.—*n.* an act of rendering: that which is rendered.—*adj.* rend'erable.—*ns.* rend'erer; rend'ering; rend'ition, surrender: (*U.S.*) rendering. [*O.Fr. rendre*—*L.L. rendere*, *app.* formed by influence of *pōndere*, to take—*L. reddere*—*re-*, back, *dare*, to give.]
 rendezvous, *rān'di-vōō*, *ron'*, *n.* an appointed meeting-place: a meeting by appointment: a general resort.—*pl.* rendezvous (*-vōō*); (*obs.*) rendezvous'es.—*v.i.* to assemble at any appointed place. [*Fr. rendez-vous*, render yourselves—*rendre*, to render.]
 renegade, *ren'i-gād*, renegade, *-gād*, *n.* one faithless to principle or party: an apostate: a turn-coat: esp. a Christian turned Mahomedan.—also renegā'do.—*v.i.* reneg'ade, to turn renegade.—*adj.* reneg'ade, -ate, apostate.—*n.* renegā'tion.—*v.t.* renegue, renegē (*ri-nēg'*), to renounce: to apostatise from.—*v.i.* to deny: to refuse: to revoke at cards.—Also renig' (*-nig'*; *U.S.*), renague (*-nāg'*; *Fr.*)—*n.* reneg(u)er. [*L.L. renegātus*—*L. re-*, inten., *negāre*, *-ātum*, to deny; partly through *Sp. renegado*.]
 renew, *ri-nū'*, *v.t.* to renovate: to transform to new life, revive: to begin again: to repeat: to make again: to invigorate: to substitute new for: to restore: to renovate: to regenerate.—*v.i.* to be made new: to begin again.—*adj.* renew'able.—*ns.* renew'al, renewing; renew'edness; renew'er; renew'ing.
 renfist, *ren-fist'*, *pa.p.* (*Spens.*) made fierce. [*App. modelled on the next*.]
 reinforce, *ren-fōrs*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to reinforce: to force again.—*v.i.* to renew efforts:—(*in Spens. pa.t. re'nforst'*, *pa.p. renforst'*). [*See reinforce*.]
 reniform, *ren'i-form*, *adj.* kidney-shaped. [*L. rēns* (*sing. rēn*, the kidneys, *forma*, form.)]
 renig, *See* renegue (under renegade).
 renitent, *ri-ni'tant*, *ren'i-tant*, *adj.* resistant: recalcitrant.—*n.* reni'tency (or *ren'*). [*L. renitēns*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *reniti*, to resist.]
 renne, *ren*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to run.—Also *pa.p.*—*n.* renn'ing. [*See* run.]
 rennet, *ren'it*, *n.* any means of curdling milk, esp. a preparation of calf's stomach.—*n.* renn'et-bag, the fourth stomach of a ruminant. [*O.E. rinnan*, to run; cf. *earn* (2), *yearn* (3).]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *cī'z-mant*, *infant*, *ran'dem*

rennet, *ren'it*, *n.* a sweet kind of apple. [O.Fr. *reineette*, dim. of *reine*, queen—*L. régina*, a queen; or *rainette*, dim. of *raîne*, a frog—*L. rāna*.]
renounce, *ri-noun's*, *v.t.* to disclaim: to disown: to reject publicly and finally: to recant: to abjure.—*v.i.* to fail to follow suit at cards.—*n.* a failure to follow suit.—*ns.* renouncement;
renoun'cer. [O.Fr. *renoncer*—*L. renuntiāre*—*re-*, away, *nuntiāre*, —*ātum*, to announce.]
renovate, *ren'ō-vā't*, *v.t.* to renew or make new again: to make as if new: to regenerate.—*ns.* *renovāt'ion*; *ren'ōvā'tor*. [*L. re-*, again, *novāre*, —*ātum*, to make new—*novus*, new.]
renown, *ri-noun'*, *n.* fame.—*v.t.* to make famous: to celebrate.—*adj.* *renowned'*, famous.—*n.* *renown'er*, one who gives renown. [O.Fr. *renoum* (Fr. *renom*)—*L. re-*, again, *nōmen*, a name.]
rent, *rent*, *n.* an opening made by rending: a fissure.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) to rend.—Also *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *rend*.
rent, *rent*, *n.* periodical payment for use of another's property, esp. houses and lands: revenue.—*v.t.* to hold or occupy by paying rent: to let or hire out for a rent: to charge with rent.—*v.i.* to be let at a rent.—*adj.* *rent'able*.—*ns.* *rent'al*, a rent-roll: *rent*: annual value: (*Scot.*) a kindly tenant's lease: (*U.S.*) the takings of a circulating library; *rent'al'ler*, (*Scot.*) a kindly tenant; *rent'-charge*, a periodical payment charged upon rent; *rent'-collector*; *rent'-day*; *rente* (*rān't*; Fr.), annual income: (*in pl.*) French or other government securities or income from them; *rent'er*, a tenant who pays rent: one who lets out property: a farmer of tolls or taxes: a theatre shareholder.—*adj.* and *adv.* *rent'-free*, without payment of rent.—*ns.* *rent'ler* (*rān'-tyā*; Fr.), a fund-holder: one who has a fixed income from stocks and the like; *rent'-restriction*, restriction of landlord's right to raise rent; *rent'-roll*, a list of tenements and rents: total income from property.—for *rent*, (*U.S.*) to let. [Fr. *rente*—*L. redditā* (*pecūnia*), money paid—*reddere*, to pay; cf. *render*.]
renunciation, *ri-nūn-si-ā'sh'ān*, *n.* act of renouncing: self-resignation.—*adj.* *renun'clative* (*-shā-tiv*, —*shā-tiv*, —*si-ā-tiv*), *renun'clatory* (*-shā-tar-i*, —*si-ā-tar-i*). [*L. renūtiāre*, proclaim; see *nuncio*.]
reverse, *ren-ver's*, *v.t.* to reverse: to upset:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *renversed'*, *renvers't* (*Spens.*). [Fr. *renverser*—*pf.* *re-*, *enverser*.]
reny. See *renay*.
reorient, *rē-ō'ri-ānt*, *adj.* rising again.—*v.t.* (*-ent*) to orient again.—*n.* *rē-ōriēntā'tion*.
rep, *repp*, *rep*, *n.* a corded cloth.—Also *reps* (*reps*).—*adj.* *repped* (*rept*), transversely corded. [Fr. *reps*, perh.—Eng. *ribs*.]
rep, *rep*, *n.* a slang abbreviation of *repertory* (*theatrical*), *repetition* (*school*), *reputation* (*obs.* and *U.S.*), and perh. of *reprobato* (see *rip*).
repaid, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *repay*.
repaint, *rē-pānt'*, *v.t.* to paint anew.—*n.* a repainted golf-ball.—*n.* *repaint'ing*.
repair, *ri-pār*, *v.t.* to betake oneself: to go: to resort: (*Shak.*) to return.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to restore to its position: (*Spens.*) to withdraw.—*n.* *resort*: place of resort: concourse. [O.Fr. *reparer*, to return to a haunt—*L.L. repāriāre*, to return to one's country.—*L. re-*, back, *patria*, native country.]
repair, *ri-pār*, *v.t.* to mend: to make amends for: to make good: (*Shak.*) to restore, refresh, revivify.—*n.* restoration after injury or decay: supply of loss: sound condition: condition in respect of soundness.—*adj.* *repār'able*, capable of being mended (esp. of material things): falling to be repaired.—*ns.* *repair'er*; *repair'man*, one who does repairs; *repār'-shop*.—*n.* *reparability* (*rep-ər-ə-bil'i-ti*).—*adj.* *reparable* (*rep-ər-ə-bil*), capable of being made good or (rare) being mended: falling to be repaired.—*adv.* *repār'ably*.—*n.* *reparāt'ion*, *repair*: supply of what is wasted: amends: compensation.—*adj.* *reparat'ivo* (*ri-pār-ə-tiv*); *reparāt'ory*. [O.Fr. *reparer*—*L. reparāre*—*parāre*, to prepare.]
repand, *ri-pānd'*, *adj.* slightly wavy. [*L. repandus*—*re-*, back, *pandus*, bent.]
reparable, &c. See *repair* (2).

repatee, *rep-ār-tē'*, *n.* a ready and witty retort: skill in making such retorts.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to retort with ready wit. [O.Fr. *repartie*—*repartir*—*partir*, to set out—*L. partiri*, to divide.]
repartition, *rep-ər-tish'ən*, *n.* distribution: (*rē-pār-*), a second partition: a division into smaller parts.—*v.t.* (*rē-pār-*) to partition anew.
repass, *rē-pās'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to pass again: to pass in the opposite direction.—*n.* *repassage* (*rē-pās'ij*).
repast, *ri-pās't*, *n.* a meal: (*Spens.*) refreshment of sleep.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to feed.—*n.* *repas'ture*, (*Shak.*) food. [O.Fr. *repast* (Fr. *repas*)—*L.L. repastus*—*L. pascere*, *pastum*, to feed.]
repatriate, *rē-* or *ri-pā'tri-āt*, or *-pat'*, *v.t.* to restore or send back to one's country.—*n.* a repatriated person.—*n.* *repatriāt'ion*. [*L.L. repatriāre*, —*ātum*, to return to one's country—*patria*.]
repay, *rē-pā'*, *ri-pā'*, *v.t.* to pay back: to make return for: to recompense: to pay or give in return.—*v.i.* to make repayment:—*pr.p.* *repay'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *repald'*.—*adj.* *repay'able*, that is to be repaid: due.—*n.* *repay'ment*.
repeal, *ri-pēl'*, *v.t.* to revoke: to annul: (*Spens.*, *Milt.*) to quash, repress, set aside: to abrogate: to recall from banishment.—*n.* *abrogation*: *Repeal*, (*hist.*) dissolution of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, called for by O'Connell.—*adj.* *repeal'able*.—*n.* *repeal'er*, one who repeals: *Repealer*, an advocate of Repeal. [O.Fr. *rapeler*—*pf.* *re-*, *appeler*, to appeal.]
repeat, *ri-pēt'*, *v.t.* to say, do, perform, go over, again: to iterate: to quote from memory: to say off: to recount: (*Milt.*) to celebrate: to say or do after another: to tell to others, divulge: to cause to recur: to reproduce: (*refl.*) to repeat the words or actions of: (*obs.*) to seek again: (*obs.*) to ask back.—*v.i.* to recur: to make repetition: to strike the last hour, quarter, &c., when required: to fire several shots without reloading: to rise so as to be tasted after swallowing: (*U.S.*) to vote (illegally) more than once.—*n.* a repetition: a retraceing of one's course: (*mus.*) a passage repeated or marked for repetition: dots or other mark directing repetition: a unit of a repeated pattern: an order for more goods of the same kind.—*adj.* *done* or *occurring* as a repetition.—*adj.* *repeat'able*, able to be done again: fit to be told to others; *repeat'ed*, done again: reiterated.—*adv.* *repeat'edly*, many times repeated: again and again.—*n.* *repeat'er*, one who, or that which, repeats, or does a thing that he or it has done before: a decimal fraction in which the same figure (or sometimes figures) is repeated to infinity: a watch or clock, or a firearm, that repeats: a ship that repeats an admiral's signals: (*telegr.*) an immitting a mes in a telepho: *n.* and *adj.* *r.* again what o *L. repetere*, *repetitum*—*re-*, again, *petere*, to seek.]
repel, *ri-pel'*, *v.t.* to drive off or back: to repulse: to reject: to hold off: to provoke aversion in: to repudiate.—*pr.p.* *repell'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *repelled'*.—*ns.* *repell'ence*, *repell'ency*.—*adj.* *repell'ent*, driving back: able or tending to repel: distasteful.—*n.* that which repels.—*adv.* *repell'ently*.—*n.* *repell'er*.—*adj.* *repell'ing*.—*adv.* *repell'ingly*. [*L. repellere*—*pellere*, to drive.]
repent, *ri-pent'*, *v.t.* to regret, sorrow for, or wish to have been otherwise, what one has done or left undone (with *of*): to change from past evil: to feel contrition: (*Spens.*) to sorrow.—*v.t.* (*refl.* or *impers.*; *arch.*) to affect with contrition or with regret: to regret, be sorry for.—*n.* (*Spens.*) *repentance*.—*n.* *repent'ance*, act of repenting: penitent state of mind.—*adj.* *repent'ant*, experiencing or expressing repentance.—*n.* (*rare*) *a penitent*.—*adv.* *repent'antly*.—*n.* *repent'er*.—*adv.* *repent'ingly*. [O.Fr. *repentir*—*L. paenitere*, to cause to repent.]
repent, *rē-pānt'*, *adj.* (*bot.*) lying on the ground and rooting. [*L. repēns*, —*entis*, *pr.p.* of *repere*, to creep.]

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīnz; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

repercuss

repercuss
repercuss, *re-per-kus'*, *v.t. (obs.)* to drive back, reflect, reiterate.—*n.* **repercussion** (*-kush'an*), driving back: **reverberation**: **echo**: **reflection**: a return stroke, reaction, or consequence.—*adj.* **repercussive** (*-kus'iv*), driving back: **reverberating**: **echoing**: **repeated**. [*L. repercutere, -cussum* —*re*, *per*, *quite*, to strike.]

repertory, *rep'ər-tōr-i*, *n.* a storehouse, repository: a stock of pieces that a person or company is prepared to perform.—*n.* **repertoire** (*rep'ər-twār*; fr. *répertoire*), a performer's or company's repertory.—**repertory theatre**, a theatre with a repertoire of plays and a stock or permanent company. [*L.L. repertorium*—*L. reperire*, to find again—*perire*, to bring forth.]

parère, to bring forth.]
répétiteur, *ré-pâ-tê-teur*, *n.* a coach, tutor: one who rehearses opera singers, &c. [Fr.; cf. repeat.]
repetition, *rep-i-tish'ən*, *n.* act of repeating: recital from memory: a thing repeated: power of repeating a note promptly.—*n.* *rep'end* (*-tend*, or *-tend'*), the recurring part of a decimal fraction: a recurring note, word, refrain, &c.—*adj.* (*rep'*) to be repeated.—*adj.s.* *repeti'tional*, *repeti'tionary*, *repetitious* (*-ish'əs*), of the nature of, or characterised by, repetition; *repetitive* (*ri-pet-i-tiv*) iterative: overmuch given to repetition.—*adv.s.* *repeti'tiously*, *repeti'tively*.—*ns.* *repeti'tiousness*, *repeti'tiveness*. [*L. repetere*, *-itum*, to seek again, repeat—*petere*, to seek; cf. repeat.]

ness, repeat *investigate*, to seek; (cf. repeat.)
again, repeat—*peîrê*, to fret (with at or against): to
repine, *ri-pîn*, v.i. to fret (with at or against): to
feel discontent: to murmur: to grudge.—*n.*
(*Shak.*) a repining.—*ns.* repine'ment; repiner.
—*n.* and *adj.* repin'ing, grumbling: grudging:
fretting.—*adv.* repin'ingly. [App. from pine (2).]
replique, *ri-pêk*, *n.* at piquet, the winning of thirty
points or more from combinations or in one's own
hand, before play begins.—*v.t.* to score a repique
against.—*v.i.* to score a repique.
replace, *ri-ô-re-plâs*, *v.t.* to put back: to provide
a substitute for: to take the place of, supplant.—
adj. replace'able.—*ns.* replace'ment, act of re-
placing: (*crystal.*) the occurrence of a face or faces
in the position where the principal figure would
have a corner or edge; replac'er, a substitute.—
replaceable hydrogen, hydrogen atoms that can
be replaced in an acid by metals to form salts.
[olace.]

be replaced in an acid by another.
[place.]
replenish, *ri-plen'ish*, *v.t.* to fill again: to fill completely: to stock abundantly: to people.—*adj.* replenished, (*Shak.*) complete, consummate.—*ns.* replenisher, one who replenishes: an apparatus for maintaining an electric charge; replenishment. [*O.Fr. replem-, -iss-, from re-plein*, full.—*L. re-*, again, *plenus*, full.]
replete, *ri-plét'*, *adj.* full: completely filled: to satiety: abounding (with *with*).—*v.t.* to fill to repletion.—*ns.* replete'ness, reple'tion, superrepletion.—*abundant fullness*: surfeit (*med.*) fullness of blood: plethora. [*L. replētus*, p.p. of *replere*, to fill.]

replevy, *ri-plev'i*, v.t. to bail; to recover, or restore to the owner, after distraint, upon pledge to try the right at law.—*n.* replevin.—*adj.* replevable, replevisable (*-i-sz-bl*).—*n.* replevin, repleyving; a writ or action in such a case. [O.Fr. *replevin*—*plevin*, to pledge.] *Synonyms:* properly one by

replaying: a win
 rep^{li}evir—*plexir*, to pledge.]
 replica, rep^{li}-kă, *n.* a duplicate, properly one by
 the original artist: a facsimile: (*mus.*) a repeat.
 [It.—*L.* *replicare*, to repeat.]
 replicate, rep^{li}-kät, *v.t.* to fold back: to repeat:
 to make a replica of: to reply.—*n.* (*mus.*) a tone
 one or more octaves from a given tone.—*adj.*
 folded back.—*n.* replicat^{ion}, a reply: the plain-
 tiff's answer to the defendant's plea: doubling
 back: copy, reproduction: (*Shak.*) reverberation:
 echo. [*L.* *replicare*, -ätum, to fold back—*plicare*
 to fold.]

replum, *rep'lam*, *re'plam*, *n.* a partition in a fruit formed by ingrowth of the placentas, as in *Cruciferae*:—*pl. rep'la*. [*L. replum*, the upright in the frame of a folding door.]

ferae:—*pl.* *rep'ia*. [*L. repum*, the
frame of a folding door.]
reply, *ri-pli'*, *v.t.* to say in answer.—*v.i.* to answer:
to respond in action, as by returning gun-fire: to
echo: to answer a defendant's plea: (*pr.p.* *reply'*)
ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *replied*).—*n.* an answer,
a reply.

response: (*Scots law*) a replication: (*mus.*) the answer in a fugue.—*n.* replier. [*O.Fr. replier*—*I. replicare*: see replicate.]

repone, *ri-pōn'*, *v.t.* (*Scots law*) to restore to office or status: to rehabilitate. [*L. repōnere*, to put back—*pōnere*, to put.]

report, *ri-pōrt'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to convey: to bring back, as an answer, news, or account of anything: to give an account of, esp. a formal, official, or called-for account: to state in such an account: to relate: to circulate publicly: to transmit as having been said, done, or observed: to write down or take notes of, esp. for a newspaper: to lay a charge against: to echo back: (*refl.*) to make personal announcement of the presence and readiness of.—*v.i.* to make a statement: to write an account of occurrences: to make a formal announcement of self: to act as a reporter.

an account of occurrences: to act as a reporter.—
report: to report oneself: a formal or official state-
ment, a statement of facts: a formal or official mat-
ter, as of results of an investigation or matter
referred: a statement on a school pupil's work
and behaviour or the like: an account of a matter
of news, esp. the words of a speech: (*Shah*).
reporting, testimony: general talk: rumour: hear-
say: (*B*). repute: explosive noise.—*adj.* report'-
able.—*ns.* report'age, journalistic reportage, style,
or manner: gossip; report'er, one who reports,
esp. for a newspaper.—*n.* and *adj.* reporting.—
adv. report'ingly, (*Shah*). by common report.—
adj. report'orial (*rep-ar-, -or-*).—reported
speech, indirect speech; reported verses
(*Fr. vers rapportés*), verses that combine a number
of parallel sentences by collocation of correspond-
ing parts, as Sidney's 'Virtue, beauty, and speech
did strike, wound, charm, My heart, eyes, ears,
with wonder, love, delight'; report stage, the
stage at which a parliamentary bill is amended in
committee is reported to the House, before the
third reading. [*O.Fr. reporter*—*L. reportāre*—*re-*,
to carry, *to carry*.] *reporter*: to give rest

third reading. [*Fr. reposer*].
back, *portière*, to carry.]
repose, *ri-pôz*, *v.t.* to lay at rest: to give rest
to: (*rare*) to lay up, deposit: to place, set (as
confidence): to place in trust.—*v.i.* to rest:
be still: to rely.—*n.* rest: quiet: stillness: calm:
ease of manner: serenity: restful feeling or effect:
(*Milt.*) a place of rest.—*n.* *repôsal* (*Shak.* *re-*
pôs'all, another reading *repôseurs*), *reposing*,
adj. *repôsed*, calm: settled.—*adv.* *repôsedly*,
—*n.* *repôs*'edness.—*adj.* *repôse*'ful.—*adv.* *re-*
pôse'fully. [*Fr. reposer*—*L.L. repausare*; con-
fused with the following; cf. *pose*, compose,
expose, &c.]

re-
posed, or
repositum, to put back, lay aside—*pōnere*, to put;
confused with foregoing.] to regain possession of
reposit, *re-pōz'it*, v.t. to lay up.—*us*. reposition
reposit, *re-pōz'it-shun*, replacing: reinstatement: laying
(*rep-o-zish-un*), replacing: an instrument for replacing
disposed organ; reposit'ory, a place or receptacle
in which anything is laid up: a collection or
museum: a mart, esp. for horses: an abode of
souls: a storehouse, magazine, as of information:
a place of accumulation: a confidant. [*L. reponere*,
repositum, to put back, lay aside—*pōnere*, to put;
confused with foregoing.] to regain possession of

repossess, *rē-poz-es'*, *v.t.* to regain possession of: to put again in possession.—*n.* repossession (*-esh'ən*).

repost. Same as riposte.
repoussé, *re-poo-sá*, or *-poo'*, *adj.* raised in relief
by hammering from behind or within.—*n.* repoussé
work.—*n.* repoussage (*-sazh'*). [Fr.]

work.—*n.* *reppoussage* *m.*
repp. Same as rep.
reppend, *rep-ri-hend'*, *v.t.* to find fault with: to
reprove, *n.* *reprehen'ser* *-adj.* *reprehen'sible*.
reprov. *n.* *reprehen'sion* *sibly* *-n.* *repre-*
blameworthy. *-adv.* *reprehen'sive*.
hen'sion, *reproof*: censure. *-adj.* *reprehen'sive*.
containing reproof: given in reproof. *-adv.* *re-*
prehensively. *-adj.* *reprehen'sory*. [*L. repre-*
hendere, *-hensum* *-re*, *intens.*, *præhendere*, to lay
hold of.]

to use, or serve, as a symbol for: to stand for:
to exhibit, depict, personate, show an image of, by
imitative art: to act: to be a substitute agent,
deputy, member of parliament, or the like, for:
to correspond or be in some way equivalent or
to serve as a sample of: to present

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

earnestly to mind: to give out, make to appear, allege: *re-present* (*rē-*), to present again.—*adj.* *representable* (*rep-ri-*).—*ns.* *representamen*, (*psych.*) the product of representation; *representant*, a representative; *representation* (*-zen-tā'shon*), act, state, or fact of representing or being represented: that which represents: an image: picture: dramatic performance: a mental image: a presentation of a view of facts or arguments: a petition, remonstrance, expostulation: assumption of succession by an heir: a body of representatives: *re-presentation* (*rē-pres-ən-tā'shon*), renewed presentation.—*adj.* *representational* (*rep-ri-zən-*).—*ns.* *representativeness*, the doctrine that in the perception of the external world the immediate object represents another object beyond the sphere of consciousness; *representativeness*.—*adj.* *representative* (*rep-ri-zen-tā-tiv*), representing: exhibiting a likeness: typical: pertaining to representation.—*n.* a sample: a typical example or embodiment: one who represents another or others, as a deputy, delegate, ambassador, member of parliament, agent, successor, heir: (*obs.*) a representative legislative body.—*adv.* *representatively*.—*ns.* *representativeness*; *representer*; *representation*, *re-presentment*.—House of Representatives, the lower branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people: also of various State and other legislatures; *representative* peers, Scottish and Irish peers chosen by their fellows to sit in the House of Lords. [*L. repræsentare, -atum*—*præsentare*, to place before.]

repress, *ri-pres'*, *v.t.* to restrain: to keep under: to put down: to banish to the unconscious: (*rē-*) to press again.—*adj.* *repressible*.—*adv.* *repressibly*.—*n.* *repression* (*-presh-an*).—*adj.* *repressive*.—*adv.* *repressively*.—*n.* *repressor*. [*L. reprimere, repressum*—*primere*, to press.]

reprise, *ri-prē'*, *n.* (*Spens.*) reproach, insult, shame, reproof.—*v.t.* *reprise* (*-prēv'*), to improve. [*See* *reproach*.]

reprieve, *ri-prēv'* (*Shak.* *reprieve*): *Spens.* *reprieve*, *reprieve*, *-prēv'*, *v.t.* to delay the execution of: to give a respite to: to rescue, redeem.—*n.* a suspension of a criminal sentence: interval of ease or relief.—*n.* *reprieve*. [*Supposed to be from A.Fr. repris, pa.p. of reprendre*, to take back (*see* *reprise*); the *v* app. by confusion, perh. with *reprieve*, *reprieve*.]

reprisand, *rep-ri-mānd*, *n.* a severe reproof.—*v.t.* (*also -mānd*) to reproach severely, esp. publicly or officially. [*Fr. reprimande*—*L. reprimere, repressum*, to press back—*primere*, to press.]

reprime, *ri-prim*, *v.t.* (*rare*) to repress. [*See* *repress*.]

reprint, *rē-print'*, *v.t.* to print again: to print a new impression of, esp. with little or no change.—*n.* *reprint*, a later impression: printed matter used as copy.

reprise (*Spens.* *reprize*), *ri-prīs'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to gain anew: (*obs.*) to recapture.—*n.* a yearly charge or deduction: (*Dryden*) reprisal: a renewed or alternating spell of action: (*mus.*) resumption of the first subject.—*n.* *reprisal*, seizure in retaliation: (*Shak.*) a prize: an act of retaliation: recapture: compensation. [*Fr. reprise*—*reprendre*—*L. repræhendere*.]

reproach, *ri-prōch'*, *v.t.* to cast in one's teeth: to censure severely: to upbraid: to bring into discredit.—*n.* upbraiding: reproof: censure: disgrace: a source or matter of disgrace or shame.—*adj.* *reproachable*.—*n.* *reproacher*.—*adj.* *reproachful*, reproving: (*obs.*) deserving of reproach, disgraceful.—*adv.* *reproachfully*.—*n.* *reproachfulness*.—*adj.* *reproachless*, irreproachable.—the Reproaches, antiphons chanted in R.C. churches on Good Friday, in which Christ reproaches the Jewish people. [*Fr. reprocher*, perh. from *L. propere*, near; cf. *approach*; or from *reprobare*; *see* *reprobate*.]

reprobate, *rep-rō-bāt*, *adj.* (*arch.*) failing to pass a test (esp. of silver): base: rejected by God: given over to sin: depraved: unprincipled: condemnatory.—*n.* one rejected by God: an abandoned

or profligate person: one lost to shame: (often playfully) a scamp.—*v.t.* to reject: to disapprove: to censure: to disown.—*ns.* *reprobacy* (*-bā-si*), state of being a reprobate; *reprobance*, (*Shak.*) reprobation; *reprobater*; *reprobation*, the act of reprobating: rejection: fore-ordination to eternal perdition: utter abandonment: severe censure or condemnation.—*adj.* *reprobative*, *reprobatory*, condemnatory.—*n.* *reprobator*, (*Scots law*) an action to prove a witness perjured or biased. [*L. reprobare, -atum*, to prove, contrary of *approbare*—*probare*, to prove.]

reproduce, *rē-prō-dūs'*, *v.t.* to produce a copy of: to form an image.—*ns.* *reproduction*, the act of reproducing: the act of producing new organisms—the whole process whereby life is continued from generation to generation: regeneration: a copy, facsimile: a representation.—*adj.* *reproductive*.—*adv.* *reproductively*.—*ns.* *reproductiveness*, *reproductivity*.

reproof, *ri-prōof'*, *n.* a reproving: rebuke: censure: reprehension: (*Shak.*) shame, disgrace: (*obs.*) disproof: (*rē-*) a second or new proof.—*v.t.* (*rē-*) to make waterproof again.—*n.* *reproval* (*ri-prōv'ul*), reproof.—*v.t.* *reprove*, to rebuke: to censure: (*obs.*) to disprove or refute.—*ns.* *reprover*; *reproving*.—*adv.* *reprovingly*. [*O.Fr. reprover* (*Fr. réprover*)—*L. reprobare*; *see* *reprobate*.]

reprieve. *See* *reprieve*.

reps, *reps*. *See* *rep* (1).

reptile, *rep'til*, *adj.* creeping: like a reptile in nature.—*n.* any animal of the class Reptilia (*-til'i-ā*), vertebrates with scaly integument, cold blood, right and left aortic arch, partially divided heart, single occipital condyle, pulmonary respiration, and pentadactyl limbs (sometimes wanting): a creeping thing: a base, malignant, abject, or treacherous person.—*adj.* *reptilian* (*-til'i-an*); *reptilitous*, heaving fossil reptiles; *reptilius*, like a reptile. [*L.L. reptilis, -e*—*reptere*, to creep.]

republic, *ri-pub'lik*, *n.* (*arch.*) the state: a form of government without a monarch, in which the supreme power is vested in the people and their representatives.—*n.* of or favouring a Republican party.—*n.* one who advocates a republican form of government: Republican, in U.S., orig. an Anti-Federal—now a member of the political party opposed to the Democrats, and favouring an extension of the powers of the national government.—*v.t.* *republicanise*.—*n.* *republicanism*.—Republican era, the era adopted by the French after the downfall of the monarchy, beginning with 22nd September 1792; *republic* of letters, the world of books and authors. [*L. respublica, commonwealth*—*res*, affair, *publica* (*ferm.*), public.]

republish, *rē-pub'lish*, *v.t.* to publish again.—*ns.* *republishing*; *republisher*. [*Pfx. re-*, and *publish*.]

repudiate, *ri-pū-di-āt*, *v.t.* to divorce: to reject: to cast off: to disown: to refuse or cease to acknowledge: to disavow.—*adj.* *repudiable*.—*ns.* *repudiator*: one who favours *repu*—*diative*.—*ns.* *repudiation*, *repudium*, divorce—*re-*, away, and the root of *pu*, to be ashamed.]

repugn, *ri-pūn'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to fight against, to oppose: to be repugnant to.—*v.t.* to be repugnant.—*ns.* *repugnance* (*ri-pug'*), inconsistency: aversion; *repugnancy*, repugnance: (*Shak.*) opposition.—*adj.* *repugnant*, inconsistent: incompatible: distasteful: disgusting: opposing: resisting. [*L. repugnare*—*re-*, against, *pugnare*, to fight.]

repulp, *rē-pulp'*, *v.t.* to bring back to a state of pulp.

repulse, *ri-puls'*, *v.t.* to drive back: to beat off: to rebuff.—*n.* a driving back: a beating off: a check: a refusal: a rebuff.—*n.* *repulsion* (*-pul'shon*), driving off: a repelling force, action, or influence.—*adj.* *repulsive*, that repulses or drives

off: repelling: cold, reserved, forbidding: causing aversion and disgust.—*adv.* repul'sively.—*n.* repul'siveness. [L. *repulsus*, pa.p. of *repellere*—*re-*, back, *pellere*, to drive.]

repurchase, *rē-pur'chās*, *v.t.* to purchase or buy back or again.—*n.* the act of repurchasing; that which is repurchased.

repure, *ri-pūr'*, v.t. to purify again: to refine thoroughly.

repute, *ri-pū't*, *v.t.* to account, deem.—Also (*arch.*) *v.i.* with *of*—*n.* general opinion or impression: attributed character: widespread or high estimation: fame.—*adj.* reputable (*rep'it-ā-bl*), in good repute: respectable: honourable: consistent with reputation.—*adv.* rep'utably.—*n.* rep'utā'tion (*rep-'*), repute: estimation: character generally ascribed: good report: fame: good name.—*adj.* rep'utative, reputed: putative.—*adv.* rep'utatively, by repute.—*adj.* reputed (*ri-pū'tid*), supposed, reckoned to be such: of repute.—*adv.* rep'utē'dly, in common repute or estimation.—*adj.* repute'less, (*Shak.*) without good repute.—*n.* reput'ing, (*Shak.*) pluming oneself.—reputed owner, a person who has to all appearance the title to the property; reputed pint, what is commonly called a pint, but not necessarily of legal standard. [*L. reputāre, -itum*—*putāre*, to reckon.]

requere, *ri-kwēr'*, v.t. (*Spens.*) to require.

request, *ri-kwest*, *n.* the asking of a favour: a petition: a favour asked for: the state of being sought after.—*v.t.* to ask as a favour: to ask politely: to ask for.—*n.* **request'er**.—Court of Requests, a former English court of equity, abolished 1641: a local small debt court, superseded by the County Court—called also *Court of Conscience*; request note, an application for a permit to remove excisable goods. [*O.Fr. requête* (*Fr. requête*)—*L. requisitum*, *p.p.* of *requirere*—*re-*, away, *querere*, to seek.]

requicken, *rē-kwik'n*, v.t. (*Shak.*) to give new life to.

requiem, *rek'wi-em*, *n.* a mass for the rest of the soul of the dead: music for it: any music of similar character: (*obs.*) rest. [*L.*, *accus. of requies* (*re-*, *inten.*, *quies*, rest); first word of the introit.]

requight, a Spenserian spelling of requite.

require, *ri-kwîr'*, v.t. to ask: to demand: to exact: to direct: to call for: to request: to need: to necessitate.—v.i. to ask.—adj. requir'able.—adj. required', (U.S.) compulsory as part of a curriculum.—*ns.* require'ment, a need: a thing needed: a necessary condition: a demand; requir'er; requir'ing. [*L. requirêre*; partly through O.Fr. *requerre*, later assimilated to *L.*]

requisite, rek'wi-zit, adj. required; needful: indispensable.—*n.* that which is required, necessary, or indispensable.—*n.* requisiteness; requisition, the act of requiring: a formal demand or request: a formal call for the doing of something that is due: a demand for the supply of anything for military purposes: a written order for the supply of materials: the state of being in use or service.—*v.t.* to demand a requisition from: to
ize: to call
tionary.—
ho makes a
uisitus, pa.p.
of *requisite*: see *require*.]

requite, *ri-kwit'*, *v.t.* to repay: to bestow the like in return: to retaliate: to retaliate on: (*obs.*) to counterbalance: —*pa.t.* requit'ed (*Spens.* requit'); *pa.p.* requit'ed (*Shak.* requit', requitt'ed).—Also

[illegible]

—*n.* requi'tal, the act of requiting: payment in return: recompense: reward.—*adj.* requite'ful; requite'less, without requital, free.—*ns.* requite-

requoyle, a Shakespearean spelling of reeol.
rerail, *rē-rāl'*. *v.t.* to replace on the rails.

rere-, rēr-, in composition the same as rear- (1).—
ns. *rere'-areh, rear'-areh,* an arch supporting
the inner part of a wall's thickness, as in a splayed

window; **rere'brae** (-brās; Fr. *bras*, arm),
armour of the arm from shoulder to elbow;
rere'dorse, -dosse, -dos (L. *dorsum*, Fr. *dos*,
back), a screen or pandling behind an altar
or seat; a choir-screen: the back of a fireplace;
rere'dorter, a privy behind a monastic dormitory;
rere'supper, a late meal, after supper; **rere-**
ward, rearward.

reremouse, rearmouse, *rēr'mous*, *n.* a bat:—*pl.*
rere'-, rear'mice. [O.E. *hrēremús*, app.—*hrēran*,
to move. *mús*, a mouse.]

resalute, *rē-sə-l(y)ōōt'*, v.t. to salute anew or in return.

re*se*nd, *ri-sind'*, *v.t.* to cut away: to annul, abrogate.—*n.* rescission (*-sish'an*), abrogation: (*obs.*) cutting off.—*adj.* reseissory (*-sis'ar-i*), annulling. [*L. rescindere, rescissum*—*re-*, back, *scindere*, to cut.]

rescript, *ré'script*, *n.* the official answer of a pope or an emperor to any legal question: an edict or decree: a rewriting. [*L. rescriptum*—*re-*, *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.]

rescue, *res'kū*, *v.t.* to free from danger, captivity, or evil plight: to deliver forcibly from legal custody: to recover by force: (*pr.p.* *res'cuing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *res'cued*).—*n.* the act of rescuing:

deliverance from danger or evil: forcible recovery: forcible release from arrest or imprisonment: relief of a besieged place: (*arch.*) a rescuer or rescuing party: a person or thing rescued: (*bridge*) a bid

(reseau bld) to bring one's partner out of a dangerous situation.—*adj.* res'cuable.—*n.* res'cuer. [O.Fr. *rescoudre*—L. *re-, excutere*—*ex*, out, *quatere*, to shake. Spenser's *reskewes* may be the

plural, or may be for obs. *rescous*—O. Fr. *rescous(s)* *e.*] reseau-grass, *res'kū-grās*, n. a S. American brome-grass. [Origin unknown.]

research, ri-särch', n. a careful search: investigation: systematic investigation towards increasing the sum of knowledge.—*v.i.* to make researches:

re-search (rē'), to search again.—*n.* research'er.—*adj.* research'ful. [Obs. Fr. *recherche* (mod. Fr. *recherche*); see search.]

réseau, rā-zō', n. a fine meshed ground for lacework: a network of lines for reference in star-photographs. [Fr. network.]

resect, *ri-sek't*, v.t. to cut away part of, esp. the end of a bone.—*n.* resection (-*sek'shan*). [*L. resecare*, -*sectum* to cut off—*secare* to cut.]

resedare, -sectum, to cut off; -scare, to cut.] *Reseda*, *ri-sē-dā*, *n.* the mignonette genus, giving name to the family *Resedaceae*: *reseda*, a pale green colour (often as *Fr. reséda, rā-sā-dā*). — Also *adj.* [*L. resēda*, said to be from *resēda morbis*, assuage diseases, first words of a charm used in applying it as a poultice.]

resemble, *ri-zem'bl*, v.t. to be like: (*arch.*) to compare.—v.i. to be like.—n. *resem'blance*, like-

resembler (Fr. *resembler*)—*re-*, again, *sembler*, to

esent, *ri-zent'*, v.t. to take ill: to consider as an injury or affront.—v.i. (*obs.*) to savour.—*n.*

resent'er, —adj. resent'ful. —adv. resent'fully;
resent'ingly. —adj. resent'ive. —n. resent'ment.
[O Fr. *ressentir*. —*L. re-* in return *sentire* to feel.]

[U.F.R. *ressenir*—L. *re*, in return, *senhire*, to feel.]
reserue, *ri-zərv'*, *v.t.* to hold back: to save up,
 esp. for a future occasion or special purpose: to
 keep, retain: to preserve: to spare: to set apart:

keep, retain: to preserve: to spare: to set apart:
to book, engage.—*n.* the keeping of something
reserved: state of being reserved: that which is
reserved: a reservation: — reserved store or stock:

reserved: a reservation: a reserved store or stock:
a tract of land reserved for a special purpose:
(sport) a substitute kept in readiness: (esp. in pl.)
a reserve force, kept out of action until needed

a military force kept out of action until occasion serves: (esp. in pl.) a force not usually serving but liable to be called up when required: part of

assets kept readily available for ordinary demands: artistic restraint: restrained manner: reticence: aloofness: a secret: limitation, restriction: a

mental reservation.—*adj.* kept in reserve: of the reserves.—*adj.* reserv'able.—*ns.* reserv'ation (*rez-*), the act of reserving or keeping back; the

withholding from a statement of a word or clause
 bles : *el'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

necessary to convey its real meaning: something withheld: safe keeping: a tract of public land reserved for some special purpose, as for Indians, schools, game, &c.: the pope's retention to himself of the right to nominate to a benefice: a limitation: the booking of a seat, room, passage, &c.: a booked seat, room, &c.; *reservatory* (*ri-zarv'ō-tōr-i*; *obs.*), a receptacle: a *reservoir*—*adj.* reserved, reticent: uncommunicative: aloof in manner: booked.—*adv.* *reserv'edly*.—*ns.* *reserv'dness* (*ri-zarv'ud-nis*); *reserv'ist*, a member of a reserve force.—*mental reservation*, the holding back of some word or clause which is necessary to convey fully the meaning really intended by the speaker; *reservation* of the sacrament, the practice of reserving part of the consecrated bread of the eucharist for the communion of the sick; *reserved occupation*, *immunity that exempts*

fully, neither the vendor nor anyone acting for him hiding it in. [O.Fr. *reservoir*—L. *reservāre*—*re*, back, *servāre*, to save.]

reservoir, *rez'ar-vōār*, *-vōār*, *n.* a receptacle: a store: a receptacle for fluids, esp. a large basin, artificial lake, or tank for storing water.—*v.t.* to store. [Fr.]

reset, *rez-set*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to set again.—*adj.* *resettable*.

reset, *ri-set*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to harbour: to receive, knowing to be stolen.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* harbouring of a proscribed person: receiving of stolen goods.—*n.* *resetter*. [O.Fr. *recet*(ter)—L. *receptāre*—*receptāre*, to receive.]

resiant, *rez-i-ant*, *-ant*, *adj.* and *n.* (*obs.* or *arch.*) *resident*.—*n.* *res'idence*. [O.Fr. *reseant*, *pr.p.* of *resoir*—L. *residere*.]

reside, *ri-zid*, *v.t.* to dwell permanently: to be in residence: to abide: to be vested: to inhere.—*ns.* *residence* (*rez-i-dens*), act of dwelling in a place: the act of living in the place required by regulations or performance of functions: a stay in a place: a dwelling-place: a dwelling-house, esp. one of some pretensions: that in which anything permanently inheres or has its seat; *res'idency*, the official abode of a Resident: an administrative district under a Resident.—*adj.* *res'idant*, dwelling in a place for some time: residing on one's own estate, or the place of one's duties, or the place required by certain conditions: not migratory: seated: inherent.—*n.* one who resides: an animal that does not migrate: a public minister at a foreign court: a representative of a governor in a protected state: the governor of a Residency (esp. in the former Dutch East Indies).—*n.* *res'identer* (*Scot.*—*-dent*), an inhabitant.—*adj.* *residential* (*-den-shl*), of, for, or connected with residence: suitable for or occupied by houses, esp. of a better kind; *residential* (*-den-shl-ri*), *resident*: officially bound to reside: pertaining to or involving official residence.—*n.* an inhabitant: one bound to reside, as a canon.—*ns.* *residen'tiarity*; *res'identship*; *res'id'er*. [L. *residere*—*re*, back, *sedere*, to sit.]

residue, *rez-i-dū*, *n.* that which is left, remainder: what is left of an estate after payment of debts, charges, and legacies.—*adj.* *resid'ual*, remaining as residue or difference.—*n.* that which remains as a residue or as a difference.—*adj.* *resid'uary*, of, or of the nature of, a residue, esp. of an estate; *resid'uous*, (*rare*) *residual*.—*n.* *resid'uum* (L.), a residue:—*pl.* *resid'ua*. [L. *residuum*—*residere*, to remain behind.]

resign, *ri-zin*, *v.t.* to yield up: to submit calmly: to relinquish: to entrust.—*v.i.* to give up office, employment, &c.: (*rare*) to submit.—*n.* *resignation* (*rez-ig-nā-shun*), act of giving up: state of being resigned or quietly submissive: (*Scots law*) the form by which a vassal returns the *feu* into the hands of a superior.—*adj.* *resigned* (*ri-zin'd*), calmly submissive.—*adv.* *resignedly* (*ri-zin'd-li*).—*ns.* *resign'edness*; *resign'er*; *resign'ment*. [O.Fr. *resigner*—L. *resignāre*, *-dum*, to unseal, annul—*signāre*, to seal—*signum*, a mark.]

re-sign. See *re*.

resile, *ri-zil*, *v.t.* to recoil: to rebound: to recover form and position elastically: (*esp. Scot.*) to draw back

back f. coil: elasticity, *physic* elasticity.—*adj.*

resil'ient, elastic, *physically* or in spirits. [L. *resilire*, to leap back—*salire*, to leap.]

resin, *rez'in*, *n.* *rosin*, a substance got by distillation of turpentine: any member of the class to which it belongs, compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, formed as waste products of plants, or manufactured synthetically.—*v.t.* to *resin*: to treat with resin: to remove resin from.—*ns.* *res'ināte*, a salt of any of the acids occurring in natural resins; *res'in'er*, a resin gatherer.—*adj.* *resinif'eous*, yielding resin.—*n.* *resinif'ication*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *res'inify*, to make or become a resin or resinous.—*v.t.* *res'inise*, to treat with resin.—*n.* *resinō'sis*, abnormal flow of resin.—*adj.* *res'inous*, of, like, containing, of the nature of, resin: of the lustre of resin: (*elect.*, *obs.*) negative (as produced by rubbing a resin).—*adv.* *res'inously*. [Fr. *résine*—L. *resina*.]

resinatā, *rez-i-nā'tā*, *n.* Greek white wine with resinous flavour. [L. *resinatā* (*ferm.*), resined.]

resipiscence, *rez-i-pis'ens*, *n.* change to a better frame of mind.—Also *resipisc'ency*.—*adj.* *resipisc'ent*. [L. *resipiscētia*—*resipiscere*—*re*, again, *sapere*, to be wise.]

resist, *ri-zist*, *v.t.* to strive against: to oppose: to stand against: to withstand: to hinder the action of: to be little affected by: (*Shak.*) to be distasteful to.—*v.i.* to make opposition.—*n.* a coating applied as a protection against chemical action.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *resis'tance*, act or power of resisting: opposition: the opposition of a body to the motion of another: that property of a substance in virtue of which the passage of an electric current through it is accompanied with a dissipation of energy: an electrical resistor; *resis'tance-box*, a box containing resistors; *resis'tance-coil*, a coil of wire used to offer resistance to the passage of electricity; *resis'tant*, one who, or that which, resists.—*adj.* *resistant* (less usu. *resis'tent*), mak- ad-verse conditions.

ns. *resis'ter*; *adv.* *resis'tibly*; *adv.* *resis'tively*.

—*resistance* (movement), a party continuing opposition to a foreign occupying power after the country has nominally capitulated. [L. *resistere*—*re*, against, *sistere*, to make to stand.]

reskew, *reskue* (*Spens.*). Same as *rescue*.

resoluble, *rez'al-ū-bl*, *adj.* that may be resolved, dissolved, analysed.—*adj.* *resoluto* (*rez'al-lit*, *-ōūt*), having a fixed purpose: constant in pursuing a purpose: determined.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a determined person.—*adv.* *res'olutely*.—*ns.* *res'oluteness*; *resolution* (*rez'al-ū-shun*), analysis: separation of

solution: state of being mination: that which is resolved: removal of or freedom from doubt: (*mus.*) progression from discord to concord: a formal proposal put before a meeting, or its form the making visible of or dispersion of a tumour or inflammation: *re-solution* (*rez-sol*), renewed or repeated solution; *resolu'tioner* (*rez-al*), one who joins in or accepts a resolution: *Resolutioner*, (*Scot. hist.*) one who approved of the resolutions of 1650 admitting to civil and military office all persons except those excommunicate and hostile to the Covenant—*opp.* to the *Protesters*.—*adj.* *res'olutive*.—*n.* *resolvability*.—*adj.* *resolvable* (*ri-zolv*).—*v.t.* *resolve*, to separate into components: to make visible the details of: to analyse: to break up: to melt: to transform: to relax: to solve: to dissipate: to free from doubt or difficulty: to

fāte, *fār*, *āsk*; *mā*, *hār* (*her*); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (*then*)

convince: to assure: to inform: to answer: to pass as a resolution: to determine: to disperse, as a tumour: (*mus.*) to make to pass into a concord.—*v.i.* to undergo resolution: to melt: to come to a determination (often with on to indicate the course chosen): (*Shak.*) to be convinced: (*Shak.*) to decide to go to a place (with on): (*Spens.*) to take counsel: (*law*) to lapse.—*n.* anything resolved or determined: resolution: fixed purpose.—*adj.* resolved', fixed in purpose.—*adv.* resolutely (*ri-zol'vid-li*), resolutely.—*n.* resoluteness.—*adj.* resolute, having power to resolve.—*n.* that which causes or helps solution or resolution.—*n.* resol'ver. [*L. resolvère, resolutum*—*re*, inten., *solvere*, to loose.]

resonance, *res'ən-əns*, *n.* resounding: sonority: sympathetic vibration: the sound heard in auscultation: (*chem.*) a term used in valency theory to describe a condition, observed in certain compounds, when the bonds are neither single nor double.—*n.* res'onance-box, a chamber in a musical instrument for increasing its sonority by vibration in sympathy with the strings.—*adj.* res'onant, resounding, ringing: giving its characteristic vibration in sympathy with another body's vibration.—*adv.* res'onantly.—*v.i.* res'onate, to vibrate: to vibrate sympathetically.—*n.* res'onā'tor, a resonating body or device, as for increasing sonority or for analysing sound. [*L.* *resondre*, *-ūtum*—*re-*, back, *sonāre*, to sound.]

resorb, *ri-sôrb*, *v.t.* to absorb back.—*adj.* resorb'ent. [*L. resorbere*, to suck back.]
resorcin, *ri-sôr'sin*, *n.* a colourless phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, used in dyeing, photography, and medicine.—Also resor'cinol. [*rescin* and *orein*.]
resorption, *ri-sôrp'shên*, *n.* resorbing, esp. of a mineral by rock magma.—*adj.* resorp'tive. [See resorb.]

resort, *ri-sört'*, *v.t. (obs.)* to revert; to go; to betake oneself; to have recourse; to apply; to go or be habitually—*resort* to resorting; a place much frequented; a haunt; that which one or may have recourse to; concourse; thronging; repair.—*n.* *resört'er*, a frequenter.—In the last resort, orig. (a Gallicism, *en dernier ressort*), without appeal; hence, as a last expedient. [O.Fr. *resortir* (Fr. *ressortir*), to rebound, retire—*sortir*, to go out; origin obscure.]

resound, ri-zound', v.t. to echo: to sound with reverberation: to sound or spread the praises of. —v.i. to echo: to re-echo, reverberate: to sound sonorously. —adj. resound'ing. —adv. resound'ingly. [Pfr. *re-* and *sound*.]

resource, *ri-sòrs*, *n.* a source or possibility of help: an expedient: (*pl.*) means of raising money: means of support: means of occupying or amusing oneself: resourcefulness. — *adj.* resourceful, fertile in expedients: rich in resources. — *n.* resourcefulness. — *adj.* resourceless. [O.Fr. *ressourc* — *ressourdre* — *L.* *resurgere*, to rise again.]
responk, *ri-shik*, *v.t.* (*Shak*) to echo.

respeak, *rě-spěk'*, v.t. (*Shak.*) to echo.

respect, *ri-spekt'*, *v.t.* (*Latin*) to respect, regard, consider, take into account: to heed: to refer to, relate to, have reference to: to treat with undue discrimination: to feel or show esteem, deference, or honour to: to refrain from violating: (*obs.* and *her.*) to face, look at.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* (*Spens.*) heed: (*obs.*) an aspect: a particular: a relation: reference: regard: consideration: undue discrimination: deferential esteem: (often in *pl.*) a greeting or message of esteem.—*n.* respectability.—*adj.* respectable, worthy of respect: considerable: passable: mediocre: (*obs.*) of good social standing: fairly well-to-do: decent and well-behaved: reputable: seemly: presentable: timidly or prudishly conventional.—*n.* respectableness.—*adv.* respectably.—*adj.* respectant, (*her.*) facing each other: looking back.—*n.* respecter.—*adj.* respectful, showing or feeling respect.—*adv.* respectfully.—*n.* respectfulness.—*prep.* respecting, concerning: considering.—*adj.* respective, having respect: (*Shak.*) regardful, considerate: heedful: discriminating: (*obs.*) respectful: (*Shak.*) worthy of respect: relative: particular or several, relating to each distributively.—*adv.* respectively.

—*adj.* respect'less, regardless.—*respect* of persons, undue favour, as for wealth, &c.; in *respect* of, in the matter of (*obs.*) because of (*obs.*) in comparison with; with *respect* to, with regard to. [*L. respicere, respectum*—*re-, back, specere, to look.*]
respire, ri-spir', v.i. to breathe: to take breath.—*v.t.* to breathe: to exhale.—*adj.* *respirable* (*res'pə-rə-bl, ri-spir'ə-bl*), fit for breathing.—*ns.* *respiration* (*res'pə-rə'shən*), breathing: the taking in of oxygen and giving out of carbon dioxide, with associated physiological processes: a breath: a breathing-space; *res'pirātor*, an appliance worn on the mouth or nose to filter and warm the air breathed: a gas-mask.—*adj.* *respiratory* (*res'pə-rə-tə-rī, ri-spir'ə-tə-rī*), of or for, pertaining to, or serving for, respiration. [*L. respirāre, -ātum*—*spirāre, to breathe.*]

respite, *res'pīt*, -*pīt*, *n.* temporary cessation: pause: interval of rest: (*law*) temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal.—*v.t.* to grant a respite to: to relieve by a pause: to delay: (*Shak.*) to prolong. [*O.Fr. respit* (*Fr. répit*)—*L. respectus*, respect.]

resplend, *ri-splend'*, *v.i.* to shine brilliantly: to radiate: to be gorgeously bright or splendid.—*ns.* **resplend'ence**, **resplend'ency**.—*adj.* **resplend'ent**.—*adv.* **resplend'ently**. [*L. resplendere*—*re*, *inten.*, *splendere*, to shine.]

respond, *ri-spond*, v.i. to answer: to utter liturgical responses; to act in answer: to react.—*n.* a response to a versicle in liturgy: a half-pillar or half-pier attached to a wall to support an arch (answering to one at the other end of an arcade.

(answering to one at the other end of an arcade, &c.).—*ns.* respond'ence, response: correspond-
ence, consequence; respond'ency, consequence.
—*adj.* respond'ent, answering; correspond'ing.

—*adj.* respondent, answering: corresponding: responsive.—*n.* one who answers: one who refutes objections: a defendant, esp. in a divorce suit.—

ns. *respondentia* (res-pon-den'shā), a loan on a ship's cargo, payable only on safe arrival; re-

respond'er (ris-); response', an answer: an oracular answer: an answer made by the con-

gregation to the priest during divine service: a responsory: a reaction, esp. sympathetic.—*adj.* response'less—*n.* responsibility, state of being

response'less.—*n.* responsibility, state of being responsible; a trust or charge for which one is responsible.—*adj.* respon'sible, liable to be called

responsible.—*adj.* respon'sible, liable to be called to account or render satisfaction: answerable: governed by a sense of responsibility: involving

governed by a sense of responsibility; involving responsibility; capable of discharging duty; able to pay; respectable-looking.—*adv.* respon'sibly.

—*n.* *pl.* respon'sions (-shənz), the first of the three examinations for the B.A. degree at Oxford, 'small-boys' responsive ready to respond.

'small's.—*adj.* respon'sive, ready to respond: answering: correspondent: with responses.—*adv.* respon'sively.—*n.* respon'siveness.—*adj.* re-

responsively.—*n.* responsiveness.—*adj.* responsō'rial (*rē-*), responsive.—*n.* an office-book containing the responsories.—*adj.* respon'sory,

making answer.—*n.* an anthem sung after a lesson: a liturgical response. [*L. respondere, responsum*—

ressaldar. Same as risaldar.

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place for resting: a prop or support (e.g. for a musket, a billiard cue, a violinist's chin): motion-

musket, a billiard cue, a violinist's chin), *motionlessness*: a pause in speaking or reading: an interval of silence in music, or a mark indicating

it.—*v.i.* to repose: to be at ease: to be still:
to be supported: to lean: to put trust: to have
confidence: to rely: to depend: to commit: to

foundation: to settle, alight: to remain.—*v.t.* to give rest to: to place or hold in support: to lean: to base.—*n.* rest: cure, treatment by repose:

to base.—*ns.* rest-cure, treatment by repose; rest-day, a day of rest: the first day of a three days' visit: rest'er.—*adj.* rest'ful, at rest: rest-

days visit; rest cr.—*adj.* rest'ful, at rest. rest-giving: tranquil.—*adv.* rest'fully.—*ns.* rest'fulness; rest'-house, a house of rest for travellers.

—*n.* and *adj.* *rest'ing*.—*nr.* *rest'ing-place*, a place of rest: a stair-landing; *rest'ing-spore*, a spore in a dormant period of dormancy.

...of deman-
...ivity.—
...patient

of inactivity or of remaining still: uneasily active:
uneasy: never-ceasing: giving or allowing no

bles : *el'ə-mənt, in'fənt, rən'dəm*

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables : *el'ə-mənt, in'fənt, ran'dəm*

rest.—*adv.* rest'lessly.—*ns.* rest'lessness; rest'-room.—at rest, stationary: in repose: free from disquiet. [O.E. *rest*, *rest*; Ger. *rast*, Du. *rust*; converging and merging in meaning with the following words.]

rest, *rest*, *n.* remainder: all others: reserve fund: (tennis, &c.) a rally: (*primero*) a stake whose loss ends the game.—*v.i.* to remain (see also preceding word).—for the rest, as regards other matters: set up one's rest, (*arch.*) to make one's final stake: hence, to take a resolution: to take up abode. [Fr. *reste*—L. *restāre*, to remain—*re-*, back, *stāre*, to stand.]

rest, *rest*, *n.* a contrivance on a breastplate to prevent the spear from being driven back.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to arrest. [Aphetic for arrest.]

restaurant, *res'tō-rān'*, *-rān'*, *n.* a place where meals may be had.—*ns.* res'taurant-car, a railway carriage in which meals are served; restaurateur (*res'tō-rā-tor*, *res'tor-ā-tor'*), the keeper of a restaurant. [Fr.—*restaurer*, to restore.]

restem, *res'tēm'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to force back against the current. [*stem*.]

rest-harrow, *rest'-har-ō*, *n.* a papilionaceous plant (Ononis) with long, tough, woody roots. [*rest* (3), and harrow (1).]

restiff, *res'tif*, an obsolete form of restive.

restiform, *res'ti-form*, *adj.* cord-like. [L. *restis*, a cord, *forma*, form.]

restitute, *res'ti-tū'*, *v.t.* to restore.—*v.i.* to make restitution.—*ns.* restitu'tion; restitu'tionism; restorationism; restitu'tionist.—*adj.* restitu'tory (*res'ti't'*, or *res'tit'*).—*n.* restitu'tory.—*adj.* restitu'tory. [L. *restituere*, *-ūtum-re*, *statuere*, to make to stand.]

restive, *res'tiv*, *adj.* (*obs.*) inert: unwilling to go forward: obstinate, refractory: uneasy, as if ready to break from control.—*adv.* rest'ively.—*n.* rest'iveness. [O.Fr. *restif*—L. *restāre*, to rest.]

restore, *ri-stōr'*, *v.t.* to repair: to bring, put, or give back: to make good: to reinstate: to bring back to a (supposed) former state, or to a normal state: to reconstruct mentally, by inference or conjecture.—*n.* (*Spens.*) restitution.—*adj.* restōr'-able.—*ns.* restōr'ableness; restoration (*res'tō-rā'shon*, or *-tā*, *-tō*), act or process of restoring: a reinstatement of or in kingship (as the Restoration of the Stuarts, the Bourbons): renovations and reconstruction (sometimes little differing from destruction) of a building, painting, &c.: a reconstructed.—*adj.* Re-stor'a-tion.

Charles II.—
of a sinner
of all men;
belief that after a purgation all wicked men and angels will be restored to the favour of God, a universalist.—*adj.* restorative (*res'tor-ā-tiv*), tending to restore, esp. to strength and vigour.—*n.* a medicine that restores.—*adv.* restoratively.—*n.* restōr'er. [O.Fr. *restorer*—L. *restaurāre*, *-ātum*.]

restrain, *ri-strān'*, *v.t.* to hold back: to control: to subject to forcible repression: (*Shak.*) to tighten: (*Mills.*) to forbid.—*v.i.* (*rare*) to refrain.—*adj.* restrain'able; restrained; controlled; self-controlled: showing restraint: (*Shak.*) forbidden.—*adv.* restrain'edly.—*ns.* restrain'edness; restrain'er.—*n.* and *adj.* restrain'ing.—*ns.* restrain't, act of restraining: state of being restrained: a restraining influence: restriction: forcible control: ostensible control or reticence: want of liberty: reserve.—restraint of princes, embargo. [O.Fr. *restrindre*, *restrai(g)n*—L. *restringere*, *restringere*—*re-*, back, *stringere*, to draw tightly.]

restrict, *ri-strīkt'*, *v.t.* to limit.—*adj.* restrict'ed.—*adv.* restrict'edly.—*ns.* restric'tion; restric'tionist, one who

adj. restric'tive, expressing restriction.
restringe (*ri-string'*), to restrict.—*n.* and *adj.* re-

[L. *restringere*, *restringere*.]
(*Shak.*) sluggish: (*Spens.*)

[restive, or partly

result, *ri-zult'*, *v.i.* to issue (with *in*): to follow as a consequence: (*obs.*) to rebound: to be the outcome: (*law*) to revert.—*n.* consequence: outcome: outcome aimed at: quantity obtained by calculation: (*obs.* and U.S.) decision, resolution, as of a council.—*adj.* result'ant, resulting: resulting from combination (as of tones sounded together).—*n.* o force compounded of two or more forces: a sum of vector quantities: a resultant tone: a result of combination.—*adj.* result'ative, expressing result: result'ful; result'ing; result'less.—*n.* result'lessness. [L. *resultāre*, to leap back—*saltāre*, to leap.]

resume, *ri-zūm'*, *-zūm'*, *v.t.* to take back: to assume again: to take up again: to begin again.—*v.t.* to take possession again: to begin again in continuation.—*adj.* resum'able.—*ns.* résumé (*ré-zū-mā*, *rez'ū-mā*; Fr. *pa.p.*), a summary; resumption (*ri-zūmp'shon*, or *zūm'*), act of resuming.—*adj.* resum'ptive (*-zūmp'*, *zūm'*).—*adv.* resum'ptively. [L. *resumere*, *-sūmptum-re*, *sūmere*, to take.]

resupinate, *ri-s(yōō)'pin-āt*, *adj.* (*bot.*) upside down by twisting.—*n.* resupinā'tion.—*adj.* resupine (*re-sū-pin'*, or *-sūv'*), lying on the back. [L. *resupinare*, *-ātum*, and *resupinus*—*re-*, back, *supinus*,

again.—*n.* resur'gence.

resurrect (*rez-pr-ekt'*), to restore to life: to revive:

life again.—*n.* re-

g from the dead:

resurrected: body-

lional; resurrec-

ie.—*ns.* resurrec'-

tionism; resurrec'tionist, resurrec'tion-man,

one who stole bodies from the grave for dissection;

resurrec'tion-pie, a dish compounded of remnants

of former meals: resurrec'tion-plant, a plant

that curls in a ball in drought and spreads again in

moisture, as rose of Jericho, some scaglinellas.—

adj. resurrec'tive.—*n.* resurrec'tor. [L. *re-*

surgere, *resurrectum-re*, *surgere*, to rise.]

resurvey, *re-sūr-vā'*, *v.t.* to survey or examine

again.—*n.* (*-sur*) a new survey.

resuscitate, *ri-sus'i-tā'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to revive.—

adj. resusc'itable; resusc'itant.—*n.* one who,

or that which, resuscitates.—*n.* resuscitā'tion.—

adj. resusc'itative, tending to resuscitate: reviv-

ifying: reanimating.—*n.* resusc'i-

tator. [L. *resuscitare*, *-ātum-re*, *sus*, *sub*, from

beneath, *citare*, to put into quick motion—*citare*, to

make to go.]

ret, *ret*, *rate*, *rat*, *v.t.* to expose to moisture.

—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to soak: to soften, spoil, or rot by

soaking or exposure to moisture: to rot:—*pr.p.*

ret'ting, rat'ing, rat'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ret'ted,

rat'ed, rat'ed.—*n.* ret'tery, a place where flax

is retted. [App. akin to rot.]

retable, *ri-tā-bl'*, *n.* o shelf behind an altar. [Fr.

retable—L. *retrotabulum*.]

retail, *re-tā'l*, formerly (still by some) *ri-*, *re-tā'l'*,

n. sale to consumer, or in small quantities.—*adj.*

in, engaged in, concerned with, such sale.—

adv. by retail.—*v.t.* (*ri-*, *re-tā'l'*) to sell by retail:

to repeat in detail: to put about, hand on by

report.—*ns.* retail'er; retail'ment. [O.Fr. *retail*,

piece cut off—*tailier*, to cut.]

retain, *ri-tān'*, *v.t.* to keep: to hold back: to

continue to hold: to keep up: to employ or keep

engaged, as by a fee paid: to keep in mind.—

adj. retain'able.—*ns.* retain'er, one who or that

which retains: o dependent, a person attached to

a family without being a servant: authorisation:

a retaining fee (general, to secure o priority of

claim on a counsel's services; special, for a

particular case); retain'ership; retain'ment.—

retaining fee, the advance fee paid to a lawyer

to defend a cause; retaining wall, a wall to

prevent a bank from slipping down. [Fr. *retenir*

—L. *retinere*—*re-*, back, *tenere*, to hold.]

retake, *re-tāk'*, *v.t.* to take again: to take back,

recapture: (*pa.t.* retook'; *pa.p.* retāk'en).—*n.* a

second or repeated photographing or photograph,

esp. for a motion picture.—*ns.* retāk'er; retāk'ing.

retalliate, *ri-tal'i-āi*, v.t. to requite: to inflict in return.—v.i. to return like for like (esp. in hostility).
—*ns*, retalliātion, return of like for like: imposition of a tariff against countries that impose a tariff; retalliātionist.—*adj*. retalliātive.—*n*. retalliātor.—*adj*. retalliatory (—*āt-ōr-i*, —*ōt-ōr-i*). [*L*. *retaliāre*, —*ātum*—*re*-, *tālĭo*, —*ōnis*, like for like—*tālĭs*, such.]

retama, *rē-tā'mā*, *n.* a name for various desert switch-plants—papilionaceous and caesalpiniaceous—esp. species of *Spartium*, *Cytisus*, and *Genista*, with yellow or white flowers. [*Sp.*,—*Ar. retām* (pl.).]

retard, *ri-tārd'*, *v.t.* to slow: to keep back: to delay: to defer.—*v.i.* to slow down: to delay.—*n.* delay: lag.—*adj.* retard'ant.—*n.* retardā'tion (*rē*), slowing: delay: lag.—*adj.* retardative (*ri-tārd'-tīv*): retard'atory.—*ns.* retard'er; retard'ment. [*L.* *retardāre*, -ātum—*re-*, tardāre, to slow.]

retch, *rêch*, also *rech*, *v.i.* to strain as if to vomit.
—*n.* an act of retching. [O.E. *hræcan*—*hrāca*, a hawking.]

retch, *rech*, *rech'less*, &c. Obs. forms of *reek*, &c.
retene, *ret'én*, *ret'én, n.* a hydrocarbon ($C_{11}H_{14}$) got
 from tar.—*retinalite* (*ret'*, or *ri-tin'*), a resinous-
 lustred serpentine; *retin's* *pōra*, *retinō's* *pōra*,
 a cypress or kindred conifer in a perpetuated
 juvenile form, once placed in a separate genus;
ret'inite, (*obs.*) pitchstone: a variety of amber;
ret'inol, an oil distilled from resin. [*Gr. rhētīnē*,
 pine resin.]

retention, *ri-ten'shan*, *n.* act or power of retaining: *memory: custody: (med.)* inability to void.—*adj.* *reten'tive*, retaining: *tenacious: retaining moisture.—adv.* *reten'tively*.—*ns.* *reten'tiveness, retentiv'ity (rè-)*. [*L. retentiō, -ōnis*; *O.Fr. retentif*; see *retain*.]

retexture, *rě-tekst'yar*, *n.* weaving anew. [L. *retexere*, to weave anew, earlier to unweave.]

retaliarius, *rě'shi-ā-ri-as*, L. *rā-ti-ā'ri-ōs*, n. a gladiator armed with a net.—*adj.* retaliary (*rě'shi-ā-ri-i*), of nets: using a net as a weapon, as a gladiator or a spider. [*rētiārius*—*rēti* net]

reticent, *ret'i-sənt*, *adj.* reserved or sparing in communication.—*ns.* *ret'iceñce*, *ret'leñcy*. [*L. reticēns*, -ēntis, *pr.p.* of *reticēre*—*re-*, *tacēre*, to be silent.]

reticle, *ret'i-k'l*, *n.* an attachment to an optical instrument consisting of a network of lines of reference.—*adj.* **reticular** (*ri-tik'ū-lar*), *netted*: *netlike*: *reticulated*: of the reticulum.—*adv.* **retic'ularly**.—*adj.* **retic'ulary**.—*v.t.* **retic'ulate**, to form into or mark with a network.—*v.i.* to form a network.—*adj.* *netted*: marked with network: *net-veined*.—*adj.* **retic'ulated**, *reticulate*: (of masonry) of lozenge-shaped stones, or of squares placed diamond-wise: of rusticated work with ridges of uniform width between irregular sinkings.—*adv.* **retic'ulately**.—*ns.* **reticul'ation**: network: netlike structure; **reticule** (*ret'i-kūl*), a reticle: a small bag, orig. and properly of network, carried by ladies; **retic'ulum**, a network: the second stomach of a ruminant. [*L. reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, net.]

retiform, rê'ti-form, *adj.* having the form of a net.
[L. rête, net, forma, form.]

retina, *ret'i-nā*, *n.* the sensitive layer of the eye:—
pl. *ret'inas*, *ret'inae* (*-nē*).—*adj.* *ret'in'al*.—*ns.*
ret'in'it'is, inflammation of the retina; *ret'in'os-*
copist; *ret'in'os'copy*, examination of the eye
 by observing a shadow on the retina; *ret'inu'la*
 (*ri-tin'ū-lā*), a cell playing the part of retina to
 an ommatidium:—*pl.* *ret'in'ular* (*-lē*).—*adj.* *ret-*
in'ular. [*L. l. retina*, *app. l. rēte*, *net.*]

retinaculār, ret-i-nak'ū-lām, n. a connecting band: a means of retention: the apparatus that holds an insect's forewing and hindwing together; the sticky attachment of a pollen-mass, as in orchids:—**pl.** **retinac'ūlā.**—**adj.** **retinac'ūlār.** [*L. retinaculum*, a holdfast—*retinere*; see **retain**, **retention**.]
retnīte, retinol, retinospora, &c. See under **retene**.

retinue, *ret'i-nū*, formerly *ri-tin'ū*, *n.* a body of retainers: a suite or train. [Fr. *retenue*, fern. pa.p. of *retenir*: see *retain*.]

retire, *ri-tir'*, *v.i.* to withdraw: to retreat: to recede: to withdraw from society, office, public or active life, business, profession, &c.: to go into seclusion or to bed: (*obs.*) to return.—*v.t.* to withdraw: to draw back: to withdraw from currency: to cause to retire.—*n.* (now *rare*) retirement: (*obs.*) retreat: (*obs.*) a place of retirement: (*obs.*) return: a signal to retreat.—*ns.* **retiracy**, (*U.S.*) seclusion: (*U.S.*) enough to retire on; **retiral**, giving up of office, business, &c.: withdrawal.—*adj.* **retired'**, withdrawn: reserved in manner: secluded, sequestered: withdrawn from business or profession: (*obs.*) recondite.—*adv.* **retired'ly** (or *ri-tir'id-ly*).—*ns.* **retired'ness** (or *ri-tir'id-nis*); **retire'ment**, act of retiring: state of being or having retired: solitude: privacy: a time or place of seclusion.—*adj.* **retir'ing**, reserved: unobtrusive: retreating: modest: given to one who retires from a public office or service.—*adv.* **retir'ingly**.—*n.* **retir'ingness**.—**retired list**, a list of officers who are relieved from active service but receive a certain amount of pay (**retired pay**). [*Fr.* *retirer*—*re-*, back, *tirer*, to draw.]

retort, ri-tort', v.t. to throw back: to return upon an assailant or opponent: to answer in retaliation: to answer sharply or wittily: (*Shak.*) to reject: to purify or treat in a retort.—**v.i.** to make a sharp reply.—**n.** retaliation: a ready and sharp or witty answer: the art or act of retorting: a vessel in which substances are placed for distillation, typically a flask with long bent-back neck.—**adj.** *retort'ed, bent back*: *thrown back*: *turned back*.—**ns.** *retort'er*: *retortion* (—*tor'shon*; also *retor'sion*), *retorting*: bending, turning, or casting back: *retaliation*.—**adj.** *retor'tive*. [*L. retorquere, retortum*—*re-*, back, *toquere*, to twist.]

retouch, *rĕ-tuch'*, *v.t.* to touch again: to touch up, seek to improve by new touches.—*n.* an act of touching up, esp. of a photograph by pencil-work on the negative.—*n.* retouch'er.

retour, *ri-tōor'*, *n.* a return: (*Scots law*) an extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.—*v.t.* to return as heir: to return to chancery. [*O. Fr. retour*, *return*.]

retrace, *ri-*, or *rē-trās'*, v.t. to trace back: to go back upon: to run over with the eye or in the memory: (*rē-*) to renew the outline of.—adj. retrace'able (*ri-*).

retract, *re-trahē*, *v.t.* to draw back: to withdraw:
to revoke: to unsay: (*chess*) to undo (the previous
move): to pronounce with tongue drawn back.—
v.t. to take back, or draw back from, what has
been said or granted.—*adj.* *retract'able*.—*n.*
retracta'tion (rē-), revoking: recantation.—*adj.*
retract'ed, drawn in: turned back: cancelled:
revoked.—*adj.* *retract'ed* with tongue drawn in.—
adj. *retract'ile*, tending to retract.—*v.* may be drawn back.
ns. *retract'ile* (—*ti*); *retraction (ri-*
trah'shən), drawing back: retraction.—*adj.* *re-*
tract'ive, tending to retract: (*chess*) involving the
reversal of the previous move.—*adv.* *retract'ively*.
—*n.* *retract'or*, a device or instrument for holding
parts back: a muscle that pulls in a part: a
chess-problem that involves the reversal of the
previous move. [Mainly from *L. retrahere, re-*
tractum; partly from *retractāre, retractātum*—*re-*
back, trahere, to draw.]

retract, retrait, retraite, *ri-trāt'*, obs. forms of retreat (*n.* and *v.i.*).

retranslate, *rĕ-trāns-lāt'*, or *-trans-*, *v.t.* to translate anew: to translate back into the original language: to transfer back.—*n.* *retranslā'tion*.

retransmit, *rě-tráns-mít'*, v.t. to transmit again:
to transmit back: to transmit a stage further.—*n.*
retransmiss'ion.

retrate, *ri-trāṭ'*, *n.* and *v.i.* (*Spens.*). Same as retrat.
retrate, retraitt, *ri-trāṭ'*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a portrait,
portraiture. [*It. ritratta.*]

retread, *rĕ-tred'*, *v.t.* to tread again (*pa.t.* *retrod'*; *pa.p.* *retrodd'en*): to repair the tread of (a tire) [*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *retread'ed*].

retreat, *ri-trét'*, *n.* a withdrawal: an orderly withdrawal before an enemy, or from a position of

danger or difficulty: a signal (by bugle or drum) for withdrawal or for retirement to quarters: (Shak.) recall of pursuers: retirement: seclusion: retirement for a time for religious meditation: a time of such retirement

refuge, or quiet: an
the insane, drunkards,
back: to relinquish a position: to retire: to recede.—*v.t.* (rare) to withdraw. [O.Fr. *retret*, -e, pa.p. of *retreire*—L. *retrahēre*, to draw back.]

retree, *ri-tré'*, *n.* slightly damaged paper. [Perh. Fr. *retret*, *retret*; see preceding.]

retrench, *ri-tren'(sh)'*, *v.t.* to cut off, out, or down: to protect by a retrenchment.—*v.i.* to cut down expenses.—*n.* retrenchment, an act or instance of retrenching: economy: (Fort.) a work within another for prolonging defence. [O.Fr. *retrencher* (Fr. *retrencher*)—*re-*, off, *trencher*, to cut; see trench.]

retribute, *ri-trib'üt*, *ret'ri-büt*, *v.t.* to give in return: to give in return for.—*v.i.* to make requital.—*n.* retribution (*ret'ri-büt'shan*), requital (now esp. of :
repaying: rewarding
retributor.—*adj.* re-
-ütum, to give back—
re-, back, *tributēre*, to give.)

retrieve, *ri-tréu'*, *v.t.* to search for and fetch, as a dog does game: to recover: to rescue: to save: to make good.—*v.i.* to find and fetch in game.—*n.* retrieving.—*adj.* retrievable.—*n.* retrievableness.—*adv.* retrievably.—*n.* retriever, retrieving: retrieverment (rare); retriever, a dog trained to find and fetch game that has been shot: one of a breed suited to this task: one who retrieves.—*n.* and *adj.* retrieving. [O.Fr. *retreuv*, *retreuv*, stressed stem of *retrover* (Fr. *retrover*)—*re-*, again, *trouver*, to find.]

retro-, *ret'ró*, *ret'ró*, *ps.* backwards: behind. [L. *retro*.]

retroact, *ret'ró-okt'*, or *ret'ró*, *v.i.* to act backward, or in return or opposition, or on something past or preceding.—*n.* retroaction.—*adj.* retroactive, applying to, affecting, things past: operating backward.—*adv.* retroactively.—*n.* retroactivity. [L. *retroagere*, -*actum*—*agere*, to do.]

retrobulbar, *ret'ró-bul'bar*, or *ret'ró*, *adj.* behind the eyeball. [L. *bulbus*, onion.]

retrocede, *ret'ró*, *ret'ró-séd'*, *v.i.* to move back or (med.) inwards.—*v.t.* to cede back, grant back.—*adj.* retrocedent.—*n.* retrocession (*-sesh'ən*).—*adj.* retrocessive. [L. *retrocēdere*, -*cessum*—*cēdere*, to go, yield; partly from *retro* and *cede*, or Fr. *céder*.]

retrochoir, *ret'ró-kwir*, or *ret'ró*, *n.* (orchit.) an extension of a church behind the position of the high altar.

retroflex, *ret'ró-fleks*, or *ret'ró*, *adj.* bent back.—Also retroflect'ed, retroflected.—*n.* retroflexion (*-fleks'shan*). [L. *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.]

retrograde, *ret'ró-grād* (or *ret'ró*), *adj.* moving or directed backward or (astron.) from east to west, relatively to the fixed stars: inverse: habitually walking or swimming backwards: degenerating: reverting: (Shak.) contrary.—*n.* one who goes back or degenerates: backward movement.—*v.i.* to go back or backwards.—*v.t.* to cause to go back.—*ns.* retrogradation (*-grād'shan*); retrogress (*-gres*), backward movement: degeneration.—*v.i.* retrogress, to retrograde.—*n.* retrogression (*-gres'shən*), a going backward: a decline in quality or merit.—*adj.* retrogressional, retrogressive.—*adv.* retrogressively. [L. *retrogradus*, going backward, *retrogressus*, retrogression—*retro*, backward, *grad*, *gressus*, to go.]

retromingent, *ret'ró*, *ret'ró-min'jənt*, *adj.* urinating backward.—*n.* a retromingent animal.—*n.* retromingency.—*adv.* retromingently. [L. *mingere*, to urinate.]

retrooperative, *ret'ró*, *ret'ró-op'ér-ə-tiv*, *adj.* retrospective in effect.

retropulsion, *ret'ró*, *ret'ró-pul'shan*, *n.* pushing backwards: a tendency to walk backwards in the paralysed.—*adj.* retropulsive.

retorse, *ri-trors'*, *adj.* turned back or downward.—*adv.* retorsely. [L. *retorsus*—*retroversus*.]

retrospect, *ret'ró-spekt* (or *ret'ró*), *n.* reference, regard: a backward view: a view or a looking back: a contemplation of the past.—*v.i.* to look back.—*v.t.* to look back on.—*n.* retrospection.—*adj.* retrospective, looking back: retroactive.—*adv.* retrospectively. [L. *specere*, *spectrum*, to look.]

retroussé, *ra-trou'sé*, *ra-trou'sé*, *adj.* turned up (esp. of the nose).—*n.* retroussage (*-āsh*), wiping aside of ink on an engraved plate to soften tones. [Fr. *retrousser* (pa.p. *retroussé*), to turn up.]

retrovert, *ret'ró*, *ret'ró-vert'*, *ret'ró-vert'*, *v.t.* to turn back.—*n.* retroversion, a turning or falling back: backward displacement. [L. *retrovertēre*, -*versum*—*vertēre*, to turn.]

retry, *re-tri'*, *v.t.* to try again (judicially).—*pr.p.* retrying; *pa.t.* and *po.p.* retried.—*n.* retrial.

retted, rettery, retting. See ret.

retund, *ri-tund'*, *v.t.* to blunt. [L. *retundere*, to beat back.]

return, *ri-turn'*, *v.i.* to come or go back: to revert: to recur: (B.) to turn away (orchit.) to continue with change of direction.—*v.t.* (Shak.) to turn round: to turn at an angle: (Spens.) to turn back: to give, put, cast, bring, or send back: to answer: to retort: to report officially: to report as appointed or elected: hence, to elect to parliament: to give in return: (in games) to lead back or hit back: to requite: to repay: to respond to with the like: to render: to yield: (Shak.) to come back over.—*n.* the act of returning: a recurrence: reversion: (orchit., &c.) continuation, or a continuing stretch, at an angle, esp. a right angle: that which comes in exchange: proceeds, profit, yield: recompense: requital: an answer: an answering performance: a thing returned, esp. an unsold newspaper: (pl.) a light-coloured mild tobacco (orig. refuse): (law) the reading back of a writ by the sheriff, with his report: an official report: hence, election to parliament: a return ticket.—*adj.* returning: for return: in return: at right angles.—*adj.* returnable; returnless.—by return (of post), by the next post leaving in the opposite direction: return crease (see crease); returning officer, the officer who presides at an election: return match, a second match played by the same set of players: return shock, an electric shock due to induction sometimes felt after a lightning-flash: return ticket, a ticket entitling a passenger to travel to a place and back to his starting-point. [Fr. *retourner*—*re-*, back, *tourner*, to turn.]

re-turn, *re-turn'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn again or back.

refuse, *ri-tūs'*, *adj.* with the tip blunt and broadly notched. [L. *retusus*—*retundere*, to blunt.]

reunion, *re-ün'yən*, *n.* a union, or a meeting, after separation: a social gathering of friends or persons with something in common. [Fr. *réunion*—*re-*, again, *union*, union.]

reunite, *re-ün'it*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to join after separation.

rev, *rev*, *n.* (slang) a revolution (in an internal-combustion engine).—*v.t.* to increase the speed of revolution (in often with up).—*v.i.* to revolve: to increase in speed of revolution.—*pr.p.* revving; *pa.t.* and *po.p.* revved. [revolution.]

revalenta, *rev-ə-len'tä*, *n.* lentil-meal.—Earlier *eryvalen'ta*. [Eryum *lentis*, Linnæan name of the lentil. L. *eryum*, bitter lentil, *lent*, *lentis*, lentil.]

revalorise, *re-val'ər-iz*, *v.t.* to re-establish or restore the value of (esp. currency).—*ns.* revalorisation; revaluation.—*v.t.* revalue, to make a new valuation of: to give a new value to.

reveal, *ri-vél'*, *v.t.* to make known, as by divine agency or inspiration: to disclose: to divulge: to make visible: to allow to be seen.—*adj.* revealable.—*n.* reveal'er.—*n.* and *adj.* revealing.—*n.* revelation, revelation. [O.Fr. *réveler* (Fr. *réveler*)—L. *revellere*—*re-*, back, *vellere*, to veil—*vellum*, a veil.]

reveal, *ri-vél'*, *n.* the side surface of a recess, or of the opening for a doorway or window between the frame and the outer surface of the wall. [O.Fr. *révaler*, to lower.]

reveille, *ri-vél'*, *ri-vol'*, *ri-vél'yi*, (U.S.) *rev-ə-lé'*,

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōun; dhēn (then)

n. the sound of the drum or bugle at daybreak to awaken soldiers: a summons to awake or get up. [Fr. *réveiller*, awake, imper. of *réveiller*—*L. re-, vigilare*, to watch.]

revel, rev'l, v.i. to feast or make merry in a riotous or noisy manner: to take intense delight, to luxuriate (with in).—*v.t.* to spend in revelry: (*pr.p.* *reveling*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *revelled*).—*n.* a riotous feast: merrymaking: a festival or (often in *pl.*) occasion of merrymaking, dancing, masking, &c.—*ns.* *reveller*; *reveling*; *revel-out*, boisterous revelry: a crowd of revellers; *revelry*, *reveling*.—Master of the Revels, an official organiser of entertainments, esp. at court or in the Inns of Court. [O.Fr. *revelet*—*L. rebellare*, to rebel.]

revelation, rev-i-lā'shən, n. the act or experience of revealing: that which is revealed: a disclosure: an enlightening experience: divine or supernatural communication: Revelation (of St John), or, popularly, Revelations, the Apocalypse or last book of the New Testament.—*adj.* *revelational*.—*n.* *revelationalist*, a believer in divine revelation: one who makes a revelation: the author of the Apocalypse or an apocalyptic book.—*adj.* *revelative*.—*n.* *revellator*.—*adj.* *revellatory*. [*L. revellare*, *-atum*; see *reveal*.]

revenant, rev-nān't, rev'a-nānt, n. one who returns after a long absence, esp. from the dead: a ghost. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *revenir*, to come back.]

vengeance, ri-venj', -venz'l, v.t. to inflict injury in retribution for: (*esp. refl.*) to avenge.—*v.i.* to take vengeance.—*n.* a malicious injuring in return for injury received: the passion for retaliation of evil: its satisfaction: in games, opportunity of retaliation in a return game: (*obs.*) punishment.—*adj.* *vengeful*, ready to seek revenge.—*adv.* *vengefully*.—*n.* *vengefulness*.—*adj.* *vengeless*.—*ns.* *vengement* (now rare); *venge'r*.—*n.* and *adj.* *vengeing*.—*adv.* *vengeingly*.—*adj.* *vengeive* (*Shak.*). [O.Fr. *revenger*, *revanche* (Fr. *revanche*)—*L. re-, vindicare*, to lay claim to.]

revenue, rev'in-ū (formerly also *ri-ven'ū*), *n.* receipts or return from any source: income: the income of a state: a government department concerned with it.—*n.* *revenue-cut'ter*, an armed vessel employed in preventing smuggling.—*adj.* *revenue'd*.—Inland Revenue, revenue from stamps, excise, income-tax, &c. [Fr. *revenue*, *pa.p.* (*fem.*) of *revenir*, to return—*L. revēnīre*—*re-, back, venire*, to come.]

reverberate, ri-ur'ber-āt, v.t. to beat or send back: to reflect: to echo: to heat in a reverberatory furnace.—*v.i.* to recoil, rebound: to be reflected: to re-echo: to resound.—*adj.* *reverberated*: (*Shak.*) *reverberating*.—*v.t.* *reverber'ed* (after *Shak.*)—*adj.* *reverberant*, *reverberating*.—*n.* *reverberation*.—*adj.* *reverberative*.—*n.* *reverberator*.—*adj.* *reverberatory* (*-t-er-i*, or *-āt*).—*reverberatory furnace*, a furnace in which the flame is turned back over the substance to be heated. [*L. reverberare*, *-atum*—*re-, back, verberare*, to beat—*verber*, a lash.]

revere, ri-ur', v.t. to regard with high respect: to venerate.—*adj.* *reverable*.—*n.* *reverence* (*rev'ar-ns*), high respect: respectful awe: veneration: state of being held in high respect: a gesture or observance of respect.—*v.t.* to venerate.—*n.* *reverencer*.—*adj.* *reverend*, worthy of reverence: clerical: Reverend (usu. written Rev.), a title prefixed to a clergyman's name.—*n.* a clergyman.—*adjs.* *rev'erent*, feeling or showing reverence: *reverential* (*-en'sh'l*), proceeding from reverence: respectful: submissive.—*advs.* *reverentially*; *reverently*.—*n.* *reverer* (*ri-ur'er*).—His, Your, Reverence, (now Ir. or playful) a mode of referring to or addressing a clergyman; Most Reverend is used of an archbishop, Right Reverend, a bishop, or Moderator or former Moderator of the Church of Scotland, Very Reverend, a dean, or (if a clergyman) a Scottish University principal; save or saving (your) reverence (*obs. contr.* to sir-reverence), with all due respect to you—an apology for introducing an

unseemly word or subject. [O.Fr. *reuerer* (Fr. *révéler*)—*L. reverēri*—*re-, inten., verēri*, feel awe.]

reverie, revery, rev'a-ri, n. an undirected train of thoughts or fancies in meditation: mental abstraction: a piece of music expressing such a state of mind: a waking dream: a brown study.—*n.* *reverist*. [Fr. *réverie*—*réver*, to dream.]

revers, ri-ur', n. any part of a garment that is turned back, as a lapel.—*pl.* *revers* (*-vēr-z', -vēr-z'*). [Fr.,—*L. reversus*.]

reverse, ri-ur', v.t. (*Spens.*) to bring back: (*Spens.*) to turn aside: to turn the other way about, as upside down, outside in, &c.: to invert: to set moving backwards: to annul.—*v.i.* to move in the opposite direction: to set an engine moving backwards: (*Spens.*) to return.—*n.* the contrary, opposite: the back, esp. of a coin or medal (*opp. to obverse*): a set-back, misfortune, defeat: a back-handed sword-stroke: an act of reversing.—*adj.* *contrary*, opposite: turned about: acting in the contrary direction: reversing: (*obs.*) back-handed: (*mil.*) of the rear.—*n.* *reversal*, act of reversing.—*adj.* *reversed*.—*adv.* *reversedly*.—*adj.* *reverseless*, unalterable.—*adv.* *reversely*.—*ns.* *reverser*, one who, or that which, reverses: a reversing device: (*Scots law*) a borrower on wadset; *revers'ed* (*-sē*), a game in which a captured man is not removed from the board but turned upside down to show the captor's colour: *reversis*, reversibility.—*adj.* *reversible*.—*n.* a fabric having both sides well finished.—*n.* and *adj.* *reversing*.—*n.* *revers'ion* (*-shən*), the act or fact of reverting or of returning: that which reverts or returns: the return, or the future possession, of any property after some particular event: the right to succeed to possession or office: a sum payable upon death: that which is left over, remains: (*biol.*) return to ancestral type.—*adj.* *revers'ional*.—*adv.* *revers'ionally*.—*adj.* *revers'ionary*, relating to reversion: of reversion: of the nature of a reversion.—*n.* one who has a reversion.—*ns.* *revers'ioner*, a reversionary; *revers'is*, an old card-game in which the taker of fewest tricks won: *revers'ed*, a verso: a back-handed sword-stroke.—*reverse* the charges, charge a telephone call to the one who receives it instead of to the caller; *reversing layer*, a layer of the sun's chromosphere that reverses bright lines of the spectrum to dark absorption lines. [*L. reversere*, to turn round; partly through Fr.]

revert, ri-ur't, v.t. to turn back: to reverse.—*v.i.* to return: to fall back to a former state: to recur to a former subject: to return to the original owner or his heirs.—*adj.* *reverted*, reversed: turned backwards.—*adjs.* *revertible*; *revert'ive* (*Thomson*). [*L. re-, vertere*, to turn.]

revest, ri-ur', v.t. (*Spens.*) to clothe again: to vest again.—*v.i.* to vest again.—*ns.* *revest'lary*, *revest'ry*, a vestry. [O.Fr. *revestir*, or *re-, vestir*—*L. revestire*, *vestire*, to clothe again, to clothe.]

revet, ri-ur', v.t. to face with masonry, &c.:—*pr.p.* *revet'ting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *revet'ted*.—*n.* *revet'ment*, a retaining wall, facing. [Fr. *revêtir*, to recloth.]

revie, ri-ur', v.t. formerly, in card-playing, to stake more on (than an opponent has proposed): to bandy in emulation.—*v.i.* to stake higher: (*pr.p.* *revy'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *revied*).—*n.* the response of venturing a higher stake. [Fr. *remier*—*L. re-, invitare*, to invite.]

review, ri-ur', n. a viewing again (also *re-view*, *re-vū*): a looking back, retrospect: a reconsideration: a survey: a revision: a critical examination: a critique: a periodical with critiques of books, &c.: a display and inspection of troops or ships: (*law*) the judicial revision of a higher court.—*v.t.* to see, view, or examine again (also *re-view*): to look back on or over: to survey: to examine critically: to write a critique on: to inspect, as troops: to revise.—*v.i.* to write reviews.—*adj.* *reviewable*, capable of being reviewed.—*ns.* *review'al*, a review of a book: *reviewing*, *review-copy*, a copy of a book sent by the publisher to a periodical for review; *review'er*, a writer of critiques: a writer in a review. [Partly

pf. *re-* and *view*; partly Fr. *revue*, pa.p. (fem.) of *revivre*—L. *revivere*—*videre*, to see.]
 revילו, *ri-vil*, v.t. to assail with bitter abuse.—*v.i.* to utter revilings.—*n.* revilement.—*ns.* revilement, the act of reviling: a reviling speech; *revil'er*, *-n.* and *adj.* reviling.—*adv.* revilingly. [O.Fr. *reviler*—L. *re-*, *vilis*, worthless.]

revindicate, *ri-vin-di-kat*, v.t. to reclaim: to claim and get back: to restore.—*n.* revindication.
 revise, *ri-viz*, v.t. to review and amend: to examine with a view to correction: to go over in renewed study, with a view to refreshing and repairing gaps in the memory.—*n.* review: a further proof-sheet in which previous corrections have been given effect to.—*adj.* revisable, liable to revision.—*ns.* revision, revision; reviser (also *-or*); revision (*-vizi'on*), act or product of revising.—*adj.* revisional, revisionary, pertaining to revision.—*ns.* revisionism; revisionist, an advocate of revision (e.g. of a treaty): an evolutionary Marxist: a reviser of the Bible.—*adj.* revisory.
 Revised Version, an English translation of the Bible issued 1881-85 (Apocrypha 1895); revising barrister, till 1918, a barrister appointed to revise the parliamentary voters' roll. [Fr. *réviser* and L. *revivere*—*re-*, back, *visere*, inten. of *videre*, to see.]

revive, *ri-viv*, v.t. and *v.i.* to bring back or come back to life, vigour, being, activity, consciousness, memory, good spirits, freshness, vogue, notice, currency, use, the stage, or the metallic state.—*n.* revivability.—*adj.* revivable.—*adv.* revivably.—*ns.* revival, act or fact of reviving: state of being revived: recovery from languor, neglect, depression, &c.: renewed performance, as of a play: renewed interest or attention: a time of extraordinary religious awakening or working up of excitement, esp. accompanied with extravagance: quickening: renewal: awakening; revivalism; revivalist, one who promotes religious, architectural, or other revival: an itinerant preacher.—*adj.* revivalist.—*ns.* revivement (rare); reviver, one who, or that which, revives: a renovating preparation: (*slang*) a stimulant.—*n.* and *adj.* reviving.—*adv.* revivingly.—*n.* revival, (*law*) the revival of a suit which was abated by the death of a party or other cause.—Gothic Revival, the resuscitation of Gothic architecture in (and before) the 19th century; Romantic Revival (see romantic); Revival of Learning, the Renaissance. [L. *revivere*, to live again—*vivere*, to live.]

revivify, *ri-viv-i-fi*, v.t. to restore to life: to put new life into: to reactivate.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*chem.*) to revive.—*pr.p.* revivifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* revivified.—*n.* revivification. [L.L. *revivificare*—*re-*, vivus, alive, *facere*, to make.]

reviviseent, *rev-i-vis-ent*, reviviseent, *-ver-ent*, *adj.* reviving.—*ns.* reviviseence, reviviseency (also *-ese*). [L. *reviviscere*, *-escere*.]

revoke, *ri-vok*, v.t. (now rare) to recall, call back: (*Spens.*) to withdraw: (*Spens.*) to check: to annul: to retract.—*v.i.* to make revocations: to neglect to follow suit (at cards).—*n.* revocation, recall: act of revoking at cards.—*adj.* revocable (*rev-ō-kā-ble*).—*ns.* revocableness, revocability.—*adv.* revocably.—*n.* revocation, recall: act of revoking.—*adj.* revocatory.—*n.* revoke,ment, (*Shak.*) revocation. [L. *revocare*—*vocare*, to call.]

revolt, *ri-vult*, v.t. to renounce allegiance: to rise in opposition: to turn or rise in disgust, loathing, or repugnance.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to turn back: to cause to rise in revolt: to inspire revulsion or repugnance in.—*n.* a rebellion: insurrection: secession: (*Shak.*) revulsion: (*Shak.*) a rebel.—*adj.* revolted, insurgent: shocked, outraged.—*n.* revolt'er.—*adj.* revolting.—*adv.* revoltingly. [Fr. *révolter*—L. *re-*, *volutare*, freq. of *volvere*, *volutum*, to turn.]

revolution, *rev-ol-ū-shan*, or *-ū*, *n.* act or condition of revolving: movement in an orbit, as distinguished from rotation: less commonly, rotation: a complete turn, through four right angles, in translation, rotation, winding, or angular movement: a cycle of phenomena or of time: re-

currence in cycles: (*obs.*) turning over in the mind: (*Shak.*) mutation: a great upheaval: a radical change, esp. in government: (*geol.*) a time of intensified change in the earth's features.—*adj.* revolutional, of:

revolutionary, of, favouring

revolution, esp. in gove.....
n. one who takes part in a revolution.—*n.* revolutioner, (*hist.*) a supporter of a revolution, esp. that of 1688.—*v.t.* revolutionise, to cause radical change in.—*ns.* revolutionism; revolutionist, one who favours revolution.—the American Revolution, the change from the condition of British colonies to national independence effected by the thirteen states of the American Union in 1776; the French Revolution, the overthrow of the old French monarchy and absolutism (1789); the Revolution, the expulsion of James II. from the British throne (1688-89), and the establishment of a really constitutional government under William III. and Mary. [L.L. *revolutio*, *-ōnis*.]

revolve, *ri-volv*, v.t. and *v.i.* (*obs.*) to roll back, return: to ponder: to move about a centre: to rotate.—*adj.* revolute (*rev-ū-lūt*, *-ūt*), rolled backward.—*ns.* revolvency, revolution: tendency to revolve; revolver, a revolving device of various kinds: a pistol with a rotating magazine.—*n.* and *adj.* revolving. [L. *revolvere*, *revolutum*—*volvere*, to roll.]

revue, *ri-vū*, *n.* a loosely constructed theatrical show, more or less topical and musical. [Fr., review.]

revulsion, *ri-vul'shan*, *n.* (*med.*) diversion to another part, esp. by counter-irritation: withdrawal: disgust: a sudden change or reversal, esp. of feeling.—*adj.* revulsive; revulsive (*-siv*). [L. *revellere*, *revulsus*, to pluck back—*vellere*, to pluck.]

rew, *roo* (r) and grow (r).
 reward, turn for good of merit, or for performance of a service.—*v.t.* to give or be a reward to or for: (*B*) to give as a reward.—*adj.* rewardable, capable or worthy of being rewarded.—*ns.* rewardableness; rewarder.—*adj.* rewardful, yielding reward:

rewarding, profitable: yielding a result well worth while; rewardless, unrewarded. [O.Fr. *rewarder*, *regarder*—*re-*, again, *garder*, to guard; see regard, guard, ward.]
 reword, *rē-wurd*, v.t. (*Shak.*) to repeat, re-echo: to word afresh, put into different words.
 rewth, *rōoth* (*Spens.*). Same as ruth.
 rex. See real.

Reynard, reynard, *rūn* or *ren'ard*, *-ard*, *n.* a fox, from the name given to the fox in the famous beast epic of L.G. origin, *Reynard the Fox*—in *Spens.* *Reyn'old*. [M.Du. *Reynaerd*—O.H.G. *Reginhart*, lit. strong in counsel.]

rhabdus, *rah'd-dus*, *n.* a rodlike sponge spicule.—*adj.* rhabdoid, rodlike.—*n.* a rodlike body.—*ns.* rhabdolith (*Gr. lithos*, stone), a calcareous rod in some Protozoa; rhabdom (*Gr. rhabdōma*, bundle of rods), a fourfold rod in the compound eye of an arthropod; rhabdomancy (*Gr. manteia*, divination), divination by rod; rhabdomanthia; rhabdomyoma, a tumour of striped muscle.—*n.pl.* Rhabdophora, the graptolites.—*n.* rhabdosphere, an aggregation of rhabdoliths in oceanic ooze. [Latinised from *Gr. rhabdos*, rod.]

rhachis, rhachitis. Same as rachis, rachitis.
 Rhadamanthine, *rah-də-man'tin*, *adj.* rigorously just and severe, like *Rhadamanthus* (*Gr. -os*), a judge of the lower world.

Rhaetia, Raetia, *rē-sh(y)ā*, *n.* a province of the Roman Empire, roughly Grisons and Tirol, to which Vindelicia was added.—*adj.* and *n.* R(h)æ'tian.—*adj.* Rhaetic (*rē'tik*; *geol.*), uppermost Trias or (acc. to others) lowest Jurassic.—Also *n.*—*n.* Rhæ'to-Roman'le, a general name for a group of Romance dialects spoken from south eastern Switzerland to Friuli (Rumonsch, Ladino, Friulian).—Also *adj.*

Rhamnus, *rah-m'us*, *n.* the buckthorn genus,

fāte, fār, āsh; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dlien (then)

root.—*adj.* rhizant'ous, seeming to flower from the root; rhiz'ic, of the root of an equation.—*n.* rhiz'ine (—*zin*), a lichen rhizoid; rhizocarp (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), a water-fern or heterosporous fern: a plant with sporangia on rootlike processes: a perennial herb: a plant fruiting underground.—*adj.* rhizocarp'ic, rhizocarp'ous.—*n.* rhizocaul (Gr. *kaulos*, stalk), the rootlike stalk of a hydrozoan colony.—*n. pl.* Rhizocceph'ala (Gr. *kephalē*, head), an order of Cirripedes parasitic on crabs.—*adj.* rhizogen'ic, rhizogenet'ic, producing roots.—*n.* rhizoid, a short hairlike organ in the lower plants, serving as a root.—*adj.* rhizol'dal; rhizol'matous.—*n.* rhizome (Gr. *rhizōma*, a root-mass), a root-stock, an underground stem producing roots and leafy shoots; rhizomorph (Gr. *morphē*, form), a rootlike mass of fungal hyphae.—*adj.* rhizoph'agous, root-eating; rhizoph'ilous, growing on roots.—*n.* Rhizoph'ora, the mangrove genus, with great development of aerial roots, giving name to the family Rhizophorac'ae; rhizophore, a root-bearing structure, esp. in Selaginella; rhizopod, any member of the Rhizop'oda, Protozoa with rootlike pseudopodia; Rhizopus, a genus of moulds. [Gr. *rhiza*, root.]

Rh-negative. See rhesus.

rho, *ρ*, the seventeenth letter (P, p) of the Greek alphabet, answering to R: as a numeral $\rho = 100$, $\rho = 100,000$. [Gr. *rhō*.]

rhod-, *rhō-*, rhodo-, *rhōdō-*, in composition, rose: rose-coloured.—*ns.* rhō'damine (—*mēn*), a dye-stuff, usually red, akin to fluorescein (see amine); rhō'danate, in dyeing, a thiocyanate.—*adj.* rhō'dan'ic, thiocyanic.—*vt.* rhō'danise, to electroplate with rhodium.—*adj.* rhō'dic, of rhodium in higher valency.—*ns.* Rhodites (*rhō-ditēs*), a gall-fly that forms beguaders on the *rhodum*, a metallic element (Rh):

volulus, yielding oil of mace; (—*krōst*); Gr. *rhodē*, a pink carbonate; Gr. *daphnē*, laurel, oleander; (or *rod-*; Gr. *dendron*, tree), a genus of trees and shrubs of the heath family, with leathery leaves and large showy slightly zygomorphic flowers, some species being called Alpine rose; rhō'donite, a rose-red anorthite pyroxene, manganese silicate; rhō'dophane (Gr. *phainō*, to show), a red pigment in the retinal cones of birds, &c.—*n. pl.* Rhōdophyceae (—*fish'i-ē*; Gr. *phýkos*, seaweed), the Florideae or red seaweeds (including some forms that are neither red nor found in the sea), one of the main divisions of the algae, in which the chlorophyll is usually masked by a red pigment.—*n.* rhōdop'sin (Gr. *opsis*, sight), visual purple.—*adj.* rhō'dous, of rhodium in lower valency.—*n.* Rhodymenia (*rhō-dī-mē-ni-ā*; Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane), the dulce genus of red seaweeds. [Gr. *rhodon*, rose.]

Rhode Island, *rhōd'ī-lānd*, *n.* an island of the United States, resembling to the which it forms part.—in breed of domestic fowl, good for general purposes.

Rhodes, *rhōdz*, *n.* an island and ancient city-state of the Aegean.—*n.* and *adj.* Rhō'dian.—Rhodian laws, the earliest system of marine law; Rhodian school, a school of Hellenistic sculpture, of which the Laocoon is the greatest product. [Gr. *Rhodos*.] Rhodesia, *rhō-dē-zī-ā*, —*zhī-ā*, —*zh(y)ā*, *n.* a region of South Africa named after Cecil John Rhodes.—*adj.* and *n.* Rhodē'sian.—Rhodesian man, an extinct race of man represented by a skull found at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, in 1921.

rhodium. See rhod-.

rhodomontade. Same as rododomontade. rhodora, *rhō-dō-rā*, *n.* a handsome N. American species of Rhododendron, or separate kindred genus. [L. *rhodōra*, meadow-sweet, said to be a Gallic plant-name.]

Rhoeadales, *rhō-ā-dāl'ēz*, *n. pl.* an order or cohort of dicotyledons including poppies, Cruciferae, &c.—*n.* rhoe'adine (—*dēn*), an alkaloid found in poppies. [Gr. *rhōias*, —*ados*, corn-poppy.]

rhomb, *romb*, *n.* an equilateral parallelogram (usually a lozenge-shaped object); *s.* as (*Milt.*) the wheel of fate and night: a magic wheel: (*crystal.*) a rhombohedron.—*rom-ban-sel'g-lon*;

porphyr (rom-ban-pur), a magenta-colored mineral; porphyr, an intermediate, grained igneous rock with felspar phenocrysts rhombic in section.—*adj.* rhombic (rom'bik), shaped like a rhombus: (*crystal.*) orthorhombic; rhombohē'dral, of a rhombohedron: (*crystal.*) trigonal.—*n.* rhombohē'dron, a crystal form of six rhombi, in the trigonal or hexagonal system, a hemihedral form of the hexagonal pyramid.—*pl.* rhombohē'dra (Gr. *hedrā*, seat).—*adj.* rhom'boid, like a rhombus: (*bot.*) nearly square, with petiole at one of the acute angles.—*n.* a figure approaching a rhombus, a parallelogram, usu. one that is not a rhombus nor a rectangle.—*adj.* rhomboid'al, more or less like a rhomboid.—*ns.* rhombol'dēs, a rhomboid; rhom'bos, a bull-roarer.—*pl.* rhom'bōi; rhom'bus, (*geom.*) a rhomb: an object shaped like a rhomb.—*pl.* rhom'bi. [Gr. *rhombos*, bull-roarer, magic wheel, rhombus.]

rhonchus, *ronk'kəs*, *n.* a bronchial sound, heard in auscultation.—*adj.* rhonch'al, rhonch'al, of rhonchus: of snoring. [Latinised from Gr. *rhonchos*, wheezing.]

rhone. Same as rone.

rhopalic, *rhō-pal'ik*, *adj.* of a verse, having each word a syllable longer than the one before.—*n.* rhō'palism. [Gr. *rhopalikos*, club-like, *rhopalon*, a club.]

rhopalos, *rhō-pal'os-rā*, *n. pl.* butterflies, dis.—*adj.* rhopaloc'er'al, rhopalos, a club, *keras*, a horn.—*v.* to change to an *n.* rhō'taelism, excessive, exceptional, or exceptionable sounding of *r*: burring: change or tendency to change to *r*. [Gr. *rhōtākezin*—*rhō*, the Greek *R*.]

Rh-positive. See rhesus.

rhubarb, *rhō-bārb*, —*bōrb*, *n.* any species of the genus Rheum, of the dock family: the root-stock, or a cathartic got from it (chiefly from *R. officinale*): the leaf-stalks (chiefly of *R. Rapastrum*) cooked and used like fruit.—*adj.* rhū'barby,—monk's rhubarb, patience dock. [O.Fr. *reubarbe*—L.L. *reubarbarum*, for *rhubarbarum*—Gr. *rhā*, rhubarb—*Rhā*, the Volga, and L. *barbarum* (neut.)—Gr. *barbaron*, foreign; influenced by *rhēum*, Gr. *rhōn*.]

rhomb, *romb*, *n.* any point of the rhombus, —sailing, rhombus; see rhombic.]

Rhus, *rus*, *n.* the sumach genus of the cashew-nut family. [L.—Gr. *rhous*.]

rhy, (*Spens*) for rye.

rhyme, *rim*, *n.* identity in sound from the last stressed vowel to the end, provided that the consonant or consonant group preceding be not the same: extended to other correspondences in sound, as head-rhyme or alliteration, to inexact correspondences, as eye-rhyme, and to variations not tolerated in modern English verse but received in French, as rich rhyme (where the preceding consonants are alike), identical rhyme (where like-sounding words of different meaning are used): a word or group of words agreeing in this way with another: versification, verses, a poem or a short piece of verse, in which this correspondence occurs at the ends of lines (or within the lines, in internal rhyme): a jingle.—*v.* to be in rhyme: to correspond in sound: to make or find a rhyme or rhymes: to harmonise: to chime: to make rhymes or verses.—*v.* to put into rhyme: to compose in rhyme: to use or treat as a rhyme.—*adj.* rhymed, rimed (*rimd*), —in rhyme, rhyme'less.—*ns.* rhyme'letter, the alliterating letter; rhy'mer, rimer, a user of rhyme: a poet: an inferior poet: a minstrel; rhy'mo-roy'al (app. a commendatory

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hōr (her); nūne; mōte; mūte; mōm; dhen (then)

name), a seven-line stanza borrowed by Chaucer from the French—its formula, *ababbcc*; *rhyme*-ster, a poetaster: a would-be poet; *rhyme*-word, a word used as a rhyme; *rhym*ist, a versifier—without rhyme or reason, without either sound or sense; *rhyme* to death, to kill by incantations (as rats were supposed to be killed in Ireland): to pester with rhymes. [*O.E. rime*—*L. rhythmus*—*Gr. rhythmos*; see *rhythm*; associated and confused with *O.E. rim*, number.]

rhynch-, *ringk-*, *rhyncho-*, *ringk'o-*, *ringk-o'-*, in composition, snout.—*ns. pl.* Rhynchobdell'ida (Gr. *bdella*, leech), an order of leeches with proboscis but no jaw; Rhynchoccephalia (-*si-fā'li-ā*; Gr. *kephale*, head), a primitive order of reptiles extinct but for the New Zealand tuatara.—*n.* rhynch'ocoel (-*sēl*; Gr. *koilos*, hollow), the cavity in which the proboscis of a nemertine lies.—*adj.* rhynch'odont (Gr. *adous*, *adontas*, tooth), with toothed beak.—*n.* Rhynchonell'a, a genus of hinged brachiopods with prominent beak.—*n. pl.* Rhynchoph'ora (Gr. *phoretin*, to bear), a group of beetles with snouts—the weevils.—*adj.* rhynch'oph'orous, of the Rhynchophora; snouted.—*n. pl.* Rhyncho'ta, the Hemiptera. [Gr. *rhynchos*, a snout.]

Rhyniaceae, *rī-ni-ā'si-ē*, *n.pl.* a family of very simple land plants (Psilophytales) found as Old Red Sandstone fossils at *Rhynie* in Aberdeenshire.

rhyolite, *rī'ō-līt*, *n.* an acid igneous rock with a glassy or cryptocrystalline groundmass and generally

of stresses or of long and short sounds: a pattern of recurrence. — *adj.* rhythmic; rhythmical (*rhythmic*); rhythmic, -al. — *n.* rhythmic (also in *pl.*), the science or theory of rhythm. — *adv.* rhythmically. — *v.t.* rhythmic, to subject to rhythm. — *v.i.* to act in or observe rhythm. — *n.* rhythmist, one skilled in rhythm. — *adj.* rhythmless. — *ns.* rhythmometer, a kind of metronome; rhythmopoëia (*-ō-pē-yā*; *Gr.* *poiein*, to make), the art of composing rhythmically; rhythmus, rhythm. [*L.* *rhythmus*—*Gr.* *rhythmos*—*rhecin*, to flow; cf. rhyme.]

Rhytina, *ri-ti-nā*, *n.* a recently extinct genus of Sirenia—Steller's sea-cow. [Gr. *rhytis*, a wrinkle.] **Rhytisma**, *ri-iz-mā*, *n.* a genus of fungi that cause black spots on maple leaves. [Gr. *rhytisma*, a patch or darn.]

rhyton, *rĭ'ton*, *n.* drinking-cup or horn (Greek, &c.) with a hole in the point to drink by:—*pl.* *rhy'ta*. [*Gr.* *rhy'ton*, neut. of *rhy'tos*, flowing.]

rla, *rē'ā*, *n.* (geol.) a normal drowned valley. [Sp. *rla*, river-mouth.]

rial. Same as ryal.

Rialto, *rē-al'tō*, *n.* a district and island of Venice, with a famous bridge over the Grand Canal. [*It.*, contracted from *rialzato*, raised.]

riant, *rī'ant*, *adj.* laughing: gay.—*n.* *rī'an*cy. [Fr.,
pr.p. of *rire*—*L. ridēre*, to laugh.]
riata. See *rcata*.

rib. rib. n. one of the

rib, *ribo*, *n.* one of the bones that curve round and forward from the backbone: (*Jaquet*) a wife (from Gen. ii, 21-23): a piece of meat containing one or more ribs: a curved member of the side of a ship running from keel to deck: a strengthening bar: a rodlike structure supporting or strengthening a membrane, as one of the greater veins of a leaf, a nerve in an insect's wing, a member supporting the fabric of an aeroplane wing or of an umbrella: (*Scot.*) a bar of a grate: the shaft of a feather: one of the parallel supports of a bridge: the side of a fiddle: a framing timber: a purlin: a raised band: a prominence running in a line: a ridge: a ridge raised in weaving or knitting: a moulding or projecting band on a ceiling.—*v.t.* to furnish, form, cover, or enclose with ribs: to plough with spaces

between the furrows (rib'-plough):—*pr.p.* ribb'-
ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ribbed.—*adj.* ribbed, having
ribs: *ridged*.—*ns.* ribbing, an arrangement
of ribs; rib'-bone, a rib; rib'-grass, the ribwort
plantain.—*adjs.* rib'less; rib'like.—*v.t.* rib'-
roast, to beat soundly.—*ns.* rib'-roaster, (*coll.*)
a severe blow on the ribs; rib'-roasting; rib'-

breast-bone or (floating rib) not at all; true rib, one joined directly by its cartilage. [O.E. *ribb*, *rib*, *ribbe*, *ribwort*; Ger. *rippe*, *rib*.]

ribald, *rib'ald*, *n.* (*obs.*) a menial of the lowest grade; a loose, low character: an obscene speaker or writer.—*adj.* low, base, mean; leicentious: foul-mouthed: sometimes loosely, jeering, floutingly derisive.—Also **rib'aud**, *ryb'aud* (*Sperms.*).—*n.* **rib'aldry**, obscenity: filthiness: low and vulgar scurrility.—Also **rib'audry** (*obs.*).—*adj.* **rib'audred**, (*Shak., Ant. and Cleop.*) an obscene word, perb. for **ribaud-rid**, ridden by a ribald, or for **ribaldried**, composed of ribaldry. [*O.Fr.* **ribald**, **ribaute** (*Fr.* **ribaud**); origin doubtful.]

riband, ribband, *rib'ən(d)*, spellings of ribbon, used also in derivatives and compounds, now rare except in heraldic and sporting use.

tribattuta, *rē-bāt-tōō'tā*, *n.* (*mus.*) the slow beginning of a trill. [It.]

ribband. Same as riband, ribbon.

ribble-ribble, rib'ł-rab'ł, n. a mob: gabble.
[rabblc.]

ribbon, *rib'on*, *n.* material woven in narrow bands or strips: a strip of such or other material: anything resembling such a strip, as a road, a stripe of colour: a torn strip, tatter, shred: a watch-spring: an endless saw: a mollusc's radula: a strip of inked cloth, as for a typewriter: (*hier.*) a diminutive of the bend, one-eighth of its width: (*in pl.*) driving reins.—*adj.* made of ribbon: having bands of different colours.—*v.t.* to adorn with ribbons: to stripe: to streak.—*ns.* *ribb'on-building*, -development, building, growth of towns, in long strips along the main roads; *ribb'on-fish*, a long, slender, laterally compressed fish of the family Trachypteridae, esp. the oarfish; *ribb'on-grass*, gardener's garters, a striped canary-grass; *Ribb'onism*, an Irish secret society movement, at its height about 1835-55, opp. to the Orangemen, named from its badge, a green ribbon; *Ribb'on-man*; *ribb'onry*, ribbons collectively; *ribb'on-weed*, *ribb'on-weed*.—*hermetine*.—*adj.*

Ribes, *nībēz*, *n.* the black and red currant genus of the saxifrage family (generally including gooseberry), in some classifications giving name to a separate family Rībēslā'ceac. [L.L. *ribes*—Ar. *ribā*, sorrel.]

ribbe, *sorrel*.]
ribibe, *riḇ-ib*, *riḇ-ib'*, *n.* (*obs.*) a rebeck: (*obs.*) an old
erone.—*n.* *ribible* (*ri-bib'l*, *ri-bi'bl*), a rebeck.
[Perh. M.E. *ribibe*, a rebeck; see *rebeck*.]

ribose, *ri-bōs*, *n.* a pentose, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, — *n.* riboflavin (*ri-bō-flā-vin*), member of vitamin B_2 complex, in yellowish-brown crystals, promoting growth in children. [From arabinose by transposition of letters; *L. flavus*, yellow.]

ribston(e), *rib'stən*, *n.* (in full Ribston pippin) a fine variety of winter apple brought from Normandy to Ribston Hall in Yorkshire.

Ricardian, *ri-kār'di-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to David Ricardo (1772-1823), or his economic teaching.—*n.* a follower of Ricardo.

Riccia, rik'si-ā, *n.* a genus of liverworts. [From the Italian botanist P. Francesco Ricci.]

rice, *ris*, *n.* a grass (*Oryza sativa*) much grown in the tropics; its grain, a valuable food; —*ns.* rice-beer, a fermented drink made from rice; *rice*'-bird, the bobolink (as a feeder on true rice or so-called wild rice); the paddy bird or Java sparrow; *rice*'-bis'cuit, a sweet biscuit made of flour mixed with rice; *rice*'-field; *rice*'-flour; *rice*'-gluc, a cement made by boiling rice-flour in soft water; *rice*'-grain, a marking like a grain of rice on the

in a just cause.—*v.t.* right'en, to set right.—*n.* right'er, one who sets right or redresses wrong.—*adj.* right'ful, having a just claim: according to justice: belonging by right.—*adv.* right'fully.—*ns.* right'fulness, righteousness: justice.—*adj.* right'-hand, at the right side: with thread or strands turning to the right: chiefly relied on (as one's right-hand man).—*adj.* right'-hand'ed, using the right hand more easily than the left: with or for the right hand: with rotation towards the right, or clockwise.—*adv.* towards the right.—*ns.* right'-hand'edness; right'-hand'er, a blow with the right hand: a right-handed person.—*n.* right'ing.—*adj.* right'less, without rights; right'-lined, rectilinear.—*adv.* right'ly.—*adj.* right'-mind'ed, having a mind disposed towards what is right, just, or according to good sense: sane.—*ns.* right'-mind'edness; right'ness.—*interj.* righto, right-on', (*coll.*) expressing acquiescence.—*adj.* right'-think'ing, of approved opinions.—*n., adj., and adv.* right'ward.—*adv.* right'wards.—*n.* right'-whale, a whale of the typical genus *Balaena*, esp. the Greenland whale.—*adj.* right'-wing, of or on the right wing: pertaining to the extreme political right.—*n.* right'-wing'er, a player on the right wing: a member of the right wing of a party.—all right (see *all*); by rights (formerly right), rightfully: if all were right: do one right, to do one justice: to keep pace with in drinking: to drink the health of; have a right, no right, to be entitled or not entitled: (*illit.* or *dial.*) to be under a moral obligation, no obligation; have right, (*arch.*) to be right; in one's own right, by absolute and personal right, not through another: in one's right mind, quite sane; in right of, by virtue of: by title vested in; in the right, right: maintaining a justifiable position; put, set, to rights, to set in order; right as a trivet, as rain (see *trivet*, *rain*); right ascension (see *ascension*); right away, (chiefly U.S.) straightway: without delay; right down, plainly; Right Honourable, a title of distinction given to peers below the rank of marquises, to privy-councillors, to present and past cabinet ministers, to certain Lord Mayors and Lord Provosts, &c.; right off, without delay; right out, (*Shak.*) outright; Right Reverend (see *reverend*); right of entry, a legal right to enter a place; right of way, the right of the public to pass over a piece of ground; right-of-way, a track over which there is such a right: (U.S.) the strip of land occupied by a railway-track, a road, &c.; right the helm, to put it amidships, in a line with the keel; send, &c., to the right-about, (*coll.*) to dismiss summarily, or force to retreat. [O.E. *riht* (*n.* and *adj.*), *rihte* (*adv.*), *rihten* (*vb.*); cf. Ger. *recht*, *L. rectus*.]
right, (*Shak.*, *Milt.*) for *rite*.
righteous, *ri'chas*, *-tyas*, *adj.* just, upright.—*adv.* right'eously.—*n.* right'eousness, rectitude: a righteous act. [O.E. *rihtlic*—*riht*, right, *wis*, wise, prudent, or *wise*, wise, manner.]
rigid, *ri'gid*, *adj.* stiff: unbending: unyielding: rigorous: strict: of an airship, having a rigid structure to maintain shape.—*n.* a rigid person or airship.—*n.* rigid'ity.—*adv.* rigid'ly.—*n.* rigid'ness. [*L. rigidus*—*rigere*, to be stiff.]
Rigel, *ri'jil*, *n.* a first-magnitude double star in the foot of the Centaur. [Cf. *Rigel*.]
rigmarole, *ri'gmə-rōl*, *n.* a long rambling discourse.—*adj.* prolix and incoherent. [*ragman* roll.]
rigol, rigoll, *ri'gəl*, *n.* a gutter or water-channel: a rill.—*verb.* (Shak.) a circlet.
with contraction of the *ed*.) a sense of chilliness of many diseases: (under unfavourable) irresponsive state caused by a sudden shock, as when an animal is said to sham dead: (*rig'or*) another, chiefly American, spelling of rigour.—*ns.* rigorism (*ri'gər-izm*), extreme strictness: the doctrine that in doubtful cases the strict course should be followed; rig'orist.—*adj.* rig'orous, rigidly

strict or scrupulous: exact: unsparing: severe: (*Spens.*) harsh, violent.—*adv.* rig'orously.—*ns.* rig'orousness; rigour (*ri'gər*), stiffness: hardness: rigor: severity: unswerving enforcement of law, rule, or principle: strict exactitude: austerity: rigidity of weather or climate: stiffening of the body after being relaxed: to be stiff.]
Rigsdag, *ri'g'sdag*, *ri'g'sdæg*, *n.* the parliament of Denmark. [*Dan.*—*riige*, kingdom, *dag*, day.]
Rigveda, *ri'g-vēdā*, *n.* the first of the four Vedas. [*Sans.* *riē*, a hymn, *veda*, knowledge.]
rigwiddle, rigwoodie, *ri'g-wid'i*, *-wud'i*, or *rig'*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a cart-horse's back-band.—*adj.* lean and tough: stubborn: a vague word of reproach, with a suggestion of the widdy, or halter. [*rig*, widdy=withy.]
rile, *ri'l*, *riley*, *ri'l'i*, forms of roll, roily.
rilievo, *rēl-yā-vō*, *n.* (*sculpt.*, *archit.*) relief. [*It.*]
rill, *ri'l*, *n.* a very small brook: a runnel: a small trench: (*astron.*) also rille from Ger. *rille*) a narrow furrow on the moon.—*v.t.* to flow in a rill or rills.—*ns.* rill'et, a little rill; rill'maric, (*geol.*) a marking produced by water trickling down a beach or bank. [Cf. Du. *rii*, Ger. (*orig.* L.G.) *rille*, channel, furrow.]
rim, *rim*, *n.* the outermost circular part of a wheel, not including the tire: an edge, border, brim, or margin, esp. when raised or more or less circular: an encircling band, mark, or line.—*v.t.* to form or furnish a rim to.—*pr.p.* rim'm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rim'med.—*n.* rim'-brake, a brake acting on the rim of a wheel.—*adj.* rim'm'less; rimmed. [O.E. *rima* (found in compounds).]
rim, *rim*, *n.* a membrane: the peritoneum. [O.E. *reōma*; cf. *riem*.]
rima, *ri'mā* (*L. rē'mā*), *n.* a chink: esp. the gap between vocal cords and arytaenoid cartilages.—*pl.* rimae (*ri'mē*, *L. rē'mi*).—*n.* rime (*rim*; *obs.*), chink, fissure.—*adj.* ri'moso (or *mōs'*), ri'mous, full of chinks: covered with cracks. [*L. rima*.]
rime, *rim*, *n.* hoar-frost or frozen dew: (*meteor.*) ice deposited by freezing of supercooled fog.—*v.t.* to cover with rime.—*adj.* ri'my. [O.E. *hrfm*; Du. *rijm*, Ger. *reif*.]
rime, rimer, &c. Same as ream (3), reamer, rhyme, rhymmer, &c.
rin, *rin*, a Scots form of run.
rink, *ri'nd*, *n.* bark: peel: crust: outside.—*v.t.* to bark.—*adj.* ri'nd'ed; ri'nd'less; ri'nd'y. [O.E. *rinde*; Du. and Ger. *rinde*.]
rind, *ri'nd*, *n.* a fitting: that supports an upper millstone, cross-shaped with expanded ends. [Cf. *M.Du. rijn*, *M.L.G. rijn*.]
rinderpest, *ri'nd-er-pest*, *n.* a malignant and contagious disease of cattle. [Ger., cattle-plague.]
rinc, *rin*, *n.* (*Spens.*, &c.). Same as rind.
rinforzando, *ri'n-for-ʒan-dō*, *adj.* (*mus.*) with sudden accent. [*It.*, reinforcing.]
ring, *ring*, *n.* a circlet or small hoop, esp. one of metal, worn on the finger, in the ear, nose, or elsewhere: any object, mark, arrangement, group, or course of like form: an encircling band: a rim: a short cylinder for holding a table-napkin: a link of chain-mail: an encircling cut in bark: a zone of wood added in a season's growth, as seen in sections: a mark of fungus growth in turf (fairy ring): a flat crowd of very small satellites encircling Saturn: an annulus: a segment of a worm, caterpillar, &c.: a closed chain of atoms: a circular ripple: a circular earthwork or rampart: an arena: a space set apart for boxing, wrestling, circus performance, riding, display of animals, or the like: an enclosure for bookmakers: pugilism: prize-fighters or bookmakers with their associates collectively: a combination or clique, esp. organised to control the market or for other self-seeking purpose.—*v.t.* to encircle: to put a ring on or in: to put on in the manner of a ring: to cut a ring in the bark of: to cut into rings: to go in rings round: (*Austr.*) to excel, be the quickest sheep-shearer in.—*v.i.* to move in rings: to gather or be in a ring.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ring'ed; formerly sometimes, and still in sheep-shearing competitions, rung.—*n.* ring'-ar'mature, one with a ring-shaped

fāte, fār, dāh; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

core.—*v.t.* ring'-bark, to strip a ring of bark from.
 —*ns.* ring'-bit, a horse's bit with rings at the ends;
 ring'-bolt, a bolt with a ring through a hole at one
 end; ring'-bone, a bony callus on a horse's pastern-
 bone: the condition caused by this; ring'-canal,
 a circular canal within the rim of a jellyfish:
 a circular vessel of the water-vascular system
 of echinoderms; ring'-carrier, (*Shak.*) a go-
 between; ring'-compound, a chemical compound
 with a closed chain; ring'-cross, a circle with
 crossed diameters; ring'-dance, a round dance;
 ring'-dial, a portable sundial; ring'-dott'ere!,
 the ringed plover; ring'-dove, the wood-pigeon,
 from the broken white ring or line on its neck;
 ring'-dropping, a sharper's trick of pretending to
 find a dropped ring and selling it; ring'-dyke,
 (*geol.*) a dyke with more or less circular outcrop.—
adj. ringed, surrounded by, or marked with, a ring
 or rings: ring-shaped: composed of rings.—*ns.*
 ring'er (*ring'er*), one who rings: a throw of a quoit
 that encircles the pin: a quoit so thrown: a person
 or thing of the highest excellence: (*Austr.*) the
 quickest and most expert of a group of shearers;
 ring'-fence, a fence continuously encircling an
 estate: a complete barrier.—*v.t.* to shut off com-
 pletely.—*ns.* ring'-finger, the third finger, esp. of
 the left hand, on which the wedding-ring is worn;
 ring'-gauge, a gauge in the form of a ring; ring'-
 ing; ring'-leader, one who takes the lead in
 mischief.—*adj.* ring'-less.—*ns.* ring'-let, a little ring:
 a fairy ring: a fairy dance in a ring: a long curl
 of hair.—*adj.* ring'-leted.—*ns.* ring'-man, (*obs.*
or dial.) the third finger of the hand: a bookmaker;
 ring'-master, one who has charge of performances
 in a circus-ring; ring'-money, money in the form
 of rings.—*adj.* ring'-necked (-*nekt*), having the
 neck marked with a ring.—*ns.* ring'-ou'zel,
 ou'zel (see ouzel); ring'-plov'er, a ring-necked
 plover of various kinds.—*adj.* ring'-porous, having
 annual rings marked by large pores.—*ns.* ring'-
 road, a road or boulevard encircling a town or its
 inner part; ring'-shake, a defect in timber, separa-
 tion along the annual rings; ring'-side, the side
 of the prize-ring; ring'-slider, one who attends
 prize-fights.—*adj.* ring'-small, small enough to
 pass through a ring of standard size.—*n.* stones of
 such a size.—*ns.* ring'-snake, a common English
 snake, the grass-snake (also ringed snake): a
 harmless American snake with yellow collar; ring'-
 stand, a stand for chemical vessels, with rings
 clamped to a vertical rod: a stand for finger-rings;
 ring'-ster, a member of a ring; ring'-stopper, a
 rope for securing an anchor-ring to the cat-head.
 —*adj.* ring'-straked (*B.*), -streaked, streaked in
 rings.—*n.* ring'-tail, (*naut.*) a studding-sail set
 upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail: a light sail set
 abaft and beyond the spanker: the female or young
 male of the hen-harrier, from a rust-coloured
 ring on the tail-feathers.—*adj.* ring'-tail, -tailed
 (-*taild*), having the tail marked with bars or rings
 of colour, as a lemur: having a tail curled at the
 end.—*ns.* ring'-taw, a game of marbles, with rings
 marked on the ground; ring'-time, (*Shak.*) time
 for giving rings; ring'-walk, an encircling walk;
 ring'-wall, an enclosing wall; ring'-winding,
 winding that threads a ring.—*adv.* ring'-wise.—*ns.*
 ring'-work, work executed in rings; ring'-worm,
 a skin disease characterised by ring-shaped patches,
 caused by fungi.—hold, keep, the ring, to watch
 a fight and keep others from interfering; ride, or
 tilt, at the ring, to practise the sport of riding
 rapidly and catching a hanging ring on a spear;
 ring the shed, (*Austr.*) to win a sheep-shearing
 competition. [*O.E.* *hring*; *O.N.* *hringr*; *Ger.*,
Dan., and *Sv.* *ring*.]
 ring, *ring*, *v.t.* to give a metallic or bell-like sound:
 to sound aloud and clearly: to give a characteristic
 or particular sound: to resound, re-echo: to be
 filled with sound, or a sensation like sound, or
 report, or renown: to cause a bell or bells to sound,
 esp. as a summons or signal.—*v.t.* to cause to give
 a metallic or bell-like sound: to sound in the
 manner of a bell: to summon, usher, announce by
 a bell or bells: to re-echo, resound, proclaim: (*pa.t.*
rang, now rarely *rung*, *obs.* *rong*; *pa.p.* *rung*).—

n. a sounding of a bell: the characteristic sound or
 tone, as of a bell or a metal, or of a voice: a ringing
 sound: a set of bells.—*n.* ring'er, —*n.* and
ring'ing—*adv.* ring'ingly, ring' down, or up
 (the curtain), to give the signal for lowering or
 raising; ring in, to ring more rapidly before
 stopping, as a final intimation to lingering church-
 goers; ring in, out, to usher in, out (esp. the year)
 with bell-ringing; ring off, to signal the ending
 of a telephone conversation; ring out, to sound
 loudly, clearly, and suddenly: ring the bell, to
 achieve a great success (from the bell of a shooting-
 gallery bull's-eye): to fit in with or start a train of
 association; ring the bells backward, to reverse
 the order of chimes; ring the changes, to proceed
 through all the permutations in ringing a chime of
 bells: to do a limited number of things repeatedly
 in varying order; ring true, to sound genuine
 (like a tested coin); ring up, to summon by bell,
 esp. to the telephone. [*O.E.* *hringan*; *O.N.* *hringja*;
Ger. *ringen*; *Dan.* *ringe*.]
 ring, *ring*, *n.* and *v.t.* an obs. Scots form of reign:—
pa.t. *rang*,
 ringent, *rin'jənt*, *adj.* gaping. [*L.* *ringens*, -*entis*,
pr.p. of *ringi*.]
 rink, *rink*, *n.* a course for tilting or racing: a
 portion of a bowling-green, curling-pond, &c.,
 allotted to one set of players: a division of a side
 playing on such a portion: a piece of ice prepared
 for skating: a building or floor for roller-skating
 or ice-skating.—*v.t.* to skate on a rink. [*Orig.*
Scots; origin obscure.]
 rinse, *rin*, *v.t.* to wash lightly by pouring, shaking,
 or dipping.—Also *n.*—*ns.* rins'er; rins'ing.—*n.pl.*
 rins'ings, liquid in which something has been
 rinsed. [*O.Fr.* *rinser* (*Fr.* *rincer*).]
 rinthereout, *rin'dho-rōōt*, *n.* and *adj.* (*Scot.*) vagrant:
 vagabond. [*run* thereout.]
 riot, *ri'ət*, *n.* wild revelry: debauchery: loose living:
 unrestrained squandering or indulgence: tumult:
 a disturbance of the peace by a crowd (legally three
 or more).—*v.t.* to take part or indulge in riot:
 to revel.—*ns.* ri'oter; ri'oting; ri'otise, -ize (-*iz*;
Spens.), riot, extravagance.—*adj.* ri'otous.—*adv.*
 ri'otously.—*ns.* ri'otousness; ri'otry.—Riot Act,
 a statute designed to prevent riotous assemblies:
 a form of words read as a warning to rioters to dis-
 perse; read the riot act, (*fig.*) to give vehement
 warning that something must cease; run riot, to act
 or grow without restraint. [*O.Fr.* *riot*, *riotte*.]
 rip, *rip*, *v.t.* to slash or tear open, apart, off, or out:
 to make by such an action: to reopen (with *up*):
 to cleave or saw with the grain: to strip (as a roof):
 to utter explosively (with *out*).—*v.t.* to part in rents:
 to break out violently: to rush, go forward unre-
 strainedly: (*pr.p.* *ripp'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *ripped*,
 or *ripi*).—*n.* a rent: an unchecked rush.—*ns.* rip'-
 cord, a cord for opening a balloon's gas-bag or
 enabling a parachute to open; ripper, one who
 rips: a tool for ripping: (*slang*) a person or thing
 especially admirable.—*adj.* rip'ping, (*slang*) excel-
 lent.—Also *adv.*—*adv.* rip'pingly.—*ns.* rip'ping-
 saw, rip'-saw, a saw for cutting along the grain.
 —*adj.* rip'-roaring, wild and noisy. [*Uncertain*;
cf. *Fr.* *rippe*, *Flem.* *rippen*, *Norw.* *rippa*.]
 rip, *rip*, *n.* (*dial.*) a wicker basket: (*dial.*) a coop.—
n. ripper, ripper', (*obs.*) one who carries fish
 inland to sell. [*O.N.* *hríp*, basket.]
 rip, *rip*, *n.* an inferior horse: a disreputable person.
 [*Pos.* *rep.*]
 rip, *rip*, *n.* stretch of broken water: disturbed state
 of the sea.—*n.* rip'tide, tidal rip. [*Perh.* *rip* (1).]
 rip, *ripp*, *rip*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a handful, esp. a plucked
 handful, of grass or corn. [*Pos.* *rip* (1); con-
 nexion with *reap* involves difficulty.]
 riparian, *ri-pā-ri-an*, *adj.* of or inhabiting a river-
 bank.—*n.* an owner of land bordering a river.—*adj.*
 ripā'rial. [*L.* *ripārius*—*ri-pa*, a river-bank.]
 ripe, *rip*, *adj.* ready for harvest: arrived at perfec-
 tion: fit for use: fully developed: finished:
 ready: resembling ripe fruit: mature.—*v.t.* and
v.t. to ripen.—*adv.* ripe'ly.—*v.t.* and *v.t.* rip'en,
 to make or grow ripe or ripen.—*n.* ripe'ness. [*O.E.*
ripe, *ripe*, *ripan*, to ripen; *conn.* with *rip*, harvest,
 and *perh.* *reap*; *cf.* *Du.* *rijp*, *Ger.* *reif*.]

ripe, *ripe*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to grope, search, ransack.—*n.* *rip'er*. [*O.E.* *rypon*, to rob.]

ripidoite, *rip-id'ō-lit*, or *rip-*, *n.* clinoclinoite. [*Gr.* *rhipsis*, -idos, fan.]

ripieno, *ri-pyā'nō*, *adj.* (*nus.*) supplementary.—*n.* a supplementary instrument or performer:—*pl.* *riple'ni* (*-nē*).—*n.* *riple'nist*, a supplementary instrumentalist. [*It.*]

riposte, *ri-pōst'*, *n.* a quick return thrust after a parry: a repartee.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to answer with a riposte. [*Fr.*—*It.* *risposto*, reply.]

ripp, *ripp*, *rippier*, *rippling*. See *rip* (various).

ripple, *rip'l*, *n.* light fretting of the surface of a liquid: a little wave: a similar appearance in anything: a sound as of rippling water.—*v.t.* to ruffle the surface of: to mark with ripples.—*v.i.* to move or run in ripples: to sound like ripples.—*n.* *ripp'le-mark*, an undulatory ridging produced in sediments by waves, currents, and wind, often preserved in sedimentary rocks.—*adj.* *ripp'le-marked*.—*n.* *ripp'let*, a small ripple.—*n.* and *adj.* *ripp'ling*.—*adv.* *ripp'lingly*.—*adj.* *ripp'ly*. [*Origin obscure.*]

ripple, *rip'l*, *n.* a toothed implement for removing seeds, &c., from flax or hemp.—*v.t.* to clear of seeds by drawing through a ripple: to remove by a ripple.—*n.* *ripp'ler*. [*Cf.* *L.G.* and *Du.* *repele*, a ripple, hoe, *Ger.* *riffel*.]

Rippon, *rip'an*, *n.* (*obs.*) in full *Rippon spur* a spur made at *Ripon*, once famous for the manufacture.

Ripstone pippin, (*Dickens*) for *Ribstone pippin*.

ript. Same as *ripped* (see *rip*, 1).

Ripuarian, *rip-ū-ā'ri-an*, *adj.* applied to the Franks on the lower Rhine and their laws.—*n.* a *Ripuarian Frank*. [*Generally said to be from L.* *ripa*, a river-bank.]

risaldar, *ris-āl-dār'*, *n.* the commander of a troop of Indian cavalry. [*Hind.* *risālōdār*.]

rise, *riz*, *v.i.* to get up: to become erect, stand up: to come back to life: to become hostile: to revolt: to close a session: to break up camp: to raise a siege: to move upward: to come up to the surface: to fly up from the ground: to come above the horizon: to grow upward: to advance in rank, fortune, &c.: to swell: to increase: to increase in price: to become more acute in pitch: to be excited: to be cheered: to come into view, notice, or consciousness: to spring up: to take origin: to have source: to come into being: to extend upward: to tower: to slope up: to come to hand, chance to come: to respond as to provocation, or to a situation calling forth one's powers: to excavate upward.—*v.t.* to cause to rise: (*U.S.*) to surmount: (*naut.*) to raise, view better by nearing: (*poet.* *rose*, *rōz*, *Scot.* *raise*, *rāse*, *rāz*, *U.S.* *coll.* *riz*; *po.p.* *risen*, *riz'n*, *U.S.* *coll.* *riz*).—*n.* rising: ascent: a coming up to the surface, as of a fish: the sport of making a butt of one by deception: increase in height: vertical difference or amount of elevation or rising: increase of salary, price, &c.: an upward slope: a sharpening of pitch: origin: occasion: the riser of a step: a shaft excavated from below.—*nt.* *ris'er*, one who rises, esp. from bed: that which rises: the upright portion of a step: *ris'ing*, the action or process of the verb in any sense: a revolt: a prominence: a swelling: a hill.—*adj.* and *pr.p.* ascending: increasing: coming above the horizon: advancing: growing up: approaching the age of: (*U.S.*) quite as much as.—*give rise to*, to cause, bring about: on the rise, in process of rising, esp. in price: rise from the ranks, to work one's way up from private soldier to commissioned officer: to become a self-made man: rise to the occasion, to prove equal to an emergency: take a rise out of, to lure into reacting to provocation, or (loosely) to make sport of: take rise, to originate: the rise of, (*U.S.*) more than. [*O.E.* *risian*; *O.N.* *risa*, *Goth.* *reisan*, *Ger.* *reisen*.]

rishi, *rish'i*, *n.* a sage or poet. [*Sans.*]

risible, *riz-ē-bl*, *adj.* able or inclined to laugh: of laughter: ludicrous.—*n.* *risibil'ity*, laughter: inclination to laugh: faculty of laughter. [*L.* *risibilis*—*ridere*, *risum*, to laugh.]

risk, also (*obs.*) *risque*, *risk*, *n.* hazard: chance of

loss or injury.—*v.t.* to expose to hazard: to venture, to take the chance of.—*n.* *risk'er*, one who risks.—*adj.* *risk'ful*.—*adv.* *risk'ily*.—*ns.* *risk'i-ness*; *risk'-moneys*, allowance to a cashier to compensate for ordinary errors.—*adj.* *risk'y*, dangerous: *risqué* (a Gallicism); *risqué* (*rēs-kā*; *Fr.* *po.p.*), audaciously bordering on the unseemly.—*run a risk*, to incur hazard. [*Fr.* *risque*—*It.* *risco*; origin uncertain.]

risoluto, *rē-zō-lōt'ō*, *adj.* and *adv.* with resolution. [*It.*]

risorgimento, *ri-sor-ji-men'tō*, *n.* a revival, rebirth: *Risorgimento*, the Renaissance: the liberation and unification of Italy in the 19th century. [*It.*—*L.* *resurgere*.]

risotto, *ri-zot'tō*, *n.* a dish of rice cooked with onions and cheese, or with gravy, &c. [*It.*—*riso*, rice.]

risp, *risp*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to rasp: to grate.—*v.i.* to make a grating sound: to tirl.—*n.* a rasp or coarse file: a baker's grater: a roughened bar, on which a ring is grated, used instead of a knocker or door-bell: a grating sound.—*n.pl.* *risp'ings*, portions rised off. [*O.N.* *rispo*, to scratch.]

risque, *risqué*. See *risk*.

Riss, *ris*, *n.* the third stage of glaciation in the Alps.—*adj.* *Riss*, *Riss'ian*. [*From* a tributary of the Danube in Württemberg.]

rissole, *ris'ōl*, *rēs-ōl'*, *n.* a fried ball or cake of minced food. [*Fr.*]

risus, *ri'ss* (*L.* *rēs'sōs*), *n.* a laugh: a grin.—*risus sardon'icus*, a sardonic grin, or drawing back of the corners of the mouth by spasm of the muscles, as in tetanus. [*L.* *risus*, -ūs, laugh.]

rit, *rit*, *rit*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to score: to scratch: to slit.—*n.* a scratch: a slit. [*M.E.* *ritten*; cf. *Ger.* *ritzen*.]

ritardando, *rē-tār-dān'dō*, *adj.* and *adv.* with diminishing speed.—*n.* a ritardando passage: a slowing down. [*It.*]

rite, *rit*, *n.* a ceremonial form or observance, esp. religious: a liturgy.—*adj.* *rite'less*. [*L.* *ritus*.]

ritornello, *rit-or-nel'ō*, *n.* a short instrumental passage in a vocal work, e.g. a prelude or refrain:—*pl.* *ritornelli* (-ē).—Also *ritornel'*, -nell', -nelle', *ritournelle*. [*It.*]

ritter, *rit'ar*, *n.* a knight.—*n.* *rit't-mas'ter*, a captain of cavalry. [*Ger.* *ritter*, *ritmeister*.]

ritual, *rit'ū-əl*, *adj.* relating to, or of the nature of, rites.—*n.* manner of performing divine service, or a book containing it: a body or code of ceremonies: performance of rites: ceremonial.—*ns.* *rit'ualism*, attachment of importance to ritual, esp. with the implication of undue importance: *rit'ualist*, one skilled in or devoted to a ritual: one of the High Church party in the Church of England.—*adj.* *rit'ualist'ic*.—*adv.* *rit'ualist'ically*.—*v.i.* *rit'ualise*, to practise or turn to ritualism.—*v.t.* to make ritualistic.—*adv.* *rit'ually*.—*ritual choir*, part of a church used as a choir. [*L.* *ritudlis*—*ritus*; see *rite*.]

riva, *riv'ā*, *rēv'ā*, *n.* (*Shetland*) a cleft in rock. [*O.N.* *rifa*.]

rivage, *riv'ij*, *riv'ij*, *n.* (*poet.*) a bank, shore. [*Fr.*—*L.* *ripa*, a bank.]

rival, *ri-vl*, *n.* one pursuing an object in competition with another: one who strives to equal or excel another: one for whom, or that for which, a claim to equality might be made: (*Shak.*) a partner, fellow.—*adj.* standing in competition: of like pretensions or comparable claims.—*v.t.* to stand in competition with: to try to gain the same object against: to try to equal or excel: to be worthy of comparison with:—*pr.p.* *ri-valling*; *poet.* and *po.p.* *ri-valled*.—*n.* *ri-valless*, a female rival.—*adj.* *ri-val-hating* (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* *ri-valise*, to enter into rivalry.—*n.* rivalry (*-val'i-ty*), rivalry: (*Shak.*) equality.—*adj.* *ri-valless*.—*ns.* *ri-valry*, state of being a rival: competition: emulation: feeling of a rival: *ri-valship*, emulation. [*L.* *rivallis*, said to be from *rivus*, river, as one who draws water from the same river.]

rive, *riv*, *v.t.* to tear asunder: to tear: to rend: to split: (*Shak.*) to discharge as if with rending: (*obs.*) to pierce: (*Scot.*) to plough up.—*v.i.* to tug, tear: to split:—*pa.t.* *rived*—*Scot.* *rave* (*rūv*):

p.a.p. riven (*ri'v'n*), *rived* (*ri'vd*)—*Spens. rive* (*ri'v*)
—*Keats* *raff*. [*O.N. rifa*.]

rivel, *ri'v'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wrinkle.—*adj. riv'elled*.
[*O.E. rifeled*, *rivelled*.]

river, *ri'v-ər*, *n.* a large stream of water flowing over the land: sometimes extended to a strait or inlet: (*arch.*) a place for hawking: a stream in general.—*adj. of a river or rivers: dwelling or found in or near a river or rivers.*—*adj. riv'erain* (*-ən*), of a river or its neighbourhood.—*n.* a riverside dweller.—*ns. riv'er-bank; riv'er-basin*, the whole region drained by a river with its affluents; *riv'er-bed*, the channel in which a river flows; *riv'er-bottom*, (*U.S.*) alluvial land along the margin of a river; *riv'er-craft*, small vessels that ply on rivers; *riv'er-dragon*, (*Milt.*, with ref. to Ezek. xxix. 3) Pharaoh: a crocodile; *riv'er-drift*, old alluvia of rivers; *riv'er-driver*, (*U.S.*) one who conducts logs downstream.—*adj. riv'ered*, watered by rivers.—*ns. riv'er-er*, (*arch.*) a small river; *riv'er-flat*, a piece of alluvial land by a river; *riv'er-front*, land, quays, buildings, &c., facing a river; *riv'er-god*, the tutelary deity of a river; *riv'er-head*, the source of a river; *riv'er-hog*, the capybara: an African wild pig; *riv'er-horse*, the hippopotamus: the kelpie; (*S.Afr.*) a pole bestridden by Kafirs in crossing rivers.—*adj. riv'erine* (*-in*, *-en*), of, on, or dwelling in or near a river.—*n. riv'er-jack* (or *river-jack viper*), a West African viper.—*adj. riv'erless; riv'erlike.*—*ns. riv'er-man*, one who makes his livelihood on or along a river; *riv'er-mouth; riv'er-mussel*, a fresh-water mussel; *riv'er-rat*, a thief who prowls about a river; *riv'er-sand*, sand from a river-bed; *riv'erscape*, a picture of river scenery; *riv'er-side*, the bank or neighbourhood of a river.—*adj. beside a river.*—*ns. riv'er-terrace*, a terrace formed when a river eats away its old alluvium deposited when its flood-level was higher; *riv'er-tide*, the current of a river: the tide from the sea rising or ebbing in a river; *riv'er-wall*, a wall confining a river within bounds; *riv'er-water; riv'erway*, a river as a waterway; *riv'erveed*, *Podostemon*.—*adj. riv'ery*, of or like a river: well-riv'ered. [*O.Fr. riviére* (*Fr. rivière*)—*L. riparius*, *adj. -ripa*, bank; cf. *It. riviera*.]

rivet, *ri'v-it*, *n.* bearded wheat. [Origin obscure.]

rivet, *ri'v-it*, *n.* a bolt fastened by hammering the end.—*v.t.* to fasten with rivets: to fix immovably: to clinch or hammer out the end of:—*pr.p. riv'et-ing; pa.t. and p.p. riv'eted* (formerly often *riv'etting*, *riv'etted*).—*ns. riv'eter*, one who rivets: a machine for riveting; *riv'et-head; riv'et-hearth*, a forge for heating rivets; *riv'et-hole*, a hole to receive a rivet; *riv'eting*. [*O.Fr. rivet*—*rivier*, to clinch; origin obscure.]

rivlière, *rè-vyer*, *n.* a necklace of diamonds or other precious stones, usu. in several strings. [*Fr. river*.]

rivo, *rè-vù*, *ri'vù*, *interj.* (*Shak.*) a drinking-cry.

rivulet, *ri'v-u-lit*, *n.* a small river. [*L. rivulus*, dim. of *rius*, a stream, perh. through *It. rivoletto*—*ricolo*—*riua*.]

rix-dollar, *riks'-dol-ər*, *n.* a silver coin, worth about 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d., once current in various countries. [*Obs. Du. rijksdaler* (*Du. rijksdaaler*)—*Du. rijh*, kingdom (cf. *O.E. rice*), *daler*, dollar.]

riz, *riz*, (*U.S. dial.*) *pa.t.* and *p.a.p.* of *rize*.

rizzer, *rizzar*, *rizzor*, *ri'z-ər*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to dry, esp. in the sun.—*n.* a rizzored haddock. [*Cf. obs. Fr. ressorer*, to dry.]

rizzar, *rizzar*, *rizard*, *rizzart*, *ri'z-ər(d)*, *-art*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a red currant. [Earlier *razour*; origin unknown.]

roach, *ròch*, *n.* a silvery fresh-water fish of the carp family: applied to various American fishes.—as sound as a roach, perfectly sound. [*O.Fr. roche*.]

roach, *ròch*, *n.* a concave curve in the foot of a square sail.—*v.t.* to arch: to cut short (as a horse's mane): to cut, or cut the hair or mane of, in an upright ridge. [Origin uncertain.]

road (*Shak.*, *Spens.*, &c., *road*), *ròd*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a ride, horseback journey: (*Shak.*, *Spens.*) a raid, incursion: a track suitable for wheeled traffic, esp. for thorough communication (often in street-names):

a highway: a roadway: a way of approach: course: a mine-passage: (often in *pl.*) a roadstead: (*U.S.*) a railway: journeying: wayfaring, tour: (*coll.*) dismissal: (*Shak.*) a prostitute.—*ns. road'-agent*, (*U.S.*) a highwayman; *road'-bed*, the foundation of a railway track: the material laid down to form a road; *road'-book*, a guide-book to the roads of a district.—*adj. road'-borne*, carried by road.—*ns. road'-bridge*, a bridge carrying a road; *road'-craft*, knowledge and skill useful to wayfarers and drivers; *road'-end*, the place where a road branches off from another; *road'-hog*, a swinishly selfish or boorishly reckless motorist or other user of the road.—Also *v.i.*—*adj. road'-hoggish.*—*ns. road'-house*, a roadside public-house, refreshment-room, or inn, catering for motorists, cyclists, &c.; *road'-maker*; *road'-making*; *road'-man*, one who keeps a road in repair: one who uses the roads, an itinerant; *road'-mender*; *road'-mending*; *road'-metal*, broken stones for roads; *road'-metalling*; *road'-roller*, a heavy roller used on roads; *road'-runner*, the chaparral cock; *road'-scraper*, an implement for clearing roads of loose material; *road'-sense*, aptitude for doing the right thing in driving; *road'-side*, the border of a road: wayside.—*adj. by the side of a road.*—*ns. road's-man*, a driver: a roadman; *road'-stead*, a place near a shore where ships may ride at anchor; *road'-ster*, a horse, cycle, or car, suitable for ordinary use on the road: a coach-driver or other traveller by road; *road'-surveyor*, one who supervises roads; *road'-way*, the way or part of a road or street used by horses and vehicles; *road'-worthiness.*—*adj. road'-worthy*, fit for the road.—*in, out of, the (or one's) road*, (*chiefly Scot.*) in, out of, the way; on the road, travelling, esp. as a commercial traveller or a tramp: on the way to some place; rule of the road (see rule); take the road, to set off, depart; take to the road, to become a highwayman. [*O.E. rād*, a riding, raid; cf. *raid*, *ride*.]

roading. See *rode* (3).

roam, *rām*, *v.i.* to rove about: to ramble.—*v.t.* to wander over: to range.—*n.* a wandering: a ramble.—*n. roamer*. [*M.E. romen*; origin obscure.]

roan, *rān*, *adj.* bay or dark, with spots of grey and white: of a mixed colour, with a decided shade of red.—*n.* a roan colour: a roan animal, esp. a horse. [*O.Fr. roan* (*Fr. rouan*).]

roan, *rōn*, *n.* grained sheepskin leather.—*adj. of roan*. [*Poss. Roan*, early form of *Rouen*.]

roan. Same as *roné*.

roar, *rōr*, *v.t.* to make a full, loud, hoarse, low-pitched sound, as a lion, fire, wind, the sea, cannon: to bellow: to bawl: to guffaw: to take in breath with a loud noise, as a diseased horse: (*obs.*) to behave in a riotous, bullying, noisy manner: to rush forward with loud noise from the engine.—*v.t.* to utter vociferously.—*n.* a sound of roaring.—*ns. roar'er*, one who roars: a horse that roars: (*obs.*) a roaring boy; *roar'ing*, the action of the verb in any sense: a disease of horses marked by roaring.—*adj. uttering or emitting roars: riotous: proceeding with very great activity or success.*—*adu. roar'ingly*.—*roaring boy*, (*obs.*) a boisterous bullying reveller, swaggerer, or brawler; *roaring forties*, the tract of stormy west winds south of 40° S. latitude (occasionally also in the Atlantic north of 40° N.); the roaring game, curling. [*O.E. rarian*; but partly from *M.Du. roer*, stir, disturbance.]

roast, *rōst*, *v.t.* to cook before a fire: to bake: to parch by heat: to heat strongly: to dissipate the volatile parts of (esp. sulphur) by heat: (*slang*) to banter.—*v.i.* to undergo roasting.—*adj. roasted.*—*n.* a joint, esp. of beef, roasted or to be roasted: an operation of roasting: (*slang*) banter.—*ns. roast'-beef; roast'er*, apparatus for roasting: a pig, &c., suitable for roasting: a very hot day.—*n.* and *adj. roast'ing.*—*ns. roast'ing-jack*, an apparatus for turning a joint in roasting; *roast'-meat*—cry roast-meat, to publish one's good luck foolishly; *roastbeef plant*, the fetid iris (from its smell); *rule the roast* (mistakenly *roost*), to lord it, predominate. [*O.Fr. rostr* (*Fr. rôtr*); of Gmc. origin.]

roate, an old spelling (*Shak.*) of rote (1).
rob, *rob*, *v.t.* to deprive wrongfully and forcibly: to steal from: to plunder: to deprive: to take as plunder: to carry off.—*v.i.* to commit robbery:—*pr.p.* robbing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* robbed.—*ns.* robber, one who robs; *robber-crab*, a large coconut-eating land-crab of the Indian Ocean; a hermit-crab; *robber-fly*, any fly of the Asilidae, large, bristly, insect-eating flies; *robbery*, theft from the person, aggravated by violence or intimidation: plundering.—daylight robbery, glaring extortion; Robber Council or Synod, a council held at Ephesus in 449, afterwards repudiated, which was the cause of the violence of its proceedings; *rob Peter to pay Paul*, to satisfy one's debt by robbing another; *robber*, of Gmc. origin; cf. reave, O.H.G. *rouben*, Ger. *rauben*.]
rob, *rob*, *n.* a fruit syrup. [*Ar. robb.*]
robalo, *rob'á-ló*, *n.* an American pike-like fish (*Centropomus*), of a family akin to the sea-perches. [*Sp. robalo*, bass.]
robe, *rob*, *n.* a gown or loose outer garment: a gown or dress of office, dignity, or state: a rich dress: a woman's dress: (in *pl.*) clothes, garb: a dressed bison hide, or the like.—*v.t.* to dress: to invest in robes.—*v.i.* to assume official vestments.—*ns.* *robe-de-chambre* (*rob-dó-shán'-br'*; Fr.), a dressing-gown; *robe-maker*, a maker of official robes; *robes*: apparel: room in a house: mistress of the robes, the head of a department in a queen's household; the robe, or the long robe, the legal profession. [*Fr. robe*, orig. booty; cf. rob, reave, O.H.G. *raub* (Ger. *raub*), booty.]
robberdsman *rob'erdz-man*, *n.* (obs.) a stout robber.—Also *robberdsman*. [*App. from Robert*; allusion unknown.]
robin, *rob'in*, *n.* the redbreast or *rob'in-red-breast* (*Erythacus rubecula*), a widely-spread singing bird

domestic spirit or brownie.—Puck; *Rob'in-run* (in)-the-hedge, cleavers or goosegrass: ground-ivy: also various other hedgeside plants. [*A familiar form of Robert*; cf. *Jackdaw*, *Maggie*.]
robin, *rob'in*, *n.* (obs.) trimming on a gown. [*robing.*]
Robinia, *ro-bin'-á*, *n.* the locust or false acacia genus of Papilionaceae. [*From its introducer to cultivation, the Paris gardener Jean Robin (1550-1629).*]
roble, *rob'lá*, *n.* a name for various species of oak, *Nothofagus*, and other trees. [*Sp.*—*L. robur*, oak.]
robot, *rob'ót*, *n.* a mechanical man: a more than humanly efficient automaton: an automatic traffic signal. [*Czech robota*, statute labour; from Karel Capek's play *R.U.R.* (1920).]
roburite, *rob'ur-ít*, *n.* a flameless explosive, chlorinated dinitro-benzene with ammonium nitrate. [*L. robur*, strength.]
robust, *rob'ust*, *adj.* stout, strong, and sturdy: constitutionally healthy: vigorous: thick-set: over-hearty.—*adj.* robustious (*-yus*), robust: (*Shak.*) violent: (*Milt.*) strong or rough.—*adv.* robustiously.—*n.* robustiousness.—*adv.* robustly.—*n.* robustness. [*L. robustus*—*robur*, strength, oak.]
roc, *roh*, *n.* a fabulous bird, able to carry off an elephant—also *rok*, *ruk*, *ruk'h* (*rókh*). [*Pers. rukh*.]
rocaille, *ro-ká'-í*, *n.* artificial rockwork or similar ornament: scroll ornament: rococo. [*Fr.*]
rocambole, *rok'am-ból*, *n.* a plant close akin to garlic. [*Fr.*]
Roccella, *rok-sel'-á*, *n.* a genus of lichens, yielding archil and litmus. [*It. orcella*, remodelled on *rocca*, rock; see archil.]
Rochelle, *ro-shel'*, properly La Rochelle, a town of France.—*ns.* Rochelle-pow'dr, sciditz powder; Rochelle-salt, sodium potassium tartrate, discovered in 1672 by Seignette, a Rochelle apothecary.
roche moutonnée, *rosh móo-to-ná*, *n.* a smooth, rounded, hummocky rock-surface due to glaciation.—*pl.* roches moutonnées (same pron.). [*Fr. roche*, a rock, *moutonnée*, a kind of wig; applied by De Saussure.]

rochet, *roch'it*, *n.* (obs.) a mantle: a close-fitting surplice-like vestment proper to bishops and abbots. [*O.Fr.*, of Gmc. origin; cf. Ger. *rock*, O.E. *racc*.]
rock, *roh*, *n.* a large outstanding natural mass of stone: (*geol.*) a natural mass of one or more minerals, consolidated or loose: any variety or species of such an aggregate: (*U.S.*) a stone, pebble, lump of rock: a hard sweetmeat made in sticks: (*fig.*) a sure foundation or support, anything immovable, a danger or obstacle: for rock-fish, rock-pigeon, Plymouth Rock fowl: (*U.S. slang*) a coin.—*adj.* of rock: found on, in, or among rocks.—*v.t.* (*U.S. slang*) to stone: to clear of calcareous deposit.—*ns.* rock'-alum, alum prepared from alunite; rock'-badger, the Cape hyrax; rock'-basin, a lacustrine hollow in rock, excavated by glacier-ice; rock'-bird, a puffin or other bird that nests or lives on rocks; rock'-borer, any mollusc or other animal that bores into rocks; rock'-bottom, bedrock: the very bottom, esp. of poverty or despair.—*adj.* the lowest possible.—*adj.* rock'-bound, hemmed in by rock.—*ns.* rock'-brake, parsley-fern; rock'-breaker, a machine for breaking stones; rock'-butt'er, a butter-like exudation from rocks containing alum; rock'-cake, a small hard bun with irregular top; rock'-cod, a cod found on rocky sea-bottoms: a name for various Australian and other fishes, mostly of the sea-bass family; rock'-cook, the small-mouthed wrasse; rock'-cork, mountain-cork; rock'-cress, a cruciferous plant, Arabis; rock'-crys'tal, colourless quartz, esp. when well crystallised; rock'-dove, a pigeon that nests on rocks, source of the domestic varieties; rock'-drill, a tool for boring rock; rock'-er, rock'-ier, the rock-dove; rock'-ery, a heap of rock fragments in a garden, for growing rock-plants; rock'-fall, a fall of rock: a mass of fallen rock; rock'-fish, any fish that haunts rocks or rocky bottoms: applied as a name to several such fishes, as wrasse, striped bass, black goby; rock'-flour, finely divided rock material, such as is found under glaciers.—*adj.* rock'-forming, occurring as a dominant constituent of rocks.—*ns.* rock'-garden, a garden of rockery, for rock-plants; rock'-guano, a rock phosphatised by percolations from guano.—*adj.* rock'-hewn, hewn out of rock.—*ns.* rock'-hopper, a crested penguin; rock'-iness; rock'-lark, the rock-pipit; rock'-leather, mountain-leather; rock'-ling, a small fish of the cod family with barbels on both jaws; rock'-oll, petroleum; rock'-perch, a scorpion-fish; rock'-pigeon, the rock-dove; rock'-pipit, a pipit inhabiting rocky coasts; rock'-plant, a plant adapted to growing on or among rocks; rock'-rabb't, a hyrax; rock'-rose, a plant of either of the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum* of the family Cistaceae; rock'-sal'mon, rock'-tur'bot, wolf-fish disguised for the market; rock'-salt, salt as a mineral, halite; rock'-seor'plon, a person born in Gibraltar (also rock'-ilz'ard); rock'-snake, a python; rock'-sparrow, a genus (*Petronia*) akin to the true sparrow; rock'-tar', petroleum; rock'-temple, a temple hewn out of the solid rock; rock'-tripe, an edible arctic lichen of various kinds; rock'-vi'olet, a violet-scented alga growing on mountain rocks; rock'-water, water issuing from a rock; rock'-weed, bladderwrack or kindred sea-weed growing on rocks; rock'-wood', a wood-like asbestos; rock'-work, (*archit.*) masonry in imitation of rock: rockery: rock-climbing.—*adj.* rock'y, full of rocks: like rock.—on the rocks, penniless; Rock English, the Gibraltar dialect; Rock fever, undulant fever (from Gibraltar); Rocky Mountain goat, a white N. American animal intermediate between goat and antelope; the Rock, Gibraltar; the Rockles, the Rocky Mountains. [*O.Fr. roche*—*L.L. rocca*.]
rock, *roh*, *n.* a distaff.—*n.* rock'ing, (*Scot.*) an evening party, orig. for spinning. [*M.E. roe*; cf. *M.Du. roche*; *O.N. rohter*; Ger. *rochen*.]
rock, *roh*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to sway to and fro, tilt from side to side.—*n.* a rocking movement.—*n.* rock'er, one who rocks: apparatus that rocks: a curved support on which anything rocks: a rocking-horse: (*U.S.*) a rocking-chair: a mining cradle: a skate

with curved blade: a mezzotint engraver's tool for preparing a surface.—*adv.* rock'ily.—*n.* rock'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* rock'ing.—*ns.* rock'ing-chair, a chair mounted on rockers; rock'ing-horse, the figure of a horse mounted on rockers; rock'ing-stone, a logan, or finely poised boulder that can be made to rock; rock'ing-tool, an engraver's tool for roughing a plate; rock'-shaft, in engines, a shaft that oscillates instead of revolving.—*adj.* rock'y, disposed to rock: shaky: tipsy: (*slang*) unpleasant, unsatisfactory.—off one's rocker, out of one's right mind. [O.E. *roccian*.]

rockaway, *rok'ə-wā*, *n.* an American four-wheeled pleasure carriage, formerly made at Rockaway, New Jersey.

rocket, *rok'it*, *n.* a cylinder full of inflammable material, projected through the air for signalling, carrying a line to a ship in distress, or for firework display: apparatus for propulsion by a backward jet of gas.—*v.i.* to move like a rocket: to fly straight up rapidly when flushed.—*n.* rock'etcr. [*It.* *rochetta*, of Gmc. origin.]

rocket, *rok'it*, *n.* a cruciferous salad plant (*Eruca sativa*) of Mediterranean countries: extended to dame's violet (*Hesperis*) and other plants of the same family (sea'-rocket, Calde; wall'-rocket, *Diplotaxis*; yell'ow-rocket, winter-cress, *Barbarea*) or of other families (blue'-rocket, monk's hood: larkspur; dy'er's-rocket, weed). [O.Fr. *roquette*—*L.* *eruca*.]

rococo, *rō-kō'kō*, *rō-kō-kō'*, *n.* a debased style of architecture, decoration, and furniture-making prevailing in Louis XV.'s time, marked by endless multiplication of ornamental details unrelated to structure, with rockwork, shells, scrolls, and unsymmetrical and broken curves, a lighter, freer, frivolous development of the baroque: any art showing the same spirit.—*adj.* in the style of rococo: florid and tasteless: grotesque: (*obs.*) old-fashioned and queer. [Fr., prob.—*rocaille*, rockwork.]

roquet, *rok'it*, *n.* a rochet. [O.Fr., a Northern form of *rochet*.]

rod, *rod*, *n.* a long straight shoot: a slender stick: a slender bar of metal or other matter: a sceptre or similar emblem of authority: a stick or bunch of twigs as emblem or instrument of punishment: a stick or wand for magic, divination: a riding-crop: a slender pole or structure carrying a fishing-line: a measuring stick: a pole or perch (5½ yards, or 16½ feet): a square pole (272½ sq. ft.): (of brickwork) 272 sq. ft. of standard thickness of 1½ bricks or 306 cubic ft.: (*B.*) race or tribe: a rod-shaped body of the retina sensitive to light.—*ns.* rod'-fisher; rod'-fishing.—*adjs.* rod'less; rod'like.—*ns.* rod'man, rods'man, one who holds, carries, or uses a rod, esp. an angler; rod'ster, an angler.—a rod in pickle, punishment in reserve; kiss the rod, accept punishment with submission; Napier's rods (see Napierian). [O.E. *rodd*; cf. O.N. *rudda*, club.]

rode, *rod*, *pa.t.* of *ride*.

rode, *rod*, *n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) an old spelling of road.—*n.* (*Shak.*) rode'way.

rode, *rod*, *v.t.* to fly in the evening, esp. of woodcock.—*n.* rod'ing, road'ing, a woodcock's evening flight. [Origin obscure.]

rodent, *rō'dant*, *adj.*, a member of the (*-dent* *shā*, *-shyā*), an inent incisor teeth and no canines, as squirrels, beavers, rats, rabbits. [*L.* *rōdens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *rōdere*, to gnaw.]

rodeo, *rō-dā'ō*, *n.* a place where cattle are assembled: a round-up of cattle: an exhibition of cowboy skill. [*Sp.*, *-rodar*, to go round—*L.* *rotāre*, to wheel.]

rodomontade, *rod-ō-mon-tād'*, *n.* extravagant boasting, like that of Rodomonte in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.—*v.i.* to bluster or brag.—*n.* rodomontā-der.

roe, *rō*, *n.* a mass of fish-eggs (also *hard roe*): sometimes milt (*soft roe*).—*adj.* roed, containing roe.—*n.* roe'stone, oolite. [*M.E.* *roice*; cf. O.N. *hrogn*, M.H.G. *roge*, Ger. *rogen*.]

roe, *rō*, *n.* a small species of deer: sometimes

applied to the female red deer.—*ns.* roe'-buck, the male roe; roe'-buck-berry, roe'-blackberry, the stone-bramble; roe'-deer, a roe. [O.E. *rd*, *rāha*; Ger. *reh*, Du. *ree*.]

Roe (Richard). See Doe (John).

Roentgen. See Röntgen.

rogation, *rō-gā'shān*, *n.* an asking: supplication.—*adj.* rogatory (*rō-gā'tō-rī*).—letters rogatory (see letter); Rogation Days, the three days before Ascension Day, when supplications were recited in procession; Rogation flower, the milkwort, which was carried in Rogation Day processions; Rogation Sunday, that before Ascension Day; Rogation Week, the week in which the Rogation Days occur. [*L.* *rogātio*, *-ōnis*—*rogāre*, to ask.]

Roger, *rōj'ər*, *n.* a man's personal name: (*cant*) a goose.—Jolly Roger, the pirates' skull-and-crossbones flag; (Sir) Roger de Coverley (*dō-kuv'ər-lī*), an English country-dance (whence the name of the *Spectator* character). [Fr., of Gmc. origin, equivalent to O.E. *Hrōthgār*.]

rogue, *rōg*, *n.* a vagrant: a rascal: a wag: a mischievous person (often playfully or affectionately): a plant that falls short of a standard, or is of a different type from the rest of the crop: a sport, or variation from type: a horse that shirks: a savage elephant or other animal cast out or withdrawn from its herd.—*v.i.* to play the rogue.—*v.t.* to cheat: to eliminate rogues from.—*ns.* rogue'-el'ephant; rogue'-money, a former assessment in Scotland for the expense of catching, prosecuting, and maintaining rogues; roguery (*rōg'ər-ī*), knavish tricks: fraud: mischievousness: waggery; rogue'ship.—*adjs.* roguing (*rōg'ing*), roaming, or behaving like a rogue; roguish (*rōg'ish*), knavish: mischievous; waggish: villainous: confounded.—*adv.* rog'uishly.—*n.* rog'uishness.—*adj.* rog'uy (*obs.*).—rogues' gallery, a police collection of photographs of criminals; rogues' Latin, cant; rogues' march, derisive music played at a drumming-out. [Cant; origin unknown.]

roll, *rol* (also *rile*, *ril*), *v.t.* to make turbid: to annoy, irritate (now usu. *rile*).—*adj.* roll'y, turbid. [Origin doubtful.]

roin, roinish. Same as royne, roynish.

roister, royster, *rois'tər*, *n.* a blusterer: a noisy reveller.—*v.i.* to bluster, swagger: to revel noisily.—*v.i.* roist, royst (back-formation from the *n.*), to roister.—*n.* rois'terer, roys'terer.—*adj.* rois'terous, roys'terous.—*adj.* rois'ting, roys'ting, blustering, boisterous: (*Shak.*) rousingly defiant. [O.Fr. *rustre*, a rough, rude fellow—O.Fr. *ruste*—*L.* *rusticus*, rustic.]

rook. Same as roc.

roke, *rōk*, *n.* vapour: steam: mist: small rain: smoke.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to steam: to smoke.—*adj.* rōk'y. [Perh. Scand.]

rokelay, rocklay, *rok'ə-lā*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a woman's short cloak, worn in the 18th century. [Fr. *roque-laite*; see roque-laure.]

roker, *rōk'ər*, *n.* any ray other than skate, esp. the thornback. [Perh. Dan. *rokke*, Sw. *rocka*, ray.]

Roland, *rō'land*, *n.* a hero of the Charlemagne legend: hence a hero: a worthy match (with allusion to Oliver).—a Roland for an Oliver, tit for tat: as good as one got.

role, role, *rol*, *n.* a part played by an actor or other: a function. [Fr.]

roll, *rōl*, *n.* a scroll: a sheet of paper, parchment, cloth, or other material bent spirally upon itself into a nearly cylindrical form: a document in such form: a register: a list, esp. of names: a spirally wound c: other ma: a roller: or pad: binder's designs: rolling: a swaying about an axis in the direction of motion: a continuous reverberatory or trilling sound: an undulation: a wavelike flow.—*v.i.* to move like a ball, a wheel, a wheeled vehicle, or a passenger in one: to perform revolutions: to sway on an axis in the direction of motion: to turn over or from side to side: to swagger: to wallow: to go

with a roll: to move in, on, or like waves: to flow: to undulate: to wander: to sound with a roll: to use a roller: to curl.—*v.t.* to cause to roll: to turn on an axis: to move with a circular sweep (as the eyes): to wrap round on itself: to enwrap: to curl: to wind: to drive forward: to move upon wheels: to press, flatten, spread out, thin, or smooth with a roller or between rollers: to round by attrition: to beat rapidly, as a drum: to rumble: to peal: to trill: to pour in waves: (*Scot.*, of a clock) to wind.—*adj.* roll'-about', podgy.—*ns.* roll'-call, the calling of a list of names, to ascertain attendance; roll'-collar, a collar of a garment turned back in a curve.—*adj.* rolled.—*ns.* roll'er, one who or that which rolls: a revolving or rolling cylinder: a contrivance including a heavy cylinder or cylinders for flattening roads or turf: a long, coiled-up bandage (roll'er-band'age); a long heavy wave: a small solid wheel: a kind of tumbler pigeon: a bird (*Coracias*) of a family akin to the kingfishers, with a habit of flight like a tumbler pigeon (*Ger. roller*): a kind of canary with a soft trilling song; roll'er-skate, a skate with wheels instead of a blade.—Also *vi.*—*ns.* roll'er-skate'r; roll'er-skate'ing; roll'er-towel, an endless towel on a roller.—*n.* and *adj.* roll'ing.—*ns.* roll'ing-mill, a factory or machine for rolling metal into various shapes between rolls; roll'ing-pln, a cylinder for rolling dough; roll'ing-stock, the stock or store of engines and vehicles that run upon a railway.—*adj.* roll'-top, having a flexible cover of slats that rolls up; roll'-up, suitable for rolling up.—a rolling stone gathers no moss, a rover does not grow rich; Master of the Rolls, the head of the Record Office; rolled gold, metal coated with gold and rolled very thin; roll up, (*coll.*) to assemble, arrive. [*O.Fr. rolle* (*n.*), *roller* (*vb.*)—*L. rotulo*, dim. of *rota*, a wheel.]

rollick, rol'ik, *n.* to behave in a careless, swaggering, frolicsome manner.—*adj.* roll'icking. [Origin unknown.]

rollock. See rowlock.

rolly-polly, rol'i-pō'l'i, *n.* a pudding made of a sheet of paste, covered with jam or fruit, and rolled up: a round, podgy person: an old game in which balls are bowled into holes or thrown into hats placed on the ground.—*adj.* round, podgy. [*Prob. roll.*]

[Roman, *man*, *high*, *nd*.]

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[Roman, *man*, *high*, *nd*.]

Church; Roman Catholicism, the doctrines and polity of the Roman Catholic Church collectively; Roman cement, a hydraulic cement made from calcareous nodules from the London Clay; Roman Empire, the ancient empire of Rome, divided in the 4th century into the Eastern and Western Empires (see also Holy); Roman law, the system of law derived from the ancient Romans—civil law; Britain, with female introduced by the

Romans; Roman snail, the edible snail (*Helix pomatia*), much valued by the Romans. [*L. Rōmānus*—*Rōma*, Rome.]

Romance, rō-mans', *n.* a general name for the vernaculars that developed out of popular Latin—French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Romansch, with their various dialects.—Also *adj.*—*n.* romance', a tale of chivalry, orig. one in verse, written in one of these vernaculars:

romantic fiction as a literary genre: a romance a series of occurrences: a love affair involving classes: romanticising towards the

romantic: an imaginative lie: romanticism (*mus.*) a composition of romantic character.—*v.i.* to write or tell romances: to talk extravagantly or with an infusion of fiction: to lie: to build castles in the air.—*n.* roman'cer.—*adj.* roman'cial, (*Lamb*) dealing with romance.—*n.* and *adj.* roman'cing. [*O.Fr. romanz*—(hypothetical) *L.L. rōmāntic* (*adv.*), in (popular) Roman language.]

Romanesque, rō-man-esk', *adj.* of the transition from Roman to Gothic architecture, characterised by round arches and vaults.—*n.* the Romanesque style, art, or architecture. [*R.*]

Romansch, Rōmansh, R(ō)umansh, Rumonsch, rō-, rōō-mānsh', -monsh', *n.* and *adj.* Rhaeto-Romanic: sometimes confined to the Upper Rhine dialects. [*Romansch*.]

romantic, rō-mon'tik, *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, inclining towards, or savouring of, romance: fictitious: extravagant, wild: fantastic.—*adj.* roman'tical.—*n.* romantic'ity.—*adv.* roman'tically.—*ns.* roman'ticism (*-ism*), romantic quality, feeling, tendency, principles, or spirit; roman'ticist.—Romantic Revival, the late eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century revolt against classicism or neo-classicism to a more picturesque, original, free, and imaginative style in literature and art. [*Fr. romantique*—*O.Fr. romont*, romance.]

Romany, Rommany, rō-mā-ni, *n.* a gypsy (also Rom'anes, -nes): the language of the gypsies.—*adj.* gypsy.—Romany rye (*ri*), a gentleman who affects the society of gypsies. [*Gypsy rom, man.*]

romant, rō-mawnt', *n.* (*arch.*) a romance. [*O.Fr. romant*; see romance.]

Rome, rōm, formerly rōom, *n.* the capital of the Roman Empire, now of Italy: often used for the Roman Catholic Church or Roman Catholicism.—*ns.* Rome'-penny, -scot, (*obs.*) Peter's penny; Rome'-runner, (*obs.*) a self-seeking cleric who had much resort to Rome.—*adj.* and *adv.* Rome'ward.—*adv.* Rome'wards.—*n.* Rōm'le, a phonetic notation devised by Henry Sweet, based upon the original Roman values of the letters.—*adj.* Rōm'ish, (*hostile*) Roman Catholic: (*obs.*) Roman. [*L. Rōmo*.]

romp, romp, *v.i.* to frolic actively: to move along easily and quickly, esp. in winning a race.—*n.* one, esp. a girl, who romps: a tomboy: a vigorous frolic: a swift easy run.—*n.* romp'er, one who romps: (*usu.* in *pl.*) a child's garb for play.—*adv.* romp'ingly.—*adj.* romp'ish.—*adv.* romp'ishly.—*n.* romp'ishness. [*romp*.]

roncador, rong-kā-dōr', *n.* a name for various Amer-

ronde, rond, *n.* a script printing-type. [*Fr.*, round (*frm.*)]

rondeau, *ron'dō*, *ron'-dō*, *n.* a form of poem characterised by closely-knit rhymes and a refrain, and, as defined in the 17th century, consisting of thirteen lines, divided into three unequal strophes, not including the burden (repeating the first few words) after the eighth and thirteenth lines—brought into vogue by Swinburne: (*mus.*) a *rondo*—*pl.* *ron'dcaux* (*-dōz*).—*ns.* *ron'del*, a verse-form of thirteen or fourteen lines on two rhymes, the seventh and thirteenth being identical with the first, and the eighth and (if present) the fourteenth with the second; *rondino* (*-dē'nō*; *It. dim.*), a short *rondo*:—*pl.* *rond'i'nos*; *ron'do* (*It., from Fr.*), a musical composition whose principal subject recurs in the same key in alternation with other subjects, often the last movement of a sonata:—*pl.* *ron'dos*; *rondolet'to*, a short *rondo*. [*Fr. rondeau*, earlier *rondel*—*rond*, round.]

rondure, *ron'd'yar*, a Shakespearian form of roundure.

rone, *roan*, *rhone*, *rōn*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a roof-gutter. [*Origin unknown.*]

rong, *rong* (*Spens.*), *pa.t.* of ring.

ronne, *ronning* (*Spens.*). Same as *run* (*infin.* and *pa.p.*), *running*.

ront, *ronte* (*Spens.*). Same as *runt*.

Röntgen, *Roentgen*, *rōnt'yən*, *rōnt'*, also *-gen*, *adj.* of the German physicist Konrad von Röntgen (1845-1923), discoverer of the Röntgen rays, or X-rays (see X).—*v.t.* *Röntgenise*, to treat by the Röntgen rays.—*ns.* *Röntgenography*, photography by these rays; *Röntgenology*, the study of the rays; *Röntgenoscopy*, observation by means of them; *Röntgenotherapy*, healing by means of them.

ronyon, *runnion*, *run'yən*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a term of reproach to a woman. [Some connect with *Fr. rogne*, mange.]

rood, *rōd*, *n.* Christ's cross: a cross or crucifix, esp. at the entrance to a church chancel: (locally) a rod, pole, or perch, linear or square (with variations in value): the fourth part of an acre, or forty square poles.—*ns.* *rood'-beam*, a beam for supporting the rood; *Rood Day* (Holy-rood Day, Rood-mas Day), the feast of the Exaltation (14th September) or of the Invention (3rd May) of the Cross; *rood'-loft*, a gallery over the rood-screen; *rood'-screen*, an ornamental partition separating choir from nave; *rood'-steeple*, -tower, that over the crossing of a church; *rood'-tree*, (*obs.*) Christ's cross. [*O.E. rōd*, gallows, cross.]

roof, *rōf*, *n.* the top covering of a building or vehicle: a ceiling: the overhead surface, structure, or stratum of a vault, arch, cave, excavation, &c.: the upper covering of the mouth (the palate) or of any cavity: a dwelling: a culmination: a high or highest plateau (as the roof of the world, the Pamir): an upper limit: an aeroplane's ceiling or limiting height:—*pl.* *roofs*.—*v.t.* to cover with a roof: to shelter.—*n.* *roof-board*, a board lying under slates or tiles.—*adj.* *roofed*.—*ns.* *roof'er*, one who makes or mends roofs: a *roof-board*; *roof'-garden*, a garden on a flat roof; *roof'-guard*, a device to prevent snow from sliding off a roof; *roof'ing*, covering with a roof: materials for a roof: the roof itself: shelter.—*adj.* for *roof'ing*.—*adj.* *roof'less*; *roof'like*.—*ns.* *roof'-plate*, a wall-plate that receives the lower ends of the rafters of a roof; *roof'-tree*, the ridge-pole: the roof.—*adj.* *roof'y*, having a roof or roofs. [*O.E. hrof*; *Du. roef*.]

roolnek, *rō'i-nek*, *n.* a Boer nickname for an Englishman. [*Capé Du*, red neck—*Du. rood*, *nek*, from his complexion.]

rook, *rook*, *n.* a gregarious species of crow: a sharper: (*obs.*) a simpleton.—*v.t.* to fleece.—*ns.* *rook'ery*, a breeding-place of rooks in a group of trees: a breeding-place of penguins, or seals, &c.: a crowded cluster of mean tenements: an evil resort: (*slang* or *dial.*) a disturbance.—*adj.* *rook'ish*; *rook'y*, (*Shak.*) abounding in rooks: or poss. black, murky (see *roky*). [*O.E. hroc*.]

rook, *rook*, *n.* a castle in chess. [*O.Fr. roc*—*Pers. rukh*.]

rook, *rook* (*Shak.*). Same as *ruck* (2).

rookie, *rooky*, *rook'i*, *n.* (*slang*) a raw beginner: a callow recruit. [*App. from recruit*.]

room, *rōom*, *room*, *n.* space: necessary or available space: space unoccupied: opportunity, scope, or occasion: stead: a particular place: (*obs.*) an assigned place, as in a theatre: (*B.*) a seat: appointment, office: (*obs.*) a holding of land: a compartment: a chamber: a cottage sitting-room: company in a room.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (chiefly *U.S.*) to lodge: to share a room or rooms (with *with*).—*adj.* *roomed*, having rooms.—*ns.* *room'er*, (*U.S.*) a lodger, usu. taking meals elsewhere; *room'-fellow*, one who shares a room; *room'ful*, as much or as many as a room will hold:—*pl.* *room'fuls*.—*adv.* *room'ily*.—*ns.* *room'iness*; *room'ing-house*, (*U.S.*) a house with furnished rooms to let; *room'-mate*, (*U.S.*) a fellow-lodger.—*adj.* *room'-ridden*, confined to one's room; *room'some*, *roomy*; *room'y*, having ample room: wide: spacious. [*O.E. rīm*; *Ger. raum*, *Du. ruim*.]

roon, *rōn*, *rund*, *run(d)*, *rān(d)*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a list or selvage: a strip or thread of cloth.—Also (*Galt*) *royne* (*roin*).

roop, *rōop*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to make a hoarse sound.—*n.* a hoarse sound: hoarseness.—*adj.* *roop'it*, *roop'y*, (*Scot.*) hoarse. [*Variant of roup*.]

roose, *rōz*, (*Scot.*) *raz*, *v.t.* (*dial.*) to praise. [*M.E. rāsen*—*O.N. hrōsa*, to praise.]

roost, *rōst*, *n.* a perch or place for a sleeping bird: a henhouse: a sleeping-place: bed: a set of fowls resting together: (*Scot.*) a loft or garret or its roof.—*v.i.* to settle or sleep on a roost or perch: to perch: to go to rest for the night.—*n.* *roost'er*, a domestic cock.—come home to roost, recoil upon oneself. [*O.E. hrōst*; *Du. roest*.]

roost, *rōst*, *n.* (*Orkney and Shetland*) a tidal race. [*O.N. rōst*.]

root, *rōt*, *n.* ordinarily and popularly, the underground part of a plant, esp. when edible: (*bot.*) that part of a higher plant which never bears leaves or reproductive organs, ordinarily underground and descending, and serving to absorb salts in solution, but often above-ground, often arising from other parts, often serving other functions, though morphologically comparable: the source, cause, basis, foundation, occasion of anything, as an ancestor, an element from which words are derived: an embedded or basal part, as of a tooth, a hair, a dam: a growing plant with its root: (*math.*) the factor of a quantity which, taken so many times, produces that quantity: any value of the unknown quantity for which an equation is true: (*mus.*) the fundamental note on which a chord is built.—*v.i.* to fix the root: to be firmly established: to develop a root.—*v.t.* to plant in the earth: to implant deeply: to fix by the root: to uproot (*usu. with up*): to remove entirely by uprooting, clear away, eradicate, extirpate (*usu. with out*).—*n.* *root'age*, the act of striking root: state of being rooted: roothood: root-system.—*adj.* and *adv.* *root'-and-branch*, without leaving any part.—*n.* *root'-beer*, a drink made from roots of dandelion, sassafras, &c.—*adj.* *root'-bound*, (*Milit.*) rooted to the ground: *root'-bound*.—*ns.* *root'-cap*, a sheath of cells at the tip of a root; *root'-cause*, fundamental cause; *root'-climber*, a plant that climbs by means of roots, as ivy; *root'-crop*, a crop of esculent roots; *root'-cater*.—*adj.* *root'ed*, having roots: fixed by roots, or as by roots: firmly established.—*adv.* *root'edly*.—*ns.* *root'edness*; *root'er*.—*adj.* *root'-fallen*, fallen by roots giving way; *root'-fast*, firmly rooted.—*ns.* *root'-hair*, a fine tubular outgrowth from a cell by which a young root absorbs water; *root'-hold*, maintenance of position by roots: a footing; *root'-house*, a summer-house built of roots: a storehouse for potatoes, &c.; *root'-knot*, an enlargement of a root caused by a nematode.—*adj.* *root'less*.—*ns.* *root'let*, a little root; *root'-parasite*, a plant parasitic on a root; *root'-pressure*, an upward forcing of sap, shown by the bleeding of plants.—*v.t.* *root'-prune*, to prune the roots of.—*ns.* *root'-pruning*; *root'-rubber*, rubber got from the roots of certain African apocynaceous plants;

Jericho, a cruciferous plant (*Anastatica hierochuntica*) of N. Africa and Syria, that curls in a ball in drought; rose of Sharon, (*Song of Solomon*) probably a narcissus: now applied to a species of hibiscus; rosy cross, the emblem at the Rosicrucians; under the rose, in confidence; Wars of the Roses, a disastrous dynastic struggle in England (1455-85), between the Houses of Lancaster and York, from their emblems, the red and the white rose. [O.E. *rōse*—L. *rōsa*, prob.—Gr. *rhōdēā*, a rose-bush, *rhodon*, rose.]

rosella, *rō-zel'ā*, *n.* a handsome Australian parakeet, first observed at Rose Hill near Sydney. [For *rosehill*.]

roselle, *rō-zel'ē*, *n.* an East Indian hibiscus. **rosemary**, *rōz'mā-rī*, *n.* a small fragrant pungent Mediterranean labiate shrub (*Rosmarinus*). [L. *rōs marīnus*, sea dew.]

roseola, *rō-zē'ā-lā*, *n.* rose-coloured rash: German measles. [Dim. from L. *roseus*, rosy.]

roset, *rosit*, *rozet*, *rozit*, *roz'it*, *n.* (Scot.) rosin.—*v.t.* to rosin.—*adj.* roset'y (sometimes roset'etty), &c. [rosin.]

rosette, *rō-zel'ē*, *n.* a knot of radiating loops of ribbon or the like in concentric arrangement: a close radiating group of leaves, usu. pressed to the ground: (*archit.*) a rose-shaped ornament: any structure, arrangement, or figure of similar shape: a curve whose polar equation is $r = a \sin m\theta$: a disk, esp. of copper, formed by throwing water on molten metal.—*adj.* roset'ed. [Fr., dim. of *rose*.]

Rosicrucian, *roz' or rōz'ī-kroō'sh(y)ən*, *n.* a member of an alleged secret society whose members made great pretensions to knowledge of the secrets of Nature, transmutation of metals, elemental spirits, magical signatures, &c.—affirmed to have been founded (1459) by Christian *Rosenkreuz*: a member of one or other of various modern fraternities.—*Also adj.*—*n.* Rosicrucianism. [Prob. a Latinisation of *Rosenkreuz*, rose cross, L. *rōsa*, rose, *crux*, cross.]

rosin, *rōz'īn*, *n.* the residue of turpentine distillation.—*v.t.* to rub or cover

nt. ros'inate, a resin
tilled from rosin; ros'in-plant, -weed, Silphium.

adj. ros'iny. [resin.]

Rosinante, *Rozinante*, *roz-in-an'tī*, *n.* Don Quixote's horse; a sorry nag. [Sp. *Rocinante*, explained as *rocin antes*, formerly a rouncy.]

rosmarine, *rōz'mā-rīn*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a walrus, or a sea-monster supposed to lick dew off the rocks. [Dan. *rosmar*, walrus; influenced by the following word.]

rosmarine, *rōz'mā-rīn*, *rēn*, *n.* (*Spens.*) rosemary: (*Jonson*) sea dew. [See *rosemary*.]

Rosminian, *ros-min'ī-ən*, *adj.* of Antonio Rosmini-Serbatì (1797-1855), his philosophy, or the Institute of Charity founded by him.—*Also n.*—*n.* Rosmin'ianism.

lyō, *n.* a sweet cordial made
it is said, with sundew).
dew of the sun.]

oast.

*a little beak: a beaklike
outgrowth from an orchid column: the forepart
of a tapeworm's head. [L. rōstellum, dim. of
rōstrum, beak.]*

roster, *rōs'tēr* (or *ros'*), *n.* a list showing order of rotation, as for army duties: (*coll.*) any roll of names.—*v.t.* to put in a roster. [Du. *rooster*, orig. gridiron (from the ruled lines)—*roosten*, to roast.]

rostrum, *rōs'tram* (L. *rōs'troom*), *n.* a beak (properly in pl., *ros'tra*) a platform for public speaking (from the *Rostri* in the Roman forum, adorned with the beaks of captured ships).—*adj.* rostr'al, or of like a rostrum; rostr'ate, -d, beaked; rostr'ocarinatē (*ros-trō-kar'īn-at*; L. *carīna*, keel), beaked and keeled.—*n.* a supposed fish implement with beak and keel. [L. *rōstrum*, beak—*rōdēre*, *rōsum*, to gnaw.]

rosula, *rōz'ū-lā*, *n.* a leaf-rossette.—*adj.* ros'ulate, in a rosette. [L. dim. of L. *rōsa*, rose.]

rot, *rot*, *v.i.* to putrefy: to decay: to become corrupt: to suffer from wasting disease, esp. in

prison, or sheep-rot: (*slang*) to talk nonsense, to chaff.—*v.t.* to cause to rot: (*slang*) to chaff: (*pr.p.* rot'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rot't'ed).—*n.* decay: putrefaction: corruption: collapse: applied to various diseases of sheep, timber, &c.: (*slang*) worthless or rotten stuff: (*slang*) bosh.—*interj.* expressing contemptuous disagreement.—*ns.* rot'-grass, soft grass, butterwort, pennywort, or other plant reputed to cause sheep-rot; rot'-gut, had liquor; rot'-stone, rottenstone. [O.E. *rotian*, *pa.p.* *rotod*; cf. *rotten*.]

rota, *rō'tā*, *n.* a roster: a course, round, routine, cycle, of duty, &c.: the Roman Catholic supreme ecclesiastical tribunal: a round, a canon, a rondo, or other composition with much repetition.—*adj.*

rō'tal.—*ns.* rōtām'eter, an instrument for measuring curved lines by running a wheel along them; rō'taplane, rotor-plane; Rōtarian (*-tā'rī-ən*), a member of a Rotary Club.—*Also adj.*—*n.* Rōtārianism.—*adj.* rotary (*rō'tar-i*), turning like a wheel: of the nature of rotation: working by rotation of a part: Rotary, of an international system of clubs with a wheel as badge, each member being of a different occupation.—*n.* rotary, a rotary apparatus: Rotary, a Rotary Club: Rotarianism.—*adj.* rōtā'able.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* rō-tā'te, to turn like a wheel: to put, take, go, or

succeed in rotation.—*adj.* rō'tate, wheel-shaped—with united petals in a plane with almost no tube.—*n.* rōtā'tion, a turning round like a wheel: succession in definite order, as of crops: recurrent order.—*adj.* rōtā'tional; rotative (*rō'tā-tiv*).—*n.* rōtā'tor.—*adj.* rotatory (*rō'tā-tar-i*; *rō'tār-i*), rotary. [L. *rōta*, a wheel, *rotāre*, -ātum, to turn.]

roteh, *roch*, *roch*, *n.* the little auk.—*Also roch'ic*. [Cf. Du. *rotje*, petrel; Fris. *rotgies*, pl. of *rotgoes*, Brent-geese.]

rote, *rōt*, *n.* mechanical memory, repetition, or performance without regard to the meaning.—*v.t.* (*Shak.* *roate*) to fix by rote (according to others, to root): to discourse by rote. [Origin obscure; L. *rōta*, a wheel, and O.Fr. *rote*, road, have been conjectured.]

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rote, *rōt*, *n.* (now U.S.) the roar of surf. [Ety. obscure.]

rotenone, *rō'tī-nōn*, *n.* an insecticide prepared from derris and other plants. [Origin unknown.]

rother, *rōth'ēr*, *n.* (*Shak.*, *emendation*) an ox, cow.—*n.* roth'er-beast. [O.E. *rōth'er*, an ox, a cow; cf. Ger. pl. *rinder*, horned cattle.]

rotifer, *rōt'if-ēr*, *n.* a wheel-animalcule, or member of the Rotif'era, minute aquatic animals whose rings of waving cilia suggest a rotating wheel. [L. *rōta*, a wheel, *ferre*, to carry.]

rotl, *rōt'l*, *n.* a variable Levantine weight. [Ar. *ratl*.]

rotograph, *rō'tō-grāf*, *n.* a photograph as of a manuscript, made directly by throwing a reversed image on a roll of sensitive paper.—*v.t.* to photograph by this method. [L. *rota*, a wheel, Gr. *graphein*, to write.]

rotolo, *rō'tō-lō*, *n.* an Italian form of *rotl*.

rotor, *rō'tor*, *n.* a rotating part, esp. of a dynamo, motor, or turbine: a revolving cylinder for propulsion of a ship: a revolving aerofoil.—*ns.* rō'tor-plane, a helicopter or autogyro; rō'tor-ship; rō'tor-station, an aerodrome designed specially for helicopters. [For *rotator*.]

rotten, *rot'n*, *adj.* putrefied: decaying: affected by rot: corrupt: unsound: disintegrating: (*slang*) deplorably bad: (*slang*) miserably out of sorts.—*adv.* rott'enly.—*ns.* rott'eness; rott'enstone, a decomposed siliceous limestone that has lost most of its strength: a name for the publishing metals.—*v.t.* to rot: to putrefy: to decay: to become corrupt: to suffer from wasting disease, esp. in

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Aristotle's lantern in sea-urchins. [*L. rotula*, dim. of *rota*, a wheel.]

rotund, *ro-tund'*, *adj.* round: rounded: nearly spherical: convexly protuberant.—*v.t.* to round.—*n.* rotund'a, a round (esp. domed) building or hall.—*adj.* rotund'ate, rounded off: orbicular.—*n.* rotund'ity, roundness: a round mass.—*adv.* rotund'ly. [*L. rotundus*—*rota*, a wheel.]

roturier, *ro-tü-ryä*, *n.* a plebeian. [*Fr.*, prob.—*L.L. ruptura*, ground broken by the plough—*L. rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.]

rouble. Same as *ruble*.

roucou, *roo-koo'*, *n.* annatto. [*Fr.*—*Tupi urucü*.]

roué, *roo-ä*, *n.* a profligate, rake, debauchee. [*A* name given by Philippe, Duke of Orléans, Regent of France 1715-23, to his dissolute companions.—*Fr. roué*, broken on the wheel—*pap. of rouer*—*roue*—*L. rota*, a wheel.]

Rouen cross, *roo-än' kros*, a cross in fretwork as a brooch or pendant. [*Rouen* in France.]

rouge, *roozh*, *n.* a mixture of safflower and tale, or other powder used to redden the face: a polishing powder of hydrated ferric oxide.—*v.t.* to colour with rouge.—*v.i.* to use rouge: to blush.—*n.* rouge-et-noir (*roozh-ä-nöär*), a gambling card-game played on a table with two red and two black diamond marks on which stakes are laid.—also *trente-et-quarante*.—*Rouge Croix* (*kroos*), *Rouge Dragon*, two of the pursuivants of the Heralds' College. [*Fr. rouge*—*L. ruber*, red.]

rouge, *roo'*, *n.* (*Eton*) a scrimmage: a touch-down in football. [*Origin unknown*.]

rough, *ruf*, *adj.* uneven: rugged: unshorn: unshaven: unpolished: harsh: crude: unelaborated: without attention to minute correctness: unbroken (as a horse): coarse: rude: unrefined: ungentle: turbulent: aspirate: astringent.—*adv.* roughly: with roughness or risk of discomfort.—*n.* rough state: that which is rough: rough ground, esp. uncut grass, &c., beside a golf fairway: a piece inserted in a horse's shoe to keep him from slipping: a hooligan, a rowdy.—*v.t.* to make rough: to ruffle: to roughen the shoes of: to shape roughly: to treat roughly.—*n.* rough'age, refuse of grain or crops: bran, fibre, &c., in food: coarse food that promotes intestinal movement.—*adj.* rough-and-read'y, ready to hand or easily improvised, and serving the purpose well enough: willing and moderately efficient: rough-and-tumble, haphazard and scrambling.—Also *adv.*—*n.* a scuffle: haphazard struggling.—*v.t.* rough'-cast, to shape roughly: to cover with rough-cast.—*n.* plaster mixed with small stones, used to coat walls.—*adj.* coated with rough-cast.—*adj.* rough'-coated.—*v.t.* rough'-draft, -draw, to draft roughly: rough'-dry, to dry without smoothing: rough'en, to make rough.—*v.i.* to become rough.

—*n.* rough'er, one who performs preliminary operations.—*adj.* rough'-footed, with feathered feet: rough'-grained, coarse-grained.—*v.t.* rough'-grind, to grind roughly: rough'-hew, (*Shak.*) to hew to the first appearance of form.—*n.* rough'-hew'er.—*adj.* rough'-hewn.—*ns.* rough'-hound, a small species of dogfish: rough'-house, (*U.S.*; also rough house) a disturbance: a brawl.—*v.i.* to brawl: to make a disturbance.—*v.t.* to maltreat.—*n.* rough'ie, (*Scott.*) a dry bough, esp. one used as a torch.—*adj.* rough'ish: rough'-legged, with feathered or hairy legs.—*adv.* rough'ly.—*ns.* rough'-neck, (*U.S. slang*) an unmannerly lout: a hooligan or tough: rough'ness, the quality of being rough: a rough place: (*U.S.*) rough'-nosed, a perfect, nearly perfect in

—*n.* rough'-rider, a horse-breaker: an irregular cavalryman.—*adj.* rough'-sbed, provided with roughened horse-shoes: rough'-spoken, rough in speech.—*ns.* rough'-string, an intermediate support for the steps of a wooden stairway: rough'-stuff, coarse paint laid on after the priming, and before the finish: violent behaviour.—*adj.* rough'-wrought, shaped out or done roughly, or in a preliminary way.—*n.* rough'y (see *roughie*), -cut up rough (see *cut*): ride rough-shod over, to set at naught,

domineer over without consideration: rough in, to sketch in roughly: rough it, to take whatever hardships come: rough on, hard luck for: pressing hard upon: rough out, to shape out roughly. [*O.E. rüh*, rough: *Ger. rauch*, *rauh*, *Du. raag*.]

rougt, *raut*, an obs. pret. of *reck*.

roul, *roule*, obs. forms of *roll*.

roulade, *roo-läd*, *n.*

a run, turn, etc., su

rouleau, *roo-lö'*, *n.*

or column of coins, blood corpuscles, or other disks.—*pl.* rouleaux, rouleaux (-löz'). [*Fr.*]

roulette, *rool-et'*, *n.* a little roller: a game of chance in which a ball rolls from a rotating disk into one or other of a set of compartments answering to those on which the players place their stakes: a tool with a toothed disk for engraving rows of dots, for perforating paper, &c.: o cylinder for curling hair or wigs: (*geom.*) the locus of a point carried by a curve rolling upon a fixed curve. [*Fr.*]

room, *roöm*, an old spelling of *room*.—*n.* room'ing (see *souming* and *rooming*).

Roumanian. See *Rumanian*.

Roumanseh. See *Romansch*.

rounce, *rouns*, *n.* in a hand printing-press, the apparatus, or its handle, for moving the carriage. [*Du. ronse*.]

rounceval, *roun-si-ül*, *n.* (*obs.*) a giant: a great bouncing woman: a marrow-fat pea.—*adj.* gigantic. [*Poss. Roncesvalles*, in the Pyrenees.]

rouney, *roun-si*, *n.* (*arch.*) a riding-horse: a nag. [*O.Fr. ronal*.]

round, *round*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to whisper: to whisper to.—*v.i.* to whisper. [*O.E. rūmian*, to whisper; cf. *rune*.]

round, *rotund*, *adj.* having a curved outline or surface: approaching a circular, globular, or cylindrical form: in a course returning upon itself: enveloping: with horizontal swing: plump: pronounced with lips contracted to a circle: smooth and full-sounding: sonorous: well finished-off: periodic, as a sentence: approximate, without regarding minor denominations: full: not inconsiderable in amount: plain-spoken: candid: honest: unsparing: without mincing: vigorous: unqualified.—*adv.* about: on all sides: every way: in a ring: in a curve: in rotation: from one to another successively: indirectly: circuitously: towards the opposite quarter: (*Shak.*) roundly: (*U.S.*) in the neighbourhood.—*prep.* about: around: on every side of: all over: to every side of in succession: past, beyond.—*n.* a round thing or part: a ring, circumference, circle, or globe, esp. the earth or the sky: a ladder rung or similar rounded connecting part: a slice of toast: a cut of beef across the thigh-bone: a brewer's vessel for beer during fermentation: a projecting corner-turret (not necessarily round in shape): a carviog in the round: a coil: a bend: a circuit: a course returning upon itself: a dance in a ring, or its tune: a canon sung in unison: a cycle or recurring series of events or doings: a complete revolution or rotation: an accustomed walk: a prescribed circuit: a complete series of holes in golf: scope: routine: a volley, as of firearms or applause: ammunition of one shot: a successive or simultaneous action of each member of a company or player in a game: a portion dealt around to each: a bout, as in boxing: a defined stage in a competition: roundness: (*sculp.*) the condition of being visible from all sides, not merely in relief.—*v.t.* to make round: to surround: to go round: to turn round: to finish off: to give finish to.—*v.i.* to become round: to go round: to go the rounds.—*adj.* round'about, circuitous: indirect: cut evenly, without tails or train: plump.—*n.* a merry-go-round: a place where traffic circulates in one direction: a devious way: a round earthwork: a round dance: (*U.S.*) a short jacket.—*v.i.* to go round and round.—*ns.* (jocular) round'about'ion, round'about'ity.—*adv.* round'about'edly, round'about'ly.—*n.* round'aboutness.—*adj.* round'arch, -ed, having semicircular arches: round'arm, with nearly horizontal swing of the arm: round'backed: round'eared: round'ed-

ms. round'edness; round'er, one who or that which rounds: a thing that is round (see also **roundure**): one who goes the round: a complete circuit in rounders: (in pl.) a bat-and-ball game in which players run from station to station.—**adj.s.** **round'-eyed; round'-faced**.—**ns.** **round'-fish**, any fish other than a flat fish: the carp: an American whitefish; **round'hand**, a style of penmanship in which the letters are well rounded and free; **Round'head**, a Puritan (from the close-cut hair).—**adj.** **round'-head'ed**, puritanical: having a round head, top, or end: brachycephalic.—**n.** **round'-house**, (*obs.*) a lock-up: a cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck: (*U.S.*) an engine-house with a turntable.—**n.** and **adj.** **round'ing**.—**adj.s.** **round'ish; round'-leaved**.—**adv.** **round'ly**.—**n.** **round'-mouth**, a cyclostome.—**adj.** **round'-mouthed**.—**n.** **round'ness**.—**adj.s.** **round'-nosed; round'-shoul'dered**, with shoulders bending forward from the back.—**n.** **round'sman**, one who goes round, esp. one sent by a shopkeeper to take orders and deliver goods: (*U.S.*) a policeman who acts as inspector.—**adj.** **round'-ta'ble**, meeting on equal terms, like the inner circle of King Arthur's knights, who sat at a round table.—**n.** **round'-trip**, a trip to a place and back again.—**adj.** (*U.S.*) **return**.—**ns.** **round'-top**, a mast-head platform; **round'-up**, a driving together, as of all the cattle on a ranch, a set of persons wanted by the police, &c.—**adj.** **round'-winged**.—**n.** **round'-worm**, a threadworm or nematode, a member of the Nematoda, unsegmented animals with long rounded body, mostly parasitic.—**bring, come, round** (see **bring, come**); in round numbers, roughly, approximately; in the round, capable of being viewed from all sides, not merely in relief; round about, an emphatic form of round: the other way about: about; round dance, a dance in a ring: a dance in which couples revolve about each other; round game, a game, esp. a card-game, in which each plays for his own hand; round off, to finish off neatly; round on, to turn on, assail in speech; round out, to fill out to roundness; round robin (Robin), a paper with signatures in a circle, that no one may seem to be a ringleader; round to, to turn the head of a ship to the wind; round tower, a tall tapering tower of circular section, of early Christian origin, common in Ireland; round up, to ride round and collect: to gather in (wanted persons). [*O.Fr. rund* (*Fr. rond*)—*L. rotundus*—*rota*, a wheel.]

roundel, *roun'dl*, *n.* anything circular: a circle: a disk: a ladder rung: a ring-dance, a rondel: a round turret.—**ns.** **round'delay**, a song with a refrain: a dance in a ring; **round'die**, a roundel; **round'let** (*-lit*), a little circle or disk; **rown'dell**, (*Spens.*) a bubble. [*O.Fr. rondel*, *-le*, *rondelet*, *dim.s. of rond*, *round*.]

roundure, *roun'd'yr* (*Shak.* **round'er**, **round'ure**), *n.* roundness: a round form or space: a circle, circuit: a globe. [*Fr. rondeur*—*rond*, *round*.]

roup, *roup*, *n.* (*Scot.*) sale by auction.—**v.t.** to sell by auction.—**n.** **rouping'-wife**, (*Scot.*) a woman who conducts or buys at auctions. [*Scand.*]

rouse, *rouz*, *v.t.* to stir up: to arouse: to excite: to put in action: to haul in (as a cable).—**v.i.** (*obs.*) to shake oneself: to rise from cover: (*Shak.*) to stand erect (of hair): to awake: to be excited to action.—**n.** (*obs.*) a shake of the feathers, body, &c.: reveille.—**adj.** **rous'ant**, (*her.*) rising as a bird.—**ns.** **rouse'about**, (*Austr.*) an odd man on a station; **rouse'ment**, (*U.S.*) religious excitement; **rous'er**, one who, or that which, rouses: anything astonishing.—**adj.** **rous'ing**, awakening: stirring: vigorously active: great: violent.—**adv.** **rous'ingly**.—**v.t.** **roust**, to stir up: to rout out.—**v.i.** to move energetically.—**ns.** **roust'about**, (*U.S.*) a wharf labourer: one who does odd jobs: (*U.S.* and *Austr.*) a rouseabout; **roust'er**, a rouseabout.—**rouse on** (*Austr.*), to improve. [*Origin obscure.*]

rouse, *rouz*, *n.* a carousal: a bumper. [*Prob. from carouse*; poss. *Scand. rus*, drunkenness.] **roussette**, *rou-set*, *n.* a fruit-bat: a dogfish. [*Fr.*] **roust**, **roustabout**, **rouster**. See **rouse** (1). **roust**, *roust*, *n.* a tumultuous crowd: a rabble: a pack, herd, or flock: a large party: a fashionable evening assembly: a defeated body: an utter defeat: disorderly flight: disturbance: brawl: riot: clamour: a fuss.—**v.i.** to behave riotously.—**v.t.** to defeat utterly: to put to disorderly flight.—**ns.** **roust'-cake**, a rich sweet cake for receptions; **roust'ing**, going to receptions.—**adj.** **roust'ous**.—**adv.** **roust'ously**.—**n.** **roust'-seat**, a bench hired out for routs. [*O.Fr. route*, from the p.p. of *L. rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] **rout**, *roust*, *v.i.* to snore. [*O.E. hrutan*.] **rout**, *roust*, *v.t.* to grub up, as a pig: to scoop out: to turn up: to turn out, fetch out: to rummage out: to bring to light.—**v.i.** to grub: to poke about.—**n.** **roust'er**. [*An irreg. variant of rout* (2).] **rout**, *roust*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* (*dial.*) to roar. [*O.N. rauta*.] **route**, *root* (formerly, and still in the army, *roust*), *n.* a way, course that is or may be traversed: marching orders.—**ns.** **route'-march**, a long march of troops in training; **route'-step**, an order of march in which soldiers are not required to keep step. [*Fr.*—*L. rupta* (*via*), broken (way); see **rout** (1).] **routh**, *rowth*, *routh*, *n.* (*Scot.*) abundance.—**adj.** plentiful.—**adj.** **routh'ie**. [*Origin obscure.*] **routine**, *rou-tin*, *n.* regular, unvarying, or mechanical course of action or round.—**adj.** keeping an unvarying round: forming part of a routine.—**ns.** **routineer**; **roust'nism**; **roust'nist**. [*Fr.*] **roux**, *rou*, *n.* a thickening made of equal quantities of butter and flour cooked together. [*Fr. (beurre) roux*, brown (butter).] **rove**, *rov*, *v.t.* to wander over or through: to discharge at random.—**v.i.** to practise piracy: to aim, as in archery, at some casual mark: to wander about: to ramble: to change about inconstantly: to trolly with live bait.—**n.** wandering: a mode of incomplete ploughing.—**n.** **rov'er**, a pirate: a robber: a random or distant mark: an arrow for shooting at rovers: a wanderer: an inconstant person: a croquet ball or player ready to peg out: a member of a senior branch of the Boy Scout organisation (also **rover scout**).—**n.** and **adj.** **rov'ing**.—**adv.** **rov'ingly**.—**at rovers**, at a distant mark: at random: conjecturally. [*Partly at least from Du. rooven*, to rob, *roofer*, robber—*roof*, plunder; perh. partly from a Midland form of *obs.* Northern English *rove*, to wander.] **rove**, *rov*, *v.t.* to twist slightly in preparation for spinning.—**n.** a roved silver.—**ns.** **rov'er**, a machine for roving: one who attends it; **rov'ing**, the process of giving the first twist to yarn: rove. [*Origin obscure.*] **rove**, *rov*, *h.a.t.* and *p.p.* of reeve. **rove-beetle**, *rov'-be'tl*, *n.* the devil's coach-horse, or other beetle of the family Staphylinidae. [*Cf. Du. roof-kever*, lit. reif chafer—*roof*, robbery.] **row**, *ro*, *n.* a line or rank of persons or things, as seats, houses, turnips: a series in line: often in street-names, of a single or double line of houses.—**v.t.** (*rare*) to set in or with a row or rows.—**a hard row to hoe**, a destiny fraught with hardship. [*O.E. rāw; Ger. reihe*, *Du. rij*.] **row**, *ro*, *v.t.* to propel with an oar: to transport by rowing: to achieve, render, perform, effect, compete in, by use of oars: to use, as an oar.—**v.i.** to work with the oar: to be moved by oars.—**n.** an act or spell of rowing: a journey in a rowing-boat.—**adj.** **row'able**, capable of being rowed or rowed on.—**ns.** **row'-barge**; **row'boat** (*U.S.*); **row'er**; **row'ing-boat**; **row'-port**, a small square hole for an oar in a vessel's side. [*O.E. rōtan*.] **row**, *row*, *n.* a noisy squabble: a brawl: a din, hubbub: a chiding or rating.—**v.t.** (*obs.*) to rag: to rate.—**v.i.** to make a disturbance. [*A late 13th century word, poss. a back-formation from rouse* (2).] **row**, *row*, *n.* and *vb.* a Scots form of roll. **row**, *row*, an *obs.* or *dial.* form of rough. **rowan**, *row'an*, also *rō'an*, *n.* the mountain-ash (*Sorbus*, or *Pyrus*, *Aucuparia*), a tree of the rose

family with pinnate leaves: its small red berry-like fruit.—*ns.* row'an-berry; row'an-tree. [Cf. Norw. *raun*, Sw. *rön*.]

row-dow(-dow), *row'-doto'(-dow')*, *n.* the sound of a drum.—*n.* rowdowed, rowdydow', hubbub.

—*adj.* row'dy-dow'dy, uproarious. [Echoic.]

rowdy, *row'di*, *n.* orig. a lawless American backwoodsman: a noisy, turbulent person.—Also *adj.*

—*adv.* row'dily.—*n.* row'diness.—*adj.* row'dyish.—*n.* row'dyism. [Origin unknown.]

rowdy, *row'di*, *n.* (*obs. slang*) money.

rowel, *row'el*, *n.* a little spiked wheel on a spur: the rowel-head: a knob, ring, or disk on a horse's bit: a disk used as a seton for animals.—*v.t.* to prick with the rowel:—*pr.p.* row'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* row'elled.—*ns.* row'el-head, the axis of a rowel; row'el-spur, a spur with a rowel. [Fr. *rouelle*—*L.L.* *rotella*, dim. of *L. rota*, a wheel.]

rowen, row'ən, *n.* aftermath.—Also row'an, row'ing, raw'ing,rawn (*raun*). [From a Northern form of O.Fr. *regain*.]

rowlock, *ru'lk*, *n.* a contrivance serving as fulcrum for an oar.—Also roll'ock, rull'ock. [Prob. for oarlock—O.E. *drloc*.]

rowme, *rowm*, *n.* (*Spens.*) room: station. [room.]

rownd, an obs. spelling of round (1 and 2).

rowt. Same as rout (3).

rowth. Same as routh.

Roxburghe, *roks'ber-*, *n.* a style of binding for books, with cloth or paper sides, plain leather back, gilt top, other edges untrimmed, named from the Duke of Roxburghe (1740-1804), book-collector.

royal, *roi'al*, *adj.* of a king or queen: kingly: being a king or queen: of a reigning family: founded, chartered, or patronised by a king or queen: magnificent: of more than common size or excellence: of writing-paper, 19 by 24 in., of printing-paper, 20 by 25 (royal octavo, a book size 6½ by 10 in.).—*n.* a royal person: a gold coin of various kinds: a sail immediately above the topgallant sail: formerly a stag's second time, now the third: a stag of twelve points.—*n.* roy'alet, a petty king.—*v.t.* roy'alise, (*Shak.*) to make royal or (*Milt.*) royalist: to fill with royal presence.—*v.i.* to play the king.—*ns.* roy'alism, attachment to monarchy; roy'alist, an adherent of royalism: a cavalier during the English civil war: in American history, an adherent of the British government: in French history, a supporter of the Bourbons.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* roy'ally.

—*n.* roy'alty, kingship: the character, state, or office of a king: kingliness: the person of the sovereign: members of royal families collectively or (*coll.*) one such member: a queen-bee, queen-termite, &c.: kingdom: royal authority: a right or prerogative granted by a king or queen, esp. a right over minerals: payment to an author, composer, &c., for every copy sold or every public performance: the area of a royal domain: a royal burgh.—royal blue, a bright, deep-coloured blue; royal commission, a body of persons nominated by the Crown to inquire into and report on some matters; royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*), the most striking of British ferns; royal fish, a 'fish' that is the king's perquisite when cast ashore or caught near the land (whale, sturgeon, porpoise); royal jelly, the food of a developing queen-bee; royal marriage, in bezique, king and queen of trumps; royal mast, the fourth and highest part of the mast, commonly made in one piece with the topgallant mast; royal palm, a palm (*Oreodoxa regalis*) of the cabbage-palm genus; royal road, a short and easy way of circumventing difficulties; royal tennis, the old game of tennis, distinguished from lawn tennis; the Royals, formerly the first regiment of foot in the British Army (the Royal Scots). [Fr.—*L. regalis*, regal.]

royne, *roin*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to mutter, growl, roar. [Prob. conn. with groin (2).]

royne. See roon.

roynsh, *roin'sh*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) scurvy, mangy: mean. [O.Fr. *roigne*, mange.]

royster, &c. Same as roister, &c.

rozelle. Same as roselle.

rozit, rozit. See roset.

rub, *rub*, *v.t.* to apply friction to: to move some-

thing with pressure along the surface of: to move with pressure along the surface of something: to clean, polish, or smooth by friction: to remove, erase, or obliterate by friction (usu. with *away*, *off*, *out*): to grind, sharpen, chafe, treat, by friction: to cause to pass by friction (with *in*, *through*, &c.): (*Shak.*) to impede: to irritate, fret: to take a rubbing of.—*v.i.* to apply, or move with, friction: to meet an impediment (esp. of a bowl): to chafe: to grate: to fret: to make shift to get along somehow: to admit of being rubbed. (*pr.p.* rubb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rubbed).—*n.* process or act of rubbing: (*bowl*) an impediment, or a meeting with an impediment: an inequality or uneven place: a difficulty: a hitch: an irritating experience.—*n.* rubb'er, one who, or that which, rubs or massages: an eraser: a thing for rubbing with, as a hard brush, a file, a whetstone, emery-cloth, a coarse towel, a polishing-pad: a rubbing part of a machine: a soft brick that can be cut and smoothed: an uneven place: a rub or impediment in bowls: a rebuff or irritating experience: caoutchouc, india-rubber, or a substitute: a piece of india-rubber, esp. for erasing, or as part of a brake: (*U.S.*) an overshoe of india-rubber: (*U.S.*) a rubber-neck: (*pl.*) a disease in sheep with great heat and itchiness.—*adj.* of, yielding, or concerned with, india-rubber.—*v.t.* to coat, cover, or furnish with rubber.—*v.i.* (*U.S.*) to rubber-neck.—*adj.* rubb'er-cored, of a golf-ball, having a tightly wound band of rubber enclosed in a gutta-percha cover.—*v.t.* rubb'erise, to treat or coat with rubber.—*n.* rubb'er-neck, (*U.S.*) one who cranes or twists his neck in curiosity.—*v.i.* (*U.S.*) to behave as a rubber-neck.—*ns.* rubb'er-solu'tion, a solution of rubber in naphtha or carbon disulphide, for repairing pneumatic tires; rubb'er-stamp, stamp of rubber for making inked impressions: one unquestioningly devoted to routine or officialdom.—*v.t.* to imprint with a rubber-stamp: approve without exercise of judgment.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* rubb'ing-post, one for cattle to rub against; rubb'ing-stone, a stone for smoothing; rub'down, an act or experience of rubbing down; rub'stone, a whetstone.—rub down, to rub from head to foot: to search by passing the hands over the body; rub in, to force into the pores by friction: to be unpleasantly insistent in emphasising; rub on (or of) the green, (*golf*) a chance outside interference with the ball.—Also *fig.*: rub out, to erase; rub shoulders, to come into social contact; rub the wrong way, to irritate by tactless handling; rub up, to polish: to freshen one's memory of. [Cf. *L.G. rubben*.]

rub. See rubber (2).

rub, *rub*, a Scots form of rob:—*pa.t.* rubb'it, rubb'et.

rub-a-dub(-dub), *rub'-dub(-dub')*, *n.* the sound of a drum. [Echoic.]

rubato, *rū-bā'tō*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) in modified time: *adv.* *rubare*, to steal.]

rub (1).

ls (also rubbers, &c. and whist, the t of three games of card-playing: in bowls also a rub (see rub, 1).—Also rub. [Origin obscure.]

rubbish, *rub'ish*, *n.* fragments of ruinous buildings: waste matter: litter: trash: trumpery: nonsense.—*n.* rubb'ish-heap.—*adj.* rubb'ishing, rubb'ishly (*rare*); rubb'ishy, worthless: paltry: trashy. [Origin obscure; app. conn. with rubble.]

rubble, *rub'l*, *n.* loose fragments of rock or ruined buildings: undressed irregular stones used in rough masonry and in filling in: masonry of such a kind.—*adj.* of rubble.—*ns.* rubb'le-stone; rubb'le-work, coarse masonry.—*adj.* rubb'ly. [Origin obscure; cf. rubbish.]

rubefy, *rū-bi-fi*, *v.t.* to redden.—*adj.* rubefacient (*-fa'shent*), reddening.—*n.* an external application

- that reddens the skin.—*n.* rubefaction (*-fak'shan*), reddening. [*L. rubefacere*—*rubere*, red, *facere*, to make.]
- rubella**, *rū-bel'ā*, *n.* German measles, an infectious disease with pink rash, like measles but milder.—*ms.* rubell'an (or *rūd*), an altered biotite; rubell'itic, a red tourmaline; rubeola (*-bē'ō-lā*), measles: German measles. [*Dims.* from *L. rubens*, red.]
- Rubia**, *rū-bi'ā*, *n.* the madder genus, giving name to the Rubiā'ceae, a family of sympetalous dicotyledons akin to the Caprifoliaceae.—*adj.* rubiā'ceous. [*L. rubia*, madder—*rubens*, reddish.]
- rubicelle**, *rū-bi-sel*, *n.* an orange-coloured spinel. [*Fr.*, prob.—*rubis*, ruby.]
- Rubicon**, *rū-bi-kon*, *-kon*, *n.* a stream of Central Italy (perhaps the Fiumicino), separating Caesar's province of Gallia Cisalpina from Italia proper—its crossing by Caesar (B.C. 49) being thus a virtual declaration of war against the republic; rubicon, in piquet, the winning of a game before one's opponent scores 100.—*v.t.* to defeat in this way.—cross the Rubicon, take a decisive, irrevocable step. [*L. Rubicō*,—*ānis*.]
- rubicund**, *rū-bi-kund*, *-kund*, *adj.* ruddy.—*n.* rubicund'ity. [*L. rubicundus*—*rubere*, to be red.]
- rubidium**, *rū-bid'i-əm*, *n.* a soft silvery-white metallic element (Rb; at. numb. 37). [*L. rubidus*, red (from two red lines in its spectrum).]
- rubify**, a less commendable spelling of rubefy.
- rubiginous**, *rū-bij'i-nəs*, *adj.* rusty-coloured.—Also *rubig'inos* (*-nōs*). [*L. rūbigō* or *rūbigō*,—*inis*, rust.]
- rubin**, &c. See *ruby*.
- ruble**, *rū-bel*, *n.* the Russian monetary unit, 100 kopecks. [*Russ. rubl'*, perh.—*rubiti*, to cut; or Pers. *rūpiya*, a rupee.]
- rubric**, *rū-brīk*, *n.* (*arch.*) red ochre: a heading, guiding rule, entry, liturgical direction, orig. one in red: a flourish after a signature: a thing definitely settled.—*adj.* in red: ruddy. (*obs.*) inscribed with book titles.—*adj.* ru'brical.—*adv.* ru'brically.—*v.t.* ru'bricate, to mark with red: to write or print in red: to make a red-letter saint: to furnish with rubrics: to regulate by rubric.—*nt.* rubricā'tion; rubricā'tor; rubricfan (*-brīsh'an*), one who follows, or is versed in, liturgical rubrics. [*L. rubrica*, red ochre—*rubere*, red.]
- Rubus**, *rū-būs*, *n.* the raspberry and bramble genus of the rose family. [*L. rubus*, a bramble-bush.]
- ruby**, *rū-bi*, *n.* a highly-prized stone, a pure transparent red corundum: extended to other stones, as varieties of spinel and garnet: redness: applied to various red things (lip, pimple, wine, glass, blood): (*print.*) a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl (5½ points).—*adj.* red as a ruby.—*v.t.* to redden:—*pr.p.* ru'bying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ru'bied.—*adj.* ru'bied, red as a ruby.—*n.* ru'bin, ru'bine (*-bin*; *Spens.*), a ruby.—*adj.* rubin'eous; rub'ious, ruby, red, ruddy; ru'by-coloured; ru'by-red.—*ms.* ru'by-sil'v'er, proustite; pyrrhite; ru'by-spinel', a ruby-red spinel (also *spinel-ruby*); ru'by-tail', a gold-wasp, or cuckoo-fly; ru'by-throat', a humming-bird with a ruby gorget.—*adj.* ru'by-throated. [*O.Fr. rubi* and *rubin*—*L. rubens*—*rubere*, red.]
- ruc**. Same as *roe*.
- ruche**, *rū-sh*, *n.* a plaited frilling.—*v.t.* to trim with ruche.—*n.* ruch'ing. [*Fr.*; prob. *Celt.*]
- ruck**, *rūk*, *n.* a wrinkle, fold, or crease.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to wrinkle.—*n.* ruck'le, a pucker, crease.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pucker, crease. [*O.N. hrukka*, a wrinkle.]
- ruck**, *rūk*, *v.t.* to squat: to crouch down: to cower: to huddle.—*v.i.* (*Shak.* ruck, ruck, *refl.*) to set squatting. [*Prob. Scand.*; cf. *Norw. dial. ruka*, to crouch.]
- ruck**, *rūk*, *n.* a heap, stack, or rick, as of fuel, hay, &c.: a multitude: the common ruin.—*v.t.* to heap. [*Prob. Scand.*; *Norw. ruck*, a rick.]
- ruckie**, *rūk'i*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a rattle in the throat: a gurgle.—*v.t.* to rattle: to gurgle. [*Cf. Norw. dial. ruki*.]
- rucksack**, *rūk'sak*, *-zāk*, *n.* a bag carried on the back by tourists. [*Ger. dial. ruck* (*Ger. rücken*), back, and *Ger. sack*, bag.]
- ruckus**, *rūk'as*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a disturbance. [*Perh. a combination of ruction and rumpus.*]
- ruetation**, *rū-tā'shan*, *n.* (*obs.*) eructation. [*L. mictare*, to belch.]
- ruction**, *rūk'shan*, *n.* (*slang*) a disturbance: a rumpus. [*Poss. for insurrection.*]
- rud**, *rūd*, *n.* redness: flush: complexion: (*dial.*) ruddle.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to redden:—*pa.p.* rudd'ed. [*O.E. rudu*, redness, *rodon*, to redden.]
- rudas**, *rūd'as*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a foul-mouthed old woman: a randy, a hag.—*adj.* coarse. [*Origin obscure.*]
- Rudbeckia**, *rūd- or rood-bek'i-ā*, *n.* a N. American genus of composites, of the sunflower sub-family. [*In honour of the Swedish botanist Olaus Rudbeck (1630-1702).*]
- rudd**, *rūd*, *n.* the red-eye, a fish close akin to the roach. [*Prob. O.E. rudu*, redness.]
- rudder**, *rūd'er*, *n.* a steering apparatus: a flat structure hinged to the stern of a ship or boat for steering: a vertical control surface for steering an aeroplane to right or left.—*n.* rudd'er-fish, the pilot-fish, or other fish that accompanies ships.—*adj.* rudd'erless. [*O.E. rōthor*, oar; *Ger. ruder*, oar.]
- ruddle**, *rūd'l*, *n.* red ochre.—*v.t.* to mark with ruddle: to rouge coarsely.—Also radd'le, redd'le.—*n.* rudd'leman, one who digs or deals in ruddle.—Also radd'leman, redd'leman. [*Cf. rud.*]
- ruddock**, *rūd'ak*, *n.* the redbreast: a gold coin: a kind of apple. [*O.E. rudduc*; cf. *rud.*]
- ruddy**, *rūd'i* (*comp.* rudd'ier, *superl.* rudd'iest), *adj.* red: reddish: of the colour of the skin in high health: rosy, glowing, bright: (euphemistically) bloody.—*v.t.* to make red:—*pr.p.* rudd'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rudd'ied.—*adv.* rudd'il'y.—*n.* rudd'iness. [*O.E. rūdig*; cf. *rud. red.*]
- rude**, *rūd*, *adj.* uncultured: unskilled: discourteously unmannerly: ungente: harsh: crude: undeveloped: unwrought: coarse: rugged: rough: roughly or unskillfully fashioned: violent: robust.—*adv.* (*rare*) rudely.—*adv.* rude'ly.—*ms.* rude'ness; rudesby (*rūd'z bi*; *Shak.*), an uncivil fellow.—*adj.* rud'ish. [*L. rudis*, rough.]
- ruderal**, *rūd'er-al*, *adj.* (*bot.*) growing in waste places or among rubbish. [*L. rudis*,—*eris*, rubbish.]
- Rüdesheimer**, *Rudesheimer*, *rū' d'z-hi-mər*, *n.* a white Rhine wine highly esteemed—named from Rüdesheim, opposite Bingen.
- rudiment**, *rūd'i-mənt*, *n.* (*usu. in pl.*) a first principle or element: anything in a rude or first state: an organ in the first discernible stage: often applied to an organ that never develops beyond an early stage.—*adj.* rudimental (*-ment'l*), rudimentary.—*adv.* rudimen'tarily.—*n.* rudimen'tariness.—*adj.* rudimen'tary, of rudiments: elementary: in an early or arrested stage of development. [*L. rudimentum*—*rudis*, rough, raw.]
- rué**, *rū*, *n.* a strong-smelling shrubby Mediterranean plant (*Ruta graveolens*), with pinnately divided leaves and greenish-yellow flowers, punningly (see next word) symbolic of repentance, compunction, or compassion: any other member of its genus: extended with qualification to other plants (see goat's-rue, meadow-rue, wall-rue).—*adj.* rue'-leaved. [*Fr. rue*—*L. rūta*—Peloponnesian *Gr. rhytē*.]
- rue**, *rū*, *n.* (*arch.*) repentance: regret: sorrow: pity.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to afflict with regret, grieve: to be sorry for: to repent of: to wish not to have been or happened: to compassionate.—*v.i.* to feel remorse or regret: to take pity: to change one's mind, contemplate backing out.—*pr.p.* rue'ing, ru'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rued.—*n.* rue'-bargain, a forfeit for withdrawing from a bargain.—*adj.* rue'ful, sorrowful: piteous: deplorable: mournful: melancholy.—*adv.* rue'fully.—*ms.* rue'fulness; ru(e)ling, repentance—take the rue, (*Scot.*) to change one's mind, esp. about an intended marriage. [*O.E. hrēotan*, *hrēotcan*, vb.; cf. *Ger. reue*, O.H.G. *hrinca*, mourning.]
- ruellie**, *rū-ē'l*, *n.* the space between a bed and the wall: a bed-chamber where great French ladies held receptions in the morning in the 17th and 18th centuries: a morning reception. [*Fr.*, dim. of *rue*, street.]
- Ruellia**, *rū-ē'l-i-ā*, *n.* a genus of the acanthus family. [*Named after the French botanist Jean Ruel (1479-1537).*]

rufescent, *rōo-fes'ant*, *adj.* inclining to redness. [*L. rufescere*, to turn reddish—*rufus*, reddish.]

ruff, *ruf*, *n.* a frill, usu. starched and plaited, worn round the neck, esp. in the reigns of Elizabeth and James: a beast's or bird's collar of long hair or feathers: a ruffed breed of domestic pigeons.—*v.t.* to furnish with a ruff: (*Spens.*) to ruffle: (*falconry*) to strike without securing.—*adj.* ruffed (*ruff*), having a ruff. [*Cf. ruffle.*]

ruff, *ruf*, *n.* a kind of sandpiper, the male with an erectile ruff during the breeding season:—*fem.* rœve, ree. [Poss. *ruff* (*r*), but the *fem.* is a difficulty.]

ruff, *ruf*, *n.* an old card-game, slam, trump (also called ruff and honours): an act of trumping.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to trump. [*Perh. conn. with O.Fr. ruffe, it. ronja, a card-game.*]

ruff, *ruf*, *n.* a low vibrating beat of a drum: (*Scot.*) applause, esp. with the feet.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to beat or be beaten with a ruff: (*Scot.*) to applaud.—*ns.* ruff'-a-duff', drumming; ruff'le, a ruff of drums.—*v.t.* to ruff. [*Prob. imit.*]

ruff, *ruf*, a variant of rough.

ruff, *ruffe*, *ruf*, *n.* the pope, a small fresh-water fish of the perch family, with one dorsal fin.—*n.* ruff'in, (*Spens.*) the ruff. [*Perh. rough.*]

ruff, *ruffe*, *ruf*, *n.* (*obs.*) piteb or height of exaltation: elation; excitement. [*Cf. Sw. ruff, spirit.*]

ruffian, *ruf'i-an*, *-yan*, *n.* a brutal, violent person: a bully.—*adj.* brutal: ruffianly: violent.—*v.t.* to ruffianish.—*n.* ruff'ianism.

ruffle, *ruf'el*, *v.t.* only. [*O.Fr. ruffian*]

ruffle, *ruf'el*, *v.t.* to disturb the smoothness of: to set up (as feathers): to wrinkle: to disorder: to agitate: to turn the leaves of hastily: to disturb the equanimity of, irritate, discompose.—*v.t.* to wrinkle: to grow rough: to flutter.—*n.* a frill, esp. at the wrist or neck: a ruff: a rippled surface: agitation.—*adj.* ruffled: ruffling. [*Cf. L.G. ruffelen.*]

ruffle, *ruf'el*, *v.t.* to struggle: to bluster: to swagger.—*v.t.* to handle roughly or offensively: (*Shak.*) to snatch.—*n.* an encounter, a tumult: (*Shak.*) bustle.—*n.* ruff'ler, (*obs.*) a beggar posing as a maimed soldier: a swaggerer. [*Origin obscure.*]

ruffous. See *ruff* (4).

rufous, *rōo'fəs*, *adj.* reddish or brownish-red. [*L. rufus*, akin to *ruber*, red.]

rug, *rug*, *n.* (*obs.*) a coarse, rough woollen fabric: a thick, heavy floor-mat, esp. for the hearth: a thick covering or wrap, as for travelling.—*adj.* made of rug.—*ns.* rugg'ing; rug'-gown, a gown of rug: (*obs.*) a watchman.—*adj.* rug'-headed, (*Shak.*) shock-headed. [*Cf. Norw. rugga, rogga, coarse coverlet, Sw. rugg, coarse hair.*]

rug, *rug*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to pull roughly.—*n.* a tug: a haul, share.—*n.* rugg'ing. [*Prob. Scand.*]

rug, *rug*, *adj.* (*old slang*) secure: snug.

Rugby, *rugby*, *rug'bi*, *n.* a form of football which (unlike Association) permits carrying the ball:—(*coll.*) rugg'er. [*From Rugby school.*]

rugged, *rug'id*, *adj.* rough: uneven: shaggy: uncouth: toilsome: sturdy and rough: massively irregular: (*U.S.*) robust.—*adv.* rugg'edly.—*n.* rugg'edness.—*adj.* rugg'y, rough: uneven. [*Prob. related to rug* (1).]

rugose, *rōo'gōs*, *-gōs*, *adj.* wrinkled: covered with sunken lines.—Also *ru'gōus*,.—*adv.* ru'gōsely (or *-gōs*).—*n.* rugosity (*-gōs'i-ti*).—*adj.* ru'gōlose, finely rugose. [*L. rūgōsus—rūga*, a wrinkle.]

ruin, *roo'in*, *roo'in*, *n.* downfall: collapse: overthrow: complete destruction: wreck: loss of fortune or means: bankruptcy: undoing: seduction or departure from chastity of life: downfallen, collapsed, wrecked, or irretrievably damaged state (often in pl.): cause of ruin: broken-down remains, esp. of a building (often in pl.): devastation: (*slang*) bad gin (*blue ruin*).—*v.t.* to reduce or bring to ruin.—*v.i.* to fall headlong: to go to ruin.—*adj.* ru'inable.—*v.t.* ru'inate, (*Shak.*) to ruin, to destroy: to demolish: to reduce to poverty: (*Spens.*; *reft.*) to fling headlong.—*adj.* (*arch.*) in

ruins: ruined.—*n.* ru'inā'tion, act of ruining: state of being ruined.—*adj.* ru'ined.—*n.* ru'iner.—*n.* and *adj.* ru'ining.—*adj.* ru'inous, fallen to ruins: decayed: bringing ruin: (*Milt.*) as of crashing.—*adv.* ru'inously.—*n.* ru'inousness, the state or quality of being ruinous: mischievousness.—ruin agate, marble, one with markings like ruins. [*L. ruina—ruere*, to tumble down.]

rukth. Same as *roc*.

rule, *rool*, *n.* a straight-edged strip used as a guide in drawing straight lines or as a measuring-rod, or means of mechanical calculation: a type-high strip of metal for printing straight lines: a straight line printed or drawn on paper, &c.: a dash: a straight-edge used for securing a flat surface in plaster or cement: (*Milt.*) a straight shaft of light: government: control: prevalence: that which is normal or usual: conformity to good or established usage: well-regulated condition: (*obs.*) conduct: (*obs.*) misrule: a principle: a standard: *n* code of regulations, as of a religious order: a regulation, whether imposed by authority or voluntarily adopted: an order of a court: a guiding principle: a method or process of achieving a result: a regulation that must not be transgressed: a maxim or formula that it is generally best, but not compulsory, to follow: (*in pl.*) an area around a prison in which privileged prisoners were allowed to live: the privilege of living there.—*v.t.* to draw with a ruler: to mark with (esp. parallel) straight lines: to govern: to control: to manage: to prevail upon: to determine or declare authoritatively to be: to determine, decree.—*v.i.* to exercise power (with *over*): to decide: to be prevalent: to stand or range in price.—*adjs.* ru'lable, governable: (*U.S.*) allowable; ru'less (*Spens.* ru'lesse), unruly, lawless: without rules; rule-of-thumb, according to rule of thumb (see below).—*n.* ru'ler, a strip or roller for ruling lines: one who rules.—*v.t.* to strike with a ruler.—*n.* ru'lership.—*adj.* ru'ling, predominant: prevailing: reigning.—*n.* a determination by a judge, esp. an oral decision: the act of making ruled lines.—*adj.* ru'ly, orderly in behaviour.—as a rule, usually; be ruled, take advice; rule of faith, in polemical theology, the authoritative sources of the doctrines of the faith; rule of the road, the regulations to be observed in traffic by land, water, or air—thus in Britain drivers, riders, and cyclists take the left side in meeting, and the right in overtaking; rule of three, the method of finding the fourth term of a proportion when three are given; rule of thumb, any rough-and-ready practical method; rule out, to exclude. [*O.Fr. reule (Fr. règle)—L. regula—regere*, to rule.]

rullion, *ru'lyon*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a raw-hide shoe. [*O.E. rīfeling.*]

rumlock. See *rowlock*.

rum, *rum*, *n.* a spirit distilled from fermented sugar-cane juice or from molasses: (*U.S.*) intoxicating liquor generally.—*ns.* rum'-bloss'om, -bud, a pimple on the nose; rum'bo, rum-punch; rum'-butter, a mixture of butter and sugar with rum, &c.—*adj.* rum'm'y.—*ns.* rum'-punch', punch made with rum; rum'-runn'er, one who smuggles rum; rum'-runn'ing; rum'-shop; rum'-shrub, a liqueur of rum, sugar, lime or lemon juice, &c. [*Perh. from rumbullion, or kindred form.*]

rum, *rum*, *adj.* (*obs. slang*) good: (*slang*) queer, droll, odd.—*n.* a queer person.—*advs.* rum'ly; rum'm'ly.—*n.* rumm'iness.—*adjs.* rumm'ish; rumm'y. [*Cont.*]

rumal. See *romal*.

Rumanian, *Roumanian*, *rōo-mā'ni-an*, *Ruman*, *Rouman*, *rōo-mān*, *adjs.* pertaining to Rumania or its language.—*n.* a native or citizen of Rumania, or member of the same people: the (Romance) language of Rumania. [*Rumanian România—L. Rōmānus*, Roman.]

rumba, *rōm'bā*, *rum'bā*, *n.* a violent Cuban negro dance or a modification of it. [*Sp.*]

rumbelow, *rum'bi-lō*, *n.* a meaningless word, occurring as burden in old sea-songs.

rumble, *rum'bl*, *v.i.* to make a low heavy grumbling or rolling noise: to move with such a noise.—*v.t.*

to give forth, or to agitate or move, with such a sound.—*n.* a sound of rumbling: a seat for servants behind a carriage, or for extra passengers in a two-seater car.—*ns.* rum'bler; rum'ble-tum'ble, a rumble-seat: a lumbering vehicle: a tumbling motion.—*n.* and *adj.* rum'bling.—*adv.* rum'blingly. [Cf. Du. *rummelen*, Ger. *rummeln*.]
rumbler, rum'bl, *v.t. (slong)* grasp: see through. [Obscure.]

rumbullion, rum-bul'yən, *n. (obs.)* rum. [Obscure.]
rumbustical, rum-bust'i-kəl, rumbustious, -yəs, *adjs. (coll.)* boisterous. [Prob. robust.]
rume, a Shakespearean spelling of rheum.

rumen, rōō'men, *n.* the paunch or first stomach of a ruminant.—*pl.* ru'mina. [L. *rūmen*, -inis, gullet.]
Rumex, rōō'meks, *n.* the dock and sorrel genus of Polygonaceae. [L. *rūnex*, -idis, a kind of dart, also sorrel (from its hastate leaves).]
rumfustian, rum-fus'ti-ən, *n.* a kind of negus.

rumgumption, rum-gum(p)'shən, *n. (Scot.)* common sense.—Also rum(m)el-, rum(m)le-, rumble-gum'ption (rum'l-).

ruminant, rōō'min-ənt, *n.* an animal that chews the cud.—*adj.* cud-chewing: meditative.—*n.pl.* Ru-minantia (-an'shiyā, -shā), the cud-chewing division of the even-toed ungulates.—*adv.* ru'minantly.—*v.t.* ru'minate, to chew the cud: to regurgitate for chewing: to meditate.—*v.t.* to chew over again: to muse on.—*adj. (bot.)* mottled as if chewed.—*adv.* ru'minantly.—*n.* rumina'tion.—*adj.* ru'minative.—*adv.* ru'minatively.—*n.* ru'minator. [L. *rūmināre*, -ātum—*rūmen*, -inis, the gullet.]

rumkin, rum'kin, *n. (obs.)* a kind of drinking-vessel.
rumkin, rum'kin, *n.* a tailless fowl. [App. rump.]
rummage, rum'ij, *n. (orig.)* stowage of casks, &c., in a ship's hold: a thorough search, as by customs officers: an overhauling search: (*Shak.*) romage commotion, upheaval.—*v.t.* to arrange, esp. (*orig.*) in a ship's hold: to ransack: to overhaul: to search: to stir.—*v.t.* to make a search.—*n.* rumm'ager, rummage sale, a sale at which buyers are allowed to rummage among the goods: also a sale of odds and ends or undesired goods. [Fr. *arrimage* (now *arrimage*), stowage.]

rummer, rum'ər, *n.* a large drinking-glass. [Du. *roemer*; Ger. *römer*.]

runimy. See rum (1 and 2).

runmy, rum'i, *n.* a card-game in which cards are drawn from the stock and sequences, triplets, &c., are laid on the table.

Rumonsch. See Romansch.

rumour, rōō'mər, *n.* clamour: general talk, repute: hearsay: flying report: a current story.—*v.t.* to put about by report.—*adj.* ru'morous, resounding: full of rumours: of the nature of rumours: vaguely heard.—*n.* ru'mourer. [O.Fr.—L. *rūmor*, -ōris, a noise.]

rump, rump, *n.* the hinder part of an animal's body, the root of the tail with parts adjoining: in birds, the uropygium: contemptuously, a remnant.—*v.t.* to turn one's back upon: (*Scot.*) to clean out of money.—*ns.* rump'-bone, the coccyx; rump'-end; Rump'er, a member or supporter of the Rump Parliament.—*adj.* rump'-fed, (*Shak.*) prob. with well-nourished rump.—*ns.* rump'le, (*Scot.*) a rump; rump'le-bane, rump-bone.—*adj.* rump'less.—*ns.* rump'-post, the share bone or pygo-style of a bird; rump'-steak, steak cut from the thigh near the rump.—the Rump, the remnant of the Long Parliament, after Pride's expulsion (1648) of about a hundred Presbyterian royalist members. [Scand.; cf. Dan. *rump*, Sw. and Norw. *rumpa*, O.N. *rump*, Ger. *rumpf*, Du. *romp*.]

rumpic, rum'pl, *n.* a fold or wrinkle.—*v.t.* to crush out of shape: to make uneven. [Du. *rompel*; cf. O.E. *hirimpan*, to wrinkle.]

rumpus, rum'pas, *n.* an uproar: a disturbance.
rumti-iddity, rumpti-iddity, rum(p)-ti-id'i-ti, *interj.* a meaningless refrain.

run, run, formerly also ren, ren; Scot. rin, rin, *v.i.* to proceed by lifting one foot before the other is down: to go swiftly, at more than a walking pace: to hasten: to proceed quickly: to betake oneself: to flee: to progress, esp. smoothly and quickly:

to go about freely: to ride at a running pace: to roll: to revolve: to go with a gliding motion: to slip: to go on wheels: to travel, cover a distance: to make a short journey: to swim in shoals: to ascend a river for spawning: to ply: to have a definite sequence, as of notes, words: to proceed through a sequence of operations, work, or go, as a machine: to follow a course: to keep the stage without interruption: to flow: to spread, diffuse: to emit or transmit a flow: to melt: to fuse: (now *dial.*) to curdle: to have a course, stretch, or extent: to range: to average: to elapse: to tend: to come to be, become, pass: to be current: to be valid: to recur repeatedly or remain persistently (in the mind): to come undone, as by the dropping or breaking of a stibeb: to compete in a race: (*U.S.*) to be a candidate.—*v.t.* to cause to run; to chase, hunt: to drive forward: to thrust: to pierce: to drive: to pass quickly: to range, run about or throughout: to hurry through: to enter, promote, put forward (as a horse, candidate, or protégé): to render, by running or otherwise: to conduct, manage: to follow: to traverse: to cause to extend, form in a line: to sew slightly: to shoot along or down: to perform, achieve, or score by running, or as if by running: to flee or desert from: to incur: to risk and pass the hazard of: to smuggle: to have or keep current or running: to compete with in a race: to press or put to it, in competition or difficulty: to coagulate: to fuse: to emit, discharge, flow with: (*pr.p.* run'ning; *pa.t.* ran; *pa.p.* run).—*n.* an act, spell, or manner of running: a journey, trip: distance, time, or quantity run: a continuous stretch, spell, series, or period: a shoal, migration, or migrating body: a roulade: a spell of being in general demand: a rush for payment, as upon a bank: a unit of scoring in cricket: a batsman's passage from one popping-craze to the other: a circuit in baseball: slow or discharge: course: prevalence: the ordinary or average kind, the generality: a track: a path made by animals: (*U.S.*) a small stream: a range of feeding-ground: an enclosure for chickens, &c.: freedom of access to all parts: the playing of a salmon: general direction: a ladder in knitting.—*adj.* having been poured, smuggled, coagulated: having run.—*ns.* run'about, a gadabout: a vagabond: a small light vehicle or aeroplane: run'away, a fugitive: a horse that bolts: a flight.—*adj.* fleeing: done by or in flight.—*adj.* run'-down, in weakened health.—*n.* run'let, a runnel.—*adj.* runn'able, of a stag, fit for hunting.—*ns.* runn'er, one who, or that which, runs or can run: a fugitive: a racer: a messenger: an agent: a tout: an intelligencer: a rooting stem that runs along the ground: a rope to increase the power of a tackle: a smuggler: a Bow Street officer: a ring, loop, or the like, through which anything slides or runs: the part on which a sledge, a skate, or a drawer slides: the passage by which metal is poured into a mould: a strip of cloth as a table ornament: a revolving millstone: (*Scot.*) a slice across a carcass of beef below the breast: a climbing plant of the kidney-bean genus (*Phaseolus multiflorus*): runner-bean, scarlet-runner: a breed of domestic duck (runner duck): a vessel for conveying fish, oysters, &c.: runn'er-up, a competitor (orig. a dog) that holds out to the last heat: the competitor next after the winner.—*adj.* runn'ing, racing: habitually going at a run: current: successive: continuous: flowing: discharging: easy: cursive: itinerant: done at or with a run: hasty.—*n.* action of the verb: the pace.—*ns.* runn'ing-banquet, a slight or hasty collation: runn'ing-board, a footboard along the side of a motor-car or (*U.S.*) locomotive: runn'ing-gear, the wheels and axles of a vehicle: runn'ing-hand, a style of rapid writing without lifting the pen: runn'ing-knot, a knot that will form a noose on pulling.—*adv.* runn'ingly.—*adj.* run'y, inclined to run or liquefy.—*ns.* run'-off, a race to decide a dead heat: (*vulg.*) urination: run-on, in verse, carrying the sense on beyond the end of the line: run'way, a trail, track, or passageway: a path for aircraft to take off from.—in the long run, in the end or

final result; in, out of, the running, competing with, without, a fair chance of success; make, take up, the running, to take the lead: to set the pace; run across, to come upon by accident; run down, to pursue to exhaustion or capture: to collide with and knock over or sink: to disparage: to become unwound or exhausted; run hard, to press hard behind; run in, to go in: to arrest and take to a lock-up: (*print.*) to insert a word, &c., without making a break or new paragraph: to bring (new machinery) into good condition by preliminary working; run in the blood, family, to be a hereditary character; run into debt, to get into debt; run it fine, to allow very little margin, as of time; running commentary, a commentary accompanying a text: a broadcast description of a game or other event in progress; running fight, a fight between pursuer and pursued; running fire, (*mil.*) a rapid succession of firing; running footman, a servant who ran before or alongside a horseman or carriage; running lights, the lights shown by vessels between sunset and sunrise; running ornament, an ornament in which the design is continuous; running rigging, all the rigging except the shrouds, stays, and lower mast-head pendants; running title, the title of a book, &c., continued from page to page on the upper margin; run off, to cause to flow out: to take impressions of, to print: to repeat, recount; run on, (*print.*) to continue in the same line, and not in a new paragraph; run out, to run short: to terminate, expire, determine: to leak, let out liquid: to put out (a batsman running between the wickets and not yet in his ground): dismissed thus; run over, to overflow: to overthrow: to go over cursorily; run short, to come to be short, lacking, or exhausted; run through, to exhaust: to transfix: to read or perform quickly or cursorily but completely; run together, to mingle or blend; run to seed, to shoot up too rapidly in preparation for seeding, instead of producing the vegetative growth desired by the grower: to disappoint expectation of development: to become exhausted: to go to waste; run up, to make or mend hastily: to build hurriedly: to string up, hang: (*golf*) to send the ball rolling or flying low towards the hole: to incur increasingly. [O.E. *rinnan*, *irnan*, *ierman*, to run; causative *rennan*, to curdle; see also *caru* (2).]

runagate, *run'a-gāt*, *n.* a vagabond: a renegade: an apostate: a fugitive.—Also *adj.* [renegade, influenced by run, agate (*adv.*)].

runch, *runsh*, *n.* (*Scot.*) charlock: wild radish. [Origin obscure.]

runceble, *run'si-bl*, *adj.* app. a nonsense-word of Edward Lear's, whose phrase *runceble spoon* has been applied to a broad-pronged pickle-fork.

runceinate, *run'in-āt*, *adj.* (*bot.*) with backward-pointing lobes. [L. *runchina*, a plane, formerly misunderstood as a saw.]

rund, *run(d)*, *run(d)*. Same as roon.

rundale, *run'dāl*, *n.* a system of holding land in single holdings made up of detached pieces: land or a share of it so held.—Also *adj.* [run, and the Northern form of dote (1).]

rundle, *run'dl*, *n.* a round, a ladder-rung: a ring, circle, disk, or ball.—*adj.* run'dled. [roundel.]

rundlet, *run'dlit*, *runlet*, *run'lit*, *n.* a small barrel. [Fr. *rondlet*.]

rune, *roon*, *n.* a letter of the futhork or ancient Germanic alphabet: a secret, a mystic symbol, sentence, spell, or song: a song or canto.—*n.* rune-craft, knowledge of runes.—*adj.* runed.—*n.* rune-stave (O.E. *runstaf*), a rune letter.—*adj.* run'ic, of, pertaining to, written in, inscribed with runes: Scandinavian: Northern: (wrongly) in the manner of ancient Northumbrian and Celtic interlacing ornament. [O.E. and O.N. *rán*, mystery, rune; Goth. and O.H.G. *rūna*.]

rung, *ring*, *n.* a spoke: a cross-bar or rail: a ladder round or step: a ship's floor-timber: (*Scot.*) a cudgel. [O.E. *hrung*; Ger. *runge*.]

ring, *ring*. See ring (2).

ring, *ring*, *adj.* having a ring through the nose. [ring (1).]

runkle, *run'hl*, *n.* a wrinkle, crease.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to wrinkle: to crease. [Prob. Scand.; cf. *ruck*, *ruckle*.]

runlet. See run, rundlet.

runnel, *run'l*, *n.* a little brook. [O.E. *rynel*, dim. of *ryne*, a stream—*rinnan*, to run.]

runner, *running*. See run.

runnet. Dial. variant of rennet (1).

runnon. See ronyon.

runrig, *run'rig*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a form of land-tenure, the same as rundale.—Also *adj.* and *adv.* [run, rig.]

runt, *run't*, *n.* a small, stunted, or old ox or cow: anything undersized: a large breed of domestic pigeon: a dead tree-stump or trunk: a cabbage-stem: a vague term of reproach, esp. to the old or boorish.—*adj.* run'ted; run'tish; run'ty.

rupee, *rōo-pē*, *n.* monetary unit and nickel (orig. silver) coin of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon containing respectively 100 new pice, 16 annas, 100 cents. [Urdu *rūpiyah*—Sans. *rūpya*, wrought silver.]

Rupa, *rūp-i-ā*, *n.* a skin ulcer covered by crusts of dried secretion and dead tissue. [Gr. *rhypos*, fithb.]

rupicoline, *rōo-pik'ō-lin*, *rupticolous*, *-lous*, *adj.* rock-dwelling. [L. *rūpēs*, a rock, *colere*, to inhabit.]

rupturo, *rup'tyur*, *n.* a breach, breaking, or bursting: the state of being broken: breach of harmony, relations, or negotiations: hernia, esp. abdominal.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to break or burst.—*n.* rup'turewort, a caryophyllaceous plant (*Herniaria*), once thought to cure hernia. [L. *ruptūra*—L. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.]

rural, *rōō-ri*, *adj.* of the country.—*n.* (*obs.*) a country-dweller.—*n.* ruralisā'tion.—*v.t.* ru'rallise, to render rural.—*v.i.* to become rural: to rustiate.—*ns.* ru'rallism; ru'rallist; rurality (*-al'-ti*).—*adv.* ru'rally.—*n.* ru'rallness.—*adj.* rurildcanal (*rōō-ri-di-kā'n-l*; sometimes *-dek'an-l*), of a rural dean(cry).—rural dean (see dean). [L. *rūrālīs*—*rūs*, *rūns*, the country.]

Ruritanian, *rōō-ri-tā'n*, *n.* of historical romance (cf. *by*).

Rusa, *rōō-sā*, *n.* the sambar genus of deer.—*adj.* ru'sine (*-sin*). [Malay *rūsa*.]

rusa, *roosa*, *rōō-sā*, *n.* an Indian grass (rusa grass, *Andropogon* or *Cymbopogon*), from which an aromatic oil (rusa oil) is distilled. [Hind. *rūdā*.]

rusalka, *rōō-sal'hā*, *n.* a Russian water-nymph. [Russ.]

ruse, *rōoz*, *n.* a trick, stratagem, artifice. [O.Fr. *ruse*—*ruser*, *reuser*, to get out of the way, double on one's tracks; see rush (1).]

rush, *rush*, *v.i.* to move forward with haste, impetuosity, or rashness.—*v.t.* to force out of place: to hasten or hustle forward, or into any action: to move, transport, drive, push, in great haste: to capture, secure, surmount, pass, by a rush: (*coll.*) to defraud: (*coll.*) to overcharge.—*n.* a swift impetuous forward movement: a sudden simultaneous or general movement (as a *gold rush*): an onset: a stampede.

body: a run i activity: bustle:—*n.* rush'er: activity or traff:—*reuser*, *ruser* (Fr. *ruser*); see ruse.]

rusb, *rush*, *n.* any plant of the grass-like marsh-growing genus *Juncus*: a stalk or round stalk-like leaf of such a plant: a rushlight, a rush wick: a type of something of no value or importance: extended to various more or less similar plants (see bulrush, club-rush, Dutch or scouring rush, wood-rush): (*Shak.*) a rush-ring.—*adj.* of rusb or rushes.—*v.t.* to make or strew with rushes.—*v.i.* to gather rushes.—*n.* rush-bearing, a country observance of carrying rushes to strew the church: the day of the festival.—*adj.* rush-bottomed, having a seat made with rushes.

rushlight, *n.* of rush-pith: made of rushes.

a stand for a rushlight; *rush'iness*.—*adj.* *rush'-like*.—*n.* *rush'-ring*, a ring of plaited rush, sometimes formerly as an improvised wedding-ring.—*adj.* *rush'y*, *rush-like*: abounding in, or made of, rushes; *rush'y-fringed*. [O.E. *riesc*; Ger. *risch*.]
rusk, *rusk*, *n.* a small cake like a piece of very hard toast. [Sp. *rusca*, a roll; origin unknown.]

rusma, *rus'mā*, *n.* a deplatory of lime and ornament. [App. Turk. *khirisma*—Gr. *chrisma*, ointment.]

russet, *rus'l*, *n.* a ribbed cotton and woollen material.—*n.* *russe* 'el-cord, a kind of rep made of cotton and wool. [Foss. Flem. *Rijssel*, Lille.]

Russellite, *rus'el-it*, *n.* a member of the International Bible Students' Association, or Jehovah's Witnesses, a millennialist sect founded by the American Pastor C. T. Russell (1852-1916).—Also *adj.*

russet, *rus'it*, *n.* a coarse homespun cloth or dress: a reddish-brown colour: a reddish-brown variety of apple.—*adj.* made of russet; homespun, homely, rustic; reddish-brown: of brown leather.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become russet in colour.—*n.* *russe'ting*, a russet apple.—*adj.* *russe'ty*. [O.Fr. *rousset*—L. *russus*, red.]

Russian, *rus'sh'yan*, *adj.* of Russia or its people.—*n.* a native or citizen of Russia: the Slavonic language of most Russians.—*n.* and *adj.* *Russ (rus)*, Russian.—*adj.* *Russia (rush'ā, -yā)*, Russian.—*ns.* *russia*, *russia* leather; *Russianisā'tion*.—*v.t.* *Russ'ianise*, to give Russian characteristics to: to make Russian.—*ns.* *Russianism*; *Russianist*; *Russianification (rus-i-fi-kā'shən)*.—*v.t.* *Russ'ify*, to Russianise.—*adj.* *Russo-Byzantine*, Byzantine as developed in Russia.—*nr.* *Russ'ophil(c)*, one who favours Russian policy (also *adj.*); *Russoph'illism*; *Russoph'illist*; *Russ'ophobe*, one who dreads or hates the Russians (also *adj.*); *Russoph'obist*; *Russoph'obia*, the dread of Russian policy.—*russia* (or *Russia*) leather, a fine brownish-red leather with a characteristic odour.

Russnak, *rus'ni-ak*, *n.* and *adj.* *Ruthenian*: Ukrainian or Little Russian. [Ruthenian *Rusnakh*.]

rust, *rust*, *n.* the reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture: any similar coating or appearance: a plant-disease characterised by a rusty appearance, caused by various fungi of the *Uredineae*: a fungus causing such disease, notably *Puccinia graminis*, which attacks wheat: corrosion: injurious influence or consequence, esp. of mental inactivity or idleness: the colour of rust.—*v.i.* to become rusty: to affect with rust: to become dull or inefficient by inaction.—*v.t.* to make rusty: to impair by time and inactivity.—*adjs.* *rust'-coloured*; *rust'ed*.—*n.* *rust'-fungus*.—*adv.* *rust'ily*.—*n.* *rust'iness*.—*n.* and *adj.* *rust'ing*.—*adjs.* *rust'less*, free from rust: proof against rust; *rust'-proof*; *rust'-resistant*; *rust'y*, covered with rust: impaired by inactivity, out of practice: dull: affected with rust-disease: rust-coloured: of a rusty black: time-worn: rough: raucous: obstinate: discoloured.—*n.* *rust'y-back*, the scale-fern.—*adj.* *rust'y-coloured*. [O.E. *rust*; Ger. *rost*.]

rustic, *rus'tik*, *adj.* of, or characteristic of, the country or country-dwellers: country-dwelling: like countryfolk or their works: simple and plain: awkward: uncouth: unrefined: roughly made: made of rough branches: of masonry, with sunken or chamfered joints, sometimes with roughened face.—*n.* a peasant: a clown: a rough-surfaced brick or stone: rustic masonry.—*adj.* and (*rare*) *n.* *rust'ical*.—*adv.* *rust'ically*.—*v.t.* *rust'icate*, to send into the country: to banish for a time from town or college: to build in rustic masonry.—*v.i.* to live in the country: to become rustic.—*n.* *rusticā'tion*.—*adj.* *rustic'al (rus'h'l; -Sci)*, as a false archaism).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *rust'icise (ri-si-zē)*, as *n.* *rustic'ity (rus'i-ti)*, rustic manner: simplicity: rudeness; *rust'ic-ware*, a terra-cotta of a light brown paste, having a brown glaze; *rust'ic-work*, rusticated masonry: summer-houses, &c., of rough branches. [L. *rusticus*—*rus*, the country.]

rustle, *rus'l*, *v.t.* to make a soft, whispering sound, as of dry leaves: to go about with such a sound:

(U.S.) to stir about, hustle; (U.S.) to steal cattle.—*v.t.* to cause to rustle: (U.S.) to get by rustling.—*n.* a quick succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves: a rustling: (U.S.) bustle.—*n.* *rus'tler*.—*n.* and *adj.* *rus'tling*.—*adv.* *rus'tlingly*. [Imit.; cf. Flem. *ruyselen*.]

rustre, *rust'ar*, *n.* (*her.*) a lozenge pierced with a circular opening.—*adj.* *rust'trend*. [Fr.]

rusty. See *rust*.—Also a variant of *reasty* and of *reesty*.

rut, *rut*, *n.* a furrow made by wheels: a fixed course difficult to depart from.—*v.t.* to furrow with ruts:—*pr.p.* *rut'ting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *rut'ted*.—*adj.* *rut'ty*. [Origin obscure; prob. not Fr. *route*.]

rut, *rut*, *n.* sexual excitement in male deer: also in other animals.—*v.i.* to be in heat.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to copulate with.—*n.* *rut'-time*.—*n.* and *adj.* *rut'ting*.—*adj.* *rut'tish*, lustful. [O.Fr. *ruil*, *rut*—L. *rugilus*—*rugire*, to roar.]

Ruta, *roo'tā*, *n.* the rue genus of dicotyledons, giving name to the family *Rutaceae*, which is usually made to include the orange, &c.—*adj.* *rutā'ceous*. [L. *rūta*; see *ruc* (1).]

rutabaga, *roo'tā-bā-gā*, *n.* the Swedish turnip. [Sw.

rut, *rut*, *n.* sorrow: sorrow: matter for pity: (obs.) misfortune, calamity.—*adj.* *rut'h'ful*, pitiful, sorrowful: piteous, causing pity.—*adv.* *rut'h'fully*.—*adj.* *rut'h'less*, pitiless: unsparing.—*adv.* *rut'h'lessly*.—*n.* *rut'h'lessness*. [M.E. *ruthe*, *reuth*; see *ruc* (2); ending influenced by Scand., as O.N. *hryggth*.]

Ruthene, *roo'thēn*, *n.* a member of a branch of the Little Russian division of the Slavs on both sides of the Dnieper: the Ruthenes.

rutile, *roo'til*, *n.* a metallic element of a group, found in the Ural Mountains. [L.L. *Ruthenia*, Russia.]

rutilant, *roo'ti-lant*, *adj.* shining: glowing ruddily. [L. *rutilans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *rutilare*, to be reddish.]

rutile, *roo'til*, *n.* a reddish-brown mineral of the tetragonal system, titanium oxide.—*adj.* *rutillated (roo'til-āt-id)*, enclosing needles of rutile. [L. *rutillus*, reddish.]

rutler, *roo'ter*, *n.* (obs.) a mercenary horse-soldier. [M.Du. *rutler*. O.Fr. *roulier*.]

rye, in many words an old spelling of *rye*.

ryal, *rial*, *ri'al*, *adj.* and *n.* (obs.) royal.—*esp. n.* a coin of various kinds—an old English gold coin worth about ten shillings, a Spanish real, and others. [O.Fr. *rial*, *royal*.]

rybat, *ri'bāt*, *n.* a dressed stone at the side of a door, window, &c. [Prob. conn. with *rebat* (2).]

rybaudrye, *ri'bāud-ri*, *n.* (Spens.) Same as *ribaldry*.

rye, *ri*, *n.* a grass (*Secale*, esp. *S. cereale*) allied to wheat and barley: its grain, used for making bread: *rye-grass*: *rye-whisky*.—*adj.* of *rye*.—*nr.* *rye'-bread*; *rye'-coffee*, a coffee-substitute made from *rye*; *rye'-corn*, (*Austr.*) *rye*; *rye'-flour*; *rye'-grass*, a pasture and fodder grass (species of *Lolium*), with flat spikelets appressed edgewise in a two-rowed spike; *rye'-roll*, a dark treacle cookie, not understood to be of *rye*.—*n.* and *adj.* *rye'-straw*.—*nr.* *rye'-whisk'y*, a spirituous beverage made chiefly from *rye*; *rye'-wolf* (Ger. *Roggentwolf*), an evil creature of German folklore lurking in the *rye*-fields. [O.E. *ryge*; O.N. *rugr*, Ger. *roggen* (also *rocken*).]

rye, *ri*, *n.* a gypsy word for gentleman. [Romany, *rei*, *rai*, lord.]

rypeck, *rypeck*, *ripeck*, *ri'pek*, *n.* (*prov.*) a pole used for moping a punt. [Origin obscure.]

ryfc, *rif*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) Same as *rife*.

rylc, *rik*, a Scots form of *reach*.

rymme, an old spelling of *rim* (1 and 2).

rynd. Same as *rind* (2).

ryot, *riyāt*, *ri'yāt*, *n.* an Indian peasant.—*n.* *ry'ot-wari*, *riyāt-wari (ri-yā-rē)*, a system of land-tenure by which each peasant holds directly of the state. [Hind. *riyāt*, *riyāt-wari*—Ar. *ra'yah*, a subject.]

rype, *ri'pē*, *n.* a ptarmigan:—*pl.* *ry'per*. [Dan.]

rythme, *rim*, an old spelling of *rhyme*.

ryvc, an old spelling of *rive*.

saccos. See sakkos.

sacellum, *sā-sel'əm*, n. a god's unroofed sanctuary: a little chapel; a tomb or monument in the form of a chapel within a church:—pl. sacell'a. [L. dim. of *sacrum*, a holy place—*sacer*, consecrated.]
sacerdotal, *sas-rō-dō'tl*, adj. priestly: sacerdotalist.—*v.t.* sacerdot'alise, to render sacerdotal.—*ns.* sacerdot'alism, the spirit of the priesthood: devotion to priestly interests: priestcraft: the belief that the presbyter is a priest in the sense of offering a sacrifice in the eucharist: claim for, or attribution to, a priesthood, of special or supernatural powers; sacerdot'alist.—*adv.* sacerdot'ally. [L. *sacerdōs*, —*ōtis*, a priest—*sacer*, sacred, *dāre*, to give.]

sachem, *sā'chem*, n. a North American Indian chief: a Tammany leader.—*ns.* sā'chemdom, sā'chemship. [Algonquian.]

sachet, *sā'shā*, n. a bag of perfume. [Fr.]

sack, *sak*, n. a large bag of coarse material: a sackful: a varying measure of capacity: a woman's gown, loose at the back: a train hung from the shoulders of such a gown: a loose coat, hanging at the back: (*slang*) dismissal.—*v.t.* to put into a sack: (*slang*) to dismiss.—*ns.* sack'cloth, cloth for sacks: coarse cloth, formerly worn in mourning or penance; sack'-coat, a man's short loose coat.—*adj.* sack-doubling (*dood'lin*; *Scott*), bagpiping (cf. doodle, and Ger. *dudelsack*).—*ns.* sack'ful, as much as a sack will hold:—pl. sack'fuls; sack'ing, sackcloth; sack'-race, a race in which the runners are encased in sacks; sack'-tree, the upas (from the use of its inner bark). [O.E. *sacc*—L. *saccus*—Gr. *sakkos*; prob. Phœnician.]

sack, *sak*, n. the plundering or devastation of a town; pillage.—*v.t.* to plunder: to ravage.—*ns.* sack'age, sack'ing, sack. [Fr. *sac*; according to some the same as the foregoing (putting in a bag).]

sack, *sak*, n. the old name of a Spanish wine, the favourite drink of Falstaff.—*ns.* sack'-posset, posset made with sack—burnt sack, mulled sack. [Fr. *seo*—L. *siccus*, dry.]

sackbut, *sak'but*, n. an old instrument with a slide like the trombone: (B.) a mistranslation of Aramaic *sabbeḳā*, the sambuca. [Fr. *saguebute*, perh. O.Fr. *saquier*, to draw out, and *bouter*, to push.]

sackless, *sak'lis*, adj. (*arch.* and *Scot.*) innocent: guileless: feeble: dispirited (see also under *sac*). [O.E. *sacless*—*sacu*; *sac*, *sakc*.]

sacque, a sham-French spelling of sack (garment).
sacra, sacral. See *sacrum*.

sacrament, *sak'rə-mənt*, n. a religious rite variously regarded as a channel or as a sign of grace—amongst Protestants generally *Baptism* and the *Eucharist*;—*ns.* Catholics, also *Orders*, *Matrimony*, *Supper* specially:

a symbol of something spiritual or secret: a sign, token, or pledge of a covenant: a religious mystery: a Roman soldier's oath on enlistment: (*Rom. law*) a pledge deposited by each party to a suit: a solemn oath: an oath of purification: materials used in a sacrament.—*v.t.* to bind by an oath.—*adj.* sacramental (*ment'l*).—*ns.* sacramen'talism; sacramen'talist.—*adv.* sacramen'tally.—*n.* sacramen'tarian, one who holds a high or extreme view of the efficacy of the sacraments: (*obs.*) a denier of the real presence in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.—Also *adj.*—*n.* sacramen'tarianism.—*adj.* sacramen'tary, pertaining to the sacrament or sacraments: sacramentarian.—*n.* a book containing all the prayers and ceremonies used at the celebration of the R.C. sacraments: one who denies the doctrine of the real presence.—*n.* sac'rāment-house, an ambry for reservation of the sacrament.—take the sacrament upon or to, to take communion in confirmation of an oath. [L. *sacramentum*, an oath, pledge—*sacrāre*, to consecrate—*sacer*, sacred.]

sacrarium, *sā-kra'ri-om* (L. *sā-kra'ri-oom*), n. (*Rom. ant.*) a place where the Penates or other holy things were kept: the presbytery of a church. [L. *sacrarium*—*sacer*, holy.]

sacred, *sā'krid*, adj. consecrated: devoted: set

apart or dedicated, esp. to God: holy: proceeding from God: religious: entitled to veneration: not to be violated: accursed.—*adv.* sac'credly.—*n.* sac'credness.—sacred ape, the hanuman of India; sacred beetle, an Egyptian scarab; sacred cat, the house cat of Egypt, sacred to Pasht; sacred college, the body of cardinals; sacred fish, oxryhncus; Sacred Heart, (*R.C.*) the physical heart of Christ, adored with special devotion since the 18th century. [Pap. of obs. *sacre*—O.Fr. *sacer*—L. *sacrāre*—*sacer*, sacred.]

sacrifice, *sak'ri-fis*, in the poets sometimes *-fiz*, n. the offering of a slaughtered animal on an altar to a god: any offering to a god: (*theol.*) Christ's offering of himself: (*R.C.*) the Mass: destruction, surrender, or forgoing of anything valued for the sake of anything else, esp. a higher consideration: loss by selling cheap: a victim offered in sacrifice.—*v.t.* to offer up in sacrifice: to make a sacrifice of: to give up for a higher good or for mere advantage: to make a victim of: to allow to come to destruction or evil.—*v.i.* to offer sacrifice.—*n.* sacrificer.—*adj.* sacrificial (*-fisk'l*).—*adv.* sacrific'ially.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* sac'rify, (*obs.*) to sacrifice.—*pa.p.* (*Spens.*) sacr'ifide.—sacrifice hit, in baseball, a hit to enable another player to score or to gain a base. [L. *sacrificium*—*sacer*, sacred, *fācere*, to make.]

sacrilege, *sak'ri-lij*, n. a profanation of anything holy: the breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom.—*adj.* sacrilegious (*-lij'əs*, often *-lij'*).—*adv.* sacril'egiously.—*ns.* sacril'egiousness; sacril'egist. [Fr. *sacrilège*—L. *sacrilegium*—*sacer*, sacred, *legere*, to gather.]

sacring, *sā'kring*, n. (*arch.*) consecration.—*n.* sā'cring-bell, in R.C. churches, a small bell rung to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the Mass. [See *sacred*.]

sacrist, *sak'rist*, *sā'krīst*, n. a sacristan: a person in a cathedral who copies out music for the choir and takes care of the books.—*ns.* sacristan (*sak'*), an officer in a church who has care of the sacred vessels and other movables: a sexton; sacristy (*sak'*), an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept: vestry. [L. *sacrista*, *sacristānus*, a sacristan, *sacristia*, a vestry—L. *sacer*.]

sacrosanct, *sak'rō-sang(k)t*, adj. inviolable.—*n.* sacrosanctity. [L. *sacrosanctus*—*sacer*, sacred, *sanctus*, p.p. of *sancire*, to hallow.]

sacrum, *sā'krəm*, n. a triangular bone composed of fused vertebrae wedged between two innominate bones, so as to form the keystone of the pelvic arch:—pl. sā'kra.—*adj.* sā'cral.—sā'crō-, in composition, sacrum, e.g. *adj.* sā'crocos'tal, connected with the sacrum and having the character of a rib (also *n.*); sā'crōll'iac, pertaining to the sacrum and ilium. [L. (*os*) *sacrum*, holy (bone): so called for unknown reason.]

sad, *sad* (*comp.* *sadd'er*, *superl.* *sadd'est*), *adj.* (*orig.*) sated: (*Spens.*, *Milt.*) steadfast, constant: staid: sedate: serious: earnest: grave: sober-minded: sorrowful: deplorable (often playfully): heavy, stiff: doughy: sober, dark-coloured.—*v.t.* sadd'en, to make sad.—*v.i.* to grow sad.—*adj.* sad'-coloured; sadd'ish; sad'-eyed, -faced, -hearted (all *Shak.*).—*n.* sad'-iron, a flat-iron.—*adv.* sad'ly.—*n.* sad'ness.—in sober sadness, in serious earnest. [O.E. *sæd*, sated; cf. Du. *zat*. Ger. *satt*; L. *sat*, *satis*.]

saddle, *sad'l*, n. a seat for a rider: a pad for the back of a draught animal: anything of like shape: a col: that part of the back on which the saddle is placed: a mark on that part: a butcher's cut, including a part of the backbone with the ribs: the hinder part of a cock's back: a worm's clitellum.—*v.t.* to put a saddle on: to encumber: to impose on: to burden or embarrass.—*adj.* sadd'leback, sadd'lebacked, a horse or animal with a depression in the middle of the back: marked on the back of a coping, sloping from the middle to each side.—*ns.* sadd'leback, a saddle-shaped hill, coping, animal, or object: the great black-backed gull: the hooded crow: the male harp-seal: a breed of goose: a breed of pig: a saddle-roof;

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt*, *in'fant*, *rain'dam*

sadd'le-bag, a bag carried at, or attached to, the saddle.—*adj.* upholstered in cloth in imitation of camels' saddle-bags.—*ns.* sadd'le-bar, a bar for sustaining stained glass in a window; sadd'le-blanket, a folded blanket used as a saddle-cloth; sadd'le-bow (*-bō*), the arched front of a saddle; sadd'le-cloth, a housing cloth placed under a saddle.—*adj.* sadd'le-fast, firmly seated in the saddle.—*ns.* sadd'le-feather, -hackle, one of the long, slender feathers drooping from a cock's saddle; sadd'le-girth, a band that holds the saddle in its place; sadd'le-horse, a riding horse; sadd'le-lap, the skirt of a saddle.—*adjs.* sadd'le-

nose sunken at the
-pin, the support of
socket in the frame;
of saddles: a soldier

who has charge of cavalry saddles (also sadd'ler-corporal, -sergeant): the harp-seal: (*U.S.*) a saddle-horse; sadd'le-roof, a tower roof with two gables; sadd'le-room, a room where saddles and harness are kept; sadd'ler, occupation of a saddler: his shop or stock-in-trade: a saddle-room.—*adjs.* sadd'le-shaped, arched: concave and convex in sections at right angles to each other; sadd'le-sick, -sore, chafed with riding.—*ns.* sadd'le-spring, a spring supporting a cycle-saddle; sadd'le-tree, the frame of a saddle.—In the saddle, in control; put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame where it is deserved; saddle up, (*S.Afr.*) to saddle a horse: to mount. [*O.E. sadol, sadel*; cf. *Du. zadel, Ger. sattel*.]

Sadducee, sad'ū-sē, *n.* one of a Jewish sceptical school or party of aristocratic traditions in New Testament.

(-sē'ən).—*cism.* [*G.*

sadism, sad'izm, *n.* sexual perversion with passion for cruelty: love of cruelty.—*n.* sad'ist.—*adj.* sadis'tic. [*Comte* (called Marquis) de *Sade* (1740-1814).]

sae, sē, *adv.* Scottish form of so.

sacculum, seculum, sek'ū-ləm, *n.* an astronomical tion.]

caravan, especially i. [*Swahili.*]

ce from danger:

secure: sound: certain: sure: reliable: cautious.

—*n.* a chest or closet, safe against fire, thieves, &c.: a ventilated box or cupboard for meat, &c.

—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to make safe: (*Shak.*) to bring safely.

—*prep.* (*Spens.*) save.—*n.* safe-conduct, a permission to pass or travel with guarantee of freedom from molestation: a convoy.—*v.t.* (*-hon'*, or *-dukt'*) to convoy.—*ns.* safe-deposit, a safe storage for valuables; safe-guard, keeping safe, protection: safety: a guard: a contrivance, condition, or provision to secure safety: a safe-conduct: (*obs.*) an overskirt for riding.—*v.t.* to protect.—*ns.* safe-guarding, protection, especially by import duties; safe-keeping, keeping in safety: safe custody.—*adv.* safely.—*ns.* safe-ness; safety (in *Spens.* often *saf'i-ty*), state or fact of being safe: close custody: a safeguard: a safety-bicycle; safety-arch, an arch in the body of a wall to relieve the pressure; safety-bicycle, a common low-wheeled bicycle; safety-bolt, the safety-lock of a firearm; safety-cage, a mine-cage with a catch to prevent a fall; safety-catch, any catch to secure safety, as in a miners' cage or a gun; safety-curtain, a fireproof theatre curtain; safety-fuse, a slow-burning fuse that can be lighted at a safe distance: a fuse inserted for safety in an electric circuit; safety-glass, a sandwich of plastic between sheets of glass: glass reinforced with wire, or toughened; safety-lamp, a miners' lamp that will not ignite inflammable gases; safety-light, a warning light: a light that will not readily cause a fire; safety-lock, a lock that cannot be picked by ordinary means: in firearms, a device for preventing accidental discharge; safety-match, a match that can be ignited only on a prepared surface; safety-paper, paper difficult to imitate or tamper with without detection, as for bank-notes; safety-

pin, a pin in the form of a clasp with a guard covering its point: a pin for locking a piece of machinery, a grenade, a mine, &c.; safety-plug, a plug that melts when the temperature rises too high; safety-razor, a razor with protected blade; safety-rein, a rein for preventing a horse from running away; safety-stop, a contrivance for preventing accidents in machinery; safety-valve, a valve that opens when the pressure becomes too great: (*fig.*) any outlet that gives relief.—*err* on the safe side, to choose the safer alternative; safe and sound, secure and uninjured. [*O.Fr. sauf*—*L. salvus*.]

saffian, saf'i-an, *n.* leather tanned with sumach and dyed in bright colours. [*Russ. saf'yan*.]

safflower, saf'low-er, *n.* a thistle-like composite (*Carthamus tinctorius*) cultivated in India: its dried petals, used for making a red dye and rouge.

[*Cf. Du. safflor, O.Fr. saffleur*.]

saffron, saf'ran, *n.* a species of crocus: its dried stigmas, used as a dye and flavouring: its colour, orange-yellow.—*n.* saff'ron-cake, a cake flavoured with saffron.—*adj.* saff'roned, coloured or flavoured with saffron.—*adj.* saff'rony, coloured somewhat like saffron.—*n.* safranin(e), a coal-tar dye, giving various colours.—bastard saffron, safflower: meadow saffron, Colchicum. [*O.Fr. safran*—*Ar. safarān*.]

sag, sag, *v.i.* to bend, sink, or hang down, esp. in the middle: to yield or give way as from weight or pressure: to hang heavy: to droop: to drag oneself heavily along: to make leeway: (*pr.p.* sagging; *po.p.* and *pa.t.* sagged).—*n.* a droop.—*adj.* sagging.—*n.* and *adj.* sagging. [*Cf. Sw. sacka*, to sink down; *L.G. sacken*, to sink.]

saga, sã'gã, *n.* a prose tale in the old literature of Iceland: a body of legend about some subject: a romantic tale.—*n.* sag'man, a narrator of sagas. [*O.N. saga*; cf. *saw* (3).]

sagacious, sã'gã'sh-us, *adj.* keen in perception or thought: discerning and judicious: wise.—*adv.* sagã'ciously.—*ns.* sagã'ciousness, sagacity

(-gã'si-ti). [*L. sagãx, -ãcis*.]

sagamore, sag'ã-môr, *n.* an American Indian chief. [*Pennobscot sagamãt*, of sachem.]

genus, as clary: exter

(wood-sage).—*ns.* sage-

on Mediterranean sag

formation of shrubby Artemisias, on dry American

plains: any of the Artemisias forming it; sage-

cheese, a cheese flavoured and mottled with sage

leaves: sage-cock, -grouse, a large North

American grouse that feeds on sagebrush; sage-

green, greyish green, as in sage leaves; sage-

rabbit, a small hare of the sagebrush; sage'-tea,

an infusion of sage leaves, a domestic tonic;

sage'-thrasher, the mountain moulting-bird.

[*O.Fr. sauge* (lt. *salvia*)—*L. salvia*—*salvus*, safe.]

sage, sãj, *adj.* wise.—*n.* a man of great wisdom.

adv. sage'ly.—*ns.* sage'ness.—seven sages (see

seven). [*Fr. sage*—*L. sapiens*, to be wise.]

sagene, sã-jen', *n.* a net.—*n.* sagentie (sã-jen-it,

sã-jen'it), rattle in a network of needles.—*adj.*

sagentile (sã-jen-it'ik). [*Gr. sagentē, drag-net*.]

saggard, saggard, sagg'er, seggar, sag', seg'ar(d),

n. a clay box in which pottery is packed for baking.

[*Perh. safeguard*.]

sagg'd, sagg'ing. See sag.

saginate, sag'i-nãt, *v.t.* to fatten.—*n.* saginã'tion.

[*L. saginare*, to fatten.]

sagitta, sã-jit'ã, *n.* a keystone: a versed sine: the

middle stroke of the letter epsilon.—*adj.* sagittal

(sã-jit'it), arrow-shaped: like a sagitta: pertaining

or parallel to the sagittal suture.—*adv.* sag'itally.

—*ns.* Sagittã'ria, the arrow-head genus; Sagit-

that between the two parietal bones of the skull. [*L. sagitta*, an arrow.]

sago, *sā'gō*, *n.* a nutritive farinaceous substance produced from the pith of Metroxylon and other palms (Arenga, Caryota, Oreodoxa), and Cycads (Cycas).—*n.* sago-palm. [Malay *sāgū*.]

saguaro, *sā-(g)uā'rō*, *n.* the giant cactus. [From an American Indian language.]

saguin, sagoin, sagouin, *sag'win*, *sag-o'in*, *n.* a titi monkey. [Fr. *sago(u)in*—Port. *saguim*—Tupi *saguin*.]

sagum, *sā'gum* (*L. sāg'oom*), *n.* a Roman military cloak:—*pl.* *sā'ga*. [*L. sāgum*; prob. Gaulish.]

sahib, *sā'h*, *n.* a term of respect given in India to persons of rank and to Europeans: Sir or Mr: a European: a gentleman. [Ar. *sāhib*, orig. friend.]

sai, *sā'i*, *n.* the capuchin monkey. [Tupi, monkey.]

saiibling, *sā'bing*, *n.* the char. [Ger. dial.]

saiic, saiek, saique, *sā'ek*, *sā'ik*, *n.* a Levantine vessel like a ketch. [Fr. *saique*—Turk. *shāiqā*.]

saice. Same as syce.

said, *sed*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of say.—*adj.* before-mentioned.

saiga, *sā'gā*, *n.* a west Asian antelope. [Russ.]

sailless, *sā'lis*, *adj.* a Scots form of sailless.

sail, *sāl*, *n.* a sheet of canvas, framework of slats, or other structure, spread to catch the wind, so as to propel a ship, drive a windmill, &c.: a wing, esp. a hawk's: any sail-like object or object: sails collectively: a ship or ships: a trip in a vessel: an act or distance of sailing: a number sailing or flying together: a condition of having sails set or filled.—*v.t.* to progress or travel by sail: to go by water: to set out on a voyage: to make excursions in sailing—craft: to glide or float smoothly along.—*v.t.* to navigate: to cause to sail, as a toy boat: to pass over or along in a ship: to fly through.—*adj.* sail'able, navigable.—*n.* sail'-boat, (*U.S.*) a sailing-boat.—*adj.s.* sail'-borne; sail'-broad, (*Milt.*) broad or spreading like a sail.—*n.* sail'-cloth, a strong cloth for sails.—*adj.* sailed, having sails.—*ns.* sail'er, a boat or ship that can sail; sail'-fish, a fish that shows a large dorsal fin, esp. the basking shark or a kind of swordfish (*Eristophorus*); sail'-flake, the whiff (from exposing its tail); sail'-flying, flying in a sailplane; sail'ing, travelling or journey by sails or on water: a ship's departure from port: act or mode of directing a ship's course.—Also *adj.*

—*ns.* sail'ing-boat, a boat moved by sails; sail'ing-master, an officer in charge of navigation, esp. of a yacht (formerly in U.S. navy a warrant officer); sail'ing-ship, a ship driven by sails.—*adj.* sail'less.—*ns.* sail'-loft, a loft where sails are made; sail'-mater, sail'or, one who is employed in the management of a ship, esp. one who is not an officer: a mariner: a seaman: a navigator: one who is tolerant of the motion of a ship: (*coll.*) a sailor-hat; sail'or-hat', a lady's hat like a man's straw hat: a hat with a wide, upcurved brim; sail'oring, occupation as a sailor.—*adj.s.* sail'orless; sail'or-like; sail'orly.—*ns.* sail'or-man, a seaman; sail'plane, a glider that can rise with an upward current; sail'-room, a room in a vessel where sails are stowed.—*adj.* sail'y, like a sail.—*n.* sail'-yard, the yard on which sails are extended.—full sail, with sails filled with the wind: with all sails set; make sail, to spread more canvas: sail close to (or near) the wind (see wind); sailing orders, instructions to the captain of a ship at setting forth on a voyage; set sail, to spread the sails: to set forth on a voyage; shorten sail, to reduce its extent; strike sail, to lower the sail or sails: (*Shak.*) to abate one's pretensions; under sail, having the sails spread: moved by sails. [O.E. *segel*; cf. Du. *zeil*, Ger. *segel*.]

sail, *sāl*, *v.t.* to project.—*n.* projection. [O.Fr. *sailleur*, to jut—*L. salire*, to leap.]

saimiri, *sā'mī'rē*, *n.* a squirrel-monkey. [Tupi *sai*, monkey, *mīrē*, little.]

sain, *sān*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to make the sign of the cross over: (by association with *L. sādare*) to heal. [O.E. *segman*—*L. signāre*—*signum*, mark.]

saine, *sān*, a Spenserian form of the infin. and the

pres. indic. pl. of say: (*Shak.*) an editor's reading for faine (*Love's Lab. Lost*, III. i. 88) taken as a *pa.p.* of say.

sainfoin, *sān'fōin*, *n.* a leguminous fodder-plant (*Onobrychis viciacefolia*).—Also saintfoin. [Fr. *sainfoin*, prob.—*sain*, wholesome, *fōin*, hay—*L. sanum fenum*.]

saint, *sānt*, when prefixed to a name *sint*, *sn(t)*, *adj.* (or *n.* in apposition) holy.—*n.* a holy person: one eminent for virtue: (B.) an Israelite, a Christian, or one of the blessed dead: one canonised: an angel: a member of various religious bodies, esp. Puritans, as used of themselves or as a nickname: a sanctimonious person.—*v.t.* (or *v.t.* with *it*) to play the saint.—*v.t.* to make a saint of: to hail as saint.—*n.* saint'dom.—*adj.* saint'ed, made a saint, holy: sacred: gone to heaven: canonised.—*ns.* saint'ess; saint'hood.—*adj.* saint'ish, saintlike.—*n.* saint'ism, the character or quality of a saint: sanctimoniousness.—*adj.* saint'like.—*ns.* saint'liness; saint'ling.—*adj.* saint'ly, of, like, characteristic of, or befitting a saint.—*n.* saint'ship.—saint's day, a day set apart for the commemoration of a particular saint; St Agnes's Eve, 21st January; St Agnes's flower, the snowflake; St Andrew's cross, a cross in the form of the letter X: a white siltire on a blue field, as borne on the banner of Scotland; St Andrew's Day, 30th November; St Anthony's fire, erysipelas; St Anthony's nut, earthnut or pignut; St Barbara's cross, yellow rocket; St Barnaby's thistle, a knapweed flowering about the saint's day (11th June); St Bernard's dog or (great) St Bernard, a cross between a short-haired Newfoundland and mastiff, formerly kept at the hospice of the Great St Bernard (St Bernard's of Menthon) to rescue travellers lost in the snow; St Crispin's Day, a shoemakers' festival, 25th October; St Cuthbert's beads, enclinite joints; St Daboe's heath, a rare Irish heath; St David's Day, 1st March; St Elmo's fire, a composit; St George's cross, a red cross on a white field; St George's Day, 23rd April; St Hubert's disease, hydrophobia; St Ignatius's bean, the poisonous seed of a plant (*Strychnos Ignatii*) akin to nuxvomica; St James's, the British court; St John's bread, the carob bean; St John's Day, 27th December; St Johnston's riband, or tippet, the hangman's rope (St Johnstoun=Perth); St John's wort, any Hypericum; St Julien, an esteemed red Bordeaux wine from the Médoc region; St Leger, a horse-race run since 1776 at Doncaster, so called since 1778 from Col. St Leger; St Luke's summer, a spell of pleasant weather about the middle of October; St Martin's evil, drunkenness; St Martin's summer, a spell of mild, damp weather in late autumn; St Nicholas's clerks, thieves; St Patrick's cabbage, London pride; St Patrick's Day, 17th March; St Peter's fish, the dory; St Peter's wort, square-stalked St John's wort: extended to several plants; St Stephen's, Houses of Parliament; St Swithin's Day, 15th July; (St Tib(b)'s Eve, never; St Valentine's Day, 14th February (see valentine); St Vitus's dance, chorea. [Fr.—*L. sanctus*, holy.]

Saint-Simonism, *sān'(-)sim'(-)mōn'izm*, *n.* the socialistic system of the Comte de Saint-Simon (1760-1825).—*ns.* Saint-Simō'nian (also *adj.*); Saint-Simō'nianism; Saint-Simonist.

sair, *sār*, Scots form of sore, savour, serve.

saist (*Spensr. Milt.*). Same as sayest (see say).

saiith, *sēth*, (*arch.*) 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of say.

saiith, *saiith*, *sāth*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the coalfish. [O.N. *saiithr*.]

Saiva, Shaiva, *s(h)ī'va*, *n.* a votary of Siva.—*n.* S(h)ā'vism.

sajou, *sā-zhōō*, -*jōō*, *n.* a capuchin monkey. [Fr., —Tupi *sai*, monkey, and augmentative -*uassu*.]

sake, *sā'ki*, *n.* Japanese rice-beer: alcoholic liquor generally. [Jap.]

sake, *sāk*, *n.* cause: account: regard: advantage: behalf: purpose: aim, object.—for any sake, by all means: I beseech you; for old sake's sake, for the sake of old times, for auld langsyne. [O.E. *saci*, strife, a lawsuit; Du. *zaak*, Ger. *sache*;

for measuring saltiness of water. [*L. solinus*, cf. *salina*.]

Sallique. Same as Salic (see Salian).

saliva, *sa-liv'ə*, *n.* spittle.—*adjs.* *sal'iv* (rare); *salivary* (*sol'i-vor-i*), pertaining to, secreting, or conveying saliva.—*v.i.* *sal'ivate*, to produce or discharge saliva, esp. in excess.—*v.t.* to cause to secrete excess of saliva.—*n.* *sal'ivá'tion*, flow of saliva, esp. in excess. [*L. saliva*.]

Sallx, sal'iks, sāl'iks, *n.* the willow genus. [L. *sōlix*, -icis.]

sallal. See salal.

sallee, sol'ē, n. (Austr.) *Acacia* of various kinds: a species of *Eucalyptus*. [From a native word, or sally=sallow.]

sallee-man, *sal'ē-man*, *n.* a Moorish pirate: a hydrozoan with sail-like crest.—Also *sall'y-man*.
—*n.* *sall'ce-rover*. [*Sollee*, on the coast of Morocco.]

sallenders, *sol'an-darz*, *n.* a skin disease affecting the hoofs of horses. [Cf. Fr. *solandrie*.]

sallet, *sal'it*, n. a light helmet (esp. 15th century) with neck-guard.—Also *salade* (*sô-lâd'*). [Fr. *solade*; cf. It. *celata*; perh.—L. *galea caelôta*, engraved helmet.]

sallet. See salad.

sallow, *sal'sā*, *n.* a willow, esp. the broader-leaved kinds with comparatively brittle twigs—(*Scot.*)
 sauch, *saugh* (*sauhh*).—*ns.* sall'ow-kitten, a small puss-moth whose larva feeds on willow; sall'ow-thorn, sea-buckthorn.—*adj.* sall'owy, abounding in willows. [*O.E.* (*Anglian*) *solh*, late stem *sale-*

sallow, *sal'ō*, *adj.* of a pale yellowish colour.—*v.t.* to make *sallow*.—*adj.* *sall'owish*, somewhat *sallow*.—*n.* *sall'owness*.—*adj.* *sall'owy*. [O.E. *salō*, *solu*; cf. Du. *salut*, and O.H.G. *salō*.]

sally, *sall'*, *sal'*, *en. Du. sault*, and *G.F. G. saut*.
sally, *sall'*, *n.* a leap: a swaying: an outrush: a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers: a going forth, excursion: outburst of fancy, wit, &c.: a projection: a running from side to side.—*v.* to rush out suddenly: to set forth, issue.—*v.* to sway by running from side to side (of a ship).—*pr. p.* *sall'ying*; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* *sall'ied*.—*n.* *sally* port, a gateway for making a sally from a fortified place: a large port for the escape of the crew from a fire-ship. [*Fr. saillie—sallir* (*It. salire*)—*L. solire*, to leap.]

sally, *sal'i*, *n.* the raising of a bell by pull of the rope; the woolly grip of a bell rope.—*v.t.* to bring into position of sally. [Perh. from preceding.]

sally, sol'i, a variant of Sallee and of sallow (willow).

Sally Lunn, *sal'i-lun'*, *n.* a sweet spongy tea-cake.
[From a girl who sold them in the streets of
Bath. *c.* 1797.]

salmagundi, *sal-mə-gun'di*, *n.* a dish of minced meat with eggs, anchovies, vinegar, pepper, &c.: a medley, miscellany.—Also **salmagun'dy**. [Fr. *solnigandis*; origin obscure.]

salml, sol'mě, *n.* a ragout, esp. of game. [Fr.;
perh. from preceding, or from It. *solonac*, sausage.]

Salmo, sol'mō, *n.* the salmon and trout genus of fishes, giving name to the family Salmonidae (*sal-mon'i-dē*).—*n.* sal'monid.—*n.* and *adj.* sal'monoid. [*L. salmō*, -ōnis, salmon.]

salmon, *sam'ŏn*, *n.* a large, highly esteemed fish (*Salmo solar*), with silvery sides, that ascends rivers to spawn: extended to many closely allied fishes, and to some that resemble it superficially in some respects: the flesh of any of these as food: the colour of salmon flesh, a pinkish orange:—*pl.* salmon: or salmon, of kinds of salmon.—

salmon, or *salmons*, or *lantes* or *salmon*.
adj. salmon-coloured. — *ns.* salmon-on-berry, a salmon-coloured American raspberry; salmon-on-coble, a salmon-fisher's boat; salmon-on-colour, an orange-pink. — *adj.* salmon-on-coloured. — *ns.* salmon-on-disease, a bacterial disease of salmon formerly attributed to a fungus (*Saprolegnia*); salmon-onet, a samlet; salmon-on-fisher, -fishery, -fishing; salmon-on-fly, any artificial fly for taking salmon; salmon-on-fry; salmon-on-ladder, a series of steps to permit a salmon to pass upstream; salmon-on-leap, a waterfall ascended by salmon at

a leap; *salm'on-leister*, -spear, an instrument for spearing salmon; *salm'on-tackle*, rod, line, and fly for taking salmon; *salm'on-trout*, a fish (*Salmo trutta*) like the salmon, but smaller and thicker in proportion: in America applied to various kinds of trout.—Burnett salmon, the Australian lungfish (from the Burnett River). [*O.Fr. saumon*—*L. salmō*, -ōnis, from *salire*, to leap.]

salmon, *sani'an*, salamon, *sol'a-nan*, *n.* supposed to mean the mass, as in the vagrants' inviolable oath by (the) salmon.

Salomonie. Same as Solomonic.

salon, *sal-on'*, *n.* a drawing-room: a reception-room: a periodic gathering of notable persons in the house of a society queen: Salon, a great annual exhibition of works by living artists in Paris. [Fr.]

saloon, *sa-'loón'*, *n.* a spacious hall for receptions, for works of art, &c.: a large public room (for billiards, for dancing, for hairdressing, &c.): a large public cabin or dining-room for passengers: a saloon-carriage: a saloon-car: (*U.S.*) a drinking-bar.—*ns.* saloon'-car', a motor-car with enclosed body; saloon'-carriage, a railway carriage open from end to end; saloon'-deck, an upper deck reserved for saloon or first-class passengers; saloon'-ist, saloon'-keeper, (*U.S.*) a publican; saloon'-passenger, a passenger entitled to use the principal cabin: a first-class passenger on board a ship; saloon'-pistol, saloon'-rifle, one for use in a shooting-gallery. [*Fr. saloon.*]

saloop, sə-loōp', *n.* salep: a drink made from salep, later from sassafras. [salcp.]

Salop. Same as **salep**.—*adj.* **salop'ian** (*Lomb*).
Salop, *sol' ap*, *n.* **Shropshire**.—*adj.* **Salopian** (*o' pi-an*),
 of Shropshire; of Shrewsbury School.—*n.* a native
 or inhabitant of Shropshire; one educated at
 Shrewsbury School. [*A. Fr.* *Sloppesberie*—*O. E.*
Scobbesbyrig.]

salp, *solp*, *n.* a free-swimming tunicate (Salpa).—*n.* and *adj.* salp'ian. [*L. solpa*—*Gr. salpē*, a kind of fish.]

salpinx, *sal'pinks*, *n.* an ancient Greek trumpet: the Eustachian tube: the Fallopian tube.—*adj.* **salpingian** (*-pin'ji-an*), of the salpinx; **salpingitic**, of, of the nature of, salpingitis.—*n.* **salpingitis** (*-ji'tis*), inflammation of a Fallopian tube. [*Gk. salpinx*, *salpas*, a trumpet.]

salse, *sofs*, *n.* a mud volcano. [*Salso*, name of one near Modena.]

salsify, salsafy, *sal'si-fi*, *n.* a purple-flowered species of goat's-beard, cultivated for its root, tasting like asparagus.—black salsify, scorzonera. [*Fr. salsifis*, prob.—*It. salsifrica*.]

Salsola, *sal'sō-lā*, *n.* the saltwort genus of the goosefoot family.—*adj.* salsolā'eous. [Obs. *It.* *dim.* of *salso*—*L.* *salus*, salt (*adj.*).]

salsuginous, sal-sōo'ji-nās, adj. salty: growing in
-nā-lē-tōñ, -inīs, saltiness.]

AS A MEMBER

water, brine-springs, &c.: *silicium*, &c.:
piquancy: wit and good sense: saving or pre-
serving quality: a salt-marsh or salting: an influx
of salt water: a sailor, esp. an old sailor: a salt-
cellar: a compound in which metal atoms or
electropositive radicals replace one or more of the
replaceable hydrogen atoms of an acid—generalised
to include the acid itself: (in *pl.*) smelling-salts:
Epsom salt or other salt or mixture of salts used
in medicine, esp. as a purgative: money collected
at Montem.—*adj.* containing salt: tasting of salt:
seasoned or cured with salt: overflowed with
salt water: growing in salt soil: inhabiting salt
water: pungent: (*coll.*) excessively costly.—*v.t.*
to sprinkle, season, cure, impregnate with salt:
to immunise (as by inoculation) to season: to
acclimatise: (*slang*) to assign an excessive value to
or in: (*mining slang*) to add gold, ore, &c., to,
in order to give a false appearance of riches.—
ns. salt-box, a box for holding salt, esp. one with
a clapper lid, once used as in burlesque music
along with the marrow-bones, tongs, &c.: salt-
bush, any Australian shrubby plant of the goose-

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mənt, in'fənt, ran'dəm*

foot family.—*adj.* salt'-butt'er, (*Shak.*) fed on nothing better than salt butter, gross.—*ns.* salt'-cake, crude sodium sulphate; salt'-cat, a salt mixture given as a digestive to pigeons; salt'-cote, (*obs.*) a building where salt is made.—*adj.* salt'-ed.—*ns.* salt'-er, one who salts, or who makes or deals in salt; a dysaler; salt'-fat (*erron.* salt'-foot), a large saltcellar marking the class boundary at table; a pickling-tub; salt'-glaze, a glaze produced on pottery by volatilisation of common salt in the kiln; salt'-horse', (*slang*) salt beef; salt'iness; salt'ing, the act of preserving, seasoning, &c., with salt; the celebration of the Eton Montem; a meadow flooded by the tides (suff. -ing, indicating a meadow in place-names).—*adj.* salt'ish.—*adv.* salt'ishly.—*ns.* salt'ishness; salt'-junk', (*sailors' slang*) salt beef.—*adj.* salt'less.—*n.* salt'-lick, a place to which animals resort for salt.—*adv.* salt'ly.—*ns.* salt'-marsh', land liable to be flooded with salt water; salt'-mine, a mine of rock-salt; salt'-money, an allowance for salt: money collected at Montem; salt'ness; salt'-pan, a large basin for obtaining salt by evaporation; a salt-work; a natural depression in which salt accumulates or has accumulated by evaporation; salt'-pit, a pit for obtaining salt by evaporation; salt'-rheum, salt rheum, (*Shak.*) a discharge of mucus from the nose: (*U.S.*) eczema; salt'-spoon, a small spoon for taking salt at table; salt'-spring, a brine spring.—*adj.* salt'-water, of salt water.—*ns.* salt'-work(s), a place where salt is made; salt'-wort, a fleshy, prickly plant (*Salsola Kali*) of sandy seashores, of the goosefoot family, or other plant of the genus: sometimes applied to the glasswort (*Salicornia*).—*adj.* salt'y, saltish.—above, below, the salt, among those of high, or low, social class, the saltcellar marking the boundary when all dined together; lay, put, cast salt on one's tail, find or catch him, from the jocularly recommended method of catching a bird; salt down, to preserve with salt; hence, to lay by, store up; salt of sorrel, acid potassium oxalate, a solvent for ink-stains; salt of tartar, a commercial name for purified potassium carbonate; salt of the earth, the choice few of the highest excellence (*Matt. v. 13*); salt of vitriol, sulphate of zinc; salt of wisdom, sal alembroth; salt of wormwood, potassium carbonate; salt out, to obtain as a precipitate by adding a salt; take with a grain of salt, to believe with some reserve; worth one's salt, good for anything at all—worth the value of the salt one consumes. [*O.E. (Anglian) salt (W.S. sealt)*; cf. *Ger. Salz*, also *L. sal, Gr. hals*.]

salt, *sault*, *n.* sexual desire, esp. in bitches.—*adj.* salt', (*obs.*) sexual, leaping; dancing.

if. leaping: dancing: angled form developed

or jumping: spurring, pulsation: (*biol.*) an abrupt variation.—*adjs.* saltatō'ral, saltatō'rious; salt'atory, leaping: dancing: having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing: changing abruptly. [*L. saltāre, -ātum, inten. of saltare, to leap.*]

saltarello, salt-tā-rel'ō, *n.* a lively dance with skips, for two dancers: its music, in triple time. [*It. saltarello, Sp. saltarello—L. saltāre, to dance.*]

saltcellar, salt'el-sar, *n.* a table vessel for holding salt: a depression behind the collar-bone. [*salt, and O.Fr. salière—L. salarium—sal, salt.*]

saltern, sault'ern, *n.* a salt-works. [*O.E. s(e)altarn*]

salt, going by leaps.—*n.* a jumping spider. [*L. saltus, -ūs, a leap, gradi, to go.*]
saltimbanco, salt-tim-bang'sō, *n.* (*obs.*) a mount-bank, a quack. [*It.*]

saltire, saltier, sal', sault'ir, *n.* (*her.*) an ordinary in the form of a St Andrew's cross.—*adj.* salt'ierwise. [*O.Fr. sauloir, sauloir—L.L. saltatōrium, a stirrup—L. saltāre, to leap.*]

saltpetre, salt'-pē-trē, *n.* potassium nitrate.—*ns.* salt'pētr, a salt-petre mine, a salt-petre paper,

sodium nitrate; Norway saltpetre, calcium nitrate.—(*U.S.*) saltpetre. [*O.Fr. salpêtre—L.L. salpetra, prob. for L. sal petrae, salt of stone.*]

saltus, salt'us, *n.* a breach of continuity: a jump to conclusion. [*L., a leap, pl. saltūs.*]

salubrious, sal-(y)ōō'brī-əs, *adj.* healthful, health-giving.—*adv.* salu'briously.—*ns.* salu'briousness, salu'brity. [*L. salūbris—salūs, salūtis, health.*]

salve, sal-(y)ōō', or sal', *v.t.* (*obs.*) to salute:—*pa.t.* (*Spens.*) salewd' (also sal'ued, which may be for salve'd, hailed with salve, the Latin greeting). [*Fr. saluer—L. salutare.*]

saluki, sal-ōō'hē, -gē, *n.* a silky-haired Persian or Arabian greyhound. [*Ar. seluqi.*]

salutary, sal-ū-tar-i, *adj.* promoting health or safety: wholesome.—*adv.* sal'utarily.—*ns.* sal'utariness. [*L. salūtāris—salūs, health.*]

salute, sal-(y)ōō't, *v.t.* to greet with words or (now esp.) with a gesture or with a kiss: to greet: to hail: to honour formally by a discharge of cannon, striking of colours, &c.: (*Shak.*) to affect, act upon.—*v.i.* to perform the act of saluting, esp. in the military manner.—*n.* act or position of saluting; greeting: a kiss: a complimentary discharge of cannon, dipping colours, presenting arms, &c.—*n.* salutation (sal-ū-tā'shun), act or words of greeting: a visit of ceremony: (*Shak.*) a quickening (of the blood), excitement: the Angelic Salutation (see ave).—*adj.* salu'tational.—*n.* salutatorian (sal-lōō-tā-tō'ri-ən), in American colleges, the graduate who pronounces the address of welcome.—*adv.* salu'tatorily.—*adj.* salu'tatory.

salu'ter, one who salutes: one who professed to salute: St Catherine (*Sp. salu'ter*), and salūtis (n.), partly through *Fr. salut.*]

salutiferous, sal-ū-tif'er-əs, *adj.* conducive to health or wellbeing. [*L. salūtifer—salūs, salūtis, health, ferre, to bring.*]

salvage, sal'vi, *n.* and *adj.* (*Spens., Shak., &c.*). Same as savage.

salvage, sal'vi, *n.* compensation made by the owner to persons, other than the ship's company, for preserving ship or cargo from danger of loss: rescue of property from fire or other peril: the raising of sunken or wrecked ships: saving of waste material for utilisation: anything saved in any of these ways.—*v.t.* to save from danger of loss or destruction: to recover or save as salvage.—*n.* sal'vage-corps, a body of men employed in salvage work. [*L.L. salvagium—salvāre, to save.*]

salvarsan, sal-var-san, *n.* a compound of arsenic, discovered by Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) as a remedy for syphilis. [*L. salvus, safe, whole, Ger. arsen, arsenic.*]

salve, sal'vi, *v.t.* to explain by hypothesis: to explain, clear up, harmonise: to save from objection: to vindicate: to preserve unhurt: to salvage.—*n.* sal'yabil'ity.—*adj.* sal'yable.—*ns.* sal'vation, act of saving: means of preservation from any serious evil: (*theol.*) the saving of man from the power and penalty of sin, the conferring of eternal life.—*n.* sal'vationist, a sal'vatory, a

Army, an organisation for the spread of religion among the masses, founded by Wm. Booth about 1865. [*L.L. salvāre, to save; partly back-formation from salvage.*]

salve, sāv, also sal'vi, *n.* an ointment: a remedy: anything to soothe the feelings or conscience.—*v.t.* to anoint: to smear: to heal: to soothe.—*n.* and *adj.* sal'y'ing. [*O.E. s(e)alf, ointment; Ger. salbe, Du. zalf.*]

salve, sal'vi, *interj.* hail.—*n.* a greeting: (*R.C.*) an antiphon beginning *Salve Regina*. [*L. salvē, imper. of salvāre, to be well.*]

salver, sal'vēr, *n.* a tray on which anything is presented.—*adj.* sal'vēr-shaped, of a corolla, having a long tube with limbs spread out flat. [*Sp. salva, the precautionary tasting of food, as by a prince's taster, hence the tray on which it*

fāte, fār, dsh; mē, lar (lier); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

was presented to the prince—*salvar*, to save—*L.L. salvāre*.]
Salvia, *sal'vī-ā*, *n.* the sage genus. [*L. salvia*, *sage*.]
Salvinia, *sal-vīn'i-ā*, *n.* a genus of water-ferns, giving name to a family *Salvinia'ceae*.—*adj.* *salvinia'ceous*. [Named after Antonio Maria *Salvini* (1653-1729), Italian Greek scholar.]
salvo, *sal'vō*, *n.* a saving clause; a reservation; a pretext: an expedient for saving appearances, avoiding offence, &c. [*L. salvō*, ablative of *salvus*, safe: (one's right, honour, &c.) being saved.]
salvo, *sal'vō*, *n.* of artillery
 plause:—*L. salvē*,
 hail.]
sal volatile. See *sal* (4).
salvor, *sal'vār*, *n.* one who salvages.
sam, *sam*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) together. [*O.E. samēn*.]
samara, *sam'ā-rā*, *sā-mā'rā*, *n.* a dry indehiscent, usually one-seeded fruit, with a wing. [*L. samara*, *samera*, elm seed.]
Samaritan, *sā-mā'rī-tan*, *adj.* of *Samaria*, in Palestine.—*n.* a native of *Samaria*, an adherent of the religion of *Samaria*, slightly differing from Judaism: the Aramaic dialect of *Samaria*: one who charitably gives help in need (*good Samaritan*; *Luke x. 30-37*).—*n.* *Samaritanism*.—*Samaritan Pentateuch*, a recension of the Hebrew Pentateuch accepted by the Samaritans as alone canonical. [*L. Samaritanus*.]
samarium, *sā-mā'rī-um*, *n.* a metallic element (*Sm*; at numb. 62) observed spectroscopically in samarskite.—*n.* samarskite (*sā-mār'skīt*), a mineral containing uranium. [Named in honour of Col. *Samar'ski*.]
Samaveda, *sā-mā-vā'dā*, *n.* the name of one of the four Vedas. [*Sans. Sāmaveda*.]
sambar, *sambur*, *sam'bar*, *n.* a large Indian deer. [*Hind. sāmbar*.]
sambo, *sam'bō*, *n.* offspring of an American Indian or mulatto and a negro: *Sambo*, colloquially used as a proper name for a negro. [*Sp. zambo*, said to be from *L. scambus*—*Gr. skambos*, bow-legged; *perh.* partly *Fulah sambo*, *uncle*.]
Sam Browne, *sam-brown*, *n.* a military officer's belt with shoulder strap. [Invented by General Sir *Samuel James Browne* (1824-1901).]
sambuca, *sam-bū'ka*, *n.* an ancient musical instrument like a harp. [*L. sambuca*—*Gr. sambykē*, *prob.* an Asiatic word; cf. *Aramaic sabbehā*.]
sambur. Same as *sambar*.
same, *sām*, *adj.* identical (commonly with *as*, also with *with* or a relative): not different: unchanged: unvaried: mentioned before.—*pron.* (*vulg.*) the aforesaid, it, them, they, &c.—*n.* (*rare*) an identical thing.—*adj.* *same'ly*, unvaried.—*n.* *same'ness*, the being the same: tedious monotony.—all the same, for all that; at the same time, still, nevertheless; the same, the same thing or person: the aforesaid: in the same way. [*O.E. same* (only in phrase *stad same*, likewise); *Goth. sama*; *L. similis*, like, *Gr. homas*.]
samel, *sam'l*, *adj.* underburnt (as a brick). [*App. O.E. pīx. sam-*, half, *seled*, burned.]
samen, *sām'en*, an obs. Scots form of *same*.
Samian, *sā-mī-an*, *adj.* of the Greek island of *Samos*.—*n.* (also *Sā'miot*, *Sā'miote*) a native of *Samos*.
Samian earth, an argillaceous astringent earth;
Samian letter, the Pythagorean letter; *Samian stone*, a goldsmiths' polishing stone; *Samian ware*, brick-red or black pottery, with lustrous glaze; a later imitation made in Roman Gaul, &c.
samiel, *sā'mī-āl*, *n.* the simoom. [*Ar. samn*, poison, *Turk. yel*, wind.]
samisen, *sam'i-sen*, *n.* a Japanese guitar. [*Jap.*]
samite, *sam'it*, *n.* a kind of heavy silk stuff. [*O.Fr. samit*—*L.L. examitum*—*Gr. hexamitan*—*hex*, six, *mitos*, thread.]
samlet, *sam'lit*, *n.* a young salmon. [*salmon*, *suff. -let*.]
Sammy, *sam'i*, *n.* (*slang*) a noodle: (*nūl. slang*; from *Uncle Sam*) an American expeditionary soldier. [*Samuel*.]
Samnite, *sam'nit*, *n.* a member of an ancient

Sabine people of central Italy: their language: a Roman gladiator armed like a Samnite.—*Also adj.* [*L. Samnis*, -itis.]
sammittus, *sam-nī'tis*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a poisonous plant unknown.
samovar, *sam'ō-vār*, -vār, *n.* a Russian tea-urn heated by charcoal in a tube that passes through it. [*Russ. samovar*, lit. self-boiler.]
Samoyed(c), *sam-ō-yed'*, or *sam'*, *n.* one of a Ugric people of north-west Siberia: their Ural-Altaic language: a dog of a breed used by them.—*Also adj.* (*Milt. Sam'oed*).—*adj.* *Samoyed'ic*. [*Russ. Samoyed*.]
samp, *samp*, *n.* a coarsely ground maize: porridge made from it. [*From an American Indian word*.]
sampan, *sam'pan*, *n.* a Chinese boat.—*Also san'pan*. [*Chin. san*, three, *pan*, board.]
samphire, *sam'fir* *sampirc*, -pīr, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Crithum maritimum*) of sea-cliffs, whose fleshy leaves are used in pickles: extended to other plants used in the same way—to *Inula crithmaides*, a plant related to elecampane (*golden samphire*), to glasswort (*marsh samphire*), to saltwort (*prickly samphire*). [*Fr. (herbe de) Saint Pierre*, *Saint Peter's herb*.]
sampi, *sam'pi*, -pī, *n.* supposed name of a Greek numerical character, π , τ , or ϑ , representing 900 and perhaps originally the same as the letter *san*. [*Gr. sampi*.]
sample, *sām'pl*, *n.* a specimen, a small portion to show the quality of the whole: (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) an example for imitation or (*obs.*) warning.—*adj.* serving as a sample.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to match: to take, try, or offer a sample or samples of.—*ns.* *sampler*; *sampling*. [*M.E. esample*; see *exemplar*.]
sampler, *sam'plār*, *n.* (*obs.*) an exemplar, type, pattern: a test-piece of embroidery formerly expected from a girl, commonly including an alphabet, with figures, often names, &c.—*ns.* *sampler-work*, *samplerly*. [*O.Fr. esemplaire*—*L. exemplar*; see *exemplar*.]
samshoo, *samsu*, *sam'shō*, *n.* Chinese rice spirit. [*Pidgin*; origin doubtful.]
Samson, *sām'son*, *n.* an abnormally strong man (from the Hebrew champion of Judges xiii.-xvi.).—*Samson's* post, (*obs.*) a kind of mousetrap: a strong post in a ship.
samurai, *sam'ō-rī*, *n.* (*Jap. hist.*) a military retainer of a daimio: a member of the military caste:—*pl.* *samurai*. [*Jap.*]
san, *san*, *n.* a discarded letter of the Greek alphabet, C, *perh.* originally the same as *sampi*. [*Doric Gr. san*, sigma.]
sanative, *san'ā-tiv*, *adj.* healing.—*n.* *sanat'orium* (imitation Latin), a hospital, esp. for consumptives or convalescents: a health station:—*pl.* *-toriums*, *-toria*.—*adj.* *san'atory*, healing: of healing. [*L. sādare* -ātum, to heal.]
sanbenito, *san-be-nē'tō*, *n.* a garment worn by Inquisition victims at public recantation or execution:—*pl.* *-tos*. [*Sp. San Benito*, St. Benedict, from its resemblance to St. Benedict's scapular.]
sancho, *sanko*, *sang'hō*, *n.* a West African guitar. [*Ashtanti osanku*.]
sancho-pedro, *sang'hō-pē'drō*, *n.* a card game—the nine of trumps called *sancho*, the five *pedro*.
sanctify, *sang(k)'tī-fī*, *v.t.* to make, declare, regard as, or show to be sacred or holy: to set apart to sacred use: to free from sin or evil: to consecrate: to invest with a sacred character: to make efficient as the means of holiness: to sanction:—*pr.p.* *sanctifying*; *pat.* and *p.p.* *sanctified*.—*n.* *sanctification*.—*adj.* *sanctified*, made holy: *sanctimonious*.—*adv.* *sanctifiedly* (*-fī-id-lī*), *sanctimoniously*.—*n.* *sanctifier* (*-fī-ār*), one who sanctifies: the Holy Spirit.—*n.* and *adj.* *sanctifying*.—*adv.* *sanctifyingly*. [*Fr. sanctifier*—*L. sanctificare*—*sanctus*, holy, *fācere*, to make.]
sanctimony, *sang(k)'tī-mō-nī*, *n.* (*obs.*) holiness: outward, affected, or simulated holiness.—*adj.* *sanctimonious* (*-mō'nī-ūs*), (*obs.*) holy: simulating holiness.—*adv.* *sanctimoniously*.—*n.* *sanctimoniousness*. [*L. sanctimonia*—*sanctus*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ā-mant*, *infant*, *rand'm*

sanction, *sang(k)'shon*, *n.* (*ethics*) motive for obedience to any moral or religious law: (*law*) penalty or reward expressly attached to non-observance or observance of a law or treaty: act of ratifying, or giving authority: confirmation: support: permission, countenance.—*v.t.* to give validity to: to authorise: to countenance. [*L. sanctio*, *-ōnis*—*sancire*, *sanctum*, to ratify.]

sanctitude, *sang(k)'ti-tūd*, *n.* saintliness. [*L. sanctitudo*, *-itinis*.]

sanctity, *sang(k)'ti-ti*, *n.* quality of being sacred or holy: purity: godliness: inviolability: saintship: (*in pl.*) holy feelings, obligations, or objects. **sanctuary**, *sang(k)'tū-zr-i*, *n.* a holy place: a place of worship: the most holy part of a temple, church, &c.: the sacarium: the chancel: a place affording immunity from arrest: the privilege of refuge therein: a place of refuge: a private retreat: a nature, animal, or plant reserve.—*v.t.* *sanc'tuarise*, to afford sanctuary to. [*L. sanctuarium*.]

Sanctus, *sang(k)'təs*, *n.* the hymn *Holy, holy, haly*, from *Iša. vi.*: music for it.—*n.* *sanctum*, a sacred place: a private room.—*sanctum sancto-rum*, the *Holy of Holies*: any specially reserved retreat or room; *sanctus bell*, a bell rung at the *Sanctus*: the *sacring bell*. [*L. sanctus*, *-a*, *-um*, *holy*.]

sand, *sand*, *n.* a mass of rounded grains of rock, esp. quartz: (*in pl.*) a tract covered with this, as on a sea-beach or desert: (*rare*) a sand-grain: (*in pl.*) sandstones: (*fig. in pl.*) moments of time, from use in the hour-glass: (*U.S. slang*) firmness of character.—*adj.* of sand.—*v.t.* to sprinkle, cover, mix, or polish with sand.—*n.* *sand'bag*, a bag of sand or earth: an engraver's leather cushion.—*v.t.* to furnish with sandbags: to assail with a sandbag:—*p.p.* *sand'bagged*.—*ns.* *sand'bagger*; *sand'-bank*, a bank of sand; *sand'-bath*, a bath in sand: a vessel for heating without direct exposure to the source of heat; *sand'-bed*, a

..... mould-
..... a plant
..... sand'-

..... a blast
of air or steam for glass-engraving, insubling metal surfaces, &c.—*Also v.t.*—*ns.* *sand'-blasting*; *sand'-box*, a box for sand for sprinkling, for golf tees, or other purpose: the explosive capsule of a tropical American tree (*Hura*) of the spurge family, formerly used to sprinkle sand on wet ink; *sand'-boy*, a young sand-hawker, proverbial for jollity; *sand'-break*, sandy ground diversifying the country; *sand'-bunker*; *sand'-castle*, a model of a castle made by children at play on the sands; *sand'-cherry*, an American dwarf cherry; *sand'-crack*, a crack in a hoof; *sand'-dance*, a dance performed on a sanded surface; *sand'-dart*, a British noctuid moth; *sand'-devil*, a small whirlwind; *sand'-dollar*, a flat sea-urchin; *sand'-dune*, a ridge of loose sand drifted by the wind.—*adj.* *sand'ed*, (*Shak.*) yellow:

..... sand.—*ns.* *sand'-*
..... issile sandstone;
..... a sand-hopper;
..... (*Simulium*): a
..... that transmits

sand-fly fever, a fever due to a filter-passing infection; *sand'-glass*, a glass instrument for measuring time by the running out of sand; *sand'-grain*; *sand'-grass*, any grass that grows on sand; *sand'groper*, a West Australian (*orig.* a pioneer); *sand'-grouse*, any bird of the genera *Pterocles* and *Syrhaptes*, with long pointed wings, once mistaken for grouse because of their feathered legs but now reckoned as a sub-order (*Pterocleres*) akin to pigeons; *sand'-heap*; *sand'-hill*, a hill of sand; *sand'-hog*, (*U.S. slang*) one who works in compressed air; *sand'-hole*; *sand'-hopper*, an amphipod crustacean (*Talitrus*, *Orchestia*, &c.) of the seashore (and also inland regions) that jumps by suddenly straightening its bent body; *sand'iness*, sandy quality, esp. in colour; *sand'-ling*; *sand'-lark*, a name applied to various smaller shore birds: a sandpiper; *sand'-lance*, *sand'ling*, the lance; *sand'-lizard*, an oviparous

lizard (*Lacerto ogilis*) of Europe and S. England; *sand'man*, a fairy who throws sand into children's eyes towards bedtime; *sand'-martin*, a martin that nests in sandy banks; *sand'-mason*, a tubeworm that makes its tube of sand; *sand'-mole*, the Cape mole-rat; *sand'paper*, paper or cloth coated with sand.—*v.t.* to smooth or polish with sandpaper.—*ns.* *sand'-piper*, (*U.S.*) any small sand-piper; *sand'-pipe*, a tubular hollow in chalk, usually filled with clay, sand, &c., from above; *sand'piper*, the summer snipe or other bird of a group intermediate between plovers and snipe, haunting sandy shores and river banks and uttering a clear piping note; *sand'-pit*, a place from which sand is dug; *sand'-pride*, a small river lamprey; *sand'-pump*, a pump for raising wet sand or mud; *sand'-saucer*, an egg-mass of certain sea-snails; *sand'-serew*, a burrowing amphipod (from its wriggling movements); *sand'-shoe*, a shoe for walking or playing on the sands, usually with canvas upper and rubber sole; *sand'-skipper*, a sand-hopper; *sand'-snake*, a short-tailed, boa-like genus (*Eryx*) of Old World snakes; *sand'-spout*, a moving pillar of sand; *sand'-star*, an ophiurid, esp. of the short-armed kind, as *Ophiura*; *sand'-stone*, a rock formed of compacted and more or less indurated sand (Old Red Sandstone: see *old*); *sand'-storm*, a storm of wind carrying along clouds of sand; *sand'-sucker*, the rough dab; *sand'-table*, a tray for moulding sand on or for demonstration of military tactics: an inclined trough for separating heavier particles from a flow of liquid, as in ore-dressing, paper-making (also *sand'-trap*); *sand'-thrower*, a tool for throwing sand on newly sized or painted surfaces; *sand'-wasp*, a solitary burrowing insect of several families akin to the true wasps; *sand'-worm*, the lugworm or other worm that lives on the sand; *sand'wort*, any species of *Arenaria*; *sand'wort'-spurry*, *ey*, *Spergularia*.—*adj.* *sand'y*, consisting of, covered with, containing, like, or (*Shak.*) measured by sand: loose: coloured like sand; *sand'yish*.—*n.* *sand'y'-lav'eroch*, (*Scot.*) a sand-lark. [*O.E. sand*; *Du. zand*, *Ger. sand*, *O.N. sandr*.]

sandal, *sand'l*, *n.* a sole bound to the foot by straps: an ornate shoe or slipper: a slipper-strap: a slight rubber overshoe.—*adj.* *sand'dalled*, wearing or fastened with sandals.—*sandal shoon*, (*arch.*) sandals. [*L. sandalium*—*Gr. sandalion*, dim. of *sandalon*.]

sandal, *sand'dol*, *n.* a long narrow N. African boat. [*Turk.*, *Pers.*, and *Ar.*]

sandal, *sand'l*, *sandalwood*, *-wood*, *ns.* a compact and fine-grained very fragrant East Indian wood: the parasitic tree yielding it, *Santalum album* (white sandalwood), or other species: extended to other woods, as red-sanders, Barbados pride (*Adenanthra*), both called red sandalwood. [*L.L. santalum*—*Gr. sandanon*.]

sandarach, *sandarac*, *sand'ar-ak*, *n.* realgar: the resin (in full gum sandarach, sandarach resin) of the Moroccan sandarach tree (*Colluris quadrivalvis*; *Coniferac*) powdered to form pounce and used in making varnish. [*L. sandaroca*—

..... half-blind. [*Prob. O.E.*
..... affected by sand.]

Sandemanian, *snn-di-mā'nī-an*, *n.* a Glasitic, or follower of Robert Sandeman (1718-71).—*Also adj.* *sander*, *zander*, *zan*, *sand'ar*, *n.* a pike-perch. [*Ger.*]

sanderling, *sand'ar-ling*, *n.* a sandpiper without a hind toe. [*App. from sand*.]

sanders, *sand'ar*, *sanderswood*, *-wood*, *ns.* sandalwood, esp. red sandalwood (red-sanders: see *red*). [*O.Fr. sandre*, variant of *sandal*, *santal*, *sandalwood*.]

sandliver, *sand'i-ver*, *n.* glass-gall. [*O.Fr. sain de verre*, lit. exudation of glass.]

sandwich, *sand'wič*, *-wich*, *n.* any sort of food between two slices of bread, said to be named from the fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), who would not leave the gaming-table: anything in like arrangement.—*v.t.* to lay or place between

name to the Sapindaceae, a family akin to the maples and horse-chestnuts.—*adj.* sapindaceous. [L. *sapo* Indicus, Indian soap.]

Saplum, *sā-pi-am*, *n.* the tallow-tree genus of the spurge family.

sapi-utan, *sā-pi-ō-tān*, *n.* the wild ox of Celebes.—Also *sapi-ou-tan*. [Malay *sāpi*, cow, *utan*, wild, wood.]

sapling. See *sap*.

sapodilla, *sap-ō-dil'ā*, *n.* a large evergreen sapotaceous tree of W. Indies, &c., *Achras sapota* (naseberry): its edible fruit (sapodilla plum): its durable timber. [Sp. *sapotillo*, dim. of *sapota* (see *Sapota*).]

saponaceous, *sop-ō-*, or *sop-a-nā'shas*, *adj.* soapy: soap-like.—*n.* Saponaria, the soapwort genus.—*adj.* saponifiable (*sop-on-i-fī'ā-bil*).—*n.* saponification, turning into or forming of soap: hydrolysis of esters.—*v.t.* saponify, to convert into soap.—*v.i.* to become soapy.—*pr.p.* saponifying; *pt.t.* and *pp.p.* saponified.—*ns.* saponin (*sap-a-nin*), a glucoside from soapwort, &c., that gives a soapy froth; saponite, a soapy amorphous silicate of magnesium and aluminium found in cavities in serpentine. [L. *sāpō*, -ōnis, soap, prob. from Gmc.]

sapor, *sā'por*, *n.* taste.—*adj.* sāporous (-*por-əs*). [L. *sapor*, -ōris.]

Sapota, *sā-pō'tā*, *n.* a genus (by some included in *Achras*) giving name to the Sapotaceae (*sap-ō-tā'si-ē*), a tropical family mostly of trees, often abounding in milky juice (gutta-percha).—*adj.* sapotaceous (-*shas*). [Sp. *sapote*—Nahuatl *izapōtl*.]

sappan, *sapan*, *sap'an*, -*an*, *n.* brazilwood (*Caesalpinia Sappan*)—usu. sapp'an-wood. [Malay *sopang*.]

sapped, *sapper*, *sapping*. See *sap* (2).

sapperment, *sap-ar-ment'*, *interj.* a German oath. [Ger. *sokrament*, sacrament.]

sapphire, *sāfir*, *n.* a brilliant precious variety of corundum, generally of a beautiful blue: the blue colour of a sapphire.—*adj.* of sapphire: deep pure blue.—*adj.* sapphired, coloured with sapphire blue.—*ns.* sapphired-quartz, o blue quartz; sapphired-wing, o blue-winged humming-bird.—*adj.* sapphirine (-*ir-in*), of, or like, sapphire.—*n.* a blue mineral, aluminium-magnesium silicate. [O.Fr. *safir*—L. *sapphirus*—Gr. *soppheiros*, lapis lazuli.]

Sappho, *sāf'ō*, *n.* a great Greek lyric poetess (c. 600 B.C.) of Lesbos: a kind of humming-bird.—*adj.* Sapphic.—*n.* usu. in *pl.* verses in a form said to have been invented by Sappho in stanzas of four lines each, three *Lesser Sapphics* thus:—*—ō | —ō | —ō | —ō*, followed by an adonic, viz. *—ō | —ō | —ō*.—*n.* Sapphism, unnatural passion between women, of which she was accused. [Gr. *Sapphō*.]

sapples, *sop'ls*, *n.pl.* (Scot.) soap-suds.

sapraemia, *sap-rē-ni-ā*, *n.* presence of products of decay in the blood.—*adj.* sapraemic, blood.

saprophytic, *sap-rō-fī'tik*, or -*rit*, *adj.* growing on decaying matter: causing, or caused by putrefaction. [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, and the root of *gignethai*, to produce.]

Saprolegnia, *sop-rō-leg-ni-ā*, or -*rit*, *n.* a genus of fungi, one species of which grows on diseased salmon and was formerly thought to be the cause of the disease. [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, *legnon*, border.]

saprophagous, *sap-rō-fā-gi-s*, *adj.* feeding on decaying organic matter. [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, *phagēin* (aor.), to eat.]

saprophyte, *sap-rō-fīt*, or -*rit*, *n.* a plant that feeds upon decaying organic matter.—*adj.* saprophytic, *n.* saprophyt-plant.

saprophytic, *sap-rō-fīt*, or -*rit*, *n.* saprophyt-plant. (Lecythia) pot contains a eds or nuts.—*n.*

sar, sōr. See *sargus*.

sar, sa'r, sār, a Scots form of savour (*n.* and *vb.*). **saraband**, *sar-a-band*, *n.* a slow Spanish dance, or dance-tune: a suite-movement in its rhythm, in 3-4 time strongly accented on the second beat (a dotted crotchet or minim). [Sp. *sarabanda*.]

Saracen, *sar'-a-sen*, *n.* a Syrian or Arab nomad: a Mohammedan: an opponent of the Crusaders: a Moor or Berber: (*obs.*) a non-Christian.—Also *adj.*

—*adj.* Saracenic (-*sen'ik*), -*al*.—*n.* Saracenisim.—Saracenic architecture, a general name for Mohammedan architecture. [O.E. *Saracene* (pl.).—L. *Sorocēnus*—late Gr. *Sarakēnos*.]

saralan, *sar-a-fon*, or *sar*, *n.* a Russian peasant woman's cloak. [Russ.]

sarangl, *sā'ring-gē*, *n.* an Indian fiddle. [Hind.,—Sans. *sōrangī*.]

Sarapis. See *Serapis*.

Saratoga, *sor-a-tō'gā*, *n.* (in full *Saratoga trunk*; U.S.) a large travelling trunk. [Saratoga Springs, resort in New York State.]

sarbacane, *sār-bā-kān*, *n.* a blow-gun. [Fr.]

sarcasm, *sār'hozm*, *n.* a bitter sneer: a satirical remark in scorn or contempt, often but not necessarily ironical: a jibe: the quality of such sayings.—*adj.* sarcastic, -*al*, containing or inclined to sarcasm.—*adv.* sarcastically. [L. *sarcasmus*—Gr. *sarkosmos*—*sarkazein*, to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly—*sorx*, *sarkos*, flesh.]

sarcenchyme, *sār-seng'him*, *n.* a soft tissue of sponges with close-packed cells and reduced gelatinous matrix.—*adj.* sarcenchymatous (-*him'ā-ti-s*). [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, *enchyma*, an infusion.]

sarcelnet. See *sarsenet*.

sarco, *sār'kō*, -*ko'*, in composition, flesh. [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.]

sarcocarp, *sār'kō-kārp*, *n.* (bot.) the fleshy pericarp of a stone fruit. [Gr. *karpōs*, fruit.]

sarcocolla, *sār'kō-hol'ā*, *n.* a Persian gum from *Astragalus* or other plants, reputed to heal wounds. [Gr. *sarkoholla*—*holla*, glue.]

Sarcocystis, *sār'kō-sis'tis*, *n.* a genus of Sporozoa parasite in muscles of mammals. [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder.]

sarcode, *sār'kō*, *n.* a genus of Protozoa.—*n.* Sarcodes, snow-plant.—*adj.* sarcode, fleshy-like.—*n.pl.* Sarcodina (-*hū-dī'na*), a class of Protozoa with pseudopodia.—*adj.* sarcode, flesh-like form.]

sarcomatous, *sār'kō-mā-ti-s*, *adj.* of muscle

sarcomatous, *sār'kō-mā-ti-s*, *adj.* of the fleshy

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Sardinian, *sār-din'i-an*, *-yən*, *adj.* of the island or former kingdom of *Sardinia* or of the inhabitants.—*n.* a native, citizen, or member of the people of *Sardinia*: their language or dialect of Italian.

sardonic, *sār-don'ik*, *adj.* forced, heartless, or bitter, said of a forced unimirthful laugh: sneering.—*adj.* *sardō'nian* (*obs.*); *sardon'ical*.—*adv.* *sardon'ically*. [*Fr. sardonique*—*L. sardonius*—late *Gr. sardonios*, doubtfully referred to *sardonion*, a plant of *Sardinia* (*Gr. Sardō*) which was said to screw up the face of the eater.]

sardonyx, *sār'da-niks*, *n.* an onyx with layers of cornelian or sard. [*Gr. sardonyx*—*Sardios*, *Sardian*, *onyx*, a nail.]

sargasso, *sār-gas'ō*, *n.* gulf-weed (*Sargassum*): a floating mass or expanse of it, as the *Sargasso Sea* in the North Atlantic. [*Port. sargaso*.]

Sargus, *sār'gəs*, *n.* a genus of sea-brems, known also as *sar*, *sar'go* (*Sp.*). [*Gr. sargos*.]

sari, *sār'ē*, *n.* a Hindu woman's chief garment, a long cloth wrapped round the waist and passed over the shoulder and head.—Also *sar'ēe*. [*Hind. sārī*.]

sark, *sārkh*, *sark*, *sarkh*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a shirt or chemise: a surplice.—*ns.* *sarkful*; *sark'ing*, a lining for a roof: material for shirts; *sark-tail*. [*O.E. sere*; *O.N. serkr*.]

Sarmatia, *sār-mā'shyā*, *-shū-ā*, *n.* anciently a region reaching from the *Vistula* and *Danube* to the *Volga* and *Caucasus*: (*poet.*) *Poland*.—*n.* and *adj.* *Sarmāt'ian*.—*adj.* *Sarmatic* (*-mat'ik*).

sarment, *sār'mant*, *n.* (*obs.*) a cut twig or cutting: a sarmentum: a long weak twig.—*adj.* *sarmentaceous* (*-ā'shəs*), *sarmentose* (or *-ōr*), *sarmentous* (*-ment'əs*), having sarmenta or runners: creeping.—*n.* sarmentum (*-ment'am*), a runner: *pl.* *sarment'as*. [*L. sarmentum*, a twig—*sarpere*, to prune.]

sarong, *sār'rong*, *sə-rong'*, *n.* Malay petticoat for man or woman: a cloth for making it. [*Malay sārung*.]

saros, *sār'ros*, *sā'ros*, *n.* a Babylonian cycle of 3600 years: now (from a misunderstanding) an astronomical cycle of 6585 days and 8 hours, after which relative positions of the sun and moon recur.—*adj.* *saronic* (*sə-ron'ik*). [*Gr. saros*—*Babylonian shāru*, 3600.]

Sarracenia, *sār-a-sē'nī-ā*, *n.* the side-saddle flower, an American genus of insectivorous plants, with pitebers, giving name to the family *Sarraceniaceae*, akin to the sundew family. [*After Dr Sarrasin*, who sent them to Europe from Quebec.]

sarrasin, *sarrāzin*, *sār'a-zin*, *n.* buckwheat. [*Fr. (blé) sarrasin*, *Saracen* (*corn*).]

sarrusophone, *sə-rus'ō-fōn*, *n.* a reed instrument of brass, devised by a French bandmaster, *Sarrus*. [*Gr. phōnē*, voice.]

sarsaparilla, *sār-sə-pa-ril'ā*, *n.* any tropical American *Smilax*: its dried root: a medicinal preparation from it: extended to various plants or roots of like use.—Shortened to *sar'sa*, *sar'za*. [*Sp. zarzaparilla*—*zarza*, bramble (from *Basque*), and a dim. of *parra*, vine.]

sarsen, *sār'sn*, *n.* a grey-wether.—Also *sars'den*, *sar'sen-stone*, *Sar'acen's-stone*. [*App. forms of Saracen*.]

sarsenet, *sarsenet*, *sarsnet*, *sār'snit*, *-net*, *n.* a thin tissue of fine silk.—*adj.* of sarsenet: (*Shak.*) mild. [*Fr. sarsinetti*, prob. *Sarzin*, *Saracen*.]

sartor, *sār'tor*, *n.* (playfully) a tailor.—*adj.* *sartorial* (*-tō'ri-əl*).—*adv.* *sartorially*.—*adj.* (*rare*) *sarto'rian*.—*n.* *sarto'rius* (*L. adj.*), a thigh muscle that crosses the leg, as when a tailor sits. [*L. sartor*, a patcher.]

sarus, *sār'ros*, *sā'rōs*, *n.* an Indian crane.—Also *sarus crane*. [*Hind. sārās*.]

sa sa, *sā'sā*, *interj.* of incitement: a fencer's exclamation on thrusting. [*Fr. ça ça*, there, there.]

sasarara. Same as *siserary*.

sash, *sash*, *n.* (*orig.* *shash*, *shash*) a turban cloth: a band or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder.—*v.t.* to dress or adorn with a sash. [*Ar. shāsh*.]

sash, *sash*, *n.* a frame, esp. a sliding frame, for window panes.—*v.t.* to furnish with sashes.—*ns.* *sash'-door*, a door having panes of glass; *sash'-frame*, the frame in which the sash of a window is

suspended; *sash'-tool*, a glazier's brush for removing oil: a house-painter's small brush; *sash'-window*, a window with sash or sashes, opp. to *casement window*. [*Fr. châssis*.]

sasin, *sas'in*, *n.* the common Indian antelope. [*Nepalese*.]

sasine, *sā'sin*, *n.* (*Scots law*) the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, infestment. [*A variant of seisin*, *Law L. sasina*.]

saskatoon, *sas-ha-tōōn'*, *n.* the shad-bush: its fruit. [*Cree misakutamin*.]

sass, *sas*, *sassy*, *sas'i*. Same as *sauce*, *saucy*.

sassaby, *sə-sā'bi*, *n.* the bastard hartebeest, a large S. African antelope. [*Sechuana tessébe*.]

sassafras, *sas'a-fras*, *n.* a tree (*Sassafras officinale*) of the laurel family common in N. America: the bark, esp. of its root, a powerful stimulant: an infusion of it: extended to various plants with similar properties.—*sassafras nut*, the pichurim bean; *sassafras oil*, a volatile aromatic oil distilled from *sassafras*. [*Sp. sasafra*.]

Sassanid, *sas'a-mīd*, *n.* one of the *Sassanidae*, the dynasty that ruled Persia from A.D. 226 to 642.—*adj.* *Sassā'nian*.

sassarara. Same as *siserary*.

sasse, *sas*, *n.* (*obs.*) a sluice or lock. [*Du. sas*.]

Sassenach, *sas'a-nahh*, *n.* a Saxon: an Englishman: a Lowlander. [*Gael. Sasunnach*.]

sassolite, *sas'a-lit*, *n.* native boric acid—first found near *Sasso* (province of Pisa).—Also *sass'olin*.

sastruga. See *zastruga*.

sat, *sat*, *pat.* and *pap.* of *sit*.

Satan, *sāt'an* (old-fashioned *sāt'an*), *n.* the chief evil spirit or fallen angel: the Devil: a devil.—Also *Satanas* (*sāt'an-as*), *Sathan* (*sāt'han*), *Sathanaas* (*sath'*).—*adj.* *satanic* (*sə-tan'ik*), *-al*.—*adv.* *satan'ically*.—*ns.* *satan'icalness*; *sāt'anism*, devilish disposition: *Satan-worship*: the characteristics of the *Satanic school*.—*n.* and *adj.* *Sāt'anist*.—*ns.* *satanity* (*sə-tan'*), devilishness; *sāt'anology*; *sāt'anoph'any* (*Gr. phainōin*, to show), an appearance of *Satan*; *sāt'anopb'bia* (*Gr. phobos*, fear), fear of the Devil.—*Satanic school*, *Southey's name* for *Byron*, *Shelley*, and other unorthodox revolutionaries; *Satan monkey*, the black saki. [*Gr. and L. Satān, Satānās*—*Heb. sātān*, enemy—*sātān*, to be adverse.]

satara, *sāt'ārā*, *sāt'a-rā*, *n.* a ribbed, hot-pressed and lusted woollen cloth. [*Sātdra* in India.]

satchel, *sach'l*, *n.* a small bag, as for school-books.—*adj.* *satchelled*. [*O.Fr. sachel*—*L. sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*; see *sack*, *sac*.]

sate, *sāt*, *v.t.* to satisfy fully: to glut.—*adj.* *sāt'ed*; *sate'less*, insatiable.—*n.* *sate'dness*. [*Blend of M.E. sode* (cf. *sad*) and *L. sat*, enough, or *satiare*, shortened.]

sate, *sat*, also (in rhyme) *sāt*, an archaism for *sāt*.

sateen, *sə-teen'*, *n.* a glossy cotton or woollen fabric resembling *satin*.

satellite, *sāt'a-līt*, *n.* an attendant: an obsequious follower: a body revolving about a planet: a smaller companion to anything.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *satellites* (*sāt-el'ēz*; *obs.*), a satellite.—*pl.* *satell'ites* (*-i-tēz*; *Pope*).—*adj.* *satellitic* (*-it'ik*).—*satellite town*, a garden city, limited in size, built near a great town to check overgrowth. [*L. satelles, satellitēs*, an attendant.]

sati. Same as *suttee*.

satiare, *sāt'i-ā*, *v.t.* to gratify fully: to glut.—*adj.* glutted.—*n.* *sāt'iability*.—*adj.* *sāt'iable*.—*ns.* *sāt'iation*; *satiety* (*sə-ti-ē-ti*), state of being satiated: surfeit. [*L. satiare*, *-atum*—*satis*, enough.]

satin, *sāt'in*, *n.* a closely woven silk with a lustrous and unbroken surface showing much of the warp.—*adj.* of, like, or (*obs.*) clad in *satin*.—*v.t.* to make *satiny*.—*ns.* *sāt'in-bird*, or *satin bower-bird*, a satiny blue and black bower-bird; *satinet'*, *satinette* (*Scott. satinet'ta*), a thin satin: a modification of *satin* with a slightly different weave: a cloth with a cotton warp and a woollen weft; *sāt'in-fin'ish*, a satiny polish; *sāt'in-paper*, a fine, glossy writing-paper; *sāt'in-sheet'ing*, a twilled cotton and silk fabric with a *satin surface*; *sāt'in-spar*, a satiny fibrous calcite, or *aragonite*, or *gypsum*; *sāt'in-stitch*, an em-

broidery stitch, repeated in parallel lines, giving a satiny appearance; *sat'ín-stone*, a fibrous gypsum; *sat'ín-wood*, a beautiful, smooth, satiny ornamental wood from India: the rutaceous tree (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*) yielding it: extended to several more or less similar woods and trees.—*adj.* *sat'iny*, like satin. [Fr. *satin*, app.—*L.L. sēta*, silk (*L. socia*, bristle).]

satire, *sat'ir*, *n.* a literary composition, orig. in verse, essentially a criticism of folly or vice, which it holds up to ridicule or scorn: its chief instruments, irony, sarcasm, invective, wit, and humour: satirical writing as a genre: its spirit: the use of, or inclination to use, its methods: satirical denunciation or ridicule. (*obs.*; from confusion with *satyr*) a satirist.—*adj.* *satiric* (*sə-tir'ik*), *-al*, pertaining to, or conveying, satire: sarcastic: abusive.—*adv.* *satir'ically*.—*n.* *satir'icalness*, the state or quality of being satirical.—*u.t.* *satirise* (*sat'ir-iz*), to make the object of satire: to censure severely.—*v.i.* to write satire.—*n.* *sat'irist*, o writer of satire. [*L. satira*, *sotura* (*lanx*), full (dish), a medley.]

satisfy, *sat'is-fy*, *v.t.* to give in full: to compensate or atone for: to give enough to: to be enough for: to supply fully: to fulfil the conditions of: to meet the requirements of: to content: to free from doubt: to convince.—*v.i.* to give content: to make payment or atonement.—*pr.p.* *sat'isfying*; *pt.t.* and *po.p.* *sat'isfied*.—*n.* *satisfaction* (*fok'shən*), act of satisfying: state of being satisfied, content: payment: quittance: gratification: comfort: that which satisfies: amends: atonement: reparation: satisfying of honour, as by a duel: conviction.—*adv.* *satisfac'torily*.—*n.* *satisfac'toriness*.—*adj.* *satisfac'tory*, satisfying: giving contentment: such as might bewitch: making amends or payment: atoning: convincing: *sat'isfiable*; *sat'isfied*.—*n.* *sat'isficer*.—*adj.* *sat'isfying*.—*adv.* *sat'isfyingly*.—*satisfaction* theory (of the Atonement), the ordinary theory of Catholic orthodoxy that Christ made satisfaction to Divine justice for the guilt of human sin by suffering as the human representative, and that thus Divine forgiveness was made possible. [O.Fr. *satisfier*—*L. satisficere*, *satis*, enough, *facere*, to make.]

satire, *sat'ir*, *adj.* (*obs.*) cultivated. [*L. sativus*.]
satrap, *sat'rap*, *-rap*, *sā trap*, *n.* a viceroy or governor of an ancient Persian province: a provincial governor, esp. if powerful or ostentatiously rich: o tyrannical person.—*adj.* *sat'rapal*, *satrap'ic*, *-al*.—*n.* *sat'rapy*, a satrap's province, office, or time of office. [Gr. *sotrapēs*, from Old Pers. *khshathrapāvan*, country-protector.]

Satsuma, *sat'soo-mā*, *n.* a province of S.W. Japan.—*Satsuma* ware, a yellowish pottery with gilding and enamel made there from end of 16th century.

saturate, *sat'ū-rāt*, *-yē*, *v.t.* to interfuse: to soak: to imbue: to charge to the fullest extent possible: to satisfy all the valencies of: to cover (a target area) completely with bombs dropped simultaneously.—*adj.* *saturated*: deep in colour, free from white.—*adj.* *saturable*; *satur'ated*.—*ns.* *satur'ation*; *satur'ator*. [*L. saturare*, *-ātum*—*satur*, full, akin to *satis*, enough.]

Saturday, *sat'ar-dā*, *n.* the seventh day of the week, dedicated by the Romans to Saturn, the Jewish Sabbath. [O.E. *Sæter*, *Sætern(es)dag*, Saturn's day.]
Saturn, *sat'urn*, *n.* the ancient Roman God of agriculture: commonly used for the Greek Kronos, with whom he came to be identified: the second in size and sixth in distance from the sun of the

Zeus): a fancied inhabitant of Saturn.—*adj.* *saturn'ic*, affected with lead-poisoning; *sat'urnine*, grave: gloomy; phlegmatic: caused or poisoned by lead.—*ns.* *sat'urnism*, lead-poisoning; *sat'urnist*, (*obs.*) a gloomy person.—*Saturn's tree*, an arborescent deposit of lead from a solution of a lead salt. [*L. Saturnus*—*serēre*, *sōtum*, to sow.]

satyr, *sat'ar*, *n.* a Greek wood-god, with tail and long ears, represented by the Romans as part goat: (*B.*) a desert demon: a very lecherous person: an orang-utan: any butterfly of the Satyridae: (formerly, by confusion) a satire or satirist.—*Shakespeare's satyrs* (*Wint. Tale*, IV. iv. 353) is perh. meant to mark a rustic confusion of satyr and sautier (jumper):—*fem.* *sat'yra*, *sat'yress*.—*n.* *sat'yral*, (*her.*) a monster compounded of man, lion, and antelope.—*adj.* *satyresque*.—*n.* *satyr'iasis*, morbid and overpowering sexual desire in men, corresponding to nymphomania in women.—*adj.* *satyr'ic* (*sə-tir'ik*), *-al*, of satyrs: having a chorus of satyrs.—*n.pl.* *Satyridae* (*tir'ide*), a family of butterflies (otherwise *Satyr'i'ac*, a sub-family of Nymphalidae) including meadow-browns, heaths, marbled whites, &c.—*n.* *sat'irist*, a little satyr. [*L. satyrus*—Gr. *satyros*.]

sau'ba, *sə-bō-bō*, *saw'bō*, *n.* a S. American leaf-carrying ant.—Also *sau'ba-ant*. [Tupi.]
sauce, *saw*, *n.* a dressing poured over food: (*fig.*) anything that gives relish: (*U.S.*) vegetables eaten with meat: (*U.S.*) stewed fruit: a solution of salt, &c., used in individual processes: (*obs.*) a pert or impudent person: (*coll.*) pert or impertinent language.—*v.t.* to add or give sauce to: to make piquant or pleasant: (*Shak.*) to rebuke: (*Shak.*) to make to pay dear: (*obs.*) to belabour.—*ns.* *sauco'-alone*, garlic-mustard; *sauco'-boat*, a vessel for sauce; *sauco'-box*, a saucy person; *sauco'-crayon* (*sā krā-yōn'*; Fr.), a soft black pastel used for backgrounds; *sauco'man*, (*U.S.*) o vegetable seller; *sauco'pan*, a handled and usually lidded metal pan for boiling, stewing, &c.—*orig. fer* sauces; *sauco'pan-fish*, the king-crab.—*adv.* *sau'cily*.—*n.* *sau'ciness*.—*adj.* *sau'cy* (*comp.* *sau'cier*; *superl.* *sau'cest*), tasting of sauce: pert: piquantly audacious: disdainful: (*Shak.*) ..
solsa—*sollere*, *solnum*, ..
sau'cer, *saw'sar*, *n.* (*orig.*) ..
a shallow dish, esp. one placed under a tea or coffee cup: anything of like shape.—*n.* *sau'cer-eye*, a large round eye.—*adj.* *sau'cer-eyed*.—*n.* *sau'cerful*.—*pl.* *sau'cerfuls*. [O.Fr. *saussiere*—*L.L. salsarium*—*L. salso*, sauce.]

sau'ch, *sau'gh*, *sau'gh*, *Scots* form of sawlow (willow).
sau'cisse, *sō-sēs*, *sau'cisson*, *-ōn*, *nr.* a tube of powder for firing a mine. [Fr., sausage.]
sauerkraut, *saw*, *saw'er-kraut*, *n.* a German dish of cabbage allowed to ferment with salt, &c. [Ger., sauer cabbage.]
sau'gard, *saw'gōrd*, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as safeguard.

sau'ger, *saw'ger*, *n.* a small American pike-perch.
saul, a Scots form of soul.
sauge, *sawj*, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as sage (plant).
saulie, *saw'li*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a hired mourner. [Ety. obscure.]

sault, *sawlt*, *n.* (*obs.*) o leap (also salt): in N. America (*saw*) a waterfall or rapid. [Fr. *saut*, 17th-cent. *sault*—*L. saltus*, *-ūs*, leap.]
saunt, *sawnt*, a Scots form of saint.
saunter, *sawntar*, *v.i.* to wander about idly: to loiter: to lounge: to stroll: (*obs.*) to dawdle.—*n.* a sauntering: a sauntering gait: a leisurely stroll.—*ns.* *saun'terer*; *saun'tering*.—*adv.* *saun'ter'ingly*. [Origin obscure.]
sau'el, *sō-rel*, *saw'el*, *n.* the horse-mackerel, *sead.* [Fr.]

Sauria, *saw'ri-ā*, *n.pl.* all classifications an order of reptiles, the lizards with (at first) the crocodiles.—*adj.* *saur'ian*.—*n.* o member of the Sauria: o lizard-like fossil re having o lizard-like bones (as woodpe gnathor,jaw); *saur'oda* (Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot), a suborder of gigauiu

pertaining to Saturn, whose numerous names called the golden age: happy: pure: simple: in the metre in which the oldest Latin poems were written: of the planet Saturn: of the genus *Saturnia*.—*n.* one born under Saturn, or of saturnine temperament: the son of Saturn (Jupiter or

fāte, *fār*, *dāh*; *mē*, *hār* (uer); *mūne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *dhen* (then)

herbivorous dinosaurs.—*adj.* sauro'odous.—*n.pl.* Saur'op'sida (Gr. *opsis*, appearance), a main division of the Vertebrata—birds and reptiles.—*n.* and *adj.* sauro'op'sidan.—*n.pl.* Saur'opterygia (saw'op-ter-y'i-a; Gr. *pterygion*, a fin), an order of fish reptiles, aquatic or semi-aquatic, including *Plesiosauroidea*, *Saur'opteryg'ian*.—*n.pl.* Saur'urne (saw'urn; Gr. *sauros*, lizard) (Jurassic) skeleton of lizard, with teeth and powerful tail.—Archaeopteryx, &c. [Gr. *sauros*, sauros, a lizard.] saury, saw'ri, *n.* sharp-beaked fish (*Scombrox saurus*) akin to the garfish. [Perh. Gr. *sauros*, lizard.] sausage, sos'ij, *n.* chopped meat seasoned and stuffed in a tube of gut or the like: anything of like shape, e.g. an observation balloon.—*ns.* saus'age-bassoon', the rackett; saus'age-meat', meat prepared for making sausages; saus'age-poisoning, botulism; saus'age-roll', minced meat cooked in a roll of pastry: a curl of hair of similar shape; sau'sage-tree', tropical tree (*Kigelia africana*) with bell-shaped flowers and sausage-shaped fruits. [Fr. *saucisse*—*L.L.* *salsicia*—*L.* *salsus*, salted.]

saussurite, saw-sū'rit, *n.* a dull opaque mass of zoisite, albite, &c., formed by the alteration of felspar.—*adj.* saussurite ('it'h) saussur'itised. [After the Swiss geologist H. B. de Saussure (1740-99).]

saut, sawt, a Scottish form of salt.

sauté, sū'tā, *adj.* fried lightly and quickly.—Also *v.t.* [Fr.]

Sauterne(s), sū-tarn', -tern', *n.* esteemed white wine produced at Sauternes in the Gironde, France.

savage, sav'ij, also (arch.) salv'age, sal'vij, *adj.* in a state of nature: wild: uncivilised: ferocious: furious.—*n.* (now rare) a wild beast: an enraged horse or other animal: a human being in a wild state: a brutal, fierce, or cruel person.—*v.t.* to make savage: to assail savagely, esp. with teeth.—*v.i.* to play the savage.—*n.* sav'agedom, a savage state: savages collectively.—*adv.* sav'agely.—*ns.* sav'ageness; sav'agery (—ri, also —ar-), fierceness: ferocity: uncivilised condition: wildness: wild growth of plants; sav'agism. [O.Fr. *salvage*—*L.* *salvaticus*, pertaining to the woods—*silva*, a wood.]

savanna, savannah, sū-van'ā, *n.* a tract of level land, covered with low vegetation, treeless, or dotted with trees or patches of wood.—*ns.* savann'a flower, a West Indian apocynaceous plant (Echiles); savann'a-forest, parklands; savann'a-sparr'ow, a N. American sparrow (Passerculus); savann'a-watt'le, fiddlewood. [Sp. *savana* (now *sabana*), said to be from Carib: not from *sabana*, sheet.]

savant, sū-vān', sū-vān', *n.* a learned man. [Fr. obs. pr.p. of *savoir*, to know.]

savate, sū-vāt, *n.* boxing with the use of the feet. [Fr.]

save, sāv, *v.t.* to bring safe out of evil: to rescue: to bring or keep out of danger: to protect: to prevent or avoid the loss, expenditure, or performance of, or the gain of by an opponent: to reserve: to spare: to deliver from the power of sin and from its consequences: to husband: to hoard: to be in time for: to obviate, to prevent.—*v.i.* to act as a saviour: to be economical.—*prep.* except.—*conj.* (Shak.) were it not that: unless.—*n.* an act of saving, esp. in games.—*adj.* sav'able.—*ns.* sav'ableness; save-all, a contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted: a miser.—*adj.* stingy.—*adj.* saved.—*v.t.* save'gard, (Spens.) to protect.—*n.* sa'ver.—*adj.* sa'ving, protecting: preserving: redeeming: (theol.) securing salvation: frugal: making a reservation: directed towards the avoidance of loss rather than the making of profit.—*prep.* excepting.—*n.* the action of the verb: that which is saved: (pl.) earnings.—*adv.* sav'ingly.—*n.* sav'ingness.—save appearances, (astron., milit.) to make hypothesis accord with observation: to keep up an appearance of wealth, comfort, consistency, harmony, propriety, &c.; save one's face, save the mark (see face, mark); save up, to accumulate for some purpose by refraining from spending; save you, (arch.) a greeting—God keep you; savings bank, a bank established to encourage thrift by taking small

deposits, investing under regulations for safety, and giving compound interest; savings certificate, a certificate of having invested a small sum in government funds; saving game, a policy or procedure aiming rather at avoiding loss than making a profit. [Fr. *sauver*—*L.* *salvare*—*salvus*, safe.]

saveloy, sav'a-loi, *n.* a highly seasoned sausage, orig. of brains. [Fr. *cervelat*, *cervelas*, a saveloy—*It.* *cervellata*—*cervello*, brain—*L.* *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain.]

savin, savine, sav'in, *n.* a species of juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*) with very small imbricated leaves: its tops yielding an irritant volatile oil, anthelmintic and abortifacient: extended to Virginian juniper ('red cedar') and other plants. [O.Fr. *sabine*—*L.* *sabina* (*herba*), Sabine (herb).]

saviour, sāv'vyr, *n.* one who saves from evil: Saviour, a title applied by Christians to Jesus Christ.

savoir-faire, saw-wār-fēr', *n.* the faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it: tact. [Fr.]

savoir-vivre, saw-wār-vē'vr', *n.* good breeding: knowledge of polite usages. [Fr.]

savory, sāv'vri-i, *n.* a labiate flavouring herb (*Satureia*, esp. *S. hortensis*, summer savory, or *S. montana*, winter cedar'). [App.—*L.* *satureia*.]

savour, also (U.S.) savor, sāv'vr, *n.* taste; odour: flavour: relish: (B.) repute.—*v.i.* to taste or smell in a particular way: (lit. or fig.) to have a flavour: to smack.—*v.t.* to flavour, season: to taste, smell: to be conscious of: to relish: to perceive critically: to taste with conscious direction of the attention.—*adj.* sāv'vorous, pleasant to the taste; sāv'voured, having a savour.—*adv.* sāv'vourily.—*n.* sāv'vouriness.—*adj.* sāv'vourless.—*adv.* sāv'vourily, (obs.) relishingly: feelingly: understandingly.—*adj.* sāv'voury, of good savour or relish: fragrant: having savour or relish: appetising: salty or spiced (opp. to sweet): (arch.) savouring of edification or holiness.—*n.* a savoury course or dish. [O.Fr. *sav(o)ur* (Fr. *savour*)—*L.* *sapor*—*sapere*, to taste.]

Savoy, sū-voi', *n.* a district, formerly of the kingdom of Sardinia, now of S.E. France, giving name to a former palace and sanctuary and to a theatre in London: savoy, a winter cabbage with a large close head and wrinkled leaves—originally from Savoy.—*n.* Savoyard (sāv'oi-ārd), a native or inhabitant of Savoy, or of the Savoy precinct in London: a performer in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas produced at the Savoy theatre.—Also *adj.* [Fr. *Savoie*, *Savoyard*.]

savvy, savvy, savey, sav'ij, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (slang) to know: to understand.—*n.* general ability: common sense. [Sp. *sabe*—*saber*, to know—*L.* *sapere*, to be wise.]

saw, saw, *p.t.* of see.

saw, saw, *n.* a toothed cutting instrument.—*v.t.* to cut with, or as with, or as, a saw: to play harshly and crudely (as a fiddler).—*v.i.* to use a saw: to make to and fro movements, as if with a saw:—*p.t.* sawed; *pa.p.* sawed or (usu.) sawn.—*ns.* saw-bill, a merganser: a motmot; saw-blade; saw-bones, (slang) a surgeon; saw-dust, dust or small particles of wood, &c., detached in sawing.—*v.t.* to sprinkle with sawdust.—*adj.* saw-dusty.—*n.* saw-edge.—*adj.* saw-edged, serrated.—*ns.* saw'er (rare); saw'-fish, a ray (Pristis) or (sometimes) a shark (Pristiophorus); saw'-shark) with a flattened bony beak toothed on the edges; saw'-fly, a hymenopterous insect of various kinds with saw-like ovipositor; saw'-frame, the frame in which a saw is set; saw'-gate, -kerf, the gap made by a saw; saw'-horse, a trestle for supporting wood that is being sawn.—*n.* and *adj.* saw'ing.—*n.* saw'-mill, a mill for sawing timber.—*adj.* sawn.—*ns.* saw-pit, a pit in which one sawyer stands while another stands above; saw'-set, an instrument for turning saw-teeth to right and left.—*n.pl.* saw'-tones, harsh tones.—*n.* saw'-tooth.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* saw'-toothed.—*ns.* saw'-wort, a name for various composites with serrate leaves (*Serratula*, *Saussurea*, &c.); saw'yer, one who saws timber, esp. at a sawpit: (U.S.) a

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt, infānt, rān'dm*

stranded tree that bobs in a river. [O.E. *saga*; Ger. *säge*.]
 saw, *saw*, *n.* a saying: a proverb: (*Spens.*) a decree. [O.E. *sagu*, from the root of *secan*, to say, tell.]
 saw, *saw*, *a.* Scots form of sow (*vb.*) and of salve (*ointment*).
 sawder, *saw'der*, *v.t.* to flatter, blarney.—*n.* (in phrase *soft sawder*) flattery. [Prob. solder.]
 sawn, *sawn*, *p.p.* of saw; also (*Northern*) of sow; (*Shak.*) *perh.* of sow, *perh.* of sec.
 Sawney, Sawny, *saw'ni*, *n.* an old nickname for a Scotsman. [For *Sandy*, from *Alexander*.]
 sax, *saks*, *n.* a chopper for trimming slates. [O.E. *sax* (W.S. *seax*), a knife.]
 sax, *a.* Scottish form of six.
 saxatile, *sak'sa-til*, *adj.* rock-dwelling. [L. *saxatilis*—*saxum*, a rock.]
 saxaul, saksaul, *sak'saul*, *n.* a low, thick, grotesquely contorted tree (Haloxylon) of the goose-foot family, found on the salt steppes of Asia.
 Saxe, *saks*, *adj.* made in, or characteristic of, Saxony (of china, &c.): of a deep shade of light blue (*Saxe blue*, also *Saxon* or *Saxony blue*).—*n.* Saxon blue, a dye colour: (*phot.*) an albuminised paper. [Fr. *Saxe*, Saxony.]
 saxhorn, *saks'horn*, *n.* a brass wind-instrument having a long winding tube with bell opening, invented by Antoine or Adolphe Sax (1814-94).
 saxicavous, *sak-sik's-uz*, *adj.* rock-boring.—*n.* Saxic'ava, a genus of rock-boring lamellibranchs. [L. *saxum*, a rock, *cavare*, to hollow.]
 saxicolous, *sak-sik's-las*, *adj.* living or growing among rocks.—*n.* Saxie'ola, the wheatear genus.—*adj.* saxie'oline. [L. *saxum*, a rock, *colere*, to inhabit.]
 saxifrage, *sak'si-frij*, *-frij*, *n.* any species of the genus Saxifraga: extended to other plants (see burnet saxifrage, golden saxifrage).—*n.* Saxifraga (*-sif'ra-ga*), the London pride genus, giving name to the family Saxifragaceae, near akin to the rose family.—*adj.* saxifrag'aceous. [L. *saxifraga*—*saxum*, a stone, *frangere*, to break (from growing in clefts of rock, or, according to Pliny, from supposed efficacy in breaking up a calculus in the bladder).]
 Saxon, *saks'en*, *n.* one of a N. German people that conquered most of Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries (including or excluding the Angles and Jutes): the language of that people on the Continent (Old Saxon) or in Britain (Anglo-Saxon, Old English): an Englishman or Lowland Scotsman: one whose native language is English: the English language: a native, inhabitant, or citizen of Saxony in the later German sense (now in S. Germany).—*adj.* pertaining to the Saxons in any sense, their language, country, or architecture.—*n.* Sax'ondom, the Anglo-Saxon or English-speaking world.—*adj.* Saxonie (*-on'ih*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* Sax'onise, to make or become Saxon.—*ns.* Sax'onism, a Saxon or English idiom: a preference for native English words, institutions, &c.: Sax'onist, a scholar in Old English: sax'onite, a hypersthene peridotite: sax'ony, a soft woollen yarn or cloth.—Saxon architecture, a style of building in England before the Norman Conquest, marked by the peculiar 'long and short' work of the quoins, the projecting fillets running up the face of the walls and interlacing like woodwork, and the baluster-like shafts between the openings of the upper windows resembling the turned woodwork of the period: Saxon Shore (L. *Litus Saxoniacum*), in Roman times, the coast districts from Brighton to the Wash, peculiarly exposed to the attacks of the Saxons, or *perh.* already partly settled by them, and therefore placed under the authority of a special officer, the 'Count of the Saxon Shore.' [L. *Saxones* (pl.), of Ger. origin; cf. O.E. *Seaxe*; Ger. *Sachsen*; O.E. *seax*, O.H.G. *sahs*, knife, short sword; see *sax* (1).]
 saxophone, *sak'so-fon*, *n.* a military and dance band instrument with reed, metal tube, and about twenty finger-keys.—*n.* saxophonist (*-sof'en-ist*). [Sax, the inventor (see saxhorn), Gr. *phōnē*, the voice.]
 say, *sd*, *v.t.* to utter or set forth, as words or in

words: to speak: to assert, affirm, state, declare: to tell: to go through in recitation or repetition.—*v.i.* to make a statement: to speak: to declare, set forth in answer to a question:—2nd sing. *pr. ind.* sayst (*sāst*), sayest (*sā'ist*); 3rd sing. says (*sez*, *saz*), archaic saith (*seth*); *pr.p.* saying; *pa.p.* and *part.* said (*sed*); 2nd sing. saidst (*sedst*), also said'est.—*n.* something said: a remark: a speech: (*obs.*) a saw: what one wants to say: opportunity of speech: a voice, part, or influence in a decision.—*adj.* say'able.—*ns.* say'er; say'ing, something said: an expression: a maxim; say'-so, a dictum: authority: a rumour: hearsay.—*I* say, an exclamation calling attention or expressing surprise, protest, sudden joy, &c.; it is said, or they say, it is commonly reputed; it says (now almost illiterate), the text runs thus: it is said; nothing to say for oneself, no defence: no small-talk; nothing to say to, no dealings with; not to say, indeed one might go further and say; say, for example: suppose. (U.S.) I say: in 18th-cent. verse a common introduction to a rhetorical question; says I, says you, vivaciously (or naively) ungrammatical substitutes for said I, you; sooth to say, in truth: if the truth must be told; that is to say, in other words; to say nothing of, not to mention; what do you say to?, how about?: are you inclined towards? [O.E. *seegan* (*sægde*, *gesægd*); O.N. *segja*, Ger. *sagen*.]
 say, *sd*, *n.*, *v.t.*, and *v.i.* (*obs.*; *Spens.*, *Shak.*) an aphetic form of assay.—*ns.* say'er; say'-master; say'-piece.
 say, *sd*, *n.* a woollen stuff like serge.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) of say.—*n.* say'on, a mediæval peasant's sleeveless jacket. [O.Fr. *saie*—L. *saga*, pl. of *sagum*, military cloak.]
 sayne, *sān*, (*Spens.*) *inf.* and *pl.* of *pr.t.* of say (1).
 sayyid, sayid, said, *si'* or *sā'yid*, *sdā*, *n.* a descendant of Mohammed's daughter Fatima. [Ar. *Sayyid*.]
 sazhen, *sā-zhen'*, *n.* a Russian measure, about 7 feet. [Russ.]
 sbirro, *sbir'ro*, *n.* an Italian police officer:—*pl.* sbirri (*-ri*). [It.]
 'sblood, *zblud*, 'sbodkins, 'zbd'i-kinz, 'sbuddikins, 'zbud', 'zbud, *zbud*, *interjs.* obsolete oaths. [God's blood, body.]
 scab, *skab*, *n.* vaguely, a skin disease, esp. with scales or pustules, and esp. one caused by mites (as in *sheep scab*): a fungous disease of various kinds in potatoes, apples, &c.: a crust formed over a sore, or in any of these diseases: a scoundrel: a black-leg.—*v.i.* to develop a scab: to play the scab.—*adj.* scabbed (*skabd*, *skab'id*), affected or covered with scabs: diseased with scab: vile, worthless.—*ns.* scabb'edness; scabb'iness.—*adj.* scabb'y. [App. from an O.N. equivalent of O.E. *scab*, *scabb* (see *shabby*), influenced by association with L. *scabies*.]
 scabbard, *skab'ard*, *n.* a sheath, esp. for a sword.—*v.t.* to sheathe.—*n.* scabb'ard-fish, a long narrow fish (Lepidopus) of the hairtail family.—*adj.* scabb'ardness. [M.E. *scabere*, app.—A.Fr. *escabers* (pl.), prob. Gmc.]
 scabbie, *skab'i*. Same as scapple.
 scabies, *skā'bi-ēz*, *n.* the itch. [L. *scābiēs*—*scābere*, to scratch.]
 scabious, *skā'bi-uz*, *n.* any plant of the genus Scabiosa of the teasel family, as the Devil's-bit scabious, long thought efficacious in scaly eruptions: a plant (*Jasione montana*; *sheep's*, or *sheep's-bit scabious*) of the bell-flower family, of similar appearance. [L. *scabiosus*—*scābiēs*, the itch.]
 scabrous, *skā'brs*, *adj.* rough: rough with projecting points: scurfy: harsh: beset with difficulties: bordering on the indecent.—*adj.* scab'ulous (*skā-ber'ū-las*), scā'brld, somewhat scabrous.—*ns.* scabridity (*skā-brid'i-ti*), scā'broussness. [L. *scābrus*, *scābridus*—*scāber*, rough.]
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raft'). [Perh. Du. or Ger. *schaffen*, to procure food; cf. *scoff* (2).]

scaffie, *skaf'i*, *n.* (*Scot. coll.*) short for scavenger.

scaffold, *skaf'old*, *n.* a temporary erection for men at work on a building, and their tools and materials: a raised platform, as for performers, spectators, or executions: a raised framework, as for hunters, or among some primitive peoples for disposal of the dead: a framework: (*fig.*) capital punishment.—*v.t.* to furnish with a scaffold: to put on a scaffold: to sustain.—*ns.* scaffoldage (*Shak.* scaffoldage), a gallery of materials for painting: a framework for scaffolds: (*fig.*) a frame, framework: the action of the verb. [O.Fr. *eschafault* (Fr. *échafaud*), of obscure origin; cf. It. *catafalca*.]

scaglia, *skal'ya*, *n.* an Italian limestone, usu. reddish.—*n.* scaglió'la, an imitation stone of cement and chips.—Also *adj.* [*It.* *scaglia*, scale, dim. *scagliuola*.]

scalth. See *skalth*.

scala, *skál'la* (*L.* *skál'la*), *n.* a ladder-like structure, as any of the canals of the cochlea:—*pl.* *scalae* (*-læ*; *L.* *-li*).—*adj.* scá'lable, that can be climbed.

—*ns.* scalade (*ská-lád'*), scalado (*-lád'ó*, *-lád'ó*; *It.* *scalada*), an escalade.—*adj.* scalar (*skál'ar*), ladder-like: numerical: represented by a point in a scale: having magnitude only, not direction.—*n.* a scalar quantity.—*n.* Scalaria (*ská-lá'ri-á*), the wrentleap genus.—*adj.* scalariform (*ská-lá'ri-form*), ladder-like. [*L.* *scala*, a ladder.]

scal(l)awag. Same as scallywag.

scald, *skald*, *v.t.* to injure with hot liquid: to cook or heat short of boiling: to treat with very hot water: (*now dial.*) to burn, scorch.—*v.t.* to be scalded: to be hot enough to scald.—*n.* a burn caused by hot liquid.—*n.* scald'er.—*n.* and *adj.* scald'ing.—scaldings, a cry of warning to get out of the way, as if of hot water. [O.Fr. *escalder* (Fr. *échauder*)—*L.* *L.* *excaldere*, to bathe in warm water—*ex*, from, *calidus*, warm, hot.]

scald, scaldic. Same as skald, skaldic.

scald, *skald*, *adj.* scabby: scurfy: paltry.—*n.* scurf on the head: a scurvy fellow.—*ns.* scald'berry, the blackberry (from a belief that it causes scald-head): scald'-crow (*Ir.*), the hooded crow: scald'fish, the smooth sole: scald'-head, a diseased scalp: scalp disease of various kinds. [For scalled.]

scaldino, *skál-dé'nó*, *n.* an Italian earthenware brazier:—*pl.* scald'ini (*-né*). [*It.* *scaldare*, to warm.]

scale, *skál*, *skál*. Same as skál.

scale, *skál*, *n.* a ladder: (*Milit.*) a scaling ladder: (*obs.*) a flight of steps: a graduated series or order: a graduated measure: a system of definite tones used in music: a succession of these performed in ascending or descending order of pitch through one octave or more: compass or range of a voice or instrument: a numerical system: a system or scheme of relative values or correspondences: ratio of representation to object: relative extent.—*v.t.* to mount, as by a ladder: to climb: to change according to scale.—*v.t.* to mount.—*ns.* scale'-stair (case). (*Obs.*) stairs in straight flights: scaling, climbing: adjustment to or in a scale: scaling-ladder, a ladder for escalade: a fireman's ladder.—on a large, small, scale, in a great, small, way: on the scale of, in the ratio of, scale and platt, (*Scot.*) stairs with straight flights and landings: to scale, in proportion to actual dimensions. [*L.* *scala*, a ladder—*scandere*, to mount.]

scalp, *skál*, *n.* a thin plate on a fish, reptile, &c.: a readily detached flake: a lamina: an overlapping plate in armour: a small, flat, detachable piece of cuticle: a reduced leaf or leaf-base, often membranous, or hard and woody: a small flat structure clashing a butterfly's or moth's wing: the waxy shield secreted by a scale-insect: an encrustation: a film, as on iron under the hammer: a side piece of a razor or clasp-knife handle.—*v.t.* to clear of scales: to peel off in thin layers.—*v.t.* to come off in thin layers or flakes.—*ns.* scale'-arm'our, armour of overlapping scales: scale'-board, a

very thin slip of wood.—*adj.* scaled, having scales: cleared of scales.—*ns.* scale'-fern, a fern (*Ceterach officinarum*) whose back is densely covered with rusty-coloured scales: scale'-fish, a dry-cured fish, as haddock, hake, pollack: a fish with scales: scale'-insect, any insect of the homopterous family Coccidae, in which the sedentary female fixes on a plant and secretes a waxy shield: scale'-leaf, a scale that is homologically a leaf.—*adj.* scale'-less: scale'-like.—*ns.* scale'-moss, a liverwort with small leaflike structures, as Jungermannia: scal'er, one who scales fish, boilers, &c.: an instrument for scaling, as for removing tartar from the teeth: scale'-work, imbricated ornament: scal'iness: scal'ing, formation, peeling off, shedding, removal, or arrangement of scales or scale: a scaled-off piece.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* scal'y, covered with scales: like scales: shabby: formed of scales: inclined to scale.—*ns.* scal'y-bark, hickory: hickory-nut: scal'y-leg, a disease of legs and feet in poultry, caused by a mite. [*M.E.* *scale*—O.Fr. *escala*, husk, chip of stone, of Gmc. origin; cf. *scale* (4), shale, shell.]

scale, *skál*, *n.* a balance pan: (*usu. in pl.*, by *Shak.* treated as *sing.*) a balance: (*in pl.*) Libra, a constellation and a sign of the zodiac.—*v.t.* to weigh: to weigh up.—*v.t.* to be weighed, as a jockey (often *scale in*).—*n.* scale'-beam, the beam of a balance. [A Northern form from O.N. *skál*, bowl, pan of balance; cf. O.E. *scalu*, shell, cup, Du. *schaal*, Ger. *schale*, and preceding word.]

scale, *skál*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*, *Car. I. i. 97*) variously explained as, to spread, disseminate (see *skail*), to lay bare, make clear (see *scale*, 3), or as a misprint for *stale*.

scalene, *skál-en'*, *adj.* (of a triangle) with three unequal sides: (of a cone or cylinder) with axis oblique to the base: (of a muscle) obliquely situated and unequal-sided, connecting ribs with neck.

—*n.* scalénohé'dron, (*crystal*.) a hemihedral form bounded in the hexagonal system by twelve, in the tetragonal by eight, faces, each a scalene triangle. [*Gr.* *skalénos*, uneven, *hedra*, seat.]

scall, *skál*, *n.* (*B.*) scabbiness, esp. of the scalp.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) scurvy: mean.—*adj.* scalled (see *scald*). [*O.N.* *skalli*, bald head.]

scallion, *skál'yon*, *n.* the shallot: the leek: an onion with defective bulb. [*O.N.* Fr. *escalagne*—*L.* *Ascalónia* (*epa*), Ascalon (onion).]

scallop, *skól'op*, *skál'op*, *n.* a bivalve (Pecten) having a sub-circular shell with sinuous radiating ridges and eared hinge-line: a valve of its shell: a dish or other object of like form: a shallow dish in which oysters, &c., are cooked, baked, and browned: a potato slice cooked in batter: one of a series of curves in the edge of anything.—*v.t.* to cut into scallops or curves: to cook in a scallop with crumbs of bread, &c.—*adj.* scallop'ed, having the edge or border cut into scallops or curves.—*n.* scallop'-shell, the shell of a scallop, esp. that of a Mediterranean species, the badge of a pilgrim to the shrine of St. James of Compostela. [O.Fr. *escalope*; of Gmc. origin; cf. Du. *schelp*, shell; Ger. *schelfe*, husk.]

scallywag, scallawag, scallawag, *skál'i-wag*, *-o-wag*, *n.* an undersized animal of little value: a good-for-nothing: (*U.S. hist.*) a Southerner who co-operated with the Republicans in the Reconstruction period. [Origin obscure; association with *Scalloway* in Shetland, in allusion to its small cattle or panies, is regarded as a joke.]

scalp, *skalp* (*Scot.* *scap*, *skawp*), *n.* (*obs.*) the skull: the outer covering of the skull: the top or hairy part of the head: the skin on which the hair of the head grows: a piece of that skin torn off as a token of victory by the North American Indians: a bare rock or mountain-top: a bed of oysters or mussels.—*v.t.* to cut the scalp from: to buy cheap in order to sell below ordinary price: (*U.S.*) to destroy the political influence of.—*ns.* scalp'er: scalp'ing-knife, a knife for scalping enemies: scalp'ing-tuft, a scalp-lock.—*adj.* scalp'less.—*n.* scalp'-lock, a long tuft of hair left unshaven as a challenge. [*M.E.* *scalp*; perh. *Scand.*; cf. O.N. *skálp*, sheath; cf. *scallop*.]

shoulder-blades.—*adj.* scapuliman'flic. [L. *scapulae*, the shoulder-blades.]
 scapus, *skā'pəs* (L. *skā'pōs*). Same as scape (2):—*pl.* scapi (—*pī*; L. —*pē*). [L.]
 scar, *skār*, *n.* the mark left by a wound or sore: any mark or blemish: (*fig.*) any mark, trace, or result of injury, material or moral: a mark at a place of former attachment, as of a leaf or a muscle.—*v.t.* to mark with a scar.—*v.i.* to become scarred:—*pr.p.* scar'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scarred.—*adj.* scar'less, without scars: unwounded; scarred.—*n.* and *adj.* scar'ing.—*adj.* scar'y. [O.Fr. *escare*—L. *eschara*—Gr. *eschārā*, a hearth, brazier, burn, scar.]
 scar, *skār*, *scaur*, *skaur*, *n.* a precipitous bare place on a hill-face: a cliff: a reef in the sea.—*adj.* scar'y. [App. O.N. *sker*, *skera*, to cut.]
 scar, *skār*, scar'fish, *n.* a parrot-wrasse.—*n.* Scarus (*skā'ras*), the parrot-wrasse genus, giving name to the family Scaridae (*skar'i-dē*). [L. *scārus*—Gr. *skāros*.]
 scar, scarre, *skār*, (*Shak.*, *Milt.*, *Scot.*) a form of scare:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scarred, scar'd.
 scarab, *skar'əb*, *n.* a dung-beetle, esp. the sacred beetle of the ancient Egyptians (*Scarabaeus*, or *Ateuchus*, *sacer*, or kindred species): a gem cut in the form of a beetle: (*obs.*) a term of abuse.—*ns.* scarabacid (*skar-a-bē'id*), any beetle of the *Scarabaeidae*; scarabae'ist, one who studies dung-beetles; scarabae'oid, a gem more remotely resembling a beetle; Scarabae'us, the scarab genus, giving name to the Scarabae'idæ, a large family of lamellicorn beetles, some of them of great size (chafers, dung-beetles): a scarab; scar'abee, a scarab; scar'aboid, a scarabaeoid.—*adj.* like a scarab. [L. *scarabaeus*; cf. Gr. *kārbos*.]
 scarabmouch, *skar'a-mowch*, *n.* a bragging, cowardly buffoon. [Fr. *Scaramouche*—It. *Scaramuccia*, a stock character in Italian comedy.]
 scarce, *skārs*, *adj.* by no means plentiful: not often found: hard to get: short in supply: short (with *of*): (*obs.*) sparing.—*adv.* scarcely. (*Milt.*) with difficulty: hardly ever.—*adv.* scarce'ly, only just: not quite: (*obs.*) scantily.—*ns.* scarce'ness; scar'city, state or fact of being scarce: shortness of supply, esp. of necessities: dearth: want: deficiency: niggardliness.—*make oneself scarce*, to decamp. [O.N.Fr. *escars* (Fr. *échars*), niggardly, from a L.L. substitute for L. *excertus*, *pap.* of *excertēre*—*ex*, out, *carpēre*, to pick.]
 scarcement, *skār'sment*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a ledge formed by the setting back of a wall, buttress, or bank. [Poss. from scarce.]
 scare, *skār*, *v.t.* to startle, to affright: to drive or keep off by frightening.—*n.* a fright: a panic: a baseless public alarm.—*adj.* frightened.—*ns.* scare'crow, anything set up to scare birds: a vain cause of terror: a person meanly clad; scare'-head, -hcad, -line, a newspaper heading designed to scare a scare; scare'monger, an alarmist; scare'mongering; scar'cr.—*adj.* scar'y, frightening: timorous: fluttered.—*scare up*, (*U.S.* and *dialect.*) to beat up: to hunt out: to produce quickly. [M.E. *skerre*—O.N. *skirra*, to avoid—*skirr*, shy; vowel history obscure.]
 scarf, *skārf*, *n.* a light, usually decorative piece of dress thrown loosely on the shoulders about the neck, or over the head, &c.: a military or official sash: a band worn about the neck with ends hanging in front, formerly the mark of a clergyman of some degree of dignity, esp. a nobleman's chaplain: hence, a chaplaincy: a crape streamer: a veil: a necktie: a muffler: a cravat: a sling: (*pl.* scarfs, scarves).—*v.t.* to cover, as if with a scarf: to wrap as a scarf.—*adj.* scarfed, decorated with pendants.—*ns.* scarf'-pin, an ornamental pin worn in a scarf: a tie-pin; scarf'-ring, an ornamental ring through which the ends of a scarf are drawn.—*adv.* scarf'wise. [Perh. O.N.Fr. *escarpe* (Fr. *échappe*), sash, sling.]
 scarf, *skārf*, *n.* a joint between pieces placed end to end, cut so as to fit with overlapping like a continuous piece: an end so prepared: a longitudinal cut in a whale's carcass.—*v.t.* to join with a scarf-

joint: to make a scarf in.—*ns.* scarf'ing; scarf'-joint. [Perh. Scand.]
 scarfskin, *skārf'skin*, *n.* the surface skin. [Origin doubtful; perh. scarf (1); perh. related to scarf.]
 scarify, *skar'i-fī*, *v.t.* to make a number of scratches or slight cuts in: to break up the surface of: to lacerate: to criticise severely:—*pr.p.* scar'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scar'ified.—*ns.* scarification (*-fi-kā'shan*); scar'ificator, a surgical instrument for scarifying: a scarifier; scar'ifier, one who scarifies: an implement for breaking the surface of the soil or of a road. [L. *scarificare*, —*ātum*, for L. *scarifare*—Gr. *skariphaesthai*—*skaripho*, an etching tool.]
 scarious, *skā'ri-əs*, *adj.* (*bot.*) thin, dry, stiff, and membranous: (*zool.*) scaly, scurfy. [Origin unknown.]
 scarlatina, *skār'la-tē'nā*, *n.* scarlet-fever. [It. *scarlattina*.]
 scarlet, *skār'lit*, *n.* orig. a fine cloth, not always red: a brilliant red: a brilliant red cloth, garment, or garb, or its wearer.—*adj.* of the colour called scarlet: dressed in scarlet.—*v.t.* to redden.—*ns.* scar'let-bean, the scarlet-runner; scar'let-fē'ver, an infectious fever, usually marked by a sore throat and a scarlet rash; scar'let-hat, a cardinal's hat; scar'let-run'ner, a scarlet-flowered climber (*Phaseolus multiflorus*) of the kidney-bean genus, with edible beans.—scarlet geranium, a scarlet-flowered pelargonium; scarlet woman, the woman referred to in Rev. xvii.—variously taken as pagan Rome, Papal Rome, or the world in its anti-Christian sense. [O.Fr. *escarlate* (Fr. *écarlate*) thought to be from P.
 scarmorge, *skār'maj*, *n.* (*her.*)
 scarp, *skārp*, *n.* (*her.*)
 sinister, half its v.
 scarf (1).]
 scarp, *skārp*, *n.* an escarp: an escarpment.—*v.t.* to cut into a scarp.—*adj.* scarped.—*n.* scar'ping. [It. *scarpa*.]
 scarpcines, *skārp'inz*, *n.pl.* an instrument of torture for the feet.—*n.* scarpet to a, a hemp-soled climbing-boot:—*pl.* scarpet'ti (—*itē*). [It. *scarpino scarpetto*, dims. of *scarpa*, shoe.]
 scare, *n.* (*Shak.*) a word of unknown meaning in *All's Well* (IV. ii. 38), probably a misprint, but never satisfactorily explained.
 scarred, scarring, scar'y. See scar (1 and 2).
 scar, *skār*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to scratch: to scrape.—*n.* a scratch: a dash or stroke of a pen.—*adj.* scar't-frec. [See scar.]
 scar, scarth; Scarus; scarves; scary. See scar; scar (3); scarf; scare.
 scat, *skāt*, *skat*, *n.* (*hist.*) tribute: a tax; esp. udalser's land-tax. [O.N. *skatt*; cf. O.E. *scatt*, money, Du. *schat*, Ger. *schatz*.]
 scat, *skāt*, *interj.* be off!—*v.t.* to scare away.
 scat, *skāt*, *n.* (*Western*) a blow: a spell: a sudden shower.—*adv.* in collapse: to bankruptcy.
 scratch, *skach*, *n.* a tilt. [O.N.Fr. *escache* (Fr. *échasse*); cf. skate.]
 scathe, *skāth* (*Spens.* also scath, *skath*; *Scot.* skath, scath, *skāth*), *n.* hurt: injury: damage.—*v.t.* to injure: to blast, scorch, wither: to scorch with invective.—*adj.* scathe'ful, hurtful.—*n.* scathe'fulness.—*adj.* scathe'less (*Scot.* skath'less, scath'less), without injury; scath'ing.—*adv.* scath'ingly. [O.N. *skathe*; cf. O.E. *scatha*, an injurer; Ger. *schade*, injury.]
 scatole. Same as skatole.
 scatophagous, *skāt-ōf'ə-gəs*, *adj.* dung-eating. [Gr. *skōr*, *skatos*, dung, *phagēin* (2nd aor.), to eat.]
 scatter, *skāt-ər*, *v.t.* to disperse: throw loosely about: strew: sprinkle: dispel.—*v.i.* to disperse: throw shot loosely.—*n.* scattering: a sprinkling: dispersion.—*n.* scatter'-brain, one incapable of sustained attention or thought.—*adj.* scatter'-brained; scatter'ing, in all directions, in all directions, in all directions. [Spens., *Shak.*]
 adv. scat'credly (—*ard-li*).—*ns.* scat't'crer; scat't'ergood, a spendthrift; scat't'cr-gun, a shot-gun; scat't'ring, dispersion: radiation afresh of wave-energy when a ray is incident on an obstacle or

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

when it enters an irregularly ionised region: that which is scattered: a small proportion occurring sporadically.—*adj.* dispersing: sporadic: diversified.—*adv.* scatteringly.—*n.* scattering, (*Spens.*) a vagrant.—*adj.* scatt'ery, dispersed: sparse: giving an effect of scattering. [*Origin* obscure; *scatered* occurs in the *O.E. Chronicle* (anno 1137); cf. *shatter*.]

scattermouch, *skat'or-mouch*, *n.* (*sailors' slang*) any Latin or Levantine. [*scaramouch* influenced by *scatter*.]

seaturient, *skat-ū'ri-ant*, *adj.* gushing. [*L. scatūriēns*, *-entis*—*scatūre*, to gush out.]

scaud, *skawd*, a Scots form of scald.

scoup, *skawp*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a sculp: a scoup-duck.—*n.* scoup'-duck, a poehard that feeds on mussel-scaups. [*sculp* (1).]

scouper, *skaw'pər*, *n.* a tool with semicircular face, used by engravers. [*scalper*.]

scaur, *skawr*, a Scots form of scare.

scaur. Same as scar (2).

scaury, *skō'ri*, *n.* (*Orkney and Shetland*) a young gull.—Also (*Scott*) scou'rie, scow'rie. [*O.N. skāri*.]

scavage, *skav'ij*, *n.* a toll formerly levied in boroughs on goods offered for sale by outsiders: (*obs.*) street refuse.—*n.* scav'ager, the officer who collected the toll, later charged with keeping the streets clean.—*v.t.* scav'enge (*-inj*, *-inzh*; back-formation), to cleanse.—*v.t.* to act as scavenger.—*n.* the sweeping out of waste gases from an internal-combustion engine.—*n.* scav'enger (*-jər*), one who cleans the streets: a person or apparatus that removes waste: an animal that feeds on garbage: one who deals or delights in filth.—*v.t.* to act as scavenger.—*ns.* scav'enging; scav'engery, street-cleaning; scav'enging, street-cleansing: scav'enge. [*A.Fr. scavange*, inspection; prob. of Gmc. origin; cf. *O.E. scæwian*, to inspect; see show.]

scavenger, *skav'in-jər*, *n.* a perversion of the name of Skewington, Lieutenant of the Tower under Henry VIII., inventor of an instrument of torture, the scavenger's, or Skewington's, daughter.

scaw. Same as skaw.

season, *skā'zon*, *n.* a choliamb.—*n.* and *adj.* scazontic (*sko-zon'tik*). [*Gr. skazōn*, limping.]

seait, *skait*, *n.* (*hist.*) a small silver (or gold) coin of Old English times.—*pl.* scatt'as. [*O.E.* sceadlic. See schedule.]

scelerate, *sel'ar-at*, *adj.* (*obs.*) wicked.—*n.* (also *scelerat*, after *Fr. scelerat*) a villain. [*L. scelerātus*—*scelus*, crime.]

scena, *shā'nā*, *n.* an operative scene: an elaborate dramatic recitative followed by an aria.—*pl.* scene (*shā'nā*).—*ns.* scenario (*shā-nā'ri-ō*), a skeleton of a dramatic work, film, &c., scene by scene; scenery (*se'nor-i*; *obs.*), disposition of scenes: scenery. [*It., L. scena*.]

scend, 'scend. See send (n.).

scene, *sen*, *n.* (*orig.*) the stage: (*obs.*) a stage performance: the place of action in a play (hence in a story, an actual occurrence, &c.): its representation on the stage: a painted slide, hanging, or other object, used for this purpose: a curtain, veil, or screen: a division of a play marked off by the fall of the curtain, by a change of place, or (in Latin, French, and some English plays) by the entrance of a new character or episode.

spectacle.—*v.t.* to set in a scene.—*ns.* scene'-man, the space where scenery is stored; scene'-man, a scene-shifter; scene'-painter, one who paints scenery for theatres; scene'ry, (*obs.*) dramatic action: the scene of a play, picture, &c.; scene'-prospects, the views, paintings, &c., of a scene in a country; scene'-shifter, one who changes the scene in a theatre.—*adj.* scenic (*se'nik*, *sen'ik*), pertaining to scenery: dramatic: theatrical: scen'ical.—*adv.* scen'ically.—*adj.* scenographic, *-al*.—*adv.* scenographically.—*n.* scenography, perspective drawing: scene-painting.—behind the scenes, at the back of the visible stage: outside the public view: in a posi-

tion to know what goes on: in private; scenic railway, a railway on a small scale, running through artificial representations of picturesque scenery. [*L. scena*—*Gr. skēnē*, a tent, stage building.]

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philosophy: the collected body of doctrines of the schoolmen. [Gr. *scholastikos*—*scholē*; see *school* (1).]

schollon, *skōl'lon*, *scholium*, -*zm*, *n.* an explanatory note, such as certain ancient grammarians wrote on passages in manuscripts: an observation or note added to a mathematical proposition: often in *pl.* (Gr. and L.) *schol'lia*.—*n.* *schol'liast*, a writer of scholia: an annotator: a commentator.—*adj.* *scholias'tic*. [Gr. *schōlion*, *schōliastēs*—*scholē*; see *school* (1).]

school, *skool*, *n.* a place for instruction: an institution for education, esp. primary or secondary, or for teaching of special subjects: a division of such an institution: a building or room used for that purpose: the work of a school: the time given to it: the body of pupils of a school: the disciples of a particular teacher: those who hold a common doctrine or follow a common tradition: a method of instruction: an instruction book (now usu. in music): the body of instructors and students in a university, college, faculty, or department: a group of studies in which honours may be taken: (in *pl.*) academic institutions: (in *pl.*) an academic disputation: (in Oxford, in *pl.*) the B.A. examinations: a university building, now (Oxford) the examination hall.—*adj.* of school, schools, or the schools.—*v.t.* to educate in a school: to train: to instruct: to coach in a part to be played: to teach overbearingly: (*obs.*) to admonish: to discipline.—*ns.* *school'-bag*, a bag for carrying school-books; *school'-bell*, a bell to announce time for school; *school'-board*, formerly, an elected board of school managers for a parish, town, or district; *school'-book*, a book used in school; *school'-boy*, a boy attending school.—*Also adj.*—*adj.* *school'-boy'ish*; *school'-bred'*.—*ns.* *school'-child*; *school'-craft*, learning; *school'-dame*, mistress of a dame's school; *school'-day*, a day on which schools are open: (in *pl.*) time of being a school pupil; *school'-divine*; *school'-divin'ity*, scholastic or seminary theology; *school'-doc'tor*, a schoolman: (*obs.*) a school-teacher: a physician appointed to examine or attend the pupils of a school or schools.—*adj.* *school'd*, trained: experienced.—*ns.* *school'cry*, (*Spens.*) something taught, precepts; *school'fellow*, one taught at the same school at the same time; *school'-friend*, one who is or has been a friend at school; *school'-friend'ship*; *school'girl*, a girl attending school.—*adj.* *school'-girlish*.—*n.* and *adj.* *school'-going*.—*ns.* *school'-house*, a building used as a school: a house provided for a school-teacher (school house, a headmaster's or headmistress's boarding-house: its boarders); *school'ing*, instruction or maintenance at school: tuition: training: discipline: school fees: reproof: reprimand; *school'-inspec'tor*, an official appointed to examine schools; *sch'* (*coll.*) a prin

schoolgirl; a teacher; schoolmasters and *v.t.* school'-school'-friend: a teacher; schoolmasters and *v.t.* school'-school'-friend:

school'now; *school'* or affected schoolgirl; *school'mistress*; *school'-point*, a point for scholastic disputation; *school'room*, a school classroom: in a house, a room for receiving or preparing lessons in; *school'-ship*, a training-ship.—*adj.* *school'-taught*, taught at school or in the schools.—*ns.* *school'-teach'er*, one who teaches in a school; *school'-teach'ing*; *school'-term*, a word or term in use in the schools or among schoolmen: a division of the school year; *school'-tide*, school-days; *school'-time*, the time at which a school opens, or during which it remains open: school-days.—*adj.* *school'-trained*, trained at school.—*adj.* and *adv.* *school'ward'*.—*adv.* *school'wards*.—*n.* *school'-work*.—approved school, a school, under the supervision of the Home Secretary, for juvenile delinquents or child-

ren in need of care; the schoolmaster is abroad, that education [O.E. *scōl* ol.]

school, *skool*, *n.* a shoal of fish, whales, or other swimming animals: a flock, troop, assemblage, esp. of birds.—*v.i.* to gather or go in schools.—*adj.* (or in composition) going in schools.—*n.* and *adj.* *school'ing*.—*n.* *school'-master*, the leader of a school, esp. of whales. [Du. *school*; cf. shoal (1).] *school'c* (Shak., *Macb.* I. vii. 6). Same as shoal (2). **schooner**, *skoön'er*, *n.* a sharp-built, swift-sailing vessel, generally two-masted, fore-and-aft rigged, or with top and topgallant sails on the foremast: a covered emigrant-wagon (prairie schooner): a large beer-glass.—*adj.* *schoon'er-rigged*. [Early 18th-century (Massachusetts) *schooner*, *scooner*, said to be from a prov. Eng. word *scoon*, to skim.] **schorl**, *shorl*, *n.* black tourmaline.—*adj.* *schorl'a'-ccous*.—*n.* *schorl'-rock*, a rock compound of [Gr. *schōrē*].

ish, *n.* a dance, or dance-

(the) Scottish (dance);

il.—*n.* *schreck-*

schuit, *skoit*, *n.* a Dutch flat-bottomed river-boat. [Du.]

schwa, *shvā*, *n.* an indistinct vowel sound shown in Hebrew by two dots (:):—transliterated *š*, &c.: in phonetics, an unaccented neutral vowel (ə). [Ger., —Heb. *schēwa*.]

schwärmerei, *shver'mar-ī*, *n.* sentimental enthusiasm, as of a schoolgirl. [Ger., swarming.]

Schwenckfelder, *shveng'fel-dar*, *n.* a member of a religious sect, founded by Kaspar von Schwenckfeld (1490-1567).—*Also* Schwenckfeldian.

sci-, *si-*, *ski-*. For various words see under *ski-*.

Sciæna, *si-ē'nā*, *n.* the maigre genus of fishes, giving name to the fam. *Sciænidæ*.—*adj.* *sciæ'noid*. [Gr. *skiaina*, a kind of fish.]

sciat'ic, *si-at'ik*, *adj.* of, or in the region of, the hip.—*Also* *sciat'ical*.—*n.* *sciat'ica*, neuritis of the great sciatic nerve which passes down the back of the thigh. [L.L. *sciaticus*, fem. —o—Gr. *ischion*, hip-joint.]

science, *si-ēns*, *n.* knowledge: knowledge ascertained by observation and experiment, critically tested, systematised and brought under general principles: a department or branch of such knowledge or study: (*obs.*) a skilled craft: (now usu. *vocular*) trained skill, esp. in boxing.—*adj.* *sci'enced*, versed, learned; *sci'ent*, having science; *scient'ial* (*-en'shl*), of, having, or producing science; *scientif'ic* (L. *scire*, to make), orig. (of a syllogism) demonstrative, producing knowledge: hence of, relating to, based on, devoted to, according to, used in, or versed in, science.—*Also* (*rare*) *scientif'ical*.—*adv.* *scientif'ically*.—*ns.* *sci'entism*, the habit or manner of men of science; *sci'entist*, a man of science, esp. natural science.—*adj.* *scientis'tic*.—the (noble) science, the art of boxing. [L. *scientia*—*sciens*, -*entis*, p.p. of *scire*, to know.]

scilicet, *si-li-sct* (L. *skēli-ket*), *adv.* to wit, namely. [L. *scilicet*=*scire licet*, it is permitted to know.]

Scilla, *sil'ā*, *n.* the squill genus of the lily family, including some bright blue spring flowers. [L., —Gr. *skilla*, the official squill.]

scimitar, *sim'i-tar*, *n.* a short, single-edged, curved sword, broadest at the point end, used by the Turks and Persians. [Poss. through Pr. *cimeterre* or It. *scimitarra*—Pers. *shamshir*; but doubtful.]

skinkold, *sing'koid*, *adj.* like a skink. [Gr. *shinkoi*, a skink, *eidōr*, form.]

scintilla, *sin-till'ā*, *n.* a spark.—*adj.* *scin'tillant*, sparkling.—*v.i.* *scin'tillate*, to sparkle, twinkle.—*v.t.* to emit in sparks; to sparkle with.—*n.* *scin'tillation*. [L., a spark.]

sclo-. For various words see *sklo-*. **sciolism**, *si-ō-lizm*, *n.* superficial pretensions to knowledge.—*n.* *sci'olist*, a pretender to science.—*adj.* *sciolis'tic*; *sci'olous*. [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius*, knowing—*scire*, to know.]

fāte, *fār*, *āsh*; *mē*, *hār* (her); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (then)

sciolto, *shol'tō*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) free. [It.]
scion, *si'an*, *n.* a detached piece of a plant capable of propagating, esp. by grafting: a young member of a family: a descendant, offshoot. [O.Fr. *scion*, *cion*; origin obscure.]
scire facias, *si'ri fā shi-as*, *n.* a writ requiring a person to appear and show cause why a record should not be enforced or annulled. [L. *scire facias*, make him to know.]
scirocco. See **sirocco**.
Scirpus, *si'pas*, *n.* the club-rush genus of the sedge family. [L., a rush.]
scirrhus, *shir'as*, *si'as*, *n.* (*med.*) a hard swelling: a hard cancer.—*adj.* **scirr'ous**. [Latinised from Gr. *skirros*, *skiros*, a tumour.]
scissel, *sis'l*, *n.* metal clippings: scrap left when blanks have been cut out.—Also **sciss'ill**. [O.Fr. *cisaille*—*ciseler*—*cisel*, a chisel; for the spelling cf. **scissors**.]
scissile, *sis'il*, *adj.* capable of being cut: readily splitting.—*ns.* **scission** (*shish'an*, *sish'an*), cutting: division: splitting: schism; **scissiparity** (*sis-i-par-i-ti*): L. *parere*, to bring forth, reproduction by fission; **scissure** (*shish'ar*), a cleft: a fissure: a rupture: a division: cutting. [L. *scissilis*, *scissio*, -*ōnis*, *scissura*—*scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, cleave.]
scissors, *sis'ars*, *n.pl.* (rarely treated as *sing.*) a cutting instrument with two blades pivoted to close together and overlap—usu. smaller than shears: a position or movement like that of scissors.—*v.t.* **sciss'or**, to cut with scissors.—*ns.* **sciss'or-bill**, a skimmer; **sciss'or-blade**; **sciss'or-case**; **sciss'or-cut**; **sciss'orer**, a scissors-and-paste compiler; **sciss'or-leg**, the deformity of crossed legs; **sciss'ors-and-paste**, literary or journalistic matter collected from various sources with little or no original writing.—Also *adj.* —*ns.* **sciss'or-tail**, an American fly-catcher; **sciss'or-tooth**, a carnassial tooth.—*adv.* **sciss'or-wise**. [O.Fr. *cisoires*—L.L. *cisōrium*, a cutting instrument—*caedere*, *caesum*, to cut; by the spelling *sc-* is due to erroneous association with *scindere*, *scissum*; cf. foregoing.]
Scitamineae, *si-tā-min'i-ē*, *n.pl.* an order or cohort of monocotyledons including the banana, ginger, Indian shot, and arrowroot families.—*adj.* **scitamineous**. [App.—L. *scitamenta*, delicacies.]
Sciurus, *si-ū'ras*, *n.* the squirrel genus, giving name to the fam. **Sciuridae**.—*adj.* **sciurine** (*si-ū'rin*, or *si'*); **sciuroid** (*-ū'*).—*ns.* **Sciur'otus** (Gr. *pteron* wing), a genus of flying squirrels. [L. *sciurus*—Gr. *skiuoros*—*skia*, shadow, *ourā*, tail.]
sciaff, *shlaf*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a light slap or its sound: (golf) a stroke in which the sole of the club scrapes the ground before striking the ball.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike or play with a sciaff. [Imit.]
sciate, *shlāt*, a Scots form of **slate**.—*n.* **sciate'stane**, a piece of slate (such as money got from the Devil turned into).
sclaunder, **sclawe**, **Sclavon**, **Sclavonian**, &c., *shlawen'dar*, &c., obsolete forms of **slander**, **slave**, &c.
sclerotic.—*adj.* **scle'r'al**.—*ns.* **scle'r'ic**: element: a sponge spicule:
scleroid, *-eide* (*shler'i-id*; *bot.*), a thick-walled cell; **scelerema** (*shlar-ē-mā*), hardening of (esp. subcutaneous) tissues; **sclerenchyma** (*shlar-eng-kī-mā*; Gr. *enchyma*, in-filling), plant tissue with thick, lignified cell-walls: hard skeletal tissue, as in corals.—*adj.* **sclerenchymatous** (*shlar-eng-kīm-a-tūs*).—*ns.* **scle'r'asis**, hardening of tissue: a hard tumour: an induration; **scle'r'ite**, a hard skeletal plate or spicule; **scle'r'itis** (*shlar-i'tis*), **scleritis**.—*adj.* **sclerocaulous** (*shlar-ō-kaw-lūs*).—*ns.* **scle'r'ocauly** (Gr. *kaulos*, stem), possession of a hard, dry stem; **scleroderm** (*shlar', shlar'*), a hard integument.—*adj.* **scleroder'matous**.—*n.* **scleroder'm'itis**, hardness and rigidity of skin by substitution of fibrous tissue for subcutaneous fat.—*adj.* **scleroder'mic**, **scleroder'mous**, hard-skinned: pertaining to a scleroderm or to sclerodermia.—*ns.* **scleroder'mite**, the integument of a segment in arthropods; **scleroma** (*shlar-ō-mā*), hardening: morbid hardening: formation of nodules in the nose, &c.; **sclerom'eter**, an instru-

ment for measuring the hardness of minerals;
sclerophyll (*shlar-ō-fil*), a hard, stiff leaf.—*adj.* **sclerophyll'ous**.—*n.* **scler'ophyll**, possession of sclerophylls.—*v.t.* **sclerose** (*shlar-ōs*), to harden: to affect with sclerosis.—*v.i.* to become sclerosed.—*n.* **sclerosis** (*shlar-ō-sis*), hardening: (*med.*) morbid hardening, as of a tissue by thickening
tal, **sclerotic**.—*n.* a some animals.—*adj.* esp. to the outer n.
sclerosis: **sclerosed**.—*n.* the outermost membrane of the eye-ball.—*ns.* **scleroti'tis** (*shlar-, shlar-*), inflammation of the sclerotic; **sclerolium** (*shlar-ō-shi-um*), a hard, tuber-like body, the resting stage of many fungi.—*pl.* **sclero'tia**.—*adj.* **sclē'rous**, hard or indurated: ossified or bony. [Gr. *sklēros*, hard.]

scilm, **sklim**, **sklim**, a Scots form of **climb**.
scoff, *shof*, *n.* mockery: a jibe, jeer: an object of derision.—*v.i.* to jeer (with *at*).—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to jeer at.—*n.* **scoff'cr**.—*n.* and *adj.* **scoff'ing**.—*adv.* **scoff'ingly**. [Cf. obs. Dan. *skof*, jest, mockery, O.Fris. *schof*.]

scoff, **skoff**, *shof*, *v.t.* (*dial.* and *slang*) to devour: to plunder.—*v.i.* to feed.—*n.* food: a meal. [App. *scalf*, reinforced from S. Africa by Du. *schoff*, a meal.]

scog. See **skug**.

Scoggin, **Scogan**, *shog'an*, *n.* a supposed fool of Edward IV., on whom the contents of a 16th-century jest-book were fathered: hence a buffoon.
scoinson, *shoin'san*. Same as **scuncheon**.
scold, *shold*, *n.* a rude clamorous woman or other: a scolding.—*v.i.* to brawl: to vituperate: to find fault vehemently or at some length.—*v.t.* to chide: to rebuke.—*n.* **scold'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **scold'ing**. [App. O.N. *skald*, poet (through an intermediate sense, lampooner).]

scolex, *shō'leks*, *n.* a tapeworm head:—*pl.* **scolecēs** (*shō-lē'sē*; erroneously **scō'lices**).—*adj.* **scō'lecid** (*-lē-sid*), **scōleciform** (*-lē-si-form*), like a scolex.—*n.pl.* **Scōleciform'ia**, the lugworm order.—*n.* **scō'leptic** (*-sit*), a lime zeolite that curls before the blowpipe.—*adj.* **scōlecoid** (*-lē'hoid*), like a scolex. [Gr. *shōlex*, -*ēkos*, a worm.]

scoliosis, *shol-i-ō'sis*, *n.* lateral spinal curvature.—*adj.* **scoliotic** (*-ō'tik*). [Gr. *sholiosis*, obliquity.]

scallop. Same as **scallop**.

Scelopax, *shol'-paks*, *n.* the woodcock genus, giving name to the fam. **Scelopacidae** (*-pas-i-dē*).—*adj.* **scolopaceous** (*-pā'shās*). [Gr. *scolopax*, -*ākos*, a woodcock.]

Scelopendra, *shol'-pen-drā*, *n.* a genus of centipedes, some a foot long: **scolopendra**, (*Spens.*) a fabulous fish that voided the hook.—*adj.* **scolopendriform**, **scolopendrine**.—*n.* **Scolopen'drium**, the hart's-tongue fern genus (from the appearance of the sori). [Gr. *skolopendra*, *skolopendron*.]

Scolytus, *shol'i-tis*, *n.* typical genus of Scolytidae (*-it'i-dē*), a family of bark-beetles.—*adj.* **scol'y'toid**. [Gr. *sholyptin*, to strip.]

Scomber, *shōm-bar*, *n.* the mackerel genus, giving name to the fam. **Scombridae** (*-bri-dē*).—*n.* **Scom'bresox** (L. *esox*, pike), the skipper genus, giving name to the Scombrosocidae (*-sōs-i-dē*).—*adj.* **scom'broid**, of or like the mackerel family. [L. *scomber*—Gr. *skombros*, a mackerel.]

scomfish, *shūm'fish*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to stifle: to disgust. [From *discomfish*, a by-form of *discomfit*, from the stem appearing in the Fr. *pr.p.*]

sconce, *shons*, *n.* a small fort or earthwork: a shelter: a dunneysteat: a slab of floating ice.—*v.t.* to entrench: to screen.—*build* a **sconce**, to run up a score and have to keep away. [Du. *schans*.]

sconce, *shons*, *n.* the head: the crown of the head: brains, wits. [Origin obscure.]

sconce, *shons*, *n.* (*Oxford*) a fine (paid in ale or otherwise): a two-handed mug used for the purpose (holding about a quart): a forfeit.—*v.t.* to fine. [Origin obscure.]

sconce, *shons*, *n.* a candlestick or lantern with a handle: a bracket candlestick: a street wall-lamp.

[O.Fr. *esconse*—L.L. *absconsa*, a dark lantern—*abscondere*, to hide.]

sconcheon, *sconcheon*. Same as **scuncheon**.
scone, *skōn*, by Southrons often pronounced *shōn*, *n.* (Scot.) a flattish, usually round or quadrant-shaped plain cake of dough without much butter, with or without currants, baked on a girdle or in an oven. [Perh. from Du. *schoon* (*broet*), fine (bread).] See **skug**.

scoop, *skōop*, *n.* a bailing-vessel: a concave shovel or tipped vessel for skimming or shovelling up loose material: an instrument for gouging out apple-cores, samples of cheese, &c.: anything of like shape: an act of scooping: a sweeping stroke: a scooped-out place: anything got by or as by scooping, a haul: the forestalling of other newspapers in obtaining a piece of news: an item of news so secured.—*v.t.* to bail out: to lift, obtain, remove, hollow, or make with, or as if with, a scoop: to secure in advance of or to the exclusion of others.—*adj.s.* scooped; scooped-out.—*ns.* scoop'er, one who scoops: an engraver's tool: the avocet; scoop'ful:—*pl.* scoop'fuls; scoop'ing; scoop-net, a long-handled dipping net: a net for scooping along the bottom. [Prob. partly M.L.G. or M.Du. *schōpe*, bailing-vessel, partly M.Du. *schoppe*, shovel.]

scoot, *skōot*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (Scot.) to squirt.—*v.i.* (Scot.) to slip suddenly: (*coll.*) to make off with celerity.—*n.* (Scot.) a squirt: an act of scooting.—*n.* scooter'er, one who scoots: a child's toy, a wheeled footboard with steering handle, propelled by kicking the ground: a development thereof driven by a motor (also motor-scooter, auto-scooter): a boat for sailing on ice and water: a swift motor-boat: (U.S.) a simple form of plough. [Prob. from O.N., akin to shoot.]

scoot, *skōot*, *n.* (Scot.) an insignificant person.
scopa, *skōpā*, *n.* a bee's pollen-brush:—*pl.* *scō'pao* (*-pē*).—*adj.* *scō'pate*, tufted.—*n.* *scopula* (*skōp'ū-lā*), a little tuft of hair.

scope, *skōp*, *n.* point or opportunity of spaciousness: length of cable at which a vessel rides at liberty. [It. *scopo*—Gr. *skopos*, aim—*skopein*, to view.]
scope, *skōp*, *n.* short for microscope, telescope, horscope, &c.

Scopelus, *skōp'ē-lūs*, *n.* a genus of deep-water fishes with luminous spots, giving name to the fam. Scopelidae (*-el'i-dē*). [Gr. *skopelos*, a rock, thought by Cuvier to mean a kind of fish.]

scopolamine, *sko-pōl'a-mēn*, *n.* an alkaloid used as an anaesthetic, got from the genus *Scopolia* and other plants of the Solanaceae. [N. Amer.]
Scopoli (1723-8

Scops, *skōps*, *n.* scorbatic, -al, of the nature of, or affected with, scurvy. [L.L. *scorbaticus*, poss. from M.L.G. *schorbuik*.]

scorch, *skorch*, *v.t.* to burn slightly or superficially: to parch: to dry up, wither, or affect painfully or injuriously by heat or as if by heat: to wither with scorn, censure, &c.—*v.i.* to be burned on the surface: to be dried up: to cycle or drive furiously.—*n.* an act of scorching: an injury by scorching.—*adj.* scorched.—*n.* scorcher, one who, that which, scorches: a day of scorching heat; anything stinging.—*n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* scorchedly.—*adv.* scorchedly.—*n.* scorchedness.—scorched earth, country devastated before evacuation so as to be useless to an advancing enemy. [Perh. M.E. *skorchen*; cf. O.N. *skorpnā*, to shrivel; poss. affected by O.Fr. *escorchere*, to flay.]

scorch, *skorch*, *v.t.* (Shak.; Scott.) to slash (in *Macbeth* Theobald conjecturally read *scorch'd* for *scorch'd*). [Perh. score, influenced by scratch.]
scordato, *skor-dā'tō*, *adj.* (*mus.*) put out of tune.—*n.* *scordatura* (*-tō'rā*), a temporary departure from normal tuning. [It.]

score, *skōr*, *n.* a notch, gash, or scratch: an incised line: a boldly drawn line, as one marking a deletion: a line marking a boundary, starting-place, or defined position: an arrangement of music on

a number of staves (perh. orig. with the bar divisions running continuously through all): a composition so distributed: a notch in a tally: an account of charges incurred (as in a tavern) by tallies or (later) chalk marks or the like: a debt incurred: a reckoning, account, ground: (*Spens.*) total number, tale: the total or record of points made in a game: an addition made thereto: a set of twenty (sometimes verging upon numeral *adj.*): twenty or twenty-one pounds: (*Shak.*) twenty paces: a fixed number (20 to 26) of tubs of coal.—*v.t.* to mark with or by scores: to record in or with a score: to make a score through as a mark of deletion (with *out*): to write in score: to distribute among the instruments of the orchestra: to make as a score: to add to a score: to achieve: to enumerate: to record: (U.S.) to rebuke.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to keep or run up a score: to make a point: to achieve a success.—*ns.* scor'er, one who, or that which, scores: one who keeps the marks in a game; scor'ing; score-board, scor'ing-board, a board on which the score is exhibited, as at cricket; scor'ing-card, a card for recording the score in a game.—*go off* at score, to make a spirited start; pay off old scores, to repay old grudges; run up a score, to run up a debt; score off, achieve a success against, get the better of. [Late O.E. *scoru*.—O.N. *skor*, *skora*; cf. O.E. *sceran* (p.p. *scoren*), to shear.]

scoria, *skō'ri-ā*, *n.* dross or slag from metal-smelting: a piece of lava with steam-holes:—*pl.* *scō'riac* (*-ē*).—*adj.s.* *scō'riac*, *scō'riaceous* (*-ri-ā'shūs*).—*n.* *scō'rificā'tion*, reduction to scoria: assaying by fusing with lead and borax; *scō'rifier*, a dish used in assaying.—*v.t.* *scō'rify*, to reduce to scoria.—*adj.* *scō'rious*. [L.—Gr. *shōrid*—*skōr*, dung.]

scorn, *skōrn*, *n.* hot or extreme contempt, usu. less self-conscious than disdain: an expression of contempt: the object of contempt.—*v.t.* to feel or express scorn for: to refuse with scorn: (*obs.*) to make a mock of.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to scoff.—*n.* scorn'er.—*adj.* *scorn'ful*.—*adv.* *scorn'fully*.—*ns.* scorn'fulness; scorn'ing.—think scorn, to disdain or think beneath one. [O.Fr. *escarn*, mockery; of Gmc. origin; cf. O.H.G. *skern*, mockery.]

scorodite, *skō'rō-dīt*, *n.* hydrous ferric arsenate. [Gr. *skorodon*, garlic, from the smell under the blowpipe.]

Scorpaena, *skor-pē'nā*, *n.* a genus of large-headed, spiny fishes giving name to the fam. *Scorpaenidae*, the scorpion-fishes or sea-scorpions. [Gr. *skorpaina*, a kind of fish.]

scorper, *skōr'pēr*, *n.* a gouging chisel. [For *scaper*.]

scorpioid, *skōr'pi-oid*, *adj.* like a scorpion, or a scorpion's curled tail.—*scorpioid* cymc, a uniparous cymose inflorescence in which the plane of each daughter axis is at right angles, to right and left alternately, with its parent axis, that of the whole coiled in bud—a cincinnus or cincinnus. [Gr. *skorpios*, scorpion, *eidos*, form.]

scorpion, *skōr'pi-on*, *n.* any member of the *Scorpenidae*, or *Scorpenidae* (*-on-i-dē*), an order of Arachnida with head and thorax united, pincers, four pairs of legs, and a segmented abdomen including a tail with a sting: (*B.*) a form of scourge: an old engine for hurling missiles: any person of virulent hatred or animosity: (*mil. slang*) a rock-scorpion (see rock): *Scorpio*, (*astron.*) the constellation or the sign *Scorpio*.—*ns.* *Scor'pio* (*-ē*), a genus of scorpions; a constellation and a sign of the zodiac; *scor'pion*-fish, any of the *Scorpenidae*; *scor'pion*-fly, an insect of the *Mecoptera* (from the male's upturned abdomen); *scor'pion*-grass, forget-me-not.—*adj.* *scor'pionic* (*-on'ik*).—*n.* *scor'pion*-spider, a whip-scorpion, [L. *scorpio*, -*ōnis*—Gr. *skorpios*.]

scorse, *skōrs*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to chase. [It. *scorsa*, a run—*scorrere*—L. *excurrere*.]

scorse, *skōrs*, *n.* (*Spens.*) exchange.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) and *v.i.* to exchange.—*n.* (*obs.*) one who barter.

scorzonera, *skōr-zō-nē'rā*, *n.* a plant like dandelion, with edible root—*black salsify*. [It.]

scot, *skōt*, *n.* a payment, esp. a customary tax: a

fāte, *fūr*, *āsk*; *mē*, *hār* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōūn*; *dien* (then)

share of a reckoning (also shot).—*adj.* scot'-free', free from scot: untaxed: entirely free from expense, injury, &c.—scot and lot, an old legal phrase embracing all parochial assessments for the poor, the church, lighting, cleansing, and watching. [O.E. *scot*, *scote*; but prob. partly from O.N. *skot*, and O.F. *escot*: see shot, escot.]

—*n.* *Scott's*, see *Scot*, and *Scot*.
Scot, *skot*, *n.* (*hist.*) one of a Gaelic-speaking people of Ireland, afterwards also in Argyllshire: (now) a Scotsman or Scotswoman of any race or language.
 —*n.* *Scott'y*, a nickname for a Scotsman: (*coll.*) a Scotch terrier.—Irish *Scot*, (*obs.*) a Highlander. [*O.E. Scottas* (pl.)—*L.L. Scottus*.]

Scotch, *scotch*, *adj.* a form of Scottish or Scots, in common use even among Scottish dialect speakers, though disliked or resented by many Scotsmen: applied esp. to products or supposed products of Scotland: having the character popularly attributed to a Scotsman—an excessive leaning towards defence of oneself and one's property.—*n.* Scotch whisky, or a glass of it: the Scottish (Northern English) dialect: (as *pl.*) the Scots.—*adj.* and *n. pl.* (U.S.) Scotch-Irish, Irish of Scottish descent.—*ns.* Scotch'man, a Scotsman: (*S. Afr.*) a florin (from a tradition of a Scotsman who benefited from its resemblance to a half-crown); Scotch'woman; Scotch'ness; Scotch'y, a nickname for a Scotsman.—*adj.* having Scottish characteristics.—Scotch and English, prisoner's base; Scotch attorney, (*W. Indies*) a climber (*Clusia*) that strangles trees; Scotch barley, pot or hulled barley; Scotch bluebell, the harebell; Scotch bonnet, a round flat blue woollen cap with a tuft on the top; the fairy-ring mushroom; Scotch broth, broth made with pot-barley and plenty of various vegetables chopped small; Scotch cart, (*S. Afr.*) a strong, springless, two-wheeled uncovered farm cart with one shaft; Scotch catch or snap, a short accented note followed by a longer—not peculiar to Scottish music; Scotch collups, mince beef (sometimes called scotched collups); Scotch curries, a variety of kale; Scotch draper, an itinerant dealer differing from a pedlar in not carrying his goods about with him; Scotch egg, a hard-boiled egg cut in two and enclosed in sausage-meat; Scotch elm, the wych elm (*Ulmus montana*): sometimes the common English elm (*U. campestris*); Scotch fiddle, the itch (from the movements of the fingers it excited); Scotch fir, Scots pine; Scotch hand, a wooden bat for manipulating butter; Scotch kale, a variety of kale; Scotch mist, a fine rain; Scotch pebble, an agate or similar stone; Scotch rose, the burnet rose (*Rosa spinosissima*); Scotch terrier, a rough-haired, prick-eared, strongly-built little dog; Scotch thistle, the cotton thistle, national emblem of Scotland (not native); Scotch verdict, not proven; Scotch woodcock, egg and anchovies on toast. [From Scottish.]

scotch, *skoch*, *v.t.* to gash: to score: (from Theobald's conjecture in *Macbeth*; see *scorch*, 2) to maim, cripple for the time without killing: to frustrate: to kill.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a gash: a score on the ground (as for hop-sotch). [Origin unknown.]

scotch, skočh, *n.* a strut, wedge, block, &c., to prevent turning or slipping, as of a wheel, gate, ladder. —*v.t.* to stop or block: to frustrate. [Perh. a form of scatch.]

scoter, skō'tar, n. a genus (*Oedemia*) of northern sea-ducks, usu. black or nearly.—Also scoter duck. [Origin obscure.]

Scotla, *skō'sh(y)ā*, *n.* (*poet.*) Scotland. — *adjs.* Scot'lan (*rare*); Scotle (*skot'ik*), of the ancient Seats of Ireland; Scot'ican, (*eccles.*) of Scotland. — For Scotcle, Scoticism, Scottish, see Scotcice, &c. [*L.L. Scōtia, Scōticus.*]

scotla, skō'ti-ā, -shi-ā, *n.* a hollow moulding, esp. at the base of a column. [Gr. skōtiā—skotos, darkness.]

Scotism, *škō'tizm*, *n.* the metaphysical system of Johannes Duns Scotus (c. 1265-1308), a native of Maxton in Roxburghshire (not Duns, Berwickshire, Dunstane, Northumberland, or Down, north Ireland), the great assailant of the method of

Aquinas in seeking in speculation instead of in practice the foundation of Christian theology—his theological descendants were the Franciscans, in opposition to the Dominicans, who followed Aquinas.—*n.* Sco'tist, a follower of Duns Scotus.—*adj.* Scotist'ic.

Scotland, *skot'land*, *n.* (*hist.*) Ireland: now, the country forming the northern member of the United Kingdom.—Scotland Yard, former or (New Scotland Yard) present headquarters of the Metropolitan Police (said to be from a palace of the kings of Scotland on the old site): hence the London Criminal Investigation Department.

scotoma, *skot-ō'mā*, *n.* a blind spot due to disease of the retina or optic nerve:—*pl.* scoto'mata.—*n.* scot'omy (*obs.*). [Gr *skōtōma*, dizziness—*skotos*, darkness.]

Scots, *shots*, *adj.* Scottish (almost always used of money, measures, law, and preferably of language). — *n.* the dialect of Lowland Scotland, Northern English. — *ns.* **Scots' man**; **Scots' woman**. — **Scots Greys**, a famous regiment of dragoons, established in 1683; **Scots Guards**, a Scottish force which served the kings of France from 1418 to 1759, nominally to 1830: a well-known regiment of Guards in the British army, formerly Scots Fusilier Guards; **Scots pine**, the only native British pine, *Pinus sylvestris*; see also **mile**, **pint**, **pound**. [Shortened form of **Scots Scottish**, **Scottish**.]

Scot(t)ice, *skot'í-sē*, *adv.* in Scots.—*v.t.* **Scot't'icise**, to render Scottish or into Scots.—*n.* **Scot't'icism** (*obs.*, **Scot't'icism**), a Scottish idiom: Scottish feeling. [*L.L.* **Scot-** **Scōt-icē** (*adv.*), **-icus** (*adj.*)]

feeling. [L.L. *scot-* *scot-* (adv.), -*licus* (adj.).]
Scot(t) *scot-* (adv.), -*licus* (adj.).
ing; *scot-* (adv.), -*licus* (adj.).
tion. *scot-* (adv.), -*licus* (adj.).

tion. *ajk.*
Scottish *ajk.* of Scotland, its
peopl; *-n.* (rare) Scots:
(as *pl.*, rare) the Scots.—*v.t.* (rare) to translate into
Scots.—*ns.* Scott'shman; Scott'shness (both
rare). [*O.E. Scottisc*, earlier *Scyttisc*.]
scoug. See skug.

scoundrel, *skoun'drel*, *n.* [skoun'drel]
a man without principle.—
world of scoundrels;
scoun'drelly. [Origin unknown.]

scoup, scowp, *skotup*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to bound: to caper: to scamper. [Origin unknown.]

scour, *sko:er*, *v.t.* to clean, polish, remove, or form by hard rubbing: to scrub: to cleanse: to free from grease, dirt, or gum: to flush or cleanse by a current: to purge esp. drastically: to clear out:

a current; to purge, esp. drastically : to clear out : to rake with fire: (*fig.*) to punish.—*v.i.* to scrub or polish: to be scoured: (of cattle) to have diarrhoea.—*n.* the action, place, or means of scouring: diarrhoea in cattle: (*Scot.*) a swig of liquor.—*ns.* scour'er, one who scours: an instrument or container for scouring: a cathartic; scour'ing, scrubbing ———— cleaning: clearing: erosion: purging: ———— soiling: ———— so adj.—*ns.* scour'ing-rush, (*U.S.*) Dutch man's scour'ing-stick, a rod for scouring a gun. [*Prob.* M.Du. or M.L.G. *schrûren*—O.Fr. *escurer*—L. *ex citare*, take care of.]

scour, *skour*, *v.i.* to rush or skurry along: to range about, esp. in quest or pursuit; to make off.—*v.t.* to range over or traverse swiftly, vigorously, riotously, in search or pursuit, to molest as a scourer.—*n.* scour^{er} (*obs.* scour^{er}; *hist.*), a member of a roistering band that scoured the streets, maltreating watchmen and others. [Poss. O.N. *skur*, storm, shower; cf. shower.]

scourer, *skour'ər*, *n.* a scout. [Aphetic; see dls-cov^{er}.]

scourge, *skurf*, *n.* a whip: an instrument of divine punishment: a cause of widespread affliction.—*v.t.* to whip severely: to afflict.—*n.* scourge/'cr. [A.Fr. *escorge*—L. *excoriāre*, to flay—*corium*, leather (perh. as made of a strip of leather, perh. as a flaying instrument).]

scout, *skout*, *n.* watch, spying: one (or *obs.*, a party) sent out to bring in information: a spy: a boy scout (see boy): an official who helps motorists

ables: *el'ə-mənt, in'fənt, ran'dəm*

on the roads: one who watches or attends at a little distance: a fielder, as in cricket: (*slang*) a person: a ship for reconnoitring: a small light aeroplane orig. intended
light armoured car for
servant at Oxford (per
Cambridge *gyp*, and Dublin *ship*).—*v.t.* to watch closely: to reconnoitre.—*v.i.* to act the scout.—*ns.* scoutcraft, the knowledge and skill proper to a scout, esp. a boy scout; scout'cr, a senior member of the boy scouts; scout'ing; scout'-law, the code of rules of the boy scouts; scout'-master, the leader of a band of scouts: an adult in charge of a troop of boy scouts. [O.Fr. *escoute*—*escouter*—L. *ouscultare*, to listen.]

scout, *skot*, *v.t.* to mock, flout: to dismiss or reject with disdain. [Cf. O.N. *skúta*, a taunt.]

scout. Same as scout.

scouth, scowth, *skoúth*, *showth*, *n.* (*Scot.*) free range: scope: plenty.

scouter, scowder, *skoú'd(h)er*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to scorch, singe: to overheat: to toast slightly: to blight.—*n.* a scorcher or burn.

scouter, scowther, *skoú'dhar*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a slight or flying shower.—*v.i.* to drizzle: to threaten rain or snow.—*n.* scout'hering, a sprinkle of snow.—*adj.* scout'hery.

scow, *skot*, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat. [Du. *schout*.]

scowl, *skotl*, *v.i.* to contract the brows in a look of baleful malevolence: to look gloomy and threatening.—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to give forth with a scowl.—*n.* a scowling look.—*adj.* scow'ling.—*adv.* scow'lingly. [Cf. Dan. *skule*, to scowl.]

scowp, scowther. See scoup, scowther.

scrab, *skrob*, *v.t.* to scratch.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* scrabb'le, to scratch: to scrape: to scrawl.—*v.i.* to scramble.

—*n.* a scrawl: a word-building game. [Du. *schrob-ben*, to scratch, freq. *schrabbelen*; cf. *scrape*.]

scrae, *scrá*, *n.* (*Scot.*) Same as scree.

scrag, *skrag*, *n.* a sheep's or (*slang*) human neck: the bony part of the neck: a lean person or animal.—*v.t.* to hang: to throttle: to wring the neck off: to tackle by the neck.—*n.* scrag'-end, the scrag of a neck.—*adj.* scragg'ed (or *skrogd*), scraggy.—*n.* scragg'edness.—*adv.* scragg'ly.—*n.* scragg'iness.—*adj.* scragg'y, lean, skinny, and gaunt. [Prob. *crag* (2).]

scraggy, *scrággy*, *adj.* rough projection.—*adj.* scragg'ly, scragg'y, *adj.* scragg'ly.—*ns.* scragg'ly, *adj.* a whale with

screech, *skrech*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to screech: to make a scratchy sound. [Cf. *scraugh*, *skreigh*.]

scram, *skram*, *v.i.* (*U.S. slang*; usu. in the *imper.*) to be off. [Perh. *scramble*.]

scram, *skron*, *adj.* (*S.W. England*) puny: withered.—*v.t.* to benuim: to paralyse. [Cf. *scrimp*.]

scramble, *skrambl*, *v.t.* to make one's way with disorderly struggling haste: to get along somehow: to clamber: to wriggle irregularly: to sprawl: to dash or struggle for what one can get before others.—*v.t.* to throw down to be scrambled for: to put, make, get together, scramblingly: (of eggs) to beat up and heat to thickness with milk, butter, &c.: (of radiotelephone conversation) to make unintelligible by a device that alters frequencies.—*n.* act of scrambling: a disorderly performance: a dash or struggle for what can be had: a form of motor or motor-cycle trial.—*n.* scam'bler.—*adj.* scam'bling, confused and irregular.—*adv.* scam'blingly. [Cf. the dialect word *scramb*, to rake together with the hands.]

scran, *skran*, *n.* provisions: broken victuals.—bad scran to you, (*Ir.*) bad fare to you. [Ety. dub.]

scranch, *skran(t)sh*, *v.t.* to crunch. [Prob. imit.; cf. Du. *schransen*, to eat heartily.]

scrannell, *skran'l*, *adj.* thin: meagre: squeaking: (*Milt.*) grating, scratchy.—*adj.* scrann'y, lean: meagre.

scrap, *skrap*, *n.* a small fragment: a piece of left-over food: a remnant: a punched-out picture, cutting, or the like, intended or suited for preservation in a scrap-book: residue after extraction

of oil from blubber, fish, &c.: metal clippings or other waste: anything discarded as worn-out, out of date, or useless.—*adj.* consisting of scrap.—*v.t.* to consign to the scrap-heap: to discard.—*pr.p.* scrap'ing; *po.p.* and *pa.p.* scrapped.—*ns.* scrap-book, a blank book for pasting in scraps, cuttings, &c.; scrap'-heap, a place where old iron is collected: rubbish-heap; scrap'-iron, scrap'-metal, scraps of iron or other metal, of use only for remelting; scrap'-man.—*adv.* scrap'pily.—*n.* scrap'piness.—*adj.* scrap'y, fragmentary: disconnected: made up of scraps. [O.N. *skrap*, scraps; cf. *scrape*.]

scrap, *skrap*, *n.* (*slang*) a fight; scrimmage.—Also *v.i.* scrape, *skrap*, *v.t.* to press a sharp edge over: to move gratefully over: to smooth, clean, clear, reduce in thickness, abrade, remove, form, collect, bring, render, by such an action: to get together by laborious effort: to crase: (contemptuously) to fiddle.—*v.i.* to graze: to scratch: to scratch the ground: to grate: to make a grating sound (as students with the feet, in disapprobation): to draw back the foot in making obeisance: to fiddle: to save penuriously: to get with difficulty (with *through, along, home*, &c.).—*n.* an act, process, or spell of scraping: a shave: a stole of the bow: a grating sound: a stroke (of a pen): a scraped place in the ground: an abrasion: a mass of earth scraped up, as by a rabbit: a backward movement of one foot accompanying a bow: a scraping or thin layer: thin-spread butter: a predicament that threatens disgrace or friction with authority.—*ns.* scrape'-good, a miser; scrap'-gut, a fiddler; scrape'-penny, a miser; scrap'er, one who scrapes: a fiddler: a barber: a scraping instrument or machine, esp. for shoe-soles, hides, roads; an engraver's tool: a scratching bird; scrap'erboard, a clay-surface board on which drawings can be made by scraping tints off as well as applying them: such a drawing: this method; scrap'ing, the action of the verb: its sound: a piece scraped off.—scrape acquaintance with, to contrive somehow to get on terms of acquaintance. [O.E. *scrapian* or O.N. *skrapa*.]

scrat, *skrot*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.* or *diol.*) to scratch. [M.E. *scrotte*; origin doubtful.]

scratch, *skroch*, *v.t.* to draw a sharp point over the surface of: to hurt, mark, render, seek to allay discomfort in, by so doing: to dig or scrape with the claws: to write hurriedly: to crase or delete (*usu. with out*): to strike along a rough surface: to withdraw from a competition.—*v.i.* to use the nails or claws: to scrape: to make a grating or screechy noise: to retire from a contest or engagement: to get (along or through) somehow.—*n.* an act, mark, or sound of scratching: a slight wound: a scrawl: the line up to which boxers are led—hence test, trial, as in 'to come up to (the) scratch': the starting-point for a competitor without handicap: one who starts from scratch: a fluke, esp. in billiards: a scratch-wig: (in *pl.*) a disease in horses with the appearance of scratches on the pastern.—*adj.* improvised: casual: hastily or casually got together: without handicap.—*ns.* scratch'-back, a back-scratcher: a toy that makes a sound of tearing cloth; scratch'-brush, a wire brush; scratch'-coat, a first coat of plaster; scratch'er.—*adv.* scratch'ly.—*n.* scratch'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* scratch'ing.—*adv.* scratch'ingly.—*adj.* scratch'less.—*ns.* scratch'-wig, a wig that covers only part of the head; scratch'-work, sgraffito in plaster.—*adj.* scratch'y, like scratches: uneven: ready or likely to scratch: grating or screechy: itchy. [Poss. M.E. *craechen*, to scratch, modified by *scrat*.]

Scratch, *skrach*, *n.* the Devil (*usu.* Old Scratch). [Cf. O.N. *skratte*, goblin, monster.]

scrattle, *skrat'l*, *v.i.* (*W. of England*) to keep scratch'ing: to scuttle. [Freq. of *scrat*.]

scraugh, scrauch, *skrauch*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a raucous squawk.—*v.t.* to make a scraugh. [Imit.]

scraw, *skrow*, *n.* a thin sod. [Ir. *scrath*.]

scrawl, *skraul*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mark or write irregularly or hastily: to scribble.—*n.* irregular, hasty, or bad writing: a broken branch of a tree: (*Lincoln-*

shire; Tennyson) a small crab.—*n.* scrawl'er.—*n.* and *adj.* scrawl'ing.—*adv.* scrawl'ingly.—*adj.* scrawl'y. [Peth. conn. with crawl or sprawl.]

scrawm, *skrawm*, *v.t.* (*prov.*) to scratch. [Prob. Du. *schrammen*, to graze.]

scrawny, *skraw'ni*, (*U.S.*) Same as *scranny*.

scray, *skraye*, *skrá*, *n.* the tern. [Cf. W. *ygrüell*.]

screak, *skrēk*, *v.t.* to screech: to creak.—*n.* a screech: a creak. [Cf. O.N. *skrēkja*.]

scream, *skrēm*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to cry out in a loud shrill voice, as in fear or pain: to laugh shrilly and uncontrollably: to shriek.—*v.i.* (*coll.*: of colours) to be acutely inharmonious.—*n.* a shrill, sudden cry, as in fear or pain: a shriek: a loud whistling sound: (*coll.*) anything supposed to make one scream with laughter.—*n.* scream'er, one who screams: a large spur-winged S. American bird (Palamedes, *horned screamer*; Chauna, *crested screamer*) with loud harsh cry: a different S. American bird, the seriema (also called *crested screamer*): (*slang*) anything likely or intended to thrill with emotion, as a sensational headline: (*slang*) an exclamation mark.—*adj.* scream'ing.—*adv.* scream'ingly.—screaming farce, one highly ludicrous. [M.E. *scrēmen*.]

scree, *skrē*, *n.* sloping mass of débris at the base of a cliff. [O.N. *skrítha*, a landslide—*skrítha*, to slide.]

screech, *skrēch*, *v.i.* to give forth a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry or noise.—*v.t.* to utter in such tones.—*n.* a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry: a strident creak: a screeching or screaming bird (as barn-owl, swift, missel-thrush).—*ns.* screech'er, one whose screeches: the swift or other screeching bird: screech'-hawk, the nightjar; screech'-martin, the swift; screech'-owl, the barn-owl: a bringer of bad news; screech'-thrush, the missel-thrush: the fieldfare.—*adj.* screech'y, shrill and harsh, like a screech. [M.E. *scrichen*; cf. *scritch*.]

screed, *skrēd*, *n.* a shred: a strip: a border: a long effusion, spoken or written: (*obs.*) a drinking bout: a guide to the thickness of mortar required: (*Scot.*) a rent, a tear.—*v.t.* to repeat glibly.—*v.i.* to rend. [O.E. *scrēade*, shred.]

screen, *skrēn*, *n.* a shield against danger, observation, wind, heat, light, or other outside influence: a piece of room furniture in the form of a folding framework or of a panel on a stand: (*Scot.*) a clothes-horse: a protection against wind on a vehicle: a large scarf: a sheltering row of trees: a body of troops or formation of ships intended as a cover: a wall masking a building: a partial partition cutting off part of a room, a church choir, or side chapel: a coarse sifting apparatus: a net-ruled plate for half-tone photography: a mosaic of primary colours for colour photography: a white sheet or the like on which images may be projected: hence, the cinematograph: (*cricket*) a white erection against which the batsman sees the bowler.—*v.t.* to shelter or conceal: to sift coarsely: to sort out by, or subject to, tests of ability, desirability, &c.: to project or exhibit on a screen or on the screen: to make a motion-picture of.—*v.i.* to show up on, or be suitable for, the screen.—*ns.* screen'er; screen'ing.—*n.pl.* screen'ings, material eliminated by sifting.—*n.* screen'-wiper, a contrivance for wiping the wind-screen of a car in rain. [App. related in some way to O.Fr. *écran* (Fr. *écran*), which may be—O.H.G. *skirm*, *skirm* (Ger. *schirm*).]

screeve, *skrēv*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*slang*) to write, esp. begging letters: draw on the pavement.—*n.* piece of writing: begging letter.—*ns.* screev'er; screev'ing. [Prob. It. *scrivere*—L. *scribere*, to write.]

scritch, *skritch*. See *skrelgh*.

screw, *skrōv*, *n.* a cylinder with a helical groove or ridge, used as a fastening, as a mechanical power, and otherwise: anything of similar form: a screw-propeller or ship driven by one: a thumb-screw: a corkscrew: a twisted cone of paper, or portion of a commodity contained in it: a turn of the screw: (*fig.*) pressure: a twist: a spin imparted to a ball: (*slang*) a stingy fellow, an extortioner, a skinflint: a broken-winded horse: salary.—*v.t.* to fasten, tighten, compress, force, adjust,

extort by a screw, a screwing motion, or as if by a screw: to apply a screw to: to twist: to turn in the manner of a screw: to pucker.—*v.i.* to admit of screwing: to wind: to worm.—*n.* screw'-bolt, a bolt with a screw-thread.—*adj.* screw'-down, closed by screwing.—*n.* screw driver, an instrument for turning and driving screws.—*adj.* screwed, (*slang*) tipsy.—*n.* screw'er.—*n.* and *adj.* screw'ing.—*ns.* screw'-nail, a nail made in the form of a screw; screw'-pile, a pile ending in a screw; screw'-pine, a plant of the genus *Pandanus* or its family—from the screw-like arrangement of the leaves; screw'-plate, a plate of steel with holes for cutting screw-threads; screw'-press, a press worked by a screw; screw'-propeller, a propeller with helical blades; screw'-steam'er, a steamer driven by screw; screw'-thread, the ridge of a screw.—*adv.* screw'-wise.—*n.* screw'-wrench, a tool for gripping screw-heads.—*adj.* screw'y, exacting: close: worthless: tipsy.—a screw loose, something defective (esp. mentally); put on, turn, the screw, to apply pressure progressively: to exact payment. [Earlier *scrue*; app. O.Fr. *escroue*, of obscure origin; prob. conn. with L.G. *schrive*, Ger. *schraube*.]

scribble, *skrib'l*, *v.t.* to scrawl: to write badly, carelessly, or worthlessly (in handwriting or substance).—*n.* careless writing: a scrawl.—*ns.* scribb'le-ment; scribb'ler, a petty author; scribb'ling; scribb'ling-book, -paper.—*adv.* scribb'lingly.—*adj.* scribb'ly. [A freq. of *scribe*, or L.L. *scribil-lare*—L. *scribere*, to write.]

scribble, *skrib'l*, *v.t.* to card roughly.—*ns.* scribb'ler, a carding machine: one who tends it; scribb'ling. [Prob. from L.G.]

scribe, *skrib*, *n.* (*B.*) an expounder and teacher of the Mosaic and traditional law: a writer: a public or official writer: a clerk, amanuensis, secretary: a copyist: a penman: a pointed instrument to mark lines on wood, &c.—*v.t.* to mark, score: to fit by so marking: to incise: to write.—*v.i.* to play the scribe.—*adjs.* scri'bable, capable of being written upon; scrib'ulous, given to writing.—*n.* scrib'ulousness.—*adj.* scrib'able.—*ns.* scrib'er, a scribbling tool; scrib'ing; scrib'ism. [L. *scriba*, a scribe, and *scribere*, to write.]

scrleech. See *skrelgh*. *scrleene* (*Spens.*), *screen*.

serleve, *skrēv*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to glide swiftly along. [Prob. O.N. *skrefa*—*skref*, stride.]

scriggle, *skrig'l*, *v.t.* to writhe: to wriggle.—*n.* a wriggling.—*adj.* scrigg'ly. [Cf. *struggle*.]

scrike, *skrik*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to shriek.—*n.* (*obs.*) a shriek. [Prob. Scand.]

scrilm, *skrim*, *n.* open fabric used in upholstery, bookbinding, for curtains, &c. [*Ety.* obscure.]

scrilmage, *skrim'ij*, *scrummage*, *skrum'ij*, *n.* a tussle: a scrum.—*v.i.* to take part in a scrummage.—*ns.* scrilm'ager, scrum'ager. [See *skirmish*.]

scrimp, *skrimp*, *adj.* scanty: stinted.—*adv.* barely.—*v.t.* to stint: to keep short.—*v.i.* to be sparing or niggardly.—*adj.* scrimped, pinched.—*adv.* scrimp'ly.—*n.* scrimp'iness.—*adv.* scrimp'ly, sparingly: scarcely.—*n.* scrimp'ness.—*adj.* scrimp'y, scanty. [Cf. Sw. and Dan. *skruppen*, shrivelled, O.E. *scrimman*, to shrink.]

scrilmshank. Same as *skirmshank*.

scrilmshaw, *skrim'shaw*, *n.* a sailor's spare-time handicraft, as engraving fanciful designs on shells, whales' teeth, &c.: anything so executed.—Also *scrilm'shander*, *scrilm'shandy*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to work or decorate in this way.—*n.* scrilm'shoner, one who does scrilmshaw. [Origin obscure.]

scrilmur, *skrim'yur*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a fencer. [Fr. *escrimur*.]

scrine, *scryne*, *skrin*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a chest for records: a shrine. [O.Fr. *escrin*—L. *scrinium*, a chest; cf. *shrine*.]

scrip, *skrip*, *n.* a writing: a scrap of paper or of writing: short for *subscription*, hence a preliminary certificate, as for shares allotted: share certificates, or shares or stock collectively: (*U.S. hist.*) paper money less than a dollar. [See *script*, *subscription*; but partly perh. from *scrap*.]

scrip, *skrip*, *n.* a small bag: a satchel: a pilgrim's

pouch.—*n.* scripp'age, (*Shak.*) contents of a scrip. [Cf. O.N. *skreppa*, a bag, and O.Fr. *escrep(p)le*.]
 script, *skript*, *n.* a writing: (*law*) an original document: (*Shak.*) a list of actors and their parts: a text for broadcasting: handwriting, system or style of handwriting: handwriting in imitation of type: type in imitation of handwriting: (also 'script') short for *manuscript* or *typescript*. [*L. scriptum*—*scribere*, to write.]
 scriptorium, *skrip-tō'ri-əm*, *n.* a writing-room, esp. in a monastery.—*pl.* scriptoria.—*adj.* scriptorial; scriptory (*-tōr-i*), *by, in, or* relating to writing. [*L. scriptorium*—*scribere*.]
 scripture, *skri-'ptur*, *n.* anything written: (in religion, esp. of the Bible) a biblical text.—*of, in, warranted by Scripture*: of writing.—*ns.* scripturalism, literal adherence to the Scriptures; scripturalist, a literalist in obedience to the letter of Scripture: (*obs.*) a student of Scripture.—*adv.* scripturally.—*ns.* scripture-reader, one who reads the Bible in cottages, barracks, &c.; scripturism; scripturist, one versed in Scripture: one who bases his belief on the Bible and the Bible alone. [*L. scriptura*—*scribere*, to write.]
 scritch, *skritch*, *n.* a screech.—*v.t. and v.i.* to screech.—*n.* scritch-owl. [See *screech*.]
 scribe, *skrib*, *v.t.* to describe: to scribe.—*n.* scribe-board, scribe-board, a shipbuilder's drawing-board.
 scrivener, *skriv-nər*, *n.* a scribe: a copyist: one who draws up contracts, &c.: one who lays out money at interest for others.—*ns.* scriv'enership; scriv'ening, writing.—scrivener's palsy, writer's cramp. [O.Fr. *escrivain* (Fr. *écrivain*)—*L.L. scribāmus*—*L. scriba*, a scribe.]
 scrobe, *skrōb*, *n.* a groove.—*adj.* scrobe'ulate (*skrōb-'), pitted. [L. scrobis*, a ditch.]
 scroddled, *skrod'd*, *adj.* (of pottery) made of clay scraps of different colours. [Cf. *L.G. schrodel*, scrap.]
 scrofula, *skrof-ū-lā*, *n.* (*obs.*) tuberculosis, esp. of the lymphatic glands, called also king's evil.—*adj.* scrofulous. [*L. scrofulae*—*scrofa*, a sow (supposed to be liable to it).]
 scrog, *skrog*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a stunted bush or small tree: a crab-apple, fruit or tree: a bushy place: scrubby wood: a broken branch: (*her.*) a branch.—*ns.* serog-apple; serog-bush (*-buss*).—*adj.* scroggie, scroggy, covered with scrogs: stunted. [Origin obscure.]
 seroll, *skrōl*, *n.* a roll of paper, parchment, &c.: a ribbon-like strip, partly coiled or curved, often bearing a motto: a writing in the form of a roll: a rough draft: a schedule: a spiral ornament or part: (*U.S.*) a flourish to a signature representing a seal.—*v.t. and v.i.* to set in a scroll: to draft.—*v.i.* to curl.—*adj.* scrolled, formed into a scroll: ornamented with scrolls.—*ns.* scroll'ery, scroll'work, ornament in scrolls; scroll'-saw, a saw for cutting scrolls.—*adv.* scroll'wise. [Earlier *serowl*(e), formed (perh. as dim.) from *serow*.]
 serooge, *skrooj*, *n.* a miser. [From Ebenezer Scrooge in Dickens's *Christmas Carol*.]
 seroop, *skroop*, *n.* a scraping noise.—*v.i.* to make a seroop. [Imit.]
 Seropularia, *skrof-ū-lā'ri-ā*, *n.* the figwort genus, giving name to the family of zygomorphic flower: speedwell, eyebright [*L. scrofulae*, as reputedly cure for scrofula (*q.v.*)]
 serotum, *skrōtəm*, *n.* the bag that contains the testicles.—*adj.* scrotal. [*L. serotum*.]
 serouge, *skrowj*, *n.* serooge, *skrooj*, *v.t. and v.i.* to squeeze: to crowd.—*n.* serouger, (*U.S.*) a whopper; something large. [Cf. *seruze*.]
 serouge, *skrowj*, *v.t. (mil. slang)* to purloin: to cadge.—*v.i.* to hunt around: to sponge.—*ns.* serouger; seroung'ing. [Origin doubtful.]
 scrow, *skrō*, *n.* a scroll: a writing: a hide clipping. [A.Fr. *escroce*; see *eseroll*, *eserow*, *scroll*.]
 scrowl, *skrowl*, *skrōl*, old spellings of scroll.

seroyle, *skroil*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a wretch. [Origin doubtful.]
 scrub, *skrub*, *v.t.* to rub hard: to wash by hard rubbing with a stiff brush: (*gas-making*) to purify.—*v.i.* to use a scrubbing-brush: to drudge: to make a rapid to-and-fro movement as if with a scrubbing-brush: (*pr.p.* scrubb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scrubbed).—*n.* an act of scrubbing: a worn or short-bristled brush or broom: a drudge.—*ns.* scrubb'er, one who scrubs: apparatus for freeing gas from tar, ammonia, and sulphuretted hydrogen; scrubb'ing; scrubb'ing-board, a washing-board; scrubb'ing-brush, a brush with short stiff bristles for scrubbing floors, &c. [*Perli. obs. Du. schrubben*, or a corresponding lost O.E. word.]
 scrub, *skrub*, *n.* a stunted tree: stunted trees and shrubs collectively: brushwood: country covered with bushes or low trees, esp. the Australian evergreen xerophytic dwarf forest or bush of Eucalyptus, Acacia, &c.: an undersized or inferior animal, esp. one of indefinite breed: an insignificant or mean person: anything small or mean.—*adj.* mean; insignificant: undersized: (of a team) improvised, hastily got together for the occasion: a player in a second or inferior team.—*adj.* scrubb'ed, (*Shak.*) stunted.—*ns.* scrubb'er, (*Austr.*) an animal that has run wild; scrub'-bird, an Australian bird (*Atrichornis*) akin to the lyrebird.—*adj.* scrubb'y, stunted: covered with scrub: mean.—*ns.* scrub'-rider, one who looks for cattle that stray into the scrub; scrub'-turkey, a mound-bird; scrub'-ty'phus, a typhus-like disease transmitted by a mite. [A variant of shrub.]
 scruff, *skruf*, *n.* the nape of the neck. [See *seuft*.]
 scruff, *skruf*, *scruff'y*. Same as *seuft*, *scurfy*.
 scrum, *skrum*, *n.* a scrimmage: (*Rugby football*) a closing-in of rival forwards round the ball on the ground, or in readiness for its being inserted (by the scrum-half) between the two compact pushing masses.—*n.* scrum'-half, (*Rugby football*) a half-back whose duty it is to put the ball into the scrum and secure it as soon as it emerges therefrom. [Abbreviation of *scrummage*; see *scrummage*, *skirmish*.]
 scrumptions, *skrumpt'shəz*, *adj.* (*slang*) delightful.—Also *scrumm'y*.
 crunch, *skrun(t)sh*, variant of crunch.—*adj.* crunch'y.
 scrunt, *skrunt*, *n.* (*Scot.*) anything stunted (as an apple, a tree) or worn: a rickard.—*adj.* scrunt'y.
 scruple, *skroō'pl*, *n.* a small weight—in apothecaries' weight, 20 grains: (*obs.*) a sexagesimal division, as a minute of time or are: a very small quantity: a difficulty or consideration, usu. moral, obstructing action, esp. one turning on a fine point or one that is baseless: a doubt, disbelief, or difficulty.—*v.i.* to hesitate from a scruple.—*ns.* scrupler; scrupulosity (*-pi-los'i-ti*).—*adj.* scrupulous, directed by scruples: having scruples, doubts, or objections: conscientious: cautious: exact: captious.—*adv.* scrupulously.—*n.* scrupulousness. [*L. scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus*, a sharp stone, anxiety.]
 scrutiny, *skroō'ti-ni*, *n.* a vote by poll: close, careful, or minute investigation or examination: a searching look: official examination of votes: a close examination of a candidate's record: who: scrut:—*adj.* scrutinising.—*adv.* scrutinisingly.—*adj.* scrutinious.—*adv.* scrutinously.—scrutin-deliste (*skrū-tan-dā-lēst*; Fr.), a method of voting for the French Chamber of Deputies, in which the voter casts his ballot for any combination of the whole number of candidates for the constituency.—*opp.* to *scrutin* (*dēs-mān'*), in which local candidates. [*L. scrūtiniū*, and *scrūtari*, to search even to the rags—*scrūta*, rags, trash.]
 scruto, *skroō'tō*, *n.* a kind of stage trap-door. [Origin obscure.]
 scrutoire, *skroo-twār*, *-tūr*, *n.* (*obs.*) Same as *escritoire*.

jāte, jār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōle; mūle; mūon; dhen (then)

scruze, *skróoz*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*; now *diol.*) to squeeze. [*Perh.* *scrow* combined with *squeeze*.]

scri, *skri*, *v.t.* (*arch.* and *diol.*) to descry.—*v.i.* to practise crystal-gazing:—*pr.p.* *scri'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *scried*, (*Spens.*) *scrie*.—*ns.* *scri'er*; *scri'ing*. [*Aphetic* for *descry*.]
scryne (*Spens.*). Same as *scrine*.

scuchin, *scuchion*, *Spenserian* forms of *scutcheon*.
scud, *skud*, *v.t.* to sweep along easily and swiftly: to drive before the wind.—*v.t.* to traverse swiftly: (*pr.p.* *scudd'ing*; *po.t.* and *po.p.* *scudd'ed*).—*n.* act of scudding: driving cloud, shower or spray: a gust: (*school slang*) a swift runner.—*n.* *scudd'er*.—*v.i.* *scudd'le*, to scuttle. [*Perh.* *Du.* or *L.G.*]

scud, *skud*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to slap, spank.—*n.* (often in *pl.*) a slap: a spanking.

scuddaler, *scudler*. Same as *skudler*.
scudo, *skó'dó*, *n.* an old Italian silver coin, usually worth about 4s.:—*pl.* *scu'dl* (*-dè*). [*It.*,—*L.* *scutum*, a shield.]

scuff, *skuf*, *n.* a form of *scruff* or *scuft*.

scuff, *skuf*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to shuffle: to brusk, graze, touch lightly: to abrade: to make or become shabby by wear.—*v.t.* to cuff.—*n.* (*Scot.*) a glancing touch or blow or its sound.—*adv.* with a scuff.—*v.i.* *scuff'le*, to struggle confusedly: to shuffle.—*v.t.* to hoe, scarify: to shuffle.—*n.* a confused struggle: a thrust-hoe: an agricultural scuffer.—*n.* *scuff'ler*, one who scuffles; an implement for scarifying the soil.—*adj.* *scuff'y*, (*Scot.*) shabby: rubbed, abraded: with the sound of a light rubbing. [*Cf.* *Sw.* *skuffa*, to shove; *Du.* *schöpfelen*; shove, shovel, shuffle.]

scuft, *skuft*, *n.* (*prov.*) the nape of the neck.—Also *scuff*, *scruff*. [*Poss.* *O.N.* *skopt*, *skoft*, the hair.]

scug, *scog*, *scoug*, *scoug*, &c. See *skug*.
scul, *skul*, *sculle*, *skul*, *n.* (*Shak.*, *Milt.*). See *school* (of fish).

sculdudd(e)ry, *skulduddery*, *skul-dud'(-a)-ri*, *n.* (*Scot.*, *foet.*) breach of chastity: bawdy talk or writing.—*adj.* bawdy.—*n.* *skulduggery* (*-dug*; *U.S.*), underhand malpractices.

sculk, *skul*, *obs.* spellings of *skulk*, *skull*.

seul, *skul*, *n.* a short, light spoon-bladed oar for one hand: an oar used over the stern: (*obs.*) a sculling-boat: (*obs.*) a sculler: an act or spell of sculling.—*v.t.* to propel with sculls, or with one oar worked like a screw over the stern.—*v.i.* to use sculls.—*ns.* *scull'cr*, one who sculls: a small boat pulled by one man with a pair of sculls; *scull'ing*; *scull'ing-boat*. [*Origin* obscure.]

scull, *skul*, *skul*, *n.* a shallow basket for fish, &c. [*Poss.* *O.N.* *skjólo*, pail.]

scullery, *skul'ri*, *n.* a room for rough kitchen work, as cleaning of utensils.—*n.* *scull'ery-maid*. [*O.Fr.* *escuelerie*—*escuelier*—*L.L.* *scutellarius*—*L.* *scutella*, a tray.]

scullion, *skul'yən*, *n.* a servant for drudgery.—*adj.* base. [*Poss.* *O.Fr.* *escouillon*, a dish-clout—*L.* *scōpa*, a broom; or from *Fr.* *souillon*, scullion, influenced by *scullery*.]

sculp, *skulp*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (chiefly jocular) to carve: to engrave: to sculpture.—Also *sculpt*. [*L.* *sculpere*; partly a back-formation from *sculptor*, *sculpture*.]

sculpin, *skul'pin*, *n.* the dragonet: (*U.S.*) a marine Cottus or other large-headed, spiny, useless fish: (*slang*) a good-for-nothing person or animal. [*Poss.* *scorpaena*.]

sculptor, *skulp'tər*, *n.* an artist in carving: a statuary.—*fem.* *sculp'tress*.—*adj.* *sculp'tural* (*-tyr'al*).—*adv.* *sculp'turally*.—*n.* *sculp'ture*, the act of carving, esp. in stone: extended to clay-modelling or moulding for casting: work, or a piece of work, in this kind: (*obs.*) engraving: shaping in relief: (*biol.*) spines, ridges, &c., standing out from the surface.—*v.t.* to carve: to represent in sculpture: to shape in relief: to mark with sculpturings.—*adj.* *sculp'tured*, carved: engraved: (*bot. zool.*) having elevations on the surface; *sculpturesque*, statue-like.—*n.* *sculp'turing*. [*L.* *sculptor*, *-ōris*, *sculptūra*—*sculpere*, *sculptum*, to carve.]

scum, *skum*, *n.* foam or froth: matter coming to

or floating on the surface: (*fig.*) offscourings of the population.—*v.t.* to skim.—*v.i.* to form, throw up a scum:—*pr.p.* *scumm'ing*; *po.t.* and *po.p.* *scummed*.—*n.* *scumm'er*, a skimming instrument.—*n.pl.* *scumm'ings*, *skimmings*.—*adj.* *scummy*. [*Cf.* *Dan.* *skum*, *Ger.* *schaum*, foam.]
scumber, *skum'bar*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to defecate (of dog or fox).—*n.* dung.—Also *slumm'er*. [*Prob.* *O.Fr.* *descumbere*, to disencumber.]

scumble, *skum'bl*, *v.t.* to soften the effect of by a very thin coat of opaque or semi-opaque colour, or by light rubbing.—*n.* colour so laid: the effect so produced.—*n.* *scum'bling*. [*Freq.* of *scum*.]

scumfish. Same as *scomfish*.
scuncheon, *sconcheon*, *scontion*, *skun'*, *skon' shən*, *n.* the inner part of a jamb. [*O.Fr.* *escouillon*.]
scunner, *skun'ar*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to take a loathing.—*v.t.* to excite a loathing in: to disgust, nauseate.—*n.* a loathing: an object, or a manifestation, of loathing. [*Perh.* *M.E.* *scurn*, to shrink; origin unknown.]

scup, *skup*, *scuppaug*, *skup'atug*, or *-atug*, *ns.* the porgy. [*Narraganset mishcuppawog*.]

scupper, *skup'ər*, *n.* a hole to drain a ship's deck. [*Origin* disputed.]

scupper, *skup'ər*, *v.t.* (*slang*) to slaughter: to do for.
scuppernong, *skup'ər-nong*, *n.* a grape from the *Scuppernon* river, N. Carolina: wine from it.

scur, *skur*. Same as *skirr*.

scurf, *skurf*, *n.* a crust of branny scales: an incrustation.—*n.* *scurf'iness*.—*adj.* *scurf'y*. [*O.E.* *scurf*, *scorff*.]

scurril(e), *skur'il*, *adj.* (*arch.*) like or worthy of a vulgar buffoon: indecently opprobrious or jocular.—*n.* *scurril'ity*.—*adj.* *scur'ilous*, *scurril-*, *adv.* *scur'ilously*.—*n.* *scur'ilousness*. [*L.* *scurtilis*—*scurra*, a buffoon.]

scurriour, *scurrier*, *skur'i-ər*, *n.* (*obs.*) a scout. [*See* *discoverer*.]

scurry, *skurry*, *skur'i*, *v.i.* to hurry briskly or flutteringly: to scuttle.—*n.* hurried haste: a flurry. [*From* *hurry-scurry*, reduplication of *hurry*; or back-formation of *scurrier*; or from *scour*.]

scurvy, *skur'vi*, *adj.* *scurfy*: shabby: vile, contemptible.—*n.* a disease marked by bleeding and sponginess of the gums, due to a lack of fresh vegetables and consequently of vitamin C.—*adv.* *scurvily*, in a scurvy manner: meanly, basely.—*ns.* *scurviness*; *scurvy'-grass*, a cruciferous plant (*Cochlearia officinalis*) used by sailors as an anti-scorbutic: ale medicated with it. [*scurf*; the application to the disease helped by similarity of sound; see *scorbutic*.]

scuse, 'scuse, *skūs*, *n.* and *sküz*, *v.t.* apbetic for excuse.

scut, *skut*, *n.* a short erect tail like a hare's: a hare. [*Origin* obscure.]

scutage, *skū'tij*, *n.* a tax on a knight's fee, esp. one in lieu of personal service. [*L.L.* *scütāgium*—*L.* *scutum*, shield.]

scutch, *skuch*, *v.t.* to dress (e.g. flax) by beating: to switch.—*n.* a swingle: a bricklayer's cutting tool.—*ns.* *scutch'cr*, a person, tool, or part of a machine that scutches: the striking part of a threshing-mill; *scutch'ing*. [*Prob.* *O.Fr.* *escousser*, to shake off.]

scutcheon, *skuch'en*, *n.* an apbetic form of *escutcheon*.

scute, *skūt*, *n.* a scutum: an écu: a dermal plate.—*adj.* *scüt'al*; *scüt'ate*, protected by scutes: buckler-shaped; *scüt'iform*.—*ns.* *scüt'iger*, (*jocular*) a squire; *scüt'um*, (*hist.*) the oblong shield of Roman heavy-armed infantry: a scute: the second tergal plate of a segment of an insect's thorax.—*pl.* *scüt'a*. [*L.* *scutum*, a shield.]

scutellum, *sküt-el'əm*, *n.* a scale of a bird's foot: the third tergal plate of a segment of an insect's thorax: a structure, supposed to be the cotyledon, by which a grass embryo absorbs the endosperm.—*pl.* *scütell'a*.—*adj.* *scütell'ar*, of a scutellum; *scütellat'e*.—*n.* *scütellat'ion*, scale arrangement. [*L.* *scutella*, a tray, dim. of *scuta*, a platter, confused in scientific use with *scutulum*, dim. of *scutum*, a shield.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

scuttler, *skut'ər*, *v.i.* to run hastily: to scurry.—
n. a hasty run. [A variant of scuttle (3).]

scuttle, *skut'l*, *n.* a shallow basket: a vessel for holding coal.—*n.* scutt'leful. [O.E. *scutel*—L. *scutello*, a tray.]

scuttle, skut'l, *n.* an opening in a ship's deck or side; its lid: a shuttered hole in a wall, roof, &c.: its shutter or trap-door.—*v.t.* to make a hole in, esp. in order to sink.—*ns.* scuttle-butt, -cask, a cask with a hole cut in it for drinking-water. [O.Fr. *escoutille*, hatchway.]

scuttle, *skut'ŭ*, *v.i.* to dash with haste.—*n.* an act of scuttling.—*n.* scutt'ler. [*scuddle*.]

scybalum, sīb'-lŭm, n. a hard fecal mass in the intestine:—*pl.* scyb'ala.—*adj.* scyb'alous. [Latinised from Gr. *skybolon*, dung.]

scye, *sj*, *n*. an opening for insertion of a sleeve.
[Origin obscure.]

Seylla, *sil'ō*, *n.* a six-headed monster who sat over a dangerous rock opposite Charybdis. [Gr. *Skyllo*.]

scyphus, *sif'as*, *n.* (ont.) a large Greek drinking-cup: a cup-shaped structure:—*pl.* *scyph'i*.—*n.* *scyphist'oma*, the segmenting polyp stage of a jellyfish (Gr. *stoma*, mouth).—*ns.* *pl.* *Scyphomedu'sac*, *Scyphozo'a*, the jellyfishes as a class. [*Gr.* *scyphos*, cup.]

seytale, sít'a-lē, *n.* a Spartan secret writing on a strip wound about a stick, unreadable without a stick of like thickness. [Gr. *skytalē*, a staff.]

scythe, *sikh*, *n.* an instrument with a large curved blade for mowing: a blade attached to a war-chariot wheel.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to mow with a scythe.

—*adj.* scythed, armed or cut with scythes.—*nr.* scythe'man, scyth'er, one who uses a scythe; scythe'-stone, a whet for scythes. [O.E. *sifthe*; cf. O.N. *sigthr*, Ger. *sense*.]

Scythian, *sikh'i-an*, *adj.* of *Scythia*, an ancient country N. and E. of the Black Sea, of its nomadic people or of their language.—*n.* a member of the people: the language of *Scythia*.—*Scythian* lamb, barometz.

'sdeath, *sdeth*, *interj.* (*obs.*) an exclamation of impatience—for *God's death*.

sdeigne, *sdein*, *sdaine*, *sdayn*, *sdân*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Spens.*, *Milt.*) to disdain.—*adj.* *sdcign'*full.—*adv.* *sdcign'*fully. [*It. sdegnare*, aphetic for *disdegnare*; or Eng. *disdain*.]

sdrucelola, *sdruōt'chō-lā*, *adj.* (of rhyme) triple.
[It., slippery.]

sea, *sē*, n. the great mass of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface: the ocean: any great expanse of water: a great (esp. salt) lake—mainly in proper names: swell or roughness: a great wave: the tide: a wide expanse.

—*adj.* marine.—*ns.* sea'-á'corn, an acorn-shell; sea'-add'er, a pipefish; a marine stickleback; sea'-air', the air at sea or by the sea; sea'-an'chor, a floating anchor used in a gale; sea'-

anem'one, a solitary soft-bodied polyp of the
Zoantharia; **sea'-apo**, the sea-otter: the thresher
shark: a manati; **sea'-bank**, the seashore: an
embankment to keep out the sea; **sea'-bass (-bos)**,
a perch-like marine fish of various kinds, esp. of the
Serranidae and the Sciaenidae; **sea'-bat**, a name

for various fishes with long or outspread fins; sca'-bā'ther; sca'-bā'thing; sca'-beach, a shelf of sand, gravel, &c., bordering the sea; sca'-bean', the caecoon (Entada) or other foreign seed cast up by the sea; a mollusc's operculum, worn as an amulet; sca'-bear, the polar bear; the fin-sca'-sca'-beast-modis, sca'-beast car-

the rûr-seal; sea-beast.—*adj.* sea-beat, -en, lashed by the waves.—*n.* sea-beet, wild beet; sea-berry, Haloragis; sea-blrd, any marine bird; sea-bis'cult, ship-biscuit; sea-bilite, a salt-marsh plant (*Suaeda maritima*) of the goose-foot family; sea'-blubb'er, a jelly-fish.—*adj.* sea'-blue, blue like the sea.—*n.* sea-board, the country

bordering the sea.—*Also* *adj.*, *n.* sea'-boat, a craft considered with reference to her behaviour in bad weather.—*adj.* sea'-born, produced by the sea; sea'-borne, carried on the sea.—*nr.* sea'-bottle, a translucent inflated seaweed (*Valonia*): bladderwrack; sea'-bott'om, the floor of the sea; sea'-boy, (*Shak.*) a sailor-boy; sea'-breach, an

inroad of the sea; sea'-breem, any fish of the Sparidae, a family of spiny-finned fishes, with teeth of the character of incisors and molars; any fish of the Bramidae, a family akin to the mackerels; sea'-breeze, a breeze from the sea, esp. owing to a . . . sea'-buck-thorn, . . . moides),
of . . . heart.

urchin; sea'-bur'-dock, 'ciotou (Lactuca); sea'-butt'er'fly, a pteropod; sea'-calf, the common seal; sea'-can'a-ry, the white whale; sea'-cap, (*Shak.*) a cap worn on shipboard; sea'-captain, the captain of a merchant ship; sea'-card, a compass card; a sea'-chart; sea'-cat, a cat-fish;

compass card; a sea-chart; sea'-bat, a cat-fish; a weaver-fish; sea'-change, (*Shak.*) a change effected by the sea; sea'-chart, a chart of the sea, its coasts, &c.; sea'-chest, a seaman's trunk; sea'-cliff, a cliff fronting or formed by the sea; sea'-coal, (*arch.*) coal in the ordinary sense, not charcoal (possibly as first worked where exposed

tharcoal (possibly as first worked while exposed by the sea).—Also *adj.*—*ns.* sea'coast, the land adjacent to the sea; sea'-cob, a seagull; sca'-cock, a gurnard; a valve communicating with the sea through a vessel's hull: a bold mariner or sea rover; sca'-cole'wort, sea-kale: wild cabbage: sea'-cook, a ship's cook (by sailors supposed to be a sea creature).

posed to disgrace his son); sea-cow, the walrus; rhynia (Steller's sea-cow), or other sirenian; *S.Afr.*; Du. *zeekoe* the hippopotamus; sea-craft, skill in navigation; seamanship; sea-going craft; sea-crawfish, -crayfish, a spiny lobster; sea-crow, a name of many birds, as skua, chough,

cormorant; sca'-cū'cumber, a holothurian (as trepane, bêche-de-mer); sca'-dace, the bass; sca'-dev'il, a devil dwelling in the sea; a devil-fish; sca'-dog, the seal; a dog-fish; an old sailor; a pirate: (*hier.*) a beast like a talbot with dorsal fin and beaver's tail; sca'-dott'ercl, the

turnstone; sea-dove, the little auk; sea-drag'on, the dragonet; the fish Pegasus: an Australian leafy sea-horse; sea'drome, a floating aerodrome; sea'-duck, any duck of the poehard group; sea'-dust, dust from distant land falling at sea; sea'-eagle, erne or other *Haliaeetus*:

the eagle-ray; sea'-ear, an earshell (Haliotis); sea'-el, a conger; sea'-egg, a sea-urchin; sea'-elephant, the elephant-seal; sea'-fan, an alcyonian coral with fan-like skeleton; sea'-farrer, a traveller by sea, usu. a sailor; sea'-faring.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* sea'-feath'er, a feathery alcyonian.

sea-pen; sca-light, a battle between ships at sea; sca'-fir, a sertularian colony; sca'-fire, phosphorescence at sea; sca'-fish, any salt-water or marine fish; sca'-fish'er; sca'-fish'ing; sca'-floor, the bottom of the sea; sca'-foam, the froth of the sea; sca'-fog, a fog coming from the sea; sca'-folk, seafaring people.—

from the sea.—*fl-pr* sca'-folk, seafaring people.—*ns* sca'-food, (*U.S.*) food got from the sea, esp. shellfish; sca'-fowl, a sea-bird; sca'-fox, the thresher, or fox-shark; sca'-front, the side of the land, of a town, or of a building that looks towards the sea; a promenade with its buildings fronting the sea: sca'-froth, the foam of the sea;

sea-fur below, a brown seaweed (*Saccorhiza*) with a bulb of tentacles above the primary holdfast; sea-gill, a gill in the tidal basin, &c.; an gill flower, thrift; sea-gl'dle, tangle, esp. *Laminaria digitata*.—

adj. sea'-glri, surrounded by sea.—*ns.* sea'-god, -godd'ess, a god, goddess, ruling over or dwelling in the sea.—*adj.* sea'-göing, sailing on the deep sea: suitable for deep-sea voyages.—*ns.* sea'-gown, (*Shak.*) a short-sleeved garment worn at sea; sea'-grape, any plant of the genus *Ephedra*, *E. squarrosa*, *E. viridis*, etc., with fleshy, jointed, leafless stems, and small, green, fleshy, scale-like bracts.

or its fruit: seaside-grape; glasswort; gull-weed: (in pl.) cuttlefish eggs in masses; sea-grass, a grass or grasslike plant growing by or in the sea—Enteromorpha, thrift, grasswack, &c.—*n.* and *adj.* sea-green, green like the sea.—Also sea-water-green (*Shok.*).—*ms.* sea-gull, a gull: (*N.Z.*) a dock-labourer not yet admitted to a

(IV.2.) a dock-labourer not yet admitted to a union; sea'-haar, (Scot. and N.E. England) a haar coming from the sea; sea'-hare, a tectibranch gastropod (Aplysia) with ear-like tentacles; sea'-

hawk, a skua; sea'-heath', a wiry heath-like pink-flowered plant (Frankenia) of salt-marshes and chalk-cliffs; sea'-hedge'-hog, a sea-urchin: a globe-fish; sea'-hog, a porpoise; sea'-holl'y, eryngo; sea'-horse, the fabulous hippocampus: Hippocampus or kindred fish: the walrus; (obs.) the hippopotamus; sea'-hound, a dogfish; sea'-ice'.—*adj.* sea'-island, (of cotton) of the kind grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina.—*ns.* sea'-jell'y, a jellyfish; sea'-kale, a fleshy glaucous cruciferous seaside plant (*Crambe maritima*) cultivated for its blanched sprouts; sea'-king, a king of the merfolk: Poseidon or Neptune: a viking chief; sea'-lane, a navigable passage between islands, ships, icefloes, &c.; sea'-lark, a name for various shore-birds, as sand-pipers: the rock-pipit; sea'-lav'-ender, a plumbaginaceous genus (Statice) of salt-marsh plants; sea'-law, maritime law, esp. mediaeval customary law; sea'-law'-yer, a captious sailor: a shark.—*n.pl.* sea'-legs, ability to walk on a ship's deck when it is pitching or rolling.—*ns.* sea'-lern'on, a dorioid; sea'-len'til, gulf-weed; sea'-leop'ard, a spotted seal of the southern seas: wolf-fish skin; sea'-lett'er, -brief, a document of description that used to be given to a ship at the port where she was fitted out; sea'-lett'uce, a seaweed (*Ulva*) with flat translucent green fronds—green laver; sea'-lev'el, the mean level of the surface of the sea.—*adj.* sea'-like, like the sea.—*adv.* in the manner of the sea.—*ns.* sea'-lil'y, a crinoid; sea'-line, a coast-line: a sea-horizon: a line for sounding or fishing in deep water; sea'-lion, a seal with external ears and with hind flippers turned forward (usu. excluding the sea-bears or fur-seals): (*her.*) a lion with the tail of a fish; sea'-loach, a rockling; sea'-loch, (*Scot.*) a lakelike arm of the sea; sea'-long'-worm, a long nemertean (Lineus); sea'-lord, a naval member of the Board of Admiralty; sea'-lungs, a ctenophoran; sea'-maid, (*Shak.*) a mermaid: a sea-nymph; sea'-man, a sailor: a man other than an officer or apprentice, employed aboard ship: a merman.—*adj.* sea'-manlike, showing good seamanship; sea'-manly, characteristic of a seaman.—*ns.* sea'-manship, the art of handling ships at sea; sea'-marge, the margin of the sea; sea'-mark, a mark of tidal limit: any object serving as a guide to those at sea: a signal of danger; sea'-mat, hornwrack (*Flustra*), a common polyzoan like a flat horny seaweed; sea'-maw, (now *Scot.*) a sea-mew; sea'-mew, any gull; sea'-mile, a geographical or nautical mile; sea'-milk'-wort, *Glaux*; sea'-mon's'ter, any huge marine animal, esp. fabulous; sea'-moss, carrageen: seaweed: a polyzoan; sea'-mouse, an elliptical polychaet (Aphrodite) covered with iridescent silky hairs; sea'-nett'le, a jellyfish; sea'-nymph, a minor sea-goddess; sea'-on'ion, the official squill; sea'-or'ach(e), any seaside species of orach; sea'-or'ange, a large globose species of *Uca*; sea'-ot'ter, a N. American marten: very rare; sea'-owl', the lumpsucker; sea'-parr'ot, a puffin; sea'-pass, a neutral ship's passport in wartime; sea'-pass'age, a journey by sea; sea'-path', (*Afrit.*) a way that a fish may take; sea'-pay', pay for actual service on a ship; sea'-pen', a feather-like (or kindred form): a sea-pereh, a bass or other fish of the Serranidae; sea'-ple, a sailor's dish made of salt-meat, vegetables, and dumplings baked: the oyster-catcher; sea'-piece, a picture representing a scene at sea; sea'-pig', a porpoise: a dolphin: a dugong; sea'-pike', a pike-like marine fish of various kinds—robalo, belone, hake, &c.; sea'-pink, thrift; sea'-plane, an aeroplane with floats instead of landing-wheels; sea'-plane-carrier, a ship that carries seaplanes; sea'-poach'er, the pogge; sea'-por'cupine, the globe-fish (*Didon*); sea'-port, a port or harbour on the sea: a place with such a harbour; sea'-power, a nation strong at sea: naval strength; sea'-purse, a mermaid's

purse; sea'-purs'lane (see purslane); sea'-quake, a seismic disturbance at sea; sea'-rân'ger, in the Girl Guide organisation a ranger who trains specially in seamanship and the like; sea'-rat, a pirate; sea'-reed, marram-grass; sea'-risk, hazard of injury or loss by sea; sea'-road, a route followed by ships; sea'-robber', a pirate; sea'-rob'in, an American fish (esp. *Pronotus*) of the gurnard family, with red or brown colouring; sea'-rock'et, fleshy cruciferous seaside plant (*Cakile*); sea'-room, space to manoeuvre a ship safely; sea'-rose'-mary, (*U.S.*) sea-lavender; sea'-rö'v'er, a pirate; sea'-rö'ving, piracy; sea'-salm'on, inaptly, coalfish, pollack; sea'-salt', salt got from sea-water.—*adj.* salt as the sea.—*ns.* sea'-sand', sands of the seashore; sea'-satyre, (*Spens.*) sea-monster of some kind; sea'-scape, a sea-piece; sea'-seor'pion, a scorpion-fish: a fater-lasher (*Cottus scorpius*); sea'-seout, a member of a marine offshoot of the Boy Scouts; sea'-seout'ing; sea'-ser'pent, an enormous marine

sea'shore', the land immediately adjacent to the sea: (*law*) the foreshore.—*adj.* sea'-should'-ring, (*Spens.*) having shoulders that displace the sea.—*n.* sea'-shrub', a sea-fan.—*adj.* sea'-slek', sick owing to the rolling of a vessel at sea: (*Shak.*) travel-worn.—*ns.* seasick'ness; sea'side, the neighbourhood of the sea.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* sea'side'-grape', the grape-tree (*Coccoloba*) or its fruit; sea'-sleeve', a cuttle-fish; sea'-slug, a nudibranch: a holothurian; sea'-snail, any snail-like marine gasteropod: an unctuous fish (*Liparis*) akin to the lumpsucker; sea'-snake, a snake that lives in the sea, esp. of the very venomous family Hydrophidae of the Indian and Pacific oceans: the sea-serpent; sea'-snipe, a sandpiper: the snipe-fish; sea'-sol'dier, a marine; sea'-sorrow, (*Shak.*) afflictions at sea; sea'-spid'er, a pycnogonid; sea'-squirt, an ascidian; sea'-star', a starfish; sea'-stick', a herring cured at sea; sea'-stoek, fresh provisions for use at sea; sea'-storm', a sea'-strand'; sea'-sur'geon, a tropical genus (*Acanthurus*) of spiny-finned fishes with a lancet-like spine ensheathed on each side of the tail; sea'-swall'ow, a tern: the storm petrel: a flying-fish.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) sea'-swall'ow'd.—*ns.* sea'-swine, a porpoise: the ballan-wrasse; sea'-tang, -tangle, -tangle; sea'-term, a nautical word.—*adj.* sea'st'-tost (*Shak.*).—*ns.* sea'-trout, the salmon-trout (*Salmo trutta*), or its variety the bull-trout (*var. eriox*): extended to various other fishes in U.S. and Australia; sea'-turn, a gale from the sea; sea'-tur'tle, a marine turtle: a black guillemot; sea'-u'nicorn, the narwhal; sea'-ur'chin, one of the Echinoidea, a class of Echinodermis with globular, ovoid, or heart-shaped, sometimes flattened body and shell of calcareous plates, without arms; sea'-view, a view of the sea: a seascape; sea'-wall', a wall to keep out the sea.—*adj.* sea'-walled, walled against or by the sea.—*adj.* and *adv.* sea'ward, towards the sea or the open sea.—*n.* the seaward side, direction, or position.—*adj.* and *adv.* sea'wardly.—*adv.* sea'wards.—*ns.* sea'-ware, seaweed; sea'-wa'ter, water of or from the sea; sea'-wave; sea'-way, a way by sea: progress through the waves: a heavy sea; sea'-weed, marine algae collectively: any marine alga; sea'-whis'tle', a seaweed (*Asophyllium nodosum*) whose bladders can be made into whistles; sea'-wife, a kind of wrasse; sea'-wind', a wind from the sea; sea'-wing, a sail; sea'-wolf, the wolf-fish: the bass: (*obs.*) the sea-elephant: a viking: a pirate; sea'-woman, a mermaid; sea'-worm, any marine worm.—*adj.* sea'-worm, worn by the sea or by seafaring.—*n.* sea'-worthiness.—*adj.* sea'-worthy, fit for sea: able to endure stormy weather.—*n.* sea'-wrack, coarse seaweeds of any kind: grass-wrack.—all at sea, out of one's reckoning: completely at a loss; at full sea, at full tide; at

sea, away from land; on the ocean: astray; go to sea, to become a sailor; heavy sea, a sea in which the waves run high; molten sea, the great brazen laver of 1 Kings vii. 23-26; short sea, a sea in which the ... and interrupted; the ... Great Britain. [O.E. *see*; Du. *zee*; O.N. *sær*, Dan. *sø*.]

seacunny, *se'kun-i*, n. a lascar steersman or quartermaster. [App. Pers. *sukhānī*—Ar. *sukhān*, ruddar, confused with sea and con.]

seal, *seil*, n. a piece of wax, lead or other material, stamped with a device and attached as a means of authentication or attestation: a wafer, circular mark, or other substitute: a piece of wax, &c., stamped or not, used as a means of keeping closed a letter, door, &c.: the design stamped: an engraved stone or other stamp for impressing a device, or a trinket of like form: a confirming token: that which closes: an obligation to secrecy: an impression: a device to prevent passage of a gas: water in a gas-trap: an otter's (or other) footprint.—v.t. to set a seal to: to stamp: to fasten with a seal: to confirm: to ratify: to close up: to enclose: to settle irrevocably: to set apart.—v.i. to set one's seal to something.—n. seal'-cyl'inder, a cylinder-seal.—adj. sealed.—ns. seal'-engraving, the art of engraving seals; seal'er; seal'ing; seal'ing-day, (*Shak.*) a day for sealing; seal'ing-wax, formerly beeswax, now usually a composition of shellac, turpentine, vermilion or other colouring matter, &c., for sealing—also (*obs.*) seal'-wax; seal'-pipe, a dip-pipe; seal'-ring, a signet-ring.—Great Seal, the state seal of the United Kingdom; Privy Seal, the seal appended to grants, and in Scotland authenticating royal grants of personal rights; sealed book, something beyond one's knowledge or understanding; set one's seal to, to give one's authority or assent to; the seals, symbolically the office of Lord Chancellor or of Secretary of State; under seal, authenticated; under sealed orders, under orders only to be opened at sea. [O.Fr. *seel*—L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a mark.]

seal, *seil*, n. a member of the Pinnepedia, usually excluding the walrus and often excluding the otaries: sealskin.—adj. of seal or sealskin.—v.i. to hunt seals.—ns. seal'er, a seal-fisher; seal'ery, seal-fishery; seal'-fish'er, a hunter of seals: a sealing ship; seal'-fish'ing, seal'ing; seal'-rook'ery, a seals' breeding-place; seal'skin, the prepared fur of the fur-seal, or an imitation (as of rabbit-skin, or of mohair); a garment made of this.—Also *odj.* [O.E. *seolh* (gen. *seoles*); O.N. *seilr*.]

seal. Same as seel (i).

seal, *seil*, v.t. to tie up.—n. a rope or chain for tying up an animal. [O.E. *sælon*—*sæl*, rope.] sealeh, sealeh, *seilh*, n. (*Scot.*) a seal. [See seal.] scalyham, *seil'i-am*, n. (in full scalyham terrier) a long-bodied, short-legged, hard-coated terrier, first bred at Scalyham in Pembrokeshire.

seam, seame, *sem*, n. (*Shak.*) grease: hog's lard (*Scot.* *saim*, *sām*).—v.t. to grease. [O.Fr. *saim*, O.E. *seime*; cf. L. *sogino*, stuffing, feasting.]

seam, *sem*, n. a line of junction between edges sewn together, or between other edges generally: the turned-up edges of such a line on the wrong side of the cloth: ornamentation of such a junction: a suture: a crack: the mark of a cut: a wrinkle: a stratum, esp. if thin or valuable: a piece of sewing-work.—v.t. to join, furnish, or mark with seams: to pick out the seams of.—ns. seam'er; seam'iness; seam'ing-lace, a lace, braid, &c., to insert in or cover seams.—adj. seam'less; seam'-rent, rent along a seam.—ns. seam'-set, a tool for flattening seams in metal, &c.; seamster (*sem*), seam'stress (see sempster); seam'-stressy, (*Sterne*) sewing.—adj. seamy (*sem'i*), having a seam or seams.—n. seam'y-side, (*Shak.*) the wrong side of a garment: hence the disreputable side or aspect. [O.E. *seam*—*stician*, to sew; Du. *zoom*, Ger. *saum*.]

seam, *sem*, n. a pack-horse load (e.g. 8 bushels of grain, 9 pecks of apples, 120 lb. of glass): a

cartload. [O.E. *seam*, a burden—L.L. *saumo*—Gr. *sogma*, a pack-saddle.]

sean, *sen*. Same as seine.

Seanad, *shan'adh*, n. the upper house of the legis-

lature of Eire. [Ir., senate.]

séance, *sā'an's*, n. a sitting, esp. of psychical researchers or spiritualists. [Fr.—L. *sedere*, to sit.]

seannachie, *sen'h-hie*, n. Highland or Irish genealogist and transmitter of family lore.—Also

seann'aehy, seann'achie. [Gael. *seonachaidh*.]

sear, *ser*, n. the catch that holds a gun at cock or half-cock.—tickle(d) a th' sere, (*Shak.*) ready to go off. [Cf. O.Fr. *serre*—L. *sera*, a bar.]

sear, *ser*, *adj.* (usu. *sere*) dry and withered: (*Spens.* *seare*) burning.—v.i. (rarely *sere*) to become *sere*.—v.t. to make *sere*: to dry up: to scorch: to brand: to cauterise: to render callous or insensible.—n. a mark of searing.—*odj.* seared.

—n. seared'ness.—n. and *odj.* sear'ing.—ns. sear'ing-iron; sear'ness, *sere'ness*.—the *sere*, the (so *Shok.*; not and) yellow leaf, the autumn of life. [O.E. *sear*, dry, *seorian*, to dry up; L.G. *soor*, Du. *soor*.]

searce, *sars*, searsh, *sarch*, v.t. to sift.—n. a sieve. [O.Fr. *saos*; *r* unexplained.]

search, *sarch*, v.t. to explore all over with a view to finding something: to examine closely: to examine for hidden articles by feeling all over: to ransack: to scrutinise: to probe: to penetrate all parts of: to put to the test: to seek out (usu. with out).—v.i. to make a search.—n. the act or power of searching: thorough examination: quest: (*Shak.*) a search-party.—*adj.* search'able.

—n. search'er, one who searches: one appointed to search, as a custom—

of various kinds: a ; penetrating; thorough—

—n. search'ingness.—

able.—ns. search'light, a lamp and reflector throwing a strong beam of light for picking out objects by night: the light so projected; search'-

party, a party sent out in search of somebody or something; search'-warr'ant, a warrant authorising the searching of a house, &c.—right of search, the right of a belligerent to search neutral ships for contraband of war. [O.Fr. *chercher* (Fr. *chercher*)

L. *circāre*, to go about—*circus*, a circle.]

sease, seasd, seasure (*Spens.*, *Milt.*). See under seize.

season, *se'zn*, n. one of the four divisions of the year: the usual, natural, legal, or appropriate time, or time of year for anything: any particular time: time, esp. of some continuance, but not long: (*coll.*) a season ticket: (*obs.*) seasoning.—

v.t. to mature: to temper: to bring into suitable condition: to inure: to render savoury: to flavour: to imbue: (*Shok.*) to preserve from decay: (*Shak.*) to mature, confirm, imbue with the flavour of.—v.i. to become seasoned.—*adj.*

—n. sea'son.—*adj.* sea'sonal, sea'sonally.—*odj.*

sea'soned.—ns. sea'soner; sea'soning, the process or act by which anything is seasoned: the process of acclimatisation: that which is added to food to give relish: in diamond-cutting, the charging of the laps or wheels with diamond-dust and oil: the coating of dyed leather with liquid albumen; sea'soning-tub, a trough in which dough is set to rise.—*adj.* sea'sonless, without difference of seasons.—close season, close time; In season, ripe, fit and ready for use: allowed to be killed: fit to be eaten; In season and out of season, at all times;

not in season; sease ; number of times with

season (Fr. *saison*)—L. *sativ*, —*ūnis*, a sowing.]

seat, *set*, n. anything used or intended for sitting on: a chair, bench, saddle, &c.: part of a chair on which the body rests: a sitting: a mode of sitting: a place where one may sit, as in a theatre, church, &c.: a right to sit: a constituency: membership: that part of the body or of a garment on which one sits: that on which anything rests: site, situation: a place where anything is located,

settled, or established: post of authority: a throne: a capital city: station: abode: mansion: sitting-room.—*v.t.* to place on a seat: to cause to sit down: to place in any situation, site, &c.: to establish: to fix: to assign a seat to: to furnish with a seat or seats: to fit accurately: to make baggy by sitting.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to sit or lie down: to become baggy by sitting.—*adj.* seated.—*n.* *seater*, *lin (or)ner* a vehicle seated for many; *seating*, the taking, provision, or arrangement of seats: a supporting surface: material for seats.—*adj.* *sear'less*.—*ns.* *sear'-rent*, payment for a church sitting; *sear'-stick*, a walking-stick that can be made to serve as a seat.—*lord of seat*, a lord of Session; take a seat, to sit down. [O.N. *sæti*, seat; cf. O.E. *sæt*, ambush.]

se-baptist, *se-bap'tist*, *n.* one who baptises himself. [*L.* *se*, himself.]

Sebat. See Shebat.

sebesten, *si-bes'ten*, *n.* an Oriental boraginaceous tree (*Cordia*): its edible plum-like fruit. [Ar. *sebastân*.]

sebum, *se'bam*, *n.* the fatty secretion that lubricates the hair and skin.—*adj.* *sebaceous* (*si-bā'shəs*), tallowy: of, like, of the nature of, or secreting sebum; *sebacia* (*si-bā'shi*), applied to an acid, (CH_3), (COOH), got from fats.—*n.* *sebate* (*se'bāt*), a salt of sebacia acid.—*adj.* *sebit'erous* (*si-*), bearing fatty matter; *sebit'erous* (*si-*), matter.—*n.* *seborrhoea*: charge from the sebaciae.

rhoe'ic. [*L.* *sebum*, suet.]

sebundy, *si-bun'di*, *n.* Indian irregular soldiery or soldier. [Urdu *sibandi*.]

see, *sek*, *adj.* dry, of wines. [Fr.]

secant, *sek'ant*, *sek'ant*, *adj.* cutting.—*n.* a cutting line: (*trig.*) *orig.*, a straight line from the centre of a circle through one end of an arc to the tangent from the other end: *now*, as a function of an angle, the ratio of the hypotenuse to the base of a right-angled triangle formed by dropping a perpendicular from a point on one side of the angle to the other (negative if the base is the side produced)—in trigonometrical notation written *sec*. [*L.* *secans*, -*antis*, *pr.p.* of *secāre*, to cut.]

sécateur, *sek'a-tor*, *n.* (usu. in *pl.*) pruning-shears. [Fr.]

secco, *sek'kō*, *n.* (*mus.*) unaccompanied: plain.—*n.* painting on dry plaster. [*It.*, dry.—*L.* *siccus*.] *secede*, *si-sēd'*, *v.t.* to withdraw, esp. from a party, religious body, federation, or the like.—*ns.* *sece'der*, one who secedes: one of a body of Presbyterians (Secession Church; see presbyterian) who seceded from the Church of Scotland about 1733; *secession* (*-se'sh'ən*), the act of seceding: a body of seceders.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *secess'ionism*; *secess'ionist* (*U.S. slang* also *secesh'*, *secesh'er*), one who favours or joins in secession.—Also *adj.*—*War of Secession*, the American Civil War. [*L.* *secedere*, *secessum*, *se-*, apart, *cedere*, to go.]

secern, *si-sēr'n'*, *v.t.* to separate: to discriminate: to separate.—*n.* and *adj.* *secern'ment*.—*n.* *secern'ment*. [*L.* *secernere*, *secre'tum*, to separate.]

seckel, *sek'l*, *n.* a variety of pear. [Owner's name.]

seclude, *si-klood'*, *v.t.* to shut off, esp. from association or influence.—*adj.* *seclud'ed*, retired: withdrawn from observation or society.—*adv.* *seclud'edly*.—*ns.* *seclusion* (*si-klood'shən*), the act of secluding: the state of being secluded: retirement: privacy: solitude; *seclu'sionist*.—*adj.* *seclu'sive* (*-siv*), tending to or favouring seclusion. [*L.* *secludere*, -*clūsum*, -*se-*, apart, *claudere*, to shut.]

secdont, *sek'a-dont*, *adj.* with cutting back teeth.—Also *n.* [*L.* *secdere*, to cut, *Gr.* *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

second, *sek'and*, *adj.* next after or below the first: other, alternate: additional: supplementary: another, as it were: inferior: (*gram.*) referring to the person or persons addressed: (*Shak.*) helpful, favouring.—*adv.* next after the first: in the second place.—*n.* one who, or that which, is second or of the second class: a place in the second class: one who attends another in a duel or a prize fight: a supporter: the 60th part of a minute

of time, or of angular measurement: (*gram.*) the second person: (*mus.*) the interval between successive tones of the diatonic scale: (*in pl.*) goods of a second quality.—*v.t.* to follow: to act as second to: to back: to further: to assist: to encourage: to support after the mover of a nomination or resolution: (*mus.*) to sing second to: to follow up with another: (*mil.*; *si-kond'*, -*good'*) to transfer temporarily to some special employment.—*n.* *Sec'ond-ad'ventist*, one who expects a second coming of Christ.—*adv.* *sec'ondarily*.—*n.* *sec'ondariness*.—*adj.* *sec'ondary*, subordinate: subsidiary: of a second order: of a second stage: derivative: induced: of education, between primary and higher: of a feather, growing in the second joint of the wing: *Secondary*, (*geol.*) *Mesozoic*.—*n.* *sec'ondary*, a subordinate: a delegate or deputy: a satellite: that which is secondary, as a feather, coil, &c.—*ns.* and *adj.* *sec'ond-best*, next to the best (come off second-best, to get the worst of a contest); *sec'ond-class*, of the class next to the first.—*ns.* *sec'ond-day*, Monday; *seconde* (*si-kond'*, -*gon'd'*; *Fr. fem.*), a position in parrying; *sec'onder*, one who seconds a motion or nomination: a supporter: a member of a second group.—*n.* and *adj.* *sec'ond-floor* (see floor).—*adj.* *sec'ond-hand*, derived from another: not original: already used by a previous owner: dealing in second-hand goods.—*n.* (*sek'*) a hand that indicates seconds.—*adv.* indirectly, at second hand: after use by a previous owner.—*ns.* *sec'ond-in-command*, the next under the commanding officer; *sec'ond-lieuten'ant*, an army officer of lowest commissioned rank: formerly ensign or cornet.—*adv.* *sec'ondly*, in the second place.—*ns.* *sec'ond-mark*, the character " " used for seconds of arc or time or for inches; *seconde* (*-on'dō*; *It.*), the lower part in a duct.—*adj.* *sec'ond-rate*, inferior: mediocre.—*ns.* *second-rā'ter*; *sec'onds-hand*, a hand that marks seconds; *sec'ond-sig'nt*, a gift of prophetic vision attributed to certain persons, esp. Highlanders; *sec'onds-pen'dulum*, a pendulum that makes one swing a second.—at second hand, through an intermediate source, indirectly: by hearsay; *Second Advent*, Coming, a second coming of Christ; *secondary alcohol*, one containing the group CH_2OH ; *secondary battery*, cell, one in which the chemical action is reversible; *secondary coil*, one carrying an induced current; *second ballot*, a system of election whereby a second vote is taken, the candidate or candidates who received fewest votes in the first ballot being eliminated; *second childhood*, mental weakness in extreme old age; *second cousin*, one who has the same pair of great-grandparents, but different grandparents: (loosely) a first cousin's child, or a parent's first cousin (properly *first cousin once removed*); *second nature*, a deeply ingrained habit; *second story*, the first floor; *second thoughts*, reconsideration; *second wind*, recovery of breath in prolonged exertion. [Fr.,—*L.* *secundus*—*sequi*, *secutus*, to follow.]

secret, *sek'rit*, *adj.* kept back from knowledge of others: guarded against discovery or observation: unrevealed: hidden: secluded: recondite, occult: preserving secrecy: admitted to confidence, privy.—*adv.* (*poet.*) *secretly*.—*n.* a fact, purpose, method, &c., that is kept undivulged: participation in knowledge of such a fact: (*obs.*) a nostrum: anything unrevealed or unknown: secrecy: (*obs.*) a secret or private place: a piece of armour hidden by clothes: the key or principle that explains or enables: an inaudible prayer, esp. in the Mass: (*in pl.*; *obs.*) external sex organs.—*n.* *secrecy* (*sek'ri-si*), the state or fact of being secret: concealment: seclusion: confidence: power or habit of keeping secrets: the keeping of secrets: a secret.—*n.pl.* *secreta* (*si-kre'tā*), products of secretion.—*ns.* *se'cretage*, treatment of furs with mercury before pelting; *secretaire* (*sek-ri-tār*), a secret repository: a writing-desk, *escritoir*.—*adj.* *secretarial* (*sek-ri-tā-ri-āl*).—*ns.* *secretār'lat(e)* (*-t*), secretarship: a secretary's office: a body of secretaries; *sec'retary* (*-tr-ī*),

one employed to write or transact business for another or for a society, company, &c.: the minister at the head of certain departments of state: a secretaire: an old legal style of handwriting (secretary hand): type in imitation of it (secretary type); *secrētary-bird*, a long-legged snake-eating African bird of prey (*Serpentarius*)—said to be named from the tufts of feathers at the back of its head like pens stuck behind the ear; *secrētaryship*, the office, duties, or art of a secretary.—*v.t.* *secrete* (*si-kret'*), to hide: to appropriate secretly: to form and separate by the activity of living matter.—*ns.* *secre'tin*, a hormone that stimulates the pancreas; *secre'tion*, the act of secreting: that which is secreted: a mass of mineral matter formed by inward growth in a cavity.—*adjs.* *secre'tional*; *secre'tive* (sometimes *se'kri-tiv*), given to secrecy: very reticent: indicative of secrecy.—*adv.* *secre'tively*.—*ns.* *secre'tiveness*.—*adv.* *se'cretly*, in secret: in concealment: inaudibly (of prayers).—*n.* *se'cretness*.—*adj.* *secre'tory*, secreting.—In secret, with precautions against being known: in confidence, as a secret: secretly; in the secret, admitted to, participating in, knowledge of the secret; of secret, (*Shak.*) of a secret character; open secret (see open); secret agent, one employed in secret service; Secretary of State, a cabinet minister holding one of the more important portfolios (in U.S. the foreign secretary); Secret Service, a department of government service whose operations are not disclosed: its activities: espionage. [*L. se'crēre*, *secre'tum*—*se*, apart, *cernere*, to separate.]

ool of opinion; subdivision of of mankind; an organised denomination, used esp. by members of the greater churches to express their disapprobation of the lesser: a dissenting body: a party: a class of people: (now *illit.*) a sex.—*adjs.* *sectā'rial*, distinctive of sect (esp. in India); *sectā'rian*, of a sect or sectary: narrow, exclusive: denominational.—*n.* (*hist.*) an Independent: one of a sect: one strongly imbued with the characteristics of a sect.—*v.t.* *sectā'rianise*.—*ns.* *sectā'rianism*; *sectary* (*sekt'ar-i*), a follower, a votary: one of a sect: a dissenter; *sectā'tor*, (*rare*) an adherent of a school or party. [*L. secta*, a school or following—*sequi*, *secutus*, to follow, influenced by *se'cure*, to cut.]

sect, *sekt*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a cutting.—*adj.* *sectile* (*sekt'il*), capable of being cut with a knife without breaking.—*adjs.* *se'ctility* (*-tī-lī-tē*); *se'ctlon* (*-shan*), act of cutting: a division: a portion: one of the parts into which something is considered as divided or of which it may be built up: the line of intersection of two surfaces: the surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane: (*geol.*) an exposure of rock in which the strata are cut across: a plan of anything represented as if cut by a plane or other surface: a thin slice for microscopic examination: a one-mile square of American public lands: a subdivision of a company, platoon, battery, &c.: a number of men detailed for a special service: (*U.S.*) a district or region: a frame for a honeycomb: a section-mark.—*v.t.* to divide into sections: to make a section of.—*adj.* *se'ctional*, of a section: in section: built up of sections.—*n.* *se'ctionalism*, class spirit.—*adv.* *se'ctionally*.—*n.* *se'ction-cutter*, an instrument for making sections for microscopic work.—*v.t.* *se'ctionise*, to section.—*ns.* *se'ction-mark*, the sign π , used to mark the beginning of a section of a book or as a reference-mark; *se'ctor* (*-tor*), a plane figure bounded by two radii and an arc: an object of like shape: a length or section of a fortified line or army front: a mathematical instrument consisting of two graduated rules hinged together, originally with a graduated arc: a telescope turning about the centre of a graduated arc.—*adjs.* *se'ctoral*, of a sector: *sectorial* (*-tō'ri-āl*), sectoral: adapted for cutting.—*n.* a carniassial tooth. [*L. se'crere*, *sectum*, to cut.]

secular, *sek'ū-lar*, *adj.* pertaining to or coming or

observed once in a lifetime, generation, century, age (*Rom. hist.* about 100 to 120 years): appreciable only in the course of ages: age-long: age-old: pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual: civil, not ecclesiastical: lay: not concerned with religion: not bound by monastic rules (opp. to *regular*): of the secular clergy.—*n.* a layman: an ecclesiastic (as a parish priest) not bound by monastic rules: (*U.S.*) a negro song other than a spiritual.—*n.* *secularisā'tion*.—*v.t.* *sec'ularise*, to make secular.—*ns.* *sec'ularism*, the belief that the state, morals, education, &c., should be independent of religion: G. J. Holyoake's (1817-1906) system of social ethics.—*n.* and *adj.* *sec'ularist*.—*adj.* *secularist'ic*.—*n.* *secularity* (*-lar*).—*adv.* *sec'ularly*.—*secular arm*, the civil power; *secular games*, (*Rom. hist.*) games held at long intervals; *secular hymn*, a hymn for the secular games. [*L. se'cularis*—*saeculum*, a lifetime, generation.]

secund, *sek'und*, also *sek'und*, *si-kund*, *adj.* (*bot.*) all turned to the same side.—*ns.* *sec'undine* (*-in-*ter and *-niture* or son.

confident: over-confident: free from danger: safe: assured: affording safety: stable: firmly fixed or held.—*adv.* (*poet.*) in security.—*v.t.* to make secure, safe, or certain: to make secure the possession of: to establish in security: (*obs.*) to prevent: to seize and guard: to get hold of: to contrive to get: (*obs.*) to plight or pledge: to guarantee: to fasten.—*v.i.* to make sure.—*adj.* *secur'able*.—*n.* *secur'ance* (*rare*).—*adv.* *secur'ly*.—*ns.* *secur'ement*; *secur'ness*; *secur'er*; *secur'itan*, (*obs.*) one who dwells in fancied security; *secur'ity*, state, feeling, or means of being secure: protection from espionage: certainty: (*arch.*) carelessness: a pledge: a surety: a guarantee: a right conferred on a creditor to make him sure of recovery: (*usu.* in *pl.*) bonds or certificates in evidence of debt or property.—*adj.* for securing security. [*L. securus*—*se*, without, *citra*, care.]

securiform, *si-kū'ri-form*, *adj.* axe-shaped. [*L. securis*, axe—*se'cure*, to cut, *forma*, form.]

sed, *sed*, *ad.* Miltonic spellings of said (*p.a.t.* and *p.p.*). *sedan*, *si-dan'*, *n.* a covered chair for one, carried on two poles (also *sedan'-chair*): a litter: a palanquin: (*U.S.*) a closed motor-car in one compartment. [*App.* not conn. with *Sedan* in France; poss. *It. sedere*, to sit.]

sedato, *si-dā'tō*, *adj.* *sedatō'ly*, (*tu*), calmly.

or pain.—*n.* *sedātus*, *p.p.* of *sedāre*, to still.]

sedent, *sed'ont*, *adj.* *sedent'ly*.—*adv.* *sedentarily* (*sed'ən-tor-i-lī*).—*n.* *sed'entariness*.—*adj.* *sed'entary*, sitting much: requiring much sitting: inactive: stationary: not migratory: lying in wait, as a spider: (*zool.*) attached to a substratum.—*sedentary soil*, soil remaining where it was formed. [*L. sedens*, -*entis* (*pr.p.*), and *sedentarius*—*sedēre*, to sit.]

sederunt, *si-dē'runt*, *si-dā'runt*, *L. sē-dā'rōont*, *n.* in Scotland a sitting, as of a court: a list of persons present.—Acts of Sederunt, ordinances of the Court of Session. [*L. sederunt*, there sat—*sedēre*, to sit.]

sedge, *sej*, *n.* any species of *Carex* or other plant of the Cyperaceae, a family distinguished from grasses by its solid triangular stems and leaf-sheaths without a slit: extended to iris and other plants.—*ns.* *sedge'-bird*, *sedge'-warbler*, *sedge'-wren*, a common British warbler of watery places.—*adjs.* *sedged*, of sedge: bordered with sedge; *sedged*, of the sedge: with sedge. [*O.E. secg*;

sedigitus—*sex*, six, *digitus*, finger.]

sedilia, *si-dil-i-ā*, *n.pl.* seats (*usu.* three, often in niches) for the officiating clergy, on the south side

of the chancel:—*sing.* *sedile* (*si-di'li*; *L. se-dē-lā*). [*L. sedile, pl. sedilio, seat.*]
sediment, sed'i-mēt, *n.* what settles at the bottom of a liquid: drags: a deposit.—*v.t.* to deposit as sediment: to cause or allow to deposit sediment.—*adj.* *sedimentary* (*-men'tor-i*).—*n.* *sedimentā'tion*, deposition of sediment.—*sedimentary* rocks, those formed by accumulation and deposition of fragmentary materials or organic remains. [*L. sedimentum—sedere, to sit.*]
sedition, si-dish'ən, *n.* insurrection: public tumult: vaguely, any offence against the state short of treason.—*n.* *seditionary*, an inciter to sedition: inducement to attempt, otherwise than by lawful means, alteration in church or state.—*adj.* *seditionous*,—*adv.* *seditionously*.—*n.* *seditionousness*. [*O.Fr.—L. seditio, -ōnis—sed-, away, ire, tumult, to go.*]
seduce, si-dūs, *v.t.* to draw aside from party, belief, allegiance, service, duty, &c.: to lead astray: to entice: to corrupt: to induce to perform an act of unchastity with oneself.—*ns.* *seduction*, act of seducing or drawing aside: allurement; *seduc'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *seduc'ing*.—*adv.* *seduc'ingly*.—*n.* *seduction* (*si-duk'shan*), act of seducing: allurement.—*adj.* *seduc'tive*, alluring.—*adv.* *seduc'tively*.—*ns.* *seduc'tiveness*; *seduc'tor*, one who leads astray.—*fem.* *seduc'tress*. [*L. seducere, seductum—se-, aside, dicere, to lead.*]
sedulous, sed'ū-las, *adj.* assiduous.—*ns.* *sedulity* (*si-dū-li-ti*); *sed'ulousness*.—*adv.* *sed'ulously*. [*L. sedulus—se dolō, without deception, hence in earnest.*]
Sedum, sē'dəm, *n.* the stone-crop genus of Crasulaceae. [*L. sedum, house-leek.*]
see, sē, *n.* a seat, esp. of dignity or authority: a throne, esp. a bishop's: the office of bishop of a particular diocese: (wrongly according to some) a cathedral city, also a diocese.—Holy See, the papal court. [*O.Fr. se, siel—L. sedēs, -is—sedere, to sit.*]
see, sē, *v.t.* to perceive by the sense seated in the eye: to perceive mentally: to apprehend: to recognise: to understand: to learn: to be aware by reading: to look at: to judge, to deem: to refer to: to ascertain: to make sure: to make sure of having: to wait upon, escort: to call on: to receive as a visitor: to meet: to consult: to experience: to meet and accept by staking a similar sum: (*Shak.*) to spend on seeing (with away).—*v.i.* to have power of vision: to see things well enough: to look or inquire: to be attentive: to consider.—*pat.* saw (*illit. see, seed, seen*); *pa.p.* seen.—*imper.*, passing into *interj.*, see, look: behold.—*n.* (*rare*) an act of seeing.—*adj.* *see'able*.—*n.* *see'ing*, sight: vision: clear-sightedness: atmospheric conditions for good observation.—*adj.* *having sight, or insight: observant: discerning.*—*cony.* (also *seeing* that) since: in view of the fact.—*ns.* *see'ing-stone*, a scrying crystal; *seer* (*sē'er*), one who sees: (*sēr*) one who sees into the future.—have seen one's best days, to be now on the decline: let me see, a phrase employed to express reflection: see about, to consider: do whatever is to be done about: attend to: see off, to accompany at one's departure: see out, to conduct to the door: to see to the end: to outlast: see over, to be conducted all through: see through, to participate in to the end: to back up till difficulties end: to understand the hidden nature of: see to, to look after: to make sure about: see what I can do, do what I can; well (ill) seen, well (ill) versed. [*O.E. seon; Ger. sehen, Du. zien.*]
see-eatchie, sē'kach-i, *n.pl.* male Aleutian fur-seals:—*sing.* *see'catch*. [*Russ. schach, prob. from Aleutian Indian.*]
seed, sēd, *n.* that which is sown: (*bot.*) a multicellular structure by which flowering plants reproduce, consisting of embryo, stored food, and seed-coat, derived from the fertilised ovule: a small hard fruit or part in a fruit, a pip: a seed-like object or aggregate: semen: spawn: condition of having or proceeding to form seed: sown land: grass and clover grown from seed: first principle: germ: a crystal introduced to start crystallisation:

offspring, descendants, race: a small bubble in glass: (*slang*) a tournament player who has been seeded.—*v.i.* to produce seed: to run to seed.—*v.t.* to sow: to sprinkle, powder, dust: to remove seeds from: in lawn-tennis tournaments, &c., to arrange (the draw) so that the best players do not meet in the early rounds: to deal with (good players) in this way.—*ns.* *seed'bed*, a piece of ground for receiving seed; *seed'box*, a plant capsule; *seed'cake*, a cake with caraway seeds; *seed'coat*, the covering derived from the ovule's integuments; *seed'coral*, coral in small irregular pieces; *seed'corn*, grain for sowing; *seed'drill*, a machine for sowing seeds in rows.—*adj.* *seed'ed*, cleaned of seeds: having seeds: bearing seed: full-grown: sown: (*her.*) showing seeds or carpels.—*ns.* *seed'er*, a seed-drill: an apparatus for removing seeds from fruit: a seed-fish; *seed'field*, a field in which seed is sown; *seed'fish*, a fish about to spawn.—*adv.* *seed'ily*.—*n.* *seed'iness*.—*n.* and *adj.* *seed'ing*.—*ns.* *seed'lace*, granular residues of lac after trituration; *seed'leaf*, a cotyledon, leaf contained in a seed.—*adj.* *seed'less*; *seed'-like*.—*ns.* *seed'ling*, a plant reared from the seed—also *adj.*; *seed'lip*, a sower's basket (*O.E. stæleop—leap, basket*); *seed'lobe*, a cotyledon; *seed'ness*, (*Shak.*) sowing; *seed'oll*, oil expressed from seeds; *seed'oyster*, a very young oyster; *seed'pearl*, a very small pearl; *seed-plant*, a spermatophyte or flowering plant: a plant grown from or for seed; *seed-plot*, a piece of nursery ground, a hot-bed; *seed'potato*, a potato tuber for planting; *seed'shop*; *seed'sman*, a dealer in seeds: a sower; *seed'stall*, the funicle; *seed'time*, the season for sowing seeds; *seed'vessel*, a dry fruit: the ovary of a flower.—*adj.* *seed'y*, abounding with seed: having the flavour of seeds: not cleared of seeds: run to seed: worn out: out of sorts: shabby.—*n.* *seed'y-toe*, a disease of the horse's foot.—run to seed (see run). [*O.E. sēd; cf. sēcan, to sow; O.N. sáth; Ger. saak.*]
seek, sēh, *v.t.* to look for: to try to find, get, or achieve: to ask for: to aim at: to resort to: to betake oneself to: to advance against: to try: to search, examine.—*v.i.* to make search: (*Milt.*) to resort:—*pat.* and *pa.p.* sought (*sæht*).—*ns.* *seek'er*, one who seeks: an inquirer: a dissector's probing instrument: a telescopic finder: *Seek'er*, a member of a 17th-century sect who sought for the true church; *seek-no-further*, a reddish winter apple.—*seek after*, to go in quest of: seek for, to look for: seek out, to look for and find: to bring out from a hidden place; sought after, in demand; to seek, not to be found: wanting; at a loss to know: defective, faulty. [*O.E. sēcan (pat. sēhte, pa.p. gesōht); cf. Ger. suchen.*]
seel, sēl, *v.t.* to sew up the eyelids of, as a hawk: to blindfold: to blind, hoodwink. [*O.Fr. siller, ciller—cil—L. cilium, eyelid, eyelash.*]
seel, sēl, *v.i.* to heel over suddenly.—*n.* a sudden heeling. [*Origin obscure.*]
seeld, sēld, *seel'ing*, Spenserian forms of *seld*, *ceiling*.
seely. See *seel* (2).
seem, sēm, *v.i.* to appear: to appear to oneself: to appear to be: (*Spens.*) to be befitting.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to besee, besit.—*ns.* *seem'er*; *seem'ing*, appearance: semblance: a false appearance: way of thinking.—*adj.* *apparent*: ostensible.—*adv.* *apparently*: in appearance only (esp. in composition, as *seem'ing-sim'ple*, *seem'ing-vir'tuous*).—*adv.* *seem'ingly*, apparently: as it would appear.—*n.* *seem'ingness*.—*adj.* *seem'(e)'less(e)*, (*Spens.*), unseemly: indecorous.—*ns.* *seem'li-ness* (*Spens.*), *seem'ly* (*comp.* *seem'lier, superl.*

preference: (*Austr.*) to free-select.—*adj.* picked out: choice: exclusive.—*adj.* selected.—*n.* selection, act of selecting: thing or collection of things selected: (*mus.*) a pot-pourri: a horse selected as likely to win a race: free-selection.—*adj.* selective, having or exercising power of selection: able to discriminate, e.g. between different frequencies.—*adv.* selectively.—*ns.* selectivity (*sel-*), ability to discriminate; select-man, in New England towns, one of a board of officers chosen to manage local business; selectness; selector.—*adj.* selectōrial.—select committee, a number of members of parliament chosen to report and advise on some matter. [*L. sēligere, sēlectum*—*sē-*, aside, *legere*, to choose.]

Selene, *se-lē-nē*, *n.* the Greek moon-goddess—Artemis, Phoebe.—*n.* selenate (*sel'i-nā*), a salt of selenic acid.—*adj.* selenic (*si-lē'nik*, *len'ih*), of the moon: of selenium in higher valency (selenic acid, H_2SeO_4).—*n.* selenide (*sel'i-nid*), a compound of selenium with an element or radical.—*adj.* selenious, of selenium in lower valency (selenious acid, H_2SeO_3).—*n.* selenite (*sel'i-nit*), a moon-dweller: gypsum, esp. in transparent crystals (anciently supposed to wax and wane with the moon): a salt of selenious acid.—*adj.* selenitic (*sel-i-nit'ik*).—*n.* selenium (*si-lē'*), a non-metallic element (Se; at. numb. 34) discovered by Berzelius in 1817 and named from its resemblance to tellurium.—*adj.* selenodot (*Gr. odous, odontos*, tooth), having crescentic ridges on the crowns of the molar teeth.—*ns.* selenograph, a delineation of the moon; selenographer (*sel-in-og'rā-for*), a student of selenography.—*adj.* selenographic (*si-lē-nē-grā'fik*).—*al.*—*n.* selenography (*sel-in-og'rā-fi*), delineation or description of the moon: study of the moon's physical features.—*adj.* selenological.—*ns.* selenologist, a selenographer; selenology, scientific study of the moon.—selenium cell, a photo-electric cell depending on the fact that light increases the electric conductivity of selenium. [*Gr. selēnē*, moon.]

Seleucid, *se-lū'sid*, *n.* a member of the dynasty (Seleucidae) that ruled Syria from 312 to 65 B.C., beginning with Alexander's general, Seleucus I. (Nicator).—Also *adj.* Seleucidan.

self, *self*, *pron.* (*obs.*, *commercial*, or *vulg.*) oneself, myself, himself, &c.—*n.* an identical person, personality, ego: a side of one's personality: identity: personality: what one is: self-interest: a self-coloured plant or animal: a thing (esp. a bow) made in one piece.—*pl.* selves (*selvz*); of things in one colour or one piece, self.—*adj.* (*arch.*) very, same, identical. (*arch.*) own: uniform in colour: made in one piece.—*v.i.* to fertilise by the same individual (self-fertilise), or by the same strain (inbreed).—one self, (*Shak.*) one and the same, one only; one's self (see oneself). [*O.E. self*; *Du. zelf*; *Ger. selbe*, *Goth. silba*.]

self-, *self-*, in composition, acting upon the agent: by, of, in, in relation to, &c., oneself or itself: automatic.—*ns.* self-abandonment, disregard of self; self-abasement; self-abnegation, renunciation of one's own interest: self-denial.—*adj.* self-absorbed, wrapped up in one's own thoughts or affairs.—*ns.* self-abuse, (*Shak.*) self-deception: revilement of oneself: masturbation; self-abuser; self-accusation.—*adj.* self-accusatory; self-acting, automatic.—*ns.* self-action, spontaneous or independent action; self-activity, an inherent power of acting.—*adj.* self-adjusting, requiring no external adjustment.—*ns.* self-admission, (*Shak.*) admission of self-will alone as motive; self-advertisement; self-advertiser.—*n.* self-affairs, (*Shak.*) one's own affairs.—*adj.* self-affected, (*Shak.*) affected well towards oneself.—*n.* self-affirmation, assertion of the existence of the self.—*adj.* self-affrighted, (*Shak.*) frightened at oneself.—*n.* self-applause.—*adj.* self-appointed; self-approving; self-asserting, self-assertive, given to asserting one's opinion or to putting oneself forward.—*n.* self-assertion.—*adj.* self-assumed, assumed by one's own act.—*ns.* self-

assumption, conceit; self-assurance, assured self-confidence.—*adj.* self-assured; self-balanced, balanced without outward help: stable; self-begot, self-begoten, being its own parent, as the phoenix.—*n.* self-binder, a reaping-machine with automatic binding apparatus: a portfolio that grips loose sheets.—*adj.* self-blinded; self-born, born of itself, as the phoenix; self-borne, (*Shak.*) perh. carried by and against itself, perh. native-born.—*ns.* self-bounty, (*Shak.*) native goodness; self-breath, (*Shak.*) one's own utterances.—*adj.* self-centred, fixed independently: centred in self.—*n.* self-charity, (*Shak.*) love of oneself.—*adj.* self-clos'ing, shutting automatically.—*n.* self-cocker, a firearm in which the hammer is raised by pulling the trigger.—*adj.* self-cocking; self-collected, self-possessed.—*n.* self-colour, uniform colour: natural colour.—*adj.* self-coloured.—*ns.* self-command, self-control; self-communion, communing with oneself, introspective meditation; self-comparison, (*Shak.*) something to compare with oneself; self-complacence, satisfaction with oneself, or with one's own performances.—*adj.* self-complacent.—*n.* self-conceit, an over-high opinion of oneself, one's own abilities, &c.: vanity.—*adj.* self-conceited.—*ns.* self-conceit'edness; self-concentration, concentration of one's thoughts upon oneself; self-condemnation.—*adj.* self-condemned, condemned by one's own actions or out of one's own mouth; self-condemning.—*n.* self-confidence, confidence in, or reliance on, one's own powers: self-reliance.—*adj.* self-confident.—*adv.* self-confidently.—*adj.* self-confiding, relying on one's own powers.—*n.* self-congratulation.—*adj.* self-conjugate, conjugate to itself; self-conscious, conscious of one's own mind and its acts and states: conscious of being observed by others.—*ns.* self-consciousness; self-consequence, self-importance.—*adj.* self-consequent; self-considering, considering in one's own mind, deliberating.—*n.* self-consistency, consistency of each part with the rest: consistency with one's principles.—*adj.* self-consistent; self-constituted, constituted by oneself; self-consumed; self-consuming, consuming oneself, or itself; self-contained, wrapped up in oneself, reserved: of a house, not approached by an entrance common to others: complete in itself.—*ns.* self-contempt; self-content, self-complacency; self-contradiction, the act or fact of contradicting oneself: a statement whose terms are mutually contradictory.—*adj.* self-contradictory.—*n.* self-control, power of controlling oneself.—*adj.* self-convicted, convicted by one's own acts or words.—*n.* self-conviction.—*adj.* self-covered, (*Shak.*) perh. disguised by oneself, perh. clothed in one's native semblance.—*ns.* self-criticism, critical examination and judgment of one's own works and thoughts; self-culture, development and education of one's person: self-danger, (*Shak.*) self-deceit, self-deception.—*adj.* self-deceived.—*ns.* deception, deceiving: defending one's own person, rights, &c. (art of self-defence, boxing); self-delight, delight in one's own being or thoughts; self-delusion, the delusion of oneself by oneself; self-denial, forb.—*ns.* self-denial, self-denyingly.—*adj.* self-denying, ed by one's own act.—*ns.* self-denial, airing view of one's own nature, prospects, &c.: self-despight, (*Spens.*) injury to oneself; self-destruction, the destruction of anything by itself: suicide.—*adj.* self-destructive.—*n.* self-determination, determination without extraneous impulse: direction of the attention or will to an object: the power of a population to decide its own government and political relations or of an individual to live his own life.—*adj.* self-determined; self-determining; self-devoted.—*n.* self-devot-

completely drying on exposure.—*n.* sem'i-ellipse', half of an ellipse, bounded by a diameter, esp. the major axis.—*adj.* sem'i-ellipt'ical; semifi'nal, immediately before the final.—*n.* a last round but one.—*n.* semifi'nalist, a competitor in a semi-final.—*adj.* semifi'u'id, nearly solid but able to flow to some extent.—Also *n.*—*adj.* semiglob'ular.—*n.* semi-grand, a square piano with curtailed keyboard.—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* semi-im'beelie.—*adj.* sem'i-independ'ent, not fully independent.—*ns.* semi-iu'blee, the twenty-fifth anniversary.—*sem'i-lat'us rec'tum*, half the latu rectum, terminated at the focus.—*adj.* sem'i-liq'u'id, half-liquid; semilu'cent, half-transparent; sem'i-lu'nar, -lu'nate, half-moon shaped.—*n.* semilune (—*lōon*), a half-moon-shaped object, body, or structure.—*adj.* sem'imen'strual, half-monthly.—*n.* sem'i-met'al, (*obs.*) a metal that is not malleable.—*adj.* sem'i-month'y, (chiefly U.S.) half-monthly.—*n.* a half-monthly periodical.—*adj.* sem'i-mute', with speech impaired by loss of hearing.—Also *n.*—*adj.* sem'i-nūde', half-naked; semi-occā'sional, (U.S.) occurring now and then.—*adv.* semi-occā'sionally.—*adj.* sem'i-offic'ial, partly official.—*adv.* sem'i-offic'ially.—*n.* semi-ō'pal, o dull variety of opal.—*adj.* sem'i-opaque', partly opaque; sem'ioivp'arous, producing imperfectly developed young; semipal'mate, half-webbed: half web-footed.—*ns.* semipalm'ation; semipar'asite, a partial parasite, feeding partly independently.—*adj.* semi-parasit'ic.—*n.* sem'ip'ed, in verse, a half-foot.—*n.* and *adj.* Sem'i-Pelā'gian.—*n.* Sem'i-Pelā'gianism, the middle course between Augustinian predestination and Pelagian free-will.—*adj.* sem'ipeit'u'eld, imperfectly transparent.—*n.* semiperim'eter, half the perimeter.—*adj.* semiper'meable, permeable by a solvent but not by the dissolved substance.—*ns.* sem'iplume, a feather with ordinary shaft but downy web; semipor'celain, a coarse ware resembling porcelain.—*adj.* semi-pre'cious, valuable, but not valuable enough to be reckoned a gem-stone.—*n.* sem'iquāver, half a quaver.—*adj.* sem'i-rig'id, of on airship, having a flexible gasbag and stiffened keel.—*n.* sem'i-ring, a half-ring.—*adj.* sem'i-sag'ittate, shaped like half an arrowhead.—*n.* and *adj.* Sem'i-Sax'on, (*obs.*) Early Middle English (c. 1150-1250).—*adj.* sem'i-skilled'; semiterite', half-cylindrical.—*n.* sem'itone, half a tone—one of the lesser intervals of the musical scale as from B to C.—*adj.* semiton'ic.—*n.* semitranspā'rency.—*adj.* semitranspā'rent, imperfectly transparent; semitrop'ical, subtropical; semi'bular, half loop of a tube divided longitudinally; sem'i-un'cial, intermediate between uncial and minuscule.—*n.* o semi-uncial letter.—*n.* sem'ivowel, a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant: a letter representing it.—*adj.* sem'i-week'y, issued or happening twice a week.—Also *n.* and *adv.* [*L.* *semi-*, half-; cf. *Gr.* *hēmi-*, O.E. *sam-*] seminal, sem'in-ā, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, seed or of semen: generative.—*n.* semina'tion, the process of sowing or germinating: germ.—*n.* to prop'agate, to disperse, to bear: producing or conveying semen. [*See*

seminar, *sem-in-ōr'*, *n.* (*orig. Ger.*) o group of advanced students working in a specific subject of study under a teacher. —*adj.* **seminarial** (*-ā-ri-əl*); **seminārian**, of a seminary. —*n.* a student in a seminary, esp. of R.C. theology. —*ns.* **seminarist** (*-r-ist*), a student in a seminary or in a seminary: o Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary: a teacher in a seminary; **seminary** (*-r-ri*), o seed-plot: a breeding-place: a place of origin and fostering, nursery: formerly, a pretentious name for a school (esp. for young ladies): o college, esp. for R.C. (in U.S. also other) theology: a seminary priest. —*adj.* **seminal**: of a seminary: of o seminar. [*L. seminārium, o seed-plot—stēmen, seed.*]

Seminole, *sem'i-nōl*, *n.* an American Indian of an offshoot of the Creeks, originally in Florida, now mostly in Oklahoma. [Creek *Simānole*, *iit.* run-away.]

semis, *sē'mis*, L. *sā'mis*, *n.* a bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, half an *os*. [L. *sēmis*, *sēmisi*is.]

semitar, semitaur, old spellings of **seimitar**.

Semite, *sem'* or *sēm'it*, *n.* a member of any of the peoples said (Gen. x.) to have descended from Cham or speaking a Semitic

(*sem*, *sim*, *son-it'ik*).—*n.* Semitisation.—*v.t.* (in *pl.*) Semitic studies.—*n.* Semitism in language, religion, or otherwise.—*ns.* Sem'itism, a Semitic idiom or characteristic; Semitic ways of thought; the cause of the Semites, esp. the Jews; Sem'itist, o Semitic scholar.—*Semitic languages*, Hebrew, Arabic, Hebrew, *Sem.*, *Shei*.

semmit, *sem'it*, *n.* (Scot.) an undershirt.

wheat that do not pass into flour in milling. [It. *semolino*, dim. of *semola*, bran—L. *simila*, fine flour.]

sempiternal, *sem-pi-tar'nl*, *adj.* everlasting.—Also **semp'tern**.—*ns.* **sempiter'nity**; **sempiter'num**, (*obs.*) a durable woollen cloth. [*L. sempiternus*—*semp*, *ever*.]

semple, *sem'pl*, *adj.* o Scottish form of simple, esp. meaning not of gentle birth.

semplice, *sem'plē-che*, *adj.* (*mus.*) simple, without embellishments. [*it.*]

semper, sem'pre, adv. (mus.) always, throughout.
[It.,—L. *semper*, always.]

sempster, seamster, *sem'star*, n. one who sews—orig. *fem.*, now only *masc.*:—*fem.* semp'stress,

seam's stress.—*ns.* semp'stering, semp'stressing, semp'sstress-ship. [*O.E. seamestre*; see *seam*.]

semsem, *sem'sem*, *n.* sesame. [Ar. *simsim*.]
semunceia, *si-mun'sh(y)ā*, *n.* a Roman half-ounce:

a bronze coin, an as in its ultimate value.—*adj.*
semun'cial, [L. *sēmuncia*—*sēmi*-, half, *uncia*, a

sen, *sen*, n. a Japanese copper coin, the hundredth

senary, *sĕn'*, *sĕn'ar-i*, *adj.* of, involving, based on, six; of a set of six. *senarius*, *sĕn'ar-i-us*, *adj.*

six.—*n.* a set of six; a senarius.—*n.* senarius (*se-nā'ri-əs*), a verse of six iambs or equivalents.
[*U. senārius—six—six each—six—six*]

senate, *sen'it*, n. the governing body of ancient Rome: a legislative or deliberative body esp. the

Rome: a legislative or deliberative body, esp. the upper house of a national or state legislature: a body of venerable or distinguished persons: the

body of venerable or distinguished persons: the governing body of certain British universities (in Scotland *Senātus Academicus*)—*sen'ate*.

Scotland, *Senatus Academicus*).—*ns.* senate-house, the meeting-place of a senate; senator (*sen'z-lzr*), a member of a senate (Senator of the

senatorial (*sen-ə-tō'ri-əl*). — *adv.* **senatorially**.

senatorial (sen-ə-tō-ri-əl). — adv. senatorially, with senatorial dignity. — n. sen'atorship. — senā'tus consult' (L. *senātus consultum*), a decree

of the senate. [L. *senātus*—*senex*, *senis*, on old man.]

send, *send*, v.t. to cause, direct, or tell to go: to propel: to cause to be conveyed: to dispatch:

to forward: to grant.—*v.i.* to dispatch a message or messenger: (*naut.*; sometimes *send*, 'send')

to pitch into the trough of the sea: (*pa.t.* and *po.p.* sent; *naut.* send'ed).—*n.* (*Scot.*) a messenger:

(Scot.) one or more sent to fetch a bride: a message: an impetus or impulse: a plunge.—
as cannon one sends a messenger: a transmitting instrument.

ns. send'er, one who sends: a transmitting instrument; send'ing, dispatching: pitching: transmission: that which is sent (esp. by a wizard):

mission: that which is sent (esp. by a wizard);
send-off, a demonstration of starting or at depart-
ing—send down, to rusticate or expel; send for

ing.—send down, to rusticate or expel; send for, to require by message to come or be brought; send word, to send an intimation [O F. *sendan*;

sendai, sen'dai, n. a thin silk or linen. [O. Fr.

sendol, *sendol*, n. a thin silk or linen. [O.F.
cendol, prob.—Gr. *sindōn*; see *sindon*.]
Seneca, *sen'i-kā*, n. an Iroquois Indian of a tribe

in New York state, &c.—*adj.* Sen'e-can.—Seneca oil, crude petroleum, used by them.

Senecan, *sen'i-kan*, *adj.* of, in the manner of, Lucius Annaeus Seneca, Stoic philosopher and writer of declamatory tragedies (c. B.C. 4-A.D. 65).

Seneelo, *se-né's(hi)-ō*, *n.* the groundsel and ragwort genus of composite plants. [*L. senex*, an old man, from the hoary pappus.]

senegala, *sen'i-gā*, *n.* an American milkwort (*Polygala Senega*; *Senega* snakeroot): its dried root, reputed by the Seneca Indians good for snake-bites.

senescent, *si-nēs'ant*, *adj.* verging on old age: ageing.—*n.* senescence. [*L. senescēns*, *-entis*, p.p. of *senescere*, to grow old—*senex*, old.]

seneschal, *sen'i-shl*, *n.* a steward: a major-domo.—*n.* seneschalship. [O.Fr. (Fr. *sénéchal*, old, *sk.* origin, lit. old servant; cf. Goth. *sineigs*, old, *Gmc.* *O.E. sealc*, servant.)]

sengreen, *sen'grēn*, *n.* the house-leek. [O.E. *singrēne*, *evcgrēne*, house-leek, *periwinkle*—*pf.* *sin-*, one, always (cf. *L. senel*, once), *grēne*, green; cf. Ger. *sin(n)grüne*, *periwinkle*.]

senhor, *se-nyōr*, *Senhora*, *-ā*, *Senhorita*, *-ē'tā*, *ns.* the Portuguese forms corresponding to the Spanish *Señor*, *Señora*, *Señorita*.

senile, *sen'ill*, *adj.* characteristic of or attendant on old age: showing the decay or imbecility of old age.—*n.* senility (*si-nill'i-ti*), old age: the imbecility of old age. [*L. senilis*—*senex*, *senis*, old.]

senior, *sen'yar*, *adj.* elder: older or higher in standing: more advanced: first.—*n.* one who is senior: (U.S.) a fourth-year student.—*ns.* seniority (*se-ni-or'i-ti*), state or fact of being senior: priority by age, time of service, or standing: a body of seniors or senior fellows.—*senior* optime (see *optime*): *senior* service, the navy. [*L. senior*, *-ōris*, comp. of *senex*, old.]

senna, *sen'ā*, *n.* a shrub (*Cassia*, of various species): its purgative dried leaflets.—bladder senna, a papilionaceous shrub (*Coluta*) with similar properties; senna tea, an infusion of senna. [*Ar. sanā*.]

sennachie. Same as *seannachie*.

senet, *sen'it*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a trumpet or woodwind announcement of a stage entrance (or exit) in stage. [App. a form of *signet*.]

senlight, *sen'it*, *n.* (*arch.*) a week. [seven, night.]

senait, *sen'it*, *sinnet*, *sin'it*, *n.* a flat braid of rope yarn.

Senonian, *si-nō'ni-an*, *n.* (*geol.*) a Cretaceous stage answering to the English Upper Chalk.—Also *adj.* [*L. Senonēs*, a tribe of central Gaul.]

Señor, *se-nyōr*, *n.* a gentleman: in address, sir: prefixed to a name, Mr.—*sen.* Señora (*se-nyō'rā*), a lady: madam: as a title, Mrs.—*n.* Señorita (*sen-yō'rē'tā*), a young lady: Miss. [Sp.—*L. senior*, older.]

sens, *sens*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) since.

sensation, *sen-sā'shən*, *n.* awareness of a physical experience, without any element derived from previous experiences: awareness by the senses generally: an effect on the senses: power of sensing: an emotion or general feeling: a thrill a state, or matter, of general excited interest in the public, audience, &c.: melodramatic quality or method: (*slang*) enough to taste, as of liquor.—*adj.* sensā'tional.—*ns.* sensā'tionalism, the doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation: a striving after wild excitement and melodramatic effects; sensā'tionalist.—*adj.* sensā'tionalist'ic.—*adv.* sensā'tionally.—*ns.* sensā'tionism; sensā'tionist, sensā'tion-monger, a dealer in the sensational; sense (*sens*), faculty of receiving sensation, general or particular: immediate consciousness: inward feeling: impression: opinion: mental attitude: discernment: understanding: appreciation: feeling for what is appropriate: discerning feeling for things of some particular kind: (usu. in *pl.*) one's right wits: soundness of judgment: reasonableness: sensible or reasonable discourse: that which is reasonable: plain matter of fact: the realm of sensation and sensual appetite: (*Shak.*) a sense-organ: meaning: interpretation: purport: gist: (esp. in *geom.*, after Fr. *sens*)

direction.—*v.t.* to have a sensation, feeling, or appreciation of: to appreciate, grasp, comprehend.—*adj.* sensed, endowed with meaning; senseful, significant: full of good sense; senseless, unconscious: deficient in good sense: meaningless.—*adv.* sense'lessly.—*ns.* sense'lessness; sense'-organ, a structure specially adapted for the reception of stimuli, as eye, ear, nose; sense'-perception, perception by the sense; sensib'il'ity, sensitiveness: sensitivity: capacity of feeling or emotion: readiness and delicacy of emotional response: sentimentality: (often in *pl.*) feelings that can be hurt.—*adj.* sens'ible, perceptible by sense: perceptible: easily perceived: appreciable: having power of sensation: conscious: sensitive: (*obs.*) having sensibility: easily affected: delicate: cognisant: aware: emotionally conscious: having or marked by good sense, judicious.—*n.* an object of sense: that which is sensible.—*n.* sens'ibleness.—*adv.* sens'ibly, in a sensible manner: to a sensible or perceptible degree: so far as the senses show.—*adj.* sens'ile (*sen'sil*), sentient: capable of affecting the senses.—*ns.* sens'ism, sensationalism in philosophy; sens'ist; sensitisā'tion.—*v.t.* sens'itise, to render sensitive, or more sensitive, or sensitive in a high degree.—*adj.* sens'itised.—*n.* sens'itiser.—*adj.* sens'itive, having power of sensation: feeling readily, acutely, or painfully: capable of receiving stimuli: reacting to outside influence: ready and delicate in reaction: sensitised: (*phot.*) susceptible to the action of light: pertaining to, or depending on, sensation.—*n.* one who or that which is sensitive, or abnormally or excessively sensitive.—*adv.* sens'itively.—*ns.* sens'itiveness, sensiti'vity; sensitom'eter, an instrument for measuring sensitivity, as of photographic films.—*adj.* sensō'rial, sensory.—*ns.* sensō'rium, the seat of sensation in the brain: the brain: the mind: the nervous system; sen'sory, the sensorium.—*adj.* of the sensorium: of sensation.—*adj.* sen'sual (*-sū-āl*, *-shoo-āl*), of the senses, as distinct from the mind: not intellectual or spiritual: carnal: worldly: connected with gratification, esp. undue gratification of bodily sense: voluptuous: lewd.—*n.* sensualisā'tion.—*v.t.* sen'sualise, to make sensual: to debase by carnal gratification.—*ns.* sens'ualism, sensual indulgence: the doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from sensation: the regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest end; sens'ualist, one given to sensualism or sensual indulgence: a debauchee: a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.—*adj.* sensualist'ic.—*n.* sensuality (*Milt.* *sen'suality*), indulgence in sensual pleasures: lewdness.—*adv.* sen'sually.—*ns.* sen'suality; sen'sulism, (*philos.*) sensualism; sen'sulist.—*adj.* sen'suous, pertaining to sense (without implication of lasciviousness or grossness): connected with sensible objects: easily affected by the medium of the senses.—*adv.* sen'suously.—*n.* sen'suousness.—five senses, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch; bring one to his senses, to make one recognise the facts: let him understand that he must mend his behaviour; in a sense, in a sense other than the obvious one: in a way: after a fashion; In, out of, one's senses, in or out of one's right wits, normal rational condition: sensation novel, one dealing in violent effects and strained emotion; sensible horizon, the visible horizon; sensible note, leading note; sensitive flame, a flame that rises or falls in response to sound; sensitive plant, a plant, esp. *Mimosa pudica*, that shows more than usual irritability when touched or shaken, by movements of leaves, &c. [*L. sensus*—*sensire*, to feel.]

sent, an earlier spelling (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*) of scent, *n.*, *v.t.*, and *v.i.*, smell: sense.

sent, *sent*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of send.

sentence, *sen'təns*, *n.* opinion: a judgment, decision: determination of punishment pronounced by a court or a judge: a maxim: a number of words making a complete grammatical structure, generally begun with a capital letter and ended

with a full-stop or its equivalent: sense: meaning: matter.—*demn.*—*ten'shū*.
adv. full of meaning; *super-*abounding) in maxims.—*adv.* *senten'tiously*.—*n.* *senten'tiousness*.—Master of the Sentences, Peter Lombard (12th cent.), from his collection of opinions from Augustine, &c. [Fr.,—*L. sententia*—*sentire*, to feel.]
sentient, *sen'shi(y)ant*, *adj.* conscious: capable of sensation: aware: responsive to stimulus.—*n.* that which is sentient: a sentient being or mind.—*ns.* *sent'ience*, *sen'tieney*. [*L. sentiēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *sentire*, to feel.]
sentiment, *sen'ti-mant*, *n.* a thought or body of thought tinged with emotion: opinion: judgment: a thought expressed in words: a maxim: a thought or wish propounded to be ratified by drinking: emotion: feeling bound up with some object or ideal: regard to ideal considerations: sensibility, refined feelings: consciously worked-up or partly insincere feeling: sentimentality.—*adj.* *sentimental* (*-men'tl*), pertaining to, given to, characterised by, indulging in, abounding in, expressive of, sentiment or sentimentality.—*v.i.* *sentimen'talise*, to behave sentimentally: to indulge in sentimentality.—*v.t.* to make sentimental: to treat sentimentally.—*ns.* *sentimen'talism*, *sentimentality* (*-men-tal'i-ty*), disposition to wallow in sentiment: self-conscious working up of feeling: affectation of fine feeling: sloppiness; *sentimen'talist*, one who affects, seeks to work up, or luxuriates in sentiment or fine feeling: one guided by mere sentiment: one who regards sentiment as more important than reason.—*adv.* *sentimen'tally*. [*L.L. sentimentum*—*L. sentire*, to feel.]
sentinel, *sen'ti-nl*, *n.* one posted on guard, a sentry: guard.—*adj.* acting as a sentinel.—*v.t.* to watch over: to post as a sentinel: to furnish with sentinels.—*v.i.* to keep guard.—*sentinel* crab, a crab of the Indian Ocean with long eye-stalks. [Fr. *sentinelle*—It. *sentinella*, watch, sentinel.]
sentry, *sen'tri*, *n.* a sentinel: a soldier on guard: watch, guard.—*ns.* *sen'try-box*, a box to shelter a sentry: *sen'try-go*, a sentry's beat or duty: (*obs.*) a watch-tower. [Etymology obscure.]
Senussi, *sen-oo'sē*, *n.* a member of a Moslem sect or confraternity, chiefly in N.E. Africa, founded by Sidi Mohammed ben Ali es-Senussi (*d.* 1860; named from the *Senus* Mountains).—*pl.* *Senussi*.—Also *Senoussi*.
senvy, *sen'vi*, *n.* (*obs.*) mustard (plant or seed). [O.Fr. *senve*—*L. sinapi*—Gr. *sinapi*, mustard.]
senza, *sen'zā*, *prep.* (*mus.*) without. [It.]
sepad, *sa-pād'*, *v.t.* to suppose: to warrant. [A

Unionists) a Home Ruler: a believer in separate authorship of parts, esp. of the Homeric poems.—*adj.* *sep'arative* (*-a-tiv*), tending to separate.—*ns.* *sep'arator*, one who, or that which, separates: a machine for separating cream from milk by whirling; *separatory* (*sep'ar-a-tor-i*), an instrument for separating.—*adj.* having the function of separating.—*ns.* *sep'aratrix*, a separating line; *sep'aratum*, a separate off-print.—*separate* maintenance, a provision made by a husband for his separated wife; *separation* allowance, government allowance to a service-man's wife and dependents. [*L. separare*, *-atum*—*se*, aside, *parare*, to put.]

Sepphardim, *se-fār'dēm*, *n.pl.* the Spanish and Portuguese Jews.—*adj.* *Sepphard'ic*. [Heb.]
sephen, *se'fen*, *n.* a sting-ray. [Ar. *safan*, shagreen.]
sepla, *se'pi-ā*, *n.* a cuttlefish, esp. of Sepia or kindred genus: cuttlefish ink: a pigment made from it, or an artificial imitation: its colour, a fine brown: a sepi drawing.—*adj.* of the colour of sepi: done in sepi.—*ns.* *se'piole* (Gr. *lithos*, stone), *meerselalum*; *se'piost*, *sepiostaire* (Fr. *sepiostaire*—Gr. *osteon*, bone), *se'plum*, cuttlebone. [*L.*—Gr. *sepiā*, cuttlefish, *sepiōn*, cuttlebone.]

sepium, *se'pi-mant*, *n.* a hedge, a fence. [*L. saepimentum*, a hedge.]

sepoi, *se'poi*, *n.* an Indian soldier in European service. [Urdu and Pers. *spāhī*, horseman.]

seppuku, *sep-dō'koo*, *n.* hara-kiri. [Jap.]

seps, *seps*, *n.* a very venomous snake known to the Greeks: *seps*, a genus of almost legless skinks. [Gr. *seps*.]

sepsis, *seps'is*, *n.* putrefaction: invasion by pathogenic bacteria. [Gr. *sepsis*, putrefaction.]

sept, *sept*, *n.* (*orig.* in Ireland) a division of a tribe.—*adj.* *sept'al*. [Prob. for *seet*, influenced by *L. saeptum*; see next.]

sept, *sept*, *n.* an enclosure: a fence.—*n.pl.* *sept'a* (see *septum* below).—*adj.* *sept'al*, *partitional*: growing in hedges; *sept'arian*.—*n.* *sept'arium*, a nodule with a network of mineral-filled cracks:—*pl.* *sept'aria*.—*adj.* *sept'ate*, *partitioned*.—*n.* *septation*, *division by partitions*.—*adj.* *septi'cidal* (*L. caedere*, to cut), with splitting of septa, as when a fruit dehisces by separation of the carpels: *septi'ferous*, having partitions; *septi'form*, in the form of a partition; *septi'ragal* (root of *L. frangere*, to break), with separation of the outer walls of the carpels from the septa.—*n.* *sept'um*, (*biol.*) a partition.—*pl.* *sept'a*. [*L. saeptum* (used in *pl.*), a fence, enclosure—*saepire*, to fence.]

sept, *septi*, *septem*, in composition, seven. [*L. septem*.]

September, *sep-*, *sep-ten'bər*, *n.* the ninth, orig. seventh, month of the year.—*adj.* *Septem'berish*.—*ns.* *Septem'briser* (*sep'tam-bri-zər*), a Septem'brist: a partridge-shooter; *Septem'brist*, a participator in the September massacres in Paris, Sept. 2-7, 1792. [*L. September*, *-bris*.]

septemfid, *sep'tam-fid*, *adj.* seven-cleft. [Root of *findere*, to cleave.]

septemvir, *sep'ten'vir*, *n.* one of a board of seven:—*pl.* *septem'viri*, *-virs*.—*n.* *septem'virato*, the office of septemvir: a board of septemviri: a group of seven men. [*L.*—*vir*, man.]

septenarius, *sep-ti-nā'ri-us*, *n.* a seven-foot verse, esp. a trochaic tetrameter catalectic.—*adj.* *septenary* (*sep-tē'nā-ri*, or *sep'ta-nā-ri*), numbering or based on seven.—*n.* a seven, set of seven (esp. *mus.*).—*pl.* *septen'aries*, of seven.]

septennary, *sep'ten'nā-ri*, *n.* a period of seven years:—*pl.* *septenn'ally*. [*L.*—*vir*, man.]

septentrion, *sep-ten'tri-on*, *n.* (*Shak.*) the north:—*pl.* *septentrions*, *septentrionēs*, the seven stars of the Plough: the Great Bear.—*adj.* *septentrional* (*Milt.*), *-al*, northern.—*adv.* *septentrionally*. [*L. septentrionēs*, i.e. *septem trionēs*, the seven plough-oxen.]

or other members into *sepias*. [*Fr. sepiate*, invented by N. J. de Necker (1790) from Gr. *shepē*, cover.]
separate, *sep'a-rāt*, *v.i.* to divide: to part: to sunder: to sever: to disconnect: to disunite: to remove: to isolate: to keep apart: to seclude: to set apart for a purpose: to shut off from cohabitation, esp. by judicial decree: to remove cream from by a separator.—*v.i.* to part: to withdraw: to secede: to come out of combination or contact: to become disunited.—*adj.* (*sep'a-rāt*, *sep'rit*) *separated*: *divided*: *apart from another*: *distinct*.—*n.* an off-print.—*n.* *separability* (*-a-bil'i-ty*).—*adj.* *separ'able*, that may be separated or disjoined.—*n.* *separ'ableness*.—*adv.* *separ'ably*, *separ'ately*.—*ns.* *separateness*; *separ'ation*, act of separating or disjoining: state of being separate: *disunion*: *chemical analysis*: *cessation of cohabitation by agreement or judicial decree*, without a formal dissolution of the marriage tie; *separ'ationist*, one who favours separation, esp. political or ecclesiastical; *separ'atism* (*-a-tizm*); *separ'atist*, one who withdraws or advocates separation, esp. from an established church, a dissenter: (*hist.*) an Independent: (*by*

septet, septette, septett, *sep-tet'*, *n.* a composition for seven performers: a set of seven (esp. musicians). [*Ger. septett*—*L. septem.*]
sept-foil, *sep-foil*, *n.* tormentil: a figure divided by seven cusps. [*Fr. sept*, seven, *O.Fr. foil*—*L. folium*, a leaf.]
septic, *sep-tik*, *adj.* putrefactive.—*n.* septicaemia (*sep-ti-sē-mi-ā*; *Gr. haima*, blood), presence of pathogenic bacteria in the blood.—*adv.* septic tically.—*n.* septicity (*-tis-i-ti*).—septic tank, a tank in which sewage is decomposed by anaerobic bacteria. [*Gr. septicos*—*sepin*, to putrefy.]
septilateral, *sep-ti-lat'or-al*, *adj.* seven-sided. [*L. latus*, lateris, a side.]
septillion, *sep-til'yān*, *n.* the seventh power of a million: (U.S., as in *France*) the eighth power of a thousand. [Modelled on *million*.]
septimal, *sep-ti-mal*, *adj.* relating to, based on, seven.—*ns.* septime (*sep'tēm*), the seventh position in fencing; septimole (*-mōl*), a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six. [*L. septimus*, seventh—*septem*, seven.]
septleva, *sep-le-vā*, *n.* in basset, seven times as much added to the first stake. [*Fr. sept-et-le-va*, seven and the first stake.]
septuagenarian, *sep-tū-ǝ-ji-nā'ri-ān*, *n.* a person seventy years old, or between seventy and eighty.—*adj.* of that age.—*adj.* septuagenary (*-ǝ-jē-nā'ri*, *-ǝ-jin-ǝ'ri*), consisting of or relating to seventy.—*n.* one seventy years old. [*L. septuāgēnārius*—*septuāgēni*, seventy each.]
Septuagesima, *sep-tū-ǝ-jēs'i-mā*, *n.* the third Sunday before Lent (also Septuagesima Sunday)—apparently in continuation of the sequence Quadragesima, Quinquagesima, &c. [*L. septuāgēnimus*, -ǝ-um, seventieth.]
Septuagint, *sep-tū-ǝ-jint*, *n.* the Greek Old Testament, traditionally attributed to 72 translators at Alexandria in the 3rd century—usually expressed by LXX.—*adj.* Septuagint'al. [*L. septuāgintā*—*septem*, seven.]
septum. *See* *sept* (2).
septuor, *sep-tū-or*, *n.* a septette. [*Fr.*,—*L. septem*, after *quatuor*.]
septuple, *sep-tū-pl*, *adj.* sevenfold.—*v.t.* to multiply sevenfold.—*n.* septuplet, a septimole: one of seven at a birth. [*L.L. septiplus*—*L. septem*, seven; cf. *quadruple*.]
sepulchre, *sep'al-kēr*, *n.* a tomb: a recess, usually in the north chancel wall, or a structure placed in it, to receive the reserved sacrament and the crucifix from Maundy Thursday or Good Friday till Easter (Easter sepulchre): burial.—*v.t.* (formerly sometimes *si-pul'kr*) to entomb: to enclose as a tomb.—*adj.* sepulchral (*si-pul'kr-al*), of, of the nature of, a sepulchre: funereal: as if of or from a sepulchre: funereal, gloomy, dismal: hollow-toned; sepulchrous (*rare*); sepul'tural.—*n.* sepul'ture, burial: a tomb or burial-place.—*v.t.* to entomb. [*L. sepulcrum*, *sepultūra*—*sepelire*, *sepultum*, to bury.]
sequacious, *si-kwā'shās*, *adj.* ready to follow a leader or authority: compliant: pliant: observing logical sequence or consistence: in long-drawn-out sequence or train.—*ns.* sequā'clousness, sequacity (*si-kwā's-i-ti*). [*L. sequāx*, *sequācis*—*sequi*, to follow.]
sequel, *sē'kwəl*, *n.* that which follows: (*obs.*) followers: (*obs.*) successors: consequences: upshot: a resumption of a story already complete in itself: (*Shak.*) sequence: (*Scots law*) an allowance to mill servants in thirlage.—*n.* sequela (*si-kwē'lā*), morbid affection following a disease: often in *pl.* sequē'lac (*-lē*). [*L. sequēla*—*sequi*, to follow.]
sequence, *sē'kwāns*, *n.* state or fact of being sequent or consequent: succession: order of succession: a series of things following in order: a set of three or more cards consecutive in value: that which follows: consequence: (*mus.*) successive repetition in higher or lower parts of the scale or in higher or lower keys: in cinematography, a division of a film: in liturgies, a hymn in rhythmical prose, sung after the gradual and before the gospel.—*adj.* sē'quent, following: consequent: successive:

consecutive.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a follower; that which follows.—*adj.* sequential (*si-kwen'shē*).—*n.* sequentiality (*-shē-əl'ē-i-tē*).—*adv.* sequentially.—sequence of tenses, the relation of tense in subordinate clauses to that in the principal. [*L. sequēns, -entis*, pr.p. of *sequi*, to follow.]
sequester, *si-kwēs'tar*, *v.t.* to set aside; to seclude; to set apart; to confiscate; to remove from one's possession until a dispute can be settled, creditors satisfied, or the like; to hold the income of for the benefit of the next incumbent; to sequester the estate or benefice of.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to seclude oneself. (*si*) (*sek'tēs-tar*; *Shak.*) seclusion.—*adj.* seques'tered, retired, secluded.—*v.t.* sequesterate (*sek', sēk', or si-kwēs'tar*), to sequester; to make bankrupt.—*ns.* seques'tration (*sek-, sēk-*), act of sequestering; (*Scots law*) bankruptcy; seques'trator. [*L.L. seques'trāre, -ātum*—*L. sequester*, a depositary—*seculus*, apart.]
sequin, *sē'kwēn*, *n.* an old Italian gold coin worth about 9s. 4d.: a spangle. [*Fr.*—*It. zecchino—zecca*, the mint; of *Ar.* origin.]
Sequoia, *si-kwō'ā*, *n.* a genus of gigantic conifers, the Californian big tree or mammoth tree and the redwood—sometimes called Wellingtonia. [After the Cherokee chief *Sequiah*.]
sérac, *sā-rak', sārak*, *n.* one of the cuboidal or pillar-like masses into which a glacier breaks on a steep incline. [Swiss *Fr.*, originally a kind of cheese.]
seraglio, *se-rāl'yō*, *n.* —————
—medan house or palace
—wives or concubines
palace, esp. that of the sultans at Constantinople. [*It. serraglio*—*L. sera*, a door-bar, confused with *Turk. saray, serāi*, a palace.]
serai, *se-rā'i*, *n.* a khan, caravanserai: (*erron.*) a seraglio, harem. [*Turk.* (*orig. Pers.*) *saray, serāi*.]
serail, *se-rāl'*, *n.* seraglio. [*Fr. sérail*.]
serang, *se-rang'*, *n.* a lascar boatswain. [*Pers. sarhang*, a commander.]
serape, *se-rā'pā*, *n.* a Mexican riding-blanket. [*Sp. sarape*.]
seraph, *ser'af*, *n.* a six-winged celestial being (*Isa. vi.*): an angel of the highest of the nine orders: a person of angelic character or mien:—*pl. ser'aphs, ser'aphim*, formerly also *ser'aphin, ser'aphims, ser'aphims*, the plurals in *-im* and *-in* also occurring as *obs. sing.*—*adjs.* seraphic (*-af*), —*al.*—*adv.* seraph'ically.—*n.* ser'aphine (*-ēn*), a keyboard reed instrument, precursor of the harmonium.—Seraphie Doctor, St Bonaventura: St Teresa; Seraphic Father, St Francis; Seraphic order, the Franciscans. [*Heb. Serāphim* (*pl.*).]
Serapis, Sarapls, *se-, se-rā'pis*, *n.* a god of the Greeks of Egypt, identified with Apis and Osiris.—*n.* Serapeum (*ser-a-pē'm*), a temple of Serapis.—*adj. Ser'ap, Sarapic* (*-ap'iki*). [*Gr. Sarāpis*, later (also *L.*) *Serāpis*.]
seraskier, *ser-as-ker'*, *n.* a Turkish commander-in-chief or war minister.—*n.* seraskier'ate, the office of seraskier. [*Turk. pron. of Pers. ser'asker—ser, head, Ar. 'asker, army.*]
Serb, *sr̥b*, Serbian, *sr̥b-i-an*, *ns.* a native or citizen of Serbia: a member of the people principally inhabiting Serbia: the South Slav language of Serbia.—*adj.* of Serbia, its people, or their language.—*ns. and adjs.* Serbo-Cro'at, Serbo-Croā'tian. [*Scr̥b, Sr̥b*.]
Serbonian, *ser-bō'nē-an*, *adj.* like *Sirbōnis, Serbōnis*, a now dry lake in the N.E. corner of Egypt, 'Where armies whole have sunk' (*Paradise Lost*, II. 594).
serdab, *ser-dāb'*, *n.* an underground chamber: a secret chamber in an Egyptian tomb. [*Pers. sard*, cold, *dāb*, water.]
sere. See *sear* (1 and 2), *cere*.
serē, *ser*, *n.* (*obs.*) a claw. [*O.Fr. serre—setter*, to hold.]
sercin, *se-rān'*, *n.* fine rain from a cloudless sky. [*Fr.*—*L. sērūm*, evening, *sērus*, late.]
serenade, *ser-i-nād'*, *n.* a composition like a symphony, usually slighter and in more movements: a performance in the open air by night,

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: e'l'a-mənt, in'fənt, rən'dəm

esp. at a lady's window: a piece suitable for such performance.—*v.t.* to entertain with a serenade.—*v.i.* to perform a serenade.—*ns.* serenā'der; serenata (i-nā'tā), a (symphonic) serenade: a pastoral cantata; ser'enate, (*Milit.*) a serenade. [*Fr. serénade*, and *lt. serenata*—*L. serēnus*, bright clear sky; meaning influenced by *lt. serus*, late.]

serendipity, ser-an-dip'i-ti, *n.* the faculty of making happy chance finds. [*Serendip*, a former name for Ceylon. Horace Walpole coined the word (1754) from the title of the fairy-tale 'The Three Princes of Serendip,' whose heroes 'were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things they were not in quest of.']

serene, ser-ēn', *adj.* calm; unclouded; unruffled: an adjunct to the titles of some princes (translating *Ger. Durchlaucht*).—*n.* calm brightness: serenity: serene sky or sea: pure air.—*v.t.* to tranquillise: to clear.—*adv.* serenely, calmly, coolly.—*ns.* serēnēness; serenity (ser-i-ti).—all serene, (*slang*) everything as it should be: all right; drop serene, (*Milit.*) amaurosis. [*L. serēnus*, clear.]

serenē, ser-ēn', *n.* (*obs.*) a supposedly unwholesome night-dew: sercin. [*sercin*.]

serf, serf, *n.* a person in modified slavery, esp. one attached to the soil: a villain.—*pl.* serfs.—*ns.* serf'age, serf'dom, serf'hood, serf'ship.—*adj.* serf'ish. [*Fr.*—*L. servus*, a slave.]

serge, serj, *n.* a strong twilled fabric, now usually of worsted.—*adj.* of serge. [*Fr.*—*L. serica*, silk; see *seric*.]

sergeant, serjeant, sār'jənt, *n.* orig. a servant: (*obs.*) an officer who made arrests: (*usu.* with *g*) a non-commissioned officer next above a corporal: (*with g*) an officer of police: (*usu.* with *g*) alone or as a prefix, designating certain officials: (*with g*) formerly, a barrister of highest rank (in full serjeant-at-law).—*ns.* sergean(t)cy, serjeant(t)cy, office or rank of sergeant, serjeant; ser'geant- (or ser'jeant-) at-arms, an officer of a legislative body or the Court of Chancery, for making arrests, &c.; ser'geant-drumm'er, drum-major; ser'geant-fish, a fish with stripes, esp. the cobia (*Rhachicentron*) of S.E. U.S., akin to the mackerels; ser'geant-mā'jor, formerly, an officer of rank varying from major to major-general; now, the highest non-commissioned officer (regimental sergeant-major, a warrant officer on the staff of a battalion, regiment, &c.); ser'geantship, ser'jeantship; ser'jeantry, serjeanty; serjeanty, a condition of tenure by service in person to the king (grand serjeanty) or rendering some small object (petty serjeanty).—Common Serjeant, in London, an assistant to the Recorder. [*Fr. sergent*—*L. serviēns*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *servire*, to serve.]

serial, seriate, &c. See under *series*.

Serie, ser'ik, *adj.* Chinese: serie, silken.—*adj.* sericeous (s-rish'us), silky: covered with soft silky appressed hairs: with silky sheen.—*ns.* seriein (ser-i-sin), the gelatinous substance of silk; ser'icite, a silky soapy potash mica.—*adj.* serieitic (ser'ik).—*ns.* serieitisation, conversion (*esp.* of orthoclase) into sericite; ser'iculture, silkworm breeding—also sericiculture (ser-i-sikult-yur); ser(ie)leul'turist. [*Gr. sērikos*—*Sēr*, a Chinese, a silkworm (*pl. Sēris*).]

sericon, ser-i-kon, *n.* conjectured to be a red (or black) tincture in alchemy.

seriema, ser-i-e-mā, -ā'mā, *n.* the crested screamer. [*Tupi*.]

series, sē'ri-ēz, sē'rēz, *n.* a set of things in line or in succession, or so thought of: a set of things having something in common, esp. of books in similar form issued by the same house: a set of things differing progressively: a succession of quantities each derivable from its predecessor according to a law: a taxonomic group (of various rank): a geological formation: succession: sequence: linear or end-to-end arrangement.—*pl.* se'ries.—*adj.* se'rial, forming a series: in series: in a row: in instalments: of publication in instalments: of supernumerary buds, one above another.—*n.* a publication, esp. a story, in instal-

ments.—*v.t.* se'rialise, to arrange in series: to publish serially.—*ns.* se'riallist, a writer of serials; seriality (-al'i-ti).—*adv.* se'rially.—*adj.* se'riate, in rows.—*adv.* se'riately; seriā'tim, one after another.—arithmetic series, a series progressing by constant difference; geometrical series, a series progressing by constant ratio. [*L. seriēs*—*serēre*, *serium*, to join.]

serif, ser'if, *n.* the short cross-line at the end of a stroke in a letter.—Also seriph and ceriph. [*Origin obscure*; poss. *Du. schreef*, stroke.]

serin, ser'in, *n.* a smaller species of canary.—*n.* serinette, a small barrel-organ for training song-birds. [*Fr.*, canary.]

seringa, sār-ing'gā, *n.* a Brazilian rubber-tree (Hevea): mock-orange (Philadelphus). [*Port.*; see *syringa*.]

serious, sē'ri-əs, *adj.* grave: staid: earnest: disinclined to lightness: in earnest: not to be taken lightly: approaching the critical or dangerous: concerned with weighty matters: professedly religious.—*adj.* se'rio-com'ic, -al, partly serious and partly comic.—*adv.* se'riously.—*n.* seriousness. [*L. L. seriōsus*—*L. seriūs*.]

seriph. See *serif*.

serjeant. See *sergeant*.

serk. See *sark*.

serkali, ser-kāl'ē, *n.* the Government: white rulers. [*Swahili*.]

sermon, sār'mon, *n.* a discourse, esp. one delivered, or intended to be delivered, from the pulpit, on a Biblical text: a harangue.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to preach: to discourse.—*ns.* sermoneer, ser'moner (both *rare*), a preacher: a sermoniser; sermonette, a little sermon.—*adjs.* sermonic (-mon'ik), -al.—*n.* ser'moning.—*v.t.* ser'monise, to compose sermons: to preach.—*v.t.* to preach to.—*n.* sermonis'er.—*adj.* ser'monish. [*L. sermō*, sermōnis—*serēre*, to join.]

sero, sē'rō, in composition, serum.

seron, seroon, si-rōn', -rōn', *n.* a crate or hamper: a bale wrapped in hide. [*Sp. serón*.]

serotine, ser'ō-tin, -tin, *n.* a small reddish bat.—*adj.* late, in occurrence, development, flowering, &c.—*adj.* serotinous (si-rōt'i-nus). [*L. serotinus*—*serius*, late.]

serous, &c. See *Serum*.

serow, ser'ō, *n.* a Himalayan goat-antelope. [*Lepcha sa-ro*.]

serpent, sār'pənt, *n.* formerly, any reptile or creeping thing, esp. if venomous: now, a snake: a person treacherous or malicious: an obsolete crooked bass wind instrument of wood covered with leather: a twisting firework: Serpent, a northern constellation.—*adj.* serpentine: serpent's.—*v.i.* to wind.—*ns.* ser'pent-eater, the secretary-bird: the markhor; ser'pent-god, -goddess, a deity in the form of a snake: a deified snake.—*adjs.* serpentiform (-pənt'), snake-shaped; serpenthno (-tin), snakelike; winding: tortuous.—*n.* a winding track: an old kind of cannon: a soft, usually green mineral, a hydrated magnesium silicate, occurring in winding veins and in masses, formed by alteration of olivine, &c.: a rock (in full serpentine-rock), commonly an altered peridotite, composed mai

v.t. and *v.i.* to w

pentinely.—*adj.*

adj. serpentinin.

serpentinisation

to convert into serpentine.—*v.i.* to wind.—*adj.*

serpentinous, of serpentine: winding.—*v.i.*

ser'pentine, to wind.—*v.t.* to make to wind.—*adj.*

and *adv.* ser'pentine.—*ns.* ser'pent-lizard, the

lizard Seps; ser'pentry, serpents collectively;

ser'pent-star, a brittle star; ser'pent-stone, an

ammonite: a snake-stone; ser'pent-works, ship—

serpentine verse, a line that begins and ends

with the same word (from the figure of a snake

with its tail in its mouth, common as a symbol of

eternity); the old serpent, Satan. [*L. serpens*,

-entis, *pr.p.* of *serpere*, to creep; cf. *Gr. herpein*.]

serpigo, sār-pi'gō, *n.* (*Shah. sapego*, or suppego)

any spreading skin disease.—*adj.* serpigulous

(-pi'jū). [*L. L. serpigō*—*L. serpere*, to creep.]

fāte, fār, dāk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōm; dhien (then)

serpula, *ser'pū-lā*, *n.* a polychaete worm (*Serpula* or kindred genus) with twisted calcareous tube: —*pl.* *serpulae* (-lā). —*n.* *serp'ulite*, a fossil resembling a worm-tube. [*L.*, a snake—*serpēre*, to creep.]

serp, serre. See **serried**.

serra, *ser'ā*, *n.* a saw: anything sawlike (*L.*): a mountain-range (*Port.*): —*pl.* *ser'rae* (-ē, *L.*); *ser'ras* (*Port.*). —*ns.* *serradill'a*, *serradell'a* (*Port.*), bird's-foot (*Ornithopus*); *ser'ran*, a fish of the genus *Serranus*, or its family; *Serranus* (*ser-rā'nus*), the typical genus of *Serranidae* (*ser-rā'i-dē*), the sea-perch family, akin to the perches. —*ns.* and *adjs.* *serranid* (*ser'n-id*); *ser'ranoid*. —*n.* *Serrasal'mo* (*L. salmo*, salmon), the piranha genus of fishes. —*adj.* *ser'ratē*, notched like a saw: (*bot.*) with sharp forward-pointing teeth. —*v.t.* to notch. —*n.* *ser'rat'ion*, saw-edged condition: (usu. in *pl.*) a sawlike tooth. —*adjs.* *ser'ratios'tral* (*L. rōstrum*, beak), saw-billed; *ser'ratulate* (*ser-at'ū-lāt*), minutely serrate. —*ns.* *ser'ratule* (*ser-t'ū-rē*), serration; *ser'rat'us*, one of several muscles of the thorax. —*adjs.* *ser'ricorn* (*ser'*; *L. cornū*, horn), having serrate antennae; *ser'ratulate*, -*d*, finely serrate. —*n.* *ser'ratul'ation*. [*L.* and *Port.* (from *L.*) *serra*, a saw.]

serried, *ser'id*, *adj.* close-set. —*v.t.* *serre*, *serre* (*ser*), to press close: to close the ranks of. —*n.* *ser'refile*, *ser'rafile* (*ser'a-fil*; see *file*), a file of officers or men detailed to ride in rear of the rear rank of a squadron when in line: a soldier so detailed. —*adj.* *serried* (*ser'id*). —*v.t.* and *v.i.* *ser'ry*, to close together. [*Fr. serier* or its *p.p. serré*. —*L. sera*, bar, lock.]

Sertularia, *ser-tū-lā'ri-ā*, *n.* a common genus of hydroids with double row of sessile hydrothecae. —*n.* and *adj.* *sertulā'rian*. [*L. sarta*, garlands.]

seruwe (i.e. *servewe*), Spenserian spelling of *servure*.

serum, *ser'um*, *n.* a watery liquid, esp. that which separates from coagulating blood: —*pl.* *ser'a*, *ser'ums*. —*ns.* *serol'ogy* (*ser*, *si*); *serosity*; *ser'other'apy*, *ser'um-ther'apy*, treatment or prevention of disease by injecting blood-serum containing the appropriate anti-bodies. —*adj.* *ser'rous*, pertaining to, like, of the nature of, *serum*. —*serous membrane*, a thin membrane, moist with serum, lining a cavity and enveloping the viscera within, e.g. the pericardium, the peritoneum. [*L. serum*, whey.]

serval, *ser'vəl*, *n.* a large, long-legged, short-tailed African cat or tiger-cat. [*Port. (lobo) cervāl*, lit. deer-wolf, transferred from another animal.]

servant, *ser'vant*, *n.* one who is hired to perform service, especially personal or domestic service of a menial kind, or farm labour, for another or others: one who is in the service of the state, the public, a company, or other body: one who serves: a ministrant: formerly, a man conventionally accepted by a lady (called his *mistress*) as binding himself to devoted attendance: in formal epistolary use, formerly in greeting and leave-taking, now sometimes in colloquial jocularly, applied in seeming humility to oneself: a slave: (*in pl.*) formerly a designation conceded by a great

number of actors, to evade legal cct.—*ns.* *ser'vant-girl*, —*ns.* *ser'vant-maid*, a female domestic servant; *ser'vant-man*, a male servant; *ser'vantry*, servants collectively; *ser'vanthship*, position or relation of a servant.—*servants' hall*, a servants' dining- and sitting-room. [*Fr.* *p.p.* of *servir*—*L. servire*, to serve.]

serve, *ser'v*, *v.t.* to be a servant to: to be in the service of: to worship: to work for: to render service to: to perform service for or under: to perform the duties or do the work connected with: of a male animal, to cover: to attend as assistant: to be of use to or for: to avail: to suffice for: to satisfy: to further: to minister to: to attend to the requirements of: to supply: to furnish with materials: to help to food, &c.: to send or bring to table: to deal: (*Spens.*) to put into action, bring to bear: (*tennis*, &c.) to put into play by striking: to treat, behave towards:

to be opportune to: to conform one's conduct to: to undergo, work out, go through: to bind with cord, tape, &c.: (*law*) to deliver or present formally, or give effect to: (*Scots law*) to declare (help). —*v.i.* to be a servant: to be in service or servitude: to render service: to be a member, or take part in the activities, of an armed force: to perform functions: to wait at table: to attend to customers: to act as server: to answer a purpose, be of use, do: to be opportune or favourable: to suffice. —*n.* *service* of a ball. —*ns.* *ser'ver*, one who serves, esp. at meals, mass, or tennis: a salver: a fork, spoon, or other instrument for distributing or helping at table; *ser'v'cry*, a room or rooms adjoining a dining-room, from which meals and liquors are served and in which utensils are kept. —*n.* and *adj.* *ser'v'ing*. —*ns.* *ser'v'ing-mall'et*, a mallet with grooved head used in serving ropes; *ser'v'ing-man*, (*arch.*) a man-servant.—*serve* one a trick, to play a trick on one; *serve* one right, to be no worse than one deserves; *serve* one's time, to pass through an apprenticeship; *serve* out, to deal or distribute: to punish: to retaliate on; *serve* the (or one's) turn, to suffice for one's immediate purpose or need; *serve* time, to undergo a term of imprisonment, &c.; *serve* up, to bring to table. [*Fr. servir*—*L. servire*, to serve.]

Servian (*obs.*). Same as **Serbian**.

Servian, *ser'vi-an*, *adj.* of *Servius* Tullius, legendary king of Rome.

service, *ser'vis*, *n.* condition or occupation of a servant or of one who serves: work: act or mode of serving; employ: employment as a soldier, sailor, or airman, or in any public organisation or department: the personnel so employed: the force, organisation, or body employing it (in the *pl.* usu. the fighting forces): that which is required of its members: that which is required of a feudal tenant: performance of a duty or function: actual participation in warfare: a warlike operation: a performance of religious worship: a liturgical form or office or a musical setting of it: a good turn, good offices, benefit to another: duty or homage ceremonially offered, as in health-drinking, correspondence or greeting: use: hard use: supply, as of water: waiting at table: that which is served, a course: order of dishes: a set, as of dishes for a particular meal: supplementary activities for the advantage of customers: cost of interest and sinking-fund charges: cord or other material for serving a rope. —*adj.* of the army, navy, or air-force: for the use of servants. —*v.t.* to provide or perform service for (e.g. motor-cars). —*ns.* *serviceabil'ity*, *serviceableness*. —*adj.* *ser'viceable*, able or willing to serve: advantageous: useful: capable of rendering long service, durable. —*adv.* *ser'viceably*. —*ns.* *ser'vice-book*, a book of forms of religious service: a prayer-book; *ser'vice-court*, in lawn-tennis, the area outside of which a served ball must not fall; *ser'vice-flat*, a flat in which domestic service is provided and its cost is included in the rent. —*adj.* *ser'viceless*. —*ns.* *ser'vice-line*, the boundary of the service-court, 21 feet from the net; *ser'vice-man*, a member of a fighting service; *ser'vice-pipe*, -wire, a branch from a main to a building; *ser'vice-res'ervoir*, a reservoir for supplying water to a particular area; *ser'vice-room*, a room in a club or hotel where visitors' requirements are attended to.—*active service*, service of a soldier, &c., in the field (widely interpreted by the authorities); at your service, at your disposal: also a mere phrase of civility; have seen service, to have fought in war: to have been put to long or hard use. [*Fr.* —*L. servitium*.]

service, *ser'vis*, *n.* a tree (*Pyrus domestica*) very like the rowan.—*ns.* *ser'vice-berry*, its pear-shaped fruit: (*U.S.*) shadbush or its fruit; *ser'vice-tree*.—*wild service*, a tree of the same genus (*P. torminalis*) with sharp-lobed leaves. [*O.E. syrf*—*L. sorbus*.]

servient, *ser'vi-ent*, *adj.* subordinate: subject to a

servitude or easement. [*L. serviens, -entis*, pr.p. of *servire*, to serve.]

serviette, *sər-vi-ēt'*, *n.* (*vulg.* except in older Scottish use) a table-napkin. [*Fr.*]

servile, *sər-vīl*, *adj.* pertaining to slaves or servants: slavish: meanly submissive: cringing: controlled: subject: slavishly or unintelligently imitative: expressing mere grammatical relations.—*n.* a servile person.—*adv.* *ser-vilely*.—*ns.* *ser-villism* (*-vil-izm*), systematic or habitual servility: servile spirit: a system based on slavery or advocacy of it; *servility* (*-vil-i-ti'*; *obs.*), servitude: slavishness of manner or spirit: slavish deference. [*L. servilis*—*servus*, a slave.]

Servite, *sər-vī-tē*, *n.* a member of the mendicant order of Servants of the Virgin, founded at Florence in 1233.

servitor, *sər-vī-tər*, *n.* one who serves: a servant: a man-servant: (*obs.*) one who serves in war: (*Scot.*, *obs.*) an assistant, apprentice, lawyer's clerk, assistant schoolmaster, or the like: a follower or adherent: formerly, in Oxford, an undergraduate partly supported by the college, his duty to wait on the fellows and gentlemen commoners at table: in Edinburgh, a classroom janitor:—*fem.* *ser-vitress*.—*adj.* *servitō-ri-al*.—*n.* *ser-vitorship*. [*L.L. servitor*, *-ōris*—*L. servire*, to serve.]

servitude, *sər-vī-tūd*, *n.* state of being a slave or (now rare) servant: slavery: subjection: compulsory labour: subjection to irksome conditions: a burden on property obliging the owner to allow another person or thing an easement. [*L. servitūdō*.]

servo(-)mechanism, *sər-və-mēk-ən-izm*, *n.* a mechanism serving automatically to control the working of another mechanism, usu. remotely.

sesame, *ses'-mi*, *n.* a plant (*Sesamum indicum*) of the Pedaliaceae, yielding gingili-oil.—*n.* *ses'-ame-grass*, gama-grass.—*adj.* *ses'-amoid*, shaped like a sesame seed.—*n.* a small rounded bone in the substance of a tendon.—open sesame (see open).

[*Gr. sēsamē*, a dish of sesame (*Gr. sēsamon*).]

sesquil-, *ses'-kwi-*, *psf.* in the ratio of one and a half to one, or one and an mh to one.—*adj.* *sesquialter* (*-al-tər*; *L. alter*, second), as three to two.—*ns.* *sesquialtera*, (*mus.*) a perfect fifth: three notes against two: an organ stop reinforcing harmonics; *sesquicentennial*, a hundred and fiftieth anniversary.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *sesquialde*, an oxide with three atoms of oxygen to two.—*adj.* *sesquipedal*, *sesquipedalian* (*L. sēsquipedalis*—*pēs*, *pedis*, foot), a foot and a half long—of words (after Horace, *Ars Poetica*, line 97), very long and pedar.

quipedality
(*L. sēsquiped-*
of the cubes,
with three atoms of sulphur to two; *sesquitertia*, a perfect fourth: four notes against three. [*L. sēsqui*—*semis*—*semis* (for *semi-as*), half a unit, *que*, and.]

sess, *ses*, *n.* Same as cress.

sesta, *ses'-ā*, *sesey*, *ses'-ē*, *interj.* or *interj.* (*Shak.*) of disputed meaning.—Other readings are caese, cease; *ceas*, *sece*. [*Poss.* reduplication of *sa*; *poss.* *Sp. cesa*, or *Fr. cessez*, *cease*.]

sessile, *ses'-il*, *adj.* stalkless: sedentary.—*adj.* *sessile-eyed*. [*L. sessilis*, low, squat—*sedēre*, *sessum*, to sit.]

session, *ses'-shən*, *n.* an act of sitting: a seated position: the enthronement of Christ at God's right hand: a sitting, series of sittings, or time of sitting, as of a court or public body: the time between the meeting and prorogation of Parliament: a school year (sometimes a school day): in Scotland, &c., a division of the academic year (winter session of two terms, summer session of one): the kirk-session: formerly, the Court of Session: (in *pl.*) quarter-sessions.—*adj.* *sess'ional*.—*adv.* *sess'ionally*.—*ns.* *sess'ion-clerk*, the official who records the transactions of a kirk-session; *sess'ion-house*, a building where sessions are held (also *sess'ions-house*): the room where a kirk-session meets.—Court of Session, the supreme civil court of Scotland. [*Fr.*—*L. sessiō*, *sessiōnis*—*sedēre*, *sessum*, to sit.]

sesspool. Same as cesspool.

sesteree, *ses'-tērē*, *n.* a Roman coin, the *sestertius*, worth 2½ asses, later 4 asses.—*n.* *sester'tium* (*-shi-əm*), a money of account equal to 1000 sesterces.—*pl.* *sester'tia*. [*L. sestertius*, two and a half—*semis*, half, *tertius*, third; *sestertium*, prob. orig. gen. plur. for *mille sestertium*, a thousand sesterces.]

sestet, sestett, sestette, *ses'-let'*, *n.* a group of six: the last six lines of a sonnet: a composition for six performers (also *sestet'to*). [*It. sestetto*—*sesto*—*L. sextus*, sixth.]

sestina, *ses'-tē-nā*, *n.* an old verse-form of six six-lined stanzas having the same end-words in different orders, and a triplet introducing all of them.—Also *sestine* (*-tēn'*). [*It.*—*L. sextus*, sixth.]

set, *set*, *v.i.* to seat: to place: to put: to fix: to put, place, or fix in position or required condition: to apply: to cause to be: to plant: to stake: to put on eggs: to put under a hen: to dispose, array, arrange: to put to catch the wind: to spread, lay, cover, as a table: to compose, as type: to put in type: to embed: to frame: to mount: to beset or bestow about: to stud, dot, sprinkle, variegate: to form or represent, as in jewels: (*Shak.*) to imprint: to make to become solid, coagulated, rigid, fixed, or motionless: to begin to form (as fruit or seed): to regulate: to appoint: to ordain: to assign: to prescribe: to propound: to present for imitation: to put upon a course, start off: to incite, direct: (*Northern*) to escort: to put in opposition: to posit: to rate, value: to pitch, as a tune: to compose or fit music to: to sharpen, as a razor: to indicate by crouching: (*Scot.* and *local*) to lease or let to a tenant: (chiefly *Scot.*) to become, befit: conversely, to appear to advantage in.—*v.i.* (now *vulg.*) to sit: to hang in position: to be in session: to go down towards or below the horizon, to decline: to offer a stake: to become rigid, fixed, hard, solid, or permanent: to coagulate: of a bone, to knit: to settle down: to begin to develop, as fruit: to have or take a course or direction: to begin to go: to dance in a facing position: to acquire a set or bend: to point out game by crouching: to apply or betake oneself: (*pr.p.* *Set'ting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *set*).—*adj.* in any of the senses of the participle: prescribed: deliberate, intentional: prearranged: formal: settled: fixed: rigid: determined: regular: established: ready: of mature habit of body.—*n.* a group of persons or things, esp. such as associate, occur, or are used together or have something in common: a clique: a coterie: a complete series, collection, or complement: a company performing a dance: a series of dance movements or figures: a complete apparatus, esp. for wireless receiving: an act, process, mode, or time of setting: a setting: an inclination: direction of flow: a dog's indication of game: (now *diag.*) bodily build: permanent effect of strain: hang of a garment: a young plant-slip for planting: a set scene: (for the following senses, *set* or *sett*) the number of a weaver's reed, determining the number of threads to the inch: the texture resulting: a square or a pattern of tartan: a paving-block of stone or wood: (*Scots*) a lease or letting: (*Cornwall*, &c.) a mining lease or area worked: a place with fixed fishing-nets: a tool for setting in various senses: a badger's burrow: (*tennis*) a group of games in which the winning side wins six, with such additional games as may be required in the case of deuce: the constitution of a burgh.—*ns.* *set'-back*, a check, reverse, or relapse; *set'-down*, an unexpected rebuff: a snub: a rating; *set'ness*; *set'-off*, a claim set against another: a counterbalance: an ornament: a setting forth: *set'-out*, an outfit: *set'-out*, of dishes, dress, &c.: *set'-stitch'd*, (*Sterne*) perth. embroidered.—*ns.* *sett'er*, one who or that which sets: a dog that sets: a dog of a breed derived from the spaniel and (probably) pointer: one who finds victims for thieves, &c.:

fāte, fār, dāk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōw; dhēn (then)

a spy; sett'er-forth'; sett'er-off'; sett'er-on'; sett'er-out'; sett'er-up'; sett'ing, act of one who sets: direction of current: fixation: mounting: adaptation to music; set'-to', a bout: a hot contest:—*pl.* set'-tos, set-to's; set-up', bodily carriage and physique: (U.S.) configuration, arrangement, structure.—dead set (see dead-set); set about, to begin, take in hand: to attack: to spread, as a rumour; set against, to assail: set agoing, to put in motion; set apart, to put aside, or out of consideration; set aside, to put away: to reject: to annul: to lay by; set at naught (see naught); set by, to lay up: to put aside: (*arch.*) to value or esteem, to care; set down, to lay on the ground: to put in writing: to appoint (*Shak.*, a time for): to judge, esteem: to snub: (*Shak.*) to pitch, encamp: to attribute, charge: to lay down authoritatively; set eyes on, to see, catch sight of; set fair, steadily fair; set fire to, to ignite; set forth, to exhibit, display: to expound, declare: to praise, recommend: to publish: to start on a journey; set free, to release, put at liberty; set hand to, to set to work on; set in, to begin: to become prevalent: to run landwards; set in hand, to undertake: to set someone about doing; set little, much, &c., by, to regard, esteem little, much, &c.; set off, to mark off, lay off: to start off: to send off: to show in relief or to advantage: to counterbalance: to make an offset, mark an opposite page; set on, to move on: to incite to attack: to instigate: bent upon; set one's face against (see face); set one's hand to, to sign; set one's heart on (see heart); set oneself, to bend one's energies; set oneself against, to discountenance, oppose; set one's teeth, to clench the teeth, as in a strong resolution; set on fire, to ignite; set on foot, to set agoing, to start; set out, to mark off: to equip and send forth: to start, go forth: to begin with an intention: to adorn: to expound; set piece, a piece of theatrical scenery with a supporting framework, distinguished from a side-scene or drop-scene: a picture in fireworks: an elaborately prepared performance; set sail (see sail); set speech, a studied oration; set square, a right-angled triangular drawing instrument; outspoken, *set*; oneself: (*Shak.*) to set, as a bone; set up, to erect: to put up: to exalt—jeeringly in Scots set you (him, &c.) up: to begin: to enable to begin: to place in view: to put in type: to begin a career: to make pretensions; set upon, (to) set on. [O.E. *settan*; cogn. with Ger. *setzen*, O.N. *setja*, Goth. *satjan*; *settan* is the weak causative of *sitan*, to sit; the noun is from the verb, but may be partly from O.E. *set*, seat, partly from O.Fr. *settle*—*L. seta*, sect.]

seta, *set-tā*, *n.* a bristle: a bristle-like structure: the stalk of a moss capsule:—*pl.* set-tae (-tē).—*adj.* setaceous (*si-tā'shas*), setose (*set-tōs*, -tō's). [*L. seta* (*seta*), bristle.]

seton, *set-in*, *n.* a thread or the like passed through the skin as a counter-irritant and means of promoting drainage: an issue so obtained. [*L. setō*, -ōnis, app.—*L. seta*, *seta*, bristle.]

settee, *set-tē*, *n.* a long seat with a back. [Prob. settle.]

settee, *set-tē*, *n.* a single-decked Mediterranean vessel with long prow and lateen sails. [Prob. It. *settiola*.]

setter, setting. See under set.

setter, *set-er*, *v.t.* (chiefly Northern) to treat with a seton of setwort root.—*n.* an issue so produced in cattle.—*n.* set'erwort, stinking hellebore. [Perh. from M.L.G.]

settle, *set-tl*, *n.* a long high-backed bench: (B.) a ledge.—*v.t.* to dispose in stability, rest, or comfort: to adjust: to lower: to compact, cause to subside: to regulate: to fix: to establish, set up, or install (e.g. in residence, business, marriage, a parish): to colonise: to make clear: to determine: to decide: to put beyond doubt or dispute: to restore to good order: to quiet: to compose: to secure by gift or legal act: to create successive interests in, use

or income going to one person while the corpus of the property remains another's: to make final payment of: to dispose of, put out of action, stun, kill.—*v.i.* to alight: to come to rest: to subside: to sink to the bottom (or form a scum): to dispose oneself: to take up permanent abode: to become stable: to fix one's habits (often with down): to grow calm or clear: to come to a decision or agreement: to adjust differences: to settle accounts.—*n.* settle-bed, a settle adaptable as a bed.—*adj.* settled.—*ms.* settledness; settlement, act of settling: state of being settled: payment: arrangement: placing of a minister: a subsidence or sinking: a settled colony: a local community: an establishment of social workers aiming at benefit to the surrounding population: a settling of property, an instrument by which it is settled, or the property settled, esp. a marriage-settlement: residence in a parish or other claim for poor-relief in case of becoming destitute; sett'ler, one who settles: a colonist: a decisive blow, argument, &c.; sett'ling; sett'ling-day, a date fixed by the stock exchange for completion of transactions.—settle in, to prepare to remain indoors for the night. [O.E. *sell*, seat, *setlan*, to place; the *vb.* may be partly from, or influenced by, late O.E. *sethlian*, to reconcile.]

setwall, *set-wol*, *n.* (orig.) zedoary: now, valerian.—Also setuale (-ū-āl; *Spens.*), eet'yrwall, &c. [O.Fr. *citoual*—*L.L. zedoaria*—*Ar. zedāir*.]

seven, *sev-n*, *n.* the cardinal number next above six: a symbol representing it (7, vii., &c.): a set of that number of persons or things: a shoe or other article of a size denoted by that number: a card with seven pips: a score of seven points, tricks, &c.: the seventh hour after midday or midnight.—*adj.* of the number seven.—*n.* sev'en-a-side, a speedy form of Rugby football played by seven men on each side instead of fifteen (also sev'ens).—*adj.* sev'en-day, for seven days.—*adv.* sev'enfold, in seven divisions: seven times as much.—*adj.* sev'en-league, taking seven leagues at a stride, as the ogre's boots acquired by Hop-o'-my-Thumb.—*n.* sev'ence, the value of seven pennies.—*adj.* sev'en-penny, costing or worth sevenpence.—*n.* a sevenpenny book.—*n.* and *adj.* sev'en-score.—*adj.* sev'enth, last of seven: next after the sixth: equal to one of seven equal parts.—*n.* a seventh part: a tone or semitone less than an octave: a note at that interval.—*n.* and *adj.* sev'enth-day, Saturday.—*adj.* observing Saturday as Sabbath.—*adv.* sev'enthly, in the seventh place.—Seven against Thebes, the war of seven heroes to reinstate Polyneices in Thebes against Eteocles; Seven Champions of Christendom, St George for England, St Andrew for Scotland, St Patrick for Ireland, St David for Wales, St Denis for France, St James for Spain, St Anthony for Italy; seven deadly sins, pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth; Seven Sages, Solon of Athens, Thales of Miletus, Pittacus of Mitylene, Bias of Priene in Caria, Chilon of Sparta, Cleobulus tyrant of Lindus in Rhodes, and Periander tyrant of Corinth: an Eastern cycle of tales in which seven wise men contend in story-telling against a woman for the life of a belied prince; Seven Seas, the Arctic, Antarctic, North and South Atlantic, North and South Pacific, and Indian Oceans; Seven Sleepers, seven Christian youths at Ephesus said to have slept walled up in a cave c. 250 A.D. to 447; Seven Stars, the planets known to the ancients: the Plough: the Pleiades; Seventh-day Adventists, a sect that expect the second coming of Christ and observe the Sabbath: seventh heaven (see head); Pyramid; Temple; Zeus at the Col.; Alexand.; Silesia between Frederick the Great and the Empress Maria Theresa (1756-63). [O.E. *seofon*; Du. *zeven*, Ger. *sieben*, Goth. *sibun*, Gr. *hepta*, L. *septem*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

seventeen, *sev-n-tēn'*, or *sev'*, *n.* and *adj.* seven and ten.—*adj.* *sev'teen-hund'er*, (*Burns*) woven with a reed of 1700 divisions (i.e. fine linen).—*adj.* and *n.* *seventeenth* (or *-tēnth*).—*adv.* *seventeenthly*. [*O.E. seofontene—seofon, tien, ten.*]

seventy, *sev'n-ti*, *n.* and *adj.* seven times ten:—*pl.* *sev'enties*, the numbers seventy to seventy-nine: the years so numbered in a life or any century.—*adj.* *sev'entieth*, last of seventy: equal to one of seventy equal parts.—*n.* a seventieth part.—the Seventy, the Jewish Sanhedrim: the disciples sent out in Luke x.: the Septuagint translators.—often *LXX*. [*O.E.* *seofontig*]

sever, *sev'ər*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to divide:—*adj.* *sev'eral*. [*Fr.* *séver*]

sever, *sev'ər*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to divide:—*adj.* *sev'eral*. [*Fr.* *séver*]

sever, *sev'ər*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to divide:—*adj.* *sev'eral*. [*Fr.* *séver*]

n. privately owned land, esp. in Scotland.—*adj.* *several*: private property: (*Shak.*) a detail, particular: (*Shak.*) an individual person.—*adj.* and *adv.* *several*fold.—*adv.* *severally*, separately.—*n.* *severality*, separateness: individual ownership.—in several, separately, individually. [*O.Fr.* *L. sépare*, to separate.]

severe, *si-vər*, *adj.* rigorous: very strict: unyielding:—*adv.* *severely*.

severy, *sev'ər-i*, *n.* a compartment of vaulting. [*O.Fr. civoire—L. ciborium*; see *ciborium*.]

Sèvres, *sev'r*, *adj.* made at Sèvres, near Paris.—*n.* Sèvres porcelain.

sew, *sū*, *v.t.* to join, attach, enclose, or work upon with a needle and thread or with wire.—*v.i.* to ply the needle:—*p.a.t.* sewed (*sūd*); *p.p.* sewn (*sōn*) or sewed.—*ns.* sewer; sewing; sewing-machine.—*sew up*, to enclose or close up by sewing: (*slang*) to complete satisfactorily: (*slang*) to tire out, bring to a standstill, nonplus, or make drunk. [*O.E. siutan, seotcian*; *O.H.G. siurcen, Goth. siujan*.]

sew (*Spens.*). Same as sue.

sew, *sū* (now *dial.*), *v.t.* to drain: *v.i.* to ooze: (*naut.*) to be aground.—*n.* *sew'age*, refuse carried off by sewers. [*Perh. O.Fr. essuyer* (cf. *sewer*, 2); *perh.* partly from *sewer* (2), partly from *O.E. seon*, to strain, ooze.]

sewel. See *shewel*.

sewellel, *si-wel'əl*, *n.* an American rodent linking beavers and squirrels. [*Chinook shewallal*, a robe of its skin.]

sewer, *si-wər*, *n.* an officer who superintends the service at table. [*O.Fr. arseur—asseoir*, to set down.—*L. ad*, to, *sedere*, to sit. *Skeat* makes it from *sete*, to set, *serve*, *sew*, pottage.—*seaw*, juice.]

sewer, *s(y)ū-wər*, old-fashioned *shūr*, *n.* a channel for receiving the discharge from house-drains and streets.—*v.t.* to provide with sewers.—*ns.* *sew'rage*, system or provision of sewers: sewage; *sew'ering*; *sew'er-gas*, the contaminated air of sewers; *sew'er-rat*, the brown rat. [*O.Fr. seuiere*, a canal.—*L. ex*, out, *agua*, water.]

sewlin, *sewen*, *sū'in*, *n.* a Welsh sea-trout grilse. [*Origin unknown.*]

sex, *seks*, *n.* that by which an animal or plant is male or female: the quality of being male or female: either of the divisions according to this, or its members collectively (*arch.*, the sex, the female sex, women): the whole domain connected with this distinction: (by confusion) *sect.*—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to ascertain the sex of.—*ns.* *sex'-appeal*, power of attracting, esp. of exciting desire in, the other sex; *sex'-cell*, an egg-cell or sperm; *sex'-chromosome*, a chromosome that determines sex; *sex'-determination*, the settling of what the sex of a new organism is to be.—*adj.* *sexed* (*sekt*), having sex: being male or female: having strongly developed sexual characters, feelings, or desires.—*n.* *sex'-in-tergrade*, an intersex.—*adj.* *sex'less*, of neither sex: without sex: without sexual feelings.—*n.* *sex'lessness*.—*adj.* *sex'-*

limited, developed only in one sex; *sex'-linked*, inherited along with sex, that is, by a factor located in the sex-chromosome.—*n.* *sex'-reversal*, change from male to female or female to male in the life of the individual.—*adj.* *sex'ual*, of, by, having, characteristic of, sex, one sex or other, or organs of sex.—*v.t.* *sex'ualise*, to attribute sex to.—*ns.* *sex'ualism*, emphasis on sex; *sex'ualist*; *sex'uality*.—*adv.* *sex'ually*.—sexual selection, that province of natural selection in which preference for mates having certain characteristics comes into play; sexual system, the form of reproduction of a species according to the sex of the individuals.

sex-, *seks*, *sexi*, *-i*, in compounds, *sex*.—*adj.* *sex'fid*, six-cleft.—*n.* *sex'foil*, a window, design, &c., with six lobes or leaves.—*adj.* *sex'ifoliate* (or *-ifoliate*), of valency six; *sex'loc'ular*, with six compartments; *sex'partite*, parted in six. [*L. sex*, six.]

sexagenarian, *seks-sa-jī-nā'ri-an*, *n.* a person sixty years old, or between sixty and seventy.—*adj.* of that age.—*adj.* *sexagenary* (*seks-sa-jē'nar-i*, *-saj'in-ər-i*), of containing, based on, sixty: sexagenarian.—*n.* a sexage sexagénarius, a sixty. [*L. sexagesima*, unday before Lent (also Sexagesima Sunday, apparently so named on the false analogy of Quadragesima, &c.—*adj.* *sexagesimal*, pertaining to, based on, sixty.—*n.* a sexagesimal fraction.—*adv.* *sexagesimally*, by sixtieths. [*L. sexāgesimus*, -a, -um, sixtieth.]

sexcentenary, *seks-sen'tin-ər-i*, or *-sin-tēn-ər-i*, *-sin-tēn*, *n.* a sixtieth anniversary.—Also *adj.*

sexennial, *seks-sen'yāl*, *adj.* lasting six years: recurring every six years.—*adv.* *sexennially*. [*L. sex*, six, *annus*, year.]

sext, *sekt*, *n.* (*eccles.*) the office of the sixth hour, said at midday, afterwards earlier: (*mus.*) a sixth: an organ stop giving the twelfth and the thirce (a sixth apart).—*adj.* *sex'tan*, recurring every fifth day. [*L. sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six.]

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sextile, *seks'til*, *n.* (*astrol.*) a position 60° apart (also sextile aspect). [*L. sextilis*, sixth.]

sextillion, *seks-hil'yən*, *n.* the sixth power of a million: (*U.S.* after the French) the seventh power of 1000. [*For sexillion*, after billion, &c.]

sextodecimo, *seks-tō-dek'i-mō*, *n.* a book or a size of book made by folding each sheet into sixteen leaves.—*pl.* *sextodecimos*.—Also *adj.* [*L. (in) sextū decimū*, (in) one-sixteenth.]

sextolet, *seks'tō-let*, *n.* a group of six notes performed in the time of four. [*Ger. sextole—L. sex*.]

sexton, *seks'tən*, *n.* an officer who rings a church bell, attends the clergyman, digs graves, &c.: a burying-beetle (also *sex'ton-beetle*).—*ns.* *sex'toness*; *sex'tonship*. [*Sacristan*.]

sextuor, *seks'tū-ər*, *n.* a sextet. [*Fr.*—*L. sex*, after *quatuor*, four.]

sextuple, *seks'tū-pl*, *adj.* sixfold.—*n.* six times as much.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to increase or multiply sixfold.—*n.* *sex'tuplet*, (*mus.*) a sextolet: one of six born at a birth. [*L. sextuplus*.]

sey, *si*, *n.* (*Scot.*) part of a carcase of beef including the sirloin. [*Origin obscure.*]

seyen, seysuro, *Shakespearian* spellings of *selon*, seizure.

soot, *sfoot*, *interj.* (*Shak.*) for God's foot.

sforzando, *sfor-sūn'dā*, *sforzato*, *sfor-tū'tō*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) forced, with sudden emphasis. Abbrev. *sf.* and *sfz.*, or marked >, &.—Also *ns.* [*It.*, *pr.p.* and *p.p.* of *sforzare*, to force.—*L. ex*, out, *L.L. fortia*, force.]

sgraffito, *sgraf'i-tō*, *n.* decorative work in which removal of outer layers:—*ex*, and *it. graffito*, q.v.]

sh, *sh*, *interj.* hush.

shabble, *shab'l*, *n.* (*Scot.*) an old rusty sword. [*Cf.* *It. sciabola*, *Pol. szabla*, and *sabre*.]
shabby, *shab'y*, *adj.* dingy, threadbare, or worn, as clothes: having a look of poverty: mean in look or conduct: low: paltry.—*adv.* shabb'ly.—*n.* shabb'iness.—*adj.* shabby-genteel, keeping up or affecting an appearance of gentility, though really very shabby. [*Obs. or dial. shab, scab—O.E. sceabb.*]
shabrack, *shab'rak*, *n.* a trooper's housing or saddle-cloth. [*Ger. shabracke*, prob.—*Türk. şaprak*.]
shack, *shak*, *n.* a roughly built hut. [*Amer. origin obscure.*]
shackle, *shak'l*, *n.* a prisoner's or slave's ankle-ring or wrist-ring, or the chain connecting a pair: a hobble: a staple-like link, closed with a pin: the curved movable part of a padlock: a coupling of various kinds: (in *pl.*) fetters, manacles: a hindrance.—*v.t.* to fetter: to couple: to hamper.—*nr.* shack'le-bolt, the pin of a shackle: shack'le-bone, (*Scot.*) the wrist. [*O.E. sceacul*.]
shad, *shad*, *n.* an anadromous fish akin to the herring: extended to various other fishes.—*adj.* shad'-bell'ied, flat-bellied—*opp.* to *pot-bellied*: of a coat, sloping away gradually in front.—*n.* shad'bush, the June-berry (*Amelanchier*), flowering at shad spawning-time. [*O.E. sceadd*.]
shaddock, *shad'dok*, *n.* an Oriental citrus fruit like a very large orange, esp. the larger pear-shaped variety, distinguished from the finer grape-fruit: the tree that bears it. [*Introduced to the W. Indies c. 1700 by Captain Shaddock*.]
shade, *shad*, *n.* partial or relative darkness: interception of light: obscurity: a shadow: a momentary expression of face: a shady place: (in *pl.*) the abode of the dead, Hades: shelter from light or heat: that which casts a shadow: a screen: (*U.S.*) a window-blind: a cover to modify or direct light of a lamp: an inverted glass vessel formerly put over a clock or ornament: a projecting cover to protect the eyes from glare: an awning for a shop-window: (*obs.*) a lace head-covering: a variety or degree of colour: a hue mixed with black: the dark part of a picture: a very minute difference: the disembodied soul: a ghost.—*v.t.* to screen: to overshadow: to mark with gradations of colour or shadow: to soften down: to darken: (*Spens.*) to shadow forth: (*U.S.*) to lower very slightly, as a price.—*v.i.* to pass imperceptibly (*away, into, &c.*).—*adj.* shad'ed; shade'less.—*n.* shade'-plant, a plant adapted to light of low intensity: shade'-tree, a tree planted to give shade.—*adv.* shad'dily.—*nr.* shad'diness; shad'ding, making a shade: the marking of shadows or shadow-like appearance: the effect of light and shade: fine gradations: nuances: toning down: modification of sound by anything put on top of an organ-pipe: slight lowering of prices.—*adj.* shad'dy, having, or in, shade: sheltered from light or heat: (*coll.*) not fit to bear the light, disreputable. [*O.E. sceadu; see shadow*.]
shade, *shad*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to shed (the hair). [*See shed*.]
shadoof, *shaduf*, *shā-dūf*, *n.* a contrivance for raising water by a bucket on a counterpoised pivoted rod. [*Egyptian Ar. shādūf*.]
shadow, *shad'v*, *n.* shade cast by interception of light by an object: the dark figure so projected on a surface, mimicking the object: the dark part of a picture: a reflected image: a mere appearance: a ghost, spirit: an unreal thing: a representation: a person or thing wasted away almost to nothing: an inseparable companion: a spy or detective who follows one: shade: protective shade: darkness: gloom: affliction.—*adj.* unreal: feigned: existing only in skeleton.—*v.t.* to shade: to cloud or darken: to represent as by a shadow: to typify: to hide: to attend like a shadow, follow and watch: to shadowcast.—*v.i.* to cast a shadow: to darken.—*nr.* shad'ow-box'ing, sparring practice with an imaginary opponent: shad'ow-cab'inet, a body of opposition leaders meeting from time to time and ready to take office.—*v.t.* shad'owcast, in microscopy, to cast shadows of projecting parts of (a specimen) by exposing to

a stream of vapour of a heavy metal.—*nr.* shad'ow-casting; shad'ower; shad'ow-fight, a fight between or with shadows or imaginary foes; shad'ow-figure, a silhouette; shad'owness; shad'ow-ing.—*adj.* shad'owless.—*nr.* shad'ow-pan'tomime, -play, one in which the spectators see only shadows on a screen.—*adj.* shad'owy, shady: like a shadow: symbolical: secluded: unsubstantial: shadow of death, the darkness of death: threatening approach of death. [*O.E. sceadu*, *gen., dat., and accus. of sceadu* (shade representing the *nom.*); *cf.* *O.H.G. scato*, *Gr. skotos*, darkness.]
Shafite, *shaf'i-it*, *n.* a member of one of the four principal sects of the Sunnites, or orthodox Muslims. [*Ar. Shāfi'i*, the name of the founder.]
shaft, *shaft*, *n.* anything long and straight: a stem: an arrow: (*esp. fig.*) a missile: the main, upright, straight, or cylindrical part of anything: the part of a cross below the arms: the part of a column between the base and the capital: the rachis of a feather: the thill of a carriage on either side of the horse: a straight handle: a pole: a ray or beam of light: a rotating rod that transmits motion: a well-like excavation or passage.—*adj.* shaft'ed.—*nr.* shaft'er, shaft'-horse, a horse harnessed between shafts: shaft'ing, system of shafts.—*adj.* shaft'less.—make a shaft or a bolt of it (*Shak. on't*), to venture and take what comes of it—the shaft and the bolt being the arrows of the long-bow and the cross-bow respectively. [*O.E. sceaft; perh. partly Ger. schacht, pit-shaft*.]
shag, *shag*, *n.* a ragged mass of hair, or the like: a long coarse nap: a kind of tobacco cut into shreds: the green cormorant (*app.* from its crest), or other species.—*adj.* shaggy; shaggy-haired.—*v.t.* to make shaggy.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to hang in shaggy clusters.—*n.* shag'-bark, a kind of hickory tree.—*adj.* shag'ged (shagge-car'd, *Shak.*); shagged (*shag'id, shagd*), shaggy, rough: (*coll.*) tired out.—*n.* shag'gedness.—*adv.* shag'gily.—*n.* shag'giness.—*adj.* shag'gy, long, rough, and coarse: having long, rough, coarse hair: (*coll.*) rugged; shag'-

lar leather made from horse's or ass's skin: the skin of shark, ray, &c., covered with small nodules—formerly chagrin.—*adj.* (also shagreened) of, or covered with, shagreen. [*Fr. chagrin—Türk. sagri*, horse's rump, shagreen.]
shagreen, *shā-grōon*, *n.* an original settler in New Zealand of other than English origin. [*Perh. Ir. seachrán, wandering*.]
shah, *shā*, *n.* the king of Persia. [*Pers. shāh*.]
shairn. See *sharn*.
Shaitan, *shī-tān*, *n.* Satan: shaitan, an evil spirit: a devilish person: a dust storm. [*Ar. shāitān—Heb. see Satan*.]
shake, *shāk*, *v.t.* to move with quick, short, to-and-fro movements: to brandish: to make to tremble or to totter: to disturb the stability of: to cause to waver: to disturb: to put, send, render, cause to be, by shaking: to scatter or send down by shaking: to split: (*U.S.*) to get rid of, give up.—*v.i.* to be agitated: to tremble: to shiver: to shake hands: to trill: (*pat.*) shook, *obs.* shaked, shākt; *pa.p.* shāk'en, *obs.* shāked, shākt, shook).—*n.* a shaking: tremulous motion: damaging or weakening blow: shaken-up drink: a trill, rapid alternation of two notes a tone or semitone apart, commonly ending with a turn: fissure: (*coll.*) a moment.—*adj.* shake(e)able.—*nr.* shake'-bag, fighting-cock turned out of a bag: large fighting-cock: shake'down, temporary bed (*orig.* made by shaking down straw).—*adj.* shāk'en.—*nr.* shāk'er, one who shakes: a contrivance for shaking (e.g. drinks): Shaker, a name applied to members of various religious bodies, as the Quakers, the Believers in Christ's Second Appearing (founded in Manchester about 1750), the Children of God (founded about 1864): shake'-rag, (*obs.*) a ragged fellow: shāk'erism.—*adv.* shāk'ily.—*n.* shāk'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* shāk'ing.—*adj.* shāk'y, shaking or inclined to shake: loose: tremulous: precarious: uncertain: wavering: unsteady: full

of cracks or clefts.—(no) great shakes, of (no) great account; shake down (*U.S. slang*), to cheat of one's money at one stroke; to extort protection money from; shake hands, to salute by grasping the hand and moving it up and down; shake (off) the dust (of) from one's feet, to renounce all intercourse; shake the head, to turn the head from side to side in token of reluctance, disapproval, &c.; shake up, to rouse, mix, disturb, loosen by shaking; (*Shak.*) to upbraid. [*O.E. sceacan.*]

Shakespearean, *Shaksperian*, *Shakespearean*, *shāk-spē'ri-an*, *adj.* of or relating to *Shak(s)pe(a)re*, or his works.—*n.* a student of Shakespeare.—*n.* *Shak(e)spe(a)riana* (-i-ā'nā), items or lore relating to Shakespeare.

shako, *shak'ō*, n. a nearly cylindrical military cap.
[Hung. *csákó*.]

shale, *shā'*, *n.* clay rock splitting readily into thin laminae along the bedding-planes.—*ns.* shale'-mine; -miner; shale'-oil', oil distilled from oil-shale.—*adj.* shā'ly. [*Ger. schale*, lamina; or from the following word.]

shale, *shāl*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a shell or husk.—*v.t.* to shell.
[O.E. *sc(e)alu*: cf. *scale*.]

[O.E. *sc(e)an*; v. *scāne*.]
shall, shal, shol, v.t. originally expressing debt or moral obligation, now used with the infinitive of a verb (without *to*) to form (in sense) a future tense, expressing in the first person mere futurity (as *will* in the second and third), in the second and third implying also promise, command, decree, or control on the part of the speaker: *must*, *will* have *to*, *is to*, &c. (2nd and 3rd persons, and interrogatively 1st): *may* be expected to, *may* chance to, *may* well (all persons): *may* in future connect with (all persons):—*inf.* obsolete:

scāl, *O.N. skāl*;

shallon, *shal'an*, *n.* *salal*.
shalloon, *sha-loon'*, *n.* a light woollen stuff for coat-
linings, &c. [Perhaps made at *Châlons-sur-*
Marne.]

shallop, *shal'op*, n. formerly, a heavy fore-and-aft-rigged boat: a dinghy: a small or light boat. [Fr. *chaloûte*: of *sloop*.]

eschalot, *esh-a-lot'*, or *esh'*,
ics (*Allium ascalonicum*) of
mon. [O.F. *eschalon*, variant of *escalogne*; see
scallion.]

shallow, shall'ō, adj. of no great depth, concavity, profundity, penetration: superficial.—**adv.** at or to no great depth.—**n.** a shallow place.—**v.t.** to make shallow.—**v.i.** to grow shallow.—**n. and adj.** shall'owing.—**adv.** shall'owly, (*Shak.*) simply, foolishly.—**n.** shall'owness. [*M.E. schalowe*, perh. related to shoal.]

shalm, *shām*. Same as shawm.
shalt, *shalt*, and pers. sing. of shall.
sham, *sham*, *n.* (*obs.*) a hoax; a counterfeit.—*adj.*
pretended: false.—*v.t.* to pretend: to feign: (*obs.*)
to impose upon.—*v.i.* to make false pretences:
to pretend to be (as to sham dead, sick).—*pr-p.*
shamm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa-p.* shammed.—*n.*
shamm'er.—sham Abraham (see Abraham-
man). [First found as slang, late 17th cent.]

shaman. — *adj.* shamanic. — *n.* shaman, a priest, primarily
of the Tungus, who is supposed to be able to communicate with
spirits. — *adj.* shamanic. — *n.* shamanism, the religion of N.
Asia, based essentially on magic and sorcery; shamanist.
— *adj.* shamanistic. [Russ., — Tungus.]

shamble, sham'bl, *v.i.* to walk with an awkward, unsteady gait.—*n.* a shambling gait.—*n.* and *adj.* sham'bling. [Poss. from next word, in allusion to trestle-like legs.]

shamblé, *sham'bl*, n. a butcher's market stall: in
pl. (sometimes treated as *sing.*), a flesh-market,
hence, a slaughter-house.
(*lang*) mess, muddle.
stool—L.L. *scamellum*,

shame, *shām*, *n.* the humiliating feeling of having appeared to disadvantage in one's own eyes, or on behalf of one's country, or on behalf of one's religion, or on behalf of one's susceptibility of ring disgrace.

ignominy: disgraceful wrong. *cause* or source of disgrace: a thing to be ashamed of: (*arch.*) those parts of the body that it is felt to be immodest to expose.—*v.t.* to make ashamed: to cover with reproach: to disgrace: to put to shame by greater excellence: to drive or compel by shame.—*v.i.* to be ashamed.—*adj.* shamed, ashamed; shame'-faced (orig. shame'fast, O.E. *scamfast*), very modest or bashful: abashed.—*adv.* shame'-facedly.—*ns.* shame'facedness, shame'fastness, modesty.—*adj.* shame'ful, disgraceful.—*adv.* shame'fully.—*n.* shame'fulness.—*adj.* shame'less, immodest: done without shame.—*adv.* shame'lessly.—*n.* shame'lessness.—*adj.* shame'-proof, (*Shak.*) insensible to shame.—*n.* shā'm'er, one who or that which makes ashamed.—*adj.* shame'worthy.—for shame, an interjectional phrase, you should be ashamed; put to shame, to disgrace, esp. by excelling; tell the truth and shame the devil, put the devil to disgraceful defeat by boldly telling the truth; think shame, to be ashamed. [O.E. *sc(e)amū*; Ger. *scham*.]

shammy, sham'i, n. (in full shammy-leath'er)
a soft leather, originally made from chamois-skin,
now usually from sheepskin, by working in oil:
a piece of it.—**Also adj.**—**v.t.** sham'oy (or -moi'),
to prepare thus. [chamois.]

shampoo, *sham-poo'*, *v.t.* to massage: to wash and rub (the scalp and hair): (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sham-pooed', shampoo'd).—*n.* an act or process of shampooing: a preparation for the purpose:—*pl.* shampoos.—*n.* shampoo'er. [*Hind. chāmpnā*, to squeeze.]

shamrock, *sham'rok*, *n.* the national emblem of Ireland, a trifoliate leaf or plant: in living popular tradition the lesser yellow trefoil: in the English poets often wood-sorrel: according to some white clover, hop-trefoil, black medick, or some other (or any) leaf or plant with three leaflets. [*Ir. seamróig*, Gael. *seamrar*, dim. of *seamar*, trefoil.]

Shan, *shān*, *n.* a member of a people akin to the Siamese, in China, Siam, Burma, and Assam: their language.—Also *adj.*
shanachic, *shan'ā-hhē*. Same as *seannachic*.
shand, *shan*, *shan(d)*, *n.* (cant) base coin.
Shandean, *shan'di-n*, *shan-dē'n*, *adj.* characteristic of Tristram *Shandy* or the *Shandy* family, or their creator Laurence Sterne.—*n.* a person of Shandean character.

shandry, *shan'dry*, *n.* (*N. England*) a light cart on springs.—*n.* *shan'drydan*, a shandry: an old-fashioned chaise: a rickety vehicle. [Unknown.] shandygaff, *shan'di-gaf*, *n.* a mixture of beer and ginger-beer or lemonade.—Also *shan'dy*. [Origin unknown.]

shanghai, shang-lü', v.t. to drug or make drunk and ship as a sailor:—*pr.p.* shanghai'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shanghai'd, shanghai'd'.—*n.* shanghai'er. [*Shanghai* in China.]

shank, *shangk*, *n.* the leg from knee to foot: the lower part of the fore-leg: a shaft, stem, straight or long part: the part of a shoe connecting sole with heel: the leg of a stocking: a long-handled ladle

for molten metal: an act of shanking a golf-ball: (*diad.*) the end, latter part.—*v.i.* to be affected with disease of the footstalk: to take to one's legs (also *v.t.* with *it*).—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to dispatch unceremoniously: (*golf*) to strike with junction of the shaft.—*n.* shank'-bone.—*adj.* shinnick, having a shank: affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.—on Shanks's mare, nag, pony, &c., on foot. [*O.E.* *sc(e)anca*, leg; *Du.* *schonk*, *L.G.* *schank*.]

shanny, *shan'z*, n. the smooth blenny. [Origin obscure.]
shan't (sometimes *sha'n't*), *shānt*, (*coll.*) a contraction of shall not.

fāte, fār, fāsk; mār, hār (her); mūne; mōte; mūte; mōen; dhen (then)

shantung, *shan-tung'*, -toong', *n.* a plain rough cloth of wild silk. [*Shantung* province in China.]

shanty, *shant'i*, *n.* a roughly built hut. [App. Fr. *chantier*, a timber-yard (in Canada a woodcutters' headquarters).]

shanty, *shant'i*, *n.* a song with chorus, sung by sailors while heaving at the capstan, or the like—also *chanty*, *chantie*, *chanter* (*shan'ti*).—*n.* *shantyman*, the solo-singer in shanties. [Said to be from Fr. *chantez* (imper.). sing.]

shape, *shāp*, *v.t.* to form: to fashion: to give form to: to body forth: to embody: to devise: (*obs.*) to purpose: to direct: to determine.—*p.t.* to take shape: to develop: to give promising signs: (*Shak.*) to conduce: to become fit: (*pa.t.* shaped. *Spens.* shope, *shūp*; *pa.p.* shāped, *arch.* shāp'en).
—*n.* form: figure: disposition in space: guise: form or condition: that which has form or figure: an apparition: a pattern: (*cook.*) a mould: a jelly, pudding, &c., turned out of a mould.—*adj.* shāp'able, shape'able; shaped, having a shape, or a definite, determinate, or adapted shape: shape'less, of ill-defined or unsatisfactory shape: (*Shak.*) purposeless.—*ns.* shape'lessness; shape'-liness.—*adj.* shape'ly, well-proportioned; shap'en, fashioned: definitely shaped.—*n.* shap'er.—*n.* and *adj.* shap'ing.—in any shape or form, (often merely) at all; in the shape of, in the guise of: of the nature of; shape one's course, direct one's way; take shape, to assume a definite form or plan: to be embodied or worked out in practice. [*O.E.* *scieppan*, *pa.t.* *scēp*, *pa.p.* *scapen*, to create, form, with new present developed from the *pa.p.*, influenced by the *n.* *gesceap*, creation, form; cf. *O.N.* *skapa*, *Ger.* *schaffen*, *schöpfen*.]

shaps, *shaps*, *n.pl.* short for chaparejos.

shard, *shārd*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a piece of cow-dung.—*n.* shard'-beetle, a dor-beetle, laying its eggs under cow-dung.—*adj.* shard'-borne (see separate article); shard'ed, (*Shak.*) sheltered under dung. [Cf. sharn.]

shard, shārd, sherd, shōrd, *n.* (now *dial.*) a gap: (*Spens.*) a boundary water: a scrap, broken piece, esp. of pottery. [*O.E.* *scærd*, cleft, potsherd; cf. *sceran*, to cut; *Ger.* *scharte*, notch.]

shard, *shārd*, *n.* Same as chard.
shard, *shārd*, *n.* a beetle's wing-case. [From a misunderstanding of Shakespeare's shard-borne.]
shard, *shar'd*, *shārd*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of share (1 and 2).

shard-borne, *shārd'born*, -born, *adj.* (*Shak.*) born in dung: later used as meaning borne on clytra. [*shard* (1): cf. *shard* (4).]

[*shārd* (*ʃ*), cf. *shard* (*ʃ*).]
 share, *shār*, *n.* a part allotted, contributed, owned, taken, or (*Spens.*) cut off: a division, section, portion: a fixed and indivisible section of the capital of a company.—*v.t.* to divide into shares: to apportion: to give or take a share of: to participate in: to have in common.—*v.i.* to have, receive, or give a share.—*nz.* share'-capital, money derived from the sale of shares in a business, and used for carrying it on; share'-holder, one who owns a share, esp. in a company; share'-man, shares'-man, a fisherman who shares profits with the owners; share'-out, a distribution in shares; share'-pusher, one who seeks to sell shares otherwise than through recognised channels; shar'-er; shar'-ing,—go shares, to divide; share and share alike, in equal shares; share *bone*, pubis. [O.E. *scæaru*: cf. *shear*.]

share, *shār*, *n.* ploughshare or corresponding part of another implement.—*v.t.* to cut, cleave:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shared; (*Spens.*) shard (*shārd*). [*O.E.* *secar*: cf. foregoing word, and shear.]

shark, *shark*, *n.* a general name for elasmobranchs of the shark, ray, and chimaera; voracious fishes with fusiform body, lateral gill-slits, and mouth on the under side; sometimes confined to the larger kinds, excluding the dog-fishes; an extortioner; a swindler; a sharper; a sponging parasite; a person dangerous to sailors.—*v.t.* to bite the shark; to sponge.—*v.t.* to get by sharking; to get together hastily, to pick up (with up).—*ms.* shark-*er*; shark-ing; shark-*oil*, oil from shark's

liver, used like cod-liver oil; shark's skin. [Origin doubtful; Ger. *schurke*, scoundrel, Austrian Ger. *schirk*, sturgeon, Fr. dial. *cherquier*, to seek, L. *carcharus*, dogfish—Gr. *karcharos*, jagged, have been suggested.]

sharn, *shärn*, *n.* (*dial.*) cow-dung.—*adj.* sharn'y.—
sharny peat, a cake of cow-dung mixed with coal.
[O.E. *scearn*; cf. O.N. *skarn*.]

sharp, *shārp*, *adj.* cutting: piercing: penetrating: acute: having a thin edge or fine point: affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting: severe: harsh: keen: eager: (*Shak.*) hungry: alive to one's own interests: barely honest: of keen or quick perception: alert: pungent, sarcastic: brisk: abrupt: sudden in onset: clear-cut: unblurred: well-defined: high in pitch, or too high: raised semitone: (*obs. phon.*) voiceless.—*adv.* high or too high in pitch: punctually, precisely: sharply.—*n.* a note raised a semitone: the symbol for it: the key producing it: (*Milt.*) sharpness: a long slender needle: a small sword or duelling-sword: (*in pl.*) hard parts of wheat, middlings: (*in pl.*) sword-fighting in earnest.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs. or dial.*) to sharpen: to shark.—*adj.* sharp-cut, well-defined: clear-cut: sharp-edged.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* sharp'en, to make or become sharp in any sense.—*ns.* sharp'ener, sharp'er, a cheat.—*adjs.* sharp-eyed; sharp'-ground, ground to a sharp edge.—*n.* and *adj.* sharp'ing, cheating.—*adjs.* sharp'ish; sharp'-looking, (*Shak.*) hungry looking.—*adv.* sharp'ly.—*n.* sharp'ness.—*adjs.* sharp'-nosed, having a pointed nose: keen of scent; sharp'-pointed; sharp'-set, hungry: keen in appetite for anything, esp. food or sexual indulgence; sharp'-shod, (of a horse) having spikes in the shoes to prevent slipping.—*ns.* sharp'-shooter, a good marksman: a soldier set apart for work as a marksman; sharp'-shooting.—*adjs.* sharp'-sight'ed, having acute sight: shrewd sharp'-toothed; sharp'-vis'aged, thin-faced; sharp'-witt'ed.—look sharp, be quick: hurry up; sharp practices, knavish ways, verging on dishonesty; sharp's the word, be brisk; sharp-tailed grouse, a grouse of western Canada and U.S. whose middle tail-feathers are longer than the rest. [*O.E.* *searp*; *O.N.* *sharp*, *Ger. scharf*.]
shaster, *shās'tar*, *shāstra*, *shās'tra*, *n.* a holy writing. [*Hind. śāstr*, *Sans. śāstra*—*śāstr*, to teach.]
scatter, *shat'tar*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to scatter: to dash to pieces: to wreck.—*v.i.* to break into fragments.—*n.* a fragment: impaired state.—*n.* shat'ter-brain, a scatter-brain.—*adjs.* shat'ter-brained; shat'ter-proof, proof against shattering; shat'tery, brittle.

shauchle, *shauhh'l*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to shuffle.—*v.t.* to put out of shape or down-at-heel.—*n.* a shuffling gait: a down-at-heel shoe.—*adj.* shauch'ly.

shave, *shāv*, *v.t.* to scrape or pare off a superficial slice, hair (esp. of the face), or other surface material from: to tonsure: to remove by scraping or paring: to pare closely: to graze the surface of: to plunder, fleece.—*v.t.* to remove hair by a razor: to pass or escape with little margin: (*p.p.* shāved, or *arch.* shāv en).—*n.* the act or process of shaving: a paring: a narrow miss or escape: a paring or slicing tool.—*ns.* shave'-grass, Dutch rush: shave'ling, a tonsured cleric.—*adj.* shā'ven, shaved: tonsured: close-cut: smoothed.—*ns.* shā'ver, one who shaves: a barber: a sharp or extortionate dealer: (*coll.*) a chap, a youngster: shā'vie, (*Scot.*) a trick: shā'ving, the act of scraping or using a razor: a thin slice, esp. a curled piece of wood planed off: shā'ving-brush, a brush for lathering the face: shā'ving-soap, soap for lathering in preparation for shaving: shā'ving-stick, a cylindrical piece of shaving-soap. [O.E. *scāf*.]

Susp. {O.E. *stā*
Shavian, *shā'vī-ā*
George Bernard
or admirer of Shaw.

shaw, *shaw*, *n.* a small wood. [O.E. *sc(e)aga*; O.N. *skógr*, Dan. *skov*.]
shaw, *shaw*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* Scots form of show.—*n.*
show, appearance: the above-ground parts of a
potato plant, turnip, &c.

shawl, *shawl*, *n.* a &c.—*v.t.* to wrap shawl'less.—*ns.* that of an Eastern shawl such as those worn in Kashmir; shawl'-waist'coat, a waistcoat with a large staring pattern like that of a shawl.—Paisley shawl, a shawl such as those made at Paisley, Scotland, in the style of Kashmir shawls—an ornamental device known as a cone being a feature of the pattern. [Pers. *shāl*.]

shawm, *shawm*, *shalm*, *shām*, *n.* a musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed enclosed in a globular mouthpiece. [O.Fr. *chalemie*, *chalem*—L. *calamus*, a reed.]

Shawnee, *shaw-ne'*, *n.* an Indian of an Algonquin tribe now mostly in Oklahoma.—*n.* shawnee'-wood, a species of Catalpa. [Shawnee *Shawmogi*.]

shay, *n.* See chaise.

shaya. See chay (2).

shehi, *shechi*, *sheh'*, *n.* cabbage soup. [Russ.]

she, *shē* (or when unemphatic *shā*), *nom.* (irregularly or ungrammatically *accus.* or *dat.*) *fem. pron.* of the 3rd pers. the female (or thing spoken of as female) named before, indicated, or understood (*pl. they*).—*n.* (*nom.*, *accus.*, and *dat.*) a female (*pl. shes*).—*adj.* female (esp. in composition, as she'-ass', she'-bear', she'-dev'il). [Prob. O.E. *sco*, *fem.* of the def. art., which in the 12th cent. came to be used instead of the pron. *heo*.]

shea, *shē*, *shē'a*, *n.* an African tree (shea'-tree, *Butyrospermum*), whose seeds (shea'-nuts) yield shea'-butt'er. [Mungo Park's spelling of Mandingo *si*.]

shedding, *shē'ding*, *n.* one of the six divisions or districts of the Isle of Man. [shedding.]

sheaf, *shēf*, *n.* a bundle of things bound side by side, esp. stalks of corn: a bundle of (usually 24) arrows:—*pl.* sheaves (*shēvz*).—*v.t.* sheaf, sheave, to bind in sheaves.—*v.i.* to make sheaves.—*adj.* sheaf'y.—*adj.* sheaved, in sheaves: flared: (Shak.) perh., made of straw. [O.E. *scēaf*; cf. Ger. *schaub*, Du. *schœf*.]

sheal, *sheel*, *shiel*, *shēl*, *shill*, *shil*, *v.t.* (Shak.) to shell or husk.—*n.* sheal'ing- (sheel'ing-, &c.) hill, a hill where grain is winnowed by the wind. [Related to shell, shale, scale.]

sheal, *shealing*. Same as shiel, shielling.

shear, *shēr*, *v.t.* to cut, or clip, esp. with shears: to cut superfluous nap from: to achieve or make by cutting: to tonsure: (Scot.) to reap with a sickle: to subject to a shear.—*v.i.* to separate: to cut: to penetrate: to reap with a sickle: (*pa.t.* sheared, *arch.* and *poet.* shore; *pa.p.* shorn, also, less commonly in ordinary senses, but always of the cutting, sheared).—*ns.* strain, stress, or planes remain themselves.—*ns.* shear'er, one who shears sheep: (Scot.) a reaper; shear'-hog, a sheep between first and second shearings; shear'-hulk, -leg (see sheer); shear'-ing; shear'ling, a shear-hog; shear man, one who shears superfluous nap from cloth.—*n.pl.* shears, (*orig.* and *Scot.*) scissors: now usu. a larger instrument of similar kind, with pivot or spring: applied by Spenser to wings (winged shears) as instruments for cutting the air: a hoisting apparatus (see sheers).—*ns.* shear'-steel, steel suitable for making shears, &c.; shear water, a genus (*Puffinus*); not the puffins, but akin to the petrels) of oceanic birds that skim the water. [O.E. *sceran*; O.N. *skera*, to clip, Ger. *scheren*, to shave.]

'sheart, *sārt*, *interj.* (*obs.*) for God's heart. sheat-fish, *shē'-fish*, sheath-fish, *shēth'*, *n.* a gigantic fish (*Silurus glanis*) of European rivers: any kindred fish. [Ger. *scheidfish*.]

sheath, *shēth*, *n.* a case for a sword or blade: a close-fitting (esp. tubular or long) covering: a clasping leaf-base: an insect's wing-case.—*pl.* sheaths (*shēths*).—*v.t.* sheathe (*shēth*), to put into or cover with a sheath or casing.—*adj.* sheathed (*shēthd*), having or enclosed in a sheath.—*ns.* sheathing (-*dh*), that which sheathes: casing: covering of a ship's bottom; sheath'-knife, a

knife encased in a sheath.—*adj.* sheath'less; sheath'-winged, coleopterous; sheath'y (-*th*- or -*dh*-), sheath-like.—sheathe the sword, to end war. [O.E. *scēath*, *scēth*; Ger. *scheide*, O.N. *skēithir*.]

sheave, *shēv*, *n.* a shive, slice, slab: a grooved wheel, pulley-wheel: a fragment: a speck, particle of impurity, as in paper. [Related to shive.]

sheave, sheaves, &c. See sheaf.

Sheba, *shē'bā*. See Saba.

shebang, *shē-bang'*, *n.* a room, house, shop, hut, &c.: a vehicle: affair, matter, &c. [U.S. slang.]

Shebat, *shē'bāt*, *n.* the fifth (ecclesiastically eleventh) Jewish month, parts of January and February.—Also *Se'bat*. [Heb. *Sh'bāt*.]

shebeen, *shē-bēn'*, *n.* an illicit liquor-shop.—*v.i.* to keep a shebeen.—*ns.* shebeen'er; shebeen'ing. [Anglo-*Ir.*]

Sheekinah, *shī-hī'nā*, *n.* Same as Shekinah.

sheeklaton. See checklaton.

shed, *shēd*, *v.t.* to part, separate: to cast off: to drop: to emit: to pour forth: to cast, throw (as light): to impart: to cause effusion of: (*dial.*) to spill: (*Spens.*) to besprinkle.—*v.i.* to fall off: (*Spens.*) to dispend: (*pr.p.* shedd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shed).—*n.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) a parting.—*adj.* cast: spilt, emitted.—*ns.* shedd'er, one who sheds: a female salmon or the like after spawning; shedd'ing. [O.E. *scēdan*, *scēdan* (strong vb.), to separate; Ger. *scheiden*.]

shed, *shēd*, *n.* a structure, often open-fronted, for storing or shelter: an outhouse. [App. a variant of shade.]

sheel, sheeling. See under sheal, shielling.

sheen, *shēn*, *adj.* (*poet.*) beautiful; bright; shining.—*n.* shine: lustre: radiance: glistening attire.—*v.i.* (*obs.* except Scot.) to shine: to gleam: to have a lustre.—*adj.* sheen'y, lustrous; glistening. [O.E. *scēne* (V.S. *scēne*, *scēne*), beautiful; Du. *schœn*, Ger. *schön*, influenced by shine.]

sheeny, *shēn'y*, *n.* (slang) a Jew.—*adj.* Jewish.

sheep, *shēp*, *n.* a beardless woolly wild or domestic animal (Ovis) of the goat family: sheepskin: a sheepish person: one who is like a sheep, as in being a member of a flock (or congregation), in following an example, in being at the mercy of the wolf or the shearer, in tameness of spirit, &c.—*pl.* sheep.—*n.* sheep'-biter, a dog that bites or worries sheep: (Shak.) prob. an oppressive supervisor.—*n.* and *adj.* sheep'-biting, hang-dog.—*ns.* sheep'-cote, an enclosure for sheep; sheep'-dip, a disinfectant vermin-killing preparation used in washing sheep; sheep'-dog, a dog trained to watch sheep, or of a breed used for that purpose: (slang) a chaperon.—*adj.* sheep'-faced, sheepish, bashful.—*ns.* sheep'-farmer; sheep'-fold; sheep'-hook, a shepherd's crook.—*adj.* sheep'ish, like a sheep: awkwardly out of countenance.—*adv.* sheep'ishly.—*ns.* sheep'ishness; sheep'-ked, a wingless fly (Melophagus) that sucks sheep's blood; sheep'-louse, a louse (Trichodectes) that infests sheep: (loosely) a sheep-ked.—*pl.* sheep'-lice; sheep'-master, owner of sheep; sheep'-pen; sheep'-plant, vegetable sheep; sheep'-pox, a contagious eruptive disease of sheep, resembling smallpox; sheep'-rot, liver rot; sheep'-run, a tract of grazing country for sheep; sheep'-bit (or sheep'—*ns.* sheep'-biting, sheep'-biting plant (Jasione) with mites; sheep'-scoring, the counting of sheep (sheep-scoring numerals, numerals of Old Welsh origin, used by shepherds, knitters, and in counting-out rhymes by children); sheep'-eye, a wishful amorous look; sheep'-foot, a printer's claw-hammer; sheep'-shank, a sheep's leg: (Scot.) something of slender importance: a nautical knot for shortening a rope; sheep'-head, the head of a sheep, esp. as food (also *adj.*); a dolt; an American fish allied to the porgie; sheep'-shearer; sheep'-shearing; sheep'-silver, money paid in commutation of some right connected with sheep; sheep'skin, the skin of a sheep: leather or parchment prepared from it; sheep'-stealer; sheep'-stealing; sheep'-tick,

strictly, a tick (*Ixodes*) that infests sheep: commonly, a sheep-ked; sheep-track; sheep-walk, a range of pasture for sheep; sheep-wash, sheep-dip.—*adj.* sheep-whistling, (*Shak.*) tending sheep; sheep'y, (*rare*) sheeplike.—black sheep, the disreputable member of a family or group. [*O.E. scēap*; *Ger. schaf*.]

sheer, *sheer*, *adj.* (*orch.*) bright, clear: thin: pure: unmingled: mere, downright: plumb: unbroken: vertical or very nearly.—*adv.* clear: quite: plumb: vertically.—*n.* a very thin fabric.—*adv.* sheer'ly. [M.E. *schære*, perh. from a lost O.E. equivalent of O.N. *skær*, bright.]

sheer, shēr, v.t. to deviate: to swerve.—*u.t.* to cause to deviate.—*n.* deviation: oblique position: fore-and-aft upward curve of a ship's deck or sides.—*ns.* sheer-hulk, an old dismasted ship with a pair of sheers mounted on it: popularly, a mere hulk, as if from *sheer* (†); sheer-leg, shear-leg, one of the spars of sheers.—*n.pl.* sheers, shears, an apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, having legs or spars spread apart at their lower ends, and hoisting tackle at their joined tops.—sheer off, to move aside: to take oneself off. [Partly at least another spelling of shear; perh. partly from the L.G. or Du. equivalent, *scheren*, to cut, withdraw.]

to cut, withdraw.]
sheet, *sheet*, *n.* a large wide expanse or thin piece:
a large broad piece of cloth, esp. for a bed, a
penitent, or a corpse: a large broad piece of paper:
a section of a book printed upon one piece of
paper, a signature: as much copy as will fill a
sheet: a pamphlet, broadside, or newspaper:
(*poet.*) a sail: (*geol.*) a sill (intrusive sheet):
sheet-rubber.—*adj.* in the form of a sheet: printed
on a sheet.—*v.t.* to wrap or cover with, or as with,
a sheet: to furnish with sheets: to form into
sheets.—*v.i.* to form or run in a sheet.—*ns.* sheet-
copper, -iron, -lead, -metal, -rubber, -tin, &c.,
sheet, iron, &c., in thin sheets.—*adj.* sheet'ed,
wrapped or covered with a sheet, esp. a winding-
sheet: with a white band or belt, as a cow: spread
as a sheet.—*ns.* sheet'-glass, a kind of crown-glass
made in a cylinder and flattened out; sheet'ing,
cloth for sheets: protective boarding or metal
covering: formation into sheets; sheet'-light-
ning, diffused appearance of distant lightning.—
adj. sheet'y. [O.E. *scēte* (W.S. *scete*), *scēat*; cf.
next word.]

sheet, *shēt*, *n.* a rope attached to the lower corner of a sail: (in *pl.*) the part of a boat between the thwarts and the stern or bow.—a sheet, or three sheets, in the wind, half-drunk, or drunk. [O.E. *scēata*, corner; akin to foregoing.]

sheet-anchor, *shēl'angk'ar*, *n.* an anchor for an emergency; chief support: last refuge. [Formerly *shut-shot-shoot-anchor*: origin doubtful.]

sheikh, sheik, shāk, shēk, n. an Arab chief: (slang) a girl's young man or ideal film hero: a Hindu convert to Islam. [Ar. *shaykh*—*shōkha*, to be old.] **sheiling.** Same as **shieling**.

sheeling. Same as shieling.
shekel, *shek'l*, *n.* a Jewish weight (about half an ounce) and coin (about 2s. 9d.): (in *pl.*; *slang*) money. [*Heb.* *sheqel*—*shāqol*, to weigh.]

Shekinah, Shechinah, *shî-hî'nā*, *n.* the divine presence. [Hcb. *shekināh*—*shōkan*, to dwell.]

presence. [*Pico. shemkian*—shoan, to dwell.]
sheldrake, *shel' drak*, *n.* a large duck (*Tadorna*) with
free hind-toe.—Also shell'drake, shiel'drake :—
fem. sheld'duck, shiel'duck, shell'duck, shiel'-
duck. [*Prob. dial. sheld* (cf. *Du. schillede*), variega-
tion. and drake.]

shelf, *shelf*, *n.* a board fixed on a wall, in a bookcase, &c., for laying things on: a shelfful: a terrace: a ledge: a shoal: a sandbank:—*pl.* shelves, (*shelves*).
—*v.t.* to shelve.—*ns.* shelf-cat'logue, a library catalogue arranged by shelves; shelfful, enough to fill a shelf:—*pl.* shelffuls; shelf-mark, indication on a book of its place in a library; shelf-room, space or accommodation on shelves.—*adj.* shelf'y.—on the shelf, shelved: laid aside from employment or prospect of marriage. [*O.E.* *scylf*, shelf, ledge, pinnacle, or *L.G.* *schelf*; *perh.* partly from some other source.]

shell, *shel*, *n.* a hard outer covering, esp. of a shellfish, a tortoise, an egg, or a nut: a husk, pod, or

rind: a shelled mollusc: an outer framework:
 a crust: a hollow sphere or the like: a mere out-
 side, empty case, or lifeless relic: any frail struc-
 ture: a frail boat: a light coffee: a weak argument:
 a lyre of tortoise shell:
 from a cannon: a piece
 schools, an intermediate
 in an apse at Westmins'

in all upsets at vestments
shell or shells.—*v.t.* to separate from the shell: to case: to throw shells at.—*v.i.* to peel, scale: to separate from the shell.—*n.* shellac, shell-lac (*shel'-ok'*; also *shel'ak'*), lac in thin plates, got by melting seed-lac, straining, and dropping.—*v.t.* to coat with shellac:—*pr.p.* shell-lacking; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shellacked.—*ns.* shell'back, an old sailor; shell' bark, a hickory with peeling bark.—*adj.* shell'bound, unable to escape from the shell.—*n.* shell'erater, a hole in the ground made by a bursting shell.—*adj.* shelled, having a shell: separated from the shell.—*ns.* shell'-egg, one in the shell, in its natural state; shell'er; shell'fire, bombardment with shells; shell'fish, a shelled aquatic invertebrate, esp. a mollusc or crustacean, or such animals as are shelled; shell'fish; shell'-heap, a heap of shells; shell'ice, ice made of shells; shell'-hole, a hole made by shell-fire; shell'ing, the act of being supported by water; shell'iness, shell'ing; shell'jack-et, tight, short undress military jacket.—*adj.* shell'-less; shell'-like.—*ns.* shell'-lime, lime made from sea-shells; shell'-lime'stone, a limestone mainly consisting of shells; shell'-marl, a white, earthy, lacustrine deposit; shell'-mon'ey, wampum; shell'-mound, a shell-heap; shell'-ornament, decoration in which a shell-form is prominent; shell'-parakeet, -parrot, the budgerigar.—*adj.* shell'proof, able to resist shells or bombs.—*ns.* shell'-sand, sand consisting in great part of calcareous organic remains; shell'shock, mental disturbance caused by bursting of shells near at hand.—*adj.* shell'shocked.—*n.* shell'-work, work composed of or adorned with shells.—*adj.* shell'y, of or like shell or shells: abounding in shells: having a shell: testaceous.—*n.* shell'y-coat, (*Scot.*) a water goblin dressed in shells: a sheriff's messenger.—shell out, (*slang*) to pay up; to disburse. [O.E. *scell* (W.S. *scellf*); Du. *schiel*, Q.N. *shel*.]

Shelta, *shel'tō*, *n.* an Irish vagrants' secret jargon. [*Shelrū*, poss. a perversion of O.Irish *bēntra*, language.]

shelter, *shel'tər*, *n.* a shielding or screening structure, esp. against weather: a place of refuge, retreat, or temporary lodging in distress: **asylum**: **screening**: **protection**.—*v.t.* to screen: to shield: to afford asylum or lodging to: to harbour.—*v.i.* to take shelter.—*adj.* **shel'ter'ed**.—**shel'ter'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **shel'ter'ing**.—*adj.* **shel'terless**; **shel'tery**, affording shelter. [Doubtfully referred to obs. *sheltroon*, which is—O.E. *sceld-* (*sceld-*) *truma*, shield-troop, *phalanx*—*sceld* (Anglian *sceld*), shield, *truma*, troop.—*trum*, *firm*.]

sheltie, sbelty, *shel'ti*, *n.* a Shetland pony. [Perh. O.N. *Hjolti*. Shetlander.]

O.N. Hjofth, Stactander.
Shelve, shelv, v.t. to furnish with shelves: to place
 on a shelf: to put aside.—*v.i.* to slope, incline.—
n. a ledge: a shelf.—*n.pl.* shelves, *pl.* of shelf
 and of shelve.—*n.* shelv'ing, provision of,
 or material for, shelves: shelves collectively: the act
 of putting upon a shelf or setting aside: a slope.—
adj. shallowing: sloping.—*adj.* shelv'ry, having
 sandbanks: overhanging. [See shelf.]

shembaniks: overhauling. [See *shen.*]
Shemite, &c. See *Semite*, &c.
shemnozzle, *shi-moz'z'l*, *n.* (*slang*) a mess; a scrape; a rumpus. —Also *shimnozz'le*, *shlernozz'le*. —*v.i.* to make off. [Yiddish, —Ger. *schlimm*, bad, Heb. *mazz'al*, luck.]

shenanigan, *shi-nan'i-gan*, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) trickery:
humbug.

humbly, *humbly*, *v.t.* (*obs.* or *poet.*) to put to shame: to disgrace: to reproach: to punish: to discomfit:—

she-oak, *she'-ūk*, *n.* (*Austr.*) a casuarina tree. [*she*,

She'ol, *shē'ōl*, *n.* the place of departed spirits. [Heb.

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mant, in'fənt, ron'dem*

shepherd, *shep'ard*, *n.* one who tends sheep (*sem. shep'herdess*): a swain: a pastor.—*v.t.* to tend or guide as a shepherd: to watch over, protect the interests of, or one's own interests in.—*v.i.* to tend sheep.—*adj.* *shep'herdless*.—*n.* *shep'herdling*, a little shepherd.—Shepherd kings, the Hyksos; shepherd's cheek, plaid, tartan, (cloth with) small black-and-white check: shepherd's club, great mullein; shepherd's cress, a small cruciferous plant, *Teesdalia*; shepherd's glass, scarlet pimpernel; shepherd's myrtle, butcher's broom; shepherd's needle, Venus's comb; shepherd's pie, a dish of meat cooked with potatoes on the top; shepherd's purse, a cosmopolitan cruciferous weed with flat obcordate pods (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*); shepherd's rod, the small teasel; the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ (John x. 11). [O.E. *scēaphrād*; see *sheep*, *herd*.]

sherardise, *sher'ard-iz*, *v.t.* to coat with zinc by heating with zinc-dust in absence of air. [From *Sherard* Cowper-Coles, the inventor of the process.]
Sheraton, *sher'a-tan*, *n.* a kind or style of furniture designed by Thomas Sheraton (1751-1806).
sherbet, *sher'bat*, *n.* a fruit-juice drink: a childish effervescent drink, or powder for making it: (U.S.) a kind of water-ice. [Turk. and Pers. *sherbet*, from Ar.; cf. *shrub* (2), *syrup*.]

sherd, *sherd*, *n.* See *shard*.
shere, a Spenserian spelling of *sheer* (bright).
shariat, *sher'-at*, *n.* the body of Islamic religious law. [Turk. *shari'at*, law.]
sherif, *shereef*, *shar'-ref*, *n.* a descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima: a prince, esp. the Sultan of Morocco: the chief magistrate of Mecca.—*adj.* *sherif'ian*, *shereef'ian*. [Ar. *sharif*, noble, lofty.]

sheriff, *sher'if*, *n.* (hist.) the king's representative in a shire, with wide powers judicial and executive: now in England, the chief officer of the crown in the shire, his duties being chiefly ministerial rather than judicial: in Scotland, the chief judge of the county: in the United States, the chief executive officer of the county, his principal duties to maintain peace and order, attend courts, guard prisoners, serve processes, and execute judgments.—*ns.* *sheriffalty*, *sheriealty*; *sher'iff-clerk*, in Scotland, the registrar of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court:—*pl.* *sher'iff-clerks*; *sher'iff-court*, the sheriff's court; *sher'iff-depute*, in Scotland, till the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1748, a lawyer who acted as deputy for the sheriff: thereafter sometimes the sheriff himself:—*pl.* *sher'iff-deputes*; *sher'iffdom*, the office, term of office, or territory under the jurisdiction of a sheriff; *sher'iff-principal*, in Scotland, a sheriff properly so-called; *sher'iff-officer*, in Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff-court, charged with arrests, serving of processes, &c.; *sher'iffship*, the office of sheriff; *sher'iff's-post*, (hist.) a painted post for affixing proclamations, at a sheriff's door; *sher'iff-substitute*, a Scottish . . . by the crown, resident in *sher'iffs-substitute*—*hi*

sher'iff proper: (U.S.) the chief executive officer of a district: *sher'iff's-substitute*, . . . who may

under *si* performs the execution of writs. [O.E. *sciregerefa*—*scir*, shire, *gerefa*, reeve; cf. *reeve*, *grieve* (2), Ger. *graf*, count.]

sherris, *sher'is*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as *sherry*.—*n.* *sherris-sack*.

sherry, *sher'i*, *n.* white wine grown in the neighbourhood of Jerez de la Frontera in Spain: a wine of like type.—*n.* *sherry-cobbler*, a drink composed of sherry, lemon, sugar, ice, &c.—*sherry party*, a gathering at which sherry is drunk. [*Xeres*, earlier form of Jerez.]

shet, *shet*, *ob.* or *dial.* form of *shut*.

sheuch, *sheugh*, *shoosh*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a ditch, drain.—*v.t.* to plant temporarily. [*sough* (2).]

sheva, *shə-vā*, *n.* a Hebrew point (:) indicating absence of vowel or a neutral vowel. [*Heb.* *sheva*.]

shew, *shə*, formerly (as *Milt.*) *shōw*. Same as *show*:

—*pa.p.* *shewn* (*shōn*).—*n.* *shew'bread*, the twelve loaves offered weekly in the sanctuary by the Jews. *shewel*, *shōw'el*, *n.* a scarecrow or mark to scare deer. [Connected with *shy*.]

Shiah, *shē'ā*, *n.* a Mohammedan sect, or a member of it, recognising Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, as his successor. [Ar. *shī'a*, sect.]

shibboleth, *shib'ə-leth*, *n.* (*B.*) the Gileadite test-word for an Ephraimite, who could not pronounce *sh* (Judges xii. 5-6): any such test: a peculiarity of speech: the criterion or catchword of a group: a cant phrase. [*Heb.* *shibbō'leth*, an ear of corn, or a stream.]

shidder, *shid'er*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a female animal. (*she*, deer; cf. *hilder*.)

shied, *shier*, *shies*, *shiest*. See *shy* (1 and 2).

shiel. Same as *sheal*.

shiel, *sheal*, *shēl*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a hut: a shelter.—*n.* *shiel'ing*, *sheal'ing*, a shepherd's summer hut: a summer grazing. [Prob. from a lost O.E. equivalent of O.N. *skali*, liut.]

shield, *shīld*, *n.* a broad plate carried to ward off weapons, esp. one with a straight top and tapering curved sides: a protective plate, screen, pad, or other guard: a protection: a tubular structure pushed forward in tunnelling: a shield-shaped escutcheon used for displaying arms: a shield-shaped piece of plate as a prize: any shield-shaped design or object: (U.S.) a policeman's badge.—*v.t.* to protect by shelter: to ward off: (*Shak.*) to forfend.—*ns.* *shield'-bearer*; *shield'-bug*, a heteropterous insect with much developed scutellum (*fam.* Pentatomidae); *shield'er*; *shield'-fern*, *Aspidium*; *shield'-hand*, the left hand.—*adj.* *shield'less*.—*ns.* *shield'ling*, a protected person; *shield'-mald*, *-maiden*, *-may*, an Amazon: a Valkyrie.—*adj.* *shield'-shaped*, usu., shaped like the conventional shield: sometimes, buckler-shaped: *peltate*.—*n.* *shield'wall*, a defence of interlocked shields.—*shield* of brawn, the thick skin of a pig's side, esp. when stuffed with meat. [O.E. *sceld* (W.S. *scield*); Ger. *schild*, O.N. *skjöldr*, protection.]

shift, *shift*, *v.t.* to manage, get on, do as one can: to change: to change position: to fluctuate: to change one's clothes: to resort to expedients: to move: to go away.—*v.i.* to change: to change the clothes of: to change the position of: to remove: to dislodge: to transfer: to evade, slun: to rid: to quit: (*slang*) to swallow: to put off.—*n.* an expedient: an artifice: provision of clothes or (*arch.*) other things for use in rotation or substitution: hence, (*arch.*) a smock: a set of persons taking turns with another set: time of working of such a set: *n* change: change of position: a general or bodily displacement of a series (as of lines in the spectrum, consonant or vowel sounds, faulted strata): in violin-playing, any position of the left hand except that nearest the nut: a removal.—*adj.* *shift'ed*.—*ns.* *shift'er*, one who shifts, esp. a scene-shifter: one who resorts to shifts, tricks, evasions, or sophistry; *shift'iness*; *shift'ing*.—*adj.* *unstable*: *shifty*.—*n.pl.* *shift'ing-boards*, partitioning . . .

adv. *shift'ingly*.—*n.* . . . used to bring a differ

into play.—*adj.* *shift'less*, without a smock: without resource or expedient: inefficient: *feckless*.—*adv.* *shift'lessly*.—*n.* *shift'lessness*.—*adj.* *shift'y*, full of, or ready with, shifts or expedients: evasive, tricky, suggesting trickery.—*mnke* (o) *shift*, contrive to do somehow: *shift about*, to vacillate: to turn quite round to the opposite point; *shift for oneself*, to depend on one's own resources. [O.E. *scifian*, to divide, allot; O.N. *skipta*.]

Shilte. See *Shiah*.

shikar, *shī-kār*, *n.* hunting, sport.—*ns.* *shikar'ee*, *shikar'i*, a hunter. [Urdu, from Pers. *shikār*.]

shill, *shilling*. See *sheal*.

shillelagh (g)h, *shī-lā-lā*, *n.* conventional Irishman's oak

Shillelagh, an oak-wood in willow, *dille* (*gen.*) thong.]

or its value, 12 pence, or Kenya, &c.) 100 cents.—

adj. costing or offered for a shilling: also in compounds, as two-shilling, three-shilling, &c.—
discontinued 1879. [O.E. *scilling*; Ger. *schilling*.]

shilly-shally, *shil'i-shal'i*, adv. in silly hesitation.—
n. vacillation: one who vacillates.—v.t. to vacillate.—
n. *shill'y-shall'ier*. [A redup. of *shall I?*]
shilpit, *shil'pit*, adj. (Scot.) sickly-looking: washy. [Ety. dub.]

shim, *shim*, n. a slip of metal, wood, &c., used to fill in space or to adjust parts. [Ety. dub.]

shimmer, *shim'er*, v.t. to gleam tremulously, to glisten.—ns. *shimm'er*, *shimm'erling*, a tremulous gleam.—adj. *shimm'ry*. [O.E. *scimerian*—*scimian*, to shine; Ger. *schimmern*.]

shimmy, *shim'i*, n. a shivering dance.—Also *shimmy-shake*. [App. from chemise.]
shimozzle. See shemozzle.

shin, *shin*, n. the forepart of the leg below the knee: the lower part of a leg of beef.—v.i. to swarm, climb by gripping between the legs: to use one's legs, baste along.—v.t. to climb by swarming: to kick on the shins.—ns. *shin'-barker*, a cur that barks at one's shins; *shin'-bone*, the tibia; *shin'-plaster*, (U.S.) a brown-paper patch for a sore on the shin: (U.S.) paper money of small value. [O.E. *scinu*, the shin; Du. *scheen*, Ger. *schiene*.]

shindy, *shin di*, n. (slang) a row, rumpus.—kick up a shundy, make a disturbance. [Perh. *shinty*.]

shine, *shin*, v.t. to give or reflect light: to beam with steady radiance: to glow: to be bright: to appear pre-eminent.—v.t. to cause to shine (*pat.* and *p.p.* *shone*, *shon*; *B.*, and in sense of polished, shined).—adj. (*Spens.*) *shcen*.—n. brightness: lustre: sunshine: a dash, brilliant appearance: an act or process of polishing: (*slang*) a tea-party or the like: (*slang*) a shindy.—adj. *shin'eless*.—n. *shin'er*, one who or that which shines: (*slang*) a coin, esp. a sovereign: a small glittering fish of various kinds.—adj. *shin'ing*.—adv. *shin'ingly*.—n. *shin'ingress*.—adj. *shin'y*, clear, unclouded: glossy.—Also adv. (*Spens.*)—take the shine out of, (*slang*) to outshine, eclipse. [O.E. *scinan*; Ger. *scheinen*; in some senses perh. a different word; cf. *shindy*.]

shingle, *shing'gl*, n. a wooden slab (or substitute) used like a roofing-slate (also collectively): a board: (U.S.) a small sign-board or plate: a mode of hair-cutting showing the form of the head at the back (from the overlap of the hairs).—v.t. to cover with shingles: to cut in the manner of a shingle.—adj. *shing'led*: *shing'le-roofed*.—ns. *shing'ler*: *shing'ling*. [L.L. *scindula*, a wooden tile.—L. *scindere*, to split.]

shingle, *shing'gl*, n. coarse gravel: a large pebble: a bank or bed of large rounded stones.—adj. *shing'ly*. [Origin obscure.]

shingles, *shing'glz*, n.pl. the disease *Herpes zoster*, an eruption usually running along an intercostal nerve. [L. *cingulum*, a belt—*cingere*, to gird.]

shinne, *shin*, n. (*Shak.*) a form of chin.
shinny. Same as shinty.

Shinto, *shin'to*, n. the Japanese nature and hero cult.—ns. *Shin'toism*: *Shin'toist*. [Jap.—Chin. *shin* *tao*—*shin*, god, *tao*, way, doctrine.]

shinty, *shin'ti*, n. a game like hockey: the stick used ther.

ship, *ship*, n. a large vessel, esp. a three-masted square-rigged sailing vessel: a racing-boat: sometimes any floating craft: an aircraft.—v.t. to put, receive, or take on board: to send or convey by ship: to engage for service on board: to fix in position.—v.i. to embark: to engage for service on shipboard.—*pr.p.* *shipp'ing*; *pat.* and *p.p.* *shipped*.—ns. *ship'-bis'cuit*, hard biscuit for use on shipboard; *ship'board*, a ship's side, hence a ship; *ship'-boy*, a boy that serves on a ship; *ship'-breaker*, one who breaks up old ships; *ship'-broker*, a broker for sale, insurance, &c., of ships; *ship'builder*; *ship'building*; *ship'-canal*, a canal large enough for ships; *ship'-*

cap'tain, one who commands a ship; *ship'(s)'*-*carpenter*, a carpenter employed on board ship or in a shipyard; *ship'-chand'ler*, a dealer in supplies for ships; *ship'-chand'lery*; *ship'-fever*, typhus; *ship'ful*; *ship'-hold'er*, a remora.—adj. *ship'less*.—ns. *ship'-lett'er*, a letter sent by a vessel which does not carry mails; *ship'-load*, the actual or possible load of a ship; *ship'-man*, (*arch.*) a sailor: a skipper: a pilot.—pl. *ship'men*; *ship'-master*, the captain of a ship; *ship'mate*, a fellow-sailor; *ship'ment*, putting on board: a consignment by ship; *ship'-money*, a tyrannical tax imposed by the king on seaports, revived without authorisation of parliament by Charles I. in 1634-37; *ship'-of-the-line*, before steam navigation, a man-of-war large enough to take a place in a line of battle; *ship'-owner*, the owner of, or owner of a share in, a ship or ships.—adj. *shipped*, (*Shak.*) furnished with a ship or ships: embarked.—ns. *ship'per*, one who sends goods by ship; *ship'ing*, ships collectively: accommodation on board ship: putting aboard ship: transport by ship: (*Shak.*) a voyage.—n.pl. *shipp'ing*-articles, articles of agreement between the captain and his crew.—ns. *ship'pound*, in the Baltic ports, twenty lipounds; *ship'-rail'way*, a railway for carrying ships overland.—adj. *ship'-rigged*, having three masts with square sails and spreading yards; *ship'shape*, in a seamanlike condition: trim, neat, proper.—ns. *ship'-tire*, (*Shak.*) a shiplike head-dress; *ship'-way*, a sliding-way for launching ships: a support for ships under examination or repair: a ship-canal; *ship'-worm*, a wormlike lamellibranch mollusc (*Teredo*, &c.) that makes shell-lined tunnels in wood; *ship'wreck*, the wreck or destruction (esp. by accident) of a ship: destruction, ruin, disaster: (*rare*) wreckage.—v.t. to wreck: to make to suffer wreck.—v.i. to suffer wreck.—ns. *ship'wright*, a wright or carpenter employed in shipbuilding; *ship'yard*, a yard where ships are built or repaired.—on shipboard, upon or within a ship; *ship* a sea, to have a wave come aboard; *ship's husband* (see husband); *ship's papers*, documents that a ship is required to carry; *ship* the oars, to put the oars in the rowlocks: to bring the oars into the boat; *take ship*, or *shipping*, to embark. [O.E. *scip*; Goth. *skip*, O.N. *skip*, Ger. *Schiff*.]

shippen, *shipp'en*, *ship'n*, n. (*prov.*) cowhouse, cattle-shed. [O.E. *scypen*; cf. *shop*.]
shippo, *ship'o*, n. Japanese cloisonné ware. [Jap. *shippō*, seven precious things.]

shire, *shir* (in composition *-shir*, *-shar*), n. a county: applied also to certain smaller districts, as Richmondshire and Hallamshire.—ns. *shire'-horse*, a large, strong draught-horse, once bred chiefly in the Midland shires; *shire'man*, a sheriff; *shire'-moot* (O.E. *scirgemōt*; *hist.*), the court of the shire; *shire'-reeve* (see sheriff)—the Shires (often *shers*), those English counties whose names end in shire, esp. (for hunting) Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, and part of Lincolnshire. [O.E. *scir*, office, authority.]

shirk, *shirk*, v.t. to evade: to slink out of facing or shouldering.—v.i. to go or act evasively.—n. one who shirks.—n. *shirk'er*. [Cf. *sbarik*.]

Shirley poppy, *shir'li pop'i*, n. a variety of common poppy produced at Shirley, Croydon.

shirr, *shir*, *shor*, n. (U.S.) a puckering or gathering.—v.t. to—
n. *shirr'i*

shirra, *shir*, n. a man's sleeved undergarment: a woman's blouse: a covering.—v.t. to put a shirt on.—ns. *shirt'-band*, the neckband of a shirt; *shirt'-butt'on*; *shirt'-frill*, a frill on the breast of the shirt; *shirt'-front*, the breast of a shirt: a dickey; *shirt'ing*, cloth for shirts.—adj. *shirt'-less*.—ns. *shirt'-pin*, an ornamental pin fastening a shirt at the neck; *shirt'-sleeve*; *shirt'-stud*; *shirt'-tail*, the flap at the back of a shirt; *shirt'-waist*, (U.S.) a woman's blouse.—adj. *shirt'y*, (*slang*) ruffled in temper.—Black Shirt, a fascist; boiled shirt, (U.S.) a white shirt (with starched front); Brown Shirt, a Nazi; in one's shirt,

wearing nothing but a shirt, or nothing over the shirt; in one's shirt sleeves, with coat off; keep one's shirt on, keep calm; put one's shirt on, bet all one has on; Red Shirt, a follower of Garibaldi. [O.E. *scyrte*; cf. *short*.]

shittim, *shitt'im*, *n.* in full shitt'im wood (*B.*), the wood of the shitt'ah tree, believed to be an acacia; applied also to various other trees. [Heb. *shittāh*, pl. *shittim*.]

shivaree, *shiv-a-ré*, *n.* a U.S. form of charivari.—*v.t.* (*U.S.*) to give a mock serenade to.

shive, *shiv*, *n.* (*Shak.* and *Scot.*) a slice, as of bread: a thin wide cork or bung. [M.E. *schive*; cf. O.N. *skifa*; Du. *schijf*, Ger. *scheibe*.]

shiver, *shiv'er*, *n.* a splinter: a chip: a small fragment.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shatter.—*adj.* *shiv'ery*, brittle.—*shiv'er* my timbers, a stage sailor's oath. [Early M.E. *schifre*; cf. *shive*, sheave; Ger. *schiefer*.]

shiver, *shiv'er*, *v.i.* to quiver: to make an involuntary muscular movement as with cold.—*v.t.* to cause to quiver.—*n.* a shivering movement or feeling.—*n.* and *adj.* *shiv'ering*.—*adv.* *shiv'er-ingly*.—*adj.* *shiv'ery*, inclined to shiver or to cause shivers.—the shivers, (*coll.*) a shivering fit: the ague: a thrill of horror or fear. [M.E. *chivere*.]

shlemozzle. See *shemozzle*.

shoal, *shol*, *n.* a multitude of fishes, &c., swimming together: a flock, swarm, great assemblage.—*v.t.* to gather or go in shoals, swarm.—*adv.* *shoal'wise*, in shoals. [O.E. *scolu*, troop; cf. *school* (2).]

shoal, *shol*, *adj.* shallow.—*n.* a shallow.—*v.t.* to grow shallow: to come to shallow water.—*v.t.* to find to be shallowing: to make shallow.—*ns.* *shoal'ing*; *shoal'-mark*, an indication of shoal-water; *shoal'ness*; *shoal'-water*.—*adj.* *shoal'y*, full of shallows. [O.E. *seald*, shallow.]

shock, *shok*, *n.* a violent impact, orig. of charging warriors: a dashing together: a shaking or unsettling blow: a sudden shaking or jarring as if by a blow: a blow to the emotions or its cause: a convulsive excitation of nerves, as by electricity: prostration of voluntary and involuntary functions caused by trauma, a surgical operation, or excessive sudden emotional disturbance: (*coll.*) a stroke of paralysis.—*v.t.* to meet or assail with a shock: to shake or impair by a shock: to give a shock to: to harrow or outrage the feelings of: to affect with abashed and horrified indignation.—*v.t.* to collide with violence.—*n.* *shock'-absorber*, a contrivance for damping shock, as in an aeroplane alighting or a car on a bad road.—*adj.* *shoeked*.—*n.* *shock'er*, (*coll.*) a very sensational tale.—*adj.* *shock'ing*, giving a shock: revolting to the feelings, esp. to over-sensitive modesty: execrable: deplorably bad.—*adv.* (*coll.*) *deplorably*.—*adv.* *shock'ingly*.—*n.* *shock'ingness*.—*n.pl.* *shock'-troops*, troops trained or selected for attacks demanding exceptional physique and bravery.—*shock tactics*, (*orig.*) tactics of cavalry attacking in masses and depending for their effect on the force of impact: (*fig.*) any action that seeks to achieve its object by means of suddenness and force; *shock wave*, a wave of the same nature as a sound wave but of very great intensity, caused e.g. by an atomic explosion, or by a body moving with supersonic velocity. [App. Fr. *choc* (*n.*), *choquer* (*vb.*), or perh. directly from a Gmc. source; cf. Du. *schok*.]

shock, *shok*, *n.* a stock, or propped-up group of sheaves, commonly twelve: three score.—*v.t.* to set up in shocks.—*n.* *shock'er*. [M.E. *scholke*; the corresponding word in some Gmc. languages has come to mean sixty.]

shock, *shok*, *n.* a dog with long, shaggy hair: a mass of shaggy hair.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *shock'-dog*; *shock'-head*.—*adjs.* *shock'-head*, -*cd.* [Cf. *shough*.]

shod. See *shoe*.

shoddy, *shod'i*, *n.* wool from shredded rags: cloth made of it, alone or mixed: anything inferior seeking to pass for better than it is.—*adj.* of shoddy: inferior and pretentious: cheap and nasty: sham.—*adv.* *shodd'ily*.—*n.* *shodd'iness*. [Origin unknown.]

shoe, *shō*, *n.* a stiff outer covering for the foot, not

coming above the ankle (or in U.S. not much above): a rim of iron nailed to a hoof: anything in form, position, or use like a shoe, as in a metal tip or ferrule, a piece attached where there is friction, a drag for a wheel, the touching part of a brake, the block by which an electric tractor collects current: (*pl.* *shoes*, *shōōz*; also, *arch.* and *diol.*, *shoon*, *shōon*, *Scot.* *shūn*, *shin*).—*v.t.* to put shoes or a shoe on:—*pr.p.* *shoe'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *shod* (rarely *shoed*).—*adj.* *shod* (*shod*).—*ns.* *shoe'-bill*, the whalehead, a large African bird (*Balaeniceps*) with heavy bill; *shoe'black*, one who blacks shoes; *shoe'-brush*; *shoe'-buckle*, a buckle for the front of a shoe, as fastening or ornament; *shoe'horn*, *shoe'ing-horn*, an instrument for helping the heel into the shoe: any means of drawing on; *shoe'ing*; *shoe'ing-smith*; *shoe'-lace*, a string passed through eyelet holes to fasten a shoe; *shoe'-latchet*, a thong for fastening a shoe, sandal, &c.; *shoe'-leather*, leather for shoes: shoes or shoeing generally.—*adj.* *shoe'less*.

—*ns.* *shoe'maker*, one who makes (now more often only sells or mends) shoes and boots; *shoe'making*; *shoe'-nail*, a nail for fastening a horseshoe: a nail for a shoe sole; *shoe'-peg*, a peg for fastening parts of a shoe together; *shoer* (*shōōr*), a horse-shoer; *shoe'-rose*, a rosette on a shoe; *shoe'-shop*; *shoe'string*, (*U.S.*) a shoe-lace: (*U.S.*) anything paltry: a minimum of capital; *shoe'-lie*, a shoe-lace, esp. an ornate one.—another pair of shoes, (*coll.*) quite a different matter; be in, step into, one's, or a dead man's, shoes, to be in, or succeed to, one's place; die in one's shoes, to die by violence, esp. by hanging; *shoestring fungus*, any fungus forming long rhizomorphs, esp. one that destroys trees. [O.E. *sch* (*pl. scōs*); Goth. *shōls*, Ger. *schuh*.]

shog, *shog*, *v.i.* to shake: to sway: to jog: to move on, be gone.—*v.t.* to shake:—*pr.p.* *shogg'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *shogged*.—*n.* a jog, shock. [M.E. *shogge*, perh. related to *shock* and O.H.G. *scoc*, a swing.]

shogun, *shō'gōn*, *n.* the commander-in-chief and real ruler of feudal Japan.—*adj.* *shō'gunal*.—*n.* *shō'gunate*. [Jap. *shōgun*.]

shola, *shō'lā*, *n.* (India) thickets. [Tamil *śolai*.]

shola. See *sola*.

shone, *shon*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *shine*.

shoo, *shōō*, *interj.* used to scare away fowls, &c.—*v.t.* to cry 'Shoo!'—*v.t.* to drive away by calling 'Shoo!' [Instinctive; cf. Ger. *schu*, Gr. *sou*.]

shook, *shook*, *pa.t.* of *shake*.

shool, *shōōl*, *v.i.* to saunter about, skulk: to beg: to sponger. [Perh. Ir.]

shool, *shōōl*, *shōl*, *Scot.* *shūl*, *shil*, *n.* and *v.* a dialect form of *shovel*.

shoon, *shōon*, an old *pl.* of *shoe*.

shoot, *shōōt*, *v.t.* to dart: to let fly with force: to discharge: to precipitate, launch forth: to tip out, dump: to cast: to send down a shoot: (*games*) to kick or hit at goal: to thrust forward: to slide along: to slide the bolt of: to put forth in growth: to crystallise: to pass rapidly through, under, or over: to hit, wound, or kill with a shot: to photograph, esp. for motion pictures: to variegate: to produce play of colour in (usu. in *pa.p.*).—*v.i.* to dart forth or forward: of a cricket ball, to start forward rapidly near the ground: to send darting pains: to sprout: to elongate rapidly: to jut out far or suddenly: to tower: to send forth a missile, &c.: to discharge a shot or weapon: to use a bow or gun in practice, competition, hunting, &c.: to crystallise: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *shot*; see also *shotten*).—*n.* (*Shak.*) a shot: a shooting: a shooting match, party, expedition: a shooting pain: a movement of the shuttle: a web thread: the shooting of a film: new growth: a sprout: the stem and leaf parts of a plant: a dump: a chute (see *chute*).—*adj.* *shoo'able*, that may be shot, or shot over.—*nt.* *shoo'ter*; *shoo't'ing*, action of the verb in any sense: a twinge of quick pain: killing of game with firearms over a certain area: the right to do so: the district so limited: the planing of edges that are to be joined.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *shoo't'ing-*

board, a board for steadying a piece of wood for shooting; shoot'ing-box, -lodge, a small house in the country for use in the shooting season; shoot'ing-gall'ery, a long room used for practice or amusement with firearms; shoot'ing-iron, (*slang*) a revolver; shoot'ing-jack'et, a short coat for shooting in; shoot'ing-range, a place for shooting at targets; shoot'ing-star, a meteor; shoot'ing-stick, a printer's tool for driving quoins; a walking-stick with a head that opens out into a seat. [O.E. *scōtan*; Du. *schieten*, Ger. *schossen*; in some senses merging with Fr. *clute*, fall.]

shop, *shop*, *n.* a building or room in which goods are sold: a place where mechanics work, or where any kind of industry is pursued: a place of employment or activity, esp. a theatre: talk about one's own business.—*v.i.* to visit shops, esp. for the purpose of buying.—*v.t.* (*slang*) to imprison, or cause to be imprisoned: to give employment to:—*pr.p.* shopping; *pa.p.* shopped.—*ns.* shop'-hell, a bell that rings at the opening of a shop-door; shop-board, a counter: a bench on which tailors work; shop'-boy, -girl, a boy or girl employed in a shop; shop'-door; shop'-front; shop'-ful; shop'-keeper, one who keeps a shop of his own; shop'-keeping; shop'-lift'er; shop'-lift'ing, stealing from a shop; shop'-man, one who serves in a shop: (*rare*) a shopkeeper: (*U.S.*) a workshop man; shop'p'er; shop'p'ing, visiting shops to buy or see goods.—*adj.* for shopping.—*adj.* shop'p'y, commercial: abounding in shops: given to talking shop: concerning one's own pursuit.—*n.* shop'-sign, indication of trade and occupier's name over a shop.—*adj.* shop'-soiled, somewhat tarnished by shop exposure.—*ns.* shop'-stew'ard, a representative of factory or workshop hands elected from their own number; shop'-walker, one who walks about in a shop to see customers attended to; shop'-window, a window of a shop in which wares are displayed (also *fig.*); shop'-woman.—*adj.* shop'worn.—all over the shop, dispersed all around; the Shop, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. [O.E. *scēoppa*, a treasury, perh. booth.]

shope, *shōp*, *obs. pa.t.* (*Spens.*) of shape.
shore, *shōr*, *n.* the land bordering on the sea or a great sheet of water; the foreshore.—*v.t.* to set on shore.—*ns.* shore'-boat, a boat plying near or to the shore; shore'-crab, a crab (*Carcinus maenas*) very common between tide-marks; shore'-due, (*Scot.*) a *harbour-duy*; shore'-going, going, or for going, to shore; shore'-leave, leave of absence to go ashore.—*adj.* shore'-less, having no shore, unlimited.—*ns.* shore'-line, the line of meeting of land and water: a rope connecting a net with the land; shore'-man, a dweller on the shore: a landsman: (*U.S.* also shore's-man) one who has a shoregoing job connected with fishery; shore'-side, the neighbourhood of the shore.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* and *adv.* shore'-ward.—*adv.* shore'-wards.—*n.* shore'-weed, a plant (*Littorella lacustris*) of lake-margins of the plantain family.—on shore, on the land: ashore. [M.E. *schore*; cf. Du. *schoor*, *schor*.]

shore, *shōr*, *n.* a prop.—*v.t.* to prop (often with *up*).—*ns.* shōr'er; shōr'ing, propping: a set of props. [Cf. Du. *schoor*, O.N. *skorthia*.]

shore, *shōr*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to warn, threaten: to offer.—*n.* threatening. [Origin obscure.]

shore, *shōr*, *n.* (*arch.* and *coll.*) a sewer—usu. (*as Shak.*) common-shore. [Perh. sewer; perh. shore (*r*).]

shore, *shōr*, *pa.t.*, *shorn*, *shorn*, *pa.p.* See shear.
short, *short*, *adj.* of little length, tallness, extent, or duration: in the early future (*as short day, date*): concise: curt: abrupt: snappish: crisp yet readily crumbling: brittle: on the hither side: failing to go far enough or reach the standard: deficient: lacking: scanty, in inadequate supply: in want, ill supplied: in default: unable to meet engagements: pertaining to the sale of what one cannot supply: (*pros.* of accentual verse, loosely) unaccented: (*coll.*) undiluted with water, neat: short-woolled.—*adv.* briefly: abruptly: without leaving a stump: on this or the near side.—*n.* that which is short: shortness, abbreviation, summary:

a short-circuit: (in *pl.*, formerly) small-clothes, (now) short trousers (as for football): (in *pl.*) the bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.*) to shorten: to short-circuit: (*Shak.*) to fall short of, or perh. make to fail.—*ns.* short'age, deficiency; short'bread, a brittle crumbling cake of flour and butter; short'cake, shortbread or other friable cake: (*U.S.*) a light cake, prepared in layers with fruit between, served with cream; short'-circuit, (*elect.*) a new path of comparatively low resistance between two points of a circuit: a deviation of current by a path of low resistance.—*v.t.* to establish a short-circuit in: (*surg.*) to interconnect where there was obstruction between: (*fig.*) to provide with a short-cut.—*v.i.* to cut off current by a short-circuit: to save a roundabout passage.—*ns.* *pl.* short'-clothes, short'-coats, the shortened skirts of a child when the first long clothes are left off.—*v.t.* short'-coat, to put into short-coats.—*n.* short'-coming, act of coming or falling short: neglect of, or failure in, duty: defect.—*adj.* short'-cut, cut short instead of in long shreds.—*n.* tobacco so cut: a shorter way than the usual.—*adj.* short'-dat'ed, having little time to run from its date, as a bill.—*n.* short'-divi'sion, division without writing down the working out.—*v.t.* short'en, to make shorter: to make to seem short or to fall short: to draw in or hack: to cheek: to make friable: to put in short-clothes.—*v.i.* to become shorter.—*ns.* short'ener; short'ening, making or becoming shorter: fat for making pastry short; short'gown, (*Scot.*) a woman's loose jacket; short'hand, a method of swift writing to keep pace with speaking: writing of such a kind.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* short'-hand'ed, short of workers: with short hands.—*n.* short'-horn, one of a breed of cattle having very short horns—*Durham* or *Teeswater*.—*adj.* short'ish.—*n.* short'-leg, (*cricket*) the fielder or the field near the batsman on the leg side behind the wicket.—*adj.* short'-lived (or -liv'd), living or lasting only for a short time.—*adv.* short'l'y, soon: briefly: curtly: (*rare*) for a short time: a little: with shortness in that which is indicated.—*ns.* short'ness; short'-rib, a floating rib.—*adj.* short'-sight'ed, having clear sight only of near objects: lacking foresight.—*adv.* short'-sight'edly.—*ns.* short'-sight'edness; short'-slip, (*cricket*) the fielder, or the field, near the batsman on the off side behind the wicket.—*adj.* short'-spō'ken, curt in speech; short'-stā'ple, having the fibre short.—*ns.* short'-stop, the player at baseball between the second and third base: short'-sword, a sword with a short blade.—*adj.* short'-tem'per'd, easily put into a rage; short'-wind'ed, soon becoming breathless.—at short sight, payable soon after being presented; for short, as an abbreviation; in short, in a few words; make short work of, to settle or dispose of promptly; short of, less than: without going so far as; short sheep, short-woolled sheep; stop short, to come to a sudden standstill; take (up) short, to take by surprise or at a disadvantage: to interrupt curtly: the short and the long (of it; *Shak.*), same as the long and the short. [O.E. *scēort*; cf. O.H.G. *scarz*.]

shot, *shot*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of shoot.—*adj.* hit or killed by shooting: elongated by rapid growth: (*Spens.*) advanced (in years): with warp and weft of different colours: showing play of colours: (*local*) rid.—*n.* a rejected animal.

shot, *shot*, *n.* act of shooting: a blast: an explosive charge: a photographic exposure, esp. for motion pictures: a unit in film-production: a stroke or the like in a game: an attempt: a spell: a turn: a guess: the casting of a net: a set of nets or length of net cast: an aggressive remark: an injection: a dram: a marksman: a projectile, esp. one that is solid and spherical, without bursting charge: a cannon-ball: a weight for putting: a bullet: a small pellet of which several are shot together: such pellets collectively: flight of a missile, or its distance: range, reach: a plot of land: (also *scot*) a payment, esp. of a tavern reckoning: a contribution.—*v.t.* to load with shot:—*pr.p.* shōt't'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shōt't'ed.—*n.* shot'-clog,

(orch.) one who is good for nothing but paying the bill.—*adj.* shot-free, scot-free: safe from shot.—*ns.* shot-gun, a smooth-bore gun for small shot, a fowling-piece; shot-hole, a hole made by a shot or in timber by a boring insect, or in a leaf by a fungus: a hole in a wall for shooting from: a hole bored for a blast.—*adjs.* shot-proof, proof against shot; shott'ed.—*ns.* shot-tower, a tower where small shot is made by dropping molten lead into water; shot-window, (*obs.*) app. a window with a hinged shutter or a projecting window.—a shot in the locker, something yet in reserve; big shot, person of importance; stand shot, to pay the bill. [O.E. *sc(e)ot, gesce(e)ot*; cf. shoot.]

shotten, *shot'n*, (*obs.*) *pa.p.* of shoot.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) having ejected the spawn: in composition, dislocated, also shooting out.

though (*Shak.* showgh), *shog, shok, shuf*, *n.* a shaggy kind of lap-dog. [*Perh. shock.*]

should, *shood*, *pa.t.* of shall. [O.E. *sceolde*.]

shoulder, *shol'dar*, *n.* the part about the junction of the body with the fore-limb: the upper joint of a fore-leg cut for the table: part of a garment covering the shoulder: a coat-hanger: a bulge, protuberance, offshoot like the human shoulder: a curve like that between the shoulder and the neck or side.—*v.t.* to thrust with the shoulder: to take upon the shoulder or in a position of rest against the shoulder: to set shoulder to shoulder: to fashion with a shoulder or abutment.—*v.i.* to jostle.—*ns.* shoul'der-belt, a belt that passes across the shoulder; shoul'der-blade, the broad, flat, blade-like bone (*scapula*) of the shoulder; shoul'der-bone, shoul'der-blade; shoul'der-clapp'er, (*Shak.*) a baillif.—*adj.* shoul'dered, having a shoulder or shoulders (shoul'dered arch, a lintel on corbels).—*n.* shoul'der-gir'dle, the pectoral girdle.—*adv.* shoul'der-height, as high as the shoulder.—*adj.* and *adv.* shoul'der-high, as high as the shoulder.—*n.* and *adj.* shoul'dering.—*ns.* shoul'der-joint; shoul'der-knot, a knot worn as an ornament on the shoulder; shoul'der-mark, (*U.S.*) a badge of naval rank worn on the shoulder; shoul'der-note, a note at the upper outside corner of a page.—*adj.* shoul'der-shott'en, (*Shak.*) with dislocated or sprained shoulder.—*n.* shoul'der-slip, a sprain of the shoulder.—*adj.* shoul'der-slipped.—*n.* shoul'der-strap, a strap worn on or over the shoulder: (*U.S.*) a narrow strap of cloth edged with gold lace worn on the shoulder with uniform to indicate rank.—cold shoulder (see cold); put one's shoulder to the wheel, set to work in earnest, as if to get a coach out of the mire; shoul'der-of-mutton sail, a triangular sail. [O.E. *sculder*; Ger. *schulter*, Du. *schouder*.]

shout, *shout*, *n.* a loud cry: a call: (*slang*) a call for a round of drinks.—*v.i.* to utter a shout: (*slang*) to stand drinks all round.—*v.t.* to utter with a shout.—*n.* shout'er.—*n.* and *adj.* shout'ing.—*adv.* shout'ingly. [*Ety.* unknown.]

shouter, *shoo'dhar*, Scots form of shoulder.

shove, *shuv*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to thrust: to push: to jostle.—*n.* a push, thrust.—*ns.* shove'-groat, shovel-board (also *adj.*, as in shove'-groat shilling, a smooth-worn shilling suitable for playing shovel-board); shove'-half-penny, a similar game; shov'er, one who shoves: punningly, a chauffeur. [O.E. *scufan*; Du. *schuiven*, Ger. *schieben*.]

shovel, *shuv'l*, *n.* a broad spade-like tool: a scoop: a shovelful: a shovel-hat.—*v.t.* to move with, or as if with, a shovel: to gather in large quantities.—*v.i.* to use a shovel:—*pr.p.* shov'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shov'elled.—*ns.* shov'elful, as much as a shovel will hold:—*pl.* shov'elfuls; shov'el-hat, a hat with a broad brim, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front—affected by Anglican clergy; shov'el-head, a Mississippi sturgeon; shov'eller, one who shovels: a duck (*Spatula*) with expanded bill. [O.E. *scoff*, from *scufan* to shove.]

shovel-board, *shuv'l-board*, shuffle-board, *shuff'*, *n.* an old game in which a coin or other disk was driven along a table by the hand: a modern development played in America: a deck game played with wooden disks and cues: a table for the game:

(*Shak.*) a shove-groat shilling. [*App.* shove and board, confused with shovel and shuffle.]

show (now rarely shew), *shō*, *v.t.* to present to view: to exhibit: to display: to set forth: to cause or allow to be seen or known: to prove: to manifest: to indicate: to usher or conduct (with in, out, over, round, up, &c.).—*v.i.* to appear: to come into sight: to be visible: (*pa.t.* showed, rarely shewed, *shōd*; *po.p.* shown, shewn, *shōn*, or showed, shewed).—*n.* act of showing: display: exhibition: a sight or spectacle: an entertainment: parade: a demonstration: appearance: plausibility: pretence: a sign, indication.—*adj.* of the nature of, or connected with, a show: for show.—*ns.* show'-bill, a bill announcing a show; show'-boat, a steamer serving as a travelling theatre; show'-box, a showman's box out of which he takes his materials; show'-bread (see shewbread); show'-card, a shopkeeper's advertising card: a card of patterns; show'-case, a glass case for a museum, shop, &c.; show'-down, putting one's cards face-up on the table: a game like poker: an open disclosure of plans, means, &c.: an open clash; shower (*sho'ar*); show'-ground, ground where a show is held.—*adv.* show'ily.—*ns.* show'iness; show'ing, act of displaying, pointing out, &c.: appearance: a setting forth, representation; show'man, one who exhibits, or owns, a show: one who is skilled in publicly showing off things (e.g. his own merits); show'manship, skillful display, or a talent for it; show'-place, a place visited or shown as a sight: a place where shows are exhibited; show'-room, a room where goods or samples are displayed.—*adj.* show'y, cutting a dash: making a show: ostentatious: gaudy: flashy.—*n.* show'-yard, a yard for cattle-shows.—give the show away, to let out a secret; show a leg, (*vulg.*) to get out of bed; show fight, to show a readiness to resist; show forth, to manifest, proclaim; show off, to display ostentatiously; show of hands, a vote indicated by raising hands; show up, to expose: to appear to advantage or disadvantage: to show clearly by contrast: to be present: to lodge, hand in, as a school exercise. [O.E. *seāwian*, to look; Du. *schouwen*, Ger. *schauen*, to behold.]

shower, *showr*, *n.* a short fall, as of rain: a fall of drops of liquid: a fall, flight, or accession of many things together, as meteors, arrows, blows, volcanic dust or (esp. *U.S.*) wedding gifts: (*U.S.*) a party at which gifts are presented: a shower-bath: (*obs.*) an attack, a pang.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to drop in a shower or showers: to sprinkle: to water.—*n.* shower-bath, a bath of water showered from above: the apparatus for the purpose.—*adj.* shower'ful.—*n.* shower'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* shower'ing.—*adj.* shower'less; shower'proof, impervious to showers.—*v.t.* to render shower-proof.—*adj.* shower'y, marked by showers: raining by fits and starts. [O.E. *scār*; O.N. *skúr*, Ger. *schauer*.]

shrank, *shrongk*, *pa.t.* of shrink.

shrapnel, *shrap'nl*, *n.* a shell filled with musket-balls with a bursting-charge, invented by General Shrapnel (1761-1842): pieces so scattered: loosely, pieces from any shell.

shred, *shred*, *n.* a scrap, fragment: a paring, esp. a curled paring: a ragged strip.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to prune: to cut, cut off: to cut, tear or scrape into shreds.—*v.i.* to be reduced to shreds:—*pr.p.* shredd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shredd'ed, shred'ed.—*adj.* shredd'ed.—*n.* shredd'ing.—*adjs.* shredd'y; shred'less.—*n.* shred'-pie, mince-pie. [O.E. *scradē*; cf. *screed*; Ger. *schrot*.]

shrew, *shroō*, *n.* a small mouselike animal of the Insectivora, formerly thought venomous: (*obs.*) an evil being: a brawling, troublesome person, now only a woman, a scold.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to beshrew.—*adj.* shrew'd, (*Shak.*, *Milt.*) evil, hurtful, ill-natured, ill-conditioned, mischievous: severe, hard: formidable: uncomfortably near the mark: biting, keen: (*Shak.*) shrewish, vixenish: (now usually) of keen practical judgment.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) keenly.—*adv.* shrew'd'y.—*n.* shrew'd'ness.—*adj.* shrew'ish, of the nature of a shrew or scold:

fōte, fūr, dsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōle; mūte; nōōn; dhēn (then)

ill-natured.—*adv.* shrew'ishly.—*ns.* shrew'-ishness; shrew' mouse, a shrew (the beast);—*pl.* shrew'mice.—*adjs.* shrew'-run, -struck, blasted by a shrew.—a shrewd turn, an ill turn, disservice. [O.E. *scréawa*, a shrewmouse.]

shriek, *shrek*, *v.i.* to utter a shriek.—*v.t.* to utter shriekingly.—*n.* a shrill outcry; a wild piercing scream: (*slang*) an exclamation mark.—Also shriek (*Shak.*, *Spens.*), shriek (*Milt.*), shriech (*Spens.*)—*n.* shriek'er.—*n.* and *adj.* shriek'ing.—*adv.* shriek'ingly.—*n.* shriek'-owl, also (*Spens.*) shrieek-, seriche-, &c., schreech- (*Shak.*), same as screech-owl. [Cf. screech, screech.]

shrieval, *shre'ol*, *adj.* pertaining to a sheriff.—*n.* shrieval'ty, office, term of office, or area of jurisdiction, of a sheriff. [shrieve, obs. form of sheriff.]

shrieve, *shreu*. Same as shrive.

shriff, *shrift*, *n.* orig. a prescribed penance: absolution: confession: (*Shak.*) a confessional: time for confession before execution (as in short shrift). [O.E. *scrift*—*scrifan*, to shrieve.]

shrigh, *shrit*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a shriek. See also shritch. [Perh. a misreading of Chaucer, *Troilus* IV. 1147.]

shrike, *shrik*, *n.* a butcher-bird, a passerine bird, of which some kinds impale small animals on thorns. [App. O.E. *scrle*, perh. thrush.]

shrike, *shrik*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) to shriek: to pipe as a bird.—*n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) a shriek. [Cf. srike, shriek.]

shrill, *shril*, *adj.* high-pitched and piercing: keen: pungent.—*adv.* shrilly: often in compounds, as shrill-shriek'ing (*Shak.*)—*n.* shrill a piercing sound.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sound or cry shrilly.—*adj.* shrill'-gorged, (*Shak.*) shrill in throat.—*n.* and *adj.* shrill'ing.—*n.* shrill'ness.—*adjs.* shrill'-tongued, shrill'-voiced: shrill'y, somewhat shrill.—*adv.* shrill'y. [Cf. L.G. *schrell*, whence *per*. Ger. *schrill*.]

shrimp, *shrimp*, *n.* a little wizened or dwarfish person: a small edible crustacean, esp. a decapod of Crangon or kindred genus.—*v.i.* to fish for shrimps.—*ns.* shrimp'er; shrimp'-girl, a girl who sells shrimps.—*n.* and *adj.* shrimp'ing.—*n.* shrimp'-net. [Cf. scrimp, and O.E. *scrimman*, to shrink.]

shrine, *shrin*, *n.* orig. a chest or cabinet: a casket for relics or an erection over it: a place hallowed for religious uses. [O.E. *scrin*—*L. scrinium*, to write.]

shrink, *shrink*, *v.i.* to contract: to shrivel: to give way: to draw back: to withdraw: to feel repugnance: to recoil.—*v.t.* to cause to contract: to withdraw: to fix by allowing to contract: (*pa.t.* shrank, old-fashioned shrunk; *pa.p.* shrunk).—*n.* act of shrinking: contraction: withdrawal or recoil.—*adj.* shrink'able.—*ns.* shrink'age, a contraction into a less compass: extent of such diminution; shrink'er.—*adv.* shrink'ingly.—*adjs.* shrunken, shrunken', contracted, reduced, shrivelled. [O.E. *scrincan*, *scrane*, *gescruncen*.]

shriech, *shrich*, *v.i.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) to shriek, screech (*pa.t.*, *Spens.* shrigh, *shrit*).—*n.* (*Spens.* shriech) a shriek.—*n.* shrilch'-owl, screech-owl. [Cf. seritch.]

shrive, *shrio*, also (after *Spenser*) shrieve, *shreu*, *v.i.* to hear a confession from and give absolution to: to confess: to disburden by confession or otherwise.—*v.i.* to receive or make confession:—*pa.t.* shrove, shried, shrieved (*shred*); *pa.p.* shriven (*shriwen*), shried, shrieved.—*ns.* shriv'er, one who shrives: a confessor; shriv'ing, (*Spens.*) shrift; shriv'ing-time, (*Shak.*) time for confession. [O.E. *scrifan*, to write, to prescribe penance—*L. scribere*.]

shrivel, *shrive'l*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles:—*pr.p.* shriv'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shriv'elled. [Cf. Sw. *dial. skryvla*, to wrinkle.]

shroff, *shrof*, *n.* in the East, a banker, money-changer, or money-lender: an expert in detection of bad coin.—*v.t.* to examine with that view.—*v.i.* to practise money-changing.—*n.* shroff'age, commission for such examination. [Ar. *sarrāf*.]

shroud, *shrowd*, *n.* (*obs.*) a garment, clothes: a

winding-sheet: a covering, screen, shelter, or shade: (*pl.*) a set of ropes from the masthead to a ship's sides to support the mast.—*v.t.* to enclose in a shroud: to cover: to hide: to shelter.—*v.i.* to

without a shroud; [O.E. *scrūd*; O.N.

skruth, clothing.]

shroud, *shrowd*, *n.* (*prov.*) a branch: loppings.—*v.t.* to lop. [Prob. same as preceding, with sense from the root meaning of cut.]

Shrove, *shro*, *n.* (*obs.*) Shrovetide.—*v.i.* shrove, to celebrate Shrovetide (to go a-shroving, to go round singing for money at Shrovetide).—*n.* Shrove'tide, the days preceding Ash-Wednesday.—Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash-Wednesday. [Related to O.E. *scrifan*, to shrieve.]

shrow, *shro*, shrowd, *shred*, old forms (*Shak.*) of shrew, shrewd.

shrub, *shrub*, *n.* a low woody plant, a bush, esp. one with little or no trunk: (*obs.*) a scrub.—*v.t.* to lop: (*obs.*) to cudgel.—*adj.* shrubb'ed, *ns.* shrubb'ery, a plantation of shrubs; shrubb'ness.—*adjs.* shrubb'y, of, like, having the character of, a shrub: covered with shrubs; shrub'less. [O.E. *scrybb*, scrub.]

shrub, *shrub*, *n.* a drink of lemon or other juice with spirits, esp. rum, or (U.S.) of fruit juice (as raspberry) and vinegar. [Ar. *sharab*, for *shurb*, drink.] shrug, *shrug*, *v.i.* to shudder, shiver: to hitch: to draw up the shoulders.—*v.t.* to shrink: to raise in a shrug: (*pr.p.* shrugg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shrugged).—*n.* a jerk: an expressive drawing up of the shoulders. [Origin obscure.]

shrunk, shrunken. See shrink.

shuck, *shuk*, *n.* (U.S.) a husk, shell, or pod.—*v.t.* to remove the shuck from: to strip off.—*ns.* shuck'er; shuck'ing.—*interj.* shucks, (*slang*) expressive of contempt or disappointment. [Origin unknown.]

shudder, *shud'er*, *v.i.* to shiver as from cold or horror.—*n.* a tremor as from cold or horror.—*n.* and *adj.* shudd'ering.—*adv.* shudd'eringly.—*adjs.* shudd'ersome; shudd'ery. [Cf. Ger. (orig. L.G.) *schauern*.]

shuffle, *shuf'l*, *v.t.* to mix at random, as playing-cards: to jumble: to put (*out*, *in*, *off*, &c.) surreptitiously, evasively, scramblingly, or in confusion: to manipulate unfairly: to patch up: to shove (the feet) along without lifting clear: to perform with such motions.—*v.t.* to mix cards in a pack: to scramble: to behave shiftily: to shift ground: to evade fair questions: to move by shoving the feet along: to shamble: to hitch about.—*n.* act of shuffling: a shuffling gait or dance: an evasion or artifice.—*ns.* shuffle-eap, a game in which money is shaken in a cap; shuffle'r.—*n.* and *adj.* shuffle'ing.—*adv.* shuffle'ingly.—to shuffle off, to thrust aside, put off, wriggle out of. [Early modern; cf. scuffle, shove, shovel; L.G. *schuffeln*.]

shuffle-board. See shovel-board.

shun, *shun*, *v.t.* to avoid:—*pr.p.* shunn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shunned.—*adj.* shun'less, (*Shak.*) not to be shunned.—upon the shun, bent on evading notice. [O.E. *scnnian*.]

shunt, *shunt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn or move aside: to move to another track, esp. a side-track.—*v.t.* to by-pass: to side-track: to shelve: to get rid of.—*v.i.* (*coll.*) to be off.—*n.* an act of shunting: a conductor diverting part of an electric current: a switch.—*n.* shunt'er.—*n.* and *adj.* shunt'ing. [Perh. conn. with shun.]

shut, *shut*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to shoot, as a bolt: to lock: to fasten: to bar: to stop or cover the opening of: to place so as to stop an opening: to forbid entrance into: to bring together the parts or outer parts of: to confine: to catch or pinch in a fastening.—*v.i.* to become closed: to admit of closing: to close in: (*pr.p.* shutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shut).—*adj.* made fast: closed: (*coll.* U.S.) rid.—*n.* (*Milt.*) time of shutting.—*n.* shut'down, a temporary closing, as of a factory.—*adj.* shut'in' (or shut'), enclosed.—*n.* (in' U.S.) an invalid or cripple confined to his house.—*adj.* shut'-out, intended to exclude, as (*bridge*) a bid to deter

opponents from bidding.—*n.* *shutt'er*, one who, or that which, shuts: a close cover for a window: a device for regulating the opening of an aperture, as in photog. — *movable cover, gate, . . . to close or fit with a . . . utt'ered.*

—*n.* *shutt'ering*, closing and fitting with a shutter: material used as shutters: temporary support for concrete work.—*shut down*, to stop working: *shut in*, to enclose, to confine: to settle down, or fall (said, e.g., of evening); *shut off*, to exclude: to switch off; *shut out*, to prevent from entering; *shut up*, to close finally or completely: to confine: (*coll.*) to cease speaking: to reduce to silence. [*O.E. scyttan*, to bar; cf. *scéotan*, to shoot.]

shuttle, *shut'l*, *n.* an instrument used for shooting the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp in weaving or through the loop of thread in a sewing-machine: anything that makes similar movements: a shuttlecock.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to move shuttlewise.—*n.* *shutt'lecock*, a cork stuck with feathers to be driven to and fro with battledores or badminton rackets: the game played with battledores.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shuttle.—*adv.* *shutt'lewise*, to and fro like a shuttle. [*O.E. scytel*, dart; *scéotan*, to shoot; Dan. and Sw. *skyttel*.]

shuttle, *shut'l*, *shuttle*, *shot'l*, *n.* (esp. Scot.) a small drawer, esp. in a cabinet or chest. [*Perh. shut*; *perh. O.E. scyttel*, bolt, bar.]

shy, *shí*, *adj.* shrinking from notice or approach: bashful: chary: disposed to avoidance: secluded: warily reluctant: unproductive: scanty: (*U.S.*) lacking: of doubtful repute: (esp. in poker) short in payment: (*comp.* *shy'er*, or *sh'ier*; *superl.* *shy'est*, *sh'iest*).—*v.i.* to recoil, to boggle: to start aside, as a horse from fear.—*v.t.* to shun (*3rd pers. sing.* *shies*; *pr.p.* *shy'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *shied*, *shid*).—*n.* a sudden swerving aside:—*pl. shies*.—*ns.* *shy'cock*, not one easily caught; *sh'ier*, *shy'er*, a shying horse.—*adj.* *shy'ish*.—*adv.* *shy'ly*, *shí'ly*.—*n.* *shy'ness* (*obs.* *shí'ness*). [*O.E. scéol*, timid; cf. *skeigh*, Ger. *scheu*.]

shy, *shí*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to fling, toss (*3rd pers. sing.* *shies*; *pr.p.* *shy'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *shied*).—*n.* a throw: a sling: a gibe: an attempt, shot: a point in the wall game: a thing to shy at.—*pl. shies*.—*n.* *sh'ier*, *shy'er*. [*Origin obscure.*]

shyster, *shí'st'er*, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) an unscrupulous or disreputable lawyer.

si, *sé*, *n.* the seventh note of the scale, a later addition to the six Arctinian syllables. [Perhaps from the initial letters of Sancte Joannes, the last line of the hymn which gave the Arctinian (q.v.) syllables.]

silal, *si'al*, *-al*, *n.* the lighter partial outer shell of the earth, rich in silica and alumina. Also *sal* (*sal*).

silalogue, *si'-al'-a-gog*, *r.* . . .

flow of saliva (faultily

golic (-*gof*, -*gog*). [*l.*

leading.]

siamang, *sí'a-mang*, *syá'mang*, *n.* the largest of the gibbons, found in Sumatra and Malacca. [*Malay.*]

Siamese, *si-am-é'*, *adj.* of Siam (Thailand).—*n.* a native, or citizen, or the language of Siam: a Siamese cat.—Siamese cat, a domestic fawn-coloured cat, with blue eyes and small head, prob. descended from the jungle cat of India, Africa, &c.; Siamese twins, Chinese twins (1811-74), born in Siam, joined from birth by a fleshy ligature: any similar monstrosity: (*fig.*) inseparables.

sib (*Spens.* *sybbe*, *Scott* *sibh*), *síb*, *n.* (chiefly Scot.)

kinship: kindred: a kinsman or kinswoman.—*adj.*

akin, related by common descent: of canaries, inbred.—*ns.* *sib'ling*, one who has a parent or an ancestor in common with another; *sib'ship*, a group of sibs: blood-relationship: clan-relationship.

[*O.E. sibb*, relationship, *gesibb*, related; Ger. *sippe*.]

sibilate, *síb'i-lát*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to hiss.—*ns.* *sib'-*

lance, *sib'lancey*.—*adj.* *sib'liant*, hissing.—*n.* a

hissing consonant sound, as of *s* and *z*.—*n.* *sib'liá-*

tion.—*adj.* *sib'liatory* (-*a-tri-*), *sib'lous*. [*L.*

sibillare, -*atum*, to hiss.]

Sibyl, *síb'il*, *n.* (*myth.*) one of several ancient

prophetesses: sibyl, a prophetic, orceress, or

fâte, *fâr*, *ask*; *me*, *lar* (her); *mine*;

witch: an old crone.—*adj.* *Sib'ylline* (-*in*).—*n.* *Sib'yllist*, a believer in the Sibylline prophecies.—*Sibylline Books*, prophetic books offered to Tarquinius Superbus by the Cumæan Sibyl, of which he ultimately bought three for the price he had refused to give for nine: a later set got together after their destruction. [*Gr. Sibylla*.]

sic, *sik*, *adj.* a Scots form of *such*.—*adjs.* *sicc'an* (for *sich kin*, such kind), *such*: in exclamation, what; *sic'like*, *suehlike*.—*adv.* in like manner.

Sican, *sik'an*, *sik'an*, *n.* one of an aboriginal people in Sicily.—*n.* and *adj.* *Sicanian* (-*a'ni-an*). [*L. Sicānus*, *Sicānus*—Gr. *Sikānos*.]

siccar, *Siccar*, *Same as siccer.*

siccative, *sik'a-tiv*, *adj.* drying.—*n.* a drying agent.—*n.* *siccity* (*sik'si-ti*), dryness. [*L. siccus*, dry.]

sice, *siz*, *size*, *siz*, *n.* the number six at dice. [*O.Fr. sis*.]

sicc. Same as *syce*.

Steel, *si'al*, *sik'al*, *Siccliot*, *si-sel'i-ot*, -*kel'*. Same as *Sikel*.

sich, *sichl*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) a form of *such*.

Sicilian, *si-sil'yan*, *adj.* of Sicily: a cloth of cotton and mohair.—*ns.* *sicilian* (*sé-chil-yā'nā*; It.), -*no* (-*nō*), a Sicilian pastoral dance, dance-tune, or movement, in 6-8 or 12-8 time; *sicilienne* (*si-si-li-en'*; Fr. *sé-sil-yen'*), a ribbed silk fabric: a siciliano.—*Sicilian Vespers*, the massacre of the French in Sicily in 1282—beginning, according to a late tradition, at the first stroke of the vesper-bell.

sick, *sik*, *adj.* unwell, ill: diseased: vomiting or inclined to vomit: pining: mortified: thoroughly wearied: out of condition: sickly: of or for the sick.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to grow sick.—*ns.* *sick'bay*, -*berth*, a compartment for sick and wounded on a ship; *sick'bed*, a bed on which one lies sick;

sick'ben'efit, a benefit paid to one who is out of work by illness.—*v.t.* *sick'cn*, to make sick: to

disgust: to make weary of anything.—*v.i.* to become sick: to be disgusted: to become disgust-

ing or tedious: to become weakened.—*n.* *sick'cner*.

—*n.* and *adj.* *sick'cning*.—*adv.* *sick'cningly*.

adj. *sick'fallen*, struck with sickness; *sick'*

feath'cred, with immature feathers at moulting.

—*ns.* *sick'flag*, a quarantine flag; *sick'head'*

ache, headache with nausea; *sick'house*, a

hospital.—*adj.* *sick'ish*.—*adv.* *sick'ishly*.—*ns.*

sick'ishness; *sick'leavc*, leave of absence

owing to sickness.—*adj.* *sick'llcd*.—*adv.* *sick'llly*.

—*ns.* *sick'liness*; *sick'list*, a list of sick.—*adj.*

sick'list'ed, entered on the sick-list; *sick'ly*,

inclined to be ailing: feeble: languid: pallid:

suggestive of sickness: slightly or insipidly sick-

ening: mawkish: of sickness or the sick.—*adv.* in a

sick manner: feebly.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to make sickly-

looking.—*ns.* *sick'man*, (*Shak.*) one who is ill;

sick'ness; *sick'nurse*, a nurse who attends the

sick; *sick'nurs'ing*; *sick'room* (also *sick'*

cham'ber), a room to which one is confined by

sickness; *sick'scr'vice*, (*Shak.*) tending in sick-

ness.—*adjs.* *sick'thought'ed*, (*Shak.*) love-sick;

sick'tired', (*coll.*) wearied to the point of disgust.

—*sicken* for, show early symptoms of; the

Sick Man, the Ottoman Empire, or Sultan. [*O.E.*

séoc; Ger. *siech*, Du. *siek*.]

sick, *sik*, *v.t.* to set upon, chase: to incite to attack.

[A variant of *seck*.]

sick'er, *siccar*, *sik'ar*, *adj.* (*arch.* and *Scot.*) sure,

certain, firm.—*adv.* (*Spens.*) surely, certainly.—

adv. *sick'cry*.—*n.* *sick'crness*. [*O.E. sicor*—

L. scārus; Ger. *sicher*.]

sickle, *sik'l*, *n.* a reaping-hook: a sickle-feather.—

n. *sick'le-bill*, a bird's

bill, with sickle-shaped

tip.

sicel, *sicel*, *perh.*—*L. secula*—*secūre*, to cut.]

shekel, *sik'l*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a shekel. [*O.Fr. siele*—

Heb. *sheqel*.]

Sicilian, *si-kil'i-an*, *adj.* of the *Sicili* (*L.*), or

Sikeli, an ancient people that colonised Sicily from

Italy.—Also *n.*

Sida, *si'dā*, *n.* the Queensland hemp genus of the

mallow family, tropical fibre-yielding herbs. [*Gr.*

sídz, a plant name.]

side, *sīd*, *n.* a line or surface forming part of a boundary, esp. that which is longer: the part near such a boundary: a surface or part turned in some direction, esp. one more or less upright, or one regarded as right or left, not front or back, top or bottom: the part of the body between armpit and hip: half of a carcass divided along the medial plane: either of the extended surfaces of anything in the form of a sheet: a page: a portion of space lying in this or that direction from a boundary or a point: the father's or mother's part of a genealogy: a department or division, as of a school, a prison: an aspect: a direction: a region: a neighbouring region: a border or bank: the slope of a hill: the wall of a vessel or cavity: any party, team, interest, or opinion opp. to another: part (as *on my side*, for my part): (*Milt.*) the womb: a spin given to a billiard ball causing it to swerve and regulating its angle of rebound: (*slang*) a pretentious air.—*adj.* at or toward the side: sidewise: subsidiary.—*v.i.* to take sides.—*v.t.* to cut into sides; thrust or set aside.—(*Shok.*) adjudge or assign to one side or other: (*Thak.*) assign in this way to: (*Spens.*) be on the side next.—*n.pl.* side arms, weapons worn at the side.—*ns.* side-band, (*wireless*) a band of frequencies not much above or below the carrier frequency: side-board, (*arch.*) a side table: piece of dining-room furniture for holding plate, &c., often with drawers and cupboards: a board at the side, as of a cart.—*n.pl.* side-bones, ossifications of the lateral cartilages of a horse's hoof.—*ns.* side-box, a box at the side of a theatre; side-burns, short side-whiskers: side-car, a jaunting-car: small car attached to the side of a motor-cycle: kind of cocktail: side-chain, a chain of atoms forming a branch attached to a ring: side-comb, a small comb in the hair at the side: side-cutt'ing, an excavation along the side of a railway or canal to get material for an embankment.—*adj.* side'd, having sides: flattened on one or more sides.—*ns.* side-dish, a supplementary dish: side-door, a door at the side of a building or of a main door: side-drum, a small double-headed drum with snares, slung from the drummer's side or from a stand: side-face, profile: side-glance, a side-long glance: a passing allusion: side-issue, a subordinate issue apart from the main business: side-light, light coming from the side: any incidental illustration: a window, as opposed to a skylight: a window above or at the side of a door: a light carried on the side of a vessel or vehicle: side-line, a line attached to the side of anything: a branch route or track: a subsidiary trade or activity.—*adj.* and *adv.* side'ling, sidewise: with a slope.—*n.* side-lock, a lock of hair at the side of the head.—*adj.* side'long, oblique: sloping: tilted: sideways.—*adv.* in the direction of the side: obliquely: on the side.—*n.* side'-note, a marginal note.—*adj.* and *adv.* side'-on, with side presented.—*ns.* side'-path, a by-path: a way for foot-passengers alongside a roadway: side'-post, a doorpost: a post supporting a roof at the side: side'er, one who takes a side: side'-road, by-road: side'-saddle, saddle for riding with both feet on one side (also *adv.*): side'-saddle-bowyer, Sarra-cenia: side'-show, an exhibition subordinate to a larger one: any subordinate or incidental doings: side'-slip, an oblique offshoot: a bastard: a skid: a lateral movement of an aircraft.—*v.t.* to slip sideways.—*n.* sides'man, a deputy churchwarden: (*Milt.*) a partisan.—*adj.* side'-splitting, affecting the sides convulsively.—*n.* side'-step, a step taken to one side: a step attached to the side.—*v.t.* to step aside.—*v.t.* to avoid, as by a step aside.—*ns.* side'-stroke, a stroke given sideways: a stroke performed by a swimmer lying on his side: side'-table, a table used as a sideboard, or placed against the wall, or to the side of the main table: side'-track, a siding.—*v.t.* to divert or turn aside: to shelve.—*ns.* side'-view, a view on or from one side: side-walk, (*U.S.*) pavement or foot-walk.—*adj.* and *adv.* side'-ward.—*adv.* side'wards.—*adjs.*, *adv.* side'way(s), side'wise, toward or on one side.—*adj.* side'-wheel, with paddle wheels.—*ns.* side'-whisker (see whisker): side'-wind,

lateral wind: indirect means: side'ing, a short track for shunting or lying by.—*n.* and *adj.* taking sides.—*v.i.* si'dle (prob. back-formation from side-ling), to go or edge along sideling.—*v.t.* to turn sideways.—choose sides, to pick teams: on the side, (*U.S.*) in addition to ordinary occupation: on the short, long, tight, &c., side, rather too short, long, &c., than the contrary: right, wrong side, the side intended to be turned outward or inward: side by side, close together: abreast: take sides, to range oneself with one party or other: this side (of), between here and: short of. [*O.E.* side; *Ger. seite*, *Du. zijde*.]

side, *sīd*, *adj.* (now *diol.*; *Shok.*) long.—*adj.* and *adv.* side'long (*Spens.*). [*O.E.* *sīd*, ample.]

sidereal, *sī-dē-ri-əl*, *adj.* of, like, or relative to the stars.—*adj.* sidereal (*sīd-ər-əl*), sent from the stars.—*ns.* sidera'tion, a blast, blight, or stroke: paralysis: crysipelas: side'erostat, a mirror, or telescope with a mirror, for reflecting the rays of a star in a constant direction, on the principle of the coelostat.—sidereal day, time, year (see day, time, year). [*L.* *sidus*, *sideris*, a star, constellation.]

siderite, *sīd-ər-it*, *n.* a meteorite mainly of iron: chalybite.—*adj.* sideritic (*-it'ik*).—*n.* side'erolite (*Gr. lithos*, stone), a meteorite, partly stony, partly of iron. [*Gr. sideros*, iron.]

sidesman, *sīd-ing*, *side*. See *side* (r).

siege, *sēj*, *n.* (*orch.*) a seat, esp. of dignity: station: (*obs.*) a privy: (*Shok.*) dung: a work-bench: investment or beleaguering of a town or fortress: a company of herons.—*v.t.* to besiege.—*ns.* siege'-artillery, siege'-gun: siege'-bas'ket, a gabion: siege'craft, the art of the besieger: siege'-piece, a coin, generally rude, issued in a besieged place: a siege-gun: sieg'er, a besieger: siege'-train, a train of artillery for besieging a place: siege'-works, a besieger's engineering works.—state of siege, a condition of suspension of civil law or its subordination to military law. [*O.Fr.* *sege* (*Fr.* *siège*), seat.—*L.* *sēdes*, seat.]

sield, *sīd*, a Spenserian spelling of *ceiled*.

sien (*Shak.*). See *selon*.

Sien(n)ese, *sī-e-nēz'*, *adj.* of *Siena* or its school of painting.—*n.* a native of *Siena*.—*n.* *sienna* (*sī-e-nē-ā*), a fine pigment made from ferruginous ochreous earth—brownish-yellow when *raw*, warm reddish-brown when *burnt* (i.e. roasted): its colour.

sient, *sī-ent*, *n.* (*Spens.*). Same as *selon*.

sierra, *sī-er-ā*, *n.* a mountain range.—*adj.* sierr'an. [*Sp.*—*L.* *serro*, saw.]

siesta, *sī-es-tā*, *n.* a midday or afternoon nap. [*Sp.*—*L.* *sesta* (*hora*), sixth (hour).]

sleth, a Shakespearean spelling of *scythe*.

sieve, *siv*, *n.* a vessel with meshed or perforated bottom for sifting—generally finer than a riddle: (*Shok.*) a refuse-basket.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sift.—*ns.* sieve'-plate, a perforated area by which a sieve-tube connects with another: sieve'-tube, a conducting element in phloem. [*O.E.* *sife*; *Ger. sieb*.]

siffle, *sif'l*, *v.i.* to whistle, hiss. [*Fr.* *siffler*—*L.* *sibilare*.]

sift, *sif*, *v.t.* to separate as by passing through a sieve: to sprinkle as from a sieve: to examine closely and discriminatingly.—*v.i.* to use a sieve: to find passage as through a sieve.—*ns.* sift'er: sift'ing, putting through a sieve: separating or sprinkling by a sieve: (*in pl.*) material separated by a sieve and rejected.—*adj.* sifting.—*adv.* sift'ingly. [*O.E.* *sifan*—*sife*, a sieve.]

sigh, *sī*, *v.i.* to heave a sigh: to make a whispering sound.—*v.t.* to utter, regret, while away, bring, or render, with sighs.—*n.* a long, deep, audible respiration expressive of yearning, dejection, relief, &c.—*n.* sigh'er.—*adjs.* sigh'ful: sigh'ing.—*adv.* sigh'ingly. [*Prob. a back-formation from the weak pat. of M.E.* *siche*—*O.E.* (strong) *secan*; *Sw. sucko*.]

sight, *sīt*, *n.* act, opportunity, or faculty of seeing: view: estimation: a beginning or coming to see: an instrumental observation: visual range: that which is seen: a spectacle: an object of especial interest: an unsightly object: (*Shok.*) a visor: a guide to the eye on a gun or optical or other instrument: a sight-hole: (*slang*) a great many or a

great deal.—*v.t.* to catch sight of: to view: to take a sight of.—*adj.* sight'ed, having sight or a sight.
—*ns.* sight'er, a sighting-shot; sight'-hole, an aperture for looking through.—*adj.* sight'less, blind: (*Shak.*) invisible: (*Shak.*) unsightly.—*adv.* sight'lessly.—*ns.* sight'lessness; sight'liness.—*adj.* sight'ly, pleasing to look at: comely.—*ns.* sight'-player, -reader, -singer, one who can read or perform music at first sight of the notes; sight'-playing, -reading, -singing; sight'-seeing, going around to see objects of interest; sight'-seer (*-sē-er*).—*adj.* sight'worthy, worth looking at.—at sight, without previous view or study: as soon as seen: on presentation; catch sight of, to get a glimpse of, begin to see; lose sight of, to cease to see: to get out of touch with; out of sight, not in a position to be seen or to see: out of range of vision: (*coll.*) beyond comparison; put out of sight, to remove from view: (*slang*) to eat or drink up; sight for sore eyes, a most welcome sight. [*O.E. sīht, gesiht; Ger. sicht.*]

sight, *sīt*, an old *pa.t.* of *sigh*.
sigil, *sig'il*, *n.* a seal: a magical mark.—*n.* Sigillā'ria, a chiefly carboniferous genus of fossil lycopod trees, forming the family Sigillā'riaceae, with parallel rows of seal-like leaf-scars.—*n.* and *adj.* sigillā'rian.—*adj.* sigillā'ry (*-ar-ī*), pertaining to a seal; sigillate, sealed: with seal-like impressions.—*n.* sigillā'tion. [*L. sigillum, dim. of signum, sign.*]

sigla, *sig'lā*, *n.pl.* abbreviations and signs, as in MSS, seals, &c. [*L.*]
sigma, *sig'mā*, *n.* the eighteenth letter (*Σ*, early form *Ϛ*; *σ*, or when final *ς*) of the Greek alphabet, answering to *S*: as a numeral *σ* = 200, *σ* = 200,000.—*adj.* sig'mate (*-māt*), shaped like *Σ*, *σ*, or *S*.—*v.t.* to add *σ* or *s* to.—*adj.* sigma'tic (*-mat'ik*), characterised by *σ*.—*ns.* sigma'tion (*-shun*), the adding of *σ* or *s* at the end of a syllable; sig'matism, repetition of the *s*-sound.—*adj.* sig'moid, -al, *C*-shaped: *S*-shaped.—*adv.* sigmoid'ally. [*Gr. sigma.*]

sign, *sin*, *n.* a gesture expressing a meaning: a signal: a mark with a meaning: a symbol: an emblem: a token: a portent: a miraculous token: an ensign, banner (in *pl.* insignia; *Spens.*): an indication of positive or negative value, or that indicated: a device marking an inn, &c., formerly also a house, instead of a street number: a board or panel giving a shopkeeper's name or trade, &c.: (*obs.*) an effigy: (*obs.*) a mere semblance: an indication: an outward evidence of disease: (*U.S.*) a trail or track: a trace: a twelfth part ($\frac{1}{12}$) of the zodiac, bearing the name of, but not now coincident with, a constellation.—*v.t.* to indicate, convey, communicate, direct, mark, by a sign or signs: to mark: to cross, make the sign of the cross over: to make the sign of: to attach a signature to: to write as a signature: to designate by signature: to engage by signature.—*v.i.* to make a sign: to bode: to sign one's name.—*ns.* signary (*sig'nar-ī*), a system of symbols, as an alphabet or syllabary; sign'board, a board bearing a notice or serving as shop or inn sign; sign'er; signet (*sig'nit*), a small seal: the impression of such a seal: a signet-ring: one of the royal seals for authenticating grants (for *Writer* to the Signet see under *write*).—*adj.* signeted, stamped with a signet.—*n.* signet-ring, a ring with a signet.—*adj.* sign'less.—*ns.* sign'-man'ual, a signature, esp. a king's; sign'-painter, one who paints signs for shops, &c.; sign'post, a post for an inn sign: a finger-post.—sign away, to transfer by signing; sign of the cross, a gesture of tracing the form of a cross; sign in, out, to sign one's name on coming in, going out; sign on, to engage (*t.* or *i.*) by signature. [*Fr. signe—L. signum.*]

signal, *sig'nāl*, *n.* a token: an intimation, e.g. of warning, conveyed to a distance: a transmitted effect conveying a message: apparatus used for the purpose: (*cards*) play intended to give information to one's partner: an intimation of, or event taken as marking, the moment for action: an initial impulse.—*v.t.* to intimate, convey, or direct by signals: to signalise.—*v.i.* to make signals:

(*pr.p.* sig'nalling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sig'nalled).—*adj.* remarkable: notable.—*ns.* sig'nal-box, -cab'in, a railway signalman's cabin.—*v.t.* sig'nalise, to mark or distinguish signally.—*ns.* signal'ler; sig'nalling.—*adv.* sig'nally.—*n.* signal'man, one who transmits signals: one who works railway signals. [*Fr. signal—L. signum.*]
signature, *sig'nā-tūr*, *n.* a signing: a stamp: a signed name: an indication of key, also of time, at the beginning of a line of music, or where a change occurs: a letter or numeral at the foot of a page to indicate sequence of sheets: a sheet so marked: a symbolic indication once believed to show what a plant, &c., was good for, e.g. a kidney-shaped leaf to mark a cure for kidney diseases: a signature-tune.—*n.* sig'natory, one who has signed.—*Also adj.*—*n.* sig'nature-tune, a tune heralding the broadcast or appearance of some particular person or group. [*L.L. signātūra—L. signāre, -ātum, to sign.*]

signet. See *sign*.

signeur, a Shakespearean spelling of senior.—*ns.* sign'eurie, (*Shak.*) seniority; sign'ieur, (*Shak.*) seigneur.

signify, *sig'nī-fi*, *v.t.* to be a sign for: to mean: to denote: to betoken: to indicate or declare.—*v.i.* to be of consequence:—*pr.p.* sign'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* signified.—*adj.* sign'ifiable.—*n.* sign'ificance (*-i-kans*), meaning: import—also sign'ificance.—*adj.* sign'ificant, having a meaning: full of meaning: important, worthy of consideration: indicative.—*n.* that which carries a meaning: a sign.—*adv.* sign'ificantly.—*ns.* sign'ificate, a thing signified; sign'ification, meaning: that which is signified: importance.—*adj.* sign'ificative (*-kə*).—*ns.* sign'ificance, sign'ificant.—*adv.* sign'ificatively.

significative, *sig'nī-fi-kat'iv*, *adj.* a planet ruling a sign: (*treated as signif.*) the significance of meaning.—significative figures, (*arith.*) the figures 1 to 9, or ciphers occurring medially; the following numbers are expressed to three significant figures: —3.15, 0.0127, 1.01. [*L. significāre, -ātum—signum, a sign, facere, to make.*]

Signor, anglicised as Signior, *se'nyor*, Signore, *se'nyōrā*, *n.* an Italian word of address equivalent to *signor*.—*ns.* Signora (*se'nyōrā*), a lady; Signora unmarried lady; governing body of an signory; signoria.—sultan of Turkey. [*It.*

signor, signore.]
sike, *syke*, *sik*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a rill or small ditch. [*Northen.—O.E. sicc.*]

sike, Spenserian spelling of *sle* (*sueh*).
Sikel, *sik'əl*, *n.* and *adj.* Sicilian.—*adj.* Sikelian (*-i-'*).—*n.* Sikel'iot, an ancient Greek colonist in Sicily.—Also *Sicel*. &c. [*Gr. Sikelos, Sikeliotēs.*]
Sikh, *sikh*, *sik*, *r* sect, founded: confederacy.—*Also adj.*—silage, *sil'ij*, *r* silo.—*v.t.* to silo.
sild, *sild*, *n.* a

silence, *sil'ens*, *n.* from sounding, speculation: a time of such turnity: of spirits, to be silent.—*interj.* put to silence: forbidden to preach.—*n.* sil'ence, one who or that which puts to silence: a device for reducing the sound of escaping gases by gradual expansion.—*adj.* sil'ent, noiseless: without sound: silenced by sound: refraining from speech, pronounced: odour: in-silence, *sil'ens*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a time of silence.—*n.* silentiary (*-len'shi-ār-ī*), one who observes or calls for silence.—*adv.* sil'ently.—*n.* sil'entness. [*L. silēre, to be silent.*]

silenus, *si-lē'nus*, *n.* a wood-god or old satyr. Silenus, their chief, foster-father of Bacchus, port-bellied, bald, snub-nosed: the lion-tailed mace. —Also *si-lēn* (*-lin*). [*L. Silēnus*—*Gr. Seilēnos*.]
silex, *si-leks*, *n.* silica. [*L. silex, silicis, flint*.]
silhouette, *sil-oo-ē'*, *n.* a shadow-outline filled in with black.—*v.t.* to represent or show in silhouette. [Etienne de Silhouette (1709-67), French minister of finance in 1759—reason disputed.]
silica, *sil'i-kā*, *n.* silicon dioxide or silicic anhydride, occurring in nature as quartz, chalcedony, &c., and (—) as opal.—*adj.* composed of silica, a gas, silicon hydride, of silicic acid.—*v.t.* to combine, coat, or impregnate with silica or silicates.—*adj.* siliceous, -ious (*-ish-əs*), of, containing, silica; silicic (*-is'ik*), pertaining to, or obtained from, silica (silicic acid, a general name for a group of acids, as orthosilicic, H_2SiO_4 , metasilicic, H_2SiO_3).—*n.* sil'icidic (*-id*), a compound of silicon and another element.—*adj.* siliceolous (*-ik*; *L. colēre*, to cultivate, inhabit), growing on siliceous soil; silicif'ern; silicification (*si-lis-i-fi-* (*-lis*)).—*v.t.* silicify, to impregnate or cement with to become siliceous.—*ns.* sil'icēon (*-hon*, *-kən*), a non-metallic element (Si; at. numb. 14), most abundant of all except oxygen, forming grey crystals or brown amorphous powder—originally called silicium (*-lū*, *-lū'*); sil'icēone, any of a number of extremely stable organic derivatives of silicon; silicosis (*-kō'sis*), disease caused by inhaling silica dust. [*L. silex, silicis, flint*.]
sillicua, *sil'i-kwā*, *n.* a long pod of two carpels with a replum, characteristic of the Cruciferae.—Also silique (*-ēk'*).—*n.* silicula (*-ik'ū-lā*), a short pod of the same kind.—Also sil'icle, sil'icule.—*adj.* silic'ulose; sil'iquose. [*L. siliqua*, pod, dim. *silicula*.]
silk, *silk*, *n.* a fibre produced by the larva of a silkworm moth, mainly of fibroin coated with sericin, formed by the hardening of a liquid emitted from spinning-glands: a similar fibre from another insect or a spider: an imitation (artificial silk) made by forcing a viscous solution of modified cellulose through small holes: a thread, cloth, garment, or attire made from such fibres: the silk gown, or the rank, of a king's or queen's counsel: the styles of maize: silky lustre in the ruby, &c.—*adj.* of or pertaining to silk: (Shak.) silky.—*v.t.* to cover or clothe with silk.—*n.* silk-cotton, the silky seed-covering of *Eriodendron anfractuosum* and other trees of the family Bombacaceae.—*adj.* silk'en, of like, clad in, silk: glossy: soft and smooth: ingratiating: luxurious.—*v.t.* to make silken.—*ns.* silk'-gland, a gland (at a silkworm's mouth, on a spider's abdomen) from which silk is spun; silk'-grass, a name for various plants with fibrous leaves—*Karatus* (Bromeliaceae), *Yucca*, *Agave*; silk'-grower, a breeder of silkworms for silk; silk'-hat, a top-hat.—*adv.* silk'ily.—*ns.* silk'iness; silk'-man, (Shak.) a dealer in silks; silk'tail, the waxwing; silk'-thrower, -throwster, one who makes raw silk into thread; silk'worm, the moth (*Bombyx mori* or other) whose larva produces silk: (opprobriously) a wearer of silk: one who haunts draper's shops without buying; silk'-worm-gut, the drawn-out glands of the silkworm.—*adj.* silk'y—take silk, to become a K.C. or Q.C. [*O.E. seole*—*L. sēricum*; see *Seric*.]
sill, *sill*, *n.* the timber, stone, &c., at the foot of an opening, as for a door, window, embrasure, port, dock-entrance, or the like: the bottom (of a tide-page, a plough, a ledge): (mining) a bed of rock: (geol.) a sheet of intrusive rock more or less parallel to the bedding. [*O.E. syl*; *O.N. syl*; *Ger. schelle*.]
silbabub, *syllabub*, *sil-ə-bub*, *n.* a dish of cream curdled (as with wine), flavoured, and frothed up: anything frothy or unsubstantial. [Origin obscure.]
silladar, *sil'ə-dār*, *n.* an irregular cavalryman. [Urdu and Pers. *silahdār*.]
sillier, *sil'ər*, *n.* a Scots form of silver: money.—Also *adj.*

Sillery, *sil'ə-ri*, *n.* champagne from Sillery, near Rheims.
sillimanite, *sil'i-mən-īt*, *n.* fibrolite. [After Benjamin Silliman (1779-1864), American man of science.]
sillock, *sil'ək*, *n.* (N. Scot.) a young coalfish. [Cf. *O.N. silungr*, a small salmon.]
silly, *sil'i*, *adj.* harmless: simple: witless: foolish: to be pitied: pitiable: feeble: feeble-minded: senseless: (cricket) close-in (e.g. *silly mid-off*).—*n.* a silly person.—*adv.* sill'ily.—*ns.* sill'iness; sill'y-how (*O.E. hūfe*, head-dress), a caul. [*O.E. sǣlig*; see *seely*.]
silo, *si'lō*, *n.* a pit or air-tight chamber for storing grain, or for ensilage (*pl. si'los*).—*v.t.* to put, keep, in a silo:—*pa.p.* si'lō'd, si'lued. [*Sp.*,—*L. silus*—*Gr. siros, siros, siros*, a pit.]
silphium, *sil'fi-əm*, *n.* (*hist.*) a plant (*perh.* the umbelliferous *Ferula tingitana*) imported from Cyrenaica by the Greeks for food and medicine: Silphium, a genus of American composites, compass-plants. [*L.*,—*Gr. silphion*.]
silt, *silt*, *n.* fine sediment.—*v.t.* to choke, block, cover, with silt.—*v.i.* to become silted up.—*adj.* silt'y. [*M.E. sylt*; cf. *Dan.* and *Norw. sylt*, salt-marsh.]
Silurian, *sil'-(y)ōō'ri-ən*, *adj.* of the *Sil'ures*, a British tribe of S. Wales, &c.; applied by Murchison in 1835 to the geological system preceding the Devonian.—Also *n.*—*n.* sil'urist, a Silurian, applied to the poet Henry Vaughan (1621-95).
Silurus, *sil'-(y)ōō'rus*, *n.* the sheat-fish genus, giving name to the family Siluridae.—*n.* and *adj.* silu'roid. [*Gr. silouros*.]
silva, *sil'və*, *n.* the assemblage of trees in a region.—*adj.* sil'van, of woods: woodland: wooded.—*n.* a wood-god: a forest-dweller.—*adj.* silvat'ic, silvest'rian, of the woods: woodland: rustic.—*n.* silviculture, forestry.—All these words are often found spelt with *y*. [*L. silva*, a wood.]
silver, *sil'vər*, *n.* a white precious metal (Ag, for *L. argentum*; at. numb. 47): silver money: silver ware.—*adj.* of or like silver: silver-coloured: clear and ringing in tone.—*v.t.* to cover with silver: to make silvery.—*v.i.* to become silvery.—*ns.* sil'v'er-bath, (*phot.*) a solution of a silver salt, or a vessel for it, for sensitising plates; sil'v'er-beater, one who beats silver into foil; sil'v'er-bell, snowdrop-tree (*Halesia*); sil'v'er-fir, a fir with two white lines on the under-side of the needle; sil'v'er-fish, *Lepisma*, a spring-tail: a whitish goldfish, or other white fish; sil'v'er-foil, silver-leaf.—*adj.* sil'v'er-foot'ed.—*ns.* sil'v'er-fox, an American fox with white-tipped black fur; sil'v'er-gilt, gilded silver.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* sil'v'er-glance, argentic; sil'v'er-grain, medullary rays in longitudinal section: sil'v'erness; sil'v'ering, coating with, or of, silver or quicksilver.—*v.t.* sil'v'er-ise, to coat or treat with silver.—*ns.* sil'v'er-leaf, silver beaten into thin leaves: a disease of plum-trees; sil'v'er-ling, (*B.*) a small silver coin.—*adv.* sil'v'erly, with the appearance or sound of silver.—*adj.* sil'v'er-mount'ed; sil'v'ern, made of silver: silvery.—*ns.* sil'v'er-pap'er, fine white tissue-paper: silver-foil: (*usu.*) tinfoil; sil'v'er-plate, utensils of silver: electro-plate.—*adj.* sil'v'er-plat'ed.—*n.* sil'v'er-polnt, the process or product of drawing with a silver-tipped pencil.—*adj.* sil'v'er-shaft'ed, carrying silver arrows, as Diana; sil'v'er-shedding, (*Shak.*) scattering silver.—*ns.* sil'v'erside, the top of a round of beef; sil'v'erskin, the fine skin of a coffee bean; sil'v'ersmith, a worker in silver; sil'v'er-stick, a palace officer—from his silvered wand.—*adj.* sil'v'er-tongued, plausible, eloquent.—*n.* sil'v'er-tree, a silver-leaved *S. African* proteaceous tree (*Leucodendron argenteum*).—*adj.* sil'v'er-voiced.—*n.* sil'v'erweed, a roadside plant (*Potentilla Anserina*) with leaves silky underneath.—*adj.* sil'v'er-white; sil'v'ery.—born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, born to affluence; Silver Age, the reign of Zeus, less innocent than the Golden Age of Kronos: in Latin literature, the time of Martial, Tacitus, and Juvenal: silver gate (see *gate*); silver pheasant, a white-tailed Chinese pheasant, reared in Europe, &c.; silver

salmon, the ecohoe; silver wedding, the twenty-fifth anniversary; tree of silver (see tree). [O.E. *silfr*, *seolfor*; O.N. *silfr*, Ger. *silber*.]

sima, *si'mā*, *n.* the part of the earth's crust underlying the soil. [From *silicon* and *magnesium*.]

simar, *sim'ar*, *si-mār*. Same as *cymar*, *chimer*.

Simaruba, *sim-a-roo'bā*, *n.* a genus of tropical American trees, giving name to the family *Simarubaceae*, akin to the Rutaceae. [Carib name.]

Slmeonite, *sim-i-an-it*, *n.* a low-churchman—often *slm*. [Charles *Simcon* (1759-1836).]

simian, *sim'i-an*, *adj.* of the apes: apelike.—Also (*rare*) *sim'lal*, *sim'lous*. [L. *simio*, *ape*.]

similar, *sim'i-lar*, *adj.* like: resembling: (*geom.*) exactly corresponding in shape, without regard to size.—*n.* similarity (*-lor-i-ti*).—*adv.* *sim'ilarly*. [Fr. *similaire*—L. *similis*, like.]

simille, *sim'i-li*, *n.* (*rhet.*) an explicit likening of one thing to another:—*pl.* *sim'illes*.—*adj.* *sim'illative*, expressing similarity.—*v.t.* *sim'illse*, to liken.—*v.i.* to use simile.—*n.* *simill'tude*, likeness: semblance: comparison: parable. [L. *neut.* of *similis*, like.]

similor, *sim'i-lor*, *n.* a yellow alloy used for cheap jewellery. [Fr.,—L. *similis*, like, *aurum*, gold.]

simlar. Same as *selmitar*.

sim(p)kin, *sim'kin*, *n.* an Urdu corruption of *cham-pagne*.

simmer, *sim'er*, *v.i.* to boil gently: to be near boiling or breaking out.—*n.* a simmering state.—*simmer down*, to calm down. [Earlier *simper*; origin unknown.]

simmon, *sim'an*, *n.* short for *persimmon*.

simnel, *sim'nl*, *n.* a sweet cake for Christmas, Easter, or Mothering Sunday.—Also *sim'nel-bread*, '-cake'. [O.Fr. *simenel*—L. *similo*, fine flour.]

Simon Pure, *si'mon-pūr*, *n.* the real person (or thing). [From a character in Mrs Centlivre's comedy, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*.]

simony, *si'mon-i*, *sim'an-i*, *n.* the buying or selling of a benefice.—*n.* *sim'o'nial*, one guilty of simony.—*adj.* *simon'i'al*, *sim'o'nious* (*obs.*).—*adv.* *simon'i'acally*.—*n.* *si'monist*, one who practises or defends simony. [Simon Magus (Acts viii.).]

simoom, *si-mōom*, *n.* a hot suffocating desert wind.—Also *simoom*. [Ar. *samūm*—*samm*, to poison.]

simpai, *sim'pi*, *n.* the black-crested langur of Sumatra. [Malay.]

simper, *sim'pər*, *v.i.* to smile in a silly, affected manner.—*n.* a silly or affected smile.—*n.* *sim'perer*.—*adj.* *simp'ering*.—*adv.* *simp'er'ingly*. [Cf. Norw. *semper*, smart.]

simple, *sim'pl*, *adj.* consisting of one thing or element: not complex or compound: (*bot.*) not divided into leaflets: easy: plain: unornate: unpretentious: mean, sorry: mere, sheer: ordinary: unlearned or unskilled: of humble rank or origin: unaffected: artless: guileless: unsuspecting: credulous: weak in intellect: silly.—*n.* a simple person (also collectively) or thing: a medicine of one constituent: hence a medicinal herb.—*v.i.* to gather medicinal plants.—*adj.* *sim'ple-heart'ed*; *sim'ple-mind'ed*.—*ns.* *sim'ple-mind'edness*; *sim'pleness*; *sim'pler*, a gatherer of simples; *sim'plesse*, (*Spens.*) simplicity; *sim'pleton*, a weak or foolish person: one easily imposed on (U.S. abbrev. *slmp*).—*adv.* *simpl'et'er* (*-plis*; L. *-plik*), simply, not relatively.—*ns.* *simplicity* (*-plis*): *simplicif'ication*, making simple.—*adj.* *simplicif'icative*.—*ns.* *simplicif'icator*, *simplicif'ier*, one who simplifies.—*v.t.* *sim'plify*, to make simple, simpler, or less difficult.—*pr.p.* *sim'plifying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *sim'plified*.—*ns.* *sim'plifying*; *sim'plism*, affected simplicity; *sim'plism*, one skilled in simples.—*adj.* *simp'lis'tic*.—*adv.* *sim'ply*, in a simple manner: considered by itself: alone: merely: without qualification: veritably: absolutely: (*coll.*) really.—*simplo sentence*, a sentence with one predicate. [Fr. *simple*, and L. *simplicis*, simplex.]

simulaerum, *sim-u-lā'erum*, *n.* an image: a semblance (*pl.* *simulac'ra*).—Also *sim'ulac're*. [L. *simulacrum*.]

simulate, *sim'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to feign: to have or assume a false appearance of: to mimic.—*adj.*

feigned.—*adj.* *sim'ulant*, *simulating*: (*biol.*) mimicking.—*n.* a simulator.—*adj.* *sim'ular*, counterfeit: feigned.—*n.* a simulator.—*n.* *simulā'tion*.—*adj.* *sim'ulā'tive*.—*n.* *sim'ulā'tor*, one who or that which simulates.—*adj.* *sim'ulatory*. [L. *simulāre*, *-ātum*; cf. *simillar*, simultaneous.]

simultaneous, *sim-ul-tā'nyus*, *adj.* being or happening at the same time: (*math.*) satisfied by the same roots (of equations).—*ns.* *simultaneity* (*-tā-nē-i-ti*).—*adv.* *simul'taneously*. [L. *simul*, together.]

simorg, *-morg*, *n.* a monstrous bird of Persian fable. [Pers. *simorgh*.]

sin, *sin'*, *prep.*, *conj.*, and *adv.* (*arch.* or *Scot.*) since—long sin, (*Spens.*) for a long time in the past. [Shortened from *sithen*.]

sin, *sin*, *n.* moral offence or shortcoming, esp. from the point of view of religion: condition of so offending: an offence generally: a shame, pity.—*v.t.* to commit sin.—*v.t.* to commit: to burden with sin (as *sin one's soul*): to bring, drive, or render by sin (hence *sin one's merits*, to be ungrateful):—*pr.p.* *sin'ning*; *po.t.* and *po.p.* *sin'ned*.—*ns.* *sin'ner*, one who by eating bread and salt at a funeral takes upon himself the dead man's sins; *sin'-eater*.—*adj.* *sin'ful*, tainted with sin: wicked: involving sin: morally wrong.—*n.* *sin'fulness*.—*adj.* *sin'less*.—*adv.* *sin'lessly*.—*ns.* *sin'lessness*; *sin'ner*.—*v.t.* (with *it*; *Pope*) to act as a sinner.—*n.* *sin'-off'ering*, a sacrifice in expiation of sin. [O.E. *synn*; O.N. *synth*; Ger. *sünde*; perh. L. *sōns*, *sontis*, guilty.]

Sinacian, *sin-ē'an* (*Milt.*), *Sinle*, *sin'ik*, *adj.* Chinese.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *sin'elise* (*-ise*), to make or become Chinese or of Chinese character.—*n.* *Sin'ielism* (*-ism*), a Chinese custom, idiom, &c. [L. *Sinac*, Gr. *Sinai*, Chinese (*pl.*)]

Sinaitic, *si-nā-i'tik*, *adj.* of Mount Sinai.

Sinanthropus, *sin- or sin-an-thrō'pus*, *n.* Peking (fossil) man. [Gr. *Sinai*, (the) Chinese, *anthrōpos*, man.]

sinapism, *sin'a-pizm*, *n.* a mustard plaster. [Gr. *sināpi*.]

since, *sins*, *adv.* from that time on: after that time: past: ago.—*prep.* after: from the time of.—*conj.* from the time that: seeing that: because. [M.E. *sins*, *sithens*; see under *sith*.]

sincere, *sin-ser*, *adj.* pure, unmixed: unadulterated: unfeigned: genuine: free from pretence: the same in reality as in appearance.—*adv.* *sin-cere'ly*.—*ns.* *sincere'ness*, *sincerity* (*-ser*). [Fr. *sincère*—L. *sincerus*, clean.]

sinclupit, *sin'si-put*, *n.* the forepart of the head.—*adj.* *sinclup'ital*. [L.,—*semi*-, half, *caput*, head.]

sind. See *synd*.

sindon, *sin'don*, *n.* (*arch.*) a fine cloth or anything made of it. [Gr. *sindōn*.]

sine, *sin*, *n.* (*math.*) orig. the perpendicular from one end of an arc to the diameter through the other: now (as a function of an angle) the ratio of the side opposite it (or its supplement) in a right-angled triangle to the hypotenuse.—*abbrev.* *sin*. [L. *sinus*, a bay.]

sine. See *syne*.

sincure, *si'n-i-kūr*, or *sin'*, *n.* a benefice without cure of souls: an office without work.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *sin'curism*; *sin'curist*. [L. *sine*, without, *cūro*, care.]

sineuw, *sin'ū*, *n.* that which joins a muscle to a bone, a tendon: (*fig.*) strength or that which it depends on.—*v.t.* to b.—*adj.* *sin'ewe*: of war, mone.

sinfonia, *sin-fi* sing, *sing*, *v.i.* succession in articulating words: to emit more or less song-like sounds: to compose poetry: to give a cantabile or lyrical effect: to ring (as the ears): to be capable of being sung.—*v.t.* to utter, perform by voice, musically: to chant: to celebrate: to proclaim, relate, in song or verse or in comparable manner: to bring, drive, render, pass, &c., by singing:—*pn.t.* sang, or (now rarely) sung; *pa.p.* sung.—*adj.* *sing'able*.—*ns.* *sing'ableness*; *sing'er*; *sing'ing*; *sing'ing-bird*, a songbird;

jāte, *fār*, *ash*; *mē*, *hār* (her); *māne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *then* (then)

sing'ing-gall'ery, a gallery occupied by singers; **sing'ing-hinn'y**, (*Northern*) a currant cake that hisses on the girdle.—*adv.* **sing'ingly**.—*ns.* **sing'ing-man**, (*Shak.*) one employed to sing, as in a church choir; **sing'ing-master**, a teacher of singing.—**sing** another song or tune, to change to a humbler tone; **singing flame**, a flame that gives a musical note in a tube; **singing sand**, musical sand; **sing out**, to call out distinctly, to shout; to inform, peach; **sing small**, to assume a humble tone. [O.E. *singan*; Ger. *singen*, Goth. *siggwan*.]

singe, *simj*, *v.t.* to burn on the surface: to scorch: to remove by scorching.—*v.i.* to become scorched: (*pr.p.* **singe'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **singed**).—*n.* a burning on the surface: a slight burn.—**singed cat**, a person who is better than he looks. [O.E. *se(e)gan*.]

Singhalese. Same as Sinhalese.

single, *sing'gl*, *adj.* consisting of one only or one part: **unique**: **one-fold**: **uncombined**: **unmarried**: for one: man to man: (*Shak.*) **slight**: **poor**: of ale, weak, small: **undivided**: **unbroken**: of a flower, without development of stamens into petals or of ligulate instead of tubular florets: **sincere**.—*adv.* **singly**.—*n.* anything **single**: a game played by one against one: a hit for one run.—*v.t.* to separate: to pick (out): **'o thin**.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) **'g'le-act'ing**, acting **'sing'le-breast'ed**,

with one thickness over the breast and one row of buttons; **'sing'le-chamb'er**, having one legislative house.—*ns.* **'sing'le-deck'er**, a vessel or vehicle with one deck; **'sing'le-en'try**, a system of book-keeping in which each entry appears only once on one side or other of an account.—*adj.* **'sing'le-eyed**, one-eyed: devoted, unselfish.—*n.* **'sing'le-foot**, a rack or amble.—*adj.* **'sing'le-hand'ed**, by oneself: unassisted: with or for one hand; **'sing'le-heart'ed**, sincere: without duplicity.—*adv.* **'sing'le-heart'edly**.—*adj.* **'sing'le-mind'ed**, ingenious: bent upon one sole purpose.—*ns.* **'sing'le-mind'edness**; **'sing'leness** (*-gl-nis*); **'sing'le-seat'er**, a car, &c., seated for one.—*adj.* **'sing'le-soled**, having one thickness of sole.—*ns.* **'sing'lestick** (*-gl-stik*), a fighting stick for one hand: a fight or game with singlesticks; **'sing'let** (*-glit*), a thing that is single: an undershirt; **'sing'leton** (*-gl-ton*), a single card of its suit in a hand: anything single; **'sing'le-wicket**, cricket with one wicket, and with one batsman at a time; **'sing'ling** (*-gl-ing*).—*adv.* **'sing'ly** (*-gli*), one by one: alone: by oneself.—**single house**, (*Scott.*) a house one room deep; **single soldier**, (*Scott.*) a private; **single tax**, a tax on ground-rent or land-values to supersede all other taxes; **single ten**, (*Shak.*) the ten of a card suit. [O.Fr.—L. *singuli*, one by one.] **singletree**, *sing'gl-tré*, *n.* See **swingletree**.

singsong, *sing'song*, *n.* a ballad: **jingly verse**: monotonous up-and-down intonation: an informal concert where the company sing: a meeting for community singing.—*adj.* of the nature of singsong.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sing, speak, utter, in a singsong way. [*sing*, *song*.]

singspiel, *sing'spel*, Ger. *sing'spiel*, *n.* a semi-dramatic representation in dialogue and song. [*Ger.*—*singen*, to sing, *spiel*, play.]

singular, *sing'gü-lär*, *adj.* **single**: **unique**: **proper**: **denoting** or **referring** to one: **pre-
-single**—*adj.* **odd**.—*adv.* **person or thing**:

(*gram.*) the singular number or a word in the singular number.—*n.* **singularis'ation**.—*v.t.* **singularise**, to make singular: to signalise.—*ns.* **singularism**, a philosophy that recognises but one principle, opp. to **pluralism**; **singularist**, one who affects singularity: an upholder of singularism; **singularity** (*-lar'i-ti*), fact or state of being singular: peculiarity: individuality: oddity: oneness: anything curious or remarkable.—*adv.* **singularly**, in a singular manner: peculiarly: strangely: **singly**: (*arch.*) pre-eminently. [L. *singularis*.]

singult, *sing'gult*, *n.* a sob.—*n.* **singult'us**, (*med.*) hiccuping. [L. *singultus*, a sob.]

sinh, *shin*, *n.* a conventional abbreviation of **hyperbolic sine**.

Sinhalese, *sin'ha-léz*, *-léz'*, *adj.* **Singhalese**, **Cingalese**, **sing'gü-léz**, *-láz'*, *adj.* of Ceylon: of the most numerous of its peoples: of or in their language, akin to Pali.—*n.* a native or citizen of Ceylon: a member of the Sinhalese people: their language. [*Sans.* *Sinhala*, *Ceylon*.]

Sinic, &c. See **Sinaean**.

sinical, *sin'i-kl*, *adj.* pertaining to sines.

sinister, *sin-is-trär*, formerly also *-is'*, *adj.* left: on the left side (in *hcr.* from the point of view of the bearer of the shield, not the beholder, and similarly sometimes in description of an illustration, &c.): (*obs.*) misleading: underhand: inauspicious: suggestive of threatened evil: unlucky: malign.—*n.* **sinisterity** (*-ter'*), left-handedness (*rare*): **sinister quality**.—*adv.* **sin'isterly**; **sin'isterwise**.—*adj.* **sin'istral**, turning to the left: of flatfish, lying left side up: of a shell, coiled contrary to the normal way.—*n.* **sinistral'ity**.—*adv.* **sin'istrally**.—*adj.* **sinistrous** (*sin-is'* or *sin'-is-*), inauspicious: (*obs.*) **sinister**.—*adv.* **sinistrously**. [L.]

sinistrorse, *sin-is-trors'*, or *sin'*, *adj.* (*biol.*) rising spirally and turning to the right, i.e. crossing an outside observer's field of view from right to left upwards (like an ordinary spiral stair): formerly used in the contrary sense (*dextrorse*).—Also **sinistors'al**.—*adv.* **sinistors'ally**. [L. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistrorsus*, towards the left side—*sinister*, left, *vertebre*, *versum*, to turn.]

sink, *singk*, *v.i.* to become submerged, wholly or partly: to subside: to fall slowly: to go down passively: to pass to a lower level or state: to penetrate: to be absorbed: to slope away, dip: to diminish: to collapse: to be withdrawn inwards.—*v.t.* to cause or allow to sink: (*coll.*) in games, to cause to run into the hole: to suppress: to degrade: to conceal: to appropriate surreptitiously: to excavate: to let in, insert: to abandon: to abolish: to merge: to pay: to lose under the horizon: to invest, esp. unprofitably or beyond easy recovery: to damn or ruin (esp. in imprecation): (*pa.t.* **sank**, now rarely **sunk**; *pa.p.* **sunk**, also **sunk'en**, *obs. exc.* as *adj.*).—*n.* a receptacle or drain for filth or dirty water: a cesspool: a kitchen or scullery trough or basin with a drain: a place where things are engulfed or where foul things gather: a **sink** in a surface: an area without surface dr:—*ns.* **sink'**:

anything, **sink'** root; **sink'-hole**, a hole for filth: (*U.S.*) a swallow-hole.—*n.* and *adj.* **sink'ing**.—*n.* **sink'ing-fund**, a fund formed by setting aside income to accumulate at interest to pay off debt.—*adj.* **sink'ing-ripe**, (*Shak.*) ready to sink; **sink'y**, yielding underfoot. [O.E. *sincan* (*intrans.*). Ger. *sinken*, Du. *zinken*.]

sink(e)-a-pace. See **cinq-pace**.

sinner. See under **sin**.

sinnit, *sin'it*. Same as **sennit**.

Sinn Fein, *shin fän*, *n.* a political movement and party in Ireland championing a republic and later opposing partition.—*ns.* **Sinn Fein'er**; **Sinn Fein'ism**. [*Ir.* ourselves.]

Sinningia, *sin-in'ji-a*, *n.* a Brazilian genus of Gesneriaceae, grown in greenhouses under the name of Gloxinia. [*V.* *Sinning*, German gardener.]

Sinologue, *sin'-log*, or *sin'*, *n.* one versed in Chinese.—*adj.* **Sinological** (*-loj'*).—*ns.* **Sinologist** (*-ol'-jist*); **Sinology**. [*Gr.* *Sinai*, Chinese (*pl.*), *logos*.]

sinysne, *sin-sin'*, *adv.* (*Scott.*) since that time. [*sin* (*i*), *syne*.]

sinter, *sin'ter*, *n.* a deposit from hot springs.—*v.i.* to coalesce under heat without liquefaction.—*adj.* **sin'tery**. [*Ger.* *sinter*; cf. *cinder*.]

sinus, *si-nus*, *n.* an indentation: a notch: a cavity: a narrow cavity through which pus is discharged:—*pl.* **sinuses**.—*adj.* **sinuate** (*sin'ü-ät*), *-d* (*-id*), wavy-edged: **winding**.—*adv.* **sin'uately**.—*ns.* **sinu'ation**, **winding**; **sinu'itis** (*-i'tis*), **sinu'itis** (*nin-* or *sin-er-*), inflammation of a sinus of the skull

communicating with the nose.—*adj.* sinuose (*sin'ū-ōs*), sinuous.—*n.* sinuous'ity.—*adj.* sin'uous, wavy: winding: supply bending.—*adu.* sin'uously.—*n.* sin'uousness.—*adj.* sinupall'ial, -pall'iate, with indented pallial line.—*n.* sinusoid (*si'nas-oid*), the curve of sines ($y = a \sin x$): a blood-space in tissue.—*adj.* sinusoid'al.—*adu.* sinusoid'al'ity. [*L. sinus, -ūs*, a bend, fold, bay.]
 Sioux, *sōo*, *n.* an American Indian of a tribe now living in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana (*pl.* Sioux, *sōo*, *sōoz*).—Also *adj.*—*adj.* Slou'an, of a larger group to which the Sioux belong. [*Fr.* from a native word.]

sip, *sip*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to drink, or drink from, in small quantities by action of the lips: (*pr.p.* sipping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sipped).—*n.* the act of sipping: the quantity sipped at once.—*n.* sipp'er. [*Cf.* sup; O.E. *syþian*; L.G. *sippen*.]

sipe, *sip*, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to soak through.—Also *seep*. [*O.E. sīpan*, to soak.]

siphon, *sif'fən*, *n.* a bent tube or channel by which a liquid may be drawn off by atmospheric pressure: a tubular organ for intake and output of water, as in lamellibranchs: an aerated-water bottle that discharges by a siphon.—*v.t.* to convey by means of a siphon.—*n.* siphonage.—*adj.* siphonal.—*n.pl.* Siphonap'tera, the flea order of insects.—*adj.* siphonate, having a siphon.—*n.* siphonet, a greenfly's honeydew tube.—*adj.* siphonic (*-fən*).—*ns.* siphon'ogam, a seed-plant; siphonog'amy, fertilisation by pollen-tube.—*n.pl.* Siphonoph'ora, an order of colonial Hydrozoa.—*ns.* siphonostele (*-stē'lē*, or *-stē'l*), a hollow cylinder of vascular tissue; siphuncle, a tube connecting the chambers of a nautilus: a siphonet. [*Gr.* *siphōn*, *siphōn*, siphon.]

sippet, *sip'it*, *n.* a morsel, esp. of bread with soup.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* sipp'le, to sip at leisure. [*Cf.* sip, sup.]

sī quis, *sī quis*, *n.* a public intimation. [*L. sī quis*, if anybody (wants, knows, has found, &c.).]

sir, *sər*, *n.* a word of respect (or disapprobation) used in addressing a man: a gentleman: prefixed to the Christian name of a knight or baronet (hence, a knight or baronet) and formerly of a priest (hence, Sir John, a priest): formerly used as a translation of *L. dominus*, bachelor of arts (as distinguished from *magister*, master of arts): in *pl.* used in *Scot.* in addressing persons of either sex, passing into an *interj.* of surprise.—*v.t.* to address as 'sir.' [*O.Fr.* *sire*, from *L. senior*, an elder.]

sircar, *sirkar*, *circar*, *sər-kār*, *sər*, *n.* government: the authorities: a province or district: an Indian clerk or factotum. [*Urdu* *sarkār*, a superintendent, —*Pers.* *sar*, head, *kār*, agent.]

sirdar, *sər-dār*, *sər*, *n.* a military head: a commander-in-chief. [*Urdu* *sardār*—*Pers.* *sar*, head, *dār*, holding.]

sire, *sir*, *n.* a senior, elder: (*rare*) a master, lord: (*arch.*) a term of address to a king: a father, esp. of a horse or other beast: an ancestor.—*v.t.* to beget, esp. of beasts. [*sir*.]

Siren, *si'rən*, *n.* (*Gr. myth.*) one of certain sea-nymphs, part woman, part bird, whose songs lured sailors to death: Siren, a fascinating woman, insidious and deceptive: a bewitching singer: a mermaid: an instrument for counting sound vibrations: (formerly *sifrene*, still *vulg.* *si-rēn*) a signalling or warning instrument that produces sound by the escape of air or steam through a rotating perforated plate: Siren, an American genus of eel-like amphibians without hind legs.—Also *adj.*—*n.pl.* Sirē'nia, an order of aquatic mammals now represented by the dugong and the manatee.—*n.* and *adj.* sirē'nian.—*adj.* sirenic (*-rēn*). [*Gr.* *Seirēn*.]

sirgang, *sər-gang*, *n.* a green Asiatic jay-like bird.

sirih, *siri*, *sir*, *n.* betel. [*Malay* *sirih*.]

Sirius, *si'r-i-əs*, *n.* the Dog-star.—*adj.* Sir'ian.—*n.* sir'asis, sunstroke. [*L. Sirius*—*Gr.* *Seirios*.]

sirkar. Same as sircar.

sirloln, surloln, *sər'loln*, *n.* the loin or upper part of a loin of beef. [*From* a *hy-form* of *Fr.* *surlonge* —*sur*, over, and *longe* (cf. loin).]

slrname. Same as surname.

sirocco, *si-rok'ō*, scirocco, *shi-*, *n.* in Southern Italy, a hot, dry, dusty and gusty wind from North Africa, becoming moist further north: any oppressive south or south-east wind: a wind from the desert: a drying machine.—Also *s(c)iroc* (*si-rok'*, *si'rok*). [*It.* *s(c)irocco*—*Ar.* *sharq*, east.]

sirrah, *sər*, *n.* sir, used in anger or contempt.—*sirrec'*, (*U.S.*) *sir*, sirrah. [*An extension of Sir.*]

sir-reverence, *sə-rev'ə-rəns*, (*obs.*) the phrase *save reverence*, used apologetically when anything disgusting has to be mentioned: hence *n.* a piece of excrement.

sirup. See syrup.

sirvente, *sər-vānt'*, *n.* a troubadour's lay. [*Fr.*]

sis, *siss*, *sis*, *n.* (*U.S.*) an abbreviation of sister (used in addressing a girl).—Also *siss'y* (see also *elissy*).

sisal, *sis'*, *n.* (in full *sis'ai-hemp'*, or -grass), agave fibre. [*First exported from Sisal*, in Yucatan.]

siscrary, slserrary, *sis-sər-ā'ri*, *sas*(s)arara, *sas-sər-ā'ra*, *n.* (*orig.*) a corruption of *certiorari*: a scolding: a blow.—with a siscrary, suddenly: on the spot.

siskin, *sis'kin*, *n.* a yellowish green finch. [*Ger. dial.* *sisschen*; *app.* Slav.]

sissoo, *sis'ōo*, *n.* a papilionaceous Indian timber tree (Dalbergia) or its wood. [*Hind.* *sisū*.]

sist, *sist*, *v.t.* (*Scots law*) to stop, stay: to cite, summon.—*n.* a stay. [*L.* *sistere*, to make to stand.]

sister, *sis'tər*, *n.* a daughter of the same parents: a half-sister: formerly, a sister-in-law: a female fellow: a member of a sisterhood: a nun: a senior nurse, esp. one in charge of a ward.—*adj.* of the same origin: a fellow: built on the same model.—*v.t.* to be a sister to: to call sister.—*ns.* sis'terhood, act or state of being a sister: the relationship of sister: a society, esp. a religious community, of women: a set or class of women; sis'ter-hook, one of a pair of hooks that close each other.—*adj.* sis'tering, (*Shak.*) neighbouring.—*n.* sis'ter-in-law, a husband's or wife's sister, or a brother's wife.—*adj.* sis'terless, sis'ter-like, sis'terly, like or becoming a sister: kind: affectionate.—*nt.* sis'terliness. [*App.* O.N. *systir*; O.E. *sweostor*; Du. *zuster*, *Ger.* *schwester*.]

Sistine, *sis'tin*, *-tēn*, *-tin*, *adj.* of Pope Sixtus, esp. Sixtus IV. (1471-84) or V. (1505-90)—also *Six'tine*.—Sistine Chapel, the Pope's chapel in the Vatican, built by Sixtus IV.; Sistine Madonna, a picture by Raphael of the Madonna with Sixtus II. (a57-8).

sistrum, *sis'trəm*, *n.* an ancient Egyptian rattle used in Isis-worship: —*pl.* sis'tra. [*L.* *sistrum*—*Gr.* *seistron*.]

Sisyphæan, *sis-i-fē'an*, *adj.* relating to Sisyphus, king of Corinth, condemned in Tartarus to roll a huge stone ceaselessly up a hill.

sit, *sit*, *v.i.* to rest on the haunches or (*obs.*) knees: to perch, as birds: to brood: to have a seat, as in parliament: to be in session: to reside: to be a tenant: to be located, have station or (as the wind) direction: to pose, be a model: to undergo an examination, be a candidate: to weigh, bear, press: to be disposed in adjustment, hang, fit: to besit.—*v.t.* to seat: to have a seat on, tide: to undergo or be examined in: (*pr.p.* sit'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sat).—*n.* mode or spell of sitting.—*n.* sit'down, a spell of sitting.—*adj.* that one sits down to: (of a strike) in which workers down tools but remain in occupation of the plant, workshop, &c.—*ns.* sit'fast, a lump in a horse's skin under the saddle; sit'er, one who sits: one who sits to an artist, or with a medium: a sitting bird: an easy shot: anything difficult to fail in: (*slang*) a sitting-room; sit'ting, state of being seated or act of taking a seat: brooding on eggs: a clutch: a continuous meeting of a body: a spell of pesing to an artist, &c.: a spell: a seat: a church seat.—*adj.* seated: brooding: actually in parliament at the time: befitting.—*n.* sit'ting-room, a room in which members of a family commonly sit: a space for sitting.—sit at, to live at the rate of expense of; sit down, to take a seat: to pause, rest: to begin a siege; sit on, or upon, to hold an official inquiry regarding: (*slang*) to repress, check; sit nut, to sit apart without participating: to sit to the end of: to outstay; sit tight, to maintain one's seat:

śāte, *śār*, *śāh*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *mūte*; *māte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (then)

to keep one's position quietly and unobtrusively; sit under, to be in the habit of hearing the preaching of; sit up, to rise from a recumbent to a sitting position, or from a relaxed to an erect seat: to become alert or startled: to remain up instead of going to bed: to keep watch during the night. [O.E. *sittan*; Ger. *sitzen*, L. *sedere*.]

Site, *sīt*, *n.* situation, esp. of a building: ground occupied or set apart for a building, &c.: (*obs.*) posture.—*v.t.* to locate. [L. *situs*, *set*—*sine* etc.]

sith, *sith*, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* (*Shak.*) since—*obs.* *sith'en*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) *sith'ence*, *sith'ens*. [O.E. *sithhan*, for *sith* than (instrumental), after that; cf. *sinee*, *syne*.]

sith, *sithe*, *sythe*, *sith*, *n.* (*Spens.*) time:—*pl.* *sith*, *sithes*. [O.E. *sith*, *time*.]

sithe, *sith*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*) *n.* and *v.t.* Same as *sythe*.

sithe, *sith*, *n.* and *v.i.* an *obs.* or *dial.* form of *sigh*. *sithology*, *sith-ol'-y*, *sithology*, *sith'-i*, *n.* dietetics.—*n.* *sith'ophob'ia*, morbid aversion to food. [Gr. *sithos*, *dium*, *sition*, grain, food.]

Sitta, *sit'a*, *n.* the nuthatch genus.—*adj.* *sitt'ine*. [Gr. *sittē*.]

sitter, *sitting*, &c. See *sit*.

situate, *sit'ū-it*, *adj.* (*now rare*) situated.—*v.t.* (*-ūt*) to set, place, locate: to circumstance.—*adj.* *sit'uated*, *set*, located: circumsituated.—*n.* *situ'ation*, location: place: position: momentary state: condition: a set of circumstances, a juncture: a critical point in the action of a play or the development of the plot of a novel: office, employment.—*adj.* *situ'ational*. [L. *situātus*—L. *situare*, to place.]

situla, *sit'ū-lā*, *n.* a bucket. [L.]

sitz-bath, *sitz-bāth*, *n.* a hip-bath. [Ger. *sitzbad*.]

Slum, *sī'm*, *n.* the water-parsnip genus. [Gr. *slon*.]

Siva, (*shē'vā*), *n.* the third god of the Hindu triad, destroyer and reproducer.—*n.* *Sī'valsm*.—*adj.* *Sīvalst'ic*.—*ns.* *Sī'valte*; *Sīvapith'eus*, an Indian Miocene fossil anthropoid; *Sīvathe'rium*, a gigantic giraffe-like Indian Pliocene fossil animal. [Sans. *śiva*, happy.]

Sivan, *sē-vān*, *n.* the ninth month of the Jewish civil, third of the ecclesiastical, year, part of May and June. [Heb. *sivān*.]

siver. See *syver*.

Siwash, *sī'wosh*, *n.* a N.W. American Indian.—*Also adj.* [Chinook.—Fr. *sauvage*, wild.]

six, *siks*, *n.* the cardinal numeral next above five: a symbol representing it (6, vi., &c.): a set of that number: an article of size denoted by it: a card with six pips: a score of six points, tricks, &c.: the sixth hour after midnight or after midday: a six-cylinder engine or car: a six-syllable line.—*adj.* of the number six.—*adj.* *six'-day*, for six days (i.e. usu. excluding Sunday).—*n.* *six'er*, anything counting for six (as a hit at cricket) or indicated by six.—*adj.* and *adv.* *six'fold*, in six divisions: six times as much.—*adj.* *six'-foot*, measuring six feet.—*ns.* *six'-foot'er*, a person six feet high: *six'pence*, a coin worth six pence: its value.—*adj.* *six'penny*, costing or worth sixpence: cheap: worthless.—*n.* a sixpenny book.—*n.* and *adj.* *six'-score*.—*n.* *six'-shooter*, a six-chambered revolver.—*adj.* *sixth*, last of six: next after the fifth: equal to one of six equal parts.—*n.* a sixth part. (*mus.*) an interval of five (conventionally called six) diatonic degrees: a combination of two tones that distance apart.—*adv.* *sixth'y*, in the sixth place.—*sixth* hour, noon tide; at sixes and sevens, in disorder; long, short, sixes, candles weighing six to the pound, about 8 or 4 inches long respectively. [O.E. *six*; Ger. *sechs*; Gael. *sé*; L. *sex*, Gr. *hex*, Sans. *shash*.]

sixaine, *siks-ān'*, *n.* a stanza of six lines.—*n.* *sixto* (*sikst*), a parry with hand on guard opposite the right breast, sword point a little raised to the right. [Fr.]

sixteen, *siks-tēn'*, or *siks'*, *n.* and *adj.* six and ten.—*n.* *sixteen'er*, a verse of sixteen syllables.—*n.* an *adj.* *sixteen'mo*, *sixtodecimo*.—*adj.* *sixteenth'* (or *siler'*), last of sixteen: equal to one of sixteen equal parts.—*n.* a sixteenth part. [O.E. *sixtēne* (*-itene*); see *six*, *ten*.]

sixty, *siks'ti*, *adj.* and *n.* six times ten:—*pl.* *six'ties*, the numbers sixty to sixty-nine: the years so numbered in a life or century.—*adj.* *six'tieth*, last of sixty: equal to one of sixty equal parts.—*n.* a sixtieth part. [O.E. *siextig*.]

size, *siz*, *n.* (*obs.*) an assize: a portion of food and drink: an allowance: bigness: magnitude.—*v.t.* to arrange according to size: at Cambridge, to buy or score, as rations: to measure.—*v.i.* to draw a size: to assume size.—*adj.* *siz'able* (or *size'able*), of a fair size.—*ns.* *siz'ar* (also *siz'er*), at Cambridge and Dublin, a student receiving an allowance from his college towards his expenses; *siz'arship*.—*adj.* *sized*, having this or that size.—*ns.* *siz'er*, a measurer: a gauge: (*slang*) a thing of considerable or great size; *siz'ing*, sorting by size: order for extra food from a college buttery.—*size up*, to take mental measure of. [*assize*.]

size, *siz*, *n.* weak glue or gluey material.—*v.t.* to cover or treat with size.—*adj.* *sized*.—*ns.* *siz'er*; *siz'iness*; *siz'ing*, application of size, or material for the purpose.—*adj.* *siz'y*. [Origin obscure.]

size, *siz*. Same as *sice*.

sizel. See *scissel*.

sizzle, *siz'l*, *v.i.* to make a hissing sound of frying.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to fry, scorch, sear.—*n.* a hissing sound: extreme heat.—*ns.* *sizz'ler*, a sizzling heat or day: a thing strikingly fierce or effective; *sizz'ling*, a hissing.—*adj.* very hot: very striking. [Imit.]

sjambok, *sham'bok*, *n.* a whip of dried hide.—*v.t.* to flog. [Cape Du.—Malay *sambok*—Urdu *chabuk*.]

skail, *scail*, *skāl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to disperse: to scatter: to spill. [Ety. dub.]

skaines mate, *skānz'māt*, *n.* (*Shak.*) perh. a companion, a scapegrace.

skalth. See *seath*.

skald, *scald*, *skauld*, *n.* a poet: a Scandinavian bard.—*adj.* *skald'ic*, *scald'ic*. [O.N. *skald*.]

skart, *seart*, *skār*, *searth*, *skarth*, *shārth*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a cormorant. [O.N. *skarfr*.]

skat, *skāt*, *n.* a three-handed card-game. [O.Fr. *escart*, laying aside.]

skate, *skāt*, *n.* a sole or sandal mounted on a blade (for moving on ice) or on rollers: a spell of skating.—*v.i.* to go on skates.—*ns.* *skā'ter*; *skā'ting*; *skā'ting-rink*. [Du. *schaats*—O.N.Fr. *escache*, stilt—L.G. *schake*, shank.]

skate, *skāt*, *n.* a kind of ray (*Raja batis*, or kindred species). [O.N. *skata*.]

skatole, *shat'ol*, *skāt'ol*, *n.* a compound (C₈H₈N₂) found in faeces. [Gr. *skōr*, *skatos*, dung.]

skaw, *scaw*, *skaw*, *n.* a low cape, ness (in place-names). [O.N. *skagi*.]

skean. See *skene*: also an old spelling of *skene*. *skedaddle*, *skē-dad'l*, *v.i.* (*coll.*) to scamper off.—*n.* a scurrying off. [Ety. unknown.]

skeely, *shē'li*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) skilful.

skeer, *sekar*, *skeery*, *seakery*, *dial.* forms of *scare*, *scary*.

skeelsicks, *shē'siks*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a rascal.

skeet, *shēt*, *n.* a form of clay-pigeon shooting.

skeeter, *shē'ter*, *n.* (*U.S.*) short for mosquito.

Skeffington's daughter. See *seavenger*.

skegger, *shēg'ar*, *n.* a young salmon. [Origin obscure.]

skeigh, *shēih*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) shy: coy: aloof: skittish. [Cf. O.E. *scōh*, shy.]

skelin, *skān*, *n.* a loosely tied coil or standard length of thread or yarn: a tangle: a web: (*biol.*) the nuclear network: a flock of wild geese in flight. [O.Fr. *escaigne*.]

skelder, *shēl'der*, *v.i.* to beg: to swindle. [Cant.]

skeleton, *shēl'it-n*, *n.* the hard parts of an animal: the bones: the veins of a leaf: a framework or outline of anything: a scheme reduced to its essential or indispensable elements: a set of persons reduced to its lowest strength: an emaciated person or animal.—*Also adj.*—*adj.* *skel'etal*; *skeletogenous* (*-tōj*), *skeleton-forming*.—*v.t.* to reduce to skeleton.—*n.* *skeletom-*

ipod (Caprella), closet, house, &c., a hidden domestic sorrow or shame; *skeleton* key, a key for picking locks, without the inner bits; *skeleton* suit, an early 19th-cent. boy's suit with

skippet, *ship'it*, *n.* a flat box for protecting a seal.
skirl, *skirl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to shriek or sing shrilly.—*n.* a shrill cry.—*ns.* skirl'ing, a shrill sound; skirl'-in-the-pan', the noise of frying: a fried dish. [*Scand.*]
skirmish, *skor'mish*, *n.* an irregular fight between small parties.—*v.i.* to fight slightly or irregularly.—*ns.* skir' misher; skir'mishing. [*O.Fr. escarmouche.*]
skirr, *sker*, *scur*, *skor*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to scour, search, range over: to send skimming.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to scurry. [*Origin doubtful.*]
skirret, *skir'it*, *n.* a water-parsnip with edible roots. [*M.E. skirrit*, as if *skire white*, pure white, but perh. altered from *O.Fr. eschervis.*]
skirt, *skirt*, *n.* a garment, or part of a garment, generally a woman's, that hangs from the waist: the lower part of a gown, coat, or other garment: a saddle-flap: a midriff: a rim, border, margin: (*slang*) a woman.—*v.t.* to border: to pass along the edge of: to scour the outskirts of.—*v.i.* to be on or pass along the border: to leave the pack.—*n.* skirt'-danc'ing, dancing with waving of flowing skirts.—*adj.* skirt'ed, wearing or having a skirt.—*ns.* skir'ter, a huntsman who dodges his jumps by going round about; skir'ting, material for skirts: skirting-board: (*in pl.*) dirty wool from the skirts of a fleece.—Also *adj.*—*n.* skir'ting-board, the narrow board next the floor round the walls of a room.—*adj.* skirt'less.—divided skirt, trousers made to look like a skirt. [*O.N. skyrtia*, a shirt, kirtle; cf. *shirt*.]
skit, *shit*, *n.* a piece of banter or burlesque, esp. in dramatic or literary form: a humorous hit: a hoax: a quiz.—*v.i.* skite, skyte (*skit*; *Scot.*), to dart or glide obliquely.—*n.* a glancing blow: a speech: a trick: a queer person. [*Perh. related to O.N. skjóta*, to shoot.]
skittish, *skit'ish*, *adj.* unsteady: light-headed: frivolous: frisky: lively: volatile: changeable: wanton: coy.—*adv.* skitt'ishly.—*n.* skitt'ishness. [*Perh. conn. with skit.*]
skittle, *skit'l*, *n.* a pin for the game of skittles, a form of ninepins in which a flattened ball or cheese-shaped missile is used.—*v.t.* to knock down.—*ns.* skitt'le-av'ing, -ball, -ground. [*Origin doubtful.*]
skive, *skiv*, *v.t.* to pare, split.—*ns.* skiv'er, split sheepskin leather; skiv'ing. [*O.N. skifa*; cf. *shive*.]
skiver, *skiv'er*, *n.* and *v.t.* (*prov.*). Same as skewer. [*App. akin to shiver.*]
skive, *skiv'i*, *adj.* (*obs. Scot.*) deranged: askew. [*Cf. O.N. skiefr.*]
skivvy, *shu'v*, *n.* (*slang*) a disrespectful word for a maidservant.
sklate, *sklat*, *sklent*, *sklent*, *Scotish* of slate, slant.
skoal, *skol*, *interj.* hail! a friendly exclamation in salutation before drinking, &c. [*O.N. skól*; *Norw. skaal*, a bowl, *Sw. skål*; cf. *scale* (3 and 4).]
skoff. See *seoff* (2).
skolion, *skol'i-on*, *n.* a short drinking-song in ancient Greece, taken up by the guests in irregular succession:—*pl.* skó'lia. [*Gr. skolion.*]
skran. See *scran*.
screen (*Spens. skreene*). See *screen*.
skreigh, *skrieen*, *skriegh*, *scraich*, *scraich*, *scraich*, *seriech*, *skre'ehh*, *skrah'h*, *skreh'h*, *n.* and *v.* (*Scot.*) screech, shriek.—*skreigh* of day, cock-crow, daybreak. [*Imit. improvement upon scraich.*]
skrimshank. See *scrimmage*.
skrimshank, *scrimshank*, *skrim'shangh*, *v.i.* (*mil. slang*) to evade work or duty.—*n.* evasion of work.—*n.* skrim'shanker.
skry, *skryer*. Same as *scry*, *scryer*.
skua, *shu'a*, *n.* a genus (*Stercorarius*) of large predatory gulls.—*n.* skū'a-gull. [*O.N. skiafr.*]
skudler, *scuddaler*, *scudler*, *skud'ler*, *n.* (*Shetland*) the leader of a band of guisers: the conductor of a festival.
skug, *scug*, *skug* (*Scot.* scoug, scoog, *skoog*, *scog*, *skor*), *n.* orig. shadow: shelter.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shelter. [*O.N. skuggi*, shadow.]
skug, *skug*, *n.* (*prov.*) a squirrel.
skulduggery, *skulduggery*. See *skuldud(e)ry*.
skulk, *skulk*, *v.i.* to sneak out of the way: to lurk:

to malingering.—*ns.* skulk, skulk'er, one who skulks.—*n.* and *adj.* skulk'ing.—*adv.* skulk'ingly.—*n.* skulk'ing-place. [*Scand.*, as *Dan. skulke.*]
skull, *skul*, *n.* the bony case that encloses the brain: the scone, noddle: a skullcap, esp. of metal: a crust of solidified metal on a ladle, &c.—*n.* skull'-cap, a close-fitting cap: a protective cap of metal for the top of the head: the top of the skull: a labiate plant (*Scutellaria*) with helmet-like calyx. [*M.E. scolle*; perh. *Scand.*]
skull. Same as *scull*.
skulpin. Same as *sculpin*.
skunk, *skunk*, *n.* a small American musteline animal that emits an offensive fluid: its fur: a low fellow.—*v.t.* (*U.S.*) to defeat without allowing to score.—*ns.* skunk'-bird, -black'bird, the bobolink (from his colouring); skunk'-cabb'age, an ill-smelling plant (*Symplocarpus*) of the arum family. [*Algonkian segonku.*]
Skupshina, *skoop'shi-nā*, *n.* the Yugoslav (*hist.* Serbian and Montenegrin) national assembly. [*Serb.*]
skurry, *skuttle*. See *scurry*, *scuttle*.
skutteredite, *skoot'or-oo-dit*, a cubic mineral, cobalt arsenide. [*Skutterud* in Norway, a source.]
sky, *ski*, *n.* the apparent canopy over our heads: the heavens: the weather: the upper rows of pictures in a gallery: sky-blue.—*v.t.* to raise aloft: to hit high into the air: to hang above the line of sight.—*n.* and *adj.* sky'-blue, light blue like the sky.—*adj.* sky'-aspiring (*Shak.*); sky'-born, of heavenly birth; sky'-bred; sky'-clad, naked.—*n.* sky'-col'our.—*adj.* sky'-coloured; sky'-ey (or sky'-ey), of the weather: of or like the sky: sky'-high, very high.—Also *adv.*—*adj.* sky'-ish, (*Shak.*) like or approaching the sky, lofty.—*n.* sky'-lark, the common lark.—*v.i.* to frolic boisterously.—*v.t.* to trick.—*ns.* sky'-larking, running about the rigging of a ship in sport: frolicking; sky'-light, a window in a roof or ceiling: light from or in the sky: light through the bottom of an empty glass; sky'-line, the horizon: a silhouette or outline against the sky; sky'-par'lour, a lofty attic; sky'-pi'lot, a clergyman, chaplain.—*adj.* sky'-plant'ed, placed in the sky.—*n.* sky'-rock'et, a firework that bursts high in the sky.—*v.i.* to shoot up high.—*ns.* skysail (*sk'i'sail*), a sail above the royal; sky'-scape, a view or a picture of the sky; sky'-scraper, a very lofty building: a triangular skysail: anything very high; sky'-sign, an elevated advertising sign, as of lights on a high building.—*adj.* sky'-line'ured, of the colour of the sky.—*adj.* and *adv.* sky'-ward.—*adv.* sky'-wards.—*ns.* sky'-way, a route for aircraft travel; sky'-writing, tracing of words by smoke from an aircraft. [*O.N. ský*, cloud.]
Skye, *shī*, *n.* (in full, *Skye terrier*) a small long-haired Scotch terrier. [*From the island of Skye.*]
skyr, *shūr*, *skēr*, *n.* curds. [*Norw., Sw., and Ice., —O.N.*]
skyre, *shir*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to shine, be gaudy, flaunt. [*Origin obscure.*]
skyte. Same as *skite*.
slab, *slab*, *n.* a plane-sided plate: a large thick slice or cake: an outer plank sawn from a log: a thin flat piece of stone, &c.—*v.t.* to cut slabs from: to form into slabs: to cover with slabs.—*adj.* slabbed; slab'-sid'ed, (*U.S.*) flat-sided: tall and lank.—*n.* slab-stone, flagstone. [*Origin obscure.*]
slab, *slab*, *adj.* semi-liquid, viscous.—*n.* mud.—*n.* slabb'iness.—*adj.* slabb'y, muddy. [*Scand.*; cf. *Norw., Sw. slabb*, wet filth.]
slabber, *slab'er*, *v.i.* to slaver, to drivel.—*v.t.* to beslaver, beslobber, or beslobber: to gobble sloppily and grossly.—*n.* slabb'er.—*adj.* slabb'ery. [*Cf. L.G. and Du. slabbieren and slobber.*]
slack, *slak*, *adj.* lax or loose: not firmly extended or drawn out: not holding fast: remiss: not strict: not eager or diligent, inattentive: not busy: not violent or rapid, slow: (*phonet.*) pronounced with wide, not tense, tongue.—*adv.* in a slack manner: partially: insufficiently.—*n.* the slack part of a rope, belt, &c.: a time, occasion, or place of relaxed movement or activity: a slack-water haul of a net: (*in pl.*) long, loose trousers.—*crs.*

independent of bedding. [O.Fr. *esclate*; cf. *slat*.]
slate, *slāt*, *v.t.* to abuse: to review unsparingly: (*dial.*) to bait with dogs: to set on.—*n.* *slā'ting*. [From the O.N. word answering to O.E. *slētan*, to bait.]
slather, *sladh'ar*, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) a large quantity.
slattern, *slat'arn*, *n.* a slut, a dirty untidy woman.—*v.i.* *slatt'er*, (*prov.*) to be untidy or slovenly.—*v.t.* to spill, splash, slop about.—*n.* *slatt'erness*.—*adj.* *slatt'ernly*, *sluttish*.—Also *adv.* *slatt'ery*, (*prov.*) sloppily: slovenly. [App. *slat* (1).]
slaughter, *slaw'ar*, *n.* killing of animals, esp. for food: killing of great numbers: wanton or inexcusable killing, esp. of the helpless: carnage: butchery: bodies of the slain.—*v.t.* to make slaughter of.—*ns.* *slaught'erer*; *slaught'erhouse*, a place where beasts are killed for the market; *slaught'erman*, a man employed in killing or butchering animals.—*adj.* *slaught'urous*, given to slaughter: destructive: murderous.—*adv.* *slaught'rously*.—*n.* *slaught'ery*, (*rare*) slaughter: a slaughterhouse. [O.N. *slātr*, butchers' meat, whence *slātra*, to slaughter (cattle).]
Slav, *slāv*, *n.* one whose language is Slavonic, i.e. belongs to that division of the Indo-Germanic tongues that includes Russian, Polish, Wendish, Czech, Slovak, Serbian, Slovenian, and Bulgarian.—*adj.* *Slav*, *Slav'ic*.—*n.* *Slav'dom*, the Slavs collectively, the Slavonic world.—*v.t.* *Slav'ify*, to assimilate to the Slavs.—*n.* *Slavonia* (*slā-vō'niā*), a region bounded by the Danube, Sava, and Drava.—*adj.* *Slavo'nian*, of Slavonia: *Slav*.—Also *n.* *adj.* *Slavonic* (*-vō'n'ik*), of the group of languages indicated above, or the peoples speaking them.—*n.* the parent of the Slav group of its descendants.—*v.t.* *slav'm-ize*, to make favourable or friendly.
Slav'ophobe, *hostil*.
Slavus—Late Gr. *Sklabos*, from the stem of *Slav slovo*, word, *sloviti*, to speak; cf. *Slovene*.]
slave, *slāv*, *n.* a person held as property: an object: one who is submissive under domination: one who is submissively devoted: one whose will has lost power of resistance: one who works like a slave, a drudge.—*v.i.* to work like a slave: to drudge.—*v.t.* to enslave: to treat as a slave: (*Shak.*) perh. make subservient to his own views (*King Lear*, IV. i. 69).—*n.* *slave'-ant*, an ant kept as a worker in a community of another species.—*adj.* *slave'-born*, born in slavery.—*ns.* *slave'-driver*, one who superintends slaves at their work: a hard taskmaster; *slave'-fork*, a long and heavy forked branch fixed on a slave's neck to prevent escape.—*adj.* *slave'-grown*, grown by slave-labour.—*ns.* *slave'-holder*, an owner of slaves; *slave'-holding*; *slave'-hunt*, a hunt after runaway slaves or after persons to enslave; *slave'-labour*; *slave'-owner*;—*owning*; *slave'er*, a slave-trader: a ship employed in the slave-trade; *slav'ery*, the state of being a slave: the institution of ownership of slaves: drudgery; *slave'-ship*, a ship used for transporting slaves.—*n.pl.* *slave'-states*, those states of the American Union which maintained domestic slavery before the Civil War—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.—*ns.* *slave'-trade*, the buying and selling of slaves; *slave'-trader*; *slav'ey*, (*slang*) a domestic drudge, a maid of all work.—*adj.* *slav'ish*, of or belonging to slaves: befitting a slave: servile: abject: servilely following or conforming: laborious.—*adv.* *slav'ishly*.—*ns.* *slav'ishness*; *slav'o'cracy*, slave-owners collectively: their power, interests, &c.; *slav'ocrat*. [O.Fr. (*Fr.*) *esclave*, orig. a Slav.]
slaver, *slāv'er* (*Scot. slāv'er*), *n.* spittle running from the mouth.—*v.i.* to let spittle run out of the mouth: to droivel: to fawn.—*v.t.* to beslobber.—*n.* *slav'erer*.—*adj.* *slav'ering*.—*adv.* *slav'eringly*.—*adj.* *slav'ery*, slabbery. [Akin to *slabber*.]
Slavonian. See *Slav*.
slaw, *slaw*, *n.* cabbage salad. [Du. *sla*—*salade*.]

slay, *slā*, *v.t.* to kill:—*p.a.t.* *slew* (*slōw*); *p.a.p.* *slain* (*slān*).—*n.* *slay'er*. [O.E. *slēan*, to strike, to kill; O.N. *slā*, Goth. *slahan*, Ger. *schlagen*, to strike.]
sleave, *slēv*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a fine filament that can be separated from a silk fibre.—*v.t.* to separate, as threads.—sleaved silk, floss silk. [O.E. *slāfan*, to divide.]
sleazy, *slē'zi*, *adj.* flimsy: (*coll.*) slatternly.—*n.* *slea'ziness*. [Origin doubtful.]
sled, *slēd*, *n.* a sledge, esp. a small sledge: a drag or wheelless structure for conveying goods, formerly for taking the condemned to execution.—*v.t.* to convey by sled.—*v.i.* to go on a sled.—*pr.p.* *sledd'ing*; *p.a.t.* and *p.a.p.* *sledd'ed*.—*adj.* *sledd'ed*, (*Shak.*) having sleds.—*n.* *sledd'ing*. [M.Du. or M.L.G. *slēdde*; Ger. *schlitten*, O.N. *slēthi*; cf. *sledge*, *sligh*, *slide*.]
sledded. See *sleided*.
sledge, *slēj*, *n.* a carriage with runners made for sliding upon snow: a framework without wheels for dragging goods along the ground.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to convey, or to travel, by sledge.—*ns.* *sledge'-chair*, a chair mounted on runners for ice; *sledg'er*; *sledg'ing*. [M.Du. *slēde*; cf. *slēd*.]
slē, *slē*, *n.* hammer.—Also *sledge'-lean*, to strike, slay.]
sleech, *slēch*, *n.* slimy mud: a mud-flat.—*adj.* *sleech'y*.
sleek, *slēk*, *adj.* smooth: glossy: having an oily, plastered-down look: insinuating, plausible: slick.—*v.t.* to make smooth or glossy: to calm or soothe.—*v.i.* to glide.—*adv.* *smoothly*, *oilily*.—*v.t.* *sleek'en*, to sleek.—*n.* *sleek'er*, a slicker.—*adj.* *sleek'-head'ed*.—*n.* *sleek'ing*.—*adj.* *sleek'it*, (*Scot.*) smooth: sly, cunning, fair-spoken.—*adv.* *sleek'ly*.—*ns.* *sleek'ness*; *sleek'stone*, a polishing stone.—*adj.* *sleek'y*, smooth: sly, untrustworthy. [A later form of *sleek*.]
sleep, *slēp*, *v.i.* to take rest by relaxation of consciousness: to slumber: to be motionless, inactive, or dormant: to appear still or restful: (*bot.*) to take or have the nocturnal position: to be dead: to rest in the grave: to be numb: (of a top) to spin steadily without movement of the axis.—*v.t.* to be in the state of (with *sleep*, &c., as cognate object): to render, make, put, by sleep: to outsleep: to afford sleeping accommodation for: (*p.a.t.* and *p.a.p.* *slept* (*slēpt*)).—*n.* the state of being asleep: a spell of sleeping: dormancy: (*bot.*) vertical disposition of leaves at night.—*n.* *sleep'er*, one who sleeps: a horizontal beam supporting and spreading a weight: a support for railway rails: a sleeping-car.—*adj.* (*Scot.*) *sleep'(e)ry*, *sleepy*.—*adv.* *sleep'ily*.—*ns.* *sleep'iness*; *sleep'ing*, *sleep*: abeyance.—*adj.* in a state of, occupied with, or for, sleeping: dormant.—*ns.* *sleep'ing-bag*, a bag for sleeping in, used by travellers, campers, &c.; *sleep'ing-car*, *carriage*, a railway-carriage with berths for sleeping in; *sleep'ing-draught*, a drink to induce sleep; *sleep'ing-part'ner*, one who has money invested in a business but takes no part in its management; *sleep'ing-sick'ness*, a deadly disease of tropical Africa, characterised by headache, great drowsiness, and exhaustion, caused by a trypanosome introduced by the bite of a tsetse-fly: sometimes erroneously applied to sleepy-sickness.—*adj.* *sleep'less*, without sleep: unable to sleep.—*adv.* *sleep'lessly*.—*ns.* *sleep'lessness*; *sleep'-walk'er*, one who walks in sleep: a somnambulist; *sleep'-walk'ing*.—*adj.* *sleep'y*, inclined to sleep: drowsy: inducing or suggesting sleep: soft and lacking juice (as a pear).—*ns.* *sleep'y-head*, a lazy person; *sleep'y-sick'ness*, *encephalitis lethargica*: formerly applied to sleeping-sickness.—*sleep* in. (*Scot.*) to oversleep; on sleep, (*B.*) asleep. [O.E. *slēpan* (vb.), *slēp* (n.); Ger. *schlaf*, Goth. *slēps*.]
sleet, *slēt*, *n.* rain mingled with snow or hail.—*v.i.* to hail or snow with rain mingled.—*n.* *sleet'iness*.—*adj.* *sleet'y*. [Prob. an unrecorded O.E. (*Anglian*) *slēt*; Ger. *schlosse*, hail.]
sleeve, *slēv*, *n.* a covering for the arm: a tube into which a rod or other tube is inserted.—*v.t.* to furnish with sleeves.—*ns.* *sleeve'-board*, a board

for ironing sleeves; sleeve'-button, a button or stud for the wristband or cuff.—*adj.* sleeved, with sleeves.—*ns.* sleeve'-dog, a little dog that can be carried in the sleeve; sleeve'-fish, the squid; sleeve'-hand, (*Shok.*) a wristband.—*adj.* sleeve'-less, without sleeves; futile, vain (see errand).—*ns.* sleeve'-link, two buttons joined by a link for fastening a shirt-cuff; sleeve'-nut, a double-nut for attaching the joint-ends of rods or tubes; sleeve(d)'-waist'-coat, a waistcoat with long sleeves, worn by porters, boots, &c.—hang, pin, on one's sleeve, to depend or rely entirely upon; laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived; up one's sleeve, in secret reserve; wear one's heart on one's sleeve (see heart). [*O.E. (Anglian) slefe* (*W.S. slefe*).]

sleezy. Same as sleazy.

sleided, sleded, *slêd'id*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) app. irregular forms of sleaved.

sleigh, *slā*, n. (esp. in U.S. and Canada) a sledge.—
vi. to travel by sleigh.—*ns.* sleigh'-bell, a small
bell attached to a sleigh or its harness; sleigh'ing.
[Du. *slee*.]

slight (*obs.* **slight**), *slit*, *n.* cunning; dexterity: an artful trick: a juggling trick: trickery: (*Spens.*) a design, device, pattern.—*n.* **slight-of-hand**, legerdemain.—Also *adj.* [*O.N.* *slægt*, cunning, *slægr*, *sl.y*.]

slender, slen'dar, *adj.* thin or narrow: slim: slight.
—*adv.* slen'derly.—*n.* slen'derness. [Origin
obscure.]

slept, *slept*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of sleep.

sléuth, slóoth, *n.* a track or trail: a bloodhound: a relentless tracker, a detective.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to track.—*n.* sleuth'-hound, a bloodhound: a detective. [O.N. *slóth*, track.]

slew, *sloō*, *pa.t.* of slay.

slew, slue, *slōō*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn about the axis: to swing round.—*n.* a turn, twist, swing round: a position so taken.—*adj.* slewed, slued, tipsy. [First recorded as a sailor's word: origin unknown.]

strike.]

slice, *slis*, *n.* a thin broad piece: a flat or broad-bladed instrument of various kinds, esp. a broad knife for serving fish: a slash: (*golf*) a sliced stroke.—*v.t.* to cut into slices: to cut a slice from: to cut as a slice: (*golf*) to strike or play so as to send the ball curving to the right (left in left-handed play).—*v.i.* to slash: to cut in the manner of slicing: to slice a stroke.—*n.* *slíc'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *slíc'ing*. [*O. Fr. esclice*—*O. H. G. slizan*, to split.]

slick, *slik*, *adj.* sleek: smooth: smooth-tongued.
glib: adroit: trim. — *adv.* smoothly: glibly:
 deftly: quickly: altogether. — *n.* a smooth place
 or surface: a slicker. — *v.t.* to polish, make glossy:
 to tidy up. — *v.t.* *sleek* *en*, to smooth, polish. — *n.*
slick *enside*, (*geol.*) a smooth, polished, or striated
 surface produced by friction. — *adj.* *sleek* *ensided*.
 — *ns.* *slick'er*, a smoothing tool: (*U.S.*) a water-
 proof, a swindler: *sleek'ing*, *adv.* *sleekly*. — *ns.*
slickness: *slick* stone, a sleekstone. [*O.E.*
slician, (in composition) to smooth.]

*sllid, slid, interj. (arch.) for god's lid (eyelid).

slidder, *slid'ar*, v.i. to slip, slide.—*n.* a steep path
down a hillside.—*adj.* *slidd'ery*, slippery.
to slip.]

skates or snow-shoes) over ice or other slippery surface: to lapse: to pass quietly, smoothly, or gradually: to take its own course: (*coll.*) to decamp.—*v.t.* to thrust along glidingly: to slip: (*p.a.t.* slid, *obs.* slid'ed, *Scot.* slide; *p.p.t.* slid, *obs.* slid'ed, *rare* slid'en).—*n.* a slip: a polished slippery track (on ice): a chute or shoot: a bed, groove, rail, &c., on or in which a thing slides: a sliding part, e.g. of a trombone: a sliding clasp: a slip for mounting objects for the microscope: a case (*dark slide*) for photographic plates or its sliding cover: a piece for protecting a lens: a sliding lid: a slide: a surface: a slide rule: a landslip: [*slid*, *cf.* *slide*; *cf.* *slid'er*, one who, or that which, slides: a *sliding* part: ice-cream between wafers: a red-bellied

terrapin; *slide'-rest*, an apparatus for carrying the cutting-tool of a lathe, &c.; *slide'-rule*, a mechanical calculating device consisting of two logarithmic graduated scales sliding one against the other (also *slid'ing-rule*); *slide'-valve*, a valve in which openings are covered and uncovered by a sliding part.—*n.* and *adj.* *slid'ing*.—*n.* *slid'ing-keel*, a centreboard.—*adv.* *slid'ingly*.—*ns.* *slid'ing-scale*, a scale, e.g. of duties, varying according to variation in something else, e.g. prices: a *slide-rule*; *slid'ing-seat*, a racing-boat seat, moving with the swing of the rower's body. [O.E. *slidan*. to slide.]

**slife*, *slif*, **slight*, *slit*, *interjs.* (*arch.*) for God's
life, light.

slight, slt. (obs.) smooth: flimsy: lacking solidity, massiveness, weight, significance: slim: slender: trifling: small: (obs.) slighting.—*adv.* slightly: alightingly, meanly.—*v.t.* (obs.) to smooth: (arch.) to raze, level to the ground: to ignore or overlook disrespectfully: (*Shak.*) to toss contemptuously.—*n.* contemptuous indifference: discourteous disregard: an affront by showing neglect or want of respect.—*adv.* slightly, —*adj.* slight'ish. —*adv.* slight'ly. —*n.* slight'ness. —slight off, (*Shak.*) to put off, set aside, with contempt; slight over, to ignore. [Cf. O.E. *earth-slihtes*, close to the ground; O.N. *sléttir*, O.L.G. *slícht*, plain, Du. *slecht*, bad, Ger. *slecht*, bad.]

slightly, old spelling of sleight.
slily, *slī'li*, *adv.* See under sly.

slim, slim, adj. (*comp.* *slimmer*, *superl.* *slimmest*)
very thin; slender; slight; crafty.—*v.t.* to make thin.—*v.i.* to use means to become more slender;—*pr.p.* *slimming*; *part.* and *part.* *slimmed*.—*adv.* *slimly*.—*n.* *slimming*.—*adj.* *slimlish*.—*n.* *slimness*.—*adj.* *slimsey*, (*U.S.*) *slim, flimsy*. [*Du., L.G., Fris. slim, crafty; Dan. slæm, worthless, Ger. schlimm, bad; reintroduced from Cape Du.*]

slime, *slim*, *n.* ooze: very fine, thin, slippery, or gluey mud: bitumen: any viscous organic secretion, as mucus: matter, esp. as forming the human body: moral filth: obsequiousness: (in pl.) finely crushed ore in mud form.—*v.t.* to smear or cover with slime: to grind to slime: to clear of slime.—*v.i.* to go slimly.—*ns.* **slime'**-fungus, a myxomycete: **slime'**-pit, a hole where bitumen is got: a pit for receiving metallic slimes.—*adv.* **slim'**ly.—*n.* **slim'**iness.—*adj.* **slim'y**, viscous: covered with slime: disgusting: obsequiously servile. [O.E. *slim*; Ger. *schleim*.]

sling, *sling*, *n.* a strap or poeket with a string attached to each end, for hurling a stone: a catapult: a ballista: a loop for hoisting, lowering, or carrying a weight: a hanging support for an injured arm or foot: an attached strap for carrying: a throw: a sweep or swing.—*v.t.* to throw with a sling: to hang loosely: to move or swing by means of a rope: (*coll.*) to hurl, toss, *sling*: (*slang*) to utter, to pass.—*v.i.* to discharge stones from a sling: to bound along with swinging steps:—*po.t.* and *pa.p.* *slung*.—*ns.* *slinger*: *sling*-fruit, a fruit that ejects its seeds by elastic tissue: *sling*-shot, (*U.S.*) a catapult: *sling*'stone, a stone to be thrown from a sling.—*sling* ink, to write for the press. [Prob. from several sources; cf. *O.N.* *slingva*, to sling, *O.E.* *slinon*, to wind, twist, *L.G.* *sling*, noise.]

sling, *sling*, *n.* an American drink, spirits and water sweetened and flavoured. [Perh. foregoing in sense of toss off: poss. Ger. *schlingern*, to swallow.]

slink, *slink*, *v.t.* to go sneakingly; to miscarry.—*v.t.* to slip; to droop; to cast prematurely: (*po.* and *po.p.* slunk).—*n.* a prematurely born calf or other animal; its flesh or hide: a bastard child: a slinking gait.—*adj.* prematurely born: lean, starved: mean.—*ns.* *slink*'-butch' *cr.* a dealer in *slink* and diseased meat: *slink*' *cr.* *slink*' *skin*, the skin of a *slink*, or leather made from it; *slink*'-weed, rose-bay willow herb or other plant believed to cause cows to *slink*.—*adj.* *slink*'y, *slinking*: lean: sinuous: close-fitting. [O.E. *slincan*; L.G. *slinken*; Ger. *schlinken*.]

slip, slip, *v.i.* to escape: to pass quietly, easily, un-

jāte, jār, dsk; mē, hēr (her); mīns; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhēn (then)

obtrusively, or stealthily: to glide: to get out of position accidentally: to slide, esp. accidentally: to lose one's footing: to make a slight mistake from inadvertence rather than ignorance: to lapse morally.—*v.t.* to cause or allow to slide: to put with a sliding motion: to convey quietly or secretly: to let pass: to let slip: to cast: to disengage: to let loose: to escape from: to elude: to cast prematurely, slink: to dislocate. [*pr.p.* *slipping*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *slipped*, sometimes *slipt*].—*n.* act of slipping: a mistake from inadvertence: a slight error or transgression: an escape: an inclined plane, sloping down to the water: a slight dislocation: a landslide: a pillow-case: a garment easily slipped on, esp. one worn under a dress: a leash: the difference between the pitch of a propeller and the distance actually travelled: (*cricket*) a fielder or (often in *pl.*) position on the off side somewhat behind the batsman: a sledge-runner: (*in pl.*) the place at the side of the stage for slipping scenery from: the side of a theatre gallery.—*ns.* *slip-board*, a board sliding in grooves; *slip-carriage*, -coach, a railway carriage that can be left behind without stopping the train; *slip-dock*, a dock with a slipway; *slip-knot*, a knot that slips along a rope: a knot untied by pulling.—*adj.* *slip-on*, *slip-over*, slipped on or over: slipped over the head without unbuttoning.—*ns.* a garment easily slipped on: one slipped over the head.—*adj.* *slip'er*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) slippery.—*n.* a loose shoe easily slipped on: a skid for a wheel: a sledge-runner: one who slips (e.g. greyhounds).—*v.t.* to furnish with slippers: to beat with a slipper.—*adj.* *slipp'ered*,—*adv.* *slipp'erly*.—*ns.* *slipp'eriness*, *slipp'iness*; *slipp'erwort*, *calceolaria*.—*adj.* *slipp'ery*, *slip'y*, so smooth or slimy as to allow or cause slipping: elusive: evasive: apt to slip: unstable: uncertain.—*n.* *slip-rail*, (*Austr.*) a movable rail serving as a gate: a gap so closed.—*adj.* *slip'shod*, shod with slippers, or with shoes down at the heel: slovenly.—*ns.* *slip-shoe*, (*obs.*) a slipper; *slip-string*, a crack-halter.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *slip-up*, an error or failure; *slip'way*, a slope in a dock or shipyard.—give one the slip, to escape stealthily from him; slip on, to put on loosely or in haste; slip one's ways, (*Scot.*) to make one's way quietly; slipper animalcule, paramaecium; slipper limpet, an American mollusc (*Crepidula*) with somewhat slipper-like shell; slipper tatin, fine satin with a dull finish; slippery elm, a N. American elm: its mucilaginous bark used as a demulcent; slip the cable, to let it go overboard instead of waiting to weigh the anchor: to die; slip up, (*slang*) to make a mistake, to fail: (*Austr.*) to deceive, disappoint. [*Perh.* L.G. or Du. *slippen*; but O.E. has *slipor*, slippery, *slipescoð*, slipper.] *slip, slip, n.* (*obs.*) a counterfeit coin. [*Perh.* *slip, i.*] *slip, slip, n.* a scion, cutting: a scion, descendant: a young or slender person: (*dial.*, *Austr.*) a young pig: a small sole (fish): a strip: anything slender or narrow: a small piece of paper, &c., for a memorandum, or for indexing, &c.: a galley-proof.—*v.t.* to take cuttings from: (*her.*) to tear obliquely. [*Perh.* M.Du. or M.L.G. *slippe*, strip.] *slip, slip, n.* a creamy paste for coating and decorating pottery. [*O.E.* *slipa*, *slipa*, slime, paste.] *slippe, slip, n.* in mining, a skip or sledge: a runner. [*App.* L.G. *slipe*.] *slipslop, slip'slop, n.* sloppy stuff: twaddle: a malapropism (from Mrs *Slipslop* in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*): one who commits malapropisms.—*adj.* *slip'sloppy*. *slish, slish, n.* (*Shak.*) a cut. [*slash*.] *slit, slit, v.t.* to cut lengthwise: to split: to cut into strips: (*pr.p.* *slitting*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *slit*).—*n.* a long cut: a narrow opening.—*adj.* cut lengthwise: cut open: having a slit.—*ns.* *slit-pocket*, an overcoat pocket with a slit to give access to a pocket within; *slit'er*. [*M.E.* *slitten*, app. related to O.E. *slitan*; Ger. *schlitzen*.] *slither, slith'er, v.i.* to slide, esp. interruptedly.—*adj.* *slippery*.—*n.* a scree.—*adj.* *slith'ery*, *slippery*. [*slidder*.] *slive, sliv, v.t.* and *v.i.* (*dial.*) to slip:—*pa.t.* *slove*,

slived; *pa.p.* *slived*, *sliv'en*. [*Cf.* O.E. *sléfan*, to slip (*on*).] *sliver, sliv'er, or sl'v'er, v.t.* to split, to tear off lengthwise, to slice.—*n.* a piece cut or rent off, a slice: a continuous strand of loose untwisted wool or other fibre. [*O.E.* (*to*) *slifan*, to cleave.] *sloan, slōn, n.* (*Scot.*) a snub: a reproof. [*Ety. dub.*] *slob, slob, n.* mud: ooze: mud-flat: a sloven. [*Ir. slab*.] *slobber, slob'ar, v.t.* and *v.i.* to slobber.—*adj.* *slobb'ery*. [*Cf.* Du. *slobberen*, to eat or work in a slovenly way; *slabber*, *slubber*.] *slochen, sloken, slok'n, slōk'n, v.t.* (*Scot.*) to quench: to slake: to moisten: to extinguish. [*O.N.* *slokna*, to go out.] *sloe, slē, n.* the blackthorn fruit or bush.—*adj.* of blackthorn wood: made with sloes: black.—*ns.* *sloe'bush*; *sloe'gin*, a liqueur made from sloes; *sloe'thorn*, *sloe'tree*. [*O.E.* *slā*, *slāg*, *slāfi*; Du. *slēe*.] *slog, slog, v.t.* and *v.i.* to hit hard.—*v.i.* to work or walk doggedly.—*n.* a hard blow (generally with little regard to direction): a strenuous spell of work.—*n.* *slogg'er*. *slogan, slō'gan, n.* a clan war-cry: a party catchword: an advertising catch-phrase. [*Earlier* *slog(h)orne*, *sloggorne*; said to be from Gael. *sluagh*, army, *gairm*, cry; see *slughorn(e)*.] *sold*. See *sloyd*. *sloom, slōom, n.* (*Northern*) slumber.—*v.i.* to slumber.—*adj.* *sloomy*. [*O.E.* *slūma*.] *sloop, slōop, n.* a light boat: a one-masted cutter-rigged vessel, differing from a cutter in having a fixed bowsprit and proportionally smaller sails: (also *sloop-of-war*) formerly a vessel, of whatever rig, between a corvette and a gun-vessel, under a commander, carrying from ten to eighteen guns. [*Du.* *sloop*; cf. *shallop*.] *slop, slop, n.* slush: spilled liquid: a puddle: (*in pl.*) liquid refuse: (*in pl.*) weak or insipid liquor or semi-liquid food: (*in pl.*) gush, wishy-washy sentiment.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to spill: to splash with slops: to slobber.—*v.t.* to wash away.—*v.i.* to walk in slush:—*pr.p.* *slopp'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *slopped*.—*ns.* *slop-basin*, -*bowl*, a basin for slops at table; *slop-pail*, a pail for removing bedroom slops.—*adv.* *slopp'ily*.—*n.* *slopp'iness*.—*adj.* *slopp'y*, wet: muddy: wishy-washy, watery: slishod (of work or language): sentimental: maudlin. [*O.E.* (*ca*-) *slappe*, (cow-)droppings (cowslip)—*slāpan*, to slip.] *slop, slop, n.* a loose garment—gown, cassock, smock-frock, &c.: (*in pl.*) wide baggy trousers or breeches: the wide part of these: (*in pl.*) ready-made clothing: (*in pl.*) clothes and bedding issued to seamen.—*adj.* *slop-built*, *jersey-built*.—*ns.* *slop-clothing*; *slop-pouch*; *slop-seller*; *slop-shop*, a shop for ready-made clothes; *slop-work*, the making of slop-clothing: cheap inferior work. [*Cf.* O.E. *oferslop*, loose outer garment; M.Du. *slop*; O.N. *sloppr*.] *slop, slop, n.* a policeman. [*Back-slang*.] *slope, slōp, n.* an incline: an inclined surface: an inclined position: an inclination, upward or downward slant.—*adj.* (*poet.*) slanting: (*Milit.*) moving aslope.—*adv.* *aslant*.—*v.t.* to form with a slope, or obliquely: to put in a sloping position: to turn downwards, bow.—*v.i.* to have or take a sloping position or direction: to move down a slope: (*slang*) to decamp, disappear.—*adv.* *slope'wise*, obliquely.—*adj.* *slop'ing*.—*adv.* *slop'ingly*.—*adj.* *slop'y*, sloping.—at the slope, (of a rifle) on the shoulder with the barrel sloping back and up; *slope arms*, to place or hold in this position. [*Apheitic* from *aslope*.] *slops*. See *slop* (1 and 2). *slosh, slosh, n.* slush: a watery mess: (*slang*) a heavy blow.—*v.i.* to flounder or splash in slush: (*U.S.*) to loaf around: (*slang*) to hit.—*v.t.* to splash: (*slang*) to smite, beat.—*adj.* *slosh'y*. [*slush*.] *slot, slot, n.* a bar or bolt: a cross-piece that holds other parts together. [*L.G.* or Du. *slot*, lock.] *slot, slot, n.* (now *Scot.*) the hollow down the middle of the breast: a long narrow depression or opening, as one to receive a coin, an armature winding, or part of a mechanism, or opening into the conduit

slut, *slut*, *n.* a dirty, untidy woman: a wench, a jade: a bitch, female dog: a greased rag used as a candle.—*adj.* *slutt'ish*.—*adv.* *slutt'ishly*.—*ns.* *slutt'ishness*, *slutt'ery*. [Cf. Ger. dial. *schlutt(e)*.]
sly, *sly*, *adj.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) expert: (*obs.*) cunningly made: skilful in doing anything so as to be unobserved: cunning: wily: secretive: surreptitious: done with artful dexterity: with hidden meaning: (*Austr.*) illicit:—*compar.* *sly'er*; *superl.* *sly'est*.—*n.* *sly'boots*, a sly or cunning person or animal.—*adj.* *sly'ish*.—*adv.* *sly'ly* (or *sly'ly*).—*n.* *sly'ness*.—on the sly, surreptitiously. [O.N. *slægr*; cf. sleight; cf. Ger. *schlau*.]
slype, *slip*, *n.* a passage between walls: esp. a covered passage from a cloister between transept and chapterhouse. [Perh. *slip*.]
smack, *smak*, *n.* taste: a distinctive or distinguishable flavour: a trace, tinge: a mere tasting, enough to taste.—*v.i.* to have a taste: to savour. [O.E. *smæc*.]
smack, *smak*, *n.* a small decked or half-decked coaster or fishing-vessel, usu. rigged as cutter, sloop, or yawl. [Du. *smak*; Ger. *schmack*.]
smack, *smak*, *v.t.* to strike smartly, to slap loudly: to kiss roughly and noisily: to make a sharp noise with, as the lips by separation: to taste with relish or with smacking sound.—*v.i.* to make such a sound.—*n.* a sharp sound: a crack: a slap: a hearty kiss.—*adv.* sharply, straight.—*n.* and *adj.* *smack'ing*. [Prob. imit.; Du. or L.G. *smakken*, to smite, Ger. *schmatzen*, to smack.]
small, *smāl*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a contemptible fellow, rascal.
small, *smāl*, *adj.* slender: narrow: fine in grain, texture, gauge, &c.: slight: little in size, extent, quantity, value, power, importance, or degree: unimposing, humble: ungenerous, petty: dilute: short of full standard: operating on no great scale: soft or gentle in sound: minor.—*n.* a small thing, portion, or piece: the narrow part (as of the back, the leg): small-coal: (*in pl.*) small-clothes: (*in pl.*) at Oxford, the examination called Responsions (answering to Little-go at Cambridge).—*adv.* in a low tone; gently: in small pieces: on a small scale: (*Shak.*) but slightly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become small.—*ns.* *small'-ale*, ale with little malt and unhopped; *small'-and-earl'y*, (*coll.*) an informal evening party; *small'-arm*, (commonly in *pl.*) a weapon that can be carried by a man; *small'-beer*, a kind of weak beer.—*adj.* inferior generally.—*n.pl.* *small'-clothes*, knee-breeches, esp. those of the close-fitting 18th-century form.—*ns.* *small'-coal*, coal in small pieces; *small'-graft*, small vessels generally.—*n.pl.* *small'-debts*, in Scotland debts up to £20, recoverable in the Sheriff Court.—*ns.* *small'-hand*, writing such as is ordinarily used in correspondence; *small'-holder*; of land smaller than an acre; provided by a local authority: the working of such.—*n.pl.* after midnig; petty.—*n.* Northumb.

pl. a contagious, febrile disease, characterised by pock eruptions; *small'-sword*, a light thrusting sword; *small'-talk*, light or small-time, (*slang*) trifles; *small'-wares*, small articles; *small'-hy* little hy; feel; *small'-way* in a small way, with little capital or stock: unostentatiously; in small, on a small scale: in miniature; in the smallest, (*Shak.*) in the least; small capitals (*coll.* small caps), capital letters of the height of lower-case; *small'-tooth* comb, a comb with a row of fine teeth on each side: (*fig.*) an arrangement for minute investigation. [O.E. *smæl*; Ger. *schmal*.]
smallage, *smāl'ij*, *n.* wild celery (*Apium graveolens*). [small, and Fr. *ache*—*L.* *apium*, parsley.]
smallt, *smāl't*, *n.* glass coloured with cobalt oxide: its powder, used as a pigment: its deep blue colour: *smalto*.—*adj.* deep blue.—*ns.* *small'tite*, a cubic mineral, cobalt arsenide; *smalto* (*smāl'tis*); *It.* *smaltito*, coloured glass or enamel for mosaic

work: a cube of it. [It. *smalto*—O.H.G. *smalzjan*.]
adj. *smarag'*—*n.* *smarag'*—*maragdos*—Gr.

smarm, *smārm*, *smalm*, *smām*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to smear, daub, plaster: to sleek.—*v.i.* to fawn ingratiatingly and fulsomely: to be unctuous.—*adv.* *smarm'ily*, *smalm'ily*.—*adj.* *smarm'y*, *smalm'y*. [Origin obscure.]
smart, *smärt*, *n.* quick, stinging pain: smart-money: a dandy.—*v.i.* to feel a smart: to be punished.—*v.t.* to cause to smart.—*adj.* sharp and stinging: brisk: acute, witty: pert, vivacious: trim, spruce, fine: fashionable: keen, quick, and efficient in business: (*esp. U.S.*) considerable.—*adv.* smartly.—*n.* smart-A'lick, A'leek, a would-be clever person.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* smart'en, to make smart, to brighten (with up).—*adv.* smart'ly.—*ns.* smart'-money, money paid by a recruit for his release before being sworn in: money paid for escape from any unpleasant situation or engagement: excessive damages: money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds; smart'ness; smart'-tick'et, a certificate granted to one entitled to smart-money; smart'weed, waterpepper, from its acidity; smart'y, a would-be smart fellow. [O.E. *smertan*; Du. *smarten*, Ger. *schmerzen*.]
smash, *smash*, *v.t.* to shatter violently: to ruin: (*lawn-tennis*) to strike overhand with great force: to dash violently.—*v.i.* to fly into pieces: to be ruined, to fail: to dash violently: to smash a tennis ball.—*n.* an act or occasion of smashing, destruction, ruin, bankruptcy: (*slang*) bad money.—*adj.* smash-and-grab, effected by smashing a shop-window and grabbing goods.—*ns.* smash'er, one who smashes: (*slang*) one who passes bad money: anything great or extraordinary: person of dazzling charm; smash'-hit', (*slang*) overwhelming success; smash'ing.—*adj.* crushing: dashing: (*slang*) strikingly good.—*n.* smash'-up, a serious smash. [Imit.; cf. Sw. dial. *smaske*, to smack.]
smatch, *smach*, *n.* smack, taste: (*Shak.*) tincture: touch: smattering.—*v.t.* to smack, have a flavour.—*v.t.* to smack of. [Smack.]
smatter, *smat'er*, *v.i.* to talk superficially: to have a superficial knowledge: to dabble.—*v.t.* to talk or utter smatteringly: to dabble in.—*n.* a smattering.—*ns.* smatt'er'er; smatt'ering, a scrappy, superficial knowledge.—*adv.* smatt'er'ingly. [M.E. *smateren*, to rattle, to chatter; connexions doubtful.]
smear, *smēr*, *n.* (*obs.*) grease: a rub with, mark or patch of, anything sticky or oily: the matter so applied, esp. to a slide for microscopic study: a fine glaze for pottery: a slur.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to anoint: overspread with anything sticky or oily: apply as a smear: rub smearily: defame.—*adv.* smear'ily.—*ns.* smear'iness.—*adj.* smear'y, sticky: greasy: ready to smear: showing smears.—*n.* smear-dab (see lemon, 2). [O.E. *smēran*, fat, grease; Ger. *schmer*, grease, O.N. *smjör*, butter.]
smeddum, *smēd'm*, *n.* fine powder: (*Scot.*) spirit, mettles. [O.E. *smēd(e)ma*, *smēdoma*, fine flour.]
smee, *smē*, *smeach*, *smeech*, *smēth*, *ns.* names for various ducks—smew, pochard, widgeon, pintail.
smeech, *smēch* (*S.W. dial.*), *smeeek*, *smēk* (*Scots.*), forms of smoke, *n.*, *v.t.*, *v.i.*
smegma, *smēg'mā*, *n.* a sebaceous secretion, esp. that under the prepuce. [Gr. *smēgma*, -atos, soap.]
smell, *smel*, *n.* the sense by which gases, vapours, substances very finely divided, are perceived, located in the higher animals in the mucous membrane of the nose: the specific sensation excited by such a substance: the property of exciting it: an act or instance of exercising the sense: (*fig.*) a smack, savour, property of suggesting, intimation.—*v.t.* to affect the sense of smell: to have odour: to have or use the sense of smell: (*fig.*) to have a savour, give a suggestion.—*v.t.* to perceive, detect, find, by smell: to take a smell at: to impart a smell to: to emit a smell of:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* smelled or smelt.—*ns.* smell'er; smell'-feast, a sponger; smell'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* smell'ing.

—*ns.* smell'ing-bottle, a bottle of smelling-salts, or the like; smell'ing-salts, a preparation of ammonium carbonate with lavender, &c., used as a stimulant in faintness, &c.—*adj.* smell'-less.—*n.* smell'-trap, a drain-trap.—*adj.* smell'y, having a bad smell.—smell a rat (see rat); smell at (*obs.* and *U.S.*, to), to sniff at, take a smell at; smell of, to have the smell of: to savour of; smell out, to find out by prying: (*S.Afr.*) to detect by witchcraft. [Very early M.E. *smel*, prob. O.E. but not recorded.]

smelt, *smelt*, *n.* a fish of or akin to the salmon family, with cucumber-like smell. [O.E. *smelt*.]
smelt, *smelt*, *v.t.* to melt in order to separate metal from ore.—*ns.* smel'ter; smel'tery, a place for smelting; smel'ting; smel'ting-fur-nace, -house, -works. [Prob. M.L.G. or M.Du. *smelten*; cf. Norw. *smelta*, Sw. *smälta*.]

smelt, *smelt*, *n.* (*obs. slang*; *Scott*) a half-guinea.
smew, *smū*, *n.* a small species of merganser.
smicker, *smik'er*, *adj.* (*obs.*) beautiful: (*obs.*) smirking, wanton.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to look amorously.—*n.* smick'ering, an amorous inclination.—*adv.* smick'ly, amorously. [O.E. *smicker*, beautiful.]
smicket, *smik'it*, *n.* a smock. [Prob. dim.]
smiddy, *smid'i*, Scots form of smithy.
smiffilate, *smif'li-gāt*. See spifficate.
smight, a Spenserian spelling of smite.

Smilax, *smil'aks*, *n.* a genus of the lily family, mostly climbers with net-veined leaves, some yielding sarsaparilla. [Gr. *smilax*.]

smile, *smil* (*Shak.*, &c.), also *smoile*, *smoyle*, (*smoil*), *v.i.* to express amusement, slight contempt, favour, pleasure, &c., by a slight drawing up of the corners of the lips: to look joyous: to be favourable: (*slang*) to drink, esp. whisky.—*v.t.* to render, drive, express, by smiling: (*Shak.*) to smile at; also, with cognate object.—*n.* act of smiling: the expression of the features in smiling: favour: (*slang*) a drink, a treat.—*adj.* smile'ful; smile'less.—*ns.* smile'r; smile't, (*Shak.*) a little smile.—*n.* and *adj.* smile'ing.—*adv.* smile'ingly.—*n.* smile'ingness, the state of being smiling.—smile at, to show amusement at, disregard of; smile on, to show favour to, be propitious to. [M.E. *smilen*; poss. from L.G.]

smir, *smir*. See smur.

smirch, *smarch*, *v.t.* to besmear, dirty: to sully.—*n.* a stain. [Earlier *smorch*, supposed to be from O.Fr. *esmorchier*, to hurt, influenced by smear.]

smirk, *smark*, *v.i.* to smile affectedly or foolishly: to look affectedly soft.—*n.* an affected or foolish smile.—*adj.* smirk, trim, spruce; smirk'y, simpering. [O.E. *smiercan*.]

smilt, *smilt*, (*obs.* or *poet.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of smite.

smilt, *smilt*, *v.t.* (*Northern dial.*) to stain, taint, mark with ruddle, infect.—*n.* (*obs.*) a stain: (*Northern dial.*) ruddle, a mark on sheep, infection.—*adj.* (*Northern*) smilt'le, infectious. [O.E. *smittian*, to besoul, infect, intens. of *smitan*, to smear; *smitte*, spot.]

smite, *smit*, *v.t.* to strike: to beat: to kill: to overthrow in battle: to affect with feeling: to afflict.—*v.i.* to strike: to meet forcibly.—*pa.t.* smote (*arch.* or *poet.* smit); *pa.p.* smit'en (smilt).—*n.* smit'er.—smite off, to cut off. [O.E. *smitan*, to smear.]

smith, *smith*, *n.* one who forges with the hammer: a worker in metals: one who makes anything.—*v.t.* to forge: to fashion.—*v.i.* to do smith's work.—*ns.* smith'craft; smith'ery, a smith's: smith's work, smithing; smithy (*smith'i*), a smith's workshop.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to smith. [O.E. *smith*; Ger. *schmied*.]

smithers, *smidh'ers*, *n.pl.* shivers, small fragments.

—*n.* smithercens' (with Irish dim. suffix).

S:

mine; also electric calamine.

smitten, *smit'n*, *pa.p.* of smite.

smittle. See smit (2).

smock, *smok*, *n.* a woman's shift: a smock-frock:

(*obs.*) a wench.—*v.t.* to clothe in a smock or smock-

frock.—*adj.* smock'-faced, pale-faced.—*ns.* smock'-frock, an outer garment of coarse white linen worn over the other clothes in the south of England; smock'ing, honeycombing, as on the yoke and cuffs of a smock; smock'-race, a race for the prize of a smock. [O.E. *smoc*.]

smog, *smog*, *n.* smoky fog.

smoile, *smoyle*, *smoil*, old forms of smile.

smoke, *smōk*, *n.* the gases, vapours, and fine particles that come off from a burning body: solid particles suspended in a gas: fumes: vapour: fog: a cloud or column of smoke: that which may be smoked—tobacco, a cigarette, or cigar: a spell of smoking: S. African brandy (Cape smoke).—*v.i.* to exhale or emit smoke, vapour, dust, &c.: to reek: to send smoke in a wrong direction: to move like smoke: to dash along in a cloud of smoke, vapour, spray, or dust: to suffer (*orig.* at the stake), smart: to take into the mouth and puff out the smoke of tobacco or the like: to lend itself to, admit of, smoking.—*v.t.* to dry, scent, preserve, fumigate, suffocate, blacken, taint, drive, render by smoke: to take in and emit the smoke from: (*arch.*) to scent out, suspect, have an inkling of: (*arch.*) to observe: (*arch.*) to quiz, ridicule: to thrash.—*ns.* smoke'-ball, a shell emitting smoke as a screen or to drive out an enemy; smoke'-black, lampblack; smoke'-board, a board suspended before the upper part of a fireplace to prevent the smoke coming out into the room; smoke'-bomb, a bomb that emits smoke on bursting; smoke'-box, part of a steam-boiler where the smoke is collected before passing out at the chimney; smoke'-bush, -tree, a sumach with light feathery or cloudlike panicles; smoke'-consumer, an apparatus for burning all the smoke from a fire.—*adj.* smoked; smoke'-dried.—*v.t.* smoke'-dry, to cure or dry by means of smoke.—*ns.* smoke'-helmet, a head-covering for firemen or others who work in dense smoke; smoke'-ho', (*Austr.*) a break for a smoke during the working day; smoke'-hole, a fumarole; a hole for escape of smoke; smoke'-house, a building where meat or fish is cured by smoking, or where smoked meats are stored; smoke'-jack, a contrivance for turning

adv. *sr* smoke':

one who

compartment: one who smoke-utiles

smoking-concert; smoke'-room; smoke'-sail,

a small sail hoisted to drive off the smoke from the

galley; smoke'-screen, a cloud of smoke raised to

conceal movements; smoke'-stack, a ship's

funnel: a chimney.—*adj.* smoke'tight, im-

perious to smoke.—*adv.* smoke'ly.—*n.* smoke'-

ness.—*n.* and *adj.* smoke'ing.—*ns.* smoke'ing-

cap, -jacket, a light ornamental cap or jacket

formerly worn by smokers; smoke'ing-carriage,

-compartment, -room, a railway-carriage, com-

partment, room, set apart for smokers; smoke'ing-

concert, a concert at which smoking (euphem-

istically) is allowed; smoke'-ho.—*adj.*

smoke'y, giving out smoke: like smoke: coloured

like or by smoke: filled, or subject to be filled, with

smoke: tarnished or noisome with smoke: (*obs.*)

suspicious.—*n.* (S. smoke, to have r

very quickly; se

room story, one

smoky quartz,

(*n.*), smocian (*vb.*)

smolder. American spelling of smoulder.

smolt, *smōlt*, *n.* a young river salmon when it is

bluish along the upper half of the body and silvery

along the sides. [Orig. Scot.; see smout.]

smoot, *smoot*, *n.* (*slang*) a compositor who does odd

jobs in various houses.—*v.i.* to work in this way.

[Origin obscure.]

smooth, *smōoth*, *adj.* having an even surface: with-

out roughness: evenly spread: glossy: hairless:

of even consistency: slippery: gently flowing:

easy: bland: fair-spoken.—*adv.* smoothly.—*v.t.*

smooth, rarely smoothe, to make smooth: to free

from obstruction, difficulty, harshness: to reduce from diphthong to simple vowel: to remove by smoothing: to calm, soothe: to blandish: to glaze over.—*v.i.* to become smooth: to flatter, blandish, behave ingratiatingly (also *v.t.* with it, *Shak.*).—*n.* a smooth place or part: an act of smoothing.—*adj.* smooth-bore, not rifled.—*n.* a gun with smooth-bored barrel.—*adj.* smooth-browed, with unwrinkled brow; smooth-chinned, beardless; smooth-coated, not shaggy-haired; smooth-dittied, (*Milt.*) set to words that smoothly fit the tune: or, poss., having a smooth ditty, or set of words.—*v.t.* smooth'en, to make smooth.—*n.* smooth'er, one who, or that which, smooths: a smoothing tool: (*obs.*) a flatterer.—*adj.* smooth-faced, having a smooth face or surface: pleasant-looking: beardless: unwrinkled: plausible.—*n.* and *adj.* smooth'ing.—*ns.* smooth'ing-iron, a flatiron; smooth'ing-plane, a small fine plane used for finishing.—*adj.* smooth'ish; smooth'-leaved.—*adv.* smooth'ly.—*n.* smooth'ness.—*adj.* smooth'-paced, having a regular easy pace.—*n.* smooth'pate.—*adj.* smooth'-shod, having shoes without spikes; smooth'-spoken, smooth'-tongued, conciliatory, plausible, flattering, or soft in speech.—smooth breathing, in Greek the indication (') over an initial vowel of absence of aspiration; smooth dab (see lemon, 2). [*O.E. smōth (usu. smēthe).*]

smore, *smōr*, *smōor*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to smother, suffocate. [*O.E. smorian.*]

smorzando, *smort-sān'dō* (It. *smort-sān'dō*), *smor-zato*, *-sā'tō*, *adj.* and *adv.* with a gradual fading away: growing slower and softer. [*It.*; *ger.* and *pap.* of *smorzare*, to tone down.]

smote, *smōt*, *part.* of *smite*.

smother, *smuθ'er*, *v.t.* to suffocate by excluding the air, esp. by a thick covering: to stifle: to envelop closely: to cover up thickly: to suppress: to conceal.—*v.i.* to be suffocated or suppressed: to smoulder.—*n.* smoke: thick floating dust: a smouldering fire or condition: a welter: suffocation.—*adj.* smother'ed.—*ns.* smother'er; smother'-fly, an aphid; smother'erness.—*n.* and *adj.* smother'ing.—*adv.* smother'ingly.—*adj.* smother'ry, tending to smother: stifling. [*M.E. smorther*—*O.E. smorian*, to smother; cf. *smore*.]

smouch, *smouch*, *n.* (*dialect.*) a smack, a hearty kiss.—*v.t.* to kiss, to blow. [*cf. Ger. schmutz.*]

smouch, *smouch*, *smouse*, *smotuz*, *n.* (*obs. slang*) a Jew: (*S.Afr.*) a pedlar.—*v.i.* (*S.Afr.*) to trade as a pedlar.—*n.* smous'er, (*S.Afr.*) a pedlar. [*Du. smous*, *perh.* from Heb. *sh'mū'oth*, news.]

smouch, *smouch*, *v.t.* to filch.—*v.i.* to cheat.

smouch, *smouch*, *n.* a form of smutch, smudge.

smoulder, *smōl'dar*, *v.t.* to smother.—*v.i.* to burn slowly or without flame: to linger on in a suppressed or hidden state.—*n.* smother: smouldering fire.—*n.* and *adj.* smoul'dering.—*adj.* smoul'dry (*Spens.*). [*M.E. smolder*; origin obscure.]

smout, *smout*. Same as smoot.

smout, *smowt*, *smout*, *n.* Scots form of smolt: a small person or child.

smoyte, an old form of smile.

smudge, *smuj*, *n.* a smear: a blur: a rubbed blot.—*v.t.* to smear: to blur: to soil: to daub.—*n.* smudg'er.—*adv.* smudg'ily.—*n.* smudg'iness.—*adj.* smudgy. [*cf. smutch.*]

smudge, *smuj*, *n.* a choking smoke: fuel for obtaining smoke.—*v.t.* to fumigate with smoke.—*adj.* smudg'y, smoky. [*Origin obscure.*]

smug, *smug*, *adj.* neat, prim, spruce: smooth: sleek: affectedly smart: offensively self-complacent.—*n.* a smug person: a reading student.—*v.t.* to make trim.—*adj.* smug'-faced.—*adv.* smug'ly.—*n.* smug'ness. [*Connection with L.G. smuk*, trim, presents difficulty.]

smudg, *smug*, *v.t.* to seize without ceremony, to confiscate: (*slang*) to hush up. [*Origin obscure.*]

smuggle, *smug'l*, *v.t.* to import or export illegally or without paying duty: to convey secretly.—*adj.* smuggled.—*n.* smuggler, one who smuggles: a vessel used in smuggling.—*n.* and *adj.* smugg'-ling. [*L.G. smuggeln*; *Ger. schmuggeln*.]

smuggle, *smug'l*, *v.t.* to fondle, cuddle.

smur, *smur*, *smir(r)*, *smir*, *n.* (*Scot.*) fine misty rain.—*v.i.* to drizzle, rain very finely.—*adj.* smurr'y, smirr'y.

smut, *smut*, *n.* soot: worthless or bad coal: a flake or spot of dirt, soot, &c.: a black spot: a disease of plants, esp. cereals, giving an appearance of soot: the fungus causing it: obscene discourse.—*v.t.* to soil, spot, or affect with smut: to become smutty.—*n.* smut'-fungus, any member of the Ustilaginaceae, an order of Basidiomycetes, parasitic on plants, causing smut and bunt.—*adj.* smutt'ed.—*adv.* smutt'ily.—*n.* smutt'iness.—*adj.* smutt'y, stained with smut: affected with smut: obscene, filthy. [*cf. L.G. schmutz*; *Ger. schmutz*, dirt.]

smutch, *smuch*, *v.t.* to smut: to sully.—*n.* a dirty mark: soot: grime: a stain. [*cf. smudge.*]

smyttrie, *smi'trī*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a collection of small things. [*cf. Flem. smite*.]

snab. See snob.

snack, *snah*, *n.* (*dialect.*) a snap, bite: a share: a mere taste: a light repast.—*v.i.* (*Scot.*) to snap: (*obs.*) to share: to take a snack.—*ns.* snack-bar, snack-counter, a place where snacks are served promptly. [*cf. M.Du. snacken*, to snap; *snatch*.]

snaffle, *snaf'l*, *n.* a jointed bit (less severe than the curb).—*v.t.* to put a snaffle on: to control by the snaffle: (*slang*); also snabb'le to arrest: to capture: to purloin: to get possession of.—*ns.* snaff'le-bit; snaff'le-bridle; snaff'le-rein; snaff'ling-lay, the trade of highwayman. [*Ety. dub.*; cf. *Du. snavel*, *Ger. schnabel*, beak, mouth.]

snag, *snag*, *n.* a stump, as of a branch or tooth: a jag: a short time: an embedded tree, dangerous for boats: hence a catch, a hidden obstacle or drawback.—*v.t.* to catch on a snag: to tear on a snag: to hack so as to form snags: to clear of snags.—*adj.* snagged, snaggy. [*cf. O.N. snagi*, peg.]

snail, *snāl*, *n.* any terrestrial or air-breathing gasteropod mollusc with well-developed coiled shell: extended to other shelled gasteropods and (*dialect.*) to slugs: a sluggish person or animal: a snail-wheel: medick of various kinds (from its coiled pods).—*v.i.* to crawl, go very slowly (also *v.t.* with it).—*ns.* snail'ery, a place where edible snails are bred; snail-fish, the fish called sea-snail; snail-flower, any flower pollinated by snails.—*adj.* and *adv.* snail'-like.—*adj.* snail'-paced.—*n.* snail'-shell.—*adj.* snail'-slow.—*n.* snail'-wheel, a cam that controls the striking of a clock.—*adj.* snail'y.—giant African snail, a 10-inch snail, a serious plant pest except in its place of origin, East Africa. [*O.E. sneagl, snagl, snāl*.]

snails, *snālz*, *interj.* (*obs.*) for God's nails.

snaky, *snāk'y*, *adj.* of or member of the Ophidia, (or all but limbless) often venomous, with external eyes, teeth fused to the bones that bear them: an ungrateful or treacherous person (in allusion to Aescop): a wretch, drudge: anything snakelike in form or movement: apparatus for blasting a passage through a mine-field.—*v.i.* to wind: to creep.—*v.t.* to drag.—*ns.* snake'bird, the darter: the wyneck; snake'bite, the bite of a venomous snake; snake'-charmer, one who handles snakes and sets them to perform rhythmical movements; snake'-cult, serpent-worship; snake'-dance, a religious dance of the Hopi Indians in which snakes are handled; snake'-eel, an eel without tail-fin; snake'-fence, (*U.S.*) a worm-fence; snake'-fly, a neuropterous insect (Raphidia) with neck-like prothorax.—*adj.* snake'-like.—*ns.* snake'root, bistort, milkwort, Aristolochia, or other plant whose root has been thought good for snake-bites; snake'-s-head, fritillary; snake'stone, a fossil ammonite: a stone thought to cure snakebite; snake'-weed, bistort.—*adv.* snake'-wise, in the manner of a snake.—*ns.* snake'-wood, letterwood.—*adv.* snāk'ily.—*n.* snāk'iness.—*adj.* snāk'ish.—*n.* snāk'ishness.—*adj.* snāk'y.—snake in the grass, (*fig.*) one who injures furtively: a lurking danger. [*O.E. snaca*.]

snap, *snap*, *v.i.* to make a bite (often with *at*): to speak tartly in sudden irritation: to grasp (with

at: to shut suddenly, as by a spring: to make a sharp noise: to go with a sharp noise: to break suddenly.—*v.t.* to bite suddenly: to seize, secure promptly (usu. with *up*): to answer or interrupt sharply (often with *up*): to shut with a sharp sound: to cause to make a sharp sound: to send or put with a sharp sound: to utter snappishly: to be: graph: ing: or not: are: an earring: (in *pl.*) a kind of biscuit: a scrap: a whit: a snack: a crack: a gingerbread biscuit: a quick, crisp, incisive, epigrammatic quality in style: lively energy: (*slang*) a brief theatrical engagement: an easy and profitable place or task: a sharper, a cheat: a riveter's or glass-moulder's tool: a snapshot: a sudden cold spell: a card game.—*adj.* sudden, unexpected: offhand: snapping shut.—*adv.* with a snap.—*interj.* used in claiming cards from an opponent in the game of snap.—*adj.* snap'-brim, having a brim that turns

snapha(u)ncc, snaph'hauns, -hawuns, snaphaunch, -hawunsh, *n.* (obs.) a freebooter: a flintlock or a weapon with one: a spring catch or trap. [Cf. Du. *snaphaan*—*snappen*, to snap, *liaan*, a cock.] snapper, snap'ar, *n.* (Scot.) a stumble: a slip in conduct: a scrape.—*v.t.* to stumble. [Cf. Ger. dial. *schappen*, to stumble.] snar, snär, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to snarl. [Cf. Du. and L.G. *snarren*.] snare, snär, *n.* a running noose for trapping: a trap: an allurement, temptation, entanglement, moral danger: a loop for removing tumours, &c.: a string stretched across the lower head of a side-drum.—*v.t.* to catch, entangle, entrap, in a snare: to remove with a snare.—*ns.* snare'-drum, a side-drum: snar'er, snar'ing.—*adj.* snar'y. [O.E. *sneare* or O.N. *snara*; prob. partly from Du. *snar* or L.G. *snare*.]

snark, snärk, *n.* an imaginary animal created by Lewis Carroll (1876).

snarl, snär, *v.i.* to make a surly resentful noise with show of teeth: to speak in a surly manner.—*v.t.* to utter snarlingly.—*n.* an ill-natured growling sound: a snarling.—*n.* snar'ler.—*n.* and *adj.* snarl'ing.—*adj.* snar'y. [snar.]

snarl, snär, *n.* a knot: a tangle: a knot in wood.—*v.t.* (*dial.*) to ensnare: to tangle: to raise with a snarling-iron.—*v.t.* to tangle.—*adj.* snarled.—*ns.* snar'ler, snarl'ing, snarl'ing-iron, -tool, a curved tool for raised work in hollow metal-ware. [snare.]

snash, snash, *n.* (Scot.) insolence, abusive language.—*v.i.* to talk impudently. [Prob. imit.] snaste, snäst, *n.* (now *dial.*) a wick: a candle-snuff. [Origin obscure.]

soatch, snach, *v.t.* to seize suddenly: to pluck away quickly: to grab: to take as opportunity occurs.—*v.t.* to make a snap or seizure.—*n.* (Shak.) a snap: a seizure or attempt to seize: a grab: a short spell: a fragment, as of song, verse: a snack:

(Shak.) a catch (of the voice): (Shak.) a quibble.—*ns.* snatch'-block, a block with a side opening for the bight of a rope: snatch'er.—*adv.* snatch'ily, snatch'ingly.—*ns.* snatch'-purse, -thief, a thief who snatches.—*adj.* snatch'y, irregular. [M.E. *snacchen*; poss. related to *snack*.]

snath, snath, snathe, snäth, snead, snäd, sneath, sneth, sned, sned, *n.* the curved handle or shaft of a scythe. [O.E. *snäth*, a scythe handle, a slice.] sneak, snek, *v.i.* to go furtively or meanly, slink, skulk: to cringe: to behave meanly: to tell tales.—*v.t.* to pass furtively: (*slang*) to steal.—*n.* a sneaking fellow: one who sneaks away: a sneaking thief: a tell-tale: (*cricket*) a ball bowled along the ground.—*ns.* sneak'-cup, in some editions of Shakespeare (1 Hen. IV. III. iii. 99), probably a misreading of a blurred *sneakup* (see *sneak-up* below) in the first quartos, but by some taken to be a correction and explained as one who balks his cup, or a stealer of cups: sneak'er.—*adv.* sneak'-ily.—*n.* sneak'iness.—*adj.* sneak'ing, mean,

snack'-ishly.—*ns.* sneak'ishness; sneaks'ly, a sneak; sneak'-up, a sneak, shirker, skulker.—*adj.* sneak'y, sneaking. [Connexion with O.E. *snecan*, to crawl, is obscure.]

sneap, snep, *v.t.* to nip, pinch: to put down, repress, snub.—*n.* a snub, check.—*adj.* sneap'ing (Shak.). [Earlier *sneape*—O.N. *sneypa*.]

sneb, snebbe, old forms of snib, snub, sneek, snek, *n.* (Scot.) a latch: a door-catch.—*v.t.* to fasten with a sneek.—*n.* sneek'-drawer, one who lifts the latch: an insinuating or crafty person.—Also sneek'-draw.—*n.* and *adj.* sneek'-drawing. [Cf. *snack*, *snatch*.]

sneck, sneck-up. See *sneek*, *sneek-up*, *snead*, *sneä*, *v.t.* to cut: to lop: to prune. [O.E. *sneadan*.]

sneer, snēr, *v.i.* to show cynical contempt by the expression of the face, as by drawing up the lip: to express such contempt in other ways: (*obs.*) to grin.—*v.t.* to utter sneeringly: (*obs.*) to sneer at: to render, drive, by sneering.—*n.* a sneering expression: an act of sneering.—*n.* sneer'er.—*n.* and *adj.* sneer'ing.—*adv.* sneer'ingly.—*adj.* sneer'y. [Perf.]

sneesh, snesh, *n.* *ns.* sneesh'ing, a pinch of snuff [Poss. *sneeze*,

sneeze, snēz, *v.t.* to make a sudden and involuntary violent expiration, preceded by inspiration, the fauces being generally closed so that the current of air is directed through the nose.—*n.* an act of sneezing.—*ns.* sneeze'-box, (*slang*) a snuffbox; sneez'er; sneeze'-weed, an American composite (Helenium); sneeze'-wood, a S. African meliaceous timber tree (Ptaeroxylon), or its wood, whose sawdust causes sneezing; sneeze'-wort, a species of yarrow (*Achillea Ptarmica*) once used as

—O.E. *sneosan*, to be

harp, severe.—*adv.* er. schnell, swift.] put, &c., attaching

Scot.). Same as

snib, snib, *n.* (Scot.) a small bolt: a catch for a window-lash.—*v.t.* to fasten with a snib. [Cf. L.G. *snibbe*, *beak*.]

snick, snik (Scot. *sneek*, *sneek*), *v.t.* to cut out, snip, nick: (*cricket*) to deflect slightly by a touch of the bat.—*n.* a small cut: a glancing stroke in cricket. [Origin doubtful.]

snick, snik, *n.*, *v.t.*, and *v.i.* click. [Imit.] snicker, snik'er, *v.t.* to snigger: to nicker, neigh.—*v.t.* to say gigglingly.—*n.* a giggle. [Imit.; cf. *snicker*, *snigger*.]

snickersnee, snik'er-sne', *n.* a large knife for fighting: (*obs.*) fighting with knives.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to

fight with knives.—Also earlier **snick**: a-snee, **snleik** and **snee**, **snleik** (earlier **stiek**) or **snee**. [App. Du. *steken*, to thrust, *snijen*, to cut.]

snick-up, **snleik up**, **snik-up**, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) used in imper., go hang.—Also **sneek up**.

sniff, *snif*, *v.t.* to draw in with the breath through the nose: to smell: to suspect or detect by smell or as if by smell.—*v.i.* to draw in air sharply and audibly through the nose: to draw up mucus or tears escaping into the nose: to smell tentatively: to express disapprobation with reticence by a slight sound in the nose: to snuffle.—*n.* an act or a sound of sniffing: a smell: a small quantity inhaled by the nose.—*n.* **sniffer**.—*adv.* **sniffily**.—*n.* **sniffiness**.—*n.* and *adj.* **sniffing**.—*adv.* **sniffingly**.—*v.i.* **sniffle**, to snuffle slightly, to sniff.—*n.* **sniffler**, one who snuffles: a slight breeze.—*adj.* **sniffy**, inclined to be disdainful.—*v.s.i.* **snift**, to sniff, **snivel**: to blow out steam, &c.; **snifter**, to sniff.—*n.* a sniff: (*pl.*) stoppage of the nasal passages in catarrh: (*slang*) a dram: a strong breeze.—*n.* **sniffing-valve**, an air-valve of a cylinder, &c.—*adj.* **snift'y**, (*slang*) having a tempting smell: inclined to sniff in disdain. [Imit.; cf. **snuff**.]

snig, *snig*, *n.* (*prov.*) a river-eel, esp. an immature (olive and yellow) eel.—*v.t.* **snigger**, to catch (salmon) with a weighted hook.—*v.i.* **sniggle**, to fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their hiding-places: to fish for salmon, &c., by striking with a hook.—*v.t.* to catch thus.—*n.* a baited hook.—*ns.* **sniggle**, **sniggle**.

snigger, *snig'ar*, *v.i.* to laugh in a half-suppressed, broken manner.—*v.t.* to say with a snigger.—*n.* a half-suppressed laugh.—*n.* **sniggerer**.—*n.* and *adj.* **sniggering**.—*adv.* **sniggeringly**. [Imit.]

snip, *snip*, *v.t.* to cut as with scissors: (*obs.*) to snatch, **snip**: (*pr.p.* **snipping**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **snipped**).—*n.* a small cut, as with scissors: a small shred: a slip, small slender or despicable person: a small piece: a notch, slit, or slash: the sound of a stroke of scissors: a white or light patch or stripe on a horse, esp. on the nose: a share: a tailor: a certainty.—*ns.* **snipper**: **snipper-snapper**, a whippersnapper; **snipp'et**, a little piece snipped off: a scrap, as of literature, news: (*India*) a small sandpiper; **snipp'etness**.—*adj.* **snipp'ety**, trivial, fragmentary.—*n.* **snipp'ing**, a clipping.—*adj.* **snipp'y**, fragmentary: stungy: snappish.—*ns.pl.* **snips**, hand-shears for sheet-metal.—*n.* **snip-snap**, the action or sound of scissors: quick snappy dialogue.—Also *adv.*, *adv.*, *interj.*, *v.i.*—**snip** *tiff*ta fellow, (*Shak.*) one who goes about in slashed silk. [L.G. or Du. *snippen*; Ger. *schnippen*.]

snipe, *snip*, *n.* a bird akin to the woodcock, with a long straight flexible bill, or other of its genus (*Gallinago* or *Capella*) or family (*Scolopacidae*): (*Shak.*) a fool or contemptible person: (*U.S.*) a cigar or cigarette end: a sniping shot.—*pl. usu.* **snips**, of the bird, **snipes**, of species of the bird, and in other senses.—*v.i.* to shoot snipe, go snipe-shooting: to shoot at single men from cover.—*v.t.* to pick off by rifle-fire from (usu. distant) cover.—*ns.* **snipe-fish**, *f*
snip'ing.—*adj.* **snip'y**,
frequented by snipe.
word is *snite*.]

snip-snap, **snorum**, *snip-snap-sno'ram*, *n.* a childish game of turning up cards. [L.G. *snipp-snapp-snorum*.]

snirt, *snirt*, *snirt*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a smothered laugh.—*v.i.* **snirtle**, to snicker. [Imit.]

snitch, *snich*, *n.* (*slang*) the nose: a filip on the nose: an informer.—*v.i.* (*slang*) to inform, peach.—*n.* **snitch'er**, an informer: a handcuff.

snivel, *sniv'l*, *n.* mucus of the nose: a sniff: a hypocritical snuffle: cant.—*v.i.* to run at the nose: to sniff: to snuffle: to whimper: to cry, as a child.—*v.t.* to utter with snivelling.—*pr.p.* **sniv'elling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **sniv'elled**.—*n.* **sniveller**.—*adj.* **sniv'elling**; **sniv'elly**. [O.E. *snof*, mucus.]

snob, *snob*, *n.* (*coll.*; *Scot.* **snab**) a shoemaker, shoemaker's apprentice, cobbler: (*Cambridge slang*)

a townsman: (*obs.*) a person of ordinary or low rank: (*obs.*) an ostentatious vulgarian: (*obs.*) a blackleg: one who makes himself ridiculous or odious by the value he sets on social standing or rank, by his fear of being ranked too low, and by his different behaviour towards different classes.—*n.* **snobb'ery**, **snobbishness**: **snobbish** behaviour.—*adj.* **snobb'ish**.—*adv.* **snobb'ishly**.—*ns.* **snobb'ishness**; **snobb'ism**.—*adj.* **snobb'y**, *ns.* **snob'ling**, a little snob; **snoboc'raey**, **snobs** as a powerful class; **snobog'raper**; **snobog'raphy**, the description of snobs and snobbery. [Orig. slang.]

snod, *snod*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) smooth, neat, trim, snug.—*v.t.* to trim, set in order (with up):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **snodd'ed**, **snodd'it**. [Poss. conn. with O.N. *snothinn*, bald.]

snook. See **snook** (2).

snood, *snood*, *n.* a fillet for the hair, once in Scotland the badge of virginity: revived in the sense of a conspicuous net supporting the back-hair: the hair-line, gut, &c., by which a fish-hook is fixed to the line.—*v.t.* to bind, dress, fasten, with a snood.—*adj.* **snood'ed**. [O.E. *snōd*.]

snook, *snook*, *snoke*, *snik*, (*Scot.*) **snook**, *snook*, *v.t.* to snuff or smell about: to lurk, prow about. [Prob. Scand.]

snook, *snook*, *n.* one of several fishes—the cobia, a robalo, a garfish, or (in S. Africa and now elsewhere also **snook**, *snook*) the barracouta (*Thyrstites Atum*). [Du. *snook*, pike.]

snook, *snook*, *n.* the gesture of putting the thumb to the nose.—Also **snooks**.—to cock a snook, to make that gesture. [Origin obscure.]

snooker, *snook'ar*, *n.* a variety of the game of pool.—*v.t.* to render a direct stroke impossible for: to get the better of, to vanquish: to upset.

snool, *snool*, *n.* (*Scot.*) one who submits tamely to wrong or oppression.—*v.t.* to keep in subjection: to snub.—*v.i.* to be tamely submissive. [Ety. dub.]

snoop, *snōop*, *v.i.* (*U.S. slang*) to go about sneakily, to pry.—Also *n.*—*n.* **snoop'er**. [Du. *snopen*.]

snoot, *snoot*, *n.* (*vulg.*) **snout**: (*U.S.*) the face: an expression of contempt.—*v.t.* to regard contemptuously.—Also *v.i.*—*adj.* **snoot'y**, haughtily supercilious. [Cf. Du. *snuit*, snout, face.]

snooze, *snōoz*, *v.t.* to doze.—*n.* a nap.—*n.* **snooz'er**. [Origin obscure; perh. orig. slang.]

snoozle, *snōozl*, *v.i.* to nuzzle.—*v.t.* to thrust nuzzlingly. [Cf. **snooze**, **nuzzle**.]

snore, *snor*, *v.i.* to breathe roughly and hoarsely in sleep with vibration of uvula and soft palate or of the vocal chords: to snort.—*v.t.* to pass in snoring: to render by snoring.—*n.* a noisy breathing of this kind.—*ns.* **snor'er**; **snor'ing**. [Imit.; cf. **snort**.]

snort, *snort*, *v.i.* to force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses: (*Shak.*) to snore.—*v.t.* to express by or utter with a snort: to force out, as by a snort.—*n.* an act or sound of snorting: a submarine that can stay long submerged.—*n.* **snort'er**, one who snorts: (*coll.*) anything characterised by extreme force, esp. a gale.—*n.* and *adj.* **snort'ing**.—*adv.* **snort'ingly**.—*n.* **snort'mast**, a ventilator raised to allow a submarine to stay long under water.—*adj.* **snort'y**, snorting: (*coll.*) inclined to snort: contemptuous and ready to take offence. [Imit.]

snot, *snot*, *n.* mucus of the nose: a mean fellow.—*v.t.* to blow (the nose).—*v.i.* **snot'ter**, to breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils: to sob, snuffle, blubber.—*n.* the wattles of a turkey-cock: (*Scot.*) **snot**.—*n.* **snot'tery**, **snot**, filthiness.—*adv.* **snot'tily**.—*n.* **snot'tiness**.—*adj.s.* **snot't'y**, like, or foul with, **snot**: superciliously stand-offish, with nose in air; **snot't'y-nosed**. [O.E. *gnesnot*; *snrytan*, to blow the nose; cf. Du. *snut*; allied to **snout**.]

snotter, *snot'ar*, *n.* the lower support of the spirit.

snotty, *snot'ty*, *n.* (*coll.*) a midshipman.

snoat, *snoat*, *n.* the projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine: any similar projection.—*v.t.* to furnish with a snout.—*adj.s.* **snoat'ed**; **snoat'y**, like a snout: snouted: haughtily supercilious (see **snooty**). [A.E. *snūte*, prob. from unrecorded O.E.; cf. Sw. *snūt*; Ger. *schmauze*, Du. *snuit*; also **snot**.]

snow, *snō*, *n.* atmospheric vapour frozen in crystal

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-nant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

line form, whether in single crystals or aggregated in flakes: a snowfall: any similar substance, as carbonic acid snow (frozen carbon dioxide): a mass or expanse of snow: a winter: (*fig.*) anything white, as hair: a white-fleshed variety of apple: (*slang*) linen, esp. drying or bleaching: (*slang*) cocaine.—*adj.* of snow.—*v.t.* to shower snow: to fall as snow or like snow.—*v.t.* to shower like snow: to strew as with snow: (*fig.*) to whiten, whiten the hair of: (*with up, under*) to bury, block, shut in, overwhelm, with snow or as if with snow.—*n.* snow'ball, a ball made of snow pressed hard together: the guelder-rose: a round white pudding, cake, or sweetmeat: (ironically) a negro, chimney-sweep, &c.: something that grows like a snowball rolled in snow, esp. a distribution of begging letters, each recipient being asked to send out so many copies.—*v.t.* to throw snowballs at.—*v.i.* to throw snowballs.—*ns.* snow'ball-tree; snow'-berry, the white berry of an American shrub (*Symphoricarpos*) of the honeysuckle family: the shrub itself; snow'-bird, any finch of the N. American genus *Junco*, white underneath, familiar in winter: applied to various other birds that appear in winter.—*adj.* snow'-blind.—*ns.* snow'-blind'ness, amblyopia caused by the reflection of light from snow; snow'-blink, a reflection from fields of snow, like ice-blink; snow'-boot, a boot or overshoe for walking in snow.—*adj.* snow'-bound, shut in, prevented from travelling, by snow.—*ns.* snow'-box, a theatrical apparatus for representing a snowfall; snow'-break, a melting of snow; snow'-broth, melted or melting snow; snow'-bunting, a black-and-white (in summer partly tawny) bunting of the Arctic regions, a winter visitor in Britain; snow'cap, a cap of snow as on the polar regions or a mountain-top.—*adj.* snow'-capped, -eapt; snow'-cold, as cold as snow.—*ns.* snow'drift, a bank of snow drifted together by the wind; snow'drop, a drooping white flower of early spring, or the plant (*Galanthus nivalis*); snow'-drop-tree, (Halesia), with white bell-shaped flowers.—*pl.* snow'-eyes, an Eskimo contrivance to prevent snow-blindness—a piece of wood with slits.—*n.* snow'fall, a quiet fall of snow: the amount falling in a given time.—*adj.* snow'-fed, begun or increased by melted snow, as a stream.—*ns.* snow'-field, a wide range of snow, esp. where permanent; snow'-finch, an Alpine bird like the snow-bunting; snow'flake, a feathery clump of snow crystals: a garden-plant (*Leucojum*) or its flower like a big snowdrop: (also snow'fleck, -fleck) the snow-bunting; snow'-flea, a springtail; snow'-fly, a stone-fly or other insect found on snow.—*pl.* snow'-goggles, goggles to guard the eyes from snow.—*ns.* snow'-goose, a white Arctic American goose; snow'-guard, a board to stop snow from sliding off a roof; snow'-ice, ice formed from freezing slush or compacted snow.—*adv.* snow'ily.—*ns.* snow'iness; snow-in-sun'ner, a white-flowered garden mouse-ear chickweed.—*adj.* snow'ish, resembling snow.—*n.* snow'-leopard, the ounce.—*adj.* snow'less; snow'-like.—*ns.* snow'line, the limit of perpetual snow; snow'-man, a great snowball made in human form: a (supposed) dweller in the snow; snow'-plant, a red Californian saprophyte of the winter-green family (*Sarcodes*) appearing among snow: the organism of red snow (see red); snow'-plough, an implement for clearing snow from roads and railways; snow'scape, a snowy landscape; snow'-shoe, a long, broad shoe for walking on snow: a ski.—*v.i.* to travel on snow-shoes.—*pl.* snow'-spectacles, spectacles worn as a protection against the glare of snow.—*ns.* snow'-storm; snow'-water, water from melted snow.—*adj.* snow'-white, as white as snow.—*n.* snow'-wreath, a snowdrift.—*adj.* snow'y, abounding or covered with snow: white, like snow: pure.—snowed under with, overwhelmed with rapid accumulation of; snow-shoe rabbit, a hare of

Canada and U.S., white in winter, brownish with white feet in summer; snowed up, blocked or isolated by snow; snow owl, a great white owl of northern regions. [O.E. *snow*; Ger. *schnee*, *L. nix, nitis*.]

snow, *sno*, *n.* a vessel like a brig, with a trysail-mast. [Du. *snauw*.]

snub, *snub*, *v.t.* to rebuke: to take up, cut short, rebuff, in a humiliating or mortifying manner: to check: to bring to a sudden stop: to cut or break short: to make snub: (*pr.p.* snubbing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* snubbed).—*n.* an act of snubbing: a check: a snub-nose: (*Spens.* snubbe) a stub, snag, knob.—*adj.* flat, broad, and turned up.—*n.* snubber, one who snubs: a device for stopping a rope: a shock-absorber.—*n.* and *adj.* snubbing.—*adv.* snubbingly.—*n.* snubbing-post, a post for passing a rope round, as to stop a boat or horse.—*adj.* snubbingish, snubbingly, inclined to snub or check: somewhat snub.—*n.* snub'-nose, a short turned-up nose.—*adj.* snub'-nosed. [O.N. *snubba*, to chide, snub.]

snudge, *snuj*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to be snug and quiet.

snudge, *snuj*, *v.i.* to save in a miserly way.—*n.* a mean stingy fellow.

snuff, *snuf*, *v.i.* to draw in air violently and noisily through the nose: to sniff: to smell at anything doubtfully: to take snuff.—*v.t.* to draw into the nose: to smell, to examine, suspect, or detect by smelling.—*n.* a powdered preparation of tobacco or other substance for snuffing: a pinch of snuff or act of snuffing: a sniff: resentment, huff.—*ns.* snuff'-box, a box for snuff (snuffbox bean, the cacao); snuff'-colour, brown, a dark brown.—*adj.* snuff'-coloured.—*ns.* snuff'-dipper; snuff'-dipping, the Southern U.S. habit of rubbing the gums and teeth with a wet stick dipped in snuff; snuff'er, one who snuffs; snuff'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* snuff'ing.—*ns.* snuff'-mill, a factory or a hand-mill for grinding tobacco into snuff: a snuff-mill; snuff'-mull, a snuffbox (see mill); snuff'-paper, (*Scott.* contemptuous) bank-notes; snuff'-spoon, a spoon for taking snuff from a snuffbox; snuff'-taker; snuff'-taking.—*adj.* snuff'y, like, smelling of, soiled with, or showing traces of, snuff: touchy, huffy.—take it in snuff, (*Shak.*) to take offence: up to snuff, knowing, not likely to be taken in. [Du. *snuffen*; Ger. *schnaufen*, to snuff.]

snuff, *snuf*, *n.* a sooty ill-smelling knob on a wick: a worthless or offensive residue: a heelcap.—*v.t.* to remove the snuff from: to make brighter: to put out as with snuffers (with out).—*ns.* snuff'-dish, a dish or tray for candle snuffs; snuff'er, one who removes candle snuffs: (*in pl.*) an instrument like scissors for the purpose. [M.E. *snoffe*; connexion with foregoing and with L.G. *snuppen*, Ger. *schnappen*, is obscure.]

snuffle, *snuf*, *v.i.* to breathe hard or in an obstructed manner through the nose: to sniff: to speak through the nose.—*v.t.* to sniff: to say or utter nasally.—*n.* an act or sound of snuffling: a snuffling tone: cant: (*in pl.*) an obstructed condition of the nose.—*n.* snuff'ler.—*n.* and *adj.* snuffling (*snuffling*, *snuff'ling*). [Freq. of snuff; cf. snivel, and Du. *snuffelen*, Ger. *schmiffeln*.]

snug, *snug*, *adj.* lying close and warm: comfortable: sheltered: not exposed to view or notice: in good order: compact: fitting close.—*v.i.* to lie close.—*v.t.* to make snug: to stow away snugly.—*pr.p.* snugging; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* snugged.—*n.* snugg'ery, a snug room or place, esp. a bar-parlour.—*v.i.* snugg'le, to nestle.—*v.t.* to hug close: to wrap close.—*adv.* snug'ly.—*n.* snug'ness. [Origio obscure.]

snush, *snush*, *n.* (*obs.*) snuff.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.*) to snuff. [Poss. imit.; cf. sneesh, Dan. and Sw. *snus*.]

snuzzle, *snuz*, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to grub or root: to rub or poke and sniff: to nuzzle. [Cf. nuzzle, snoozle.]

so, *so*, *adv.* merging in *conj.* or *interj.* in this, that, or such manner, degree, or condition: to such an extent: likewise: accordingly: well: therefore: in due course, thereupon, thereafter: as: soever: thus: for like reason: in a high degree: as has

fäte, fäur, äsh; mä, hur (her); näne; nôte; môte; mön; dhen (then)

been stated: provided: in case: (*coll.*) in order: be it: that will do: very good.—*n.* so'-and-so, this or that person or thing: such-and-such a person or thing.—*adj.* so'-called, styled thus—usu. implying doubt or denial.—and so forth, and so on, and more of the same or the like: and the rest of it; or so, or thereabouts; quite so, just as you have said, exactly; so as, in such a manner as or that: (*coll.*) in order (with *to*): if only, on condition that; so far (forth), to that, or such an, extent, degree, or point; so many, such-and-such a number of; so much, such-and-such an amount: in such a degree: to such an extent: such an amount (of): that amount of: an equal amount; so much as, as much as: even; so much for, that disposes of: that is the end of: no more of; so so (see so-so); so that, with the purpose that: with the result that: if only; so then, thus then it is, therefore; so to say, or speak, if one may use that expression. [O.E. *sua*; O.N. *súa*, Goth. *suar*, Ger. *so*.]

so, soh, sō. See sol (2).

soak, sōk, *v.i.* to steep in a liquid: to drench: to saturate: to draw through the pores: (*U.S.*) to bathe thoroughly: (*slang*) to beat, pummel, give it hot: (*slang*) to overcharge.—*v.t.* to be steeped in a liquid: to pass through pores: to drink to excess, to guzzle: to soften by heating: (*pa.p.* soaked, rarely soak'en).—*n.* process or act of soaking: a drenching: a marshy place: a hard drinker, a carouse.—*ns.* soak'age, soaking: liquid that has percolated, soak'away, a depression into which water percolates; soak'er.—*n.* and *adj.* soak'ing.—*adv.* soak'ingly. [O.E. *socian*, a weak vb. related to *sūcan*, to suck.]

soap, sōp, *n.* an alkaline salt of a higher fatty acid: esp. such a compound of sodium (*hard soap*) or potassium (*soft soap*), used in washing: (*slang*) smooth words, flattery: (*U.S. slang*) money, esp. used for bribery and other secret political purposes.—*v.t.* to rub with soap: to flatter.—*ns.* soap'-ball, soap made into a ball, often with starch, as an emollient; soap'-bark, a S. American rosaceous tree (*Quillaja Saponaria*), or its bark, used as soap; soap'-berry, the fruit of *Sapindus Saponaria*, or other species, used as soap, or the S. American tree yielding it; soap'-boiler, a maker of soap; soap'-boiling; soap'-box, a box for packing soap: a wayside orator's improvised platform; soap'-bubb'le, a globe of air enclosed in a film of soap-suds; soap'-dish.—*adv.* soap'ly.—*n.* soap'iness.—*adj.* soap'less.—*ns.* soap'-root, species of *Gypsophila*, *Saponaria*, and other plants whose roots can be used as soap; soap'-stone, steatite, or French chalk, a compact kind of talc with soapy feel.—*n.pl.* soap'-suds', soapy water, esp. when frothy.—*ns.* soap'-test, a test for determining hardness of water by amount of standard soap solution required to make a lather; soap'-tree, the soap-bark tree, the soapberry tree, or other yielding saponin; soap'-work(s); soap'wort, a *Lythrum*, or other species of roots and leaves contain soap opera, (*U.S.*) a daytime radio serial. [O.E. *sōpe*; Du. *zeep*, Ger. *seife*.]

soar, sōr, *v.i.* to mount high in the air: to fly aloft: to rise to a great height: to glide or skim high in the air: to glide in a rising current.—*v.t.* to reach, traverse, or accomplish in upward flight.—*n.* and *adj.* soar'ing.—*adv.* soar'ingly. [Fr. *essorer*, to expose to air—*L.* *ex*, out, *cūra*, air.]

soar(c). See sore (2).

sob, sob, *v.i.* to catch the breath convulsively in distress or other emotion: to make a similar sound.—*v.t.* to utter with sobs: to bring by sobbing: (*pr.p.* sobb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sobbed).—*n.* a convulsive catch of the breath: any similar sound.—*n.* and *adj.* sobb'ing.—*adv.* sobb'ingly.—*n.* sob'-stuff, (*U.S.*) cheap and extravagant pathos, to stir tears: maudlin films or scenes. [Imit.]

sobell, sō-bē'it, *conj.* provided. [so be it.]

sobor, sō'bor, *adj.* not drunk: temperate, esp. in use of intoxicants: moderate: restrained: without

excess or extravagance: serious: sedate: quiet in colour: sombre: (*obs.*) sane, rational: (*Scot.*) poor, feeble.—*v.t.* to make sober.—*v.i.* to become sober.—*adj.* so'ber-blood'ed, staid.—*v.t.* so'ber-ise, to make sober.—*adv.* so'berly.—*adj.* so'ber-minded.—*ns.* so'ber-mind'edness, the state of being sober-minded: freedom from inordinate passion: calmness; so'berness; so'bersides, a sedate and solemn person.—*adj.* so'ber-suit'ed, dressed in sad-coloured clothes.—*n.* sobriety (sō-or sō-bri'-ti), state or habit of being sober: calmness: gravity. [Fr. *sobre*—*L.* *sōbrius*—*sē*, apart, not, *ebrius*, drunk.]

sobole, sō'bōl, soboles, sōb'ō-lēz, *n.* (*bot.*) a creeping underground stem producing roots and buds.—*adj.* sobolif'erous, having soboles. [*L.* *sobolēs*, *subolēs*, a shoot—*sub*, under, and the root of *alere*, to nourish, sustain.]

Sobranje, sō-brān'ye, *n.* the national assembly of Bulgaria.—Also Sobran'ye. [Bulg.]

sobriety, sō'bri-ē-ty, *n.* sobriety.—*adj.* sobri-ous, sober.

soc, sōc, *n.* a district under a particular jurisdiction; soc'eman, sōke'man, a tenant by socage; soke (sōk), soc: a district under a particular jurisdiction; soc'eman, tenure by socage; sōk'en, a district under a particular jurisdiction. [O.E. *sōcē*, inquiry, jurisdiction.]

so-called, sō'-kald, *adj.* See under so.

soccer, sōk'ər, *n.* (*slang*) association football.

sociable, sō'shā-bl, *adj.* inclined to society: companionable: favourable to social intercourse.—*n.* a four-wheeled open carriage with seats facing: a seat, tricycle, aeroplane, &c., for two persons side by side: (*U.S.*) an informal party or social church meeting.—*ns.* sociability, so'ciableness.—*adv.* so'ciably.—*adj.* social (sō'shəl), pertaining to society or companionship: consisting in mutual converse: pertaining to fashionable circles: associated: growing or living in communities or societies: gregarious: sympathetic: convivial.—*n.* socialis'tion.—*v.t.* so'cialise, to render social: to put on a socialistic footing.—*ns.* so'cialism, a theory, principle, or scheme of social organisation which places the means of production and distribution in the hands of the community.

stituting association for an adherent of socialism.

lst'ic.—*ns.* so'cialite, (*coll.*) one who has a place in fashionable society; sociality (sō-shi-āl'-i-ti), the quality or fact of being social: social relations, association, or intercourse: sociability: a social function or formality.—*adv.* so'cially.—*ns.* so'cialness; so'ciate (—shi-āt; *arch.*), an associate.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* so'ciative, expressing association; societarian (sō-si-i-tā'-ri-ən), of or pertaining to society or fashionable society: Fourierist: socialist.—Also *n.*—*adj.* soci'etary (—tēr-i).—*ns.* soci'ety, fellowship, companionship: company: association: a community: the body of mankind, the fashionable world generally: a corporate body: any organised association.—*adj.* of fashionable society.—*socio-*, in composition, (generally of hybrids) social.—*adj.* sociological (sō-shi-ol-ō-j'i-kəl).—*ns.* sociol'ogist; sociol'ogy, the science of human society.—social evil, any evil, such as intemperance, that affects society, esp. prostitution; socialism of the chair, professorial socialism, the doctrines of a school of political economists (c. 1872) in Germany whose aim was mainly to better the condition of the working-classes by factory-acts, savings-banks, insurances against sickness and old age, &c.; social science, sociology; social service, welfare work; Social War, the war (90-88 B.C.) of Rome's Italian allies (*Soai*) against Rome for admission to Roman citizenship; social whale, the ca'ing whale; the Societies, the Camerounians organised from 1681 for maintenance of Presbyterianism. [*L.* *socius*, a companion.]

Socinian, sō-sin-i-ən, *adj.* pertaining to, or following, Laelius (1525-62) and Faustus (1539-1604) Socinus, uncle and nephew, Italian Unitarians.—

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: e'l'a-mant, in'font, tar'dam

Also *n.*—*v.t.* and *v.i.* Socin'ianise.—*n.* Socin'ianism.

sock, *soĥ*, *n.* (obs. except *hist.* and allusively) a light shoe, worn by Roman actors of comedy: now, a short stocking.—*n.* sockl'-suspender.—pull up one's socks, to brace oneself for doing better. [O.E. *soc*—*L. soccus*.]

sock, *soĥ*, *n.* a ploughshare. [O.Fr. *soc*—Celt. Bret. *souc'h*, Gael. *soĥ*.]

sock, *soĥ*, *v.t.* (*prov.* and *slang*) to thrust hard: to strike hard: to drub: to give (with *it*, or *one*, i.e. a drubbing, or one blow).—*n.pl.* sockls, a beating.

sockdologer, *soĥ-dol's-jar*, also *soe*-, *sog*-, *sloek*-, *-dologer*, *-dologer*, *n.* (*Amer. slang*) a conclusive argument: a hard or decisive blow: anything very big, a whopper. [Cf. foregoing; perh. reminiscent of doxology as the closing act of a service.]

socket. Same as soccer.

socket, *soĥ'it*, *n.* a hollow into which something is inserted, as the receptacle of the eye, of a bone, a tooth, the shaft of an iron golf-club: the hollow of a candlestick: a stroke with the socket of a golf-club.—*v.t.* to provide with or place in a socket: to strike with the socket.—*pr.p.* sock'et'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sock'et'ed.—*adj.* sock'et'ed. [O.Fr. *soket*, dim. of *soc*; see *sock* (2).]

sockeye, *soĥ'it*, *n.* the blueback salmon. [Amer. Ind. *sukoi*, the fish of fishes, the native name on the Fraser River.]

soele, *sō'hl*, *soĥ'it*, *n.* (*archit.*) a plain face or plinth at the foot of a wall, column, &c. [Fr.—*It.* *zoccolo*—*L. socculus*, dim. of *socius*, a shoe.]

Socratic, *-al*, *sō-kra'tik*, *-i-kl*, *adj.* pertaining to Socrates, the celebrated Greek philosopher (d. 399 B.C.), to his philosophy, or to his method of teaching, by a series of simple questions revealing to his interlocutors their own ignorance.—*n.* Socrat'ic, a follower of Socrates.—*adv.* Socrat'ically.—*v.i.* Socrat'iso (*soĥ*, *sōk'ra-iz*), to practise the Socratic method.

sod, *sod*, *n.* a turf, usu. one cut in rectangular shape: sward.—*adj.* of sod.—*v.t.* to cover with sod.—*adj.* sodd'y, covered with sod: turfy. [L.G. *sode*; Ger. *sode*.]

sod, *sod*. See seethe.

soda, *sō'dā*, *n.* sodium oxide (Na_2O): sodium hydroxide (*caustic soda*): sodium carbonate, the soda of commerce (in powder form, anhydrous, *soda-ash*; in crystals, with water of crystallisation, *washing-soda*): sodium bicarbonate (*baking-soda*): (*coll.*) *soda-water*.—*adj.* *sō'dā*, of or containing soda or sodium.—*n.* *sō'dā-fountain*, apparatus for supplying, counter for serving, *soda-water*, &c.—*adj.* *sō'dale* (*sō-dā'ik*), containing, pertaining to, *soda*.—*ns.* *sō'dā-lake*, a lake containing and depositing much sodium salt: *sō'dā-lime*, a mixture of caustic soda and quicklime: *sō'dalite*, a cubic mineral consisting of sodium aluminium silicate with chlorine: *sō'damide* (*-mid*), a compound (NaNH_2) formed when ammonia gas is passed over hot sodium: *sō'da-scone*, a scone made with baking-soda: *sō'da-water*, water (now commonly without sodium bicarbonate) charged with carbon dioxide.—*adj.* *sō'die*.—*n.* *sō'dium*, a bluish-white alkaline metal (Na ; at. numb. 11), the base of soda. [It. and L.L. *soda*; origin doubtful.]

sodain, *sodaine*, old spellings of sudden.

sodallity, *sō-dol'i-ti*, *n.* a fellowship or fraternity. [L. *sodalitas*—*sodalis*, a comrade.]

sodden, *sod'n*, *pa.p.* of seethe.—*adj.* boiled: soaked thoroughly: boggy: doughy, not well baked: bloated, saturated with drink.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become sodden: to soak.—*n.* *sodd'en-ness*.—*adj.* *sodd'en-witt'ed*, (*Shak.*) heavy, stupid.

sodger. See soldier.

Sodom, *sod'm*, *n.* one of the 'cities of the plain' (see Gen. xviii, xix): (*fig.*) any place of utter depravity.—*n.* Sodomite (*-it*), an inhabitant of Sodom: sodomite, one who practises sodomy.—*adj.* sodomitic (*-ik*), sodomitic.—*n.* sodomit'ically.—*n.* *Sod'm*, *n.* the city, imputed to the

inhabitants of Sodom.—apple of Sodom (see apple).

soever, *sō-ev'ər*, *adv.* generally used to extend or render indefinite the sense of *who*, *what*, *where*, *how*, &c.

sofa, *sō'fō*, *n.* in the East, a raised portion of the floor forming a bench: a long upholstered seat with back and arms—formerly *sō'pha*.—*n.* *sō'fa-bed*, a piece of furniture serving as a sofa by day, a bed at night. [Ar. *suffah*.]

soffioni, *sōf-fyō'nē*, *n.pl.* volcanic steam-holes. [It.] soffit, *sof'it*, *n.* a ceiling, now generally restricted to the ornamented under-side of a stair, entablature, archway, &c. [It. *soffitto*—*L. suffixus*, *pa.p.* of *suffigere*, to fasten beneath—*sub*, under, *figere*, to fix.]

sofi, *sofi*, *n.* See sufi, sufism.

soft, *soft*, *sof't*, *adj.* easily yielding to pressure: easily cut: (*min.*) easily scratched: malleable:

yielding: not rigorous enough: not loud: not glaring: diffused: weak in muscle or mind: out of training: of low penetrating power (of rays):

smooth: pleasing or soothing to the senses: tender: mild: sympathetic: gentle: effeminate:

gently moving: easy: free from calcium and magnesium salts, as water: bituminous, of coal:

unsized, of paper: (*Scott.*) rainy: pronounced with a somewhat sibilant sound, not guttural or explosive: voiced or sonant: of silk, freed from natural gum: of drinks, non-alcoholic: apt to fall in price.—*n.* a softy, a fool.—*adv.* softly:

gently: quietly.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to soften.—*interj.* (also soft you) hold: not so fast.—*adj.* soft-

billed; soft-bod'ied.—*v.t.* soft-boll'.—*adj.* soft-boiled, boiled not long enough to be quite solid; soft-eon'science'd, (*Shak.*) having a not

very rigorous conscience.—*v.t.* soften (*sof'n*), to make soft or softer: to mitigate: to tone down,

make less glaring or smoother.—*v.i.* to grow soft or softer.—*ns.* softener (*sof'nər*); softening (*sof'ning*).—*adj.* soft-finned, without fin-spines;

soft-foot'ed, softly treading.—*n.pl.* soft-goods, cloth, and cloth articles, as opp. to *hardware*, &c.—

ns. soft-grass, a worthless grass (*Holcus mollis* or other species) akin to oats; soft-head, a simoleon.—*adj.* soft-head'ed; soft-heart'ed, tender-

hearted; soft-ish, rather soft.—*n.* soft'ling, a weakening; an effeminate person: a soft object.—*adv.* soft'ly.—*adj.* (*Spens.*) soft: slack in enter-

prise.—*adj.* soft'ly-spright'ed, (*Shak.*) tame-spirited.—*n.* soft'ness.—*adj.* soft-nosed, of a

bullet, with a tip that expands on striking; soft-paste, of porcelain, made of a paste of various

kinds requiring less heat in firing than china-clay.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* soft-ped'al, to play with the soft

pedal down: (*slang*) to subdue, tone down.—*v.t.* soft-saw'der, (*U.S.*) to flatter, blarney.—*n.* flattery.—*adj.* soft-shell, -ed, having a soft

shell: moderate in policy or principles.—*n.* soft-shell, a soft-shell crab, clam, or river-turtle:

a moderate.—*adj.* soft-slow, (*Shak.*) soft and slow.—*v.t.* soft-soap, to rub or cover with

soft soap: to flatter for some end.—*adj.* soft-spoken, having a mild or gentle voice: affable:

suave: plausible in speech.—*ns.* soft-wood, timber of a conifer (also *adj.*): soft'y, a silly person, a

weak fool.—*soft meat*, regurgitated food given by pigeons to their young; soft palate, the back

part of the palate; soft pedal, a pedal for reducing tone in the piano, esp. by causing the hammer to

strike only one string (*una corda*); soft soap, potash soap: flattery: blarney; soft thing, an

easy task: a snug job. [O.E. *sōfte*, *sēfte*; Du. *socht*, Ger. *sohlt*.]

sofia, *sō'fā*, *n.* a Moslem theological student, attached to a mosque. [Turk. *sēfta*.]

sof, *sog*, *n.* a soft wet place.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to soak.—*adj.* sogged.—*n.* and *adj.* sogg'ing.—*adj.* soggy, soaked: boggy: sodden: soppy: sultry:

spiritless. [Origin obscure.]

soger. See soldier.

soh. See sol (2).

so-ho, *sō-hō*, *interj.* (*Shok.*) a form of call from a distance, a sportsman's halloo. [A.Fr.]

soi-disant, *sō-dē-zān*, *adj.* self-styled, pretended, would-be. [Fr.]

soil, *soil*, *n.* the ground: the mould in which plants grow: the earth which nourishes plants: country.—*adj.* **soil**-bound, attached to the soil; **soiled**, having soil. [O.Fr. *soel*, *suel*, *sueil*—*L.* *solum*, ground.]

soil, *soil*, *n.* (*obs.*) a wallowing-place: a watery place where a hunted animal takes refuge: dirt: dung: filth: scavage: a spot or stain.—*v.t.* to make dirty: to stain: to manure.—*v.i.* to take a soil: to tarnish.—*adj.* **soiled**.—*n.* **soil**'iness, (*rare*) soil: foulness.—*n.* and *adj.* **soil**'ing.—*adj.* **soil**'less, destitute of soil.—*ns.* **soil**'-pipe, an upright discharge-pipe which receives the general refuse from water-closets, &c., in a building: **soil**'ure, stain: pollution.—*adj.* **soil**'y.—**soil** mechanics, a branch of civil engineering concerned with the ability of different soils to withstand the use to which they are being put. [O.Fr. *soil*, *souil* (Fr. *souille*), wallowing-place.]

soil, *soil*, *v.t.* to feed on fresh-cut green food: to purge by so doing: to fatten.—*adj.* **soiled** (*Shak.* *soyled*). [O.Fr. *saouler*—*soal*, *sooul*—*L.* *satullus*—*satur*, full; or from *soil* (2).]

soirée, *swā'ā*, *swor'ā*, *n.* an evening party: an evening social meeting with tea, &c. [Fr.,—*soir*, evening—*L.* *serus*, late.]

soja. See *soy*.

sojourn, *sō*, *so*, *su'jorn*, sometimes *-jorn*, *v.t.* to stay for a day: to dwell for a time.—*n.* a temporary residence.—*ns.* **so**'journer; **so**'journing, **so**'jourment. [O.Fr. *sojournier*—*L.* *sub*, under, *diurnus*, of a day—*diēs*, a day.]

soke, *sokeman*, *soken*. See under *soc*.

Sokol, *sō'kol*, *n.* a Czech gymnastic club. [Czech, falcon, from their badge.]

Sol, *sol*, *n.* the sun personified, Helios or Phoebus: (*alch.*) gold: (*her.*) the tincture or sol (*sōl*), the Peruvian monetary unit (one-tenth of a libra), and formerly a coin bearing a sun with rays:—*pl.* **soles** (*sō'la*), **sol**s (*sō'la*).—*adj.* **solar**, &c. (see below). [*L.* *sōl*, sun.]

sol, *sol*, *n.* the fifth note of the scale in sol-fa notation.—Also *sō*, *sōh* (*sō*). [See *Arctinian*.]

sol, *sol*, *n.* a colloidal suspension in a liquid: a solution of a difficulty (see *ob*).—*n.* **sol**'ation, liquefaction of a gel. [For solution.]

sol, *sol*, *n.* an old French coin, one-twentieth of a livre. [O.Fr. *sol* (now *sou*)—*L.* *solidus*, *solid*.]

sola, *sō-lā*, *interj.* a cry to a person at a distance.

sola, *sō-lā*, *n.* the hat-plant or spongewood, an Indian papilionaceous plant (*Aeschynomene*): its pithlike stems.—*adj.* of *sola*.—**sola** (often *solar*) hat, helmet, a topi of *sola*.—Also *sō-lah*, (*corr.*) *sō-lar*. [Hind. *sholā*.]

sola. See *solus*.

solace, *sō-lis*, *-as*, *n.* consolation, comfort in distress: pleasure, amusement: a source of comfort or pleasure.—*v.t.* to comfort in distress: to console: to ally.—*v.i.* to take comfort.—*n.* **sol**'acement.—*adj.* **sol**'acious (*-ā'shas*; *arch.*), giving solace. [O.Fr. *solas*—*L.* *sōlātium*—*sōlārī*, *-ātus*, to comfort in distress.]

solan, *sō-lan*, *n.* the gannet.—Also *soland*, *solan* goose. [O.N. *súlo*.]

solander, *sō-lan'dar*, *n.* a box in the form of a book, invented by the Swedish botanist Daniel Solander (1736-82).

solano, *sō-lā-nō*, *n.* a hot south-east wind in Spain. [Sp.,—*L.* *sōlānus* (*ventus*), the east wind—*sōl*, the sun.]

Solanum, *sō-lā-nam*, *n.* the potato and nightshade genus, giving name to the family Solanaceae (*-lā-nā-si-ē*).—*adj.* **solanā**'ceous.—*n.* **solanine** (*sō-*, *sōl'ā-nēn*), a glucoside got from potato sprouts, &c. [*L.* *sōlānum*, nightshade.]

solar, *sō-lar*, *adj.* of, from, like, or pertaining to the sun: measured by the sun: influenced by the sun: with branches radiating like the sun's rays.—*n.* (also *sō'ler*, *sollar*, *soller*, *sō'lar*; O.E. *solar*, or O.Fr. *soler*; *arch.*) an upper room: a garret: a landing between ladders in a mine.—*n.* **solarisā**'tion, the act, process, or effect of solarising: (*phot.*) reversal of image by over-exposure: (*bot.*) interruption of photosynthesis by long exposure to bright light.—*v.t.* **sō**'larise, to expose to sun-

light or affect by such exposure, esp. excessive or injurious exposure.—*v.i.* to be so affected.—*ns.* **sō**'larism, excessive use of solar myths in the explanation of mythology; **sō**'larist, one addicted to solarism; **sō**'larium, a sun-dial: a place for sunning or sun-bathing.—**solar** day, time, year (see *day*, *time*, *year*); **solar** microscope, an apparatus for projecting an enlarged image; **solar** myth, a sun-myth, or a myth allegorising the course of the sun; **solar** plexus, (*anat.*) a network of nerves behind the stomach (so called from its radiating nerves); **solar** prominences, large prominent or protruding parts of the great volumes of heated gas surrounding the sun; **solar** salt, salt got by evaporation of sea-water by the sun; **solar** system, the sun with its attendant bodies—major and minor planets, meteors, comets, satellites. [*L.* *sōlāris*, *solar*, *sōlāriūm*, a sun-dial—*sōl*, the sun.]

solar, *sō'lar*. See *sola* (2).

solatium, *sō-lā'shi-um*, *n.* compensation for dis-appointment, inconvenience, wounded feelings. [*L.* *sōlātium*.]

sold, *sōld*, *part.* and *part.* of *sell*.

sold, *sōld*, *n.* (*Spens.*) pay; remuneration.—Also *solde* (*Meredith*). [Fr. *solde*—*L.* *solidus*, a piece of money.]

soldado, *sōld-dā'dō*, *n.* a soldier. [Sp.]

soldan, *sōld'an*, *n.* (*arch.*) a sultan, esp. of Egypt. [Fr.; see *sultan*.]

soldatesque, *sōld-at-eshk*, *adj.* soldierlike. [Fr.,—*soldat*, a soldier.]

solder, *sōd'ar*, also *sōl*, *saw*, *sō*, *n.* a fusible alloy for uniting metals.—*v.t.* to make fast with solder: to join: to mend, patch up.—*v.i.* to adhere.—*ns.* **sō**'derer; **sō**'dering; **sō**'dering-bolt, -iron, a tool with pointed or wedge-shaped copper bit for use in soldering. [O.Fr. *soudier*, *souldure*—*soudier*, *souldure*, to consolidate—*L.* *solidāre*, to make solid.]

soldier, *sōl'jēr*, formerly *sō'jēr*, *obs.* or *diol.* *soger*, *sō'jēr*, *sodger*, *sō'jēr*, *n.* a man engaged in military service: a private: a man of military skill: (*nout.*) a skirker: an ant, or a white ant, of a specialised fighting caste: a scarlet, pugnacon, or armoured animal of various kinds (beetle, fish, &c.). (*slong*) a red herring: the ribwort plantain (used by children for a game of soldiers): a brick set upright in a wall.—*v.t.* to serve as a soldier: to shirk.—*ns.* **sō**'dier-crab, a hermit-crab; **sō**'diering.—*adj.* **sō**'dierlike, having the appearance of a soldier: **soldierly**.—*adv.* in the manner of a soldier.—*n.* **sō**'dierliness.—*adj.* **sō**'dierly, befitting a soldier: having the qualities of or befitting a soldier.—*ns.* **sō**'diership, state or quality of being a soldier: military qualities: martial skill; **sō**'dierly, soldiers collectively: a military body or class: **soldiership**.—*come* the old soldier over one, to impose on one; old soldier, an empty bottle: an experienced person who knows how to make himself comfortable; soldier of fortune, one ready to serve anywhere for pay or his own advancement; soldier's heart, heart symptoms (in various diseases) attributable to soldiering or detected in soldiers. [O.Fr. *soldier*—*L.* *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.]

soldo, *sōldō*, *n.* an Italian coin, one-twentieth of the lira:—*pl.* **sōld** (*-dē*). [*It.*—*L.* *solidus*.]

sole, *sōl*, *n.* the under-side of the foot: the bottom of a boot or shoe: the under-surface of a golf-club head: the floor of an oven or furnace: (*now dial.*) a sill: the bottom, under-structure, floor, or under-surface of various things: (*geol.*) a thrust-plane.—*v.t.* to put a sole on. [O.E. and O.Fr. *sole*—*L.* *solea*—*solum*, bottom.]

sole, *sōl*, *n.* an elliptical flat-fish (*Solea*) with small twisted mouth and teeth on the under-side only.—*n.* **solenette** (*sōl-net'*, *sōl'-net'*), a small species of sole.—*lemon sole* (see *lemon*, 2). [Fr. *sole*—*L.* *solea*.]

sole, *sōl*, *adj.* alone: only: without husband or wife: without another: solitary: consisting of one person: exclusive: uniform.—*adv.* **sole**'ly, alone: only: singly.—*n.* **sole**'ness. [Fr.,—*L.* *sōlus*, alone.]

sole, *sōl* (*Shok.*), *diol.* *sowl*, *sowle*, *soole*, *soul*,

sōl, *sōl*, *v.t.* to pull (by the ears). [Origin obscure.]
solecism, *sōl'-i-zm*, *n.* a breach of syntax: any absurdity, impropriety, or incongruity.—*v.i.* *sōl'-ceise*, to commit solecisms.—*n.* *sōl'-eicst*.—*adj.* *solecist'ic*, *-al*.—*adv.* *solecist'ically*. [Gr. *solokismos*, said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists (*oikizcin*, to colonise) of *Soloi* in Cilicia.]

to solemnise) of *Solemn* in English.]
solein, an old form (*Spens.*) of sullen.
solemn, *sol'əm, adj.* attended with or marked by
special (esp. religious) ceremonies, pomp, or
gravity: attended with an appeal to God, as an
oath: grave: in serious earnestness: with formal
dignity: awed: awe-inspiring: stately: pom-
pous: plumed: sombre.—*n.* solemnisation (*sol-
əm-ni-zā'shən*).—*v.t.* solemnise (*-nīz*), to per-
form religiously or solemnly: to celebrate with
rites: to make solemn.—*us.* sol'lemniser; sol-
emnity (*-ləm'nī-ti*), a solemn ceremony: high
seriousness: affected gravity; solemnize', (*Spens.*)
solemnisation.—*adv.* sol'lemnly.—*n.* sol'lemnness
(*old sol'lemnness*).—*soleman* mass, high mass.
[O.Fr. *solempne, soleinne* (Fr. *solennel*)—L. *solemnis*,
solemnis, doubtfully referred to *sollus*, all, every,
annus, a year.]

Solen, sō'len, n. the razor-fish genus of lamelli-branch molluscs.—*n.* sō'lenoid, a cylindrical coil of wire, acting as a magnet when an electric current passes through it.—*adj.* solenoid'al.—*adv.* solenoid'al'ly. [Gr. sōlen, a pipe.]

soler. See solar (n.).
soleus, *sō'li-s*, n. the flat muscle of the leg beneath the gastrocnemius. [Mod. L.,—L. *soles*, sole.]
sol-fa, *sol'fā'*, n. of sol-fa; (do or ut,

sol-fa, *sol-fa* 'n. *re, mi, fa, sol* or to the notes of the system.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sing to *sol-fa* syllables: *pr.p.* *sol-faing* (*-fā'ing*); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *sol-facd*, *-fa'd* (*-fōd*).—*n.* *sol-fa*'ism, singing by syllables: solmisation; *sol-fa*'ist, a teacher, practiser, or advocate of solmisation; *solfeoglio* (*-fed'jō*; It.), an exercise in *sol-fa* syllables.—*pl.* *solfeoggi* (*-fed'jē*).—*tonic* *sol-fa* (see *tonic*). [*sol* (2); *fa*.]
solfatarā, *sol-fā-tō'rō*, *n.* a volcanic vent emitting only gases, esp. one emitting acid gases (hydrochloric acid and sulphur dioxide).—*pl.* *solfatara's*.—*adj.* *solfatara'le*. [From the *Solfatara* (lit. sulphur-mine, sulphur-hole) near Naples.—It. *solfo*, sulphur.]

solferino, *sol-fe-rē'nō*, *n.* the colour of rosaniline—
discovered soon after the battle of *Solferino* in
Italy (1850).

Italy (1859).
solicít, *sò-lis'it*, *v.t.* to disquiet: to incite: to allure:
to urge: to petition: to importune: to seek after:
to call for, require: to invite to immorality. (*obs.*)
to extract gently: to conduct, manage.—*v.i.* to
petition: to act as solicitor: (of prostitutes) to
make advances: (of beggars) to importune for
alms.—*n.* (*Shah.*) solicitation (another reading
solic'ity).—*ns.* solic'itant, one who solicits (also
adj.); solic'it'ion, a soliciting: earnest request:
invitation; solic'it'ing, (*Shok.*) solicitation (also
adj.); solic'itor, one who asks earnestly: one
who is legally qualified to act for another in a court
of law (esp. formerly a court of equity): a lawyer
who prepares deeds, manages cases, instructs
counsel in the superior courts, and acts as an

Scotland, to the Lord-Advocate; *solicitorship*.
—*adj.* *solicitous*, soliciting or earnestly asking or
desiring; very desirous; anxious; careful. —*adv.*
solicitously. —*m.* *solicitousness*, *solicitude*,
state of being solicitous; anxiety or uneasiness of
mind; trouble. [*L. sollicitare, sollicitare*—*sol-*
solicitus—*sollus*, whole, *citus*, aroused—*cire*, to
cite.]

solid, *sol'id*, *adj.* resisting change of shape, having the particles firmly cohering (opp. to *fluid*; distinguished from *liquid* and *gaseous*): hard: compact: full of matter: not hollow: strong: having or pertaining to three dimensions: substantial: worthy of credit: weighty: of uniform undivided substance: financially sound, wealthy: unanim-

mous: unbroken: unvaried.—*n.* a substance, body, or figure that is solid: a solid mass or part.—*ns.* solidare (*sol'i-dār; (Shak.)*), a small coin; sol'idarism (*-dā-rizm*), sol'idarist, an advocate of solidarity; soldarity (*-dōr'i-ti*), oneness of interests, aims, &c.—*adj.* sol'idary (*-dār-i*), marked by solidarity: jointly responsible: joint and several.—*v.t.* sol'idate, (*rare*) to consolidate.—*adj.* sol'id-hoofed, with uncloven hoofs; solidifiable (*sol'id-i-fi-ā-bil*).—*n.* solidification.—*v.t.* solid'ify, to make solid or compact.—*v.i.* to grow solid:—*pr.p.* solid'ifying; *pat.* and *po.p.* solid'ified.—*adj.* sol'idish.—*ns.* sol'idism, the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body; sol'idist, a believer in solidism; solld'ity, the state of being solid: fullness of matter: strength or firmness, moral or physical: soundness: volume: (*Shak.*) a solid thing.—*adv.* sol'idly.—*ns.* sol'idness; sol'idum, (*orehit*), the die of a pedestal: (*Scots late*) a complete sum; sol'idus, a Roman gold coin introduced by Constantine, later called the *bezant*: in the Middle Ages, a silver coin of 12 denarii: a sign (||) denoting the English shilling, representing the old lengthened form of *s* (*£ s. d. = librae, solidi, denarii*, pounds, shillings, pence), used also for other purposes, as in writing fractions:—*pl.* solidi (*-di*).—solid colour, a colour covering the whole of an object: a uniform colour: solid matter, (*print.*) matter set without leads between the lines; solid with, (*U.S.*) on a firm footing with. [*L. solidus, -a, -um, solid.*]

solidungulate, *sol-id-ung'gū-lāt*, *adj.* with uncloven hoofs.—Also **solidung'ulous**. [*L. solidus*, solid, *ungulo*, a hoof.]

solifidian, sɔ-li-sid'i-ən, n. one who holds that faith alone is ne *—* Also *adj.*—n.

solidif'ian, . . . h.)
sollfluxion, . . . creep of

Sollfugae, spider-like

arachnids, with head and three-jointed thorax distinct. [See solpuga; modified by popular association with I. all the sun fucks to sleep]

solloquy, *so-, sō-, sō-lil'ə-kwi*, *n.* a talking to oneself — *ut. solloquise*, to speak to oneself, to utter

self.—*v.i.* soliloquise, to speak to oneself, to utter a soliloquy. [*L. soliloquium*—*solus*, alone, *loqui*, to speak.]

soliped, *sol'i-ped*, *n.* an animal with uncloven hoofs.
—*adj.* **sol'iped**, **solip'edous**. [*L. solus*, alone,

solipsism, sol'ip-sizm, *n.* the theory that self-

existence is the only certainty, absolute egoism—the extreme form of subjective idealism.—*n.* and

adj. sol'ipsist.—adj. solipsis'tic. [L. *solus*, alone, *ipse*, self.]

solitaire, *sol-i-tair'*, *n.* a recluse: a game played by one person with a board and balls: (*U.S.*) patience (card game): a diamond &c. set by itself: (18th

(card game): a diamond, &c., set by-itself: (18th cent.) a large loose silk necktie: a gigantic flightless pigeon (*Pezophaps solitaria*) of Rodriguez.

less pigeon (*Pezophaps solitarius*) of Rodriguez, extinct since the 18th cent.: an American or West Indian fly-catching thrush.—*n.* solitalre'-board,

Indian fly-catching thrush.—*n.* solitaire-board, a board with cups for playing solitaire. [Fr., see next.]

solitary, *sol'i-tar-i*, *adj.* alone: single, separate:
living alone, not social or gregarious: without

lonely: (*bot.*) growing singly.—*n.* one who lives alone: a hermit.—*solitary* (*adj.*) a

alone: *a* hermit.—*n.* solitarian (-tā'ri-an), *a* hermit.—*adv.* sol'tarily.—*n.* sol'tariness. [*L. solitarius*—*solus*, alone]

solitarius—*solus*, alone.]
solito, *sol'i-tō*, *adv.* (*mus.*) in the usual manner. [It.]
solitude, *sol'i-tūd.* *n.* solitariness: absence of com-

solitude, *söl'-itüd*, *n.* solitariness: absence of company: a lonely place or desert.—*n.* solitüd'lnü'rian.
—*adj.* solitüd'inous. [*L.* *sölitüdö*—*sölus*.]

solivagant, sō-liv'ə-gənt, *adj.* wandering alone.—
Also *n.* [*L. solus, alone, vagans, -antis, wandering.*]

sollive, so-lév', n. a joist or beam of secondary importance. [Fr.,—*l. sublevare*, to support.]

sollar. See *solar* (1).
solleret, *sol'ar-et*, *n.* a jointed steel shoe. [O.Fr.,
dim. of *solex*, slipper.]

solmisation, sol-mi-zā'shən, n. sol-faing: a recital of the notes of the gamut. [sol (2). mi.]

fāte, fār, āsh; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

solo, *sō'lō*, *n.* a piece of passage for one voice or instrument, accompanied or unaccompanied: any performance, esp. an aeroplane flight, in which no other participates: a motor-bicycle without side-car: a card game (*solo whist*) based on whist, in which various declarations are made and the declarer may or may not have a partner: (*pl.* *sō'lōs*, *soli*, *sō'lē*).—*adj.* performed, or for performance, as a solo: performing a solo: for one.—*adv.* alone.—*v.t.* to fly solo.—*n.* *sō'lōist*. [*It.*—*L.* *sōlus*, alone.]

Solomon, *sō'lō-mōn*, *n.* a person of unusual wisdom, from *Solomon*, king of Israel (see *1 Kings* iii. 5-15).—*adj.* *Solomonian* (*-mō'n-i-an*), *Solomonie* (*-mō'n-i-k*).—*n.* *Solomon's-seal*, any species of *Polygonatum*, a genus of the lily family, with small dangling greenish flowers (perh. from the scars on the rootstock): a symbol formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed, forming a six-pointed star.

Solon, *sō'lōn*, *n.* a famous law-giver of Athens (594 B.C.), one of the Seven Sages: a sage: a wise-acre: (*U.S.*) a Congressman.—*adj.* *Solō'nian*.
so-long, *sō-lōng*, *interj.* (*coll.* or *slang*) good-bye. [*Prob.* so and long; poss. *salāmā*.]

Solpuga, *sōl-pū-gā*, *n.* a genus of very venomous Solifugae. [*L.* *solpūga*, *salpūga*, *solipūga*, *solipugna*, a venomous animal supposed to be the same, a word derived from Spain.]

solstice, *sōl'stis*, *n.* the time when the sun reaches its maximum distance from the equator (*summer solstice* when it touches the tropic of Cancer, about 21st June; the *winter solstice* when it touches that of Capricorn, about 21st December): the turning-point then reached.—*adj.* *solstitial* (*-stish'i*), pertaining to, or happening at, a solstice, esp. at the summer solstice. [*Fr.*—*L.* *solstitium*—*sōl*, the sun, *sistere*, *stātum*, to make to stand—*stāre*.]

soluble, *sō'lū-bil*, *adj.* capable of being solved, dissolved, or resolved.—*ns.* *sōlūbilit'y*: *sō'lūte*, a dissolved substance.—*adj.* (*sōl'* or *-ūt'*) loose: free: not adhering: dissolved.—*n.* *solution* (*sōl'* or *sōl-sō'shōn*, or *-ū'shōn*), act of solving or dissolving: condition of being dissolved: the preparation resulting therefrom: the separating of parts: abnormal separation: explanation: removal of a doubt: solving of a problem: the crisis of a disease: breach (as of continuity): a solution of rubber.—*v.t.* to mend or cement with rubber solution.—*adj.* *solutional* (*-sō'* or *-ā'*).—*n.* *solutionist*, a solver (as of puzzles).—*adj.* *sō'lūtive*, tending to dissolve: laxative.—*solution* of triangles, (*trig.*) finding the values of the remaining sides and angles, some being given. [*L.* *solvere*, *sōlūtum*, to loosen.]

solum, *sō'lūm*, *n.* ground, soil: a piece of ground. [*L.* *solum*, the ground.]

solus, *sō'lūs*, *adj.* alone, in dramatic directions—*fem.* form, *sō'l'a*. [*L.* *sōlus*, alone.]

Solutrean, *Solutrān*, *sol*-(y)*sō'tri-ān*, or *-trē*, *adj.* belonging to an upper Palaeolithic culture which succeeded the Auriignacian and preceded the Magdalenian. [*Solutré*, in Saône-et-Loire, where objects of this culture have been found.]

solve, *sōlv*, *v.t.* to unwind: to dissolve: to settle: to clear up or explain: to find an answer to or a way out of.—*n.* *solvabilit'y*—*adj.* *sōlv'able*, capable of being solved: (*rare* or *obs.*) capable of being paid, dissolved, or resolved: (*obs.*) solvent.—*ns.* *sōlv'ate*, a definite combination of solute and solvent: *solv'ation*, association of the molecules of a solvent with solute ions or molecules: *sōlv'ency*—*adj.* *sōlv'ent*, able to solve or dissolve: able to pay all debts.—*n.* anything that dissolves another.—*n.* *sōlv'er*, one who solves. [*L.* *solvere*, to loosen, prob. from *sē-*, *sē-*, aside, *lūtre*, to loosen.]

Soma, *sōmā*, *sō'mā*, *n.* a plant (perhaps an asclepiad, *Sarcostemma*), or its intoxicating juice, used in ancient Indian religious ceremonies, and personified as a god. [*Sans. soma* (*Zend haoma*, juice).]

soma, *sō'mā*, *n.* the body: the body of an animal or plant excluding the germ-cells.—*adj.* *somatic* (*-mat'ik*).—*adv.* *somatically*.—*ns.* *sō'matism* (*-mō-tizm*), materialism: *sō'matist* (also *adj.*).—

adj. *somatogenic* (*sō-mā-tō-jen'ik*), originating in somatic cells: *somatologic*, *-al*.—*ns.* *somatology*, the science of the properties of matter: the science of the human body: *sō'matoplasm*, protoplasm of the somatic cells: *sō'matopleure* (*-plōōr*; *Gr.* *pleurā*, side), the outer body-wall or the layer that gives rise to it: *sō'mite*, a body-segment.—*adj.* *somital* (*sō'mi-tl*), *somit'ic*. [*Gr.* *sōma*, body.]

sombre, *sōm'bōr*, *adj.* dark and gloomy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become sombre.—*adv.* *sōm'b'rely*.—*n.* *sōm'b'reness*.—*adj.* *sōm'b'rous*, *sombre*. [*Fr.* *sombre* (cf. *Sp.* *sombra*, shade)—perh. *L.* *sub*, under, *umbra*, a shade.]

sombrero, *sōm-brā'rē*, *n.* rock-guano. [*Sombrero* in the West Indies.]

sombrero, *sōm-brā'rō*, *n.* a broad-brimmed hat. [*Sp.* hat—*sombre*, shade.]

some, *sum*, *indef. pron.* (*obs.*) one, one or other: an indefinite part of the whole number or quantity: certain (undetermined) ones: (*U.S.*) a great deal: (*U.S.*) a good deal more.—*adj.* one or other: in an indefinite number or quantity: a little: not a little: considerable: a certain: certain unspecified: several: a few: in approximate number, length, &c., more or less: (*coll.*, esp. *U.S.*) remarkable, outstanding, of note.—*adv.* (*prov.*) somewhat, in some degree, rather, a little: (*U.S.*) very much: (*Shak.*) sometimes.—*n.* (or *pron.*) some body, some person: a person of importance:—*pl.* some bodies.—*adv.* some deal (*arch.*), some-dele (*Spens.*), in some degree, somewhat: some-gate, (*Scot.*) somewhere, somehow: some'how, in some way or other.—*ns.* (or *prons.*) some one (also some one), somebody: some thing, a thing undefined: a thing of some account: a portion.—*adv.* in some degree.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) that is something.—Also used as substitute for any word (*n.*, *adj.*, *vb.*) or component of any word forgotten or avoided.—*adv.* some time, at a time not fixed: at one time or other: formerly.—*adj.* former: late.—*adv.* some times, at times: now and then: (*obs.*) sometime.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) sometime.—*adv.* some way, -ways, -wise, in some way: somehow.—*n.* some what, an unfixed quantity or degree: something.—*adv.* in some degree.—*adv.* (all rare except somewhere) some when, some time or other: some whence: some where, in or to some place: some while, -s, sometimes: some whither: some why.—some one else, some other person: some one else's, some other person's. [*O.E.* *sum*; *Goth.* *sums*, *O.N.* *sumr*.]

somersault, *sōm'ər-sælt*, *n.* a leap or other movement in which one turns heels over head.—*v.i.* to turn a somersault.—Also *sōm'erset*. [*O.Fr.* *sombre saut* (*Fr.* *soubresaut*)—*L.* *suprā*, over, *saltus*, -ūs, a leap—*salire*, to leap.]

somite. See under *soma* (2).

sommelier, *sōm'(-ə)-lyā*, *n.* a butler: a wine waiter. [*Fr.*]

Somnus, *sōm'nūs*, *n.* the god of sleep (*L.*; *Gr.* *Hypnos*).—*n.* *somnambulance* (*sōm-nam'bū-lāns*; *L.* *ambulāre*, to walk), sleep-walking.—*adj.* and *n.* *somnam'bulant*.—*adj.* *somnam'būlar*, -y.—*v.i.* *somnam'bulate*, to walk in one's sleep.—*ns.* *somnam'būlation*; *somnam'būlist*, *somnam'būle*, a sleep-walker.—*adj.* *somnam'būlic*.—*ns.* *somnam'būlism*, walking in sleep: a hysterical state of automatism in which acts are performed that are not remembered afterwards: *somnam'būlist*.—*adj.* *somnam'būlistic*; *som'nial*, pertaining to dreams: *somnif'ulous*, drowsy: *somnif'erous* (*L.* *ferre*, to bring), *somnif'ic* (*L.* *facere*, to make), sleep-bringing.—*ns.* *somnif'ouence*, *somnif'ouism*, *somnif'ouy* (*L.* *loqui*, to talk), talking in sleep.—*v.i.* *somnif'ouise*.—*ns.* *somnif'ouist*; *somnif'olent* (*L.* *velle*, to wish), one who wishes to sleep: *som'nolence*, -ency, sleepiness.—*adj.* *sōm'nolent*.—*adv.* *sōm'nolently*.—*adj.* *somnolescent*, half-asleep. [*L.* *somnus*, sleep, *somnium*, a dream.]

son, *sūn*, *n.* a male child or offspring: formerly extended to a son-in-law: a descendant, or one so regarded or treated: a disciple: a native or inhabitant: the produce of anything.—*ns.* *sōn'-in-*

Sophoclean, *sɒf-ə-klee'n*, *adj.* pertaining to *Sophocles*, Athenian tragic poet (c. 496-c. 406 B.C.).
sophomore, *sɒf-ə-mɔr*, *n.* (now *U.S.*) a second-year student. — Also *adj.* — *adj.* sophomoric (*-mor*), — *al.* of a sophomore: bombastic. [Prob. from *sophom* (obs. form of *sophism*) and *-or*, as if from *sophos*, wise, *mōros*, foolish.]
Sophy, *sɒ'fi*, *n.* (obs.) the shah of Persia. [From the *Qafi* or *Safawi* dynasty (1502-1736) descended from *Qafi-ud-din*.]
sopite, *sɒ-pit*, *v.t.* to dull, lull, put to sleep: to put an end to. [*L. sopitus*, p.p. of *sopire*, to put to sleep, calm, settle.]
sopor, *sɒ'pɔr*, *n.* (*path.*) unnaturally deep sleep. — *adj.* soporiferous (*sɒp-, sɒp-ər-if-ər-əs*), inducing sleep. — *adv.* soporiferously. — *n.* soporiferousness. — *adj.* soporific, inducing sleep. — *n.* a sleep-bringing agent. — *adj.* soporose, soporously, sleepy. [*L. sopor, -oris*, deep sleep — *ferre*, to bring, *facere*, to make.]
sopped, *sɒpɪŋ*, *soppy*. See *sop*.
sopra, *sɒ'prɑ*, *adv.* (*mus.*) above. [*It.* — *L. suprà*, above.]
soprano, *sɒ-, sɒ-prɑ'nɔ*, *n.* the highest variety of voice, treble; a singer with such a voice: a part for such a voice: — *pl.* *sopranos*, *sopranal* (*nē*). — Also *adj.* — *n.* sopranoist, a soprano singer. [*It.*, from *sopra* — *L. suprà* or *super*, above.]
sora, *sɒ'rɑ*, *n.* a N. American short-billed rail. — Also *sō'ree*. [Indian name.]
sorage. See *sore* (2).
soral. See *sorus*.
sorb, *sɒrb*, *n.* the service-tree, the wild service-tree, or (sometimes) the rowan-tree: its fruit. — *n.* sorb-apple. [*L. sorbus* (the tree), *sorbum* (the fruit).]
Sorb, *sɒrb*, *n.* a Wend. — *ns.* and *adj.* Sorbian, Sorbish, Wendish. [*Ger. Sorbe*; cf. *Serb.*]
sorb, *sɒrb*, *v.t.* to absorb or adsorb. — *adj.* sorb-facient (*-i-fə'shənt*), promoting absorption. — Also *n.* — *n.* and *adj.* sorbent. [*L. sorbere*, to suck in, *faciens*, -entis, p.p. of *facere*, to make.]
sorbet, *sɒr'bet*, *n.* sherbet: water-ice. [*Fr.* — *It. sorbetto*; cf. *sherbet*.]
Sorbonne, *sɒr-bon*, *n.* a theological college of the mediaeval university of Paris, founded in 1253 by Robert of Sorbon, long dominant in matters of doctrine, suppressed 1792, revived 1808, seat of the faculties of science and letters (arts). — *adj.* Sorbonical. — *n.* Sorbonist, a doctor or student of the Sorbonne.
sorcery, *sɒr'sɔ-ri*, *n.* divination by the assistance of evil spirits: enchantment: magic: witchcraft. — *n.* sorcerer: — *fem.* sorceress. — *adj.* sorcerous. [*O.Fr. sorcerie* — *L. sors, sortis*, lot.]
sord, *sɔrd*, *n.* (*Milit.*) a form of sword.
sord, *sɔrd*, *n.* a flock of mallard. [*O.Fr. sordre* — *L. surgere*, to rise.]
sordes, *sɒr'dɛz*, *n.sing.* or *pl.* filth: refuse: a foul accumulation: a crust on the teeth in fevers. — *adj.* sordid, dirty: squalid: mean: meanly avaricious: mercenary: of low or unworthy ideals: dirt-coloured. — *adv.* sordidly. — *ns.* sordidness; sor'dor, dirt: sordidness. [*L. sordēs* (pl.); sing. defective, dirt, sordidus, dirty.]
sordo, *sɒr'dɔ*, *adj.* muted, damped: — *fem.* sor'da. — *adv.* sordamente (*-dā-men'tā*), gently, softly. — *n.* sordino (*-dē'nɔ*), a mute or damper to soften or deaden the sound of an instrument: — *pl.* sordini (*-nē*). — Also sordine (*-dē'n*; *Fr. sordine*). — *con* sordino, with mute; *senza* sordino, without mute. [*It.* — *L. surdus*, deaf, noiseless.]
sore, *sɔr*, *n.* a painful or tender injured or diseased spot: an ulcer or boil: grief: an affliction. — *adj.* wounded: tender: readily sensitive to pain: irritable: touchy: painful: afflicted: vexed: irritated: causing pain: painful to contemplate: grievous: (*Scot.*) aching: bringing sorrow or regret. — *adv.* painfully: grievously: severely: distressingly: in distress: hard: eagerly: very much. — *v.t.* to make sore: to wound. — *n.* sore-head, (*U.S.*) one discontented with his reward for political services. — *adj.* sore-headed. — *adv.* sore'ly. — *n.* sore'ness. [*O.E. sār*; *Ger. sehr*, very, *O.N. sār*, sore.]
sore, *sɔr*, *sore*, *sɔr*, *adj.* (obs.) sorrel, reddish-

brown: of hawks, &c., in reddish-brown plumage of the first year. — *n.* a hawk of the first year: (*Shak.*) a buck of the fourth year. — *ns.* sor'age, the first year of a hawk: a sore-hawk: sore-, sear-eagle (*Milit.*), -fal'con, -hawk'. [*A.Fr.* and *O.Fr. sor* (*Fr. saur, saure*), sorrel, reddish: cf. *sorrel* (2).]
soredium, *sɔ-rē-di-əm*, *n.* a small vegetative reproductive body in lichens, consisting of a few algal cells enclosed in fungal hyphae: — *pl.* sorē'dia. — *adj.* sorē'dial, sorē'diate. [*Gr. sōros*, a heap.]
sorehon, *sɔr'hon*, *n.* an ancient Irish exaction of a lord from a freeholder or tenant. [*See* *Sore* (2).]
sorrel. See *sorrel* (2).
Sorex, *sɔr'eks*, *n.* the common shrew genus, giving name to the family *Soricidae* (*-sɔ-ris-i-dē*). — *adj.* soric'idant (*L. dēns, dentis*, tooth), having teeth like the shrew: soricirie (*sɔ-ris-i-sin*, -sin), of the shrew: shrewlike; soricoid (*-hoid*), shrewlike. [*L. sorex, -icis*, shrew; cf. *Gr. hyrax*.]
Sorghum, *sɔr'gəm*, *n.* a tropical Old World genus of grasses near akin to sugar-cane, including durra and Kaffir corn: (*U.S.*) molasses made from its juice. — *n.* sor'go, sor'gho, a variety of durra from which sugar is prepared (sweet sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane). [*It. sorgo*, prob. from an East Ind. word.]
sorites, *sɔ-rīt-ēs*, *n.* a string of propositions in which the predicate of one is the subject of the next (or the same in reverse order): a sophistical puzzle on the model of 'How many grains make a heap?' [*Gr. soritēs* — *sōros*, a heap.]
sorn, *sɔrn*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to obtrude oneself as an uninvited guest. — *ns.* sor'ner; sorn'ing. [*Obs. Ir. sornian*, free quarters.]
Soroptimist, *sɔr-opt'i-mist*, *adj.* of an international organisation of women's Rotary clubs. — *n.* a member of one of these clubs. [*L. soror*, sister, and *optimist*.]
sororal, *sɔ-rɔr'əl*, sororial, -ri-əl, *adj.* sisterly: of, of the nature of, a sister. — *n.* sor'rate (*or sor'rat*), a custom that allows or requires marriage with a wife's sister. — *adv.* sor'or'ially. — *n.* sororicide (*-or-i-sid*; *L. caedere*, to kill), killing or killer of a sister. — *v.i.* sororise (*sɔr'or-iz*), to associate in a sisterly way. — *n.* sorority (*sɔr'or-i-ti*), a sisterhood: (*U.S.*) a women's academic society. [*L. soror*, sister.]
sorosils, *sɔr-, sɔ-, sɔ-rɔ'sis*, *n.* a fleshy fruit formed from a crowd of flowers, as the pine-apple: (*U.S.*) a women's club. [*Gr. sōros*, a heap.]
sorrel, *sɔr'l*, *n.* any of the acid-tasting species of the dock genus *Rumex* (common sorrel, *R. acetosa*; sheep's sorrel, *R. acetosella*; French or Roman sorrel, *R. scutellatus*) or the kindred *Oxyria digyna* (mountain sorrel): applied also to other plants as roselle and wood-sorrel. — salts of sorrel, a very poisonous combination of potassium acid oxalate and oxalic acid. [*O.Fr. sorèle, surelle* (*Fr. surelle*) — *sur*, sour — *O.H.G. sūr* (*Ger. sauer*), sour.]
sorrel, *sɔr'l*, *adj.* reddish-brown or light chestnut. — *n.* a reddish-brown colour: a sorrel horse: (also *sorel*, *sorell*, *sɔr'el*; *Shak.*) a third-year buck. [*O.Fr. sorrel* — (*Fr. saur, saure*), sorrel; poss. *L.G.*; cf. *sore* (2).]
sorrow, *sɒr'ɔ*, *n.* pain of mind: grief: affliction: lamentation: one sorrowed for: devil (in imprecations, as an emphatic negative, and applied as a term of abuse; Irish *sorra*). — *v.t.* and *v.i.* to grieve. — *adj.* sorrowed, (*Shak.*) accompanied with sorrow. — *n.* sor'ower. — *adj.* sorrowful, full of sorrow: causing, showing, or expressing sorrow: sad: dejected. — *adv.* sorrowfully. — *n.* sorrowfulness. — *n.* and *adj.* sor'owing. — *adj.* sor'owless, free from sorrow. [*O.E. sorg, sorh*; *Ger. sorge*, *O.N. sorg*.]
sorry, *sɒr'i*, *adj.* regretful: often merely formally apologetic: distressing: poor, miserable, wretchedly bad, contemptible, worthless: (*compar.* *sorrier*; *superl.* *sorriest*). — *interj.* of slight apology. — *adv.* sor'ily. — *n.* sor'iness. — *adj.* sor'yish. [*O.E. sārige*, wounded — *sār*, pain; *Du. zearig*; influenced in meaning by sorrow, but not connected in origin.]
sort, *sɔrt*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a lot (in sortilege): (*obs.*) 1

boarding, boards between joists carrying pugging to make a floor sound-proof; sound'-body, a resonance-box; sound-box, a rsonance-box: part of a gramophone supporting the diaphragm; sound'er: sound'-film, a cinematograph film with synchronised sound-track; sound'-hole, an f-shaped hole in the belly of a violin, &c.; sound'-ing, emission of sound: a signal by trumpet, bell, or the like, as for the rise of the curtain: examination by percussion.—*adj.* making a sound: sonorous: resounding: having a magnificent sound.—*ns.* sound'ing-board, a structure for carrying a speaker's voice towards the audience: a sound-board.—*adv.* sound'ingly.—*adj.* sound'less.—*adv.* sound'lessly.—*n.* sound'-post, a short post connecting the belly and back of a violin, &c., under the bridge.—*adj.* sound'proof, impenetrable by sound.—*v.t.* to render soundproof.—*ns.* sound'-proofing; sound'-shadow, a region of silence behind a barrier to sound; sound'-shift, a series of regular changes in stop-consonants differentiating Germanic from other Indo-Germanic languages, or (second shift) High German from other Germanic; sound'-track, on a cinematograph film, the strip on which sounds are recorded; sound'-wave, a longitudinal disturbance propagated through air or other medium.—sound barrier, (*aero.*) difficulty met about the speed of sound, when power required to increase speed rises steeply. [M.E. *soun*—A.Fr.—L. *sonus*; for *d* cf. pound (3).] sound, *sound*, *v.t.* to measure the depth of: to probe: to try to discover the inclinations, thoughts, &c., of.—*v.i.* to take soundings: to dive deep, as a whale.—*n.* a probe for examining the bladder, &c.—*ns.* sound'er, one who sounds: apparatus for taking soundings; sound'ing, the action of that which or one who sounds: an ascertained depth: (in *pl.*) waters in which an ordinary sounding-line will reach the bottom; sound'ing-lead, the weight at the end of a sounding-line; sound'ing-line, a line with a plummet at the end for soundings; sound'ing-rod, a rod for measuring water in a ship's hold. [O.E. *sund*- (in compounds), cf. sound (2); or perh. O.Fr. *souder*, to sound, which may be from Gmc.] sound, *sound*, *n.* and *v.i.* (*obs.*). Same as *swound*. See *swoon*.

souder, *sou'dor*, *n.* a herd of swine: a young boar. [O.Fr. *sundre*; of Gmc. origin; cf. O.E. *sunor*.]

soup, *soup*, *n.* the nutritious liquid obtained by boiling meat or vegetables in stock: (*slang*) a photographic developer: (*slang*) stolen plate melted down.—*ns.* soup'er, in Ireland, one who dispenses soup as a means of proselytising: one really or supposedly so converted; soup'-kitchen, a place for supplying soup to the poor; soup'-maigre (or *meaigre*), a thin fish or vegetable soup, originally for fast-days; soup'-plate, a large deep plate; soup'-spoon; soup'-tureen.—*adj.* soup'y.—in the soup, in difficulties or trouble; the ticket for soup, (*slang*) the very thing (from the ticket entitling to soup at a soup-kitchen). [O.Fr. *soupe*; cf. *sop*.]

souppoon, *soup'-son*, *n.* a hardly perceptible quantity. [Fr., suspicion.]

souple, *soup'l*, *adj.* a provincial form of supple: of silk, lightly scoured: (*Scot.*) clever.—*v.t.* to make supple or souple.

souple, *soup'l*, *n.* a Scots form of swipple: (*Scott*) a cudgel.

sour, *sour*, *adj.* having an acid taste or smell: acrid: turned, as milk: rancid: morose, embittered, discontented, crabbed, or peevish: rank: of beasts, heavy, coarse, strong: cold and wet, as soil: distasteful: disagreeable.—*v.t.* to make sour: to treat with dilute acid.—*v.i.* to become sour.—*adj.* sour'-cold (*Shak.*).—*ns.* sour'-crout (see *sauerkraut*); sour'dough, leaven: a piece of dough reserved to leaven a new batch: in Canada and Alaska, an old-timer.—*adj.* sour'-eyed, morose-looking.—*ns.* sour'-gourd, the cream-of-tartar tree: a tropical grass akin to millet: sorrel; sour'ing, turning or becoming sour: vinegar: the crab-apple: treatment with dilute acid in

bleaching.—*adj.* sour'ish.—*adv.* sour'ishly; sour'ly.—*ns.* sour'ness; sour'puss, (*slang*) a sour-tempered person; sour'-sop, a tropical American fruit: the tree (of the custard-apple genus) that bears it. [O.E. *sûr*; Ger. *sauer*, O.N. *súrr*.]

source, *sôrs*, *n.* a spring: the head of a stream: origin: rise: (*Spens.* source) perh. surging: originating cause: that from which anything rises or originates: a book or document serving as authority for history, or furnishing matter or inspiration for an author.—*n.* source'-book, a book of original documents for historic study. [O.Fr. *source* (Fr. *source*), from *souirde*—L. *surgere*, to rise.] sourdeline, *sôrd'-dè-lèn*, *n.* a small bagpipe. [Fr.] sordine, *sôrd'-dèn*, *n.* (*mus.*) a mute or sordino. [Fr.; cf. *sordino*.]

sourock, *sô'r'rk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) sorrel. [sour.] souse, sous, *sous*, *n.* (*obs.*). Same as sou:—*pl.* souse, sous'es.

souse, *sous*, *n.* pickled meat, esp. pig's feet or ears: (*dial.* or *facet.*) an ear: pickling liquid: a plunge in pickling or other liquid: a ducking: a drenching: a wash: a sluicing with water: (*slang*) a getting drunk: (U.S.) a drunkard: a heavy blow or fall: a thump: an impact: a rising from the ground, taking wing (in the falconers' phrase *at souse*, at the souse, when the hawk gets a chance of striking): hence the downward swoop of a bird of prey.—*adv.* with a plunge: with a heavy impact: plump: suddenly.—*v.t.* to pickle: to plunge, immerse, duck: to drench, soak: to make drunk: to dash: to fling down: to smite: to swoop down upon.—*v.i.* to fall with a plunge: to be drenched: to wash thoroughly: to get drunk: to strike: to impinge: to fall heavily: to swoop as a hawk.—*adj.* sousted.—*ns.* souse'-tub; souse'-wife.—*n.* and *adj.* sous'ing.—Also souce, souce, souwe in old writers. [Partly O.Fr. *sous*, souce—O.H.G. *sulza*, from the root of salt; partly imit. (cf. German *sau*); partly source in its old sense of rising.]

souslik. Same as suslik.

sout (*Spens.*). Same as soot.

soutache, *sô-tâsh*, *n.* a narrow braid. [Fr.]

soutane, *sô-tân*, *n.* a cassock. [Fr.—It. *sottana*—L. *subtus*, beneath.]

souteneur, *sô't'nr*, *n.* a prostitute's bully or exploiter. [Fr., supporter, protector; cf. *sustain*.]

souter, *sô't'r*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a shoemaker, a cobbler.—Also sou'ter, sou'tar.—*adj.* sou'terly, sou'ter's elod, (*Scott*) a brown wheaten roll. [O.E. *sûtere* (O.N. *sûtar*)—L. *sûtor*—*sûere*, to sew.]

souterrain, *sô-te-rem*, *sô'ta-rân*, *n.* an underground chamber. [Fr.]

south, *south*, *adv.* in the direction contrary to north.—*n.* the point of the horizon, the region, or the part, in that direction: the south wind: the Southern States in U.S. history.—*adj.* lying towards the south: forming the part, or that one of two, that is toward the south: blowing from the south: (of a pole of a magnet, usu.) south-seeking.—*v.i.* (*nautic*) to move or veer towards the south: to cross the meridian.—*adj.* south-bound (*south'*), bound for the south; south'-country, *adj.* and *adv.* south-east' (or *south'*), midway between south and east.—*n.* the direction midway: the region lying in, the wind blowing from, that direction.—*n.* south-east'er, a strong wind from the south-east.—*adj.* and *adv.* south-east'erly, towards or (of wind) from the south-east.—*adj.* south-east'ern, belonging to, or being in, the south-east, or in that direction.—*adj.* and *adv.* south-east'ward, toward the south-east.—*n.* the region to the south-east.—*adj.* and *adv.* south-east'wardly.—*adj.* south-east'wards.—*n.* souther (*south'd'r*), a south wind or gale.—*v.i.* (*nautic*) to move or veer toward the south.—*adj.* southering (*suth'*).—*n.* southerliness (*suth'*).—*adj.* and *adv.* southerly (*suth'*), towards or (of wind) from the south.—*adj.* southern (*suth'*), of the south: in the south or in the direction toward it: (of wind) from the south.—*n.* a southerner.—*n.* southerner (*suth'*), a native or inhabitant of the south, esp. of the Southern States of America.—*v.t.* southerlise (*suth'*), to render southern in character.—*n.* southernism (*suth'*), a form of

expression peculiar to the south, esp. the Southern States of America.—*adj.* southerly (*sudh'*), southerly.—*adv.* towards the south.—*adjs.* (*superl.*) southernmost (*rare*), southernmost (*sudh'*).—*ns.* southernwood (*sudh'*), an aromatic plant of southern Europe, of the wormwood genus (*Artemisia*); southing (*soudh'*), distance, deviation, tendency or motion to the south: meridian passage; southland (*south'*), the south (also *adj.*); southlander.—*adj.* (*superl.*) south-most.—*adj.* south'paw, left-handed.—*n.* a left-handed person, esp. in sport.—*adjs.* south'-pō'lar; southern, Southron, Southron (*sudh'ron*; *Scot.*), southern, esp. English as distinguished from Scots.—*n.* a southerner: an Englishman: the English of England.—*adj.* south-seeking (*south'*), turning towards the earth's magnetic south pole.—*ns.*, *adjs.*, and *advs.* south-south-east', south-south-west', (in) a direction midway between south and south-east or south-west.—*adj.*, *adv.*, and *n.* southward (*south'ward*; *naut.* *sudh'ard*).—*adj.* and *adv.* south'wardly.—*adv.* south'wards.—*adj.* and *adv.* south-west (*south' or sow' or -west'*), midway between south and west.—*n.* the direction between south and west: the region lying that way: the wind blowing from that direction.—*n.* south-, south-west'er, a gale from the south-west: a waterproof hat with flap at the back of the neck.—*adjs.* south'-west'erly, toward or (of wind) from the south-west; south-west'ern, belonging to, or lying in, the south-west or in that direction.—*adj.*, *adv.*, and *n.* south-west'ward.—*adj.* and *adv.* south-west'wardly.—*adv.* south-west'wards.—Southern Cross, a conspicuous southern constellation with four bright stars placed crosswise; south pole, the end of the earth's axis in Antarctica; its projection on the celestial sphere: (usually) the south-seeking pole of a magnet (logically the north-seeking); South Sea, the Pacific Ocean. [O.E. *sūth*; Ger. *süd*, O.N. *sútr*.]

Southcottian, south-kot'-ian, *n.* a follower of Joanna Southcott (1750-1814), who was expected to give birth to a Shiloh or Prince of Peace.—Also *adj.*

Southdown, south'down, *adj.* pertaining to the South Downs in Hampshire and Sussex, the famous breed of sheep so named, or their mutton.—*n.* a sheep of this breed, or its mutton.

southsay, southsayer. Same as soothsay, &c. souvenir, *sou'və-nēr*, *n.* a memento: a keepsake.—*n.* sou'vənə(u)ncē, (*Spens.*) remembrance, memory. [Fr. *souvenir*—L. *subvenire*, to come up, to come to mind—*sub*, under, *venire*, to come.]

sovereign, or (after *Mil.*) sovran, *sou'vin*, -ran, *n.* a supreme ruler or head: a monarch: (obs.) an Irish mayor: a gold coin from Henry VII. to Charles I. worth 22s. 6d. to ros., from 1817 a pound (*coll.* *sov*, *sov*).—*adj.* supreme: excelling all others: having supreme power residing in itself or himself: of sovereignty: (of contempt) utmost: highly efficacious.—*adv.* sov'erelignly, supremely: as a sovereign.—*n.* sov'ereligny, (*poet.*) sov'eranty, pre-eminence: supreme and independent power: the territory of a sovereign or of a sovereign state. [O.Fr. *souvrain* and It. *sovrano*—L. *super*, above.]

soviet, *sou'vi-et*, *sov'*, *n.* a council, esp. one of those forming since 1917 the machinery of local and national government in Russia (the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and the local councils elected by workers, peasants, and soldiers, the higher councils consisting of deputies from the lower.—*adj.* soviet'ic.—*v.* sov'ietise, to transform to the soviet model.—*n.* sov'ietism. [Russ. *soviet*, council.]

sow, *sou*, *n.* a female pig: a female badger, &c.: a term of reproach for a fat, lazy, greedy, or sluttish person, esp. a woman: a main channel for molten iron, leading to pigs: metal solidified there: (*hist.*) a movable shed for protecting besiegers.—*ns.* sow'-bread, a cyclamen, esp. *C. europaeum*, whose tubers are eaten by swine; sow'-bug, a woodlouse.—*adj.* sow'-drunk, (*prov.*) beastly drunk.—*n.* sow'-gelder, one who spays sows.—*n.* and *adj.* sow'-skin.—*n.* sow'-thistle, a thistle-like genus of plants (*Sonchus*) with milky juice and yellow

flowers. [O.E. *sū*, *sugu*; Ger. *sau*, O.N. *syr*; L. *sūs*, Ger. *hys*.]

sow, *sō*, *v.* to scatter or put in the ground, as seed: to plant by sowing: to scatter seed over: to spread, strew, disseminate.—*v.* to scatter seed for growth:—*pat.* sowed (*sōd*); *pa.p.* sown (*sōn*), or sowed.—*ns.* sower; sowing; sowing-machine', a machine for sowing seed. [O.E. *sāwan*; Ger. *sāen*, O.N. *sā*, Goth. *saian*.]

sowar, *sō-wār*, *n.* an Indian trooper, mounted policeman, or attendant.—*n.* sowarr'y, sowarr'ce, a mounted retinue, cavalcade. [Urdu *sawār*, horseman.]

sowens, sowans, *sō'anz*, *n.pl.* (*Scot.*) a dish made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, flummery. [Supposed to be from Gael. *sighan*, the liquid of sowens—*sigh*, juice.]

sowl, sowlē. See sole (4).

sownd, *sownd*, *v.* (*Spens.*) app., to wield.

sownd, *sownd*, *n.* (*Spens.*), the same as swound, swoon.

sowne, *sowen*, *n.* (*Spens.*). Same as sound (3).

sowp, *sowp*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a spoonful, sip, small drink. [O.N. *sauþ*; cf. *sop*, *sup*.]

sowse, sowse, *sous*, *vb.* and *n.* (*Spens.*; *Shak.*). Same as souse.

sowth, *south*, sows, *sowth*, *souf*, *v.* and *v.* (*Scot.*) to whistle or hum over softly. [Scots forms of obs. *solf*—Fr. *solfier*, to sol-fa.]

sox, *sois*, *n.pl.* a shop spelling of soeks.

soy, *sō*, *soya*, *sō'yā*, *sō'ā*, *soja*, *sō'yā*, *sū'jā*, *n.* a thick, piquant sauce made from the soy-bean: the soy-bean, rich in oil and protein; the eastern Asiatic papilionaceous plant (*Glycine Soja*, *G. hispida* or *max*) producing it.—*ns.* soy'-bean; soy'a-bean, sō'ja-bean: soy'-, soy'a-, sō'ja-flour. [Jap. *shō-yu*, coll. *soy*, Du. *soya*, *soja*—Chin. *shi-yu*, salt bean oil.]

soyle, *soil*, *n.* (*Spens.*) app., body, prey. [Unexplained.]

sozzle, *soz'l*, *v.* (*U.S.* and *dial.*) to splash: to make sloppy: to intoxicate: to perform sluttishly.—*ns.* slops: sluttishness: a slattern.—*adj.* sozz'ly, sloppy. [Cf. *sozz*.]

spa, *spā*, formerly *spaw*, *n.* a mineral spring: a mineral water resort.—*n.* spa'-well. [Spa in Belgium.]

space, *spās*, *n.* that in which material bodies have extension: a portion of extension: room: intervening distance: interval: an open or empty place: regions remote from the earth: an interval between lines or words: a type used for making such an interval: an interval between the lines of the stave: a portion, extent, or interval of time: a short time: opportunity, leisure.—*v.* to make, arrange, or increase intervals between.—*v.* (*Spens.*) to walk about.—*ns.* space'-band, a wedge for justifying the line in mechanical type-setting; space'-bar, a bar for making spaces in type-writing.—*adj.* spaced.—*n.* space'-lattice, an arrangement of points in three-dimensional space at the intersections of equally spaced parallel lines—such as the arrangement of atoms in a crystal disclosed by X-ray spectroscopy.—*adj.* space'less.—*ns.* spa'ce'r, one who, or that which, spaces: an instrument for reversing a telegraphic current: a space-bar; space'-ship, a craft for flying beyond the earth's atmosphere; space'-time', a four-dimensional manifold in which time is added as a dimension to the three dimensions of space; space'-travel; space'-writ'er, (*U.S.*) a journalist paid by space filled; spa'cing (*spās'ing*).—*adj.* spa'cial (*spā'sh'l*; see spatial); spa'cious (*spā'sh'us*), extensive: ample: roomy: wide.—*adv.* spa'ciously.—*n.* spa'ciousness.—space out, to set wide apart or wider apart; spa'cious times, days of expansion (in knowledge, trade, &c.) and scope (for discovery, adventure, and the like), as in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. [Fr. *espace*—L. *spatium*; Gr. *spacin*, to draw.]

spadassin, *spād'-sinn*, *n.* a swordsmen, a bravo. [Fr.—It. *spadaccino*—*spada*, a sword.]

spade, *spād*, *n.* a broad-bladed digging tool: a whaler's knife: a spade's depth, spit.—*v.* to dig or remove with a spade.—*ns.* spade'-beard, a

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōv; dhen (then)

spade-shaped beard; spade'-bone, the scapula; spade'-foot, a toad with digging foot; spade'ful, as much as a spade will hold:—*pl.* spade'fuls; spade'-guin'ea, a guinea with spade-shaped shield, coined 1787-99; spade'-hus'bandry, cultivation by digging instead of ploughing; spade(s)'man, a worker with the spade; spade'-work, preparatory drudgery.—call a spade a spade, to speak out plainly without euphemism. [O.E. *spadu*, *spædu*; akin to Gr. *spathē* (see next word).]

spade, *spād*, *n.* a playing-card with black leaf-shaped (on Spanish cards sword-shaped) pips. [*Sp. espada*, sword—*L. spatha*—*Gr. spathe*, a broad blade.]

spade. See spado.

spadille, *spa-dil'*, *n.* the ace of spades in the games of ombre and quadrille.—Also *spadill'o*, *spadill'io*. [*Fr.*—*Sp. espadilla*, dim. of *espada*; see *spade* (2).]

spadix, *spā-diks*, *n.* (*bot.*) a fleshy spike of flowers:—*pl.* spadicees (*-di-sēs*).—*adj.* spadiceous (*spā-dish'əs*), having, like, of the nature of, a spadix: coloured like a date: shaped like a palm-branch; spadiceifloral (*spā-dī-si-flō'ral*), having flowers in a spathe, as arum, palms, and some other monocotyledons. [*Gr. spadix*, *-ikos*, a torn-off (palm) branch, in *L.* date-coloured, bay.]

spado, *spā-dō* (*L. spā*), *n.* a castrated or impotent person or animal:—*pl.* spadones (*spā-dō-nēs*; *L. -nās*), spā-dō(es).—Also (*rare*) spade. [*L. spādō*, *-ōnis*—*Gr. spādōn*, *-ōnos*—*spacin*, to pull, tear.]

spadroon, *spa-droon*, *n.* (*hist.*) a cut-and-thrust sword: swordplay with it. [*Fr.* (Geneva dialect) *espadron*.]

spae, *spā*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to foretell, divine.—*ns.* spae'man; spae'cr; spae'wife. [*O.N. spā*.] spaghetti, *spā*, *spa-ge'ti*, *n.* a cord-like paste intermediate between macaroni and vermicelli. [*It.* *pl.* of *spaghetto*, dim. of *spago*, a cord.]

spagyric, *-al*, *spa-jir'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* alchemical.—*ns.* spagyric, spagyrist (*spa-jr'ist*), an alchemist.—Also spagir'ic, spager'ic, &c. [*Prob.* coined by Paracelsus.]

spah, *spā'hē*, *n.* formerly a Turkish, now a French Algerian cavalryman. [*Turk.* (from Pers.) *spāhī*; cf. *sepoy*.]

spaln. Same as spane.

spalrge. See sparge.

spalte, *spāk*, *arch. pa.t.* of speak.

spald, spall, spalle. See spauld.

spale, *spāl*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a splinter: a chip. [*Cf.* next.] spall, *spawl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to split, splinter, to chip.—*n.* a chip or splinter, esp. of stone.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* spalt, to splinter.—*adj.* brittle. [*Cf.* *M.E. spalden*, to split; *Ger. spalten*.]

spalpeen, *spal-pēn*, *n.* a rascal, a mischievous fellow: a boy. [*Ir. spalpin*, a (migratory) labourer.]

span, *span*, *n.* the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when the fingers are extended: nine inches: distance from wing-tip to wing-tip in an aeroplane: distance between abutments, piers, supports, &c., or the portion of a structure (e.g. a bridge) between: total spread or stretch: a stretch of time, esp. of life.—*v.t.* to measure by spans: to measure: to arch over, bridge: to stretch over: to bridge: to encompass:—*pr.p.* spanning; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spanned.—*ns.* span'-counter, span'-farthing, a game in which one tries to throw a counter or coin within a span of his opponent's.—*adj.* span'less, that cannot be spanned or measured; span'-long, of the length of a span.—*n.* span'-roof, a roof with equal slopes. [*O.E. spann*; cf. *Ger. spanne*.]

span, *span*, *n.* a pair of horses: a team of oxen.—*v.t.* to yoke: (*obs.*) to wind up. [*Du.* and *L.G. span*.]

span, *span*, *adj.* fresh, short for span'-new', quite new, new as a fresh-cut chip.—spick and span (see spick). [*O.N. span-nyr*—*spdn*, chip (cf. spoon), *nyr*, new.]

span, *span*, *arch. pa.t.* of spin.

spanacemia, *shan-ē-mī-ā*, *n.* deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.—*adj.* spanac'mic. [*Gr. spanos*, lacking, *haima*, blood.]

spaneel, *span'sl*, *n.* a hobble, esp. for a cow.—*v.t.* to hobble.—*adj.* span'celled. [*Du.* or *L.G. spamsel*.]

spandrel, spandril, *span'dral*, *n.* the space between the curve of an arch and the enclosing mouldings, string-course, or the like. [*Poss. conn.* with *expand*.]

spane, spain, spean, *spān*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to wean. [*M.Du.* or *M.L.G. spanen*, or *O.Fr. espanir*; cf. *Ger. spanen*.]

spang, *spang*, *n.* (*obs.*) a glittering ornament: (*arch.*) a clasp.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to sprinkle with spangs.—*n.* spangle (*spang'gl*), a small, thin, glittering plate of metal: a sparkling speck, flake, or spot.—*v.t.* to adorn with spangles.—*v.i.* to glitter.—*adj.* spang'led.—*ns.* spang'ler; spang'let (*Shelle*).—*n.* and *adj.* spang'ling.—*adj.* spang'ly. [*O.E. spang*, clasp; cf. *Du. spang*, *Ger. spange*, *spängel*.] spang, *spang*, *n.* (*chiefly Scot.*) a bound: a sudden movement or blow.—*v.t.* to bound.—*v.t.* to dash.—*n.* spang'-cockle, the flicking of a marble, &c., from the forefinger with the thumb-nail. [*Origin obscure*.]

Spaniard, *span'yard*, *n.* a native or citizen of Spain: a Spanish ship.

spaniel, *span'yl*, *n.* a kind of dog, usu. liver-and-white, or black-and-white, with large pendent ears: one who fawns.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) like a spaniel: fawning, mean.—*v.t.* to follow or fawn on like a spaniel.—*v.i.* (or *v.t.* with *it*) to play the spaniel.—*adj.* and *adv.* span'iel-like.—Blenheim spaniel, red-and-white (see Blenheim); clumber spaniel, lemon-and-white (see clumber); field- or land-spaniel, hunting breeds (e.g. *cochers*, *springers*); King Charles spaniel, black-and-tan, brought into notice by Charles II.; Sussex spaniel, golden-liver or brown; toy spaniel, a lapdog (e.g. *Blenheim*, *King Charles*); (Irish) water spaniel, a (liver-coloured) spaniel for retrieving water-fowl. [*O.Fr. espaigneul* (*Fr. épagneul*)—*Sp. Español*, Spanish.]

spaniolate, *span'yō-lāt*, spaniolise, *-lize*, *vs.t.* to hispanise. [*O.Fr. Espagnol*, a Spaniard.]

Spanish, *span'ish*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Spain.—*n.* the language of Spain.—ride the Spanish mare, to bestride the boom as a punishment; Spanish bayonet, a yucca with straight sword-shaped leaves; Spanish broom, a broom-like Mediterranean shrub (*Spartium junceum*) with showy yellow fragrant flowers; Spanish chalk, soap-stone, French chalk; Spanish chestnut, the true chestnut; Spanish cress, a species of pepperwort; Spanish dagger, *Yucca gloriosa*; Spanish fly, a cantharid: a preparation of cantharides used medicinally; Spanish fowl, a breed of the domestic hen—also white-faced black Spanish; Spanish grass, esparto; Spanish influenza, a severe form of influenza, which, first noted in Spain, spread all over the world in 1918; Spanish juice, extract of liquorice-root; Spanish Main (i.e. mainland), the mainland coast of the Caribbean Sea: often popularly the Caribbean Sea itself; Spanish needles, an American weed of the bur-marigold genus, with hooked fruits; Spanish onion, a large mild kind of onion; Spanish sheep, a merino; Spanish soap, Castile soap; Spanish walk, the paffier; walk Spanish, to compel or be compelled to walk on tiptoe, lifted by the collar and the seat of the trousers—hence to proceed or act under force. [*Spain*, with vowel-shortening.]

spank, *spangh*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to move or drive with speed or spirit.—*n.* spank'er, one who walks with long vigorous strides: a fast-going horse: any person or thing particularly striking or dashing: (*obs. slang*) a gold coin: a fore-and-aft sail on the aftermost mast.—*adj.* spank'ing, spirited, going freely: striking, beyond expectation: very large.—*adv.* spank'ingly. [*Cf.* *Dan. spanke*, to strut.]

spank, *spangh*, *v.t.* to strike with the flat of the hand, to smack.—*n.* a loud slap, esp. on the buttocks. [*Prob. imit.*]

spanner, *span'ar*, *n.* (*obs.*) an instrument for winding up a spring: a wrench for nuts, screws, &c. [*Ger. spanner*; cf. *span* (2).]

spar, *spār*, *n.* a rafter: a pole: (*chiefly Scot.*) a bar or rail (*Spens. sparre*): an undressed tree stem of medium girth: a general term for masts, yards, booms, gaffs, &c.—*v.t.* to fasten with a spar (*Spens.*

ality (*spū-shī-ā-l'i-ti*).—*adv.* spā'tially.—*adj.* spā'tiotemp'oral, of space-time or space and time together. [*L. spatium, space.*]

spattee, *spat-ē*, *n.* a protective outer stocking or long gaiter. [*spat and puttee.*]

spatter, *spat'er*, *v.t.* to throw out or scatter upon; to scatter about: to sprinkle, esp. with mud or liquid.—*v.i.* to fly or fall in drops: to let drops fall or fly about.—*n.* a spattering: what is spattered.—*ns.* spatterdash, a long gaiter or legging; spatter-dock, (U.S.) the yellow water-lily; spatter-work, reproduction of designs by covering the surface with the pattern and spattering colour on the parts exposed. [*Cf. Du. and L.G. spatten.*]

spatula, *spat'ū-lā*, *n.* a broad blunt blade or flattened spoon.—*adj.* spāt'ular; spāt'ulate, shaped like a spatula: broad and rounded at the tip and tapering at the base.—*n.* spāt'ule, a spatula. [*L. spatula, spatula, dim. of spatula—Gr. spathe, a broad blade.*]

spauld, *spauld*, *n.* (now *Scot.*) the shoulder: a limb.—Also spald, spall, spaul, and (*Spens.*) spalle.—*ns.* spauld'-bone, shoulder-blade; spauld'-ill, quarter-evil. [*O.Fr. espalde (Fr. épaule)—L. spatula (see foregoing).*]

spavin, *spav'in*, *n.* see bone-spavin.—*Scot.* spavie (*sp'vā*).—*adj.* spav'ined, affected with spavin.—*n.* bog'-spavin (see under bog). [*O.Fr. espav(r)ain (Fr. éparvin); connexion with sparrow obscure.*]

spaw, *spaw*, spaw-well, &c., obs. forms of spa, &c. spawl, *spawl*, *n.* spittle, slaver.—*v.i.* to emit spawl. spawn, *spawn*, *n.* a mass of eggs laid in water: fry: brood: (contemptuous) offspring: mushroom mycelium.—*v.t.* to produce as spawn: (contemptuous) to generate, esp. in mass.—*v.i.* to produce or deposit spawn: to teem: to come forth as or like spawn.—*ns.* spawn'-brick, -cake, a consolidated cake of horse-dung with mushroom spawn; spawn'er, one who spawns: a female fish, esp. at spawning-time.—*n.* and *adj.* spawn'-ing.—*ns.* spawn'ing-bed, -ground, a bed or place in the bottom of a stream on which fish deposit their spawn. [*O.Fr. espandre, to shed—L. expandere, to spread out.*]

spay, *spā*, *v.t.* to remove or destroy the ovaries of. [*A.Fr. espéier—espée (Fr. épée), sword.*]

spayad, *spā'ad*, spayd, spade, *spād*, spay, *spā*, *n.* (obs.) a hart in his third year. [*Origin obscure.*]

speak, *spēk*, *v.t.* to utter words: to talk: to discourse: to make a speech: to sound: to give tongue: to give expression, information, or intimation by any means.—*v.t.* to pronounce: to utter: to say: to express: to declare: to mention: to describe: to hail or communicate with: to use as a language, talk in: to bring or render by speaking:—*pa.t.* spōke, or (*arch.*) spāke; *pa.p.* spōken, or (*arch.*) spōke.—*adj.* speak'able, able or fit to be spoken or expressed in speech: (*Milt.*) able to speak.—*ns.* speak'-eas'y, (U.S.) an illicit dram-shop, shebeen; speak'er, one who speaks: the president (orig. the mouthpiece) of a legislative body, as the House of Commons: a loud-speaker; speak'ership, the office of speaker; speak'ing, the act of expressing ideas in words: discourse.—*adj.* uttering or transmitting speech: seeming to speak, lifelike.—*adv.* speak'ingly.—*ns.* speak'ing-trumpet, an instrument for making the voice heard at a distance; speak'ing-tube, a tube for speaking through to another room; speak'ing-voice, the kind of voice used in speaking.—so to speak, as one might put it, as it were; speak a ship, to hail and speak to some one on board her; speak fair, to address one in conciliatory terms; speak for, to speak on behalf of or in favour of: to be a proof of: to witness to: to bespeak, engage; speaking terms (see term); speak out, to speak boldly, freely, unreservedly, or so as to be easily heard; speak to, to prove: to attest, testify to: to discuss; speak up, to speak so as to be easily heard; to speak of, worth mentioning: to speak to, so as to have conversation with. [*Lat. O.E. specan (for speccan); Du. spreken, Ger. sprechen.*]

speal-bone, *spēl'-bōn*, *n.* See spile.

spear, *spēr*, *n.* a long weapon made of a pole with a

pointed head: a barbed fork for catching fish: anything sharp or piercing: a spearman: a spire: a spiky shoot or blade: a reed.—*v.t.* to pierce with a spear.—*adj.* speared, armed with the spear.—*ns.* spear'fish, a kind of swordfish (*Tetrapturus*); spear'-grass, a name for many spearlike grasses; spear'head, the head of a spear: the front of an attack; spear'man, a man armed with a spear; spear'mint, the common garden-mint; spear'-point; spear'-running, a tourney; spear'-shaft; spear'-side, the male side or line of descent (opp. to spindle-side, or distaff-side); spear'-thistle, a common thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus* or *Cirsium lanceolatum*); spear'-thrower, a throwing-stick; spear'-wood, an Acacia or a Eucalyptus (both Australian) whose wood is good for spear-shafts; spear'wort, a Ranunculus with lance-shaped leaves (*R. Lingua, greater, R. Flammula, lesser spearwort*).—*adj.* spear'y. [*O.E. spere; Ger. speer; with some senses from Spire.*]

spec, *spēk*, *n.* a colloquial abbrev. of speculation. special, *spesh'ul*, *adj.* particular: peculiar: distinctive: exceptional: additional to ordinary: detailed: intimate: designed for a particular purpose: confined or mainly applied to a particular subject.—*n.* any special or particular person or thing: any person or thing set apart for a particular duty—a constable, a railway-train, &c.: a newspaper extra, a dispatch from a special correspondent.—*n.* specialisā'tion.—*v.t.* spec'ialise, to make special or specific: to differentiate: to adapt to conditions: to specify: to narrow and intensify.—*v.i.* to become or be a specialist: to become differentiated: to be adapted to special conditions.—*ns.* specialis'er; spec'ialism, devotion to some particular study or pursuit; spec'ialist, one who devotes himself to a special subject.—*adj.* special-ist'ic.—*n.* speciality (*spesh-i-āl-i-ti*), the particular characteristic of a person or thing: a special occupation or object of attention.—*adv.* specially (*spesh'i-ā-l-i*).—*n.* spec'ialty, something special or distinctive: any special product, article of sale or of manufacture: any special pursuit, department of study, &c.: a special contract for the payment of money: (*law*) a deed under seal.—In special (*arch.*), in particular: especially; special constable (see constable); special correspondent, a person employed to send reports to a particular newspaper, agency, &c.; special licence, plying, verdict (see licence, &c.). [*L. specialis—species, species.*]

species, *spē'shēz*, -shiz, -shī-ēz, *n.* (obs. except *theol.*) outward appearance, visible form: a eucharistic element: (obs.) a visual image: (*log.*) a group of individuals having common characteristics, specialised from others of the same genus: (*biol.*) a group (sometimes rather arbitrarily defined) of closely allied mutually fertile individuals showing constant differences from allied groups, placed under a genus: a kind, sort.—*pl.* spe'cies.—*ns.* specie (*spē'shēz*, -shī-ē; orig. the *L. abl.* as in the phrase in specie, in kind), formerly, payment or requital in the same kind: (obs.) commodities, kind: now, coined money; spe'cies-monger, a hair-splitter in classification. [*L. species, pl. -ēs, appearance, kind, species—specere, to look at.*]

specify, *spēs-i-fī*, *v.t.* to mention particularly: to make specific: to set down as requisite.—*pr.p.* spec'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spec'ified.—*adj.* spec'ifiable (or -fī); specific (*spē-si-fī-ik*), constituting or determining a species: pertaining to a species: peculiar to a species: of special application or origin: specifying: precise.—*n.* a remedy or medicine for a particular disease or part of the body: anything that is specific.—*adj.* specif'ical.—*adv.* specif'ically.—*v.t.* specif'icate, to specify.—*ns.* specif'ication (*spēs-*), making, becoming, or being specific: the act of specifying: any point or particular specified: the description of his invention presented by an applicant for a patent; specif'icity (*spēs-i-fī-i-ti*).—*adj.* spec'ified.—specif'ic gravity, the weight of any given substance as compared with the weight of an equal bulk or volume of water or other standard substance at the same, or at standard, temperature and pressure;

specific heat (sec heat); specific name, in biological nomenclature, the name of the species, i.e. the second name, the first being the generic name. [O.Fr. *specifier*—L.L. *specificare*—L. *speciēs*, kind, *facere*, to make.]

specimen, *spēs-i-mīn*, n. an object or portion serving as a sample, esp. for purposes of study or collection: a remarkable type. [L. *specimen*—*specere*, to see.]

spectious, *spēs-shas*, adj. (obs.) beautiful: showy: looking well at first sight: fair-showing: plausibly deceptive.—*ns.* speciosity (—*shī-ōs-i-tī*), speciousness.—*adv.* speciously. [L. *speciosus*, showy—*speciēs*, form—*specere*, to look at.]

speck, *spēk*, n. a small spot: a particle: a small American fish, a darter.—*v.t.* to spot.—*adj.* speckless; speck'y. [O.E. *specca*.]

speck, *spēk*, n. fat: bacon: blubber.—*n.* speck-tioner (*spēk-shān-ēr*), the chief harpooner in whale-fishing. [Ger. *speck*, Du. *spek*, fat; cf. O.E. *spit*, fat bacon.]

speckle, *spēk'l*, n. a little spot.—*v.t.* to mark with speckles.—*adj.* speck'led.—*n.* speck'ledness. [speck (1).]

spec'tacles, *spēk'tā-cul*, n. (in pl.) a marking resembling spectacles, as in the cobra.—*adj.* spec'tacled; spectacular (—*tak'tū-lar*), of the nature of, or marked by, display.—*n.* spectacularity (—*lar-i-tī*).—*adv.* spec'tac'ularly. [L. *spectaculum*—*spectāre*, —*ātum*, intens. of *specere*, to look at.]

spectator, *spēk'tā-tōr*, n. one who looks on:—*fem.* spectatress, spectat'rix.—*adj.* spectatorial (—*tā-tō-ri-āl*).—*n.* spectat'orship, the action, office, or quality of a spectator.

spectre, *spēk'tēr*, n. an apparition: a phantom: a ghost: any insect of the Phasmidae (stick-insects, leaf-insects).—*adj.* spec'tral, relating to, or like, a spectre or spectrum.—*n.* spectral'ity, the state of being spectral, a spectral object.—*adv.* spec'trally.—*ns.* spec'tre-bat, a leaf-nosed bat; spec'tre-crab, a glass-crab; spec'tre-in'sect, a phasmid; spec'tre-le'mur, the tarsier; spec'tre-shrimp, a skeleton-shrimp; spec'trogram, a photograph of a spectrum; spec'trograph, an apparatus for

spectrum.—*ac-* trog'raphy; the sun by

illograph, an instrument for taking it.—*adj.* spectrolog'ical.—*adv.* spectrolog'ically.—*ns.* spectrolog'y, the science of the spectrum or spectrum analysis: the study of ghosts; spec'trom'eter, an instrument for measuring refractive indices.—*adj.* spectromet'ric.—*n.* spec'troscope, and observing spectra.

—*adv.* spectroscop' (—*spēk-tros'kō-pis*), the use of the spectroscope and the study of spectra; spec'trum, an after-image: the range of colour produced by a prism or diffraction-grating: any analogous range of radiations in order of wavelength.—*pl.* spec'tra.—spectrum analysis, determination of chemical

the spectrum of light

mirror-like: having a visual: giving a wide view.—specular iron, a brilliant steel crystallised haematite; specular stone, a transparent or semitransparent mineral, as mica, selenite, talc. [L. *specularis*—*speculum*, a mirror, and *specula*, a watch-tower.]

speculate, *spēk'tū-lāt*, *v.t.* to look at or into, view, examine (lit. or fig.): to observe: to examine: to view in a mirror: to make conjectures about.—*v.i.* to reflect: to theorise: to make conjectures or guesses: to take risk in hope of gain, esp. in buying and selling.—*ns.* speculati'on, act of speculating or its result: vision: viewing: reflec-

tion: contemplation: theorising: conjecture: mere guesswork: a more or less risky investment of money for the sake of unusually large profits: a card game in which trumps are bought and sold: (Shah.) an observer; spec'ulātist, a speculative philosopher: a speculator.—*adj.* spec'ulativ'e, of the nature of, based on, given to, speculation or theory.—*adv.* spec'ulativ'ly.—*ns.* spec'ulative-ness; spec'ulātor, one who speculates in any sense: a watchman, lookout.—*adj.* spec'ulātor'y, exercising speculation: adapted for spying or viewing.—*n.* spec'ulātrix, a female speculator. [L. *speculātus*, *pa.p.* of *speculārī*—*specula*, a look-out—*specere*, to look at.]

speculum, *spēk'ū-ləm*, n. a mirror: a reflector, usu. of polished metal: (*surg.*) an instrument for viewing cavities of the body: a bright patch on a wing, esp. a duck's.—*pl.* spec'ula.—speculum metal, an alloy of copper and tin, with or without other ingredients. [L. *speculum*, a mirror—*specere*, to look at.]

sped, *spēd*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of speed.

speech, *spēch*, n. that which is spoken: language: the power of speaking: manner of speaking: a continuous spoken utterance: a discourse, oration: talk: colloquy: mention: (obs.) a rumour: (obs.) a saying: the sounding of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to harangue.—*ns.* speech'-craft, philology: rhetoric; speech'-crier, a hawk of broadsides giving hanged criminals' dying speeches; speech'-day, the public day at the close of a school year.—*adj.* speech'ful, loquacious: expressive.—*ns.* speech'fulness; speech'ifica'tion (*coll.*); speech'ifier.—*v.i.* speech'ify, to make speeches, harangue (implying contempt).—*adj.* speech'less, destitute or deprived of the power of speech.—*adv.* speech'lessly.—*ns.* speech'lessness; speech'-maker, one accustomed to speak in public; speech'-making; speech'-reading, lip-reading; speech'-room, a hall for making speeches in; speech'-train'ing, treatment of defects of speech. [Late O.E. *spēc*, *spēc*, for O.E. *spree*, *spree*; Ger. *sprache*.]

speed, *spēd*, n. (*arch.*) success: a help to success: quickness, velocity.—*v.i.* (*arch.*) to succeed, fare: to move quickly: to hurry: to drive at high, or at dangerously, unduly, or illegally high, speed.—*v.t.* to give or bring success to: to further: to send forth with good wishes: to bring to an end or finished state: to bring to a sorry plight, to do for (in passive): to send swiftly: to push forward: to haste: to betake with speed: to urge to high speed: to set or regulate the speed of:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sped (also speed'ed).—*ns.* speed'boat, a swift motor-boat; speed'boating; speed'cop, (*slang*) a policeman who observes the speed of motorists; speed'er, one who, or that which, speeds or promotes speed.—*adj.* speed'ful.—*adv.* speed'fully; speed'ily.—*ns.* speed'iness, quickness; speed'ing, success: promotion, furtherance: progressive increase of speed (often with *up*): motoring at excessive speed.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* speed'less.—*ns.* speedom'eter, an instrument for measuring speed of vehicles; speed'ster, a speedboat: one who speeds; speed'-up, an acceleration, esp. in work; speed'way, a road for fast traffic: a motor-cycle racing track; speed'-well, any species of the *scrophulariaceae* genus *Veronica*, typically blue-flowered, posterior petals united, posterior sepal wanting.—*adj.* speed'y, swift: prompt: soon achieved.—speed'up, to quicken the rate of working; speed'y cut, cutting, injury to a horse's fore-leg by the opposite shoe. [O.E. *spēd*; Du. *spoed*.]

specl, *spēl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to climb.—*n.* a climber. specl'er, (*obs. Scot.*) an acrobat: (now) a climber: L.G. *speler*, a performer.] *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to ask, inquire. "after, *spor*, a track." *alsade*, under lanco.

spells, *spēls*, n. a mass of arsenides and commonly antimonides, a first product in smelting certain ores.—*ns.* spells'-cobalt, smaltite. [Ger. *spitze*.]

spekboom, *spēk'bōm*, n. a S. African succulent shrub of the purslane family. [Du., bacon tree.]

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; then (then)

spelaeon, *spi-lé-on*, *adj.* cave-dwelling.—*adj.* spelaeological (*spel-i-ó-loj-i-ki*).—*ns.* spelaeologist (—*ol-á-jist*); spelaeology, the scientific study of caves; exploration of caves. [*Gr. spēlaion, cave.*]
speld, *speld*, *spelder*, *spél-dar*, *vs.t.* (*Scot.*) to spread open or sprawlingly; to slit and lay open.—*ns.* speldin(g), speldrin(g), a haddock (or other fish) split open and dried. [*Cf. M.E. spalden*, to split; *Ger. spalten.*]

spell, *spel*, *n.* (*obs.*) speech, discourse, talk, a sermon: a magic formula: a magic influence: enchantment: entranement.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to utter: to say a spell over: to bind with a spell: to enchant.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to discourse.—*v.t.* spell'bind (*back-formation*).—*n.* spell'bind, (*U.S.*) an orator, usu. political or evangelical, who holds his audience spellbound.—*adj.* spell'bound, bound by a spell: entranced; spell'ful, magical; spell'-stopt, brought to a standstill by a spell. [*O.E. spell*, narrative, *spellian*, to speak, announce; *cf. Goth. spill*, *O.N. spjall*, tale.]

spell, *spel*, *v.t.* to read laboriously, letter by letter: to make out, unridde, come to understand: to scan: to name or set down in order the letters of: to constitute or represent orthographically: (*fig.*) to import, amount to.—*v.t.* to spell words, esp. correctly: to contemplate: to express or hint a desire: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spelled, spelt).—*n.* a mode of spelling.—*adj.* spell'able.—*ns.* spell'down, (*U.S.*) a spelling competition; spell'er, spell'ing; spell'ing-bee, a competition in spelling; spell'ing-book, a book for teaching to spell.—*adv.* spell'ingly, letter by letter.—spell backward, to spell in reverse order: perversely to misrepresent or misconstrue the qualities of; spell baker, to do something difficult, prob. because *baker* was one of the first disyllables in old spelling-books. [*O.Fr. espeller* (*Fr. épeler*), of *Gmc.* origin; *cf. foregoing.*]

spell, *spel*, *v.t.* to take the place of at work: to relieve, give a rest to: to take a turn at.—*v.i.* to take turns: to rest: (*pr.p.* spell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spelled).—*n.* a shift: a turn at work: a bout, turn: a short time: a stretch of time: a rest: (*U.S.*) a fit of irritation, illness, &c. [*O.E. spellian*, to act for another; *cf. Du. spelen*, *Ger. spielen*, to play.]

spell, *spel*, *n.* a splinter: a rung: a trap for throwing up the knur in knur and spell. [*Perh. speld*; but *cf. Ger. spellen*, to split.]

spelt, *spelt*, *n.* an inferior species of wheat (*Triticum Spelta*), grown in the mountainous parts of Europe. [*O.E. spelt.*]

spelter, *speltor*, *n.* zine, esp. impure zine. [*Cf. L.G. spialter.*]

spence, *spens*, *n.* (*prov.*) a larder: a pantry: (*Scot.*) an inner room, parlour. [*O.Fr. despense*, a buttery —*despendre*—*L. despendere.*]

spencer, *spens'er*, *n.* a kind of wig: a short double-breasted overcoat: a woman's short under-garment, formerly over-jacket. [*After various persons of the name.*]

spencer, *spens'er*, *n.* (in ships and barques) a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts.

Spencerian, *spen-sé-ri-an*, *adj.* pertaining to the synthetic philosophy or evolutionary cosmology of Herbert Spencer (1820-1903).—*n.* a follower of Spencer.—*n.* Spence'rianism.

spend, *spend*, *v.t.* to expend: to weigh out, pay out: to give, bestow, employ, for any purpose: to shed: to consume: to use up: to exhaust: to waste: to pass, as time.—*v.t.* to make expense:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spent.—*adj.* spen'dable.—*ns.* spend'all, a spendthrift; spen'der; spen'ding; spen'd-thrift, one who spends the savings of thrift: a prodigal.—*adj.* excessively lavish.—*adj.* spent, exhausted: of fish, exhausted by spawning.—spending money, pocket-money. [*O.E. spenden*—*L. expendere* or *despendere*, to weigh out.]

Spenserian, *spen-sé-ri-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Edmund Spenser (1552-99) or esp. his stanza in *The Faerie Queene*, of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, rhymed *ababbcce*.

spont, *spont*. See *spend*.

spoo, *spé-ot*, *n.* grotto-temple or tomb. [*Gr., cave.*]

Spergula, *spér-gú-lá*, *n.* the spurrey genus, akin to chickweed.—*n.* Spergulá'ria, the allied sandwort-spurrey genus. [*L.L.*]

spurling, *spér-ling*. Same as *spurling*.

sperm, *spém*, *n.* seed or semen: generative substance: a male gamete or germ-cell: (*obs.*) eggs, spawn, brood, offspring: (*obs.*) the chalaza of a hen's egg (formerly believed to be contributed by the cock): a sperm-whale: sperm-oil: a sperm-candle: spermaceti.—For some compounds beginning sperma-, spermo-, see spermat- (*spér-má-tó-*).—*ns.* sperm'aduct, sperm'aduct, a duct conveying spermatozoa; spermá'rium:—*pl.* spermá'ria; sperm'ary, the male germ-gland; sperm'a(t)othé'ea (*Gr. thêkê*, receptacle), in female insects, &c., a receptacle in which sperms received are stored.—*adj.* spermathé'cal; spermá'tic, -al, of pertaining to, conveying sperm: generative.—*ns.* spermá'tic, a spermatic vessel; sperm'atid, a cell that develops directly into a spermatozoon; sperm'atist, a believer in the doctrine that the sperm contains all future generations in germ; sperm'atium (—*má-sham*), a non-motile male gamete in red seaweeds: a spore-like structure, possibly sexual, in some fungi.—*pl.* spermá'tia; sperm'atoblast (*Gr. blastos*, a shoot), a sperm'atid.—*adj.* sperm'atoblast'ic.—*ns.* sperm'atocoele (*Gr. kêlê*, tumour), tumour of the testicle; sperm'atocyte (*Gr. kytos*, vessel), a sperm mother-cell or its predecessor; spermatogenesis (—*jen'*), spermatogeny (—*toj-i-ni*), sperm-formation.—*adj.* spermatogené'tic, spermatogen'ic, spermatogénous.—*ns.* spermatogonium (—*gô-m'z-m*), one of the cells that by repeated division form the spermatoocytes; sperm'atophore, a case enclosing the spermatozoa.—*n.* *pl.* Sperm'atoph'ytá (also Sperm'aph'ytá, Sperm'oph'ytá; *Gr. phytón*, plant), the flowering plants as one of the four phyla of the vegetable kingdom.—*n.* sperm'atophyte (sperm'-aphyte, &c.).—*adj.* sperm'atophytic (—*fit'ik*); also sperm'a-, spermo-).—*ns.* spermatorrhoe'a (*Gr. rhoiê*, flow), involuntary seminal discharge; spermatozô'id, spermatozô'on (*Gr. zôion*, animal; *pl.* -zô'a), a male germ-cell; sperm'-candle, a candle of spermaceti; sperm'-cell, a male gamete.—For some compounds in spermo-, see spermat-.

—*ns.* spermogone, spermogón'ium (*pl.* -ia), a flask-shaped structure in which spermatia are produced; sperm'-oil, oil from the sperm-whale; sperm'-whale, the cachalot, a whale from which spermaceti is obtained. [*Gr. sperma*, -atos, seed, semen—*spérin*, to sow.]
spermaceti, *spér-má-sé'ti*, *n.* a waxy matter obtained mixed with oil from the head of the sperm-whale and others.—Also *adj.* [*L. sperma cétu* (*Gen. of cetus*, a whale—*Gr. kêtos*), whale's sperm, from a wrong notion of its origin.]
spermophile, *spér-mô-fil*, -fil, *n.* a ground-squirrel (*Spermophilus*), a rodent akin to the true squirrels. [*Gr. sperma*, seed, *philein*, to love.]
sperre, *spér*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to bolt, bar.—In *Shak.*, *Troilus and Cressida*, *Prolog.* 10, stirre is probably a misprint for sperre. [*Spar.*]
sperryllite, *spér-i-lit*, *n.* an arsenide of platinum, found at Sudbury, Ontario. [*After F. L. Sperry*, with *Gr. lithos*, stone.]

spere, *spér*, *vs.t.* and *v.i.* (*arch.*) aphetic form of disperse:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* (*Spens.*) sperst; also *spersed*.

sperthe. Same as *sparth*.

spessartite, *spér-árt-it*, *n.* a manganese-alumina garnet found at Spessart in Bavaria.

spet, *spét*, *v.i.* (*Altit.*) and *v.t.* a form of spit (2).

spetch, *spetch*, *n.* a piece of skin used in making glue. [*Speck.*]

spew, *spue*, *spū*, *v.t.* to vomit.—*v.i.* to vomit: to ooze, run.—*n.* vomited matter: a marshy spot.—*n.* spew'er; spew'iness.—*adj.* spew'y, boggy. [*O.E. spēcan*, *spitcan*, to spit; *Du. spitsen*, *Ger. spien*; also *L. spūere*, *Gr. ptyein*.]

sphaeculus, *sphá-sé-lus*, *n.* necrosis.—*adj.* sphac'-elate, -d, necrosed: (*bot.*) dark and shrunken.—*n.* sphacelá'tion. [*Gr. sphakelos*.]

sphaeridium, *sphé-rid'i-um*, *n.* a minute spheroidal body on the surface of a sea-urchin, perh. a sense-

organ:—*pl.* *sphaerid'ia*.—*ns.* *sphae'rite*, a hydrous aluminium phosphate; *sphaeroco'balite*, cobalt carbonate, occurring in rounded masses; *sphaerocrys'tal*, a rounded crystalline mass; *sphaerosid'icrite*, concretionary clay-ironstone. [*Gr.* *sphaîrâ*, a ball.]

Sphagnum, *sfa'nam*, *n.* a genus of mosses—peat or bog-moss, constituting the family *Sphagnaceae* (*sfa-nâ'si-ê*), peat-formers, useful as wound-dressings.—*adj.* *sphagnic'olous* (*L. colêre*, to inhabit), living in peat-moss.—*ns.* *sphagnol'ogist*, *sphagnol'ogy*, the study of the peat-mosses.—*adj.* *sphagnous*. [*Gr.* *sphagnos*, a name for various plants.]

sphalerite, *sfa'ler-it*, *n.* zinc-blende. [*Gr.* *sphaleros*, deceptive, from its resemblance to galena.]

sphendone, *sfa'n-do-nê*, *n.* an ancient Greek women's head-band: an elliptical or semi-elliptical auditorium. [*Gr.* *sphendonê*, a sling.]

sphenic, *sfa'n*, *n.* titanite.—*adj.* *sphê'nic*, wedge-like.—*n. pl.* *Sphenisciformes* (*sfa-nis-i-for-mêz*), the penguin order of birds.—*ns.* *Sphenisc'us* (*-kûs*), the jackass-penguin genus; *Sphê'nodon* (*Gr. odous*, *odontos*, a tooth), the tuatara.—*adj.* *sphê'noid*, wedge-shaped, applied to a set of bones at the base of the skull.—*n.* a sphenoid bone; a wedge-shaped crystal form of four triangular faces.—*adj.* *sphenoid'al*. [*Gr.* *sphên*, *sphênor*, a wedge.]

sphere (*Shak*, *Milt.*, *spear*, *sphere*), *sfa'ir*, *n.* a solid figure bounded by a surface of which all points are equidistant from a centre: its bounding surface: the apparent sphere of the heavens, upon which the stars are seen in projection: any one of the concentric spherical shells which were once supposed to carry the planets in their revolutions: a circle of society, orig. of the higher ranks (as if a planetary sphere): domain, scope, range: a field of activity: condition of life: a world, mode of being: a ball: a spherical object, esp. a planet: (*Spens.*) an orbit.—*v.t.* to round: to place in a sphere: to encompass: to send about.—*adj.* *sphê'ral*; *sphê're-born*; *sphê'red*; *sphê're'less*; *sphê're'like*; *sphê'ric* (*sfa'rik*), *-al*, of a sphere or spheres: having the form of a sphere.—*n.* *sphê'ric'al'ity*.—*adv.* *sphê'ric'al'y*.—*ns.* *sphê'ric'alness*, *sphê'ric'ity* (*-is-i-ti*), state or quality of being spherical; *sphê'rics*, the geometry and trigonometry of the sphere; *sphê'rist'ion* (*Gr. sphairistêrion*), a room or court for ball-games; *sphê'roid*, a body or figure nearly spherical, but not quite so—a species of ellipsoid (*prolate spheroid*, a slightly lengthened sphere; *oblate spheroid*, a slightly flattened sphere).—*adj.* *sphê'rol'dal*.—*n.* *sphê'roid'al'ity*.—*v.t.* *sphê'roidise*, to develop spherulitic or granular structure in.—*n.* *sphê'rom'eter*, an instrument for measuring curvature of surfaces.—*adj.* *sphê'ri'lar* (*sfa'ri*).—*ns.* *sphê'ri'le*, a little sphere; *sphê'ri'ulte*, a radiating spherical group of minute crystalline fibres in rocks.—*adj.* *sphê'ri'ultic* (*-lit'ik*); *sphê'ry*, spherical, round: belonging to the celestial spheres.—*music* of the spheres, the music, inaudible to mortal ears, produced according to Pythagoras by the motions of the celestial spheres in accordance with the laws of harmony; *sphê'ric'al triangle*, a three-sided figure on the surface of a sphere, bounded by arcs of great circles. [*Gr.* *sphaîrâ*.]

sphincter, *sfa'ng'ter*, *n.* (*anat.*) a muscle whose contraction narrows or shuts an orifice.—*adj.* *sphinc'teral*, *sphincter'ial* (*-tê'ri-âl*), *sphincter'ic* (*-tê'rik*). [*Gr.* *sphink'têr*—*sphingcin*, to bind tight.]

Sphinx, *sfa'ngks*, *n.* a monster of Greek mythology, with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness, that proposed riddles to travellers; and strangled those who could not solve them: any similar monster or representation of one: an enigmatic or inscrutable person: a hawk-moth: the Guinea baboon.—*n.* and *adj.* *sphing'id* (*sfa'ng'id*).—*n. pl.* *Sphing'idæ*, the hawk-moth family.—*n.* *sphinx-moth*. [*Gr.*—*sphingcin*, to draw tight.]

sphragistic, *sfa'ng'is'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to seals and signets.—*n. pl.* *sphragis'tics*, the study of seals. [*Gr.* *sphragistikos*—*sphragis*, a seal.]

sphygmus, *sfa'ms*, *n.* the pulse.—*adj.* *sphyg'mic*.—*ns.* *sphyg'mogram*, a sphygmograph record;

sphyg'mograph, an instrument for recording pulse-beat.—*adj.* *sphyg'mograph'ic*.—*n.* *sphyg'mography*.—*adj.* *sphyg'moid*, pulse-like.—*ns.* *sphyg'mology*, the science of the pulse; *sphyg'momanom'eter*, *sphyg'mom'eter*, an instrument for measuring arterial blood-pressure; *sphyg'mophône*, an instrument by means of which a pulse-beat makes a sound; *sphyg'moscope*, an instrument for making arterial pulsations visible. [Latinised from *Gr.* *sphygmos*, pulse.]

spial, *sfa'ol*, *n.* (*obs.*) *espial*: a spy, a scout.

Spica, *sfa'hâ*, *n.* a first-magnitude star in Virgo: *spica*, a spiral bandage with reversed turns suggesting an ear of barley: in birds, a spur.—*adj.* *sfa'cate*, *-d*, in, having, or forming a spike: *sfa'like*.—*ns.* *sfa'cilegc* (*sfa'si-lj*); *L. spicilegium*—*legere*, to gather), a gleaming: an anthology; *spicula* (*sfa'h-lâ*), a spicule, prickle, or splinter.—*adj.* *sfa'cular*, of the nature of or like a spicule; *sfa'ulate*, having spicules.—*ns.* *sfa'ulic*, a minute needle-like body, crystal, splinter, or process; *sfa'ulum* (*L.*), a little spine: a spicula: a snail's dart:—*pl.* *sfa'ula*. [*L. spica*, an ear of corn.]

spiccate, *sfa'h-tô*, *adj.* and *adv.* half staccato.—*n.* *sfa'cicato* playing or passage. [*It.*]

spice, *sfa*, *n.* an aromatic and pungent vegetable substance used as a condiment and for seasoning food—pepper, cayenne pepper, pimento, nutmeg, mace, vanilla, ginger, cinnamon, cassia, &c.: such substances collectively or generally: a characteristic smack, flavour: anything that adds piquancy or interest: an aromatic odour: (*fig.*) a touch, tincture.—*v.t.* to season with spice: to tincture, vary, or diversify.—*ns.* *sfa'ce*, *sfa'ice*, a box, often ornamental, for keeping spices; *sfa'ce-hush*, an aromatic American shrub (*Lindera*) of the laurel family; *sfa'ce-cake*, a spiced cake.—*adj.* *sfa'ced*, impregnated with a spicy odour; seasoned with spice: over-scrupulous.—*ns.* *sfa'cer*, (*obs.*) a dealer in spices or drugs; *sfa'cry*, spices in general: a repository of spices: *sfa'ciness*.—*adv.* *sfa'cily*.—*n.* *sfa'ciness*.—*adj.* *sfa'cy*, producing or abounding with spices: fragrant: pungent: piquant, pointed, racy: showy. [*O.Fr.* *epice* (*Fr. épice*)—*L.L.* *spiciês*, kinds of goods, spices—*L. spiciês*, a kind.]

spicilege. See *spica*.

spick, *sfa*, *n.* a nail, a spike.—*adj.* *sfa'ly*, fresh.—*spick* and *span*, trim and speckless, like a spike new cut and a chip new split; *spick* and *span* new, brand-new. [*spike*.]

spicknel. See *spignel*.

spicule. See under *spica*.

spide, *obs.* spelling of *splied* (see *spy*).

spider, *sfa'der*, *n.* an arachnid of the order *Araneida*, the body divided into two distinct parts—an unsegmented cephalo-thorax with four pairs of legs, and a soft unsegmented abdomen with spinnerets: a light high-wheeled vehicle: a frying-pan, properly one with feet: any of various spider-like radiating structures.—*ns.* *sfa'der-crab*, a crab with long thin legs; *sfa'der-leg*, a long thin leg.—*adj.* *sfa'der-legged*; *sfa'der-like*.—*ns.* *sfa'der-linc*, a thread of silk spun by a spider: any fine thread in an optical instrument, for measurement, position-marking, &c.; *sfa'der-monkey*, an American monkey (*Ateles*) with long slender legs and tail; *sfa'der-stitch*, a stitch in lace or netting in which threads are carried diagonally and parallel: *sfa'der-web*, the snare spun by a spider: *sfa'der-work*, lace worked by spider-stitch; *sfa'derwort*, any plant of the American commelinaceous genus *Tradescantia*, esp. *T. virginica*, with deep-blue or reddish-violet flowers.—*adj.* *sfa'dery*, spider-like: abounding in spiders. [*O.E.* *sfa'dra*—*spiman*, to spin; *C. Dan.* *sfa'der*, *Ger.* *spinne*.]

spio (*Spens.*, *Milt.*, &c.), *sfa'ic*, *sfa'ic*. See *spy*.

spiegelisen, *sfa'gl-i-zen*, *n.* a white cast-iron containing manganese, largely used in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process. [*Ger.*—*spiegel*—*L. speculum*, a mirror, *Ger.* *eisen*, iron.]

spiff, *sfa*, *adj.* (*dial.*) smart, spruce.—Also *sfa'fy*.—*adj.* *sfa'fing*, (*coll.*) excellent.

fâte, fâr, âsk; mê, hâr (her); mâne; môte; mûte; mûen; dhen (then)

spifficate, spifficate, *spif'li-kāt*, *v.t.* (*slang*) to do for: to quell: to confound: to handle roughly.—*n.* spif(f)lieat'ion.

Spigelia, *spi-jē'li-ā*, *n.* the pink-root genus of Loganiaceae.—*adj.* Spig'e'lian, of van der Spiegel or of Spigelia: applied to the *lobulus Spigelii*, one of the lobes of the liver. [From the Belgian Adrian van der Spiegel (1578-1625).]

spight, *spi't*, *vb.* and *n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*). Same as spite.

spignel, *spi'nl*, *n.* baldmeum (Meum).—Also (*obs.*) spiek'nel. [Origin obscure.]

spigot, *spi'gət*, *n.* a vent-peg or peg controlling a faucet. [Prov. *espigot*—*L.* *spicatum*.]

spike, *spi'k*, *n.* an ear of corn: (*bot.*) an inflorescence in which sessile flowers or spikelets are arranged on a long axis: a kind of lavender (spike'-lav'ender).—*v.t.* to develop a spike.—*ns.* spike'-grass, *Uniola* or other American grass with conspicuous spikelets; spike'let, in grasses, &c., a small crowded spike itself forming part of a greater inflorescence; spike'-oil, the oil of spike-lavender; spike'-rush, a sedge (*Heleocharis*) with a solitary spike. [*L.* *spica*, an ear of corn.]

spike, *spi'k*, *n.* a hard thin pointed object: a large nail.—*v.t.* to fasten, set, or pierce with a spike or spikes: to make useless (as a gun), orig. by driving a spike into the vent.—*adj.* spiked.—*ns.* spike'-fish, a kind of sail-fish; spike'-nail, a large small-headed nail.—*adj.* spike'y, furnished with spikes: having a sharp point. [*O.E.* *spicing*, a spike-nail; poss. from *L.* *spica*, an ear of corn.]

spikenard, *spi'h'nārd*, *n.* an aromatic oil or balsam yielded by an Indian valerianaceous plant (*Nardostachys*) or a substitute: the plant itself. [*L.* *spica nardi*.]

spile, *spi'l*, *n.* a plug: a spigot: a pile for a foundation.—*v.t.* to pierce and provide with a spile.—*n.* spiling. [*Cf.* *L.G.* *spile*, *Du.* *spijl*, *Ger.* *spiel*.]

spillite, *spi'l'it*, *n.* a very fine-grained basic igneous rock.—*adj.* spillitic (*-it'ik*).—*n.* sp'il'site, a spotted slate, formed by contact metamorphism. [*Gr.* *spilos*, a spot.]

spill, *spi'l*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to kill: to destroy: to allow to run out of a vessel: to shed: to waste: (*coll.*) to throw from a vehicle or the saddle: to empty from the belly of a sail or empty of wind for reefing: (*Spens.*) to overlay as if by spilling.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to come to grief or ruin: to overflow: to be shed: to be allowed to fall, be lost, or wasted: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spilled, spilt).—*n.* a fall, a throw: a spilling.—*ns.* spill'er; spill'ing-line, a rope for spilling the wind out of a square sail; spill'-stream, an overflow channel: a bayou; spill'way, a passage for overflow-water; spilt, spilling: anything spilt or poured out lavishly: excess.

—spill the beans, to cause embarrassment by letting out a secret. [*O.E.* *spillan*; *Du.* *spillen*, *O.N.* *spilla*, to destroy.]

spill, *spi'l*, *n.* a spile: a thin strip of wood or paper for lighting a candle, a pipe, &c.—*n.* spill'ikin, a small slip of wood, ivory, &c., to be picked out from a heap without disturbing the others in the game of spillikins.—Also spillikin, spel'iklin. [Connexion with spile or with spell (*q.*) doubtful.]

spilt, *spi't*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of spill.—Also *adj.*

spin, *spi'n*, *v.t.* to draw out and twist into threads: to draw out as a thread as spiders do: to form by spinning: to draw out: to make to last (usu. with out): to send hurtling: to twirl, set revolving rapidly: to fish with a swivel or spoon-bait: (*slang*) to reject at an examination.—*v.i.* to practise the art or trade or perform the act of spinning: to rotate rapidly: to whirl: to hurtle: to go swiftly, esp. on wheels: to spirt: to stream vigorously: to lengthen out, last (usu. with out): to fish with rotating bait: (*pr.p.* spinn'ing; *pa.t.* spun, *arch.* span; *pa.p.* spun).—*n.* act or result of spinning: a rotatory motion: a cycle ride: a spurt at high speed.—*ns.* spinn'er, one who spins: (*Shak.*) a spider: a spinneret: a spinning-machine: a ball with imparted spin, causing it to swerve or break; spinn'eret, a spinning organ in spiders, &c.; spinn'erule (*-rē'ool*, *-rūl*), one of the tubules of a spinneret; spinn'ery, a spinning-mill.—*n.* and

adj. spinn'ing.—*ns.* spinn'ing-house, a place of correction where lewd and incorrigible women were made to spin; spinn'ing-jenn'y, a machine by which a number of threads can be spun at once: (*dial.*) a crane-fly; spinn'ing-mill, a factory where thread is spun; spinn'ing-wheel, a machine for spinning yarn, consisting of a wheel driven by the hand or by a treadle, which drives one or two spindles.—spin a yarn, to tell a story; spin out, to prolong, protract. [*O.E.* *spinnan*; *Ger.* *spinnen*.]

spina, spinal. See spine.

spinach, spinage, *spin'ij*, *n.* a plant (*Spinacia oleracea*) of the goosefoot family: its young leaves used as a vegetable: extended to various other plants.—*adj.* spinaceous (*spin'-ā'shəs*).—*n.* spin'-ach-beet, a kind of beet used like spinach. [*O.Fr.* *espinaque*, *espinaque*; of doubtful origin, poss.—*L.* *spina*, poss. *Ar.* *ispināj*.]

spindle, *spin'dl*, *n.* the pin by which thread is twisted: a pin on which anything turns: the fusee of a watch: anything very slender: (*biol.*) a spindle-shaped structure formed in mitosis.—*v.i.* to grow long and slender.—*adj.* spin'dle-legged, -shanked, having long slender legs, like spindles.—*ns.pl.* spin'dle-legs, -shanks, long slim legs: hence (as a *sing.*) an overlong and slender person.—*n.* spin'dle-oil, very light and fluid lubricating oil.

—*adj.* spin'dle-shaped, shaped like a spindle: thickest in the middle and tapering to both ends.—*ns.* spin'dle-shell, a gasteropod (*Fusus*) with spindle-shaped shell; spin'dle-side, the female side or line of descent, distaff-side (opp. to spear-side); spin'dle-tree, a shrub (*Euonymus europaeus*) of the Celastraceae, whose hard-grained wood was used for making spindles; spin'dle-whorl, a heavy ring used to give momentum to the spindle; spin'dling, a person or thing too long and slender: a slender shoot.—*adj.* long and slender.—*adj.* spin'dly, disproportionally long and slender. [*O.E.* *spindel*—*spinnan*, to spin; *Ger.* *spindel*.]

spindrift, *spin'drift*, *n.* the spray blown from the crests of waves. [See spoo'drift.]

spine, *spi'n*, *n.* a thorn, esp. one formed by a modified branch or leaf: a long sharp process of a leaf: a thin, pointed spike, esp. in fishes: the backbone: any ridge extending lengthways: heart-wood: the back of a book.—*n.* spi'na, the backbone: a quill or reed, esp. a quill, a barrier in the Roman

clubbone; spi'rate, spine'less, having no spine: spinesse; spinose—*ing* into a spine: somewhat spiny; spinous, thorn-bearing; spiniform, like a thorn; spinig'erous, bearing spines; spinigrade, moving by means of spines, as an echinoderm.—*n.* spi'niness.—*adj.* spi'nose (or *-nōs*), spi'nous, full of spines; thorny.—*ns.* spinos'ity, thorniness; spinūle (*spin' or spin'*), a minute spine.—*adj.* spin'ūlate, spinūles'ent, spinūlif'erous, spin'ūlose, spin'ūlous; spi'ny, full of spines: thorny: troublesome: perplexed.—spinal canal, a passage running through the vertebrae and containing the spinal cord; spinal column, the backbone; spinal cord, the main neural axis in vertebrates. [*L.* *spina*, a thorn.]

spinel, *spi-nel'* (or *spin'dl*), *n.* a mineral, magnesium aluminate or other member of a group of aluminates, ferrates, and chromates, crystallising in octahedra.—spinel ruby, ruby-spinel, a precious variety of typical spinel formerly confounded with ruby. [*It.* *spinella*.]

spinet, *spin'et*, or *spi-net'*, *n.* an instrument like a small harpsichord.—Also spinnet, spinette. [*It.* *spinetta*, poss. from a Venetian maker Giovanni Spinetti (fl. 1500).]

Spinifex, *spin' i-spin'i-fēks*, *n.* properly, a genus of grasses (Australian, &c.) whose spiny heads blow about and disseminate seed: popularly applied in Australia to porcupine-grass. [*L.* *spina*, spine, and the root of *facere*, to make.]

spink, *spink*, *n.* (now *dial.*) a finch, esp. the chaffinch. [*Perh. imit.*]

spink, *spink*, *n.* the lady's-smock. [Origin obscure.]

spinnaker, *spin'-ā-kə*, *n.* a jib-headed sail sometimes carried on the side opposite the mainsail by racing

yachts. [Said to be from a yacht, the *Sphinx*, that carried it.]

spinner, spinneret, &c. See spin.

spinney, spinny, *spin'i*, n. a small clump of trees or copse:—*pl.* spin'neys, spin'ies. [O.Fr. *espinea*, L. *spinētum*, a thorn-hedge, thicket—*spina*, thorn.]

spinode, *spin'nod*, n. (geom.) a cusp or stationary point of a curve. [*L. spina*, thorn, *nodus*, knot.]

Spinozism, *spin-nōz'izm*, n. the pantheistic monism of Benedict Spinoza (1632-77).—n. Spinō'zist, a follower of Spinoza.—*adj.* spinōzist'ic.

spinster, *spin'star*, n. (*obs.*; *Shak.*) a spinner: an unmarried woman: an old maid: (*obs.*) a woman fit for the spinning-house.—*ns.* spin'sterdom, the world of old maids collectively; spin'sterhood.—*adj.* spinsterial (-*stēr'i-əl*), spinstēr'ian, spin'sterish, spin'sterly.—*ns.* spin'sterish; spin'steress, a woman who spins: a spinster. [*spin*, and suffix -*ster*.]

spintext, *spin'tekt*, n. a long-winded preacher.

spinthariseope, *spin-thar'i-skōp*, n. an instrument for counting α-particles by observing the sparks produced by their impact on a fluorescent screen. [*Gr. spintharis*, a spark, *skopein*, to observe.]

spinule, *spiny*, &c. See under spine.

spiracle, *spir'ē-kli*, n. a breathing-hole: a vent, orifice, passage.—*adj.* spiracular (-*ak'ū-lār*); spirac'ulate.—*n.* spirac'ulum.—*pl.* spirac'ula. [*L. spirāculum*—*spirāre*, to breathe.]

Spiraea, *spi-rē-ā*, n. the meadow-sweet genus of the rose family. [*Gr. spiraiā*, meadow-sweet, or privet—*spira*, a coil (from its coiled fruits).]

spiral. See *spire* (1 and 2).

spirant, *spir'ant*, *adj.* (*phon.*) fricative, open, produced by narrowing without stopping the air-passage.—*n.* a spirant consonant (including or excluding nasals, liquids, and semi-vowels).—*n.* spirā'tion, breathing: (*theol.*) the procession of the Holy Ghost. [*L. spirāre*, to breathe.]

spire, *spir*, n. a shoot, sprout: a stalk: a long slender stalk: a tapering or conical body, esp. a tree-top: a flower-spike: a reed or reedlike plant (also collectively): a deer's tine: a spike: a cone: a summit, peak: a tall slender architectural structure tapering to a point.—*v.i.* to sprout: to shoot up.—*v.t.* to furnish with, or form into, a spire: (*Spens.*) to put forth as a shoot or fruit.—*adj.* spir'al, towering and tapering (see also next article); spired, having a spire: tapering, conical: peaked: spiked: sprouted: spire'less.—*n.* spire'steeple, a steeple with a spire.—*adv.* spire'wise.—*adj.* spir'y, shooting into spires: spire-like: tapering: abounding in spires (see also next article). [*O.E. spir*, shoot, sprout.]

spire, *spir*, n. a coil: a spiral: the spiral part of a shell, excluding the body-whorl.—*v.i.* to wind, mount, or proceed in spirals.—*adj.* spir'al, winding like the thread of a screw: (*bot.*) with parts arranged in spirals.—*n.* a spiral line, course, or object: (*math.*) a curve (usu. plane), the locus of a point whose distance from a fixed point varies according to some rule as the radius vector revolves: a helix (see also previous article).—*v.i.* to go in a spiral.—*v.t.* to make spiral.—*n.* spirality (-*al'i-ti*).—*adv.* spir'ally.—*n.* spiras'ter (*Gr. aster*, star), a coiled sponge-spicule with radiating spines.—*adj.* spir'ated, spirally twisted.—*n.* spir'eme, in mitosis, the coiled thread formed by nuclear chromatin.—*adj.* spir'le, like a tore or anchoring.—*n.* a curve, the plane section of a tore.—*n.* Spir'ifer (*L. ferre*, to bear), a genus (chiefly Silurian to Carboniferous) of brachiopods, with coiled arms.

chaetō'sis, infection with a spirochæte, as in syphilis, relapsing fever, &c.; Spirogyra (*spi-rō-jī-rā*, or -*jī*; *Gr. gyros*, a ring), a genus of freshwater alga with chlorophyll in spiral bands.—*adj.* spir'y, spirally coiled (see also previous article). [*Gr. spira*, a coil, a tore.]

spirit, *spir'it*, *n.* vital thought: the soul: a: an incorporeal being:

thustiasm: actuating emotion, disposition, frame of mind: a leading, independent, or lively person: animation: verve: courage: mettle: real meaning: essence, chief quality: a breath of wind: (*obs.*) a breath: (*Gr. gram.*) a breathing: a formerly supposed subtle substance in the body (usu. in *pl.*): a distilled liquid: an aqueous solution of ethyl alcohol: spirituous liquor (usu. in *pl.*): a solution in alcohol: (in *pl.*) cheerful or exuberant vivacity: (in *pl.*) mental powers, mind.—*v.t.* to give spirit to: to inspire, encourage, cheer: to convey away secretly, to kidnap.—*ns.* spir'it-blue, aniline blue; spir'it-duck, the buff-head, from its rapid diving.—*adj.* spir'ited, full of spirit, life, or fire: animated: possessed by a spirit.—*adv.* spir'itedly.—*n.* spir'itedness.—*adj.* spir'itful.—*ns.* spir'it-gum, a preparation used by actors for attaching false beards; spir'iting, the action of one who spirits in any sense: the offices of a spirit or sprite; spir'itism, spiritualism: animism; spir'itist.—*adj.* spir'itist'ic.—*ns.* spir'it-lamp, lamp burning methylated or other spirit to give heat; spir'it-teaf, Ruellia.—*adj.* spir'itless, without spirit, cheerfulness, or courage: dejected: dead.—*adv.* spir'itlessly.—*ns.* spir'itlessness; spir'it-level, a glass tube nearly filled with alcohol, showing perfect levelness when the bubble is central.—*adj.* and *adv.* spir'itoso (-*ō-sō*; *It.*), with spirit.—*adj.* spir'itous, of the nature of spirit, pure: ardent, spirituous.—*ns.* spir'itousness; spir'it-rapper, one who claims to receive messages from disembodied spirits by raps or knocks; spir'it-rapping.—*adj.* spir'it-stirring, rousing the spirit; spir'itual, of the nature of, relating to, spirit, a spirit, spirits, the mind, the higher faculties, the soul: highly refined in thought and feeling, habitually or naturally looking to things of the spirit: incorporeal: ecclesiastical: (as a Gallicism) witty, clever: (*obs.* or *rare*) spirituous.—*n.* that which is spiritual: an American negro religious song.—*n.* spiritualis'tion.—*v.t.* spir'itualise, to make spiritual: to imbue with spirituality: to refine: to free from sensuality: to give a spiritual meaning to.—*ns.* spir'itualis'er; spir'itualism, a being spiritual: the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real but soul or spirit: the doctrine that spirit has a real existence apart from matter: (also spir'itism) the interpretation of a varied series of abnormal phenomena as for the most part caused by spiritual beings acting upon specially sensitive persons or mediums; spir'itualist, one who has a regard only to spiritual things: one who holds the doctrine of spiritualism or spiritism.—*adj.* spir'itualist'ic.—*n.* spir'ituality (-*al'i-ti*), state of being spiritual: that which is spiritual: (*hist.*) property held or revenue received in return for spiritual service: (*hist.*) the clergy.—*adv.* spir'itually.—*ns.* spir'itual-mindedness; spir'itualness, the state or quality of being spiritual: spir'ituality, (*obs.* or *hist.*)

so fern, (indiscrimin-
-*re-tū-el*; coll. spir-
-*it-u-el*), showing *luminous* and witty grace and
character:
(*obs.*) brightly;
or of the nature
holic.—*ns.* spir'-
-*itas*; L. spir'i-
-*toos*, spirit: (*Gr. gram.*) a breathing (spiritus
asper, the rough, lenis, the smooth, breathing);
spir'it-varnish, shellac or other resin in a volatile
solvent, usu. alcohol; spir'it-world, the world of
disembodied spirits.—*adj.* spir'ity, (*dial.* or *coll.*)
spirited: spirituous.—animal spirits, a subtle
form of matter formerly believed to be sent along
the nerves from the brain: hence constitutional
liveliness; (Holy) Spirit (see holy); in spirits,
cheerfully vivacious; out of spirits, depressed;
spir'it(s) of salt, hydrochloric acid; spir'it(s) of
wine, alcohol. [*L. spiritus*, a breath—*spirāre*, to
breathe.]

spir'ling. See spirilog.

śā, s, fūr, dsk; mē, hōr (har); māne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (theo)

spiro-. For some words see **spire** (2).

spiograph, *spi'ro-gráf*, *n.* an instrument for recording breathing movements.—*n.* **spírom'eter**, an instrument for measuring lung capacity.—*adj.* **spíromet'ric**.—*ns.* **spírom'etry**; **spírophore** (Gr. *phoras*, a bringing), an apparatus for inducing artificial respiration by means of an air-tight case for the body and an air-pump. [*L. spirare*, to breathe.]

spirt, *spért*, *v.i.* to shoot out forcibly, or in a fine strong jet.—*v.t.* to squirt in a fine strong jet.—*n.* a sudden fine jet. [Origin uncertain; cf. Ger. dial. *spitzen*, to spit; *spurt*.]

spirt, *spért*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to sprout, shoot up. [*O.E. sprytan*; cf. *sprout*.]

spirtle. See **spurtle**.

spiry. See under **spire** (1 and 2).

spissitude, *spís'i-tú-d*, *n.* density. [*L. spissitudo*—*spissus*, thick.]

spit, *spít*, *n.* a broach for roasting meat: jocularly, a sword; a long narrow tongue of land or sand running into the sea: a wire or spindle holding a spool in a shuttle.—*v.t.* to transfix: to string on a rod or wire.—*pr.p.* **spitt'ing**; *pat.* and *pa.p.* **spitt'ed**.—*adj.* **spitt'ed**.—*ns.* **spitt'er**, a young deer with unbranched antlers; **spitt'ing**, piercing. [*O.E. spitu*; *Du. spit*, Ger. *spieß*.]

spit, *spít*, *v.t.* to throw out from the mouth: to eject with violence: to spawn.—*v.i.* to throw out saliva from the mouth: to rain in scattered drops: to make a spitting sound: to sputter. (*pr.p.* **spitt'ing**; *pat.* and *pa.p.* **spat**, *arch.* **spit**, *obs.* *pa.p.* **spitt'en**, **spitt'ed** (*B.*)).—*n.* saliva, spume: a light fall of rain or snow: (*slang*) an exact replica (*usu. dead or very spit*, from the phrase *as like him as if he had spit him out of his mouth*).—*ns.* **spit'-box**, a spittoon; **spit'-curl**, (*coll.*) a curl pressed flat on the temple; **spit'fire**, a hot-tempered person: that which emits fire, e.g. a volcano, cannon, fighting aeroplane; **spitt'er**; **spitt'ing**, the act of ejecting saliva: the ejection of oxygen, with drops of molten metal, when silver or platinum heated in air cools slowly: the resulting surface-appearance.—*Also adj.*—*ns.* **spitt'le**, spit, saliva; **spittoon**, a vessel for spitting in.—*spit* and *pollsh*, cleaning up of uniform and equipment, esp. to excess. [Northern *O.E. spittan*, *O.N. spýta*, Ger. dial. *spitzen*, *spitzen*.]

spit, *spít*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to dig: to plant with a spade. *n.* a spade's depth: a spadeful. [*O.E. spittan*, or (*M.*) *Du.* and (*M.*) *L.G. spit*.]

spital. Same as **spittle** (2).

spitch-cock, *spitch'-rok*, *n.* an eel split and broiled.

—*v.t.* to split and broil, as an eel. [Cf. *spatch-cock*.]

spite, *spít*, *n.* grudge: lasting ill-will: hatred: a cause of vexation.—*v.t.* to vex: to thwart: to hate.—*adj.* **spite'ful**, full of spite: desirous to vex or injure: malignant.—*adv.* **spite'fully**.—*n.* **spite'fulness**.—in *spite* of, in opposition to all efforts of, in defiance of, in contempt of: notwithstanding: spite (of), despite. [*despite*.]

spitife. See under **spit** (2).

spittle, also **spital**, *spít'l*, *n.* (*arch.*) a hospital, esp. for foul diseases, a Lazar-house.—*n.* **spitt'ic-house**. [*hospital*.]

spitz, *spíts*, *n.* a Pomeranian dog. [Ger.]

spiv, *spív*, *n.* (*slang*) a flashy black-market hawk: one who makes money by dubious means: an idler.—*n.* **spiv'ery**, the world or the practices of spivs.

spianch-ne, *spiang'nik*, *adj.* visceral, intestinal.—*n.* **spianch'nocele** (*-scl*; Gr. *kóilos*, hollow), a visceral cavity: the posterior part of the cocleum. [*Gr. spianchmon*, pl. *spianchma*, entrails.]

splash, *spash*, *v.t.* to spatter, as with water or mud: to throw about brokenly, as liquid: to dash liquid on or over: to effect by or with splashing: to variegate as if by splashing: to display, print very prominently.—*v.i.* to dabble: to dash liquid about: to move, go, with throwing about of broken liquid: to fly about dispersedly: of bullets, to throw about fragments or molten metal on striking.—*n.* the dispersion of liquid suddenly disturbed, as by throwing something into it or by throwing it about: liquid thrown on anything: a spot formed by or as if by

throwing liquid: a little soda-water: lead thrown about by a bullet on striking: ostentation, publicity, display: a sensation, excitement, dash.—*ns.* **splash-board**, a mud-guard: a dash-board; **splash'er**, one who, or that which, splashes: a guard against splashing: a board attached to the foot for walking on mud.—*adv.* **splash'ily**.—*n.* and *adj.* **splash'ing**.—*adj.* **splash'proof**; **splash'y**, splashing: with splashing: wet and muddy: full of puddles. [*plash*.]

splat, *splat*, *n.* a thin strip forming the upright middle part of a chair-back. [*plat*.]

splatch, *splach*, *n.* (*Scot.* and *U.S.*) a splash or clot of dirt or colour: a splotch.—*v.t.* to splotch. [*Cf. splotch*.]

spatter, *splat'er*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to spatter: to splash: to sputter.—*n.* a splash: a spattering. [*Cf. spatter*.]

spay, *spla*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.*) to display: (*archit.*) to slope, slant, or bevel: to spread out.—*n.* a slant or bevel, as of the side of a doorway, window, or the like.—*adj.* and *adv.* with a **spay**.—*n.* **spay'-foot**, a flat foot turned outward.—*adj.* **spay'-foot**, *-ed*; **spay'-mouthed**, wide-mouthed. [*display*.]

spleen, *spén*, *n.* a soft, pulpy, blood-modifying organ close to the stomach, once thought the seat of anger and melancholy: hence various meanings, mostly in *Shak.* and more or less *obs.*—**spite**: boredom: ill-humour: melancholy: mirth: caprice: impulse: high spirit.—*adj.* **spleen'ful**; **spleen'ish**; **spleen'less**.—*ns.* **spleen'-stone**, (*obs.*) jade; **spleen'wort**, any fern of the genus *Asplenium*.—*adj.* **spleen'y**, (*Shak.*) **splenish**.—*n.* **spleneetomy** (*splín-*; Gr. *ek*, out, *tomé*, a cutting), excision of the spleen.—*adj.* **splenetic** (*splín-et'ik*; formerly *spén'i-tik*), of the spleen: affected with spleen: peevish: melancholy.—*n.* a splenetic person.—*adj.* **splenet'ical**.—*adv.* **splenet'ically**.—*adj.* **splenic** (*splén'ik*), of the spleen.—*ns.* **splenisá'tion**, conversion (of the lung) into spleen-like substance; **splenit'is** (*splín-*), inflammation of the spleen; **splénomeg'aly** (Gr. *megalos*, big), enlargement of the spleen.—**splenic fever**, anthrax. [*L. splén*—Gr. *splén*.]

splendent, *splén'dant*, *adj.* brightly shining.—*adj.* **splén'did**, brilliant, resplendent: magnificent: (*coll.*) excellent; **spléndid'ious** (*obs.*).—*adv.* **splén'didly**.—*n.* **splén'didness**.—*adj.* **splén'did-ous** (*obs.*); **spléndif'erous** (now only jocular); **splén'dorous**.—*n.* **splén'dour** (*-dór*), brilliance: magnificence. [*L. splendere*, to shine, *splendidus*, *splendor*.]

splenetic, &c. See **spleen**.

splénial, *splé'ni-ál*, *adj.* splint-like: of the splenium or the splenius.—*ns.* **splé'nium**, the round pad-like posterior border of the *corpus callosum*; **splé'nus**, a large thick muscle on the back of the neck. [*Gr. splénion*, pad, compress.]

splént. See **splint**.

spleuchan, *splúch'an*, *n.* a tobacco-pouch: a purse. [*Gael. splúch'an*.]

splice, *splic*, *v.t.* to unite by interweaving the strands: to join together by overlapping: to unite, esp. (*slang*; also *v.i.*) in matrimony.—*n.* act of splicing: joint made by splicing: the part of the handle of a cricket-bat or the like that fits into the blade.—*sit on the splice*, (*cricket slang*) to play a defensive game; **splice the mainbrace**, (*nautical slang*) to serve out an allowance of spirits: to fall to drinking. [*Du.* (now dial.) *splicsen*.]

spline, *splin*, *n.* a key to make wheel and shaft revolve together: a thin strip or slat. [*Orig. E. Anglian*.]

splint, *spént*, also **spént**, *spént*, *n.* an overlapping strip in armour: a strip, slip of wood, lath: a splinter: a contrivance for holding a broken bone, or the like, in position: a bony enlargement on a horse's leg between knee and fetlock: **splint'-coal**.—*v.t.* to put in splints.—*ns.* **splint'-arm'-our**, armour of narrow overlapping plates; **splint'-bone**, a small bone alongside the cannon bone in the horse, &c., the second or the fourth metacarpal or metatarsal; **splint'-coal**, a hard coal of uneven fracture that does not cake; **splint'er**, a

piece of wood, &c., split off, esp. a needle-like piece: a slender strip of wood, esp. one used as a torch: (*obs.*) a splint.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to split into splinters.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to put in splints, hence join, piece.—*ns.* splint'er-bar, the cross-bar of a

splint'er-bone,

proof against the

ombs, or against

spinning; splint'ery, made of, or like, splinters:

apt to splinter.—*n.* splint'wood, sapwood.—

spl the property of breaking

wood. [*M.Du.* *splinte*

'linte, *splente*; *Du.* and

pieces, wreck: to rend:

vide: to disunite: to

divulge.—*v.t.* to be dashed to pieces: to suffer

shipwreck: to divide or part asunder: to divulge

secrets: to divide one's votes instead of plump-

ing: to burst with laughter: to go at full speed:

(*slang*) to break (with a person): —*pr.p.* split'ting;

po.t. and *pa.p.* split (*Shak.*, &c., split'ted).—*n.*

split, a crack or ren-

half-bottle of aerated

(in *pl.*) the acrobatic

floor with the legs

split-new, (*Scot.*)

peas(c), dried peas deprived of their seed-coat

and thus

ring, a rir

keys toget

splits: on

tion, &c.: a splitting headache.—*adj.* split'ting,

rending: cleaving: ear-splitting: of a headache,

very severe: very rapid.—split hairs (see hair);

split infinitive, an infinitive with an adverb be-

tween 'to' and the verb; split mind, schizo-

phrenia; split on a rock, to meet some unforeseen

and disastrous difficulty, to go to ruin; split one's

sides, to laugh immoderately; split personality,

a tendency towards schizophrenia; split second,

a fraction of a second; split the difference, to

divide equally the sum or matter in dispute, to take

the mean. [*Du.* *splitten*, related to *splijten*, *Ger.*

spleissen.]

splore, splör, *n.* (*Scot.*) a frolic: a spree: an esca-

pade: a row: a serape. [*Origin obscure.*]

splootch, splooch, splodge, sploj, *ns.* a big or heavy

splash, spot, or stain.—*v.t.* to mark with splotches

or splodges.—*v.i.* to trudge founderingly or

spashily.—*adj.* splotch'y, splodg'y. [*Perh. conn.*

with *O.E.* *splot*, *spot*.]

spurge, splurj, *n.* any boisterous display.—*v.i.* to

make such a display.—*adj.* splur'gy. [*Limit.*]

splutter, splut'er, *v.i.* to eject drops: to scatter ink

upon a paper, as a bad pen: to scatter liquid with

splitting *n.*

—*v.t.* to

splutterin

ering.—*adv.* splutt'eringly.—*adj.* splutt'ery.

[*Prob. limit.*; cf. *sputter*.]

Spode, spód, *n.* a porcelain made with addition of

bone-ash by Josiah Spode (1754-1827) at Stoke.—

Also *adj.*

spode, spód, spodium, spó'di-ám, *ns.* powder got by

calcination: bone-black.—*n.* spodomancy (spód'a-

mon-í), divination by means of ashes.—*adj.*

spodomantic.—*n.* spod'umene, a monoclinic

pyroxene, silicate of aluminium and lithium. [*Gr.*

spodor, *dim.* *spodion*, ashes, *spoduménos* (contracted

participle), burnt to ashes, from its appearance

officeous—also spoif'y.

plunder, booty: acquisi-

tion: a cast or

material cast out in excavation: (*rare*) damage,

impairment: a thing spoiled in making.—*v.t.* to

take by force: to plunder: to despoil: to strip: to

deprive: (*Shak.*) to destroy, end: to corrupt: to

mar: to impair: to make useless: to treat over-

indulgent; to harm the character &c.—*v.i.* to

practise spoliation: go bad: deteriorate.—*pa.t.* and

pa.p. spoiled or (only in sense of damage) spoilt.

—*ns.* spoill'age, waste by spoiling; spoill'-bank,

—heap, a deposit of spoil.—*adj.* spoiled.—*ns.* spoil'er; spoil'-five, a card game drawn or spoiled if no player win three out of five tricks.—*adj.* spoil'ful (*Spens.* spoyl'full), plundering.—*ns.* spoils'man, one who looks for profit out of politics; spoil'-sport, one who stops or interferes with sport: a meddler.—spoiling for (a fight, &c.), more than ripe or ready for: intent on; spoils system, the system of supplanting civil servants on a change of government, on the principle that 'to the victor belong the spoils.' [*O.Fr.* *espoille*—*L.* *spolium*, spoil.]

spoke, spók, *pa.t.* of speak.

spoke, spók, *n.* one of the radiating bars of a wheel.

—*n.* spoke'shove, a two-handled planing tool for

curved work.—*adv.* spoke'wise, radially.—put a

spoke in one's wheel, to thwart one. [*O.E.*

spāca; *Du.* *speck*, *Ger.* *speiche*.]

spoken, spók'n, *pa.p.* of speak.—In composition,

of speech, speaking, as fair'-spoken, plain'-

spoken.

spokesman, spók's'man, *n.* one who speaks for another,

or for others.—*pl.* spokes'men:—*fem.* spokes'-

woman. [*Spenk*, *man*.]

spoliator, spó'li-át, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to despoil, to plunder.

—*n.* spóli-átion.—*adj.* spó'li-átive, serving to

take away or diminish.—*n.* spó'li-átor.—*adj.*

spó'li-átory (-á-ter-y). [*L.* *spoliare*, -átum—*spolium*,

spoil.]

spondée, spón'dé, *n.* a foot of two long syllables.—

adj. spondáic (-dái'k). [*L.* *spondéus* (pés)—*Gr.*

spondaios (pous), (a foot) used in the slow solemn

vertebra.]

sponge, spunj, *n.* any member of the phylum Pori-

fera, sessile aquatic animals with a single cavity in

the body, with numerous pores: the fibrous

skeleton of such an animal, remarkable for its

power of sucking up water: a piece of such a

skeleton, or a substitute, used for washing, obliteration,

absorbing, &c.: a swab for a cannon: any

sponge-like substance, as leavened dough, a pud-

d'ing, swampy ground: a bedeguar: a hanger-on

or parasite: a drunkard: an application of a

sponge: the life or behaviour of a sponger upon

others.—*v.t.* to wipe, wipe out, soak up, remove,

with a sponge: to drain, as if by squeezing a

sponge: to gain by the art of the parasite.—*v.i.* to

suck in, as a sponge: to fish for sponges: to live

on others parasitically.—*ns.* spongo'-bag, a water-

proof bag for carrying a sponge; sponge'-bath, an

application of water to the body by or from a

sponge; sponge'-cake, a very light sweet cake of

flour, eggs, and sugar; sponge'-cloth, a cotton

cloth of open texture; sponge'-finger, a finger-

shaped spongecake; sponge'-fisher, a sponge'-

fisher.—*adj.* spongy (spun'j), spongy.

—*ns.* sponger, one who uses a sponge: a sponge-

fisher: a sponge-fishing boat: an apparatus for

sponging cloth: a sponge or parasite; sponge'-

wood, sola.

—*adj.* spongy (spun'j), absorptive: porous:

wet and soft: drunken.—set a sponge, to leaven

a small mass of dough for use in leavening a large

quantity; spongy parenchyma, (*bot.*) a loose

tissue in leaves with much intercellular space;

spongy platinum, platinum sponge, platinum

in a finely divided state; throw up the sponge,

to acknowledge defeat by throwing into the air

the sponge with which a boxer is rubbed down

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between rounds: to give up any struggle. [O.E. *sponge*, *spunge*, and O.Fr. *sponge*—L. *spongia*—Gr. *spongia*.]

sposal, *spon'sl*, *adj.* spousal.—*n.pl.* sponsā'lia, espousals.—*n.* spon'sion, the act of becoming surety for another.—*adj.* spon'sional.—*n.* spon'sor, one who promises solemnly for another: a surety: a godfather or godmother: a promoter: one who pays for broadcast or telecast introducing advertisement.—Also *v.t.*—*adj.* sponsō'rial.—*n.* spon'sorship. [L. *spondere*, *sponsum*, promise.]

sponsible, *spon'si-bl*, *adj.* (now *dial.*) apthetic for responsible, respectable.

sponson, *spon'sn*, *n.* outward expansion from ship's deck: short projecting length of plane: wing-section giving extra lift.—Also spon'sing. [Ety. dub.]

spontaneous, *spon-tā nyas*, *-ni-əs*, *adj.* of one's free will: acting by its own impulse or natural law: produced of itself or without interference: involuntary.—*ns.* spontaneity (*-tā-nē-i-ti*), spontā'neousness, the state or quality of being spontaneous.—*adv.* spontā'neously.—spontaneous combustion, catching fire by causes at work within, esp. slow oxidation of a mass of matter: spontaneous generation, production of living organisms from dead matter. [L. *spontāneus*—*spon-te*, of one's own accord.]

spontoon, *spon-toon'*, *n.* a small-headed halberd formerly carried by some officers. [Fr. *sonton*—It. *sponente*—*punto*—L. *punctum*, a point.]

spoo, *spōf*, *n.* (slang) a hoaxing game invented and named by Arthur Roberts (1852-1933), comedian: a card game.—*adj.* bogus.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to hoax.—*ns.* spoo'fer; spoo'ery.

spook, *spōk*, *n.* a ghost.—*v.i.* to play the spook.—*adj.* ghostly.—*n.* spook'ery.—*adj.* spook'ish, spook'y. [App. L.G.; cf. Ger. *spuk*, Du. *spook*.]

spool, *spōl*, *n.* a cylinder, bobbin, or reel for winding yarn, &c., upon.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to wind on spools.—*ns.* spool'er. [L.G. *spōle*; Du. *spool*, or O.N.Fr. *spole*; Ger. *spule*.]

spoon, *spōon*, *v.i.* to scud before the wind.—Also spoon.—*adj.* spoon'ing, (Keats) foaming.—*n.* Spoon'drift, light spray borne on a gale.—Also (orig. Northern) spin'drift. [Origin unknown.]

spoon, *spōon*, *n.* an instrument with a shallow bowl and a handle: anything of like shape, as an oar: a wooden-headed golf-club with face slightly hollowed: a spoon-bait: (Cambridge) the wooden spoon (see under wood): a simpton: a maudlin love-maker: mawkish love-making.—*v.t.* to transfer with, or as if with, a spoon: to shove, scoop, or hit softly up into the air, instead of striking cleanly and definitely: to dally sentimentally with: to catch with a spoon-bait: to pack together like spoons.—*v.i.* to make love sentimentally: to fish with a spoon-bait.—*ns.* spoon'-bait, -hook, a lure on a swivel, used in trolling for fish: spoon'-bill, any bird of a family (Plataleidae) akin to the ibises, with long, flat, broad bill, spoon-shaped at the tip.—*adj.* spoon'-fed, fed with a spoon: (fig.) artificially fostered: taught by doled-out doses of cut-and-dried information.—*v.t.* spoon'-feed.—*ns.* spoon'-food: spoon'ful, as much as fills a spoon: a small quantity.—*pl.* spoon'fuls.—*adv.* spoon'ily.—*ns.* spoon'ing: spoon'meat, food taken or given with a spoon.—*adv.* spoon'ways, -wise, like spoons packed closely together.—*adj.* spoon'y, spoon'ey, silly: foolishly and demonstratively fond.—*n.* one who is spoony.—spoons on, silly in manifestation of love for. [O.E. *spōn*, silver, chip, shaving, Ger. *span*, chip, O.N. *spōnn*, *spdm*, chip, spoon.]

Spoonerism, *spōon'er-izm*, *n.* a transposition of initial sounds of spoken words—e.g. 'shoving leopard' for 'loving shepherd.' [Rev. W. A. Spooner (1844-1930), a noted perpetrator of the kind.]

spoor, *spōor*, *n.* track, esp. of a hunted animal.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to track.—*ns.* spoor'er. [Du. *spoor*, a track; cf. O.E. and O.N. *spor*, Ger. *spur*; also *speir*.]

sporadic, *spor-ad'ik*, *adj.* scattered: occurring here and there or now and then: occurring casually.—Also (rare) sporad'ical.—*adv.* sporad'-

ically. [Gr. *sporadikos*—*spōras*, *sporados*, scattered—*spairin*, to sow.]

spore, *spōr*, *n.* a unicellular asexual reproductive body: sometimes extended to other reproductive bodies.—*adj.* sporangial (*spor-an'ji-al*).—*ns.* sporang'iole, sporang'iolum (or *-ji*; *pl.* -a), a sporangium containing one or few spores; sporang'iolephore, the part that bears sporangia; sporang'iospore, a spore developed in a sporangium; sporang'ium (*pl.* sporang'ia), a spore-case, sac in which spores are produced.—Also spore'-case; spor'idem (Gr. *desmos*, a bond; *bot.*), a multicellular body or group of spores, of which every cell is capable of germinating.—*adj.* sporid'ial.—*ns.* sporid'ium (*pl.* -a), a spore borne on a promycelium; spor'ocarp (Gr. *karpōs*, fruit), a structure containing the sori and sporangia in water-ferns; a multicellular structure in which spores are formed; spor'ocyst, the cyst developed in the process of sporulation.—*adj.* sporocyst'ic.—*n.* sporogen'esis, production of spores.—Also sporogeny (*-oj'*).—*adj.* sporogenous, spore-bearing.—*ns.* sporogonium (*-gō'*), the capsule or asexual generation in mosses; spor'ophore, a spore-bearing stalk or structure.—*adj.* sporoph'ic, sporoph'orous.—*ns.* spor'ophyll (Gr. *phylon*, leaf), a leaf that bears sporangia; spor'ophyte (Gr. *phyton*, plant), the spore-bearing or asexual generation in the life-cycle of a plant.—*adj.* sporophytic (*-fit'ik*).—*n.pl.* Sporo'zo'a, a parasitic group of Protozoa reproducing by spores, including the causal organisms of malaria and pèbrine.—*n.* sporo'zo'ite (Gr. *zōion*, an animal), in Protozoa, an infective stage developed within a spore.—*adj.* spor'ular.—*v.i.* spor'ulate, to produce spores.—*ns.* sporulā'tion, formation of spores: breaking up into spores; spor'ule, a spore. [Gr. *spōrd*, a seed—*spairin*, to sow.]

sporrān, *spōr'an*, *n.* an ornamental pouch worn in front of the kilt by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *sporan*.]

sport, *spōrt*, *v.i.* to play: to frolic (also *v.t.* with it): to make merry: to practise field diversions: to trifle: to deviate from the normal.—*v.i.* (obs.) to amuse: to wear, use, exhibit, set up, publicly or ostentatiously: to wager: (rare) to squander: to shut (see oak): (obs.) to force open.—*n.* recreation: pastime: (obs.) dalliance, amorous behaviour: play: a game, esp. one involving bodily exercise: mirth: jest: contemptuous mirth: (esp. fig.) a plaything: a laughing-stock: field diversion: success or gratification in shooting, fishing, or the like: a sportsman: a person of sportsmanlike character, a good fellow: an animal or plant that varies singularly and spontaneously from the normal type: (in *pl.*) a meeting for races and the like.—*adj.* sports, suitable for sport.—Also (esp. U.S.) sport.—*n.* sportabil'ity, sportiveness.—*adj.* sport'able.—*ns.* sport'ance, (rare) play; sport'er, one who sports: a sportsman.—*adj.* sport'ful, full of sport: merry: full of jesting.—*adv.* sport'fully.—*n.* sport'fulness.—*adj.* sport'ing, relating to, or engaging in, sports.—*adv.* sport'ingly.—*adj.* sport'ive, inclined to sport: playful: merry: amorous, wanton.—*adv.* sport'ively.—*n.* sport'iveness.—*adj.* sport'less, without sport or mirth: sad.—*n.* sports'man, one who practises, or is skilled in, sport: one who shows a good spirit in sport.—*adj.* sports'manlike.—*ns.* sports'manship; sports'wear, sports'-woman.—*adj.* sport'y, (coll.) sportsmanlike.—sporting chance, a very doubtful chance such as a good sportsman might risk: an off-chance; sport one's oak (see oak). [Aphetic for disport.]

sposh, *sposh*, *n.* (U.S.) slush.—*adj.* sposh'y. [Imit.]

place: one of the marked points on a billiard-table, from which balls are played: a relatively dark place on the sun: a small quantity of anything: a spotlight: a white pigeon with a spot on the forehead: a name for various American fishes: (obs.) a job, piece (of work): (Shak. *spotte*) perhaps, a pattern, or piece, of needlework.—*v.t.* to

mark with spots: tarnish, as reputation: (*Spens.*) reprehend: (*slang*) pick out, detect, locate, identify: free from spots (often with out): place on a spot.—*v.i.* become spotted:—*pr.p.* spotting; *pa.t.* and *po.p.* spotted.—*adj.* spot-barred, under the condition that the spot-stroke may not be played more than twice consecutively; spot'less, without a spot: untainted: pure.—*adv.* spot'lessly.—*ns.* spot'lessness; spot'light, a circle of light thrown upon one actor or a small part of the stage: apparatus for projecting it.—*v.t.* to turn the spotlight on.—*ns.* spots, (*coll.*) a leopard; spot'-stroke, a stroke in billiards by which the player pockets the red ball from the spot, leaving his own ball in position to repeat the stroke.—*adj.* spotted, marked with spots.—*ns.* spottedness; spot'er, one who spots or detects; spot'iness.—*adj.* spot'y.—knock (the) spots off, to surpass easily; on the spot, at the very place: there and then: straightway: alert, equal to the occasion: in difficulty or danger; put on the spot, (*U.S.*) to doom to assassination; spotted dog, a Dalmatian loaf with currants. [*Cf.* obs. *Du.*, *L.O.*, *Sp.*, *U.N.* *spotti*, Norw. *spott*; also Ger. *spott*, derision.]

spouse, *spouz*, *n.* a husband or wife.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to betroth: (*Milt.*) to marry.—*n.* spous'age, marriage.—*adj.* spous'al, *spous'al*, *spous'al*, *spous'al*, *n.* usually in *pl.* nuptials: less. [*O.Fr.* *spus*, *-e*, *esp.*, *-e* (*U.F.* *spous*, *spouse*)—*L.* *spōnus*, *pa.p.* of *spondere*, to promise.]

spout, *spout*, *v.t.* to throw out in a jet: to declaim: (*slang*) to pawn.—*v.i.* to issue in a jet: to blow as a whale: to declaim.—*n.* a projecting lip or tube for discharging liquid from a vessel, a roof, &c.: a gush, discharge, or jet: an undivided waterfall: a waterspout: the blowing, or the blow-hole, of a whale: a shoot: a lift in a pawnshop: hence, a pawnshop.—*ns.* spout'er, one who, or that which, spouts: a declaimer: a spouting oil-well: a spouting whale: a whaling ship; spout'-hole, a blow-hole.—*adj.* spout'less; spout'y, spitting water when trodden on.—up the spout, (*slang*) pawned. [*M.E.* *spouten*; *cf.* *Du.* *spuiten*, to spout, *O.N.* *spýto*, to spit.]

sprack, *sprok*, *adj.* (*W. Midland* and *S.W.*) vigorous, sprightly, alert.—Also (after the pron. of Sir Hugh Evans, *Merry Wives*, IV. i. 85) sprag. [*Origin* obscure.]

sprackle, *sprákl*, *sprackle*, *sprákl*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to clamber. [*Origin* obscure.]

sprad, *sprod*, (*Spens.*) *po.p.* of spread.

sprag, *srag*, *n.* a mine prop: a bar inserted to stop a wheel: a device to prevent a vehicle from running backwards.—*v.t.* to prop, or to stop, by a sprag:—*pr.p.* spragging; *pa.t.* and *po.p.* spragged.

sprain, *sprán*, *v.t.* to overstrain the muscles of.—*n.* a wrenching of a joint with tearing or stretching of ligaments. [*Connexion* with *O.Fr.* *espreindre*, to squeeze out, is disputed.]

spraint, *spránt*, *n.* otter's dung. [*O.Fr.* *espraintes*, lit. pressed out.]

sprang, *pa.t.* of spring.

sprangle, *sprongl*, *v.i.* (now *U.S.* and *dial.*) to sprawl: to straggle: to ramify: to struggle.—*n.* a straggle.

sprat, *sprat*, *n.* a fish like the herring, but much smaller: (*Shak.*) a term of contempt.—*n.* sprat'-weather, the dark days of November and December. [*O.E.* *sprot*; *Du.* *sprot*, Ger. *sprotte*.]

sprattle, *sprat'l*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to scramble. [*Cf.* *Sw.* *sprotla*.]

sprauchle, *sprachhl*, (*Scot.*) a later form of sprackle.

sprawl, *srawl*, *v.i.* to toss or kick about the limbs: to lie or crawl with limbs flung about: to straggle.—*v.t.* to spread stragglingly.—*n.* a sprawling posture, movement, or mass.—*n.* sprawl'er.—*adj.* sprawl'ing, sprawl'y. [*O.E.* *spræclian*, to move convulsively.]

spray, *sprá*, *n.* a cloud of small flying drops: an application or dispersion of such a cloud: an apparatus or a preparation for so dispersing.—*v.t.* to sprinkle in or with fine mist-like jets.—*adj.* spray'ey. [*M.Du.* *sprayen*.]

spray, *sprá*, *n.* a shoot or twig, esp. one spreading out in branches or flowers: an ornament, casting, &c., of similar form.—*v.i.* to spread or branch in a spray.—*adj.* spray'ey, branching. [*Poss.* conn. with *sprig* or with *O.E.* *spræc*, twig.]

spray, *spró*, *spreathe*, *spreetche*, *sprédh*, *spreaze*, *spreze*, *spréz*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*S.W.*) to chap, roughen.—*usu.* in *po.p.* sprayed, *spraid*, &c.

spread, *spréd*, *v.t.* to cause to extend more widely or more thinly: to scatter abroad or in all directions: to stretch: to extend, esp. over a surface: to open out so as to cover a wider surface: to overlay: to set with provisions, as a table.—*v.i.* to extend or expand: to be extended to stretched: to open out: to go further apart: to unfold: to admit of spreading: to be propagated or circulated: (*po.t.* and *pa.p.* spread).—*n.* extent: compass: reach: expanse: an expanded surface: act or degree of spreading: an expansion: that which is spread out, a feast: anything for spreading on bread: a cover, esp. a bedcover.—*adj.* extended: flat and shallow (as a gem).—*n.* spread-eagle, a heraldic eagle with the wings and legs stretched out: a fowl split and spread out for cooking: (*nout.*) a man tied for punishment: a skating figure.—*adj.* bombastic, boastful, and frothy, esp. in American patriotism.—*v.t.* to tie up with outstretched limbs: to spread out: to outrun.—*v.i.* to cut spread-eagles: to talk in spread-eagle strain.—*n.* spread-eagleism.—*adv.* spread-eagle'wise.—*n.* spread'er.—*n.* and *adj.* spread'ing.—*adv.* spread'ingly.—*n.* spread'-over, an act of spreading out: an elast'ic of working hours. [*O.E.* *sprædon*.]

spreagh, *spráhl*, *sprehl*, speech'ery, speech'ery, cattle- possessions, esp. plunder. [*Gael.* *spréidh*, cattle.]

spreckled, *sprek'ld*, *adj.* (now *dial.*) speckled. [*Cf.* obs. Ger. *gespreckelt*.]

spreed, *spredd*, *spredded*, obs. spellings of spread (*pres.*, *pa.t.*, *pa.p.*).—Also *inf.* spredd'en.

sprece, *spré*, *n.* a merry frolic: a drunken bout.—*v.i.* to carouse. [*Orig.* slang.]

sprent, *sprent*, *adj.* sprinkled. [*Pa.p.* of obs. *sprenge*—*O.E.* *sprengen*, *sprengan*, causative of *springan*, to spring.]

sprig, *sprig*, *n.* a small shoot or twig: a scion, a young person: an ornament like a spray: a headless or almost headless r or design, esp. embroider with with sprigs:—*pr* sprigged.—*adj.* sprigged: sprigg'y, full of or like sprigs. [*Origin* obscure.]

spright, *sprit*, *n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) an unhistorical spelling of sprite, obs. except perhaps in the sense of impish person.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to haunt.—*adj.* spright'ful, (*Shak.*) spirited.—*adv.* spright'fully (*Shak.*).—*n.* spright'fulness.—*adj.* spright'less, (*obs.*) spiritless.—*n.* spright'fulness.—*adj.* spright'ly, vivacious: animated: lively: brisk: (*Shak.*) ghostly.

spring, *spring*, *v.i.* to move suddenly, as by elastic force: to bound: to leap: to start up suddenly: to break forth: to appear: to issue: to come into being: to take origin: to sprout: (*B.*) to dawn: to branch off: to begin to arch: to give way, split, burst, explode, warp, or start.—*v.t.* to cause to spring up: to start: to release the elastic force of: to let off, allow to spring: to cause to explode: to make known suddenly (with on or upon): to open, as a leak: to crack, as a mast: to bend by force, strain: (*archit.*) to start from an abutment, &c.: to leap over: to set together with bevel-joints: to attach or fit with springs: (*po.t.* sprang, now rarely sprung, *Spens.* sprong; *po.p.* sprung, *Spens.* sprong).—*n.* a leap: a sudden movement: a recoil or rebound: elasticity: an elastic contrivance usu. for setting in motion or for reducing shocks: a source of action or life: a motive: rise: beginning: cause or origin: a source: an outflow of water from the earth: (*Shak.*) the time of beginning: (*B.*) the dawn: (often Spring) the season when plants spring up and grow—in North temperate regions roughly February or March to

April or May, astronomically from the spring equinox to the summer solstice: (*obs.*) a shoot: (*Spens.*) a youth: (*obs.*) copse: (*Spens.*) undergrowth: high water: spring tide: (now *Scot.*) a lively dance-tune: a Norwegian dance or dance-tune: a flock of teal: the springing of an arch: a crack in a mast.—*adj.* of the season of spring: sown, appearing, or used in spring: having or worked by a spring.—*ns.* spring'al, spring'ald, an active springy young man, a youth; spring'bal'ance, an instrument for weighing by the elasticity of a spiral spring; spring'-beau'ty, the plant *Claytonia virginica*; spring'-bed, a spring-mattress; spring'-bec'tle, a click-beetle; spring'-board, a springy board for jumping or diving from; spring'bok (Du.), spring'buck, a beautiful S. African antelope, larger than a roebuck: (*slang*) a S. African, esp. a footballer; spring'-box, a box or barrel in which a spring is coiled: the frame of a sofa, &c., in which the springs are set; spring'-carr'lage; spring'-cart, one mounted upon springs.—*vt.* and *n.* spring'-clean'—*ns.* spring'-clean'er; spring'-clean'ing, a thorough house-cleaning, usu. in spring; spring'er, a kind of spaniel, useful in copses: one who springs: the bottom stone of an arch; spring'-gun, a gun set to go off like a trap; spring'-haas (Du.), spring'-hare, the jumping-hare; spring'-halt, a jerking lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his leg or legs; spring'-head, a fountain-head, source: a head or end-piece for a carriage-spring.—*adj.* spring'-head'ed, (*Spens.*) having heads springing afresh; spring'-heel'ed, having springs on one's heels, as spring-heeled Jack, supposed to do great leaps, and play pranks or commit robberies.—*n.* spring'-house, (*U.S.*) a larder, dairy, &c., built over a spring or brook.—*adv.* spring'ily.—*ns.* spring'iness; spring'ing, the act of leaping, sprouting, starting, rising, or issuing: the beginning of curvature of an arch: a place of branching: providing with springs.—*adj.* leaping; arising; dawning; sprouting: with the freshness of youth: resilient: starting: beginning to curve.—*n.* spring'-keeper, a salamander.—*adj.* spring'-less.—*ns.* spring'let, a little spring; spring'-ligament, a ligament of the sole of the foot.—*adj.* spring'like.—*ns.* spring'-lock, a lock that fastens by a spring: one that opens when a spring is touched; spring'-mat'tress, a mattress of spiral springs in a frame; spring'tail, any insect of the Collembola; spring'tide, springtime; spring'-tide, spring tide, a tide of maximum amplitude after new and full moon, when sun and moon pull together; spring'time, the season of spring; spring'-wa'ter, water of or from a spring; spring'-wheat, wheat sown in the spring, rather than autumn or winter.—*ns.* spring'-wood, wood with larger and smaller springs: wood used in spring and early summer; spring'-wout, a magical root, perh. mandrake.—*adj.* spring'y, elastic: resilient: abounding with springs.—See also *spring*.—spring a leak, begin to leak; spring a mine, cause it to explode.—spring fever, (*facet.*) spring lassitude. [*O.E.* *springan*; *Ger.* *springen*.]
springe, *spring*, *n.* a snare with noose and spring: a gin.—Also *spring* (*spring*).—*vt.* to catch in a spring:—*pr.p.* spring'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spring'ed (*spring'd*).—*n.* springle (*spring'gl*), a snare. [Earlier *springe*, from a probable *O.E.* *springen*; cf. *sprent*, *spring*.]
springe, *spring*, *adj.* (*George Eliot*) active, nimble.
sprinkle, *spring'kl*, *vt.* to scatter in small drops or particles: to scatter on: to baptize with a few drops of water: to strew, dot, diversify.—*vi.* to scatter in drops.—*n.* an aspersorium or utensil for sprinkling.—*ns.* spring'kle, spring'lding, the act of one who sprinkles: a small quantity sprinkled: in book-binding, mottling of edges by scattering a few drops of colour; spring'kler. [*Frq.* from *O.E.* *springan*, the causative of *springan*, to spring; cf. *Ger.* *sprenkeln*.]
sprint, *sprint*, *n.* a short run, row, or race at full speed.—*vi.* to run at full speed.—*ns.* sprint'er; spring'ing. [*Cl.* *O.N.* *spretta*, *Sw.* *spritta*.]
sprit, *sprit*, *n.* (*naut.*) a spar set diagonally to extend

a fore-and-aft sail.—*n.* sprit-sail (*sprit'sl*), a sail extended by a sprit. [*O.E.* *spreot*, pole; *Du.* and *Ger.* *sprit*, sprit.]

sprite, *sprit*, *n.* spirit—*obs.* except in the senses of goblin, elf, imp, impish or implike person.—*adj.* sprite'ful, sprite'ly, &c. (*see* *sprightly*, &c.). [*O.Fr.* *esprit*; cf. *spirit*, *spright*.]

sprocket, *sprok'it*, *n.* a tooth on the rim of a wheel or capstan for engaging the chain: a toothed cylinder for driving a cinematograph film: a sprocket-wheel.—*n.* sprock'et-wheel, a wheel with sprockets. [*Origin* unknown.]

sprod, *sprod*, *n.* (*Northern*) a second-year salmon.
sprong, *sprong*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of spring.
sprout, *sprout*, *n.* a new growth: a young shoot: a side bud, as in Brussels sprouts (see *Brussels*): a scion, descendant: sprouting condition.—*vi.* to shoot: to push out new shoots.—*vt.* to put forth as a sprout or bud: to cause to sprout: (*dial.*) to remove sprouts from.—*adj.* sprout'ed.—*n.* and *adj.* sprout'ing. [*O.E.* *sprutan* (found in compounds); *Du.* *spruiten*, *Ger.* *spruessen*.]
spruce, *spruce*, *adj.* smart: neat, dapper: overfastidious, finical.—*adv.* sprucely.—*vt.* to smarten.—*vi.* to become spruce or smart (often with *up*).—*adv.* spruce'ly.—*n.* spruce'ness. [*Prob.* from next word, from the vogue of spruce leather in the 16th century.]

Spruce, *spruce*, *n.* (*obs.*) Prussia: spruce, spruce-fir or its wood: spruce-beer.—*adj.* brought from Prussia: of spruce or its wood.—*ns.* spruce'-beer, a drink made from a solution of sugar or treacle and green tops of spruce; spruce'-fir, any conifer of the genus *Picea*, with long shoots only, four-angled needles, and pendulous cones: extended to some other trees. [*For* *Pruce*.]
spruce, *spruce*, *n.* a passage by which molten metal runs into a mould: the metal that solidifies in it.—*deadhead*. [*Origin* obscure.]
spruce, *spruce*, *n.* infantile thrush (*obs.*): a tropical disease affecting mouth, throat, and digestion. [*Du.* *spruw*.]
spruce, *spruce*, *n.* (*London*) inferior asparagus.
sprug, *sprug*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a sparrow.
spruit, *spruit*, *sprit*, *n.* a small, deepish water-course, dry except during and after rains. [*Du.*, *spruit*.]
sprung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of spring.—*adj.* strained: split: loosed: furnished with springs: (*coll.*) tipsy.—sprung rhythm, a rhythm of mixed feet each stressed on the first syllable.
sprush, *sprush*, *sprush*, *adv.*, and *vt.* a Scots form of spruce (1).
spry, *spry*, *adj.* nimble: agile.—*comp.* spry'er; *superl.* spry'est.—*adv.* spry'ly.—*n.* spry'ness. [*Origin* doubtful.]

spud, *spud*, *n.* a small narrow digging tool: a stumpy person or thing: (*slang*) a potato.—*vt.* and *vi.* to dig with a spud.—*adj.* spudd'y, podgy. [*Origin* obscure.]

spue, an old-fashioned spelling of spew.
spule, *spul*, *spul*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the shoulder.—*ns.* spule'-bane (-bone), -blade.—Also *speal* (*speal*). [*Relation* to spauld obscure.]
spuilzie, spuilzie, spulye, spulyie, spul'(y)i, *n.* (*Scot.*) spoliation.—*vt.* and *vi.* to plunder. [*See* *spoil*.]

spume, *spum*, *n.* foam: scum.—*vi.* to foam.—*vt.* to throw up or off as foam or scum.—*adj.* spumous, spu'my. [*L.* *spuma*—*spuere*, to spew.]
spun, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of spin, and *adj.*—*adj.* spun'-out, unduly lengthened.—*n.* spun'-yarn, rope-yarn twisted into a cord.
spunje, *spunj*, *obs.* spelling of sponge.—*n.* spun'-ing-house.

spunk, *spunk*, *n.* (*esp. Scot.*) a spark: a spirited, usu. small or weak, person: spirit, mettle, courage: touchwood, tinder: a fungus from which tinder is made: a match.—*vi.* to take fire, flame up: to fire up: (*U.S.*) to show spirit: (*Scot.*, with *out*) to come to light.—*n.* spunk'ic, (*Scot.*) a Will-o'-the-wisp: a fiery or mettlesome person: (*Burns*) whisky.—*adj.* spunk'y, spirited: fiery-tempered. [*Cf.* *Ir.* *spunc*, tinder, sponge—*L.* *spongia*, a sponge—*Gr.* *spongid*.]

squander, *skwon'dər*, *v.t.* to scatter, disperse: to spend lavishly or wastefully.—*v.i.* to wander, roam, straggle: to scatter.—*n.* a squandering.—*adj.*

squan'dered.—*n.* **squan'derer.**—*n.* and *adj.* **squan'dering.**—*adv.* **squan'deringly.**—*n.* **squan'dermā'nīa**, (*slang*) a spirit of reckless expenditure (in a government). [*Origin obscure.*]

square, *skwā'r*, *n.* an equilateral rectangle: an object, piece, space, figure, of approximately that shape, as a window-pane, paving-stone, space on a chess-board: an open space, commonly but not necessarily of that shape, in a town, along with its surrounding buildings: (*U.S.*) a rectangular block of buildings: a body of troops drawn up in that form: the product of a quantity multiplied by itself: (*Shak.*) the yoke of a garment: a unit of flooring, 100 square feet: an instrument for drawing or testing right angles: a carpenter's measure: a canon, criterion, rule: squareness: (*old astron.*) quartile aspect: due proportion: order: honesty, equity, fairness: (*obs.*) quarrel, dissension: (*Shak., King Lear*, l. i.) possibly, part, compartment.—*adj.* having or approaching the form of a square: relatively broad, thick-set: right-angled: equal to a quantity multiplied by itself: measuring an area in two dimensions: exact, suitable, fitting: true, equitable, fair, honest: even, leaving no balance, equal in score: directly opposed: complete, unequivocal: solid, full, satisfying.—*v.t.* to make square or rectangular, esp. in cross-section: to make nearly cubical: to form into squares: to construct or determine a square equal to: to multiply by itself: to reduce to any given measure or standard, to adjust, regulate: to bring into accord, reconcile: (*naut.*) to place at right angles with the mast or keel: to make equal: to pay: to bribe.—*v.i.* to suit, fit: to accord or agree: to take an attitude of offence and defence, as a boxer: (*obs.*) to swagger: to make the score or account even.—*adv.* at right angles: solidly: directly: evenly: fairly, honestly.—*adj.* square-built, of a form suggesting squareness: broad in proportion to height: squared.—*ns.* square-face, (*S. Africa*) gun (from the shape of the bottle): square-head, (*old Austr. slang*) a free immigrant: (*slang*) a Scandinavian or German: square-leg, (*cricket*) a fielder to the left of, and in line with, the batsman.—*adv.* square-ly.—*ns.* square-measure, a system of measures for surfaces, its unit the square of the lineal unit: squareness.—*adj.* square-perforated, (*her.*) having a square opening so as to show the field.—*n.* square'er, one who, or that which, squares: (*Shak.*) a fighting, quarrelsome person, or perh. a swaggerer.—*adj.* square-rigged, having the chief sails square, and extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the masts—*opp.* to *fore-and-aft*.—*ns.* square-root, that quantity which being multiplied into itself produces the quantity in question: square-sail (*-s*), a four-sided sail extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the mast.—*adj.* square-shouldered, with shoulders that do not slope much: square-toed, ending square at the toes.—*n.* square-toes, (*pl.*) square-toed shoes: (*sing.*) an old-fashioned, punctilious person.—*adv.* square-wise.—*n.* and *adj.* square-ing.—*adj.* square-ish.—how squares go, (*obs.*) what is doing: how things are going: on the square, honestly: square foot, inch, mile, an area equal to that of a square whose side measures a foot, &c.: square knot, a reef-knot: square up to, face up to and tackle: squaring the circle, finding a square of the same area as a circle. [*O.Fr. esquarre* (*Fr. équerre*)—*L. ex* and *quadrā*, a square.]

squarrose, *skwār'ōs*, *skwōr'ōs*, *-ōs'*, *adj.* rough with projecting or deflexed scales, bracts, &c.: standing out straight or deflexed. [*L. squarrosus*, scurfy.]

squarson, *skwār'sn*, *n.* a clergyman who is also a squire or landowner in his parish.—*n.* squar-son-are, his residence. [*squire* and (*parson*).]

squash, *skwōsh*, *v.t.* to press into pulp: to crush flat: to squeeze: to put down, suppress: to snub.—*v.i.* to form a soft mass as from a fall: to crowd: to squelch: to become crushed or pulpy.—*n.* (*Shak.*) an unripe peascod: anything soft and unripe or easily crushed: a crushed mass: a drink made from fruit juice: a crushed condition: a close crowd: a squeezing: a soft rubber ball for playing

squash racquets: **squash racquets.**—*adv.* with a squash.—*n.* **squash'er.**—*adv.* **squash'ily.**—*ns.* **squash'iness**: **squash rackets**, **racquets**, a game like rackets played one-a-side on a smaller court with larger and hollow ball.—*adj.* **squash'y**, **pulpy**: **squelching**: **sopping**. [*O.Fr. esquacer* (*Fr. écaquer*), to crush—*L. ex*, *quassare*; see **quash**.]

squash, *skwōsh*, *n.* the gourd of several species of *Cucurbita*: the plant bearing it. [*Narragansett* *askutasquash*.]

squat, *skwōt*, *v.i.* to sit down upon the hams or heels: to sit close, as an animal: to settle on land or in unoccupied buildings without title or (*Austr.*) with a view to acquiring a title.—*v.t.* to cause to squat: (*pr.p.* **squatt'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **squatt'ed**).—*adj.* **crouching**: short and thick, **dummy**.—*ns.* **squat'ness**: **squatt'er**, one who squats: (*Austr.*) a large landowner: **squatt'iness**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **squatt'le**, to squat down.—*n.* **squatoc'racy**, (*Austr.*) the powerful squatter class.—*adj.* **squatt'y**, short and thick. [*O.Fr. esquair*, to crush—*L. ex*, *coactus*, *pap.* of *cogere*, to drive together.]

squatter, *skwōt'er*, *v.i.* to splash along.—*n.* a **fluttering**: a splashing, spattering. [*Prob. imit.*]

squaw, *skwāw*, *n.* an American Indian woman, esp. a wife.—*n.* **squaw-man**, a white man with an Indian wife. [*Massachusetts* *squa*.]

squawk, *skwātok*, *n.* a croaky call.—*v.i.* to utter a squawk.—*v.t.* to utter with a squawk.—*n.* **squawk'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **squawk'ing**.—*adj.* **squawk'y**. [*Imit.*]

squeak, *skwēk*, *v.i.* to give forth a high-pitched nasal-sounding note or cry: (*slang*) to inform, peach, or confess.—*v.t.* to utter, sing, render, squeakily.—*n.* a squeaky sound: a narrow escape or bare chance: (*slang*) a feeble newspaper.—*ns.* **squeak'er**, one who squeaks: a young bird: an informer: a squeaking toy consisting of a bladder and a tube: **squeak'ery**.—*adv.* **squeak'ily**.—*n.* **squeak'iness**.—*n.* and *adj.* **squeak'ing**.—*adv.* **squeak'ingly**.—*adj.* **squeak'y**.—*n.* a narrow squeak, a narrow escape. [*Imit.*; cf. *Sw. squäka*, to croak, *Ger. quieken*, to squeak.]

squeal, *skwēl*, *v.i.* to utter a high-pitched cry of some duration: to cry out in pain: to complain: to turn informer.—*v.t.* to utter, sing, render, express, with squealing.—*n.* a high sustained cry.—*n.* **squeal'er**, one who squeals, esp. a bird of various kinds, a young pigeon: an informer.—*n.* and *adj.* **squeal'ing**. [*Imit.*; cf. *Sw. dial. squäla*, to cry out.]

squeamish, *skwēm'ish*, *adj.* sickish at stomach: qualmish: easily shocked, disgusted, or offended: fastidious: coy: reluctant from scruples or compunction.—*adv.* **squeam'ishly**.—*n.* **squeam'ishness**. [*M.E. scyrmous*—*A.Fr. escaymous*; *ety. dub.*]

squeegee, *skwējē*, *-jē*, also **squigee**, *skwēl'jē*, *ns.* an implement with edge of rubber, leather, &c., for clearing water or mud from decks, floors, windows, &c.: a photographer's roller or brush for squeezing out moisture.—*v.t.* to clear, press, or smooth with a squeegee. [*App. squeeze*.]

squeeze, *skwēz*, *v.t.* to crush, press hard, compress: to grasp tightly: to embrace: to force by pressing: to effect, render, or put by pressing: to crush the juice or liquid from: to force to discard winning cards: to fleece, extort from: to take a rubbing of.—*v.i.* to press: to crowd: to crush: to force a way: to yield to pressure.—*n.* act of squeezing: pressure: a crowded assembly: an embrace: a close grasp: a portion withheld and appropriated, as by an Oriental official: a rubbing: a few drops got by squeezing.—*n.* **squeezability**.—*adj.* **squeezable**.—*n.* **squeeze'er**, one who squeezes: an instrument, machine, or part, for squeezing: a playing-card marked in the corner with suit and value.—*n.* and *adj.* **squeeze'ing**.—*adj.* **squeeze'y**, confined, cramped, contracted. [*Origin obscure.*]

squelch, *skwēl'ish*, *n.* the gurgling and sucking sound of walking in wet mud: a heavy blow on, or fall of, a soft body: its sound: a pulpy mass: a disconcerting or quashing retort or rebuff.—*v.t.* to make, or walk with, the sound of a squelch.—*v.i.* to crush under heel: to put down, suppress, snub,

crush.—*n.* squelch'er, one who squelches: an overwhelming blow. retort, &c.—*n.* and *adj.* squelch'ing.—*adj.* squelch'y. [imit.; cf. quelch.]

squeteague, *skei-tēg'*, *n.* an Atlantic American spiny-finned food-fish (Cynoscion), misnamed salmon or trout. [Narragansett *pesukwiteag*, they make glue.]

squib, *skwib*, *n.* a paper tube filled with combustibles, thrown up into the air burning and bursting: a petty lampoon: (*Spens.*) a paltry fellow.—*v.t.* aim squibs at: lampoon.—*v.i.* write lampoons: use squibs: sound or skip about like a squib.—*n.* and *adj.* squibb'ing. [Perh. imit.]

squid, *skwid*, *n.* any ten-armed cephalopod, esp. Loligo: a bait or lure of, or in imitation of, a squid: an anti-submarine mortar.—*v.i.* to fish with a squid. [Origin obscure.]

squier. See *squire* (2).

squiffer, *skwif'er*, *n.* (*slang*) a concertina.

squiffy, *skwif'y*, *adj.* (*coll.*) tipsy.

squiggle, *skwig'l*, *v.i.* to squirm, wriggle: to make wriggly lines.—*n.* a twist, wriggle, wriggly line.—*adj.* squiggle'y.

squillgee. See *squeegce*.

squill, *skwil*, *n.* any plant of the liliaceous genus Scilla: the sea-onion (*Urginea*), formerly included in that genus: (*usu. in pl.*) its dried bulbs used as a diuretic and expectorant: the mantis shrimp (*Squilla*). [*L.* *squilla*, *stillo*, sea-onion, shrimp—*Gr.* *skilla*, sea-onion.]

squinancy, *skwin'an-si*, *n.* (*obs.*) quinsy.—*n.* squin'ancy-wort, a species of woodruff once thought good for quinsy. [*L.L.* *squinchia*, a combination of *Gr.* *synanchē*, sore throat, and *kynanchē* (see *cynanche*).]

squinch, *skwin'ish*, *n.* an arch or other support across a re-entrant or interior angle. [*scuncheon*.]

squinty, *skwin'i*, squiny, *skwi'ni*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to squint, peer.

squint, *skwint*, *adv.* usquint, obliquely.—*adj.* looking obliquely: looking askance: squinting: strabismic: oblique: indirect.—*v.t.* to look obliquely: to be strabismic: to have a side reference or allusion: to glance aside or casually: to squint: to direct or look: a glance: a peep: an oblique reference, hint, tendency, or aim: an oblique opening in a wall, as a hagnoscope.—*ns.* squint'er: squint-eye(s), one who squints.—*adj.* squint-eyed.—*n.* and *adj.* squint'ing.—*adv.* squint'ingly. [Aphetic for *squint*.]

squire, *skwir*, *n.* an esquire, an aspirant to knight-hood attending a knight: one who escorts or attends a lady: an English or Irish landed gentleman, esp. of old family: (*U.S.*) one who has been a justice of the peace, &c.—*v.i.* to escort or attend.—*ns.* squir(c)'age, squiral'ity, squir'alty, landed gentry collectively: squir(c)'arch.—*adj.* squir(c)'arch'al.—*ns.* squir(c)'archy, the rule of squires: the body of squires: squire'dom: squireen' (*lr. dim. suff. -in; Anglo-Ir.*), a petty squire: squire'hood.—*adj.* and *adv.* squire'-like, squire'y.—*ns.* squire'lling, a squire of small possessions: squire'ship: squir'ess, a squire's wife.—squire of dames, one who devotes himself to the ladies, from a character in Spenser (*Faerie Queene*, III. vii. 53). [*csquiro*.]

squire, squier, *skwir*, *n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) a carpenter's square or rule: a canon, rule.—by the squire, precisely. [See *squire*.]

squirm, *skwrm*, *v.i.* to writhe, go writhing.—*n.* a wriggle.—*adj.* squirm'y. [Prob. imit.]

squrr. See *skirr*.

squirrel, *skwir'el*, *n.* a nimble, bushy-tailed arboreal rodent (*Sciurus* or kindred genus)—*ns.* squir'el-cage, a cage with a treadmill for a squirrel: in an induction motor, a rotor whose winding suggests this: squir'el-monkey, a small golden-haired South American monkey: squir'el-shrew', a tree-shrew: squir'el-tail, a grass of the barley genus with long hair-like awns: (*Walton*) a broad-tailed lobworm: a cap of squirrel-skins, with a

tail hanging down behind. [*O.Fr.* *escurel*—*L.L.* *scurellus*, dim. of *L.* *sciurus*—*Gr.* *skiouros*—*skid*—shade, *oura*, tail.]

squirt, *skwert*, *v.t.* to throw out in a jet.—*v.i.* to squirt.—*n.* an instrument for squirting: a jet.—*n.* squir't'er.—*n.* and *adj.* squir't'ing.—squirting cucumber, a cucurbitaceous plant (*Ecbolium Elaterium*) that squirts out its ripe seeds. [*CF.* *L.G.* *swirten*, *swirten*.]

squish, *skwish*, *v.i.* to make a squelching or squirting sound.—*n.* the sound of squishing: (*slang*) hosh: (*slang*) marmalade.—*adj.* squish'y.

squit, *skwit*, *n.* (*slong*) a contemptible person.

squitha, *skwizh*, *n.* quitch-grass.

sraddha, *shradhha s(h)rā'dā*, *n.* an offering to the manes of an ancestor. [*Sans.* *grādhā*.]

st, 'st, st, interf. hush.

'st, st, a shortened form of *hast*.

stab, *stob*, *v.t.* to wound or pierce by driving in a pointed weapon: to roughen with a pick so as to hold plaster: (*bookbinding*) to pierce near the back edges, for the passage of thread or wire.—*v.t.* to thrust or pierce with a pointed weapon: (*pr.p.* *stabbing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *stabbed*).—*n.* an act of stabbing: a wound with a pointed weapon: (*slang*) an attempt, a go.—*n.* stabber.—*n.* and *adj.* stab'bing.—*adv.* stab'bingly. [*CF.* *stob*.]

Stabat Mater, *stā'bēt mā'tēr*, *n.* a Latin hymn on the seven dolours of the Virgin: a musical setting of it. [Its opening words, the mother stood.]

stable, *stā'bl*, *adj.* standing firm: firmly established: durable: firm in purpose or character: constant: not ready to change: not radioactive.—Also *stā'bilo* (*-bil*; *rare*).—*ns.* stabilisation (*stab-*, or *stab-il-lā-zā'shan*, or *-li-*); *stā'bili'sator*.—*v.t.* stabilise (*stob* or *stūb*), to render stable or steady: to fix: to fix the value of: to establish, maintain, or regulate the equilibrium of.—*ns.* stab'liser, anything that stabilises: an additional plane or other device for giving stability to an aircraft: a gyroscope or other means of steadying a ship: a substance that retards chemical action: stability (*stā'bil'i-ti*), state of being stable: steadiness: fixity: power of recovering equilibrium: fixing by vow of a monk or nun to one convent for life: stā'bleness.—*adv.* stā'bly.—stable equilibrium, the condition in which a body will return to its old position after a slight displacement. [*Fr.*—*L.* *stabilis*—*stāre*, to stand.]

stable, *stā'bl*, *n.* a building for horses, or sometimes other animals: a set of horses kept together: a horse-keeping establishment, organisation, or staff: (*in pl.*) a cavalry soldier's duty in the stable, or the call summoning to it.—*v.t.* to put or keep in a stable.—*v.i.* to dwell in a stable or as in a stable.—*ns.* stā'ble-boy, -man, one who works at a stable: stā'bler, (*Scot.*, *arch.*) a stable-keeper, an inn-keeper: stā'ble-room, accommodation in a stable: stā'bling, act of putting into a stable: accommodation for horses, cattle, cycles, &c. [*O.Fr.* *estable* (*Fr.* *estable*)—*L.* *stabilum*—*stāre*, to stand.]

stablish, *stob'lsh*, *v.t.* (*B.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*, *arch.*) an old form of *establish*: to set up: to make stable: to confirm.—*n.* stab'lshment, establishment: (*Shak.*) confirmed possession.

staccato, *stā-kā'tō*, *stāk-kā'tō*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) with each note detached.—*n.* a staccato performance, manner, or passage.—*adj.* and *adv.* (*superl.*) staccatiss'mo. [*It.*, *pap.* of *staccare*, for *distaccare*, to separate.]

stack, *stāk*, *n.* a large built-up pile of hay, corn, wood, &c.: a group or cluster of chimneys or flues: the chimney or funnel of a steamer, steam-engine, &c.: (*Scot.*) an isolated pillar of rock: a compact group of book-cases: a pyramid of three rifles, &c.: a pile.—*v.t.* to pile into a stack: to shuffle for cheating.—*n.* stāk'yārd, a yard for stacks. [*O.N.* *stakkr*, a stack of hay.]

stacket, *stāk'it*, *n.* (*obs. Scot.*) a palisade. [*Du.* *stakēt*.]

staete, *stāk'tē*, *n.* a Jewish spice, liquid myrrh.—*n.* stactom'eter, a pipette for counting drops. [*Gr.* *staktos*, -ē, -on, dropping.]

stadda, *stād'ā*, *n.* a comb-maker's double-bladed hand-saw. [Origin unknown.]

staddle, *stād'l*, n. a support, esp. for a stack: the bottom of a stack: a small tree left unfelled: a stump left for coppice. [O.E. *stathol*, foundation; Ger. *stadel*.]

stadia, *stā'di-ā*, n. a graduated rod used in measuring distances at one observation, by the angle subtended by the distance between two hairs in the telescope (also *stād'ia-rod*): (U.S.) the telescope so used. [Origin obscure.]

stadium, *stād'i-um*, n. a Greek measure of length, 600 Greek, or 606½ English feet: a race-course, sports-ground: a stage in development:—*pl.* *stād'ia*.—*n.* *stade* (*stād*), a stadium. [Latinised from Gr. *stadion*.]

stadholder, *stadholder*, *stāt'*, *stād'hōl'dər*, n. a Dutch viceroy or provincial governor: (hist.) the head of the Dutch republic. [Du. *stadhouder*, lit. *stead-holder* (Ger. *statthalter*, Fr. *lieutenant*)—*stād*, place (now only town), *houder*, holder; spelling influenced by Ger. *stadt*, town.]

staff, *stāf*, n. a stick carried in the hand: a prop: a long piece of wood: a pole: a flagstaff: a long handle: a stick or ensign of authority: a token authorising an engine-driver to proceed: a set of lines and spaces on which music is written or printed: a stanza (these have *pl.* *stāffs* or *stāffes*, *stāfz*; see also *stave*): a body of officers who help a commanding officer, or perform special duties: a body of persons employed in an establishment (these two meanings have *pl.* *stāffs*, *stāffs*).—*adj.* (or in composition) belonging or attached to the staff: applied also to officers of a higher grade.—*v.t.* to provide with a staff.—*ns.* *stāff*—*coll.* *stāff*, a college that trains officers for staff appointments; *stāff*—*corps*, a body of officers and men assisting a commanding officer and his staff: formerly, a body that supplied officers to the Indian army; *stāff*—*duty*, the occupation of an officer who serves on a staff, having been detached from his regiment: *stāff*—*notation*, musical notation in which a staff is used, as opposed to the harmonic system; *stāff*—*officer*, an officer serving on a staff; *stāff*—*room*, a room for the use of the staff, as of a school; *stāff*—*sergeant*, a non-commissioned officer serving on a regimental staff; *stāff*—*surgeon*, a navy surgeon of senior grade: an army surgeon on the staff of a hospital, not with his regiment; *stāff*—*system*, a block-system that uses a staff; *stāff*—*tree*, an American shrub (*Celastrus*) akin to spindle-tree.—*staff* of life, staple food, esp. bread. [O.E. *staf*, O.N. *stafr*, Ger. *stab*.]

staffage, *stāf'āzh*, n. accessories in a picture. [Sham Fr.—Ger. *staffieren*, to garnish.]

stag, *stāg*, n. a male deer, esp. a hart or red deer from its fifth year: a male of various kinds (cock, turkey-cock, &c.): a man who goes to dances, &c., unaccompanied by a woman: (U.S.) a stag-party: (Scot. *stāg*, *stāg*) a colt or stallion: (Scot. *stāg*) an animal castrated in maturity: one who applies for shares in order to sell at once at a profit: (*obs. slang*) an informer.—*adj.* *stāg*—*male*: of males.—*v.t.* to follow, dog, shadow.—*v.i.* to deal as a stag (also *v.t.* with *it* or *the market*): to go as a stag.—*ns.* *stāg*—*bee*'fite, any beetle of the family *Lucanidae*, from the large antler-like mandibles of the males; *stāg*—*dance*, one of men only; *stāg*'ard, a hart in its fourth year; *stāg*—*head*, dying back of a tree giving antler-like appearance.—*adj.* *stāg*—*head*'ed.—*ns.* *stāg*'horn, *stāg*'s antler as a material (staghorn fern, *Platycerium*, a fern with antler-like leaves: staghorn moss, common clubmoss); *stāg*'hound, the buck-hound: the Scottish deer-hound; *stāg*—*hunt*; *stāg*—*par*'ty, a party of men only. [O.E. *stazza*, *stāg*; cf. O.N. *stæggr*, cock-bird, gander, in mod. Icc. he-cat.]

stage, *stāj*, n. a tier, shelf, floor, story: a tiered structure for plants: a scaffold: an elevated platform, esp. for acting on: the theatre: theatrical representation: the theatrical calling: any field of action, scene: a place of rest on a journey or road: the portion of a journey between two such places: in a microscope, &c., the support for an object to be examined: a subdivision of a geological series or formation: a point reached in, or a section of, life, development, or any process:

a stage-coach.—*v.t.* to represent or put on the stage: to contrive dramatically, organise and bring off.—*v.i.* (or *v.t.* with *it*) to travel by stages or by stage-coach.—*ns.* *stāg*'-box, a box over the proscenium; *stāg*'-coach, a coach that runs regularly with passengers from stage to stage; *stāg*'-coach'ing; *stāg*'-coach'man; *stāg*'-craft, skill in the technicalities of the theatre.—*adj.* *stāg*'ed, in stories or tiers: put on the stage.—*ns.* *stāg*'-direction, in a copy of a play, an instruction to the actor to do this or that; *stāg*'-door, the actors' entrance to a theatre; *stāg*'-driver, one who drives a stage; *stāg*'-effect, theatrical effect; *stāg*'-fe'ver, a passion to go on the stage; *stāg*'-flower, a flower exhibited on a tiered stand; *stāg*'-fright, nervousness before an audience, esp. for the first time; *stāg*'-hand, a workman employed about the stage; *stāg*'-horse, a stage-coach horse.—*v.t.* *stāg*'-man'age (back-formation), used *lit.*: also *fig.* to arrange (an event) effectively as if it were a stage scene.—*ns.* *stāg*'-man'ager, one who superintends the production of plays, with general charge behind the curtain; *stāg*'-name, a name assumed professionally by an actor or actress; *stāg*'-play, a play played or intended to be played on a stage; *stāg*'-player, *stāg*'er, one who has had much experience in anything, an old hand (*old stager*): a stage-horse: (*arch.*) an actor; *stāg*'ery, theatrical contrivances.—*adj.* *stāg*'-struck, sorely smitten with stage-fe'ver.—*ns.* *stāg*'-wag'on, a wagon for conveying goods and passengers at fixed times; *stāg*'-whisper, an audible utterance conventionally understood by the audience to represent a whisper.—*adv.* *stāj*'ily.—*ns.* *stāj*'iness; *stāj*'ing, scaffolding: stage-coaching: putting on the stage.—*adj.* *stāj*'y (also *stāj*'cy), savouring of the stage: artificially histrionic. [O.Fr. *estage* (Fr. *étage*), a story of a house—inferred L.L. *statiarius*—L. *stāre*, to stand.]

stagger, *stāg'ər*, *v.i.* to reel: to go reeling or tottering: to waver.—*v.t.* to cause to reel: to give a shock to: to cause to waver: to nonplus, confound: to dispose alternately or variously: to arrange so that one thing or part is ahead of another.—*n.* a staggering: a wavering: a staggered arrangement (*positive* where the upper plane of a biplane is advanced, *negative* where the lower): (in *pl.* form, often treated as *sing.*) giddiness, also a disease of various kinds causing horses, &c., to stagger (grass, or stomach, staggers, an acute indigestion: mad, or sleepy, staggers, an inflammation of the brain).—*adj.* *stāg*'g'ered.—*n.* *stāg*'g'er.—*n.* and *adj.* *stāg*'g'ering.—*adv.* *stāg*'g'er'ingly. [Earlier *stacker*—O.N. *stakra*, freq. of *staka*, to push.]

Stagirite (misspelt *Stagyrite*), *stāj'i-rīt*, n. a native or inhabitant of *Stagira* (Gr. *Stagiros*) in Macedonia, esp. Aristotle (384–322 B.C.).

stagnant, *stāg'nənt*, *adj.* still, standing, without current: foul, unwholesome, or dull from stillness: inert.—*n.* *stāg*'nancy.—*adv.* *stāg*'nantly.—*v.t.* *stāg*'nate, to be stagnant.—*n.* *stāg*'nātion. [L. *stagnāre*, *-atum*—*stagnum*, pond.]

Stahlhelm, *stāh'l'hēlm*, n. a German old soldiers' conservative nationalist and militaristic organisation after the war of 1914–18.—*ns.* *Stāh'l'hēlm*er, *Stāh'l'hēlm*ist. [Ger., steel helmet.]

Stahlian, *stāj'l'i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Georg Ernst Stahl, German physician (1660–1734), or his animism.—*ns.* *Stāh'l'i'an*ism, *Stāh'l'i*sm.

staid, *stād*, *adj.* steady: sober: grave: sedate.—*adv.* *staid*'ly.—*n.* *stāid*'ness. [For *stayed*—*stay*.]

stair, *stāj*, n. a Scots form of *stag*.

stain, *stān*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to deprive of colour: to pale by comparison: to impart a new colour to: to tinge: to dye: to sully: to tarnish: to impregnate with a substance that colours some parts so as to show composition and structure: to bring reproach on.—*v.i.* to take or impart a stain.—*n.* a stain: a coloring matter: discoloration: a spot: cause of reproach: *stāin*'cr.—*n.* and *adj.* free from stain: not liable to stain, rust, or tarnish.—*adv.* *stāin*'lessly.

—*n.* stain'lessness.—stained glass, glass painted with certain pigments fused into its surface; stainless steel, a steel that will not rust, contain-

[*stain*.]

the whole

su. in *pl.*

a flight from landing to landing): one such step.—*stair*, *stair*'-car'pet, a long carpet for stairs; *stair*'-case, the structure enclosing a stair: stairs with banisters, &c.—*adj.* *stair*ed, having, or arranged like, stairs.—*stair*'foot', the level place at the foot of stairs; *stair*'head, the level place at the top of stairs; *stair*'rod, a rod for holding a stair-carpet in place; *stair*'-tower, -*turret*, one enclosing a winding stair; *stair*'way, a staircase: a passage by stairs; *stair*'-well, the well of a staircase.—*adv.* *stair*'wise, by steps: in the manner of a stair.—*n.* *stair*'-work, backstairs intriguing.—below stairs, in the basement: among the servants. [O.E. *stæger*—*stigan*, to ascend; Ger. *steigen*, to climb, Norw. *steg*, step.]

stair(e), *stāth*, *n.* (N. England) a wharf: a structure for shipping coal; an embankment. [O.E. *stæth*, bank, and O.N. *stōth*, landing-stage.]

stake, *stāk*, *n.* a stick or pole pointed at one end: a post: a post to which one condemned to be burned was tied: hence, death or martyrdom by burning: a tinsmith's anvil.—*v.t.* to fasten to or with, to protect, shut, support, furnish, pierce, with a stake or stakes: to mark the bounds of with stakes (often with *off* or *out*).—*n.* *stake*'-net, a net hung on stakes. [O.E. *staca*, stake.]

stake, *stāk*, *v.t.* to deposit as a wager: to risk, hazard: (U.S.) to furnish, supply, fit out.—*n.* anything pledged as a wager: a prize: anything to gain or lose: an interest, concern: the condition of being at hazard: a grubstake: (in *pl.*) a race for money staked or contributed.—at *stake* (*Shak.* also at the stake), hazarded: in danger: at issue. [Perh. M.Du. *staken*, to place.]

stalhanovite, *stā*-*han*'*ō*-vīt, *n.* a worker who has received recognition for his part in increasing the rate of production in the factory, &c., where he works. [*Stalhanov*, a Russian worker.]

stalactite, *stāl*'*ak*-tīt (also *stā*-*lak*'tīt), *n.* an icicle-like pendant of calcium carbonate, formed by evaporation of water percolating through lime-

stal'*ak*-tīt.—*st.* *stalag* *ma*, *stalagmīte*, *stāl*'*ag*-mītē (also -*ag*'), an upward-growing conical formation on the floor, formed by the drip from the roof or from a stalactite.—*adj.* *stalagmīte* (-mīt'ik), -*al*.—*adv.* *stalagmīte*'*ally*.—*st.* *stalagmō*'*meter*, an instrument for determining surface tension by drops; *stalagmō*'*metry*. [Gr. *stalaktos*, *stalagma*, *stalagmos*, a dropping—*stafas*-sein, to drip.]

stalag, *stāl*'*ag*, *stāl*'*ag*, *n.* a German camp for prisoners of war (non-commissioned officers and men). [Ger. *stamm*, base, *lager*, camp.]

stal'*d*, *stæld*, *pa.p.* (*Spens.*). See *stall*.

stale, *stāl*, *adj.* altered (usu. for the worse) by age: of liquor (*obs.*), old, clear, and strong: no longer fresh: past the best: out of condition by over-training or overstudy: impaired by lapse of time: tainted: vapid or tasteless from age.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become stale, over-familiar, or insipid.—*adv.* *stale*'*ly*.—*n.* *stale*'*ness*. [Perh. from the root *stā*, as in *stand*.]

stale, *stāl*, *n.* a decoy-bird: (*obs.*) a thief's decoy: a lure: (*Shak.*) a low prostitute employed as a decoy, or generally: (*Shak.*) a stalking-horse, cover to a real purpose: a pretext: a lover made a butt of by or for one preferred. [Cf. A.Fr. *estail*, -*e*, pigeon used to entice a hawk, O.E. *stallfrān*, decoy-reindeer, Ger. *stellvogel*, decoy-bird; prob. from root of O.E. *stellan*, to place.]

stale, *stāl*, *n.* urine, now esp. of horses.—*v.i.* to urinate. [Cf. Du. *stalle*, Ger. *stall*, O.Fr. *vb.* *estaler*.] *stale*, *stāl*, *n.* (*dialect*) a handle, shaft: a stalk. [O.E. *stalu*, app. part of a harp.]

stale, *stāl*, *n.* and *v.t.* (now rare or *obs.*) stalemate.—*n.* *stale*'*mate*, (*chess*) an unsatisfactory draw resulting when a player not actually in check has no possible legal move: an inglorious deadlock.—*v.t.* to subject to a stalemate. [Cf. A.Fr. *estale*, perh.—Eng. *stall*.]

Stalinism, *stāl*'*in*-izm, *n.* the rigorous rule of the Russian Communist dictator Josef *Stalin* (1879-1953), esp. in its concentration of all power and authority in the Communist world in Russia

stalk, *stawk*, *n.* the stem of a plant: a slender connecting part: a shaft: a tall chimney.—*v.t.* to remove the stalk from.—*adj.* *stalk*ed, having a stalk: *stalk*'*eyed*, having the eyes on stalks; *stalk*'*less*; *stalk*'*y*, running to stalk: like a stalk. [Dim. from the root of O.E. *stela*, *stalu*, stalk.]

stalk, *stawk*, *v.i.* to stride stiffly or haughtily: to go after game keeping under cover.—*v.t.* to approach under cover: to stalk over or through.—*n.* an act of stalking: a stalking gait.—*n.* *stalk*'*er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *stalk*'*ing*.—*n.* *stalk*'*ing*-horse, a horse or substitute behind which a sportsman hides while stalking game: anything put forward to mask plans or efforts. [O.E. (*bi*)*stælcian*, freq. of *steal*.]

stall, *stawk*, *n.* a standing-place: a stable, cowshed, or the like: a compartment for one animal: a bench, table, booth, or stand for display or sale of

an office entailing one to serve

pew: an individual armed seat in a theatre, &c., esp. an orchestra stall: a working place in a mine: a covering for a finger (as in *finger-stall*): loss of flying-speed in aircraft: a standstill: (*Scot.* *stawn*) a surfeit.—*v.t.* to put or keep in a stall: to induct, install: to bring to a standstill: to mire: (U.S.) to snow up: (esp. in Scots form *stawn*) to surfeit: (*Spens.* in *pa.p.* *stāl*'*d*, *stæld*) to release on payment by instalments.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to dwell: to inhabit a stall: to share a dwelling: to come to a standstill: of aircraft, to lose flying speed and so fall temporarily out of control.—*n.* *stall*'*ago* (*stawl*'*g*), rent for liberty of erecting a stall in a fair or market.—*adj.* *stall*ed, kept or fed in a stall: fatted: having a stall or stalls: stuck: sated (*Scot.* *stawn*)

to stall'fed, fed and fattened in a stall.—*v.t.* *stall*'*feed*.—*ns.* *stall*'*ing*, *stabling*; *stall*'*inger*, *stall*'*enger* (-in-jar; *hist.*), a keeper of a stall: one who paid for the privilege of trading in a burgh of which he

ken', (*obs.* *cant*) : goods: stall'man, a bookstall; stall'master of horse; sta

arms affixed to his stands and reads at a bookstall. [O.E. *stall*, *stēan*, O.N. *stallr*, Ger. *stall*.]

stallion, *stāl*'*yon*, *n.* an uncastrated male horse, esp. one kept for breeding. [O.Fr. *estalon* (Fr. *étalon*)—O.H.G. *stal*, stall.]

stallion, *stāl*'*yon*, *n.* (*obs.*) a courtesan (*Hamlet*, another reading, *scullion*). [Fr. *estalon*; cf. *stale* (2).] *stallion* (*Shak.*). See *stall*.

stallwart, *stāl*'*wort*, *adj.* stout, strong, sturdy: de-

resolute person: stall'warty.—*n.* n (popularised by *critic*, serviceable *dation*), *wierthe*, worth.]

stamen, *stām*'*en*, *n.* the pollen-producing part of a flower, consisting of anther and filament.—*pl.* *stām*'*ens*.—*adj.* *stām*'*ened*, having stamens.—*n.pl.* (sometimes treated as *sing.*) *stamina* (*stām*'*i*), botanical elements, rudiments: native or constitutional elements of power: mainstay: (*rare*)

staminate, bearing stamens but no carpels: staminal (*stā*'*o* or *stām*'*i*-*al*), stamin'eous (both *rare*): staminif'eous (*stām*'*o* or *stām*'*i*), having stamens.—*ns.* *stām*'*inode*, *staminō*'*dium*, a

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likely to; stand up, to get to one's feet: to take position for a dance: to be clad; stand up for, to support or attempt to defend; stand upon, to stand on: (B.) to attack; stand up to, to meet face to face, to fulfil manfully; stand well, to be in favour; stand with, to be consistent. [O.E. *standan*; Goth. *standan*; cf. Ger. *stehen*, Gr. *histanai*, to place, L. *stāre*, to stand.]

standard, *stand'ard*, *n.* a flag or military symbolic figure on a pole, marking a rallying-point: (*her.*) a long tapering flag notched and rounded at the end, bearing heraldic symbols, and fixed in the ground: a flag generally: a cavalry regimental flag: a standard-bearer: the uppermost petal of a papilionaceous flower: a streaming wing-feather: that which stands or is fixed: an upright post, pillar, stick: a standing shrub or tree not trained on an espalier or a wall: a tree left growing amidst coppice: (*obs.*) a structure erected at a conduit: an exemplar or substance chosen to be or afford a unit: a basis of measurement: a criterion: an established or accepted model: an accepted authoritative statement of a church's creed: in schools (formerly) a grade of classification: a definite level of excellence or adequacy required, aimed at, or possible: fineness of gold or silver.—*adj.* serving as or conforming to a standard: of enduring value: growing as a standard: standing upright.—*ns.* stand'ard-bearer, one who carries a standard or banner: an outstanding leader; stand'ardisation.—*v.t.* stand'ardise, to make, or keep, of uniform size, shape, &c.—*ns.* stand'ardiser; stand'ard-wing, a bird of paradise of Batjan and Gilolo with a pair of erectile white feathers at the bend of the wing.—standard bread, bread made with flour containing 80 per cent. of the whole-wheat, including germ and semolina; standard English, the form of English used (with minor variations) by the majority of cultured English-speakers; standard lamp, a lamp on a tall support: standard solution, a solution of known concentration, used for purposes of comparison, commonly containing the equivalent, in grammes, of the solute to a litre of water (*normal solution*) or some simple fraction (as *decinormal*, one-tenth normal). [O.Fr. *estandard*; prob. conn. either with extend or stand, and in any case influenced by or partly from *stander*.]

stane, *stān*, Scots form of stone.

stang, *stang*, *n.* a stake, pole.—riding the stang, punishment by carrying astride of a stang. [O.N. *stōng*; cf. O.E. *stang*, Du. *stang*.]

stang, *stāng*, *stang*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to sting.—*n.* a sting. [O.N. *stanga*, to prick.]

stanhope, *stan'ap*, *-hōp*, *n.* a light open one-seated carriage first made for Fitzroy Stanhope (1787-1864).—Stanhope press, a printing-press invented by the third Earl Stanhope (1753-1816).

staniel, *staniel*, *stan'yal*, *stanncl*, *stan'l* (*Shak.*) stallion, *stan'yn*, *n.* the kestrel. [O.E. *stangella*, lit. stone yellor.]

stank, *stangk*, *pa.t.* of stink.

stank, *stangk*, *n.* (chiefly *Scot.*) a ditch, a pool: a dam. [O.Fr. *estane*, a pond—L. *stagnum*, a pond.]

stann, *stan*, in composition, tin.—*n.* the Stannaries (—*ry*), a tin-mining district (esp. the Stannaries in Cornwall and Devon).—Also *adj.*—*n.* stann'ite, a salt of stannic acid.—*adj.* stann'ic, of quadrivalent tin; stannif'erous, tin-bearing.—*ns.* stann'ite, (*min.*) a mineral composed of tin, copper, iron, and sulphur: (*chem.*) a salt of stannous hydroxide, Sn(OH)₂, acting as a weak acid: stann'otype, a photo-mechanical process in which an exposed and developed bichromated film is coated with tinfoil and used directly for pressure printing.—*adj.* stann'ous, of bivalent tin.—stannary courts, courts (abolished 1896) for the tinners of the Stannaries; stannic acid, H₂SnO₄. [L. *stannum*, tin.]

stanza, *stan'zā* (*Shak.*) stanzc, stan'zo), *n.* a group of lines of verse forming a definite pattern: a pattern so composed.—*adj.* stanz'ic. [It. *stanza*—L. *stāre*, to stand.]

stap, *stap*, *v.t.* an obsolete affectation for stop: also (*stāp*) a Scots form, in the senses of stuff, thrust, cram.

Stapelia, *sta-pē'li-ā*, *n.* the carrion-flower genus. [After the Dutch botanist J. B. van Stapel (d. 1636).]

stapes, *stā'pēs*, *n.* the stirrup-shaped innermost ossicle of the ear.—*adj.* stapelial (*sta-pē'di-al*).—*n.* stape'dius, the muscle of the stapes. [L. *stapēs*, *-edis*, a stirrup.]

staphyle, *staf'i-lē*, *n.* the uvula.—*n.* Staphyl'ea, the bladder-nut genus of shrubs, giving name to the family Staphyl'ea'ceae, akin to Sapindaceae.—*adj.* staph'yline, like a bunch of grapes.—*np.l.* Staphyl'in'idae, the rove-beetle family.—*ns.* Staphylococ'cus (Gr. *kokkos*, a grain), a pus-causing bacterium found in clustered masses; staphylō'ma, protrusion of the sclerotic or of the cornea; staphylor'aphy (Gr. *rhaphē*, stitching), the operation of uniting a cleft palate. [Gr. *staphylē*, a bunch of grapes, a swollen uvula.]

staple, *stā'pl*, *n.* a settled mart or market: a leading commodity: main element (as of diet, reading, conversation): unmanufactured wool or other raw material: textile fibre, or its length and quality.—*adj.* constituting a staple: leading, main.—*v.t.* to grade according to staple.—*n.* sta'pler, a merchant of a staple: one who grades and deals in wool.—merchant of the staple, a member of a medieval association of merchants privileged to trade in a staple commodity, esp. wool, at the staple town (or towns) appointed by the king. [O.Fr. *estaple*—L.G. *stapel*, heap, mart.]

staple, *stā'pl*, *n.* a bent rod or wire for driving into a wall, post, &c., as a fastening: the part that passes through the slot of a hasp, receives a bolt, &c.: the metallic tube to which the reed is fastened in the oboe, &c.—*v.t.* to fasten with a staple.—*ns.* sta'pler, stap'ling-machine, a machine that stitches paper with wire. [O.E. *stapol*, post, support; cf. foregoing.]

stapple, *staple*, *stā'pl*, *n.* (*Scot.*) See stopple (2).

star, *stār*, *n.* any of the heavenly bodies, esp. of those visible by night whose places in the firmament are relatively fixed (*fixed stars*), but sometimes including planets, comets, and meteors, less commonly the sun and moon, or even the earth: a planet as a supposed influence, hence (*usu. in pl.*) one's luck: an object or figure with pointed rays, most commonly five: an asterisk: a starfish: a radial meeting of ways: a star-shaped badge of rank or honour: a white mark on a beast's forehead: a pre-eminent or exceptionally brilliant person: a leading performer, or one supposed to draw the public.—*adj.* of stars: marked by a star: leading, pre-eminent, brilliant.—*v.t.* to make a star of: to have (a specified person) as a star performer: to mark with a star: to shatter or crack in a radiating form: to set with stars: to bespangle.—*v.i.* to shine, as a star: to attract attention: to appear as a star actor (or *u.t.* with *it*)—*pr.p.* star'ring; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* star'ed.—*ns.* star'-anise, a Chinese evergreen tree (Illicium) of the magnolia family, with aromatic oil; star'-apple, the fruit of the West Indian sapotaceous tree *Chrysophyllum Cainito*; star'-blast'ing, the noxious influence of the stars.—*adj.* star'-bright', bright as a star or with stars.—*n.* star'-cat'alogue, a list of stars, with their places, magnitudes, &c.—*adj.* star'-crossed, -cross, thwarted by the stars.—*ns.* star'dom, the state of being, the status of a stage or screen star; star'-drift, a common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same region; star'-dust, cosmic dust, meteoric matter in fine particles: distant stars seen like dust-grains; star'fish, any member of the Asteroides, a class of echinoderms with five arms merging in a disk, and tube-feet on the under surface: sometimes extended to the ophiuroids.—*v.i.* star'gaze.—*ns.* star'-gazer, an astrologer: an astronomer: one who gazes at the sky, or in abstraction: a dreamer or wool-gatherer: a fish with upward-looking eyes (Uranoscopus or other); star'-gazing; star'-grass, a name for many grasslike

fāte, *fār*, *āsk*; *mē*, *hōr* (*her*); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (*then*)

plants with star-shaped flowers or leaf-arrangement; star'-jell'y, Nostoc, once thought to be a fallen star.—*adj.* star'-led, guided by a star; star'-less.—*ns.* star'-let, a kind of starfish (*Asterina*): a little star; star'-light, light from the stars: (*Spens.*) an unknown plant, otherwise called *astrophel* or *penthia*.—*adj.* of or with starlight: lighted by the stars: bright as a star.—*adj.* and *adv.* star'-like.—*adj.* star'-lit, lighted by the stars.—*ns.* star'-man, an astrologer: a first-offender, wearing a star; star'-map, a map showing the positions of stars; star'-monger, an astrologer; star'-nose (or star-nosed mole), a North American mole with star-shaped nose-tip; star'-of-Beth'-lehem, a plant (*Ornithogalum*) of the lily family with starlike flowers; star'-of-the-earth', buck's-horn plantain; star'-of-the-night', *Clusia*.—*adj.* star'-pav'd, (*Milt.*) paved with stars; star'-proof, (*Milt.*) impervious to starlight.—*n.* star'-read, (*Spens.*) astronomy.—*adj.* starred, adorned or studded with stars: influenced by or having a star: decorated or marked with a star: turned into a star: star-shaped: radially cracked or fissured.—*n.* star'-iness.—*n.* and *adj.* star'-ing.—*adj.* star'-y, abounding or adorned with stars: consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars: like, or shining like, the stars; star'-shaped, shaped like a conventional star, with pointed rays.—*ns.* star'-shell, a shell that explodes high in the air, lighting up the scene; star'-shine, starlight.—*adj.* star'-spangled, spangled or studded with stars (Star-spangled Banner, the Stars and Stripes: an American national hymn).—*ns.* star'-stone, a sapphire, ruby, or other stone showing asterism; star'-this'tle, a species of *Centauria* with radiating spiny bracts; star'-trap, a stage trap of several wedge-shaped pieces meeting in a centre; star'-turn, the chief item in an entertainment: a pre-eminent performer; star'-wheel, a spur-wheel with V-shaped teeth; star'-wort, any plant of the genus *Aster* (not the China aster); stitchwort: a water-plant (water-starwort, *Callitriche*).—*adj.* star'-ypointing (*stär'-i-point'ing*; *Milt.*; incorrectly formed), pointing to the stars.—Star of David, the Jewish religious symbol.—Solomon's-seal (see second meaning of this); Stars and Stripes, the flag of the United States of America, with thirteen stripes alternately red and white, and a blue field containing as many stars as there are states; star sapphire, an asteriated sapphire. [O.E. *steorra*; cf. *stern* (3), Ger. *stern*, *L. stella* (for *sterial*), Gr. *astēr*.]

star, starr, stār, *n.* *Ammophila* or other coarse seaside grass, sedge, or rush.—Also star(r)-grass. [O.N. *stōrr*.]

staragen, star'-gan, *n.* (*obs.*) the tarragon plant. [Cf. *Sp. estragón*, Fr. *estragon*, *tarragon*.]

starboard, stār'ba(r)d, -börd, *n.* the right-hand side of a ship.—*adj.* and *adv.* of, to, towards, or on, the right.—*v.t.* to turn to the right (see note at port).—*opp.* to port. [O.E. *stēorbord*—*stēor*, steering, *bord*, board, side of a ship (ancient Gmc. ships being steered by a paddle at the right side).]

starch, stārch, *n.* the principal reserve food-material stored in plants, chemically a carbohydrate, ($C_6H_{10}O_5$), used in the laundry as a stiffener: stiffness, formality.—*adj.* of starch: stiff, rigid, formal.—*v.t.* to stiffen or stick with starch.—*adj.* starched.—*adv.* starchedly (*stārch*, *stārch'ly*).

—*ns.* starched'ness (or -*id*-); starch'er; starch'-grain, in plants, a layered cell-inclusion of starch; starch'-hyacinth, grape-hyacinth, from its smell.

—*adv.* starch'ly.—*ns.* starch'iness; starch'-paper, a test-paper for iodine, coated with starch and potassium iodide.—*adj.* starch'y, of or like starch: stiff: precise. [O.E. *stercan*, to stiffen, inferred from *stercedferth*, stiff-spirited; cf. Ger. *stärke*, starch, and *stark*.]

Star Chamber, stār'chām'ber, *n.* a tribunal (abolished 1641) with a civil and criminal jurisdiction, which met in the old council chamber at Westminster. [Prob. named from the gilt stars on the ceiling, not from the Jewish bonds (*starrs*, Heb. *šē'tār*) kept in it.]

stare, stār, *v.t.* to look with a fixed gaze: to glare:

to be insistently or obtrusively conspicuous (with indirect obj. as to *stare one in the face*): to look (as *as like as he can stare*): to stand on end.—*v.t.* to render by staring.—*n.* a fixed look.—*n.* star'er, one who stares: (*in pl.*) a lorgnette.—*n.* *adj.*, and *adv.* star'ing.—*adv.* star'ingly. [O.E. *starian*, from root seen in Ger. *starr*, rigid; also in Eng. *stern*.]

stare, stār, *n.* a starling. [O.E. *stær*.]

stark, stārk, *adj.* stiff: strong: stern: harsh: unyielding: sheer: out-and-out.—*adv.* stoutly: utterly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to stiffen.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* stark'en, to make or become stark.—*adv.* stark'ly.—*n.* stark'ness. [O.E. *stearc*, hard, strong; O.N. *sterkr*, Ger. *stark*.]

stark-naked, stārk'-nā'hid, *adj.* utterly naked: quite bare—sometimes shortened to stark.—Earlier (now *dial.*) stark'-nak'ed. [M.E. *stert-naked*—O.E. *sterti*, tail, *nacod*, naked; influenced by foregoing.]

starling, stār'ling, *n.* a black, brown-spotted bird with purple or green reflections, a good mimic: any other member of its genus, *Sturnus*. [O.E. *starling*, dim. of *star* (see *star*, 2).]

starling, stār'ling, *n.* piling protecting a bridge pier. [Prob. for *staddling*.]

starn. Same as *stern* (3); also (*naut.* or *dial.*) for *stern* (2).

starosta, stār'os-tā, *n.* (*hist.*) a Russian village headman: (*hist.*) a Polish noble holding a star'osty or domain by grant of life-estate from the crown. [Russ. and Pol. *starosta*, elder.]

starr. See under *Star Chamber*; see also *star* (2).

start, stārt, *v.t.* to shoot, dart, move suddenly forth, or out: to spring up or forward: to strain forward: to break away: to make a sudden involuntary movement as of surprise or becoming aware: to spring open, out of place, or loose: to begin to move: to set forth on a journey, race, career.—*v.t.* to begin: to set going: to set on foot: to set up: to drive from fair or hiding-place: to cause or undergo displacement or loosening of: (*obs.*) to startle: to pour out or shoot.—*n.* a sudden movement: a sudden involuntary motion of the body: a startled feeling: a spurt: an outburst or fit: a beginning of movement, esp. of a journey, race, or career: a beginning: a setting in motion: a help in or opportunity of beginning: an advantage in being early or ahead: the extent of such an advantage in time or distance.—*n.* star'ter, one who starts, esp. in a race: one who gives the signal for starting: a dog that starts game: apparatus for starting a machine: anything used to begin a process, as a bacterial culture in making butter or cheese.—*adj.* start'ful, apt to start.—*n.* and *adj.* start'ing.—*n.* start'ing-hole, a hiding-place: an evasive trick.—*adv.* start'ingly, (*Shak.*) by starts.—*ns.* start'ing-point, the point from which anything starts, or from which motion begins; start'ing-post, the post or barrier from which the competitors start in a race; start'ing-price, odds on a horse when the race begins.—*adj.* start'ish, apt to start, skittish.—*n.* start'-up, (*Shak.*) an upstart: (*obs.*) a rustic half-boot or short legging.—Also *adj.*—start up, to rise suddenly: to come suddenly into notice or being: to set in motion. [M.E. *sterten*; closely akin to Du. *storten*, to plunge, Ger. *stürzen*.]

startle, stārt'l, *v.t.* to start: to undergo a start: to feel sudden alarm.—*v.t.* to surprise as with fright: to cause to undergo a start: to take aback: to awake, excite.—*n.* sudden alarm or surprise.—*adj.* start'led.—*n.* start'ler.—*n.* and *adj.* start'ling.—*adv.* start'lingly.—*adj.* start'lish, start'ly, apt to start. [M.E. *sterlie*—O.E. *stearlian*, to stumble, struggle, kick, or formed afresh from *start*.]

starve, stārv, *v.t.* to die, now only of hunger or (chiefly *Scot.* and *Northern*) cold: to suffer extreme hunger (or cold): to be in want: (*obs.*) to deteriorate.—*v.t.* to cause to starve: to afflict with hunger (or cold): to deprive of food: to force, subdue, cure, by want of food: to deprive of anything needful.—*n.* starv'ation (attributed to Lord Melville, 1775).—*adj.* starved.—*n.* starve'ling, a lean, hungry, weak, or pining person, animal, or

plant.—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* star'ving. [O.E. *starfon*, to die; Du. *sterven*, Ger. *sterben*, to die.]
 stasis, stā'sis, stās'is, *n.* stoppage, esp. of growth, of blood-circulation, or of the contents of the bowels.
 —*n.* stasid'ion (Mod. Gr. *dim.*), a stall in a Greek church; stasim'on (Gr., stationary), in Greek tragedy, an ode sung after the chorus had taken their places, or without interruption by dialogue.—*pl.* stas'ima; stas'imorphy, structural modification. [Gr. *stasis*, stoppage.]
 standing on four feet.

state, stāt, *n.* condition: (coll.) a perturbed condition of mind: mode of existence: circumstances at any time: a phase or stage: an impression taken at a stage of progress in engraving or etching or in printing a book: status: station in life: high station: (Shok.) grave import: pomp, display, ceremonial dignity: (Shok.) a seat of dignity: (Milt.) a canopy: an estate, order, or class in society or the body politic: hence (*hist.*), in *pl.* the legislature: (Milt.) an exalted personage: public welfare: constitution: (*obs.*) a republic: the civil power: the organisation of the body politic, or of one of the constituent members of a federation: the territory of such a state: high politics: (*Spens.*) an interest in property: (Shok.) property, estate: a body of men united by profession: (now chiefly mil.) a statement, report.—*adj.* of, belonging to, relating to, the state or a federal state: public: ceremonial: pompous: affectedly solemn and mysterious: magnificent.—*adv.* or *adj.* (*Spens.*) explained in old gloss as stoutly (perh. pompous).—*u.t.* to set forth: to express the details of: to set down fully and formally: to assert, affirm: (*arch.*) to install, establish, endow, place in a condition (esp. favourable): to set in state: to specify: (*Milt.*) perh., to determine the value of: to settle.—*adj.* stāt'able, capable of being stated; stāt'al, of a federal state; state'-ald'ed, receiving contributions from the state.—*ns.* state'-cabin, a state-room on a ship; state'-craft, the art of managing state affairs.—*adj.* stāt'ed, settled: established: fixed: regular: (*obs.*) circumstanced.—*adv.* stāt'edly.—*ns.* state'hood, the status of a state; state'-house, the building in which a state legislature sits.—*adj.* state'less, without nationality: unworthy to be accounted a state: without pomp.—*adv.* state'fully.—*n.* state'fulness.—*adj.* state'ly, showing state or dignity: majestic: greatly impressive.—*adv.* majestically: joyfully.—*ns.* state'ment, the act of stating: that which is stated; state'-monger, one who would be thought a politician; state'-paper, an official paper or document relating to affairs of state; state'-pris'on; state'-pris'oner, a prisoner confined for offence against the state; stat'er; state'-relig'ion, a religion recognised by the state as the national religion; state'-room, a room of state: a private cabin or railway compartment; States'-Gen'eral, (*hist.*) the representative body of the three orders (nobility, clergy, burghers) of the French kingdom: the Dutch parliament; states'man, one skilled in government: one who takes an important part in governing the state, esp. with wisdom and broad-mindedness: (*N. of England*) one who farms his own estate, a small landholder.—*fem.* states'-woman.—*adj.* states'manlike, states'manly, befitting a statesman.—*ns.* states'manship; state'-tri'al, a trial for an offence against the state.—*adj.* state'-wide, extending over the whole of a state.—States of the Church, (*hist.*) the temporal possessions of the popes. [L. *status*, —*stare*, to stand; partly through O.Fr. (see estate).]

stater, stā'ter, *n.* an ancient Greek standard coin of various kinds—gold daric, silver tetradrachm, &c. [Gr. *stōtr*, orig. a pound weight—*histanai*, to set, establish, weigh.]

static, -al, stāt'ik, -al, *adj.* pertaining to statics: pertaining to bodies, forces, charges, &c., in equilibrium: stationary: stable: resting: acting by mere weight: pertaining to sense of bodily equilibrium.—*ns.* statics: atmospheric disturbances in wireless reception.—*adv.* statically.—*n.* Statice

(stot'i-sē), the sea-lavender genus (from its astrigency).—*n.* (*pl.* in form treated as *sing.*) stat'ics, the science of forces in equilibrium. [Gr. *stōtikē* (*fem.* of *adj.*), bringing to a standstill—root of *histanai*, to cause to stand.]

station, stā'shon, *n.* a standing still: a mode of standing: position: a chosen fixed point: a standing-place: a fixed stopping-place, esp. one on a railway with associated buildings and structures: a place set apart and equipped for some particular purpose: a local office, headquarters, or depot: (U.S.) a branch post office: a habitat: an actual spot where a species has been found: an assigned place or post: an assigned region for naval duty: a place in India where officials and officers reside: an Australian stock-farm: position in life (esp. a high position) or in the scale of nature: (R.C.) a holy place visited as one of a series, esp. one of (usu.) representations of states in Christ's way rich interior or

to assign a station to: to set: to appoint to a post, place, or office.—*adj.* stāt'ional.—*n.* stāt'ionariness.—*adj.* stāt'ionary, still: unmoving: fixed: settled: permanently located: continuously resident.—Also *n.*—*n.* stāt'ioner (L. *statiōnarius*, a shop-keeper, in the Middle Ages a university book-seller, distinguished from an itinerant), (*obs.*) a bookseller or publisher: a dealer in writing-materials and the like.—*adj.* stāt'ionery, belonging to a stationer.—*n.* the goods sold by a stationer.—*ns.* stāt'ion-hand, (*Austr.*) a man employed on a station; stāt'ion-house, a lock-up at a police station; (U.S.) a police station: a small railway station; stāt'ion-master, one who has charge of a railway station.—Stationers' Hall, the hall in London of the Company of the Stationers, who until the passing of the Copyright Act in 1842 enjoyed an absolute control over printing and publishing; Stationery Office, an office for providing books, stationery, &c., to government offices and for arranging for the printing of public papers. [L. *statiō*, —*stare*, to stand.]

statist, stāt'ist, *n.* a statesman: a politician: a statistician.—*adj.* statistic (stā'tist'ik), statistical: (*obs.*) political: relating to status.—*n.* a statistician: (*in pl.*) tabulated numerical facts, orig. those relating to a state: (*in pl.* form, treated as *sing.*) tabulation, and study of such statistical, *adj.* concerned with, of the nature of, statistical.—*n.* statistician (stāt'is-tish'ən), one skilled in statistics: a compiler or student of statistics. [*It.* *statista* and Ger. *statistik*—L. *status*, state.]

stative, stā'tiv, *adj.* permanent, fixed (now only of a Roman camp): indicating a physical state or reflex action (of certain Hebrew verbs). [L. *stātivus*—*stare*, to stand.]

stato-, stō'tō-, in composition, standing.—*ns.* statocyst (stō'tō-sist; Gr. *kystis*, bladder), an organ of equilibrium sense, containing statoliths: a cell with starch-grains by which a plant is supposed to be sensitive to gravity; stat'olith (Gr. *lithos*, stone), a starch grain or other free solid body in a statocyst; stat'oscope, a sensitive barometer for detecting minute differences. [Gr. *statos*, set, placed.]

stator, stā'tor, *n.* a stationary part within which a part rotates. [L. *stātor*, stander.]

statue, stō'tū, *n.* a representation (usu. near or above life-size) of human or animal form in the round.—Also (*obs.*) stat'ua.—*adj.* stat'uary, of or suitable for sculpture.—*ns.* sculpture: with statues: ished, like a statue.—*ad* cause

small statue, *f.* to stand—*stare*.)

statute, stāt'yur, *n.* body height.—*adj.* stat'ured, having a stature. [L. *statura*.]

status, stāt'us, *n.* state: condition: standing:—*pl.* (rare) status (—tūs). [L. *status*.]

statute, stāt'ut, *n.* a law expressly enacted by the legislature (as distinguished from a customary law or law of use and wont): a written law: the act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a

permanent rule or law; a bond or other proceeding based on a statute: a hiring-fair.—*adj.* stat'utable, prescribed, permitted, recognised by, or according to statute.—*adv.* stat'utably.—*ns.* stat'ute-book, a record of statutes or enacted laws; stat'ute-eap, (*Shak.*) a kind of cap enjoined by statute (1571) to be worn on Sundays by all below a certain rank; stat'ute-labour, compulsory labour on roads, &c.; stat'ute-law, law in the form of statutes.—*adv.* stat'utorily.—*adj.* stat'utory, enacted by statute: depending on statute for its authority. [*L.* *statutum*, that which is set up—*statuere*.]

staunch, *stanch*, *stavent*(*ts*), *stān*(*ts*), *adj.* water-tight: stout and firm: firm in principle, pursuit, or support: trusty, hearty, constant, zealous.—*adv.* sta(u)nehl'y.—*n.* sta(u)nehl'ness. [*O.Fr.* *estanche*; see *stanch*.]

stauneb (*v.l.*). See *stanch*.

staurolite, *staur* *g*-lit, *n.* a silicate of aluminium with ferrous oxide, magnesia, and water, common as twinned cruciform crystals.—*adj.* staurolitic (*-lit*'ik). [*Gr.* *stauros*, cross, *lithos*, stone.]

stave, *stāw*, *n.* one of the pieces of which a cask or tub is made: a staff, rod, bar, shaft (*mus.*) a staff: a stanza, verse of a song.—*v.t.* to break a stave or the staves of: to break: to burst in: to drive off, as with a staff: to delay: to ward off, keep back: to put together, or repair, with staves.—*v.i.* (*Scot.*) to thrust onward: to break up:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* staved or sfōve.—stave and tail, in bear-baiting, to interfere with staves and by grasping the dogs' tails. [*By-form* of staff.]

stave-church, *stāv*-church, *n.* an ancient Norwegian wooden church supported on masts, with gabled roofs rising one above another. [*Norw.* *stav-kirke*—*stav*, staff, *stave*, *kirke*, church.]

staves, *stāvz*, plural of staff and of stave.

stavesacre, *stāvz*-a-kar, *n.* a tall larkspur whose seeds are used against lice. [*O.Fr.* *stavesaigre*—*L.L.* *staphisagria*—*Gr.* *staphis*, raisins, *agrios*, wild.]

staw, *stāw*, a Scots form of stall (*n.* and *vb.*, *prt.*) and stole (*pa.t.* of steal).

stay, *stā*, *n.* a rope supporting a mast: a guy: a support: a prop: a connecting piece or brace to resist tension: (in *pl.*) a stiff corset (often pair of stays): a stopping, bringing or coming to a standstill: a suspension of legal proceeding: delay: (*obs.*) an obstacle: a sojourn: duration: staying-power: (*obs.*) a permanent state.—*v.t.* to support or incline with a stay or stays: to put in stays or on the other tack: to support: to prop: to sustain: to abide: to endure: to endure to the end: to stop: to detain: to hold, restrain, check the action of: to bring to rest: to discontinue: to allay: to hold back: (*arch.*) to await: (*old-fashioned*) to remain to participate in, be present at or endure: (*Spens.*) to stop for, be stopped by.—*v.i.* to turn to windward in tacking: (*Shak.*) to rely, to found: to stop: to remain: to tarry: to wait: to be kept waiting: to sojourn: (*Scot.*) to dwell: to hold out, last, endure: (*Shak.*) to wait, attend as a servant:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stayed (now rarely stald).—*adj.* stay-at-home, keeping much at home: untravelled.—*n.* a stay-at-home person.—*n.* stay-bolt, a bolt or rod binding together opposite plates.—*adj.* stayed, wearing stays: (*Spens.*) staid.—*n.* stay'er, one who, or that which, remains, stops, holds, or supports: a person or animal of good lasting or staying qualities for a race.—*adj.* stay'-in', without leaving the working-place (as a strike).—*n.* and *adj.* stay'ing.—*ns.* stay'ing-power, ability to go on long without flagging; stay'-lace, a lace for fastening a corset.—*adj.* stay'less, not to be stopped: without stop: without stays: unsupported: impermanent.—*ns.* stay'-maker, a maker of corsets; staysail (*stā'sl*), a sail extended on a stay; stay'-tackle, hoisting-tackle hung from a ship's mainstay; stay'-tape, a stay-lace: tape for binding edges.—come to stay, become permanent or established; in stays, head to windward in tacking; miss stays (see miss); stay out, to outstay: to stay to the end of; stay put, to remain where one, or as it, is put; stay the stomach, to allay cravings of

hunger for the time. [*Partly* *O.E.* *stæg*, stay (rope); partly *O.Fr.* *estayer*, to prop, from the same *Gmc.* root; partly *O.Fr.* *ester*—*L.* *stāre*, to stand.]

stayne, stayre, old spellings (*Spens.* &c.) of stain, stair.

stead, *stēd*, *n.* a place (now chiefly in compounds and idiomatic phrases): esp. the place which another had or might have: a farm: a site: a bedstead: (*Spens.*) a space of time: (*Spens.*) circumstances, case, condition: service, avail, advantage.—*v.t.* (*abs.*) to set: to set in a plight: to avail: to help: to serve: to fulfil in substitution (*Shak.* *steed* up):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stead'ed, stead (*sted*).—*adj.* stead'fast, firmly fixed or established: firm: constant: resolute: steady.—*adv.* stead'fastly.—*n.* stead'fastness.—*adv.* stead'ily.—*ns.* stead'iness; stead'ing, farm-buildings with or without the farm-house.—*adj.* stead'y (*comp.* stead'ier, *superl.* stead'iest), firm in standing or in place: fixed: stable: constant: resolute: consistent: regular: uniform: sober, industrious.—*v.t.* to make steady: to make or keep firm: (*pr.p.* stead'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stead'ed).—*n.* a rest or support, as for the hand, a tool, or a piece of work.—*adj.* stead'y-going, of steady habits or action.—stand one in good stead, prove of good service. [*O.E.* *stede*, place; cf. *Ger.* *stadi*, town, *stätt*, place, *Du.* *stad*, town; *O.E.* *stedefast*, steadfast.]

steak, *stēk*, *n.* a slice of meat (esp. hind-quarter of beef) or fish. [*O.N.* *steik*; *steikja*, to roast on a spit.]

steal, *stīl*, *v.t.* to take by theft, esp. secretly: to take, gain or win by address, by contrivance, unexpectedly, insidiously, gradually, or furtively: to snatch: in golf, to hole (a long putt) by a delicate stroke—the opposite of *gobble*: to put surreptitiously, smuggle.—*v.i.* to practise theft: to take feloniously: to pass quietly, unobtrusively, gradually, or surreptitiously:—*pa.t.* stōle (*obs.* stāle; *Scot.* staw, stealed, stealst); *pa.p.* stōl'en (*arch.* stōle; *Milt.* stōl'n; *Scot.* stown, stealed, stealst).—*n.* steal'er.—*n.* and *adj.* steal'ing.—*adv.* steal'ingly.—steal a march on, to gain an advantage over unperceived; steal a marriage, to marry secretly; steal one's thunder, to make use of another's invention against him (as when John Dennis's stage thunder was used in a rival's play). [*O.E.* *stelan*; *Ger.* *stehlen*, *Du.* *stelen*.]

steal, steale, steel, stēle, stell, *stīl*, *n.* (*dial.* and *Spens.*) a handle, shank, shaft. [*O.E.* *stela*, stalk.] stealth, *stēlth*, *n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) a theft: (*Milt.*) a thing stolen: (*Shak.*) secret or unobtrusive going or passage: secret procedure or manner: furtiveness.—*adv.* stealth'ily.—*n.* stealth'iness.—*adj.* stealth'y, acted or acting with stealth: furtive. [*steal* (1).]

steam, *stēm*, *n.* water in the form of gas or vapour or of a mist or film of liquid drops: a steamed dish: steam-power: a spell of travel by steam-power: (*fig.*) energy, force, spirit.—*adj.* of, for, using, worked by, steam.—*v.i.* to rise or pass off in steam or vapour: to emit or generate steam, vapour, or smell: to become dimmed with vapour: to move by steam.—*v.t.* to exhale: to expose to steam: to cook by means of steam: to dim with vapour.—*ns.* steam'boat, steam'ship, steam'-vessel, a vessel driven by steam; steam'-boil'er, a boiler for generating steam; steam'-carriage, a steam-driven road vehicle; steam'-chest, -dome, a chamber above a steam-boiler serving as a reservoir for steam; steam'-coal, coal suitable for raising steam; steam'-crane; steam'-digger.—*adj.* steam'-driv'en; steamed.—*ns.* steam'-engine, any engine worked by steam; steam'er, one who steams: apparatus for steaming: a steamship: a motor-car, a road-locomotive, fire-engine, &c., worked by steam; steam'-gauge, a pressure gauge for steam; steam'-governor, the governor of a steam-engine; steam'-hamm'er, a vertical hammer worked by steam.—*adv.* steam'ily.—*n.* steam'iness.—*n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* steam'ing.—*ns.* steam'-jack'et, a hollow casing supplied with steam; steam'-

launch, a large steam-driven boat; steam-naviga-tion, the propulsion of vessels by steam; steam-navvy, -shovel, an excavator driven by steam; steam-pack'et, a steam-vessel plying between certain ports; steam-pipe, a pipe for conveying steam; steam-plough, a plough or gang of ploughs worked by a steam-engine; steam-port, an opening for the passage of steam; steam-power, the force or agency of steam when applied to machinery; steam-roll'er, a steam-engine with a heavy roller for wheels, used in road-mending, &c.: (*fig.*) any weighty crushing force.—*adj.* steam-tight, impervious to steam.—*ns.* steam-trap, a contrivance for allowing the passage of water but not of steam; steam-tug, a small steam-vessel used in towing ships; steam-turbine, an engine in which expanding steam acts on blades attached to a drum; steam-whistle, a whistle sounded by passage of steam.—*adj.* steam'y, of, like, full of, covered with, as if covered with, emitting, steam or vapour.—*n.* steam-yacht.—full steam ahead, forward at the greatest speed possible: with maximum effort; let off steam, to release steam into the atmosphere: to work off energy: to give vent to anger or annoyance; steam open, to open by softening gum by exposure to steam; under one's own steam, by one's own unaided efforts. [O.E. *stēam*; Du. *stoom*.]

steam, steen, stēn, *n.* (*dial.*; *Spens.* steane) a stone or earthenware vessel. [O.E. *stāne*.]

stear, steare, steard, stearge, stearsman, stearmate, old spellings (*Spens.*, *Milt.*) of steer, steered, &c.

stear-, steat-, in composition, *suct.* fat.—*n.* stearate (*stē-ar-āt*), a salt of stearic acid.—*adj.* stearic (*stē-ar'ik*), of stearin (stearic acid, a fatty acid, $C_{18}H_{35}COOH$).—*n.* stearin, glyceryl ester of stearic acid: a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids (also *stearine*): the solid part of a fat.—*adj.* stearine, made of stearin(e), as candles.—*n.* steatite (*stē-a-tīt*), soapstone.—*adj.* steatitic (*-tīt'ik*).—*ns.* steatocole (Gr. *kēlē*, tumour), a fatty tumour in the serotum; steatō'ma, a fatty encysted tumour.—*adj.* steatomatous.—*n.* steatopygia (*stē-a-tō-pī'jā*, *-pī'jā*; Gr. *pygē*, buttock), an accumulation of fat on the buttocks, as in Hottentot women.—*adj.* steatopygous (*-tō-pī'gēs*, *-tōp'ē-gēs*), fat-buttocked.—*n.* steatō'sis, fatty degeneration. [Gr. *stēār*, *stēātor*, *suct.*]

steare, stēr, *n.* (*Spens.*) a steer or ox.

sted, stedd, stedde, stede (*Spens.*), steed (*Shak.*), forms of stead (*n.* and *v.i.*); steadfast, an obsolescent spelling (*Shak.*, *Milt.*, &c.) of steadfast; stedd'y, steady, old spellings of steady.

steed, stēd, *n.* a horse, esp. a spirited horse. [O.E. *stēda*, stud-horse, stallion; cf. O.E. *stād*, stud; Gr. *stute*, stud-mare, *gestūtē*, stud.]

steek, stēk, *n.* (*Scot.*) a stitch.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to stitch.—*v.t.* to pierce: to fasten: to shut.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* steek'it. [Partly at least O.E. *stīce*, stitch, puncture; perh. partly confused with steck.]

steel, stēl, *n.* iron containing a little carbon with or without other things: a cutting tool or weapon, an instrument, abject, or part made of steel, as a steel knife-sharpener, a skate: a piece of steel, as for stiffening a corset, striking fire from a flint: a steel-engraving: (*fig.*) extreme hardness, staying power, trustworthiness: any chalybeate medicine.—*adj.* of or like steel.—*v.t.* to cover or edge with steel: to harden: to nerve: to make obdurate.—*n.* and *adj.* steel'-blue', blue like a reflection from steel.—*adj.s.* steel'-clad, clad in armour; steel'ed, made of, covered, protected, provided or edged with, steel: hardened: nerved.—*n.* steel'-engrav'ing, engraving on steel plates: an impression or print so got.—*n.* and *adj.* steel'-grey', -gray', bluish-grey like steel.—*adj.* steel'-head'ed.—*ns.* steel'iness; steel'ing; steel'-pen, a nib of steel; steel'-plate, a plate of steel: one on which a design is engraved: a print from it.—*adj.* steel'-plac'ed, plated with steel.—*ns.* steel'-trap', one with steel jaws and spring; steel'-ware, articles of steel collectively; steel'-

wool', steel shavings used for cleaning and polish-ing; steel'work, work executed in steel: (often in *pl. form*) a factory where steel is made; steel'-worker.—*adj.* steel'y, of or like steel. [O.E. *stēle*; Ger. *stahl*.]

steelbow, stēl'bō, *n.* (*Scots law*) stock and goods received from a landlord with obligation to return a like amount and value when the lease expires: a contract or tenure on these terms.—Also *adj.* [steel, in the sense of rigidly fixed, and obs. *bōw*—O.N. *bū*, stock of cattle.]

steelyard, stēl'yārd, *n.* a weighing machine consisting of a lever with a short arm for the thing weighed and a long graduated arm on which a single weight moves. [Prob. steel and yard, but suggested or fixed in use by the *Steelyard* or *Stadhof* (L.G.; prop. sample yard, mistranslated steel yard), the Hanse headquarters in London.]

steem, stēm, *v.t.* (*Spens.*). Same as esteem; also same as steam.

steen. See stean.

steenbok, stān', stēn'bok, *n.* a small S. African antelope. [Du.,—steen, stone, bok, buck.]

steenklirk, stēn'klark, *n.* a lace cravat loosely worn. [From the battle of *Steenherke*, August 3, 1692.]

steep, stēp, *adj.* (obs.) lofty; rising or descending with great inclination: precipitous: headlong: difficult: excessive, exarbitant.—*n.* a precipitous place.—*v.t.* (S.I.' *England*) to cause to stoop, slope.

—*v.i.* to rise or fall precipitously.—*adj.* steep(c)'-down(c), (*Shak.*) precipitous.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* steep'en, to make or become steeper.—*n.* steep'iness (obs.).—*adj.* steep'ish.—*adv.* steep'ly.

—*n.* steep'ness.—*adj.s.* steep'-to', (*naut.*) rising precipitously from the water; steep(c)'-up, (*Shak.*) precipitous; steep'y, steep (*poet.*). [O.E. *stēap*; cf. *stoop*.]

steep, stēp, *v.t.* to soak: to wet thoroughly: to saturate: to imbue.—*v.i.* to undergo soaking or thorough wetting.—*n.* a soaking process: a liquid for steeping anything in: rennet.—*n.* steep'er, one who steeps: a vessel for steeping in. [M.E. *stēpen*; perh. conn. with stoup.]

steep'le, stēp'lē, *n.* a church or other tower with or without, including or excluding, a spire: a structure surmounted by a spire: the spire alone.—*ns.* steep'le-bush, hard-hack; steep'lechase, orig. an impromptu horse-race with some visible church-steep'le as goal: a horse-race across-country: one over a course with artificial obstacles: a foot-race of like kind.—*v.i.* to ride or run in a steep'lechase.—*ns.* steep'lechaser; steep'le-chasing; steep'le-crown, a high conical hat.—Also *adj.*—*adj.s.* steep'le-crowned; steep'led, having a steep'le or steeples or appearance of steeples.—*ns.* steep'le-fair, (obs.) a market in church-livings; steep'le-hat; steep'le-house, (obs.) a church-building; steep'le-jack, one who repairs steeples and chimney-stalks. [O.E. *stēpel*, *stēpel*, *stēpel*, from root of steep.]

steer, stēr, *n.* a young ox, esp. a castrated one from two to four years old.—*n.* steer'ling, a little or young steer. [O.E. *stēor*; Ger. *stier*.]

steer, stēr, *v.t.* to direct with, or as with, the helm: to guide: to govern.—*v.i.* to direct a ship, cycle, &c., in its course: to be directed, take or follow a course in answer to the helm.—*ns.* steer'age, act or practice of steering: the effect of a rudder on the ship: course: government: apparatus for steering: part (in front of the great cabin) from which a ship used to be steered: part of a passenger ship with lowest fares (also *adj.*); steer'age-way, sufficient movement of a vessel to enable it to be controlled by the helm; steer'er; steer'ing; steer'ing-gear, the mechanism that transmits motion from the steering-wheel; steer'ing-wheel, the wheel whereby a ship's rudder is turned, or a motor-car, &c., guided; steers'man, steers'mate (obs.; *Milt.* steers'-mate), one who steers.—steer clear of, to avoid; steering committee, (U.S.) a group who decide what measures shall be brought forward and when. [O.E. *stēoran*, *stēran*, to steer.]

steer, stēr, *n.*, *v.t.*, and *v.i.* a Scots form of stīr.—*n.* steer'y, (*Scot.*) commotion.

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhēn (then)

steve, *stēv*, *n.* angular elevation, esp. of a bowsprit.

—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to incline to the horizon. [Origin unknown.]

steve, *stēve*, *stēv*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) stiff, firm: sturdy. —Also *adv.*—*adv.* steve'ly, stieve'ly. [*M.E.* *stef*; *ety.* doubtful.]

steve, *stēv*, *v.t.* to stuff, pack close.—*n.* steev'ing. [Perh. *Fr.* *estiver*—*L.* *stipere*, to stuff.]

stegano-, *stego-*, in composition, covered, roofed, hidden, watertight.—*ns.* steganogram (*steg'an-o-gram*), a cryptogram; steganographer (*-og'ra-fer*). —*adj.* steganograph'ic.—*ns.* steganographist; steg'anopod (*Gr.* *pous*, *podos*, foot), any bird of the Steganop'odidae, the pelican order of birds, with all four toes webbed together.—*adj.* steg'anop'odous.—*n.* stegno'sis, constriction of the pores and vessels: constipation.—*adj.* steg'no'ic; stegocarp'ous (*Gr.* *karpos*, fruit), with lidded capsule.—*n.pl.* Stegocephalia (*-se-fa'li-ā*; *Gr.* *kephalē*, head), an extinct order of tailed amphibians (Labyrinthodon, &c.). —*adj.* and *n.* stegoecephali'an.—*adj.* stegoecephalous (*-sef-a-lus*). —*ns.* Stegomyia (*-mi'yā*; *Gr.* *myio*, fly), the yellow-fever mosquito or other of its genus; stegosaur (*Gr.* *sauros*, lizard), a gigantic Jurassic dinosaur (Stegosaur'us), with heavy armour of bony plates.—*adj.* stegosaur'ian. [*Gr.* *stegonos*, covered, watertight, *stegon*, to cover, hold water, protect, hide, *stegonoin*, to make costive.]

Steinberger, *stīn'ber-gar*, *stīn'ber-līhr*, *n.* an esteemed Rhenish white wine, from Steinberg, near Wiesbaden.

steinbock, *stīn'bok*, *n.* the Alpine ibex: also used for steenbok. [*Ger.* *stein*, stone, *bok*, buck.]

stèle, *stē'le*, *n.* an upright stone slab or tablet (also *stē'la*): (*bot.*; *stē'le*, *stēl*) the central cylinder (vascular bundles with pith and pericycle) in stems and roots of the higher plants.—*pl. (L.)* *stē'lae*. —*adj.* stē'lar, stē'lene. [*Gr.* *stēlē*—root of *histanai*, to set, stand.]

stell, *stēl*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to set, post: (*arch.*) to delineate (*Shak.*, *pa.p.* steeld, stield).—*n. (Scot.)* an enclosure (usu. a ringwall) for sheltering sheep, &c. —*adj.* stell'ed, fixed (see also under stellar). [*O.E.* *stellan*, to fix, put.]

stellar, *stē'lār*, *adj.* of the stars: of the nature of a star: stary.—*n.* Stellaria, the chickweed genus of the pink family.—*adj.* stell'ate, star-shaped: with branches radiating from a point: with sides that intersect one another, giving a starlike effect, as in the pentagram; stell'ated, stell'ate: starred.—*adv.* stell'ately.—*adj.* stelled, starred: (*Shak.* steel'ed) perh. formed into stars (but prob. fixed; see stell above); stellif'orous, having or bearing stars or starlike marks or forms; stell'ified; stell'iform, star-shaped.—*v.t.* stell'ify, to turn into a star: to set among the stars: (*obs.*) to set with stars.—*n.* stell'ifying.—*adj.* stell'ular, stell'ulate, like a little star. [*L.* *stellō*, a star.]

Stellenbosch, *stē'l-on-bosh*, *v.t. (mil. slang)* to relegate to a post where incompetence matters less: to supersede. [From *Stellenbosch*, Cape of Good Hope, such a dumping-ground.]

stellion, *stē'lyon*, *n.* a Levantine lizard (*Agama stellio*) with starry spots.—*n.* stell'ionate, a fraud that does not come under any specific head. [*L.* *stellio*, —*unis*, a star-spotted lizard, a knave—*stella*, star.]

stem, *stem*, *n.* the leaf-bearing axis of a plant: a stalk: anything stalk-like, as the slender upright part of a note, of a wine-glass, the winding shaft of a watch: an upright stroke of a letter: the main line (or sometimes a branch) of a family: a race or family: (*philol.*) the base of a word, to which inflectional suffixes are added: a curved timber at the prow of a ship: the forepart of a ship.—*v.t.* to provide with a stem: to deprive of stalk or stem: to oppose the stem to: hence, to make way against, breast: to ram.—*v.i.* to grow a stem: (*U.S.*) to spring, take rise.—*n.* stem'form, ancestral form.—*adj.* stem'less; stemmed.—*ns.* stem'son, a timber behind the apron of a ship; stem'winder, (*U.S.*) a keyless watch.—from stem to stern, from one end of a vessel to the other: completely,

throughout. [*O.E.* *stefn*, *stenn*; *Ger.* *stamm*; perh. conn. with stand.]

stem, *stem*, *v.t.* to stop, check: to dam: to tamp: to staunch.—*pr.p.* stemm'ing; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* stemmed. [*O.N.* *stemma*.]

stembuck, *stēn'buk*, *stembok*, *-bok*, for steenbok. steme, *stēm*, *v.t. (Spens.)* for steam, i.e. evaporate. stemma, *stēm'ā*, *n.* a garland: a scroll: a pedigree: an ocellus:—*pl.* stemm'ata.—*adj.* stemm'atous.—*v.t.* stemme (*stem*; *Spens.*), to encircle. [*Gr.* *stemma*, usu. in *pl.* stemmōti.]

stempel, stemple, *stēn'pl*, *n.* a cross-timber in a shaft, as support or step. [*Cf.* *Ger.* *temple*.]

stench, *stēn'ch*, *n.* stink.—*v.t.* to cause to stink.—*n.* stench'-trap, a device to prevent rise of gases in drains.—*adj.* stench'y. [*O.E.* *stenc*, smell (good or bad); *cf.* stink; *Ger.* *stank*.]

stencil, *stēn'sil*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to paint by brushing over a perforated plate: to make a stencil for producing copies of typewriting or writing: (*pr.p.* sten'ciling; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* sten'cilled).—*n.* the plate or the colouring-matter so used: the design or lettering so produced: a piece of waxed paper, &c., on which letters are cut by typewriter or stylus so that ink will pass through.—*adj.* sten'cilled.—*ns.* sten'ciller; sten'ciling; sten'cill-plate. [*O.Fr.* *estinceller*, to spangle—*estincelle*—*L.* *scintilla*, a spark.]

stend, *stēnd*, *v.i. (Scot.)* to bound, stride vigorously.—*n.* a bound or great stride: a dart of pain.—Also stēn. [*Poss.* *L.* *extendere*.]

stengah, *stēng'gā*, stinger, *stīng'ar*, *n.* (out East) a peg of whisky and soda. [*Malay* *sa tenah*, one half.]

sten gun, *stēn'gun*, *n.* a small automatic gun. [*ST* (designers' initials) and Enfield, as in *bren gun*.] —*etc.*: an overgrown

steno-, *stēn-o-*, (*-krōm*; *Gr.* *chrōmo*, colour), a print by steno-chromy; sten'ochromy (or *-ok-ro-mi*), printing in several colours at one printing; sten'ograph, a shorthand character or report.—*v.t.* to write in shorthand.—*n.* stenographer.—*adj.* stenograph'ic, —*adv.* stenographically.—*ns.* stenographist; stenography, the art, or any method, of writing very quickly: shorthand.—*adj.* stenopaeic (*-pē'ik*; *Gr.* *opaios*, holed—*opt*, an opening), with a narrow opening (also stenop'ic); stenosed (*sti-nōst*), morbidly constricted.—*n.* stenō'sis, constriction: constipation.—*adj.* stenotic (*sti-mō'tik*).—*ns.* sten'otype, a phonetic typewriter or its use; sten'otyper, sten'otypist; sten'otypy. [*Gr.* *stenos*, narrow.]

stent, *stēnt*, *n.* *v.t.*, and *v.i.* Same as stint, with meanings shading off into those of next word.

stent, *stēnt*, *n. (Scot.)* assessment: valuation: tax.—*v.t.* to assess: to tax: to levy.—*ns.* stent'master, stent'or, stent'our, one who determines amount of tax to be paid. [*Extent*, or *O.Fr.* *estente*; see also stent (1) and stint.]

Stentor, *stēnt'or*, *n.* a very loud-voiced Greek at Troy (*Iliad*), hence a loud-voiced person.—*adj.* stentō'rian; stentorophon'ic (*Gr.* *phōnē*, voice). —*n.* stent'orphone, apparatus for intensifying the voice. [*Gr.* *Stentōr*.]

step, *stēp*, *n.* a pace: a movement of the leg in walking, running, or dancing: the distance so covered: a footstep: a footfall: a footprint: gait: a small space: a short journey: a degree of a scale: a stage upward or downward: one tread of a stair: round of a ladder: a door-step: something to put the foot on in mounting or dismounting: a stage in discontinuous or stairwise rise or fall: a move towards an end or in a course of proceeding: coincidence in speed and phase: a support for the end of a mast, pivot, or the like: (*in pl.*) walk, direction taken in walking: a self-supporting hinged ladder (often *pair of steps*): a stair.—*v.i.* to advance, retire, mount, or descend by taking a step or steps: to pace: to walk: to walk slowly or gravely: to walk a short distance.—*v.t.* to perform by stepping: to measure by pacing: to arrange or shape stepwise: (*nov U.S.*) to set, as a foot: to fix, as a mast.—*pr.p.* stepp'ing; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* stepped (also stept).—

nr. step'-dance, a dance involving an effective display of steps by an individual dancer; *step'-dancer*; *step'-dancing*; *step'-fault'*, (*geol.*) one of a series of parallel faults throwing in the same direction; *step'-in*, a garment that needs no fastening; *step'-ladder*, a ladder with flat treads and a linged prop; *stepp'er*; *stepping-stone*, a stone rising above water or mud to afford a passage: (*fig.*) a means to gradual progress; *step'-stone*, a door-step.—*adj.* *step'-up'*, increasing or changing by steps: raising voltage.—*adv.* *step'-wise*, in the manner of steps.—*break step*, to change the sequence of right and left foot, so as to get out of step; *keep step*, to continue in step; *in step*, with simultaneous putting forward of the right (or left) feet in marching, &c.; *out of step*, not in step; *step in*, or *into*, to enter easily or unexpectedly; *step on it*, (*slang*; see *gas*, *juice*) to hurry; *step out*, to go out a little way: to increase the length of the step and so the speed; *step short*, to shorten the length of one's step; *step up*, to come forward: to build up into steps: to raise by a step or steps: to increase the voltage of: to increase the rate of, as production. [*O.E. (Mercian) steppe (W.S. stape)*; *Du. step*, *Ger. stapfe*.]

step, *step*, *psx.* indicating affinity by another marriage or mating.—*ns.* *step'-bairn (Scot.)*, -child, -daughter, -son, a wife's or husband's but not one's own child, daughter, son; *step'-dame (orch.)*, *step'-mother*, a father's wife not one's own mother: a bird that hatches another's eggs: (*fig.*) a cruel, niggardly, or negligent guardian.—*adj.* *step'-motherly*.—*ns.* *step'-father*, a mother's husband not one's own father; *step'-parent*; *step'-brother*, -sister, the son, daughter, of a step-father or stepmother. [*O.E. stefor* (as in *stéop-móðor*), orig. meaning orphan; *Ger. stef-*.]

stephane, *stef'-a-né*, *n.* an ancient Greek head-dress like a diadem. [*Gr. stephane*—*stephein*, to encircle.] *stephanite*, *stef'-a-nit*, *n.* brittle silver ore, composed of silver, sulphur, and antimony. [*After Archduke Stephan (1817-67)*.]

Stephanotis, *stef'-a-nó'tis*, *n.* a genus of asclepiads of Madagascar, &c., cultivated for their scented flowers. [*Gr. stephanótis*, fit for a wreath—*stephanos*, a crown, wreath.]

stepney, *step'-ni*, *n.* a spare wheel, often *fig.*: a mistress, esp. a white slaver's. [*Said to be from the name of a street where the wheels were made.*] *steppe*, *step*, *n.* a dry, grassy, generally treeless and uncultivated and sometimes salt plain, as in the south-east of Europe and in Asia. [*Russ. step*.]

steradian, *sti'-rá-di-an*, *n.* a unit of measurement for the centre of a the radius.

stercoraceous, *stork'-a-rá'shus*, *adj.* of, of the nature of, dung.—*adj.* *sterc'oral*, *stercoraceous*.—*ns.* *sterc'oranism*, the belief that the sacramental bread was digested and evacuated like other food; *sterc'oranism*.—*adjs.* *sterc'orarius*, *sterc'orary*.—*v.t.* *sterc'orate*, to manure. [*L. stercus*, -oris, dung.]

Stereulia, *ster'-kú-li-á*, *n.* the gum tragacanth genus giving name to the *Stereuliaceae*, a family of large trees and shrubs akin to the mallows, including kola and cacao. [*L. Stereulius*, rod of manuring—*stercus*, dung, from the stinking flowers.]

stere, *stér*, *n.* a cubic metre—about 35·315 cubic feet.—*rc.* [*Fr. stère*.]

stereo-, *stér-*, *solid*, *hard*, and *v.t.*

stereo, a contr. of *stereotype*, *stereoscope*, *stereoscopic*.—*n.* *sterc'obate* (root of *Gr. bainein*, to go, walk), a substructure, foundation.—*adj.* *stereobatic* (*-bat'ik*).—*ns.* *stereochem'istry*, the study of the spatial arrangement of atoms in molecules; *stereochrome* (*Gr. chroma*, colour); *stereochromy*, mural painting fixed with water-glass; *stereogram*, *stereograph*, a picture or diagram suggestive of solidity: a stereographic double picture.—*adjs.* *stereographic'ic*, -al.—*ns.* *stereography*; *stereol'somer*, an isomer dif-

fering only in spatial arrangement of atoms.—*adj.* *stereoisomer'ic*.—*ns.* *stereoisom'erism*; *stere'ome*, mechanical tissue in plants; *stereom'eter*, an instrument for measuring specific gravity or for measuring solids.—*adjs.* *stereomet'ric*, -al.—*adv.* *stereomet'rically*.—*ns.* *stereom'etry*; *stereops'is* (*Gr. opsis*, vision), binocular stereoscopic vision; *stereopt'icon*, a double projecting lantern, by means of which the one picture dissolves into another; *stere'oscope*, an instrument by which the images of two pictures differing slightly in point of view are seen one by each eye and so give an effect of solidity.—*adjs.* *stereoscop'ic*, -al.—*adv.* *stereoscop'ically*.—*ns.* *stereos'copist*; *stereos'copy*; *stereot'omy* (*Gr. tomé*, a cut), section-cutting of solids: stone-cutting; *stere'otype*, a solid metallic plate for printing, cast from a plastic mould of movable types: the art, method, or process of making such plates.—*adj.* *stereotyping*, or done with, *stereotypes*.—*v.t.* to make a stere'otype of: to print with *stereotypes*.—*adj.* *stere'otyped*, transferred as letterpress from set-up movable type to a mould, and thence to a metal plate: fixed, unchangeable, as opinions.—*n.* *stere'otype*.—*adj.* *stereotyp'ic*.—*ns.* *stere'otyping*; *stere'otypy*.—*adj.* *sterile* (*ster'ik*), relating to spatial arrangement of atoms. [*Gr. stercos*, sordid.]

sterigma, *ster'-ig-má*, *n.* the stalk of a spore:—*pl.* *sterigmata*. [*Gr. sterigma*, support.] *sterile*, *ster'il* (*U.S. -il*), *adj.* unfruitful: barren: not producing, or unable to produce, offspring, fruit, seeds, or spores: of a flower, without pistils: of a plume, not subtending a flower: sterilised: destitute of ideas or results.—*n.* *sterilisation* (*ster'-il-i-zá'shon*).—*v.t.* *ster'ilise*, to cause to be fruitless: to deprive of power of reproduction: to destroy micro-organisms in.—*ns.* *ster'iliser*, one who, or that which sterilises; apparatus for destroying germs; *ster'il'ity*, quality of being sterile: unfruitfulness, barrenness, in regard to fertility. [*Gr. sterilis*, barren.]

stergeon. [*Russ. sterlyad*.] *sterling*, *ster'-ling*, *n.* an old English silver coin, or British money of standard value.—*adj.* of sterling or standard English money: genuine: of authority: of thoroughly good character: (of silver) of standard quality. [*Prob. a coin with a star—O.E. steorra*, star—some early Norman pennies being so marked.]

sterling, *ster'-ling*. Same as *sterling* (2). *stern*, *stern*, *adj.* severe: austere: rigorous: unrelenting.—*Also adv.* [*Milt.*].—*adv.* *stern'ly*.—*n.* *stern'ness*. [*O.E. styrne*.]

stern, *stern*, *n.* the hind-part of a vessel: the rump or tail: (*obs.*; *Shak.*) steering-gear, helm, the steersman's place.—*v.t.* to back, to row backward.—*ns.* *stern'age*, (*Shak.*) sterns collectively; *stern'-board*, backward motion of a ship: loss of way in tacking; *stern'-chase*, a chase in which one ship follows directly in the wake of another; *stern'-chaser*, a cannon in the stern of a ship.—*adj.* *sterned*, having a stern (in compounds).—*n.* *stern'-fast*, a rope or chain for making fast a ship's stern to a wharf, &c.—*adv.* *stern'-foremost*.—*n.* *stern'-frame*, the framework of a ship's stern.—*adj.* *stern'most*, farthest stern.—*ns.* *stern'port*, a port or opening in the stern of a ship; *stern'-post*, the aftermost timber of a ship, supporting the rudder; *stern'sheet*, (*usu. in pl.*) the part of a boat between the stern and the rowers; *stern'-son*, the hinder extremity of a ship's keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted.—*adv.* *stern'ward* (*also adj.*), -s.—*ns.* *stern'way*, the backward motion of a vessel; *stern'-wheel'er*, (*U.S.*) a small vessel with one large paddle-wheel at the stern.—*n.pl.* *stern'works*, hinder parts. [*O.N. stjörn*, a steering, or lost O.E. equivalent.]

stern, *stern*, *stern*, *stern*, *n.* (*obs. and Scot.*) a star.—*n.* (*dim.*) *starn'ic*. [*O.N. stjarna*.]

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stale, *sär*, *ask*; *mä*, *lor* (her); *müne*; *müte*; *müte*; *müen*; *dien* (then)

touching an insect's under surface. [Latinised from Gr. *sternon*, chest.]
sternutation, *stär-nü-tä'shən*, *n.* sneezing.—*adj.* **sternü'tative**, **sternü'tatory**, that causes sneezing.—*n.* a substance that causes sneezing.—Also **sternü'tator**. [*L. sternutare*, intens. of *sternuere*, to sneeze.]
sterol, *stär'ol*, *n.* a solid higher alcohol such as cholesterol, ergosterol.—*n.* **ster'old**, any of a class of compounds including the sterols, bile acids, adrenal hormones, &c. [See **cholesterol**.]
stertorous, *stär'tör-əs*, *adj.* with snoring sound.—*adv.* **ster'torously**.—*n.* **ster'torosity**. [*L. stertere*, to snore.]
sterve, *stärv*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* an old form (*Spens.*) of starve, to starve, to die.
stet, *stet*, *v.t.* to restore after marking for deletion:—*pr.p.* **stett'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **stett'ed**. [*L.* let it stand, 3rd sing. pres. subj. of *stäre*, to stand; written on a proof-sheet with dots under the words to be retained.]
stethoscope, *steth'-sköp*, *n.* an instrument for auscultation.—*adj.* **stethoscopic** (*-sköp'ik*), *-al*.—*adv.* **stethoscopically**.—*ns.* **stethoscopist** (*-ös'hä-pist*); **stethoscopy**. [*Gr. stethos*, chest, *skopein*, to look at, examine.]
Stetson, *stet'sən*, *n.* a broad-brimmed felt hat. [Maker's name.]
stedvodore, *stäv'i-dür*, *n.* one who loads and unloads vessels. [*Sp. estivador*, packer—*estivador*, to stow—*L. stipäre*, to press.]
stevén, *stäv'n*, *n.* (now *dial.*) a voice. (*Spens.*) an outcry. [*O.E. stefn*, voice.]
stew, *stü*, *n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) a boiling pot: a room for hot-air baths: a hot bath: an overbeated or sweaty state: mental agitation: worry. (*usu.* in *pl.* form with sing. or collective sense) a brothel, or prostitutes' quarter: (*obs.*) a prostitute: (*slang*) one who studies hard, esp. unintelligently: a dish of stewed food, esp. meat with vegetables.—*v.t.* to bathe in hot air or water: to bathe in sweat: to keep in a swelter or narrow confinement: to simmer or boil slowly with some moisture: to over-infuse.—*v.i.* to shelter: to undergo stewing: to be in a state of worry or agitation: (*slang*) to read hard.—*adj.* **stewed**.—*n.* **stew'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **stew'ing**.—*ns.* **stew'pan**, **stew'pot**, one used for stewing.—*adj.* **stew'y**, like a stew: sweltering.—let one stew in one's own juice, leave him alone and await developments. [*O.Fr. estuue* (*Fr. étuve*), stove; prob. conn. with *stove*.]
stew, *stü*, *n.* a fish-pond: a fish-tank: an artificial oyster-bed.—*n.* **stew'pond**. [*O.Fr. estui* (*Fr. étui*).]
steward, *stü'ärd*, *n.* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution: one who superintends another's affairs, esp. an estate or farm: the manager of the provision department or attendant on passengers in a ship, &c.: a college caterer: one who helps in arrangements, marshalling, &c., at races, a dance, a wedding, an entertainment: an overseer: a foreman: the treasurer of a congregation, guild, society, &c.:—*fem.* **stew'ardess**.—*ns.* **stew'ardship**, **stew'ardry**, office of a steward: management; **stew'artry**, (*Scot.*) a stewardship, or the extent of a stewardship—still applied nominally to the county of Kirkcudbright.—Lord High Steward, one of the great officers of state, and anciently the first officer of the crown in England. [*O.E. stig-weard*—*stig*, hall ('sty'), *weard*, ward, keeper.]
stey, *stui*, *stj*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) steep. [*Cf. stile*, *stirrup*.]
sthenic, *sthen'ik*, *adj.* strong, robust: morbidly active. [*Gr. sthenos*, strength.]
stibble, *stib'l*, *n.* a Scots form of stubble.—*n.* **stibb'ler**, a horse turned out to feed on stubble: one who cuts the handfuls left by the reaper: (*Scott.*) a probationer.
stibium, *stib'i-əm*, *n.* antimony.—*adj.* **stib'ial**.—*ns.* **stib'ialism**, antimony poisoning; **stib'inc** (*-in*), antimony hydride, a poisonous gas; **stib'nite**, native antimony trisulphide. [*L.*—*Gr. stibi*, *stimmí*—Egypt. *stm* (*Copt. stēm*).]
sticcado, *stik-ä'dö*, **sticcato**, *-tö*, *n.* a kind of xylophone. [*Perh. It. sticcato*, palisade.]

stich, *stik*, *n.* a line of verse or section of prose of
Gr. sticharion,
stich'ron,
pertaining to
ducing tetra-
spores, in red seaweeds:—*pl.* **stichid'ia**; **stichol'-ogy**, metrical theory.—*adj.* **stichomet'ric**, *-al*.—*adv.* **stichomet'rically**.—*ns.* **stichom'etry**, measurement by lines: division into lines: a statement of such measurements; **stichomythia** (*-mih'*); *Gr. stichomythia*, dialogue in alternate lines.—*adj.* **stichomyth'ic**.—*n.* **stich'os**, a line of ordinary length in measuring a manuscript: (*Gr. Ch.*) a verse or versicle:—*pl.* **stich'oi**. [*Gr. stichos*, a row—*stichein*, to march.]
stick, *stik*, *v.t.* to pierce, transfix: to stab: to spear: to thrust: to fasten by piercing: to insert: to set in position: to set or cover with things fastened on: to cause to adhere: (*coll.*) to endure: to bring to a standstill or nonplus.—*v.i.* to be fixed by insertion: to jut, protrude: to adhere: to become or remain fixed: to remain: to be detained by an impediment: to jam: to fail to proceed or advance: to scruple: to hold fast, keep resolutely (with *to*): (*pa.t.* **stuck**, *Scot.* **stack**; *pa.p.* **stuck**, *Scot.* **stick'it**).—*n.* a stoppage: a difficulty: a hitch: adhesiveness.—*ns.* **stick'cr**, one who kills pigs, &c.: one who or that which sticks: a piercing weapon: a person or thing difficult to get rid of: one who is constant or persistent: a poser: a piano jack: an upright rod that transmits motion from an organ key; **stick'iness**.—*n.* and *adj.* **stick'ing**.—*ns.* **stick'ing-place**, the point at which a thing sticks or stays; **stick'ing-plaster**, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds; **stick-in-the-mud**, an old fogey.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **stick'jaw**, a claggy pudding or sweetmeat; **stick'up**, a stand-up collar.—*adj.* **stick'y**, adhesive: tenacious: gluey: muggy.—*v.t.* to make sticky.—*n.* **stick'y-back**, a gummed photograph.—*adj.* **stuck-up**, self-importantly aloof.—beat to sticks, to defeat and surpass utterly; **stick at**, to hesitate or scruple at: to persist at; **stick by**, to be firm in supporting, to adhere closely to; **stick 'em up**, hold up your hands (or be shot); **stick in**, (*Scot.*) to persevere assiduously: also (of a dressing, &c.) to adhere to a wound: **stick it into**, to overcharge systematically; **stickit minister**, (*Scot.*) a licentiate who never gets a pastoral charge; **stick out**, to project: to continue to resist; **stick to**, to persevere in holding to; **stick up**, to stand up: to waylay and plunder, as a mail-coach by bushrangers; **stick up for**, to speak or act in defence of; **sticky end**, an unpleasant end, disaster; **sticky wicket**, a difficult situation to cope with; **stuck on**, (*U.S.*) enamoured of. [*O.E. stician*; *cf. stick* (2), *stick*.]
stick, *stik*, *n.* a rod of wood, esp. for walking with or for beating: a twig: a timber tree or trunk: a piece of firewood: a tally: an instrument for beating a percussion instrument: an instrument for playing hockey or other game: a bow for a fiddle, or the wooden part of it: a person of stiff or wooden manner, or wanting in enterprise: a rod: a control-rod of an aeroplane: a group of bombs released at one time from an aeroplane: a piece of domestic furniture (*usu.* in *pl.*): a ray of a fan: a support for a candle: a printer's composing-stick: a stickful.—*adj.* in the form of a stick: made of sticks.—*v.t.* to furnish or set with sticks: to arrange in a composing-stick.—*ns.* **stick'ful**, as much as a composing-stick will hold; **stick'insect**, a twig-like phasmid insect; **stick'lac**, twigs with attached lac, insects, and ova.—*big stick*, force, coercion. [*O.E. sticca*; *O.N. stika*.]
stickle, *stik'l*, *v.i.* to regulate a contest: to mediate: to interpose: to contend, stand up: to be scrupulous or obstinately punctilious.—*v.t.* to compose: to stop contention between: to contend: to scruple.—*n.* **stick'ler**, a regulator or umpire: a mediator: a second: a backer: a punctilious and pertinacious insister or contender, esp. for something trifling.—*adj.* or *adv.* **stick'ler-like** (*Shak.*). [*Prob. M.E. stigitte*—*O.E. stihstan*, to set in order.]
stickle, *stik'l*, *adj.* (*S.W. dial.*) steep: rapid.—*n.* a rapid. [*O.E. sticcol*, steep.]

stickleback, *stik'l-bak*, *n.* a small spiny-backed river-fish. [O.E. *sticel*, sting, prick, and back.]
stiddle, *stid'i*. Same as *stithy*.

stle, an old spelling of *sty* (2 and 3).—**stied**, *sties*.
 See *sty* (1, 2, and 3).

stieve. Same as *steeve*.

stiff, *stif*, *adj.* not easily bent; rigid; wanting in suppleness: moved or moving with difficulty or friction: dead: approaching solidity: dense, difficult to mould or cut: resistant: difficult: toilsome: pertinacious: stubborn: formidable: strong: firm, high, or inclining to rise (in price, &c.): excessive: not natural and easy: constrained: formal: (*naut.*) keeping upright: (*slong*) certain (not to run, to win, to lose): excessively bored (with a pun on *board*).—*adv.* stiffly: stark.—*n.* (*slang*) one who, that which, is stiff: a corpse: a good-for-nothing: negotiable paper: forged paper.—*n.* stiff-bit, a jointless bit.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* stiff'en, to make or become stiff or stiffer.—*n.* stiff'ener, one who, or that which, stiffens: a cigarette-card or the like, used to stiffen a package.—*n.* and *adj.* stiff'en'ing.—*adj.* stiff'-heart'ed, (*B.*) obstinate, stubborn; stiff'ish.—*adv.* stiff'ly.—*n.* stiff'-neck, a drawing down of the head towards the shoulder, often due to cold or draught: torticollis.—*adj.* stiff'-necked, obstinate.—*ns.* stiff'-necked'ness; stiff'ness.—*adj.* stiff'-rumped, -rump't, (*obs.*) proud, unbending. [O.E. *stif*, stiff; Du. *stijf*, Ger. *stief*.]

stifle, *stif'l*, *v.t.* to stop the breath of by foul air or other means: to make breathing difficult for: to suffocate, smother: to choke down: to suppress: to repress: to make stifling.—*v.i.* to suffocate.—*n.* a stifling atmosphere, smell, or condition.—*adj.* stifled.—*n.* stif'ler, one who stifles: the gallows.—*n.* and *adj.* stif'ling (-f'ling).—*adv.* stif'lingly. [Origin obscure.]

stifle, *stif'l*, *n.* the joint of a horse, dog, &c., answering to the human knee.—*ns.* stif'le-bone, the kneecap; stif'le-joint. [Connexion with *stiff* doubtful.]
stigma, *stig'mā*, *n.* a brand: a mark of infamy: a disgrace or reproach attached to any one: any special mark: a spot: a bleeding spot: a spot sensitive to light: the part of a carpet that receives pollen: a spiracle: a pore: (in *pl.*) the marks of Christ's wounds or marks resembling them, claimed to have been impressed on the bodies of certain persons, as Francis of Assisi in 1224.—*pl.* stig'mata; also (*esp. bot. or fig.*) stig'mas.—*n.* Stig'ma'ria, the pitted underground part of Sigmalla or other fossil tree.—*adj.* stig'ma'rian (also *n.*); stig'matic (-ma'tik), of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a stigma: marked or branded with a stigma: giving infamy or reproach: anastigmatic, or not astigmatic.—*n.* one who has received the stigmata: one who is branded (*Shak.* stig', with deformity).—*adj.* stig'mat'ical.—*adv.* stig'mat'ically.—*adj.* stig'mat'ic'ous, (*bot.*) stigma-bearing.—*n.* stig'matisā'tion, the act of stigmatising: production of stigmata or of bleeding spots upon the body, as by hypnotism.—*v.t.* stig'matise, to mark with a stigma or the stigmata: to condemnatorily (with

stigma, *stig'mā*, *n.* a brand: a mark of infamy: a disgrace or reproach attached to any one: any special mark: a spot: a bleeding spot: a spot sensitive to light: the part of a carpet that receives pollen: a spiracle: a pore: (in *pl.*) the marks of Christ's wounds or marks resembling them, claimed to have been impressed on the bodies of certain persons, as Francis of Assisi in 1224.—*pl.* stig'mata; also (*esp. bot. or fig.*) stig'mas.—*n.* Stig'ma'ria, the pitted underground part of Sigmalla or other fossil tree.—*adj.* stig'ma'rian (also *n.*); stig'matic (-ma'tik), of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a stigma: marked or branded with a stigma: giving infamy or reproach: anastigmatic, or not astigmatic.—*n.* one who has received the stigmata: one who is branded (*Shak.* stig', with deformity).—*adj.* stig'mat'ical.—*adv.* stig'mat'ically.—*adj.* stig'mat'ic'ous, (*bot.*) stigma-bearing.—*n.* stig'matisā'tion, the act of stigmatising: production of stigmata or of bleeding spots upon the body, as by hypnotism.—*v.t.* stig'matise, to mark with a stigma or the stigmata: to condemnatorily (with

stilbite, *stil'bit*, *n.* a dialytic mineral (with shine).

stille, *stil*, *n.* a step, or set of steps, for climbing over a wall or fence. [O.E. *stigel*; cf. O.E. *stigan*, Ger. *steigen*, to mount.]

stille, *stil*, *n.* an upright member in framing or paneling. [Perh. Du. *stil*, pillar, doorpost.]

stille, an older spelling of *style*.—**stilet**. See *stylet*.

styletto, *sti-let'tō*, *n.* a dagger with a narrow blade: a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes: (*pl.* *stilet'tos*).—*v.t.* to stab with a styletto.—*pr.p.* stilet'ting; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* stilet'ted. [It., dim. of *stilo*, a dagger—*L.* *stilus*, a style.]

stilly, *stil*, *adj.* motionless: inactive: silent: calm: quiet: not sparkling or effervescent: (*Shak.*)

continual, constant.—*v.t.* to quiet: to silence: to appease: to restrain.—*v.i.* to become still.—*adv.* motionlessly: inactively: quietly. [*arch.*] always, constantly (so also in many obvious compounds): up to the present time or time in question: as before: yet, even (*usu.* with a comparative): even so, even then: nevertheless, for all that.—*n.* calm: quiet: an ordinary photograph, not a cinematographic.—*n.* still'-birth, birth of the already dead or very nearly dead, as in suspended animation: publication not followed by sales: anything born without life.—*adj.* still'-born, dead, or in suspended animation, when born.—*ns.* still'er, one who, or that which, stills or quiets, or prevents splashing over; still'-hunt, -hunting, (*U.S.*) stalking.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* still'-hunt (*U.S.*).—*n.* still'-hunter (*U.S.*).—*n.* and *adj.* still'ing.—*us.* still'-life, the class of pictures representing inanimate objects (also *adj.*); still'ness.—*adj.* still'-peer'ing, (*Shak.*) perh. a misprint for still'-piecing (*i.e.* repairing) or still'-piercing.—*n.* still'-stand, (*Shak.*) a standstill: an armistice.—*adj.* still'y, still: quiet: calm.—*adv.* still'y, silently: gently.—still and anon (*Shak.*), still and end (*Shak.*), from time to time; still and on, (*Scot.*) nevertheless. [O.E. *stille*, quiet, calm, stable; Du. *stil*, Ger. *stille*.]

still, *stil*, *v.t.* to exude or cause to fall by drops: to distil.—*v.i.* to fall in drops.—*n.* an apparatus for distillation.—*ns.* still'-head, the head of a still; still'-house, (*U.S.*) a distillery; still'-room, an apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept, and where tea, &c., is prepared for the table: a housekeeper's pantry; still'-room-maid. [Aphetic for *distil*.]

stillage, *stil'ij*, *n.* a frame, stand, or stool for keeping things off the floor: a cask-stand.—*ns.* still'ing, still'ion, a cask-stand. [Prob. Du. *stellige*, *stellige*—*stellen*, to place.]

stillatory, *stil'tōr-i*, *n.* a still: a distillery. [*L.* *stillatorium*—*L.* *stillāre*, to drip, *stilla*, a drop.]

stilleide, *stil'-sid*, *n.* a drip: eavesdrop: (*Roman law*) an urban servitude allowing one's eavesdrop to fall on a neighbour's ground (otherwise forbidden). [*L.* *stillicidium*—*stilla*, drop, *cadere*, to fall.]

stilpnosiderite, *stilp-nō-sid'er-it*, *n.* limonite. [Gr. *stilpnos*, shining, *sideros*, iron.]

still, *stil*, *n.* a prop with a step for walking above the ground with long strides: a tall support: (*now dial.*) a plough-handle: a very long-legged wading bird (*Himantopus candidus* or other species) akin to the avocets (also still'-bird, -plover).—*v.t.* to raise on stilts or as if on stilts.—*adj.* still'ed, elevated as if on stilts: stiff and pompous.—*adv.* still'edly.—*ns.* still'edness; still'er; still'iness; still'ing.—*adj.* still'ish, still'y.—*n.* still'-walker.—stilted arch, an arch that springs from above the capital. [M.E. *stiltic*; cf. Du. *stelt*, Ger. *stelze*, Sw. *stylla*.]

Stilton, *stil'ton*, *n.* a rich white cheese first sold chiefly at Stilton in Huntingdonshire.

stlme, *stlmic*. See *styme*, *stymle*.

stimulus, *stim'ū-lus*, *n.* a sting or stinging hair: an action, influence, or agency that produces a response in a living organism: anything that rouses to action or increased action.—*pl.* stim'uli.—*adj.* stim'ulable, responsive to stimulus.—*n.* stim'ulaney.—*adj.* stim'ulant, stimulating: increasing or exciting vital action.—*n.* anything that stimulates or excites: a stimulating.—*v.t.* stim'ulate, to incite to produce increased action.—*n.* stimula'tion.—*adj.*

stimulate.—*n.* that which stimulates or excites.—*n.* stim'ulator, one who stimulates: an instrument for applying a stimulus. [*L.* *stimulus*, a goad.]

sting, *sting*, *n.* in some plants and animals a weapon (hair, modified ovipositor, fin-ray, tooth, &c.) that pierces and injects poison: the act of inserting a sting: the pain or the wound caused: any sharp, tingling, or irritating pain or its cause: the point of an epigram: stinging power: pungency: a goad: an incitement.—*v.t.* to pierce, wound, pain, or incite with or as if with a sting: to cause or allow anything to sting: (*slang*) to rob, cheat, or

involve in expense.—*v.i.* to have or use a power of stinging: to have a stinging feeling:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stung.—*adj.* stinged, having a sting.—*ns.* sting'-bull, -fish, the weever; sting'er, one who, or that which, stings: anything stinging or pungent.—*n.* and *adj.* sting'ing.—*adv.* sting'ingly.—*adj.* sting'less.—*n.* sting'-ray (*U.S.* and *Austr.* sting-*arce*, sting'-ga-ré, -a-ré, or -ré'), a ray (*Trygon*, &c.) with a formidable barbed dorsal spine on its tail. [*O.E.* sting, puncture, stigan, to pierce.]

sting, sting, *n.* (*Scot.*) a pole.—sting and ling, with a ropesling from a pole: (*fig.*) by force. [*O.E.* steng.] stinger. See Stengah.

stingo, sting'gō, *n.* strong malt liquor: vigour, punch. [*sting.*]

stingy, stin'ji, *adj.* niggardly: (*dial.*) ill-tempered.—*adv.* stin'gily.—*n.* stin'giness. [*Prob.* sting.]

stink, stink, *v.i.* to give out a strong, offensive smell: (*fig.*) to be offensive, have a bad reputation.—*v.t.* to impart a bad smell to: to drive by an ill smell: (*pa.t.* stank, stunk; *pa.p.* stunk).—*n.* an offensive smell: (*slang*; in *pl.*) chemistry or science, a science master.—*ns.* stink'ard, one who stinks: a base fellow: the stinking badger of Java; stink'-ball, -pot, a ball or jar filled with a stinking, combustible mixture, used in boarding an enemy's vessel; stink'-brand, bunt; stink'er, one who, or that which, stinks: a stinkard: a petrel of offensive smell; stink'horn, o stinking gasterom

stink, *n.* and *adj.* id

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stir, stir (*Scot.* steer, stēr, *Spens.* stire, styre, stir), *v.t.* to set in motion: to move around: to disturb: to rouse: to move to activity: to excite: to moot.

—*v.i.* to make a movement: to begin to move: to go about: to be active or excited: (*esp.* in *pr.p.*)

to be out of bed: to go forth: (*pr.p.* stir'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stirred).—*n.* movement: slight movement: activity: commotion: an act of stirring.—*n.* stir'about, (*Scot.* &c.)

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by the ankles: (in *pl.*) a framework on which a ship is built (hence on the stocks, under construction, in preparation): a box or trough: the cross-piece of an anchor: the original progenitor: source: race: kindred: family: a fund: capital: (*fig.*) repute, estimation: shares of a public debt: (in *pl.*) public funds: (*obs.*) a tally for money paid to the exchequer: supply, store, equipment: the animals kept on a farm: supply of goods for sale: the undealt part of a pack of cards or set of dominoes: raw material, as foundation for soap, &c.: liquor from simmered meat, bones, &c.—*v.t.* to store: to keep for sale: to put in the stocks: to fit with a stock: to supply or furnish with stock (e.g. a river with fish): to keep un milked before selling: to root up: to stunt.—*adj.* kept in stock, standing: conventionally used: standard: permanently employed.—*ns.* stock'-breeder, one who raises live-stock; stock'-broker, a stock exchange member who buys and sells stocks or shares for clients: stock'-broking; stock'-dove, a dove like a small wood-pigeon—from nesting in stumps or rabbit-holes, or from representing (as wrongly supposed) the ancestor of the domestic breeds; stock'-farmer, a farmer who rears live-stock; stock'-feeder, one who fattens live-stock; stock'-gill'y-flower, now usu. stock, a favourite cruciferous garden plant (*Matthiola incana*; from its half-shrubby character); stock'-holder, one who holds stocks in the public funds, or in a company; stock'-in-trade, all the goods a shopkeeper has for sale: a person's mental resources.—*adj.* stock'-ish, like a stock, stupid.—*ns.* stock'-ishness; stock'-list, one who keeps a commodity in stock; stock'-jobber, a stock exchange member who deals only with other members (in some special group of securities): (U.S.) a stockbroker: an unscrupulous speculator; stock'-jobbery, -jobbing.—*adj.* stock'-less.—*ns.* stock'-list, a list of stocks and current prices regularly issued; stock'-lock, a lock with wooden case; stock'-man, (*esp. Austr.*) a man in charge of stock; stock'-market, a stock exchange: stock exchange business; stock'-pile, heap of road-metal, ore, &c.: reserve supply; stock'-piling, accumulating reserves, as of raw materials; stock'-pot, the pot in which the stock for soup is kept.—*adj.* stock'-pun'ish't, (*Shak.*) put in the stocks.—*ns.* stock'-raising, breeding of stock; stock'-rider, (*Austr.*) a mounted herdsman; stock'-room, a store-room: a room in a hotel for display of commercial travellers' wares; stock'-saddle, a cowboy's saddle.—*adj.* and *adv.* stock'-still, still as a post or stock.—*ns.* stock'-taking, inventorying and valuation of stock; stock'-whip, a herdsman's whip with short handle and long lash.—*adj.* stock'-y, thick-set, strong-stemmed.—*n.* stock'-yard, a large yard with pens, stables, &c., where cattle are kept for slaughter, market, &c.—stock company, a permanent repertory company attached to a theatre; stock exchange, a building for the buying and selling of stocks and shares: an association of persons transacting such business; stocks and stones, inanimate idols; take stock (of), to make an inventory of goods on hand: to make an estimate of; take stock in, to trust to, attach importance to. [*O.E.* *stoc*, a stick; *Ger.* *stock*.]

stock, *stok*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a stockade. [*It.* *stocco*, rapier.]

stockade, *stok-ad*, *n.* a barrier of stakes.—*v.t.* to defend with a stockade. [*Fr.* *estacade*—*Sp.* *estacada*; cf. *stake*.]

stock-and-horn, *stok'-and-horn*, *n.* an old Scottish horn, a sheep's and an oxen trumpet.]

take, *cod*, &c.,

the foot of a stocking; stock'-ing-frame, a knitting-machine.—*adj.* stock'-ingless.—*n.* stock'-ing-sole.—in one's stocking-feet, -soles, with stockings but no shoes. [*stock*, in sense of netherstock.]

stockwork, *stok'work*, *n.* a mass of veins, impregnations, &c., that can be worked as one deposit. [*Anglicised* from *Ger.* *stockwerk*.]

stodge, *stoj*, *v.t.* to stuff, cram, gorge: to satiate: to bog.—*v.i.* to trudge: to plod.—*n.* claggy stuff: a heavy meal.—*n.* stodg'cr, a heavy, dull, spiritless, or unenterprising person.—*adv.* stodg'ily.—*n.* stodg'iness.—*adj.* stodg'y, heavy and claggy: solemnly dull. [*Perh.* *imit.*]

stoep, *stoejp*, *n.* (*S.Afr.*) a platform along the front, and sometimes the sides, of a house. [*Du.*; cf. *step*.]

Stoic, *stok*, *n.* a disciple of the philosopher Zeno (*d. c.* 261 B.C.), who taught in the *Stoa Poikil* (Painted Porch) at Athens.—*adj.* sto'ic, -al, pertaining to the Stoics, or to their opinions: indifferent to pleasure or pain.—*adv.* sto'ically.—*ns.* sto'icalness; sto'icism (-ism), the philosophy of the Stoics: indifference to pleasure or pain: limitation of wants: austere impassivity. [*Gr.* *Stoikos*—*stoa*, a porch.]

stolch(e)lometry, *stok'-hi-om'i-tri*, *n.* the branch of chemistry that deals with the numerical proportions in which substances react. [*Gr.* *stoicheion*, an element, *metron*, measure.]

stolt, *stolt*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to stumble, lurch.—*v.i.* stolt'er, to stagger. [*Perh.* *Du.* *stulten*, to bounce.]

stoke, *stok*, *v.t.* to feed with fuel.—*v.i.* to act as stoker.—*ns.* stoke'hold, a ship's furnace chamber: a stoke-hole; stoke'-hole, the space about the mouth of a furnace: the space allotted to the stokers: a hole in a reverberatory furnace for introducing a stirring-tool; stoker, one who, or that which, feeds a furnace with fuel. [*Du.* *stoker*, stoker—*stoken*, to stoke.]

stole, *stol*, *pat.* and *obs. p.a.p.* of steal.

stole, *stol*, *n.* a long robe: a narrow vestment worn on the shoulders, hanging down in front: a woman's outer garment of similar form: loosely, a gown, a surplice.—Also (*L.*) *stola* (*L.* *stola*).—*adj.* stoled (*stold*), wearing a robe. [*O.E.* *stole*—*L.* *stola*, a Roman matron's long robe—*Gr.* *stola*, equipment, garment—*stella*, to array.]

stole. See stolon, stool.

stolen, *stol'en*, *p.a.p.* of steal.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* stol'enwise, by stealth.

stolid, *stol'id*, *adj.* impassive.—*ns.* stolid'ity, stolid'ness.—*adv.* stolid'ly. [*L.* *stolidus*.]

stolon, *stol'on*, *n.* a shoot from the base of a plant, rooting and budding at the nodes (also stole): (*ool.*) a stemlike structure or budding outgrowth from a colony.—*adj.* stolonif'erous, producing stolons. [*L.* *stolū*, -ōnis, twig, sucker.]

stoma, *stom'o*, *n.* a mouthlike opening, esp. one (including its guard-cells or not) by which gases pass through the epidermis of green parts of a plant.—*pl.* stom'ata.—*adj.* stomatal (*stom'*, stom'a-tal), stomati'c.—*ns.* stomati'tis, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth; stomatodaeum (-dæ'm), stomodac'um (*Gr.* *hodos*, on the way), in embryology, the invagination that forms the anterior part of the digestive tract; stomatol'ogy, study of the mouth; stom'atopod, a crustacean of the order Stomatopoda, the mantis shrimps, with legs mostly near the mouth. [*Gr.* *stōma*, -atos, mouth.]

stomach, *stum'ak*, *n.* the strong muscular bag into which food passes when swallowed, and where it is principally digested: the cavity in any animal for the digestion of its food: (loosely or euphemistically) the belly: appetite, relish for food, inclination generally: disposition, spirit, courage, pride, spleen.—*v.t.* to brook or put up with: to turn the stomach of: to resent: to find offensive.—*adj.* of the stomach.—*n.* stom'ach-ache.—*adj.* stom'achal; stom'ached.—*ns.* stom'ncher (-cher, -ker), a covering or ornament for the chest, esp. one worn under the lacing of a bodice; stom'nchful, as much as the stomach will hold (*pl.* stom'nchfuls).—*adj.* spirited: haughty: obstinate: resentful: angry.—*n.* stom'nchfulness.—

fāte, fūr, dsk; mē, hūr (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōus; dhen (then)

adj. stomachic (*stam-ak'ik*), of the stomach: good for the stomach.—*n.* a stomachic medicine.—*adj.* stomachical; stomachless; stomachous, (*Spens.*) resentful: haughty: spirited: courageous.—*n.* stomach-pump, a syringe with a flexible tube for withdrawing fluids from the stomach, or injecting them into it.—*adj.* stomachy, haughty: easily offended: spirited: paunchy. [O.Fr. *estomac*, L. *stomachus*, Gr. *stomachos*, throat, later stomach—*stoma*, a mouth.]

stond, stand, n. a Spenserian form of stand.

stone, stōn, n. a detached piece of rock, usu. small: the matter of which rocks consist: a gem: (*Shak.*) a mirror: a tombstone: a printer's table for imposing: a concretion: a diseased state characterised by formation of a concretion in the body: (now *vulg.*) a testicle: a hard fruit kernel: a hailstone: (with *pl.* stone) a standard weight of 14 lb. avoirdupois (other stones have been in use, as that of 24 lb. for wool, 22 lb. for hay, 16 lb. for cheese, &c.).—*adj.* of stone: of stoneware: of the Stone Age: not castrated.—*v.t.* to pelt with stones: to free from stones: to lay or wall with stones: to rub or sharpen with a stone: (*Shak.*) to turn to stone.—*v.i.* to form a stone.—*adj.* stone-blind, as blind as a stone.—*ns.* stone-boiling, boiling water by putting hot stones in it; stone-borer, -eater, any boring mollusc; stone-bow, a cross-bow for shooting stones; stone-bramble, a bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*) of rocky places; stone-brash, a soil of finely-broken rock; stone-break, saxifrage; stone-breaker, one who, or that which, breaks stones: a stone-crushing machine; stone-bruise, a bruise caused by a stone, esp. on the sole of the foot; stone-canal, a calcified vertical tube in the water-vascular system of echinoderms; stone-cast (or stone's cast), a stone-throw; stone-cell, (*bot.*) a cell not much longer than broad with thick lignified walls; stone-chat, a little black, ruddy and white bird of fuzzy places, with a note like the clicking of two stones (also stone-chatter); stone-coal, mineral coal, as opp. to charcoal: any hard coal: anthracite.—*adj.* stone-cold, cold as a stone.—*n.* and *adj.* stone-colour, grey.—*adj.* stone-coloured.—*ns.* stone-crop, any plant of the wall-pepper genus (*Sedum*); stone-curler, a large plover, the thick-knee; stone-cutter, one who hews stone; stone-cutting.—*adj.* stoned, having, containing, or freed from a stone or stones; stone-dead, stone-deaf, dead, deaf, as a stone.—*ns.* stone-dresser, one who prepares stones for building; stone-fal'con, -hawk, the merlin; stone-fly, a plecopterous insect (*Perla*) whose larvae live under stones in streams; stone-fruit, a fruit with a stone; stone-hammer, a hammer for breaking stones (stone hammer, a hammer with a stone head).—*adj.* stone-hard, (*Shak.*) as hard as a stone.—*n.* stone-horse, a stallion.—*adj.* stone-less.—*ns.* stone-lil'y, an encrinite; stone-mar'ten, a white-breasted marten, the beech-marten; stone-ma'son, a mason who works with stone; stone-mill, a machine for breaking stone.—*adj.* ston'ern (*obs.* or *dial.*), of stone.—*ns.* stone-oil, petroleum; stone-pi'ace, a Mediterranean nut-pine; stone-pit, a quarry; stone-plov'er, the stone-curlew; ston'er, one who stones: one who weighs, or a horse that carries, so many stone; stone-rag, -raw (O.E. *ragu*, lichen), a lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*, yielding a dye; stone'shot, a stone-throw: stones or a stone used as shot; stone-sni'pe, an American plover.—*adv.* and *adj.* stone-still, (*Shak.*) as still as a stone.—*ns.* stone(s)-throw, the distance a stone may be thrown; stone-wall, (*Austr.*) parliamentary obstruction: defensive play.—*v.i.* to obstruct: to block: to offer wall-like resistance.—*ns.* stone-wall'er, stone-wall'ing; stone'ware, a coarse kind of potter's ware baked hard and glazed; stone-work, work in stone; stone'wort, any plant of the Characeae (from the limy crust): an umbelliferous plant (*Sison Amomum*) akin to parsley.—*adv.* ston'ily.—*n.* ston'iness.—*adj.* ston'y, of or like stone: abounding with stones: hard: pitiless: obdurate: rigid: petrifying;

ston'y-broke', (*slang*) penniless, or nearly so (also ston'y, stone-broke'); ston'y-heart'ed, hard-hearted.—leave no stone unturned, to do everything that can be done in order to secure the effect desired; mark with a white stone, to mark as particularly fortunate; Stone Age, a stage of culture before the general use of metal, divided into the Old Stone Age (Palaeolithic) and the New (Neolithic); stone circle, a circle of standing-stones. [O.E. *stān*; Ger. *stein*, Du. *steen*.]

stong, stonn(e), old forms of stung, stung.

stony, ston'y, v.t. (*obs.*) aphetic for astony (see astonish; *pa.p.*, *Spens.*, ston'ed).

stood, stood, pa.t. and *pa.p.* of stand.

stooge, stoog, n. (*slang*) a performer speaking from the auditorium: an actor's feeder: a stage butt: a subordinate or drudge: a scapegoat.—Also *v.t.*

stook, stoak, n. a sbook of sheaves, set up in the field.—*v.t.* to set up in stooks.—*n.* stook'er. [Cf. L.G. *stuke*, bundle.]

stool, stōol, n. (*obs.*) a chair, seat of authority or dignity, throne: a seat without a back: a low support for the feet or knees: a seat used in evacuating the bowels: defecation: faeces: a stand: a stump from which sprouts shoot up: a growth of shoots: the wicket in stoolball: a piece of wood to which a bird is fastened as a decoy.—*v.i.* to evacuate the bowels: to put forth shoots.—*ns.* stool-ball, an old game resembling cricket; stool-pigeon, a decoy-pigeon: a decoy: an informer.—fall between two stools, to lose both possibilities by hesitating between them, or trying for both; groom of the stole (an old form of stool), formerly an officer over the lords of the bedchamber; stool of repentance, a place in church where delinquents, esp. fornicators, were exposed. [O.E. *stōl*; Ger. *stuhl*; cf. Ger. *stellen*, to place.]

stoop, stoop, v.i. to bend the body forward: to lean forward: to submit: to descend from rank or dignity: to condescend: to lower oneself by unworthy behaviour: to swoop down, as a bird of prey.—*v.t.* to bend, incline, lower, or direct downward.—*n.* a bending of the body: inclination forward: descent: condescension: a swoop.—*adj.* stooped, having a stoop, bent.—*ns.* stoop'er; stoop-gallant, (*obs.*) that which humbles gallants, orig. the sweating-sickness.—Also *adj.* (*Spens.* stooped-gallaunt).—*adj.* stooping.—*adv.* stoop'ingly. [O.E. *stūpan*; O.N. *stūpo*; the vowel preserved by the following *p*.]

stoop, stoop, See stoop.

stoop, stoop, American spelling of stoep.

stoop, stoop, stoop, n. (dial.) a post: (*Scot.*) a prop, supporter, patron: a massive supporting pillar of coal in a mine.—stoop and roop, stoup and roup (*Scot.*), stump and rump, completely. [O.N. *stolpi*, post.]

stoor, stour, stōur, sture, stur, stowre, stour, adj. (obs.) great, formidable: stiff, harsh, austere. [Partly M.E. *stūr*, harsh (cf. M.L.G. *stūr*), partly O.E. *stōr*, great.]

stoor, stōur. See stour (2).

stop, stop, v.t. to stuff, block, plug, choke, close up: (*abs.* except as Scots *stap*) to thrust, cram: to obstruct: to render impassable: to hinder or prevent the passage of: to bring to a standstill: to bring down, hit with a shot: to cause to cease: to counter: to restrain: to withhold: to hinder: to prevent: to cease from, leave off, discontinue: (*mus.*) to limit the vibrating length of, esp. by pressure of a finger: (*hort.*) to pinch off: to punctuate: (*pros.*) to place a pause in, esp. at the end of a line or couplet: to adjust the aperture of, with a diaphragm: (*naut.*) to make fast by lashing.—*v.i.* to come to a standstill, halt: to cease: to desist: to come to an end: (*coll.*) to stay, tarry, sojourn: (*pr.p.* stop'ping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stop'ped).—*n.* act of stopping: state of being stopped: cessation: a halt: a pause: a halting-place: hindrance: obstacle: interruption: a contrivance that limits motion: a card that interrupts the run of play: a diaphragm: the stepping of an instrument or string: a fret on a lute or guitar: a finger-hole, a key for covering it, or other means of altering pitch or tone: a set of organ pipes of uniform tone

quality: a knob for bringing them into use: (phon.) a sound requiring complete closure of the breath passage, a mute: a punctuation mark.—*ns.* stop-cock, a short pipe opened and stopped by turning a key; stop-gap, a temporary expedient or substitute.—*adj.* stop'less.—*ns.* stop-off, stop-o-ver, (U.S.) a break of journey; stopp'age, act of stopping: state of being stopped: obstruction: an amount stopped off pay.—*adj.* stopped.—*n.* stopp'er, one who stops: that which stops: a plug: a plug (usu. glass) for a bottle: (naut.) a short rope for making something fast.—*v.t.* to close or secure with a stopper.—*ns.* stopp'ing, the action of one who or that which stops in any sense (double and playing on material, esp. places of a protective covering against acids in etching, against light in photography; stopp'ing-place: stop-press, late news inserted in a newspaper after printing has begun: a space for it.—Also *adj.*—*n.* stop-watch, an accurate watch readily started and stopped, used in timing a race, &c.—stop off, stop over (U.S.) to break one's

[Perh. conn. with stop.]
stopple, stop'l, *n.* a stopper: a plug.—*v.t.* to stopper, plug. [stop.]
stoppel, stop'l, *n.* a tobacco-pipe stem.—*Scot.* stapp'le. [M.Du. *stopel*, stem.]
storax, stō'raks, *n.* the resin of *Styrax officinalis*, now that of *Liquidambar* [L. *stōrax*—Gr. *stōrax*.]
stock laid up: sufficiency or abundance: keeping: a store-house: (esp. U.S.) a shop: a co-operative shop or one with many departments or branches: an animal fattening for the market: value, esteem: (*pl.*) supplies of provisions, ammunition, &c., for an army, ship, &c.—*adj.* and *adv.* (arch.) in abundance.—*adj.* of a store: (U.S.) sold in a shop, ready-made.—*v.t.* to stock, furnish, supply: to lay up, keep in reserve: to deposit in a repository: to give storage to.—*adj.* stor'able.—*ns.* stor'age, placing, accommodation, reservation, or safe-keeping, in store: reservation in the form of potential energy: charge for keeping goods in store; store-cattle, cattle kept for fattening; store-farm, (*Scot.*) a stock-farm, a cattle-farm; store-farmer; store-house, a house for storing goods of any kind: a repository: a treasury: store-keeper, a man in charge of stores: (U.S.) a shopkeeper: (U.S.) an unsaleable article; stor'er; store-room, a room in which stores are kept: space for storing; store-ship, a vessel used for carrying naval stores.—In store, in hoard for future use, ready for supply: in reserve, awaiting; set store by, to value greatly; storage battery, an accumulator; store teeth, (U.S.) false teeth. [O.Fr. *estor*, *estoire*—L. *instaurare*, to provide.]
storey (*pl.* storeys), storeyed. See story (2).
storege, stor'gē, *n.* parental affection. [Gr.]
storied. See under story (1) and story (2).
stork, stork, *n.* a large white and black wading bird (*Ciconia alba*) with a great red bill and red legs: any member of its genus or of its family (akin to the ibises).—*n.* stork's-bill, a genus (*Erodium*) of the geranium family, with beaked fruit: also applied to Pelargonium. [O.E. *store*; Ger. *storch*.]
storm, storm, *n.* a violent commotion of the atmosphere: a tempest: a wind just short of a hurricane: any intense meteorological phenomenon: (*Scot.*) a fall of snow, long frost: a violent commotion or outbreak of any kind: a paroxysm: (*mil.*) a violent assault: (*fig.*) calamity.—*v.i.* to be stormy: to rage: to rush violently or in attack: to upbraid: to storm.—*ns.* storm-beat, -beat, -storm-belt, a belt of maximum storm frequency; storm-bird, a petrel.—*adj.* storm-bound, delayed, cut off,

confined to port by storms.—*ns.* storm'-centre, the position of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm: any focus of controversy or strife; storm'-cock, the missel-thrush; storm'-cone, -drum, a cone, drum, hoisted as a storm-signal.—*adj.* storm'ful, stormy.—*adv.* storm'fully.—*ns.* storm'fulness; storm'-glass, a tube containing a solution supposed to change appearance with the weather.—*adv.* storm'ily.—*n.* storm'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* storm'ing.—*ns.* storm'ing-party, the party sent to lead in storming a fortress; storm'-lantern, a lantern with flame protected from wind and weather.—*adj.* storm'less.—*n.* storm'-petrel, or (popularly) storm'y-petrel (see petrel).—*adj.* storm'proof, proof against storms or storming.—*ns.* storm'-sail (-sl, -sail), a small very strong sail for stormy weather; storm'-shutter, an outside window-shutter; storm'-signal, a signal hoisted in warning of the approach of a storm; storm'-stay, a stay on which a storm-sail is set.—*adj.* storm'-stayed, hindered from proceeding by storms; storm'-tossed, tossed about by storms: much agitated by conflicting passions.—*ns.* storm'-track, the path of a storm-centre; storm'-trooper.—*n. pl.* storm'-troops, shock-troops: a body formed in Germany by Adolf Hitler, disbanded 1934.—*ns.* storm'-warning; storm'-water, surface drainage in excess of the normal in a storm; storm'-wind, a stormy wind; storm'-window, a window raised above the roof, slated above and at the sides: an additional outer casement.—*adj.* storm'y, having many storms: agitated with furious winds: boisterous: violent: passionate.—a storm in a teacup (or other small vessel), a great commotion in a narrow sphere, or about a trifle. [O.E. *storn*; O.N. *stornur*; from root of *stlr*.]
stornello, stor-mel'ō, *n.* a short (usually three-lined) popular Italian verse-form:—*pl.* stornell'i (-i). [It.]
Storthing, stōr'ting, *n.* the legislative assembly of Norway. [Norw. *stov*, great, *ting* (O.N. *thing*), assembly.]
story, stō'ry, *n.* (*obs.*) history: legend: a narrative of incidents in their sequence: a fictitious narrative: a tale: an anecdote: the plot of a novel or drama: a theme: an account, report, statement, allegation: (U.S.) a news article: a lie: a fib.—*v.t.* to tell or describe historically, to relate: to adorn with scenes from history.—*v.i.* to relate.—*adj.* stor'iated, decorated with elaborate ornamental designs; stor'ied, told or celebrated in a story: having a history: interesting from the stories belonging to it: adorned with scenes from history.—*ns.* storiette, storyette, a short tale; stor'ologist; stor'ology, the scientific study of folk-tales; stor'y-book, a book of tales true or fictitious.—*n.* and *adj.* stor'ying.—*ns.* stor'y-teller, one who relates tales: a liar; stor'y-telling. [A.Fr. *estorie*—L. *historia*.]
story, storey, stō'ry, *n.* part of a building on the same floor: a tier.—*adj.* stor'ied, stor'eyed, having stories.—first story, the ground-floor; second story, the first floor, &c. [Prob. same word orig. as above.]
stot, stot, *n.* a young ox, steer. [O.E. *stot*, horse.]
stot, stot, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to rebound, bounce.—*v.t.* to cause to bounce.—*n.* a rebound.—Also stott'er. [Origin obscure.]
stoun, stōun, *v.t.* (*Spens.*):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stound. See stun.
stound, stownd, stownd, stōund, *n.* (*Spens.* and *Scot.*) a time, moment: a time of trouble: a pang: an assault, stroke: a shock: a din.—*v.i.* to shoot like a pang: to experience a pang. [O.E. *stund*.]
stound, stownd, stōund, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to stun, astound.—*n.* a stunned or astounded condition. [stoun or astound.]
stoup, stoop, stōop (*Shak.* stoop; stope, stūp), *n.* (*obs.*) a bucket: a drinking vessel: a holy-water vessel. [Cf. O.N. *stoup* and Du. *stoop*; O.E. *stēap*.]
stour. See steer (1).
stour, stowre, stoar, stōar, *n.* battle, assault:

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

tumult: turmoil. (*Scot.*) dust.—*adj.* stour'y, (*Scot.*) dusty. [*O.Fr. estour, tumult.*]
 stout, *stout*, *adj.* (*B., Spens.*) fierce: proud: arrogant: unyielding: stubborn: resolute: dauntless: vigorous: enduring: robust: strong: thick: fat.—*adv.* stoutly.—*n.* extra strong porter.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* stout'en, to make, or grow, stout(er).—*adj.* stout-hearted.—*adv.* stout-heart'edly.—*n.* stout-heart'edness.—*adj.* stout'ish.—*adv.* stout'ly.—*n.* stout'ness. [*O.Fr. estout, bold.*—*Du. stout; Ger. stout, proud.*]
 stouth, *stouth*, *n.* (*obs. Scot.*) theft.—*n.* stouth'rie, stouth'erie, theft: stolen goods: (*obs.*) provision, furniture; stouth'rief, (*Scots law*) theft with violence (later only in a dwelling-house).—stouth and routh, (*Scot.*) plenty, abundance (cf. stoop and roop). [*O.N. stuldr, theft.*]
 stovaine, *stō-vā'in*, or *stō'*, or *-vā'n*, *n.* a local anaesthetic, a substitute for cocaine, used for spinal analgesia. [*stove, Eng. trans. of the name of Prof. Furneau, who first prepared it.*]
 stove, *stōv*, *n.* a hot-air bath: a heated room or chamber: a hothouse: a closed heating or cooking apparatus: a fire-grate: a kiln or oven for various manufacturing operations: a drying room.—*v.t.* to put, keep, heat, or dry in a stove: (*Scot.*) to stew.—*ns.* stove-pipe, a metal pipe for carrying smoke from a stove: (*U.S.*), in full stovepipe hat) a tall silk hat; stove-plant, a hothouse plant.—*n.pl.* (*Scot.*) stov'ies, stewed potatoes, Irish stew. [*O.E. stofa; Ger. stub.*]
 stove, *stōv*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of stove.—Also used as *pr.t.*
 stover, *stō'vər*, *n.* (*Shak.*) fodder. [*Aphetic for coster.*]
 stow, *stō*, *v.t.* to place, put, lodge: to put away: to store: to put under hatches: (jocularly) to put down one's throat: (*slang*) to desist from (*stow it*, shut up): to pack: to have room for: to arrange.—*v.i.* (with *away*) to hide as a stowaway.—*ns.* stow'age, act or manner of stowing: state of being laid up: room for stowing: a place for stowing things: money paid for stowing goods: things stowed: stow'away, one who hides in a ship, &c., to get a passage: stow'down, the process of stowing down in a ship's hold: stow'er; stow'ing. [*O.E. stōw, place.*]
 stow, *stōw*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to crop. [*O.N. stōfr, stump.*]
 stown, *stōwn*, a Scots form of stolen.—*adv.* stow(n)lins, (*Scot.*) by stealth.
 stov're. See stoor (1) and stour (2).
 strabism, *strā'bism*, strabis'mus, *strab-iz'mus*, *ns.* squint.—*adj.* strabis'mal, strabis'mic, -al.—*ns.* strabis'mom'eter (*strab-iz-*), strabom'eter, an instrument for measuring strabismus; strabot'omy (*Gr. tomē*, a cut), the surgical operation for the cure of squinting. [*Gr. strābos and strabis'mos*, squinting; cf. *strephic*, to twist.]
 stracchino, *strā-kē'nō*, *n.* an Italian cheese, made when the cows are weak. [*It., -stracco, weak.*]
 strad. See Stradivarius.
 straddle, *strād'l*, *v.i.* to part the legs wide: to sit, stand, or walk with legs far apart: (*U.S.*) to seem favourable to both sides, to trim.—*v.t.* to bestride: to set far apart: to overshoot and then shoot short of, in order to get the range, to bracket: to cover the area of with bombs.—*n.* act of straddling: an attempt to fill a non-committal position: a stock transaction in which the buyer obtains the privilege of either a *put* or a *call*: a vertical mine-timber supporting a set: a combination of a shot beyond the mark and one short of it.—*adv.* astride.—*adv.* stradd'le-back, stridelegs.—*adj.* stradd'le-legged, having the legs wide apart. [*Fraq. of stride.*]
 stradiot, *strād-i-ot*, *n.* (*hist.*) a Venetian light horseman from Albania or Greece. [*It. stradiotto—Gr. stratiōtēs, soldier.*]
 Stradivarius, *strād-i-vā'ri-əs*, or *-vā'*, Stradivari, -vā'rē, (*top.*) strād, *ns.* an instrument, usu. a violin, made by Antonio Stradivari (1644-1737) of Cremona.—Also Stradū'arius.
 strae, *strā*, *n.* Scots form of straw.—strae death, natural death in bed.
 strafe, *strāf*, *strāf*, *v.t.* (war slang of 1914) to

punish: to bombard: to assail.—*n.* an attack. [*Ger. strafen, to punish.*]
 straggle, *strāg'l*, *v.i.* to wander from one's company or course: to be absent without leave but not long enough to be counted a deserter: to stretch dispersedly or sprawlily.—*n.* a straggling line or group.—*ns.* strag, (*dial.*) a straggler: a stray: a vagrant; stragg'ler.—*n.* and *adj.* stragg'ling.—*adv.* stragg'lingly.—*adj.* stragg'ly, straggling: irregularly spread out. [*Origin obscure.*]
 straight, *strāt*, *adj.* uncured: in a right line: direct: upright: flat, horizontal: in good order: frank and honourable: respectably conducted: balanced, even, square: settled: downright, out-and-out: normal, unmodified: in sequence at poker: (*U.S.*) undiluted, neat.—*n.* a straight condition: good behaviour: a straight line, part, course, flight, esp. the last part of a racecourse.—*adv.* in a straight line: directly: all the way: immediately: upright: outspokenly: honestly.—*v.t.* to straighten.—*adj.* straight'away, straight forward; straight'-cut, cut lengthwise of the leaf, of tobacco.—*n.* straight'-edge, a strip or stick for testing straightness or drawing straight lines.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* straight'en, to make or become straight.—*n.* straight'ener.—*adv.* straight'forth, directly forward: straightway.—*adj.* straight'forward, going forward in a straight course: without digression: without evasion: honest: frank.—*adv.* straight'forwardly.—*adv.* straight'forwardly.—*n.* straight'forwardness.—*adj.* straight'ish.—*adv.* straight'ly, in a straight line or manner: straightway.—*n.* straight'ness.—*adj.* straight'-out, (*U.S.*), esp. in party politics) out-and-out; straight'-pight, (*Shak.*) straight, erect.—*adv.* straight'way, directly: immediately: without loss of time.—Also straight'ways.—keep a straight face, to refrain from smiling; straight angle, (*obs.*) a right angle: now, two right angles; straight part, one portraying the normal without emphasis on eccentricities of manner, &c.—*opp.* to *character part*; straight play, one without music; straight talk, a candid outspoken talk; straight tip, a racing tip that comes straight from the owner: inside information that can be relied on. [*O.E. streht, pa.p. of streccan; see stretch.*]
 stralk, *strāk*, *n.* and *vb.* a Scots form of stroke.—*n.* (*Scott.*) proportion of malt in brewing.
 strain, *strān*, *v.t.* to stretch: to draw tight: to draw with force: to exert to the utmost: to injure by overtasking: to force unnaturally, unduly, or amiss: to exalt emotionally: to change in form or bulk by subjecting to a stress: to constrain: (*Shak.*) to urge, insist upon, press for: to press to oneself, embrace: to squeeze, press: to grip, grasp tightly: to compress: to restrain: to squeeze out, express: to sing or play: to filter (esp. coarsely).—*v.t.* to make violent efforts: to tug: to retch: to have difficulty in swallowing or accepting (with *at*): to make efforts at evacuation: to peregrinate, filter.—*n.* the act of straining: a violent effort: an injury by straining, esp. a wrenching of the muscles: any change of form or bulk under stress: pitch, height: a section of a melody: a melody: an outpouring or flow of language: emotional tone, key, manner.—*adj.* strained.—*adv.* strain'edly (or *strān'dly*).—*n.* strain'er, one who, or that which, strains: a sieve, colander, &c.—*n.* and *adj.* strain'ing.—*n.* strain'ing-beam, a tie-beam uniting the tops of queen-posts.—strain a point, to waive a scruple; strain at, in Matt. xxiii. 24, to remove by straining, strain in the event of finding (not, as often understood, to be unable to swallow); strain courtesy, (*Shak., Rom. and Jul.*) to treat with scant courtesy, or (*Venus and Adonis*) to be over-punctilious in courtesy. [*O.Fr. estraindre—L. stringere, to stretch tight.*]
 strain, *strān*, *n.* (*arch.*) offspring: breed, race, stock, line of descent: natural, esp. inherited, tendency or element in one's character: kind. [*App. O.E. (ge)strēon, gain, getting, begetting (see stōne)*, with altered vowel by confusion with foregoing.]
 straint, *strānt*, *n.* (*Spens.*) pressure. [*strain*, on the model of constraint, &c.]

sphere; *strā'to-cū'mulus*, a cloud in large globular or rolled masses, not rain-bringing.—*adj.* *strā'tose*, in layers.—*n.* *stratosphere* (*strat'* or *strā'tō-sfēr*), a region of the atmosphere beginning about 4½ to 10 miles up, in which temperature does not fall as altitude increases.—*adj.* *stratospheric* (*-sfēr'ik*); *strā'tous*, of stratus.—*n.* *strā'tus*, a wide-extended horizontal sheet of low cloud. [*L.* *strātum*, *-i*, *strātus*, *-ūs*, something spread, a bed-cover, horse-cloth—*sternere*, *strātum*, to spread.]

straucht, *straucht*, *strachit*, *u.t.* (*Scot.*) a form of stretch: esp. to lay out (a corpse).—*adj.* and *adv.* a form of straight.—Also (*adj.* and *adv.*) *straicht*, *straight* (*strelhit*).

straunge, *strawj*, *adj.* (*Spens.*). Same as strange: foreign, borrowed.

stravail, *stravāg*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to wander about idly.—*n.* *stravālg'er*. [*Cf.* *stray*, *extravagant*.]

straw, *straw*, *n.* the stalk of corn: (*collec.*) dried stalks, &c., of corn, or of peas or buckwheat, &c.: a tube for sucking up a beverage: a straw hat: a trifle, a whit.—*adj.* of straw.—*ns.* *straw'board*, a thick cardboard, made of straw; *straw'-breadth*, the breadth of a straw.—*n.* and *adj.* *straw'-colour*, delicate yellow.—*adj.* *straw'-coloured*.—*n.* *straw'-cutter*, an instrument for chopping straw.—*adj.* *straw'en*, (*Spens.*) of straw.—*n.* *straw'-hat'*.—*adj.* *straw'less*.—*ns.* *straw'-plait*, plaited straw for hats; *straw'-rope*, a rope of twisted straw; *straw'-stem*, the fine stem of a wine-glass pulled out from the material of the bowl, instead of being attached separately: a wine-glass having such a stem; *straw'-worm*, a caddis-worm.—*adj.* *straw'y*, of or like straw.—*n.* *straw'-yard*, a yard strewn with straw for animals. [*O.E.* *strēaw*; *Ger. stroh*; *cf.* *strae*, *strew*.]

straw, *straw*, *v.t.* an archaic form of strew:—*pa.t.* *strawed*; *pa.p.* *strawed*, *strawn*.

strawberry, *straw'ber-ri*, *-bri*, *n.* the fruit (botanically the enlarged receptacle) of any species of the rosaceous genus *Fragaria*, close akin to *Potentilla*: the plant bearing it.—*ns.* *straw'berry-leaf*, the leaf of the strawberry plant: symbolically (*esp.* in *pl.*) the rank of duke or duchess, from the ornaments like strawberry leaves on a duke's (also a marquess's or earl's) coronet; *straw'berry-mark*, a reddish birth-mark; *straw'berry-shrub*, *Calycanthus*; *straw'berry-toma'to*, the Cape gooseberry; *straw'berry-tree*, *Arbutus unedo*, a small tree (wild at Killarney) of the heath family, with red berries.—*barren* *strawberry*, a *Potentilla* distinguished from the wild strawberry by its dry fruit. [*O.E.* *strēawberige*, possibly from the chaffy appearance of the achenes.]

stray, *strā*, *v.i.* to wander: to wander away, *esp.* from control, or from the right way: to get lost.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to set astray.—*n.* a domestic animal that has strayed or is lost: a straggler: a waif: anything occurring casually, isolatedly, out of place: (*Shak.*) body of strays: a common: (*in pl.*) atmospheres: (*Shak.*) a straying.—*adj.* gone astray: casual: isolated.—*adj.* *strayed*, wandering, gone astray.—*n.* *stray'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *straying*.—*n.* *stray'ling*, a stray. [*O.Fr.* *estrayer*, to wander—*L.* *extrā*, beyond, *vagāri*, to wander.]

streak, *streak*, *n.* an irregular stripe: the colour of a mineral in powder, seen in a scratch: a scratch: a strain, vein, interfused or pervading character: the line or dash:—*adj.* *streaked*, streaky, mixed with streaks. [*cf.* *streak*].—*adj.* *streaked*, streaky, mixed: (*U.S.*) confused.—*ns.* *streak'iness*; *streak'ing*.—*adj.* *streak'y*, marked with streaks, striped: fat and lean in alternate layers: uneven in quality.—*Like* a streak, like (a flash of) lightning. [*O.E.* *strica*, a stroke, line, mark; *Ger. strich*; *cf.* *strike*.]

stream, *strēm*, *n.* a running water: a river or brook, *esp.* a rivulet: a flow or moving succession of anything: a current: a drift: a tendency.—*v.i.* to flow, issue, or stretch, in a stream: to pour out abundantly: to float out, trail: to wash for ore.—*v.t.* to discharge in a stream: to wave, fly: to wash for ore.—*ns.* *stream'-anch'or*, a small anchor

used in warping or for stemming an easy current; *stream'er*, a pennon, ribbon, plume, or the like streaming or flowing in the wind: a luminous beam or band of light, as of the aurora: one who washes detritus for gold or tin.—*adj.* *stream'ered*.—*ns.* *stream'-gold*, placer-gold; *stream'-ice*, pieces of drift ice swept down in a current; *stream'iness*.—*n.* and *adj.* *stream'ing*.—*adv.* *stream'ingly*.—*adj.* *stream'less*, not watered by streams: waterless: without a current.—*ns.* *stream'let*, a little stream; *stream'-line*, a line followed by a streaming fluid: natural course of air-streams.—*v.t.* to make stream-lined.—*adj.* *stream'-lined*, having boundaries following stream-lines so as to offer minimum resistance: (*slang*) a term of commendation with a variety of meanings, as efficient, without waste of effort, up-to-the-minute, of superior type, graceful, &c.—*ns.* *stream'ling*, a little stream; *stream'-lin*, tin-ore found in alluvial ground.—*adj.* *stream'y*, abounding in streams: flowing in a stream.—*stream* of consciousness, the continuous succession of thoughts, emotions, and feelings, both vague and well-defined, that forms an individual's conscious experience. [*O.E.* *strēam*; *Ger. strom*, *O.N. ströum*.]

streak, *streak*, *strek*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* a Northern form of stretch, not confined to Northern use: *esp.* (*v.t.* *Scot.*) to lay out for burial: (*v.i.*, now *U.S.*) to go at full speed.

strel, *strel*, *v.i.* (*Ir.*) to trail: to stream: to wander. [*Cf.* *Ir.* *strailim*, to trail.]

street, *strēt*, *n.* (*anti.*) a paved road, *esp.* Roman: a road lined with houses, broader than a lane, including or excluding the houses and the footways: those who live in a street or are on the street: a passage or gap through or among anything: brokers as a body: (*often in pl.*) prostitution.—*ns.* *street'age*, (*U.S.*) a toll for street facilities; *street'-Arab* (see *Arab*); *street'-boy*, a boy who lives mainly on the streets; *street'-car*, (*U.S.*) a tram-car; *street'-door*, the door that opens on the street.—*adj.* *street'ed*, having streets.—*ns.* *street'-ful* (*pl.* *street'fuls*); *street'-keeper*, an officer formerly employed to keep order in a street or streets; *street'-or'derly*, a scavenger; *street'-railroad*, *-railway*, a town tramway.—*adj.* *street'-raking*, (*Scot.*) raking the streets.—*ns.* *street'-room*, space enough in the street; *street'-sweep'er*, one who, or that which, sweeps the streets clean; *street'-walker*, any one who walks in the streets, *esp.* a whore.—*n.* and *adj.* *street'-walking*.—*n.* *street'-ward* (*-ward*), an officer who formerly took care of the streets.—*adv.* and *adj.* *street'ward* (*-ward*), towards or facing the street.—*adv.* *street'wards*.—*n.* *streetway*, the roadway.—*adj.* *street'y*, savouring or characteristic of the streets. [*O.E.* *strēt* (*Du. straat*, *Ger. strasse*, *It. strada*)—*L.* *strāta* (*via*), a paved (way), from *sternere*, *strātum*, to spread.]

streight, *strel*, a Spenserian form of strait, straight.

streigne, an old spelling of strain.

strelitz, *strel'its*, *n.* a soldier of the Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great:—*pl.* *strel'itzes*, *strel'iz*. [*Russ. strelets*, bowman.]

Strelitzia, *strel'-it'-si'-ā*, *n.* a S. African genus of the banana family, with large showy flowers. [From Queen Charlotte, wife of George III., of the house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.]

strene, *strēn*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a form of strain, race.

strength, *strength*, *n.* quality, condition, or degree of being strong: power of action or resistance: force: vigour: a strong place, stronghold: numbers: a military force: number on the muster-roll, or normal number.—*v.t.* *strength'en*, to make strong or stronger: to confirm.—*v.i.* to become stronger.—*n.* *strength'ener*.—*n.* and *adj.* *strength'en'ing*.—*adj.* *strength'ful*; *strength'less*, without strength.—*on* the strength, *on* the muster-roll; *on*, or upon, the strength of, in reliance upon: founding upon. [*O.E.* *strength*—*strang*, strong.]

strenuous, *stren'-ū-əs*, *adj.* active: vigorous: urgent: zealous: necessitating exertion.—*ns.* *strenu'ity* (*stri-nū'i-ti*); *strenu'osity* (*stren'-ū-osi-ti*), strenu-

ousness: a straining after effect.—*adv.* stren-
uously.—*n.* stren'ua
strept, *strept'ən*, *ac* :
erous, loud: harsh-
noisy: clamorous.—
toso (-i-tō sō): mus
Also *adv.*—*adj.* strep'itous. [*L. strepet*, to stammer
a noise; *frecq. strepitare*.]

Strephon, *streph'on*, *an*, *n.* a love-sick shepherd in
Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*: a love-sick swain.

Strepsiptera, *streps-ipt'a-rā*, *n. pl.* an order of insects
(or group of Coleoptera) parasitic in other insects,
the females wormlike, the males with twisted fore-
wings.—*adj.* strepsip'lerous. [*Gr. strepsis*, a
twist, *pteron*, a wing.]

strepto-, *strept'ō-*, in composition, bent, flexible,
twisted.—*adj.* streptococcal (-kōk'i), strepto-
cocci (-kōk'i).—*ns.* Streptococ'cus (*Gr. kokkos*,
a grain), a genus of bacteria forming bent chains:—
pl. streptococ'ci (-i); streptomycin (-mī'sin;
Gr. mykēs, fungus), an antibiotic got from fission-
fungi.—*n. pl.* Streptoneu'ra (*Gr. neuron*, nerve),
a subclass of gastropods with twisted visceral nerve-
loop—limpets, whelks, &c. [*Gr. streptos*, twisted,
flexible.]

Strepyan, *strepi'an*, *adj.* of the oldest known
Palaeolithic culture. [*Strépy*, a village near Charle-
roi, where stone implements of this stage occur.]

stress, *stres*, *n.* (obs.) bardslip, straits: strain:
constraining influence: pressure: force: system
of forces applied to a body: insistent assigning of
weight or importance: emphasis: relative force
of utterance: (law) distraint.—*v. t.* to apply stress
to: to lay stress on: to emphasize.—*adj.* stressed;
stressful; stress'less. [Aphetic for distress;
prob. partly also from O.Fr. *estrece*—*L. strictus*—
stringere, to draw tight.]

stretch, *stretch*, *v. t.* to extend: to draw out: to
expand, make longer or wider by tension: to
spread out: to reach out: to exaggerate, strain,
or carry further than is right: to lay at full length:
to lay out: to place so as to reach from point to
point or across a space: (slang) to hang.—*v. i.* to
be drawn out: to reach: to be extensible without
breaking: to straighten and extend fully one's
body and limbs: to exaggerate: to go swiftly.—
n. act of stretching: state of being stretched:
reach: extension: utmost extent: strain: undue
straining: exaggeration: extensibility: a single
spell: a continuous journey: a straight part
of a course: (slang) a year's imprisonment.—*adj.*
stretched.—*ns.* stretch'er, one who stretches:
anything used for stretching, as gloves, hats, &c.:
a frame for stretching a painter's canvas: a frame
for carrying the sick or wounded: a rower's foot-
board: a cross-bar or horizontal member: a brick,
stone, sod, sandbag, &c., placed with its length
in the direction of the wall: an exaggeration
or lie: stretch'er-bearer, one who carries
injured from the field: stretch'er-bond,
stretch'ing-bond, a method of building with
stretchers only, the joints of one course falling
between those above and below: stretch'ing-
course, a course entirely of stretchers: stretch-
ing-frame, a machine for stretching cotton
roving: a frame on which stretched fabrics are
dried: stretch'ing-iron, a carrier's tool for
dressing leather.—*adj.* stretch'less, no longer
liable to stretch: stretch'-mouth'd, (*Shak.*) wide-
mouthed: stretch'y, able, apt, or inclined to
stretch. [O.E. *strecan*.]

stretto, *stret'tō*, *n.* part of a fugue in which subject
and answer are brought closely together: (also
strett'a) a passage, esp. a coda, in quicker time.—
adj. and *adv.* stret'to, in quicker time. [*It.*
contracted.]

strew, *strō* (or *strō*), *arch.* strow, *strō* (or *strōw*),
straw, *straw*, *v. t.* to scatter loosely: to bestrew,
cover dispersedly: (*rare*) to strow: (*poet.*)
to level: (*pa. t.*) strewed, *arch.* strowed, strawed;
pa. p. strewed, strewn, *arch.* strowed, strown,
strawed, strawn).—*n.* an assemblage of things
strewn.—*ns.* strew'age; strew'er, strow'er;
strew'ing, strow'ing; strew'ment, (*Shak.*) strew-
ings. [O.E. *strecian*, *strecwian*.]

stria, *stri'ā* (*L. stri'ā*), *n.* a fine streak, furrow, or
thread-like line, usu. parallel to others: (*archit.*)
one of the fillets between the flutes of columns, &c.:
—*pl.* stri'ae (-ē).—*v. t.* stri'ate, to mark with
striae.—*adj.* stri'ate, -d.—*ns.* stri'ation; stri'a-
tum, the corpus striatum, the great ganglion of the
fore-brain; stri'ature, mode of striation. [*L.*
stria, a furrow, flute of a column.]

strich, *strich*, *n.* (*Spens.*) the screech-owl. [*L. strix*,
prob. modified by *scriteh*.]

stricken, *strikt'n*, *pa. p.* of *strike*, and *adj.*, struck,
now chiefly poet. or in special senses and phrases:
wounded in the chase: afflicted: advanced
(stricken in years, from the sense of go, make one's
way): (U.S.) expunged.—stricken field, a
pitched battle; stricken hour, an hour as marked
by the clock.

strikele, *strikl'*, *n.* an instrument for levelling the
top of a measure of grain or shaping the surface
of a mould: a template: a tool for sharpening
scythes. [O.E. *stricel*.]

strict, *strikt*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) tight: (*archit.*) narrow:
(bot.) stiff and straight: (obs.) close, intimate:
restricted: exact: rigorous: allowing no lady:
austere: observing exact rules, regular: severe:
exactly observed: thoroughgoing.—*adj.* strict'ish.
—*adv.* strict'ly.—*ns.* strict'ness; strict're,
binding: closure: tightness: (med.) abnormal
narrowing of a passage: (*Shak.*) strictness: a (now
only adverse) remark or criticism.—*adj.* strict'ured,
morbidly narrowed. [*L. strictus*, *pa. p.* of *stringere*,
to draw tight.]

stride, *strid*, *v. i.* to walk with long steps: to take a
long step: to straddle.—*v. t.* to stride over: to
bestride: (*pa. t.* strōde, *obs.* strid; *pa. p.* stridd'en,
strid'n).—*n.* a long step: a striding gait: the
length of a long step.—*n.* strid (*strid*), a place
where a river can be stridden over (from that on
the Wharfe).—*v. i.* striddle (*strid'l*), to straddle
(back-formation from *striding*).—*adv.* stride'-
leg(s), stride'legged (*Scot.*), stride'ways, strid-
ling (*strid'*; *dial.*), astride. [O.E. *stridan*, to
stride.]

stridence, *stri'dens*, -ey, -den-n, *ns.* harshness of
tone.—*adj.* stri'dent, loud and grating.—*adv.*
stri'dently.—*n.* stri'dor, a harsh shrill sound:
(med.) a harsh whistling sound of obstructed
breathing.—*adj.* stridulant (*strid'*), stridulating.—
v. i. strid'ulate, to make a chirping or scraping
sound, like a grasshopper.—*ns.* stridul'ation, the
act of stridulating; strid'ulator, an insect that
makes a sound by scraping: the organ it uses.—
adj. strid'ulatory; strid'ulous. [*L. stridere* and
stridēre, to creak.]

strife, *strif*, *n.* contention: contest: variance:
striving.—*adj.* strife'ful (*Spens.* stry'ful, &c.);
strife'less.—*n.* strife (*strift*; *arch.*), struggle.
[O.Fr. *estrif*; see *strive*.]

strig, *strig*, *n.* (*Southern*) a stalk.—*v. t.* to remove the
stalk from:—*pr. p.* strigg'ing. [Origin obscure.]
striga, *stri'gā* (*L. strig'ā*), *n.* a stria: a bristle, usu.
an appressed bristle.—*pl.* strigae (*stri'gē*,
L. strig'i).—*adj.* strig'ate, strig'ose. [*L. striga*, a
swath, a furrow, a flute of a column.]

Striges, *stri'jēs* (*L. strig'ēs*), *n. pl.* the owls.—*adj.*
strigine, owl-like: of the owls. [*L. strix*, *strigit*,
an owl.]

strigil, *strij'il*, *n.* a flesh-scraper: in bees, a mechan-
ism for cleaning the antennae. [*L. strigilis*.]

Strigops, *stri'gops*, *Stringops*, *string'ops*, *n.* the
kakapo or owl-parrot genus. [*Gr. strinx*, or *strix*,
stringos, owl, *ops*, face.]

strike, *strikt*, *v. t.* (*obs.*; *B.*) to stroke: to smooth:
to strikele: to draw, describe, give direction to
(as a line, path): to delete, cancel: to constitute
(orig. by cutting down a list): to mark off: to
lower (as a sail, flag, tent): to remove: to leave
off or refuse to continue: to deal, deliver, or
inflict: to give a blow to or with: to hit, smite:
to come into forcible contact with: to impinge on:
to bring forcibly into contact: to impel: to put,
send, move, render, or produce by a blow or stroke:
to render as if by a blow: to sound by percussion
or otherwise: to announce by a bell: to dash: to
pierce: to stamp: to coin: to print: to impress:

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (hez); mīne; mūte; mūte; mūōn; dhēn (then)

to impress favourably: to thrust in or down, cause to penetrate: (*Shak.*) to broach: (*Shak.*) to fight (a battle): to blast, bewitch: to visit, afflict: to assail, affect: to affect strongly or suddenly: to arrive at, estimate, compute, fix, settle (as a balance, an average, prices): to make (a compact or agreement), to ratify: to come upon: to reach: to achieve: to occur to: to assume: to hook by a quick turn of the wrist: (*slang*) to make a sudden demand of (as for a loan or subscription): to cause to strike.—*v.t.* to make one's way: to set out: to take a direction or course: to dart, shoot, pass quickly: to penetrate: to put forth roots: to chance, alight, come by chance: to interpose: to deal or aim a blow, perform a stroke: to sound or be sounded or announced by a bell: to hit out: to seize the bait: to strike something, as a rock, sail, flag: to touch: to run aground: to surrender: to admit of striking: (*U.S. army*) to do menial work (for an officer): to go on strike: (*Shak.*) to blast, blight: (*pa.t.* struck, *obs.* strake, stroke, strook, strook; *Scot.* strak, strack; *pa.p.* struck, *arch.* strick'en, *obs.* strick'en, *Scot.* strick'en, *obs.* strick'en) proportion of malt (c) (*geol.*) the direction angles to the dip of a of luck: a cessation pressure on employers, &c.: the part that receives the bolt of a lock: (*U.S. slang*) blackmail, esp. by introducing a bill in the hope of being bought off.—*ns.* strike'-a-light, a flint for obtaining fire with steel; strike'-breaker, one who works during a strike, esp. one brought in with a view to defeating it; strike'-breaking; strike'-fault, (*geol.*) a fault parallel to the strike; strike'-pay, an allowance paid by a trade-union to men on strike; strike'r, one who, or that which, strikes: (*Shak.*) a footpad: (*baseb.*) batsman facing the player who rec.
adj. that strikes or can strike: impressive, arresting, noticeable.—*adv.* strik'ingly.—*n.* strik'ingness.—on strike, taking part in a strike; strike a match, to light it by friction or a grazing stroke; strike at, to attempt to strike, aim a blow at; strike back, to return a blow: to backfire, burn within the burner; strike bottom, soundings, to reach the bottom with the lead; strike hands, to join or slap together hands in confirmation of agreement; strike home, to strike right to the point aimed at; strike in, to enter suddenly: to interpose: (*obs.*) to agree, fit; strike into, to enter upon suddenly, to break into; strike off, to erase from an account, to deduct: to print: to separate by a blow; strike oil, to find petroleum when boring for it: to make a lucky hit; strike out, to efface: to bring into light: to direct one's course boldly outwards: to swim away: to strike from the shoulder: to form by sudden effort; strike root, to take root; strike up, to begin to beat, sing, or play: to begin (as an acquaintance); struck in years (*Shak.*); see strik'en; struck on, inclined to be enamoured of. [*O.E.* *stricean*, to stroke, go, move.]

string, *string*, *n.* small cord or a piece of it: cord of any size: a piece of anything for tying: a stretched piece of catgut, silk, wire, or other material in a musical instrument: (in *pl.*) the stringed instruments played by a bow in an orchestra or other combination: their players: the cord of an archery bow: the thread of a necklace or the like: anything on which things are threaded: a filing cord: a set of things threaded together or arranged as if threaded: a train, succession, file, or series: a drove of horses, camels, &c.: a long bunch: in billiards, the buttons strung on a wire by which the score is kept: hence the score itself: a sloping joist supporting the steps in wooden stairs: a string-course: (*slang*) a hoax: (in *pl.*, *U.S.*) awkward conditions or limitations.—*adj.* of or for string or strings.—*v.t.* to fit or furnish with a string or strings: (*poet.*) to put in tune: to make tense

or firm: to tie up: to hang: to extend like a string: to put on or in a string: to take the strings off.—*v.i.* to stretch out into a long line: to form into strings: (*Scot.*) to be hanged: in billiards, to drive the ball against the end of the table and back, to decide who is to begin:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* strung.—*ns.* string'-bag, a bag made of, or for holding, string; string'-band, a band of stringed instruments: the strings of an orchestra; string'-bean, (*U.S.*) the French bean; string'-board, a board facing the well-hole of a staircase, and receiving or covering the ends of the steps; string'-course, a projecting horizontal course or line of mouldings running quite along the face of a building.—*adj.* stringed (*stringd*), having strings: of stringed instruments.—*ns.* stringer (*string'er*), one who, or that which, strings: a horizontal member in a framework: (*naut.*) an inside horizontal plank, supporting beam-ends of a ship: a narrow mineral vein; string'-iness; string'-ing.—*adj.* string'-less.—*ns.* string'-pea, a pea with edible pods; string'-piece, a long, heavy, usu. horizontal timber: the string of a staircase; string'-tie, (*U.S.*) a narrow neck-tie of uniform width.—*adj.* string'y, consisting of, or abounding in, strings or small threads: fibrous: capable of being drawn into strings: like string or a stringed instrument.—*n.* string'y-bark, one of a class of Australian gum-trees with very fibrous bark.—on a string, under complete control: kept in suspense; pull the strings, use influence behind the scenes, as if working puppets; string figure, structure of string looped around the fingers in a symmetrical pattern that can be altered by manipulation, as cat's-cradle; string'up, hang; strung up, nervously tensed; two strings to one's bow (see bow, 2). [*O.E.* *streng*; cf. *Du.* *streng*, *Ger.* *strang*, *O.N.* *streng*.]
stringent, *string'ent*, *adj.* tight: binding: rigorous: convincing: astringent: characterised by difficulty in finding money.—*n.* string'ency.—*adj.* and *adv.* string'endo (-jen'dō; *It.*; *mus.*), hastening the time.—*adv.* string'ently.—*n.* string'entness. [*L.* *stringens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *stringere*, to draw together.]
stringhalt, *string'hawlt*, *n.* a catching up of a horse's legs, usu. of one or both hind-legs.—Also spring'-halt. [*App.* *string* (*sine*) and halt.]
sprinkle, *string'k'l*—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to sprinkle.—*n.* sprink'ling. [*Cf.* *sprinkle*.]
strip, *strip*, *v.t.* to pull, peel, or tear off: to doff: to divest: to undress: to deprive of livery and dismiss: to reduce to the ranka: to deprive of a covering: to skin, to peel, to husk: to lay bare: to expose: to deprive: to clear, empty: to dis-mantle: to clear of fruit, leaves, stems, midribs, or any other part: to tear off or wear off the screw-thread from: to press out the last milk from, or obtain in this way: to press out the roe or milt from: to handle as if milking a cow: to cut in strips: to put strips on: (*obs.*) to outstrip, press.—*v.i.* to undress: to lose the thread, as a screw: to come off: (*obs.*) to go swiftly: (*pr.p.* strip'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stripped).—*n.* a long narrow piece: a long thin piece of rolled metal, as steel strip: a narrow space in a newspaper in which a story is told in pictures (strip cartoon): light garb for running, football, &c.—*ns.* strip'-leaf, tobacco stripped of stalks; strip'per.—*n.pl.* strip'pings, last milk drawn at a milking.—*n.* strip-tease, an act of undressing on the stage. [*O.E.* *stripan*; *Ger.* *streifen*; *perh.* partly from other sources.]
stripe, *strip*, *n.* a blow, esp. with a lash: a band of colour: a chevron on a sleeve, indicating non-commissioned rank or good behaviour: a striped cloth or pattern: a strip: a strain: (*U.S.*) kind, particular sort.—*v.t.* to make stripes upon: to mark with stripes: to l-
stripes, (*coll.*) a tiger;
adj. strip'y, stripe-like.
cf. *Du.* *streep* (earlier)
O.N. *strip*, striped fabr.
stripling, *strip'ling*, *n.* a youth: one yet growing.
[Dim. of *strip*.]
strive, *striv*, *v.i.* to contend: to be in conflict: to

struggle: to endeavour earnestly: to make one's way with effort:—*pa.t.* strove (*strōv*), *Shak.* strived; *pa.p.* striven (*striv'n*), *Shak.* strove, *B.* strived.—*n.* striver.—*n.* and *adj.* striv'ing.—*adv.* striv'ingly. [O.Fr. *estriver*; poss. Gmc., from the root of stride, or that of Ger. *streben*, to strive.]

stroam, *strōm*, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to wander idly about: to stride. [Perh. stroll and roam.]

strobile, *strob'il*, *adj.* like a spinning-top: spinning or seeming to spin.—*n.* strob'oscope, an optical toy giving an illusion of motion from a series of pictures seen momentarily in succession: an instrument for studying periodic movement seen by flashes.—*adj.* stroboscōp'ic. [Gr. *strobos*, a whirling—*strephein*, to twist.]

strobila, *stro-bi'lā*, *n.* in the life-cycle of jellyfishes, a chain of segments, cone within cone, that separate to become medusoids: a chain of segments forming the body of a tapeworm:—*pl.* strobil'ae (*-læ*).—*adj.* strobilaceous (*strob-i-lā'shəs*), or like a strobile: bearing strobiles.—*v.i.* strob'ilate, to undergo strobilation.—*adj.* of the nature of a strobilus.—*ns.* strobil'ation, strobilis'ation, production or reproduction by strobilae: strobile (*strob' or strob'il*, *-il*)

strobiliform (*-il'*),

strobil'us, a close g
sporangia, a cone:
as in the hop:—*pl.* strobil'ii (*-ii*). [O.Fr. *strobilus*, conical plug of lint, *strobilos*, a spinning-top, whirl, pine-cone—*strobos* (see foregoing).]

strode, *strōd*, *pa.t.* of stride.

stroddle, *stroddle*, *strodd'l* (*obs.* or *dial.*). Same as straddle.

stroke, *strōk*, *n.* an act or mode of striking: a hit or attempt at hitting: a blow: a striking by lightning: a reverse: an attack of apoplexy or of paralysis: the striking of a clock or its sound: a dash or line: a touch of pen, pencil, brush, &c.: (*obs.*) a trait: a beat, pulse: a single complete movement in a repeated series, as in swimming, rowing, pumping, action of an engine: a stroke-oar: a single action towards an end: an effective action, feat, achievement.—*v.t.* to put a stroke through or on: to cross (commonly with out): to row stroke in or for: to row at the rate of.—*v.i.* to row stroke.—*n.* stroke'-oar, the foremost oar in a boat: its rower (also stroke, strokes'man), whose stroke leads the rest. [O.E. (inferred) *strād*; cf. Ger. *streich*.]

stroke, *strōk*, *v.t.* to rub gently in one direction: to rub gently in kindness: to put by such a movement. (*obs.*) to soothe, or flatter: to milk, strip: to tool in small flutings: to whet: to set in close gathers.—*n.* an act of stroking.—*ns.* strok'er: strok'ing. [O.E. *strācian*—*strād*, stroke (*n.*); cf. Ger. *streichen*, to rub.]

stroke, *strōk*, *strōken*, *strōk'n*, *obs.* forms (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) of struck. See strike.

stroll, *strōl*, *v.i.* to wander as a vagrant or itinerant: to walk leisurely: to saunter.—*n.* a leisurely walk: (now U.S.) a stroller.—*n.* stroll'er, one who strolls: a wanderer: a saunterer: a vagrant: an itinerant: an itinerant actor.—*n.* and *adj.* stroll'ing. [Perh. Ger. *strolchen* (*obs.* *strolten*)—*strolch*, vagrant.]

stroma, *strōmā*, *n.* (*zool.*) a supporting framework of connective tissue: (*bot.*) a dense mass of hyphae in which a fungus fructification may develop: the denser part of a blood-corpuscle, chloroplast, &c.:—*pl.* strōm'ata.—*adj.* strōmatic (*-mat'ik*), strōmatous. [Gr. *strōma*, a bed, mattress.]

strob, *strom(b)*, *n.* a very large gastropod akin to the whelk: its shell with short spire and expanded lip.—*adj.* strob'bull'ous, bearing spirally coiled organs or parts: strob'bull'iform, top-shaped: spirally twisted.—*n.* Strom'b'us, the stromb, or wing-shell, genus: strombus, a spirally coiled pod. [Gr. *strombos*, a spinning-top, snail, whirlwind.]

strond, *strōnd*, *n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*). Same as strand.
strong, *strōng*, *adj.* powerful: forcible: forceful: vigorous: hale: robust: of great staying power: firm: resistant: difficult to overcome: steadfast: excellent: efficient: of great tenacity of will

and effective in execution: able: well skilled or versed: competent: rich in resources or means to power: well provided: numerous: numbering so many: of vigorous growth: stiff, coarse, and

indicating strength: without ambiguity,

intemperate, offen-

violent: grievous:

ardent and con-

quiescent: powerfully, or

unpleasantly powerfully, affecting the senses:

rank: vivid: marked: bold in definition: in

high concentration: showing the characteristic

properties in high degree: (of prices, markets)

steady or tending to rise: (gram.) of Germanic

verbs, showing ablaut variation in conjugation:

of Germanic nouns and adjectives, having a stem

originally in a vowel or a consonant other than *n*:

(*compar.* stronger, *strong'er*; *superl.* strong'est,

-gist).—*adv.* (rare) strongly: (U.S.) very.—*adj.*

strong'arm, (U.S.) by, having, or using, physical

force.—*ns.* strong'arm, (U.S.) one who uses

violence; strong'-box, a safe or strongly made

coffer for valuables; strong'hold, a fastness or

fortified refuge: a fortress: a place where any-

thing is in great strength.—*adj.* strong'ish (*strong'-*

ish); strong'-knit, firmly jointed or compacted.—

adv. strong'ly.—*adj.* strong'-minded, having a

vigorous mind—formerly applied by disapprovers

to emancipated women.—*ns.* strong'-mind'-

edness; strong'-room, a room constructed for safe-

keeping of valuables or prisoners.—*come* it

strong (see *come*); going strong (see *going*):

strong drink, waters, alcoholic liquors; strong

flour, wheat, one rich in gluten, giving bread that

risks well; strong head, power to withstand

alcohol or any dizzying influence; strong meat,

solid food, not milk (Heb. v. 12, 14); strong point,

that in which one excels, one's forte. [O.E. *strang*,

strong; O.N. *strangr*, Ger. *stren*, tight.]

strongyle, *strōn'yil*, *n.* a blunt rhabdus: a parasitic

thread-worm (Strongylus or kindred).—*adj.* and

n. stron'gyloid. [Gr. *strongylos*, round.]

strontium, *strōn'shi-um*, *n.* a yellow metal (Sr;

at. numb. 38) found in celestine.—*ns.* stron'tia, its

oxide; stron'tianite, its carbonate, an ortho-

rhombic mineral (first found in 1790 near Strontian

(stron'ti-um) in Argyllshire).

strook, strooke, *strook*, *obs.* *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* (*Spens.*,

Shak., *Mill.*, &c.) of stroken, *obs.* *pa.p.* of

strike.—*n.* strooke (*strōk*; *Spens.*), stroke.

strop, *strōp*, *n.* a strip of leather, &c., for sharpening

razors.—*v.t.* to sharpen on a strop:—*pr.p.* strop'p-

ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stropped. [Older form of

strap—O.E. *strop*, prob.—L. *strappus*, a thong.]

Strophanthus, *strof'*, *strof'-anthūs*, *n.* an African

and Asiatic genus of the petiwinkle family, yielding

arrow-poison: its dried seeds used in medicine.—

n. strophanthin, a very poisonous glucoside in

its seeds. [Gr. *strophos*, twisted band, *anthos*,

flower, from the ribbonlike prolongation of the

petals, twisted in bud.]

strophe, *strōf'*, *strōf'i*, *n.* in a Greek play, the song

sung by the chorus as it moved towards one side,

answered by an exact counterpart, the *antistrophe*,

as it returned: part of any ode thus answered:

loosely, a stanza.—*adj.* stroph'ic. [Gr. *strophē*, a

turn.]

strophole, *strof'i-ol*, *n.* (*bot.*) a caruncle.—*adj.*

stroph'olate, *-ōl*. [Gr. *stropholon*, a fringe—

strophos, a twisted band.]

strossers, *stros'ers*, *n.* (*Shak.*) trousers. [Cf.

trousers.]

stroud, *strōd*, *n.* a blanket made for American

Indians.—*n.* stroud'ing, its material. [Prob. made

at Stroud, Gloucestershire.]

stroup, *strōp*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a spout, nozzle. [Cf.

Sv. *strupe*, throat.]

strout, *strōt*, *v.t.* to bulge, swell: to stand out,

protrude: to flaunt: to strut.—*v.t.* to cause to

protrude. [O.E. *strūtan*, to protrude.]

strove, *strōv*, *pa.t.* of strive.

strow, *strō*, *strōt*. Same as strew:—*pa.t.* strowed;

pa.p. strown.

stroy, *strōi*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to destroy.—*n.* (*Bumyan*)

destruction. [destroy.]

struck, stricken. See strike.

structure, *struk'tyər*, *n.* manner or (*obs.*) act of putting together: construction: arrangement of parts: manner of organisation: a thing constructed: an organic form.—*adj.* struc'tural.—*adv.* struc'turally.—*adjs.* struc'tured, having a certain structure; struc'tureless. [*L. structūra—struere, structum*, to build.]

struggle, *strug'l*, *v.i.* to strive vigorously in resistance, contention, or coping with difficulties: to make great efforts or exertions: to contend strenuously: to make way with difficulty: to move convulsively.—*n.* a bout or course of struggling: strife: a hard contest with difficulties: a convulsive movement.—*n.* strugg'ler.—*n.* and *adj.* strugg'ling.—*adv.* strugg'lingly. [*M.E. stro-gelen*, origin unknown.]

f a class among the
's *Troels* endowed
o decrepitude after

eighty, and most wretched. [*A capricious coinage.*]
strut, *strut*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to play in a haphazard
unskilful way (*pr.p.* strumming: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.*
strutted). [*CE. thrum*.]

mae (*-mē*; *L. -mī*).—*adjs.* strumatic (*stroa-*
mo'ik), strumose (*stroō'mōs*), stru'mous.—*n.*
stru'm'itis, inflammation of the thyroid gland.
[*L. strūma*, a scrofulous tumour.]

strummel, *strum'l*, strammel, *strom'l*, *n.* (*obs.*
slang) straw: hence, hair. [*CE. L. strāmen*, straw.]
strumpet, *strum'pit*, *n.* a whore.—*adj.* like a strumpet:
inconstant: false.—*v.t.* to make a strumpet
of: to call a strumpet. [*Origin obscure.*]

strung, *strung*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of string.
strunt, *strunt*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to strut. [*Cf. Norw.*
strunta.]

strunt, *strunt*, *n.* (*Scot.*) spirituous liquor.
strunt, *strunt*, *n.* (*Scot.*; often in *pl.*) the huff, the
sulks.

strut, *strut*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to bulge, protrude: (*obs.*) to
flaunt, glory: (*obs.*) to stand stiffly upright: to
walk stiffly in vanity or self-importance: (*pr.p.*
strutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* strutt'ed).—*n.* a strut-
ting gait.—*n.* strutt'er.—*n.* and *adj.* strutt'ing.—
adv. strutt'ingly. [*O.E. strūtian* or some kindred
form; see strout.]

strut, *strut*, *n.* a rod or member that resists pressure:
a prop.—*v.t.* to support as, or with, a strut or
strut. [*Cf. L.G. strutt*, rigid, and foregoing.]

Struthio, *strō'thi-ō*, *n.* the African ostrich genus.—
n.pl. Struthio'nes (*-nēs*), an order of birds including
ostriches, rheas, kiwis, emus, and cassowaries.—
adjs. stru'thioid, stru'thious. [*L.—Gr. strouthiōn*,
an ostrich.]

strychnine, *stri'k'nēn*, *n.* a very poisonous alkaloid
($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_8$) got from *nux vomica* seeds.—*v.t.* to
poison with strychnine.—*n.* strych'nia (now *roze*),
strychnine.—*adj.* strych'nic.—*ns.* strych'ninism,
strych'nism, strychnine poisoning. [*Gr. strychnos*,
nightshade (of various kinds).]

stubb, *stub*, *n.* a stump: (also stub'-nail) a short
thick nail or worn horse-shoe nail, esp. in *pl.*, old
nails used as scrap. (*U.S.*) a counterflop.—*v.t.* to
grub up: to remove stubs from: to wear or cut
to a stub: to wound with a stub: to strike as
against a stub: to extinguish by pressing the end
on something.—*pr.p.* stubb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.*
stubb'ed.—*adj.* stubb'ed, cut or worn to a stub:
cleared of stubs: stumpy: blunt.—*n.* stubb'iness.
—*adj.* stubb'y, abounding with stubs: short,
thick, and strong. [*O.E. stubb*, *stubb*.]

stubble, *stub'l*, *n.* a stump of reaped corn: such
stumps collectively: straw: a reaped field: an
ill-shaven beard.—*adj.* stubb'led, stubbly;
stubb'le-fed, fed on the natural grass growing
among stubble.—*ns.* stubb'le-field; stubb'le-
goose, a goose fed on stubble; stubb'le-rake, a
rake with long teeth for raking stubble.—*adj.*
stubb'ly, like or covered with stubble. [*O.Fr.*
estuble—*L.L. stipula*—from *L. stipula*; see
stipule.]

stubborn, *stub'ərn*, *adj.* obstinate: unreasonably
or troublesomely obstinate: pertinacious: re-

fractory: hard to work or treat: rigid.—*v.t.*
(*Keats*) to make stubborn.—*adv.* stubb'ornly.—
n. stubb'ornness. [*Connexion with stub* is
obscure.]

stucco, *stuk'ō*, *n.* a plaster used for coating walls,
making casts, &c.: work done in stucco (*pl.*
stucc'os).—*v.t.* to face or overlay with stucco:
to form in stucco.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stucc'oed,
stucc'o'd.—*n.* stucc'er, a worker or dealer in
stucco. [*It. stucco*; from *O.H.G. stucchi*, crust,
coating.]

stuck, stuck-up. See stick.

stuck, *stuk*, *n.* (*Shok.*) a thrust. [*stock*, 2.]

stud, *stud*, *n.* a horse-breeding establishment: the
animals kept there: a collection of horses or other
animals, or of cars, belonging to the same owner:
(*U.S.*) short for stud-horse.—*adj.* kept for breed-
ing: of a stud.—*ns.* stud'-book, a record of horses'
(or other animals') pedigrees; stud'-farm, a horse-
breeding farm; stud'-groom, a groom at a stud
esp. the head-groom; stud'-horse, a stallion ken
for breeding: a variety of the game of poker.
[*O.E. stōd*; cf. *steed*; *Ger. stute*, mare, *gestüt*,
stud.]

stud, *stud*, *n.* (*obs.*) a wooden post. (*Spens.*) a tree-
trunk: a spur, stump, or short branch: an upright
scantling as in a timber framework or partition:
a cross-piece strengthening a link in a chain:
a projecting boss, knob, or pin: a large-headed nail:
a stud-bolt: a double-headed button. [*U.S.*]
the height of a room.—*v.t.* to adorn, set, or secure
with studs: to set at intervals.—*pr.p.* studd'ing;
pa.t. and *pa.p.* studd'ed.—*n.* stud'-bolt, a bolt
with a thread on each end, screwed into a fixed
part at one end, receiving a nut upon the other.—
adj. studd'ed.—*ns.* studd'ing; stud'-work, brick-
work walls between studs: studded leather. [*O.E.*
studd, post.]

studding-sail, *stun'sl*, *n.* a narrow sail set at the
outer edges of a square sail when wind is light.
—Also *stunsail*. [*Origin unknown.*]

studdle, *stud'l*, *n.* a post: a prop. [*O.E. stodla*.]
student, *stū'dənt*, *n.* one who studies: one devoted
to books or to any study: one who is enrolled for
a course of instruction in a college or university:
an undergraduate: a member of the foundation of
Christ Church, Oxford, answering to a fellow
elsewhere: the holder of a studentship.—*ns.*
stu'dentry, students collectively; stu'dentship,
an endowment for a student in a college: in Christ
Church, Oxford, the equivalent of a fellowship:
the condition or time of being a student.—*adj.*
studied (*stud'id*), well considered: deliberately
contrived, designed: over-elaborated with loss of
spontaneity: well prepared by study: deep read:
versed.—*adv.* stud'iedly.—*ns.* stud'iedness;
stud'ier; studio (*stū'di-ō*), an artist's workshop
(*It.*): a workshop for photography, cinematog-
raphy, wireless broadcasting, making of gramoph-
one records, &c.—*pl.* stu'dios.—*adj.* studious
(*stū'di-əs*), devoted to or assiduous in study: heed-
ful: intent: solicitous: studied: deliberate.—
adv. stud'iously.—*n.* stud'iousness.—*v.t.* study
(*stud'ī*), to apply the mind to in order to acquire
knowledge or skill: to make one's object, seek to
achieve: to be solicitous about: to consider: to
scrutinise: to look contemplatively at: to take
into consideration: to consider the wishes, advan-
tage, feelings of: to devise: to elaborate with self-
consciousness: to think out. (*Shak.*) to instruct.
—*v.i.* to apply the mind closely to books, nature,
acquisition of learning or of skill: to take an
educational course: to rack one's mind: to muse,
meditate, reflect. (*pr.p.* stud'y'ing; *po.t.* and *pa.p.*
stud'ied) zeal: an
object of al applica-
tion: a s attentive
and detailed examination: a scrutiny: a reverie:
application of the mind to the acquisition of knowl-
edge or skill: a department of knowledge: a
preliminary essay towards a work of art: an exer-
cise in art: a musical composition affording an
exercise in technique: a presentation in literature
or art of the results of study: (*theat.*) committing
to memory, hence a memoriser: a room devoted

to study, actually or ostensibly. [*L. studere* (pr.p. *studens*, -*entis*), to be zealous, *studium* (O.Fr. *estudie*; It. *studio*), zeal, study.]

stuff, *stuf*, *n.* (obs.) stuffing, filling; matter: substance: essence: material: a preparation used or commodity dealt in in some particular industry or trade: garden produce: cloth, esp. woollen: a medicinal mixture: goods: luggage: provision: furniture: money: literary or journalistic copy: liquor (good stuff, often whiskey): rubbish: nonsense: (obs.) indecent matter.—*adj.* woollen.—*v.t.* (obs.) to garrison: (*Shak.*) to store, furnish: (obs.) to provision: to line: to be a filling for: to fill very full: to thrust in: to crowd: to cram: to obstruct, clog: to cause to bulge out by filling: to fill with seasoning, as a fowl: to fill the slun of, so as to reproduce the living form: (*slang*) to hoax.—*v.i.* to feed gluttonously: to practise taxidermy.—*adj.* stuffed, provisioned: well stored: filled: filled out with stuffing: clogged in nose or throat, &c.—*ns.* stuff'er; stuff-gown, a gown of stuff, not silk, esp. that of a junior barrister.—*adv.* stuffily.—*ur.* stuffiness; stuff'ing, that which is used to stuff or f' st, feathers, hair, &c.: to meat, poultry, &c., i a cavity filled with packing to make a pressure-tight joint.—*adj.* stuff'y, badly ventilated, musty: stifling: (*Scot.*) stout, sturdy: (*slang*) stodgy, strait-laced: (*U.S.*) sulky.—and stuff, and that sort of thing or rubbish. [O.Fr. *estoffe*, stuff—*L. stappa*—Gr. *styppe*, tow.]

stuggy, *stug'i*, *adj.* (prov.) thick-set, stout.

stull, *stul*, *n.* (prov.) a horizontal prop in a mine.—*n.* stulm (stulm), an adit: a small draining-shaft. [*Cf.* Ger. *stollen*.]

stultify, *stul'ti-fi*, *v.t.* (law) to allege or prove to be of unsound mind: to cause to appear foolish: to destroy the force of, as by self-contradiction:—*pr.p.* stultifying; *pa.t.* and *pp.* stultified.—*ns.* stultification.

stum, *stum*, *n.* must, grape-juice unfermented: new wine used to revive dead or rapid wine: a mixture used to impart artificial strength, &c., to weak beer or wine: wine revived by the addition of stum or by a second fermentation.—*v.t.* to renew or doctor with stum: to fume, as a cask of liquor, with burning sulphur.—*pr.p.* stumm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stummed. [*Du.* *stom*, must—*stom*, mute; Ger. *stumm*, dumb.]

stumble, *stum'bl*, *v.t.* to take a false step, come near to falling in walking: to walk unsteadily: to lapse into wrongdoing: to flounder: to light by chance or error: to boggle.—*v.t.* to disconcert.—*n.* a trip: a false step: a lapse: a blunder.—*ns.* stum'bler; stum'bling-block, -stone, an obstacle: a cause of perplexity or error.—*adv.* stum'bly.—*adj.* stum'bly, apt to stumble or to cause stumbling. [*M.E.* *stomble*, *stumble*; cf. Norw. *stumla*, and *stammer*.]

stumer, *sti'm'r*, *n.* (*slang*) a counterfeit coin or note: a forged or worthless cheque: a sham: a dud: a failure: a horse sure to lose.

stummel, *stum'l*, *n.* the bowl and adjacent part of a pipe. [*Ger.*]

stump, *stump*, *n.* the part of a felled or fallen tree left in the ground: a tree-stump used as a platform: hence, a campaign of stump-oratory: a short thick remaining basal part, esp. of anything that projects: a short thick branch: (*Jaeger*) a leg: a wooden leg: anything stumpy: a stumping walk or its sound: a small, soft material for softening hard lines, &c.—*ns.* one of the three sticks: a wicket: (*U.S.*) a challenge to perform a feat.—*adj.* reduced to a stump: stumpy.—*v.t.* to reduce to a stump: to remove stumps from: (*cricket*) of the wicket-keeper; sometimes with out to dismiss by breaking the wicket when the striker is out of his ground: (*slang*) to clear out of money: to nonplus, foil, defeat: to soften or tone with a stump: to walk over or strike heavily and stiffly: to traverse making stump-speeches: (*U.S.*) to dare, challenge.

—*v.i.* to walk stiffly and heavily, as if on wooden legs: to make stump-speeches.—*n.* stump'er.—*adv.* stump'ily.—*ns.* stump'iness; stump-or'ator, one who speaks from an improvised platform, usu. with an implication of rant: in U.S. a political public speaker in general; stump-or'atory; stump-speech.—*adj.* stump'y, short and thick: (*U.S.*) full of stumps.—*n.* (*slang*) cash.—draw stumps, (*cricket*) to end play; stump up, to pay up, fork out. [*Cf.* *Du.* *stomp*, M.L.G. *stump*, O.N. *stumpr*, Ger. *stumpf*.]

stun, *stun*, *v.t.* to render unconscious as by a blow: to stupefy, daze, as with din or sudden emotion: to abrade, bruise: (*pr.p.* stunn'ing; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* stunned).—*n.* a shock, stupefying blow: stunned condition.—*ns.* stunner, (*slang*) a person or thing supremely excellent; stunn'ing, stupefaction.—*adj.* stupefying, dazing: (*slang*) supremely excellent.—*adv.* stunn'ingly. [O.Fr. *estoner* (Fr. *étonner*), to astonish; cf. O.E. *stunian*, to inake a din—*stum*, a din.]

Stundist, *stoon'dist*, *n.* a member of a Russian Protestant sect.—*n.* Stun'dism. [*Ger.* *stunde*, hour, lesson, from their Bible-reading meetings.]

stung, *stung*, *po.t.* and *po.p.* of sting.

stunk, *stung*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of stink.

stunkard, *stungk'ard*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) sulky: sullen.

stunsail, *stun'sail*. See studding-sail.

stunt, *stunt*, *adj.* dwarfed: stumpy.—*v.t.* to hinder from growth, to dwarf, check.—*n.* a check in growth: a stunted animal.—*adj.* stunted, dwarfed.—*n.* stuntedness. [O.E. *stunt*, dull, stupid; O.N. *stuttr*, short.]

stunt, *stunt*, *n.* (*orig.* U.S. college slang) a difficult, often showy, performance, enterprise, or turn: a newspaper craze or campaign.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to perform stunts. [*Perh.* a variant of *stint* (1), *stent* (1); cf. *stunt* (1); or *perh.* Ger. *stunde*, hour, lesson.]

stupa, *stoo'pā*, *n.* a tope or Buddhist domed mound. [*Sans.* *stūpa*.]

stupe, *stūp*, *n.* a medicated piece of tow or cloth used in fomentation.—*v.t.* to treat with a stupe. [*L.* *stūpa* for *stūppa*—Gr. *styppe*, tow.]

stupefy, *stū'pi-fi*, *v.t.* to make stupid or senseless: to stun with amazement, fear, &c.—*v.t.* to become stupid or dull:—*pr.p.* stū'pefying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stū'pefied.—*adj.* stupefied (stū'pēd), stupefying.—*n.* stupefaction (*stū'pēshun*), the act of stupefying: the state of being stupefied: extreme astonishment.—*adj.* stupefac'tive, stupefying; stū'pefied.—*n.* stū'peficer.—*adj.* stū'pefying. [*L.* *stūpere*, to e, to make.]

stupendous, *as* *Mill.*, stupendously, astoundingly.

huge,—*adv.* stupen'dously.—*n.* stupen'dousness.—*adj.* stu'pent, astounded: dumfounded. [*L.* *stupendus*, gerundive, and *stupens*, -*entis*, pres. part. of *stūpere*, to be stunned.]

stupid, *stū'pid*, *adj.* lacking in reason.—*n.* (*coll.*) a stupid'ity, stu'pidness (*rare*).—*uuu.* stu'pidly. [*L.* *stupidus*.]

stupor, *stū'p'r*, *n.* torpor: lethargy: stupefaction: wonder.—*adj.* stu'porous. [*L.* *stupor*, -*bris*—*stūpere*.]

suprate, *stū'prāt*, *v.t.* to ravish, violate.—*n.* stuprā'tion. [*L.* *stuprāre*, -*atum*.]

sturdy, *stur'di*, *adj.* (*orig.*) giddy: (obs.) impetuous, violent, rough: refractory: obstinate: resolute: robust: stout.—*n.* gid, a disease of sleep characterized by staggering, due to a bladderworm in the brain: a sturdy person.—*adj.* stur'died, affected with sturdy.—*adv.* stur'dily.—*n.* sturdy'ness. [O.Fr. *estourdi* (Fr. *étourdi*), stunned, giddy.]

surgeon, *stur'jan*, *n.* any member of a genus (*Acipenser*) of large fishes of the Chondrostei, with cartilaginous skull, long snout, heterocercal tail, and rows of bony shields on the skin. [*A.Fr.* *surgeon*, of Gmc. origin (O.I.G. *sturjo*).]

Sturnus, *stur'nis*, *n.* the starling genus, giving name to the family Stur'nidae (*ni-de*).—*adj.* stur'nine, stur'noid. [*L.* *sturnus*, starling.]

sturt, *sturt*, *n.* (chiefly *Scot.*) contention: disturbance.—*v.t.* to trouble.—*v.i.* to start with fear. [*strut*.]

stutter, *stut'er*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to speak, say, or pronounce with spasmodic repetition of initial sounds, stammer.—*n.* a stammer.—*n.* *stutter'er*,—*n.* and *adj.* *stutter'ing*,—*adv.* *stutter'ingly*. [A freq. of obs. *stut*, to *stutter*, M.E. *stutten*; cf. O.N. *stautu*; Ger. *stossen*.]

sty, *style*, *sti*, *n.* a small inflamed tumour on the eyelid. [Obs. or dial. *stian*, *styan*—O.E. *stigend*, from *stigan*, to rise.]

sty (*Spens*, *style*, *stle*), *sti*, *v.i.* (obs.) to mount, rise, climb.—*n.* (obs.) a path: (dial.) a ladder. [O.E. *stigan*, to mount, *stig*, path, and O.N. *stige*, path, O.E. *stige*, ascent or descent.]

sty, rarely *style*, *sti*, *n.* a pen for swine: any place extremely filthy: any place of gross debauchery: (pl. *sties*, *styes*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to lodge in a sty:—*pr.p.* *sty'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *stied*, *styed*; *3rd sing. pres. ind.* *sties*. [O.E. *stig*, pen, hall; Ger. *steige*.]

Stygian, *stij'i-an*, *-yan*, *adj.* of the Styx, one of the rivers of Hades, across which Charon ferries the shades of the departed: hellish, infernal: black as the Styx.—*Stygian* oath, an inviolable oath, like that of the gods, by the Styx. [Gr. *Styx*; cf. *stygcein*, to hate.]

style, *stil*, *n.* a pointed instrument for writing on wax tablets: a similar instrument or tool of various kinds, as a graver, a blunt probe, a tracing or cutting point: (*viol.*) a slender process of various kinds: (*bot.*) the slender part of the gynaecium, bearing the stigma: the gnomon of a dial: a hand, pointer, index: (obs.) a literary composition: manner of writing, mode of expressing thought in language or of expression, execution, action or bearing generally: the distinctive manner peculiar to an author or other: particular custom or form observed, as by a printing-house in optional matters (*style of the house*), or by lawyers in drawing up deeds: designation: manner: form: fashion: an air of fashion or consequence: kind, type: method in calico-printing: mode of reckoning dates—*Old Style*, according to the Julian calendar, as in Britain till 1752, Russia till 1917; *New Style* according to the Gregorian calendar, adopted in Britain by omitting eleven days, 3rd to 13th September 1752.—*v.t.* to designate.—*adj.* *styl'ar*; *styl'ate*, having a style, or a persistent style.—*n.* *style-book*, a book of forms for deeds, &c.—*adj.* *style-less*.—*n.* *styl'et*, *sti'let*, a probe: a wire in a catheter: a bristle-like process: a graving tool: a writing instrument: a piercing part of an insect's jaws: a stiletto.—*adj.* *styl'et'ous*, bearing a style: *styl'iform*, like a style or a bristle.—*n.* *stylis'ation*.—*v.t.* *styl'ise* (or *-lize*), to conventionalise.—*adj.* *styl'ish*, (*slightly vulg.*) displaying style: fashionable: showy: imposingly smart: pretending to style.—*adv.* *styl'ishly*.—*ns.* *styl'ishness*; *styl'ist*, one with a distinctive and fine literary style.—*adj.* *stylis'tic*.—Also *n.* in *sing.* or *pl.* form.—*adv.* *stylis'tically*.—*adj.* *styl'oid*, like a style or bristle: forming a slender process.—*n.* a spiny process of the temporal bone.—*n.* *styl'us*, a style. [L. *stilus*, a writing instrument, literary composition or style, confused with Gr. *stylos*, a column; in some senses perh. from the Gr. word.]

stylite, *sti'lit*, *n.* an anchorite living on the top of a pillar. [Gr. *stylistēs*—*stylos*, a pillar.]

stylobate, *sti'lō-bāt*, *n.* the substructure of a row of columns. [Gr. *stylobatēs*—*stylos*, a column, *bātēs*, one who treads, from the root of *bainein*, to go.]

stylography, *sti-log'ra-fi*, *n.* a mode of writing with a style.—*n.* *styl'ograph* (*-la-graf*; *abbrev.* *sty'lō*): a pen which writes by pressure on a needle.—*adv.* *styl'ographically*.—*adj.* *styl'ographic*, to write.]

styloplacd, *sti'lop-lād*, *adj.* infested (as bees) with a strepsipterous parasite of *Stylops* or kindred genus. **stylopodium**, *sti-lō-pō-di-om*, *n.* the disk from which the styles rise in Umbelliferae. [Gr. *stylos*, pillar (as if *style*), *pōdion*, dim. of *podus*, *podos*, foot.]

stymc, *stime*, *stim*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a glimmer: a glimpse: a minimum of vision (or of other things).—*v.i.* to peer.—*n.* *stymie*, *stimic*, *stimy*, *stimi* (*sti'mi*; *Scot.*), a purblind person: (*golf*) a situation on the putting-green in which an opponent's ball blocks the way to the hole.—*v.t.* to put in such a situation (also *lay one a stymie*). [Origin obscure.]

styptic, *stip'tik*, *adj.* drawing together: astringent: checking bleeding.—*n.* a styptic agent.—*adj.* *styptical*.—*n.* *stypticity* (*-tis-i-ti*). [Gr. *stýptikos*—*stýphein*, to contract.]

Styrax, *sti'raks*, *n.* a genus of plants abounding in resinous and aromatic substances, as benzoin, giving name to the family *Styracaceae*, akin to the ebony family.—*n.* *styr'ene*, an unsaturated hydrocarbon obtained from essential oils (as the balsam storax) and coal-tar, forming thermoplastics on polymerisation. [Gr. *styrax*; cf. *storax*.]

Styx, *stiks*. See *Stygian*.

suable, *su' or sōō'-bl*, *adj.* that may be sued.—*v.* *suabil'ity*.

suasion, *sua'zhən*, *n.* persuasion.—*adj.* *sua'sible* (*-si-bl*); *sua'sive* (*-siv*).—*adv.* *sua'sively*.—*n.* *sua'siveness*.—*adj.* *sua'sory*. [L. *suaſio*, *-ōnis*—*suādere*, to advise.]

suave, *suāv*, or *suāv*, *adj.* smooth, bland.—*adv.* *suave'ly*.—*n.* *suavity* (*sua'v-i-ti*). [Fr.,—L. *suavis*, sweet.]

suaveolent, *sua-ve'a-lent*, *adj.* fragrant. [L. *sua-veolēns*, *-ēntis*—*suāve*, sweetly, *olēns*, smelling.]

sub, *sub*, *sub*, *prfx.* under: from below: away: near: nearly: somewhat: not quite: subordinate: in addition: secretly: (*chem.*) in smaller proportion.—*n.* *sub* (*coll. abbrev.*), a subordinate: a subaltern: a subeditor: a sublieutenant: a subscription: a subscriber: a substitute: a submarine: subsistence money.—*v.i.* to act as sub.—*v.t.* to subedit.—*pr.p.* *subb'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *subbed*.—*adj.* *suba'cid*, somewhat acid.—*n.* *suba'cid'ity*.—*adj.* *suba'cid'ulous*; *subae'rid*; *suba'eute*, slightly or moderately acute: (*med.*) between acute and chronic; *suba'erial*, in the open air: on the land surface.—*adv.* *suba'erially*.—*n.* *suba'gent*, an assistant agent: an agent's agent.—*adj.* *subal'pine*, bordering on the alpine: at the foot of the Alps; *subang'ular*, somewhat angular; *subapostol'ic*, of the time just after the apostles.—*n.* *subapp'earance*, subsidiary appearance.—*adj.* *subaqua'tile*, under water: partially aquatic; *suba'queous*, under water; *subarac'h'noid*, under the arachnoid membrane; *subarh'orse'ent*, somewhat beneath the arctic; *subarc'uate*, arching on the arctic; *subarc'uate*, arching with two or more arches under a main arch.—*n.* *subarcu'ation*.—*adj.* *subarc'id*, more or less arched.—*adj.* *subas'tral*, beneath the stars, terrestrial.—*n.* *subat'om*, a constituent part of an atom.—*adj.* *subatom'ic*, relating to particles constituting the atom and phenomena within the atom.—*pl.* in form, of these.—*expressed*.—*armpit*.—*the base*.

ns. *sub'base*, the lowest part of a base; *subb'ing*, working as a substitute: advancing of part of the wages while the work is going on; *subcan'tor*, *subchan'ter*, a precentor's deputy.—*adj.* *subcau'dal*, beneath the tail; *subceles'tial*, under the heavens; *subcen'tral*, under or near the centre.—*n.* *sub'cass*, a primary subdivision of a class.—*adj.* *subclav'ian*, *subclav'icular*, under the clavicle.—*n.* *subcommitt'ee*, an under-committee: a division of a committee.—*adj.* *subcon'scious*, dimly conscious: away from the focus of attention: not conscious but of like nature to the conscious.—*n.* the subconscious mind or activities.—*adv.* *subcon'sciously*.—*n.* *subcon'sciousness*.—*adj.* *subcontig'uous*, almost touching.—*n.* *subcont'inent*, a great portion of a continent with a character of its own (esp. S. Africa): a land-mass hardly great enough to be called a continent.—*adj.* *subcont'inent'al*, almost continental; underlying a continent; *subcont'n'uous*, nearly but not quite continuous.—*n.* *subcon'tract*, a contract

subordinate to another contract, as for the sub-
letting of work.—*v.i.* subcon'tract, to make a sub-
contract.—*v.t.* to make a subcontract for: (*Shak.*)
to betroth when already married (as if subleased
by the actual husband to another).—*n.* subcon-
tract'or; subcontractari'ety.—*adj.* subcon'trary,
contrary in an inferior degree: (*log.*) of a particular
proposition in relation to another differing only in
degree; in which case it one must be true.—*n.* a
subcontractor.—*adj.* subcor'date, some-
times subcor'date; subcort'ical, under the
cortex.—*n.* subcost'a, the nerve next the costa
in an insect's wing.—*adj.* subcost'al, near or under
a rib or the ribs: behind or near the costa.—*n.* the
subcostal nerve.—*n.* sub'cul'ture, a culture (as
of bacteria) derived from a previous one.—*adj.*
subcut'a'neous, under the skin.—*adv.* subcut'a-
neously.—*n.* subdea'con, a member of the order
(major in the R.C., minor in the Eastern churches)
of the ministry next below that of deacon, prepar-
ing the vessels, &c., at the eucharist; subdea'con'ry,
subdea'conship; sub'dcan, an assistant or sub-
stitute dean; sub'dcan'ery.—*adj.* subdia'c'onal,
of a subdeacon.—*n.* subdia'c'onate; subdis'trict,
a division of a district.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* sub'divide,
to divide into smaller divisions: to divide again.
—*adj.* subdivisible (*-vis'*).—*n.* subdivision

subd¹.—*adj.*, *the* *4th*.—*dominant*.—*adj.*
subd²'p'ie (or sub²), in the ratio of one to two;
subd²uplicate, (of a ratio) of the square roots.—*v.t.* subd²'it, to select and dispose matter for
(a newspaper); also, to assist in editing.—*n.*
subd²'itor.—*adj.* subd²itor'al.—*n.* subd²'itor-
ship.—*adj.* subentire, (*bot.*) with very faintly
indented margin; sub²'qual, nearly equal; sub-
erect², nearly erect.—*ns.* sub²'family, a primary
division of a family, of one or more genera; sub-
feud, a feu granted to a vassal.—*ut.* subfeud', to
subdivide.—*n.* subfeudation, sub-
feudation.—*adj.* subfeudal.—*n.* subfeudalism.—*adj.* subgener-
ic.

a glacier or ice-sheet; nearly globular.—*ns.*
a group; sub'-head'
head, heading, or division of a discourse.—*adj.*
subtu'man, below the human: below but near
the human.—*n.* sublima'go, a stage in the life of a
mayfly, already winged before the last moult.—*v.t.*
sublimize, to sublime upon.—*n.* sublimation
to hint.—*v.t.* sublimation
in'feudate.—*n.* subinfeudation, the granting of
land by a vassal to be held of him by his vassal.
adj. and *n.* subinfeud'atory.—*ns.* subinsinua'
tion, a slight or private insinuation; subinspec'
torship, a subordinate or assistant inspector; subinspec'
torship; subintellec'tion, subintelligence,
subintelligitur (sub-in-tel-yi'tor, L. sub-in-tel-
ig'i-toor, it is made
double implicat'
in'trant, with
one another.—*v.t.* subintroduce, to bring in

kingdom, a subordinate kingdom: (biol.) a phylum
—adj. sub'lan'ceolate, almost lanceolate.—n.
sub'lease, an underlease or lease by a tenant to
another.—v.t. and v.i. sub'lease.—n. sub'
lessee, the holder of a sublease; sublessor, one
who grants a sublease.—v.t. sublet', to underlet
or lease, tr.
and pa.f
lett'er
librarian
formerly mate, or passed midshipman, an officer
ranking with an army lieutenant: (army;—
—adj. sublineal
—n. sublinear, a
sublingual

under the tongue; sublit'toral, growing, living, occurring, near but not on the shore, whether on land or at sea; sublu'nar, sub'lunary, under the moon: earthly: of this world: directly under the moon, as a point on the earth's surface where the moon is vertically overhead.—*ns.* a being or thing of the earth or of this world.—*adj.* sublu'nate, approaching the form of a crescent.—*ns.* subluxa'tion, an incomplete dislocation; submachine-gun, a light machine-gun, usu. one fired from the shoulder; sub'man, an animal not quite a man: a man of lowest type.—*adjs.* submar'ginal, near the margin; sub'marine, under the sea: under the surface of the sea.—*n.* a submersible vessel, esp. for warfare: a submarine organism or dweller.—*v.t.* to attack by submarine.—*n.* submarin'er, a member of the crew of a submarine.—*adj.* submaxillary, of or under the lower jaw.—*ns.* submédiant, (*mus.*) the sixth above the tonic; submícron, a particle visible by ultramicroscope but not by the ordinary microscope (50-2000 Å).—*adj.* submon'tane, under or at the foot of a mountain range.—*n.* submúltiple, an aliquot part.—*adjs.* subnascent (*sub-nas-ent*, -nās'), growing underneath; subnat'ural, less than natural; subneur'al, beneath a main neural axis or nervous cord; subniv'al (-niv'), subniv'ean, under snow (*L. niv, nivis, snow*); subnor'mal, less than normal.—*n.* (*geom.*) the projection of the normal on the axis.—*n.* subnormal'ity.—*adj.* suboccip'ital, below or behind the occiput, or the occipital lobe.—*n.* suboc'tave, the octave below: (also) suboctave coupler) an organ coupler that gives an octave below.—*adjs.* suboc'tuple (or -ok'), in the ratio of one to eight; suboc'ular, under the eye; subop'er'cular.—*n.* subop'er'culum, in fishes, a bone of the gill-cover below and partly behind the operculum.—*adj.* subop'ital, below the orbit of the eye.—*n.* subor'der, (*bot.*) a subdivision in an order, a group of families.—*adj.* subor'dinal, of, of the nature or rank of, a suborder.—*ns.* subor'dinancy, subordination; subor'dinary, (*her.*) a less honourable armorial charge.—*adj.* subor'dinate, lower in order, rank, nature, power, &c.: dependent: under orders of another: (*obs.*) submissive: lower in a series of successive divisions; underlying.—*n.* a person or thing that is subordinate or ranked lower: one who works under another.—*v.t.* to place in a lower order: to consider of less value: to subject.—*adv.* subor'dinately.—*ns.* subor'dinatencss; subordina'tion, arrangement in a series of successive orders: disposition of successive recessed arches in an archway: act of subordinating or placing in a lower order: state of being subordinate: inferiority of rank or position: submission and obedience to authority; subordinat'ionism, the doctrine of the inferiority of the second and third Persons of the Trinity to the first.—*adjs.* subor'dinative, tending to, or expressing, subordination; subor'vate, almost ovate.—*ns.* sub'plot, a subordinate plot, as in a play; subpr'fect, an assistant or deputy-prefect; subpr'efecture; subpr'ior, a monk next under a prior:—*fem.* subpr'ioresse; subpre'f'rence, an incomplete or surreptitious reference: an appeal by a veiled

subscap'ular, below (in man) the scapula; the
shoulder-blade.—*n.* a subscapular vessel or nerve.
—*n.* sub'sec'tion, a division of a section.—*adj.*
subsens'ible, below the range of sense; sub-
sess'ile, not quite sessile.—*n.* sub'shrub, an under-
shrub.—*adj.* subshrubby'. —*ns.* sub'sizar, a Cam-
bridge undergraduate ranking below a sizar;
sub'soil, broken-up rock underlying the soil.—
v.t. to turn up or loosen the subsoil of.—*ns.*
sub'soller, one who subsoils: a plough for sub-
soiling.—(*fig.*)
.....ctly under
.....where the
.....pe'cles, a
related group within a species.—*adj.* subspecif'ic.
—*adv.* subspecif'ically.—*adj.* subsyn'o'nous, some-

what spinous.—*n.* sub'stage, apparatus under the stage of a microscope: (esp. *geol.*) a division of a stage.—Also *adj.*—*n.* sub'station, a subordinate station.—*adj.* sub'stell'ar, directly under a star, as a point on the earth's surface where the star is vertically overhead; sub'ster'nal, under the sternum.—*v.t.* sub'struct, to build beneath, lay as a foundation.—*n.* sub'struc'tion.—*adj.* sub'struc'tural.—*n.* sub'structure, an understructure: a foundation.—*adj.* sub'sur'face, below the surface.—*ns.* sub'tack', an underlease in Scotland; sub'tacks'man, a holder by sub'tack; sub'tan'gent, (*geom.*) the projection of the tangent on the axis.—*adj.* sub'tem'perate, slightly colder than temperate, cold-temperate.—*ns.* sub'ten'ancy; sub'ten'ant, the tenant of a tenant; sub'tife, an additional or second title, as to a book: a half-title: a repetition of the title at the head of the text: descriptive reading matter in a cinematograph film; sub'ton'ic, the note next below the tonic, the leading note; sub'treas'urer, an assistant or deputy treasurer.—*adj.* sub'triang'ular, nearly triangular.—*n.* sub'tribe, a division of a tribe.—*adj.* sub'trip'licate, expressed by the cube foot; sub'trop'ic, -al, nearly tropical: of the subtropics.—*n.pl.* sub'trop'ics, the regions bordering on the tropics.—*n.* sub'umbrell'a, the under-surface of a jellyfish's umbrella.—*adj.* sub'umbrell'ar; sub'ungual (*sub-ung'ual*), under a nail or hoof.—*n.pl.* Sub'ungula'ta, animals by some included in the Ungulata though not typical hoofed animals, by others placed near the Ungulata—elephants and hyraxes.—*adj.* and *n.* sub'ung'ulate.—*adj.* sub'ur'sine, somewhat bear-like.—*ns.* sub'vari'ety, a variety of a variety; sub'vassal, a vassal's vassal.—*adj.* sub'ver'tebral, under a vertebra or the vertebrae; sub'ver'teal, almost vortical; sub'ver'tealous, partly, imperfectly, or somewhat vitreous.—*n.* sub'war'den, an under-warden, warden's deputy.—*adj.* sub'zō'n'al, under a zone or zona.—*n.* sub'zone, a division of a zone. [*L. sub*, under, near; in composition also in some degree, secretly.]

sub'act, sub'akt', *v.t.* to work up: to subdue.—*n.* sub'ac'tion (-shən). [*L. subāctus*, p.p. of *subigere*—*sub*, under, *agere*, to drive, do.]

subah, *soḥbā*, *n.* a province of the Mogul empire: a subahdar.—*ns.* suba(h)dar, governor of a subah: an Indian captain; subahdar'y, sub'bahship, office of subahdar. [*Urdu*.]

subaltern, sub'al-tern (*U.S.* except in logic usu. *sub-alt'ern*), *adj.* ranked successively: subordinate: holding or held of a vassal: (of officers) under the rank of captain: (*log.*) particular: (*log.*) being at once genus and species of a higher genus.—*n.* a subordinate: a subaltern officer: (*log.*) a proposition differing from another in quantity alone (both being affirmative or both negative, but one universal the other particular).—*ns.* subalter'nant, (*log.*) a universal in relation to the subaltern particular; subalter'nate, a particular proposition in relation to the subaltern universal.—*adj.* sub'servient: (*bot.*) alternate with tendency to become opposite.—*ns.* subalternation (*sub-alt-er-nā'shən*), relation between universal and particular of the same quality; subalter'nity, subordinate position. [*L. sub-alternus*—*sub*, under, *alter*, another.]

subarr(h)ation, sub-a-rā'shən, *n.* an ancient mode of betrothal by bestowal of a ring or gift. [*L. subarr(h)atio*, -ōnis—*sub*, under, *arr(h)ā*, earnest-money.]

subdolous, sub'dō-las, *adj.* crafty. [*L. pfx. sub-*, in sense of somewhat, *dolus*, a wile.]

subdue, sub-dū's, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to withdraw.—*v.t.* sub'duct (-dukt'), to withdraw: to abstract secretly: to lift up.—*v.i.* to take something away.—*n.* sub'duc'tion. [*L. sub*, and *ducere*, ductum, to lead, take.]

subdue (*Spens.* subdew), sub-dū', *v.t.* to overcome: to overpower: to subject: to make submissive: to bring into cultivation: to ally: to reduce: to tone down: (*Spens.*) to achieve.—*adj.* subdu'able.—*n.* subdu'al, subjugation: overcoming.—*adj.* sub'dued, toned down.—*adv.* sub'dued'ly (or -dū'id-ly).—*ns.* sub'dued'ness; subdu'e'ment;

subdu'er. [*O.Fr. souduire*—*L. subducere*; see foregoing.]

subedar. Same as subahdar.

suber, sū'ber, *n.* (*bot.*) cork.—*n.* su'berate, a salt of suberic acid.—*adj.* suberic (-ber'ik), of cork (suberic acid, an acid, $\text{COOH}(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{COOH}$, got by action of nitric acid on cork).—*ns.* su'berin, the chemical basis of cork; suberis'ation.—*v.t.* su'berise, to convert into cork.—*adj.* su'berose, su'berous, corky. [*L. suber*, -eris, the cork-oak.]

subuse, subfusk, sub-fusk', *adj.* dusky: sombre.—Also subfusc'ous. [*L. subfuscus*—*sub*, fuscus, tawny.]

subhastation, sub-has-tā'shən, *n.* sale by public auction. [*L. sub*, under, *hasta*, a lance (set up as a sign by the Romans).]

subitaneous, sub-i-tā'ni-us, *adj.* sudden: hasty: hastily made. [*L. subitaneus*—*subitus*, sudden.]

subjacent, sub-jā'sent, *adj.* underlying. [*L. subjacens*, -entis—*sub*, jacere, to lie.]

subject, sub'jekt, *adj.* (often with *to*) under, government, jurisdiction, or control: owing allegiance: under obligation: subordinate: subservient: dependent: liable: exposed: prone, disposed: cognisable: dependent upon condition or contingency: (*Spens.*) underlying, spread out below.—*adv.* conditionally (with *to*).—*n.* one who is subject: one who is under, or owes allegiance to, a sovereign, a state, a feudal superior, &c.: a citizen: (*Shak.*) a body of such persons: a thing over which a legal right is exercised: (*Scot.*) a piece of property: (*obs.*) substance: that in which attributes inhere: a thing existing independently: the mind regarded as the thinking power (opp. to the object about which it thinks): (*log.*) that of which something is predicated, or the term denoting it: (*gram.*) that part of a sentence or clause denoting that of which something is said: topic: matter of discourse, thought, or study: a department of study: 2 theme: that on which any operation is performed: that which is treated or handled: matter for any action or operation: ground: a sufferer from disease, a patient: (*anat.*) a dead body for dissection: a person peculiarly sensitive to hypnotic influence: that which it is the object of the artist to express: a picture representing action and incident: a theme or phrase upon which a movement of music is built.—*v.t.* subject (*sub-jekt'*), to make subject: to make liable: to subordinate: to submit: to subdue: to lay open.—*n.* sub'ject-cat'alogue, a catalogue of books arranged according to subjects dealt with.—*adj.* subject'ed, made subject: (*Milit.*) subjacent.—*v.t.* subject'ify, to make subjective.—*n.* subject'ion.—*adj.* subject'ive (also *sub'*), relating to the subject: derived from, expressive of, existing in, one's own consciousness: introspective.—*adv.* subject'ively.—*n.* subject'iveness.—*v.t.* subject'ivise.—*ns.* subject'ivism, a philosophical doctrine which refers all knowledge to, and bases it upon, subjective experience; subject'ivise, to subjectivise.—*adv.* subject'ivistically.—*n.* subject'ivity; subject-matter, subject, theme, topic; sub'ject-object,

to bring under power or dominion: to conquer.—*nr.* subjugā'tion; sub'jugā'tor. [*L. subjugare*, -atum—*sub*, jugum, a yoke.]

subjunctive, sub-jungk'tiv, *adj.* subjoined: added to something: (*gram.*) expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency.—*n.* the subjunctive mood: a subjunctive form: a verb in the subjunctive mood.—*adv.* subjunct'ively. [*L. subjunctivus*—*sub*, jungere, to join.]

Sublapsarian, sub-lap-sā'ri-an, *n.* a believer in Sublapsarianism.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Sublapsar'ianism, a doctrine of moderate Calvinists, that God permitted the fall of Adam without preordaining it. [*L. sub*, lapsus, fall.]

sublate, sub-lā't, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to remove: (*log.*) to deny: (*phil.*) to resolve in a higher unity.—*n.* sublat'ion. [*L. sublātum*, used as supine of tollere, to take away—*sub* in sense of away, lātum.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: eſ'a-mant, in'fənt, ran'dəm

sublime, *sub-lim'*, *adj.* set aloft (passing into *adv.*): lifted on high: exalted: lofty: majestic: elate: blindly supercilious: supreme: of the highest or noblest nature: awakening feelings of awe and veneration: (*anat.*) just under the skin.—*n.* that which is sublime: the lofty or grand in thought or style: the supreme degree.—*v.t.* to raise aloft: to exalt: to transmute into something higher: to subject to as a sublime: to undergo sublimation: to purify something higher: to direct into a higher channel.—*n.* a product of sublimation, esp. corrosive sublimate.—*adj.* sublimated.—to vapour with

—*usu.* with subsequent change back to solid: a sublimate: purification by this process: elevation: ecstasy: the acme, height: transmutation into something higher: the unconscious diversion towards higher aims of the energy attaching to an instinct.—*adj.* sublimed (*sub-lim'd*).—*adv.* sublimely.—*n.* sublimeness.—*n.* and *adj.* subliming.—*v.t.* sublimise (*sub-lim-*), to exalt: to purify: to refine: to make sublime.—*n.* sublimity (*sub-lim'*), loftiness: elevation: grandeur: nobleness of nature, thought, execution: the emotion of awe and veneration: that which evokes it: the summit, height, acme. [*L. sublimis*, exalted, *sub-limäre*, *-ätum*, to exalt; origin unknown.]

subliminal, *sub-lim'in-al*, *adj.* beneath the threshold of consciousness, subconscious. [*L. sub*, under, *limen*, *-itis*, threshold.]

submental, *sub-ment'al*, *adj.* below the chin: of the submentum.—*n.* submentum, the basal part of the lower lip in insects. [*L. sub*, under, *mentum*, chin.]

submerge, *sub-marj'*, *v.t.* to put under the surface of liquid: to sink: to cover over with liquid.—*v.i.* to sink under the surface of liquid.—*adj.* submerged, sunk: entirely under the surface of liquid: growing under water, submersed: (*fig.*) sunk

of being submerged at will.—*n.* a submersible boat.—*n.* submer'sion (*-shon*), act of submerging: state or fact of being submerged. [*L. submergere*, *-mersum*—*sub*, merge, to plunge.]

submit, *sub-mit'*, *v.t.* to yield, resign: to subordinate: to subject: to refer for decision, consideration, sanction, arbitration, &c.: to put forward in respectful contention: to lodge: (*obs.*) to lower, lay down.—*v.i.* to yield: to surrender: to be resigned: to consent.—*pr.p.* submitting; *part.* and *pa.p.* submitted.—*adj.* submissive, (*orch.*) submissive: subdued, low-toned: submissible.—*n.* submission (*-mish'an*), act of submitting: reference, or agreement to refer, to arbitration: a view submitted: resignedness:—*n.* and

adj. submitting.

suborn, *sub-orn'*, *v.t.* to bribe or procure to commit perjury or other unlawful or wrongful act: to prepare, provide, or achieve by stealthy means.—*ns.* subornation (*sub-or-*): suborn'er (*sub-*). [*L. sub*, in sense of secret, *ornäre*, to equip.]

subpanation, *sub-pan-a'shon*, *n.* the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are locally and materially present in the eucharist under the form of bread and wine. [*L. sub*, under, *panis*, bread.]

subpoena, *sub-* or *sub-pē'nā*, *n.* a writ commanding attendance in court under a penalty (*L. sub poē'nā*).—*v.t.* to serve with such a writ.—*part.* and *pa.p.* subpoena'd.

subreption, *sub-rep'shon*, *n.* procuring an advantage

(esp., *Scots law*, a gift of escheat) by concealing the truth (distinguished from *obreption*): false inference from such a concealment.—*adj.* subreptitious (*-tish'us*), obtained by subreption: surreptitious; subreptive, surreptitious: (*phil.*) arising out of obscurity of experience. [*L. rapere*, to snatch;]

subrogate, *sub-rō-gāt*, or *-rō-*, *v.t.* to substitute: (*legal*) to put in place of another, as successor to his rights.—*n.* subrogation. [See surrogate.]

subscribe, *sub-scrib'*, *v.t.* to write beneath: to sign (*orig.* and *esp.* at the bottom): (*Shak.*) to set down, declare, in writing: to profess to be (by signing): to declare assent to: to make a signed promise of payment for: to contribute: (*Shak.*) to give up by signing.—*v.i.* to sign one's name: to assent: (*Shak.*) to submit: to make acknowledgment: to undertake to answer: to contribute money: to donor: to ment.—*adj.* subscrib'er

subscript (*sub'script*), written beneath, esp. the *iota* under a Greek long vowel, in *α, η, ω*.—*n.* subscription, an act of subscribing: that which is subscribed: a signature: assent: (*Shak.*) submission: a raising of money from subscribers: a method of sale to subscribers: a contribution to a fund, society, &c.: a membership fee.—*adj.* subscrip'tive. [*L. subscribere*—*sub*, scribere, to write.]

subseque, *sub-si-siv*, *adj.* remaining over: spare. [*L. subsequens*—*sub*, sequere, to cut.]

subsellum, *sub-sell'um*, *n.* a misericord:—*pl.* subsell'ia. [*L.*, a low bench—*sub*, sella, seat.]

subsequent, *sub-si-kuent*, *adj.* following or coming

subsequens, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of subsequi—*sub*, under, after, sequi, to follow.]

subserve, *sub-serv'*, *v.t.* to help forward.—*v.i.* to help in a subordinate way: (*Mill.*) to be subordinate.—*ns.* subserv'ience, subserv'ieney.—*adj.* subserv'ient, subserving: serving to promote: subject: slavish: obsequious.—*n.* a subservient person or thing.—*adv.* subserv'iently. [*L. subservire*—*sub*, under, *servire*, to serve.]

subside, *sub-sid'*, *v.t.* to settle, sink down: to fall into a state of quiet.—*ns.* subsidence (*sub-si-dens*; sometimes *sub-si'dens*), rarely sub'sidency (or *-si-*), process of subsiding, settling, or sinking. [*L. subsidere*—*sub*, down, *sistere*, to settle.]

subsidy, *sub-si-di*, *n.* (*obs.*) assistance: aid in money: (*hist.*) a special parliamentary grant of money to the king: a payment exacted by a king or feudal lord: a grant of public money in aid of some enterprise, industry, &c., or to keep down the price of a commodity, or from one state to another.—*adv.* subsid'arily.—*adj.* subsid'ary, furnishing a subsidy, help, or additional supplies: aiding: subordinate: relating to or depending on subsidies.—*n.* one who, or that which, aids or supplies: an assistant: a subordinate.—*v.t.* sub'sidise, to furnish with a subsidy, grant, or regular allowance: to purchase the aid of, to buy over: to pay for as mercenaries.—subsid'ary company, one of which another company holds most of the shares; subsid'ary troops, mercenaries. [*L. subsidium*, orig.

of being subsistent: real being: means of supporting life: livelihood.—*adj.* sub'sist'ent, subsisting: having real being: inherent; subsistent'ial (*sub-sis-ten'shal*),—subsistence money, part of wages paid in advance for immediate needs—colloquially known as sub: a special allowance for exceptional circumstances. [*L. subsistere*, to stand still—*sub*, under, *sistere*, to stand.]

substence, *sub'stens*, *n.* that in which qualities or

substitute

attributes exist, the existence to which qualities belong: that which constitutes anything what it is: the principal part: gist: subject-matter: body: matter: kind of matter, esp. one of definite chemical nature: (*Shak.*) amount: wealth, property: solidity, body: solid worth: foundation, ground.—*adj.* substantial (*sɒb-stən'shəl*), of or having substance: being a substance: essential: in essentials: actually existing: real: corporeal, material: solid and ample: massy and stable: solidly based: durable: enduring: firm, stout, strong: considerable in amount: well-to-do: of sound worth.—*v.t.* substan'tialise, to give reality to.—*ns.* substan'tialism, the theory that there is a real existence or substratum underlying phenomena; substantiality (*-shi-əl'i-ti*)—*adv.* substan'tially.—*n.* substan'tialness.—*n.pl.* substan'tials, essential parts.—*v.t.* substan'tiate (*-shē-āt*), to make substantial: to embody: to prove or confirm.—*n.* substan'tiation.—*adj.* substantial (*sub-stən-ti'əl*), of, of the nature of, a substantive.—*adv.* substan'tivally.—*adj.* substan'tive (*-tīv*), relating to substance: expressing existence: real: of real, independent importance: substantial: (of dyes) taking effect without a mordant: definite and permanent: considerable in amount.—*n.* (*gram.*) a noun.—*adv.* sub'stantively.—*n.* sub'stancefulness.—*v.t.* sub'stantivise, to turn into a noun.—*n.* substan'tiv'ity, substantiality: affinity for a dye-stuff. [*Substantia*, substance, essence, property.—*sub*, under, *stāre*, to stand.]

substitute, *sub'sti-tūt*, *n.* a deputy: (*Shak.*) a proxy: one nominated in remainder: one put in place of another: a thing used instead of another.—*v.t.* to put in place of another: to appoint as deputy: to nominate in remainder: to put in place of another: to use instead of something else: (*erron.*) to replace, be a substitute for.—*v.t.* (*U.S.*) to act as substitute.—*adj.* sub'stituted.—*n.* substitu'tion, (*Shak.*) delegation: act of substituting: substitution of being a substitute: (*chem.*) the substituting of one atom or radical for another without breaking up the molecule.—*adj.* substitut'ional, substitut'ionary.—*adv.* substitut'ionally.—*adj.* sub'stitut'ive.—substitution product, a substance got by substitution of so many equivalents for certain atoms or groups. [*Substituere*, -ūtum

—*sub*, under, *stituere*, to set.]

—*trah*, under. *statuere*, to set.] --) to subtract.
abstractor,
abstractum,
tract.]

substratum, *sub-strā'tum*, *n.* the substance in which qualities inhere: a basis, foundation, ground: the material in which a plant grows or on which an animal moves or rests: an underlying layer: — *pl. substrā'ta*. — *adj.* **substrā'tal**. — *n.* **substrate**, a substratum: a base: the substance on which an enzyme acts. [*L. substrernere*, — *strātum* — *sub*, *sternere*, to spread.]

sternère, to spread.]
 substyle, *sub-stīl*, *n.* the straight line on which the
 style of a dial is erected.—*adj.* substylar (or -stī').
 substitutive, *sub-sult'iv*, *subsublatory*, —*or-i*, *adj.*
 moving by starts: twitching.—*adv.* subsubl'orily.
 —*n.* subsubl'tus, a convulsive movement. [L.
subsublātore, to jump, hop—*sub*, up, *salire*, to leap.]
 subsume, *sub-sum*, *v.t.* to state as minor premiss:
 to take in under a more general term or proposition:
 to include in something larger: (*officiosa*) to take
 over.—*n.* subsumption (*sub-sump'shən*).—*adj.* sub-
 sumptive (or *sump'tive*) to take.]

over.—*n.* subsumption [*sub-sum*].
 sump'tive. [*L. sub*, under, *sumere*, to take.]
 subtend, *sub-tend'*, *v.t.* (*geom.*) to be opposite to :
 (*bot.*) to have in the axil.—*n.* subtense', a sub-
 tending line.—*adj.* placed so as to subtend an angle,
 as a rod used as base in tachometry. [*L. sub*,
 as a rod used as base in tachometry. [*L. sub*,
subsumere, to stretch.]

as a rod used as base in tæm, to stretch.]
 under, *tendere, tentum* or *tensum*, to stretch.]
 subter-, *sub' ter-*, *pf.* under.—*adj.* subterrhū man,
 less than human: below man; subterjā'cent,
 subjacent; subternatū'ral, below natural,
 than natural.—*n.* subterpositiōn, position
 placing underneath.—*adj.* subtersen suous, below
 the level of sense. [L. *subter*, under.]
 subterfuge, *sub' ter-fūj*, *n.* an evasive device, esp. in
 discussion: (obs.) a refuge. [L. *subter*, *subterfuge*, to
 take flight.]

subterranean, *sub-tā-rā'ni-ən*, adj. underground.—
an underground
subterraneous, under-
ly.—adj. subter-
ground dwelling:
the underworld.—adj. subterranean trial. [*L. sub,*

subtil, subtile, *su't'l*. Same as subtlc.
subtlc, also (slightly *arch.*), and used chiefly in
subtlc, also (slightly *arch.*) subtile, *su't'l*, (*Milt.*)

subtil, subtle, *sub'til*. Same as subtle.
 subtle, also (slightly *arch.*, and used chiefly in physical senses) *subtil*, *subt'ile*, *sub'til*. (*Milt.*)
subtle, *sub'til*, *adj.* fine, delicate, thin: tenuous: rarefied: impalpable: elusive: showing or calling for fine discrimination: nice: overrefined or overrefining: abstruse: cunning: ingenious: crafty: insidious: penetrating: (*Shak.*) ticklish, tricky.—*adj.* *sub'tile-witted* (*Shak.*).—*n.* *subtilisation* (*sub'til-i-zā'shun*).—*v.t.* *subtilise* (*sub'til-iz*), to refine: to refine: to make subtle.—*v.i.* to refine, subtilise.—*ns.* *sub'tileness*, also *sub'til(e)ness*, *sub'tility*, also *sub'til(e)ty* (*sub'til-i-tē*), *Milt.* *sub'tletie*), *sub'tility* (*sub'til-i-tē*), state or quality of being subtle: a subtle trick or refinement: (*cookery*, *obs.*) an ornamental device in sugar: *sub'tilist*, *sub'tilist*, one who practises subtleties.—*adv.* *sub'til'y*, also *sub'til(e)ly*. [*O.Fr. subtil* and its source *L. subtilis*—*sub*, under, *tēla*, a web.]

subtract, *sub-strakt'*, *v.t.* to withdraw, remove: to withhold: (*math.*) to take from another quantity so as to find the difference.—*n.* *subtraction*, withdrawal, removal: withholding, esp. in violation of a right: (*math.*) the operation of finding the difference between two quantities by taking one from the other.—*adj.* *subtractive*, indicating, tending towards, of the nature of subtraction: negative.—*ns.* *subtract'or*, a light-filter to eliminate a particular colour; *subtrahend* (*sub'trah-hend*), ate a particular colour to be subtracted. [*L. sub-*, in sense that which is to be subtracted. [*L. sub-*, in sense of away, *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw, gerundive *trahendus*, requiring to be drawn.]

substrist, *sub-strist'*, *adj.* somewhat sad. [*L. sub-*

subtrist, *sub-tristis*, *tristis*, sad.]
subtrude, *sub-trūdō*, *v.t.* to push in stealthily. [L.
sub, in sense of secretly, *trūdēre*, to thrust.]
subucula, *sub-ū-kū-lā* (L. *sub-oc-cū-lā*), *n.* a
 Roman man's under-garment or shirt: in the early
 English Church, a kind of cassock worn under the
 alb. [L. *subucula*—*sub*, and the root of *inducere*, to
 put on, *exuere*, to take off.]
subulate, *sub-ū-lāt*, *adj.* awl-shaped. [L. *stibula*,
 an awl.]
suburbium, *sub-ū-rb-ium*, *n.* a district adjoining a town: (in

suburb, *sub'urb*, *n.* a district adjoining a town: (in pl.) the outskirts of a town, esp. formerly as the prostitutes' quarters: characteristic of the suburbs.—*adj.* suburban (*sub-ur'ban*), situated or living in the suburbs: typical of the suburbs: without the good qualities either of town or country: smug, comfortable, half-cultured, narrow in outlook.—*n.* one living in a suburb.—*n.* suburbanisation.—*v.t.* suburbanise, to make suburban.—*ns.* suburbanism, the state of being suburban; suburbanity (*sub-ur-ban'i-ti*), suburban quality: suburbanism, a suburban place: suburbia, the suburban part of a city: suburbian, being near the city, esp. of the country: churches of the cardinal bishops in the suburbs of Rome. [*L.* *suburbium*—*sub*, under, near, *urbs*, a city.]
subvention, *sub-ven'shun*, *n.* a grant of money in aid. [*L.* *subventio*, —*onis*, a coming to help—*sub*, aid. [*L.* *subvenire* to come.]

aid, [L. *subvenire*, to come to the aid of, to assist.]
venire, ventum, to come.]
 subvert, *sub-vert'*, *v.t.* to overthrow: to overturn:
 to pervert.—*n.* subvert'sal.—*v.t.* subverse' (*obs.*;
pa.p. and *adj.* in *Spens.* subvert'sal).—*n.* subver-
 sion, overthrow: ruin.—*adj.* subver'sionary,
 subverse'sive, tending to overthrow.—*n.* sub-
 vert'er. [L. *sub*, under, *vertēre, versum*, to turn.]
 subway, *sub'wā*, *n.* a tunnel for foot-passengers: an
 underground passage for water-pipes, gas-pipes,
 sewers, &c.: (esp. U.S.) an underground railway.
 succade, *suk-ad'*, *n.* fruit or vegetable candied or in
 syrup. [A.Fr. *sukade*, *perb.*—L. *succus*, juice.]
 succedaneum, *suk-si-dā'nī-əm*, *n.* a substitute.
adj. succedāneous, serving as a substitute. [L.,
neut. of *succedāneus*—*succedere*, to come after.]
 succeed, *sək-sēd'*, *v.t.* to come after: to follow up

or in order: to follow: to take the place of, esp. in office, title, or possession: (*Shak.*) to inherit: (*obs.*) to cause to succeed.—*v.i.* to follow in order: to take the place of another (often with *to*): (*Shak.*) to devolve, pass in succession: to turn out: to turn out well: to prosper: to obtain one's wish or accomplish what is attempted: to avail, be successful (with *in*): (*Speis.*) to approach.—*ns.* succeed'er, one who is successful: a successor.—*adj.* succeeding.—*n.* success (*sak'-ses*), fortune (good or bad): upshot: prosperous progress, achievement, or termination: prosperity: attainment of wealth and influence: a successful person, book, affair, &c.: (*obs.*) sequence: (*obs.*) succession.—*adv.* success'antly, (*Shak.*) in succession.—*adj.* success'ful, resulting in success: achieving, having achieved, or having, the desired effect or termination: prosperous.—*adv.* success'fully, with success: (*Shak.*) with promise of success.—*ns.* success'fulness; succession (*-tesh'ən*), a coming after or following: a coming into another's place: a sequence in time, right, order, or in Roman and by one person in place of another: rotation of crops: heirs collectively.—*posterity*—*adj.* suc-

in order: (*obs.*) hereditary.—*adv.* success'fully.
—*n.* success'iveness.—*adj.* success'less.—*adv.*
success'lessly.—*ns.* success'lessness; suc-
cess'or (*Shak. suk'*), one who, or that which,
succeeds or comes after: sometimes, one appointed
to succeed; success'orship.—plant succession,
a series of vegetation types following one an-
other in the same region; succession duty, a
tax imposed on succession to property, varying
with the degree of relationship; succession house,
a forcing-house in a graded series, in which plants
are moved on from one to the next; succession
states, states resulting from the break-up of Austria
and Hungary. [*L. succedere*, —*cessum*—*sub.*, in
sense of near, next after. *cedere*, to go.]

successor, *suk-sent'ar*, n. a subcantor: the bass soloist in a choir. [L. *succentor*—*succinere*—sub, under, *cantare*, to sing.]

succinct, *sək-, suk-singkt', adj.* (arch. and poet.)
girded up: close-fitting: concise.—*adv.* suc-
cinctly.—*ns.* succinctness; succinctō'rĭum,
succinctō'ry, a band embroidered with an Agnus
Dei, worn hanging from the girdle by the pope on
some occasions. [*L. succinctus*—*sub*, up, *cingere*,
to girdle.]

succinum, *suk'sin-am*, *n.* amber.—*n.* **suc'cinatc**, a salt of succinic acid.—*adj.* **succin'ic**, of, relating to, or got from, amber.—*n.* **suc'cinltc**, amber, esp. a variety from which succinic acid was first got.—**succinic acid**, an acid, $C_4H_4O_4$, got from resins. &c. [*L. succinum*, amber.]

succory, suk'or-i, n. a variant of chlcory.
succotash, suk'ō-tash, n. a stew of green Indian
corn and beans and sometimes pork. [Narragansett
musquatash.]

succour, suk'ar, v.t. to aid in distress: to relieve.—
n. aid; relief.—adj. succ'ourable.—n. succ'ourer
—adj. succ'ourless. [A. Fr. socorre—L. succur-
rere to run to help—sub un. currere to run.]

succubus, *suk'ū-būs*, succuba, *-bā*, *nā*, *s*, a devil supposed to assume a female body and consort with men in their sleep: a strumpet:—*pl.* *succ'ubus*, *succ'ubus*, *succ'ubī*, *succ'ubus* (*-bī*).—*adj.* *succ'ubine*, of a succuba; *succ'ubous* (*hōt.*) having the lower leaf-margin overlapping the leaf below. [*L. succuba*, a whore—*sub*, under; *cubare*, to lie.]

succulent, suk'ū-lənt, adj. juicy: sappy: (bot.) juicy and fleshy, or (loosely) merely fleshy. —n. 1. a succulent plant. —ns. succ'ulence, succ'ulency succ'ulent-house', a house for succulent plants —adv. succ'ulently. [L. *succulentus*—*sūcus*, juice.]

■ succumb, sū-kum', v.t. to lie down under or sink under pressure, difficulty, temptation, &c. (often with to): to die. [L. *sub*, under, *cumbere*, to lie down.

succus, suk'us, n. juice: fluid secretion of a gland:
expressed juice:—pl. succi (suk'si).—adj. succ'ous.
[L. succus, juice.]

succuss, *suk-us*, *v.t.* to shake up.—*ns.* **succuss**'-tion, a shaking up: (*obs.*) a horse's trot; **succus**-sion (*-us-shun*), a shaking: a shock: a shaking of the thorax to detect pleural effusion.—*adj.* **suc**-cuss'ive. [*L. succutere, succussum*, to toss up—*sub. quater*, to shake.]

such, *such*, *adj.*: of that kind, the like kind, or the same kind (often followed by *as* or by a clause beginning with *that*): so characterised: of what kind: what (exclamatorily): so great: before-mentioned: some particular but unspecified. — *adv.* so (preceding the indefinite article if any). —

adv. so (preceding the indefinite article if any).—*pron.* such a person, persons, thing, or things: the before-mentioned: *that*.—*adj.* such'-and-such, this or that, some, some or other (before the indefinite article if any).—*pron.* such-and-such a person.—*adj.* such'-like, of such a kind.—*pron.* suchlike persons or things (or person or thing).

suchlike persons or things (or person or thing).—*n.* such'ness, quality.—*adv.* such'wise, in such a manner.—such as, for example; such as it is, being what it is (and no better). [O.E. *sūclic* *as with Goth. *sūclic* *as with Goth. *sūclic***

suckle; *cog.* with *Goth. swalciks*; *cf.* so, like.]
suck, *suk*, v.t. to draw in with the mouth: to draw something (*esp.* milk) from with the mouth: to apply to or hold in the mouth and perform the movements of sucking: to draw by suction: to render by suction: to absorb: to draw in: to extract: to imbibe: to drain.—*v.i.* to draw with the mouth: to draw the breast: to draw by suction: to make a noise of sucking: to draw in air as a dry pump: to draw in: to engulf.—*n.* act or spell of sucking: milk drawn from the breast: suction: (*slang*) a short drink, *esp.* a dram of spirits.—*adj.* sucked.—*n.* suck'er, one who, or that which, sucks, a sucking-pig, new-born whale, or other unweaned animal: a sucking-fish: an

...eds by suck-
...an adhesive
...ter. &c., by

suction, as a pump piston: a toy consisting of a leather disk and a string, for lifting stones, &c.: a haustorium or other sucking organ: (*local*) a sweet for sucking: a shoot rising from underground and developing into a new plant: a new shoot: a parasite, toady, sponge: a hard drinker: (U.S.)

live or flourish.
s from.—v.t. to
having suckers.
ting disappoint-

ment.—*n.* and *adj.* suck'ing.—*ns.* suck'ing-bottle, a milk bottle for infants; suck'ing-fish, remora or other fish with an adhesive disk, e.g. a lamp sucker; suck'ing-pig, a young milk-fed pig.—suck up to, (*slang*) to toady to. [O.E. *sūcan*, *sūgan*; Ger. *saugen*; cf. I. *sūg*, *sūg*, *sūg*.]

sucken, *suk'n*, *n.* (*Scots law*) the district or population thirled to a mill: thirlage: an area of jurisdiction or field of operation.—*n.* suck'ener, a tenant so bound. [*soken* (see *soc*).]

suck^{et}, *suk'it*, an obs. form of succade.

suckle, *suk'l*, *n.*, an obs. form of succade.
suckle, *suk'l*, *v.t.* to give suck to: to put out to
suck.—*n.* suckler, an animal that suckles: a
suckling.—*n.* sucklings, heads of cleaver—

suckling.—*n. pl.* suck'lers, heads of clover.—*n.* suck'ling, an unweaned child or animal: the act of giving suck: (*dial.*) clover, also honeysuckle.—*adj.* giving suck: putting to suck: suckling. [suck.]

adj. giving suck: putting to suck: suckling. [*suck*]
sucre, *sō'krā*, *n.* the monetary unit of Ecuador.
 [Named after Antonio José de Sucre (1795-1830).]
sucrose, *s(y)ōō'krūs*, *n.* cane-sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) from
 any source. [*E. sucrose*]

suction, *suk'shən*, *n.* act or power of sucking or of drawing or adhesion by re-

n.pl. Suctorina (suk-tō'-ri-ā)
adj. suctō'rial, adapted
sūctum; related to suck.)
sucurujú, sōō-kōō-rōō-zhōō', *n.* a S. American Indian

sudāminā, s(y)ṭṭ-dam'i-nā, n.pl. whitish vesicles
due to retention of sweat in the sweat-glands:—

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn; dhēn (then)

—*ns.* suggest'lonism, treatment by suggestion: the theory that hypnotic effects are entirely due to the action of suggestion; suggest'lonist. —*adj.* suggest'ive, containing a hint: fitted to suggest: awaking the mind: sth hypnotic suggestion: (c

who kills himself in—
adj. *suicē'dal.*—*adv.*

Suidae, s(y)ōō'i-dē, *n.pl.* the pig family. [L. *sūs*, *suis*, pig.]

suit, *s(w)īt*, n. (*Spens.*) pursuit: process or act of suing: an action at law: courtship: a petition: a series: (*obs.*) a suite: a sequence: a set: a set of cards of the same denomination, in the pack or in one hand: a number of things of the same kind or made to be used together, as clothes or armour.

or made to be used together, as clothes or armour.
—*v.t. (obs.)* to attire: to provide, furnish: to fall
in with the requirements of: to fit: to become:

to please.—*v.i.* to agree; to correspond.—*n.* suit-
abil'ity.—*adj.* suit'able, that suits; fitting; accord-
ant; adequate.—*n.* suit'ableness.—*adj.* suit'-

ant: adequate. — *n.* suitableness. — *adv.* suitably. — *n.* suit-case, an easily portable oblong travelling-bag for carrying suits or clothes. — *adj.* suited (*Shak*) dressed, clothed — *n.* suiting

sulted, (*Shak.*) dressed, clothed.—*ns.* suiting (usu. in pl.), cloth suitable for making suits; suit'or, one who sues: a petitioner: a wooer: (*Syn.*)

(*fem. suit'ress*).—*v.i.* to play the suitor.—*follow suit*, to play a card of the suit led: to do the same; *strong suit*, one's forte. [*Fr. suite*; cf. *sue*, *suite*.]

sulte, *swēt*, *n.* a train of followers or attendants: a set, as of furniture or rooms: a sequence of instrumental movements. *usu.* dance-tunes, in related

mental movements, usu. dance-tunes, in related keys: a sequel. [Fr.—a L.L. form of *L. secūta*, fem. p.p. of *sequi*, to follow.]

sulcus, sul'kus, n. a groove, furrow, fissure :—pl.
sulci; .-. " .. , ...
furca " " tongue.—v.t.

SULPHUR

sulc'tion. [L. *sulcus*, a furrow.]

sulfate, sulfur, &c. American spellings of sulphate, sulphur, &c.

sulk, *sulk*, *v.i.* to be sullen.—*n.* one who sulks: (usu. in pl.) a fit of sulking.—*adv.* sulk'ily.—*n.* sulk'-iness.—*adj.* sulk'y, sullen: inclined to sulk.—*n.* a light, low-sulky, sometimes beautiful, sulky.

making, wood chips treated with calcium or magnesium acid sulphite). — *p*.x. sulpho-, sulphur- (obs.) for thio-; -ns. sulphonal, a hypnotic ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{SO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$); sulphonamide, an amide of a sulphonic acid; any of a group of drugs with antibacterial action; sulphone, any of a class of substances consisting of two organic radicals combined with SO_2 — containing the group SO_2OH —

with, or subject to
sulphūrá'tion; sulphūrā'tor; sul'phur-bac-
terí-a, bacterí-a that liberate sulphur from sulphur-

te'ria, bacteria that liberate sulphur from sulphuretted hydrogen, &c., and ultimately form sulphuric acid; **sul'phur-bottom**, the blue whale (from the

yellowish spots underneath).—*adj.* sulphū'reous, sulphury: sulphur-yellow.—*adv.* sulphū'reously.—*n.* sulphū'reousness: sul'phūret. (*obj.*) a

—*ns.* sulphureousness; sulphuret, (*obs.*) a sulphide.—*adjs.* sul'phuretted, combined with sulphur (sulphuretted hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide).

sulphide. . . sulphur in
higher . . . (sulphuric
acid, or . . . anhydride,

sulphur; (-*fūr*- or -*fūr*-), pertaining to, resembling, or containing sulphur: hellish: thundery: (*chem.*: -*fūr*′) con-

fāte, fār, ā:k; mē, hēr (her); māne; mōle; mūte; mōwn: dhen (then)

summ'ative, additive.—*n.* **summ'ist**, a writer of a summa: an epitomist. [*L. summa*, sum, *summārium*, a summary.]

summat, *sum'ət*, a dial. form of somewhat.

summer, *sum'ər*, *n.* the warmest season of the year: a spell of warm weather (see *Indian*, *St Luke's*, *St Martin's*, *summer*): a year of age or time.—*adj.* of, for, occurring in, summer.—*v.i.* to pass the summer.—*v.t.* to keep through the summer.—*ns.* *summ'er-house*, a structure in a garden for sitting in: a summer residence; *summ'ering*.—*adj.* *summ'erlike*; *summ'erly*, warm and bright like summer; *summ'er-seeming*, (*Shak.*) perh. hot and passing, like summer.—*ns.* *summ'ertide*, the summer season; *summ'ertime*, the summer season: *summer time*, time adopted (since 1916) for daylight-saving purposes—one hour (double summer time, two hours) in advance of Greenwich time.—*adj.* *summ'ery*, like summer: suitable for summer. [O.E. *sumer*, *sumor*; Du. *zomer*, Ger. *sommer*.]

summer, *sūm'ər*, *n.* (*obs.*) a pack-horse, a sumpter-horse; a great horizontal beam or lintel (also *summ'er-tree*). [See *sumpter*.]

summerset. Same as somersault.

summit, *sum'it*, *n.* the highest point or degree: the top.—*adj.* **summitless**.—*n.* **summit-level**, the highest level. [O.Fr. *sommiette*, *somet* (Fr. *sommet*), dim. of *som*—L. *summum*, highest.]

summon, *sum'ŭn*, *v.t.* to call up, forth, or together: to call upon to appear or to do something: to rouse to exertion.—*adj.* *summ'ŏnable*.—*ns.* *summ'ŏner*, one who summons; an officer who serves summonses: an apparitor; *summ'ŏns*, a summoning or an authoritative call: a call to appear, esp. in court: a call to surrender.—*v.t.* to serve with a summons. [O.Fr. *somoner*—L. *summonēre*—*sub-*, secretly, *monēre*, to warn: sense partly from O.E. *sumnian*, to assemble.]

sump, sump, n. (now *dial.*) a bog, pool, puddle: a hole or depression that receives liquid, as for molten metal, for sea-water at a salt-work, drainage-water in a mine, oil in an engine. [Du. *somp*; Ger. *sumpf*.]

sumph, sumf, *n.* (Scot.) a soft sheepish fellow.
—*adj.* sumph'ish.—*n.* sumph'ishness. [Origin
unknown.]

sumpit, *sum'pit*, sumpitan, *-an*, *ns.* a Malay blow-pipe. [Malay.]

sumpsimus, *sump'si-məs*, *n.* a correct expression displacing an incorrect but common one. [*L. sūmpsīmus*; see **mumpsimus**.]

sumpter, *sum(p)ter*, *n.* a pack-horse. [O.Fr. *sommetier*, a pack-horse driver—Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle, *satten*, to pack.]

sūmptuary, sŭm'ptū-erē, -erī, -erē; -erē, -erē, -erē; -erē, -erē, -erē;
regulating expenditure. —*n.* sumptuously, expensiveness.—*adj.* sumptuous, sumptuously, luxuriously.—*adv.* sumptuously.—*n.* sumptuousness. [L. *sūmptus*, cost—*sūmere*, *sūmptum*, to take.]

sun, *sun*, *n.* the body which is the gravitational centre and source of light and heat to our planetary system: the central body of a system: a great luminary: a climate: sunshine: a year: a day: sunrise: sunset.—*v.i.* to expose to the sun's rays.—*v.i.* to bask:—*pr.p.* sun'n'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sunned.—*adj.* sun'-and-plan'e't, geared so that one wheel moves round another.—*ns.* sun'-animal'eule, a heliozoan; sun'-bath, exposure of the body to the sun's rays.—*v.i.* sun'bathe.—*n.* sun'-bathing (*-bāth-*).—*adj.* sun'-baked.—*n.* sun'beam, a shaft of sunlight.—*adj.* sun'beamed, -beamy.—*n.* sun'-hear, the Malayan bear: sometimes the Himalayan bear.—*adj.* sun'-beat, -en, continually exposed to the sun.—*ns.* sun'-bird, any of the Nectariniidae, a family of small tropical birds akin to honey-eaters, superficially like humming-birds: sun'-bittern, a S. American brilliant many-coloured bird: sun'-burnt, outside shade or awning by the sun.—*ns.* sun'-blink, (*scot.*) a gleam of sunshine; sun'-bonnet, a light bonnet projecting beyond the face to protect from the sun; sun'bow, an iris formed by the sun, esp. in the spray of a cataract.—*adj.* sun'-

bright, bright as the sun.—*n.* sun'burn, a browning of the skin by the sun.—*v.t.* to brown or tan by sun.

clothed in radiant light.—*ns.* sun'-erack, a crack formed in clayey ground as it dries in the sun, often preserved in rocks; sun'-cult, worship of a sun-god or of the sun.—*adj.* sun'-cured, cured in the sun.—*ns.* sun'dawn, the light of the rising sun; sun'-dew, an insectivorous bog-plant (*Drosera*); sun'-dial, a device for telling the time by a shadow cast by the sun; sun'-disk, the visible disk of the sun: a winged disk, symbol of the sun-god; sun'-dog, a mock sun or parhelion; sun'down, sunset: (*U.S.*) a woman's broad-brimmed hat; sun'downer, in Australia, a loafer who arrives at a station in time for a meal and lodging, but too late for work: (*U.S.*) a government official who practises a profession after hours: in India and Africa, a drink after sunset.—*adj.* sun'-dried, dried in the sun.—*n.* sun'-drops, an American evening primrose.—*adj.* sun'-expelling, (*Shak.*) keeping off the sun.—*ns.* sun'-fish, a fish of nearly circular profile, as the opah, or any member of the family Molidae: the basking-shark; sun'flower, a composite plant (*Helianthus*) or its large head with yellow rays, fabled to turn toward the sun: applied to various more or less similar kinds; sun'god, a god personifying or concerned with the sun; sun'hat, a hat with shady brim.—*adj.* sun'less.—*ns.* sun'lessness; sun'-light, the light of the sun.—*adjs.* sun'like; sun'lit, vth. a solar myth.

sundae, *sun'dā*, -di, *n.* an ice with syrup or crushed fruit: a mixed nougat or confection. [Perb. Sunday.]

sundari, *sun'do-rē*, *n.* an East Indian sterculiaceus timber-tree (Heritiera).—Also *sun'dra*, *sun'dri*, *sun'der*. [*Sans. sundarī.*]

Sunday, *sun, dī*, *n.* the first day of the week, anciently dedicated to the sun.—*adj.* of, for, occurring on, Sunday.—*adj.* Sunday-go-to-meet-ing, appropriated to Sunday and church-going.—Sunday best, one's best clothes; Sunday saint, one whose religion or morality is confined to Sundays; Sunday school, a school for religious (orig. general, latterly also socialistic) instruction on Sunday. [*O.E. sūmnan dæg*; *Ger. sonntag*.]

sunder, *sun'dar*, v.t. and v.i. to separate: to part.—

the range, or outside the realm, of the senses.—*adv.* supersensibly.—*adj.* supersensitive, excessively sensitive.—*n.* supersensitiveness.—*adj.* supersensory, beyond the ordinarily recognised senses; supersensual, beyond the senses: extremely sensual; superservicable, (*Shak.*) officious.—*ns.* su'per-state, a greater organisation transcending the state; superstratum, an overlying stratum.—*v.t.* superstrue, to build on something else as a foundation.—*n.* superstruction.—*adj.* superstructive; superstructural.—*n.* superstructure, an upper structure or part of a structure.—*adj.* supersubstantial, transcending substance, esp. material substance; supersubtle, -subtile (*Shak.*), over-subtle: extremely subtle.—*ns.* su'pertax, an extra or additional tax on large incomes; superotonic, the tone next above the tonic.—*adj.* supervolute, (*bot.*) convolute. [*L.* super, above; cf. over, Gr. hyper.]

superannuate, (s'y)oo-par-on'ü-ät, *v.t.* to antiquate: to set aside or cause to retire on account of age: to pension off.—*adj.* superannuated.—*n.* a superannuated person.—*adj.* superannuated.—*n.* superannuation.

superate, (s'y)oo-par-ät, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to overcome, outdo, or top.—*adj.* su'perable.—*adv.* su'perably.—*n.* superation.

superb, (s'y)oo-parb, *adj.* (*obs.*) proud, haughty: magnificent: gorgeous: triumphantly effective. (*coll.*) supremely excellent.—*n.* superbity.—*adv.* superbly.—*n.* superbness. [*L.* superbus, proud.]

supercargo, (s'y)oo-par-kär-gö, *n.* a person in a ship placed in charge of the cargo and superintending all the commercial transactions of the voyage:—*pl.* supercar'goes.—*n.* supercar'goship.

supercherie, sü-per-chä-ré, *n.* a taking at disadvantage: fraud. [*Fr.*]

superciliary, (s'y)oo-par-sil'i-är-i, *adj.* of, on, or near the eyebrow: marked above the eye.—*n.* a superciliary ridge or mark.—*adj.* supercilious, disdainfully superior in manner; (*obs.*) overbearing: (*rare*) supercilious.—*adv.* superciliously.—*n.* superciliousness. [*L.* supercilium, eyebrow, superciliosus—super, above, cilium, eyelid.]

supererogation, (s'y)oo-par-er-ö-gä-shän, *n.* doing more than is required.—*v.i.* supererogate.—*adj.* supererogatory (-ö-ro-gä-är-i).—Also (*rare*) supererogant, supererogative.—works of supererogation, (*R.C.*) works which, not absolutely required of each individual for salvation, may be done for the sake of greater perfection—affording the church a store of surplus merit, to eke out the deficient merit of others. [*L.* super, above, erogare, -ätum, to pay out.]

superfetation, (s'y)oo-par-fé-tä-shän, *n.* fertilisation of an ovum in one already for some time pregnant: superabundant production or accumulation.—*v.i.* superfetate. [*L.* superfetare—*prfx.* super, fetus, a fetus.]

superficies, (s'y)oo-par-fish'i-éz, *n.* (*geom.*) a surface, that which has length and breadth but no thickness: a bounding or outer surface: a surface layer: a surface area: external features, appearance.—*pl.* superfices.—*adj.* superficial (-fish'i), of, on, or near the surface: not going much deeper than the surface.—*n.* that which is, or those who are, superficial: surface characters.—*v.t.* superficialise, to make superficial.—*v.i.* to deal superficially.—*n.* superficiality (-fish'i-al'i-ti)—*adv.* superficially.—*n.* superficialness. [*L.* superficiēs—super, facies, face.]

superfluous, (s'y)oo-par-floo-üs, *adj.* above what is enough: redundant: unnecessary.—*n.* superfluity (-floo'), state of being superfluous: a thing that is superfluous: superabundance.—*adv.* superfluously.—*ns.* superfluosity, superfluity; superflux, (*Shak.*) superfluity. [*L.* superfluous, overflowing—super, fluere, to flow.]

superfotation. Same as superfetation.

superior, (s'y)oo-pé-ri-är, *adj.* upper: higher in nature, place, rank, or excellence: better (with to): surpassing others: beyond the influence, rising above (with to): supercilious or uppish: (often patronisingly) very worthy and highly respectable: of wider application, generic: (*print.*)

set above the level of the line: (*bot.*) of an ovary, inserted on the receptacle above the other parts: of other parts, seeming to take rise above the ovary.—*n.* one superior to others: the head of a religious house, order, &c.: the feudal lord of a vassal: (*Scots law*) one to whom feu-duty is paid:—*fem.* superiress, a head of a nunnery.—*n.* superiority (-ör'i-ti), quality or state of being superior: pre-eminence: advantage: (*Scots law*) the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal.—*adv.* superiorly, in a superior manner or position.—*n.* superiority.—superior planets, those more distant from the sun than is the earth. [*L.*, comp. of superus, on high—super, above.]

superjacent, (s'y)oo-par-jä-sänt, *adj.* lying above. [*L.* super, jacens, -entis, *pr.p.* of jacere, to lie.]

superlative, (s'y)oo-par-lä-tiv, *adj.* raised above others or to the highest degree: superior to all others: most eminent: (*gram.*) expressing the highest degree.—*n.* (*gram.*) the superlative or highest degree: an adjective or adverb in the superlative degree: any word or phrase of exaggeration.—*adv.* superlatively.—*n.* superlativeness. [*L.* superlätivus—super, lätus, carried.]

supernaculum, (s'y)oo-par-nak'ü-läm, *adv.* to the last drop.—*n.* liquor of the best kind, too good to leave heeltaps: a bumper.—*adj.* supernacular.—[*Sham* *L.* super naculum, on the nail—*L.* super, Ger. nogel, nail; from the custom of turning the glass up to show that no more is left than will stand on the thumb-nail.]

supernal, (s'y)oo-par-nl, *adj.* on high: celestial: of a higher world: exalted: topmost.—*adv.* supernally. [*L.* supernus—super.]

superнатant, (s'y)oo-par-nä-tänt, *adj.* floating or swimming above, esp. of an upper layer of liquid. [*L.* supernatans, -antis—super, natäre, swim, float.]

supernova, (s'y)oo-par-nö-vä, *n.* very brilliant nova.

super-numerary, (s'y)oo-par-nü-mar-är-i, *adj.* over and above the stated, usual, normal, or necessary number.—*n.* a supernumerary person or thing: an actor without speaking parts. [*L.* supernumerarius—*L.* super, numerus, number.]

superscribe, (s'y)oo-par-skrib', *v.t.* to write or engrave above, on the top or on the outside of something: to address (as a letter): to sign at the top.—*adj.* su'perscript (-skript), written above.—*n.* (*Shak.*) the superscription, address.—*n.* superscription, act of superscribing: that which is superscribed. [*L.* super, above, scribere, scriptum, to write.]

supersede, (s'y)oo-par-séd', *v.t.* (*obs.*) to desist or refrain from: (*obs.*) to override: to set aside: to set aside in favour of another: to come or put in the room of, to replace.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to refrain, desist.—*ns.* superse-des (-di-as), a writ to stay proceedings, or to suspend the powers of an officer (from the use of the *L.* word, 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj., you are to desist): superse'dence; superse'der; supersedere (-si-dä-ri, *L.* süss-per-se-dä-rä, *infm.*; *Scots law*), a private agreement among creditors, under a trust-deed, to supersede or sist diligence for a certain period: an order of court granting protection to a debtor; superse'dure; supersession (-seih-shän). [*L.* supersedere, to sit above, refrain from—super, above, sedere, sessum, to sit.]

supersonic, (s'y)oo-par-son'ik, *adj.* above the audible limit: too high-pitched for human hearing (ultrasonic): also, above the speed of sound.—*n.* a supersonic wave: (*in pl.*) the study of such waves. [*L.* sonus, sound.]

superstition, (s'y)oo-par-stish'än, *n.* false worship or reverence: a false and irrational belief in supernatural powers, &c.: a superstition.—*ns.* superstitions.—*adj.* superstitious.—*adv.* superstitiously.—*n.* superstitiousness. [*L.* superstitiö, -önis.]

supervene, (s'y)oo-par-vén', *v.i.* to come in addition, or closely after.—*n.* superven'ience.—*adj.* superven'ient, supervening.—*n.* supervention (-ven-shän). [*L.* super, above, venire, ventum, come.]

superwise, (s'y)oo-par-wiz, or -vüz, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to read

Surinam, *s(y)ōō-ri-nam'*, or *s(y)ōō'*, *n.* Dutch Guiana.—**Surinam** poison, a fish poison got from a S. American papilionaceous plant, *Tephrosia*; **Surinam** toad, a S. American amphibian that hatches its eggs in pits in its back.

surloin. Same as **sirloin**.

surly (*Spens. srylye*), *sar'li*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) haughty; morose; gruff and grumpy; rough and gloomy; refractory.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) surlyly.—*adv.* *sur'lily*.—*n.* *sur'liness*. [From *sir* and *like*; cf. *lordly*.]

surmaster, *sar'mas-tar*, *n.* a second master in a school. [*Pfx. sur-*.]

surmise, *sar-miz'*, *n.* (*obs.*) allegation; suspicion; conjecture.—*v.t.* to imagine; to suspect; to conjecture, guess.—*adj.* *surmis'able*.—*ns.* *surmis'al*; *surmis'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *surmis'ing*. [*O.Fr.* *surmettre*, to accuse—*L. super*, upon, *mittere*, to send.]

surmount, *sar-mownt'*, *v.t.* to mount above; to be on or go to the top of; to surpass; to get the better of.—*adj.* *surmount'able*; *surmount'ed*, surpassed; overcome; (*archit.*) higher than half the span; (*her.*) having another figure laid over.—*n.* *surmount'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *surmount'ing*. [*O.Fr.* *surmonter* (*Fr. surmonter*)—*L.L. supermonitare*; see *mount*.]

surmullet, *sar-mul'it*, *n.* a species of red mullet, admired by the Romans for its colour-changes as it died. [*Fr. surmulet*.]

surname, *sar'nām*, *n.* an additional name; a family name.—*v.t.* to name by a surname.—*adj.* *sur-nam'inal*. [On the analogy of *Fr. surnom*, from *Eng. name* and *L. nomen*, *-inis*.]

surpass, *sar-pas'*, *v.t.* to go or be beyond; to exceed; to excel.—*adj.* *surpass'able*; *surpass'ing*, passing beyond others; excellent in a high degree.—*Also* (*obs.* or *poet.*) *adv.*—*adv.* *surpass'ingly*.—*n.* *surpass'ingness*. [*Fr. surpasser*—*sur*, *passer*, to pass.]

surplice, *sar'plis*, *n.* a white linen vestment worn over the cassock.—*adj.* *sur'pliced*, wearing a surplice. [*Fr. surplis*—*L.L. superpellicium*, an over-garment—*pellis*, skin.]

surplus, *sar'plis*, *n.* that which is left over; remainder; excess.—*cess* of revenue over *sur-*plusage, *surpl-*
plis—*super*, *plūs*, more.]

surprise, *sar-priz'*, *n.* a taking unawares; a sudden capture owing to unpreparedness; the emotion caused by anything sudden or contrary to expectation; loosely, astonishment; anything that causes or is intended to cause this emotion.—*Also* *adj.*—*v.t.* to come upon suddenly or unawares; to capture by an unexpected assault; (*obs.*) to seize; to lead or bring unawares; to betray (*with into*); to strike with wonder or astonishment; to confuse.—*n.* *surpris'al*, act of surprising.—*adj.* *surprised*.—*adv.* *surpris'edly*.—*n.* *surpris'er*.—*n.* and *adj.* *surpris'ing*.—*adv.* *surpris'ingly*.—*n.* *surpris'ingness*. [*O.Fr.* (*Fr.*) *fem. p.p.* of *surprendre*—*L. super*, *prehendere*, to catch.]

surround, *sar-rōund'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to overflow; to go or extend all around; to encompass, environ; to invest; to make a circuit of.—*n.* an act of surrounding (esp. hunted animals); a border, esp. the floor or floor-covering around a carpet.—*adj.* *surround'ing*, encompassing; neighbouring.—*n.* an encompassing; (*in pl.*) environment, things round about. [*O.Fr. surer*—*L. superundare*, to overflow—*super*, *unda*, wave; confused with *round*.]

surroial, *sar-rōi'al*, *n.* any tine of a stag's horn above the royal.

surtax, *sar'taks*, *n.* an additional tax.—*v.t.* to tax additionally.

surtoot, *sar-tōō'*, *-tōō't*, *n.* (*obs.*) an overcoat; (*obs.*) a lady's hood; (19th cent.) a close-bodied frock-coat; (*fort.*) a raised portion of the parapet of a work at the angles, to protect from enfilade fire. [*Fr.*—*L.L. superotus*, an outer garment—*L. super*, *tōtus*, all.]

surubarand, *surtarbrand*, *sar'tar-brand*, *n.* lignite found interbedded with lavas in Iceland. [*Ice. surtarbrandr*—*Surtar*, gen. of *Surtir*, name of a fire-giant, *brandr*, brand.]

surucueu, *sar-ucōō-kōō-hōō*, *n.* a S. American Indian name.

surveil, *sar-veil'*, *Spens. survev*, *v.t.* to survey, look on.

relinquish; to yield up; to resign.—*v.i.* to yield oneself up; to yield.—*n.* act of surrendering.—*ns.* *surrenderee*, one to whom a legal surrender is made; *surrenderer*; *surrenderor*, (*law*) one who makes a surrender; *surrend'ry*, (*obs.*) a surrender.—*surrender* value, the amount to be paid to an insured person who surrenders his policy. [*A.Fr. surrender*, *O.Fr. surrendre*—*sur*, *rendre*; see *render*.]

surpettitious, *sar-ep-tish'as*, *adj.* done by stealth or fraud; stealthy.—*adv.* *surpett'iously*. [*See* *subreption*.]

surrey, *sar'i*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a light four-wheeled vehicle for four, usu. with two seats. [Developed from a vehicle used in *Surrey*.]

surrogate, *sar'ō-gāt*, *n.* a substitute; a deputy, esp. of an ecclesiastical judge; one who grants marriage licences; (*U.S.*) a judge of probate.—*ns.* *surr'ogateship*; *surr'ogāt'ion*, subrogation; *surr'ogāt'um*, a substitute. [*L. surrogare*, *-atum*—*sub*, in the place of, *rogare*, to ask.]

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surveil, *sar-veil'*, *Spens. survev*, *v.t.* to survey, look on.

to watch—*L. vigilare*.]

survey, *sar-ūā'*, *v.t.* to view comprehensively and extensively; to examine in detail; to obtain by measurements data for mapping; (*Shak.*) to perceive, spy.—*ns.* *sur'vey* (also *-vā'*), a general view, or a statement of its results; an inspection; collection of data for mapping; an organisation or body of men for that purpose; superintendence; *survey'al*; *survey'aneo*; *survey'or*, an overseer; a measurer of land; an inspector (of roads, of weights and measures, of customs duties, &c.); *survey'orship*. [*O.Fr. surveoir*—*L. super*, over, *videre*, to see.]

survlew, *sar-ūā'*, *Spens. survev*, *v.t.* to survey, look on.

survive, *sar-iv'*, *v.t.* to outlive.—*v.i.* to survive.

living after: anything that continues to exist after others of its kind have disappeared, or after the time to which it naturally belongs; *surviv'ance*, survival; succession or right to succeed on surviving the present holder.—*adj.* *surviv'ing*.—*ns.* *surviv'or*; *surviv'orship*.—*survival* of the fittest, the longer average life of the fit in the struggle for existence, and the consequent transmission of favourable variations in greater proportion to the fittest.—*ns.* *survive*—*L. super*, *beyo*.

Surya, *sōōr'*, the sun.] [*Sans. sūrya*, the sun.]

suseepible, *sar-sep'ti-bl'*, *adj.* capable, admitting; capable of receiving; impressionable; easily affected by emotion (esp. amatory).—*ns.* *susceptibil'ity*, *suseep'tibleness*.—*adv.* *suseep'tibly*.—*adj.* *suseep'tive*, capable of receiving or admitting; readily admitting.—*ns.* *suseep'tive-*

ness; susceptibility (*sus-*); suscep'tor, (*obs.*) a sponsor; suscep'tent, a recipient, esp. of a sacrament.—*adj.* receiving. [*L. suscipere, suscipium*, to take up—*sus-* (*subs-*), up, *capere*, to take.]

suscitate, *sus-tā*, *v.t.* to excite, rouse.—*n.* suscitat'ion. [*L. suscitare, -atum*—*sus-* (*subs-*), under, *citare*, to arouse.]

suslik, *sus'lik*, *sos'lik*, *n.* a spermophile, zizel, or ground-squirrel. [*Russ.*]

suspect, *sus-pekt'*, *v.t.* to mistrust: to imagine to be guilty: to doubt: to be ready to believe, but without sufficient evidence: to incline to believe the existence, presence, or agency of: to have an inkling of: to conjecture.—*v.i.* to imagine guilt, to be suspicious.—*n.* suspicion: (*sus'pekt*) a person suspected.—*adj.* suspected.—*adj.* suspect'able; suspect'ed.—*adv.* suspect'edly.—*n.* suspect'edness.—*adj.* suspect'ful, suspicious; suspect'less, unsuspecting: unsuspected. [*L. suspicere, suspectum*, to look at secretly or askance—*su-* (*sub-*), *specere*, to look.]

suspend, *sus-pend'*, *v.t.* to hang: to make to depend: to sustain from falling: to put or hold in a state of suspense or suspension: to make to stop for a time: to defer: to debar from any privilege, office, emolument, &c., for a time: (*mus.*) to sustain into a following chord, producing discord: to hold in an indeterminate state.—*adj.* suspen'ded.—*n.* suspend'er, one who, or that which, suspends: a strap to support a sock or stocking: (*in pl.*; *U.S.*) braces; suspense', intermission: cessation: deferring, as of judgment: uneasy uncertainty: indecision.—*adj.* in suspense: (*Milit.*) suspended, held back.—*adj.* suspense'ful.—*n.* suspensibil'ity.—*adj.* suspens'ible.—*n.* suspens'ion (*-sion*), act of suspending: interruption: delay: temporary privation of office or privilege: a conditional withholding: (*mus.*) holding a note from a chord into the next chord: a discord so produced: (*chem.*) a mixture of a fluid with dense particles which are prevented from settling by viscosity and impact of molecules; suspens'ion-bridge, a bridge with roadway supported by chains passing over elevated piers.—*adj.* suspens'ive.—*adv.* suspens'ively.—*ns.* suspens'oid, (*chem.*) a colloid dispersed with difficulty, yielding an unstable solution that cannot be reformed after coagulation: suspens'or, (*bot.*) a chain of cells to which a plant-embryo is fixed: a suspensory bandage.—*adj.* suspensorial (*sus-pen-sō'ri-āl*).—*n.* suspensō'rium, that which holds up a part, esp. the arrangement joining the lower jaw to the cranium in vertebrates below mammals.—*adj.* suspens'ory, suspending: having the power or effect of delaying or staying: of the suspensorium.—*n.* a suspensorium.—suspended animation, temporary cessation of the outward signs and of some of the functions of life; suspend payment, publicly to stop paying debts from insolvency; suspense account, an account in which items are entered which cannot at once be placed in an ordinary account. [*L. suspendere, -pēsum*—*pf.* *sus-* (*subs-*), *pēdere*, to hang.]

suspercollate, *sus-per-hol'āt*, *v.t.* (*facet.*) to hang. [*Sus. per coll.*, abbrev. for *L. suspendatur per collum*, let him be hanged by the neck.]

suspect'ion, *sus-pish'ən*, *n.* act of suspecting: state of something being suspected: of something being suspected: of spirits: and *U.S.*) suspicious, full of suspicion: showing suspicion: inclined to suspect: giving ground for suspicion: liable to suspicion, doubtful.—*adv.* suspi'ciously.—*n.* suspi'ciousness. [*L. suspiciō, -ōnis*; see suspect.]

inspire, *sus-pir'*, *v.t.* to sigh: to breathe.—*v.i.* to breathe forth.—*n.* inspiration (*sus-pa-rā'shən*), sighing.—*adj.* suspirious (*sus-pir'-i-əs*), breathing labouredly: sighing. [*L. suspirare*—*su-* (*sub-*), *spirare*, to breathe.]

sussarara. Same as siscrary.

sustain, *sus-tān'*, *v.t.* to hold up: to bear: to support: to provide for: to maintain: to sanction: to keep going: to keep up: to support the life of:

to prolong.—*n.* (*Milit.*) means of sustenance.—*adj.* sustain'able; sustained'.—*adv.* sustain'edly.—*n.* sustain'er.—*n.* and *adj.* sustain'ing.—*ns.* sustain'ment, act of sustaining: sustenance; sustenance (*sus-ti-nens*), that which sustains: maintenance: nourishment.—*adj.* sustentac'ular, supporting.—*n.* sustentac'ulum, a supporting part.—*v.t.* sus'tentate, to sustain.—*n.* sustentat'ion.—*adj.* sustentative (*sus-ten-tā-tiv*, *sus-ten-tā-tiv*), sustaining.—*ns.* sus'tentātor, a sustaining part or structure; sustent'ion, the act of sustaining.—*adj.* susten'tive; sus'tinent, sustaining. [*L. sustinere*—*pf.* *sus-* (*subs-*), *tenere*, to hold; partly through *O.Fr. sus-tenir* (*Fr. soutenir*).]

susurrus, *s(y)oo-sur'us*, *n.* a murmuring: a whisper: a rustling.—*adj.* susurr'ant.—*n.* susurrat'ion. [*L. susurrus*.]

sutle, *s(y)oo'til*, *-til*, *adj.* done by stitching. [*L. sutilis*—*sure*, to sew.]

sutler, *sut'ler*, *n.* one who sells liquor or provisions to soldiers in camp or garrison: a camp-hawker.—*n.* sut'lery, a sutler's work or stall.—*v.i.* sut'tle, to trade as a sutler. [*Du. zoetelaar* (earlier *zoetler*).]

sutor, *s(y)oo'tor*, *-tor*, *n.* a cobbler.—*adj.* suto'rial, suto'rian, relating to cobbling or to sewing. [*souter*; or directly from *L. sutor, -oris*, cobbler.]

sutra, *sōo'trā*, *n.* in Sanskrit literature, an aphoristic rule or book of aphorisms on ritual, grammar, metre, philosophy, &c. [*Sans. sūtra*, thread.]

suttee, *sati*, *sut'ē*, *sut-ē*, *n.* an Indian widow who burned herself on her husband's pyre: the custom of so doing.—*n.* suttee'ism. [*Sans. sati*, a true wife.]

suttle, *sut'l*, *adj.* light (esp. of weight when tare is subtracted): (*Milit.*) subtle. [*subtle*.]

suture, *s(y)oo'tyur*, *-tūr*, *n.* a seam: a stitching: the stitching of a wound: a stitch: a junction or meeting of margins, esp. of bones or of carps: a line of delinescence.—*v.t.* to stitch up.—*adj.* su'tural.—*adv.* su'turally.—*adj.* su'tured.—*n.* suturāt'ion. [*L. sūtura*, a seam—*sure*, to sew.]

suversed, *sū-ver'sit*, *adj.* (*trig.*) versed of the supplement. [*From the contraction sup. versed.*]

suzerain, *sū-zō-rān*, or *sū'*, *n.* a feudal lord: supreme or paramount ruler: a state having supremacy over another.—*adj.* paramount.—*n.* suzerainty, position or power of a suzerain. [*Fr.* formed in imitation of *souverain* from *su-*, over—*L. sūmum* (for *sūrum*, *subvorum*).]

svarabhakti, *sū-rāb-hāk'tē*, *n.* development of a vowel between consonants. [*Sans. svāra*, vowel, *bhakti*, separation.]

svarga. See swarga.

svastika, *sus-tik-ā*, *n.* Same as swastika.

swcite, *swelt*, *adj.* lissom, lithe: in art, free, easy, light and bold. [*Fr.*]

swab, *swob*, *n.* a mop for cleaning or drying floors or decks: a brush for wetting foundry moulds: a sponge or the like for cleaning the bore of a firearm: a bit of cotton-wool or the like for mopping up blood or discharges, applying antiseptics, cleaning a patient's mouth, or taking a specimen of morbid secretion for examination: a specimen so taken: (*slang*) a naval officer's epaulet: (*slang*) a lubber or clumsy fellow: in an old form of whist a card entitling its holder to a share of the stakes.—*v.t.* to mop with a swab:—*pr.p.* swabb'ing; *part.* and *part.* swabbed.—*n.* swabb'er, one who uses a swab: a mop for cleaning ovens: a swab in whist as formerly played: (*in pl.*) whist so played (also whisk and swabbers). [*Du. zwabber*, swabber.]

swack, *swok*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) pliant: nimble. [*Cf. L.G. swak*, *Du. zwak*; *Ger. schwach*, weak.]

swad, *swod*, *n.* a country lout: a soldier.—*n.* swadd'y, a soldier, esp. a militiaman. [*Perb. Scand.*]

swaddle, *swod'l*, *v.t.* to swathe: to bandage: to bind tight with clothes, as an infant: (*obs.*) to thrash.—*ns.* swaddling-clothes: a bandage.—*ns.* swadd'ler, (*Anglo-Br.*) a Methodist or Protestant in general; swadd'ling-band, swadd'ling-cloth, a cloth for swaddling an infant:—*pl.* swadd'ling-clothes (*B.*). [*O.E. swæthel*, *swæthel*, bandage; *c.* swathe.]

Swadeshi, *swā-dā'shē*, *n.* an Indian nationalist movement, favouring home industries and boycott of foreign goods.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Swade'ishism. [Bengali, own country.]

swag, *swag*, *v.i.* to sway: to sag: (*pr.p.* swagg'ing; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* swagged).—*n.* a swagging; a festoon: a subsidence, as of ground over a mine: a depression: a bundle, esp. a tramp's bundle: baggage, esp. in the Australian bush: plunder.—*adj.* swag'-bellied, having a pendulous belly.—*n.* swag'-belly, a pendulous belly: one whose belly swags.—*v.i.* swagg'er, to walk with a blustering or overweening air of superiority and self-confidence: to brag noisily or ostentatiously: to bully.—*v.t.* to do, bring, render, by swaggering.—*n.* a swaggering gait, manner, mien, or behaviour: one who carries a swag.—*adj.* (*slang*) ostentatiously fashionable: smart.—*ns.* swagg'er-cane, swagg'er-stick, a short military cane; swagg'er-coat, a smart loose jacket of three-quarter length; swagg'er-er.—*n.* and *adj.* swagg'er-ing.—*adv.* swagg'er-ingly.—*ns.* swag'man, one who carries his swag about with him in his search for work; swag'shop, a place where cheap and trashy goods are sold; swags'man, a swagman: a burglar's accomplice who carries the plunder. [Related to sway; prob. Scand.]

swage, *swāj*, *n.* (*obs.*) a grooved or moulded border: a die or grooved block for shaping metal.—*v.t.* to shape with a swage: to hammer (powdered metals) together into the form of a bar or to temperature below their melting point. [O.Fr. *souage*.]

swage, *swāj*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to assuage. [A.Fr. *suagier* —*L.* *suavis*, mild, or apothetic for assuage.]

Swahili, *swā-hē'li*, *n.* the people of Zanzibar and the opposite coast: one of them: loosely, their language (*Kiswahili*), a Bantu tongue modified by Arabic. [Ar. *sawāhil*, pl. of *sāhil*, coast, with suffix.]

swain, *swān*, *n.* (*orch.*, *poet.*, often *ironical*) a young man: a peasant: a rustic: a lover.—*n.* swain'ing, love-making.—*adj.* swain'ish, boorish.—*n.* swain'-ishness, boorishness. [O.N. *sveinn*, young man, servant; O.E. *swēdn*.]

swale, *swāl*, *n.* a shady spot: shade: a sunken or marshy place.—*adj.* swāl'y. [Cf. O.N. *swāl*, cool.]

swale, *swāl*, *v.i.* to sway.

swale. See **swal**.

swallow, *swāl'ō*, *n.* a long-winged migratory bird (*Hirundo rustica*) that catches insects on the wing: any bird of its genus or family: extended to various birds of similar form or habits.—*n.* a long-tailed dress th prolongations of the — a swallow-tailed b — swallow'-tail'd, — swallow'-w-ecoxium), from the swallow-tailed appearance of its paired pods: hence any asclepiad: greater celandine (*q.v.*). [O.E. *swalwe*, *swaltee*; Ger. *schwalbe*.]

swallow, *swāl'ō*, *v.t.* to receive through the gullet into the stomach: to engulf: to take in: to accept, sit down under (as an affront): to believe credulously — ing something throat: an ne swallowed at swallow'-et, a swallow-hole; swallow'ower; swallow'-hole, a funnel or fissure through which water passes underground, esp. in limestone. [O.E. *swelgan* (*vb.*), *swelgen* (*n.*); cf. Ger. *schwelgen*.]

swam, *swām*, *pa.t.* (and *Shok.*, &c., *pa.p.*) of swim.

swami, *swā'mē*, *n.* a Hindu idol: a Hindu religious instructor. [Hind. *swāmī*, lord, master.]

swamp, *swomp*, *n.* a tract of wet, spongy (in U.S. generally tree-clad) land: low ground filled with water: to involve in, or as in, a swamp:

U.S.; swamp oak, Casuarina. [Perh. from L.G.; prob. akin to O.E. *swanum*, mushroom, Ger. *schwamm*, sponge, fungus.]

swan, *swon*, *n.* any species of *Cygnus*, a genus of large, graceful, stately, long-necked birds of the duck family.—*ns.* swan'-goose, the China goose; swan'herd, one who tends swans; swan'-hopping (see swan-upping).—*adj.* swan'like.—*ns.* swan'-mald'en, in Germanic folklore, a maiden who can become a swan by putting on her feather-garment; swan'-mark, the notch made on the swan's upper mandible; swan'-mussel, a large freshwater mussel; swan'-neck, an S-shaped bend or piece; swann'ery, a place where swans are kept or bred.—*adj.* swann'y, swanlike.—*ns.* swans'-down, swans' down, the under-plumage of a swan: a soft woollen or mixed cloth: a thick cotton with a soft nap on one side; swan'-shot, a shot of large size, like buckshot; swan'-skin, the unplucked skin of a swan: a soft, nappy, fine-twilled fabric; swan'-song, the fabled song of a swan just before its death: a poet's or musician's last work; swan'-upp'ing, an annual expedition up the Thames for the marking of young swans belonging to the crown and to the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies (see up, verb). [O.E. *swon*; Ger. *schwan*, Du. *swaon*.]

swang, *swang*, a rare — — — — — of swing.

swank, *swangk*, *adj.* — — — — — ng)

n. (*slang*) ostentatious to show off: to swo: — — — — — k' — *ing*, strapping: (*s.* — *n.* swank'y, (*Scot.*) an active fellow: *poet* — — — — — cer or any sloppy drink, even sweetened water and vinegar.—Also swank'y.—*adj.* (*slong*) ostentatiously smart. [Cf. O.E. *swancor*, pliant.]

swap, *swop*, *swop*, *v.t.* to strike: to reap close: to slam, plump, slap down: to strike (as a bargain): to give in exchange: to barter.—*v.t.* to smite: to flop: to barter: (*pr.p.* swapp'ing, swopp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* swapped, swopped, swapt, swopt).—*n.* a stroke: an exchange.—*adv.* suddenly.—*n.* swapp'er, swopp'er, one who swaps: a very big thing, whopper.—*n.* and *adj.* swapp'ing, swopp'ing. [M.E. *swappen*; perh. imit.; or conn. with sweep, swoop.]

swara, *swā-rā*, *n.* (*Ind.*) self-government, independence, home-rule.—*n.* swara'ist, an advocate of Indian home-rule. [Sans. *swarāj*—*swa*, own, *rāj*, rule.]

sward, *swatwrd*, *n.* the grassy surface of land: green turf.—Also swarth.—*v.t.* to cover with sward.—*adj.* sward'ed, sward'y, covered with sward. [O.E. *swæard*, skin, rind; Du. *swoord*, Ger. *schwerte*.]

sware, *swār*, *oreh*, *po.t.* of swear.

swarf, *swarfs*, *swarf*, *swarf*, *swerve*, *swerv*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to faint.—*n.* swarf, swarf, (*Scot.*) a swoon.

swarf, *swarfs*, *n.* grit from an axle, &c.: stone or metal grindings, filings, turnings. [O.N. *swarf*, file-dust.]

Swarga, *Swarga*, *swār'gā*, *swar*, *n.* heaven: Indra's paradise.—(*Southerly*) Sver'gā. [Sans. *Swarga*.]

swarm, *swarm*, *n.* a body of bees going off to found a new community: a colony, offshoot: a throng of insects or other small animals: a throng.—*v.t.* to go off in a swarm: to occur or come in swarms: to abound, teem.—*v.t.* to cause to swarm: (chiefly U.S. except in *pass.*) to throng.—*n.* swarm'—*n.* and *adj.* swarm'ing.—*n.* swarm'-spore, (*bot.*) a free-swimming generally ciliated asexual reproductive body: (*zool.*) an active germ produced by sporulation in Protozoa. [O.E. *swearm*; Ger. *schwarm*.]

swarm, *swarm*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to climb by clasp- ing — — — — — dusky: — swart' — — — — — backed — — — — — gull; swarthiness (*swater d'n-ness*).—*adj.* swarthy (*swater d'n*), blackish: dark-skinned.—*n.* swart'-ness.—*adj.* swart'y.—swart star, (*Milt.*) app. the Dog-star, because of the time of its appearance the complexion darkens. [O.E. *swear*; O.N. *swartr*, Ger. *schwarz*, black.]

swarth, *swarw*. Same as **sward, swart**, or (*Shak.*) **swath**.

swarve. See **swerve**.

swash, *swosh*, *n.* slush: pig-wash: a splash: a wash of liquid: a dash: a heavy blow: a clashing or dashing sound: a swashbuckler: swaggering.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to dash: to splash: to clash.—*ns.* swash'buckler, one who clashes a sword on a buckler, hence a bully, a blusterer: swash'er, (*Shak.*) a blusterer.—*n.* and *adj.* swash'ing, slashing, crushing: blustering.—*adj.* swash'y, slushy. [*mit*.]

swash, *swosh*, *n.* a piece of turner's work with mouldings oblique to the axis: a flourish on a letter.—Also *adj.*—*n.* swash'work, turner's work cut obliquely: swash letters, Italic capitals with top and bottom flourishes: swash plate, a disk set obliquely on a revolving axis. [Origin unknown.]

swastika, *swas'ti-kā*, *swos'*, *swastika*, *swas'*, *n.* an ancient and worldwide symbol, a cross with arms bent at a right angle, esp. clockwise (see also *fylof*), emblematic of the sun, good luck, antisemitism, or Nazism. [*Sans. swastika*—*swasti*, well-being—*sti*, good, *astī*, being.]

swat, *swot*, *v.i.* to hit smartly or heavily.—*n.* a sharp or heavy blow.—*n.* swatt'er, a flexible fly-killer. [*squat*.]

swat, *swot*, *swat*, (*Scot.* and *Spens.*) *pa.t.* of sweat. **swat.** See **swot**.

swatch, *swoch*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a sample, esp. of cloth. [Origin unknown.]

swath, *swath*, *swath*, *n.* a band of mown ground or of grass or corn cut by the scythe or mowing-machine or ready for these: a broad band: the sweep of a scythe or mowing-machine.—Also *swathe* (*swadth*).—*adj.* swathy (*swath'y*, *swadth'y*). [*O.E. swath* and *swathu*, track; *Du. swade*.]

swath, *swoth*, *n.* (*Shak.*). Same as *swathe*.

swathe, *swadth*, *v.t.* to bind round, envelop: to bandage.—*n.* a bandage: a wrapping.—*n.pl.* swath'ing-clothes (*Shak.*); another reading swath'ling-, swoth'ling-), -cloths (*Shak.*), swaddling-clothes. [*O.E. swathian*.]

swats, *swots*, *n.* (*Scot.*) new ale. [*O.E. swatan* (*pl.*), beer.]

swatter, *swot'er*, *swat'er*, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to squat: to splash or spilt about. [*Cf. squatter*.]

sway, *swā*, *v.t.* to swing about or from side to side: to cause to incline: to divert: to influence by power or moral force: to wield: to govern: to control: to have a preponderating influence upon: (*naut.*) to hoist.—*v.i.* to swing: to oscillate: to swerve: (*Shak.*) to proceed, bend one's course: (*Spens.*) to advance in hostility: to incline to one side: to rule: to have preponderating weight or influence.—*n.* (*Shak.*) rotation: a sweep: a swing: a swerve: directing force or influence: preponderance: rule.—*adj.* swayed, sway-back, bent down in the back, as a horse.—*n.* sway'er.—*n.* and *adj.* sway'ing. [*Perh. from a lost O.E. word, or the corresponding O.N. sveigja*, to bend, swing; *prob. partly from L.G. swājen* (*Ger. schweien*), to swing.]

swael, swael, *swēl*, swale, swayl, *swāl*, *v.t.* to scorch: to singe: to roast in the skin: to burn off, as heather and gorse, soot in a chimney: to cause to gutter: to waste away.—*v.i.* to be burning hot: to gutter as a candle.—*n.* and *adj.* swael'ing, swail'ing, swayl'ing. [*O.E. swēlan* (*trans.*), *swelan* (*intrans.*), to burn.]

swear, *swā*, *v.t.* to take or utter an oath: to utter imprecations: to utter defiant noises (as a cat): (*rare*) to give evidence on oath.—*v.t.* to assert, promise, agree to, confirm, or value, on oath: to assert loudly or boldly: (*Shak.*) to invoke: to administer an oath to: to put on oath: to bind by oath: to admit to office by an oath: to bring, put, render, by swearing: (*pa.t.* *swūre*, *arch.* *swāre*; *pa.p.* *swūrn*, *arch.* and *vulg.* *swōre*).—*n.* an oath: an expression that is formally an oath or a curse, or bad language generally.—*n.* swear'cr.—*n.* and *adj.* swear'ing.—*n.* swear-word, a word that is considered bad language.—*adj.* sworn, attested: bound by oath: having taken an oath: devoted, inveterate, confirmed, as if by oath.—swear at,

to hurl oaths and curses at: to be very incongruous with, esp. in colour: swear by, to invoke as witness to an oath: to put swear in, to inaugurate: renounce, promise to give: or identify on oath. [*O.E. swerian*; *Du. zweren*, *Ger. schwören*.]

sweard, *swērd*, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as **sword**. **sweat, *swēt*, *n.*** the moisture excreted by the skin: moisture exuding or seeming to exude from anything: a state, fit, or process of exuding sweat: exercise or treatment inducing sweat: sweating sickness: labour: drudgery: fidgety anxiety: (*slang*) a soldier.—*v.i.* to give out sweat or moisture: to toil, drudge for poor wages: to suffer penalty, smart: exude: become coated with moisture.—*v.t.* to give forth as, or like, sweat: wet or soil with sweat: cause to sweat: squeeze money or extortionate interest from: exact the utmost from: (*U.S.*) to wring evidence or confession from: to extract undue gains from, e.g. by removing gold from a coin: to compel to hard work for mean wages: to unite by partial fusion of metal surfaces:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sweat'ed (or sweat).—*adj.* sweat'ed.—*ns.* sweat'cr, one who sweats: a cause of sweating: a diaphoretic: a heavy jersey, orig. one for reducing weight by sweating, now for intervals in exercise, &c.: one who sweats coins or workers: a London street ruffian in Queen Anne's time who prodded passengers with his sword: sweatiness.—*n.* and *adj.* sweat'ing.—*adj.* sweat'y.—sweating sickness, an extremely fatal epidemic disorder which ravaged Europe, and esp. England, in the 15th and 16th centuries—a violent inflammatory fever, with a fetid perspiration over the whole body: sweating system, the practice of working poor people at starvation wages, for long hours, at home or in unhealthy rooms. [*O.E. swētan*, to sweat; cf. *Ger. schweissen*; the *O.E. n.* was *swāt*.]

sweath-band, *sweth'-band*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a swaddling-band. [*Swathe*.]

Swede, *swēd*, *n.* a native or citizen of Sweden: a Swedish turnip—a buff-flowered, glaucous-leaved kind.—*adj.* 'Swēd'ish.—*n.* the Scandinavian language of Sweden.

Swedenborgian, *swē-dn-bor'-jān*, *n.* a follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish religious teacher (1688-1772), founder of the New Jerusalem Church.—*n.* Swedenbor'gianism.

swée, *swē*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a sway: a swing.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sway: to swing. [*Sway*.]

sweep, *swēp*, *v.t.* to pass swiftly or forcibly, esp. with a swinging movement or in a curve: to move with trailing or flowing drapery, hence with pomp, indignation, &c.: to extend in a long curve: to row with sweeps: to range systematically or searchingly.—*v.t.* to pass something brushingly over: (*poet.*) to elicit by so doing: to pass brushingly: to wipe, clean, move, or remove with a broom: to carry along or off with a long brushing stroke or force: to wipe out or remove at a stroke: to perform with a sweeping movement: to trail with a curving movement: to drag as with a net or rope: to describe, generate, or swing through, as a curve, angle, or area: to row with sweeps: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* swept).—*n.* act of sweeping: a swinging movement, swing: onrush: impetus: a clearance: range, compass: a curved stair: a curved carriageway before a building: sweepings: a sweepstake: a pump-handle: a long oar: a wire drag used in searching for shoals, mines, &c.: a chimney-sweeper: (*slang*) a blackguard.—*ns.* sweep'cr; sweep'ing, the action of the verb in any sense: (*usu. in pl.*) things collected by sweeping, rubbish.—*adj.* performing the action of sweeping in any sense: of wide scope, wholesale, indiscriminate.—*adv.* sweep'ingly.—*ns.* sweep-ingness; sweep'-net, a long net paid out in a curve and dragged ashore: an insect net with a handle: sweep-saw, a turning-saw; sweep-stake(s), a method of gambling by which participants' stakes are pooled, numbers, horses, &c., assigned by lot, and prize(s) awarded accordingly on decision of event: such a prize, race, &c. (*for*

adv. see *soopstake*); sweep'-wash'er, one who recovers gold or silver from the sweepings of refineries.—*adj.* sweep'y, swaying, sweeping, curving. [Prob. from a lost O.E. word related to *swēpan*, to sweep, *gestwēpe*, sweepings; cf. *soop*, *swoop*.]

swee, sweir, *sweir*, *adj.* (Scot.) slothful: loth.—Also sweered, sweert, sweirt.—*n.* sweir'ness. [O.E. *sweāre*, *sweāre*, heavy, grievous, sluggish; cf. Ger. *schwer*.]

sweet, *sweet*, *adj.* having one of the fundamental varieties of taste, that of sugar, honey, ripe fruits (distinguished from *salt*, *acid* or *sour*, and *bitter*): sugary: cloying: sickly in taste, smell, &c.: grateful to the taste, senses, or feelings: taking: fragrant: clear and tuneful: smoothly running: easy, free from harshness, benign: fresh, not salt: fresh, mild, amiable: charming: dear, (coll.): (coll.)

more or less enamoured (with *on*, or *upon*).—*coll.* sweetly.—*n.* that which is sweet: a sweet dish (pudding, fruit, &c.) as a course: a sweetmeat, confection: (in *pl.*) wines and cordials sweetened with syrup: a beloved person.—*v.t.* (now rare) to sweeten.—*adj.* sweet'-and'-twent'y, at once fair and young—after Shakespeare, who perhaps meant only sweet indeed (see *twenty* for intensive use).—*ns.* sweet'-bay, the laurel (*Laurus nobilis*): (U.S.) a kind of magnolia; sweet'-bread, the pancreas, or sometimes the thymus, esp. as food; sweet'-brier, a wild rose with fragrant foliage (*Rosa rubiginosa*); sweet'-Cic'ely, an aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Myrrhis odorata*; sweet'-corn, a sweet variety of maize.—*v.t.* sweet'en, to make sweet.—*ns.* sweet'ener; sweet'ening; sweet'-flag, an aromatic araceous pond-plant, *Acorus Calamus*; sweet'-gale, bog-myrtle; sweet'-heart, a lover or beloved.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to court.—*n.* sweet'ing, a sweet apple: (Shak.) a darling.—*adj.* sweet'ish.—*n.* sweet'ishness.—*adv.* sweet'ly.—*ns.* sweet'meat, a confection made wholly or chiefly of sugar: (obs.) any sweet food; sweet'ness; sweet'-oil, olive-oil; rape-oil; any oil of mild pleasant taste; sweet'-pea, a S. European papilionaceous garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*) with bright-coloured fragrant flowers; sweet'-pot'ato, batata, a tropical and sub-tropical twining plant (*Ipomoea Batatas*) of the convolvulus family, with large sweetish edible tubers.—*ndjs.* sweet'-sa'voured; sweet'-scent'ed, having a sweet smell.—*ns.* sweet'-sop, a tropical American evergreen (*Annona squamosa*): its pulpy fruit; sweet'-stuff, confectionery.—*adj.* sweet'-tem'pered, having a mild, amiable disposition; sweet'-toothed, fond of sweet things; sweet'-water, freshwater.—*n.* a very sweet white grape.—*ns.* sweet'-Will'iam, *Dianthus barbatus*, a garden pink with bearded petals; sweet'-will'ow, one of various trees, e.g. bay-leaved sweet-willow, *Salix pentandra*; sweet'-gale; sweet'-wood, a name for various S. American and West Indian lauraceous trees; sweet'-wort, wort before addition of hops; sweet'y, sweet'le, a sweetmeat, confection: (U.S.) a sweetheart. [O.E. *sweāte*; Ger. *süß*, Gr. *hēlys*, L. *suavis*, Sans. *sūdhī*, sweet.]

sweir. See *swee*.

swelechie, *swelechi*, *n.* (Orkney) a whirlpool: a tidal race. [O.N. *swelgr*; cf. *swallow*.]

swell, *swel*, *v.t.* to expand: to increase in volume: to be inflated: to bulge out: to grow louder: to rise into waves: to heave: to well up: to rise and fall in loudness: to be bombastic: to be elated or dilated with emotion: to give a feeling of expansion or swelling up.—*v.t.* to augment: to expand: to dilate: to fill full: to louden: to elate: (*pa.t.* swelled; *pa.p.* swelled, swollen, *swōln*, sometimes *swōln*).—*n.* act, power, habit, or condition of swelling: distension: a heaving: a bulge: an enlargement: a loudening: a device in an organ for increasing tone: a crescendo followed by a diminuendo: a rising ground: (*slang*) a dandy, a fashionably or finely dressed person, a member of the governing class, a bigwig,

an adept.—*adj.* (*slang*) of, of the nature of, befitting a swell, a vague word of commendation.—*n.* swell'dom, (*slang*) the fashionable world.—*adj.* swelled; swelled'-head'ed, also swell'-head'ed, conceited.—*n.* swell'er.—*adj.* and *n.* swell'ing.—*adv.* swell'ingly.—*adj.* swell'ish, foppish, dandified.—*ns.* swell'-mob, well-dressed pickpockets collectively; swell'-mobs'man.—swelled head, self-conceit, esp. in one carried away by success. [O.E. *swēl*.]

swelt, *swel*, *v.t.* to faint: (coll.)

pa.t. swelt'ed, (*Spens.*) swelt.—*v.i.* swelt'er, to endure great heat: to sweat copiously: to exude.—*v.t.* to overpower, as with heat: to exude.—*n.* a sweltering: a sweating: sweltered venom.—*adj.* swelt'er'ed.—*n.* and *adj.* swelt'er'ing.—*adv.* swelt'ry, sultry: oppressive or oppressed with heat. [O.E. *sweltan*, to die.]

swept, *swept*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of sweep.

Swerga. See *Swarga*.

swerve, *swerv*, *v.t.* to turn aside: to deviate: (*Milt.*) to give way, shrink: (*Dryden*) to swarm, scramble.—*v.t.* to deflect: to cause a ball to swerve in the air.—*n.* a turning aside: a deviation: a deflection: (*cricket*) a ball that swerves in the air; the act or trick of making it do so.—*adj.* swerve'less, unswerving.—*n.* swerv'er.—*n.* and *adj.* swerv'ing. [M.E.; the O.E. *swerfan*, to rub, file, scour, is not known to have had this sense.]

sweven, *swev'n*, *n.* (obs.) a dream. [O.E. *swefn*.]

swift, *swift*, *adj.* fleet: rapid: speedy: prompt.—*adv.* swiftly.—*n.* a bird (*Apus*, or *Cypselus*, *apus*) superficially like a swallow but structurally nearer the humming-birds and goatsuckers; any bird of its genus or family: the common newt: a reel for winding yarn: the main cylinder of a carding-machine: a rapid.—*adj.* swift'-foot, -ed.—*n.* swift'let, a bird (*Collocalia*) akin to the swift, the builder of edible nests.—*adv.* swift'ly.—*n.* swift'ness.—*adj.* swift'-winged. [O.E. *swiſt*, from same root as *swoop*.]

swift, *swift*, *v.t.* to tighten with a rope.—*n.* swift'er, a rope used to tighten or keep a thing in its place. [Prob. Scand. or L.G.]

swig, *swig*, *n.* a pulley with ropes not parallel.—*v.t.* to tighten by hauling at right angles: to castrate by ligature. [Prob. conn. with *swag*.]

swig, *swig*, *n.* a draught: toast and ale: (*Oxford*) a vassail.—*v.t.* to take a swig or swigs of or from.—*v.t.* to drink, take swigs. [Origin unknown.]

swill, *swil*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to rinse: to dash water over: to wash: to drink greedily or largely.—*n.* a large draught of liquor: hog-wash.—*n.* swill'er.—*n.* and *adj.* swill'ing.—*n.* swill'-tub, a tub for hog-wash. [O.E. *swilian*, to wash.]

swim, *swim*, *v.t.* to propel oneself in water (or other liquid): to float: to come to the surface: to travel or be conveyed by water: to be suffused: to be immersed or steeped: to glide smoothly: to be dizzy.—*v.t.* to pass by swimming: to make to swim or float: to test for witchcraft by immersion: (*pr.p.* swim'm'g; *pa.t.* swam, *swam*, old-fashioned swim; *pa.p.* swum, *Shak.*, &c., *swam*).—*n.* an act, performance, or spell of swimming; any motion like swimming: a crossing-place for swimmers: a place where many fishes swim; the general movement or current of affairs: air-bladder of a fish.—*n.* swim'-bladder, a fish's air-bladder.—*adj.* swim'm'ble, capable of being swum.—*ns.* swim'm'er; swim'm'et, a crustacean.—*n.* swim'm'g, swimming.

bath; old modified as a swimming organ.—*adv.* swim'm'g'ly, in a gliding manner, as if swimming: smoothly, successfully.—*ns.* swim'm'g'ness, the state of swimming: a melting look, tearfulness: swim'm'g'-pond, -pool.—*adj.* swim'm'g', inclined to dizziness.—*n.* swim'm'g' (of affairs, business, &c.). [O.E. *swimman*.]

swindge (Shak.). See *swinge*.

swindle, *swindl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to cheat.—*n.* a fraud: anything not really what it appears to be.—*n.*

fāte, fār, dāle; mē, lōr (her); nūne; mūte; mūte; mōōn; dhen (then)

swin'dler, a cheat.—*n.* and *adj.* **swin'dling**. [*Ger. schwindler*, a giddy-minded projector, swindler—*schwindeln*, to be giddy.]

swine, *swin*, *n.* a pig: a sensual person: a term of strong abuse.—*pl.* **swine**.—*adj.* **swine'-drunk**, (*Shak.*) bestially drunk.—*ns.* **swine'-fe'-ver**, hog-cholera, a contagious disease of swine due to a filterable virus; **swine'-fish**, the wolf-fish; **swine'-herd**, one who herds swine; **swine'-hood**, the status of a swine; **swine'-kceping**; **swine'-pox**, chicken-pox: a skin disease of swine; **swine'-ery**, a place where pigs are kept: swinishness: swine collectively; **swine's'-cress**, a cruciferous weed of waste places (*Senebiera* or *Coronopus*): applied to various other plants; **swine's'-suce'ory**, a small plant (*Arnoseris*) akin to chicory; **swine'-stone**, stinkstone; **swine'-sty**, a pig-sty.—*adj.* **swine'-ish**, of or like swine: sensual: filthy: voracious: beastly.—*adv.* **swin'-ishly**.—*n.* **swin'-ishness**. [*O.E. swin*, a pig; *Ger. Schwein*, *L. (adj.) sūtus*—*stis*, *Gr. hys*.]

swing, *swing*, *v.t.* to sway or wave to and fro, as a body hanging freely: to amuse oneself on a swing: to oscillate: to hang: to be hanged: to sweep, wheel, sway: to swerve: to move forward with swaying gait: to turn round as a ship (e.g. to test the compass).—*v.t.* to cause to swing: to set swinging: to control: to sway: to hurl, whirl: to brandish: to transport in suspension: to move in a sweep: to sound or send forth by swinging: to indicate by an oscillation: to impart swing to: to perform as swing-music: to fix up so as to hang freely. (*pa.t.* **swung**, *rarely swang*; *pa.p.* **swung**).—*n.* act, manner, or spell of swinging: oscillating, waving, sweeping: motion to and fro: the sweep or compass of a swinging body: the sweep of a golf-club, bat, or the like: sway: scope, free indulgence: impetus: vigorous sweeping rhythm: jazz music with impromptu complications: a suspended seat or carriage for the amusement of swinging.—*ns.* **swing'-back**, a reaction: a camera back that can be tilted; **swing'-boat**, a boat-shaped swinging carriage for fairs, &c.; **swing'-bridge**, a bridge that may be opened by swinging to one side; **swing'-door**, a door (*usu.* one of a pair) that opens either way and swings to of itself; **swinger** (*swing'er*), a person or thing that swings: either of the middle pair in a team of six horses: a Hindu votary who swings from hooks in his flesh: (*cricket*) a ball bowled so as to swerve in the air: an ill-centred gramophone record; **swing'-hand'le**, a pivoted (*esp.* arched) handle; **swinging** (*swing'ing*), the act of moving to and fro in suspension, *esp.* as a pastime: (*coll.*) hanging: hanging by hooks, as by a Hindu devotee.—*adj.* **swaying**: turning: with a swing: having a free easy motion.—*n.* **swing'-ing-boom**, the spar that stretches the foot of a lower studding-sail.—*adv.* **swing'ingly**.—*ns.* **swing'-ing-post**, the post to which a gate is hung; **swing'-music**, jazz with improvised ornaments and individual flings; **swing'-plough**, a plough without a fore-wheel under the beam; **swing'-shelf**, a hanging shelf; **swing'-stock**, an upright timber, with a blunt upper edge for swinging flax on—also **swing'-ing-block**; **swing'-swang**, a complete (to and fro) oscillation; **swing'-tree**, a whippetree; **swing'-wheel**, the wheel that drives a clock pendulum.—in full swing, in mid-career: in fully active operation; to swing the lead, (*naut.* and *mil. slang*) to invent specious excuses to evade duties. [*O.E. swingan*; *Ger. schwingen*.]

Swing, *swing*, *n.* a fictitious captain in whose name rick-burners sent threatening letters to users of threshing-mills about 1830-33: the movement, operations, or methods of the rick-burners.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **swing'ism**.

swinge, *scinj*, *v.t.* to beat: to chastise: to lash, sway, flourish.—*pr.p.* **swinge'ing**.—*n.* **swinge'-buecler**, a washbuecler.—*adj.* **swinge'ing**, great, huge, thumping.—*adv.* **swinge'ingly**.—*n.* **swinger** (*scinj'er*), any person or thing great or astonishing: a bold lie, a whooper. [*M.E. swenge*—*O.E. swengan*, to shake, causative of *scingan*, to swing.]

swinge, *scinj*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) Same as *swinge*.

swingle, *swing'gl*, *n.* a scutching tool: the swizzle of a flail.—*v.t.* to scutch.—*ns.* **swing'ic-hand**, a scutching tool; **swing'ictree**, a whippetree: a swing-stock; **swing'ling**; **swing'ling-stock**, a swing-stock. [*Cf. O.E. swingell*, stroke, scourge, rod, and *M.Du. sveinghel*.]

swink, *swingh*, *v.i.* (*arch.*) to toil.—*n.* toil.—*adj.* **swinked** (*Milt.* **swink't**), toil-worn, fatigued. [*O.E. swinc* (*n.*), *swinean* (*vb.*)]

swipe, *swip*, *n.* a sweeping stroke: a swath.—*v.t.* to strike with a swipe: to gulp: to purloin.—*v.i.* to make a swipe: to sweep for old aneors.—*ns.* **swipe'r**; **swipes**, bad or spoilt beer: small-beer.—*adj.* **swip'cy**, fuddled with malt liquor. [*O.E. swipian*, to beat.]

swipple, *swip'l*, *n.* a swingle or striking part of a flail. [*Cf. swinge*, *sweep*.]

swirc, *swir*, *n.* (*obs.*) a neck: a hollow between two hills. [*O.E. swēora* (*Northern swēra*), neck.]

swirl, *swarl*, *n.* an eddy: a whirl: a curl.—*v.t.* to whirl: to wind.—*v.i.* to eddy: to whirl: to spin.—*adj.* **swirl'y**. [*Orig. Scot.*; *cf. Norw. swirle*.]

swish, *swish*, *n.* the sound of twigs sweeping through the air: dashing spray: a cane or birch.—*v.t.* to whisk with a swish: to flog, thrash.—*v.i.* to go with a swish.—*adv.* with a swish.—*n.* **swish'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **swish'ing**.—*adj.* **swish'y**. [*Imit.*]

swish, *swish*, *adj.* (*slang*) smart.

Swiss, *swis*, *adj.* of *Switzerland*.—*n.* a native or citizen of *Switzerland*: the High German dialect spoken by most of the *Swiss*:—*pl.* *Swiss* (formerly *Swiss'es*).—*n.* *Swit'zer*, a *Swiss*: a *Swiss* (or other) mercenary or member of a bodyguard.—*Swiss chard* (see *chard*): *Swiss Guards*, a body of *Swiss* mercenaries in the French guards from 1616, wiped out in the Revolution: the Pope's bodyguard; *Swiss roll*, a thin cake rolled up with jam: a flexible floating pier.

swissing, *swis'ing*, *n.* ordinary calendar.

switch, *swich* (*Shak.* *swits*, *swits*), *n.* a long flexible twig: a tapering riding-whip: a rod, cane: an application of a switch: a brushing blow: a whisk, jerk: a tool for beating eggs or cream: a tress, *usu.* false: a movable rail for shunting: a change-over (*esp.* in cards to another suit, led or called): a device for making, breaking, or changing an electric circuit: a switch-board: a turn of a switch.—*v.t.* to strike with a switch: to drive, as with a switch: to brush against: to whisk, jerk, lash: to beat up, whip (as an egg, cream): to prune: to shunt: to divert: to turn (off, on, or to another circuit).—*v.i.* to use a switch: to turn aside: to change over: to whisk.—*ns.* **switch'-back**, (*orig.*) a zigzag mountain railway on which the train shunted back at each stage: an up-and-down track on which cars rise by the momentum gained in coming down: an up-and-down road; **switch'-board**, a board or frame bearing apparatus for making or breaking an electric current or circuit: a board for connecting telephones; **switch'ing**; **switch'man**, a pointsman; **switch'-plant**, a plant with long slim green shoots, the leaves reduced or wanting.—*adj.* **switch'y**. [*Earlier swits* (*Shak.*), *swits*; *prob.* from *Du.* or *L.G.*]

switchel, *swich'l*, *n.* treacle-beer, molasses and water, &c. [*Origin unknown.*]

swith, *swith*, *adv.* (*obs.*) quickly: at once.—*interj.* away. [*O.E. swithe*, very.]

swither, *swith'er*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to be undecided.—*n.* indecision: flurry. [*Poss. O.E. swēthrian*, to subside.]

swivel, *swiv'l*, *n.* a ring or link that turns round on a pin or neck: a swivel-gun.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn on a pin or pivot.—*ns.* **swiv'el-eye**, a squint-eye; **swiv'el-gun**, a gun that turns on a pivot; **swiv'el-hook**, a hook secured to anything by means of a swivel. [*O.E. swefan*, to move quickly, to turn round.]

swizzle, *swiz'l*, *v.i.* to drink to excess.—*n.* a mixed or compounded drink containing rum or other spirit.—*n.* **swizzle'-stick**, a stick or whisk used to mix a swizzle.

swob, **swobbers**, &c. See *swab*.

swollen, *swol'en*, *swol'n*, *pa.p.* of *swell*, and *adj.*

swoon, *swoon*, also (*arch.* and *poet.*) *sound*, *swound*, *swoun*, *swoun*, *swound*, *swound* (*Spens.* *swone*), *n.* a fainting fit: (*Spens.*) a sleep.—*v.i.* to faint: (*poet.*) to be languorous, give a feeling of fainting: (*poet.*) to subside.—*adj.* swooned, in a swoon.—*n.* and *adj.* swooning.—*adv.* swooningly. [Prob. from M.E. *iswoonen*—O.E. *gestogen* (pa.p.; other parts unknown), in a swoon, wrongly analysed as *in swoon*.]

swoop, *swoop*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to sweep along: to come down with a sweeping rush: to rush suddenly.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to pounce on, to snatch with a sweep, esp. on the wing.—*n.* an act of swooping: a sudden onslaught.—*adv.* swoop/stake-like (see under *swoop*). [App. O.E. *stodpon*, to sweep; perh. influenced by *soop*.]

swop. See *swap*.

sword, *sword*, *n.* a weapon with a long blade, sharp upon one or both edges, for cutting or thrusting: a blade or flat rod resembling a sword: a sword-fish's snout: destruction or death by the sword or by war: war: military force: the emblem of vengeance or justice, or of authority and power.—*v.t.* to wield a sword.—*adj.* sword'-and-buckler, fought or armed with sword and buckler.—*ns.* sword-arm, -hand, the arm, hand, that wields the sword: sword'-bayonet, a bayonet shaped somewhat like a sword, and used as one: sword'-bean, an Indian papilionaceous plant (Canavalia) with long sword-shaped edible pods: its seed: sword-bearer, a public officer who carries the sword of state: sword'-belt, a belt from which the sword is hung: sword'-bill, a S. American humming-bird with a bill longer than its body: sword'-blade, the blade of a sword: sword'-breaker, an old weapon for grasping and breaking an adversary's sword: sword'-cane, -stick, a cane or stick containing a sword: sword'-craft, swordsmanship: military power: sword'-cut, a cut with the edge of a sword: a wound or scar so produced: sword'-dance, a dance performed sword in hand or among or over swords: sword'-doll'-ar, a Scottish silver coin of James VI., worth 30s. (2s. 6d. English), with a sword on the reverse: sword'-er, a gladiator, an assassin, a cut-throat: a swordsman: sword'-fish, a large fish (Xiphias or other genus of the family Xiphiidae) with upper jaw compressed and prolonged as a stabbing weapon: sword'-grass, a name for many plants with sword-shaped leaves: sword'-guard, the part of a sword-hilt that protects the bearer's hand: sword'-knot, a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword: sword'-law, government by the sword.—*adj.* sword'-less: sword'-like.—*ns.* sword'-man, a swordsman: a fighting man: sword'-play, fencing: sword'-player.—*adj.* sword'-proof, capable of resisting the blow or thrust of a sword.—*n.* sword'-rack, a rack for holding swords.—*adj.* sword'-shaped.—*ns.* sword'-man, a man skilled in the use of a sword: swordsmanship: sword'-swallower, a performer who seems to swallow swords: sword'-tail, a small Central American freshwater Cyprinodont fish with swordlike tail-lobe. [O.E. *sweord*; Ger. *schwert*.]

swore, *sworn*. See *swear*.

swot, *swat*, *swot*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*slang*) to study hard.—*n.* hard study: one who swats.—*ns.* swot'-ter; swot'-ting. [Swent].

swound, *swound*. See *swoon*.—*swoun*, *swound*, *swowne* also in *Spens*.

swum, *swum*, *pa.p.* and old-fashioned *pa.t.* of *swim*. *swung*, *swung*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *swing*. **Sybarite**, *si'b'a-rit*, *n.* an inhabitant of Sybaris, a Greek city in ancient Italy, on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for luxury: one devoted to luxury. Also *adj.*—*adj.* Sybaritic (-rit'-ik), -al, Sybarit'-ish.—*n.* Sybaritism.

sybil, *si'b-il*, *n.* a prophetess of the future.

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sycamore, *si'k'a-mor*, *n.* a kind of fig-tree (now often *sycamore*, or *sycamore* fig): in England, the great maple (*Acer Pseudo-platanus*) called in Scotland the plane (formerly *sycamore*): in U.S., any true plane (*Platanus*). [Gr. *sykomoros*—*sykon*, a fig, *moron*, black mulberry.] **syce**, *slee*, *salee*, *si*, *n.* (*Indio*) a groom, mounted attendant. [Ar. *sa'si*.] **sycee**, *si-se'*, *n.* silver ingots used as Chinese money. [Chin. *si sa'*.]

syconium, *si-kō'ni-um*, *n.* a multiple fruit in which the true fruits (the pips) are enclosed in a hollow fleshy receptacle—the fig. [Gr. *sykon*, a fig.] **sycophant**, *si'k'o-fant*, *n.* (*Gr. hist.*) a common informer: a servile flatterer.—*n.* *sycophancy*.

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Sylvian, *sil'v-i-an*, *adj.* of *Sylvius*, i.e. either the French anatomist Jacques Dubois (1478-1555), or Franz de la Boë (1614-72), the Dutch-German iatrochemist.—*Sylvian fissure*, a deep lateral fissure in the cerebrum, discovered apparently by the latter.

sylvine, *sil'ven*, *sylvite*, *sil'vit*, *ns.* native potassium chloride, a source of potash.—*n.* *syl'vinite* (*-vin-ī*), a rock composed of sylvine and rock salt. [Formerly called digestive salt of *Sylvius*.]

syamar. *See* *cymar*.

symbiosis, *sim-bi-ō'sis*, *n.* a mutually beneficial partnership between organisms of different kinds: esp. such an association where one lives within the other.—*ns.* *sym'bion*, *sym'biont* (*-bi-ont*), the organism living in symbiosis.—*adj.* *symbiotic* (*-bi-ot'ik*).—*adv.* *symbiot'ically*. [Gr. *syn*, together, *bios*, livelihood.]

symbol, *sim'b(ə)l*, *n.* an emblem: that which by custom or convention represents something else: a type: (*theol.*) a creed, compendium of doctrine, or a typical religious rite, as the eucharist.—*v.t.* to symbolise.—*adj.* *symbolic* (*-bol'ik*), *-al*.—*adv.* *symbol'ically*.—*ns.* *symbol'icalness*; *symbol'ics*, the study of creeds; *symbolisā'tion*.—*v.t.* *symbolise*, to be symbolical of: to represent by symbols: (*obs.*) to combine: to formulate in a creed.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to agree.—*ns.* *symboliser*; *symbolism*, representation by symbols or signs: a system of symbols: use of symbols: a movement (c. 1880) chiefly in French poetry that treated the actual as an expression of something underlying: *symbolics*.—*n.* and *adj.* *symbolist*.—*adj.* *symbolist'ic*, *-al*; *symbolised*, *symbolised*: bearing symbols.—*ns.* *symbolography*, *symbolic writing* or representation; *symbol'ogy* (for *symbolology*), the study or use of symbols; *symbolof'atry* (Gr. *latreia*, worship), undue veneration for symbols. [Gr. *symbolon*, a token—*syn*, together, *ballein*, to throw.]

symbol, an old spelling of *cymbal*.

symitar(c), old spellings of *scimitar*.

symmetry, *sim'i-tri*, *n.* exact correspondence of parts on either side of a straight line or plane, or about a centre or axis: balance or due proportion: beauty of form: disposition of parts.—*adj.* *symm'etral*, of symmetry.—*n.* *symmetrian* (*n-met'ri-an*), one who studies or theorises on the due proportions of things.—*adj.* *symmet'ric*, *-al*, having symmetry.—*adv.* *symmet'rically*.—*ns.* *symmet'ricalness*; *symmetrisā'tion*.—*v.t.* *symmetrise*, to make symmetrical.—*n.* *symmetrop'hobia* (Gr. *phobos*, fear), fear or dislike of symmetry. [Gr. *symmetria*—*syn*, together, *metron*, a measure.]

sympathctomy, *sim-pa-thi-ek'tō-mi*, *n.* excision of part of a sympathetic nerve. [From *sympathetic*, and Gr. *ektomē*, excision.]

sympathy, *sim-pa-thi*, *n.* community of feeling: power of entering into another's feelings or mind: harmonious understanding: compassion, pity: affinity or correlation whereby one thing responds to the action of another or to action upon another: agreement.—*adj.* *sympathet'ic*, *-al*, feeling, inclined to, expressing sympathy: in sympathy: acting or done in sympathy: induced by sympathy (as sounds in a resonating body): congenial: compassionate: of the sympathetic nervous system (see below): (a Gallicism) able to awake sympathy.—*adv.* *sympathet'ically*.—*v.i.* *sympathise*, to be in sympathy: to feel with or for another: to be compassionate: to be in accord, correspond.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to be in sympathy, *in*: (*Shak.*) to compound or represent or understand, *perh.*, to affect all alike.—*n.* *sympathiser*.—*sympathetic ink* (see *ink*): *sympathetic magic*, magic depending upon a supposed sympathy, e.g. between a person and his name or portrait, between rainfall and libations; *sympathetic nervous system*, a system of nerves supplying the involuntary muscles and glands, esp. those originating from the cervical, thoracic, and lumbar regions of the spinal cord; sometimes also including those from the brain and the sacral region

(*parasymphathetic*). [Gr. *sympatheia*—*syn*, with, *pathos*, suffering.]

sympetalous, *sim-pet'a-las*, *adj.* having the petals united.—*n.pl.* *Sympet'alse* (*-lē*), a main division of dicotyledons, typically having united petals. [Gr. *syn*, together, *petalon*, leaf.]

sympile, *sim'fil*, *n.* an animal of another kind kept as a guest or domestic animal in an ants' or termites' nest.—*ns.* *sym'philism* (*fil-izm*), *sym'phily*.—*adj.* *sym'philous*. [Gr. *sympiliā*, mutual friendship—*syn*, *philos*, a friend.]

symphony, *sim'fi-ni*, *n.* an obs. name for various musical instruments—bagpipe, drum, hurdy-gurdy, virginal: harmony, esp. of sound: (*mus.*) an orchestral composition on a great scale in sonata form: (*arch.*) an instrumental portion of a work primarily vocal.—*adj.* *symphonic* (*sim-fo-n'ik*).—*n.* *symphō'nion*, a combination of piano and harmonium.—*adj.* *symphonious* (*-fō-ni-əs*), agreeing or harmonising in sound: accordant: harmonious.—*n.* *sym'phonist*, a composer or performer of symphonies.—*symphonic poem*, a large orchestral composition in programme music with the movements run together. [Gr. *sympōnē*, harmony, orchestra—*syn*, together, *phōnē*, a sound.]

Symphyla, *sim'fi-lā*, *n.* a class or order of arthropods linking the bristle-tails with the centipedes.—*adj.* *sym'phyulous*. [Gr. *sympylōs*, of the same race—*syn*, with, *phylē*, *phylon*, a race, clan.]

sympysis, *sim'fi-sis*, *n.* the union or growing together of parts, concrescence: union of bones by fusion, cartilage, or ligament: a place of junction of parts.—*adj.* *sympyseal*, *-ial* (*sim-fis'i-āl*).—*n.* *sympyseot'omy*, *-iot'omy* (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), the operation of cutting through the pubic symphysis.—*adj.* *symphytic* (*-fit'ik*), by fusion.—*n.* *Sym'phytum*, the comfrey genus of the borage family, *perh.* from its supposed virtue of closing wounds. [Gr. *sympysis*—*syn*, with, *phyein*, to grow.]

sympiesometer, *sim-pi-i-zom'i-tor*, *n.* a barometer with a gas instead of a vacuum: an instrument for measuring the pressure of a current. [Gr. *sympiesis*, a pressing together—*syn*, with, *piezin*, to press, *metron*, a measure.]

symploce, *sim'plō-sē*, *n.* (*rhét.*) the repetition of a word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses. [Gr. *symplokē*, an interweaving—*syn*, with, *plekein*, to weave.]

sympodium, *sim-pō'di-əm*, *n.* (*bot.*) a stem composed of a succession of branches each supplanting and seeming to continue its parent branch.—*adj.* *sympo'dial*.—*adv.* *sympo'dially*. [Gr. *syn*, together, *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

symposium, *sim-pō'zi-əm*, *n.* a drinking party: a meeting for philosophic conversation: a conference: a collection of views on one topic.—*pl.* *sympō'sia*.—*adj.* *sympō'siac*, *sympō'sial*.—*ns.* *sympō'siarch* (*-ārk*); Gr. *archos*, leader), the master of the feast or conference; *sympō'siast*, one who takes part in a symposium. [Latinised from Gr. *sympōnion*—*syn*, *ponis*, drinking.]

symptom, *sim(p)tom*, *n.* a characteristic sign or indication of the existence of a state, esp. a disease.—*adj.* *symptomatic*, *-al*.—*adv.* *symptomatically*.—*v.t.* *symp'tomatise*, to be a symptom of.—*ns.* *symp'tomatol'ogy*, the study of symptoms; *symp'tō'sis*, wasting: emaciation.—*adj.* *symp'totic* (*-tō'ik*). [Gr. *symp'tōma*, *symp'tōsis*—*syn*, with, and root of *phipte*, to fall.]

synadelphite, *sin-ə-del'fit*, *n.* a manganese aluminium arsenate. [Gr. *syn*, with, *adelphos*, brother, as found along with kindred minerals.]

synaeresis, *sin-ē-rā-sis*, *n.* the running together of two vowels into one or into a diphthong: the spontaneous expulsion of liquid from a gel. [Gr. *syn*, together, *haireis*, taking—*hairein*, to take.]

synaesthesia, *sin-ē-thē'zi-ā*, *n.* sensation produced at a point different from the point of stimulation: a sensation of another kind suggested by one experienced (e.g. in colour-hearing). [Gr. *syn*, together, *αἴσθησις*, sensation.]

synagogue, *sin'ə-gog*, *n.* an assembly of Jews for worship: a Jewish place of worship.—*adj.* *syn-*

agagal (-gō-gl), synagog'ical (-gog', -gō'i-kl). [Gr. *synagōgē*—syn, together, *agōgē*, a bringing—again, to lead.]

synallagmatic, *sin-a-lag-mat'ik*, adj. mutually or reciprocally obligatory. [Gr. *synallagmatikos*—*synallagma*, a covenant—syn, together, *allagma*, exchange.]

synalephea, *sin-a-lē-fā*, n. the melting of a final vowel or diphthong into the initial vowel or diphthong of the next word. [Latinised from Gr. *synaloiphe*—*synaleiphein*, to coalesce, smear together—syn, together, *aleiphein*, to anoint.]

syndandrium, *sin-an-dri-um*, n. a mass of united stemens.—adj. *synan'drous*, having united stemens. [Gr. *syn*, together, *anēr*, a man (male).]

syngangium, *sin-an'gi-um*, n. an arterial trunk: a group of united sporangia (found in Marattiaceae). [Gr. *syn*, together, *angeion*, a vessel.]

synanthecous, *sin-an'ther-as*, adj. syngenesious. [Gr. *syn*, and *anther*.]

synanthesis, *sin-an-thē-sis*, n. (bot.) simultaneous ripening of stamens and stigmas.—adj. *synanth'etic*; *synanth'ic*, showing synanthi; *synanth'ous*, synanthic: flowering and leafing simultaneously.—n. *synanth'y*, abnormal fusion of flowers. [Gr. *syn*, together, *anthēsis*, flowering, *anthes*, a flower.]

synaphea, *synapheia*, *sin-a-fē-ā*, n. metrical continuity between verses in a system, so that they can be scanned as one verse, as in anapaests, with possibility of elision at the end of a line. [Gr. *synapheia*—syn, together, *haphe*, root of *haptain*, to join.]

synaposematism, *sin-ap-ō-sē-ma-tizm*, n. warning coloration common to a number of dangerous species in the same region.—adj. *synaposematic* (-mat'ik). [Gr. *syn*, together, and *aposematism*.]

synapsis, *sin-aps'is*, n. the pairing of chromosomes of paternal and maternal origin before the reducing division: a synapse.—ns. *synapsc*, an interlacing or enveloping connexion of a nerve-cell with another; *synapt'ase*, emulsin; *synapte* (*sin-ap'tē*), in the Greek Church, a litany.—adj. *synapt'ic*. [Gr. *synapsis*, contact, junction—syn, together, *haptain*, to fasten; *synoptē* (*euchē*, a prayer), joined together.]

synarchy, *sin'ar-ki*, n. joint sovereignty. [Gr. *synarchia*—syn, with, *archein*, to rule.]

synarthrosis, *sin-ar-thrō-sis*, n. immovable articulation.—adv. *synarthrō-* together, *arthron*, a joint.]

synastri, *sin-as'tri*, n. a coincidence of stellar influences. [Gr. *syn*, together, *astron*, a star.]

synaxis, *si-nak'sis*, n. in the early Church, meeting for worship, esp. for the eucharist.—n. *synax'ion*, (Gr. *Ch.*) a lection containing an account of a saint's life. [Gr. *synaxis*, a bringing together—syn, together, *agein*, to lead.]

syncarpous, *sin-kār-pūs*, adj. (bot.) of or having united carpels. [Gr. *syn*, together, *karpos*, a fruit.]

syncategorematic, *sin-kat-i-gor-i-mat'ik*, adj. not able to form a term without other words.—adv. *syncategoremat'ically*.

synchondrosis, *sin-kon-drō'sis*, n. connexion of bones by cartilage. [Gr. *synchondrosis*—syn, with, *chondros*, a cartilage.]

synchorisis, *sin-khō-rē'sis*, n. (rhet.) a concession, esp. one made for the sake of a more effective retort. [Gr. *synchorisis*—*synchorein*, to agree, yield ground—syn, with, *chōros*, space.]

synchronal, *sin-khro-nal*, adj. coinciding in time.—adj. *synchronic* (-kron'). —adv. *synchron'ically*. —n. *synchronis'ation*. —v.i. *syn'chronise*, to coincide or agree in time.—v.t. to cause to coincide or agree in time: to time together or to a standard: to represent or identify as contemporary. —ns. *syn'chroniser*; *syn'chronism*, coincidence in time: simultaneity: keeping time together: occurrence of like phases at the same time: exhibition of contemporary history in one scheme: the bringing together in one picture of different parts of a story.—adj. *synchronis'tic*. —adv. *synchronis'tically*. —n. *synchronol'ogy*, chronological arrangement side by side.—adj.

syn'chronous, simultaneous: contemporary: keeping time together.—adv. *syn'chronously*. —ns. *syn'chronousness*; *syn'chrony*, simultaneity.—*syn'chronesh gear*, a gear in which the speeds of the driving and the driven members are automatically synchronised before coupling, so as to avoid shock and noise in gear-changing. [Gr. *syn*, together, *chronos*, time.]

synchrotron, *sin-khro-tron*, n. a device, using a combination of electrical and magnetic forces, for accelerating electrons.

synchysis, *sin'hi-sis*, n. (rhet.) confusion of meaning due to unusual arrangement: fluidity of the vitreous humour of the eye. [Gr. *synchysis*—syn, together with, *ekhein*, to pour.]

synclastic, *sin-klas'tik*, adj. having the same kind of curvature in all directions. [Gr. *syn*, together, *klastos*, broken.]

syncline, *sin'klin*, n. (geol.) a fold in which the beds dip downwards towards the axis.—adj. *synclinal*. —n. a syncline.—n. *synclinalorium* (-kli-nō-ri-um), a great synclinal structure carrying minor flexures. [Gr. *syn*, together, *klainein*, to cause to lean.]

syncope, *sin'ka-pi*, n. (rare) a cutting short: (obs.) syncopeation: (nied.) a fainting fit from sudden anaemia of the brain.—adj. *syn'copal*, of syncope.

—v.t. *syn'copate*, to shorten by cutting out the middle (of a word): (mus.) to alter the rhythm of temporarily by transferring the accent to a normally unaccented beat.—adj. *syn'copated*. —ns. *syn'copation*; *syn'copator*. —adj. *syn'copic* (*sin-kop'ik*); *syn'cop'ic*. [Gr. *synkope*, a cutting up, cutting short, *syncope*—syn, together, *koptein*, to cut off.]

syncretism, *sin'kri-tizm*, or *sin'*, n. reconciliation of, or attempt to reconcile, different systems of belief, esp. of different forms of Christianity by Georg. Calixtus: fusion or blending of religions, as by identification of gods, taking over of observances, or selection of whatever seems best in each: illogical compromise in religion.—adj. *syncretic* (*sin-kre'tik*, or *sin-*). —v.t. and v.i. *syn'cretise* (*sin'kri'tize*). —n. *syn'cretist*. —adj. *syncretis'tic*. [Gr. *synkretismos*, a confederation (orig. app. of Cretan communities).]

syncytium, *sin-sis'ti-um*, n. (biol.) a multinucleate cell: a tissue without distinguishable cell-walls.—adj. *syncy'tial*. [Gr. *syn*, together, *kytos*, a vessel.]

synd, *siind*, *siind*, v.t. to rinse: to wash out or down. —n. a rinsing: a washing down with liquor. —n.pl. *synd'ings*, *siind'ings*. —Also *syne* (Burns). [Origin obscure.]

syndactyl, *sin-dak'til*, adj. with fused digits.—n. *syndac'tylism*. —adj. *syndac'tylous*. [Gr. *syn*, *daktylos*, finger, toe.]

synderesis. See *synteresis*.

syndesis, *sin-di-sis*, n. a binding: (biol.) *synapsis*. —adj. *syndetic* (-det'ik), connective.—adv. *syndet'ically*. [Gr. *syndesis*—syn, *dein*, to bind.]

syndesmosis, *sin-des-mō'sis*, n. the connexion of bones by ligaments.—adj. *syndesmotic* (-mot'ik). [Gr. *syndesmos*—syn, *desmos*, a bond.]

syndic, *sin'dik*, n. in ancient Greece an advocate, delegate, or judge: at various times and places a magistrate or mayor: a member of a committee of the Senate of Cambridge University: one chosen to transact business for others, esp. the accredited legal representative of a corporation, society, or company.—adj. *synd'ical* (*syndical chamber or union*, a French trade-union). —ns. *synd'icalism*, a French development of trade-unionism, aiming at putting the means of production in the hands of unions of workers; *synd'icalist*. —adj. *synd'icalist'ic*. —n. *synd'icate*, a body of syndics: a council: the office of a syndic: a body of men chosen to watch the interests of a company, or to manage a bankrupt's property: a combination of persons or firms for some common purpose or interest: a combined group of newspapers.—v.t. (obs.) to judge, censure: to control, effect, or publish by means of a syndicate: to join in a syndicate.—v.i. to join in a syndicate.—ns. *synd'ic'ation*; *synd'icator*. [Gr. *syndikos*—syn, with, *dike*, justice.]

syndromic, *sin-drō-mē*, n. concurrence, esp. of

symptoms: a characteristic pattern or group of symptoms (also *sin' drom*). [Gr. *syndromē*.]
syndyasmian, *sin-di-as-mi-an*, *adj.* (anthrop.) pairing, applied to a form of family founded on a loose temporary marriage. [Gr. *syndyasmos*, coupling.]
syne, *sin*, *adv.* (Scot.) then, next: afterwards, later: ago. [Sithen.]
synechdoche, *sin-ek-da-kē*, *n.* (rhet.) the figure of putting part for the whole, or the whole for part.—*adj.* **synechdochic** (-*dok*'), -*al.*—*adv.* **synechdochically**.—*n.* **synechdochism**, use of **synechdoche**: use of part for the whole in sympathetic magic. [Gr. *synechdoche*—*syn*, together, *ekdechesthai*, to receive.]
synechia, *sin-e-kī'a*, *sin-ē'ki-ā*, *n.* morbid adhesion, esp. of iris and cornea. [Gr. *synechia*, continuity—*syn*, together, *echēin*, to hold.]
synecphosis, *sin-ek-fō-nē'sis*, *n.* synzesis. [Gr. *syn*, together, *ekphōnēsis*, pronunciation—*ek*, out, *phōnē*, voice, utterance.]
synedriion, *syn-ed'ri-on*, *n.* a judicial assembly: a sanhedrin.—Also **syned'rium**:—*pl.* (of both) **syned'ria**.—*adj.* **syned'rial**. [Gr. *syn*, together, *hedra*, seat.]
syneidesis, *sin-i-dē'sis*, *n.* conscience as passing judgment on past acts—*opp.* to *synteresis*. [Gr. *syneidesis*, conscience—*syn*, with, together, *eidenai*, to know.]
syneresis. See *synaeresis*.
synergy, *sin-ar-ji*, *n.* combined or co-ordinated action.—*adj.* **synergetic** (-*jet'ik*), **synergic**, working together.—*ns.* **synergid**, (*bot.*) either of the two cells in the embryo-sac that seem to guide the pollen-tube; **synergism** (*sin'* or -*ar*'), the doctrine that the human will and the Divine Spirit are two efficient agents that co-operate in regeneration—*ascribed* to Melancthon; **synergist** (or -*ar*')—*adj.* **synergistic**. [Gr. *synergia*, co-operation—*syn*, together, *ergon*, work.]
synesis, *sin'a-sis*, *n.* syntax having regard to meaning rather than grammatical form. [Gr., sense.]
syngamy, *sin-ga-mi*, *n.* free interbreeding: union of gametes.—*adj.* **syngamic** (*sin-gam'ik*), **syngamous** (*sin-ga-mas*). [Gr. *syn*, together, *gamos*, marriage.]
syngensis, *sin-jen'i-sis*, *n.* reproduction by fusion of male and female elements, the offspring being derived from both parents.—*n.pl.* **Syngenesia** (*sin-ji-nē'si-ā*), in the Linnaean system a class of plants with syngensis stamens, answering to the Compositae.—*adj.* **syngene'sious**, having the anthers united in a tube about the style, as in Compositae; **syngentic** (-*net'ik*), of or by syngensis: of minerals, formed contemporaneously with the enclosing rock. [Gr. *syn*, together, *genesis*, formation, generation.]
Syngnathidae, *sin(g)-gnath'i-dē*, or *sin-gnath'i*, *n.pl.* the pipefish family. [Gr. *syn*, together, *gnathos*, jaw.]
syngraph, *sin-graf*, *n.* a writing signed by both or all the parties thereto. [Gr. *syn*, together, *graphein*, to write.]
synzesis, *sin-i-zē'sis*, *n.* the union into one syllable of two vowels without forming a recognised diphthong: closure of the pupil of the eye, with loss of sight: contraction of chromatins towards one side.—*adj.* **synzetic**, a collapse—*syn*,

and archegonia in the same group.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **syn'oeicse** (-*ē-sis*), to unite in one community or city-state.—*us.* **synoc'ism**, union of communities or cities; **synoecology** (-*kol'a-ji*), study of plant communities. [Gr. *synoikia*, a living together, community, *synoiketēs*, a house-fellow, *synoikein*, to unite in one community—*syn*, with, *oikein*, to dwell.]
synonym, *sin'a-nim*, *n.* a word having the same meaning with another (usu. very nearly the same meaning): (biol.) a systematic name to which another is preferred as valid.—*adj.* **synonymatic** (*sin-on-i-mat'ik*), **synonym'ic**, -*al*, of **syno-yms**.—*us.* **synonym'icon**, a dictionary of synonyms; **synonymist**, one who studies synonyms, or the different names of plants and animals; **synonym'ity**, the fact or quality of being synonymous.—*adj.* **synonym'ous**, having the same meaning.—*adv.* **synonymously**.—*us.* **synonym'ousness**; **synonym'y**, rhetorical use of synonyms: a setting forth of synonyms: a list of synonyms. [Gr. *synonymou*—*syn*, with, *onoma*, a name.]
synopsis, *sin-op'is*, *n.* a general view: a summary:—*pl.* **synop'ses**.—*adj.* **synop'tic**, -*al*, affording or taking a general view of the whole.—*adv.* **synop'tically**.—*n.* **synop'tist**, one of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels.—*adj.* **synop'tic'tic**.—**Synoptic** Gospels, those of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which readily admit of being brought under one combined view. [Gr. *synopsis*—*syn*, with, together, *opsis*, a view.]
synostosis, *sin-os-tō'sis*, *n.* complete union of bones. [Gr. *syn*, *osteon*, bone.]
synovia, *sin-ō-vi-ā*, *n.* an unctuous fluid in the joints.—*adj.* **syno'vial**.—*n.* **synov'i'tis**, inflammation of a synovial membrane.—**synovial** membrane, a membrane of connective tissue that lines tendon sheaths and capsular ligaments and secretes synovia. [App. an arbitrary coinage of Paracelsus, who applied it more generally.]
syntan, *sin'tan*, *n.* a synthetic tanning agent.
syntax, *sin'taks*, *n.* grammatical structure in sentences: one of the classes in some R.C. schools.—*adj.* **syntac'tic**, -*al*.—*adv.* **syntac'tically**.—*ns.* **syntag'ma**, a systematic body, system, or group:—*pl.* **syntag'mata**; **syntag'matite**, a kind of hornblende. [Gr. *syntaxis*—*syn*, together—*tassein*, to put in order.]
syntenosis, *sin-to-nō'sis*, *n.* the connexion of bones by tendons. [Gr. *syn*, with, *tendon*, a sinew.]
synteresis, *sin-i-rē'sis*, *n.* conscience as a guide to future action—*opp.* to *syneidesis*.—Also **synderē'sis** (from the later Gr. pronunciation). [Gr. *synteresis*, observation—*syn*, with, *terkein*, to watch over.]
syntexis, *sin-tek'sis*, *n.* liquefaction: melting: wasting.—*adj.* **syntec'tic**, -*al*. [Gr. *syntexis*—*syn*, with, *tekein*, to melt.]
synthesis, *sin'thi-sis*, *n.* building up: putting together: making a whole out of parts: the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole: reasoning from principles to a conclusion:—*pl.* **syn'theses** (sēz)—*opp.* to *analysis*.—*v.t.* **syn'thesise** (a faulty form for *synthesise*).—*n.* **syn'thesist** (for *synthesist*).—*adj.* **synthetic** (-*thet'*), -*al*, pertaining to, consisting in, or formed by, synthesis: artificially produced but of like nature with, not a mere substitute for, the natural product.—*adv.* **synthetic'ally**.—*n.* **synthet'icism**, the principles of synthesis, a synthetic system.—*v.t.* **syn'thetise**, to put together in synthesis: to form by synth.—*n.* **syn'thetist**, one who makes a drug made in this way:—*adj.* **syn'thetic**, occurring naturally and spontaneously, as he thought, of the different sciences into a whole. [Gr. *synthesis*—*syn*, with, together, *thesis*, a placing.]
synthronus, *sin'thro-nas*, *n.* the seat of the bishop and his presbyters, behind the altar. [Gr. *syn*, together, *thronos*, a throne.]
syntony, *sin'ton-i*, *n.* tuning, or agreement in resonance frequency, of wireless apparatus.—*adj.* **synton'ic** (*sin-ton'ik*), tuned together.—*n.* **syn'tonin**, a substance akin to fibrin, found in muscle.—*v.t.*

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *eī'a-mōnt*, *inf'ant*, *ran'dam*

syn'tonise, to adjust to agree in frequency.—*adj.*
syn'tonous, syntononic. [Gr. *syn*, together, *tonos*,
tone.]

syne. Same as sipe.

syphilis, *si-f'i-lis*, *n.* a contagious venereal disease
due to infecti
pallida.—*n.*

edge of syphilis;
syphilophō'bia,

a morbid dread of syphilis. [Title of Fracastoro's
Latin poem (1530), whose hero *Syphilus* is infected.]

syphon, syren. Same as siphon, siren.

Syriac, *si-r'i-ak*, *n.* the ancient Aramaic dialect of
Syria.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* Syriacism (*-a-sizm*),
Syr'ianism, Syr'iasism, Syr'iasm, a Syriacidiom.—
adj. Syr'ian, relating to Syria.—*n.* a native or citizen
of Syria.—*ns.* Syr'iarch (*-ark*; Gr. *Syriarchēs*),
the chief priest in Roman Syria; Syrophoenicia
(*si-rō-fi-ni-sh'i-ya*), a Roman province between
Lebanon and the coast.—*n.* and *adj.* Syrophoeni-
cian.

syrlinx, *si-r'ingks*, *n.* Pan-pipes: the vocal organ of
birds: a fistula or fistulous opening: a rock-cut
tunnel, as in Egyptian tombs:—*pl.* syringes
(*-in-jēz*) or syr'inxes.—*ns.* syringa (*-ing-gā*), orig.
and still popularly the mock-orange: *Syringa*,
after Linnæus, the generic name of the lilac;
syr'inge (*-inj* or *si-rinj*), an instrument for squirt-
ing or injecting.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to clean, spray, or
inject with a syringe.—*adj.* syringeal (*-in-j'i-əl*).—
n. syringitis (*-j'i-tis*), inflammation of the Eus-
tachian tube; syringotomy (*si-ring-got'-a-mi*),
cutting for fistula. [Gr. *syrlinx*, *-ingos*, Pan-pipes,
gallery.]

syryle, an old form (*Spens.*) of surly.

Syrphus, *si-r'fəs*, *n.* a genus of wasp-like flies that
hover and dart, giving name to the family Syr-
phidae (*-fi-dē*).—*n.* and *adj.* syr'phid. [Gr.
syrphos, gnat.]

syrtis, *si-r'tis*, *n.* (Milt.) a quicksand:—*pl.* syrtēs
(*tēs*). [L. *Syrtēs*, Gr. *Syrtides* (sing. of each
Syrtis), name of two sandy bays of W. Africa—
Gr. *syrein*, to draw, sweep along.]

syrup, *si-r'ap*, *n.* a saturated solution of sugar boiled
to

Al:
sy:
me:
Ar. *sharāb*; cf. shrub, sherbet.]

syssarcois, *sis-ār-kō'sis*, *n.* the connexion of one
bone with another by intervening muscle. [Gr.,
syn, together, *sarx*, flesh.]

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

syssitia, *si-si'ti-ā*, or *-sish'*, *n.* the ancient Spartan
custom of eating the chief meal together in public.
[Gr. *syssitia*—*syn*, together, *sitos*, food.]

systatic, *sis-tal'tik*, *adj.* alternately contracting and
dilating, pulsatory. [Gr. *systaticos*, depressing;
cf. systole.]

system, *sis'tim*, *-izm*, *n.* anything formed of parts
placed together or adjusted into a regular and
connected whole: a set of things considered as a
connected whole: a group of heavenly bodies
moving mainly under the influence of their mutu-
al attraction: a set of bodily organs of like composi-
tion or concurring
ism: one of the
strata, subordinate

ozoic, Mesozoic, and Cainozoic: a group of
(Greek) verses: a body of doctrine: a theory of
the universe: a full and connected view of some
department of knowledge: an explanatory hypo-
thesis: a scheme of classification: a manner of
crystallisation: a plan: a method: a method
of organisation: methodicalness: a systematic
treatise.—*adj.* systematic, *-al*, pertaining to,
or consisting of, for the purpose of, observing,
or according to system: methodical: habitual:
intentional.—*adv.* systematically.—*ns.* system-
atist, *-a-tish'an*; systematisā'tion (also sys-
temisā'tion).—*v.t.* systematise (also sys'tem-
ise), to reduce to a system.—*ns.* systematiser;
systematism; systematist; systematology.
—*adj.* sys'tem'd; systemic (*-tem'ik*), pertain-
ing to the bodily system or to a system of bodily
organs; systemless, without system: not ex-
hibiting organic structure.—*ns.* sys'tem-maker,
-monger, one unduly fond of constructing systems.
[Gr. *systema*—*ty-*, *syn-*, together, and the root of
histanaī, to set.]

systole, *sis'to-lē*, *-lo-lē*, *n.* rhythmical contraction,
esp. of the heart.—*opp.* to diastole: collapse of the
of a long
tolē—*syn*,

columnia-
gement:

a building or part so constructed. [Gr. *sytylos*—
ty-, *syn-*, together, *tylos*, a column.]

sytho (*Spens.*). See scythe, slth (z).

syver, silver, *si'vor*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a drain: a grating
over a drain. [Perh. a form of sewer.]

syzygy, *sis'i-ji*, *n.* conjunction or opposition: the
period of new or full moon: a dipody:—*pl.*
syzygies.—*adj.* syzyg'ial. [Gr. *syzygē*, union,
coupling—*ty-*, *syn-*, together, *zygon*, a yoke.]

Szekler, *seh'ler*, *n.* a Transylvanian Magyar.

T

T, t, tē, n. the twentieth letter in our alphabet, eighteenth in the Roman, its usual sound a voiceless stop produced with the tip of the tongue in contact with teeth, gums, or palate: an object or mark in the form of the letter (also tee): as a mediæval Roman numeral $T=160$, $T=160,000$.—**n.** T-band'age, a bandage composed of two strips fashioned in the shape of the letter T; T'-cart, a four-wheeled pleasure-vehicle without top, having a T-shaped body; T'-cloth, a plain cotton made for the India and China market—stamped with a T; T'-cross, a tau-cross; T'-plate, a T-shaped plate, as for strengthening a joint in a wooden framework; T'-rail, a rail with T-shaped cross-section.—**adj.** T'-shaped.—**n.** T-square, a T-shaped ruler.—marked with a T, branded as thief; to a T, with perfect exactness. **t, t'**, a shortened form of it.

t, t', an obsolete shortened form of to before a vowel, as in Spenser *tadvice*, to advance, *taswage*, to assuage: in N. of England for the.

ta, tē, interj. (hypocoristic or affected) thank you.

taal, tāl, n. (with the Afrikaans or Cape Dutch. [Du., speech.]

tab, tab, n. a small tag, flap, or strap, forming an appendage: a loop for hanging up by: (U.S.) reckoning, tally, check.—**adj.** tabbed. [Origin unknown.]

Tabanus, tō-bā'nus, n. the gadfly genus.—**n.** tabanid (*tab'-id*), any member of the genus, or of its family Tabanidae (*to-ban'-i-dē*). [L. *tabanus*.]

tabard, tab'ard, n. a mediæval peasant's overcoat: a knight's sleeveless or short-sleeved coat: now, a herald's coat.—**n.** tab'er'dar, a scholar of Queen's College, Oxford. [O.Fr. *tabarti*.]

tabaret, tab'a-ret, n. an upholsterer's silk stuff, with alternate stripes of watered and satin surface.

tabasheer, tabashir, tab-a-shēr, n. a concretion, chiefly of silica, found in the hollows of bamboos. [Hind., Pers., and Ar. *tabashir*.]

tabby, tab'i, n. a coarse waved or watered silk: an artificial stone: a tabby-cat.—**adj.** brindled.—**v.t.** to water or cause to look wavy.—**pr.p.** tabb'ing; **pa.t.** and **pa.p.** tabb'ied.—**ms.** tabb'inet, a more delicate kind of tabby resembling damask, used for window-curtains; tabb'y-eat, a brindled cat: hence (or from *Tabitha*) a female cat: an old maid: a spiteful gossiping woman; tabb'yhood. [Fr. *tabis*, app. from *Attābiy*, a quarter in Baghdad where it was made.]

tabellion, tō-bel'yon, n. an official scrivener in the Roman empire and elsewhere. [L.L. *tabellio*, -ōnis.—L. *tabella*, tablet, dim. of *tabula*, a board.]

taberdar. See under *tabard*.

tabernacle, tab'er-na-kel, n. a tent or movable hut: the tent carried by the Jews through the desert and used as a temple: the human body as the temporary abode of the soul: a place of worship, esp. temporary or dissenting: (R.C.) a receptacle for the vessel containing the pyx: a canopied niche or seat: a canopy: a socket for a mast.—**v.i.** to sojourn.—**v.t.** to put or enshrine in a tabernacle.—**adj.** tab'ernacl'd; tabernacular (*-nak'u-lar*).—**n.** tab'er-na-cle-work, ornamental work over niches, stalls, &c., with canopies and pinnacles, or any work in which this forms a characteristic feature.—**F.** Jewish harvest festival, tents in the wilderness.

taberna, a hut.

tabefaction, away, emaciation.—v.t.

and v.t. tab'efy.—n. tabescence (*tab-es-ns*), wasting; shrivelling.—**adj.** tabes'cent; tab'id.

—**tabes dorsa'lis**, locomotor ataxia. [L. *tabes*-it.]

tablature, tab'l-a-tur, n. a tablet: a painting,

picture, pictorial representation or work: an old notation for lute music with a line for each string and letters or figures to indicate the stopping, used with modifications for other instruments. [L. *tabula*, a board.]

table, tā'bl, n. a slab or board: a layer: a flat surface: a board for painting on: a picture: (Shak.) a quadrangular space on the palm of the hand: a panel: a string-course: a slab with or for an inscription: a slab inscribed with laws: hence, in *pl.*, a code of law (as the Twelve Tables of ancient Rome): a writing tablet (esp. in the obs. phrase *a pair of tables*): a board for a game, e.g. chess: each half of a folding board: hence, in *pl.* (obs.), backgammon: a broad flat surface on a cut gem: a tabular crystal: an article of furniture consisting of a flat top on legs, pillar, or trestles, for use at meals, work, play, for holding things, &c.: supply of food, entertainment: the company at a table: a board or committee: a dispensing of the communion: a projecting part in a scarfed joint: a flat gravestone supported on pillars: a condensed statement: a syllabus or index: a compact synoptic scheme of numerical information.—**adj.** of, for, like, or pertaining to a table, or meals.—**v.t.** to tabulate: to lay on the table: to pay down: to submit for discussion: (U.S.) to shelve: to board.—**v.i.** to board.—**nr.** ta'ble-beer, light beer for common use; ta'ble-book, a book of writing tablets, memorandum book, or notebook: an ornamental book intended to lie on a table: a book of tables; ta'ble-cloth, a cloth, usu. of linen, for covering a table, esp. at meals; ta'ble-cover, a cloth for covering a table, esp. at other than meal-times.—**adj.** ta'ble-cut, (of gems) cut with a flat top; tabled (*tā'bl'd*), flat-topped: having a smooth sloping surface of dressed stone: having a table or tables.—**ms.** table-d'hôte (*tā-bl'-dōt*; Fr., host's table), a meal at a fixed price; ta'bleful, as many as a table will hold; ta'ble-knife, a knife such as one cuts one's own meat, &c., with; ta'ble-land, an extensive region of elevated land with a flat or undulating surface: a plateau; ta'ble-leaf, an extension to a table-top, lugged, drawn out, or inserted; ta'ble-lin'en, linen table-cloths, napkins, &c.; ta'ble-maid, a maid-servant who sets the table and waits; ta'ble-mon'ey, an allowance for official entertainment; ta'ble-mu'sic, music in parts that can be read by performers at each side of a table; ta'ble-nap'kin, a cloth used at table to protect the clothes and to wipe fingers and lips; ta'ble-spoon, one of the largest spoons used at table; ta'ble-spoon'ful, as much as will fill a table-spoon.—**pl.** ta'ble-spoon'fuls; ta'ble-sport, (Shak.) the butt of the company at table; ta'ble-talk, familiar conversation, as that round a table, during and after meals; ta'ble-tenn'is, a game like lawn-tennis played on a table with celluloid balls; ta'ble-top, the top of a table: a flat top.—**adj.** ta'ble-topped.—**ms.** ta'ble-turn'ing, movements of tables (or other objects), attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits—by the sceptical to collective involuntary muscular action; ta'ble-ware, dishes, spoons, knives, forks, &c., for table use; ta'ble-wa'ter, a mineral water suitable for the table.—**adj.** and **adv.** ta'blewise, in the form or in the manner of a table: of the communion table, not otherwise.—**nr.** ta'ble-work, the setting of type for tables, columns of figures, &c.; ta'bling, tabulation: backgammon-playing: board: provision of tables: scarfing: a broad hem on the skirt of a sail.—at table, at a meal; fence the tables (see *fence*); lay on the table, to lay aside for future discussion or indefinitely; the Lord's table, the communion table: com-

in China, orig. a tael weight of pure silver. [Port., —Malay *tol*, weight.]

ta'en, *tān*, a contraction of taken.

taenia, *tē-ni-ā*, *n.*, a ribbon or fillet: the fillet above the architrave of the Doric order: a ribbon-like structure: Taenia, the tapeworm genus:—*pl.* taeniae (*-ni-ē*).—*n.* taeni'asis, infestation with tapeworm.—*adj.* taen'iate, taen'ioid, like a ribbon or a tapeworm. [L.,—Gr. *tainia*, a band.] tafferel, taffrail, *taf'ril*, *n.*, the upper part of a ship's stern timbers. [Du. *tofercel*, a panel—*tofel*, a table—L. *tobula*, a table.]

taffeta, *tof-i-tā*, also taffety, *-ti*, taffetas, *-tas*, *n.* a thin glossy silk-stuff: loosely applied to various similar or mixed fabrics.—*adj.* of taffeta: (Shak.) florid, over-dainty. [Through Fr. or L.L. from Pers. *tāftah*, woven—*toftan*, to twist.] taffy, *tof-i*, *n.* (U.S.). Same as toffy.

Taffy, *tof-i*, *n.* a Welshman. [Welsh pron. of *Davy*.] tafia, *tof-i-ā*, *n.* a variety of rum. [Perh. a W. Indian name, but cf. Malay *tāfā*.]

tag, *tag*, *n.* a flap of a slashed garment: a tab: a tie-on label: the point of a lace: any small thing tacked or attached to another: a loose or flapping end: a shred: a stray, matted, or dirty lock: (in *pl.*) a footman's shoulder-knot: the tip of a tail: a trite quotation (esp. Latin): a moral to a story: a refrain: the rabble: anything mean.—*v.t.* to put a tag or tags on: to attach as a tag: to tack, fasten, append: to remove tags from: to dog or follow closely.—*v.i.* to make tags, to string words or ideas together: to go behind as a follower.—*pr.p.* tagg'ing; *part.* and *pa.p.* tagged.—*ns.* tag'-day, (U.S.) a flag-day; tag'-end, the tag-end; tagg'er.—*pl.* tagg'ers, thin sheet-iron.—*n.* tag'rag, the rabble: a fluttering rag, a tatter.—Also *adj.*—*n.* tag'-tail, a worm with a tail like a tag.—tagged atom, a radioactive isotopic atom of a tracer element; tag, rag, and bobtail, all sorts of riff-raff. [Origin obscure.]

tag, *tag*, *n.* the game of tig.—*v.t.* to tig. [Origin obscure.]

Tagalog, *tā-gā'log*, *n.* a people of the Philippine Islands: their Austronesian language.—Also *adj.* Tagetes, *tā-jē'tez*, *n.* a Mexican and S. American genus of composites—called French and African marigold, &c. [L. *Tagēs*, an Etruscan god.] taghairm, *tā-gärm*, *n.* in the Scottish Highlands, divination: esp. inspiration sought by lying in a bullock's hide behind a waterfall. [Gael.]

taghlioni, *tal-yō'nē*, *n.* an early 19th-century overcoat. [Named after a family of dancers.]

taguan, *tā-gwān*, *n.* properly, a large East Indian flying squirrel: applied also to an Australian flying phalanger. [Tagalog.]

taha, *tā'hō*, *n.* a S. African weaver-bird. [Zulu *toho*.]

tahr, *tehr*, *tār*, *n.* a beardless Himalayan wild goat (*Hemitragus jemloicus*) that frequents forest precipices. [App. its name in the W. Himalaya, confused with Nepali *thār*: see *thar*.]

tahsil, *tā(h)-sēl'*, *n.* in India, a revenue area.—*n.* tahsil'dar, a revenue officer. [Ar. *tahsil*.]

tal, *tī*, *n.* a Japanese sea-bream.

Tal. See *Thai*.

talga, *tā-gō*, *n.* marshy pine forest. [Russ.] talgle, *tā-gl*, *v.i.* (Scot.) to entangle, hinder.—*v.i.* to linger: to loiter: to trudge. [Cf. Sw. (Börnholm) *taggla*, to disorder.]

tail, *tāl*, *n.* the posterior extremity of an animal, usually a slender prolongation beyond the anus: a bird's train of feathers: a fish's caudal fin: anything of like appearance, position, &c.: the back, lower, hinder, latter, down-stream, or inferior part or prolongation of anything (often opp. to the head): the stem of a note in music: a downward extension of a letter: a retinue, suite: a queue: a train: anything long and trailing or hanging, as a catkin, train of a comet, long curl of hair: (usu. in *pl.*) the reverse of a coin: the end of a shoal sloping into deeper water: (often in *pl.*) the skirts of a garment: in Turkey, a horse-tail, formerly a mark of rank.—*v.t.* to furnish with a tail: to be a tail to: to remove the tail or stalk from: to grip by the tail: to join end to end: (Austr.) to tend:

to dog, shadow.—*v.i.* to straggle: to taper (often with *off*): to show the tail.—*ns.* tail'-board, the board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon; tail'-boom, a longeron supporting the tail of an aeroplane; tail'-coat, a coat with tails.—*adj.* tailed.—*ns.* tail'-end, the tag-end: (*pl.*) inferior corn sorted out from better; tail'-end'er, (*coll.*) one coming at the end; tail'-feath'er, one of the rectrices or rudder-feathers of a bird's tail: a feather of the back forming a train, as in the peacock; tail'-gate, lower gate of a lock; tail'ing, inner e wall:

Juges i

refuse,

tail'-li,

tram, or other vehicle; tail'piece, a piece at the tail or end: an engraving, design, &c., occupying the bottom of a page, as at the end of a chapter: a strip of ebony, &c., to which the ends of the strings are attached in a fiddle; tail'-pipe, the suction-pipe in a pump.—*v.t.* to tie a can or the like to the tail of (to annoy a dog—explanation unknown).—*ns.* tail'race, the channel in which water runs away below a mill-wheel; tail'-rope, a rope attached to the hinder part of anything; tail'-spin, a spiral dive of an aeroplane.—tail of the eye, the outer corner of the eye: the margin of the field of vision; turn tail, to run away; twist the lion's tail, to irritate Britain; with the tail between the legs, like a beaten cur. [O.E. *taeg*, *tæg*; Goth. *taeg*, hair.]

tail, *tāl*, *n.* (law) limitation of inheritance to certain heirs.—*adj.* limited.—tail male, limitation to male heirs. [Fr. *taille*, cutting.]

tailor, *tāl'ər*, *n.* one whose business is to cut out and make outer garments, esp. for men (*sem.* tail'orress).—*v.i.* to work as a tailor.—*v.t.* to make clothes for: to fit with clothes: to fashion by tailor's work.—*ns.* tail'or-bird, an E. Indian warbler (Sutorius or kindred) that sews leaves together to form a nest; tail'oring.—*adj.* tail'or-made, made by a tailor, esp. of plain, close-fitting garments for women. [A.Fr. *tailleur* (Fr. *tailleur*)—L.L. *tōliator*, *-ōris*—*tōliōre*, to cut.]

tailor, *tāl'ər*, *interj.* (Shak.) variously explained as referring to the backward fall (opp. to *header*), to the tailor-like squatting position that results, or as the obs. *tailard*, a person with a tail.

tailzie, *tailye*, *tailie*, *tāl'(y)*, *n.* (law) Scots forms of tail (2): entail.

taint, *tānt*, *n.* (obs.) attain: (obs.) a hit in tilting: (obs.) tint, tinge: a tincture of some evil quality: a stain: a blemish: pollution: infection: a latent or incipient defect or corruption.—*v.t.* (obs.) to attain: (obs.) to touch in tilting: (obs.) to tint, tinge: to affect or imbue with anything objectionable: to contaminate: to infect: to impart a scent to.—*v.i.* to become infected or corrupted: to go bad: to weaken, wilt, wither.—*adjs.* tainted; taintedless.—*adv.* taintedlessly.—*ns.* taint'ure, defilement; taint'-worm, (Milt.) some worm supposedly injurious to flocks. (Partly aphetic for attain; partly O.Fr. *toint* (Fr. *teint*)—L. *tinctus*, *-ūs*—*tingere*, tinctum, to wet, dye.)

T'āi-p'ing, *tī-p'ing*, *n.* the dynasty that Hung Hsiu-ch'wan sought to found in China: a participant in his rebellion (1851-65). [Chin. *T'āi Ping*, great peace.]

taish, *tāish*, *tish*, *n.* in the Scottish Highlands, an apparition or voice of one about to die: second sight. [Gael. *toibhis*, *taibhis*, apparition.]

tail. Same as tate.

tail, *tāl*, *n.* the long-spouted phalanger (Tarsipes). [Native Australian name.]

taiver, *taivər*. See *taver* (2).

tal, *tāl*, *n.* a crown: a dervish's tall conical cap.—Taj Mahal (*mā-hōl'*), the magnificent mausoleum at Agra erected by Shah Jehan for his wife Mumtāz-i-Mahal (d. 1629). [Ar. and Pers. *tāi*, crown.]

tak, *tāk*, a Scots form of take.

take, *tāk*, *v.t.* to lay bold of: to get into one's possession: to seize: to catch: to capture: to captivate: to receive or come to have willingly or by an act of one's own: to appropriate: to assume:

to accept: to receive: to admit: (*Scot.*) to submerge: to have normally assigned to one: to find out, come upon, surprise, detect: to swallow or inhale: to apply to oneself: to obtain: to engage, secure: to seek and receive: to have recourse to: to attend a course in: to visit: to call for, necessitate, use up: to remove: to cause to go: to subtract: to convey: to escort: to detract: to derive: to understand: to apprehend: to assume: to mistake: to conceive: to accept as true: to tolerate: to ascertain: to observe or measure: to ascertain something from: to execute, perform: to set down: to portray: to photograph: to charge oneself with: to asseverate: to strike: to come upon and affect: to bewitch: to blight: (*obs.*) to deliver, give: to betake.—*v.t.* to have the intended effect: to be effective, to work: to please the public: (*Shak.*) to cast a spell: to betake oneself, begin: to hite (as a fish): to make a capture or acquisition: to admit of being taken: (*coll.*) to become, fall (e.g. ill): (*U.S., Canada*) to freeze: (*pa.t.* took; *pa.p.* tā'ken).—*n.* an act of taking: a capture: quantity taken on one occasion.—*ns.* take-down, a humiliation; take-'in', a deception, fraud, or disappointment of hopes; take-leave, leave-taking.—*adj.* tā'ken.—*ns.* take-off, a burlesque mimicry: a drawback: place, act, or mode of leaving the ground for a jump, dive, or flight; tā'ker; tā'king, action of the verb in any sense: (*usu.* in *pl.*) that which is taken, receipts: (*Spens.*) plight: (*Shak.*) bewitchment, malignant influence: (*coll.*) agitation, perplexity.—*adj.* captivating: alluring: infectious, catching.—*adv.* tā'kingly.—*ns.* tā'kingness, tā'king-off, removal, assassination.—*adj.* tā'ky, attractive.—take after, to follow in resemblance; take down, to reduce: to lower: to go above in class: to report: to pieces: to escort: the dinin: in some degree; take effect, to come off, succeed: to come into force; take for, to suppose to be, esp. wrongly; take heed, to be careful; take in, to enclose: to comprise: to annex: to subdue: to receive: to conduct to the dining-room: to subscribe for: to tighten: to furl: to grasp, realise: to accept as true: to cheat; take in hand, to undertake; take into one's head, to be seized with a notion; take in vain, to use with unbecoming levity; take it out of, to exact the utmost from: to exhaust the strength or energy of; take me with you, (*Shak.*) let me understand what you mean; take notice, to observe: to show that observation is made: (*with of*) to remark upon; take off, to remove: to swallow: to mimic: to leave the ground for a jump or flight; take on, to receive aboard: to undertake: to assume: to take into employment: (*coll.*) to grieve; take out, to remove from within: to extract: to go out with: to obtain on application: to receive an equivalent for: (*Shak.*) to copy; take over, to receive by transfer: to convey across; take thought, (*Shak.*) to grieve; take to, to betake oneself to: to adapt oneself to: to become fond of; take to pieces, to separate into component parts; take to task, to call to account, reprove; take to wife, to marry; take up, to lift, to raise: to pick up for use: to absorb: to accept: to interrupt sharply: to arrest: to adopt the practice, study, &c., of, begin to go in far: to begin to patronise, seek to advance: to resume: (*Shak.*) to settle, compound (a quarrel): (*Shak.*) to reprove: (*Shak.*) to cope with: to buy up: (*Shak.*) to obtain on credit: to take in hand: to engross, occupy or fill fully: (*dial.*; *usu.* in passive) to interest, please (*with about or with*): to borrow; take upon oneself, to assume: to presume: to take responsibility for: to undertake: (*Shak.*) to feign, make believe; take up with, to begin to associate with, form a connexion with. [*Late O.E. tacan* (*pa.t.* tōc; *pa.p.* tōcenn).]

takin, tā'hin, tā'hēn, *n.* a large ungulate [*Budorcas taxicolor*] akin to the goats and antelopes. [*Tibetan.*]

tatapoin, tā'a-poin, *n.* a Buddhist monk, esp. of

Pegu: a small green W. African guenon monkey. [*Port. talapão*—Old Peguan *tala pōi*, my lord.]

tala(y)nt, Spenserian forms of talon.

talar, talaria. See under tatus.

talayot, tā-lā'yat, *n.* a prehistoric usually unchambered stone monument of the Balearic Islands. [*Baleare Sp.* for *Sp. atalaya*, an outlook.—*Ar.* *al talā'i*, the vanguard.]

talbot, tāl'bot, *n.* a broad-mouthed large-eared hound, usually white, now extinct. [*Poss. from the Talbot family.*]

talbotype, tāl'bi-tip, *n.* calotype, invented by William Henry Fox Talbot (1800-77).

talc, talk, *n.* a very soft, pliable, greasy, silvery-white, foliated or compact mineral, acid magnesium silicate: commercially, often muscovite mica.—*adj.* talc'y, talc'ose, talc'ous.—*ns.* talc'-schist, a schistose rock composed essentially of talc, with accessory minerals; talc'um, talc. [*Fr. talc* or *L.L. talcum*—*Ar.* *talq*—*Pers.* *talk*.]

tale, tāl, *n.* an act of telling: a narrative, story: a false story: a mere story: (*in pl.*) things told idly or to get others into trouble: number: reckoning.—*n.* tale-bearer, one who maliciously tells tales or gives information.—*n.* and *adj.* tale-bearing.—*adj.* tale'ful, abounding with stories.—*n.* tale-teller, a teller of stories, narrator: a talebearer.—*be in* (or *on*) tale, to be in full accord; old wives' tale, a marvellous story for the credulous; tell one's (or its) own tale, to speak for oneself or itself; tell tales, to play the informer; tell tales out of school, to reveal confidential matters. [*O.E. talu*, story, number; *Ger. zahl*, number.]

tallegalla, tal-i-gal'ā, *n.* the brush-turkey. [*Malagasy talava*, the purple coat, and *L. gallus*, a cock.] talent, tal'ent, *n.* an ancient unit of weight and of money—60 minas or 6000 drachmas, or about 84 lb. avoirdupois (Aeginetan talent), 56 (Euboic), 58 (Attic), of gold or silver: hence (from the parable, *Matt. xxv. 14-30*) faculty: any natural or special gift: special aptitude: eminent ability short of genius: persons of special ability: disposition: (*Shak.* talent) perh. wealth, abundance, or perh. golden tresses.—*adj.* tal'ented, possessing mental gifts; tal'entless. [*L. talentum*—*Gr. talanton*, a balance, a talent.]

talent, an old form (*Shak., Scott.* now *dial.*) of talon.

tales, tāl'ez, *n.* (*orig. pl.*) the filling up from those who are present of a deficiency in the number of jurymen.—*n.* talesman (tā'lēz-mən or tāl'ez), a bystander so chosen.—*pray* a tales, to plead that the number of jurymen be completed in this way. [*From the phrase* 'tālēs de circumstantibus,' such of the bystanders: tālēs, *pl.* of *L. tālis*, such.]

Taliacotlan, Tagliacotlan, tal-ya-kō'tlan, *adj.* pertaining to the Italian surgeon Gasparo Tagliacozzi or Taliacotus (1546-99), or his rhinoplastic operation.

talion, tal'i-on, *n.* like for like: retaliation. [*L. tālio*, -ōnis, like punishment—*tālis*, such.]

talipes, tal'i-pēs, *n.* club-foot. [*L. tālus*, ankle, *pēs*, foot.]

talipot, talipot, tal'i-pot, -pat, -put, *n.* a Ceylon fan-palm (*Corypha*). [*Sinh. talapata*—*Sans. talapatra*, palmyra palm leaf.]

talisman, tal'is-mən, or -iz-, *n.* an object supposed to be induced with magical powers: an amulet, charm.—*pl.* tal'ismans.—*adj.* talismanic (-man'ik), -al. [*Ar. tilsam*—*Gr. tesma*, payment, certificate, later completion, rite, consecrated object—*telecin*, to complete, fulfill, consecrate.]

talk, tārk, *v.i.* to speak, esp. informally or idly: to converse.—*v.t.* to utter: to speak about: to speak in: to bring or render by talking.—*n.* conversation: rumour: discussion: gossip: mention of possibility or proposal: a general theme: utterance: a short informal address.—*adj.* talk'able, easy to converse with: to be talked about; talk'ative, given to much talking.—*adv.* talk'atively.—*ns.* talk'ativeness; talk'ee-talk'ee, talk'y-talk'y, a corrupt dialect: chatter: a little harangue.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* talk'er; talk'le (commonly in *pl.*), a talking film, cinematograph picture accompanied by sound.—*n.* and *adj.* talk'ing.—*ns.* talk'ing-

fate, fār, ask; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhēn (then)

machine', a gramophone, phonograph, or the like; talk'ing-to, a reproof; talk'-you-down', an apparatus by means of which instructions are given to the pilot of an aircraft to help him to land.—talk against time, to keep on talking merely to fill up time, as often in parliament; talk big, to talk boastfully; talk down, to argue down; to talk as to inferiors in intellect or education; talking of, apropos of, now that mention has been made of; talk over, to persuade, convince; to discuss, consider together; talk round, to talk of all sorts of related matters without coming to the point: to bring to one's way of thinking by persuasive talk; talk to, to address: to rebuke; talk up, to speak boldly: to praise or boast. [M.E. *talken*, freq. of tell.]

tall, *taul*, *adj.* (obs.) doughty, stout: high in stature: loog, esp. in a vertical direction: lofty: great, remarkable: grandiloquent: hardly to be believed.—*ns.* tall'boy, a long narrow top for a smoky chimney: a high chest of drawers, one portion superimposed on another or on a dressing-table: a glass with a long stem; tall'ness.—a tall man of his hands, a deft worker: a sturdy fighter: tall eopy, a book with ample margins above and below; tall hat, a top hat; tall men, loaded dice. [App. O.E. *getæl*, prompt.]

tallage, *tal'ij*, *n.* (hist.) a tax levied by the Norman and Angevin kings on their demesne lands and towns, or by a feudal lord on his tenants: an aid, toll, or rate.—*v.t.* to lay an impost upon.—*adj.* tall'able, subject to tallage.—*v.t.* tall'late, to tallage. [O.Fr. *tailage*—*tailier*, to cut.] tallat, tallet, talloft, *tal't*, *n.* (W. of England) a loft. [W. *tafod*—L.L. *tabulāta*, flooring.]

tal'ith, *tal'ih*, *n.* the Jewish prayer shawl. [Heb. *tal'ith*.]

tallow, *tal'ō*, *n.* fat, grease: rendered fat, esp. of ox and sheep: any coarse, hard fat.—*adj.* of, for, or like tallow.—*v.t.* to grease with tallow: to produce tallow.—*ns.* tall'ow-can'dle, a candle made of tallow; tall'ow-catch', (Shak.) perh. a receptacle for tallow, or a lump (keech) of tallow; tall'ow-chand'ler, a dealer in tallow candles, &c.; tall'ow-dip', a candle made by dipping a wick in tallow; tall'ow-face, (Shak.) a person with a pasty yellow face.—*adjs.* tall'ow-faced; tall'owish.—*n.* tall'ow-tree, any of various trees (as Sapium, Peotadesma, Aleurites) yielding a thick oil or vegetable tallow, or a substance capable of making candles.—*adj.* tall'owy. [M.E. *talgh*; cf. Fr. *talg*.]

tally, *tal'i*, *n.* a stick notched to mark numbers or keep accounts: half of such a stick split across the notches, serving as receipt or record: anything that answers to a counterpart: a score or account, esp. one kept by notches or marks: credit, tick: a mark made in scoring an account: a distinguishing mark: a label: a plant-label: a tag: a unit in juvenile book-token: a number taken as a unit in computation: a full number: (pl. tall'ies).—*adv.* in concubinage.—*v.t.* to notch or mark as a tally: to count by tally: reckon: match, adapt.—*v.i.* to correspond, match, agree: deal on credit.—*pr.p.* tall'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tall'ied.—*ns.* tall'y clerk, a checker of ship's cargoes against a list; tall'yman, one who keeps a tallyshop: one who lives with a woman without marriage.—*jem.* tall'y woman; tall'yshop, shop where goods are sold to be paid by instalments, the seller having one account-book which tallies with the buyer's tall'y-sys'tem, -trade, mode of dealing on credit for payment by instalments.—live tally, to cohabit without marriage. [A.Fr. *tallie*—L. *talica*, a stick.]

tally-ho, *tal-i-hō*, *interj.* the huntsman's cry betokening that a fox has gone away.—*n.* a cry of tokening that the interj. has gone away.—*v.t.* to greet with tally-ho: a four-in-hand coach.—*v.t.* to greet with tally-ho.—*v.i.* to call tally-ho. [Cf. Fr. *tal'ant*.]

talma, *tal'mā*, *n.* a loose cloak or cape. [From F. J. Talma, the actor (1763-1826).]

Talmud, *tal'mood*, -*mud*, *n.* the fundamental code of Jewish civil and canon law, the *Mishna* and the *Gemara*.—*adjs.* Talmud'ic, -*al*.—*n.* Talmudist, one learned in the Talmud.—*adj.* Talmudist'ic. [Heb. *talmūd*, instruction—*lāmad*, to learn.]

tal'on, *tal'an*, *n.* a hooked claw or finger: an ogee

moulding: cards remaining after the deal, the stock.—*adj.* tal'oned. [Fr. *tal'on*—L.L. *talō*, -*ōms*—L. *talus*, the heel.]

Talpa, *tal'pā*, *n.* the mole geous of the family Talpidæ: talpa, an encysted tumour on the head, a wen. [L. a mole.]

taluk, *tā-look*, *n.* a tract of proprietary land: a subdivision of a taluk.—*arch.* taluk-dar, holder of taluk, *tā'ls*, *n.*

a slope: (fort.) the sloping part of a work: (geol.) a slope.—*n.* tā'lar, a robe reaching the ankles.—*n.pl.* talaria (tā-lā-rī-ā), winged sandals, or wings on the ankles, as of Hermes. [L. *talus*, ankle.]

talweg. Same as thalweg.

tam. Sec Tam o' Shanter.

tamal, *tā-māl*, *n.* a highly seasoned Mexican dish of crushed maize, with meat.—Also tama'le. [Sp.—Nahuatl *tamalli*.]

tamandua, *tā-mān'dū-ā*, -*dū-ā*, *n.* a S. American ant-eater smaller than the ant-bear.—*n.* tamaranor (tā-mā-nū-ār), the great ant-bear. [Port. *tamandua*.]

Sp. *tamandua*—Tupi *tamandua*.]

tamanu, *tām'a-nō*, *n.* a lofty gamboge tree of the East Indies and Pacific Islands, its trunk yielding

tacamahac. [E.Ind.]

tamara, *tām'-rā*, *n.* a mixture of cinnamon, cloves, coriander, &c.

tamarack, *tām'-rak*, the American or black larch. [Amer. Ind.]

tamarin, *tām'-rin*, *n.* a small S. American squirrel-monkey (Midas). [Fr., from Canib.]

tamarind, *tām'-rind*, *n.* a large tropical Caesal-

pinaceous tree (*Tamarindus indica*): its pod, filled with a pleasant, acidulous, sweet, reddish-black

pulp. [Ar. *tamr-Hindī*, date of India.]

tamarisk, *tām'-or-isk*, *n.* a genus (*Tamarix*) giving

name to a family (*Tamaricæ*) of xerophytic

plants, one species a naturalised shrub of S. English

scashores. [L. *tamariscus*, *tamarix*.]

tamasha, *tā-mā'shā*, *n.* (Ind.) an entertainment,

show; fuss. [Ar. and Pers. *tamāshā*.]

tamber, *tām'ber*, *n.* Anglicised form of timbrc.

tambour, *tām'bōur*, *n.* a drum: the bass drum: a

frame for embroidery: a rich gold and silver em-

broidery: embroidery done on a tambour: a

cylindrical stone: the drum of a recording instru-

ment: a vestibule in a church-porch, &c.: palisad-

ing to defend a gate, &c.—*v.t.* to embroider on a

tambour.—*v.i.* to do tambour-work.—*ns.* tam-

bour'a, an Eastern instrument like a guitar;

tambourin (tām'-bōo-ran'), a Provencal dance or

tambourine with drone bass; tambourine (*tam-*

dance-tune with drone bass; tambourine with jingles,

bā-rin), a shallow single-headed drum with jingles,

played on with the hand.—(Spens.) tam'burlin,

[Fr. *tambour*, drum; Pers. *tambūr*, Ar. *tunbūr*,

tamboura.]

tame, *tām*, *adj.* having lost native wildness and shy-

ness: cultivated: domesticated: gentle: spirit-

less: without vigour: dull, flat, uninspiring:

(Shak.) wonted, accustomed.—*v.t.* to reduce to a

domestic state: to make gentle: to subdue: to

reclaim.—*v.i.* to become tame.—*n.* tamability,

tameability.—*adjs.* tam'able, tame'able;

tame'less.—*n.* tame'lessness.—*adv.* tam'e'ly.—

tame'ness; tam'er; tam'ing. [O.E. *tam*;

ns. *talm*; Gr. *damaein*, L. *domire*, to tame.]

Ger. *zalm*; Gr. *damaein*, L. *domire*, to tame.]

Tam'il, *tām'il*, *n.* a Dravidian language of south-east

India and north, east, and central Ceylon: one of

the people speaking it.—*adjs.* Tam'il, Tam'ilian,

Tam'il'ic, Tam'il'ic.

tamin, *tām'ine*, *tām'in*, *n.* a thin worsted stuff,

highly glazed. [Fr. *tamine*; cf. *stammel*.]

tamis, *tām'is*, *n.* cloth sieve.—*n.* tamise (*tā-mēz'*),

trade name for various thin woollen fabrics. [Fr.]

Tammany, *tām'-mā*, *n.* a society notorious for its

corrupt influence in New York city politics.—

Also *adj.*—Tammany Hall, its building, leased

to the Democratic party of New York. [From

an Indian chief, *Tammanend*, who is said to have

signed the treaty with Penn.]

Tammie Norie, *tām'i nō'ri*, *n.* (Scot.) the puffin.

Tammuz, *tām'ūz*, -*ūz*, *n.* a Babylonian sun-god,

answering to Adonis: the tenth month of the

Jewish calendar (June-July).

tammy, *tam'i*, *n.* a strainer: a glazed woollen or mixed stuff. [App. same as *tamis*, or perh. *tamIn*.]

Tam o' Shanter, *tam-ō-shan'tar*, n. the hero of Burns's poem so entitled: hence, a cap with broad circular flat top—*coll.* tam, tamm'y.

tamp, tamp, v.t. to stop up: to ram: to pack round.
—**ns.** tam'ping, the act of filling up a hole for
blasting: the material used; tam'pion, tam'pon,
tomp'ion, a plug: an inking-pad.—**v.t.** to plug.—
n. tamponade, surgical use of a tampon. [Fr.
tampon.]

tamper, *tam'pər*, *v.t. (obs.)* to temper (as clay).—*v.i.* (usu. with *with*) to work, machinate, practise: to have secret or corrupt dealings: to interfere unwarrantably or vitiatingly: to meddle.—*ns.* **tam'perer**: **tam'pering**. [A by-form of **temper**.]

Tamplco, tām-pē'kō, *n.* a port in Mexico.—Tamplco fibre, ixtle.

tam-tam, See tom-tom.

tan, *tan*, *n.* oak bark or other material used for tanning; spent bark: a tawny brown colour.—*adj.* **tawny**.—*v.t.* to convert into leather by steeping in vegetable solutions containing tannin: to treat with tan or tannin: to make brown or tawny (*coll.*) to beat.—*v.i.* to become tanned:—*pr.p.* **tann'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **tanned**.—*n.pl.* **tan'-balls**, tanner's spent bark pressed into lumps for fuel.—*ns.* **tan'-bark**, any bark good for tanning; **tan'-bed**, (*hort.*) a bark-bed.—*adj.* **tan'-coloured**.—*ns.* **tan'ling**, (*Shok.*) one tanned by the sun: **tan'-liq'or**, ooze, pickle, an aqueous extract of tan-bark.—*adj.* **tann'able**.—*ns.* **tann'age**, tanning; **tann'ate**.—*adj.* **tanned**.—*ns.* **tann'er**; **tann'ery**, a place for tanning.—*adj.* **tan'less** (tannic acid, tannin).—*ns.* **tann'in**, a colourless amorphous substance got from gall-nuts, sumach, and many barks, used in tanning and dyeing; **tan'ing**, the art or act of tanning or converting skins and hides into leather.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **tan'-pit**, *-vat*, a vat in which hides are steeped with tan; **tan'-ride**, a riding track laid with tan; **tan'-yard**, a yard or enclosure where leather is tanned.—flowers of tan (see flower). [O.E. *tannian* (found in *pa.p. getanned*), *tannere*, tanner; also O.Fr. *ton*.—Brit.

tan, *tan*, *n.* (*trig.*) a conventional abbrev. for tangent.

la(h), lā'nā, n. a
—n, t(h)a'nadar.

tana, tǎ'nā, n. a Sumatran and Bornean species of tree-shrew. [Malay (tǎpai) tǎna, ground (squirrel).]

tanager, *tan'a-jar*, *n.* any bird of the S. American family *Tanagridae* (-og'), closely allied to the finches.—*n.* *Tan'agra*, the name-giving genus.—*adj.* *tan'agrine*. [*Tupi tangará*.]

Tanagra, *tan'ā-grā*, *n.* a town of ancient Bœotia:
a terra-cotta figurine made there.

tandem, *tan'dm*, *adv.* in the position of horses harnessed singly one before the other.—*n.* a team (usu. two) so harnessed: a vehicle with such a team: a bicycle, tricycle, &c., for two, one before the other.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* *tan'demwise*. [Punning application of *L. tandem*, at length.]

tane, ta'ne, obs. spellings (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, &c.) of
ta'en (taken).

tane, *tān*, (Scot.) one (the tane, for *that ane*, the one). [See *tac*, *tong* (2), *tother*.]

tang, tang, *n.* coarse seaweed. [Cf. Norw. and Dan. *tang*.]

tang, tang, n. a ringing sound: a twang.—*v.t.* to cause to ring: (*Shak.*) to utter ringingly.—*v.i.* to ring. [*imit.*: influenced by next word.]

tang, *tang*, n. a projecting piece or shank: a point, sting, spike: part of a tool that goes into the haft: a prong: a barb: a sea-surgeon: a biting, characteristic, or extraneous flavour, after-taste, or smell: a smack, tinge: pungency.—*adj.* tanged (*tangd*), with a tang: barbed. [O.N. *tange*, point, tang.]

tangelo, *tan'ji-lô*, n. a hybrid between *Tangerine* orange and *pomelo*. [Portmanteau word.]

tangent, tan'jənt, adj. touching without intersecting.

—*n.* a line that touches a curve: the limiting case of a secant when the two points of intersection coincide: (*trig.*; as a function of an angle) the ratio of the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the given angle to the side opposite the other acute angle. (The tangent of an obtuse angle is equal numerically to that of its supplement, but has the negative sign.)—*abbrev.* *tan*: the striking-pin of a clavichord.—*n.* *tangency* (*-jən-si*), *fact.* of being tangent: a contact or touching, *adj.* *tangential* (*-jən-shəl*), of a tangent: in the direction of a tangent *adj.* *tangential* (*-jən-shəl-i-ti*).—*adv.* *on* of a tangent.—*at* *the tangent*: in continuation in the momentary direction instead of following the general course. [*L. tangens, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *tangere*, to touch.]

Tangerine, tan'jā-rēn' (or -rēn'), *adj.* of Tangiers on the Morocco coast.—*n.* a native of Tangiers: tangerine, a mandarin or Tangerine orange—a small, flattish, loose-skinned variety.

tanghin, tang'gin, *n.* a Madagascan poison formerly used for the judicial ordeal: the apocynaceous tree yielding it.—*n.* tang'h'in, its active principle. [Malagasy tang'ena.]

tangible, tan'jī-bl, *adj.* perceptible by the touch: capable of being possessed or realised: material, corporeal.—*ns.* tangibil'ity; tan'gibleness.—*adv.* tan'gibly. [*L. tangibilis*—*tangere*, to touch.]

tangie, *tang'i*, *n.* an Orcadian water-spirit, appearing as a seahorse, or man covered with seaweed.

tangle, *tang'gl*, v.i. to form into, involve in, or cover with, a confused interwoven mass: to entangle.—v.t. to become tangled.—*n.* a tangled mass or condition: a perplexed state.—*v.* to become tangled with.

tanglefoot, (
tangement;
n. and *adj.*
tang'ly, tangl.

tangle, *ting'gl*, *n.*, coarse seaweed, esp. the more or less edible *Laminaria*.—*adj.*, *ting'ly*. [App. conn. with O.N. *thōngull*, *Laminaria* stalk—*thang*, bladder-wrack.]

tangle, *tang'gl*, *n.* (Scot.) any tall and limp person or thing: an icicle.—*adj.* long and limp.—*adj.* tang'ly.

tango, *tɒŋ'gō*, *n.* a dance or dance-tune in 4-4 time, of Argentine negro origin with Parisian developments—*v.* to dance the tango.—*adj.* and *adv.*

ments.—*v.i.* to dance the tango:—*part.* and *pp.*
tang'ed.—*n.* tang'olst. [*Sp.*, a *S. American*
negro festival or dance.]

tangram, *tan'gram*, *n.* a Chinese toy, a square cut into seven pieces that will fit in various forms.
tangun, *tan'gun*, *n.* the Tibetan piebald pony.

[Hind. *tāṅghān*—Tibetan *rtanān*.]
 tanh, *tansh*, *thon*, *n.* a conventional abbreviation for
 hyperbolic tangent.

tanist, *tan'ist*, *n.* a Celtic chief's heir elect.—*n.* tan'istry, the system of succession by a previously elected member of the family. [Ir. and Gael.]

tānaiste—tānaise, second.]
 tank, tangk, n. (India) a pool, pond, reservoir:
 (U.S.) a pond: a large basin or cistern: a reservoir

of water, oil, &c.: an ironclad land-ship or automobile fort with caterpillar wheels.—*v.t.* to store in a tank: to plunge into a tank.—*v.i.* (*U.S.*) to

drink heavily (with *up*).—*ns.* tank'age, storing in tanks: charge for such storage: the capacity

of a tank or tanks: residue from tanks; tank³-car, -wagon, a railway wagon for carrying oil or other liquid in a large tank.—*adj.* tanked, (*U.S. slang*)

tanrec. See tenrec.

tansy, *ton'zi*, *n.* a bitter, aromatic roadside composite plant (*Tanacetum vulgare*) with small heads of tubular yellow flowers: extended to other plants, as ragwort, silver-weed, yarrow: a pudding or cake flavoured with tansy, eaten at Easter.—like a tansy, exactly right. [O.Fr. *tanaisie*, through L.L. from Gr. *athanasia*, immortality.]

Tantalus, *tan'to-las*, *n.* a son of Zeus punished in Tartarus for revealing secrets of the gods by having to stand in water that ebbed when he would drink, overhung by grapes that drew back when he reached for them: the wood-ibis genus: *tantalus*, a case in which decanters are visible but locked up.—*n.* *tan'talate*, a salt of tantic acid.—*adj.* *Tantalean* (-*tā*'), *Tantā'lian*, *Tantic* (-*to'ik*), of Tantalus; *tantā'lic*, of tantulum (tantic acid, *H-TaO₃*).—*n.* *tantalisa'tion*.—*v.t.* *tan'talise*, to torment by presenting something to excite desire but keeping it out of reach: to torture into an unnatural form.—*n.* *tan'taliser*.—*n.* and *adj.* *tan'talising*.—*adv.* *tan'talisingly*.—*ns.* *tan'talism*, the punishment of Tantalus: a tormenting; *tan'talite*, (*min.*) a black mineral, iron tantalate; *tan'talum*, a metallic element (*Ta*; at. numb. 73) so named from its inability to absorb water; *tan'talum-lamp*, an electric lamp with tantulum filament; *Tan'talus-cup*, a philosophical toy, with a siphon within the figure of a man whose chin is on a level with its bend.

tantamount, *tan'to-mout*, *adj.* amounting to as much or to the same: equivalent: equal in value or meaning. [A.Fr. *tant amouter*, to amount to as much.]

tantara, *tan-tā'rā*, *n.* a blast of trumpet or horn.—Also tantara'ra. [Imit.]

tantivy, *tan-tiv'i*, *adv.* at full gallop: headlong.—*n.* a hunting cry: a rapid rush: (*hist.*) a Tory High Churchman.—*adj.* headlong: High Church Tory.—*interj.* expressive of galloping or (later) the sound of the hunting-horn. [Imit.]

tantony. See Anthony.

Tantra, *tan'trā*, *n.* a religious text-book of the Śāktas.—*ns.* *Tan'trism*, the teaching of the Tantras; *Tan'trist*. [Sans. *tantra*, thread, fundamental doctrine.]

tantrum, *tan'trum*, *n.* a capricious fit of ill-temper without adequate cause. [Origin unknown.]

Tantum ergo, *tan'tam er'gō*, L. *tōn'toome er'gō*, *n.* the fifth stanza of the hymn 'Pange, lingua, gloriosi corporis mysterium', written for the office of the Festival of Corpus Christi, which St Thomas of Aquino drew up in 1263. [From its opening words.]

Tāoism, *tā'ā-izm*, or *tow'izm*, *n.* the religious system founded by the Chinese philosopher Lāo-tszē (b. 604 B.C.), set forth in the *Tāo Teh King*.—*n.* *Tā'ōist*.—*adj.* *Tā'ōist'ic*.

tap, *top*, *n.* a gentle knock or its sound: (*diol.*) a shoe sole: a protective piece on a shoe heel: (*U.S. mil.*, in pl.) a signal for putting lights out.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to knock gently.—*v.t.* to furnish or repair with a tap:—*pr.p.* tapping; *p.o.t.* and *p.p.* tapped.—*ns.* *tap'-dancing*, dancing with tapping of the feet; *tapp'er*, one who taps: one who soles and heels: an instrument or part that taps: a decoherer.—*n.* and *adj.* *tapping*. [O.Fr. *tofer*.]

tap, *top*, *n.* a peg or stopper: a hole or short pipe with a valve for running off a fluid: a taproom: any particular liquor drawn through a tap: a screw for cutting an internal thread: a tap-root.—*v.t.* to pierce, so as to let out fluid: to broach: to draw off: (*fig.*) to draw upon, esp. for the first time: to intercept, or intercept from, by stealth: to furnish with a tap, or with a screw-thread.—*v.t.* to act as a tapster:—*pr.p.* tapping; *p.a.t.* and *p.p.* tapped.—*ns.* *tap'-bolt*, a screwed-in bolt; *tap'-cin'der*, slag produced during puddling; *tap'-dress'ing*, well-dressing; *tap'-house*, a tavern; *tap'lash*, poor stale swipes; *tapp'er*, one who taps trees, &c.: a milking-machine; *tapp'ing*, the act or art of drawing out or running off a fluid: an operation for removal of liquid from the body; *tap'room*, a room where beer is served from the tap or cask; *tap'root*, a strong main root striking

down vertically; *tap'ster*, one who draws liquor, a barman; *tap'-water*, water from a household tap.—on tap, kept in cask—opp. to bottled: ready to be drawn upon. [O.E. *tappa*, tap, *tappestre*, (female) tapster; Du. *top*, Ger. *zapfen*, tap.]

tap, *tāp*, *n.* a Scots form of top.—*adj.* *tapp'it*, crested.—*ns.* *tapp'it'-hen*, a crested hen: a liquor vessel of capacity variously stated at 1, 3, or 6 imperial quarts; *taps'man*, a servant with principal charge: chief of a company of drovers.—take one's tap in one's lap, (*Scot.*) to bundle up (one's tow for the distaff) and go home.

tap, *tap*, *n.* an Indian malarial fever. [Pers.]

tapa, *tappa*, *tā'pā*, *n.* paper-mulberry bark. [Polynesian generally.]

tapaculo, *tā-pā-kō'ulō*, tapaculo, -*kō'*, *n.* a small S. American bird with tilted tail. [Sp. *tapaculo*—*tapo*, cover (imper.), *culo*, posterior.]

tapadera, *tā-pā-dā'rā*, tapadero, -*rō*, *n.* the guard in front of a Mexican stirrup. [Sp., lid, cover—*tapor*, to cover.]

tape, *tāp*, *n.* material woven in narrow bands: a strip of such material, used for tying up, connecting, &c.: a ribbon of paper printed by a recording instrument, as in telegraphy: (*print.*) a flexible band that guides the sheets: a tape-measure: (*slong*) liquor.—*v.t.* to furnish, fasten, bind, measure with a tape: to get the range or measure of: (*Scot.*) to deal out, or use, sparingly.—*n.* *tape'-grass*, Vallisneria.—*adj.* *tape'less*.—*ns.* *tape'line*, -*meas'ure*, a flexible measuring strip of tape, steel, or other material.—*adj.* *tā'pen*, made of tape.—*n.* *tā'per*, one who works with tapes.—*adj.* *tape'tied*, tied up with tape: bound with, or by, red tape (see red).—*ns.* *tape'worm*, a ribbon-shaped segmented parasitic worm, any cestode, but esp. of Taenia or kindred genus; *tā'plst*, an official formalist.—breast the tape, in foot-racing, to touch with the breast the line stretched across the track at the winning-post. [O.E. *tæppe*, tape, fillet.] *taper*, *tā'pər*, *n.* (*obs.*) a wax-candle: a long, thin waxed wick or spill: a feeble light: lengthwise diminution in width: gradual leaving off.—*adj.* *tapering*.—*v.i.* to become gradually smaller towards one end.—*v.t.* to make to taper.—*adj.* *tā'pered*, tapering: lighted by tapers.—*n.* *tā'perer*, one who bears a taper.—*n.* and *adj.* *tā'pering*.—*adv.* *tā'peringly*.—*n.* *tā'perness*.—*adv.* *tā'perwise*. [O.E. *tapor*.]

tapestry, *tap'is-tri*, *n.* an ornamental textile used for the covering of walls and furniture, and for curtains, made by passing coloured threads among fixed warp threads: a machine-made imitation of this.—*adj.* of tapestry (*Milt.* *tap'stry*).—*v.t.* to hang with tapestry: to work or represent in tapestry.—*adj.* *tap'estried*. [Fr. *toipissier*—*topis*, a carpet—L.L. *topetium*—Gr. *tapetion*, dim. of *tapēs*, -*ētos*, prob. of Iranian origin.]

tapet, *tā'pēt*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a piece of tapestry. [L. *topēte*, perh. through O.E. *tappet*.]

tapeti, *tā'pē-ti*, *n.* the Brazilian rabbit. [Tupl.] *tapetum*, *tā'pē'tum*, *n.* (*bot.*) a layer of cells surrounding spore mother-cells: (*zool.*) the pigmentary layer of the retina.—*pl.* *tapē'ta*.—*adj.* *tapē'tal*. [L. *tapetum*—Gr. *tapēs*, -*ētos*, carpet.]

tapioca, *top-i-ō'hō*, *n.* a farinaceous substance got by heating cassava: extended to a kind of sago and a preparation of potato starch: a pudding made from tapioca.—pearl tapioca (see pearl). [Tupl.—Guaraní *tipyoca*.]

tapir, *tā'pər*, *n.* a large odd-toed ungulate with short flexible proboscis, of which several species are found in S. America, Malacca, &c. [Tupl. *topiro*.] *tapis*, *tā'pē*, also *tap'is*, *n.* (*obs.*) a covering, hangings, &c., of tapestry or the like.—on the tapis, on the table: under consideration. [Fr.]

tapotement, *tā-pōt-mān'*, *tō-pōt'ment*, *n.* percussion in massage. [Fr.]

tappet, *top'it*, *n.* a projection that transmits motion from one part of a machine to another by tapping.—*ns.* *tapp'et-loom*, -*mō'tion*, -*ring*, -*rod*, &c.

[*tap* (1).]

tappice, *tap'is*, *v.i.* to lie low.—*v.t.* to hide. [Fr. *tapir*, *tapiss*.]

tappit, tappit-hen, tapsman. See tap (3).

tapsalteerie, *táp-sil-té-rá*, tapsleteerie, *táp-sá-*

Scots forms of topsy-turvy.

tapstry, *táp'stri* (Alit.). Same as tapestry.

tapu, *táp'poo*. See raboo.

tar (*Shak. tarre*), *tár*, *v.t.* to set on, incite to fight. [Conn. with O.E. *tergan*, to worry.]

tar, *tár*, *n.* a dark, viscous mixture got by destructive distillation of wood, coal, peat, &c.: a natural bituminous substance of like appearance (*mineral tar*): a sailor (perh. for tarpaulin).—*v.t.* to smear, coat, treat, with tar.—*pr.p.* *tarr'ing*; *part.* and *pa.p.* *tarr'ed*.—*ns.* *tar'-box*, a shepherd's box for tar as a salve for sheep; a shepherd; *tar'-brush*, a brush for applying tar; *tar'heel*, a North Carolinian; *tar-macad'am* (also *tar'mac*), a road surfacing of broken stone covered or mixed with tar: the runway system of an aerodrome; *tarriness* (*tár'i-nis*).—*n.* and *adj.* *tarr'ing*.—*adj.* *tarry* (*tár'i*), of like, covered or soiled with, tar.—*n.* *tarr'y-brecks*, (*Scot.*) a sailor.—*adj.* *tarr'y-fingered*, thievish.—*ns.* *tar'-spot*, a black spot of Rhytisma; *tar'-wa'ter*, a cold infusion of tar in water, once reputed as a medicine; *tar'weed*, a name for various heavy-scented American composites.—*tar* and *feather*, to smear with tar and then cover with feathers; *tarr'd* with the same brush, or stick, with the same defects; touch of the tar-brush, an infusion of negro, Indian, or coloured blood. [O.E. *teru*, *teoro*; Ger. (from L.G.) and Du. *teer*.]

tara, *tárá*, *n.* a variety of bracken with edible rhizome.—Also *ta'ra-fern*.

taradiddle. See tarradiddle.

tarand, *tar'and*, *n.* (*obs.*) a northern beast fabled to change colour like the chameleón: a reindeer. [Gr. *tarand(r)os*, a reindeer, or (prob.) elk.]

tarantara. See taratantara.

tarantas(s), *tá-rán-tás'*, *n.* a four-wheeled Russian vehicle mounted on poles. [Russ. *tarantas*.]

tarantella, *tar-an-tel'á*, *n.* a lively Neapolitan dance—in triplets for one couple—thought a remedy for tarantism: a tune for it.—*ns.* *tar'antism*, an epidemic dancing mania; *tarantula* (*-an*), a large venomous South European wolf-spider (*Lycosa*), long supposed to cause tarantism in South Italy: in America applied to large venomous spiders of the bird-catching family (*Aviculariidae*): in Africa, a biting but not venomous solpugid: in Australia

tarantella, *tarantola*—Gr. *Taras*, *-antos*, *Tarentum*, *Taranto*.]

taratantara, *tár-á-tán'tá-rá*, or *-tán-tá-rá*, *n.* the sound of a trumpet.—Also *interj.*, *adv.*, *v.t.*, and *v.i.*—Also *taran'tara*. [Imit.]

Taraxacum, *tá-raks'á-kum*, *n.* the dandelion genus: taraxacum, its

[App. from Ar. assimilated to C.]

tarbush, tarboosh, tarbouche, *tár-boosh'*, *n.* a fez. [Ar. *tarbush*.]

tareel. See tereel.

Tardenoisian, *tár-di-noi'zi-an*, *adj.* (*archaeol.*) belonging to a stage of culture represented by finds

formerly the sloths: no bear-animalcules. [L.]

tardy, *tár'di*, *adj.* slow

too long delayed: late: (*obs.*) caught at fault.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to retard.—*adv.* *tar'dily*.—*n.* *tar'diness*.—*adj.* *tar'dive* (*-div*), late in development;

tar'dy-gait'ed, slow-paced. [Fr. *tardif*—*tard*—L. *tardus*, slow.]

tare, *tár*, *n.* a vetch of various kinds, esp. of the lentil-like group: (*B.*) a weed, prob. darnel. [Origin obscure.]

tare, *tár*, *n.* the weight of a vessel, wrapping, or container, which subtracted from the gross weight gives the net weight.—*v.t.* to ascertain or allow for the tare of. [Fr.—Sp. *tara*—Ar. *tarhah*, thrown away.]

tare, *tár*, *arch. part.* of tear.

targe, *tárj*, *n.* a shield, esp. a light shield. [O.Fr. *targe*—O.N. *targe*, shield.]

targe, *tárj*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to cross-examine: to supervise strictly: to reprimand: to thrash. [Origin unknown.]

target, *tár'git*, *n.* a small buckler or round shield: a shield-like or other mark to shoot at for practice or competition: a surface on which electrons impinge: an object aimed at: a butt: a result to be aimed at: a shooting score: a neck and breast of lamb: a sight on a levelling staff: an American railway signal.—*adj.* *targ'eted*, provided with a shield.—*n.* *targeteer*, one armed with a shield, a pestalt. [O.Fr. *targuete*; cf. *targe*.]

Targum, *tár-goom'*, *tár'gum*, *n.* any Aramaic version or paraphrase of the Old Testament.—*pl.* *Targums*.—*adj.* *Targumic* (*tár-goom'ik*, *-gum'*, *-gum'*).—*n.* *Targumist*, a writer of a Targum: a student of the Targums.—*adj.* *Targumist'ic*. [Chaldee *targum*, interpretation.]

tariff, *tar'if*, *n.* a list or set of customs duties: a list of charges.—*n.* *tariff-reform'er*, one who favoured the early 20th-century movement for Tariff Reform or Protection opposed to Free Trade. [It. *tariffa*—Ar. *ta'rif*, explanation—*arafa*, to explain.]

tarlatan, *tár'la-tan*, *n.* an open, transparent muslin. [Fr. *tarlatan*; origin doubtful.]

tarn, *tárn*, *n.* a small mountain lake. [O.N. *tjörn*.]

tarnal, *tár'nl*, *tarnation*, *tár-ná'sion*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*U.S. slang*) softened forms of eternal and damnation, app. influenced by each other,

tarnish, *tár'nish*, *v.t.* to dull, discolour, render iridescent, diminish the lustre of, by exposure to the air, &c.: to sully.—*v.i.* to become dull: to lose lustre.—*n.* loss of lustre: a surface discoloration or iridescence on metal or mineral: a film of oxide, sulphide, &c.—*adj.* *tar'nishable*; *tar'nished*.—*n.* *tar'nisher*. [Fr. *ternir*, *terniss-*—*terne*, dull, wan; poss. Gmc.]

taro, *tá-ró*, *n.* a plant (Colocasia) of the arum family, widely cultivated for its edible rootstock in the islands of the Pacific. [Polynesian.]

tarot, *tar'ó*, *n.* an old kind of playing-card: (*in pl.*) a game played with them.—Also *tar'oc* (*-ok*). [Fr. *tarot*, It. *tarocco*.]

tarpan, *tár'pan*, *n.* the small recently extinct feralised or wild horse of the steppes of S. European Russia. [Tatar.]

tarpaulln, *tár-paw'lin*, *n.* strong linen or hempen cloth of it: (*obs.*)

adj. *Tarpe*

Tarpe

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tarpon, *tár'pon*, *n.* a gigantic fish (*Megalops*) akin to the herring, angled for on the Florida and Gulf coasts. [Origin unknown.]

tar'paddiddle, *tar-á-did'li*, *n.* a fib, a lie. [App. founded on diddle.]

tarragon, *tár-á-gu*, *n.* an aromatic *Artemisia* used for flavouring vinegar, sauces, &c. [Ar. *tarkhūn*, perh. *Gr. drakōn*, a dragon.]

tarras, *tar'as*, *n.* an old form (*Spens.*) of terrace. See also trass.

tarré. See tar (1).—Also (*Spens.*) for tar (2).

tarrack, *tár'ak*, *n.* (*local*) a sea-bird of various kinds. [Origin obscure.]

tarry, *tár'i*. See tar.

tarry, *tar'i*, *v.i.* to linger: to loiter: to delay: to stay behind: to sojourn: to wait.—*v.t.* to await (*pr.p.* *tarr'ying*; *part.* and *pa.p.* *tarr'ied*).—*n.* (*arch.*) delay: sojourn, stay.—*ns.* *tarr'laneo* (*arch.*), tarrying: delay: waiting: a sojourn; *tarr'ler*, one who tarries or delays.—*v.i.* *tarr'ow* (*tár'ó*; *Scot.*), to hesitate: to reluct. [History obscure; the form agrees with O.E. *tergan*, to irritate, the meaning with O.Fr. *tarier*.]

tarsal, *társal*, *tarsel*, *tár'sl*. See tereel.

tarsia, *tár'si-á* (It. *tár'si-á*), *n.* an Italian wood-inlay.—Also *tar'sia-work*.

tarsus, *tār'sas*, *n.* the part of the foot to which the leg is articulated: in birds, sometimes applied to the tarsometatarsus: in insects, the five-jointed foot:—*pl.* *tār'si*.—*adj.* *tār'sal*, relating to the tarsus or ankle.—*n.* a bone of the tarsus.—*ns.* *tarsalgia* (*-sal'jī-ā*), pain in the instep; *tār'sier* (*-sī-er*), a spectral-looking lemuroid of the East Indies with long tarsal bones.—*adj.* *tār'sloid*, like the tarsier: of the tarsier family.—*ns.* *Tār'sipēs* (*L. pēs*, foot), the long-snouted honey-mouse, an Australian honey-sucking phalanger with feet like the tarsier; *Tār'sius*, the tarsier genus.—*adj.* *tarsometatar'sal*.—*n.* *tarsometatar'sus*, a bird's shank-bone, the combined metatarsals and distal tarsals. [*Gr.* *tarsos*, the flat of the foot.]

tart, *tārt*, *adj.* sharp: biting: acidulous.—*adj.* *tart'ish*.—*adv.* *tart'ly*.—*n.* *tartness*. [*O.E.* *teart*.]

tart, *tārt*, *n.* a dish of pastry distinguished from a pie either by being uncovered or by containing sweet not savoury materials: (*slang*); often disrespectful a girl: (*slang*) a prostitute.—*ns.* *tartine* (*-ēn*; *Fr.*), a slice of bread with butter or jam; *tart'let*, a small tart. [*O.Fr.* *tarte*.]

tartan, *tār'tan*, *n.* a woollen (or other) checked stuff: a distinctive checked pattern, as of a Highland clan.—*adj.* *tartan*: checked in tartan.—*adj.* *tart'-aned*, clad in tartan. [*Origin unknown*.]

tartan, *tartane*, *tār'tan*, *tār'-tān*, *n.* a Mediterranean vessel with lateen sail. [*Fr.* *tartane*, poss.—*Ar.* *tartidāh*, a small ship.]

tartana, *tār-tā'nā*, *n.* a little covered wagon. [*Sp.*]

tartar, *tār'tar*, *n.* recrystallised and partially purified argol, chiefly acid potassium tartrate (with calcium tartrate, &c.): a deposit of calcium phosphate and other matter on the teeth.—*adj.* *tartareous* (*-tār'ti-ris*), of or like tartar: (*bot.*) with rough crumbly surface; *tartaric* (*tār'tar'ik*), of or got from tartar (tartaric acid, $C_4H_4O_6$, prepared from argol).—*u.t.* *tartarise*, to treat, mix, or combine with tartar.—*n.* *tār'trāte*, a salt of tartaric acid.—cream of tartar, purified argol; *tartar emetic*, a compound of potassium, antimony, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. [*L.L.* *tartarum*, *perh.* from *Ar.*]

Tartar, *tār'tar*, *n.* a Tatar: a formidable, rough, unmanageable person: one who unexpectedly turns the tables on his assailant.—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* *Tartarian* (*-tār'ti-ən*), *Tartar*, *Tatar*.—*adj.* *Tartaric* (*-tār'tik*), of the Tartars; *tartarly*, like a Tartar: ferocious.—Tartarian lamb, *barometz*. [*See Tartar*.]

Tartarus, *tār'ta-ris*, *n.* in Homer, a deep and sunless abyss, as far below Hades as earth is below heaven: hell.—Also (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) *Tar'tar*, (*Spens.*) *Tar'tare*, *Tar'tarie*, *Tar'tary*.—*adj.* *Tartarean* (*-tār'ti-ən*). [*L.*—*Gr.* *Tartaros*.]

Tartuffe, *tār-tūf*, *n.* a hypocritical pretender to religion.—*adj.* *Tartuffe'ian*, *Tartuffe'ish*.—*n.* *Tartuffe'ism*. [*From the character in Molière's Tartuffe* (1664-69).]

tarwhine, *tār'huin*, *n.* an Australian sea-bream.

tasar, *tus'ar*. Same as *tusser*.

tasometer, *tas-i-om'i-ter*, *n.* an instrument for measuring strains in a structure. [*Gr.* *tanis*, *-eōs*, a stretching, *metron*, measure.]

tash, *tāsh*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to soil: to blemish: to disfigure: to disarray. [*Fr.* *tacher*.]

tasimeter, *ta-sim'i-ter*, *n.* an instrument for measuring changes in pressure, &c., by variations in electrical conductivity. [*Gr.* *tasis*, a stretch, *metron*, measure.]

task, *tāsk*, *n.* a piece or amount of work set or undertaken.—*u.t.* (*Shak.*) to tax: impose a task on: burden with severe work: employ fully.—*ns.* *task'er*, one who imposes or performs a task: one who does piece-work; *task'-force*, (*U.S.*) working-party; *task'ing*, *task-work*; *task-master*, one who allots tasks.—*fem.* *task'mistress*; *task'-work*, work done as a task, or by the job. [*O.Fr.* *tasque* (*Fr.* *valche*)—*L.L.* *tasca*, *taxa*—*L.* *taxāre*, to rate.]

tassee. See *tassee*.

Tasmanian, *tas-*, *taz-mā'ni-ən*, *adj.* of Tasmania, discovered in 1642 by Abel Janszoon Tasman.—*n.* a native or citizen of Tasmania.—Tasmanian devil, a ferocious Tasmanian dasyure; Tasmanian myrtle, a Tasmanian and Victorian ever-

green beech; Tasmanian wolf (or tiger), the thylacine, a striped wolf-like dasyure of Tasmania. **tass**, *tās*, *n.* (*prov.*) a mow, a heap. [*O.Fr.* *tas*, poss. from *Du.*]

tass, *tas*, *n.* a drinking-cup: a small drink.—*n.* *tass'ie*, (*Scot.*) a small cup. [*Fr.* *tasse*—*Ar.* *tāss*, cup.]

tasse, *tace*, *tas*, *n.* in plate armour, one of a series of overlapping pieces forming a kind of skirt.—*ns.* *tas'tet*, *tass'et*, a tasse. [*O.Fr.* *tasse*, *tasselet*, *tassete*.]

tassel, *tas'l*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a clasp or fastening: an ornamental hanging tuft of threads: an inflorescence of like appearance, esp. of maize: a ribbon book-mark: a gold or silver plate on a vestment.—*v.t.* to furnish with tassels.—*v.i.* to form tassels, flower:—*pr.p.* *tass'elling*; *part.* and *part.* *tass'elled*.—*adj.* *tass'elled*.—*n.* *tass'elling*.—*adj.* *tass'elly*. [*O.Fr.* *tassel*; origin doubtful.]

tassel, *tassel-gent*, *tassel-gentle*. See *tercel*.

taste, *tāst*, *v.t.* to try, or to perceive, by the sense seated in the tongue and palate: to try by eating a little: to eat a little of: to partake of: (*obs.*) to try, test: (*arch.*) to relish, enjoy: to experience, perceive: (*Shak.*) to enjoy carnally: (*rare*) to give a flavour to.—*v.i.* to try or perceive by the mouth: to have a flavour: to act as taster: to have experience.—*n.* the act of tasting: the particular sensation caused by a substance on the tongue: the sense by which we perceive the flavour of a thing: the quality or flavour of anything: a small portion: an experience: discernment of, accordance with, what is socially right: the faculty by which

ful: nice perception.—*adj.* *tāst'able*.—*n.*

of cells sensitive to taste; *taste'ful*, full of taste; having a pleasant or a high relish: showing good taste.—*adv.* *taste'fully*.—*n.* *taste'fulness*.—*adj.* *taste'less*, without taste: without good taste: insipid.—*adv.* *taste'lessly*.—*ns.* *taste'lessness*; *tāst'er*, one skilful in distinguishing flavours by the taste: one employed to test the innocuousness of food by tasting it before serving it to his master.—*adv.* *tāst'ly*.—*n.* *tāst'ing*.—*adj.* *tāst'y*, (*vulg.*) savoury: (*vulg.*) tasteful.—good taste, intuitive feeling for what is aesthetically or socially right: to one's taste, to one's liking. [*O.Fr.* *taster* (*Fr.* *tāter*), as if from a *L.L.* freq. of *L.* *taxāre*, to touch, handle, estimate—*tāngere*, to touch.]

tat, *tatt*, *tat*, *v.t.* to make by tatting.—*v.i.* to make tatting.—*n.* *tat'ting*, knotted lace edging made by hand with a shuttle from sewing-thread: the making of it.

tat, *tāt*, *n.* East Indian hempen matting. [*Hind.* *tāt*.]

tat, *tat*, *n.* See *tattoo* (3).

tat, *tāt*, *n.* a tap.—*v.t.* to touch, tap: to flog. [*Cf.* *tap*, and see *tit*.]

ta-ta, *tā-tā*, *interj.* (*childish* and *coll.*) good-bye.

Tatar, *tā'tar*, *n.* orig. a member of any of certain Tungusic tribes in Chinese Tartary: extended to any of the Mongol, Turkish, and other warriors who swept over Asia and Europe: loosely, one of the mixed inhabitants of Tartary, Siberia, and the Russian steppes, including Kazan Tartars, Crim Tartars, Kipehaks, Kalmucks, &c.: a speaker of a Turkic language.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* *Tatarian* (*tā-tā'ri-ən*), *Tataric* (*-tār'tik*), of the Tatars: of the Turkic group of languages. [*Turk.* and *Pers.* *Tātar*; association with *Gr.* *Tartaros*, hell, seems to have suggested the form *Tartar*.]

tate, *ta't*, *tāt*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a small portion, pinch, tuft.

tater, *tā'tar*, *n.* a vulgar form of potato.—Also *tā'tie*.

tath, *tāth*, *n.* (*prov.*) cattle dung: coarse tufted grass that grows where it has fallen.—*v.t.* to manure.—*v.i.* to drop dung. [*O.N.* *tath*.]

tatter. See *tattic*.

tatou, *ta'tōō*, or *-tōō*, *n.* an armadillo, esp. the giant armadillo. [*Tupi* *tatū*.]

tatt, *tatt'ing*. See *tat* (1).

tatter, *ta't'er*, *n.* a torn shred: a loose hanging rag.—*v.t.* to tear to tatters.—*v.i.* to fall into tatters.—*n.* *tatterdemā'zion* (or *-mā'zin*), a ragged fellow.

—*adjs.* tatt'ered; tatt'ery, ragged. [Cf. Ice. *töurr*.]

Tattersall's, *tot'er-sawls*, *n.* a famous London horse-mart and haunt of racing-men—founded 1766 by Richard Tattersall (1724-95).

tattie, *tä'tä*, *n.* a Scots form of potato.—*ns.* tatt'ie-bo'gle, a scarecrow; tatt'ie-claw, potato soup; tatt'ie-lift'ing, potato harvest; tatt'ie-shaw, the above-ground parts of a potato plant.

tattle, *ta'tl*, *n.* trifling talk; chatter.—*v.i.* to talk idly or triflingly; to tell tales or secrets.—*v.t.* to tell or utter in tattle.—*n.* tatt'ler (formerly tat'ler), one given to tattling; any (esp. American) bird of the Totaninae, from their giving warning of gunners.—*n.* and *adj.* tatt'ling, chattering: tale-telling.—*adv.* tatt'lingly. [Used by Caxton to translate M.Du. *totelen*; imit.]

tattoo, *ta-töo'*, *n.* a beat of drum or other signal calling soldiers to quarters: a drumming: a military fête by night.—the devil's tattoo, drumming with the fingers on a table, &c., in absence of mind or impatience. [Du. *taptoe*—tap, top, toe, to, in the sense of shut.]

tattoo, *ta-töo'*, earlier *tatow*, *-toto'*, *n.* a design marked on the skin by pricking in colouring-matter.—*v.t.* to mark in this way.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tattooed'. [Tahitian *ta'tau*, Marquesan *ta'tu*.]

tattoo, *tu'too*, *n.* a native-bred Indian pony.—Abbreviated *tat* (*ta't*). [Hind. *tattü*.]

tatty. See **tattie**; also **tawtle**—under **taut** (2).

tatty, *ta'ti*, *n.* an Indian mat of bamboo, euscus-grass roots, &c., esp. one kept wet in a doorway or window to cool the air. [Hind. *tattü*.]

tau, *toe*, *n.* the nineteenth letter (T, τ) of the Greek alphabet, answering to T: a tau-cross: as a numeral τ = 300, ττ = 300,000.—*ns.* tau'-cross, St Anthony's cross, in the form of a T; tau'-staff, a staff with a cross-piece at the top like a crutch. [Gr. *tau*, of Semite origin.]

taube, *toü'be*, *n.* a German monoplane with recurved wings. [Ger., dove.]

taught, *taut*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of teach.

tauld, *tauld*, a Scots form of told (*po.t.* and *pa.p.*).

taunt, *taunt*, *v.t.* to reproach stingingly: to censure sarcastically.—*v.i.* to jibe.—*n.* a biting jibe: (B.) an object of taunts.—*n.* taunt'er.—*n.* and *adj.* taunt'ing.—*adv.* taunt'ingly. [Poss. O.Fr. *tonter*—L. *tondere*, to tempt; or Fr. *tant pour tant*, tit for tat.]

tauple. See **tawple**.

Taurus, *taur'us* (or L. *toü'roos*), *n.* the Bull, a sign of the zodiac and a constellation formerly coinciding with it.—*adjs.* tau'ric, of a bull; tau'riform, having the form of a bull; tau'rinc (or -in), of a bull: bull-like.—*ns.* taurob'olium (Gr. *taurobolion*—*bölē*, a throw, stroke), the sacrifice of a bull, as in the Mithraic rites: an artistic representation thereof; tauromaehy (*-omē'-li*; Gr. *tauro-machia*—*machē*, fight), bull-fighting: a bull-fight.—*adj.* tauro-mor'phous (Gr. *morphe*, form), bull-shaped. [L. *taurus* and Gr. *tauros*.]

taut (*obs.* taught), *taut*, *adj.* tightly drawn: tense: in good condition.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* taut'en, to tighten.—*n.* taut'ness. [Prob. conn. with *tow*, *tight*.]

taut, *taut*, *taut*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (Scot.) to mat, tangle.—*adjs.* taut'it; taut'le, taut'y (Scot.). [Cf. O.E. *tætteca*, rag.]

taut, *taut*, *tauto*, *taut'ö*, *taut'ö'*, in composition, the same.—*ns.* tau'toehrone (*-krön*; Gr. *chronos*, time), a curve such that a particle travelling along it under gravity reaches a fixed point in the same time, no matter where it starts; tau'toehronism.—*adjs.* tau'toehronous; tautologie (*-loj'*), -al.

tautologise, to use
ogist.—*adj.*
tautolog'y,
pointlessly)

say the same thing; taut'omer (Gr. *meros*, part), a re-

omer

-al,

the same.]

tautog, *tautog'*, *n.* a labroid fish of the North American Atlantic coast. [Narragansett *tout-awog*.]

taver, *taiver*, *tä'vör*, *n.* (Scot.) a shred. [Cf. Norw. and Dan. *tove*.]

taver, *talver*, *tä'vör*, *v.i.* (Scot.) to wander: to rave.—*adj.* ta(y)'vert, (Scot.) muddled: fuddled: stupid. [Cf. Norw. *tovo*, to toil, fumble.]

tavern, *to'vör*, *n.* a public-house.—*n.* tav'erner, a publican. [O.Fr. (Fr.) *taverne*—L. *taberna*, shed, stall, tavern, from root of *tabula*, a board.]

taw, *tao*, *n.* a large or choice marble: a game at marbles: the line shot from at marbles. [Origin unknown.]

taw, *toü*, *v.t.* to prepare and dress, esp. skins for white leather.—*n.* tawed leather: usu. *pl.* taws, tawse, a leather strap, usu. cut in fingers at the end, for corporal punishment.—*ns.* taw'er, a maker of white leather; taw'ery, a place where skins are dressed.—*adj.* taw'ie, (Scot.) tractable.—*n.* taw'ing. [O.E. *tawian*, to prepare; Du. *touwen*, to eury; O.H.G. *zawjan*, to make, prepare.]

tawdry, *taud'ri*, *adj.* showy without taste or worth: gaudily adorned.—*n.* trumpery: (*obs.*) a tawdry-lace.—*adv.* taw'drily.—*ns.* taw'driness; taw'dry-lace', (*obs.*) a woman's silk necktie (in *Spens*, a waist-belt), such as was sold at St Audrey's Fair at Ely (17th October): trumpery adornment. [From St Audrey (i.e. Æthelthryth, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia), who thought a tumour in her throat a punishment for having worn jewelled necklaces.]

tawny, *taü'ni*, *adj.* and *n.* yellowish brown.—*n.* taw'niness. [Fr. *tanné*, *pa.p.* of *tanner*, to tan.]

tawple, *taup'le*, *taü'p'*, *n.* (Scot.) a clumsy, heedless, or inefficient girl. [Cf. Norw. *taap*, a half-wit.]

taws, *tawse*. See **taw** (2).

tax, *tak*, *v.t.* to lay a tax on: to register or enrol for fiscal purposes (Luke ii. 1-5): to burden: to accuse, censure: to assess: to examine (accounts) in order to allow or disallow items.—*n.* a contribution exacted by the state: anything imposed, exacted, or burdensome: (*obs.*) a charge, accusation.—*n.* taxabill'ity.—*adj.* tax'able.—*adv.* tax'ably.—*n.* taxat'ion.—*adj.* tax'ative, taxing: of taxing.—*ns.* tax(ed)'cart, a light spring-cart (orig. paying a lower tax, later none); tax'-collect'or.—*adj.* taxed.—*n.* tax'er (also tax'or).—*adj.* and *adv.* tax'-free, without payment of tax.—*ns.* tax'-gather'er; tax'ing, imposition of taxes: (*obs.*) censure, satire; tax'ing-mas'ter, an officer of a court of law who examines bills of costs; tax'-payer. [Fr. *taxe*, a tax—L. *taxare*, to handle, value, charge.]

taxi, *tak'si*, *n.* a taxi-cab: loosely, any motor-car on hire: (*pl.* tax'is, tax'les).—*v.i.* to travel by taxi: of an aeroplane, to run along the ground under its own power.—*pr.p.* tax'y'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tax'ied; *3rd pers. pres. indic.* tax'les.—*n.* tax'i-cab, a cab (now usu. a motor-cab) furnished with a taximeter. [Abbrev. of *taximeter*.]

taxiarch. See under **taxis**.

taxidermy, *tak'si-dör-mi*, *n.* the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting skins.—*adjs.* taxider mal, taxidermic.—*v.t.* tax'idermise.—*n.* tax'idermist. [Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, *derma*, a skin.]

taximeter, *tok'si-mē'tr*, *tak-sim'i-tr* (*obs.* taxameter), *n.* an instrument attached to a cab for indicating distance travelled and fare due. [Fr. *taxe*, price, Gr. *metron*, measure.]

taxis, *tak'sis*, *n.* arrangement: a division of an ancient Greek army (in Athens the contingent from a phyle): (*surg.*) manipulative replacement of displaced parts: (*biol.*) movement of a whole organism in response to stimulus.—*ns.* tax'larch (*-i-drk*), commander of a taxis; taxon'omer, a taxonomist.—*adjs.* taxonom'ic, -al.—*adv.* tax-onom'ically.—*ns.* taxon'omist; taxon'omy, classification or its principles. [Gr.,—*tassin*, to arrange.]

Taxus, *tak'sis*, *n.* the yew genus of conifers, giving name to the family Taxa'ceae (*-si-ē*).—*n.* Taxö'dium (Gr. *cidōs*, form), the swamp-cypress genus. [L. *taxus*, yew.]

tayra, talra, tī'rā, *n.* a large South American species of the weasel family. [Tupī *taira*.]

tazza, *tāt'sā*, *n.* a shallow vessel mounted on a foot : a saucer-shaped bowl :—*pl.* *taz'ze* (-*sā*), *taz'zas*.

[It., cup; cf. tass (2).]
teh-. For some words see ch-

chiek, chik, ch', n. a sound made by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and then drawing back one side, as in urging a horse on.—**v.i.** to make such a sound. [Imit.]

te, See ti (*nus*),

tea, *tê*, formerly *tā*, *n.* a tree, *Thea sinensis*, close akin to Camellia, cultivated in China, Assam, &c.: its dried and prepared leaves, buds, and shoots: an infusion of the leaves in boiling water: extended to various substitutes (see Labrador, Paraguay, &c.): any vegetable infusion as a beverage: rarely a similar preparation of animal origin (as beef-tea): an afternoon meal or light refreshment at which tea is generally served.—*v.i. (coll.)* to take tea.—*v.t. (coll.)* to provide tea for.—*ns.* tea'-board, a tea-tray; tea'-bread, light spongy bread or buns to be eaten with tea; tea caddy, tea'-can'ister, an air-tight box or jar for holding tea; tea'-cake, a light cake to be eaten with tea; tea'-chest, a chest or case in which tea is packed; tea'-clipper, a fast-sailing ship in the tea-trade; tea'-cloth, a small tablecloth: a cloth used in washing up after tea; tea'-cosy, a thick cover for a tea-pot to keep the tea hot; tea'cup, a small cup used in drinking tea; tea'cupful.—*pl.* tea'cupfuls; tea'-dealer, a buyer and seller of tea; tea'-dish, an old name for a teacup; tea'-drinker; tea'-equipage, apparatus for making and serving tea with all that accompanies it; tea'-fight, (*slang*) a tea-party; tea'-gar'den, a plantation of tea: an open-air restaurant for tea and other refreshments; tea'-gown, a loose gown for wearing at afternoon tea at home; tea'-ho', (*Austr.*) a break for tea during the working day; tea'-house, a Chinese or Japanese house for tea, &c.; tea'-kettle, a kettle for boiling water for tea; tea'-lead, lead with a little tin for lining tea-chests; tea'-leaf, a leaf of tea: a scrap of solid tea in a eup or in the refuse; tea'-meeting, a public social meeting at which tea is drunk; tea'-party, a social gathering at which tea is served: the persons present; tea'-plant; tea'-planta'tion; tea'-planter, a cultivator of the tea-plant; tea'-pot, a spouted vessel for pouring out tea; tea'-room, a room or restaurant where tea is served; tea'-rose, a rose supposed to smell of tea; tea'-ser'vice, -set, a set of utensils for a tea-table; tea'-shop, a shop where tea is sold: a restaurant in which teas are served; tea'spoon, a small spoon used with the teacup; tea'spoonful.—*pl.* tea'spoonfuls; tea'-table, a table at which tea is drunk: the company at tea; tea'-taster, an expert who judges tea by tasting it.—*n.pl.* tea'-things, the tea-pot, cups, &c.—*ns.* tea'-time, the hour of the meal called tea; tea'-tray, a tray for carrying tea-things; tea'-tree, the common tea plant or shrub: a name of Australian myrtaceous plants (*Melaleuca*, *Leptospermum*) furnishing substitutes for tea: an African solanaceous shrub (*Lycium*) said to have been labelled by mistake; tea'-trolley, a small tiered table on wheels used for serving afternoon tea, &c.; tea'-urn, a large urn with a tap, for making tea in quantity.—another eup of tea, a very different thing; black tea, that which has been fermented between rolling and firing (heating with charcoal in a sieve); green tea, that which is fired immediately after rolling; high tea, tea with meat, eggs, fish, or the like; one's cup of tea, (*slang*) what is to one's taste or appeals to one; Russian tea, tea with lemon and no milk, usually served in a glass. [*South Chinese te*, the common form being *ch'a* or *ts'a*.]

being *en'd* or *i.s. a.*
teach, *téch, v.i.* to show: to direct: to impart
knowledge or art to: to guide the studies of: to
exhibit so as to impress upon the mind: to impart
the knowledge or art of: to accustom: to counsel.
—*v.i.* to practise giving instructions:—*pa.t.* and
pa.p. taught (*taect*).—*n.* teachability.—*adj.*

teach'able, capable of being taught : apt or willing to learn.—*ns.* teach'ableness; teach'er, one who gives instruction, esp. in a school or privately; teach'ership; teach'ing, the act, practice, or profession of giving instruction: doctrine: instruction.—*adj.* occupied with giving instruction: instructive.—*adj.* teach'less, incapable of being taught.—teach school, (U.S.) to be a teacher in a school. [O.E. *tæcan*, to show, teach; cf. Ger. *zeigen*, to show; Gr. *deiknynai*, to show.]

teachio. See tetchy.

tead, teade, tēd, n. (*Spens.*) a torch. [*L. taeda.*]

teagle, *tē'gl*, *n.* (*prov.*) a hoist or lift: a baited line for catching birds.—*v.t.* to hoist or catch with a teagle. [Prob. a form of tackle.]

Teague, *tēg*, *n.* an obs. nickname for an Irishman. [*Tadhg*, an Irish name, *Thady*.]

teak, *tēk*, *n.* a verbenaceous tree (*Tectona grandis*) of India, Malaya, &c.: its hard and durable wood. —African teak, an African euphorbiaceous tree, *Oldfieldia africana*; bastard teak, dhak; white teak, *Flindersia*. [Malayalam *tēkka*.]

teal, *tēl*, *n.* a small duck, esp. any member of the genus *Nettion*. [M.E. *tēle*, prob. from O.E.; cf. Du. *teling*, *taling*.]

team, *tēm*, *n.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) a brood, a litter: (*dial.*) a chain, esp. for hauling a plough, &c.: a set of animals harnessed together: a string of flying ducks, geese, &c.: a set of persons working or playing in combination: a side; a stock of animals: (*U.S.*) a turn-out.—*v.t.* to yoke.—*v.i.* to drive a team.—*adj.* teamed (*Spens.* team'ed, team'ed), harnessed in a team.—*ns.* team'er, a teamster; team'ing, driving a team: work apportioned to a team: transport by team: removal of excavated material from cutting to bank; team-'spir'it, the spirit of self-suppression in co-operation: team-'ster, one who drives a team.—*adv.* team'wise, like a team, harnessed together.—*n.* team-'work, work done by organised division of labour: co-operation, pulling together, regard to success of the whole rather than personal exploits. [*O.E.* *tēam*, child-bearing, brood, team; in kindred languages a bridle, rope, draught of a net; cf. *O.E.* *tēon*, to draw.]

teapoy, *tē'poi*, *n.* a small table or tripod: (by confusion with tea) a tea-caddy. [Hind. *tīn*, *tīr*-, three, Pers. *pāi*, foot.]

tear, *tēr*, *n.* a drop of liquid secreted by the lachrymal gland; an exuding drop: a blob, bead, pear-shaped drop: a small flaw or cavity as in glass.—*ns.* tear—bag, the lachrymal gland: the tear-pit; tear—bottle, (*archaeol.*) a small bottle once thought to contain mourners' tears; tear—drop, a tear; tear—duct, the lachrymal duct.—*adj.s.* tear—falling, (*Shak.*) shedding tears; tearful, lachrymose; brimming with, ready to shed, or shedding tears.—*adv.* tear fully.—*ns.* tearfulness; tear—gas, a gas or volatile substance that blinds temporarily by provoking tears; tear—gland, the lachrymal gland.—*adj.* tearless, without tears: sorrowless.—*nr.* tear—pit, in deer, a gland below
 ear-shell,
 stained,
 gr., —in
 Sr. dakry.

tear, *tār*, *v.* to draw asunder or separate with violence: to rend: to lacerate: to make or render by tearing.—*v.i.* to move or act with violence: to rage: to become torn: (*p.a.t. tore, arch. tere; p.p. torn*).—*n.* tearing: a rent: (*slang*) a rush: (*U.S.*) a spree.—*nr.* tearer, one who, or that which, tears: (*slang*) a boisterous person: tear-sheet (*U.S.*), a page torn out for reference.—*adj.* tearing, great, terrible, rushing.—tear a (the) cat, (*obs.*) to rant; tear off a strip, (*slang*), to reprimand; tear oneself away, to go off with great unwillingness; tear one's hair, to pull the hair in a frenzy of grief or rage; tear up, to remove from a fixed state with violence: to pull to pieces. [*O.E. *tearan*: cf. Ger. *zehren*.*]

tease, *tēz*, *v.t.* to open out the fibres of: to comb or card, as wool: to scratch, as cloth: to raise a nap on: to vex with importunity, jests, &c.: to plague, irritate, esp. playfully or pleasantly: to

tantalise : to banter.—*n.* one who teases : an act of teasing.—*n.* teas'er.—*n.* and *adj.* teas'ing.—*adv.* teas'ingly. [O.E. *tāsan*, to card.]

teasel, *tēs'el*, *n.* any species of *Dipsacus*, esp. *D. fullonum*: its head with hooked bracts used in raising a nap on cloth: an artificial substitute for its head.—*v.i.* to raise a nap on with the teasel.—*pr.p.* teas'el(l)ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* teas'el(l)ed.—*us.* teas'el(l)er; teas'el(l)ing.—Also teazel, teazle, &c. [O.E. *tāsel*—*tāsan*; see *tease*.]

teat, *tēt*, *n.* the small protuberance through which the mammalian young suck the milk: a nipple.—*adj.* teat'ed, having a teat or teats. [O.E. *titt*, *tīt*; influenced by O.Fr. *tele* (Fr. *tétte*.)]

teaze, an obs. spelling of *tease*; teazel, teazle (see *tease*).

tebbad, *teb'ad*, *n.* a sandstorm. [Cf. Pers. *tab*, fever, *bād*, wind.]

Tebeth, *teb'eth*, *n.* the tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and fourth of the secular, year, parts of December and January. [Heb. *Tēbēl*.]

'tee, *tek*, *n.* a slang abbreviation for detective.

technetium, *tek-nē'sh-əm*, *n.* the chemical element of atomic number 43 (Tc), the first element to be artificially made. [Gr. *technētos*, artificial—*technē*, art.]

technic, *tek'nīk*, *adj.* technical.—*n.* technology: (often in *pl.* form) technicality, technique.—*adj.* tech'nical, pertaining to art, esp. a useful art or applied science: industrial: belonging to, or in the language of, a particular art, department of knowledge or skill, profession: so called in strict legal or technical language.—*n.* technical'ity.—*adv.* tech'nically.—*us.* tech'nicalness; technic'ian (—*nish'an*), tech'nici'ist (—*nī-sīst*), one skilled in a practical art; technic'ue (—*tek-nē'k*); Fr., method of performance, manipulation, esp. everything concerned with the mechanical part of an artistic performance; technoc'racy, government by technical experts; tech'noer'at (Gr. *kratos*, power); *adj.* technolog'ical.—*us.* technol'ogist; technol'ogy, the practice, description, and terminology of any or all of the applied sciences of commercial value.—technic'al chemistry, industrial chemistry. [Gr. *technē*, art; *adj.* *technikos*.]

techy. See *tetchy*.

te]

te member of the molluscs with gill covered by the mantle.—*n.* and *adj.* tecti-branch'iate. [L. *tegere*, *tectum*, to cover, *branchiae*, gills.]

teetiform, *tek'ti-form*, *adj.* roof-like: roofing. [L. *tectum*, a roof, *forma*, shape.]

teetonic, *tek-ton'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to building: structural.—*n.* (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*) tecton'ics, building as an art: the constructive arts: structural features: structural geology.—*adv.* tecton'ically. [Gr. *tektōn*, a builder.]

teetorial, *tek-tō'ri-əl*, *adj.* covering. [L. *tectōrius*—*tegere*, *tectum*, to cover.]

tectrix, *tek'trīks*, *n.* a covert-feather.—*pl.* teetrices (—*trī-sēs*).—*adj.* tectric'al (—*trīsh'l*). [L. *tectrix*, —*fem.* of *tēctor*, —*ōris*, a coverer, plasterer—*tegere*, to cover.]

ted, *ted*, *v.i.* to spread, as new-mown grass, for drying:—*pr.p.* ted'ding; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ted'd'ed.—*n.* ted'd'er, one who teds: an implement for tedding. [Prob. from a lost O.E. *teddan*; cf. *lec. tethja*, to manure.]

Teddy, *ted'i*, Teddy-bear (—*bār*), *n.* a woolly toy bear. [From Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt, a famous hunter and President of U.S.A. (1901-9).]

tedesco, *te-des'kō*, *adj.* German:—*pl.* desehl' (—*kē*); *fem.* tedes'ca (—*kā*), *pl.* deseho (—*kā*). [It.]

Te Deum, *tē dē'm*, *L. tā dē'oon*, *n.* a famous Latin hymn of the Western Church: a musical setting of it. [From its first words, *Tē Deum laudāmus*, thee, God, we praise.]

tedium, also taedium, *tē'di-əm*, *n.* wearisomeness, esp. owing to length: irksomeness: boredom.—*n.* (obs.) tedios'ity.—*adj.* ted'ulous.—*adv.* ted'ulously.—*te.* tediousness.—*adj.* (Scott.) ted'ulous, ted'ulousome (Scott), ted'y. [L. *taedium*—*taedere*, to weary.]

tee, *tē*, *n.* the twentieth letter of the alphabet (T): an object or mark of that shape.—*tee*'-square (see *T*).

tee, *tē*, *n.* (*quoits*, *curling*, &c.) the mark aimed at: (*golf*) the little sand-cone or other elevation from which the ball is first played at each hole: the strip of ground (also *tee*'ing-ground) where this is done.—*v.i.* and *v.i.* to place (the golf ball) on the tee:—*pr.p.* tee'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* teed, tee'd.—*tee* up or off, to start (play); to a tee, exactly, to a titlle. [Origin unknown.]

tee, *tē*, *n.* the umbrella-shaped finial of a dagoba. [Burmese *h'ti*, umbrella.]

teem, *tēm*, *v.i.* to bring forth.—*v.i.* to bear or be fruitful: to be pregnant: to be full, abound.—*adj.* teem'ful; teem'ing; teem'less, barren. [O.E. *tleman*—*tleam*; see *team*.]

teem, *tēm*, *v.i.* to pour, empty.—*v.i.* to pour: to flow copiously. [O.N. *tama*, to empty; cf. *toom*.]

teen, teene, tene, *tēn*, *n.* (*arch.*) injury: affliction: grief: anger: pains. [O.E. *tēona*, injury, anger, grief.]

teen, *tēn*, *n.* any number, or year of age, &c., from thirteen to nineteen (*usu* in *pl.*).—*adj.* teen'-age, in one's teens.—*us.* teen'-ager, teen'er. [O.E. suffix —*tlene*—*tlen*, *ten*.]

teene, *tēn*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) app., to allot.

teeny, *tē'ni*, *adj.* a form of tiny.—(U.S.) teen'ty.

teer, *tēr*, *v.i.* to plaster: to daub: to spread. [O.Fr. *terer*—*terre*, earth.]

Teeswater, *tēz'wot-er*, *n.* a shorthorn, originating chiefly from a breed in the Tees valley (*water*).

tee-tee, *tee-tee*, *adj.* (*coll.*) tectotal.—*n.* teetotaler. [The abbrev. *t.t.* written out.]

tee-tee. Same as *titi*.

teeter, *tē'ter*, *n.* (U.S.) see-saw.—*v.i.*, *v.i.* to see-saw: move unsteadily.—*n.* teeter-board. [Titter (2).]

teeth, *tēth*, *pl.* of tooth.—*v.i.* teetho (*tētho*), to develop or cut teeth.—*v.i.* to furnish with teeth.—*n.* and *adj.* teething (*tēth'ing*). [O.E. *pl. tēth*.]

teetotal, *tē-tō'tl*, *adj.* abstaining totally from intoxicating drinks: (*dial.*) out-and-out.—*n.* a total abstainer: the total abstinence principle, movement, or pledge.—*us.* teetotalism: teetot'taller, a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks.—*adv.* teetot'tally. [Said to be from a stammering pronunciation of total by Richard Turner of Preston in 1833.]

teetotum, *tē-tō'tm*, *n.* a small top inscribed with letters, or a gambling game decided by the letter that came uppermost, T being for L. *tōtum*, all, i.e. take all the stakes: any small top twirled by the fingers.—*pl.* teetot'tums.

tef, *teff*, *tef*, *n.* an Abyssinian cereal grass, *Eragrostis abyssinica*. [Amharic *tēf*.]

teg, *tegg*, *teg*, *n.* a sheep (or obs. a doe) in its second year. [Perh. Scand.]

tegmen, *teg'men*, *n.* a covering: (*bot.*) the inner coat of a seed.—Orthoptera:—(—*ment*'sh)—*us.* nent, a cover- nent'al, tegu- tegumentum—
—*tegere*, to cover.]

teguexin, *te-gueh'sin*, *n.* a large black and yellow xin.]

ti a scale at the ts.—*pl.* teg'ū- gularly.—*adj.* erlapping like ver.]

ti sion or merri- imit.]

tehr, *tār*. Same as *tahr*.

Telan, *Te'an*, *tē'(y)n*, *adj.* of Teos in ancient Ionia, or Anacreon, a native. [Gr. *Tēios*, *Tēian*—*Tēos*, Teos.]

telehopsia, *tē-kōps'i-ā*, *n.* temporary partial blindness with optical illusions, accompanying migraine. [Gr. *telechos*, wall, *opsis*, sight.]

te igitur, *tē'ij'i-tēr*, *L. tā'ig'i-toor*, *n.* the first paragraph of the canon of the mass: a service-book on which oaths were taken. [L. *tē igitur*, thee therefore (the first words).]

teíl, tēl, *n.* the linden or lime tree.—*teíl tree*, the lime: (*B.*) the terebinth. [O.Fr. *teíl*—*L. tilia*.]
teínd, tēnd, *n.* in Scotland, a tithe.—*v.t.* to assess or take a tithe on. [A form of tenth, tithe.]
teínoscope, tí-nō-skóp, *n.* a magnifying and diminishing combination of prisms correcting chromatic aberration. [Gr. *teínain*, to stretch, *skopein*, to look.]
teínonymy, tek-non'i-mí, *n.* the naming of the parent from the child.—*adj.* teínonymous. [Gr. *teínoí*, a child, *onyma*, *ónoma*, a name.]
teíktite, ték'tít, *n.* a glassy (supposed) meteorite. [Gr. *teíktios*, melted—*tékein*, to melt.]
tel. See *teíl* (1).
tela, tē'la, L. tē'la, *n.* a web, tissue:—*pl.* *tē'lae* (*-lē*; *L. tē'la*).—*adj.* *tē'lary*, web-spinning. [*L. tela*.]
telæsthesia, tel-ēs-thē'zī-ā, -zhī-ā, -zhī-ā, or -is, *n.* an abnormal impression as of sense received from a distance.—*adj.* telæsthetic (*-thē'ik*). [Gr. *tēle*, far, *aisthēsia*, sensation.]
Telamon, tel'ə-mōn, n. (archit.) a man's figure as a pillar:—*pl.* Telamones (*-mō'nēz*). [Gr. *Telamōn*—the root of *tolmaein*, to endure, dare.]
telangiectasis, tel-an-jī-ek'tā-sis, *n.* dilatation of the small arteries or capillaries.—*adj.* telangiectatic (*-tāt'ik*). [Gr. *telos*, end, *angeion*, a vessel, *ektasis*, extension.]
telautograph, tel-aw'tə-gráf, *n.* a telegraph for reproducing the movement of a pen or pencil and so transmitting writings or drawings: one for transmission of images by electric scanning.—*adj.* telautographic (*-gráf'ik*).—*n.* telautography (*-tə'grə-fī*). [Gr. *tēle*, far, *autos*, self, *graphein*, to write.]
teld, tēld, (*Spens.*) *past* and *past* of *teíl*.—(*Scot.*) *teld, tēld*, *teíl*.
telecast, tel'ī-kāst, n. television broadcast.—Also *v.t.*
telecommunication, tel-i-kā-mū-nī-kā'shən, *n.* communication by telegraph or telephone, with or without wires or cables. [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *ecom-munication*.]
teledu, tel'ə-dōo, *n.* the stinking badger of Java. [Javanese.]
telega, tel-(y)eg'ā, *n.* a springless Russian wagon. [Russ.]
telegony, tí-leg'ə-ní, *n.* the (imaginary) transmitted influence of a previous mate on the offspring of a female by a later mate. [Gr. *tēle*, far, *gonos*, begetting.]
telegram, tel'ī-gram, *n.* a message sent by telegraph.—*adj.* telegrammatic, telegrammatic, of or like a telegram. [Gr. *tēle*, far, *gramma*, that which is written—*graphein*, to write.]
telegraph, tel'ī-gráf, *n.* an apparatus for transmitting messages to a distance, now almost exclusively by electric impulses: (*obs.*) a message so sent: (*cricket*, &c.) a scoring-board: often taken as the name of a newspaper.—*v.t.* to convey or announce by telegraph.—*v.i.* to signal: to send a telegram.—*ns.* telegraph-eable, a cable containing wires for transmitting telegraphic messages; telegrapher (*tí-leg'rə-fər*; now chiefly U.S.), a telegraphist; telegraphese, the jargon or contracted idiom used in telegrams.—*adj.* telegraphic (*-gráf'ik*).—*adv.* telegraphically.—*ns.* telegraphist, one who works a telegraph; telegraph-plant, an Indian papilionaceous plant (*Desmodium gyrans*) whose leaflets jerk like semaphore arms; telegraph-pole, a pole supporting telegraph-wires; telegraph-wire, a wire for carrying telegraphic messages; telegraphy, the science or art of constructing or using telegraphs.—telegraphic address, a shortened address registered for use in telegraphing. [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, *graphein*, to write.]
telekinesis, tel-i-kí-nē'sis, *n.* the production of motion at a distance by means beyond the range of the senses.—*adj.* telekinetic (*-net'ik*). [Gr. *tēle*, far, *kinēsis*, movement.]
telemark, tel'ī-mārk, *n.* a sudden turn on the outer ski, first practised at Telemark in Norway.—*v.t.* to execute a telemark.
telemeter, tí-lem'ī-tēr, *n.* an instrument for measuring distances: a photogrammetric rangefinder: an instrument for minute indication of electrical

quantities.—*adj.* telemetric (*tel-i-met'rik*).—*n.* telemetry. [Gr. *tēle*, far, *metron*, measure.]
teleology, tel-i-ol'ə-jī, *n.* the doctrine of the final causes of things: interpretation in terms of purpose.—*adj.* teleologic (*-ə-ləj'ik*).—*al.*—*adv.* teleologically.—*ns.* teleologism; teleologist. [Gr. *telos*, end, purpose, *logos*, a discourse.]
Teleosaurus, tel-i-ō-saw'r'əs, *n.* a Jurassic genus of fossil crocodiles.—*n.* tel'eosaur.—*adj.* and *n.* teleosaurian. [Gr. *teleios*, perfect, *sauros*, a lizard.]
Teleostei, tel-i-ost'ī, *n.pl.* the bony fishes, fishes with well-developed bones.—*ns.* and *adj.* teleost, teleostean. [Gr. *teleios*, complete, *osteon*, bone.]
Teleostomi, tel-i-as'tə-mī, *n.pl.* fishes with membrane bones in the skull, jaws, &c.—all ordinary fishes except the sharks and rays.—*n.* teleostome (*-tōm*).—*adj.* teleostomous. [Gr. *teleios*, perfect, *stoma*, mouth.]
telepathy, tí-lep'ə-thī, *n.* communication between mind and mind otherwise than through the known channels of the senses.—*n.* telepathi (*tēl'ī-pathī*), one who practises telepathy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to communicate by telepathy.—*adj.* telepathic.—*adv.* telepathically.—*v.t.* telepathise, to affect or act upon through telepathy.—*v.i.* to practise telepathy.—*n.* telepathist, one who believes in or practises telepathy. [Gr. *tēle*, far, *pathos*, feeling.]
telepheme, tel'ī-fēm, *n.* a telephone message. [Gr. *tēle*, far, *phēmē*, a saying.]
telephone, tel'ī-fōn, *n.* an instrument for reproducing sound at a distance, esp. by means of electricity.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to communicate by telephone.—*n.* telephoner.—*adj.* telephonic (*-fōn'ik*).—*adv.* telephonically.—*ns.* telephonist (*tí-tele'fō-níst*), one who works a telephone; telephony, telephonic communication. [Gr. *tēle*, far, *phōnē*, a sound.]
telephotography, tel-i-fō-tog'rə-fī, *n.* photography of distant objects by means of suitable lenses: (*wrongly*) phototelegraphy.—*n.* telephotograph (*-tō-gráf*).—*adj.* telephotographic (*-gráf'ik*), abbrev. telephoto. [Gr. *tēle*, far, *photography*.]
teleprinter, tel-i-prínt'ər, *n.* a telegraph transmitter with typewriter keyboard. [Gr. *tēle*, far.]
telergy, tel'ər-jī, *n.* a physical force assumed to be at work in telepathy.—*adj.* telergic, working at a distance, as in telepathy.—*adv.* telergically. [Gr. *tēle*, far, *ergon*, work.]
telescope, tel'ī-skóp, *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance.—*v.t.* to drive or slide one into another like the movable joints of a spy-glass.—*v.i.* to fit or slide in such a way.—*adj.* telescopic (*-skóp'ik*), -al, of, performed by, or like a telescope: seen only by a telescope: sliding, or arranged, like the joints of a spy-glass: capable of retraction and protrusion.—*adv.* telescopically.—*adj.* telescopiciform.—*ns.* telescopist (*tí-tele'skə-píst*), one who uses the telescope; telescopy, the art of constructing or of using the telescope. [Gr. *tēle*, far, *skopein*, to see.]
teleseme, tel'ī-sēm, *n.* a signalling apparatus with an indicator. [Gr. *tēle*, far, *sēma*, a sign.]
telesm, tel'ēzm, *n.* a talisman.—*adj.* telesmatic, -al.—*adv.* telesmatically. [Gr. *telesma*; see *talisman*.]
telestic, tí-tes'tik, *adj.* relating to the mysteries. [Gr. *telestikos*—Gr. *telecin*, to fulfil, consummate, initiate, perform—*telos*, end, ritc, &c.]
telestich, tel-es'tík, tel-es'tik, *n.* a poem or block of words whose final letters spell a name or word. [Gr. *telos*, end, *stichos*, row.]
telotron, tel'ī-tron, *n.* a cathode-ray tube for synthesis of television images. [Gr. *tēle*, far, -tron, agent suffix.]
Teletype, tel'ī-típ, *n.* (proprietary name) a printing telegraph apparatus.—*n.* teletype writer, (U.S.) a teleprinter. [Gr. *tēle*, far, *typos*; see *type*.]
teleutospore, tí-lū'tō-spōr, *n.* a thick-walled winter-spore of the rust-fungi, producing on germination a promycelium. [Gr. *teleutē*, completion, *sporē*, seed.]
television, tel-i-vízh'ən, *n.* the viewing of distant objects or electrical tri- and *v.t.* tele- and *v.t.* tele-

(-viz), to transmit by television.—*n.* televi'sor, a receiver for television [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *vision*.]
 telewriter, *tel-i-rī'tor*, *n.* telegraph instrument that reproduces writing. [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *writer*.]
 telic, *tel'ik*, *adj.* expressing purpose: purposive. [Gr. *telikos*—*telos*, end, purpose.]

tel(l), *tel*, *n.* in Arab lands, a hill, ancient mound. [Ar. *tall*.]

tell, *tel*, *v.t.* to count: to count out: to utter: to narrate: to disclose: to inform: to discern: to explain: to order, direct, instruct: (U.S.) to bid (goodbye).—*v.i.* to give an account: to take effect: to have weight: to make an effective story: to play the informer:—*part.* and *past.* told.—*adj.* tell'able, capable of being told: fit to tell.—*ns.* tell'er, one who tells or counts: one who counts votes: a clerk whose duty it is to receive and pay money; tell'ership.—*n.pl.* tell'ies, (*slang*) cinematograph entertainment with sound.—*adj.* tell'ing, effective.—*n.* numbering: narration: direction, orders.—*adv.* tell'ingly.—*ns.* tell'ing-off, a rating, chiding; tell'-tale, one who tells the private concerns or misdeeds of others: a tattler (bird): anything revealing or betraying: an indicator: a recording clock.—*adj.* blabbing: revealing, betraying: indicating.—take a telling, to do as one is bid without having to be told again; tell off, to count off: to detach on some special duty: to rate, chide. [O.E. *tellan*; O.N. *telja*, Ger. *zählen*, to number.]

tellar, teller. Same as teller (2).

Tellus, *tel'əs*, *n.* the Roman earth-goddess: the earth.—*adj.* tell'ural, pertaining to the earth.—*n.* tell'urate, a salt of telluric acid.—*adj.* tell'uretted, combined with tellurium; tell'urian, terrestrial.—*n.* an inhabitant of the earth.—*adj.* tell'uric, of or from the earth: of tellurium in higher valency (telluric acid, H_2TeO_4).—*ns.* tell'uride, a compound of tellurium with another element or radical; tell'urite, (*min.*) native oxide of tellurium: (*chem.*) a salt of tellurous acid; tell'urium, the element (Te) of atomic number 52, *app.* so named by W. M. Smith (1868) as the counterpart tell'uric acid.

telopnase, *tel-o-jās*, *n.* in mitosis, the stage of reconstruction of nuclei after separation of daughter chromosomes. [Gr. *telos*, completion, *phasis*, phase.]

telpher, *tel'fər*, *adj.* pertaining to a system of telpherage.—*n.* a car or carrier in such a system.—*ns.* telpherage, any system of automatic electric transport: an electric ropeway or cableway system: overhead traction in general; tel'pher-line; tel'pherman; tel'pherway. [Coined by Fleming Jenkin to avoid possible confusion between the strictly formed *telephore* and *telephone*—Gr. *tēle*, far, *phoros*, bearing.]

telson, *tel'sən*, *n.* the hindmost part of a crustacean or arachnid. [Gr. *telson*, a headland in ploughing; cf. *telos*, end.]

Telugu, *tel'oo-gōō*, *n.* a Dravidian language of eastern India: one of the people speaking it.—Also *adj.*

teme, an old spelling of team.

temenos, *tem'e-nos*, *n.* a place dedicated to a god, a precinct. [Gr. *temnain*, to cut off.]

temerity, *ti-mer'i-ti*, *n.* rashness: unreasonable contempt for danger.—*adj.* temerarious (*tem-a-rī-əs*; now rare), rash, reckless.—*adv.* temerä'rously.—*adj.* tem'erous, rash.—*adv.* tem'erously. [L. *temeritas*, -itatis, and *temerarius*—*temere*, by chance, rashly.]

Tempe, *tem'pē*, *n.* the valley of the Pénios (Peneus) in Thessaly, praised by the classic poets for its matchless beauty: hence, any place of choice beauty. [Gr. *Tempe* (Tempea).]

temper, *tem'pər*, *v.t.* to mix in due proportion: to modify by blending or mixture: to moderate: to soften: to bring to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity, as steel: to adjust: to tune: to attune: (*mus.*) to adjust to a temperament: to bring to a favourable state of mind.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to tamper, meddle. (*Shak.*) to soften: to become

tempered.—*n.* due mixture or balance of different or contrary qualities: state of a metal as to hardness, &c.: constitution of the body: temperament: disposition: habitual or actual frame of mind: mood: composure: self-control: uncontrolled anger: a fit of ill-humour or rage: lime or other substance used to neutralise the acidity of cane-juice.—*n.* tem'pera, (*paint*; It.) distemper.—*adj.* tem'perable, capable of being tempered.—*ns.* tempera'tile, (*Shak.*) Mrs Quickly's elaboration of temper, frame of mind; tem'perament, proportioned mixture; (*obs.*) state with respect to combination or predominance of qualities: (*obs.*) climate: internal constitution or state: (*obs. physiol.*) combination or predominance of humour: disposition: type of physical and mental organisation—choleric or bilious, sanguine, melancholy, phlegmatic: (*coll.*) high excitability, nervous instability, and sensitiveness: tempering: compromise: (*mus.*) a system of compromise in tuning.—*adj.* temperamental; temperamentful.—*adv.* temperamentally.—*n.* tem'perance, moderation, esp. in the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions—in a narrower sense, moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors, and even entire abstinence from them.—*adj.* advocating or consistent with temperance in or abstinence from alcoholic drinks.—*adj.* tem'perate, moderate: self-restrained, esp. in appetites and passions: abstemious: moderate in temperature.—*v.t.* (*obs. or rare*) to temper: to moderate: to restrain.—*adv.* tem'perately.—*n.* tem'perative, having: tem'perature, tempering: tempered condition: mixture: constitution: degree of heat between bodies: heat between bodies: above normal.—*adj.* tem'pered, having a certain specified disposition or temper: brought to a certain temper, as steel: (*mus.*) tuned or adjusted to some mean, or to equal, temperament.—*adv.* tem'peredly.—*n.* tem'perer.—*n.* and *adj.* tem'pering, absolute temperature (see absolute); bad temper, an angry humour: an inclination to irascibility: equal temperament, a compromise in tuning by which the octave is divided into twelve equal intervals: good temper, a disposition to be good: to lose one's temper, to break out in anger; temperance hotel, one which professes to supply no alcoholic liquors: temperate zones, the parts of the earth of moderate temperature between the tropics and the polar circles. [L. *temperare*, to temper, restrain, compound, moderate, partly through O.E. *temprian*.]

tempest, *tem'pist*, *n.* a violent wind storm.—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to stir violently.—*adj.* tem'pest-beaten, tem'pest-tossed, -tost (*Shak.*), driven about by storms; tempestive (-*pest'*), timely: seasonably; tempestuous (-*pest'*).—*adv.* tempest'uously.—*n.* tempest'uousness. [O.Fr. *tempeste*—a L.L. form of L. *tempestās*, a season, tempest—*tempus*, time.]

temple, *tem'pl*, *n.* a building or place dedicated to, or regarded as the house of, a god: a place of worship: in France, a Protestant church: Temple, the headquarters of the Knights Templars on or near the site of Solomon's temple in Jerusalem: in London, two inns of court (*Inner and Middle Temple*) on the site once occupied by the Knights Templars, with the Knights' church.—*adj.* tem'plar, of a temple.—*n.* Tem'plar, a member of a religious and military order (Knights Templars) founded in 1119 for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre and pilgrims going thither—extinguished 1307-14: a student or lawyer living in the Temple, London: a member of an American order of Freemasons: a Good Templar (see good).—*adj.* tem'pled, having temples. [L. *templum*.]

temple, *tem'pl*, *n.* the flat portion of either side of the head above the cheekbone. [O.Fr. *temple*—L. *tempus*, -oris.]

templet, template, *tem'plit*, *n.* a mould shaped to the required outline from which workmen execute moulding. [L. *templum*, a small timber.]

fäte, fär, äsk; mē, hør (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōōn; dhen (then)

holding: conditions on which property is held: a tenant's rights, duties, &c.—*adj.* *tenur'ial*. [A.Fr. *tenure*—*tenir*, to hold.]

tenure, (*Shak.*) for *tener*.

tenuto, *te-nōō'tō*, *adj.* (*mus.*) sustained. [It., *pa-p. of tenere*, to held.]

teecalli, *tā-, tē-bō-hal'(y)i*, *n.* a Mexican pyramid temple. [Nahuatl.—*teotl*, god, *calli*, house.]

teepee, *teepee*, *tē'pē*, *ti-pē*, *n.* an American Indian tent termed of skins, &c., stretched over a frame of converging poles. [Sioux *tīpi*, dwelling.]

tepefy, *te'pī-fī*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become tepid. [L. *tepefacere*—*tepere*, to be tepid, *facere*, to make.]

tephrite, *te'frit*, *n.* a fine-grained basaltic rock containing a felspathoid as well as felspar, but no olivine.—*adj.* *tephritic* (*-rit'ik*).—*ns.* *teph'roite* (*-rō-īl*), an ashy-grey or reddish silicate of manganese; *teph'romancy*, divination (Gr. *manteia*) by ashes, esp. of sacrifice. [Gr. *tephra*, ashes, *tephros*, ash-coloured.]

tepid, *te'pid*, *adj.* moderately warm: lukewarm.—*ns.* *tepidarium* (L. *-dā-rī-ōom*), a warm room between the cold and hot rooms of a Roman bath; *tepid'ity*, *te'pidness*, lukewarmness. [L. *tepidus*—*tepere*, to be warm.]

ter-, *tr-*, in composition, thrice. [L.]

teral, *ter'ī*, *n.* a wide-brimmed double-crowned ventilated hat, first worn in the *Tera* (Tara), India.

teraph, *ter'af*, *n.* in ancient Jewish religion and divination, an image of some sort:—*pl.* *ter'aphim* (also used as *sing.*). [Heb.]

teras, *ter'as*, *n.* (*med.*) a monstrosity:—*pl.* *ter'ata*.—*adj.* *teratogenic* (*ter-a-tō-jen'ik*), producing monsters.—*n.* *teratogeny* (*-tō-jī-nī*), the production of monsters.—*adj.* *teratoid*, monstrous; *teratolog'ic*, *-al*.—*ns.* *teratologist*; *teratolog'y*, the study of malformations or abnormal growths, animal or vegetable: a tale of marvels; *teratō'ma*, a tumour, containing tissue from all three germ-layers:—*pl.* *teratē'mata*.—*adj.* *teratō'matous*. [Gr. *teras*, *-atos*, a monster.]

terbium, *ter'bi-əm*, *n.* a rare metal (Tb; at. numb. 65) found in certain yttrium minerals.—*adj.* *ter'bic*. [From Ytterby; see *yttrium*.]

terce, *ters*, *n.* (*Scotts law*) a widow's right, where she has no conventional provision, to a life interest of a third of the husband's heritable property: (*hist.*) the office of the third heir. [See *terce*.]

tercel, *ters'el*, *tercel*, *ter'sel*, *tars'el*, *tassel*(l), *tas'el*, *n.* a male hawk.—*ns.* *ter'cel-gent'le* (*Scott*), *tass'el-gent'le* (*Shak.*), *tass'el-gent'* (*Spens.*), a male peregrine falcon; *ter'cel-jer'kin*, a male garter; *ter'cel-et*, a tercel. [O.Fr. *tercel*—L. *tertius*, third, perh. as being one-third smaller than the female, or as supposed to hatch from the last egg of three.]

tercentenary, *ter'sen-tē-nā-rī*, or *-ten'a-rī*, or *ter'sen'ti-nā-rī*, *adj.* of three hundred (usu. years).—*n.* a 300th anniversary. [ter-, centenary.]

tercentennial, *ter'sen-tē-ni-āl*, *adj.* of 300 years.—*n.* a 300th anniversary. [ter-, centennial.]

tercet, *ter'sit*, *n.* a group of three lines in verse. [It. *terzetto*.]

tercio, *ter's(hi)-ō* (*Scott* *tertia*), *n.* (*hist.*) an infantry regiment, esp. Spanish. [Sp.]

terebene, *ter'i-bēn*, *n.* a light-yellow disinfectant liquid, a mixture of hydrocarbons made from oil of turpentine, used as a solvent for paint.—*n.* *ter'cibinth* (*Spens.*), the turpentine-tree (*Pistacia Terebinthus*; family Anacardiaceae).—*adj.* *terebinth'ine*. [Gr. *terebinthos*.]

terebra, *ter'i-brā*, *n.* a Roman engine for boring walls: a boring instrument: a piercing evaporator: *Terebra*, a genus of gastropods with auger-shaped shell.—*adj.* *ter'eburant*, boring: having a piercing evaporator.—*n.* (*fact.*) a bore.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *ter'eburate*, to bore.—*adj.* *ter'eburate*, having perforations: having a borer.—*ns.* *terebra'tion*; *Terebra'tūla*, the lamp-shell genus of brachiopods, with perforated beak. [L. *terebra*.]

Terede, *te-rē-dō*, *n.* the shipworm genus of molluscs. [L. *terēdō*, *-inis*—Gr. *terēdon*, *-onos*, a boring worm—root of *teirein*, to wear away.]

terek, *ter'ek*, *n.* a sandpiper of the river *Terek* (Russia).

Terentian, *ter-en'sh(y)on*, *adj.* pertaining to the Roman comic poet Terence, P. Terentius Afer (fl. 165 B.C.).

terete, *te-rēt*, *ter'ēt*, *adj.* smooth and cylindrical. [L. *teres*, *terētis*, smooth, *terēre*, to rub.]

terf, *terfe*, Mälden's spellings of turf.

tergum, *ter'gum*, *n.* the back: the back or back plate of a semite.—*adj.* *ter'gal*.—*n.* *ter'gite* (*-jī*), the back plate of a semite.—*v.i.* *ter'giversate* (*-jī*); *L. versari*, to turn), to turn one's back: to desert, apostasize: to shuffle, shift, use evasions.—*ns.* *tergiversā'tien*; *ter'giversāter*. [L. *tergum*, the back.]

term, *term*, *n.* a limit: an end: a term-day: the normal time of child-birth: any limited period: the time for which anything lasts: a division of the academic or school year: a period of sittings: (*in pl.*) conditions, stipulations: (*in pl.*) a footing: (*in pl.*) charge, fee: (*Shak.*; *in pl.*) respect: (*alg.*) a quantity added to or subtracted from others in an expression: an item in a series: that which may be subject or predicate of a preposition: a word used in a specially understood or defined sense: an expression generally: a bust in continuity with its pedestal.—*v.t.* to call, designate.—*ns.* *term'-day*, a day of the year fixed for some purpose, as payment of rent, beginning or end of a tenancy, hiring of servants, household removals; *term'er*, one who came to town in term.—*adj.* *term'less*, endless: (*Shak.*) inexpressible: unconditional.—*adj.* and *adv.* *term'ly*.—*ns.* *term'er*, one who holds an estate for a term of years or for life; *term'-time*.—bring to terms, to compel to the acceptance of conditions; come to terms, to come to an agreement: to submit; eat one's terms (see *eat*); In terms, in so many words, explicitly: engaged in negotiation; in terms of, having or using as unit: in the language peculiar to; keep a term, to give the regular attendance during a period of study; on speaking terms, friendly enough to speak to each other; well enough acquainted to speak; on terms, in friendly relations: on an equal footing; stand upon terms, to insist upon conditions; term of years, an interest or estate in land for a period. [Fr. *terme*—L. *terminus*, a boundary.]

termagant, *ter'ma-gant*, *n.* a boisterous brawler or bully, esp. a woman.—*adj.* *boisterous*: brawling.—*n.* *termagancy*.—*adv.* *term'agantly*. [M.E. *Termagant* or *Tervagant*, a supposed Mohammedan idol, represented in the old plays and moralities as of a violent character.]

Termes, *ter'mēs*, *n.* a genus of termites. [L. *termes*, *-itis*, a wood-worm.]

Terminus, *ter'mī-ni-s*, *n.* the Roman god of boundaries: *terminus*, a term (bust) of Terminus, or other: a boundary stone: an end-point, esp. of a route or railway: a railway station at such a point:—*pl.* *ter'mīni* (*-ī*).—*n.* *terminabil'ity*.—*adj.* *terminable*, that may come or be brought to an end.—*n.* *terminableness*.—*adv.* *terminably*.—*adj.* *terminal*, of, at, forming, or marking, an end, boundary, or terminus: final: of a term: occurring every term.—*n.* an end: an ending: a rail, air, or other terminus: a free end in an open electric circuit.—*n.pl.* *Terminā'tia*, an annual Roman festival in honour of Terminus.—*n.sing.* the myrobalan genus of Combrataceae.—*adv.* *terminally*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *ter'minate*.—*n.* *terminā'tion*, ending.—*adj.* *terminā'tional*; *terminative*, tending to terminate or determine: expressive of completion: definitive: absolute.—*adv.* *ter'minatively*.—*n.* *ter'minā'tor*, one who, or that which, terminates: the boundary between the illuminated and dark portions of the moon or of a planet.—*adj.* *ter'minatory*.—*ns.* *ter'miner*, (*law*) the act of determining; *ter'minism*, (*phil.*) nominalism: (*theol.*) the doctrine that there is a time limit for the operation of grace: *ter'minist*.—*adj.* *terminolog'ical*.—*adv.* *terminolog'ically*.—*n.* *terminolog'y*, nomenclature: the set of terms used in any art, science, &c. [L. *Terminus*, *terminus*; cf. Gr. *terma*, end.]

termite, *ter'mit*, *n.* a so-called white ant, a pale-coloured insect of the Isoptera, only superficially

like an ant.—*ns.* termitarium (*tər-mī-tā'ri-əm*), termitary (*-tər-i*), a nest or mound of termites. [*L. termes, termitis*, a wood-worm.]

tern, *tərn*, *n.* a long-winged aquatic fowl allied to the gulls. [*Cf. O.N. therna*] O.E. *stearn*, *teorn*.]

tern, *tərn*, *n.* a three, set of three: a prize for drawing three winning numbers.—*adj.* ter'nal, three-fold; ter'nary, in threes: of three components: based on three: of a third order.—*n. (obs.)* a triad.—*adj.* ter'nate, (*bot.*) with three leaflets: grouped in threes.—*adv.* ter'nately.—*n.* ter'nion, a triad: a section of paper for a book containing three double leaves or twelve pages. [*L. terni*, three each—*tris*, three.]

terne, *tərn*, *n.* sheet-iron coated with an alloy of lead and tin. [*Fr. terne*, dull.]

Ternstroemiaeace, *tərn-strēm-i-d'zhi-ē*, *n.pl.* the Theaceae, or tea family of plants. [From a genus *Ternstroemia*, named after Christopher Ternström, Swedish naturalist.]

terpene, *tərp'ēn*, *n.* any one of a group of hydrocarbons with a composition $C_{10}H_{16}$. [turpentine.]

Terpsichore, *tərp-sik'a-rē*, *n.* the Muse of choral song and dance.—*adj.* Terpsichor'ean. [*Gr. Terpsichorē—terpsis*, delight—*terpein*, to enjoy, *choros*, dance.]

terra, *ter'ā*, *n.* the Latin and Italian word for earth.—*n.* terr'a-cott'a (It. *cotta*—*L. cotto*, fern., baked), a composition of clay and sand used for statues, hardened like bricks by fire: an object of art made of it: its colour, a brownish red.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* terr'a-str'ma, properly, mainland: (*coll.* and erroneously) dry land; terr'a-japon'ica, pale catechu or gambier; terr'amara (*pl. -re, -rō*; It. *dial. for terra marina*, marl-earth), a dark earthy deposit formed under prehistoric pile-dwellings in Italy.—*adj.* terraqueous (*ter-ā'kwi-ōs* *L. aqua*, water), of land and water.—*ns.* terrār'ium, a vivarium for land animals; terr'a-ross'a (It. *terra rossa*), a red soil.

earth.

terrace, *ter'is*, *n.* a raised level bank or walk: a level stretch along the side or top of a slope: ground or a structure that rises stepwise: a gallery open at the side: a balcony: a flat rooftop: a connected row of houses, properly one overlooking a slope: a defective spot in marble.—*v.t.* to form into a terrace.—*adj.* terr'aced, in terraces.—*n.* terr'acing. [*Fr. terrasse*—It. *terrazza*—*L. L. terrācea*, an earthen mound—*L. terra*, the earth.]

terrain, *ter'ān*, or *-ān'*, *n.* ground, a tract, regarded as a field of view or of operations, or as having some sort of unity or prevailing character. [*Fr.*, from a *L. L.* form of *terrēnum*, *terrene*.]

terrapin, *ter'ə-pin*, *n.* an American freshwater or brackish-water tortoise of many kinds, esp. *Malincollemys terrapin* of the Eastern States: extended to other tortoises. [*Of Algonquin origin*.]

terreen, an older spelling of *turcen*.

terrella, *ter-el'ā*, *n.* a magnetic model of the earth. [*A mod. dim. of L. terra*, the earth.]

terremotive, *ter-i-mō'tiv*, *adj.* seismic. [*L. terroe motus*, earthquake.]

terrene, *ti-rēn'*, *ter'ēn*, *adj.* of the earth: earthly: mundane: earthy: terrestrial.—*n.* the world: a region, terrain.—*adv.* terrene'y. [*L. terrenus—terra*, the earth.]

terreplein, *ter', tār'plān*, *n.* orig. the talus on the inner side of a rampart: the top of a rampart, or space behind the parapet. [*Fr.*—*L. terra*, earth, *plenus*, full.]

terrestrial, *ti-rēs'tri-əl*, *adj.* of, or existing on, the earth: earthy: living or growing on land or on the ground: representing the earth.—*n.* a dweller on earth: (*Shak.*) a man of the world, layman.—*adv.* terres'trially. [*L. terrestris—terra*, the earth.]

terret, *territ*, *ter'it*, *n.* a swivel-ring: a ring for fastening a chain to: a ring or loop through which driving reins pass.—Also *torret*, *turr'et*. [*O. Fr. toret*, dim. of *tor*, *tour*, a round.]

terrific, *ter'i-bl*, *adj.* fitted to excite terror or awe: awful: dreadful: (*coll.*) very notable, exceeding.—

n. a terrible thing.—*ns.* terribil'ity (*rare*); terr'ibleness.—*adv.* terr'ibly, in a terrible manner: (*coll.*) very. [*L. terribilis—terrere*, to frighten.]

terrificolous, *ter-ik'ə-las*, *adj.* living in or on the soil.—*n.* terr'icole (*-i-kōl*), a land animal or plant: a burrower.—Also *adj.* [*L. terricola*, a dweller upon earth—*terrē*, earth, *colere*, to inhabit.]

terrifier, *ter'i-ər*, *n.* a small dog of various breeds, orig. one that would follow burrowing animals underground: punningly, a territorial soldier: (*fig.*) one who hunts after criminals: a register or roll of a landed estate: an inventory. [*O. Fr.*—*L. L. terrārius* (*adj.*)—*terra*, land.]

terrify, *ter'i-fi*, *v.t.* to cause terror in: to frighten greatly.—*pr.p.* terr'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* terr'ified.—*adj.* terr'ific, creating or causing terror: fitted to terrify: dreadful: (*coll.*) prodigious.—*adv.* terr'ifically. [*L. terrificāre—terrere*, to terrify, *facere*, to make.]

terrigeneous, *te-ri'jē-nas*, *adj.* earth-born: derived from the land. [*L. terrigenus—terro*, earth, *gēnere* (*gignere*), to produce.]

terrine. See *turcen*.

territory, *ter'i-tər-i*, *n.* possessions in land: the whole, or a portion, of the land belonging to a state: part of a confederation with an organised government but not yet admitted to statehood: a dependency: a region: a jurisdiction: a field of activity: a domain: the area that a pair of birds treat as their own.—*adj.* territō'rial.—*n.* a soldier in the Territorial Army.—*v.t.* territō'rialise, to make a territory of: to make territorial: to put on a territorial basis.—*ns.* territō'rialism, land-lordism: organisation on a territorial basis: the theory of church government according to which the civil power is supreme over the church; territō'rialist; territō'rial'ity.—*adv.* territō'rially.—*adj.* terr'itoried, possessed of territory.—Territorial Army, a voluntary home-defence army on a territorial basis, formed in 1908 in place of the old Volunteers. [*L. territōrium*, the domain of a town, *perh.* not orig. conn. with *terro*.]

terror, *ter'ər*, *n.* extreme fear: a time of, or government by, terrorism: an object of dread: (*coll.*) one who makes himself a nuisance.—*n.* terrorisā'tion (or *-is*).—*v.t.* terr'orise, to terrify: to govern by terror.—*ns.* terr'oriser; terr'orism, an organised system of intimidation; terr'orist.—*adj.* terr'orless; terr'or-stricken, smitten with terror.—King of Terrors, death; Reign of Terror, or the Terror, the period of fever in the first French Revolution when thousands went to the guillotine; terror novel, a novel full of supernatural horrors. [*L. terror—terrere*, to frighten.]

terry, *ter'i*, *n.* a pile fabric with uncut loops.—Also *adj.* [*Origin unknown*.]

tersanctus, *ter-sang(k)ts*, *n.* the Sanctus. [*L.*, three holy.]

terse, *tərs*, *adj.* (*obs.*) smooth, clean-cut: compact or concise.—*adv.* terse'y.—*ns.* terseness; tersion (*ter'shən*), wiping. [*L. tersus—tergere*, *tersum*, to rub clean.]

tertia. See *tercelo*.

tertia, *ter'sh*, *adj.* of the third rank among flight-feathers of a wing.—*n.* a tertiary flight-feather.—*adj.* ter'tian (*-shən*), occurring every other day (i.e. on the third day, reckoning both first and last days).—*ii.* a fever with paroxysms every other day.—*adj.* ter'tiary (*-shar-i*), of the third degree, order, or rank: Tertiary, of the geological record and the Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene.—*n.* the tertiary period: tertiary, a member of a third order of a monastic order, a layman who may continue to live an ordinary life in the world: a tertiary feather: that which is tertiary. [*L. tertialis, tertianus, tertiarus—tertius*, third.]

teru-tero, *ter'ū-ter'ō*, *n.* the Cayenne lapwing.

trivalent, *ter'və-lənt*, *ter-vā'lənt*, *adj.* trivalent. [*L. ter*, three.]

Terylene, *ter'i-lēn*, *n.* a synthetic textile yarn made from a condensation product of terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol. [Registered trade-mark.]

terza-rima, *ter'tsā-rē mā*, *n.* an Italian verse-form

in triplets, in which the middle line of each triplet rhymes with the first and third lines of the next with an odd line to end off the canto. [It., third rhyme.]

terzetta, *ter-tset'tā*, *n.* a tercet.—*n.* terzet'to, a trio. [It.]

tessenite, *tesh'an-it*, *n.* a coarse-grained basic igneous rock composed essentially of plagioclase and augite, usu. with much analcime. [Found near Teschen.]

tessera-, tessera-, *tes'a-ra*, in composition, four.—*adj.* tess'araglot (Gr. *glōtta*, tongue), in four languages. [Gr. *tessares*, four.]

tessella, *tes-el'ā*, *n.* a little tessera:—*pl.* tessell'ae (—ē; L. -ī).—*adj.* tess'ellar.—*v.t.* tessellate (*tes'i-lā*).—*ark* like a mosaic.—*adj.* tessell'arish areas.—*adj.* tessell'ar. [L. *tessella*, dim. of *tessera*; see next.]

tessera, *tes'a-rā*, *n.* one of the small pieces of which a mosaic is made: a token or ticket: password:—*pl.* tess'eræ (—ē; L. -ī).—*adj.* tess'eral, of tesserae: (crystal) cubic, isometric. [L. *tessera*, a die, small cube.—Gr. *tessares*, *tesseres*, -a, four.]

tessitura, *tes-i-tū'rā*, *n.* the ordinary compass of a voice. [It., texture.]

test, *tes't*, *n.* a pot or cupel in which metals are tried and refined: any critical trial: means of trial: (chem.) anything used to distinguish or detect substances, a reagent: a trial of fitness for an examination: an oath or other evidence of religious belief required as a condition of office or exercise of rights: a test-match: a testa.—*v.t.* to put to proof: to try or examine critically.—*n.* test'a, a hard shell: a seed-coat, derived from the integuments of the ovule.—*adj.* test'able; testaceous (—ā'shās), of or having a hard shell: brick-red.—*ns.* test'-case, a law case that may settle similar questions in the future; test'or.—*n.pl.* Teste'ar'dines (—ēz), a class of brachiopods with hinged shell and arm skeleton.—*n.* and *adj.* test'ing.—*ns.* test'-mate, an international cricket match forming one of a series; test'-paper, a bibulous paper saturated with some substance that changes colour when exposed to certain chemicals: a paper of questions to test fitness for a more serious examination; test'-tube, a glass cylinder closed at one end, used in chemistry, bacteriology, &c.—Test Aets, acts meant to secure that none but rightly affected persons and members of the established religion shall hold office.—esp. those of 1673 and 1688; test pilot, one who tests aircraft by performing stunts, &c. [O.Fr. *test* and *teste*—L. *testa*, an earthen pot, a potsherd, a shell.]

test, *tes't*, *v.t.* to attest legally and date: to authenticate by a testing clause.—*ns.* test'acy (—ā-si), state of being testate; testā'mur, a certificate of having passed an examination.—*adj.* test'ate, having made and left a will.—*ns.* testā'tion, a witnessing, a giving by will; testā'tor, one who leaves a will:—*fem.* testā'trix; testā'tum, one of the clauses of an English deed, enumerating the operative words of transfer, statement of consideration, money, &c.—testing clause, in a Scots deed, the last clause which narrates when and where the parties signed the deed, before what witnesses, by whose hand written, &c. [L. *testāri*, to testify, witness, *p.p.* (neut.) *testātum*; 1st pers. *pl.* *testāmur*; partly through O.Fr. *tester*, to bequeath, partly aphetic for attest.]

testament, *tes'tā-mont*, *n.* that which testifies, or in which an attestation is made: the solemn declaration in writing of one's will: a will: (Scots law) a writing or decree appointing an executor, by the testator (tes'tāment-testament'ar) or by a court (tes'tāment-dā'tive): Tes'tāment, either of the main divisions (Old and New) of the Bible (a translation of Gr. *diatheke*, disposition, compact, covenant).—*adj.* testamental (—ment'), testament'ar (Scots law), testament'ary, pertaining to a testament or will: bequeathed or done by will.—*adv.* testament'arily. [L. *testāmentum*.] tester, *tes'tar*, *n.* a canopy or its support, or both, esp. over a bed. [O.Fr. *testre*, the vertical part of a bed behind the head, and *testiere*, a head-

covering—*teste* (Fr. *tête*), head.—L. *testa*, an earthen pot, the skull.]

tester, *tes'tar*, *testern*, *tes'tarn*, *n.* a sixpence.—*v.t.* tes'tern, (Shak.) to present or reward with a sixpence. [See *teston*.]

testicle, *tes'ti-kul*, *n.* a male reproductive gland.—*adj.* testic'ular, of or like a testicle; testic'ulate, -d, like a testicle.—*n.* tes'tis, a testicle: a rounded body like it:—*pl.* tes'tes (—ēz). [L. *testis* and its dim. *testiculus*.]

testify, *tes'ti-fi*, *v.t.* to bear witness: to make a solemn declaration. to protest or declare a charge (with against).—*v.t.* to bear witness to: to affirm or declare solemnly or on oath: to proclaim, declare:—*pr.p.* tes'tifying, *p.a.t.* and *p.p.* tes'tified.—*ns.* testif'icate, (Scots law) a solemn written assertion: testificā'tion, the act of testifying or of bearing witness; testif'icator.—*adj.* testif'icatory: testif'ified.—*n.* tes'tifier. [L. *testificari*—*testis*, a witness, *facere*, to make.]

testimony, *tes'ti-man-i*, *n.* evidence: declaration to prove some fact: proof: (B.) the two tables of the law: divine law: protestation.—*v.t.* (Shak.) to test, prove, or judge by evidence.—*adj.* testimō'nial, of, affording, of the nature of, testimony.—*n.* a written attestation: a writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character or abilities: a gift or memorial subscribed for as a token of respect.—*v.t.* testimō'nialise, to present with a testimonial. [L. *testimōnium*—*testāri*, to witness.]

teston, *tes'ton*, *n.* a name for various coins, orig. bearing a king's or duke's head: a Henry VIII. shilling: later a sixpence.—*n.* testoon', a Portuguese or Italian teston. [Obs. Fr. *teston*, Port. *testão*. It. *testone*—It. *testa*, head.]

testrill (Shak.), testrill, *tes'tril*, *n.* a sixpence. [tester.]

Testudo, *tes-tū'dō*, *n.* the common tortoise genus: testudo, a wheeled shelter used by Roman besiegers: a similar shelter made by joining shields: a vaulted roof: an ancient lyre, said to have been first made of a tortoise-shell.—*adj.* testūdīn'eous, like a tortoise, tortoise-shell, or a testudo. [L. *testūdō*, -inis, tortoise.]

testy, *tes'ti*, *adj.* irritable.—*adv.* tes'tily.—*n.* tes'tiness. [O.Fr. *testif*, headstrong—*teste* (Fr. *tête*), head.—L. *testa*, pot.]

tetanus, *tes'a-nas*, *n.* a disease due to a bacillus, marked by painful tonic spasms of the muscles of the jaw and other parts: the state of prolonged contraction of a muscle under quickly repeated stimuli.—*adj.* tetanic (ti-tan'ik).—*n.* tetanisa'tion.—*v.t.* tet'anise, to produce tetanus or tetanic spasms in.—*n.* tet'an'y, heightened excitability of the motor nerves with painful muscular cramps. [L.—Gr. *tetanos*—*teinein*, to stretch.]

tetartohedral, *te-tārtō-hē'drāl*, *adj.* (crystal.) having one-fourth of the number of faces required for full symmetry. [Gr. *tetartos*, fourth, *hedra*, seat.]

tetchy, *techy*, *tech'i*, *adj.* irritable.—*adv.* tetch'ily.—*n.* tetch'iness. [Origin unknown.]

tête, *tes't*, *n.* (obs.) an elaborately dressed head of hair: a head-dress.—*n.* tête-à-tête (tes't-ā-tes't), a private confidential interview: a sofa for two face to face.—*adj.* confidential, secret.—*adv.* in private conversation: face to face. [Fr.]

tether, *ted'hār*, *n.* a rope or chain for confining a beast within certain limits.—*v.t.* to confine with a tether: to restrain within certain limits. [App. O.N. *gōthar*.]

Tethys, *tes'hīs*, *teth'is*, *n.* a sea-nymph, wife of Oceanus: (geol.) a sea that extended in Mesozoic times from Mexico across the middle Atlantic and the Mediterranean into the centre of Asia. [Gr. *Tēthys*.]

tetra, *tes'trā*, *n.* a plant mentioned by Spenser (*The Faerie Queene*, II. vii. 52, 4).

tetra-, *tes'tra*-, *tetr-*, in composition, four. [Gr. *tetra*-, *tessares*, *tessares*, four.]

Tetrabranchia, *tes'trā-brāng'ki-ā*, Tetrabranchiata, -ā'tā, *ns.pl.* the nautilus subclass of cephalopods, with four gills.—*adj.* tetrabranch'iate, four-gilled. [Gr. *branchia*, gills.]

tetrachord, *tes'trā-kord*, *n.* a four-stringed instrument: a series of four sounds, forming a scale of

two tones and a half.—*adj.* tetrachord'al. [Gr. *chordē*, string.]

tetrachotomy, *tet-ra-kot'a-mi*, *n.* division in fours.
—*adj.* tetrachot'omous. [Gr. *tetracho*, in four parts, *tomē*, a cut—*temnein*, to cut.]

tetract, *tet'rahk*, *adj.* four-rayed.—*n.* a four-rayed sponge spicule.—*adj.* tetract'inal (or -ī'nāl), tetract'ine.—*n. pl.* Tetractinell'ida, an order of sponges in which some of the spicules are four-rayed. [Gr. *aktis*, -inos, ray.]

tetracyclic, *tet-ra-si'klik*, adj. of, in, or with four whorls or rings. [Gr. *kyklos*, ring, wheel.]

tetrad, *tet'rad*, *n.* a group of four: (*elem.*) an atom, radical, or element having a combining power of four.—*adj.* *tet'rad*, *tetrad'ic*.—*n.* *tet'radic*, one who attaches mystic properties to the number four: a believer in a godhead of four persons. [*Gr.* *tetras*, -*ados*.]

tetradactyl, *tet-ra-dok'til*, *adj.* four-fingered: four-toed.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **tetradac'tylous**.—*n.* **tetradac'tyly**, condition of being tetradactylous. [Gr. *doktylos*, digit.]

tetradrachm, tet'ra-dram, *n.* an ancient Greek coin worth four drachmas.

tetradynamous, *tet-ra-din'-o-us*, *adj.* having four long stamens in pairs and two short, as the Cruciferae.—*n. pl.* Tetradyamia (*-di-na'mi-dj*), in Linnaeus's system, a class answering to the Cruciferae. [*Gr. dynamis*, power.]

tetraethyl, *tet-ra-eth'il*, adj. having four ethyl groups, as tetraethyl lead or lead tetraethyl, $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$, used in motor spirit as an antiknock agent.

tetragon, *tet'ra-gon, -gon, n.* a plane figure of four angles.—*adj.* tetragonal (*-rag'-o-nal*), having the form of a tetragon: (*crystal.*) referable to three axes at right angles, two of them equal, tetrag' onous, (*bot.*) with four angles and convex faces [*Gr. tetragōnon*—*gōnía*, an angle.]

[*Gr. tetragōnōn—gonia, an angle.*]
 [tetragram, *tet'ra-gram, n.* - word or inscription of four letters: the tetragrammaton: (*geom.*) a (complete) quadrilateral.—*n.* tetragrammaton the name YHWH, JHWH, &c., as written with four Hebrew letters, regarded as a mystic symbol any other sacred word of four letters, as the Latin *Deus*. [*Gr. gramma, -letter.*]

Tetragnathia, tet-ra-jin'-ā, *n.pl.* in the Linnaean system an order of plants (in various classes) with four pistils.—*adjs.* tetragnath'ian, tetragnathous (—ra-j'i-nas). [*Gr.* gynē, woman (in the sense of female).]

tetrahedron, *tet-ra-hē'dron*, *n.* a solid figure or body with four plane faces. — *adj.* **tetra'hē'dral**. — *ns.* **tetra'hē'drite**, grey copper ore, sulphide of copper and arsenic, a mineral of tetrahedral habit. **tetra'hē'dro-cubedron**, *tet-ra-hē'dro-cū-bē'dron*, *n.* a polyhedron consisting of four triangles on all the faces of a cube. [*Gr.* **tetrotetrahēdi**, four times, and **hēdi**, and.]

tetralogy, *te-tral'ə-jī*, *n.* a group of four dramas
usu. three tragic and one satyric: any series of
four related dramatic or operatic works or stories
[Gr. *tetralogía*—*locus*, discourse.]

tetramerous, *te-tram'e-rus*, *adj.* having four parts or parts in fours.—*adj.* tetram'eral, four-parted.—*n.* tetram'erism, division into four parts. [Gr. *meros*, part.]

tetrameter, *te-tram'i-tar*, *n.* a verse of four measures (dipodies or feet).—Also *adj.* [Gr. *tetrometron*—*metron*, measure.]

tetramorphic, *te-tra-mor'fik*, *adj.* having four forms

tetramorphic, *te-tră-mor'fik*, *adj.* having four forms
[Gr. *morphē*, form.]

tetrandrous, *te-tran'drus*, *adj.* having four stamens.—*n. pl.* Tetran'dria, in Linnaeus's classification a class of plants with four stamens.—*adj.* tetran'drian. [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man (in the sense of male).]

tetrapla, tet'ra-plā, *n.* an edition of four parallel texts, esp. Origen's of the Old Testament. {Contracted neut. pl. of Gr. *tetraphous* (*tetraphoos*) fourfold.}

tetraploid, *tet'ra-ploid*, *adj.* having four times the haploid (twice the normal) number of chromosomes.—*n.* **tetraploidy**, the condition of being tetraploid. [*Gr.* *tetraploos* (-*plous*), fourfold, *eidos* form.]

tetrapod, *tet'ra-pod*, *n.* a four-footed animal: 'any vertebrate above the fishes.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* tetrapodous (-trap').—*n.* tetrap'ody, a group of four metrical feet. [*Gr.* *pous, podos*, foot.]

tetrapolitical (tet-rap'ol-i-tal), *adj.* tetrapolitan (tet-rap'ol-i-tan).—Tetrapolitan Confession, the Confession which the four cities of the Empire of Austria, Vienna and Linz, Prague and Breslau, signed in 1530, of the

Reformed Church. [*Gr. tetra, four; pteron, a wing.*]
tetrapterous, *te-trap'te-ras*, *adj.* four-winged.—
Also tetrap'teran. [*Gr. pteron, a wing.*]

tetraptote, tet'rop-tôt, *n.* a noun with but four cases.
[Gr. *tetraptûtos*—*ptôsis*, a case.]

tetrarch, *tetrárk*, or *tétrárk*, *n.* under the Romans, the ruler of the fourth part of a province: a subordinate prince: the commander of a subdivision of a Greek phalanx. —*ns*, *tetrarchale*, *tetrarchy*, office, rank, time of office, or jurisdiction of a tetrarch: the fourth part of a province. [*Gr.* *tetrarchēs*—*archē*, rule.]

tetrarch, tet'rärk, or tē'trörk, adj. (bot.) having four xylem strands.—n. tet'rarchy, condition of being tetrarch. [Gr. archē, origin.]

tetrasemic, *tet-ra-sē'mik*, *adj.* (*pros.*) equivalent to four short syllables, as a dactyl, anapaest, or spondee. [*Gr.* *tetrasēmos*—*sēmo*, o sign.]

tetraspore, *te-tŕă-spŕ*, *n.*, a spore formed in groups of four, in red seaweeds.—*n.* tetrasporangium (*-spŕ-on-jŕ-am*), the sporangium in which they are formed.—*adj.* tetrasporic (*-spŕ-ik*), tetrasporous (*te-tras-pŕ-ŕs*, or *te-tŕă-spŕ-ŕs*). [Gr. *spŕa*, seed.]

tetrastich, *tet'ra-stik*, *n.* a stanza or set of four lines.
—*adj.* **tetrastichal** (*ti-lras'ti-kl*), **tetrastichic** (*tet'ra-stik'ik*), *of, of the nature of, tetrastichs*;
tetrastichous, in four rows. [*Gr.* *tetrastichos*—*stichos*, *n. row.*]

tetrastyle, tet'ra-stīl, n. a building or portico with four columns in front: a group of four pillars.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *tetrastylon*—*stylon*, a column.]
tetrasyllable, tet'ra-sīl'-ə-bl, n. a word of four syllables.—*adj.* tetrasyllabic (ab'ik), -al.

tetratheism, tel'ro-thē-izm, *n.* the belief in four elements in the Godhead—the three persons of the Trinity and a divine essence out of which each of these originates. [*Gr. theos, god.*]

tetravalent, *te-trav'a-lent*, *tei-ra-vū'lant*, *adj.* quadri-
valent.
tetraxon, *te-troks'on*, *n.* a sponge spicule with four
axes. [*Gr. axōn*, *-axis* an axis.]

tetrode, *tet'yūd*, *n.* a thermionic valve with four electrodes. [*Gr. tētrōs* 4 way.]

tellet, *tel'ar*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a skin eruption.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to affect with a tellet.—*adj.* tell'erous. [*O.E. teler.*]

tettix, tet'iks, n. a cicada: an ornament for the hair of that shape. [Gr.]

touch, tough, *tūhh*, *adj.* a Scots form of tough.
Teucrican, *tū'kri-an*, *n.* and *adj.* Trojan. [Gr.]

Teukros, *Teuker*, first king of Troy.]

Teuton, *in* *trans*, *n.* any speaker of a Germanic language: popularly, a German.—*adj.* Teutonic (-*ton'ik*), Germanic—of the linguistic family that

includes English, German, Dutch, and the Scandinavian languages: popularly, German in the

Teutonic languages.—*n.* propriety; narrower sense.—*n.* the parent language of the Teutons, primitive Germanic.—*adj.* Teutonicism. (*-i-ism*). Teutonism, a Germanism: belief in enthusiasm for the Teutons; the study of Germanic philology and culture; Teutonisation.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* Teutonise, to make or become Teutonic, Germanic, or German.—*n.* Teutonist.—Teutonic Knights, a military-religious order founded in 1191-98 to tend wounded Christians and war on unbelievers, operated first in Palestine and later against the Prussians and Lithuanians. [*L. Teutonicus*, from the root of O.E. *þeod*, people, nation: cf. Dutch *Ger. Deutch*].

nation; cf. Dutch, Ger. *Deutsch*.]
taw, ill, v.t. to work up: to *taw*.—*v.i.* to toil, hustle.
 —*n.* worry: excitement. [Cf. *taw*.]

tewel, *1721. n. (dial.)* the rectum or anus, esp. of a

teucl, *tu el, n.* (*dial.*) the rectum or anus, esp. of a horse: a flue: a tuyère. [O.Fr. *tucl* (Fr. *tuyau*), tube.]

tewit, tewhit, tē(h)wit (Scot. teuchat, tūhhtat), *n.* (*dial.*) a lapwing. [Imit.]

Texas, tēks'as, *n.* a state of the U.S.A.: texas, an upper structure on a river-steamer.—Texas fever, a protozoal cattle-disease transmitted by ticks.

text, tēkst, *n.* the actual words of a book, poem, &c., in their original form or any form they have been transmitted in or transmuted into: a book of such words: words set to music: the main body of matter in a book, distinguished from notes, commentary, or other subsidiary matter: (*Shak.*) the Bible: matter commented on: a short passage from the Bible taken as the ostensible subject of a sermon, quoted in authority, displayed as a motto, &c.: a theme: a copybook heading: text-hand.—*ns.* text'-book, a book containing the leading principles of a subject; text'-hand, a large hand in writing, orig. one suitable for the text of a manuscript book.—*adj.* textile (*-it*), woven: capable of being woven.—*n.* a woven fabric.—*n.* text'-man, a quoter of texts: a textualist.—*adj.* textō'r'ial, pertaining to weaving; text'ual, pertaining to, or contained in, the text: serving for a text.—*n.* text'ualist, one learned in the text, esp. of the Bible: a literal interpreter: a quoter of texts.—*adv.* text'ually.—*n.* text'uary, a textualist.—*adj.* text'ural, pertaining to, in the matter of, texture.—*adv.* textur'ally.—*n.* text'ure, anything woven, a web: manner of weaving or connecting: disposition of the parts of a body: structural impression resulting from the manner of combining or interrelating the parts of a whole, as in music, art, &c.: the quality conveyed to the touch by woven fabrics.—*adj.* text'ured; text'ureless.—textual criticism, critical study directed towards determining the true reading of a text. [*L. texere, textum*, to weave.]

th- (*obs.*), th' (*arch.* or *dial.*), forms of the, esp. before a vowel, as in Spenser thefement, the element, thelf, the elf, thother, the other.

thack, thak, *n.* a Scots form of thatch.—under thack and rape, safely secured under thatch and rope, snug generally.

thac, thā, *pl. demons. pron. and demons. adj.* (Scot.) those. [O.E. *thā*; see *tho*.]

Thal, T'ai, t'hā'e, *n.* and *adj.* Siamese.—*adj.* Thaie, T'aie, t'hā'ik.—*n.* Thai'land, T'ai'land, Siam.

thalam, dhām, Scots form of them.

tharm, thārm, *n.* (Scot.) an intestine: catgut, a musical string. [O.E. *tharm, thearm*.]

thalamus, thal'a-mas, *n.* an inner room, nuptial chamber: the receptacle of a flower: part of the mid-brain where the optic nerve emerges (optic thalamus).—*pl.* thal'amī.—*adj.* thal'amīc (or thal'am'ik), of the thalamus.—*n. pl.* Thalamiflorae (*-i-flo're*; *L. flōs, flōris*, flower), in some systems a subclass of dicotyledons with petals free and stamens hypogynous.—*adj.* thalamiflor'al. [Gr. *thalamos*, an inner room, bedroom.]

thalassian, tha-las'i-an, *adj.* marine.—*n.* a sea turtle.—*adj.* thalass'ic, marine: of the narrow seas.—*ns.* thalassocracy, thalatto'cracy (Gr. *kratos*, power), sovereignty of the seas; thalassographer.—*adj.* thalassograph'ic.—*n.* thalassography, the science of the sea. [Gr. *thalassa, thalatta*, sea.]

thale-cress, thāl'-kres, *n.* a cruciferous wall plant with small white flowers (*Sisymbrium Thalianum*). [Named after Jobann Thal (1542-83), German physician.]

thaler, tā'lar, *n.* an obsolete German silver coin worth about 3s. [Ger.; cf. dollar.]

Thalia, tha-lī'a, *n.* the Muse of comedy and pastoral poetry: one of the Graces.—*adj.* thali'an. [Gr. *Thaleia, Thaliā*—thallein, to bloom.]

Thalictrum, thā-līk'trūm, *n.* the meadow-rue genus. [Gr. *thaliktron*—thallein, to bloom.]

thallium, thal'i-um, *n.* a lead-like metal (Tl; at. numb. 81) discovered in 1861.—*adj.* thall'ic, of trivalent thallium; thall'ous, of univalent thallium. [Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot, from the bright green line in its spectrum.]

thalius, thal'us, *n.* a plant body not differentiated into leaf, stem, and root.—*adj.* thall'iform; thall'ino; thall'oid.—*n. pl.* Thallophy'ta (Gr.

phyton, plant), the lowest main division of the vegetable kingdom—bacteria, fungi, algae.—*n.* thall'ophyte, a member of the Thallophyta. [Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot.]

thalweg, tā'l'vāh, *n.* the longitudinal profile of the bottom of a river-bed. [Ger.—*thal* (now *tal*), valley, *weg*, way.]

Thammuz, tam'ōoz, -uz (Milt.). Same as Tammuz.

than, dhan, dhān, *conj.* used after a comparative, actual or felt, to introduce that which is in the lower degree.—*prep.* (popularly, and in some authors, e.g. Shelley) in comparison with (esp. with *whom*, as in Milton).—any more than he could help, any more than he had to (i.e. could not help). [O.E. *thonne*, *thame*, *thanne*, *than*, orig. then.]

than, dhan, dhān, an obs. or dial. form of then.

thanatism, than'a-tizm, *n.* belief that the soul dies with the body.—*n.* than'atist.—*adj.* thanatog-nomon'ic, indicating death.—*n.* thanatog'raphy, a narrative of a death.—*adj.* than'atoid, apparently dead: deathly: deadly.—*ns.* thanatol'ogy, the scientific study of death; thanatoph'bia, a morbid dread of death; thanatop'sis, a view of, or reflection upon, death; thanatō'sis, gangrene. [Gr. *thanatos*, death.]

thane, thān, *n.* in Old English times a king's companion, one who held by service, hence a noble of lower rank than earl or ealdorman: (*Scot. hist.*) a hereditary (not military) tenant of the crown.—*ns.* thā'nage, thane'dom, thane'hood, thane'ship. [O.E. *thegn*, servant, follower, courtier, nobleman; cf. O.N. *thegn*, a man, warrior, Ger. *degen*, a soldier, servant, Gr. *teknon*, child.]

thank, thangk, *n.* (usu. in *pl.*) gratitude: expression of gratitude.—*v. t.* to express gratitude to: ironically, to blame.—*n.* thank'er.—*adj.* thank'ful, grateful: gladly relieved.—*adv.* thank'fully.—*ns.* thank'fulness; thank'ing (usu. in *pl.*; *Shak.*). thanks.—*adj.* thank'less, unthankful: not expressing thanks for favours: not gaining even thanks.—*adv.* thank'lessly.—*ns.* thank'lessness; thank'-offering, an offering made to express thanks; thanks'giver; thanks'giving, act of giving thanks: a public ~~expression~~ of divine goodness and mercy: a day (Thanksgiving Day) set apart for this, esp. in the United States, since the time of the Pilgrim Fathers, on the last Thursday of November: a form of giving thanks, a grace, that form preceding the last two prayers of morning or evening prayer or of the litany—the General Thanksgiving.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* thank'-worthily.—*n.* thank'worthiness.—*adj.* thank'-worthy, worthy of, or deserving, thanks.—*n.* thank'-you-ma'am, (U.S.) a ridge or hollow in a road that causes those who drive over it to bob their heads.—be thankit, (*Scot.*) thank God; no thanks to, not owing to, implying that gratitude is far from being due; thanks, thank you (*vulg.* thank'ee), elliptical forms of thanks be to you, I thank you, or the like; thanks to, owing to. [O.E. *thane*, *thone*; cog. with Ger. *dank*; from the root of think.]

thar, t'hār, tār, *n.* properly the serow: by confusion applied to the tahr. [Nepali *thār*.]

tharborough. See farborough.

Thargelia, thār-ge'li-ā, or -jē', *n. pl.* an ancient Athenian festival, in honour of Apollo, in the month of Thargelion (May-June).

that, dhāt, dhāt, *demons. pron. and demons. adj.* (*pl.* those) pointing out a person or thing: the former: the more distant: not this but the other: the one to be indicated or defined: (*obs.*) such: often indicating an accompanying snap of the fingers (as *I don't care that, It wants that*).—*rel. pron.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) who, whom, or which (esp. when defining or limiting, not merely linking on an addition).—*adv.* (chiefly *dial.*) to that extent.—*conj.* used to introduce a noun clause, an adverbial clause of purpose, reason, or consequence, or an expression of a wish in the subjunctive: (*Shak.*) because.—*n.* that'ness, the quality of being a definite thing, that.—and all that, and all the rest of that sort of thing—a summary way of dismissing

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el's-mēt, in'fōnt, ran'dəm*

what is vaguely thought of; and that's that, and that is the end of that matter: no more of that. [O.E. *that*, neut. demons. pron. cog. with Ger. *das*, *dass*; Gr. *to*, Sans. *tat*; see *the*.]

thatch, *thach*, *v.t.* to cover, or roof, with straw, reeds, heather, palm-leaves, or the like.—*v.i.* to do thatching.—*n.* a covering or covering material of the kind.—*n.* thatch-board, a building-board made of straw.—*adj.* thatched (or thatent).—*ns.* thatch'er; thatch'ing, the act or art of covering with thatch: the materials used for thatching.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* thatch'less. [O.E. *thac*, covering, thatch, and *theccan*, to cover; cog. with Ger. *decken*, L. *tegere*, Gr. *stegein*, to cover.]

thau-ma-, *thaum-*, *thau-mat-*, *-mat-*, in composition, wonder, miracle.—*us.* *thau masite*, a mineral, hydrated silicate, carbonate, and sulphate of calcium; *thaumageny* (*-taj*), the doctrine of the miraculous origination of life; *thaumato-graphy*, description of natural wonders; *thaumato-l'atry* (Gr. *laireia*, worship), wonder-worship; *thau-matrope* (Gr. *tropos*, a turning), an optical toy that combines pictures by persistence of images in the eye; *thau-maturge* (*thaumaturg*), a wonder-worker.—*adjs.* *thau-matur'gle*, *-al*.—*n.pl.* *thau-matur'gics*, wonderful, esp. magical, performances: feats of legerdemain.—*ns.* *thau-matur'gism*; *thau-matur'gist*; *thau-matur'gus* (*-tur'gus*), a wonder-worker: a worker of miracles, applied to certain saints. [Gr. *thau-ma*, *-atos*, wonder, *thau-masios*, wonderful, *thau-matourgos* (*-ergon*, work), a wonder-worker.]

thaw, *thaw*, *v.i.* to melt or grow liquid, as ice: to become so warm as to melt ice: (*fig.*) to become less cold, stiff, or reserved in manner.—*v.t.* to cause to melt.—*n.* the melting of ice or snow by heat: the change of weather that causes it.—*n.* thaw'er, an ice-melting agent or apparatus.—*n.* and *adj.* thaw'ing.—*adjs.* thaw'less; thaw'y, inclined to thaw. [O.E. *thawian*.]

the, *dhe* (emphatic), *dhe* (usu.), *dhi*, *dhe* (before vowels), *dheons*, *adj.* called the definite article, used to denote a particular person or thing: also to denote a species: (*Scot.*) used instead of the *pf.* *to*—this (as the day, today, the night, tonight, the morn, tomorrow, the morn's morn, tomorrow morning, the year, this year). [O.E. *the* (supplanting *se*), masc. of *thæt*, that.]

the, *dhe*, *adv.* (with comparatives) by how much: by so much. [O.E. *thy*, by that, by that much, the instrumental case of the def. art.]

Tea, *thē'a*, *n.* the tea genus of plants (sometimes including Camellia), giving name to the family *Thēaceae*, akin to the *Guttiferae*. [From the root of tea, but taken as if from Gr. *thēā*, goddess.]

theandrie, *thē-an'drik*, *adj.* at once divine and human. [Gr. *theos*, a god, *andēr*, *andros*, man.]

theanthropic, *thē-an-throp'ic*, *adj.* at once divine and human: embodying deity in human forms.—*ns.* *thēan'thropism*, *thēan'thropy*, the ascribing of human qualities to deity, or divine qualities to man: a doctrine of union of divine and human; *thēan'thropist*. [Gr. *theos*, a god, *anthrōpos*, man.]

thearchy, *thē'ark-i*, *n.* a theocracy: a body of divine rulers.—*adj.* thear'chic. [Gr. *theos*, a god, *archein*, to rule.]

Theatine, *thē'a-tin*, *n.* a member of a R.C. religious brotherhood founded in 1524 by John Peter Caraffa, bishop of Chieti (L. *Tedete*), afterwards Pope Paul IV., and others, or of a sisterhood modelled on it.—Also *adj.*

theatre (U.S. theater), *thē'a-tar*, *n.* a structure, orig. in the open-air, for drama or other spectacle: a play-house: any place backed by a curving hillside or rising by steps like the seats of a theatre: a building adapted for scholastic exercises, anatomical or surgical demonstrations, &c.: scene of action, field of operations: the stage: an audience, house: the drama: a body of plays.—*adj.* the'atral.—*ns.* the'atre-goer, one who habitually goes to the theatre: the'atre-organ, a cinema-organ.—*adjs.* the'atric (*-al*), *-al*, relating or suitable to, or savouring of, the stage: stagy: his'tronic: aiming at or producing dramatic effects.—

fāte, *fār*, *dsk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dien* (then)

u.t. theat'ricalise, to adapt to dramatic representation: to make stagy.—*v.i.* to act: to attend the theatre.—*ns.* theat'ricism, theatricality, staginess, artificiality.—*adv.* theat'rically.—*n.* theat'ricity.—*n.pl.* theat'ricals, dramatic performances: theatrical affairs, properties, or persons.—*v.i.* theat'ricise (*-sise*), to play a part.—*ns.* theat'ricity.

theave, *thēu*, *n.* (*prov.*) a young ewe, esp. of the first year.

Thebes, *thēbz*, *n.* a city of ancient Egypt: a city of ancient Egypt: product).—*ns.* Thebald

Seven against Thebes (as that by Statius): the district of Thebes (Egyptian or Greek); the'baine (*-bā-ēn*, *-bz-ēn*), an alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{11}NO_4$) got from opium.—*adj.* The'bān, of Thebes.—*n.* a native of Thebes: a Boeotian.—Theban year, the Egyptian year of 365½ days. [Gr. *Thēbai*, Thebes.]

theea, *thē'kā*, *n.* a sheath, case, or sac: a spore-case: a lobe or loculus of an anther.—*pl.* the'eae (*-sē*).—*adjs.* the'e'al, of a theca; the'eate, having a theca. [Latinised from Gr. *thēkē*, case, sheath.]

Thecla, *thē'klā*, *n.* the hair-streak genus of butterflies.

thee, *dhe*, *pron.*, *dat.* and *accus.* of thou: also (*dial.*, and formerly by Quakers) *nom.*—*v.t.* to use thee in speaking to.—*v.i.* to use thee. [O.E. *thē*, *thee*.]

thee, *thē*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to prosper, to thrive. [O.E. *thēon*; cf. Ger. *gedeihen*.]

theek, *thēk*, a Scots form of thatch (*vb.*).

theft, *thēft*, *n.* act of thieving: a thing stolen.—*n.* theft'boot, -bote, illegal compounding of a theft.

—*adj.* theft'uous, thievish.—*adv.* theft'uously. [O.E. *thēofth*, *thiefth*—*thēof*, thief.]

thegither, *thē-gid'her*, a Scots form of together, thegn, *thān*, *n.* (*hist.*) the older form ofthane.

thelne, *thē'in*, *-in*, *n.* caffeine.—*ns.* thē'ic, a tea-drunkard; thē'ism, a morbid state resulting from over-much tea-drinking. [Thea.]

their, *dhār*, *dhār*, *pron.* (*gen. pl.*) or *poss. adj.* of or belonging to them.—*pron.* theirs (a double genitive), used predicatively or absolutely. [O.N. *theirra*, superseding O.E. *thēra*, *gen. pl.* of the def. art.]

theism, *thē'izm*, *n.* belief in the existence of God with or without a belief in a special revelation.—*n.* thē'ist.—*adjs.* thē'ist'ic, *-al*. [Gr. *theos*, God.]

Thelemitic, *thē'lē-mit*, *n.* a monk of Rabelais's imaginary abbey of *Thēlème*, of an order whose rule was Do as you like.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *thelma*, will.]

thelogenetic production, *thēlo-jen'et-ik*, *n.* nongenetic production

tholyt'okous. [Gr. *thēlos*, holy, *tyktos*, produced.]

them, *dhēm*, *dhēm*, *pron.*, *dat.* and *accus.* of they. [O.N. *thēm* or O.E. (Anglian) *thēm* (*dat.*)]

theme, *thēm*, *n.* a subject set or proposed for discussion, or spoken or written about: a thesis, a brief essay or exercise: a ground for action: the stem of a word without its inflexions: (*mus.*) subject, a short melody developed with variations or otherwise: an administrative division of the Byzantine empire.—*n.* thē'ma (or *thēmā*), a theme:—*pl.* them'ata.—*adj.* thematic (*thē'mat'ik*).—*adv.* themat'ically.—thematic vowel, a vowel that comes between root and inflexion. [Gr. *thēma*, *-atos*—root of *tithēnai*, to place, set; partly through O.Fr. *tesme*.]

Themis, *thē'mis*, *n.* Greek goddess of law and justice. [Gr. *Themis*.]

themselves, *dhēm-selvz*, *pron.*, *pl.* of himself, herself, itself. [them, self.]

then, *dhēm*, *dhēm*, *adv.* at that time: afterward: immediately: at another time: further, again: on the other hand, at the same time: for that reason, therefore: in that case.—*adj.* being at that time.—*n.* that time.—*adv.* then and there, at that time.—*by then*, by that time: then and there, at once and on the spot. [O.E. *thēn*, *thēn*, *thēn*.]

then, *dhēm*, *conj.* (*Spens.*, &c.). Same as than.

thenar, *thē-nār*, *n.* the palm: the ball of the thumb: the sole.—*Also adj.* [Gr. *thēnār*, -*drōs*.]

thence, *dhens*, *adv.* from that place: from those premises: from that time: from that cause.—*adv.* thenceforth, thenceforward, from that time forward: from that place onward. [M.E. *thennes*—*thenne* (O.E. *thanon*, *thence*), with adverbial genitive ending; cf. *hence*, *whence*.]

theo, *thē-ō*, -*o*, or -*o'*, in composition, god. [Gr. *theos*, a god.]

Theobroma, *thē-ō-brō-mā*, *n.* the chocolate or cocoa genus of Sterculiaceae.—*n.* theobromine (-*mēn*, -*min*, -*min*), an alkaloid got from the chocolate nut. [Gr. *brōma*, food.]

theocracy, *thē-ō-k'ra-si*, *n.* that constitution of a state in which God, or a god, is regarded as the sole sovereign, and the laws of the realm as divine commands rather than human ordinances—the priesthood necessarily becoming the officers of the invisible ruler: the state thus governed.—*n.* theocrat (*thē-ō-k'rat*), a divine or deified ruler.—*adjs.* theocratic, -*al*.—*adv.* theocratically. [Gr. *theokratia*—*kratein*, to rule.]

theocracy, *thē-ō-k'ra-si*, or *thē-ō-k'ra-si*, *n.* a mixture of religions: the identification or equating of one god with another or others: a mystic intimacy with deity reached through profound contemplation. [Gr. *krasis*, a mixing.]

Theocritean, *thē-ō-k'ri-tē'an*, *adj.* after the manner of Theocritus (3rd cent. B.C.), the greatest of Greek pastoral poets: pastoral, idyllic.

theodicy, *thē-ō-d'i-si*, *n.* a vindication of the justice of God in establishing a world in which evil exists.—*n.* and *adj.* theodicēan. [Gr. *dike*, justice.]

theodolite, *thē-ō-d'lit*, *n.* a surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles. [Ety. unknown.]

theogony, *thē-ō-g'ō-ni*, *n.* the birth and genealogy of the gods.—*adjs.* theogonic (*thē-ō-gon'ik*), -*al*.—*n.* theogonist, a writer on theogony. [Gr. *theogonia*—*gonē*, birth, generation.]

theology, *thē-ō-l'ō-gi*, *n.* the science of God.—*ns.* theologaster (-*gast'ar*), a shallow theologian; theologate (-*gāt*), a seminary for R.C. priests; theologer (-*gēr*), a theologian; theologian (*thē-ō-l'ō-gi-an*), one well versed in theology: a divine, a professor of, or writer on divinity, esp. in R.C.

theologiser, *thē-ō-l'ō-gi-sēr*, *n.* a theologian, a theologiser. [Gr. *theologia*—*logos*, discourse.]

theomachy, *thē-ō-m'ā-ki*, *n.* war among or against the gods, as by the Titans and giants: opposition to the divine will.—*n.* theomachist. [Gr. *theomachia*—*machē*, a battle.]

theomancy, *thē-ō-man-si*, *n.* divination by means of oracles, or of persons inspired immediately by some divinity.—*adj.* theomantic. [Gr. *theomanteia*, spirit of prophecy—*mantēia*, divination.]

theomania, *thē-ō-mā-ni-ā*, *n.* religious madness: belief that one is a god.—*n.* theomaniac. [Gr. *mania*, madness.]

theomorphic, *thē-ō-mor'fik*, *adj.* having the form or likeness of a god: in the image of God.—*n.* theomorphism. [Gr. *theomorphos*, of divine form—*morphe*, form.]

theopneustic, *thē-ō-p'neust'ik*, *n.* a Monophysite, as and been crucified.—*n.* Theopneust to suffer.]

theopathy, *thē-ō-p'ā-thi*, *n.* a religious emotion aroused by meditation about God.—*adj.* theopathic. [Gr. *patheos*, experience, emotion.]

theophagy, *thē-ō-f'ā-gi*, *n.* the sacramental eating of a god.—*adj.* theophagous (-*gēs*). [Gr. *phagein*, to eat.]

theophany, *thē-ō-f'ā-ni*, *n.* a manifestation or appearance of deity to man.—*adj.* theophanic (*thē-ō-fan'ik*). [Gr. *theophaneia*, a vision of God, exhibition of gods' statues—*phainein*, to show.]

theophilanthropy, *thē-ō-fil-an'thrō-pi*, *n.* a deistical

system of religion drawn up under the French Directory in 1796, and designed to take the place of Christianity.—*adj.* theophilanthropic.—*ns.* theophilanthropism; theophilanthropist. [Fr. *theophilanthropie*, love to God and man; cf. *philanthropy*.]

theophobia, *thē-ō-fō-bi-ā*, *n.* morbid fear of God: hatred of God.—*n.* theophobist (-*of'ā-bist*). [Gr. *phobos*, fear.]

theophylline, *thē-ō-fil'ēn*, -*in*, -*in*, *n.* an isomeride of theobromine found in tea. [Thea, and Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

theopneust, *thē-ō-p'neust*, *adj.* divinely inspired.—*adj.* theopneustic.—*n.* theopneust'y, divine inspiration. [Gr. *theopneustos*—*pneustos*, inspired—*pnein*, to breathe.]

theorbo, *thē-ō-rb'ō*, *n.* a large double-necked bass lute.—*n.* theorbist. [It. *tiórba*.]

theorem, *thē-ō-rēm*, *n.* a demonstrable or established but not self-evident principle: a proposition to be proved.—*adjs.* theoremat'ic, -*al*.—*adv.* theoremat'ically.—*n.* theorematist (-*rem'ā-list*).—*adjs.* theoretic, -*al*, pertaining, according, or given to theory: not practical: speculative.—*n.* (usu. in *pl.*) the speculative parts of a science.—*adv.* theoretically.—*n.* theorie, the'orique, (*Shak.*)

theory, speculation.—*v.i.* tho'rise, to form a theory: to form opinions solely by theories: to speculate.—*ns.* the'oriser; the'orist, a theoriser: one given to theory and speculation: one who is expert in the abstract principles of a subject; the'ory, an explanation or system of anything: an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art: speculation as opposed to practice. [Gr. *theōrēma*, -*atos*, spectacle, speculation, theorem, theōria, view, theory—theōrein, to be a spectator, to view.]

theosophy, *thē-ō-s'ō-fi*, *n.* divine wisdom: immediate divine illumination or inspiration claimed to be possessed by specially gifted men, along with abnormal control over natural forces.—*ns.* theosoph (*thē-ō-s'ōf*), theos'opher, theos'ophist.—*adjs.* theosophic, -*al*.—*adv.* theosophically.—*v.i.* theosophise, to practise theosophy.—*n.* theosophism, theosophical tenets.—*adj.* theosophist'ic, theosophical: sophistical in theology. [Gr. *theosophos*, wise in things of God—*sophos*, wise.]

theotechny, *thē-ō-tek'ni*, *n.* the employment of gods as the machinery of a poem.—*adj.* theotechnic. [Gr. *technē*, art.]

theotokos, *thē-ō-tō-kos*, *n.* the mother of God, a title of the Virgin Mary repudiated by Nestorius, accepted by the Council of Ephesus. [Gr., -*tokos*, birth.]

theow, *thēow*, *n.* (O.E. *hist.*) a slave. [O.E. *thēow*.]

therallite, *thēr'ā-lit*, *n.* a holocrystalline igneous rock composed essentially of aluminous nepheline.

therapeutic, *thēr'ā-peut'ik*, *n.* a medical treatment, especially one aimed to the essences, living chiefly near Alexandria.—*adj.* therapeutic, pertaining to the healing art: curative.—*adv.* therapeutically.—*n.* (pl. in form, treated as *sing.*) therapeutics, that part of medicine concerned with the treatment and cure of diseases.—*ns.* therapeutist, one versed in therapeutics; ther'apist; ther'apy, therapeutics. [Gr. *therapeutēs*, servant, worshipper, medical attendant—*therapeuin*, to take care of, to heal, *therapeia*, service, treatment.]

there, *dhār*, *dhār*, *dhār*, *adv.* in that place: at that point: to that place: used also (unstressed) without any meaning of its own to allow the subject to follow the predicate, and also in corresponding interrogative sentences, &c.—*n.* that place.—*interj.* expressing reassurance, finality, accompanying a blow, &c.—*adv.* thereabout, -s (also -*abouts*), about or near that place: near that number, quantity, or degree; thereaft'er, after or according to that: accordingly; thereagainst', against that; thereamong', among that or those; thereanent', (Scot.) concerning that matter; thereat', at that place or occurrence: on that account; there'away,

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ō-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

in that direction: thereabout; therebeside, beside that; thereby, beside that: about that amount: by that means: in consequence of that; therefor, for that; therefore (*dhar'far*), for that reason: consequently: therefrom, from that; therein, in or into that or it: (*Scot.*) indoors; thereinast'er, thereinbefore, later, earlier, in the same document; therein'to, into that place.—*n.* there'ness, the property of having relative situation or existence.—*adv.* thereof, of that; from that; thereon, on that; thereout, out of that: (*Scot.*) out of doors; therethrough, through that: by that means; thereto, thereunto, to that: in addition; there'tofore, before that time; thereun'der, under that; thereupon, upon that: (*Shak.*) in consequence of that: immediately; therewith, with that; thereupon; therewithal, with that: immediately after: in addition; therewithin, within that.—there and then, forthwith; there or thereabouts, somewhere near. [O.E. *thær*; akin to *that*, &c.]

theriac, *thēr'ī-ak*, theriaca, *thēr'ī-a-kā*, *ns.* (*arch.*) an antidote to venomous bites, &c., esp. an electuary made with honey.—*adj.* thēr'ī'acal. [Gr. *theriaka*—*thērion*, dim. of *thēr*, a wild beast.]

therio-, theri-, ther-, *thēr'*, -i-, -ā-, in composition, beast, mammal.—*adj.* therianthrop'ic (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man), combining human and animal forms.—*n.* therian'thropism, representation or worship of therianthrop'ic forms or gods.—*n. pl.* Theriodontia (-ō-don'tshyā, -tī-ā; Gr. *odontos*, *odontos*, a tooth), an extinct order of reptiles with teeth like mammals.—*ns.* theriol'atry (Gr. *Iatreia*, worship), animal-worship; ther'iomorph (Gr. *morphē*, form), an animal form in art.—*adj.* theriomorph'ic, beastlike: of theriomorphism.—*n.* theriomorph'ism, belief in gods of the form of beasts.—*n. pl.* Theriomorpha (Theromorpha), an extinct order of reptiles with affinities to the Labyrinthodont Amphibia and mammals.—*n.* theriomorphō'sis (or -mor'), transformation into a beast.—*adj.* theriomorph'ous, beastlike: mammal-like: of the Theriomorpha; ther'oid, beastlike.—*n.* therol'ogy, the study of mammals. [Gr. *thēr*, and *thērion*, a wild beast.]

therm, *thēr'm*, *n.* a hot bath: a bathing establishment: 100,000 British thermal units (used as a unit in reckoning payment for gas).—*n. pl.* thermac (-ē), hot springs or baths.—*adj.* therm'al, pertaining to heat: warm.—*adv.* therm'ally.—*adj.* therm'ic, -al, of heat.—*adv.* therm'ically.—*n.* therm'ion (Gr. *ion*, going), an electrically charged particle emitted by an incandescent body.—*adj.* thermion'ic (thermion'ic valve, or tube, a vacuum tube containing a heated cathode from

collecting ally, addi-
low to the
sing.), the

science of thermions; therm'it, therm'ite, a mixture of aluminium powder with an oxide of a metal (esp. iron), which when ignited evolves great heat, used for local heating and welding.—*adj.* thermoechem'ical.—*ns.* thermoechem'ist; thermoechem'istry, the study of heat changes accompanying chemical action; therm'o-couple, a pair of metals in contact giving a thermo-electric current.—*adj.* thermodynam'ic.—*n.* thermodynam'ics, the science of heat as a mechanical agent.—*adj.* thermoelec'tric.—*ns.* thermoelectr'ity, electricity developed by the unequal heating of bodies, esp. between a junction of metals and another part of a circuit; thermogenesis

composed by heat.—*ns.* thermol'ogy, the science of heat; thermol'y'sis (Gr. *lysis*, loosing), dissociation or dissolution by heat: loss of body heat.—*adj.* thermol'y'ic.—*n.* thermometer (-om'ē-ter), an instrument for measuring temperature.—*adj.* thermomet'ric (-ē-met'rik), -al.—*adv.*

thermomet'rically.—*ns.* thermomet'rograph, a self-registering thermometer; thermom'etry; therm'onasty, nastic movement in relation to heat.—*adj.* thermonuc'lear, used of the fusion

resin that can be melted and cooled repeatedly without appreciable change in properties.—*ns.* Therm'os, trade-mark for a brand of vacuum or Dewar flask; therm'oscope, an instrument for detecting changes of temperature.—*adj.* thermoscop'ic, indicating, or sensitive to, temperature changes.—*adv.* thermoscop'ically.—*adj.* thermosett'ing, setting, after melting and moulding, with change of properties; thermos'table, not readily decomposed by heating.—*n.* therm'ostat (Gr. *statos*, standing), a device for keeping temperature steady.—*adj.* thermosta'tic.—*adv.* thermosta'tically.—*adj.* thermotax'ic, of or showing thermotaxis.—*n.* thermotax'is, a taxis towards a position of higher or lower temperature.—*adj.* thermot'ic, -al, of or due to heat.—*n.* thermot'ies, the science of heat.—*adj.* thermotrop'ic.—*n.* thermotrop'ism (Gr. *tropos*, turning), orientation determined by temperature differences.—thermal springs, natural springs of hot water; thermoeuclear reaction, a power reaction produced by the fusion of nuclei at extremely high temperatures, as in the hydrogen bomb. [Gr. *thermos*, hot, *thermē*, heat, *thermotēs* heat.]

Thermidor, *thēr-mī-dor*, *n.* eleventh month of Fr. Revolutionary calendar, July 19-Aug. 17.—*n.* Thermidō'rian, participator in fall of Robespierre on 9th Thermidor. [Gr. *thermē*, heat, *dōron*, gift.]
thero-. See therio-.

Thersite, *thēr-sī'tē*, *adj.* like *Thersites*, a shameless railer among the Greeks at Troy.

thesaurus, *thī-saw'rus*, *n.* a treasury: a storehouse of knowledge. [L.—Gr. *thēsaurus*.]

these, *dītz*, *demons*, *adj.* and *demons*, *pron.*, pl. of this. [O.E. *thæs*, a by-form of *this*, pl. of *thēs*, *thēs*, *this*, *this*; cf. those.]

thesis, *thē'sis*, *this'is*, *u.* (Gr. *pros*, and *mus.*) lit. a setting down, a down-beat: hence the strong position in a bar or foot: understood by the Romans as the weak position: used in English in both senses (opp. to *arsis*): a position or that which is set down or advanced for argument: a subject for a scholastic exercise, esp. one presented for a doctorate: an essay on a theme.—*pl.* theses (*thē'sēz*).—*adj.* thetic (*thet'ik*), -al, positively asserting: bearing the thesis.—*adv.* thet'ically. [Gr. *thesis*, from the root of *titheai*, to put, set.]

Thesmophoria, *thēs-mō-phō'ri-ā*, *n. pl.* an ancient Greek married women's festival in honour of Demeter *Thesmophoros* (law-giving). [Gr. *thesmophōria*.]

thesmothete, *thēs-mō-thēt*, *n.* a law-giver, esp. one of the six junior archons in ancient Athens. [Gr. *thesmōthētēs*—*thesmos*, law, *thetēs*, a placer, setter.]

Thespian, *thēs-pi-an*, *adj.* pertaining to tragedy: tragic.—*n.* a tragic actor: an actor. [Gr. *Thespis*, founder of Greek tragedy.]

theta, *thē'tā*, *thū'tā*, *n.* the eighth (orig. ninth) letter of the Greek alphabet (Θ, θ) transiterated *th*, its sound an aspirated *t*, but in modern Greek like English *th*: as a Greek numeral θ = 9, θ = 9,000: a mark of condemnation (from the θ for *thánatos*, death, used in balloting). [Gr. *thēta*; Semitic.]

thetch, *thech*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to thatch. [O.E. *theccan*.]
thete, *thēt*, *n.* (Gr. *hērō*) orig. a serf: a poor freeman in Athens under Solon's constitution. [Gr. *thēs*, *thētor*.]

thet'ic. See under theses.
theurgy, *thē-ur'j*, *n.* a magical or religious act, esp. one involving the use of spirits:—*al.*—*n.* *ergon*, work.]

thew, *thū*, *n.* (used chiefly in *pl.* thews, thewes) custom: trait: manner: moral quality: later (*Shak.*) bodily quality, muscle or strength.—*adj.*

thewed, (*Spens.*) mannered: (later) muscular; threw'less (see throwless); threw'y, muscular, strong. [O.E. *théaw*, manner.]
 they, *dhā*, *pron.*, *nom. pl.*, used as *pl.* of he, she, it: often used as a *sing.* (with *pl. vb.*) of common gender, he or she, people in general, some. [M.E. *thei*—O.N. *their*, which supplanted *hi* (O.E. *hie*).]
 thiamine, *thi'a-mēn*, *n.* vitamin B₁. [Gr. *thieion*, sulphur, and amine.]
 thiasus, *thi'a-sus*, *n.* a company or troop of worshippers, esp. a Bacchic rout. [Gr. *thiasos*.]
 thible, *thib'l*, *thib'l*, *thivel*, *thiv'l*, *thiv'l*, *n.* (*Northern*) a porridge-stick. [Origin unknown.]
 thick, *thik*, *adj.* having a great (or specified) distance in measurement from surface to surface in lesser dimension: deep: dense: viscous: close set or packed: crowded: (*fig.*) intimate, in close confidence: abundant: frequent, in quick succession: abundantly covered or occupied: foggy: opaque: dull: gross: husky, muffled: indistinctly articulate: (*slang*) excessive, approaching the intolerable.—*n.* the thickest part of anything: the midst: (*slang*) a stupid person: (*Spens.*) a thickset.—*adv.* thickly: closely: frequently: fast: to a great (or specified) depth.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) to make or become thick.—*adj.* thick' and-thin', unwavering in devotion to party or principle; thick'-com'ing, (*Shak.*) coming close upon one another.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* thick'en, to make or become thick or thicker.—*ns.* thick'cner; thick'ening, a making or becoming thicker: a thickened place: material added to something to thicken it.—Also *adj.*—*n.* thick'et (O.E. *thice*), a dense mass of trees or shrubs.—*adj.* thick'eted; thick'ety; thick'eycd, dim-sighted; thick'-grown, (*Shak.*) —*n.* thick'head, a blockhead: any bird of an Australian fami.—*in* to fly-catchers and head ed, having a thick t thick'ish, somewhat thick.—*n.* thick'-knee, the stone-curlew (*Oedienmus*), a large plover with thickened knees.—*adj.* thick'-lipped (*Shak.*) —*n.* thick-lips, (*Shak.*) a negro.—*adv.* thick'ly, —*n.* thick'ness, quality or degree of being thick: the space between outer surfaces: a layer.—*adj.* thick'-pleached, (*Shak.*) closely interwoven; thick'-ribbed (*Shak.*); thick'set, closely set or planted: having a short, thick body.—*n.* a thickset: a stout cotton.—*adj.* thick'-sight ed, (*Shak.*) dim-sighted.—*n.* thick'skin, a blockhead.—*adj.* thick'-skinned, having a thick skin: insensitive: indifferent to criticism or insult.—*n.* thick'-skull, a blockhead.—*adj.* thick'-skulled, having a thick skull: doltish; thick'-sown, planted closely: close-set.—*n.* thick'un, (*slang*) a sovereign: a crown.—a bit thick, more than one can reasonably be expected to put up with; lay it on thick, to flatter or praise extravagantly; through thick and thin, in spite of all obstacles: without any wavering. [O.E. *thice*; Ger. *dieck*.]
 thick, thicky, *thik*, *thik'i*. See *thill*.
 thief, *thēf*, *n.* one who takes unlawfully what is not his own, esp. by stealth: a flaw in a candle-wick that causes guttering.—*pl.* thievs (*thēvs*).—*ns.* thief'-catcher, -tack'r, one whose business is to arrest thieves: a detective.—*adj.* and *adv.* thief'-like. [O.E. *thēof*: cf. Ger. *dieb*.]
 thieve, *thēv*, *v.i.* to practise theft: to steal.—*n.* thiev'ery, practice of thieving: what is thieved.—*n.* and *adj.* thiev'ing.—*adj.* thiev'ish, (*Shak.*) infested by thieves: given to, or like, theft: thief-like: furtive.—*adv.* thiev'ishly.—*n.* thiev'ishness. [O.E. *thēofian*, to thieve, and *thēof*, thief.]
 thig, *thig*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to beg: to live on alms.—*v.t.* to beg: to get by begging.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* thigg'it.—*ns.* thigg'cr; thigg'ing.—thigging and sorn'ing, extortionate begging and sponging. [O.N. *thiggja*; cf. O.E. *thigan*, to take.]
 thigh, *thī*, *n.* the thick fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the trunk.—*n.* thigh'-bone, the bone of the leg between the hip-joint and the knee, the femur. [O.E. *thēoh* (Anglian *thēh*); O.N. *thjó*; O.H.G. *dioli*.]
 thigmotropism, *thig-mot'ra-pizm*, *n.* (*biol.*) response

to stimulus of touch.—*adj.* thigmotropic (*-matrop'ik*). [Gr. *thigma*, -atos, touch, *tropos*, a turning.]
 thill, *dhilk*, *adj.* and *pron. (dial.)* the same, that same: this.—Also (*S.W. England*) thick (*dhik*), thick'y. [the ilk.]
 thill, *thil*, *n.* the shaft of a vehicle.—*ns.* thill'er, thill'-horse, a shaft-horse, or the last of a team. [Poss. O.E. *thille*, board, plank.]
 thill, *thil*, *n.* (*prov.*) underlay or floor of a coal-scam: a bed of fireclay. [Ety. unknown.]
 thimble, *thim'bl*, *n.* a cover for the finger, used in sewing: an object of similar form.—*v.i.* to use a thimble.—*v.t.* to use a thimble on.—*ns.* thim'ble-case; thim'bleful, as much as a thimble will hold: a small quantity.—*pl.* thim'blefuls; thim'ble-rig, a sleight-of-hand trick in which the performer conceals, or pretends to conceal, a pea or small ball under one of three thimble-like cups.—*v.i.* to cheat by such means.—*v.t.* to manipulate in this or analogous way.—*ns.* thim'ble-rigger; thim'ble-rigging. [O.E. *thymel*, thumb-stall—*thūma*, thumb.]
 thin, *thin*, *adj.* (*comp.* thin'n'cr; *superl.* thin'n'est) having little thickness: slim: lean: freely mobile: watery: dilute: of little density: rarefied: sparse: slight: flimsy: wanting in body or solidity: meagre: poor: tinkling.—*n.* that which is thin.—*adv.* thinly.—*v.t.* to make thin or thinner: to make less close or crowded (with *away*, *out*, &c.).—*v.i.* to grow or become thin or thinner.—*pr.p.* thin'n'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* thinned.—*adj.* thin'-belly, (*Shak.*) narrow in the belly; thin'-faced (*Shak.*) —*adv.* thin'ly.—*ns.* thin'n'er; thin'ness; thin'n'ing.—*adj.* thin'n'ish, somewhat thin; thin'-skinned, having a thin skin: sensitive: irritable.—*n.* thin'-skinned'ness.—*adj.* thin'-sown, sparsely sown; thin'-spun, drawn out fine; thin'-walled.—a thin time, a time of little enjoyment. [O.E. *thynne*; Ger. *dünn*; O.N. *thunnr*.]
 thine, *dhin*, *pron.*, *gen.* of thou, used predicatively or absolutely, belonging to thee: thy people: that which belongs to thee: adjectivally, esp. before a vowel or *h*, thy. [O.E. *thīn*.]
 thing, *thing*, *n.* (*hist.*) an assembly, parliament, court, council: a matter, affair: a circumstance: a fact: an event: an entity: that which exists or can be thought of: an inanimate object: a living being (now esp. in kindly reproach): a possession: a piece of writing composition, &c.—(*in pl.*) clothes, esp. a woman's additional outdoor garments: (*in pl.*) utensils, esp. for the table.—*ns.* thing'amy, thing'ummy, thing'umbob, thing'umajig (*coll.*), what-d'you-call-him (-her, -it): what's-his-name, &c.—used when one cannot or will not recall the name: thing'hood, state or fact of being a thing: substantiality; thing'iness, thing'liness, reality, objectivity: materialistic or matter-of-fact turn of mind; thing'-in-itself, a noumenon, the Ger. *ding an sich*; thing'ness, character or fact of being a thing: reality.—*adj.* thing'y, real: actual: objective: matter-of-fact.—do the handsome thing by, to treat generously; know a thing or two, to be shrewd; make a good thing of it, to reap a good advantage from; old thing, (*coll.*) a familiar disrespectful kindly mode of address, irrespective of age; the thing, that which is conventional, fashionable, approved, right, or desirable. [O.E. and O.N. *thing*, parliament, object, &c.: Norw., Sw., Dan. *ting*, parliament; Ger. *ding*, thing.]
 think, *think*, *v.i.* to exercise the mind (often with *about*, *of*, *on*, *upon*): to revolve ideas in the mind: to judge: to be of opinion: to consider: to bethink oneself: to conceive or hit on a thought.—*v.t.* to form, conceive, or revolve in the mind: to have as a thought: to aspire or form designs (with *of*): to imagine: to judge: to believe or consider: to expect: to purpose, design: (*Milt.*) to believe to exist: to bring by thinking: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* thought, *thacht*).—*n.* (*coll.*) a spell of thinking: a thought.—*adj.* think'able, capable of being thought: conceivably possible.—*n.* think'cr.—*n.* and *adj.* think'ing.—*adv.* think'ingly.—I don't think, I disbelieve: (*coll.*) a warning that what was

said was ironical; I shouldn't think of it, I would not under any conditions; think aloud, to utter one's thoughts unintentionally; think better of, to change one's mind concerning on reflection; think for, to expect; think little of, to have a poor opinion of—opp. to think much, or well, of; think long, to yearn; to weary (from deferred hopes or boredom); think out, to devise, project completely; to solve by a process of thought; think over, to reconsider at leisure; think shame, to be ashamed; think up, to find by thinking; de-

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another by substituting an atom or more of sulphur for oxygen. —*is*, thi'o-acid, an acid analogous in constitution to an oxy-acid, sulphur taking the place of oxygen; thiocyanate, a salt of thiocyanic acid, HSCN; thiopent'one (see Pento-thal); thi'o-salt, a salt of a thio-acid. [*Gr. thlicion, sulphur.*]

thlr, *dhir*, pl. *dēmans*. pron. and *demons*. adj. (Scot.)
these. [Origin obscure.]

third, *third*, *adj.*, the last of three: equal to one of three equal parts.—*n.*, a third part: (*mus.*), an interval of two (conventionally called three) diatonic degrees: a note at that interval: (*golf*) a handicap of a stroke at six holes out of eighteen.—*adv.*, in the third place.—*u.t.*, to divide by three: to support after the second.—*adj.*, *third*'—*class.*,—*adv.*, *third*'—*class.*—*adj.*, *third*'—*hand*'.—*n.*, *third*'ing, a third part.—*adv.*, *third*'ly, in the third place.—*adj.*'s, *third*'-party, of a person other than the principals (as insured and insurer); *third*'-rate, of the third order.—*n.*, *third*'s man, a mediator.—*third* degree (see degree); *third* man, (*cricbet*) a fielder on the offside between point and slip. [*O.E.* *thrida*;

thirdborough, *thurd'bur-a*, *n.* (*list.*) an un-
constable. [Supposed to be from O.E. *frithborh*,
a surety for peace (see under *frith*).]

thirl, *thirl*, *n.* (prov.) a hole: an opening: a short passage between two headings in a mine.—*v.t.* to pierce: to thrill.—*v.i.* to vibrate, tingle, thrill. [O.E. *thyrel*, hole—*thurh*, through; cf. *thrill*.]

thirl, *thurl*, *n.* a form of thrall: thirlage.—*v.t.* to bind or subject: to confine, restrict.—*n.* thirl'age, a form of servitude by which the grain produced on certain lands had to be ground (or at least paid for) at a certain mill.

thirst, thirst, n. the uneasiness caused by want of drink; vehement desire for drink; eager desire for something ~~to feel~~ *thirst'er.*
thirst'iness.

dry: parched: vehemently desiring. [O.E. *thurst* (n.), *thyrstan* (vb.); cf. Ger. *durst*, *dürsten*, Gr. *tersesthai*, L. *torrere*, to dry.]

thirteen, *thar'tēn*, or *-tēn'*, *adj.* and *n.* three and ten.—*adj.* thir'teenth (or *-tēnth'*), the last of thirteen: equal to one of thirteen equal parts.—*n.* a thirteenth part.—*adv.* thirteenth'ly. [O.E. *threotene*, *-tēnc*—*threo*, three.]

thirty, *thir'ti*, *adj.* and *n.* three times ten.—*adj.*
thir'tieth, the last of thirty: equal to one of thirty
equal parts.—*n.* a thirtieth part.—*n., adj., and adv.*
thir'tyfold.—*adj.* thir'tyish, somewhere about
the age of thirty; thirty-two'mo, (for *tricesimo*)
secunda, 32mo) in sheets folded to give 32 leaves
(64 pages).—*n.* a book so constructed. [O.E.
thirlig—threo, three, -lig, suff. denoting ten.]

this, *this*, sing. demons. pron. or adj. denoting a person or thing near, topical, just mentioned, or about to be mentioned: the present moment: the place where the speaker is: (*pl.* these).—*adv.* (*Shak.*) thus.—*n.* thisness, the quality of being this, not something else, haecceity. [O.E., neut. of *ther*, *thear*, this (instrumental *this*, *thys*; nom. pl. *this*, *thay*).]

thistle, *this'tle*, *n.* a prickly composite plant (*Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Onopordon*, &c.)—national emblem of Scotland.—*n.* this'tle-down, the tufted feathery

parachutes of thistle seeds.—*adj.* *this'tly*, like a thistle: overgrown with thistles. [O.E. *thisel*.]
thither, *dhidhr* (*Spens.* often *thether*), *adv.* to that place: to that end or result.—*adj.* on the far side.—*adv.* *thith'erward*, -s, toward that place. [O.E. *thider*.]

thivel. See thible.

thixotrope, *thiks'ə-trōp*, *n.* a substance whose viscosity is temporarily altered by shaking or stirring.—*adj.* thixotropic (*-trōp'ik*).—*n.* thixotropy (*-ōi'rə-pi*), the property of such substances. [Gr. *thixis*, touching, *trōpos*, a turn.]

thlipsis, *thlip'sis*, *n.* constriction: compression.
[Gr. *thlipsis*—*thlibein* to press.]

tho, dhō, pl. demons. adj. (Spens.) those. [O.E. *thā*,
pl. of *sa*, i.e. that, that]

tho, *dhō*, adv. (*Spens.*) then. [O.E. (and O.N.) *thd.*]

thoft, *thoft*, *n.* (prov.) a rowing-bench. [O.E.]

thofte.] **thole, thöl, n.** a pin in the side of a boat to keep the

oar in place: a peg.—Also *thowl*, *thowel*.—*n.*
thole'-pin, a peg, *thole*. [O.E. *thol*; Du. *dol*,
O.N. *thollr*.]

thole, *thōl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (now *Scot.*) to endure.
[O.E. *tholian*, to suffer; Goth. *thulan*, O.N. *thola*;
O.H.G. *dolēn*, Ger. *geduld*, patience, *dulden*, to
suffer. L. *dolere* = to be pained.]

tholus, *thō'los*, *τ.* cupola,
or tomb:—*pl.* (*thō'os*)
pl. thol'ol).—*n.* from root
of Gr. *hainein*. of a dome

Thomism, tō'mizm, n. the doctrines of Thomas Aquinas (1226-74).—n. and adj. Thō'mist.—adj. Thomistic.

thon, *dhon*, *thon'der*, -*er*, unexplained modern

thong, *thong*, *n.* a strap; a strip; the lash of a whip

Thor, *thor*, *n.* the Scandinavian thunder-god, Old

English Thunor. [O.N. *Thórr*.]
 Thorah. See Torah.

thorax, *thō'raks*, *n.* (*Gr. ant.*) a corslet: the part of the body between the head and abdomen, in man the chest, in insects the division that bears legs and wings.—*adj.* thoracic (*-ras'*).—thoracic duct, the main trunk of the vessels conveying lymph in the body. [*Gr. thōrāx*, -ākos.]

thorium, *thô'ri-əm*, *n.* a radioactive metal (Th; at. numb. 90) resembling aluminium.—*n.* *thô'rite*, a mineral, thorium silicate, in which it was first discovered by Berzelius. [*Thor*, the god.]

thorn, thorn, *n.* a sharp hard part (leaf, stem, or root) of a plant: an animal spine: anything prickly: a spiny plant: **liawthorn**: the Old English word *thorn* is related to *thorn* in *thorn*.

English and Old Norse letter þ (*th*).—*v.t.* to set with thorns: to prick.—*ns.* thorn'-apple, a poisonous plant (*Datura Stramonium*, or other species) of the potato family, with a prickly capsule: a haw: thorn'-back: a ray with nail-like

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōle; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

best blood, as a horse, and having the qualities supposed to depend thereon.—*n.* an animal, esp. a horse, of pure blood—of race-horses, one all of whose ancestors for seven generations (five in America) are recorded in the stud-book.—*n.* thoroughfare, a passage or way through: a road open at both ends: a public way or street: right of passing through.—*adj.* thorough-going, going through or to the end: going all lengths: complete: out-and-out.—*adv.* thoroughly.—*n.* thoroughness.—*adj.* thorough-paced, thoroughly or perfectly paced or trained: complete.—*n.* thoroughwax, thoroughwax, the plant here's-ear, from the stem seeming to grow (wax) through the leaves. [The longer form of thorough.]

thorp, thorpe, thorp, *n.* a hamlet: a village. [O.E. *thorp*, *thorp*; O.N. *thorp*, Goth. *thaurp*, Ger. *dorf*.] those, *dhōz*, *demons*. *pron.* and *adj.*, *pl.* of that. [O.E. *thās*, *pl.* of *thēr*, *thī*.]

thoth, *thōth*, *thoth*, *n.* the ancient Egyptian ibis-headed god of art, science, &c. [Gr. *Thōth*—Egypt. *Tehuti*.]

thou, *dhon*, *pron.* of the second person sing., the person addressed (now generally used only in solemn address).—*v.t.* to apply the pronoun *thou* to:—*pat.* and *pa.p.* *thou'd*. [O.E. *thū*; Goth. *thū*, Doric Gr. *ty*, L. *tū*, Sans. *tuam*.]

thou, *thor*, a coll. abbrev. of thousand.

though, *dhō*, *conj.* admitting: allowing: even if: notwithstanding that.—*adv.* nevertheless: however.—*as* though, *as if*. [O.N. *thauh*, *thō*; O.E. *thēah*, *thēh*, Ger. *doch*.]

thought, *thawt*, *pat.* and *pa.p.* of think. [O.E. *thōhte*, *pat.*, (*ge*)*thōht*, *pa.p.*]

thought, *thawt*, *n.* thinking: mind: consciousness: reasoning: deliberation: that which one thinks: notion: idea: fancy: consideration: opinion: meditation: design: care: considerateness: purpose: resolution: intention: (*obs.*) grief, anxiety: a very slight amount, a 'suspicion'.—*adj.* thought'ed, having thoughts; thought'en, (*Shak.*) firm in belief, assured; thought-ex'ecuting, carrying out the wishes of a master: (*Shak.*) perh. acting with the speed of thought; thought'ful, full of thought: employed in meditation: attentive: considerate: expressive of or favourable to meditation.—*adv.* thought'fully.—*n.* thought'fulness.—*adj.* thought'less, unthinking: incapable of thinking: carefree: careless: inattentive: inconsiderate.—*adv.* thought'lessly.—*ns.* thought'lessness; thought'-reader; thought'-reading, discerning what is passing in another's mind by any means other than the ordinary and obvious.—*adj.* thought'-sick, (*Shak.*) sick with the thought.—*ns.* thought'-transference, *thought'*; thought'-way, a way for the passage of a thought; among a crowd or a multitude: a medium of thought in the mind: an impulse in some hypothetical medium assumed to explain telepathy.—on second thoughts, on reconsideration; take thought, to bethink oneself: to conceive a purpose: (*obs.*) to be anxious or grieved; upon, with, a thought, (*Shak.*) in a moment: with the speed of thought. [O.E. (*ge*)*thōht*.]

thous, *dhon*, a Northern contracted form of thou is, thou art (*Spens.*), and of thou shalt, thou shalt.

thousand, *thow'and*, *n.* and *adj.* ten hundred: often used vaguely or hyperbolically.—*adj.*, *adv.*, and *n.* (a) thou'sandfold, a thousand times as much.—*n.* thou'sand-legs, a centipede or millipede.—*adj.* thou'sand-pound', weighing, costing, priced at, a thousand pounds; thou'sandth, the last of a thousand: equal to one of a thousand equal parts.—*n.* a thousandth part.—*adj.* thou'sand-year, lasting, or coming once in, a thousand years.—one in (of) a thousand, anything exceedingly rare or excellent. [O.E. *thūsand*; Ger. *tausend*, Goth. *thūsundi*.]

thowel, *thowl*. See thole (1).

thowless, *thow'lis*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) pitiless: listless: inert. [App. *thowless*.]

thrae, *thrā*, another form of Scots frae.

thrall, *thrāl*, *n.* a slave, serf: slavery, servitude: a stand for barrels, pans, &c.—*adj.* (*arch.*) enslaved.—*v.t.* to enslave.—*n.* thrall'dom (also thrall'-

dom), slavery: bondage. [O.E. *thrāl*—O.N. *thrall*.]

thrang, *thrang*, Scots form of throng.

thrapple, *thrap'l*, a Scots form of thropple. thrash, *thrāsh*, *v.t.* to thresh: (with out) to discuss exhaustively, or arrive at by debate: to heat soundly: to defeat thoroughly.—*v.i.* to lash out, lay about one: (*naut.*) to force one's way.—*n.* an act of threshing or thrashing.—*n.* thrash'er, a thrasher: a thrasher-shark: one who thrashes.—*n.* and *adj.* thrash'ing, threshing: beating.—*ns.* thrash'ing-floor, -machine, -mill (see thresh'ing). [Orig. a dialect form of thresh.]

thrash, *thrāsh*, thresh, *thrēsh*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a rush (plant). [Obscurely conn. with rush.]

thrasher, *thrash'er*, thrasher, *thrash'er*, *n.* an American bird akin to the mocking-bird. [Perh. Eng. dial. *thrasher*, *thrush*.]

thrasonic, -al, *thra-*, *thra-sō'nik*, -l, *adjs.* like *Thrasō*, the bragging soldier, a stock character in Greek New Comedy, or *Thrasō* in Terence's *Eunuchus*: boastful, bragging.—*adv.* thraso'n'-ically.

thrave, *thraw*, threave, *thrēv*, *n.* two stooks of (usu.) twelve sheaves each: two dozen: a good number. [Scand.; cf. Ice. *threft*, Dan. *trave*.]

throw, *thraw*, a Scots form of throw with some old senses preserved; also of throe, with senses overlapping throw.—*v.t.* to turn: to twist: to wring: to distort: to wrest: to cross, thwart.—*v.i.* to turn: to twist: to writhe: to sway: to go counter: to be perverse (*pat.* *throw*; *pa.p.* *thrown*).—*adj.* twisted: distorted: wry.—*n.* a twist: a fit of perversity: a throe.—*adj.* thrown, twisted: wry: cross-grained, perverse.—dead throw, the agony of death; heads and throws, side by side, the head of the one by the feet of another.

throwart, *thraward*, *thraw'art*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) froward: crooked. [M.E. *fraward*; see froward; perh. influenced by *throw*; cf. *thrae*.]

thread, *thred*, *n.* a very thin line of any substance, esp. linen (U.S. cotton), twisted or drawn out: a filament: a fibre: the prominent spiral part of a screw: a continuous connecting element.—*v.t.* to pass a thread through: to string on a thread: to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way: to furnish with a thread.—*adj.* made of linen or cotton thread.—*adj.* thread'bare, worn to the bare thread: having the nap worn off: hackneyed: used till its novelty or interest is gone.—*ns.* thread'bareness; thread'-cell, in jellyfishes, &c., a stinging cell that throws out a stinging thread.—*adj.* thread'en, (*Shak.*) made of thread.—*ns.* thread'er; thread'iness; thread'-lace, lace made of linen thread; thread'-paper, a piece of thin soft paper for wrapping up a skin of thread; thread'-worm, any member of the Nematoda, more or less thread-like worms, many parasitic, others free-living: esp. *Oxyuris vermicularis*, parasitic in the human rectum.—*adj.* thread'y, like thread: slender: containing, or consisting of, thread.—thread and thrum, all, the good and bad together; thread of life, the thread imagined to be spun and cut by the Fates. [O.E. *thrad*; cf. *throw*, *thraw*.]

threap, threep, *thrēp*, *v.t.* (*Scot.* and *Northern*) to rebuke: to reprove: to insist: to urge, to press.—*ns.* threap'ing, insistence or assertion: accusation: a traditional belief. [O.E. *threapian*, to rebuke.]

threat, *thret*, *n.* declaration or indication of an intention to inflict, punish, or hurt: a denunciation of evil or punishment: an appearance of impending evil: menace.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Shak.*, *Milt.*, &c.) to threaten.—*v.t.* threat'en, to offer a threat of, or against: to intimidate by threats: to seem to impend over: to indicate danger of, or to.—*v.i.* to use threats: to portend evil.—*adj.* threat'ened.—*n.* threat'ener.—*n.* and *adj.* threat'ening.—*adv.* threat'eningly.—*adj.* threat'ful, menacing. [O.E. *threat* (*n.*), *threātian*, *threātian* (*vb.*); cf. Ger. *verdrösten*, to tremble, L. *trudēre*, to thrust.]

three, *thrē*, *adj.* and *n.* two and one.—*n.* a set of three: a symbol for three: a card with three pips: a score of three points, strokes, &c.: an article of a

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōle; mūte; mōwn; dhen (then)

croaking: deep or full-throated: somewhat sore-throated: full or loose-skinned about the throat: potent in swallowing.—*cut the, one's, throat, usu.,* to cut the jugular vein: to pursue some course ruinous to one's interests; give one the lie in his throat, to accuse one to his face of a lie; sore throat, an inflamed and uncomfortable condition of the tonsils and neighbouring parts; thrust, ram, down one's throat, to assert or force upon one insistently without listening to an answer. [O.E. *throite*; cf. *throatle*.]

throb, *throβ*, *v.i.* to beat strongly, as the heart or pulse: (*pr.p.* *throbb'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *throbb'd*).—*n.* a heat or strong pulsation.—*n.* and *adj.* *throbb'ing*.—*adv.* *throbb'ingly*.—*adj.* *throbb'less*. [M.E. *throbben*; poss. conn. with *L. trepidus*, *trembling*.]

throe, earlier (*Shak.*, *Spens.*) throw(e), *thrō*, (*Scot.*) *thraw*, *thraw*, *n.* a spasm: a paroxysm: a pang: esp. a hirth-pang.—*v.t.* to subject to pangs.—*v.i.* to suffer pangs.—in the throes, in travail: in the struggle of composition: in the thick. [M.E. *thrahes*, *throwes*, *thraues*; perh. there have been cross-influences between O.E. *thracu*, pang, *thrōg*, paroxysm, *thrōcian*, to suffer, *thracuan*, to twist, throw; see also *throw*.]

thrombus, *throm'bus*, *n.* a clot of blood in a living vessel.—*n.* *thrombin*, an enzyme that causes clotting.—*v.t.* *thrombose* (*-būs*'), to cause thrombosis in.—*n.* *thrombō'sis*, clotting in a vessel during life. [Gr. *thrombos*, clot.]

throne, *thrōn*, *n.* a king's, pope's, or bishop's chair of state: kingship: an angel of the third order.—*v.t.* to enthrone: to exalt.—*v.i.* to sit in state, as on a throne.—*adj.s.* *throned*; *thronel'ess*.—*n.* *throne-room*. [Gr. *thronos*, a seat.]

throng, *throng*, *n.* a crowd: a great multitude: crowding.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to crowd: to press: (*Shak.*) to press hard.—*adj. (prov.)* crowded: hussy: intimate.—*adj.s.* *thronged*, packed, crowded: (*Shak.* with *up*) overpowered; *throng'ful*, *thronged*.—*n.* and *adj.* *throng'ing*. [O.E. *gethrang*—*thringon*, to press.]

throatle, *thropt'l* (*Scots* *thrapple*, *thrap'l*), *n.* the throat: the windpipe, esp. of an animal.—*v.t.* to throatle: to strangle. [Poss. O.E. *throibollo*, windpipe, gullet—*throite*, throat, *bollo*, holl.]

throistle, *throis'l*, *n.* the song-thrush or mavis: a machine for drawing, twisting, and winding fibres (from its sound).—*n.* *throistle-cock*, a male song-thrush or (*diol.*) missel-thrush. [O.E. *throistle*; Ger. *drosel*, *L. turdus*, thrush.]

throatle, *throis'l*, *n.* the throat or windpipe: a throttle-valve: a throttle-lever.—*v.t.* to choke by pressure on the windpipe: to strangle: to check the flow of: to cut down the supply of steam, or of gas and air, to or in.—*v.i.* to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.—*ns.* *throitt'le-lever*, a lever that opens and closes a throttle-valve; *throitt'le-pipe*, the vertical pipe between the throttle-valve and the dry-pipe of a locomotive; *throitt'ler*; *throitt'le-valve*, a valve regulating the supply of steam or of gas and air in an engine.—*n.* and *adj.* *throitt'ling*.—throatle down, to slow down by closing the throttle. [App. dim. of *throat*.]

through, *thrōō*, *prep.* from end to end, side to side, or boundary to boundary, by way of the interior: from place to place within: everywhere within: by way of: along the passage of: clear of: among: from beginning to end of: (*U.S.*) up to and including, to or until the end of: by means of: in consequence of.—*adv.* from one end or side to the other: from beginning to end: to the end: all the way: clear: into a position of having passed: in connexion or communication all the way.—*adj.* passing, or serving for passage, all the way without interruption.—*ns.* *through-bolt*, a bolt that passes through from side to side of what it fastens; *throughfare*, (*Shak.*) same as *thoroughfare*.—*adj.* *through-gang*, (*Scot.*) *thorough-going*.—*n.* *through-going* (*Scot.*—*gaun*), a scolding.—*adj.* passing through: active, energetic.—*adv.s.* *through'ly*, (*obs.*) same as *thoroughly*: (*arch.*) far through; *through'-other*, (*Scot.*) in indiscriminate mixture: *higgledy-piggledy*.—*adj.* (*Scot.*)

confusedly mixed: without orderliness.—*prep.* *throughout*, in, into, through, during, the whole of.—*adv.* in every part: everywhere.—*ns.* *through-stone*, a horder or bond-stone in building; *through'-tick'et*, a ticket for the whole of a journey; *through-traffic*, the traffic between two centres at a distance from each other; *through'-train*, a train that goes the whole length of a long route.—*be through* (*Shak.*; now chiefly *Scot.* and *U.S.*), to have done: to be at an end: to have no more to do; *through and through*, through the whole thickness: completely: in every point; *through the day, night*, (*Scot.*) in the daytime, night-time. [O.E. *thurh*; Ger. *durch*.]

through-stone, -stane, *thrōōh*-, *thrōh*-*stōn*, -*stān*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a horizontal tombstone on pillars. [O.E. *thrūh*, sarcophagus, and stone.]

throve, *thrōv*, *pa.t.* of thrive.

throw, *thrō*, *v.t.* to wind or twist together, as yarn: to form on a wheel, as pottery: to turn, with a lathe: to cast: to hurl: to fling: to project: to emit: to make a cast of dice amounting to: to dislodge from the saddle: to cast down in wrestling: (*U.S.*) to defeat, get the better of: to give birth to: to produce: to render suddenly: to cause to be in some place or condition, esp. with suddenness: to put: to execute, perform.—*v.i.* to cast or hurl: to cast dice: (*Spens.*) to lay about one: (*po.t.* *threw*, *throo*; *pa.p.* *thrown*, *thrōn*).—*n.* a deflection: amplitude of movement: an act of throwing: a cast, esp. of dice or a fishing-line: (*Spens.*) a blow: the distance to which anything may be thrown: (*geol.*) the vertical displacement of a fault.—*ns.* *throw-back*, a reversion: a setback; *throw-down*, a home-made firework, slapbang; *throw'er*; *throw-in*, an act of throwing in: (*football*) a throw from the touch-line to put the ball back into play.—*n.* and *adj.* *throw'ing*.—*ns.* *throwing-stick*, a stick for throwing a spear: a throw-stick; *throw'ing-table*, a potter's wheel.—*adj.* *thrown*, twisted: cast, flung.—*ns.* *thrown-silk*, organdine; *throw-out*, an act of throwing out: a rejected thing; *throw'ster*, one who throws silk: a gambler; *throw'-stick*, a weapon thrown whirling from the hand, as the boomerang.—*throw about*, (*Spens.*) to cast about or try expedients; *throw a fit*, (*slang*) to have a fit, behave wildly; *throw a party*, (*slang*) to give a party; *throw away*, to reject, toss aside: to squander: to fail to take advantage of: to bestow unworthily; *throw back*, to retort, to refuse: to revert to some ancestral character; *throw down*, to demolish; *throw in*, to interject: to throw the ball in: to add as an extra; *throw in one's lot* (see *lot*); *throw off*, to divest oneself of: to disengage or release oneself from: to utter or compose offhand; *throw on*, to put on hastily; *throw oneself into*, to engage heartily in; *throw oneself on*, or upon, to assail: to entrust oneself to the power of; *throw open*, to cause to swing wide open, to make freely accessible; *throw out*, to cast out: to reject: to expel: to emit: to utter: to cause to project: to disconcert: to distance, leave behind; *throw over*, to discard or desert; *throw up*, to erect hastily: to show prominently: to give up, to resign: to vomit. [O.E. *thrōcian*, to turn, to twist; Ger. *drehen*, to twist; see also *thraw*, *throe*.]

throw, *thrō*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a while. [O.E. *thrāg*, *thrāh*.]

thrum, *thrum*, *n.* the end of a weaver's thread: any loose thread or fringe: bits of coarse yarn.—*adj.* made of or having thrums.—*v.t.* to furnish, cover, or fringe with thrums.—*pr.p.* *thrumm'ing*; *po.t.* and *pa.p.* *thrummed*.—*n.* *thrum-cap*, a cap made of thrums or of coarse, shaggy cloth.—*adj.* *thrum-eyed*, short-styled with the stamens in the throat of the corolla (esp. of a Primula; opp. to *pin-eyed*); *thrumm'y*, made of, or like, thrums.—*thrummed hat*, (*Shak.*) a hat made of, fringed with, or covered with thrums. [O.E. *thrum* (found in composition); Ger. *trumm*.]

thrum, *thrum*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to strum: to hum, drone, repeat in sing-song: to drum with the fingers: (*pr.p.* *thrumm'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.*

thrummed.—*n.* a strumming: (*dial.*) a purring.—*n.* thrum'm'er.—*n.* and *adj.* thrum'm'ing.—*adv.* thrum'm'ingly.

thruppence, *penny*, coll. for threepence, *penny*.

thrush, *thrush*, *n.* the throistle or mavis (*song-thrush*, *Turdus musicus*): the storm-cock (*missel-thrush*, *T. viscivorus*): extended to others of the genus and to birds more or less similar. [O.E. *thrysc*.]

thrush, *thrush*, *n.* an inflammation in a horse's frog: an infantile mouth and throat disease. [Ety. dub.]

thrust, *thrust*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to push: to force: to stab, pierce: to intrude: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *thrust*).—*n.* a push: a pushing force: the force that drives an aircraft forward: the horizontal force on the abutment of an arch: a stab.—*ns.* thrust'er; thrust'-hoe, a hoe worked by pushing.—*n.* and *adj.* thrust'ing.—*n.* thrust'-plane, a plane along which a block of rocks has overridden higher rocks almost horizontally—a reversed fault of very low hade. [O.N. *thrysta*, to press.]

thrust, *thrust*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to thirst.—*n.* thirst.

thud, *thud*, *n.* a dull sound as of a heavy body falling soft.—*v.t.* to make a thud.—*v.i.* to beat. [Perh. O.E. *thyddan*, to strike.]

thug, *thug*, properly *thag*, *n.* (*India*) a member of a religious fraternity that murdered stealthily by strangling or poisoning with datura, extirpated 1826-35: a cut-throat: a ruffian.—*ns.* thuggee' (*thagi*'), thugg'ery, thugg'ism, the practice and superstition of the thugs. [Hind. *thag*, cheat.]

Thuja, *thooj'a*, *ya*, *n.* the arbor-vitae genus. [Gr. *thyia*, a kind of juniper.]

Thule, *thū'lē*, *n.* an island six days N. of Orkney discovered by Pytheas (4th cent. B.C.), variously identified as Shetland, Iceland, Norway, Jutland: hence (*usu.* *ultima Thule*) the extreme limit.—*ns.* thū'lia, thulium oxide, separated from ceria by Cleve; thū'lite, a red zoisite found in Norway; thū'lum, a metallic element (Tm; at. numb. 69). [L. *Thulē*—Gr. *Thoulē* (understood by Cleve as Scandinavia).]

thumb, *thum*, *n.* the short, thick digit, consisting of two phalanges, on the radial side of the human hand: the part of a glove that covers it: in other animals the corresponding digit, or that of the hind foot, esp. when opposable: a thumb's breadth, an inch.—*v.t.* to handle awkwardly: to play, spread, press, touch, wear, or smudge with the thumb: to read assiduously: to signal to with the thumb.—*adj.* thumb'ed, having thumbs: marked by the thumb, worn.—*n.* thumb'-hole, a hole to insert the thumb in.—*n.pl.* thumb'holes, (*Scot.*) the thumb-screw.—*n.* thumb'-latch, a latch worked by pressure of the thumb.—*adj.* thumb'less.—*ns.* thumb'ling, a pygmy; thumb'-mark, a mark left by the thumb as on a book: a thumbprint.—*adj.* thumb'-marked.—*ns.* thumb'-nail, the nail of the thumb: a sketch (thumb-nail sketch) as small as a thumb-nail; thumb'piece, a piece that is pressed by the thumb or receives the thumb; thumb'pot, a very small flower-pot; thumb'print, an impression of the markings of the thumb, taken as a means of identification; thumb'-ring, (*Shak.*) a ring worn on the thumb: a ring to protect an archer's thumb; thumb'screw, an old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by means of a screw; thumb'-stall, a covering or sheath for the thumb; thumb'-tack, (*U.S.*) a drawing-pin.—*adj.* thumb'y, grubby with thumb-marks: like thumbs, clumsy, awkward.—*blite* one's thumb, to make a sign threatening revenge; by rule of thumb, in a rough-and-ready practical manner, found by experience to be convenient; keep one's thumb on, to keep secret; one's fingers all thumbs, awkward and fumbling; under one's thumb, under one's domination. [O.E. *tháma*; Gr. *daumen*.]

thummlin, *thum'im*. See *urim*.

thump, *thump*, *n.* a dull heavy blow or its sound.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to beat with a dull heavy blow: to make such a sound.—*n.* thump'er, one who, or that which, thumps: (*coll.*) anything very big, a big lic, &c.—*adj.* thump'ing, (*coll.*) unusually big. [Prob. imit.]

thunder, *thun'dor*, *n.* the deep rumbling sound after

a flash of lightning: any loud noise: a thunder-bolt: vehement denunciation.—*v.i.* to make thud: to sound as thunder: to inveigh or denounce with vehemence.—*v.t.* to give out with noise or violent denunciation: to deal like thunder.—*adj.* thun't. . . . colours.—*n.* a glath.—*ns.* thun'der-bolt, a missile of the thunder-god: a popularly imagined material body seen as lightning: a stone identified therewith, as a belemnite, a stone axe: anything sudden and overwhelming: a fulmination: a violent and irresistible destroyer or hero; thun'der-clap, a sudden crash of thunder; thun'der-cloud, a cloud charged with electricity: a black or livid appearance:thunderbolts.—*ns.* thun'der-bolts, Zeus, Thor, &c.: a thundering denunciator, inveigher, orator, journalist, or periodical, esp. *The Times* or its leader-writer: a hand who operates stage-thunder: a bull-roarer; thun'der-god, a god that wields thunder; thun'dering.—*adj.* thun'deringly, tremen-

peal, a resounding noiseplump, a heavy fall of rain in a thunder-storm; thun'der-shower, a shower accompanied with thunder, or a short heavy shower from a thunder-cloud; thun'der-stone, (*Shak.*) a thunderbolt; thun'der-storm, continued discharges of electricity from thethunder, gener strike, to str: thun'der-strc ning.—*adj.*struck by lightning: struck down byment; thun'dery, indicative of thunder, or attended by it.—steal one's thunder (see steal). [O.E. *thunor*, thunder, *Thunor*, the thunder-god, Thor; Ger. *donner*, L. *tonare*; cf. Thor, Thursday.]

thurable, *thū'ri-bl*, *n.* a censor.—*n.* thū'rifer, an acolyte who carries the thurable.—*adj.* thurif'erous, incense-bearing.—*n.* thurif'ic'ion.—*v.t.* thū'rify, to cense.—*n.* thus (*thus*, *thūs*), frankincense. [L. (*thū*), (*thū*), frankincense—Gr. *thyos*, a sacrifice; cf. *thymc*.]

Thursday, *thurs'dā*, *n.* the fifth day of the week, originally sacred to Thunor, the English thunder-god. [O.E. *Thunres dæg*, Thunor's day; O.N. *Þórsdagr*, Thor's day; Ger. *Donnerstag*.]

thus, *thūs*, *adv.* in this or that manner: to this degree or extent: accordingly, therefore.—*n.* thus'ness, (*usu.* *facet.*) state of being thus.—*adv.* thus'wise, in this manner. [O.E. *thus*.]

thus. See under *thurable*.

Thuya, a variant of *Thuja*.

thwack, *thwak*, *v.t.* to whack.—*n.* a whack.—*n.* thwack'er.—*n.* and *adj.* thwack'ing. [Perh. whack, or O.E. *thaccian*, to smack.]

thwalle, *thwāt*, *n.* a piece of reclaimed land—common in place-names. [O.N. *thvāt*.]

thwart, *thwaert*, *adv.* crosswise: from side to side.—*adj.* crosswise, transverse: cross, adverse: cross, perverse, cross-grained.—*prep.* across, athwart.—*v.t.* to cross: to cross the path of: to obstruct: to oppose: to frustrate: to balk: to set crosswise: to plough crosswise.—*v.i.* to cross: to conflict.—*n.* frustration: hindrance: a rower's bench.—*adj.* thwart'ed, frustrated.—*adv.* thwart'tedly.—*n.* thwart'er.—*n.* and *adj.* thwart'ing.—*adv.* thwart'ingly, perversely; thwart'ly; thwart'ship(s), across the ship; thwart'ways; thwart'wise.—*adj.* thwart'ship, thwart'wise. [O.N. *thvert*, neut. of *thverr*, perverse.]

thy, *thī*, *poss. pron.* or *adj.* thine: of thee. [thine.]

Thyestean, *thi-est'i-an*, *adj.* of Thyestes (Gr. *Thyestēs*), who was made to eat his own sons: cannibal.

thyline, *thī'in*, *adj.* of a tree supposed to be sandarach

(Rev. xviii. 12). [Gr. *thýinos*—*thýon* or *thýā*,
thvine tree.]

thylacine, *thi'la-sēn*, *n.* the so-called Tasmanian wolf. [Gr. *thylakos*, pouch.]
thylose, thylosis. See tylosis.

thylose, thylosis. See tylosis.

thymic, *tīm*, *n.* any member of the labiate genus

Thymus, low half-shrubby plants with two-lipped corolla and calyx and four diverging stamens, esp. the fragrant garden thyme (*T. vulgaris*) and wild-thyme (*T. Serpyllum*).—*n.* thymol (*thi'mol*), an antiseptic phenol obtained from oil of thyme by distillation.—*adj.* thymy (*thim'i*), like, smelling of, or abounding in, thyme.—*basil thyme*, a kind of calamint; *oil of thyme*, a fragrant essential oil got from garden and other thymes; *water thyme*, Canadian pondweed. [*Fr. thym*—*L. thymum*—*Gr. thýmon*.]

thymelacaceous, thim-, thim-el-i-ā'sh(y)əs, adj. of the Thymelaeā'ceae, the family to which Daphne belongs. [Gr. *thymelaiā*, supposed to be a species of Daphne—*thymos*, thyme, *elaiā*, olive.]

thymus, *thi'mas*, *n.* a ductless gland near the root of the neck, vestigial in adult man—that of veal and lamb called *neck-sweetbread*.—Also *adj.* [*Gr. thymos*, thymus gland.]

thyroid, *thī'roid*, better **thyreoid**, -i-*oid*, *adj.* shield-shaped: pertaining to the thyroid gland or the thyroid cartilage.—*n.* the **thyre**(oid) gland, a ductless gland in the neck whose overactivity may lead to exophthalmic goitre, and defect to cretinism: the principal cartilage of the larynx, forming Adam's apple.—*ns.* **thyroidi'tis**, inflammation of the thyroid gland; **thyrox'ine**, an iodine compound, the active principle of the thyroid gland. [Gr. *thyreoidēs*, shield-shaped, the thyroid cartilage—*thyros*, a (door-shaped) shield—*thýra*, a door, *eidos*, form.]

Thyrostraca, *thīr-os'tra-kā*, *n.pl.* the cirripedes.
[Gr. *thýrā*, door, valve, *ostrakon*, shell.]

thyrsus, *thyr'ss*, *n.* the wand of Bacchus, a staff wreathed with ivy: (*bot.*) a dense panicle broadest in the middle: *esp.* one whose lateral branches are cymose:—*pl.* *thyr'sl* (*-sl*).—*n.* *thyrsē* (*thirs*), a thyrsus.—*adj.* *thyr'soid*, *-al*, having the form of a thyrsus. [*Gr. thyrsos.*]

Thysanoptera, *thi-sən-ō'p-tə-rā*, *n.pl.* an order of insects with fringed wings, as Thrips, *-adj.* thysanopterous. *-n.pl.* Thysanura (*-ū-rā*), the bristle-tails, an order of small wingless insects with abdominal appendages. *-adj.* thysanūrous. [Gr. *thysanos*, a fringe, tassel, *pteron*, a wing, *ourā*, a tail.]
thyself, *thī-'self*, *pron.* emphatic for, or usually along with, thou or thee: reflexive for thee. [thee (altered to thy), and self.]

ti, tē, n. (*mus.*) in the tonic sol-fa system a substitute for si, to avoid the initial sound of so (*sol*).—Also, in anglicised spelling, te.

ti, te, n. a small Pacific liliaceous tree (Cordyline): sometimes also (wrongly) for the Australian tea-tree. [Polynesian.]

tīārā, *tī-ā'ra*, *n.* the lofty ornamental head-dress
of the ancient Persians; the Jewish high-priest's
mitre; the pope's triple crown; the papal dignity;
a: . . . ; *r*; poet.),
a . . . ; *a tiara*.
[Gr. *tīārā*.]

Tib, tib, n. (*Shak.*) use
(*obs.*; *Scott*) acc of t
a she-cat.—Tib(b)'s

Tibert, tib'ort, tibort, n. the cat in *Reynard the Fox*: in *Shak.* identified with Tibalt.

Tibet, *Tibet*, *ti-bet'*, *n.* a country W. of China: *thibet*, a woollen stuff generally printed in colours: a heavy goat's hair fabric used instead of fur—also *Tibet cloth*.—*adj.* *Tibet'an* (or *tib'*), of Tibet.—*n.* the language of Tibet: a native of Tibet.

tibla, *tib'i-ā*, *n.* the shinbone: the fourth joint of an insect's leg: an ancient flute or pipe.—*adj.* *tlh'lal*. [*L.* *tibia*, shinbone, flute.]

tic, tik, n. a convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face.—**n.** *tic-douloureux* (-dol-ə-rū'), *Fr. tik dōō-lōō-rē'*, an affection of the fifth cranial nerve with paroxysms of pain in face and forehead. [*Fr.* : cf. *tic* (*s.*)]

tīcal, *tī-kā'*, *tik'ī*, *n.* an obsolete Siamese silver coin,

about equal to a rupee: a unit of weight. [Port. *tical*]

ticca, tik'ā, *adj.* (Ind.) hired. [Hind. *thikā*, hire.]
tice, tis, *v.t.* (Shak.) to entice.—*n.* an enticement:
(cricket) a yorker. [Aphetic for entice, or—Fr.
attiser.]

tichorrhine, tī'kō-rīn, *adj.* having an ossified nasal septum, as the fossil woolly rhinoceros. [Gr. *teichos*, wall. *rhis*, rhinos, nose.]

tick, *tik*, *n.* any of the larger blood-sucking acarids: applied also to the sheep- ked and similar degenerate bloodsucking Diptera.—tick fever, East Coast fever, transmitted by ticks. [O.E. *ticia* (perh. for *tica* or *tigica*): Du. *teek* Ger. *zecke*]

tick, *tik*, *n.* the cover of a mattress: ticking.—*ns.* tick'en, tick'ing, the cloth of which ticks are made.
[*l.* *thēca*—Gr. *thēkē* a case: see *theca*.]

tick, tik, n. (obs.) a light tap or pat: the game of tig: the sound of a watch, clock, &c.: a beat: a moment: a speck: a small mark, often an angular line, used to indicate or mark off as checked or dealt with.

—*v.i. (obs.)* to tap, pat (tick and toy, to dally): to make a sound as of a clock: to beat: (*coll.*) to work, function.—*v.i.* to mark with a tick: to dot: to measure, record, give out, by ticks.—*adj.* ticked.

to measure, record, give out, by ticks.—*adj.* ticked, speckled.—*ns.* tick'er, anything that ticks, esp. a telegraph instrument that prints signals on a tape, or (*slang*) a watch; tick'er-tap, paper ribbon telegraphically printed.—*n.* and *adj.* tick'ing.—*n.* tick'-tack', ticking as of a clock: bookmakers' telegraph by arm signals: (see also tick'-track').

Also *adj.*—*adv.* with recurring ticking. —*ns.* tick'-tick, a ticking; as of a child's word for a watch; tick'-tock', a ticking, as of a big clock; a tapping. — in two ticks, in a moment; tick off, (*slang*) to reprimand; tick over, of an engine, to run gently disconnected. [M.E. *tek*; cf. Du. *tik*, L.G. *tikk*; prob. imit.]

tick, tik, n. (*slang*) credit: trust.—*v.i.* to get or give credit.—*n.* tick-shop, a shop where goods are given on credit. [*ticket.*]

lick, *tik*, *n.* crib-biting: a whimsy. [*lic.*]
licket, *tik'it*, *n.* a card, slip, or placard bearing a notice or serving as a token of any right or debt. as

notice or serving as a token of any right or debt, as for admission, &c.: (*slang*) a certificate: (*slang*) discharge from the army: (*U.S.*) a list of candidates put forward by a party for election: (*obs.*) a

put forward by a party for election: (663.) a visiting-card.—*v.t.* to label: to designate.—*ms.* tick-et-collec'tor; tick-et-day, the day before settling day on the Stock Exchange: tick-et-

setting day on the Stock Exchange; tick-et-
porter, a licensed porter; a railway porter who
collects tickets; tick-et-punch, an instrument for
punching holes in used tickets.—straight ticket.

all the nominees of a political party, and no others ; the ticket, (*slang*) exactly the right thing or the thing to be done: ticket of leave, a licence to be

thing to be done, ticket of leave, a licence to be at large before expiry of sentence. [O.Fr. *estiquet*(te) —*estiquer*, to stick—O.L.G. *stekan*; cf. *stick*.] *tickay tik'i* n. (S.Afr.) a threepenny-bit. [Origin

unstable, in un-
insecure: (*obs.*)

insecure : (obs.)
 ite with a pleasant
 feeling of a light
 tending to excite

laughier: to amuse: to perplex: to touch lightly: to beat.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to tingle: to be the seat of a tickling or itching feeling.—*n.* an act or feeling of

tickling or itching feeling.—*n.* an act of feeling of tickling.—*ns.* tickl'e-brain, (*Shak.*) strong liquor, tickl'er, one who or that which tickles: a feather-brush: a poker: a cane: a device for reminding:

brush: a poker: a cane: a device for remanding.
a puzzle: a dram of spirits.—*n.* and *adj.* tick'ling.
—*adj.* tick'llish, easily tickled: unstable: pre-
carious: easily affected: nice: critical.—*adv.*

carious : easily affected. — adv. cariously.
ticklish : — ticklishness — adj. tickly,
tickling : — ticklers, things
ice that — yed on it.

lc-tac. Same as tick-tack (see **tlek**, 3).

Id, *tid*, *n.* (*Scot.*) fit time or condition: a mood.
Idblt. Same as titblt.
iddle, *tid'l*, *v.i.* to potter, trifle.

idlywink, *tidd'li-wink*, *n.* (*prov.*) an unlicensed pawn-shop or beer-house. — *n.* tidd'lywinks,

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: eɪʔə-mənt, inʔsənt, rənʔdəm.

tiddledwinks (*tid'di-*), a game in which small disks are slipped into a cup by pressing the edge of the small disk with a bigger one.

tidly, tid'i, n. (*Scott*) the four of trumps at gleek.

tide, tid, n. a time; season; festival; opportunity; ebb and flow, esp. of the sea twice daily: time of ebbing, of flowing, of both, or of suitable state for work: (*poet.*) sea-water: a flow: (*poet.*) river, river-water, or current: flood-tide.—*v.t.* (*esp. fig.*) carry as the tide: effect by means of the tide.—*v.i.* run like a tide: make one's way by taking advantage of the tides (also *v.t.* with *it*).—*adj.* *tid'al*, of, depending on, regulated by, the tide: flowing and ebbing.—*ns.* *tid'e-gate*, gate that admits water at flood-tide and retains it at ebb; *tid'e-gauge*, instrument for registering the state of the tide continuously.—*adj.* *tid'eless*.—*ns.* *tid'e-lock*, lock by which ships may pass out or in at all times of the tide; *tid'e-mark*, line on the shore made by the tide: a mark of the limit of washing; *tid'e-mill*, mill moved by tide-water; *tid'e-race*, swift tidal current; *tid'e-rip*, disturbed sea due to currents: tidal wave; *tid'es-man*, a customs officer who waited the arrival of ships (orig. coming in with the tide); *tid'e-table*, a table of times of high-tide; *tid'e-walter*, a tidesman: one who waits to see how things go before acting; *tid'e-waitership*; *tid'e-water*, water brought by the tide: (*U.S.*) river water affected by the tide: (*U.S.*) seaboard; *tid'e-wave*, the tide regarded as a wave passing round the earth; *tid'e-way*, the track followed by the tide: a channel through which there is strong current or tide.—*tidal* wave, the tide-wave: a great wave caused by the tide: improperly, a great wave started by an earthquake and running on with its own velocity: *tid'e over*, to carry over, or surmount, difficulties, for the time at least. [*O.E.* *tid*; *Du.* *tijd*, *Ger.* *zeit*.]

tide, tid, v.i. (*arch.*) to happen. [*O.E.* (*ge*)*tidan*; cf. *betido*.]

tide, (*Spens.*) for *tied*.

tidings, tī'dingz, n.pl. news. [*Late O.E.* *tidung*—*O.E.* *tidan*, to tide, happen, or—*O.N.* *tlithindi*, events, tidings.]

tidivate. See *tidvate*.

tidy, tī'di, adj. (obs.) seasonable: in good condition or order: plump: comely: shapely: fairly good or big: trim: orderly: neat.—*n.* a cover for a chair-back: a receptacle for odd scraps.—*v.t.* to make tidy: to clear away for the sake of tidiness:—*pr.p.* *tī'dying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *tī'died*.—*adv.* *tī'dily*.—*n.* *tī'diness*. [*tide*; cf. *Ger.* *zeitig*.]

tie, ti, v.t. to bind: to fasten: to knot: to make as a knot: to restrict, restrain: to unite: (*mus.*) to mark with a curved line indicating sustentation

in this way: to tie (Shak.) to tie in votes or (pr.p. *ty'ing*) to tie, bow, &c.: to tie a necktie.

a tie-wig: (*U.S.*) a shoe: a member sustaining only a tension: (*U.S.*) a railway sleeper: a restraint: an obligation: a mode of tying: an equality in score or votes: a match in any stage of a tournament in which the losers are eliminated: (*mus.*) a curved line drawn over notes of the same pitch to be performed as one, sustained not repeated.—*n.* *tie-beam*, a beam connecting the lower ends of rafters to prevent moving apart.—*adj.* *tied*; *tie-less*.—*ns.* *tie-pin*, an ornamental pin stuck in a necktie; *tie-er*, one who ties: (*U.S.*) a child's apron; *tie-rod*, a rod serving as a tie; *tie-up*, a tie-up.—*n.* a row, rank, or layer, esp. one of several

placed one above another: a row of guns: (*Tasmania*) a mountain range.—*v.t.* to pile in tiers. [*Fr.* *tier*—*tirer*, to draw.]

terce, tērs, n. (obs.) a third: one-third of a pipe: a cask or vessel of that capacity: a sequence of three cards of the same suit: (*mus.*) two octaves and a third: a position in fencing: the third hour of the day (ending 9 a.m.): the office of that hour, the *terce*.—*n.* *terceron*, (*archit.*) in vaulting, a rib springing from the intersection of two other ribs. [*O.Fr.* *tiers*, *terce*—*L.* *tertia* (*pars*).]

tercel, tiercelet. See *tercel*.

tiff, tif, n. stale, sour, or thin liquor: a sip: a dram.—*v.i.* to sip: to drink: to lurch.—Also (*Scot.* and *dial.*) *tift*.—*n.* *tift'ing*, sipping: (*India*, &c., *tift'in*) lunch, a light repast. [*Perh. orig. slang.*]

tiff, tif, v.t. and *v.i. (obs.)* to dress, trick out. [*O.Fr.* *tiffer* (*Fr.* *attifer*), to adorn.]

tiff, tif, n. a display of irritation, a pet, huff: a slight quarrel.—*v.i.* to be in a huff: to squabble.—Also (*esp. Scot.*) *tift*. [*Prob. imit.*]

tiffany, tif'z-ni, n. a silk-like gauze.—*adj.* of tiffany: transparent. [*Gr.* *theophaneia*, theophany, or *diaphaneia*, transparency.]

tig, tig, n. a touch: a twitch: a game in which one who is 'it' seeks to touch another.—*v.t.* to touch, esp. in the game of tig. [*Poss. a form of tick* (3).]

tig, tig, n. an old four-handed drinking-cup. [*Fr.*, *tēch*, *n.* the shaft of a column. [*Fr.*, *tibia*, a pipe.]

tiger, tī'gər, n. a fierce striped Asiatic beast, one of the two largest cats (*Felis tigris*): (*S.Afr.*) the leopard: (*U.S.*) the jaguar (*American tiger*): the puma (*red tiger*): a boy in livery usually perched behind a vehicle: a ferocious or bloodthirsty person: a flashy vulgarian: (*slang*) a formidable opponent: (*U.S.*) a yell to supplement a cheer: a tiger-beetle, tiger-moth, tiger-shark, tiger-lily, &c.:—*sem.* *tī'gress*.—*ns.* *tī'gər-bee'*, any beetle of

tī'gər-nut, the edible rhizome of *Cyperus esculentus*, a European sedge, (*U.S.*) the *chufa*; *tī'gər*, the Indian ly of Aus- with black "d hyaena: to (-grin), *tigris*—*Gr.*

tigris, prob. from *Zend*.]

tight, tit, adj. close: compact: close-fitting: too close-fitting: cramped: taut: tense: firmly fixed: impervious, not leaky, proof: trim: neat: snug: competent: hampered or characterised by want of money: (of money) scarce, not easily obtainable: unwilling to part with money: tipsy.—*adv.* *tightly*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *tight'en*, to make or grow tight or tighter.—*n.* *tight'ener*, one who, or that which, tightens: (*anat.*) a tensor: (*slang*) a heavy meal.—*adj.* *tight'fisted*, stingy; *tight'ish*.—*adv.* *tight'ishly*.—*v.t.*, *v.i.*, and *adj.* *tight'lace*.—*ns.* *tight'lace*; *tight'lace'ing*, compression of the waist by tight clothes.—*adj.* *tight'hipped*, uncommunicative.—*adv.* *tight'ly*.—*ns.* *tight'ness*; *tight-rope*, a taut rope for rope-dancing.—*n.pl.* *tights*, close-fitting breeches: a garment closely fitting the body, or at least the legs, worn by acrobats, dancers, &c. [*Earlier thighit*, app. from an older form of *O.N.* *thēitr*, influenced by various English words of similar meaning: cf. *Ger.* *dicht*.]

tight, tit (*Spens.*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *tie*.

tile. Same as *tyke*.

til, til, n. a sesame.—Also *teel*.—*ns.* *til'-oil*; *til'-seed*. [*Hind.* *til*—*Sans.* *tilā*.]

tilbury, tīl'br-i, n. a kind of rig for two. [*Said to be so named from its first maker.*]

tilde, tīl'dā, -di, n. the diacritical sign over n in

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mūon; dhen (dien)

Spanish to indicate the sound *ny*—thus *ñ* (as in *cañón*) [Sp.—L. *titulus*, a title.]

tile, *tīl*, *n.* a slab of baked clay (or a substitute) for covering roofs, floors, &c.: a tube of baked clay used in drains: a piece for playing mah-jongg:
tiling: (*slang*) a top-hat.—*v.t.* to cover with tiles: to drain by means of tiles: to secure against intrusion by placing a person at the door: to bind to secrecy.—*adj.* tiled, covered with tiles: imbricated: (*locally*) sun-dried.—*ns.* tile'-hat; tile'-er, a maker or layer of tiles: a freemasons' door-keeper—also *tyler*; tile'-red, a brownish-red, the colour of baked tiles; tile'-ry, a place where tiles are made; tile'-stone, a flat stone used for roofing, esp. a thin-bedded sandstone; tile'-ing.—Dutch tiles, enameled earthenware tiles, usually blue, with scriptural subjects, for chimney-pieces, &c. [O.E. *tigela*—L. *tégula*—*tegere*, to cover.]

tilefish, *tīl'fīsh*, *n.* an American Atlantic fish noted for the sudden changes in its numbers. [App. from its generic name, *Lopholatilus*, and perh. its title like spotted catfish.]

Ti a genus, giving to the mallows. he family. [L. *tilia*, lime-tree.]

till, *tīl*, *n.* (*obs.*) a compartment or drawer in a chest, cabinet, &c.: now, a money-drawer or receptacle in or behind a counter. [Cf. M.E. *tillen*, to draw, O.E. *fortyllan*, to draw aside, seduce.]

till, *tīl*, *prep.* to the time of: (*Scot.*) to: (*Scat.*) to, with the infinitive.—*conj.* to the time when. [O.E. (Northumbrian) *tīl*—O.N. *tīl*; cf. O.E. *till*, a fixed point, Ger. *ziel*, end, goal.]

till, *tīl*, *v.t.* to work, cultivate: (*obs.* or *dial.*) to set.—*adj.* till'able, arable.—*ns.* till'age, act or practice of tilling; husbandry: a place tilled; till'er; till'ing. [O.E. *tilian*, to aim at, till—*till*, limit; see foregoing word.]

till, *tīl*, *n.* (*orig. Scot.*) a stiff impervious clay: (*geol.*) boulder-clay: (*mining*) shale.—*n.* till'ite, indurated till. [Cf. *thill* (2).]

Tillandsia, *tī-lān'd-zi-ā*, *n.* a mainly epiphytic tropical American genus of the pine-apple family. [From the Swedish botanist *Tillands*.]

tiller, *tīl'ər*, *n.* the handle or lever for turning a rudder.—*ns.* till'er-chain, -rope, the chain or rope connecting the tiller with the steering-wheel. [M.E. *tillen*, to draw (see *till*, 1), or O.Fr. *télier*, cross-bow stock—L.L. *tēdrium*, a weaver's beam—L. *tēla*, a web.]

tiller, *tīl'ər*, teller, tellar, *tel'ər*, *n.* a sapling: a shoot from a tree stool: a sucker from the base of a stem: a side-shoot from the base as in corn, &c.—*v.i.* to form tillers. [O.E. *telgor*, shoot, twig.]

tiller. See *till* (3).

tilly-vally, -fally, *tīl'i-val'i*, -fal'i, *interj.* (*Shak.*) of impatience of what has been said.—Also *till'ey-vall'ey*.

till, *tīl*, *n.* a cover, awning, for a wagon, boat, &c.: a tent: a hut.—*v.t.* to cover with a tilt.—*n.* tilt'-boat, a large rowing-boat with a tilt.—*adj.* tilted. [O.E. *tēld*; cf. Ger. *zelt*.]

tilt, *tīlt*, *v.i.* to pitch, as a ship: to lean, heel over: to slope: to slant, esp. in a vertical plane: to just, to ride and thrust with a spear: to rush, charge: to thrust.—*v.t.* to incline: to tip out: to send by tilting: to forge with a tilt-hammer.—*n.* an act of tilting: a condition of being tilted: a slope: a just, a course with a lance: an encounter: a duel: a thrust: a tilt-yard.—*ns.* tilt'er; tilt'-hammer, a heavy pivoted hammer lifted by a cam; tilt'ing; tilt'-yard, a place for tilting.—full tilt, at full tilt. [O.E. *tealt*, tottering.]

timariot, *tī-mā'ri-ot*, *n.* (*hist.*) a Turkish feudal militiaman. [Fr.—Turk. *timār*.]

timbale, *tīmb'al*, *n.* (*arch.*) a kettledrum.—*n.* timbale (*tan'bal*, *tan'bāl*, *tīmb'āl*), a dish cooked in a cup-shaped mould or shell. [Fr. *timbale*; see *atabal*; app. influenced by L. *tympānum*.]

timber, *tīm'bər*, *n.* wood suitable for building or carpentry, whether growing or cut: (*English late*) standing trees of oak, ash, elm, or (*locally*) by

custom) other kinds, forming part of an inheritance: material generally: a beam, or large piece of wood in a framework, as of a house, ship, &c.: familiarly, a wooden object or part: a wooden leg: (*dial.*) wood: (*U.S.*) woodland, forest-land.—*adj.* of timber: wooden: (*Scot.*) wooden in tone, unmusical.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to build: to furnish with timber or beams.—*adj.* tim'bered, built: constructed: built of wood: furnished with timber: (*Spens.*) app. massive: wooded.—*ns.* tim'bering, timber collectively: work in timber; tim'ber-line, the upper limit of timber-trees on the mountains, &c.; tim'ber-man, one responsible for the timbers in a mine; tim'ber-toes, a person with a wooden leg; tim'ber-tree, a tree suitable for timber; tim'ber-wolf, an American variety of the common wolf, the grey wolf; tim'ber-yard, a yard or place where timber is stored. [O.E. *timber*, building, wood, *timbrian*, to build; Ger. *zimmer*, room.]

timbó, *tīm-bō*, *n.* a South American sapindaceous climber (*Paullinia pinnata*): a fish-poison and insecticide got from its bark. [Guarani.]

timbre, *tan'bər*, *tīm'bər*, *tam'bər*, *n.* the quality of a sound, tone-colour, distinguished from pitch and loudness. [O.Fr., bell—L. *tympānum*, a drum.]

timbrel, *tīm'brel*, *n.* an ancient Oriental tabor or tambourine.—*adj.* tim'brel'd, (*Milt.*) sung to the timbrel. [O.Fr. *timbre*—L. *tympānum*, a drum.]

timbrology, *tīm-brōl'ō-jī*, **timbromanla** (*-brō-mā-ni-ā*), **timbrophily** (*-brōf'i-lī*), *ns.* outmoded words for stamp-collecting.—*ns.* timbrol'ogist, timbromā'nlae, timbroph'ilist. [Fr. *timbre*, postage-stamp.]

time, *tīm*, *n.* absolute duration: a moment at which, or stretch of duration in which, things happen: season: due, appointed, usual time: hour of death or of parturition: spell: a period: actual time of being something or somewhere, as of apprenticeship, residence, sentence, student days, life, &c.: duration of the world: leisure or opportunity long enough for a purpose: a spell of exciting, usually pleasurable, experience: time, or shortest time, of performance, as a race: rhythm, tempo: rate of speed: a unit of duration in metre, a mora: an occasion: an occasion regarded as one of a recurring series: one of a number of multiplied instances: of multiplication (so much): payment by so &c., past rands: y con- paper:

Time, a personification of time, a bald-headed old man with a forelock, a scythe, often an hour-glass.—*v.t.* arrange, fix, choose, a time for: mark, adjust, or observe the rhythm or time of: ascertain the time of: regulate as to time.—*v.i.* keep or beat time.—*adj.* of time: reckon'd by time: timed: for a future time.—*interj.* indicating that time is up, or that action is now permitted.—*ns.* time'-ball, a ball arranged to drop at a particular time; time'-bargain, a contract to buy or sell at a certain time in the future.—*adjs.* time'-beguiling, making time seem to pass quickly; time'-bettering, (*Shak.*) in which the times are growing better; time'-bewasted, (*Shak.*) spent by time.—*n.* time'-bill, a time-table.—*adjs.* timed; time'-expired, having completed a term of enlistment.—*ns.* time'-exposure, (*phot.*) an exposure for a time long in comparison with one called instantaneous; time'-fuse, a fuse contrived to act at a definite time; time'-gun, a gun fired to indicate a certain hour.—*adj.* time'-honoured, honoured on account of antiquity.—*ns.* time'-keeper, a clock, watch, or other instrument that measures time: one who keeps account of workmen's hours: one who beats or observes time; time'-killer (see *kill*).—*n.* and *adj.* time'-killing.—*n.* time'-lag, the interval of delay between two connected phenomena.—*adj.* time'-less, independent of time: unconnected with the passage of time:

untimely: (*Shak.*) premature: ill-timed: eternal: failing to keep time or rhythm.—Also *adv.*—*adv.* timelessly.—*ns.* timelessness: time-dim'it, a time within which something has to be done; time'liness.—*adj.* time'ly, in good time, early: seasonable: well-timed: (*obs.*) temporal: (*Spens.*) of the time of day: (*Spens.*) in time, keeping time.—*adv.* early, soon: in due time or good time.—*adjs.* time'ly-part'ed, (*Shak.*) having died at a natural time; tim(e)ous (*tim'us*; chiefly *Scot.*), in good time: seasonable.—*adv.* tim(e)ously, in good time.—*ns.* time'piece, a piece of machinery for keeping time, esp. (distinguished from a clock) one that

time'pi—*one who* belc time.—*n.* server, one who serves or meanly suits his opinions to the times or those in authority for the time; time'service.—*n.* and *adj.* time'serving.—*ns.* time'sig'nal, an intimation of the exact time given wirelessly or otherwise from an observatory; time'sig'nature, (*mus.*) an indication of measure at the beginning of a line or wherever there is a change; time'spirit, the genius of the age; time'-table, a table of times, as of classes, buses, &c.; time'-thrust, a thrust made in fencing at the moment the opponent draws breath for his thrust; time'-work, work paid for by the hour or the day —*opp.* to piece-work.—*adj.* time'-worn, worn or decayed by time.—*ns.* tim'ing, fixing, choosing, adjusting, ascertaining, or recording of times: co-ordination in time; tim'ist, (*obs.*) a time-server: one who keeps in time: one who times his movements.—*apparent time*, time according to the real sun, without regard to the equation of time—*sun-dial time*; *astronomical time*, till 1925 the time past mean noon, now midnight, reckoned on to twenty-four hours in mean time; at the same time, simultaneously: notwith-standing; at times, at distant intervals: occasionally; behind the times, not abreast of changes; between times, in the intervals; by times, betimes; common time, time with two beats or a multiple of two beats to a measure (compound common time where each beat is of three quavers or crotchets); do time, to be serving a sentence of imprisonment; for a time, during a time: temporarily; for the time being, at the present time or the actual time in question; from time to time, now and then; in good time, quite early enough: with some time to spare: (ironically; *obs.*) indeed; in time, after a lapse of time: early enough: keeping rhythm; keep time, to run accurately, as a clock: to move or perform in the same rhythm: to record times of workmen, &c.; local time, time reckoned from the local meridian; lose time, to fall behind-hand: to let time pass without full advantage; make time, to regain the advantage of lost time: to find an opportunity; mean solar time, time reckoned not by the actual but the mean position of the sun; on, upon, a time, once: at a time in the past (*usu.* imaginary); on time, (chiefly U.S.) up to time: punctually; sidereal time, the portion of a sidereal day that has elapsed since the transit of the first point of Aries; solar time, time reckoned by the sun, real or mean; standard time, a system of time adopted for a wide area instead of local time—usually Greenwich mean time or a time differing from it by a whole number of hours; summer time (see summer); take Time by the forelock, seize an opportunity before it is too late; time about, (chiefly *Scot.*) in turns, alternately; time and again, repeatedly; time of day, the time by the clock: the point of time reached: a greeting, salutation; time out of mind, during the whole time within human memory, from time immemorial; triplo time, three beats, or three times three beats, to a measure; up to time, punctual, punctually: not later than the due time; what time, (*poet.*) when, [O.E. *tima*; O.N. *timi*.]

timenoguy, *tim'an-og-i*, *n.* (*naut.*) a rope stretched

from place to place in a ship, esp. one to prevent the fore-sheet fouling: a makeshift: a what's-its-name. [*Origin obscure*.]

tim'edness.—*adj.* tim'orous (-*er-us*), timid.—*adv.* tim'orously.—*n.* tim'or, tim'idus, timid, timor, -*ori*.

timocracy, *ti-mok'ra-si*, *n.* a form of government in which property is a qualification for office: one in which ambition or desire of honour is a ruling principle.—*adjs.* timocratic (-*ti-krat'ik*), -*al*. [*Gr.* *timokratia*—*timē*, honour, *kratein*, to rule.]

timon, *ti'man*, *n.* (*obs.*) a helm.—*n.* timoneer', a helmsman. [*Fr.*—*L.* *tēmō*, -*ōnis*, a beam.]

Timon, *ti'man*, *n.* famous Athenian misanthrope (5th cent. B.C.) celebrated by Aristophanes, Lucian, Plutarch, and Shakespeare: hence, a misanthrope.—*v.i.* Timonise, to play the misanthrope.—*ns.* Timonism: Timonist.

timpano, *tim'pā-nō*, *n.* an orchestral kettledrum:—*pl.* tim'pani (-*nē*).—*n.* tim'panist. [*It.*; see tympanum.]

tim-whisk(e)y, *tim'-hwi'ski*, *n.* a whisky (gig).

tin, *tin*, *n.* a silvery-white, easily fusible, malleable metal (symbol Sn for *L.* *stannum*; at. number 50): (*slang*) money: a vessel of tin or tin-plate or can, &c.: a tinful.—*adj.* made of tin or tin-plate or (*coll.*) of corrugated iron: (*coll.*) paltry.—*v.t.* to coat or overlay with tin or tinfoil: to pack in tins:—*pp.* tin'ning; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tin'ned.—*ns.* tin'-can; tin'foil, tin in thin sheets, as for wrapping; tin'ful:—*pl.* tin'fuls; tin'man, one who works in tin: a dresser of tin-ore: a dealer in tinware.—*adj.* tinned.—*ns.* tin'n'or, a tinsmith: a tin-miner: a canner; tin'ning.—*adj.* tin'n'y, like tin, esp. in sound.—*n.* (also tin'n'o) a mug of tinplate.—*ns.* tin'-opener, an instrument for cutting open tins of food, &c.; tin'-plate, thin sheet-iron or steel coated with tin.—Also *adj.*—*n.* tin'-pot, a pot of or for tin or tin-plate.—*adj.* paltry, rubbishy.—*ns.* tin'smith, a worker in tin; tin'stone, cassiterite; tin'-stream'er, one who washes tin from alluvial deposits; tin'-stream'ing; tin'-tack'l, a tack coated with tin; tin'-terno (see *terne*); tin'type, a ferrotype; tin'ware, articles made of tin.—*put* the tin hat on, to finish off, bring to an end, suppress; tin hat, (*slang*) a helmet. [O.E. *tin*; O.N. *tin*, *Ger.* *zinn*.]

tinamous, *tin'a-mōu*, *n.* a South American partridge-like bird (Tinamus) of or akin to the Ratite. [*Fr.*—*Galibi tinamu*.]

tinical, *ting'ki*, *n.* crude borax. [*Malay tingkal*.]

tinchel, *tin'hyl*, *ting'kal*, *n.* a circle of men who close in round a herd of deer. [*Gael.* *timchioll*, a circuit.]

tinget, *tingt*, *n.* a tint: a tinge: (*Shak.*) the alchemist's elixir.—*adj.* (*Spens.*) tinged.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to tint, tinge, dye: (*obs.*) to imbue: (*obs.*) to subject to transmutation.—*adj.* tinct'rial, of dyeing.—*n.* tinct'ure, a tinge or shade of colour: a colouring matter: (*her.*) a metal, colour, or fur: a quality or slight taste added to anything: (*old chem.*) a principle extracted in solution: (*olch.*) the transmuting elixir or philosopher's stone: (*med.*) an alcoholic solution of a drug.—*v.t.* to tinge: to imbue. [*L.* *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dye; cf. tint, tinge.]

tind, *tind*, *tind* (now *di.al.*), teend, *tend* (*Herrick*), tinc, *tin* (*Milt.*), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to lindle:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tind'ed, tined (*Spens.*), tind, t'nd, t'nded. [*O.E.* *tendan*, and prob. a lost collateral form; cf. tinder.]

tindal, *tin'dal*, *n.* a petty-officer of lascars. [*Malay-alam tandai*.]

tinder, *tin'dar*, *n.* dry inflammable matter, esp. that used for kindling fire from a spark.—*n.* tin'der-box, a box for tinder, and usu. flint and steel.—*adjs.* tin'der-like, (*Shak.*) inflammable as tinder; tin'dery, irascible. [*O.E.* *tynder*; O.N. *tundr*,

fäte, *fär*, *äsk*; *mē*, *här* (*her*); *mūze*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōōn*; *dhen* (*then*)

Ger. *zunder*; O.E. *tendan*, Ger. *zünden*, to kindle.]
 tine, *tin*, *n.* a spike as of a fork, harrow, or deer's horn.—*adj.* tined. [O.E. *tind*.]
 tine, *tyne*, *tin*, *v.t.* (Scot.) to lose.—*v.i.* to be lost: (Spens.) to be painful: (Spens.) to perish: (*p.a.t.* and *p.a.p.* tint, tint; Spens. tynded).—*n.* (Spens.) teen, affliction.—*n.* tinsel (*tin'sel*; Scot.), loss. [O.N. *tyna*, to destroy, lose, perish; cf. teen.]
 tine, *tin*, *v.t.* (prov.) to shut: to enclose. [O.E. *tynan*, to surround; cf. town.]
 tine, *tin*, *n.* (prov.) a wild vetch or tare.
 tine, *tyne*, *tin*, *adj.* (Shak.) tiny (always preceded by little). See tind.
 tineæ, *tin'i-ā*, *n.* ringworm: Tinea, the clothes-moth genus, giving name to the Tineidae (*ti-ne'i-dē*), a large family of small moths. [L. *tinea*, moth, bookworm, &c.]
 ting, *ting*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to ring.—*n.* the sound of a small bell.—*n.* ting'-a-ling, a tinkling.—Also *adv.* [Imit.].
 tinge, *ting*, *v.t.* to tint or colour: to suffuse: to impart a slight modification to.—*v.i.* to take on a tinge: (*pr.p.* ting'ing).—*n.* a slight colouring or modification. [L. *tingere*, tinctum; conn. with Gr. *tengein*, to wet, to stain.]
 tingle, *ting'gl*, *v.t.* to feel or be the seat of a thrilling sensation: to thrill: to throb: to ring: to vibrate.—*v.t.* to cause to tingle: to ring.—*n.* a tingling sensation.—*n.* ting'ler, a stinging blow.—*n.* and *adj.* ting'-ly, ting'ly, tingling.
 tingle, *tin*, *lead*: patch over leak in boat's planking. [Cf. Ger. *zingel*.]
 tinguaité, *ting'gw-it*, *n.* a fine-grained igneous rock composed essentially of felspar, nepheline, and aegirine. [Tingua Mountains in Brazil.]
 tink, *tingh*, *n.* a clear high-pitched short bell-like sound: a chime of rhyme: (*coll. abbrev.*, Scot.) a tinker.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sound in this way: to tinker.—*n.* tink'er, a mender of kettles, pans, &c.: a botcher or bungler: a slight, temporary, or unskillful patching-up.—*v.t.* to repair, esp. ineffectually.—*v.i.* to do tinker's work: to botch, potter, patch up.—*v.i.* tink'le, to make small, sharp sounds: to jingle: to clink repeatedly or continuously: to go with tinkling sounds: to tingle.—*v.t.* to cause to tinkle: to ring: to make empty sounds or mere sound.—*n.* a sound of tinkling.—*n.* tink'ler, a small bell: (Scot.) a tinker, gypsy, or vagrant.—*n.* and *adj.* tink'ling.—*adv.* tink'lingly.—*adj.* tink'ly. [M.E. *tinken*, to tink, tinkere, tinker (perh. unconnected).]
 tinnatus, *ti-ni'tas*, *n.* a ringing in the ears. [L. *tinnitus*, -tis, a jingling—*tinnire*, to ring.]
 tinsel, *tin'sel*, *n.* thin glittering metallic sheets or spangles: anything showy, but of little value.—*adj.* of or like tinsel: gaudy.—*v.t.* to adorn with, or as with, tinsel: to make glittering or gaudy:—*pr.p.* tin'selling; *p.a.t.* and *p.a.p.* tin'selled.—*adj.* tin'selly, like tinsel, gaudy, showy.—*n.* tin'selry, glittering and tawdry material.—*adj.* tin'sel-silpp'er'd (Milt.).—*n.* and *adj.* tin'sey, (*obs. dial.*) tinsel. [O.Fr. *estincelle*—L. *scintilla*, a spark.]
 tinsel. See tine (2).
 tint, *tint*, *n.* a slight tinge distinct from the principal colour: a hue mixed with white: a series of parallel lines in engraving, producing a uniform shading.—*v.t.* to colour slightly: to tinge.—*v.i.* to take on a tint.—*ns.* tint'-block, a block for printing a background; tint'er, one who, or that which, tints; tint'ness; tint'ing.—*adj.* tint'less.—*ns.* tintom'eter, a colorimeter; tint'-fool, an implement for producing a tint by parallel lines.—*adj.* tint'ty, inharmoniously tinted. [L. *tinctus*; cf. tint, tinge.]
 tint, *tint*. See tine (2).
 tintinnabulate, *tin-tin-ab'u-lāt*, *v.i.* to ring.—*adj.* tintinnab'ulant, tintinnab'ular, tintinnab'ulary.—*n.* tintinnabulā'tion, bell-ringing.—*adj.* tintinnab'ulous.—*n.* tintinnab'ulum, a bell: a bell-rattle.—*pl.* tintinnab'ula. [L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell—*tintinnāre*, to jingle, reduplicated from *tinnire*, to jingle.]

tiny, *ti'ni*, *adj.* (*comp.* ti'nier, *superl.* ti'niest) very small. [Cf. tine (5).]
 tip, *tip*, *n.* a slender extremity: the furthest part.—*v.t.* to put a tip to: to be the tip of: to remove the tip from.—*pr.p.* tipping; *p.a.t.* and *p.a.p.* tipped, or tippt.—*adj.* tipped (tip).—*n.* tipping.—*adj.* (slang) topping, ripping, excellent.—*adj.* tip'py, (slang) in the height of fashion: smart; tip'-till'ed, (Tennyson) turned up at the tip.—on the tip of one's tongue, on the very point of being spoken. [Cf. O.N. *typpa*, to tip, Du., Norw., Dan. tip, Ger. *dim.* *zipfel*.]
 tip, *tip*, *v.t.* to strike lightly but definitely: to hit glancingly: (*pr.p.* tipping; *p.a.t.* and *p.a.p.* tipped).—*n.* a tap.—*ns.* tip'-and-run', a kind of cricket in which the batsman must run if he hits at all: a raid in which the raiders make off at once; tip'ping, a mode of articulating with the tongue to give staccato effects on the flute, trumpet, &c. [Cf. Du. and Ger. *tippen*, Sw. *tippa*, to tip.]
 tip, *tip*, *v.t.* to give, hand, pass, convey: to give a tip to: to indicate.—*v.i.* to give tips: (*pr.p.* tip'ping; *p.a.p.* and *p.a.t.* tipped).—*n.* a gratuity: a hint or piece of special information supposed to be useful in betting, examinations, &c., a wrinkle.—*ns.* tip'per; tip'ping; tip'ster, one whose business it is to furnish tips.—tip one the wink, to convey a secret hint. [Orig. rogues' cant.]
 tip, *tip*, *v.t.* to cast down: to upset: to tilt: to shoot, dump, empty out, by tilting: to toss off.—*v.i.* to topple over: to tilt: (*pr.p.* tip'ping; *p.a.p.* and *p.a.t.* tipped).—*n.* a tilt: a place for tipping rubbish, coal, &c.: s dump: a staith or shoot: a tram for expeditiously transferring coal.—*ns.* tip'-cart, a cart emptied by being canted up: tip'-cat, a cat or pointed piece of wood: a game in which the cat is struck with a cat-stick and made to spring up; tip'-cheese, (*Dickens*) app. tip-cat; tip'er; tip'ing.—*adj.* tip'ing-up, constructed so as to allow of being tilted.—tip off liquor, to turn up the vessel till quite empty; tip the scale, to depress one end of the scales. [M.E. *type*; origin obscure.]
 tipper, *tip'er*, *n.* a kind of ale—from Thomas *Tipper*, who brewed it in Sussex.
 tipnet, *tip'it*, *n.* (*obs.*) a long band of cloth, variously worn, esp. an ecclesiastical scarf: (*obs.*, *facet.*) the hangman's rope: a cape: an animal's ruff of hair or feathers: a motb's patagium. [Prob. tip (1).]
 tipple, *tip'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to drink constantly in small quantities: to booze.—*n.* liquor tipped.—*ns.* tip'pler; tip'pling-house. [Cf. Norw. *dial.* *tipla*.]
 tipstaff, *tip'stāf*, *n.* a staff tipped with metal: an officer who carries it, a sheriff's officer:—*pl.* tip'stāffs, tip'stāves (*-stāvz*). [Tip, staff.]
 tipsy, *tip'si*, *adj.* partially intoxicated.—*v.t.* tip'sify, to fuddle.—*adv.* tip'silly.—*ns.* tip'siness; tip'sy-cake, a cake made of pastry and almonds, with wine; tip'sy-key, a watch-key in which the head is released if an attempt is made to turn it backward. [Prob. tip (4).]
 tiptoe, *tip'tō*, *n.* the end of the toe or toes, more often merely the toes.—*adv.* on tiptoe, literally or figuratively, through excitement, expectation, &c.—*v.i.* to walk on tiptoe, to go lightly and stealthily.—*pr.p.* tip'toeing; *p.a.t.* and *p.a.p.* tip'toed. [Tip, toe.]
 tiptop, *tip'top*, *n.* the extreme top: the height of excellence.—*adj.* of the highest excellence.—Also *adv.* [Tip, top.]
 Tipula, *tip'u-lā*, *n.* the daddy-long-legs genus of flies, giving name to the family Tipulidae. [L. *tipula*, a water-spider.]
 tirade, *ti-rād*, *ti-rād*, *ti-rād*, *n.* a long vehement harangue: a string of invective: (*pros.*) a *laisse* (*mus.*) a run between two notes. [Fr.—It. *tirata*—*tirare*, to pull.]
 tirailleur, *ti-rā-lyur*, *n.* a skirmisher, sharp-shooter. [Fr.]
 tirasse, *ti-rās*, *n.* a pedal-coupler in an organ.
 tire, *tir*, *n.* (Shak.) equipment, furniture: attire, apparel: a head-dress: (U.S.) a pin-flore.—*v.t.* to attire: to dress, as the head.—*ns.* tire'-val'iant, (Shak.) a kind of fanciful head-dress; tire'-

woman, a lady's-maid; *tir'ing*; *tir'ing-glass*; *tir'ing-house*, -room, a theatre dressing-room; *tir'ing-woman*. [Short for attire.]

tire, *tir*, *n.* a metal hoop to bind a wheel: (now commonly tyre) a rubber band, cushion, or tube round a wheel-rim.—*v.t.* to put a tire on.—*adj.* tired (tyred); *tire'less* (tyre'less).—*n.* *tir'ing* (tyr'ing). [Prob. same word as the foregoing.]

tire, *tir*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a train: a tier of guns. [*tier.*]

tire, *tir*, *n.* a volley: a broadside. [*Fr. tir.*]

tire, *tir*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to tear and tug or feed greedily as a bird of prey: (*Shak.*) to intent, occupy oneself, feed one's thoughts or desires. [*O.Fr. tiser.*]

tire, *tir*, *v.i.* to weary: to become fatigued: to have interest or patience exhausted or worn down.—*v.t.* to weary: to fatigue: to bore: to wear out.—*adj.* tired, (often with *of*) wearied: fatigued.—*n.* tiredness.—*adj.* tire'less, untiring.—*adv.* tire'lessly.—*ns.* tire'lessness; *tire'ling*, a tired animal.—Also *adj.* (*Spens.* *tyreling jade*).—*adj.* tire'some, fatiguing: wearisome: boring: tedious: (loosely) irritating, troublesome, irksome.—*adv.* tire'somely.—*n.* tire'someness.—tire down, hunt to exhaustion. [App. O.E. *thorian*, to be tired.]

tirl, *tirl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to turn: whirl: rattle.—*n.* a turnstile or the like.—*n.* *tirl'ic-whirl'ic*, a twirl.—*adj.* twirled: intricate.—*n.* *tirl'ing-pin*, (*obs.*) pin of a door-latch, rattled to seek admission: now usu. taken to mean a risp. [*trill*, (2).]

tirl, *tirl*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to strip. [*Cl. tirl.*]

Tir na n-Og, *tir-na-nōg*, *n.* the Irish Elysium. [*Ir.* land of the young.]

tiro, *tirō* (also *tyro*), *n.* a beginner: a novice:—*pl.* *tīros*, also *tyros*, *tīroes*, *tyrones* (*tīrō'nēs*).—*n.* *tyrocinium* (*-tīn'ī-um*), early training: first experience. [*L.* *tīrō* (*L.L.* *tīrō*), —*ōnis*, a recruit, *tyrocinium*, a first campaign.]

Tironian, *tī-rō-nen'ī-an*, *n.* a Benedictine of a congregation founded (1109) at Tiron (Thiron, near Nogent-le-Rotrou), absorbed in 1627 by that of St Maur.—Also *adj.*

Tironian, *tī-rō-ni-an*, *adj.* of *Tirō* (—*ōnis*), Cicero's

origin unknown.]

tirra-tirra, *tirra-lyra*, *tir-ā-lir'ā*, *n.* and *interj.* an old refrain, ascribed by Shakespeare to the lark.

tirit, *tir'it*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Mrs Quickly's word for alarm, fright.

tirrivee, *tirrivee*, *tir'i-vi*, or *-ve'*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a tantrum or fit of passion: a commotion.

tis, *tiz*, a contraction of it is.

tisane, *tī-zan'*, *n.* a medicinal decoction. [*See tisane.*]

tisick, *tīz'ik*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a cough. [*pnthisic.*]

Tisiphone, *tī-sīf'ō-nē*, *n.* one of the Furies. [*Gr. Tiphonē*—*tis*, retribution, *phōnos*, murder.]

Tisri, *tī-zri*, *n.* the first month of the Jewish civil year, seventh of the ecclesiastical, usually part of September and October.

tissue, *tīsh'yoō*, *tī-ū*, *n.* anything woven, esp. a rich or gauzy fabric: (*biol.*) an aggregate of similar cells: a fabric, mass, or agglomeration, as of lies, nonsense: (*phot.*) paper coated with gelatine and pigment: tissue-paper.—*v.t.* to weave or interweave, esp. with gold or silver thread: to clothe, cover, adorn, with tissue: to variegate.—*n.* *tiss'ue-pa'per*, a thin, soft, semitransparent paper (said to have been put between folds of tissue). [*Fr. tissu*, woven, *pap.* of *titre* (*O.Fr. tistre*)—*L. texere*, to weave.]

tīt, *tīt*, *n.* a variant of teat.

tīt, *tīt*, *n.* (*dial.*) a tap.—*tīt* for *tat*, o *tip* for a tap, retaliation.

tīt, *tīt*, *n.* a small or inferior horse: a nag: (in real or feigned depreciation) a girl, young woman: a titmouse. [*See tīttr*, titmouse.]

tīt, *tīt*, *n.* (chiefly *Scot.*) a twitch: a tug.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to tug.

tīt. See *tite*.

Titan, *tī-tan*, *n.* a son or daughter (Ti'taness) or other descendant of Uranus and Gaia: one of the elder gods and goddesses overthrown by Zeus:

the name of one of them, Hyperion: Helios, the sun-god: the sun personified: Prometheus: (*astron.*) Saturn's greatest satellite: titan, anything gigantic: a man of great intellect but not the highest inspiration.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *Titania* (*tī-tā-nī-ā*, *tī-tā-ni-ā*), the queen of Fairy, wife of Oberon: a satellite of Uranus.—*adj.* *Titanesque* (—*esk*); *Titā'nian*; *Titanic*, *titanic* (*tī-* or *tī-tan'ik*).—*ns.* *Ti'tanism*, the spirit of revolt against the universe; *Titanomachy* (—*om'ā-ki*; *Gr. machē*, fight), the war of the Titans against *Titanosaurus*, a gigantic *Titanotherium*, a huge Oligocene fossil ungulate.

[*Gr. Titān.*]

titanium, *tī-tā-ni-um*, *n.* a metallic element (Ti; at. number 22) found in ilmenite, sphene, rutile, &c.—*n.* *titano* (*tī-tan-āt*), a salt of titanic acid.

—*adj.* *titanic* (—*tan'ik*), (*titanic acid*, H_2TiO_3), *titaniferous*, containing

sphene, a brown, green, mineral, calcium silicate and titanate.—*adj.* *tī-tan-*

ous, of trivalent titanium. [*Gr. Titān*, Titan, on the analogy of uranium.]

titbit, *tīt'bit*, *n.* a choice delicacy or item.—Also *tīt'bit*.

tite, *tyte*, *tight*, *tīt*, *tīt*, *tīt*, *tītely*, &c., —*li*, *adv.* (*obs.*) promptly: at once. [*Cl. O.N. tīt*, often.]

tithe, *tīdh*, *adj.* tenth.—*n.* a tenth part, on indefinitely small part: the tenth of the produce of land and stock allotted originally for church purposes: a

rent-charge in commutation of this: any levy of one-tenth.—*v.t.* to take a tithe of or from: to pay a tithe on: (*obs.*) to decimate.—*adj.* *tīth'able*, subject to the payment of tithes.—*n.* *tīth'e-barn*, a barn for storing the parson's tithes in corn.—*adj.* *tīth'ed*: *tīth'e-free*, exempt from paying tithes.—*n.* *tīth'o-gatherer*.—*adj.* *tīth'e-paying*.—*ns.* *tīth'e-pig*, one pig out of ten paid as a tithe; *tīth'e-proctor*, a collector of tithes; *tīth'er*, one who collects tithes; *tīth'ing*, a tithe: exaction or payment of tithes: (*hist.*) a district containing

the behaviour of man of a

nib, *telnd*.

titi, *tēe-tēe*, *tē-tē*, *n.* a small South American monkey (*Callithrix*).

Titian, *tī-tan*, *tīsh'yoōn*, *n.* a red-yellow colour used by the Venetian painter *Titian* (Tiziano Vecellio, 1477-1576).—*adj.* (chiefly of hair) of this colour, or (loosely) of other shade of red or reddish-brown.—*adj.* *Titianesque* (—*esk*), in the manner of

Titian, a combination of the richest surface and colour.

titillate, *tīt'ī-lāt*, *v.t.* to tickle: to stimulate gently.—*ns.* *tītillātion*; *tītillātōr*. [*L. tītillāre*, —*ātum*.]

titillivate, *tīt'ī-vāt*, *tīdvate*, *tīd'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*slang*) to smarten up, by dress or otherwise.—*n.* *tīt'īlvātion*, *tīdvātion*. [Poss. coined from *tidy*.]

titlark, *tīt'lārk*, *n.* a pipit. [*tīt* and *lark*.]

tītle, *tī'tl*, *n.* on inscription or descriptive placard: a chapter-heading: a section of a law-book: the name of a book, poem, tale, picture, &c.: o *title-page*: (*publishers' slang*) a book or publication, as an item in a catalogue: on appellation of rank or distinction: a right to possession: a ground of claim: evidence of right: o *title-deed*: o *fixed*

(*Shak.*) nameless: untitled.—*ns.* *tī'tio-page*, the

th

riter

in

the

first sheet of a book as printed, containing title, bastard-title, &c.; *tī'tling*, the giving or attaching of a title. [*O.E. tītul* or *tītul* and *O.Fr. tītle* (*Fr. tītre*)—*L. titulus*.]

fāle, *fār*, *āsk*; *mē*, *hər* (*her*); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *āhen* (*then*)

titing, *tit'ling*, *n.* a small stockfish: (esp. *Scat.*) the meadow-pipit; also the hedge-sparrow. [Norw. dial. *titing*, small stockfish; O.N. *titlingr*, sparrow; cf. *tit*.]

titmouse, *tit'mous* (*Spens.* *titmose*, -*mös*), *n.* a tit, a little active acrobatic bird of Parus or kindred genus.—*pl.* *titmice* (*tit'mis*). [*tit*, and M.E. *mose*, *titmouse*—O.E. *māse*; Ger. *meise*; confused with mouse.]

titrate, *tit'rāt*, *v.t.* to subject to titration.—*n.* *titrā-tion*, measurement of the strength of a solution by finding how much of another solution of known strength is required to complete a chemical reaction. [*Fr. titre*, standard.]

tit-tree. See *ti*.

titler, *tit'ar*, *v.i.* to giggle, snicker, or laugh restrainedly.—*n.* a stifled laugh.—*n.* *tit't'erer*.—*n.* and *adj.* *tit't'ering*. [Cf. Sw. dial. *tittra*.]

titler, *tit'ar*, *v.i.* to totter, sway. [O.N. *titra*, to shake.]

titile, *tit'il*, *n.* a dot, stroke, accent, vowel-point, contraction or punctuation mark: the smallest part. [O.Fr. *titile*—L. *titulus*, a title.]

titile, *tit'il*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*dial.*) to whisper: to tattle.—*n.* *tit'le-tatt'le*, idle, empty talk.—*v.i.* to prate idly.—*ns.* *tit'le-tatt'ler*; *tit'le-tatt'ling*.

tittebat, *tit'l-bat*, *n.* a childish form of stickleback.

titup, *titup*, *tit'ap*, *v.i.* to prance, skip about gaily.—*n.* a light springy step, a canter.—*adj.* *tit't'uppy*,

tit't'uppy, gay, lively: unsteady. [Imit.]

titty, *tit'i*, *n.* a teat: the breast. [Dim. of *tit*, teat.]

titty, *tit'i*, *n.* (*Scot.*) sister.

titubate, *tit'ū-bāt*, *v.i.* to stagger, stumble.—*n.*

tit'ūbancy, staggering.—*adj.* *tit'ūbant*.—*n.* *tit'ūbā-tion*. [*titubare*, -*ātum*, to stagger.]

titule, *tit'il*, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as title.—*adj.*

tit'ular, pertaining to title: in name or title only:

nominal: having the title without the duties of an office: supplying a title to a cardinal-priest (as

a titular church).—*n.* a titled person: one who

enjoys the bare title of an office, without actual

possession: a person invested with a title in virtue

of which he holds a benefice, whether he performs

its duties or not; (*R.C.*) that from which a church

takes its name (*patron* if a saint or angel).—*n.*

titularity (-*ar'i-ti*).—*adv.* *tit'ularly*.—*adj.* *tit'ular*,

tit'ular, titular.—*n.* one who holds a title.—titular

bishop, (*R.C.*) a bishop without a diocese, taking

his title from a place where there is no longer a

bishop's see—before 1882 bishop in *partibus*

infidelium; titular of the tithes or tithes, a

layman invested with church lands after the

Reformation in Scotland. [*L. titulus*.]

tityre-tu, *tit'* or *tit'i-ri-(y)ōō*, *n.* a member of

a 17th-century fraternity of aristocratic hooligans.

[Opening words of Virgil's first eclogue, *Tityre*

ti, *Tityrus*: reading beech],

conjecture hat had beech

trees and

Tiw, *tiw*, *n.* the old English war-god. [O.E. *Tiwa*;

cf. Tuesday, Tyr.]

titzy, *tit'zi*, *n.* (*old slang*) a sixpence.

tmēsis, *tmē'sis*, *n.* (*gram.*) the separation of the

parts of a compound word by a word or words.

[Gr. *tmēsis*—*temnein*, to cut.]

to, *tō*, *to*, *ts*, *prep.* serving as sign of the infinitive

(which is sometimes understood) and forming a

substitute for the dative case: in the direction of:

as far as: all the way in the direction of: until:

into the condition of: towards: beside: near:

at: in contact with, close against: before: for:

of: with the object or result of: against: in

accordance, comparison, or relation with: in

honour of, or expressing good wishes for: along

with in addition.—*adv.* in one direction, forward:

in or into position, contact, closed or harnessed

condition.—to and fro, alternately this way and

that. [O.E. *tō*; Ger. *zu*, Goth. *du*; Gr. suffix -*de*.]

toad, *tōd*, *n.* a fawning sycophant—originally a mounte-

bank's assistant, whose duty was to swallow, or

pretend to swallow, toads; toad'-eating, syco-

phancy.—*adj.* *syceophantic*.—*ns.* *toad'fish*, a toad-
like fish of many kinds; *toad'flax*, any species of
Linaria, a genus closely allied to snapdragon with
flax-like leaves; *toad'-in-the-hole*, beef cooked in
batter; *toad'-rush*, -grass, a low rush (*Juncus*
bisfonius) with mostly solitary flowers; *toad'-split*,
cuckoo-spit.—*adj.* *toad'-spotted*, thickly stained
or spotted like a toad.—*ns.* *toad'-stone*, a stone
or concretion formerly believed to be found in a
toad's head, and valued as an amulet: (*Derbyshire*)
a basalt lava or tuff (supposed to be from its mark-
ings; but poss.—Ger. *totes gestein*, dead stone,
from the lead-miner's point of view); *toad'stool*,
any mushroom-like fungus, often excluding the
mushroom; *toad'y*, a toad-eater, sycophant.—
v.t. to fawn as a sycophant.—*pr.p.* *toad'ying*;
pa.t. and *pa.p.* *toad'ied*.—*adj.* *toad'yish*.—*n.*
toad'yism. [O.E. *tāde*, *tādige*, *tādīe*.]

toast, *tōst*, *v.t.* to dry and parch: to brown (as
bread): to half-melt (as cheese): to warm or
heat by rays: to drink to.—*v.i.* to drink toasts:
to undergo, or be suitable for, toasting.—*n.*
bread toasted: a piece of toasted bread, usu. one
put in liquor: the person or thing drunk to, esp.
the lady most admired for the moment: a proposal
of health.—*adj.* *toast'cd*.—*ns.* *toast'er*, one who
toasts: a toasting-fork: an electric apparatus for
making toast: that which can be toasted: *toast'-*
ing; *toast'ing-fork*, -iron, a long-handled fork
for toasting bread: (*facet.*) a sword; *toast'-*
master, the announcer of toasts at a dinner;
toast'-rack, a stand with partitions for slices of
toast.—on toast, served on a slice of toast:
swindled: at one's mercy. [O.Fr. *toster*—L.
tostus, roasted, *pap.* of *torrere*.]

toazc, *tōz* (*Shak.*). See *tozc*.

tobacco, *tō-bak'ō*, *n.* an American solanaceous plant,

Nicotiana Tabacum, or other species of the genus:

its prepared leaves used for smoking, chewing, or

snuffing.—*ns.* *tobaccanā'lian* (*facet.* after bacch-

analian), a smoker; *tobacco'-heart*, a functional

disorder of the heart due to excessive use of

tobacco; *tobacco'nist*, (*obs.*) a smoker: a seller

or manufacturer of tobacco; *tobacco'-pipe*, a

pipe for smoking tobacco; *tobacco'-plant*;

tobacco'-pouch, a pouch for holding tobacco;

tobacco'-stopper, an instrument for pressing

down the tobacco in a pipe. [Sp. *tabaco*, from

Mayan.]

to-be, *tō-*, *to-bē*, *n.* and *adj.* future.

Tobit, *tō'bit*, *n.* an apocryphal Old Testament book,

containing the story of *Tobit*.

toboggan, *tō-bog'gan*, *n.* a flat sledge turned up in

front.—*v.i.* to slide, coast, travel, on, or as if on, a

toboggan.—Earlier also *tobogg'in*, *tobogg'an*,

tarbogg'in.—*ns.* *tobogg'aner*; *tobogg'aning*;

tobogg'antist. [Miernac *tobkūn*.]

to-break, *tō-*, *to-brāk*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to break in pieces:

—*pa.t.* (*B.* *Bunyan*) *to-brake'* (*usu.* printed to

brake); *pa.p.* *to-brō'ken*. [O.E. *tōbreccan*—*plē-*

tō, asunder, and *brecan*, to break.]

to-bruise, *to-brōōz*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to bruise severely:

to break up.—*pa.p.* (*Spens.*) *to-brusd'*. [O.E.

tō-brýsan; see *plē. to*, and *bruise*.]

Toby, *tō'bi*, *n.* a beer-mug shaped like a man with

three-cornered hat: Punch's dog.

toby, *tō'bi*, *n.* (*thieves' slang*) the road: robbery on

the road.—high toby, highway robbery; low toby,

footpad robbery. [Shelta *tōbar*.]

toccata, *tōk'hā'tā*, *n.* (*mus.*) primarily a work in-

tended to display the performer's touch, or in

which he seems to try the touch of an instrument

in a series of runs and chords before breaking into

a fugue: loosely, a sort of fantasia or overture.—

ns. *toccate'lā*, *toccata'lā* (-*tē'nā*), a short toccata.

[It.—*toccare*, to touch.]

toc emma, *tōk em'ā*, *n.* (*mil. slang*) a trench mortar.

—*n.* *Toc H* (*āch*), a society for handing on the spirit

of comradeship of the war of 1914-18, from its

first meetings at Talbot House, at Poperinghe.

[Formerly signallers' names of the initial letters

T.M. and T.H.].

Tocharian, *to-char'i-an*, or *-hā-*

Tochar'ish, *Tokhā'ish*, -*rih*, *ns.* an extinct Indo-

Germanic language, akin to Latin and Celtic,

preserved in MSS. discovered in the 20th century in Chinese Turkestan. [Gr. *Tocharoi*, a people guessed to be its speakers on the strength of the Uigur name *Tochri*.]

tocher, *toh'h'er*, *n.* (Scot.) a dowry.—*v.t.* to dower.—*n.* *tocher'er-good*, property given as *tocher*.—*adj.* *tocher'less*. [Ir. *tochar*, Gael. *tochradh*.]

toco, *tō'kō*, *n.* (slang) punishment.—Also *tō'ko*. [Gr. *tokos*, interest.]

toecology, *tok-ol-ō-jī*, *n.* obstetrics.—*n.* *toeoph'eroi*, vitamin E, whose deficiency causes sterility. [Gr. *tokos*, birth, offspring, *logos*, discourse, *pherein*, to bring.]

toesin, *tōk'sin*, *n.* an alarm-bell, or the ringing of it. [Fr. *tocin*.—Prov. *tocash*—*toear*, to touch, strike, *senh*—*L.* *signum*, sign (L.L. bell).]

toad, *to'd*, *n.* (Scot.) a fox: a sly person.—*n.* *Tod-low'rie* (i.e. Laurence), Reynard. [Origin unknown.]

tod (Spens. *todde*), *to'd*, *n.* a bush, esp. of ivy: an old wool weight, about 28 lb.: a load.—*v.i.* to yield a *tod*.—*v.t.* to yield a *tod* for.

today, *to-day*, *too*, *tō-dā'*, *n.* this or the present day.—*adv.* on the present day: nowadays. [O.E. *tōdæg(e)*.]

toddle, *to'd'l*, *v.* to walk with short feebly steps as a child: to saunter.—*n.* aimless stroll: who toddles, *c.*

toddy, *to'd'y*, *n.* fermented palm juice: a mixture of spirits, sugar, and hot water.—*ns.* *toddy-cat*, the palm civet: *toddy-ladle*, a small ladle for mixing or serving toddy: *toddy-palm*, coconut, borassus, or other palm yielding toddy: *toddy-stick*, a stick used in mixing toddy. [Hind. *tāri*—*tār*, a palm-tree.]

to-do, *tō*, *too-dō'*, *n.* bustle: stir: commotion. **toady**, *tō'd'i*, *n.* a small West Indian insectivorous bird—the green sparrow, green humming-bird, &c., akin to the kingfishers. [L. *todus*, a small bird of some kind.]

toe, *tō*, *n.* one of the extremities of the foot: the part of a shoe lowest part of the

projects.—*v.t.* to stand with the toes against: to kick: to strike with the toe of a club: to nail obliquely through the foot: to perform with the toe: to furnish with a toe, as a stocking.—*v.i.* to place the toes:—*pr.p.* *toeing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *toed*.—*ns.* *toe-cap*, a cap covering the toe of a shoe: *toe-clip*, an attachment to a bicycle pedal that receives the toe.—*adj.* *toed* (*tōd*), having toes: nailed obliquely.—*ns.* *toe-nail*; *toe-pleec*—big or great toe, largest of the toes; little toe, smallest of the toes: *toe the line*, stand with toes against a marked line, as in starting a race: conform. [O.E. *tā* (pl. *tān*); O.N. *tā*, Ger. *zehen*.]

to-fall, *tō'fāl*, *n.* beginning, incidence. [to, fall.]

toff, *tof*, *n.* (slang) person of the better classes: swell: good sort.—*adj.* *toff'ish*, *toff'y*. [Perh. tuft.]

toffee, *tof'fī*, *n.* a hard-baked sweetmeat, made of sugar and butter.—*Earlier* and *U.S.* *toff'y*.—*n.* *toff'ee-apple*, a toffee-coated apple on a stick. [Ety. unknown.]

tofore, *too*, *tō-fōr*, *adv.* (Shok.), *prep.*, *conj.* (obs.) before. [O.E. *tōforan* (prep.).]

toft, *toft*, *n.* a homestead: a hillock. [Late O.E. *toft*—O.N. *toft*, tuft, toft.]

tog, *tog*, *n.* (slang) a garment—generally in pl.—*v.t.* to dress.—*n.* *togg'ery*, clothes.—*n.pl.* *long-togs*, (naut.) shore clothes. [Prob. ultimately *L.* *toga*, a robe.]

toga, *tō'gā*, *n.* the mantle or outer garment of a Roman citizen.—Also *togo* (*tōg*); *Shak. conjectured*.—*adj.* *tō'gā'd*, *tō'gā'd*, to gate, *tō'gēd* (*tōgd*); *Shok.*) [L. *toga*; cf. *tegere*, to cover; *thafeh*.]

together, *tō*, *too-ged'h'er*, *adv.* in or to the same place: at the same time: in or into connection, company, or concert. [O.E. *tōgader*—*tō*, to, *geodor*, together.]

toggle, *tog'l*, *n.* a cross-piece on a rope, chain, rod, &c., to prevent slipping through a hole, or to allow twisting: an appliance for transmitting force at

right angles to its direction.—*v.t.* to hold or furnish with a toggle: to fix fast.—*ns.* *togg'le-iron*, a harpoon with a toggle instead of barbs; *togg'le-joint*, an elbow or knee joint. [App. conn. with tug and tow.]

togue, *tōg*, *n.* the Great Lake char (or trout), a gigantic salmonid of North America. [From Indian name.]

toho, *tō-hō'*, *interj.* a call to pointers to stop. **tohu bohu**, *tō'hō' bō'hō'*, *n.* chaos. [Heb. *thāhū wa-bhāhū*, emptiness and desolation (Gen. 1. 2).]

toil, *toil*, *v.i.* to struggle hard: to labour hard: to make one's way by strong effort.—*v.t.* to effect or work out with toil: to subject to toil.—*n.* (obs.) contention: a struggle: hard labour.—*adj.* *toiled*.—*n.* *toil'er*.—*adj.* *toil'ful*.—*n.* and *adj.* *toil'ing*.—*adj.* *toil'less*; *toil'some*, involving toil: *toiling*: (Spens. *toysom*, *toylesome*) owing to toil.—*adv.* *toil'somely*.—*n.* *toil'someness*.—*adj.* *toil'-worn*, worn with toil. [A.Fr. *toiler* (Fr. *toilher*), said to be—*L.* *tudiculare*, to stir.]

toil, *toil*, *n.* a net: a snare.—*ns.* *tolle* (*tucāl*), a dress material; *toilet* (*toil'it*), a cloth for the shoulder during hair-dressing: a toilet-cover: a toilet-table: a dressing-table with a mirror: the articles used in dressing: mode or process of dressing: a reception of visitors during dressing: the whole dress and appearance of a person, any particular costume: a dressing-room, bathroom, or lavatory: the cleansing and dressing of a wound; *toil'et-cloth*, -cover, a cover for a dressing-table.—*adj.* *toil'eted*, dressed.—*ns.* *toil'et-glass*, a mirror set on the dressing-table; *toil'et-paper*, paper for the privy; *toil'et-service*, -set, the utensils collectively used in dressing; *toil'et-soap*, soap for personal use; *toil'et-table*, a dressing-table; *toilette* (*twa-let'*), *toilet*; *toillnet'* (*toil-*), *toillnetto* (*twa-il-net'*), a kind of woollen cloth used for waistcoats: a silk and cotton warp with woollen weft. [Fr. *toile*, dim. *toilette*—*L.* *tela*, web.]

toise, *toiz*, *n.* an old French lineal measure=6.395 Eng. feet. [Fr. *tendre*, *tension*, to stretch.]

tolsech, (*hist.*) *n.* (*hist.*) an ancient Celtic noble below a mormaor. [Gael. *tōisech*.]

Tokay, *tō-kā'*, *n.* a sweetish and heavy wine with an aromatic flavour, produced at Tokay (Hung. Tokaj), *tō'koi* in Hungary: the grape that yields it.

token, *tō'kn*, *n.* a sign: a symbol: a portent: an indication: an evidence: (obs.) a plague-spot: an authenticating sign, word, or object: a keepsake: a private coin redeemable in current money or goods: in Presbyterian churches a metal voucher admitting to communion (superseped by the communion card): a measure of hand-press work, usu. 250 pulls.—*adj.* serving as a symbol: hence, being a mere show or semblance, as 'a token resistance.—*v.t.* to betoken.—*adj.* *to'ken'd*, (*Shak.*) indicated by plague-spots.—*n.* *to'ken-money*, money current for more than its intrinsic value as metal: private tokens.—by the same token, further in corroboration, or merely by the way; *more by token* (see more); the Lord's tokens, (*Shak.*) plague-spots. [O.E. *tācen*; Ger. *zeichen*, a mark.]

toko, *tokology*. See *toco*, *toecology*.

tola, *tō'la*, *n.* an Indian unit of weight=180 grains troy. [Hind.—Sans. *tulā*, weight.]

tolbooth, *tōl' or tol'booth*, *booth* (Scot. *-both*), *n.* an office where tolls are collected: a town-hall: a prison: often a combination of these. [toll (t), booth.]

told, *tōld*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of tell.

tole, *tol*, *tol*, *v.t.* (now *U.S.* and *dial.*) to lure, decoy.—*ns.* *toil'-bait*, (*U.S.*) chopped bait thrown to attract fish: *toil'ing*, *toil'ing*, the use of toll-bait: a method of decoying ducks, &c., by exciting curiosity. [M.E. *tollen*—root of O.E. (*for*) *tyllan*; see till (t).]

Toledo, *tō-lē'dō*, *n.* a sword-blade made at Toledo (*-lā*) in Spain.

tolerate, *tol'-rāt*, *v.t.* to endure: to endure with patience or impunity: to allow, allow to exist.—*n.* *tolerabilit'y*.—*adj.* *tolerant*.—*n.* *tolerance*: fair.—*adv.* *tolerably*.—*n.* *tolerability*: ability to endure: to tolerate or allow: *tolerably*.

adj. tol'erant, tolerating: enduring: (*biol.* and *med.*) capable of enduring (e.g. unfavourable conditions, a parasite, a drug) without showing serious effects: indulgent: favouring toleration.—*adv.* tol'erantly.—*ns.* tolera'tion, act of tolerating: allowance of what is not approved: liberty given to a minority to hold and express their own political or religious opinions: tolera'tionist: tol'erator. [*L. tolerāre, -ātum—tollere, to lift up.*]

toll, tōl, n. a tax for the liberty of using a bridge or road, selling goods in a market, &c.: a portion of grain kept by a miller in payment for grinding: (*Scot.*) a place where there is or was or might have been a toll-bar, a road junction: (*Journalistic*) tribute to death (as *toll of the road*): a toll-call.—*v.i.* to take or pay toll.—*v.t.* to take toll of: to take as toll.—*adj.* toll'able, subject to toll.—*ns.* toll'age, payment of toll: the amount paid as toll: toll'-bar, a movable bar across a road, &c., to stop passengers liable to toll: toll'booth (see *tollbooth*): toll'-bridge, -gate, bridge, gate, where toll is taken: toll'-call, short-distance telephone trunk-call: (*U.S.*, &c.) trunk call: toll'dish, dish for measuring the toll in mills: toll'er, toll'-gather'er.—*adj.* and *adv.* toll'-free.—*ns.* toll'-hunction: toll'man, the man who collects toll: a toll-gatherer: tol'sel (*tōl'sel*), tolzey (*-zi*), tolsey (*tōl'si*), local names (app.—*O.E. seld, seat, or sel, hall*) for a tollbooth or exchange. [*O.E. toll; cf. Du. tol, Ger. zoll; supposed to be from L.L. tollēum—Gr. telōnion, customs—telos, fulfilment, tax, &c.; by some connected with tell, tale.*]

toll, tōl, v.i. to sound, as a large bell, esp. with a measured sound.—*v.t.* to cause to sound, as a bell: to sound, strike, signal, announce, summon, send, by tolling: to toll for the death of.—*n.* the sound of a bell tolling.—*n.* toll'er. [*Prob. tole.*]

toll, tōl, v.t. (law) to bar: to take away right of. [*A.Fr. toller—L. tollere, to take away.*]

toll. Same as *tole*.

tol-tol, tol'-tol, adj. (old slang) pretty good.—*adj.* tol'-tol'ish, tolerable. [*tolerabile.*]

tolt, tōlt, n. an old English writ removing a court-baron cause to a county court. [*A.Fr. tolte—L.L. tolla—L. tollere, to take away.*]

toller, tol'ter, v.i. (prov.) to flounder about.

Tolu, tō-lō, n. (in full balsam of Tolu) a balsam yielded by the South American papilionaceous tree *Myroxylon Toluifera*.—*ns.* toluene (*tōl'i-nē*), tol'uol, methyl benzene.—*adj.* tol'uic. [*From Santiago de Tolu in Colombia.*]

Tom, tom, n. short for *Thomas*: (not cap.) a male, esp. a cat: a name for a big bell.—*ns.* Tom'-and-Jerry, hot rum and eggs, spiced and sweetened: Tom'-cat: Tom'-nodd'y, the puffin: a fool: Tom'-trot, a kind of toffee.—Long Tom, a long gun, esp. one carried amidships on a swivel-carriage: Old Tom, gin: Tom and Tib, Tom, Dick, and Harry, anybody: people in general: Tom o' Bedlam, formerly, a madman let out with a licence to beg: Tom Tidd'ler's ground, a place where wealth is to be had for the picking up: debatable land: No Man's Land (from a children's game so called).

tomahawk, tom'-hawk, n. a North American Indian war-axe.—*v.t.* to assail or kill with a tomahawk: to hack, cut up, slate. [*Virginian Indian tamahäk.*]

tomalley, to-mal'i, n. American lobster fat: extended to *tamal*. [*Said to be Carib.*]

toman, tō-mān, n. a myriad, or ten thousand: a former Persian gold coin worth 10,000 dinars. [*Pers. tumān.*]

tomato, tō-mā'tō (U.S. -nā), n. the love-apple (*Lycopersicon esculentum* or *Solanum Lycopersicum*), a South American plant close akin to the potato: its red or yellow pulpy edible fruit.—*pl.* toma'toes.—gooseberry tomato, strawberry tomato, the Cape gooseberry. [*Sp. tomate—Mex. tomatl.*]

tomb, tōm, n. a grave: a vault for disposal of dead bodies: a sepulchral monument.—*v.t.* to entomb: to bury.—*adj.* tomb'le (*tōm'li, -lik*): tomb'less.—*ns.* tomb'stone, a memorial stone over a tomb. [*O.Fr. (Fr.) tombe—L. tumba—Gr. tymbos.*]

tombac, tombak, tom'bak, n. an alloy of copper

with a little zinc: an alloy of copper and arsenic. [*Fr. tombac—Malay tāmaga, copper.*]

tomboc, tom'bok, n. a Javanese long-handled weapon.

tombola, tom'bō-lā, n. a kind of lottery (at a fête, &c.). [*It.—tombolare, to tumble.*]

tomboy, tom'boy, n. a high-spirited romping girl: formerly, a hoyden: (*Shak.*) an immodest woman. [*Tom and boy.*]

tone, tōn, n. a big book or volume. [*Fr.—L. tonus—Gr. tonos—temnein, to cut.*]

tomentum, tō-men'tum, n. a matted cottony pubescence.—*adj.* tomentoso (*tō-mən-tō's, tō-men'tō's*), tomen'tous. [*L.*]

tomfool, tom'fool, n. a great fool: a buffoon: a trifling fellow.—*v.i.* to play the fool.—*n.* tomfool'ery, foolish trifling or jesting: buffoonery.—*adj.* tomfoolish. [*Tom.*]

tomium, tō-mi-um, n. the cutting edge of a bird's bill.—*adj.* tō'mial. [*Latinised from Gr. tomion, a knife-edge—temnein, to cut.*]

tommy, tom'i, n. a penny roll, bread: food: a tommy-shop: the truck system.—*v.t.* to oppress by the truck system.—*ns.* tommy'y-bar, a rod for turning a tubular spanner or the like: tommy'-gun, a light machine-gun (after its American inventor, General J. T. Thompson): tommy'-rot, absolute nonsense: tommy'-shop, a truck-shop.—soft tommy, soft bread, as opposed to hard-tack or sea-biscuit: Tommy Atkins, or Tommy, a generic name for the private in the British army. [*From the name Thomas.*]

tomorrow, to-morrow, tō-, too-mor'ō, n. the day after today.—*adv.* on the day after today. [*O.E. tō morgen.*]

tompon, tompon. Same as *tampon* (see *tamp*).

tompon, tom'pi-an, n. (obs.) a watch of the kind made by Thomas Tompon (1639-1713).

tomtit, tom'tit, n. the blue or other tit. [*Tom, tit.*]

tom-tom, tom'-tom, tam-tam, tum'-tum, n. an Indian drum: any primitive drum or substitute.—*v.t.* to beat thereon. [*Hind. tamtom; imit.*]

ton, tun, n. a measure of capacity, varying with the substance measured—timber, wheat, &c. (see *tonnage*): a weight=20 cwt.=2240 lb. (2400 lb. being a long ton): (*U.S.*) usually=2000 lb. (*short*), or 2240 lb. (*long ton*).—metre ton or tonne=1000 kilograms=2204.6 lb. [*O.E. tunne, a vat, tub; see tun.*]

ton, ton', n. fashion: people of fashion.—*adj.* ton(n)ish (*ton'ish*), modish, having ton.—*adv.* ton(n)ishly.—*n.* ton(n)ishness. [*Fr.*]

tonalite, tō-nā-lit, n. a quartz-biotite diorite, found at Monte Tonale, Tirol.

to-name, tō-nām, n. a byname, nickname: an additional name used to distinguish persons whose names are alike. [*O.E. tōnāma—pfx. tō-, nama, name.*]

tonant, tōn'ant, adj. thundering. [*L. tonāns, -āntis, p.p. of tonāre, to thunder.*]

tone, tōn, n. the character of a sound: quality of sound: accent: intonation: vocal inflexion, rise or fall in pitch: a sound of definite pitch: a major second, one of the larger intervals between successive notes in the scale, as C and D: a Gregorian psalm-tune: vocal expression: bodily firmness, elasticity, or tension, esp. in muscles: prevailing character or spirit: mood: temper: harmony or general effect of colours: depth or brilliance of colour: a tint or shade.—*v.t.* to intone: to give tone or the desired tone to.—*v.i.* to take a tone: to harmonise (with *in*).—*adj.* tōn'al, of tone: according to key: tōn'al'tive, of tonality.—*n.* tōn'al'ity, relation in key: key: rendering of colour relations.—*adj.* toned, having a tone (in compounds): braced up: treated to give tone: slightly tinted: tone'-deaf, unable to appreciate musical pitch: tone'less, soundless: expressionless: dull: relaxed: listless.—*adv.* tone'lessly.—*ns.* tone'lessness: tone'-picture, a piece of descriptive music: tone'-poem, a piece of programme music, not divided into movements, conveying or translating a poetic idea or literary theme.—*adj.* tonic (*ton'ik*), relating to tones:

producing tension: (*med.*) giving tone and vigour
to the system; giving or increasing strength.—*n.*
a tonic medicine: (*mus.*) a keynote.—*nt.* tonality
(*ton-is't-i-ti*), the property or condition of having
tone: mode of reaction to stimulus: the healthy
state of muscular fibres when at rest; *tôn'us*,
tone: tonic spasm.—*adj.* *tôn'(e)y*, (*slang*) high-
toned: fashionable.—tonal fugue, one in which
the answer conforms to the tonality of the scale;
tone down, to give a lower tone to: to moderate:
to soften, to harmonise the colours of as to light
and shade, as a painting; tonic sol-fa, (*mus.*) a
system of notation and teaching devised by Sarah
F. Wilson, and John Curwen,
and their initial
with *doh* (*dô*) for
solons, dots, and
prolonged uni-
form muscular spasm (opp. to *clonic spasm*; see
clonus). [*Gr.* *tonos*, pitch, tension, partly through
Fr. *ton* and *L.* *tonus*.]

tone, tōn, *pron.* and *adj.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) the one.—*Scot.* tane (*pron.*), tae (*adj.*). [*that one*; cf. *tother*.]

tong, tong, n. a Chinese guild, association, or secret society. [Chin. *t'ang.*]

tonga, tong'gā, *n.* a light two-wheeled Indian vehicle. [Hind. tāngā.]

tonga, tong'gā, *n.* a Fijian toothache remedy made from an aroid root (*Epipremnum*). [Arbitrary invention.]

tonga-bean. See tonka-bean.

tongs, *tongz*, *n.pl.* a gripping and lifting instrument, consisting of two legs joined by a pivot, hinge, or spring. [O.E. *tang*, *tange*; O.N. *tōng*, Ger. *zange*.] tongue, *tung*, *n.* the fleshy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech: the tongue of an ox, &c., as food: the rasping organ in molluscs: power of speech: manner of speaking: speech: discourse: voice: utterance: (*Shak.*) a vote: a language: anything like a tongue in shape: the catch of a buckle: the pointer of a balance: a point of land: a bell clapper: the reed of a musical instrument: a flap in the opening of a shoe or boot: any narrow projection.—*v.t.* to utter: to pronounce: to articulate: (*Shak.*) to assail with words: to lick: to touch with the tongue: to furnish with a tongue: to talk, prate (with it); (*mus.*) to produce or play by tonguing.—*v.i.* to give tongue: to stick out: (*mus.*) to practise tonguing.—*adj.* tongued, having a tongue; tongue-doubt'ie (i.e. doubtful; *Milt.*), bragging; tongue-less, having no tongue: (*Shak.*) unspoken-of.—*ns.* tongue'let, a little tongue; tongue'ster, a babbler.—*adjs.* tongue'-lacked, -tied, impeded by a short frenum: unable to speak out.—*ns.* tongue'-twister, a formula or sequence of words difficult to pronounce without blundering; tongue'-work, babble, chatter; tongu'ing, articulation to produce staccato effect in playing wind instruments.—give tongue, to give utterance: to give voice as hounds on a scent: hold one's tongue (see hold). [O.E. *tunge*; O.N. *tunga*, Ger. *zung*, the tongue; L. *lingua* (from *dīgua*).]

tonic, tonicity. See tone (1).

tonight, to-night, to-nit', *n.* this night: the night of the present day.—*adv.* on this night or the night of today: (*obs.*; *Shak.*) last night. [*O.E.* *tō niht.*]

tonish. See ton (2).

tonite, tō'nit, *n.* a blasting explosive made from guncotton and barium nitrate. [L. *tonāre*, to thunder.]

tonka-bean, *tong'kă-bên'*, *n.* the coumarin-scented seed of a large papilionaceous tree (*Dipteryx*) of Guiana, used for flavouring snuff, &c.—Also tonga- (*tong'gă-*), tonquin- (*tong'kên-*) bean. [Said to be the Guiana negroes' name.]

(*ton* to be the Sdanic negroes' name.)
tonnage, *tun'j*, *n*. (*tun*.) a tax of so much a **ton** on
 imported wines (sometimes **tunnage**): a charge
 or payment by the **ton**: carrying capacity of a ship
 in **tons** (orig. number of **tuns** of wine that could be
 carried); **register ton**=100 cubic feet, **freight ton**=
 40 cubic feet of space available for cargo: total
 amount of shipping so measured: a duty on ships,
 estimated in **tons**. [See **ton**, **tun**.]

tōnnēāū, ton'ō, n. the rear part of a motor-car body;
orig. opening at the back. [fr.; cask, tun.]

tonnell, obs. form of tunnel.

tonsil, *ton'sl*, -*sil*, *n.* either of two glands at the root of the tongue.—*adj.* *ton'sillar*.—*n.* *tonsillic*.—*tomy*, *surgic*, removal of a tonsil.—*adj.* *tonsillic*.—*ns.* *tonsillotomy*.
tonsil.—Also:

ton'sor, *tôn'sar*, ...
 ton'sure (-shar), act or mode of clipping the hair;
 or of shaving the head: in the R.C. and Eastern
 Churches, the shaving or cutting of part of the hair
 of the head on entering the priesthood or a mon-
 astic order: the shaven part.—*adj.* ton'sured,
 having the crown of the head shaven as a priest:
 shaven: bald: clipped. [*L. tonsor, barber,*
tôn'sura, a shearing—tondere, tōnsum, to clip.]

tontine, ton'tēn, ton-tēn', *n.* a scheme of life-annuity, increasing as the subscribers die.—Also *adj.*—*n.* tontin'er. [From Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan, its inventor (1653).]

tonus, tonv. See tono (1).

tony, *tō'ni*, *n.* (*obs. slang*) a simpleton. [Antony.]
too, *tōō*, *adv.* as well, in addition, also, likewise
(never at the beginning of a sentence in English usage):
undesirably in excess: so much as to be incompatible
with a condition: (in affection) extremely.—*adv.* too'-too, too too, all too: quite
too.—*adj.* exquisite: extravagantly and affectedly
sentimental, gushing. [Stressed form of to.]

to art. Same as tuart.

took, took, *pa.t.* and obsolete *pa.p.* of take.

tool, *toól*, *n.* working instrument, esp. one used by hand: a weapon: (*Shak.*) a penis: one who is used as the mere instrument of another.—*v.t.* to mark with a tool, esp. to ornament or imprint designs upon, of bookbinders, or to chisel the face of, of masons: (*slang*) to drive, as a coach or other vehicle: to carry or draw in a vehicle.—*v.i.* to work with a tool: to travel in a vehicle, to drive or draw.—*ns.* tool'-house, a shed or outhouse for keeping tools in; tool'ing, workmanship done with a tool: tool'-shed. [*O.E. tōl*.]

toom, *tōom* (now only Scots, *tam*, *tim*), *adj.* empty.—*n.* rubbish tip.—*v.t.* to empty. [O.E. *tōm*, clear.]

toon, *tōon*, *n.* Indian tree of the mahogany family, with red wood and astringent bark. [*Hind. tūn.*]

toorie, *tōor'ī*, *n.* (*Scot.*) small heap: knob of hair: tuft on a bonnet. [*Dim. of toor, Scots of tower.*]

toot, *tōot*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to pry, peer, peep about: (*obs.*) to be prominent.—*n.* (*obs.*) a look-out place: (*S.W. England*) a watch-hill.—*n.* toot'er. [*O.E.* *tōtian*, to stick out, peep out.]

toot, tout, *toot*, *v.t.* to make short sounds, as on a flute or horn.—*v.i.* to blow, as a horn, &c.—*n.* a blast as of a horn.—*n.* toot'er, one who toots, or his instrument. [Prob. imit.]

tooth, *tooth*, *n.* one of the hard bodies in the mouth, used for biting and chewing: a hard projection of similar use in invertebrates: taste or relish: tooth-like projection, prong, comb, jag, as on a leaf-margin, comb, saw, or wheel: (*pl.* teeth, *teeth*; *v.* *q.* *v.*)—*v.* *t.* to furnish with teeth: to cut into teeth.—*ns.* tooth'ache, an ache or pain in a tooth; tooth'ache-tree, the prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum*); tooth'brush, *n.* brush for cleaning the teeth; tooth'drawer, (*Shak.*) an extractor of teeth.—*n.* and *adj.* tooth'drawing.—*adj.* toothed (*toothed*, also *tooth'd*), having teeth: denigrate; tooth'ful, full of teeth: toothsome.—*n.* a small drink of spirits, &c.—*adj.* tooth'less.—*ns.* tooth'carnation, dog-tooth; tooth'pasta, -pow'der, -paste, -toothbrush, -toothbrush.

someness; tooth-wash, a liquid for
cleansing the teeth; toothwort, a pale fleshy
plant (*Lothraea Squamaria*) of the broomrape
family, parasitic on tree-roots, with tooth-like
scale-leaves; the cruciferous coral-root (*Carda-
mine* or *Dentaria tubiflora*—*see* toothy, with

prominent teeth; toothsome: (*Scot.*) biting.—a colt's tooth, addition to youthful pleasures; armed to the teeth, armed as completely as possible, from top to toe; a sweet tooth, a taste for sweet things; by the skin of one's teeth (see skin); cast, throw, in one's teeth, to fling at one as a taunt or reproach; in one's teeth, to one's face: in direct affront; in spite of one's teeth, in the teeth of, in direct opposition; long in the tooth, elderly, like a horse whose gums are receding; set one's teeth on edge (see edge); tooth and nail, with all possible vigour and fury. [*O.E.* *tōth* (pl. *tēth*); *Gotb.* *tunthus*, *L.* *dēns*, *dentis*, *Gr.* *odous*, *odontos*, *Sans.* *danṭa*.]

tottle, *tōt'l*, *v.t.* to make feeble sounds, as on the flute. [*Freq.* of *toot*.]

top, *top*, *n.* the highest part or place: the upper end or surface: a topsail: a top-boot (esp. in *pl.*): a trench parapet: (*naut.*) a small platform at the head of the lower mast: a crest or tuft: a handful or bundle of flax, wool, &c., for spinning: the earliest part (as *top* of the morning—a conventional Irishman's greeting: (*slang*) a circus tent (the big top, the main tent).—*adj.* highest.—*v.t.* to cover on the top: to tip: to rise above: to surpass: to rise to the top of: to surmount: to be on or at the top of: (*Shak.*) to cover, as a male animal: to take off the top of: (*golf*) to hit on the upper half.—*v.i.* to finish up, round off (with off or up).—*pr.p.* *topping*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *topped*.—*n.* top-boot, a long-legged boot with a showy band of leather round the top.—*adj.* top'-booted, wearing top-boots.—*n.* top'-coat, an overcoat.—*v.t.* top'-dress.—*n.* top'-dress'ing, surface dressing of manure: the application of it: (*fig.*) any superficial covering or treatment.—*adj.* top'-full, (*Shak.*) full to the top or brim; top'-gallant (*to*-, *top-gal'ant*), above the topmast and topsail and below the royal-mast.—*ns.* top'-hammer, unnecessary weight on a ship's upper-deck; top'-hat, tall cylindrical hat of silk plush.—*adj.* top'-heavy, having the upper part too heavy for the lower: tipsy; top'-hole', (*slang*) topknot.—*n.* top'-knot, a crest, tuft of hair, or knot of ribbons, &c., on the top of the head: a small fish (of several species) akin to the turbot.—*adj.* top'-knotted; top'-less, without a top: (*Shak.*) supreme, without superior; top'-line, important enough to be mentioned in a headline.—*n.* top'-lin'er, one who is top-line: a principal performer, star.—*adj.* top'-loftical, top'-lofty, (*Jaet.*) high and mighty: stuck-up.—*ns.* top'-loftiness; top'-man, a man stationed in one of the tops: a top-sawyer; top'-mast (*-mast*, *-māst*), the second mast, or that immediately above the lower mast.—*adj.* top'-most (*-mōst*, *-mōst*), uppermost; top'-notch', (*slang*) topping; topped.—*ns.* top'-er, one who, or that which, tops in any sense: (*slang*) one who exerts: (*slang*) a top-hat; topping, the act of one who tops, that which tops: (*pl.*) pieces cut from the top.—*adj.* surpassing, pre-eminent: (*U.S.*) arrogant.—*adv.* top'-ingly.—*adj.* top'-proud, (*Shak.*) proud in the highest degree.—*ns.* top'-sail (*-sail*, or *-sail*), a sail across the topmast; top'-sawyer, the upper sawyer in a sawpit: (*coll.*) a superior, a person of importance; top'-side, the upper part; top'-man, (*Scot.*) a head-drover, a foreman: (*slang*) a hangman; top'-soil, the upper part or surface of the soil; top'-soll'ing, removal of the top-soil; top'-stone, a stone placed on the top, or forming the top—at the top of one's voice, at one's loudest; top dog, the winner or dominant person; top one's part, to surpass oneself in playing it. [*O.E.* *top*; *Ger.* *topf*.]

top, *top*, *n.* a spinning toy: a grooved cone held back between the strands in rope-making: a marine gastropod of the genus *Frochus*, with pearly flattish-based conical shell.—*n.* top'-shell.—sleep like a top, to sleep very soundly. [*App.* late *O.E.* *top* (but the meaning is doubtful).]

toparch, *top'ark*, *n.* the ruler of a district.—*n.* top'-archy, a toparch's territory. [*Gr.* *toparchēs*—*topos*, a place, *archē*, to rule.]

topaz, *tō'paz*, *n.* a precious stone, fluoriferous silicate of aluminium, yellow, bluish, colourless,

&c.—*adj.* tō'pazine.—*n.* topaz'olite, a yellow garnet.—Oriental topaz, a yellow corundum. [*Gr.* *topazos*, a green gem.]

tope, *top*, *v.t.* to drink hard.—*interj.* (*obs.*) used in pledging a health.—*n.* tō'per, a drunkard. [*Poss.* *Fr.* *tope*, to accept a wager.]

tope, *tōp*, *n.* a Buddhist stupa or dome for relics. [*Hind.* *tōp*—*Sans.* *stūpa*, a heap.]

tope, *tōp*, *n.* a small species of shark. [*Said to be Cornish.*]

topek. Same as tupik.

Tophet, *tō'fet*, *n.* an ancient place of human sacrifice near Jerusalem, the valley of Hinnom or part of it, later a place of refuse disposal: hence Hell. [*Heb.* *tōpheth*.]

tophus, *tō'fəs*, *n.* a gouty deposit:—*pl.* tō'phi (—*fi*).—*adj.* top'hā'ceous. [*L.* *tōphus*, *tōfus*, porous stone, tufa.]

topi, topec, *tō-pē', tō'pē*, *n.* (*India*) a hat, esp. a sola hat, pith-helmet.—*n.* topi'-swallah (—*swā'lā*), a European in India. [*Hind.* *topi*, hat (perh. from *Port.* *topo*, top).]

topiary, *tō'pi-a-ri*, *n.* mural decoration in fanciful landscape: a branch of gardening, the clipping of trees into imitative and fantastic shapes.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* topiā'rian.—*n.* to'plarist. [*L.* *topiarius*—*topia* (pl.), landscape, landscape gardening—*Gr.* *topos*, a place.]

tope, *top'ik*, *n.* a head under which a rhetorician might look up matter for discourse: a general consideration suitable for argument: a subject of discourse or argument: a matter.—*adj.* top'ical, local: relating to a topic or subject: relating to matters of interest of the day.—*adv.* top'ically. [*Gr.* *topikos*, pertaining to place or to common-places, *ta topika*, the general principles of argument—*topos*, a place.]

to-plinch, a false emendation of some Shakespeare editors (*Merry Wives*, IV. iv. 59), for *to pinch*, the second of two infinitives having to where the first is without *to*.

topography, *top-og'ra-fi*, *n.* detailed study, description, or features of a limited area.—*n.* topog'rapher.—*adj.* topographic (*top-ə-graf'ik*), —*al*.—*adv.* topograph'ically. [*Gr.* *topographia*—*topos*, a place, *graphein*, to describe.]

topology, *top-ol-ō'ji*, *n.* topographical study of a particular place: topographical anatomy: a branch of geometry concerned with those properties of a figure which remain unchanged even when the figure is deformed. [*Gr.* *topos*, a place, *logos*, a discourse.]

toponymy, *top-on'i-mi*, *n.* place-name study: the nomenclature of regions of the body.—*adj.* toponym'al, toponymic (—*ə-nim'ik*), —*al*. [*Gr.* *topos*, a place, *onyma* (*onoma*), a name.]

topple, *top'l*, *v.i.* to overbalance and fall headlong: to threaten to fall from top-heaviness.—*v.t.* to cause to topple. [*top* (t).]

topsyturvy, *top'si-tur'vi*, also top'side-tur'v(e)y, *Scot.* top'salter'ie, *adv.* bottom upwards.—*adj.* turned upside down.—*n.* confusion.—*v.t.* to turn upside down.—*n.* topsyturvification, a turnigo upside down.—*adv.* topsytur'vily.—*ns.* topsytur'viness; topsytur'vydom. [*top*, and the obs. *terve*, to turn (cf. *O.E.* *tearfstan*, to roll); so, set, and side are only conjectures.]

toque, *tōk*, *n.* a 16th-century form of cap or turban: (*obs.*) a hair-pad: a woman's close-fitting brimless or nearly brimless hat: a macaque (*Macacac pileatus*) of Ceylon. [*Fr.*]

tor, *tor*, *n.* a hill, a rocky height. [*O.E.* *torr*, *tor*—*L.* *turris*, tower, or perh. from Celtic.]

Torah, *Thorah*, *tō'ra*, *n.* the Mosaic law: the book of the law, the Pentateuch. [*Heb.* *Tōrāh*.]

torbanite, *tor'ban-it*, *n.* a shale, almost a coal, mined for oil at Torbane Hill, Bathgate.

torbernite, *tor'bern-it*, *n.* a bright green radioactive hydrous phosphate of copper and uranium. [*After* Torber Bergmann (1735-84), Sw. chemist.]

torc. See torque.

torch, *torch*, *n.* a stick of inflammable material carried or stuck up to give light: a large candle: a portable electric lamp: a glowing flower or inflorescence, as of mullein: a tall cactaceous

plant.—*v.t.* to light with torches.—*ns.* torch'-bear'er; torch'-danec; torch'-cr, (*Shak.*) a light-giver; torchèro (*tor-she'*; Fr.), a tall ornamental candelabrum; torch'light; torch'-lily, the red-hot poker (*Kniphofia* or *Tritoma*); torch'-race, a race in which the runners carried torches and passed them to others; torch'-song, a popular song of the 1930's giving lugubrious expression to the pangs of unrequited love; torch'-staff (*pl.* torch'-staves, *Shak.*), a staff for carrying a torch; torch'-histle, a Cereus.—*carry* the torch (*for*), to suffer unrequited love (*for*). [*Fr. torche*—*L. torquere, tortum, to twist.*]

torchon, *tor-shon'*, *n.* (Fr.) a duster or dish-cloth: (in full torchon lace) peasants' bobbin lace of design, or a machine-paper) a rough paper [*Fr. torcher, to wipe.*]

torcular, *tor'-ku-lar*, *n.* a cornucopia. [*L. torcular, -aris*, a wine-press, oil-press.]

torc, *tör*, *pat.* and *obs.* *p.o.p.* of tear.

torc, toric. See torus.

torador, *tor-i-a-dör'*, *n.* a bull-fighter, esp. on horseback.—*n.* torero (*tor-a-rö*), a bull-fighter on foot. [*Sp.*]

to-rend, *tör, too-rend'*, *v.t. (obs.)* to rend in pieces:—*pa.p.* (*Spens.*) to-rent'.

toréutic, *tor-(y)ö-ütik*, *adj.* of chased or embossed metal-work.—*n.* (also in *pl. form*) artistic work in metal. [*Gr. toreutikos, -ä, -on*—*toreucin, to bore.*]

torgoch, *tor'-gohh*, *n.* the red-bellied char. [*W.*]

toric. See torus.

toril, *tor'-ä-z*, *n.* a Japanese temple gateway. [*Jap.*]

torment, *tor'-ment*, *n.* torture; anguish: a source of distress.—*v.t.* torment (*-ment'*), to torture: to put to extreme pain: to distress: to afflict: to pester: to harass: to agitate, stir violently: to distort, force violently.—*adj.* torment'ed.—*adv.* torment'edly.—*n.* torment'il, a four-petalled *Potentilla* with an astringent woody root, growing on heaths.—*n.* and *adj.* torment'ing.—*adv.* torment'ingly.—*ns.* torment'or, one who, or that which, torments. (*B.*) a torturer, an executioner: a long meat-fork: a wing in the first groove of a stage; torment'um, a Roman machine for hurling missiles. [*L. tormentum—torquere, to twist.*]

tormina, *tor'-mi-nä*, *n.pl.* grapes.—*adj.* tor'minal, tor'minous. [*L.—torquere, to twist.*]

torn, *törn*, *adj.* and *pa.p.* of tear.—*adj.* torn'-down, (*U.S.*) unruly.

tornado, *tor-nä-dö*, *n.* orig. a violent tropical Atlantic thunderstorm: a very violent whirling wind-storm affecting a narrow strip of country: loosely, a hurricane.—*pl.* tornä'does.—*n. (poet.)* tornade.—*adj.* tornadic (*-nod'ik*). [*Prob. Sp. tronada, thunderstorm, altered as if from Sp. tornado, turning.*]

toroid, -al. See under torus.

Torpedo, *tor-pé-dö*, *n.* a genus of cartilaginous fishes with organs on the head that give an electric shock.

it hits a ship or other object: a bomb: a case of explosives, or detonator of various kinds, used in warfare, in boring, as a fog-signal, firework, &c.: (*pl.* torpé'does).—*v.t.* to attack, strike, destroy, by torpedo.—*adj.* torp'

torpé'do-boat, a small charges torpedoed; (*t.b.d.*, or simply *destroyer*), a small powerful type of torpedo-boat, which can destroy ordinary torpedo-boats; torpé'do-boat, a spar for carrying a torpedo, projecting from a boat or anchored in a channel; torpé'doc; torpé'doist; torpé'do-net, a net hung round a ship to intercept torpedoes; torpé'do-tube, a kind of gun from which torpedoes are discharged. [*L. torpé'do, -inis*, numbness, the torpedo (fish)—*torpere, to be stiff.*]

torpid, *tor-pid*, *adj.* numb: lethargic: having lost the power of motion and feeling; sluggish: dormant.—*n.* (*Oxford*) orig. a second boat of a college, or its crew: (in *pl.*) the Lent term races of eight-

oared clinker-built boats.—*v.t.* tor'pify, to benumb, paralyse.—*n.* torpesc'ence.—*adj.* torpesc'ent, becoming torpid.—*n.* torpid'ity.—*adv.* tor'pidly.—*ns.* torp'idness; torp'itude; tor'por, numbness; inactivity; dullness: stupidity. [*L. torpidus, torpescere, torpor—torpere, to be numb.*]

torque, *törk*, *n.* the turning moment of a tangential force: a necklace in the form of a twisted band (also *torc*).—*adj.* torquate, -d (*tor'kwät, -id*), collared; torqued (*törk*), twisted. [*L. torquere, to twist; torques, -is*, a necklace; torquatus, wearing a torques.]

torrcfy, *tor-i-fi*, *v.t.* to scorch: to parch:—*pr.p.* torrc'ying; *pa.t.* and *po.p.* torrc'fied.—*n.* torrefac'tion. [*L. torrere, to parch, roast, socere, to make.*]

torrent, *tor-rént*, *n.* a rushing stream: a variable mountain stream: an abounding, strong or turbulent flow.—*adj.* rushing in a stream.—*n.* torrc'nt-bow, a bow of prismatic colours formed by the spray of a torrent.—*adj.* torrential (*-en'shil*).—*n.* torrentiality (*-en-shi-al'i-ty*).—*adv.* torrc'n'tially.—*adj.* torrc'n'tuous. [*L. torrens, -entis*, boiling, *pr.p.* of *torrere, to dry.*]

torrc't, *tör't*. See terract.

Torrice'llan, *tor-i-chel'i-an*, *adj.* pertaining to the Evangelista Torricelli (1608-1643) the principle of the tube, the barometer; the vacuum in the barometer.

torrid, *tor'id*, *adj.* scorching or parching: violently hot: dried with heat.—*ns.* torrid'ity, torrid'ness.—torrid zone, the belt round the earth betwixt the tropics. [*L. torridus—torrere, to parch, roast.*]

Torridonian, *tor-i-dö-ni-an*, *n.* and *adj.* (*geol.*) Pre-Cambrian of the N.W. Highlands of Scotland, as around Loch Torridon.

torse, *tör's*, *n.* a heraldic wreath.—*ns.* torsade', an ornament like a twisted cord: tor'sel, a plate in a brick wall to support the end of a beam. [*Fr.—L. torquere, to twist.*]

torsion, *tor-shön*, *n.* twisting: a twist: the strain produced by twisting: the force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted: (*surg.*) checking of haemorrhage by twisting the cut end of the artery.—*n.* torsibility (*-si-bil'i-ty*).—*adj.* tor'sional.—*n.* tor'sion-balance, an instrument for measuring very minute forces by a very fine filament spirally. [*L. torstio, -onis—torquere, tortum, to twist.*]

torsh, *törsh*, *n.* a North Atlantic fish (*Brosimius brosme*) of the cod family, with long single dorsal fin. [*Sw., Norw., Dan. torsh—O.N. thorskr; cf. Ger. dorsch, haddock.*]

torso, *tor-sö*, *n.* the trunk of a statue or body, without head or limbs (*pl.* tor'sos).—Also torse (*Fr.*) [*It., stalk, core, torso—L. thyrsus—Gr. thyrsos.*]

tort, *tört*, *n.* (*Spens.*) wrong, injury: (*Eng. law*) any wrong, not arising out of contract, for which there is a remedy by compensation or damages.—*adj.* tortious (*tor'shüs*), wrongful: of the nature of a tort. [*Fr.—L.L. tortum—L. torquere, tortum, to twist.*]

tortico'llis, *tor-ti-kol'is*, *n.* (*poth.*) wryneck. [*L.L.—L. tortus, twisted, collum, neck.*]

tortile, *tor-til*, *adj.* twisted: wreathed: coiled.—*n.* tortillity (*-til*).—*adj.* tor'tilve, (*Shok.*) turned awry. [*L. tortilis, tortivus—torquere, to twist.*]

tortilla, *tor-ti-lä*, *n.* a Mexican round flat maize cake. [*Sp., dim. of torto, cake.*]

tortoise, *tor'tö*, *n.* any land or freshwater (rarely marine) chelonian, esp. one of the genus *Testudo* or its kin: (*mil.*) a testudo.—*ns.* tor'toise-plant, elephant's foot; tortoise-shell (*tor'tö-shell*), the shell of a tortoise: a translucent mottled material, the horny plates (esp. of the back) of the hawk's-bill turtle: a tortoise-shell butterfly or cat.—*adj.* made of, or mottled like, tortoise-shell.—tortoise-shell butterfly, a butterfly with orange or reddish wings marked with black and yellow, edged with blue, &c.—*Aglais urticae* (small), *Nymphalis polytelorus* (large tortoise-shell); tortoise-shell

cat, a domestic cat (nearly always female) mottled in yellow and black. [L.L. *tortuca*.]
Tortrix, *tor' triks*, *n.* the typical genus of *Tortricidae* (*-tri' i-de*), a large family of small moths whose caterpillars commonly live in rolled-up leaves:—*pl.* *Tortrices* (*-tri' sēs*).—*n.* *tortri' cid*, any moth of the family.—Also *adj.* [Invented L., twister.]
tortuous, *tor' tū-əs*, *adj.* full of windings: (*fig.*) far from straightforward.—*n.* *tortuos' ity*.—*adv.* *tor' tuously*.—*n.* *tor' tuousness*. [L. *tortuosus*—*torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.]
torture, *tor' tyər*, *n.* a putting to the rack or severe pain to extort a confession, or as a punishment: extreme pain: anguish.—*v.t.* to put to torture: to subject to extreme pain: to exact by torture: to distort violently.—*n.* *tor' turer*.—*n.* and *adj.* *tor' turing*.—*adv.* *tor' turingly*.—*adj.* *tor' turous*, causing torture or violent distortion. [Fr.,—L. *tortura*, torment—*torquere*.]
toruffled, *te-, too-ruf' l'd*, *adj.* (*Milt.* to *ruff*'d) ruffled up. [Pfx. *to-*, *ruffle*.]
torus, *tō' rəs*, *n.* a large moulding, semicircular or nearly in section, common at the base of a column: a figure generated by the revolution of a circle or other conic section about a straight line in its own plane: the receptacle of a flower: (*zool.*) a ridge:—*pl.* *tō' ri*.—*n.* *tore* (*tōr*; *archit.* and *geom.*), a torus.—*adj.* *toric* (*tōr*, *tōr' ik*), *of*, or having the form of, a torus: a part of a torus: *toroid* (*tōr*, *tōr' oid*), shaped like an anchor-ring.—*n.* a coil or transformer of that shape.—*adj.* *toroid' al*.—*ns.* *Torula* (*tōr' ū-lā*), a yeast:—*pl.* *tōr' ū-lā*, with small swellings at infection with a *Torula* affecting the nervous system; *tor' ūlus*, the socket of an insect's antenna. [L. *tōrus*, a bulge, swelling, bed, torus moulding; *dim.* *tōrūlus*.]
Tory, *tō' ri*, *n.* a Conservative in politics: a bigoted or extreme Conservative: (*U.S. hist.*) one who sided with the British in the Revolution.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* *Tō' rify*, *Tō' rify*, to infect with Tory principles.—*n.* *Tō' rism*, the principles of the Tories. [Fr. *torridhe*, a pursuer; first applied to the Irish bog-trotters and robbers; next, about 1680, to the most hot-headed asserters of the royal prerogative.]
toze. See *toze*.
tosh, *tōsh*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) neat, trim: comfortable, friendly, intimate.—Also *adv.*—*v.t.* to trim.
tosh, *tōsh*, *n.* (*slang*) bosh, twaddle.—*adj.* *tosh' y*.
toshier, *tōsh' ēr*, *n.* (*univ. slang*) a non-collegiate student. [From unattached.]
toss, *tōs*, *v.t.* to fling, jerk: to fling up, or about, or to and fro: to agitate: (*obs.*) to turn the leaves of: to tilt in drinking: to drink.—*v.i.* to be tossed: to be in violent commotion: to tumble about: to fling: to toss up a coin: (*infin.*, *Spens.*), *toss' cn*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *tossed*, *tost*, rarely *tost*.—*n.* act of throwing upward: a throwing up or back of the head: confusion, commotion: a toss-up.—*n.* *toss' cr*.—*adv.* *toss' ily*, *perly*.—*n.* and *adj.* *toss' ing*.—*ns.* *toss' pot*, a toper, a drunkard; *toss' up*, the throwing up of a coin to decide anything: an even chance or hazard.—*adj.* *toss' y*, *pert*, contemptuous.—*toss off*, to drink off; *toss out*, to prank up; *toss up*, to throw up a coin in order to decide: to cook and serve up hastily. [Origin unknown.]
tosticated, *tōs' ti-kā-tid*, *adj.* fuddled: perplexed—also *toss' icated*.—*n.* *tostica' tion*, perplexity. [A mispronunciation of intoxicated, associated with *toss*.]
tot, *tōt*, *n.* anything little, esp. a child, a drinking-cup, or a dram.—*n.* *tott' le*, *tott' y* (*dim.*). [Cf. *Ice. tottr*, a dwarf.]
tot, *tōt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to add up or total.—*n.* an addition of a long column. [Total.]
tot, *tōt*, *n.* (*slang*) a bone: anything retrieved from a dust-bin or the like.—*ns.* *tott' er*, a raker of dust-bins and heaps; *tott' ing*.
total, *tō' təl*, *adj.* whole: complete: entire: including all: co-ordinating everything towards one end.—*n.* the whole: the entire amount.—*v.t.* to bring to a total, add up: to amount to:—*pr.p.* *tōt' al' ling*;

pa.t. and *pa.p.* *tōt' alled*.—*ns.* *totalisā' tion*; *tōt' alisātor*, *tōt' aliser* (*familiarly abbrev.* *tote*, *tōt*), an automatic betting-machine, the *pari mutuel*.—*v.t.* *tōt' alise*, to find the sum of: to bring to a total.—*v.i.* to use a totalisator.—*adj.* *totalitarian* (*tōt' al- i-tā' ri- ən*), belonging to a form of government that includes control of everything under one authority, and allows no opposition.—Also *n.*—*ns.* *totalit' rianism*; *totality* (*tōt' al- i-ti*), condition or fact of being total: entirety: completeness: the whole.—*adv.* *tōt' ally*.—*total abstainer*, one who abstains altogether from all forms of alcohol: *total war*, war with every weapon at the combatants' disposal, sticking at nothing and sparing no one. [L.L. *tōtālis*—L. *tōtus*, whole.]
Totanus, *tōt' ə- nəs*, *n.* the redshank genus, giving name to the *Totaniinae* (*-ni' nē*), the tattler subfamily of sandpipers, with toes webbed at the base. [It. *totano*.]
tote, *tōt*, *v.t.* (*U.S.*) to carry. [Origin unknown.]
tote, *tōt*, *v.t.* (*U.S. slang*) to add (with up). [Total.]
to-tear, *tē-, too- tār*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to tear in pieces:—*pa.p.*, *Spens.*, *to- torne*. [Pfx. *to-*, and *tear*.]
totem, *tōt' əm*, *n.* any species of living or inanimate thing regarded by a class or kin within a local tribe with superstitious respect as an outward symbol of an existing intimate unseen relation.—*adj.* *totemic* (*-tē' m' ik*).—*ns.* *tōt' emism*, the use of totems as the foundation of a social system of obligation and restriction; *tōt' emist*, one designated by a totem.—*adj.* *totemist' ic*.—*n.* *tōt' em- pole*, a pole carved and painted with totemic symbols, set up by Indians in the north-west of North America. [From Algonquin.]
tother, *tō' ther*, *tud' ēr*, *pron.* and *adj.* the other. [That other; cf. *tone* (2) and *Scots* *tae*, *tane*.]
totient, *tō' shənt*, *n.* the number of totitives of a number. [L. *totius*, so many.]
totitive, *tōt' i-tiv*, *n.* a number less than another and prime to it. [L. *tot*, so many.]
to-torne. See *to-tear*.
totter, *tōt' ər*, *v.i.* to sway: to waver: to rock: to threaten to fall: to reel: to stagger.—*n.* *tott' erer*.—*n.* and *adj.* *tott' ering*.—*adv.* *tott' eringly*.—*adj.* *tott' ery*, *shaky*. [Cf. *Norw. dial.* *tutra*, *totra*, to quiver, *Sv. dial.* *tuttra*.]
tattered, *tōt' ərd*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) a variant of *tattered*: later (from association with *totter*) ruinous.—*adj.* *tott' r' ing*, (*Shak.*) hanging in rags.
totty, *tōt' əd*, *adj.* unsteady: dazed: tipsy. [Cf. *totter*.]
toucan, *tō' kan*, *-kən*, *-kān*, *n.* any member of the *Rhamphastidae*, large South American picarian birds, with an immense beak.—*n.* *tou' canet*, a smaller kind of toucan. [Fr.,—*Tupi* *tucana*.]
touch, *tuch*, *v.t.* to come or be in contact with: to cause to be in contact: (*geom.*) to meet without cutting, or meet tangentially: to get at: to reach as far as: to attain: to equal, rival, or compare with: to make a light application to: to begin to eat, eat a little of: to affect, esp. injuriously: to impress: to affect with emotion, esp. pity: to have to do with: to concern: to hit, wound, or injure: to strike home to: (*mus.*) to play: to call st (as a port): to mark or modify by light strokes: to tinge: (*Rugby football*) to cause to touch the ground behind the goal-line (commonly with *down*): to test as with a touchstone: to receive, draw, pocket: to extract money from (for so much): to make some reference to, say something about: (*obs.*) to bribe: (*slang*) to cheat.—*v.i.* to be or come in contact: to make a passing call at a port: to verge: to make some mention or reference (with *on*, *upon*): to have reference.—*n.* act, condition, impression, sense, or mode of touching: a feeling: a slight application, modification, stroke: a small quantity: a slight affection of illness: a tinge: a trace: a smack: a trait: a little: a slight bit, wound, blemish, reproach: manner or nicety of producing tone on (now esp.) a keyed instrument: the instrument's response: characteristic manner: a stroke of art: relation of communication, sympathy, harmony: a game in which one has to pursue and touch others: a test, as of a touchstone: a touchstone: (*obs.*) a black marble or similar monumental

stone: an official stamp of fineness on gold, &c.: fineness: (*fig.*) stamp: (*football*) either side of the field outside the bounds: (*slang*) theft: (*slang*) a sum got by theft or by touching: (*slang*) that which will find buyers at such and such a price.—*adj.* touch'able, capable of being touched: fit to be touched.—*ns.* touch'ableness; touch'-and-go, a narrow escape: a critical or precariously balanced situation.—*adj.* precarious: off-hand.—*ns.* touch'-box, a tinder-box for a matchlock; touch'-down, (*Rugby football*) touching of ball to ground by a player behind the goal-line (if his own goal, also called a touch'-back).—*adj.* touched, esp. slightly unsound mentally.—*ns.* touch'er; touch'- through which the charge.—*adv.* touch'ing.—*adj.* affecting: moving: pathetic.—*prep.* concerning.—*adv.* touch'ingly.—*ns.* touch'ingness; touch'-judge, (*Rugby football*) an official who marks when and where the ball goes into touch.—*adj.* touch'less, without sense of touch: intangible.—*ns.* touch'-line, the side boundary in football: touch'-me-not, the plant *lupinus albus*: forbidden touch'-me-not 'ish-ness; touch'-paper, paper steeped in saltpetre for firing a train; touch'-piece, a coin or medal formerly given by a king to those he touched for king's evil; touch'-plate, one bearing the pewterers' official stamp; touch'stone, Lydian stone, a highly siliceous, usually black stone, or other stone for testing gold or silver by streak, as black marble: any criterion; touch'wood, decayed wood that can be used as tinder.—*adj.* touch'y, over-sensitive: irascible.—*in, out of, touch, in, out of, communication or direct relations; near touch, a close slave; touch up, to improve by a series of small touches: to lash lightly, stimulate; touch upon, on, to say something about: to verge. [O.Fr. *tuchier* (Fr. *toucher*): origin doubtful.]*

tough, *tuf*, *adj.* stiff and dense: tenacious: hard to cut, chew, break up or penetrate: resistant: viscous, sticky: capable of, or requiring, strenuous effort and endurance: unyielding: robust: laborious: refractory: (*U.S.*) criminal, ruffianly.—*n.* a rough.—*v.t. or v.i.* tough'en, to make or become tough.—*n.* tough'ener.—*n. and adj.* tough'ening.—*adj.* tough'ish, rather tough.—*adv.* tough'ly.—*n.* tough'ness. [O.E. *tōh*; Ger. *tōh(e)*.]

toupe, *tū-pē*, *-pā*, or *tūp*, *n.* a little tuft, lock, fringe, or patch, esp. of false hair: a wig with a top-knot.—Also *toupet* (*tō-pā*, *tō-pā*). [Fr. *toupet*.]

tour, *toor*, *n.* a round: a prolonged journey from place to place, esp. for pleasure or for acting: a pleasure trip or outing: a shift or turn of work: a border of false hair.—*v.i.* to make a tour, go on tour.—*v.t.* to make a tour through or of: to tour with (a play).—*n.* tour'er, a touring-car: a tourist.—*n. and adj.* tour'ing.—*ns.* tour'ing-car, a long motor-car, suitable for touring; tour'ism, the activities of tourists and those who cater for them. tour'ist, one who makes a tour, a sight-seeing traveller.—*adj.* tour'istic.—Grand Tour, a journey through Western Europe, once fashionable as completing a youth's education. [Fr.; see *turn*.]

touraco, *tū-rā-kō*, or *-kō*, *n.* an African bird (*Turacus*) of the plantain-eater family, with a horny shield on the forehead and remarkable pigments in its feathers. [Supposed to be a W. African name.]

tourbillon, *toor-bil'yōn*, *n.* a swirl: a vortex: a whirlwind: a whirling firework. [Fr. *tourbillon*, whirlwind.—*L.* *turbō*, *-inis*.]

tourmaline, *toor-mā-lēn*, *n.* a beautiful mineral of complex and varying composition, usually black (schorl) or black and pleochroic. [Fr.—

tournament, *toor-nā-mēnt*, *n.* of the Middle Ages in which combatants engaged in single combat or in troops, mainly on horseback, with spear and sword: a military and athletic display: a series of games to determine a winner

or winning team by elimination.—*n.* tourney (*toor', tor', tor'ni*), a mediæval tournament.—*v.i.* to ride in tournament.—*n.* tour'neyer. [O.Fr. *tournoient*, *tornoit*—*turner*—*L.* *turnāre*, to turn.]

tourniquet, *toor-ni-ket*, *-kē*, *n.* any appliance for compressing an artery: a turnstile. [Fr.—*L.* *turnāre*, to turn.]

tourneur, *toor-nūr*, *n.* contour, the characteristic turn of line: a bustle or pad worn at the waist. [Fr.]

touso, *touze*, *toowo*, *toowo*, *toow*, *v.t.* to haul, to pull about: to dishevel, rumple, tumble: to worry: to rack: to tease out.—*v.i.* to tousse each other: to be toused: to tussle: to rummage.—*n.* a tousing.—*n.* tous'er, tous'cr, one who touses: Towser, a common name for a big dog.—*n.* and *adj.* tous'ing.—*v.t.* tousle, touzle (*toow'li*, *Scot.*) to dishevel. *v.i.* tousled mass. *z'i*, shaggy, unkempt, tousled: rough.—tousy tea, (*Scot.*) high tea. [Prob. from a lost O.E. word answering to Ger. *zousen*.]

tous-les-mois, *tō-le-mōis*, *n.* the edible starch of the rhizome of a West Indian Canna. [Fr., every month, but perh. really from a native name.]

toustle, *toos'ti*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) irascible.

tout, *toot*, *v.i.* to look out for custom in an obtrusive way.—*v.t.* to watch or spy on.—*n.* one who touts: a low fellow who hangs about racing-stables, &c., to pick up profitable information.—*n.* tout'er. [App. related to *toot* (1).]

tout, *toot*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to pout.—*n.* a pet, a fit of the sulks: a sudden illness.—*adj.* tout'ie, petulant.

tovarish, *to-vā'ish*, *n.* comrade. [Russ. *tovarishch*.]

tow, *tō* (*Scot.* *toow*), *v.t.* to pull with a rope, primarily by water: to pull along.—*v.i.* to proceed by being towed.—*n.* condition of being towed: act of towing: a tow-ropes: that which is towed: (*Scot.*) a rope, esp. a bell-rope or a hangman's rope.—*ns.* tow'age, act of towing: fee for towing; tow'er.—*n.* and *adj.* tow'ing.—*n.pl.* tow'ing-blits, upright timbers projecting above the deck for fastening tow-lines to.—*ns.* tow'-iron, a toggle-iron used in whaling; tow'line, -rope, a line used in towing; tow'-net, tow'ing-net, a drag-net for collecting objects of natural history, &c.; tow'-path, tow'ing-path, a path for horses towing barges. [O.E. *togan*, to drag.]

tow, *tō*, *n.* prepared fibres of flax, hemp, or jute: esp. separated shorter fibres.—*adj.* of or like tow.—*n.* tow'-head, a person with light-coloured or tousled hair.—*adj.* tow'y. [O.E. *tow*—(in compounds).]

toward, *tō'rd*, *tō'rd*, *adj.* approaching: at hand: impending: getting on: on hand: favourable: well-disposed: apt: ready to do or learn: (*dial.*) on the left or near side.—*adv.* in the direction facing one, inward.—*prep.* (*tō'rd*, *tō'rd*; by some poets and speakers *to-ward*) in the direction of: with a tendency to: for, as a help to: near, a little short of.—*n.* tow'ardness.—*adj.* tow'ardly, favourable: promising: well-disposed: tractable.—Also *adv.*—*n.* tow'ardness.—*prep.* tow'ards (also *to-wards*), toward. [O.E. *toward*, *adj.*, *adv.*, *prep.*—*tō*, to, suff. *-ward*, *-ward*.]

towel, *toe'vl*, *n.* a cloth for drying: formerly a cloth for various purposes, as a table-napkin, an altar-cloth.—*v.t.* to rub with a towel: to cudgel.—*pr.p.* tow'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tow'elled.—*ns.* tow'el-gourd, the loofah; tow'el-horse, -rack, a frame for hanging towels on; tow'elling, cloth for towels: a rubbing with a towel: a thrashing; tow'el-rail, a rod for hanging towels on.—a lead towel, a towel for hanging on a towel-rack. [O.Fr. *touaille*, *n.* a towel.—*O.H.G.* *dwahila*—to wash.]

tower, *toer*, *toer*, *n.* a lofty building, standing alone or forming part of another: a fortress (esp. 17th cent.) a woman's high head-dress: a lofty or vertical flight.—*v.i.* to rise into the air: to be lofty: to stand on high.—*v.t.* (*Milit.*) to rise aloft into.—*adj.* tow'ered; tow'ering, very high, elevated: very violent; tow'cries.—*n.* tow'er-

shell, a gasteropod (*Turritella*) with elongated many-whorled spiral shell, or its shell.—*adj.* towery, having towers: lofty. [O.Fr. *tur*—*L. turris*, a tower.]

towhee, *tow'hē*, *tō'hē*, *n.* an American finch, the chewink, ground-robin, or marsh-robin. [imit.]

townmont, townmond, townmon, *tow'man(d)*, *-man(t)*, *n.* (*Scot.* and *N. of Engl.*) a form of twelvemonth.

town, *town*, *n.* orig. an enclosure (*obs.*): in Scotland (*Scot. town*) a farmstead or similar group of houses: a populous place bigger or less rural than a village: (*U.S.*) a municipal or political division (which may include villages and towns in the ordinary sense) of a country: the principal town of a district:

an urban community: the people of a town, esp. fashionable society, tradesmen (distinguished from academic inhabitants), or immoral classes: the business or shopping centre: urban communities generically.—*adj.* of a town: urban.—*ns.* town'-clerk', a secretary and legal adviser of a town; town'-council', the governing body in a town; town'-councilor'; town'-crier', one who makes public proclamations in a town; town'-dweller';

townee', a townsman not a member of the university; town'-end', the end of the main street; town'-hall', a public hall for the official business of a town: a townhouse; town'-house, a house or building for transacting the public business of a town: a house in town.—*adj.* town'-ish, characteristic of town as opposed to country.—*ns.* town'-land, a township; town'-ling, a town-dweller.—*adj.* town'-ly, townish.—*ns.* town'-meeting, in New England, a meeting of the voters of a town; town'-planning', deliberate designing in the building and extension of towns to avoid the evils of fortuitous and speculative building;

town's-bairn, (*Scot.*) a native of a town, esp. one's own.—*n.pl.* towns'-folk, the people of a town.—*ns.* town'-ship, a vill: a community or local division: a parish: a farm in joint tenancy: (*U.S.*) a six-mile block of public land: a site for a town: the territory or district of a town: the corporation of a town: a district; town'-skip, (*Dickens*) a city urchin; town'-sman, an inhabitant or fellow-inhabitant of a town:—*fem.* towns'-woman;

towns'-people (treated as *pl.*), townsfolk; town'-talk', the general talk of a town: the subject of common conversation; town'-y, a townsman: a fellow-townsman.—*adj.* townish.—town and gown, the general community and the members of the university. [O.E. *tūn*, an enclosure, town; O.N. *tūn*, enclosure, Ger. *zaun*, hedge.]

to-worn, *to-wörn*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) worn-out. [Pfx. *to-*, worn.]

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toze, tose (*Shak.* toaze), *tōz*, *v.t.* to tease out, card, comb: to draw out, elicit. [M.E. *tozen*, akin to *teasc*.]

tozie, *tōz'i*, *n.* (*Scott*) a shawl made from a goat's inner coat.

trabecate, *-d*, *trab'*, *trāb'i-āt*, *-id*, *adjs.* built of horizontal beams, not arches and vaults.—*ns.* trabecation, entablature: combination of beams in a structure; trabecula (*trā-bek'ū-lā*), a cell, row of cells, band, or rodlike structure running across a cavity or forming an internal support to an organ:—*pl.* trabec'ulae (*-lē*).—*adjs.* trabec'ular; trabec'ulate, *-d*, having trabeculae; transversely barred. [*L. trabs, trabis*, beam; dim. *trabecula*.]

trace, *trās*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a way, course: (*U.S.*) a beaten path: a track: a footprint: a vestige: an indication, mark of what is or has been: a small quantity that can just be detected: a tracing: a line marked by a recording instrument: an intersection with or projection on a surface: (*fort.*) the ground-plan of a work.—*v.i.* to proceed: to walk: to move: to tread a measure: to be traceable, date back.—*v.t.* to traverse: to track: to follow step by step: to detect: to follow or mark the outline of, esp. mechanically or on a translucent paper: to outline, delineate, or write: to produce as tracery: to cover with tracery.—*n.* traceability.—*adj.* trace'able, that may be traced.—*n.* trac'ableness.—*adv.* trace'ably.—*adj.* trace'less.—*adv.* trace'lessly.—*ns.* trac'er, one who traces: an instrument for tracing: a probe for tracing a nerve, &c.: a device by which a projectile leaves a smoke-trail: a projectile equipped with it: a chemical substance used to mark the course followed by a process; tra'cer-bull'et.—*adj.* tra'ceried.—*ns.* tra'cer-shell; tra'cery, ornamentation in flowing outline: ornamental open-work in Gothic architecture; tra'cing, the act of one who traces: a drawing copied mechanically or on translucent paper laid over the original: an instrumental record; tra'cing-paper, translucent paper for tracing on.—trace element, a micro-nutrient, a substance (as zinc, copper, molybdenum, &c.) whose presence in the soil in minute quantities is necessary for plant growth; tracer element, (*physiol.* &c.) an isotope, often a radio-isotope, used for experiments in which its particular properties enable its position to be kept under observation. [*Fr. trace*—*L. tractus*, *pa.p.* of *trahere*, to draw.]

trace, *trās*, *n.* (*usu.* in *pl.*) a rope, chain, or strap attached to an animal's collar, for drawing a vehicle: a bar for transmitting motion: (*bot.*) the vascular tissue branching from the cylinder to pass into a leaf or branch.—*v.t.* to harness in traces.—*ns.* trace-horse, a horse that draws in traces; tra'cer, a trace-horse: a boy who attends a trace-horse. [*O.Fr. trays, trais*, *pl.* of *trait*, draught; cf. *trait*.]

trachea, *trā-hē'a* (by some *trā'ki-ā*), *n.* the wind-pipe: an air-tube in air-breathing arthropods: (*bot.*) a conducting tube in xylem.—*pl.* trachē'ae (*-ē*).—*adj.* trachē'al (also *trā'ki-*).—*n.pl.* trachē'aria, arachnids with tracheae but no lung-books.—*ns.* and *adjs.* trachē'arian; trachē'ary.—*n.pl.* Trachē'ata, arthropods with tracheae.—*adjs.* tra'cheate, *-d*, having a trachea.—*ns.* tracheid(c) (*trā-kē'id*, *-id*, or *trā'ki-* or *trā'k'i-*), a long tubelike but closed cell in xylem; trache-

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trachyte, *trak'it*, *n.* a fine-grained intermediate igneous rock answering to the coarse-grained syenite, commonly porphyritic with sanidine.—*adj.* *trachytic* (*tra-kit'ik*); *trach'yold*. [*Gr. trachys*, rough.]

tracing. See under *traco* (1).

track, *trak*, *n.* a mark left: a beaten path: a made path: a course: (esp. *U.S.*) a railway line, the rails and the space between.—*v.t.* to follow the track of: to find by so doing: to traverse, thread: to beat, tread.—*v.i.* to follow a trail: (now *U.S. slang*) to make one's way: to run in alignment.—*ns.* *track'age*, provision of railway tracks; *track'er*; *track'layer*, (*U.S.*) a platelayer.—*adj.* *track'less*, without a path: untrodden: leaving no trace: running without rails.—*adv.* *track'lessly*.—*ns.* *track'lessness*; *track'man*, *track'-walker* (both *U.S.*), one who has charge of a railway track; *track'way*, a beaten track: an ancient road.—in one's tracks, just where one stands; keep track of, keep oneself informed about; make tracks, to make off: to go quickly. [*Fr. trac*; prob. *Gmc.*; cf. next word.]

track, *trak*, *v.t.* to tow.—*v.i.* to travel by towing.—*ns.* *track'age*, towing; *track'-boat*, a towed boat; *track'er*, one who tows: a tug: a pulling part in the action of any organ; *track'road*, a tow-path; *track'-scout*, a *trekschuit*. [See *trac*.]

tract, *trakt*, *n.* a stretch or extent of space or time: a region, area: (*Shak.*, *Spens.*) *tract*, a tract: a tractate: a pamphlet or leaflet, esp. political or (now) religious: (*R.C.*) a psalm sung instead of the Alleluia in Lent (also *tract'us*: perh. as drawn out, perh. as sung at a stretch without answers).—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to trace, track.—*n.* *tractability*.—*adj.* *tract'able*, easily drawn, managed, or taught: *doelle*.—*ns.* *tract'ableness*; *tract'arian*, a writer of tracts, esp. (*Tract'arian*) of the *Tracts for the Times* (Oxford, 1833-41—Pusey, Newman, Keble, Hurrell Froude, &c.).—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *Tract'arianism*, the system of religious opinion promulgated in these, its main aim to assert the authority and dignity of the Anglican Church—the Oxford movement; *tract'ate*, a treatise, a tract; *tract'ator*, a tractarian; *traction* (*trak'shon*), act of drawing or state of being drawn: propulsion of vehicles.—*adj.* *tract'ional*.—*n.* *traction-engine*, a locomotive for hauling on roads, fields, &c.—*adj.* *tract'ive*, pulling.—*ns.* *tract'or*, an aeroplane with screw in front: a traction-engine: a vehicle that propels itself or hauls other vehicles or agricultural implements: a motor-plough: (in *pl.*) bars of different metals which, drawn over diseased parts, were supposed to give relief; *tract'or'ation*, the use of these; *tract'rix*, a curve such that the intercept of a tangent by a fixed straight line is constant. [*L. tractus*, -*us*, a dragging, draught, tract, *tractus*, *tractatus*, *pa.ps.* of *trahere*, *tractare*, to draw.]

trade, *trad*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a track, trail, trading: a way of traffic: (*Shak.*) resort: a course: a practice: an occupation, way of livelihood, esp. skilled but not learned: shopkeeping: commerce: buying and selling: a craft: men engaged in the same occupation, esp. the liquor trade or the book trade: commodities, esp. for barter: a deal: rubbish: medicine: (in *pl.*) the trade-winds.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to trade, go: to resort, esp. for commerce: to ply: to occupy oneself: to have dealings or intercourse: to engage in commerce: to deal: to traffic: to buy and sell: to reckon, count, presume (with *on*), esp. unscrupulously.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to tread: (*U.S.*) to exchange commercially, to barter.—*n.* *trade-board*, a council representing employers and employees in a trade.—*adj.* *trad'ed*, (*Shak.*) versed, practised: *trade-fallen* (*trade-falno*; *Shak.*), unsuccessful in trade, bankrupt; *trad'ful*, (*Spens.*) commercial, busy in traffic; *trade'less*.—*ns.* *trade'-mark*, any name or distinctive device warranting goods for sale as the production of any individual or firm; *trade'-name*, a name serving as a trade-mark: a name in use in the trade; *trade'-price*, the price at which goods are sold to members of the same trade, or by wholesale to retail dealers; *trad'ler*, one who trades: a

trading ship; *trade'-route*, a route followed by caravans or trading ships; *trade'-sale*, an auction sale of goods by producers, &c., to persons in the trade.—*ns.* (treated as *pl.*) *trades'-folk*, -*people*, shopkeepers: mechanics: craftsmen: people employed in trade.—*n.* *trades'man*, a shopkeeper: a craftsman: a mechanic:—*fem.* *trades'woman*.—*adj.* *trades'manlike*.—*ns.* *trade(s)-un'ion*, an organised association of workers of an industry for the protection of their interests; *trade(s)-un'io* wind, a wind al equator and deflected westward by the Earth's rotation of the earth.—*n.* and *adj.* *trad'ing*.—Board of Trade, a department of government for matters of industry and commerce. [*Prob. L.G. trade*; akin to *tread*.]

Tradescantia, *trad-is-kan'shi-a*, *n.* the spiderwort genus. [After the English gardener, naturalist, and traveller John Tradescant (c. 1567-1637).]

tradition, *tra-dish'an*, *n.* handing over: oral transmission from generation to generation: a tale, belief or practice thus handed down: anything handed down from one generation to another.—*ns.* *traditionary*.—*adj.* *tradition'ioner*.—*adj.* *tradition'ist*.

(*obs.*) a traitor, betrayer: the name of a sect of heretics. [*L. traditio*, -*onis*, *traditor*, -*bris*—*tradere*, to give up—*trans*, over, *dare*, to give.]

traduce, *tra-dus'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to translate: (*obs.*) to propagate or transmit: to calumniate: to defame.—*ns.* *traduc'ement*; *traduc'er*; *Traduc'ian* (-*shi-en*), one who believes that children receive soul as well as body from their parents through natural generation.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *Traduc'ianism*; *Traduc'ianist*.—*n.* and *adj.* *traduc'ing*.—*adv.* *traduc'ingly*.—*n.* *traduction* (-*duk'shan*), transference, conveyance: translation: transmission, tradition: propagation: calumny.—*adj.* *traduc'tive*, transmitted. [*L. traducere*, *traduc-tum*—*trans*, across, *ducere*, to bring.]

traffic, *traf'ik*, *n.* commerce: disgraceful trading: dealings: (*obs.*) a trading voyage: (*obs.*) commodities: the business done on a railway, &c.: vehicles, pedestrians, &c. (collectively), using a thoroughfare: passing to and fro.—*v.t.* to trade: to trade disgracefully: to intrigue.—*v.t.* to trade in, or barter:—*pr.p.* *traff'icking*; *part.* and *pa.p.* *traff'icked*.—*ns.* *traff'icator*, a movable pointer by means of which the driver of a vehicle can give warning of a change of direction; *traff'icker*.—*n.* and *adj.* *traff'icking*.—*adj.* *traff'icless*.—*nl.* *pl.* *traff'ic-lights*, -*signals*, coloured lights to regulate street traffic at crossings.—*n.* *traff'ic'man'ager*, the manager of the traffic on a railway, &c.—*n.pl.* *traff'ic-re'turns*, statistics of passengers and goods carried and money received in return. [From a Romance language; cf. *Fr. trafic*, *It. traffico*, *Sp. tráfico*; origin obscure.]

tragacanth, *trag'a-kanth*, *n.* a gum (also gum tragacanth) got from several spiny shrubs of the genus *Asparagus*: the plant yielding it. [*Gr. tragacantha*—*tragos*, goat, *akantha*, thorn.]

tragedy, *traj'i-di*, *n.* a species of drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe usually sad: the art of such drama: any sad story or turn of events: (*journalism*) anything with death or killing in it.—*ns.* *tragedian* (*tra-j'e-di-an*), a writer or (usually) an actor of tragedy; *tragedienne* (*tra-j'e-di-en*): *Fr. tragédienne*, *trā-shā-di-en*), an actress of tragic rôles.—*adj.* *trag'ic* (*traj'ik*), -*al*, pertaining to, of the nature of, tragedy.—*adv.* *trag'ically*.—*ns.* *trag'icalness*; *trag'ic-com'edy*, a play (or story) in which grave and comic scenes are blended: a comedy that threatens to be a tragedy.—*adj.* *trag'ic-com'ic*, -*al*.—*adv.* *trag'ic-com'ically*. [*L. tragoedia*—*Gr. tragōidia*, tragedy, app. lit. goat-song—*tragos*, a he-goat, *ōidē*, song (variously explained).]

tragelaph, *trag'*, *traj'i-laf*, *n.* a fabulous animal, fātē, fār, dsh; mē, hār (her); māne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dien (then)

part goat, part stag: a harnessed antelope (*Tragelaphus*, -el'-a-fus).—*adj.* tragel'aphine. [*Gr. tragelaphos*—*tragos*, a goat, *elaphos*, a deer.]
tragopan, *trag'ô-pan*, *n.* a brilliant Asiatic horned pheasant. [*Gr. tragopân*, hornbill—*tragos*, goat, *Pân*, the god Pan.]

tragus, *trâ-gus*, *n.* a small prominence (bearded in man) at the entrance of the external ear:—*pl.* *tragi* (-ji).—*n.* *tragule* (*trag'ül*), a chevreton.—*adj.* *trag'uline* (-in-). [*Gr. trâgos*, goat, *trâgus*.]
trail, *trâk*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to go wearily or toilsomely: to stray: to get lost: to gad: to decline in health.—*n.* a loss, esp. of sheep: the mutton of sheep that have died of disease or accident.—*adj.* *trail'it*, worn out.—*trail* after, to dangle after.

trail, *trâl*, *v.i.* to drag along or near the surface: to drag wearily: to drag along: to carry (as a weapon) with butt near the ground, or horizontally: to lead on: (*coll.*) to quiz: to cover with trailing ornament: to track.—*v.i.* to be drawn out in length: to hang, float, or drag loosely behind: to sprawl over the ground or a support: to straggle: to move with slow sweeping motion or with dragging drapery: to drag oneself along.—*n.* anything drawn out in length or trailed: a train, tail: the track of a star on a stationary photographic plate: a track, as of game: a beaten path in the wilds: part of a gun-carriage resting on the ground behind: an act or manner of trailing.—*ns.* *trail'er*, one who trails: a tracker: a creeping plant: a carriage, car, chair, &c., towed or dragged by a car, bicycle, or tractor: a short motion-picture giving a sample of one that is coming: *trail'-net*, a drag-net.—*trail* a pike, (*obs.*) to serve as a soldier: *trailing* edge, the rear edge: *trail* one's coat, (*fr.*) to invite a quarrel. [*Ety.* doubtful; O.E. *træglian*, to pluck, pull, and O.Fr. *trailer*, to tow, perh.—L. *tragula*, sledge, drag-net, are possibilities.]

trail, *trâl*, *n.* an aphetic form of entrail.
train, *trân*, *v.i.* to draw along: to allure: to draw on: to instruct and discipline: to cause to grow in the desired manner: to prepare for performance by instruction, practice, diet, exercise, or otherwise: to bring up: to direct, aim (as a gun or telescope).—*v.i.* (*Spens.* *trayne*) to trail, drag: to prepare oneself by instruction, exercise, diet, or otherwise: to be under drill: to travel by rail.—*n.* that which is dragged along or follows: a tail: tail-feathers or trailing back-feathers: part of a dress that trails: a retinue: a series: a sequence: a number of things in a string, as animals, railway carriages or wagons: process: a line of combustible material to fire a charge: a set of wheels acting on each other, for transmitting motion: artillery and other equipment for a siege or battle: a lure: a thing dragged on the ground to make a scent: (*Canada*) a sledge.—*adj.* *train'able*.—*ns.* *train'-band*, a band of citizens trained to bear arms: *train'-bearer*, one who holds up a train, as of a robe or gown.—*adj.* *trained*, having received training: having a train.—*ns.* *trainee*, one who is under training: *train'er*, one who prepares men for athletic feats, horses for a race, or the like: *train'-ferry*, a ferry that conveys railway trains: *train'ing*, practical education in any profession, art, or handicraft: a course of diet and exercise for developing physical strength, endurance, or dexterity: *train'ing-college*, a school for teaching teachers to teach: *train'ing-ship*, a ship in which boys are trained for the sea: *train'-mile*, a unit of railway traffic, a run of one mile by one train.—*train* fine, to bring body or mind to a high pitch of efficiency. [*Mainly* O.Fr. *trâiner*, *trâliner* (*Fr. trâiner*), to drag (nouns *train*, *traine*); partly with overlap of meanings, from O.Fr. *trâine*, guile.]
train, *trân*, *n.* (usu. *train'-oil*) whale-oil extracted from the blubber by boiling. [*Du. traen* (now *traan*), tear, exudation.]
traipse, *trapes*, *trâps*, *v.i.* to trail: to trudge: to gad: to go in a slatternly way.—*n.* a slattern: a trudge.—*n.* and *adj.* *traips'ing*, *trapes'ing*.—*v.i.* *trape*, to traipse. [*Origin* unknown.]
trait, *trâ*, or *trât*, *n.* a stroke, touch: a characteristic. [*Fr.*—L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.]

traitor, *trâ'tor*, *n.* a betrayer: one who commits treason (*Jem.* *trait'ress*).—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *trait'orhood*, *trait'orism*, *trait'orship*.—*adjs.* *trait'orly* (*Shak.*); *trait'orous*.—*adv.* *trait'orously*.—*n.* *trait'oroussness*. [*Fr. traître*—L. *traditor*—*trâdere*, to give up.]

traject, *trâ-jekt'*, *v.i.* to take across: to transmit.—*n.* (*trâ'jekt*) a crossing: a ferry: a transference, transmission.—*ns.* *trajec'tion* (-shun), passage: crossing: transmission: transposition: *trajectory* (*trâ'jekt-ur-i*, or *trâ-jekt'ur-i*), the curve described by a body under the action of given forces. [*L. trâjicere*, -*jectum*—*trâns*, across, *jacere*, to throw.]
tralatitious, *tralatitious*, *trâl-a-tish'us*, *adj.* transmitted: traditional: handed on, second-hand. [*L. trâlâticius*—*trânslatum*, serving as supine to *trânsferre*; see *transfer*.]

tram, *tram*, *n.* a barrow or cart shaft: a vehicle for minerals in mines: a tramway: a tramway-car.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *tram'-car*, a tramway-car: *tram'-conductor*, *tram'-line*, a line of tramway: *tram'-road*, a track with sunken rails (legally one not running along a road): *tram'-stop*, a stopping-place for tram-cars: *tram'way*, a track or system of tracks with sunken rails along a road: *tram'way-car*, a carriage for conveying passengers on a tramway. [*Cf.* L.G. *trâam*, beam, shaft, &c.]
tram, *tram*, *n.* silk yarn for weft, of two or more strands. [*Fr. trame*—L. *trâma*, weft.]

tram, *tram*. See *trammel*.
trammel, *tram'l*, *n.* a net whose inner fine-meshed layer is carried by the fish through the coarse-meshed outer layer, and encloses it in a pocket: a fowling net: a hobble: shackles for making a horse amble: anything that confines: an instrument for describing an ellipse (also *tram*): a contrivance for adjusting a hook in a fireplace: (in *pl.*) a tress.—*v.t.* to shackle: to confine: to impede: to entangle.—*pr.p.* *tramm'elling*; *part.* and *part.p.* *tramm'elled*.—*ns.* *tramm'eller*; *tramm'el'-net*, a trammel. [*O.Fr. tramail*, a net.—L.L. *trâmacula*, from L. *trâs*, three, *macula*, a mesh.]
tramontane, *trâ-mon'tân*, *adj.* beyond the mountains (the Alps from Rome): foreign: uncivilised.—*n.* a dweller beyond the mountains: a foreigner: a barbarian.—*n.* *tramontana* (*trâ-mon-tâ'nâ*), in Italy, a north wind. [*It. tramontana*—L. *trâns*, beyond, *môns*, *montis*, a mountain.]

tramp, *tramp*, *v.i.* to tread, esp. heavily or noisily: to walk: to go on a walking tour or long walk: to go about as a vagrant: to go in a tramp steamer.—*v.t.* to traverse on foot: to trample: (*Scot.*) to tread in a tub in washing clothes.—*n.* a foot-journey: a vagrant: a plate of iron worn on the sole for pressing a spade or for giving foothold on ice: the footstep of a spade: a cargo-boat with no fixed route.—*adv.* with tramping noise.—*n.* *tramp'er*. [*M.E. trampen*; cf. *Ger. trampen*.]
trample, *tramp'l*, *v.t.* to tread roughly under foot: to treat with pride, to insult.—*v.i.* to tread roughly or in contempt: to tread forcibly and rapidly.—*n.* a trampling.—*ns.* *tramp'ler*; *tramp'ling*.—Also *adj.* [*Freq.* of *tramp*.]

trance, *trâns*, *n.* a dazed, abstracted, ecstatic or exalted state: a deep sleeplike state, profound and prolonged: catalepsy.—*v.t.* to throw into a trance: to entrance.—*adj.* *tranced* (*trâns't*, *trân'si'd*), in a trance.—*adv.* *tranc'edly*. [*Fr. transe*—*trânsire*—L. *trânsire*, to go across, in L.L. to die.]

trance, *trâns*, *trâns*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a thorough passage.
tranect, *tran'ekt*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a ferry. [*As if* L. *trâns*, across, *nectere*, to join; but supposed to be a misprint for *traject*.]

trangam, *trang'gm*, *n.* a trumpety gimcrack. [*Origin* unknown.]

trangle, *trang'l*, *n.* (*her.*) a diminutive of the fess. [*Obs. Fr.*]

trankum, *trang'kom*, *n.* (*Scott.*) a trinket. [*trinket*.]
tranquil, *trang'wil*, *adj.* calm: peaceful.—*n.* *tranquillisa'tion*.—*v.t.* *tranqu'illise*, to make tranquil.—*n.* *tranquilliser*.—*adv.* *tranquill'i's-ingly*.—*n.* *tranquill'ity*.—*adv.* *tran'quilly*. [*L. tranquillus*.]

trans-, *trâns-*, *trâns*, *pf.* across, beyond.—Also *tran-*, *tra-*. [*L. trâns*, across, beyond.]

transact, *trán-zák't*, *-sák't*, *v.t.* to conduct, negotiate: to perform: (*arch.*) to deal with.—*v.i.* to negotiate: to have to do.—*ns.* transaction, act of transacting: an agreement: a piece of business performed: (*pl.*) the reports or publications of certain learned societies; transac'tor. [*L. tránsactum*, p.p. of *tránsigere*—*agere*, to carry on.]

transalpine, *tránz-al'pín*, *adj.* beyond the Alps (orig. from Rome): crossing the Alps. [*L. tránsalpinus*—*Alpae*, Alps.]

transandine, *tránz-an'dín*, *adj.* beyond, or crossing, the Andes.—Also *transandé'an* (or *-an'di-an*).

transatlantic, *tránz-at-lan'tík*, *adj.* beyond the Atlantic Ocean: crossing the Atlantic.

transcend, *trán-send'*, *v.t.* to rise above: to surmount: to surpass: to exceed: to pass or lie beyond the limit of.—*ns.* transcend'ence, transcend'ency.—*adj.* transcend'ent, transcending: superior or supreme in excellence: surpassing others: as applicable to *being*, relating to the absolute, transcending all limitation—as applicable to *knowledge*, pertaining to what transcends experience, being given *a priori*: beyond human knowledge: abstrusely speculative, fantastic; transcend'ental, transcending: supereminent, surpassing others: concerned with what is independent of experience: vague.—*v.t.* transcend'entalise.—*ns.* transcend'entalism, the investigation of what is *a priori* in human knowledge, or independent of experience: that which is vague and illusive in philosophy: the American reaction against Puritan prejudices, humdrum orthodoxy, old-fashioned metaphysics, materialistic philistinism, and materialism—best associated with the name of R. W. Emerson (1803-82); transcend'entalist.—*adv.* transcend'entally; transcend'ently.—*n.* transcend'entness. [*L. tránscondere*—*condere*, to climb.]

transcontinental, *tránz-kon-ti-nen'tl*, *adj.* extending or passing across, or belonging to the farther side of, a continent.

transcribe, *trán-skrib'*, *v.t.* to write over from one book into another: to copy: (*mus.*) to arrange (a composition) for an instrument, voice, or combination other than that for which it was composed.—*ns.* transcrib'er; transcript (*trán'skript*), a copy; transcrip'tion, the act or result of transcribing.—*adj.* transcrip'tional; transcrip'tive.—*adv.* transcrip'tively. [*L. tránscribere*, *-scriptum*—*scribere*, to write.]

transce. Same as *transce* (2).

transenna, *trán-ser'ná*, *n.* a screen enclosing a shrine. [*L. tránsenna*.]

transept, *trán'sept*, *n.* part of a churell at right angles to the nave, or of another building to the body: either wing of such a part where it runs right across.—*adj.* transept'al, of a transept; transept'ate, divided by transverse septa. [*L. saeptum* (used in *pl.*), fence, enclosure.]

transfard, *trán-fárd*, a Spenserian spelling of transferred (*pa.t.*).

transfer, *tránz-far'*, *v.t.* to carry or bring over: to convey from one place, person, ownership, object, group, football club, &c., to another: to change over: to convey (as a design) to another surface. —on one railway, transfer'ing; transfer, the act of transferring: conveyance from one person, place, &c., to another: that which is transferred or is to be transferred (as a picture): a transfer-
register of the transfer of property, shares, &c.; transfer-day, a day for registering transfer of bank-stock and government funds at the Bank of England; transfer'ee, the person to whom a thing is transferred: one who is transferred; transference, the act of transferring or conveying: passage from place to place; transfer'or (*law*), transfer'or (*general*), one who transfers; trans-fer-paper, a prepared paper used for transferring impressions with copying-presses, &c.; trans'fer-

ticket, a ticket for a journey to be resumed on another route.—transferrable vote, a vote which, if the candidate voted for should be out of the running, is to be transferred to another as second (third, &c.) choice. [*L. tránsferre*—*ferre*, to carry.]

transfigure, *tránz-fig'ar*, *v.t.* to change the appearance of: to glorify.—*ns.* transfiguration (*-z-* or *-ú-rá'shon*), a transformation or glorification in appearance: Transfiguration, the Christian festival of the transfiguration of Christ (Matt. xvi. 2), celebrated on the 6th of August; transfig'urement. [*L. tránsfigurare*—*figura*, form.]

transfix, *tránz-fiks'*, *v.t.* to pierce through: to paralyse with sudden emotion.—*n.* transfixion (*-fik'shon*). [*L. tránsfigere*, *-fixum*—*figere*, to fix.]

transform, *tránz-form'*, *v.t.* to change the shape of: to change to another form, appearance, substance, character.—*v.i.* to be changed in form or substance.—*adj.* transform'able.—*ns.* transform'a'tion, change of form, constitution, or substance: metamorphosis: transmutation: (*Shak.*) a transformed person: false hair: (in full transformation scene) a scene on the stage that changes in presence of the audience or in which the characters of the pantomime were transformed into those of the harlequinade.—*adj.* transform'ative; transformed'.—*n.* transform'er, one who, that which, transforms: an apparatus for obtaining an electric current from another of a different voltage.—*n.* and *adj.* transform'ing.—*ns.* transform'ism, the theory of mutability of species; transform'ist.—*adj.* transform'istic. [*L. tránsformare*—*forma*, form.]

transfuse, *tránz-fúz'*, *v.t.* to pour out into another vessel: to transfer to another's veins: to treat by transfusion: to cause to pass, enter, or diffuse through: to imbue: to instil: to cause to be imbibed.—*n.* transfu'ser.—*adj.* transfu'sible.—*ns.* transfu'sion (*-zhon*), transfusing, esp. of blood; transfu'sionist.—*adj.* transfu'sive (*-siv*), tending or having power to transfuse.—*adv.* transfu'sively. [*L. tránsfundere*—*fundere*, *fusus*, to pour.]

transgress, *tránz-tránz-gres'*, *v.t.* to pass beyond the limit of or set by: to overstep, exceed: to infringe.—*v.i.* to offend by violating a law: to sin.—*n.* transgress'ion, an intrans'gress'ion.

gradi, gressum, to step.]

tranship, *tránz-shíp*, *tránz-shíp'*, *v.t.* to transfer from one ship or other conveyance to another.—*v.i.* to change ship, &c.—*ns.* trans(s)hip'ment; trans(s)hipp'er; trans(s)hipp'ing.

transhumant, *tránz-(h)úm'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to transfer or pass from summer to winter or from winter to summer pastures.—*n.* transhu'manco.—*adj.* transhu'mant. [*Sp. tráshumar*—*L. tráns*, *humus*, ground.]

transient, *trán-si-én't*, *-si-én't*, *adj.* passing: of short duration: not lasting: momentary: (*U.S.*) making, or for persons making, only a short stay: (*mus.*) passing.—*ns.* trans'ience, trans'ien'cy.—*adv.* trans'iently.—*n.* trans'ientness. [*L. tránsiens*, *-euntis*—pr.p. of *tránsire*, to cross—*ire*, *itum*, to go.]

transilient, *tránz-tránz-sil'i-én't*, *adj.* leaping or passing across.—*n.* transil'ien'cy. [*L. tránsilire*—*salire*, to leap.]

transilluminate, *tránz-tráns-i-l(y)ú'mi-nát*, *v.t.* to throw a strong light through.—*n.* transilumina'tion.

transit, *tránz-tráns-tráns-é'ri* (*L. tráns-é'rd*), *n.* customs warrant for clearing. [*L. tránsire*; cf. transient.]

transisthmian, *tránz- or trans-is(t)mi-an*, *adj.* across an isthmus.

transistor, *trán-sis'tor*, *n.* amplifier with crystal and two cat's whiskers: later development of this, able to perform many functions of multi-electrode valves.

transit, *tránz-it*, *-sit*, *n.* passing or conveyance over, across, or through: the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian: the passage of a smaller body over the disk of a greater: a transit-circle,

färe, fär, dikh; mf, har (her); mine; möte; müte; möon; then (then)

-instrument, or -theodolite. —*v.i.* to pass across. —*v.t.* to pass across: to reverse. —*ns.* *trans'it-circle*, a transit-instrument with a graduated circle for declinations; *trans'it-duty*, a duty chargeable on goods passing through a country; *trans'it-instrument*, a telescope mounted in the meridian and turning on a fixed east and west axis; *trans'ition* (*-s'it'h'en*, *-s'it'h'en*, *-s'it'h'en*), passage from one place, state, stage, style, subject, or (*mus.*) key to another: (*orchit.*) esp. the passage from Romanesque or Norman to Gothic. —*adj.* *trans'itional*. —*adj.* *trans'itional*, *trans'itional*. —*adv.* *trans'itionally*. —*adj.* *trans'itive* (*tranz'-ti-v*), passing over: having the power of passing: (*gram.*) taking a direct object. —*adv.* *trans'itively*. —*n.* *trans'itiveness*. —*adv.* *trans'itorily*. —*n.* *trans'itoriness*. —*adj.* *trans'itory*, going or passing away: lasting for a short time: speedily vanishing. —*ns.* *trans'it-theodolite*, one whose telescope can be reversed; *trans'it-trade*, the trade of carrying foreign goods through a country. [*L. trans'itus*, *-ūs*, *trans'itio*, *-ōnis* — *ire*, *itum*, to go.]

translate, *trāns*, *trānz*, *trans*, *tranz-lōt*, *v.t.* to remove to another place: to remove to heaven, especially without death: to enrapture: to render into another language: to express in another artistic medium: to interpret, put in plainer terms, explain: to transfer from one office (esp. ecclesiastical) to another: to transform: to renovate, make new from old. —*v.i.* to practise translation: to admit of translation. —*adj.* *translā'table*. —*n.* *translā'tion*, the act of translating: removal to another place, see, &c.: rendering into another language: a version: the working up of new things from old materials: change of place (distinguished from *rotation*): the automatic retransmission of a telegraphic message. —*adj.* *translā'tional*, *translā'tory* (*-lā-tōr-i*, or *-lā'*). —*n.* *translā'tor*. [*L. translātum*, used as supine of *transfere*; see *transfer*.]

translithan, *trānz*, *-s-lit'h'an*, *adj.* beyond the river Leitha, once in part the boundary between Austria and Hungary: Hungarian.

transliterate, *trānz*, or *-s-lit'a-rāt*, *v.t.* to write in letters of another alphabet. —*ns.* *translitrā'tion*; *translitrā'tor*. [*L. littera*, letter.]

translocation, *trānz*, or *-s-lō-kā'shən*, *n.* transference from place to place, esp. of materials within body of plant. —*v.t.* *translocate*. [*L. locus*, place.]

translucent, *trānz*, or *-s-lō'sent*, or *-lū*, *adj.* shining through: imperfectly transparent: clear. —*ns.* *translu'cence*, *translu'cency*. —*adv.* *translu'cently*. —*adj.* *translu'cid*, *translucent*. —*n.* *translucidity*. [*L. translūcens*, *-entis* — *lūcere*, to shine — *lūx*, *lūcis*, light.]

translunary, *trānz-lō-nār-i*, *adj.* beyond the moon: visionary. [*L. lūno*, the moon.]

transmarine, *trānz*, *-s-mā-rēn'*, *adj.* across or beyond the sea. [*L. trōsmarinus* — *mare*, sea.]

transmew, *trānz*, or *-s-mā'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to transmute. [*O.Fr. transmuier* — *L. transmutāre*; see *transmute*.]

transmigrate, *trānz*, or *-s-mī-grāt*, or *-mī'*, *v.t.* to remove to another place of abode: (of the soul) to pass into another body. —*v.i.* to cause to transmigrate. —*n.* *transmigrant* (or *-mī'*), one who transmigrates: an alien entering a country on his way to another in which he means to settle. —*adj.* *transmigrating*. —*ns.* *transmigrā'tion*; *transmigrā'tionism*, belief in the transmigration of souls; *transmigrā'tionist*. —*adj.* *transmigrā'tive* (*-mī-grā-tiv*, or *-mī-grā-tiv*). —*n.* *transmigrā'tor*. —*adj.* *transmigrā'tory* (*-grā-tōr-i*). [*L. trōsmigrāre*, *-ātum* — *migrāre*, to migrate.]

transmit, *trānz*, or *-s-mīt*, *v.t.* to send or pass on: to allow to pass through. —*pr.p.* *transmitt'ing*; *po.t.* and *po.p.* *transmitt'ed*. —*n.* *transmissibility*. —*adj.* *transmiss'ible* (also *transmitt'able*, less correctly *-ible*). —*n.* *transmission* (*-mish'ən*). —*adj.* *transmiss'ional*; *transmiss'ive*, having the quality of transmitting or of being transmitted. —*ns.* *transmiss'ivity*; *transmitt'al*; *transmitt'er*, one who or that which transmits: apparatus for sending forth anything, as signals, messages,

&c. [*L. trānsmittēre*, *-missum* — *mittēre*, *missum*, to send.]

transmogrify, *trānz*, *-s-mog'ri-fi*, *v.t.* (*coll.*, *facet.*) to transform, transmute. —*pr.p.* *transmog'rifying*; *po.t.* and *po.p.* *transmog'rified*. —*n.* *transmog'rification*. [*A grotesque concoction.*]

transmove, *trānz*, *-s-mōv'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to transmute. [*App. for transmove*, remodelled on *move*.]

transmute, *trānz*, or *-s-mūt'*, *v.t.* to change to another form or substance. —*n.* *transmutā'bility*. —*adj.* *transmūt'able*. —*n.* *transmūt'ableness*. —*adv.* *transmūt'ably*. —*ns.* *transmūt'ation*, a changing into a different form, nature, or substance, esp. that of one chemical element into another; *transmūtā'tionist*. —*adj.* *transmūt'ative*, serving or tending to transmute. —*n.* *transmūt'er*. [*L. trōsmūtōre* — *mūtāre*, to change.]

transoceanic, *trānz*, or *-s-ō-shi-on'ik*, *adj.* across or crossing the ocean.

transom, *trāns'om*, *n.* a cross-piece: a cross-beam: a structure dividing a window horizontally: a lintel. [*App. L. trānstrum*, a cross-beam.]

transonic. Common spelling of *trans-sonic*.

transpadane, *trānz*, *-z-pā-dān*, *-pā'don*, *adj.* beyond the Po (from Rome). [*L. Podus*, the Po.]

transparent, *trānz*, *trans*, *-z-pār'ant*, or *-por'*, *adj.* able to be distinctly seen through: pellucid: pervious to rays: (*Shak.*) shining through: easily detected, understood: obvious, evident: ingenuous. —*ns.* *transpar'ence* (*ore*), *transpar'ency*, the quality of being transparent: that which is transparent: a picture, design, device visible, or to be viewed, by transmitted light: Thackeray's humorous translation of the German title *Durchlaucht*. —*adv.* *transpar'ently*. —*n.* *transpar'entness*. [*L. L. trānsparēns*, *-entis* — *L. pārēre*, to appear.]

transpicious, *trānz*, *trān-spī'k'ū-as*, *adj.* (*Milt.*) transparent. [*L. trōnspicere*, to see through — *specere*, to look.]

transperce, *trānz-pērs'*, *v.t.* to pierce through: to permeate.

transpire, *trānz-spīr'*, *v.t.* to give off as vapour: to exhale: to emit through the skin. —*v.i.* to exhale: to give off water-vapour (as plants) or waste material through the skin (as animals): to become known, come to light: often, wrongly, to happen. —*adj.* *transpir'able*. —*n.* *transpiration* (*trānz-spī-rā'shən*), act or process of transpiring: exhalation through the skin: emission of water-vapour through the stomata, &c. —*adj.* *transpir'atory*. [*L. spirāre*, to breathe.]

transplant, *trānz-plānt'*, *v.t.* to remove from the ground where it grows and plant in another place: to graft upon another animal or another part of the same: to remove and establish elsewhere. —*v.i.* to bear transplanting. —*adj.* *transplan'table*. —*ns.* *transplantā'tion*; *transplan'ter*; *transplan'ting*. [*L. trōnsplōntōre* — *plōntōre*, to plant.]

transpontine, *trānz-pōn'tin*, *adj.* across a bridge: on the Surrey side of the Thames: hence melodramatic. [*L. pōns*, *pōntis*, a bridge.]

transport, *trānz-pōrt'*, *v.t.* to carry, convey, remove: to send overseas, as a convict: to translate (as a minister): (*Shak.*) to put to death: (*Shok.*) perh., to carry off (as by the fairies): to carry away by strong emotion: to throw into an ecstasy. —*ns.* *trans'port*, carriage from one place to another: the conveyance of troops and their necessities: a ship, wagon, &c., therefor: ecstasy: one who has been transported or sentenced to transportation; *transportā'bility*. —*adj.* *transport'able*, that may be transported: liable, or rendering liable, to transportation. —*ns.* *transport'al*; *transport'ance*, (*Shak.*) conveyance, transport; *transportā'tion*, removal: removal of offenders beyond seas. —*adj.* *transport'ed*. —*adv.* *transport'edly*. —*ns.* *transport'edness*; *transport'er*. —*n.* and *adj.* *transport'ing*. —*adv.* *transport'ingly*. —*adj.* *transport'ive*, tending or having power to transport. —*ns.* *trans'port-er*, (*S. Afr.*) a carrier by wagon; *trans'port-ship*, a ship used for carrying troops, stores, &c. — *transporter* bridge, a bridge with a travelling carriage suspended from a girder. [*L. trānsportāre* — *portāre*, to carry.]

transpose, *trāns-, -z-pōz'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to transform: to transfer: to turn, alter: to change the order of, interchange: (*mus.*) to write, perform, or render in another key.—*adj.* transpos'able.—*ns.* transpos'ial, a change of place or order; transpos'er.—*a. and adj.* transpos'ing.—*n.* transposition (*-pō-, -pō-zish'ən*).—*adj.* transpos'itional; transpos'itive (*-pōz'*).—transposing instrument, an instrument that by a mechanical device transposes music into another key: one for which music is written in a different key from the actual sounds. [*Fr. transposer*; see *pose*.]
trans-shape, *trans-shāp'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to transform.
trans-ship, *trans-shīp'*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to transport.
trans-sonic, *trans-sōn'ik*, *adj.* narrow zone or regi that of sound.—Often transonic.
transubstantiate, *trān-sūb-stān'shi-āt*, *v.t.* to change to another substance.—*ns.* transubstanti'ation, a change into another substance: the doctrine that, the eucharist, and wine is food, only the
transude, *trān-sūd*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to ooze out: to be a substance that transudes.—*n.* transud'ation.—*adj.* transud'atory. [*L. sūdare*, to sweat.]
transume, *trān-sūm'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to transcribe officially.—*ns.* transumpt (*-sūm't*), a copy of a legal writing; transumption (*-sūm'sh'n*), transcription: metaphor; transference.—*adj.* transumptive (*-sūm'p'tiv*). [*L. trān(s)sumere*, to transcribe—*sūmere*, to take.]
transuranic, *trāns-, trānz-a-ran'ik*, *adj.* of greater atomic number than uranium.—Also *transurā-nium*.
transvalue, *trāns-, -z-vāl'ū*, *v.t.* to evaluate anew.—*n.* transvalu'ation.
transverse, *trānz-vərs*, or *-vərs'*, *adj.* set crosswise.—*adv.* crosswise.—*n.* anything set crosswise.—*v.t.* (*-vərs'*) to cross: to thwart: to reverse: to transform.—*adj.* transvers'al, transverse.—*n.* a line cutting a set of lines.—*n.* transversal'ity.—*adv.* transvers'ally; transvers'ly.—*n.* transvers'ion.—by transverse, (*Spens.*) awry. [*L. trāns-versus*—*vertere*, *versum*, to turn.]
transverse, *trānz-vərs'*, *v.t.* to turn from prose into verse.—*n.* transvers'ion (*-sh'n*). [A pun in Buckingham's *Rehearsal*.]
tranter, *trānt'r*, *a.* (*dia.*) a hawk: a carrier.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *trant* (back-formation), to hawk. [*Cf. L.L. trāvedrius*.]
trap, *trap*, *n.* a snare, gin: a device for catching: a hidden danger: (*slang*) one who catches offenders: (*slang*) trickery: a pitfall: a trap-door: a ventilating door in a mine: a lock: a bead in a pipe to stop foul gases: a light carriage: a contrivance for throwing up or releasing a ball or pigeons.—*v.t.* to catch in a trap: to provide with traps.—*v.i.* to act as a trapper.—*pr.p.* trapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trapped.—*ns.* trap-ball, an old game played with a ball, bat, and trap; trap-door, a door in a floor or stage; trap-fall, a trap-door that gives way beneath the feet: a pitfall; trapp'er one who traps animals for their fur: a boy who minds a mine trap: a horse for a trap; trapp'i-ness.—*a. and adj.* trapp'ing.—*adj.* trapp'y, full of traps, treacherous.—*n.* trap-stiek, a bat for trap-ball. [*O.E. trappē*—*træppe*, *treppe*.]
trap, *trap*, *n.* (*geol.*; *old-fashioned*) vaguely, a dark fine-grained igneous rock (*lying* often in steps or terraces).—*adj.* trapp'ean (or *-ē*).—*n.* trap-rock. [*Sw. trapp*—*trappa*, a stair.]
trap, *trap*, *n.* (*mining*) a fault: (*Scot.*) a ladder leading to a loft.—*adj.* trap-cut, (of jewellery) cut in steps.—*ns.* trap-ladder, -stair. [*Cf. Du. vrap*, step; *cf. forego* word.]
trap, *trap*, *n.* (*obs.*) a horse-cloth: (*pl.*) personal luggage.—*v.t.* to caparison, deck with trappings.—*adj.* trapped.—*n.pl.* trappings, gay clothes: ornaments, esp. those put on horses. [*App. conn.*

with *Fr. drap*, *Sp. and Port. trapo*, *L.L. drappus* (*trappus*), cloth.]
trapan. See *trepan* (1).
trape, *trapes*. See *trapeze*.
trapezium, *trā-pē-zī-əm*, *n.* (*orig.*) any quadrilateral that is not a parallelogram: (*now rarely*) one with no sides parallel: (*now*) one with only one pair parallel: a wrist-bone articulating with the thumb metacarpal:—*pl.* trapē'zia, -zīums.—*n.* trapēze, a swing of one or more cross-bars used in gymnastics.—*v.i.* to perform or go on a trapeze.—*adj.* trapē'zīal, pertaining to a trapezium; trapē'zī-form, having the form of a trapezium.—*ns.* trapē-zōid'ron, a solid figure whose faces are trapezia or trapezoids; trapēzoid (*trapē-zoid*, also *trapē-zōid*), a quadrilateral with no sides parallel: (*orig.*) one with two sides parallel: a wrist-bone next the trapezium.—*adj.* trapezoid'al. [*Latinised* from *Gr. trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, a table; *lit.* four-legged—*tetra-*, four-, *peza*, a foot.]
Trappist, *trap'ist*, *n.* a Cistercian of the reformed rule established by De Ranee (1626-1700), abbot of La Trappe in Normandy—austere and silent.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Trappistine (*-tēn*, *-tīn*), a nun of an affiliated order.
trash, *trash*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to check.—*n.* a leash or other restraint. [*Origin obscure*.]
trash, *trash*, *n.* broken twigs, hedge-cuttings: sugar-cane refuse: scraps: anything worthless: rubbish: paltry stuff: (*Shak.*) a worthless person: worthless people: (*U.S.*) poor whites.—*v.t.* to free from trash: to lop the tops from.—*n.* trash'ery, trash, rubbish.—*adv.* trash'ily.—*ns.* trash'iness; trash'ric, (*Scot.*) trash.—*adj.* trash'y, like trash: worthless. [*Prob. Scand.*; *cf. Norw. dial. trash*, trash, *O.N.* *trās*, fallen twigs.]
trash, *trash*, *v.t.* to wear out, to harass.—*v.i.* to trudge. [*Cf. Sw. traska*, *Norw. traske*.]
trass, *trās*, *a.* an earthy volcanic tuff used as a hydraulic cement.—Also *tarras'*, *terras'*. [*Du. tras*.]
traatorle, *trāt-tō-rē'ā*, *a.* a cook-shop. [*It.* *traatorle*, *trac'h'h'*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to bedraggle: to weary with drudgery or plodding.—*v.i.* to drudge: to trail along. [*Cf. Flem. tragen*, to go heavily.]
trauma, *traw'mā*, *n.* a wound: an injury: (*psych.*) an emotional shock that may be the origin of a neurosis.—*adj.* traum'atic (*-mat'ik*).—*adv.* traum'atically.—*ns.* traum'atism (*-nu-tizm*), condition due to a wound; traumatonas'ty, a nastic movement after wounding. [*Gr. trauma*, -atos, a wound.]
travall, *trav'al*, -al, *n.* excessive labour: toil: labour in childbirth: *obs.* for travel.—*v.i.* to labour: to suffer the pains of childbirth: *obs.* for travel.—*adj.* trav'al'ed, toilworn: wearied: experienced: having been in travail.—*ns.* trav'all-pain, -pang. [*O.Fr. (Fr.) travail*.]
travall, *trā-vā'l*. See *travails*.
travel, *trav'l*, *v.i.* to journey: to go: (*dia.*) to walk: to go round soliciting orders: to go on circuit: to move along a course: to go with impetus: to pass: to move: *obs.* for travail.—*v.t.* to journey over or through: to conduct or send on a journey: (*pr.p.* trav'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trav'elled).—*a.* journeying: impetus: power of going: range of movement: passage: *obs.* for travail: (*in pl.*) an account of journeys.—*adj.* trav'elled, having made journeys: transported: not in its original place: experienced: beaten, frequented.—*ns.* trav'eller, one who travels or has travelled: a wayfarer: one who travels for a mercantile house: a rick that slides along a rope or spar: a piece of mechanism that moves on a gantry, &c.; trav'eller's-joy, the virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*; trav'eller's-tale, an astounding lie about what one professes to have seen abroad; sides
n. and
pl. and
adj.
Shak.
showing the marks of travel. [*travall*.]
traverse, *trav'ers*, *adj.* cross: oblique.—*n.* a cross-

ing or passage across: a straight length in a zigzag course; a passage across the face of a rock in mountaineering: a survey by measuring straight lines from point to point and the angles between: anything set or lying across: an obstruction: adversity: a curtain, screen, partition: a barrier: a parapet: a cross-piece: a gallery from one side of a large building to another: a screened-off compartment: a denial or contradiction. [*traverse*] an opposing or countering movement.—*v.i.* to cross: to pass through, across, or over: to move about over: to pass over by traverse: to survey by traverse: to oppose: to thwart: to dispute: to deny, contradict: to turn sideways.—*v.i.* to make a traverse: to move to the side: to direct a gun to the right or left.—*adj.s.* traversable; traversed, crossed, passed over: (*Shak.*) set crosswise.—*n.* traverser, one who traverses: a platform for shifting wagons and carriages sideways.—*n.* and *adj.* traversing.—traversing bridge, one that can be withdrawn horizontally. [*Fr. travers, traverse, traverser*—*L. trans, versare, versum*, to turn.]

travertine, *trav'er-tin, -lén, -lin*, *n.* a pale limestone deposited from solution. [*Fr. travertino*—*L. tibur-tinus*]

travies, *trá-vi-és*, *adj.* burlesque.—*v.t.* to disguise: to burlesque. [*Fr. travesti*, p.p. of *travestir*, to disguise—*L. trans, vestire*, to clothe.] travis, *trav'is*, an obs. or dial. form of traverse. See also *traverse*.

travols, *trá-vo-l'*, travail, *trá-vá-i*, *n.* a North American Indian drag, a pair of trailing poles attached to each side of the saddle, joined by a board or net. [*Canadian Fr. pronoun of Fr. travail*.]

trawl, *tráwl*, *n.* an open-mouthed bag-net for dragging along the bottom: (U.S.) a buoyed line with baited hooks at intervals.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to catch or fish with a trawl or (*Scot.* and U.S.) a seine-net.—*ns.* trawler, one who trawls: a trawling vessel; trawling; trawl-net. [*Cf. trail*, and *M.Du. traghel, drag-net*.]

tray, *trá*, *n.* a shallow trough-like vessel: a salver.—*ns.* tray-cloth, a cloth for covering a tray; trayful.—*pl.* trayfuls. [*O.E. trig, træg, board*.]

tray, *trá*. See *tray*.—*n.* tray-trip, (*Shak.*) a game played with dice.

treacher, treachour, *treach'ar, n.* (obs.) a deceiver by trickery: a betrayer: a traitor.—Also *treach'er-er*.—*adj.* treacherous, ready to betray: not to be trusted: misleadingly inviting in appearance.—*adv.* treacherously.—*ns.* treach'erosness; treach'ery, betrayal: readiness to betray: falseness: treason: treach'etour, (*Spens.*) a deceiver: a traitor. [*O.Fr. trecheor, deceiver—trechier, to trick; cf. trick*.]

treacle, *tré'kl*, *n.* orig. an antidote or prophylactic against bites, hence against poisons, &c.: the dark, viscous uncrystallisable syrup obtained in refining sugar: also molasses, the drainings of crude sugar: blandishments, esp. when suggestive of the cloying and nauseating taste and thickness of treacle.—*v.t.* to dose or smear with treacle.—*v.i.* to treacle trees in order to collect moths.—*ns.* treac'le-mustard, the cruciferous plant *Erysimum cheiranthoides*; treac'liness.—*adj.* treac'ly, of, or like, treacle: thick and sweet: unctuously blandishing. [*O.Fr. triacle*—*Gr. thériaké (antidotos, an antidote to the bites) of beasts—thérion, a wild beast*.]

tread, *tréd, v.i.* to set the foot down: to step: to walk: to trample: to copulate, as a cock: (*Scot.*) same as trade.—*v.t.* to walk on: to press with the foot, as in threshing, pressing grapes, tramping clothes, packing: to trample: to render by treading: to perform by treading, dance: to copulate with as a cock-bird: (*fig.*) to oppress: (*pa.t.* trod; *pa.p.* trodden, trod).—*n.* a footprint: a track: act or manner of treading: a step or tramp: a thing or part trodden on, as of a step: the part that touches the ground, as of a shoe, a wheel: distance between wheels or pedals: the cicatrula, or the chalaza, of an egg: (*Scot.*) same as trade.—*ns.* tread'er; tread'ing; tread'le, tread'le, a foot-lever: a pedal: (*dial.*) the chalaza of an egg (once thought

to be derived from the cock).—*v.i.* to work a treadle.—*ns.* tread'ler; tread'ling; tread'mill, a cylinder turned by treading on boards on its outside, as formerly by prisoners: a mill so worked: (*fig.*) routine drudgery; tread'-wheel, a wheel or cylinder turned by treading outside or inside: a treadmill.—tread water, to float upright by an action as if of climbing a ladder. [*O.E. tredan; Ger. treten; O.N. trotha; cf. trade*.]

treague, *trég, n.* (*Spens.*) a truce. [*L.L. tregua, treuga*—*Goth. trigga, treaty*.]

treason, *tré-zn*, *n.* betraying of the government or an attempt to overthrow it: treachery: disloyalty.—*adj.* trea'sonable, pertaining to, consisting of, or involving treason.—*n.* trea'sonableness.—*adv.* trea'sonably.—*adj.* trea'sonous.—constructive treason, anything that may be interpreted as equivalent to actual treason by leading naturally to it: high treason, offences against the state: misprision of treason, knowledge of the principal crime and concealment thereof: petty treason, the murder of a husband by a wife, a master by a servant, &c.; treason felony, the crime of desiring to depose the sovereign, intimidate parliament, stir up a foreign invasion, &c.—declared by statute in 1848. [*A.Fr. tresun, O.Fr. traison (Fr. trahison)*—*trair (trahir)*—*L. tradere, to betray*.]

treasure, *treach'ar, n.* wealth stored up: riches: anything much valued.—*v.t.* to hoard up: to collect for future use: to value greatly: to store, enrich.—*ns.* treas'ure-chest, a box for keeping articles of value; treas'ure-city, a city for stores, magazines, &c.; treas'ure-house, a house for holding treasures: a treasury: a store of valuable things; treas'urer, one who has the care of a treasure or treasury: one who has charge of collected funds; treas'urership; treas'ury, a place where treasure is deposited: a department of a government which has charge of the finances: mistakenly applied to a beehive tomb in prehistoric Greece.—Treasury bench, the first row of seats on the Speaker's right hand in the House of Commons, occupied by the members of the government; Treasury note, a currency note issued by the Treasury. [*O.Fr. tresor (Fr. trésor)*—*L. thesaurus*—*Gr. thesauros*.]

treasure-trove, *treach'ar-tröv, n.* ownerless property found hidden (in England gold and silver only), property of the crown. [*treasure and trove*, p.p. of *A.Fr. trover, to find*.]

treat, *trét, v.t.* to deal with: to handle: to discuss: to behave towards: to act upon: to deal with the case of: to manage in the application of remedies: to subject to a process: to stand a drink or other gratification to.—*v.i.* to negotiate: to deal (with of): to stand treat.—*n.* a free entertainment, pleasure excursion, or feast: a turn or act of providing and paying: a source of great gratification: (*Spens.*) negotiation, parley.—*adj.* treat'able, to be treated: (*obs.*) tractable, moderate.—*ns.* treat'er; treat'ing; treat'ise (-iz, -is), a written composition, esp. one treating a subject formally or systematically; treat'ment, act or manner of treating: management: behaviour to anyone: way of applying remedies; treat'y, negotiation: a formal agreement, esp. between states: (*Shak.*) entreaty.—Dutch treat (see *Dutch*); stand treat (see *stand*); treaty port, a port opened by treaty to foreign trade. [*O.Fr. traitier*—*L. tractare, to manage—trahere, tractum, to draw*.]

treble, *treb'l, adj.* triple: threefold: (*mus.*) in the treble: high-pitched.—*n.* that which is triple: three times as much: (*mus.*) the highest part, soprano: a treble singer, voice, instrument, string, sound, &c.—*v.t.* to make three times as much.—*v.i.* to become threefold.—*adj.* treb'le-da'ted, living three ages.—*n.* treb'leness.—*adv.* treb'ly.—treble clef, the G clef on the second line. [*O.Fr.*—*L. triplus*; see *triple*.]

trebuchet, *treb'ü-shet, trá-bü-shá, n.* a mediæval military engine for launching stones, &c. [*O.Fr.*] trecento, *trá-chen-tó, n.* and *adj.* 14th-century (in Italian art, &c.).—*n.* trecent'ist. [*It.*, three (for thirteen) hundred.]

treck. Same as trek (*v.i.* and *n.*).

celestial sphere assumed to explain a supposed oscillation of the ecliptic.—*adjs.* *trep'id*, quaking; *trep'idant*; *trepid'atory*. [*L. trepidāre, -ātum*, to hurry with alarm—*trepidus*, restless.]

trespass, *tres'pas*, *v.i.* to interfere with another's person or property: to enter unlawfully upon another's land: to encroach: to intrude: to sin.—*n.* act of trespassing: any injury to another's person or property: a sin.—*n.* *tres'passer*. [O.Fr. *trespasser* (Fr. *irépasser*)—*L.* *trāns, passus*, a step.]

tress, *tres*, *n.* a plait or braid of the hair of the head: a long lock, braided or not.—*v. t.* to form into tresses.—*adj.* tressed, braided: in tresses: having tresses; tress'y, having or like tresses. [*F. tresse*—*L. tricia*, perh. *Gr. tricha*, threefold—*treis*, three.]

tress. See trestle.

treasure, *trēsh'or*, *n.* (*her.*) a subordnary, half the breadth of the orle, and usually borne double, and flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lis.—*adj.* *treasure'd*, having a treasure. [Fr., from *trésor*, to plait.]

tre¹stle, *tres'*, *n.* a support composed of a horizontal beam on sloping legs: a braced framework—also *tre¹ss'cl.*—*ns.* *tre¹ss*, a trestle; *tre¹stle-bridge*, one resting on trestlework; *tre¹stle-table*, one of boards laid on trestles; *tre¹stlework*, a braced framework. [O.Fr. *trestel* (Fr. *tréteau*) and *treste*, *trestre*—L. *trāstrum*, cross-beam.]

tret, tret, n. an allowance to purchasers of 4 lb. on every 104 lb. for waste. [Poss. A.Fr. *tret*, pull, turn of the scale, or Fr. *traite*, transport, both—*traire*, to draw—L. *trahere*, *tractum*.]

travally, *tri-val'i*, *n.* an Australian horse-mackerel (*Caranx*) of various species. [Prob. a modification of cavally.]

trevis, trevis, *trév'is*, *travis*, *trav'is*, *trāv'is*, *n.*
forms of traverse: a stall partition: a stall.
frew. An old spelling of true.

trews, *trōōz*, *n. pl.* (orig. *sing.*) trousers, esp. of tartan cloth.—*n.* trews'man, a wearer of trews. [*Ir. trius*. Gael. *triubhas*: cf. *trouse*, *trousers*.]

trei, *trăi*, *n.* the three in cards and dice: a set of three: the third tine of a deer's horn (in full *trei-antler*, -*tine*; also *tray*, *trez*, *tră*, *trăz*): (*slang*) a threepenny bit (also *trei*'bit, *tray*, *tray*'bit). [O.Fr. *treis*, *trai*—L. *trēs*, three.]

trez. See trey.

tri-, tri-, tri-, in composition, three. [L. *trēs*, *tria*, and Gr. *treis*, *tria*.]

triable. See **try**.

triacid, *trī-as'īd*, *adj.* having three replaceable hydrogen atoms: capable of replacing three hydrogen atoms of an acid.

tríakonter, *trí-á-kon'tor*, *n.* an ancient ship, perhaps with thirty men to each group of oars. [Gr. *triákontērēs*—*triákonta*, thirty.]

trī'akt, *adj.* three-rayed.—*adjs.* trī'akt'nal (-i-nal or -i'nal), trī'akt'ine (-in). [Gr. *aktis*, -īnos, ray.]

triad, *tri'ad*, -*əd*, *n.* a group or union of three: a Welsh saying about three things: (*mus.*) a chord of three notes, esp. the common chord: (*chem.*) an atom, element, or radical with a combining power of three.—*adj.* *tri'ad*, *triad'ic*.—*n.* *tri-adist*, a composer of triads. [*L. trias*—*Gr. trias*, *triadon*—*treis*, three.]

triadelphous, *tri- α -del'fəs*, *adj.* with three bundles of stamens. [Gr. *adelphos*, a brother.]

trigonal-bipyramidal, *trigonal-bipyramidal*, *n.* a solid with six faces, four of which are triangles and two are rectangles.

trial, *tri'əl*, *n.* a trying: examination by a test: examination by a court to determine a question of law or fact, esp. the guilt or innocence of a prisoner: (often in *pl.*) examination, sometimes merely formal, of a candidate: a testing journey, as of motor-cars, motor-cycles: a trial match: suffering: temptation: attempt: a piece used as a test.—*ad.* done, taken, &c., for the sake of trial.—*n.* *tri'al-day*, (*Shak.*) day of trial; *tri'al-fire*, (*Shak.*) a fire for trying or proving; *tri'al-trip*, an experimental trip of a new vessel, to test her sailing-

powers, &c.—on trial, on probation, as an experiment. [A.Fr. *trial*—*trier*, to try.]

trial, *tri'el*, *adj.* threefold, trinal.—*ns.* tri'alism, the doctrine of the existence of body, soul and spirit in man: (*hist.*) a scheme for turning the Dual Monarchy into a triple (Austria, Hungary, and a South Slav state); tri'alist; triality (*-al'i-ti*). [*L.* *trēs*, *triā*, three, after dual.]

trialogue, *tri'-a-log*, n. a dialogue between three persons. [On false analogy of dialogue, as if *dia-* meant two.]

triandrous, *tri-an'drəs*, *adj.* with three stamens.—
n.pl. *Trian'dria*, in Linnaeus's classification a
class of plants with three stamens.—*adj.* *trian'-*
drian. [*Gr. anēr, andros*, a man (male).]

triangle, *tri'ang-gl* (also *-ang'*), *n.* (*math.*) a plane figure with three angles and three sides: part of the surface of a sphere bounded by three arcs of great circles (*spherical triangle*): any mark or thing of that shape: a musical instrument of percussion, formed of a steel rod bent in triangle-form, open at one angle: a tripod, esp. for a pulley for raising weights, or formerly (*usu.* in pl.) for binding soldiers to for flogging.—*adj.* *tri-angled*: *triang'ular*, having three angles: of a number, capable of being represented by dots in a triangle, as 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, etc.: *triangular persons* or parties = *triangularity*. —*adv.* *triang'ularly*. —*v.t.* *triang'ulate*, to convert by means of a series of triangles.—*adj.* with, marked with, made up of, triangles: *triangular*.—*adv.* *triang'ulately*.—*n.* *triangulation*, act of triangulating: the series of triangles so used. [*L. triangulum—angulus*, an angle.]

triapsidal, *tri-aps'i-dəl*, *adj.* with three apses.—
Also triaps'al.

triarch, *tri'ārĕ*, *adj.* with three xylem strands.
[Gr. *archē*, origin.]

triarchy, *trī'ār-ki*, *n.* government by three persons: a state governed by a triumvirate. [Gr. *triarchia*—*archē*, rule.]

Trias, tri'as, n. (geol.) the oldest Mesozoic or Secondary system.—*adj.* Triassic (*tri-as'ik*). [*Gr. trias, triad, from its threefold division in Germany*—Bunter, Muschelkalk, Keuper.]

triatomic, *tri-ə-tom'ik*, *adj.* consisting of three atoms; having three replaceable atoms or groups: trivalent.

triauxial, *tri-ak'si-əl*, *adj.* having three axes.—Also triax'on.—*n.* a triaxial sponge spicule. [Gr. *axōn* and *l.* *axis* axle.]

tribasic, *tri-bā'sik*, *adj.* capable of reacting with three equivalents of an acid: (of acids) having three replaceable hydrogen atoms. [base.]

tribble, *trib'l*, *n.* a horizontal frame with wires stretched across it for drying paper.

tribe, *trib*, *n.* a division of a nation or people for political purposes: a set of people theoretically of common descent: an aggregate of families, forming a community: a race: a breed: a class or set of people: loosely, a classificatory division.

trib'le. *trib'al*.—*n.* *trib'alism*.—*adv.* *trib'ally*.—*adj.* *tribe'less*.—*n.* *tribes'man*. [*L. tribus, -ūs*, one of the divisions of the ancient Roman people:

triblet, *trib'lit*, *n.* a tapering mandrel on which rings, nuts, &c., are formed. [Fr. *triboulet*.]

tribometer, *tri-bom'i-tar*, *n.* a sled-like apparatus for measuring sliding friction. [Gr. *tribein*, to rub, *metron*, measure.]

tribrach, *tri'brakh*, *n.* a foot of three short syllables.—
adj. *tribrach'ie*. [*Gr. tribrachys*—*brachys*, short.]
tribrom(o)-, *tri'brūm'(ō)-*, in composition, having

tribulation, trib-ü-lä'shə (Shok) a

tribune *tribûn*, *n.* a magistrate elected by the

tribune, *trīb'un*, *n.* a magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to defend their rights: a champion of popular rights: a name for a newspaper: a platform for speaking from: a raised area or stand: bishop's stall or throne.—*n.* **tribunal** (*trīb'-ū'n'l*; *Spens.* *trib'*), judgment-seat: court of justice or arbitration: a body appointed to adjudicate in

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt, in'fənt, rən'dəm*

some matter: a confessional.—*adj.* of, of the nature of, or authorised by, a tribunal.—*ns.* trib'unāte, trib'uneship.—*adjs.* trib'unital, -ical (-ish'), tribunitian, -ician (-ish'an). [*L. tribūnus*, tribune, *tribūnāl*, tribunal—*tribus*, a tribe.]
 tribute, trib'ūt, *n.* a payment in acknowledgment of subjection: an act, gift, words, or other expression of approbation: a percentage of ore or its value received by a miner.—*adv.* trib'utarily.—*n.* trib'utaliness.—*adj.* trib'utary, paying tribute: contributing: paid in tribute.—*n.* a payer of tribute: a stream that runs into another.—*ns.* trib'ute-mon'cy, money paid as tribute; trib'uter, a miner paid by tribute. [*L. tribūtum*—*tribuere*, to assign.]

tricar, tri'hār, *n.* a motor-tricycle with a passenger's seat in front: a three-wheeled motor-car.
 tricarpellary, tri-kār'pal-ar-i, or -pel'ar-i, *adj.* of or with three carpels.

trice, tris, *v.t.* (*trahere*) to haul: to baul and make fast.—*n.* (*obs.*) a pulley: a moment (as if the time of a single tug). [*M.Du. trisen* (*Du. trisjen*), to hoist.]

tricephalous, tri-sef'a-las, *adj.* three-headed. [*Gr. trikephalos*—*kephalē*, a head.]

triceps, tri'seps, *adj.* three-headed.—*n.* a muscle with three insertions, esp. that at the back of the upper arm. [*L. triceps*, -*capitis*—*caput*, head.]

Triceratops, tri-ser'a-tops, *n.* a gigantic three-horned Cretaceous dinosaur. [*Gr. heras*, -*atos*, horn, *ops*, face.]

tricerion, tri-se'ri-on, *n.* (*Gr. Ch.*) a three-branched candlestick. [*Late Gr.*—*Gr. keros*, wax.]

trich-, trik-, tricho-, -ō-, in composition, hair. [*Gr. thrix*, gen. *trichos*.]

trichiasis, trik-i'a-sis, *n.* turning in of the eyelashes.

Trichina, trik-i'nā, tri-kā'nā, Trichinella, trik-i-nel'ā, *ns.* a nematode worm parasitic in rat, pig, and man, the adult in the small intestine, the larva encysted in muscle.—*ns.* trichiniasis (trik-i-ni'a-sis), trichinosis; trichinisation, infestation with trichinae.—*adjs.* trich'inised, trich'inosed (-nōst), infested with trichinae; trichinot'ic, trich'inous, pertaining to trichinosis. [*Gr. trichinos*, of hair—*thrux*, *trichos*, hair.]

trichite, trik'it, *n.* a hairlike crystallite.—*adj.* trichitic (-it'ik).

Trichlurus, trik-i-(y)ōō'rās, *n.* a genus of hair-tails, giving name to the family Trichuridae, akin to mackerels and tunnies. [*Gr. ourā*, tail.]

trichlor(o), tri'klor(-ō-), in composition, having three atoms of chlorine, esp. replacing hydrogen.

trichobacteria, trik-ō-bak-tē'ri-ā, *n.pl.* filamentous bacteria.

trichogyne, trik-ō-jūn, -jūn, *n.* in red seaweeds, and some fungi, a threadlike prolongation of the female organ. [*Gr. gynē*, woman, female.]

trichoid, trik'oid, *adj.* hairlike. [*Gr. trichoidēs*.]

trichology, trik-ol-ō-jī, *n.* the scientific study of hair.—*adj.* tricholog'ical.—*n.* trichologist, one versed in trichology: a name affected by hair-dressers. [*Gr. thrux*, *trichos*, a hair.]

trichome, trik'om, trik'ōm, *n.* a plant hair or outgrowth from the epidermis. [*Gr. trichōma*, a growth of hair.]

Trichophyton, trik-ōf-i-ton, *n.* a fungus genus causing ringworm.—*n.* trichophytō'sis, ringworm caused by Trichophyton. [*Gr. phytōn*, plant.]

Trichoptera, trik-ōp'ter-ā, *n.pl.* an order of insects with hairy wings, the caddis-flies.—*n.* trichop'terist, a student of the caddis-flies.—*adj.* trichop'terous. [*Gr. pteron*, wing.]

trichord, tri'hord, *adj.* three-stringed: with three strings to one note.—*n.* a three-stringed instrument: a triad. [*Gr. trichordos*—*chordē*, a string.]

trichosis, trik-ō'sis, *n.* arrangement, distribution, or morbid condition of hair. [*Gr. trichōsis*, hairiness.]

trichotomous, tri-kol'a-nus, *adj.* divided into three: forking in three.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* trichot'omise, to divide in three or three.—*adv.* trichot'omously.—*n.* trichot'omy, trichotomous division or forking. [*Gr. tricha*, threefold—*treis*, three, *tomē*, a cutting—*temnein*, to cut.]

trichroic, tri-kro'ik, *adj.* having or exhibiting three

colours, esp. when viewed in different directions.—*n.* tri'chroism. [*Gr. trichroos*, three-coloured.]
 trichromatic, tri-kro-mot'ik, *adj.* characterised by three colours: having three fundamental colour-sensations.—*adj.* tri'chro'mic, trichromatic.—*n.* one who has three fundamental colour-sensations.—*n.* tri'chro'matism. [*Gr. trichromatos*—*chrōma*, colour.]

trichronous, tri'kro-nus, *adj.* trisemic. [*Gr. trichronos*—*chronos*, time.]

trick, trik, *n.* an artifice: a deceitful device: a deception: a prank: a performance aimed at astonishing, puzzling, or amusing: an expedient: a knack: a characteristic habit, mannerism, trait: a spell or turn, esp. at the helm: a round of play at cards: the cards so played and taken by the winner, forming a unit in scoring: a trinket, toy, or gimcrack: (*slang*) a watch: (*her.*) an outline sketch.—*v.t.* to deceive, to cheat: to beguile: to deck, prank: to trim: to sketch in outline.—*adj.* of the nature of, for the purpose or performance of, a trick: (*obs.*) adroit and trim.—*ns.* trick'er; trick'cry, act or practice of playing tricks: artifice: stratagem: imposition.—*adv.* trick'ily.—*n.* trick'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* trick'ing.—*adj.* trick'ish, tricky.—*adv.* trick'ishly.—*ns.* trick'ishness; trick'siness.—*adj.* trick'some.—*ns.* trick'ster, a cheat: one who practises trickery: trick'stering, playing the trickster.—*adjs.* tricks'y, pranked up: capricious: sportive: mischievous: tricky: ticklish; trick'y, addicted to trickery: clever in tricks: ticklish. [*O.Fr. trique*, Northern form of *triche*, deceit; perh. in part of other origin.]

trickle, trik'l, *v.i.* to run in drops or in a small irregular stream.—*v.t.* to emit in a trickle.—*n.* (*obs.*) a drop: a succession of drops: a trickling rill.—*n.* trick'let, a little rill.—*n.* and *adj.* trick'ling.—*adj.* trickle'y, trickling. [*M.E. triklen*, prob. for *striken*, freq. of *strike*.]

trickle, trik'l, *adj.* (*Spens.*) ticklish, precarious (another reading tickle). [*Prob. tricl.*]

trick-track, trik'-trak, *n.* a form of backgammon in which pawns as well as pieces are used.—Also tric'-trac, tick'-tack. [*Fr. tric trac*; imit.]

trichlinic, tri-klīn'ik, *adj.* (*min.*) referred to three

axes, each inclined to each other. [*Gr. trichlinos*, three-angled.]

tricolor, tri'kol-er, *adj.* three-coloured. [*L. tricolor* and *Fr. tricolore*.]

triconsonantal, tri-kon-sə-nant'l, *adj.* having three consonants.—Also triconsonan'tic.

tricorn, tricorne, tri'horn, *adj.* three-horned: three-cornered.—*n.* a three-cornered hat. [*L. tricornis*, three-horned—*cornū*, a horn.]

tricorporate, tri-kor'pə-rāt, -rit, -d, -id, *adjs.* three-bodied (with one head). [*L. corpus*, -*oris*, body.]

tricostate, tri-kos'tāt, *adj.* three-ribbed. [*L. costa*, rib.]

tricot, trē'kō, *n.* a hand-knitted woollen fabric, or imitation: a soft, slightly-ribbed cloth for women's garments. [*Fr. tricot*, knitting.]

tricrotic, tri-kro'tik, *adj.* triple-beating.—*n.* tri'crotsm.—*adj.* tri'crotsous. [*Gr. trikrotos*, rowed with triple stroke—*krotos*, a beat.]

tricuspid, -ate, tri-kus'pid, -āt, *adjs.* with three cusps or points. [*L. tricuspis*, -*idis*—*cuspis*, a point.]

tricyclic, tri-si-kl, *n.* a three-wheeled cycle.—*v.i.* to ride a tricycle.—*n.* tri'cyclcr.—*adj.* tricyclic (tri-si'klik), having three whorls or rings.—*ns.* tri'cyclling (-si-); tri'cyclist. [*Gr. kyklos*, circle, wheel.]

Tridacna, tri-dak'nā, *n.* the giant clam of the Indian Ocean, the greatest known bivalve (500 lb.). [*Gr. tridaknos*, eaten at three bites (applied to a big oyster)—*daknōn*, to bite.]

tridactyl, -ous, tri-dak'til, -s, *adjs.* three-toed: three-fingered. [*Gr. daktylos*, finger, toe.]

tride, an obs. spelling (*Spens.*; *Shak.*) of tried.

Sec try.

trident, *tri'dent*, *n.* a three-pronged spear, esp. that of the sea-god Poseidon or Neptune: anything of like shape.—*adj.* trident, tridental (*-dent*), tridentate, three-pronged; tridented (*tri'dent'id*), three-pronged: (*tri'dent'id*) having a trident. [*L. tridēns, -dēns*, tooth.]

Tridentine, *tri-, tri-dent'in*, *adj.* of Trent in Southern Tirol, or the Council (1545-63) held there.—*n.* a native of Trent: one who accepts the decrees of the Council, a Roman Catholic. [*L. Tridentum*, Trent.]

tridimensional, *tri-di-men'shon-al*, *adj.* having three dimensions.

triduum, *tri'dū-əm*, or *trid'*, *n.* a space of three days: a three days' service.—*adj.* trid'uan, lasting three days. [*L. triduum*—*dies*, day.]

tridymite, *tri'di-mit*, *n.* an orthorhombic form of silica, in hexagonal scales, often combined in threes. [*Gr. tridyminos*, threefold.]

trie, an obs. spelling of try.—tried, tries, trier. Sec try.

triennial, *tri-en'yal*, *adj.* continuing three years: happening every third year.—*adv.* trienn'ially. [*L. triennis*—*annus*, a year.]

trierarch, *tri'er-ark*, *n.* (*Gr. hist.*) the commander of a trireme: one required (alone or with others) to fit out a trireme.—*adj.* trierarchal.—*n.* trierarchy, the office of trierarch: the obligation of fitting out ships. [*Gr. triērarchos*—*triērēs*, a trireme, *archein*, to rule.]

trieteric, *tri-i-ter'ik*, *adj.* biennial. [*Gr. trieterikos*—*triētērēs*, a biennial festival—*treis*, three, *etos*, a year (both years being counted).]

triethyl, *tri-eth'il*, *adj.* having three ethyl groups.—*n.* triethylamine (*-mēn*), an oily liquid answering to ammonia with ethyl replacing all the hydrogen.

trifacial, *tri-fā'sh'l*, *adj.* threefold and pertaining to the face, esp. of the trigeminal nerve.—*n.* the trigeminal nerve. [*L. faciēs*, face.]

trifarious, *tri-fā'ri-əs*, *adj.* arranged in three rows: facing three ways. [*L. trifarius*.]

trifid, *tri'f'id*, *tri'fid*, *adj.* three-cleft (about half-way down). [*L. findere*, to cleave.]

trifle, *tri'fl*, *n.* anything of little importance or value: a small amount: a light confection of whipped cream or white of egg, sponge-cake, wine, &c.: a kind of pewter.—*v.i.* to busy oneself idly: to play, toy: to behave without seriousness or respect: to meddle irresponsibly: to sport: to dally.—*v.t.* to spend or pass idly: to play with: (*Shak.*) to render trivial in comparison.—*n.* trifler.—*adj.* trifling, of small value, importance, or amount: trivial.—*adv.* triflingly.—*n.* triflingness. [*O.Fr. trifler*, mockery, deception.]

trifoliate, *tri-fō'li-āt*, *adj.* with three leaves or leaflets.—*ns.* Trifol'ium, the clover or trefoil genus; trifoly (*tri'fō-li*; *Browning*), trefoil. [*L. trifolium*—*folium*, leaf.]

triforium, *tri-fō'ri-əm*, *n.* (*archit.*) a gallery, story, or arcade over an aisle:—*pl.* trifor'ia. [*L.L.*; connexion with *trēs*, three, and *foris*, door, does not appear.]

triform, *tri'form*, *adj.* having a triple form—also tri'formed. [*L. triformis*—*forma*, form.]

trifurcate, *tri-fur-kāt*, or *-fur*, *adj.* three-forked.—*v.i.* to divide into three branches.—*adj.* tri'furcated (or *-fur*)—*n.* trifurcā'tion. [*L. trifurcus*—*furca*, a fork.]

trig, *tri'g*, *adj.* trim, neat: tight, sound.—*v.t.* to make trig: to stuff: to block, hold back with a wedge.—*n.* a block or wedge to stop a wheel.—*adv.* trig'ly.—*n.* trig'ness. [*O.N. tryggr*, faithful, secure; *cf.* true.]

trig, *tri'g*, *n.* an abbreviation of trigonometry. trigamy, *tri'gā-mi*, *n.* the having of three legal or supposed husbands or wives at once: (*ecc. law*) a third marriage.—*n.* trig'amist, one who has committed trigamy.—*adj.* trig'amous, of the nature of, involving, living in, trigamy. [*Gr. trigamos*, three married—*gamos*, marriage.]

trigeminal, *tri-jem'i-n'l*, *adj.* threefold: three-branched.—*n.* the trigeminal, trifacial, or fifth

cranial nerve. [*L. trigeminus*, born three at a birth—*geminus*, born at the same birth.]

trigger, *tri'g'er*, *n.* a lever that releases a catch so as to fire a gun or set a mechanism going: anything that starts a train of actions.—*v.t.* to set in action. [*Du. trekker*—*trekken*, to pull.]

triglot, *tri'glot*, *adj.* in three languages. [*Gr. glōtta*, tongue.]

triglyph, *tri'glif*, *n.* a three-grooved tablet in the Doric frieze.—*adj.* triglyph'ic. [*Gr. triglyphos*—*glyphein*, to carve.]

trigon, *tri'gon*, *n.* a triangle: (*astrol.*) a set of three signs 120° apart, the zodiac being divided into four trigons—the first or watery trigon, Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces; the earthly, Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus; the airy, Gemini, Libra, Aquarius; the fiery, Aries, Leo, Sagittarius.—*adj.* trigonal (*tri'gō-n'l*), of a trigon: triangular: trigonous: bounded by three planes: three-faced, forming half a hexagon in section: of symmetry about an axis, such that a rotation through 120° gives the same figure; trigonic (*tri-gō'nik*), of a trigon: triangular; trigonous (*tri-gō-nas*), triangular in section, or nearly so—as with convex (or concave) faces, or rounded angles. [*Gr. trigōnon*—*gōnā*, an angle.]

trigonometry, *tri-gō-nom'i-tri*, *n.* the branch of mathematics that treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles.—*n.* trigonomet'ry, one versed in or occupied with trigonometry: an instrument for solving trigonometrical problems (*-na-met'rik*). [*Gr. trigōnon*, a triangle, *metron*, a measure.]

trigram, *tri'gram*, *n.* an inscription of three letters: a figure of three lines.—*adj.* trigrammat'ic, trigramm'ic. [*Gr. gramma*, a letter.]

trigraph, *tri'grāf*, *n.* a combination of three letters for one sound. [*Gr. graphē*, a writing.]

Trigynia, *tri-jin'i-ā*, *n.pl.* in the Linnaean system an order of plants (in various classes) with three pistils.—*adj.* trigyn'ian, trigynous (*tri'j-nas*).

Tri-gynē, a woman, female.]

trihedral, *tri-hed'ral*, *-hed'*, *adj.* three-faced. [*Gr. hedra*, a seat.]

trihybrid, *tri-hi'brid*, *n.* a cross between parents differing in three independently heritable characters.—Also *adj.*

trihydric, *tri-hi'drik*, *adj.* having three hydroxyl groups.

trike, *tri'k*, *n.* and *v.i.* (*coll.*) for tricycle.

trilateral, *tri-lat'ar-al*, *adj.* three-sided.—*n.* a triangle. [*L. laus*, lateris, side.]

tribly, *tri'b'l*, *n.* a soft felt hat.—Also *tribly hat*. [*From George du Maurier's novel, Tribly* (1894).]

trild, *trild* (*Spens.*). Sec trill (2).

trilemma, *tri-, tri-len'ā*, *n.* a form of argument or a situation differing from a dilemma in that there is a choice of three instead of two. [*After dilemma*.]

trilinear, *tri-lin'ē-*, *n.* having, or referred to three marked with three lines.

trilingual, *tri-ling'gwāl*, *adj.* in or using three languages, esp. native or habitual languages. [*L. lingua*, tongue.]

trilateral, *tri-lin'ar-al*, *adj.* consisting of three letters.—*n.* trill'eralism, the characteristic (as of Semitic languages) of having roots of three consonants. [*L. littera*, a letter.]

trilith, *tri'lih*, *n.* a form of megalithic monument consisting of two upright stones supporting another lying crosswise—also trilithion (*tri', tri'*)—*adj.* trilith'ic. [*Gr. lithos*, stone.]

trill, *tri'l*, *n.* a trillo: a tremulous sound: a run or trill of a bird-song: a consonant-sound produced by vibrating the lips and tongue.

trill'o, (*mus.*) a shake. [*It. trillo*; *imit.*]

trill, *tri'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to twirl: to roll: to trundle: to pour in a fine stream:—*pat.* trilled (*Spens.* trild). [*Cf. Norw. and Sw. trilla*, to roll.]

trilling, *tri'ling*, *n.* a threefold compound of crystals: one child of triplets. [*tri-* and *-ling*; *cf. Dan. and Sw. trilling*; *Ger. drilling*.]

trillion, *tri'l-yon*, *n.* the cube of a million: (*U.S.*, as

in France) the cube of ten thousand.—*n.* and *adj.* trill'ionth. [Fr.—*tri-*, after million.]

Trillium, *tril'-am*, *n.* a three-leaved trimerous genus of the lily family. [L. *trēs*, three.]

trilobate, -*d*, *tri-lō'bāt*, or *tri-lō'bāt*, -*id*, *adj.* having three lobes.—Also *tri'lobed*.

trilobite, *tri-lō'bīt*, *tri-lō'bīt*, *n.* any fossil arthropod of a Palaeozoic order (Trilobit'ia), with broad head-shield and body longitudinally furrowed into three lobes.—*adj.* trilobitic (-*bīt'ik*). [Gr. *lobos*, lobe.]

trilocular, *tri-lō'ū-lar*, *adj.* three-celled. [L. *loculus*.]

trilogy, *tri-lō'-jī*, *n.* a group of three tragedies: any similar group, as of novels: a triad. [Gr. *trilogia*—*logos*, discourse.]

trim, *trim*, *v.t.* to put in due condition: to fit out: to make ready for sailing: to adjust the balance of (as a boat): to dress, arrange: to set in order: to decorate, as with ribbons: to make tidy or neat: to clip into shape: to make compact: to smooth: to take or put by trimming: to rebuke sharply: to thrash: (*slang*) to cheat.—*v.i.* to balance: to balance or fluctuate between parties: (*pr.p.* trimm'ing; *part.* and *pa.p.* trimmed).—*adj.* in good order: neat: tidy: well-kept: clean-cut.—*adu.* trimly.—*n.* condition for sailing or flight: balance: condition, order: humour, disposition, temper, way: array: fittings: an act of trimming: (U.S.) window-dressing: parts trimmed off.—*adu.* trim'ly.—*ns.* trimm'er, one who or that which trims: one who fluctuates between parties: a time-server: a scold: anything trouncing or redoubtable: a small horizontal beam on a floor into which the ends of joists are framed: a float bearing a baited hook and line, used in fishing for pike: trimm'ing, making trim: balancing: clipping: (usu. *pl.*) ornamental additions: (*pl.*) accessories: (*pl.*) fittings: (*pl.*) parts trimmed off.—*adj.* that trims.—*adu.* trimm'ingly.—*n.* trim'ness. [O.E. *trymman*, *trymian*, to strengthen, set in order—*trim*, firm.]

trimerous, *trim'-er-s*, *adj.* having three parts, or parts in threes.—*adj.* trimeric (*tri-mer'ik*), having the same empirical formula but three times the atomic weight. [Gr. *meros*, part.]

trimester, *tri-mes'ter*, *n.* three months: an academic term.—*adj.* trimest'rial. [L. *trimestris*, of three months—*mensis*, a month.]

trimeter, *tri-mē'ter*, *n.* a verse of three measures (dipodies or feet).—*adj.* trim'eter, trimetric (*tri-met'rik*), consisting of three measures, esp. iambic. [Gr. *trimetros*—*metron*, measure.]

trimethyl, *tri-meth'il*, *adj.* containing three methyl radicals in combination.—*n.* trimeth'ylamine (-*ā-mēn'*), a gas, N(CH₃)₃, got from herring-brine, corresponding to ammonia with methyl replacing all the hydrogen.

trimonthly, *tri-munth'li*, *adj.* every three months.

trimorphism, *tri-mor'fiz-m*, *n.* (biol.) occurrence of three forms in the same species: (*chem.*) the property of crystallising in three forms.—*adj.* trimor'phic, trimor'phous. [Gr. *morphe*, form.]

Trimurti, *tri-mūr'ti*, *n.* the Hindu trinity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva.

Trinacrian, *tri-nā'kri-an*, *adj.* Sicilian: trinac'rian.—*adj.* trinac'rian, three-pronged. [Gr. *trīnax*, a three-pronged mattock, *thrinax*, a trident.]

trindle, *trin'dl*, *n.* a piece of wood, &c., laid between the cords and boards of a book to flatten before cutting: a wheel, esp. of a barrow.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to roll, to trundle.—*n.* trin'dle-tail, a trundle-tail. [trundle.]

trine, *trin*, *adj.* threefold: 120° apart: hence, benign.—*n.* a triad: the aspect of two planets, as seen from the earth, distant from each other one-third of the zodiac or 120°: a triplet.—*v.t.* to join in trine aspect.—*n.* trin (*trin*), a triplet (by birth): a tripling.—*adj.* trin'al (*trin'al*), trin'ary. [L. *trinus*—*trēs*, tria, three.]

trine, *trin*, *v.i.* to go.—trine to the (nubbing) cheat, (*eam*) to go to the gallows.

triangle, *trin'gl*, *n.* a curtain-rod. [Fr.]

trinitro-, *tri-nī'trō-*, in composition, having three

nitro-groups (NO₂), esp. replacing hydrogen.—*ns.* trinitroben'zene, C₆H₃(NO₂)₃, answering to benzene C₆H₆; trinitrophen'ol, a similar derivative of phenol, esp. picric acid; trinitrotol'uene, or -*tol'uol*, a high explosive (familiarily T.N.T.).

three in one: a God of orthodox Christians (Father, Son, Holy Ghost): any symbolical representation of the persons of the Trinity: Trinity Sunday: Trinity term.—*adj.* Trin'it'arian, of, in relation to, believing in, the Trinity: of the Trinitarians.—*n.* one who holds the doctrine of the Trinity: a member of a religious order founded at Rome in 1198 to redeem Christian captives from the Mohammedans—also *Mathurins* and *Redemptionists*: a member of Trinity College.—*n.* Trin'it'arianism.—Trinity House, a lighthouse and pilot authority for England, and in part Scotland and Northern Ireland, chartered at Deptford in 1514: Trinity Sunday, the Sunday after Whitsunday: Trinity term, one of the terms of the English law-courts beginning after Trinity Sunday (now Trinity law sittings). [L. *trinitas*, -*itis*—*trinus*, threefold.]

trinket, *trin'kit*, *n.* a small ornament or piece of jewellery: any paltry or trumpery object or observance: (*obs.*) a delicacy.—*v.i.* to have traffickings or underhand dealings.—*ns.* trink'eter, an intriguer: trink'eting; trink'etry, trinkets collectively. [Poss. O.Fr. *triquet*, small knife.]

trinkum, *trin'kam*. Same as trankum.—Also trink'um-trank'um.

trinomial, *tri-nō'mi-āl*, *adj.* consisting of three words: of three terms connected by the sign plus or minus.—*n.* a trinomial name or expression.—*ns.* trin'omialism, the system of naming by three words (for genus, species, and subspecies); trino'mialist. [After binomial.]

trio, *trē'ō*, *n.* a set of three: (*mus.*) a composition for, or combination of, three performers: the second division of a minuet, scherzo, or march (said to have been originally for three instruments), followed by a repetition of the first:—*pl.* tri'os. [It.]

triode, *tri'ōd*, *adj.* with three electrodes.—*n.* a three-electrode valve. [Gr. *hodos*, way.]

Triodion, *tri-ō'di-on*, *n.* (Gr. Ch.) a service-book for the ten weeks before Easter. [Mod. Gr. *triōdion*—*ōdē*, hymn.]

triocious, *tri-ē'shəs*, *adj.* having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants. [Gr. *oikos*, house.]

triolet, *tri'ō-lit*, *trē'ō-lā*, -*let*, *n.* an eight-lined poem rhymed a baaabab, lines 4 and 7 repeating 1, and 8 repeating 2. [Fr.]

trional, *tri'ō-nal*, *n.* a drug used as a narcotic, akin to sulphonal, but safer. [From its three ethyl groups.]

triones, *tri-ō'nēs*, *n.pl.* the seven stars of the Plough. [L. *triones*, plough-oxen.]

trionym, *tri-ō-nim*, *n.* a trinomial.—*adj.* trionym'al (-*on'i-māl*). [Gr. *trionymos*—*onyma* (onoma), name.]

trior. See try.

trioxide, *tri-ōks'id*, *n.* a compound with three atoms of oxygen.

trip, *trip*, *v.i.* to move with short, light steps or skips: to stumble: to catch one's foot: to make a slip in chastity, accuracy, &c.: to tip up: to make an excursion.—*v.t.* to cause to stumble or fall by catching the foot (often with *up*): to catch in a fault: to dance trippingly: to trip or dance upon: to loose, as an anchor, from the bottom, by a long rope: to release by striking: to tilt up: (*pr.p.* tripp'ing; *part.* and *pa.p.* tripped).—*n.* a light, short step or skip: a catching of the foot: a stumble: a point in coursing, when the hare is thrown off its legs: a slip, lapse: a single journey or run, one way to and fro: a pleasure excursion, jaunt: a specially arranged run at a cheap fare: a company of excursionists: a striking part that releases a catch.—*ns.* trip'hammer, a tilt-hammer: trip'hook, (*Brotening*) some kind of instrument of torture.—*adj.* tripp'ant, (*her.*) tripping, with right foot raised.—*n.* tripp'er, one who trips: an

fatē, fār, dsh; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

excursionist, esp. of the disturbing kind.—*adj.* tripp'ish, tripp'ery, of, like, savouring of, the vulgar or noisy tripper.—*n.* and *adj.* tripp'ing.—*adv.* tripp'ingly. [O.Fr. *triper*; of Gmc. origin; cf. O.E. *treppan*, to tread, Ger. *trappe(n)*, Du. *trippen*, trappen, trippelen, Sw. *trippa*.]

trip, *trip*, *n.* a small flock of sheep, wildfowl, &c. [Perh. akin to troop.]

tripartite, *tri-pār'tit*, *adj.* in three parts: (*bot.*) cleft in three nearly to the base: relating to three parties.—*n.* tripartition (*-tish'ən*). [L. *tripartitus*—*partiri*, to divide—*pars*, a part.]

tripe, *trip*, *n.* entrails: parts of the compound stomach of a ruminant, prepared as food—the paunch or rumen (*plain tripe*), and the smaller reticulum (*honeycomb tripe*): (*coll.*) rubbish, poor stuff: clasp. —*ns.* tripe'man, -wife, -woman, a dresser or seller of tripe; tripe'ry, a place for the preparation or sale of tripe; tripe-shop.—*adj.* tripe'-visag'd, (*Shak.*) with a face like tripe.—*tripe de roche* (*trêp dâ rosh*; Fr.), rock-tripe. [O.Fr. (Fr.) *tripe*; origin obscure.]

tripedal, *trip'-ēd*, *trip'-ēd*, *adj.* three-footed. [L. *pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

tripersonal, *tri-pər'sən-əl*, *adj.* consisting of three persons.—*ns.* tripe'ronalism; tripe'ronalist, a believer in the Trinity; tripe'ronality.

tripetalous, *tri-pet'əl-əs*, *adj.* three-petalled. [Gr. *petalon*, leaf.]

triphenyl-*tri-fē'nīl*, in composition, containing three phenyl radicals in combination.—*n.* tri-phenylamine (*-mēn'*), a crystalline compound answering to ammonia with all the hydrogen replaced by phenyl.

triphone, *tri-fōn*, *n.* a shorthand sign representing a triphthongal sound. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

triphthong, *tri-fthong*, *n.* a combination of three vowel sounds in one syllable: (loosely) a trigraph.—*adj.* triphthongal (*-thong'g*). [Gr. *phthongos*, sound.]

triphylloous, *tri-fil'əs*, *adj.* three-leaved. [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.]

Triphysite, *tri-fis'-it*, *-ist*, *n.* a believer in the existence of three natures in Christ—human, divine, and a third resulting from the union of these. [Gr. *physis*, nature.]

tripinnate, *tri-pin'āt*, *-it*, *adj.* pinnate with the pinnæ themselves pinnate, and their pinnæ again pinnate.

Triptaka, *tri-pit'ā-kā*, *n.* the whole body of the northern Buddhist canonical writings, comprising the three divisions of *Sūtras*, or discourses of the Buddha for the laity; *Vinaya*, or discipline for the order; and *Abhidharma*, or metaphysics. [Sans. *tri*, three, *pitaka*, basket.]

triplane, *tri-plān*, *n.* an aeroplane with three sets of main planes, one above another.

triple, *trip'l*, *adj.* threefold: consisting of three: three times as much: (*Shak.*) third.—*n.* a quantity three times as much: a thing (e.g. a star) that is triple: a peal of bells interchanging in three sets.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to treble.—*adj.* tripl'e-crown'd, having three crowns or triple crown, as the pope; tripl'e-head'ed, three-headed.—*ns.* tripl'eness; tripl'et, three of a kind, or three united: three lines rhyming together: (*mus.*) a group of three notes occupying the time of two, indicated by a slur and the figure 3: one of three born at a birth.—*adj.* tripl'e-urn'd, (*Shak.*) three times faithless; tripl'et, triple.—*n.* (*Shak.*) triple time.—*adj.* tripl'icate, threefold: made thrice as much: as the cubes of the quantities.—*n.* a third copy or a copy corresponding to two others of the same kind: to make threefold.—*ns.* tripl'ication: a reply to a duplication; triplicity (*trip-lis'i-ti*), tripleness: a triad: (*astrol.*) a trigon; tripl'ing, a making triple: a triplet, trilling or tria.—*adv.* tripl'y (*trip'l'y*).—*n.* (*tri-pli'*; *Scots law*) a pursuer's reply to a defender's reply.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to reply to a reply.—Triple Alliance, the league of England, Sweden, and the Netherlands formed against France in 1668: the alliance of Britain, France, and Holland against Spain in 1717: the alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, 1883-1915, counterbalanced by

the Triple Entente, a friendly understanding (developing into an alliance) between Britain, France, and Russia; triple crown, the pope's tiara; triple event, Two Thousand Guineas, St Leger, and Derby; triple time, time or rhythm of three beats, or of three times three beats, in a bar. [Fr.—L. *triplos*—Gr. *triploos* (*triploous*); and L. *triplex*.]

triploid, *trip'lōid*, *adj.* having three times the haploid number of chromosomes. [Gr. *triploos*, triple.]

tripod, *trip'od*, *trip'od*, *n.* anything on three feet or legs, esp. a stand for an instrument: the stool on which the priestess sat at Delphi to deliver an oracle.—*adj.* three-legged.—*adj.* tripodal (*trip'-ad-əl*).—*n.* tripod (*trip'-ə-dī*), a verse or group of three feet. [Gr. *tripous*, *tripodos*—*pous*, foot.]

tripoli, *trip'-ə-lī*, *n.* diatomite. [Orig. brought from Tripoli in Africa.]

tripos, *tri'pos*, *n.* a Cambridge honours examination: the list of successful candidates in it; (*obs.*) a tripod. [Prob. traceable to the custom by which a B.A., known as Mr Tripos, sat on a three-legged stool and disputed in the Philosophy School at Cambridge on Ash Wednesday, his speech being called the Tripos speech.]

triprant, tripper, tripping, &c. See trip.

trippet, *trip'it*, *n.* a trivet. [Cf. trivet and O.Fr. *trepiéd*.]

triple, *trip'l*, *n.* (*S.Afr.*) a horse's ambling canter, between a fast walk and a slow trot.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* tripp'ler. [Du. *trippeleen*.]

tripis, *trip'sis*, *n.* pulverisation: shampooing: massage. [Gr. *tripsis*—*tribein*, to rub.]

tripterous, *trip'ter-əs*, *adj.* three-winged. [Gr. *tripteros*—*pteron*, wing.]

triprôte, *trip'tōt*, *adj.* used in three cases only.—*n.* a triprôte word. [Gr. *triptōtos*—*ptōsis*, a case, falling.]

triptych, *trip'tik*, *n.* a set of three tablets, painted panels, &c., hinged together.—*n.* triptyque (*trip'tik*; Fr.), an international pass for a motor-car. [Gr. *triptychos*, threefold—*ptyx*, *ptychos*, a fold—*ptysis*, to fold.]

tripudium, *tri-pū'di-əm* (L. *tri-pood'i-oom*), *n.* an ancient Roman religious dance in triple time, or dance generally: divination from the hopping of birds feeding, or from the dropping of scraps from their bills.—*adj.* tripu'diary.—*v.i.* tripu'diate, to dance for joy: to exult: to stamp.—*n.* tripu'diation. [L. *tripudium*, prob. from *trēs*, three, *pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

triquetra, *tri-kwē'trā*, *n.* an ornament consisting of three interlaced arcs, common in early art in northern Europe.—*adj.* triquet'ral, triquet'rous, triangular: (*bot.*) three-edged with concave faces.—*adv.* triquet'rously.—*n.* triquet'rum, a Wormian bone. [L. *triquetrus*, *-a*, *-um*, triangular—*trēs*, three.]

triradiate, *tri-rā'di-āt*, *adj.* three-rayed.—Also *trirā'dial*.

trireme, *tri-rēm*, *n.* an ancient galley—esp. a war-galley—with three sets of rowers. [L. *trirēmis*—*rēmus*, an oar.]

trisaccharide, *tri-sak'ə-rīd*, *n.* a sugar that hydrolyses into three molecules of simple sugars.

trisagion, *tri-sā-gi-on*, *n.* an ancient hymn consisting of the words 'O Holy God, holy and mighty, holy and immortal, have mercy on us': loosely, the Tercantactus. [Gr. *tri*, thrice, *hagios*, holy.]

trisect, *tri-sekt'*, *v.t.* to cut or divide into three (usu. equal) parts.—*ns.* trisection (*-shən*): trisect'or, one who trisects: esp. one who thinks he can trisect an angle by Euclidean methods: a line that trisects; trisect'rix, a curve of polar equation $r=1+2\cos\theta$, by which an angle can be trisected. [L. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.]

triseeme, *tri'sēm*, *adj.* equal to three short syllables.—*n.* a trisemic foot, the tribrach, iamb, trochee.—*adj.* trise'mic. [Gr. *trisémos*—*sēma*, a sign.]

triskele, *tri'skel*, *n.* a figure consisting of three radiating curves or legs, as in the arms of the Isle of Man.—Also triskelion (*tri-skel'i-on*). [Gr. *skelos*, a leg.]

Trismegistus, *tris-mi-gis'ts*, *adj.* thrice greatest, an epithet of Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes. [Latinised from Gr. *trismegistos*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

trismus, *trí-mus*, *n.* tetanic spasm of the muscles of mastication. [Latinised from Gr. *trismos*, a creaking, grating—*trisein*, to grate, gnash.]

trisoctahedron, *trí-ak'ta-hé-dron*, *n.* a solid with twenty-four faces, three for every face of an octahedron.

trist, *trist*, *adj.* (arch.) sorrowful: dismal.—Also *trist'ful* (*Shak.*). [Fr. *triste*—*L. tristis*, sad.]

tristich, *trí-tíkh*, *n.* a group of three lines of verse:—*pl. tristíchs* (*-tíks*).—*adj.* *tristíchous*, (*biol.*) or having three rows. [Gr. *tristichia*, a triple row, *tristich*—*stíchos*, a row.]

tristula, *trí-sú-lá*, *n.* the trident of Siva.—Also *trí-sul*. [Sans. *trípulā*.]

tristulcate, *trí-sul'kát*, *adj.* having three forks or furrows. [*L. tristulcus*—*sulcus*, a furrow.]

trisulphide, *trí-sul'fid*, *n.* a sulphide with three atoms of sulphur to the molecule.

trisyllable, *trí-sil'a-bl*, also *trí-*, *n.* a word of three syllables.—*adj.* *trisyllabic* (*-ab'ík*), *-al*.—*adv.* *trisyllab'ically*.

tritagōnist, *trí-tog'an-ist*, *n.* the third actor in the Greek drama. [Gr. *tritagōnistēs*—*tritos*, third, *ogōnistēs*, an actor.]

trite, *trít*, *adj.* worn: worn out: well-trodden: used till novelty and interest are lost: hackneyed.—*adv.* *tríte'ly*.—*n.* *tríte'ness*. [*L. tritus*, rubbed, *pa.p.* of *terere*, to rub.]

trite, *trí'té*, *n.* (*Gr. mus.*) the third string of the lyre or tone of the tetrachord, reckoned downwards. [Gr. *trítē* (*fem.*), third.]

triternate, *trí-tr'nat*, *adj.* thrice ternate—ternate with each division ternate, and each again ternate.—Also *tríp'licate-ter'nate*.

trithelism, *trí-thé-izm*, *n.* belief in three Gods: belief that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are actually different beings.—*n.* *trí'theíst*.—*adj.* *trí'theíst'ic*, *-al*. [Gr. *thēos*, a god.]

trithion, *trí-thí-on*, *n.* a three sulphur d. [Gr. *treis*, three, *thēion*, sulphur.]

tritical, *trí'tí-kál*, *adj.* trite, common.—*adv.* *trí'tí'cally*.—*ns.* *trí'tí'cality*, *trí'tí'cism*, *trí'tí'citeness*. [Formed from *trite*, in imitation of *criticai*, &c.]

triticeum, *trí'tí-kém*, *n.* the wheat genus of grasses.—*adj.* *triticeous* (*-ish'is*), wheatlike. [*L. triticeum*, wheat—*terere*, *tritum*, to rub.]

tritium, *trí'tí-um*, *trí'*, *n.* an isotope of hydrogen of triple mass. [Gr. *tritos*, third.]

tritoma, *trí'tó-má*, wrongly *trí-tó-mó*, a synonym of *Kniphoia*. [Gr. *trítomos*, thrice cut—*tomé*, a cut (from the splitting capsule).]

Triton, *trí'ton*, *n.* a minor Greek sea-god, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, represented with a dolphin's tail, sometimes horse's forelegs, blowing a conch: sometimes in *pl.* for the attendants of Poseidon: applied to a seaman or a ship: a genus of large gastropods with shells that can be used like conchs: a disused generic name for newts. [Gr. *Trítōn*,—*thōnos*.]

tritone, *trí'ton*, *n.* (*mus.*) an augmented fourth, an interval of three whole tones. [Gr. *trítōnos*—*tonos*, tone.]

Tritonia, *trí-tó'ní-á*, *n.* the genus commonly called Montbretia.

tributercular, *trí-tú-bér'lú-lár*, *adj.* having three tubercles or cusps—also *tributerc'ulate*.—*ns.* *tributerc'ulism*, *tributerc'ulity*.

triturate, *trí'tú-rát*, *v.t.* to rub or grind to a fine powder.—*ns.* *triturat'ion*; *trí'turátor*. [*L. tritūrare*,—*trūm*, *L. terere*, to rub.]

triumph, *trí-umf*, *n.* in ancient Rome, a solemn procession in honour of a victorious general: a pageant; (*obs.*) festivity: (*obs.*) pomp, observance: (*Milt.*) a captive led in triumph: exultation for success: complete or signal victory: (*obs.*) triumph.—*v.t.* to celebrate a victory with pomp: to rejoice for victory: to obtain victory, prevail: to exult, insult (often with *over*): (*Shak.*) to show in glory.—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to triumph over.—*adj.* *triumphal* (*trí-umf'al*), pertaining to triumph: used in celebrating victory.—*n.* (*Milt.*) a token of victory.—*adj.* *triumph'ant*, celebrating or having achieved a triumph: exultant: (*Shak.*) trans-

endent in glory: (*Shak.*) triumphal.—*adv.* *trí-umph'antly*.—*n.* *trí-umpher*.—*n.* and *adj.* *trí-umphing*.—triumphal arch, an arch erected in connexion with the triumph of a Roman general: any decorative arch in public rejoicings, &c.—church triumphant (see church). [*L. triumphus*; akin to Gr. *thriambos*, a hymn to Bacchus.]

triumvir, *trí-um'vír* (*L. trí-um'vír*), *n.* one of three men in the same office or government: one of three sharing supreme power.—*adj.* *trí-um'vír*, *trí-um'vír*.

trivir, *trí-vír*, *n.* a man who is married and has a wife and a concubine.—*adj.* *trí-vír*, *trí-vír*.

trivium, *trí-ví-um*, *n.* a school of liberal arts, or for any political ends—esp. that of Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar (60 B.C.), and that of Octavian (Augustus), Mark Antony, and Lepidus (43 B.C.): any trio or triad. [*L. triumvir*, from the gen. *pl. tríum vírūm*, of three men.]

triune, *trí-ūn*, *adj.* three in one.—*n.* a trinity in unity.—*n.* *trí-ú'níty*. [*L. trēs*, *tria*, three, *ūnus*, one.]

trivalent, *trí-vá-lent*, *trí-vá'lent*, *adj.* having a valency of three.—*ns.* *trí-valence* (or *trí-vá'*), *trí-valency* (or *trí-vá'*), *valent*.

trivalve, *trí-vól-vé*, *adj.* three-valved.—*n.* that which is three-valved.—*adj.* *trí-valved*, *trí-val'vular*. [*L. volva*, a door-leaf.]

trivet, *trí-vít*, *n.* a tripod, esp. one for a pot or kettle: a bracket with three projections for fixing on the top bar of a grate: a three-legged pot.—right as a trivet, perfectly right (from its stability). [*O.E. trefet*, app.—*L. tripēs*, *tripedís*—*pēs*, a foot.]

trivial, *trí-ví-ál*, *adj.* of the trivium: to be found anywhere: of little importance: trifling: (*biol.*) vernacular: (*biol.*) specific, opp. to generic (of a name).—*v.i.* *trí-ví'alise*, to render paltry.—*ns.* *trí-ví'alism*, a trivial matter or remark; *trí-ví'alíty* (*-ol'í-tí*), the state or quality of being trivial; that which is trivial, a trifle.—*adv.* *trí-ví'al'y*.—*ns.* *trí-ví'alness*; *trí-ví'um*, in *pl.* a group of liberal arts (the trivium) of grammar, rhetoric, and logic; the three principal parts of an echinoderm. [*L. trivium*, a place where three ways meet—*trēs*, three, *via*, a way.]

tri-weekly, *trí-wék'ly*, *adj.* occurring or appearing once in three weeks or three times a week.—*adv.* once in three weeks: three times a week.—*n.* a periodical appearing three times a week.

troad, *troád* (*Spens.*). See *trod*.

troat, *trót*, *v.t.* to bellow, as a buck.

trocár, *tró-kár*, *n.* a surgical perforator used with a cannula: sometimes, a cannula. [Fr. *trocár*—*trois*, three, *carre*, side.]

trochal. See *trochee*. **trochal**, *troche*, **Trochidae**, *trochísk*. See *trochus*.

trochanter, *tró-kan'tér*, *n.* a rough eminence on the thigh-bone for insertion of muscles: the second joint of an insect's leg.—*adj.* *trochanteric* (*-há'ík*). [Gr. *trochanter*—*trechein*, to run.]

trochee, *tró-ké*, *n.* (*pros.*) a foot of two syllables, a long followed by a short: in English, &c., a stressed followed by an unstressed.—*adj.* *trochaic* (*-há'ík*).—*n.* a trochaic verse. [Gr. *trochaos* (*pous*, foot), running, tripping—*trochos*, a running—*trechein*, to run.]

trochilus, *trók'i-líz*, *n.* a concave moulding: the crocodile bird: *Trochilus*, a genus of humming-birds, formerly including all of them, giving name to the humming-bird family *Trochilidae*.—*adj.* *trochil'ic*, pertaining to rotatory motion. [Gr. *trochilos*, a crocodile bird, a wren, a pulley sheaf—*trechein*, to run.]

trochlea, *trók'lé-á*, *n.* (*zool.*) any pulley-like structure, esp. a foramen through which a tendon passes.—*adj.* *troch'lear*.—*troch'lear* *nervo*, the fourth cranial nerve. [*L. trochlea*—Gr. *trochilís*, a pulley.]

trochus, *tró-kús*, *n.* (*Gr. ant.*) a wheel or hoop: the inner ring of cilia in a rotifer: *Trochus*, the top genus of molluscs.—*adj.* *tró'chal*, wheel-like.—*n.* *tró'chal* (*tró'chal*), a wheel-like.

a troche; troch'ite, an encrinite joint; troch'oid, the curve traced by a fixed point in the plane of a rolling circle.—*adj.* wheel-like: like a Trochus: trochoidal.—*adj.* trochoid'al, of the nature of a trochoid.—*n.* trochom'eter or (ill-formed) trocheam'eter, a lodometer. [Gr. *trochos*, a wheel; *trachein*, to run.]

trock (Scot.). See truck (1).

troctolite, trok'ts-lit, *n.* troutstone, a coarse-grained basic igneous rock composed of felspar spotted with olivine. [Gr. *trōktēs*, a kind of sea-fish—*trōkein*, to gnaw, nibble, *lithos*, stone.]

trod, trod (Spens. troad, troade, trode, trōd), *n.* (obs.) a track: path: footing.—hot trod, (Scott.) the pursuit of moss-troopers. [O.E. *troð*, *troðu*, track, trace; cf. tread.]

trod, trodden. See tread.

troelle, troely. See troolie.

trogs, trog, *n.* and *interj.* (Scot.) troth.

trogodyte, trog'la-dit, *n.* a cave-dweller: (obs. and misapplied) an anthropoid ape.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Troglodytes (trod'i-tēz), the wren genus.—*adj.* troglodytic (trod'i-tik), -al, cave-dwelling.—*n.* trog'lydism (dit-izm). [Gr. *trōglodytēs*—*trōglē*, a hole, *dyein*, to get into.]

trogon, trog'on, *n.* any member of a family (Trogon'idae) of tropical and esp. South American birds with brilliant plumage, the first and second toes turned back, including the quetzal. [App. Gr. *trōgōn*, nibbling.]

Troic, tro'ik, *adj.* Trojan. [Gr. *Trōikos*.]

troika, troi'ka, *n.* a Russian vehicle for three horses abreast. [Russ.,—*troi*, three.]

trollite, trō'il-it, *n.* native ferrous sulphide, found in meteorites. [After Dominico Troll, who observed it in the 18th cent.]

Trojan, trō'jan, *adj.* of Troy.—*n.* a citizen or inhabitant of Troy: a boon companion: a doughty, trusty, or hard-working person: a good fellow. [L. *Trojanus*—Troja, Troy.]

troke (Scot.). See truck (1).

troll, trōl, *n.* in Scandinavian mythology, a goblin or supernatural dwarf (earlier giant). [O.N. *troll*; cf. droll, drow, trow (2).]

troll, trōl, *v.t.* to roll: to trundle: to spin: to circulate, pass about the table: (*Milt.* trouble) to move nimbly, wag (the tongue): to utter fluently, set rolling off the tongue: to sing the parts of in succession, as of a catch or round: to fish for, or in, with a spinning or otherwise moving bait: to allure: to convey by trolley.—*v.i.* to roll: to move or run about: to sing a catch: (obs.) to stroll, ramble: to fish with revolving or trailing lure: to travel by trolley.—*n.* a moving round, repetition: a round song: trolling: a lure for trolling.—*ns.* troll'er; trolley (trō'i); sometimes troll'y), a costermonger's cart: a low wheelbarrow: a small truck: a bogie: a pulley, receptacle, or car travelling on an overhead wire or rail: a trolley-wheel: (U.S.) a tram-car; troll'ey-bus, a bus that receives power by a trolley from an overhead wire; troll'ey-car, (U.S.) a tram-car driven by a trolley; troll'ey-man, a man who works a trolley or on a trolley; troll'ey-ta'ble, a tiered trolley for a dining-room; troll'ey-wheel, a grooved wheel by which a bus, tram-car, &c., obtains current from an overhead wire.—*n.* and *adj.* troll'ing (trō'l).—*ns.* troll'ing-bait, spoon, a metallic revolving lure used in trolling. [Cf. O.Fr. *troller* (Fr. *trôler*), to quest, Ger. *trollen*, to roll.]

trolley, trolly, trō'l'i, *n.* lace with pattern outlined with thicker thread or a flat border. [Cf. Flem. *tralie*, trellis.]

troll-my-dame(s), trōl-mi-dām(z'), *n.* (*Shak.*) an old game like bagatelle, in which bullets were trolled into a little arcade.—Also trou-madame (trō-mā-dām). [Fr. *trou-madame*—*trou*, hole, associated with troll.]

trollop, trol'op, *n.* a slatternly woman: a draggletail: a strumpet.—*v.i.* (Scott.) to draggle: to go, dress, or work in a slovenly way.—*n.* trollopee', (18th cent.) a woman's loose dress.—*adj.* troll'oping, troll'opish, troll'opy. [Perh. troll (2).]

tromba marina, trom'bā mā-rē-nā, *n.* an obsolete

viol, generally one-stringed, with an irregular bridge, played in harmonics, giving a trumpet-like tone. [It., marine (speaking) trumpet.]

trombone, trom-bōn', *n.* a brass musical wind instrument, consisting of a tube bent twice on itself, with a slide.—*n.* trombon'ist. [It.; augm. of *tromba*, trumpet.]

trommcl, trom'al, *n.* a revolving cylindrical sieve for cleaning or sizing minerals. [Ger. *trommel*, drum.]

tromometer, trom-om'i-tar, *n.* an instrument for measuring slight earthquake shocks.—*adj.* tromo-metric. [Gr. *tromos*, a trembling, *metron*, a measure.]

trompe, tromp, tromp, *n.* an apparatus for producing a blast by falling water. [Fr.]

tron, tron, trone, trōn, *n.* (chiefly Scot.) a public weighing machine, used also as a place of punishment by nailing the ear: the market-place: a system of weights used at the tron. [O.Fr. *trōne*—L. *trūina*—Gr. *trūtānē*, a pair of scales.]

trona, trō'nā, *n.* a native combination of acid and normal sodium carbonate. [Sw.,—Ar. *trōn* for *natrūn*; see natron.]

troolie, troelle, troely, trō'li, *n.* the bussu palm: its leaf. [Tupi *tururi*.]

troop, trōop, *n.* a body of soldiers: (in pl.) military forces: a band of people: a flock, herd, swarm of animals: (esp. in pl.) a great number: a division of a cavalry squadron: a group of boy scout patrols: a troupe: the command of a troop of horse: a drum signal for assembling.—*v.t.* to assemble: to consort: to pass in a body or in rapid succession: to be off, pack.—*v.i.* to cause to troop: to receive and carry ceremonially along the ranks (as *troop the colour* or *colours*).—*ns.* troop'er, a private cavalry soldier (proverbially a sweeper): (U.S. and Austr.) a mounted policeman: a cavalry horse: a troop-ship; troop'-horse, a cavalry horse; troop'-ship, a transport. [Fr. *troupe*—L.L. *trōppus*; poss. Gmc.]

troopial. See trouppial.

tropacolum, trop-ē-a-lum, *n.* the Indian cress and Canary creeper genus, South American trailing or climbing plants constituting a family Tropaeol'aceae, akin to the geraniums—misnamed nasturtium. [Gr. *tropaeion*, a trophy (from the shield-shaped leaves and helmet-like flowers).]

troparion, trop-ār'i-on, or -ar', *n.* (Gr. Ch.) a stanza or short hymn:—pl. tropar'ia. [Dim. of Gr. *tropos*, trope.]

trope, trōp, *n.* (*rhet.*) a figure of speech, properly one in which a word or expression is used in other than its literal sense—metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, irony: a short cadence peculiar to Gregorian melodies: a phrase formerly interpolated in different parts of the mass. [Gr. *tropos*, a turn—*trepein*, to turn.]

troph-, tropho-, trof-, -ō-, -ō', in composition, nutrition.—*ns.* trophallax'is (Gr. *allaxis*, exchange), trophob'ois (Gr. *bōsis*, way of life), mutual exchange of nutrient in symbiosis.—*adj.* trophallac'ic, trophobiot'ic; trophesal (-ē-ti-āl, -ihl), relating to trophesy.—*n.* troph'esy, deranged nutrition owing to disorder of the trophic nerves.—*pl.* trophi (trō'fi), mouth-parts of an insect: teeth of the pharynx of a rotifer.—*adj.* troph'ic, relating to nutrition.—*ns.* trophotax'is, trophot'ropism, chemotaxis, chemotropism, where the stimulating substance is food.—*adj.* trophotac'ic, tropho-tropic. [Gr. *trophē*, food, *trophos*, a feeder; *trepein*, to feed.]

Trophonlan, trō-fō'nī-an, *adj.* of the deified Trophōnus (Gr. *Trophōnios*), or the cave in Boeotia where he delivered oracles and conferred solemnising mystic experiences.

trophy, trō'fi, *n.* a memorial of victory, orig. arms or other spoils set up on the spot: displayed spoils, as skulls and antlers: a piece of plate or suchlike awarded as a prize: a memorial of success, glory, &c.: an ornamental group of weapons, flags, &c., or a representation of it.—*v.t.* to set with trophies: to bestow trophies on.—*adj.* trō'phic. [Fr. *trophée*—L. *trophæum* (classical *tropaeum*)—Gr. *tropaeon*—*trōpē*, a turning—*trepein*, to turn.]

tropic, *trop'ik*, *n.* a circle on the celestial sphere about 23° 28' N. (*tropic of Cancer*) or S. (*of Capricorn*) of the equator, where the sun turns on reaching its greatest declination north or south: a corresponding circle on the terrestrial globe: (*pl.*) the part of the earth between the tropics of Cancer and Cap.

adj. of, relating to, of the nature

relating to, a tropic or the tropics: found in, characteristic of, the tropics: fervidly hot: luxuriant: of a trope, figurative.—*adv.* trop'ically.—*ns.* trop'ic-bird, a tropical sea-bird (Phaethon) with long tail-feathers; trop'ism, (*biol.*) orientation in response to stimulus: a general term for heliotropism, geotropism, &c.; tropist (*trop'*), a user of tropes: one who understands the Bible as figurative.—*adjs.* tropist'le (*trop-ist'ik*), of tropism; tropolog'ic, -al.—*adv.* tropolog'ically.—*ns.* tropol'ogy, figurative language: a moral interpretation of the Bible; trop'opause (*Gr. pausis*, a ceasing), the boundary between troposphere and stratosphere; trop'ophyte (-*fit*; *Gr. phytion*, plant), a plant adapted to alternations of moisture and drought.—*adj.* tropophyt'ic (-*fit'ik*).—*n.* trop'osphere, the lowest layer of the atmosphere in which temperature falls as height increases.—tropical month, year (see month, year). [*Gr. tropos*, a turning.]

trousers, *trou'ers*, *n.* an obs. form of trousers.

trot, *trot*, *n.* a pace between walking and running (in a horse with legs moving together diagonally): an act or spell of trotting: continual activity in moving about: a toddling child: a long line of baited hooks: (*U.S. slang*) a crib, literal translation.—*v.i.* to go, ride, or drive at a trot: to jog: to bustle about: to fish with a trot.—*v.t.* to cause to trot: to conduct around: to bring out for exhibition: to draw out so as to make a hut of: to jog on one's knee: to trot upon: to execute at a trot.—*pr.p.* trot'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trot'ted.—*ns.* trot'ter, one that trots: a trotting-horse: a foot, esp. a sheep's; trottoir (*trot-wär*; *Fr.*), a paved footway at the side of a street.—trot out, to exhibit the paces of: to bring forward, adduce, produce for show: to walk out with. [*O.Fr. trot (n.)*, *trotter (vb.)*; perh. *Gmc.*; cf. *O.H.G. trottün*, *Eng. tread*.]

trot, *trot*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a beldame, crone. [*A.Fr. trote*.]

trot-cozy, -cosey, *trot'-hö'zi*, *n.* (*Scott.*) a riding-hood. [*App. trot* (*Jamieson* says throat) and cozy.]

truth, *trüth*, *truth*, *n.* (*arch.*) a variant of truth: faith, fidelity.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to betroth.—*interj.* in truth.—*adjs.* truth'ful; truth'less.—*n.* truth'plight, a plighting of truth, betrothal.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to betroth.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) betrothed.—Also truth'plighted.—*n.* truth'-ring, a betrothal ring.

troubadour, *trou'ba-döör*, -dör, *n.* one of a class of lyric poets of chivalric love, who first appeared in Provence, and flourished from the 11th to the 13th century. [*Fr.*—*Prov. trobador*—*trobare* (*Fr. trouter*), to find.]

trouble, *trub'l*, *v.t.* to agitate: to disturb: to muddy: to make turbid: to molest: to afflict: to annoy: to busy or engage overmuch: to put to inconvenience.—*v.i.* to take pains: to put oneself to inconvenience: to be troublesome.—*n.* disturbance: affliction: distress: a scrape: travail: anything amiss: disease: uneasiness: exertion: the taking of pains: a cause of trouble.—*adj.* troub'led (-*ld*).—*adv.* troub'ledly.—*ns.* trouble-house, -state, -town, -world, one who disturbs the peace of a house, state, &c.; trouble-mirth, a kill-joy; troub'ler.—*adj.* troub'lesome, causing or giving trouble.—*ns.* trouble-someness.—*n.* trouble-lous, full of trouble: tumultuous: disturbing.—*adv.* troub'lously.—*n.* troub'lousness.—I'll trouble you to, please; trouble one for, ask one to pass. [*O.Fr. trublir* (*Fr. troubler*), from a *L.L.* freq. of *L. turbare*, to disturb—*turba*, a crowd.]

trou-de-loup, *trou'da-löö'*, *n.* a pit with a vertical stake in the middle—a defence against cavalry:—*pl.* trous-de-loup (*tröö'*). [*Fr.*, wolf-hole.]

trough, *trof*, *n.* a long, narrow vessel for watering or feeding animals: a vessel for kneading, brewing, washing, tanning, or various domestic and industrial purposes: a vessel for liquid over which gases are collected (*pneumatic trough*): a channel, gutter, or conduit: a long narrow depression: a hollow between wave-crests.—*ns.* trough'-fault, (*geol.*) a pair of parallel faults with downthrow between them; trough'-shell, a lamellibranch with a somewhat triangular shell fancied to resemble a kneading-trough (*Nactra*). [*O.E. trog*; *Ger. trog*.]

trou-madame. See troll-my-dame(s).

trounce, *trouns*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to harass: to indict: to punish, beat, rebuke or censure severely.—*ns.* trounce'r; trounce'ing. [*Origin obscure*.]

trounce, *trouns*, *v.i.* to skip, prance, move briskly.—*v.t.* to whisk off, make to skip. [*Origin obscure*.]

troupe, *troop*, *n.* a company, esp. of performers. [*Fr. See troop*.]

trouplal, *trouplal*, *tröö'pi-al*, *n.* a bird (*Icterus icterus*) famous for its song: any bird of the Icteridae. [*Fr. troupiale*—*troupe*, *troupe*.]

trouse, *tröz*, *trouw*, *n.* (*hist.*) Irish close-fitting breeches: trews.—Also in *pl.* (now vulg.) trousers. [*See trews*.]

trousers, *trou'zərs*, *obs.* trossers, *trou'ərs*, strossers, *stros'*, *n.pl.* long breeches: a garment worn chiefly by males on the lower part of the body with a loose tubular branch for each leg: any other garment of similar form, as pantalettes. (The sing. is used to form compounds, as trouser'-button, -clip, -leg, -pocket, -stretcher, &c.)—*adj.* trous'ered, wearing trousers.—*n.* trous'ering, (*usu.* in *pl.*) material for trousers. [*See preceding*.]

trousseau, *tröö'sö*, *n.* a bride's outfit: a bundle:—*pl.* trousseaux (-*söz*). [*Fr.*, dim. of *trousse*, bundle.]

trout, *trout*, *n.* a freshwater fish (*Salmo fario*) of the salmon genus, much sought after by anglers: extended to various fishes related or superficially like:—*pl.* trout (*rärcly* trouts).—*n.* trout'-bas'ket, an osier or willow creel for carrying trout.—*adj.* trout'-coloured, speckled like a trout: white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel.—*ns.* trout'er, one who fishes for trout; trout'-farm, a place where trout are reared: abounding in trout.—*n.* fishing.—*adj.* trout'less, a little trout; trout'-rod, a fishing-rod for trout; trout'-spoon, a small revolving spoon used as a lure for trout; trout'stone, troctolite; trout'-stream, a stream in which trout are caught.—*adj.* trout'y. [*O.E. trūt*—*L. tructa*, *tractus*—*Gr. trōktis*, a sea-fish with sharp teeth—*trōgen*, to gnaw, nibble.]

trouvaille, *tröö-vä'i*, *n.* a happy find. [*Fr.*]

trouvère, *tröö-ver*, *n.* one of the mediaeval narrative or epic poets of northern France. [*Fr.*]

trove. See treasure-trove.

trover, *trö'vər*, *n.* orig., finding and keeping: hence an action brought to recover goods from a person to whom they do not belong. [*O.Fr. trover* (*Fr. trouver*), to find.]

trov, *trö*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to trust: to believe (often elliptically for *I trov or trov you?*). [*O.E. triftian* (*trōtavian*, *trācian*); *O.N. trúa*, *Ger. trauen*.]

trow, *trow*, *n.* (*Shetland and Orkney*) a form of troll.

trowel, *tröw'əl*, *n.* a flat or scoop-shaped tool with a short handle, for planing, leveling, spreading, to dress, apply, move, &c.—*v.t.* to trowel.—*pr.p.* trow'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trow'elled.—*n.* trow'eller.—lay on with a trowel, to spread thickly: to flatter grossly. [*O.Fr. truella*—*L.L. trulla* (*L. trulla*, dim. of *trua*, a ladle).]

trousers, an old spelling of trousers.

troy, *tröi*, *adj.* of a system of weights used in England for gold, silver, and precious stones, the pound (no longer in legal use) of 5760 grains, being divided into 12 ounces of 20 pennyweight. [*Troyes*, in France.]

Trojan, *tröi'an*, *adj.* (*Shak.*, *Spens.*) Trojan.

fätc, fär, dik; mä, fär (her); minie; möte; müte; möön; then (then)

truant, *trō'ant*, *n.* (*obs.*) a vagrant: (*obs.*) a vague term of reproach: an idler: one who, idly or without excuse, absents himself from school.—*Also adj.—v.i.* to play truant.—*ns.* **tru'ancy**, **tru'antry**, **tru'antship**.—play truant, to stay from school without leave or good reason. [O.Fr. *truant* (Fr. *truand*), prob. from Celtic.]

truce, *trō's*, *n.* a suspension of hostilities: a respite.—*n.* **truce'-break'er**.—*adjs.* **truce'less**; **trucial** (*trō'shl*, *-shi-al*), bound by a truce.—**Truce** of God, a cessation of war, decreed by the Church, more or less observed, esp. in the 11th and 12th centuries, in France, Italy, England, &c., from Saturday (afterwards from Wednesday) evening to Monday morning, also during Advent and Lent, and on certain holy days. [M.E. *trewe*, *treowes*, pl. of *trewe*—O.E. *trēow*, truth, pledge, treaty; cf. *true*.]

truchman, *truch'man*, *n.* (*arch.*) an interpreter. [Ar. *tarjuman*; cf. dragoman.]

truck, *truk*, *v.i.* to exchange: to barter: to pay in goods.—*v.i.* to traffic: to have dealings or intercourse: to barter: to bargain: to potter about.—*Scot.* **trock** (*trök*), **troke** (*trök*).—*n.* exchange of goods: barter: payment in goods: (*Scot.* **trock**, **troke**) dealings, intercourse: a small job, chore: (*coll.*) small goods: rubbish: (U.S.) fresh vegetables, market-garden produce.—*ns.* **truck'age**, **barter**; **truck'er**, one who trucks: (U.S.) a market-gardener; **truck'-farm**, (U.S.) a market-garden; **truck'-farmer**; **truck'-farming**; **truck'ing**.—**truck system**, the practice of paying workmen in goods instead of money, forbidden by the Truck Acts, 1831, &c. [O.Fr. *troquer*, to truck; Sp. *trocar*, to barter, It. *truecare*, to truck.]

truck, *truk*, *n.* a small or solid wheel: an open railway wagon for goods: a trolley: a bogie: a low flat barrow: a small two-wheeled barrow with a turned-up front: (U.S.) a lorry: a cap at the top of a mast or flag-staff.—*v.i.* to convey by truck: to put on a truck.—*n.* **truck'age**, carriage by truck: charge for carriage by truck: supply of trucks. [L. *trochus*, a wheel—Gr. *trochos*—*trechein*, to run.]

truckle, *truk'l*, *n.* a pulley-wheel: (*obs.*) a castor: a truckle-bed.—*v.i.* to move on rollers.—*v.i.* to sleep in a truckle-bed: to behave with servility.—*ns.* **truck'le-bed**, a low bed that may be wheeled under another; **truck'ler**.—*n.* and *adj.* **truck'ling**. [Gr. *trochileia*, *-ia*, &c., a pulley—*trochos*, a wheel.]

truculent, *truk'-*, *trōōk'ū-lant*, *adj.* very fierce: cruel.—*ns.* **truc'ulence**, **truc'ulency**.—*adv.* **truc'ulently**. [L. *truculentus*—*trux*, wild, fierce.]

trudge, *truj*, *v.i.* to walk with labour or effort: to plod doggedly.—*n.* a heavy or weary walk: a trudge.—*n.* **trudg'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **trudg'ing**. [Origin obscure.]

trudgen, (incorrectly **trudgeon**), *truj'n*, *n.* a swimming stroke in which each hand alternately is raised above the surface, thrust forward, and pulled back through the water.—*Also adj.* [John Trudgen, who popularised the stroke in England.]

true, *trōd*, *adj.* faithful: constant: trusty: genuine: properly so called: typical: conformable: accurately adjusted or in tune: straight or flat: agreeable with fact: actual: absolute: corrected: accurate: exact: right: rightful: honest: sincere: truthful.—*adv.* **truly**: faithfully: honestly: in accurate adjustment: dead in tune: after the ancestral type.—*v.i.* to adjust accurately.—*n.* that which is true, truth: accurate adjustment.—*adj.* and *n.* **true'-blue'** (see *blue*).—*adjs.* **true'-born**, of genuine birth: pure-bred: true to the qualities of the breed: legitimate; **truc'-bred**, pure-bred: typical: of good breeding; **true'-devot'ed**, (*Shak.*) full of honest zeal; **true'-dispos'ing**, (*Shak.*) just; **true'-heart'ed**, sincere: faithful.—*ns.* **true'-heart'edness**; **true'-love**, one truly or really beloved: a sweetheart: a faithful lover: a true-love-knot: a quatrefoil: (*obs.*) a four-leaved clover (true-love grass): herb-Paris.—*Also adj.—ns.* **true'-love-knot**, **true'-lov'er's-knot**, an ornamental or symbolic knot or interlaced design, as a two-looped bow or a knot with two

interlaced loops; **true'man**, (*arch.*) an honest man; **true'ness**; **true'penny**, (*Shak.*) an honest fellow.—*adj.* **truc-scem'ing**, (*Spens.*) seeming (falsely or truly) to be true.—*adv.* **tru'ly**.—**true bill**, a bill of indictment endorsed, after investigation, by a grand jury, as containing a case for the court. [O.E. *trēowe*; O.N. *trygg*, Ger. *treu*.]

truffle, *truf'l*, also *troof'l*, *n.* any fungus of the genus *Tuber* or the family *Tuberaceae*: its underground edible fructification.—*adj.* **truff'led**, cooked, stuffed, dressed, with truffles.—*ns.* **truff'le-dog**, -pig, one trained to find truffles. [O.Fr. *truffie* (Fr. *truffe*); poss.—L. *tuber*, lump, swelling.]

trug, *trug*, *n.* (*prov.*) a wooden fruit-basket. [Prob. trough.]

truism, *trō'izm*, *n.* a self-evident truth: a commonplace or trite statement.—*adj.* **truist'ic**. [*true*.]

trull, *trul*, *n.* a drab. [Cf. Ger. *trulle*.]

Trullan, *trul'an*, *adj.* held in the domed hall of the palace at Constantinople—applied to the Sixth Oecumenical Council (680-1) and esp. to the Council of 692, not accepted by the Western Church. [L. *trullus*, a dome—L. *trulla*, a ladle.]

trumeau, *trūd-mō*, *n.* a piece of wall or pillar between two openings:—*pl.* **trumeaux** (*-mōz*). [Fr.]

trump, *trump*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to deceive.—*n.* **trump'ery**, showy and worthless stuff: rubbish: ritual foolery.—*Also adj.* [Fr. *tromper*, to deceive.]

trump, *trump*, *n.* a trumpet: a blast: (now *Scot.*) a Jew's-harp.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to trumpet.—**trump marine**, the tromba marina. [O.Fr. *trompe*.]

trump, *trump*, *n.* a card of a suit that takes any card of any other suit: ruff, an old card-game like whist: (*coll.*) a good, trusty fellow.—*Also adj.*—*v.i.* to play a trump card upon instead of following suit: to take in this way.—*v.i.* to play trumps on another suit.—*ns.* **trump'-card**, the card turned up to determine the trump suit: any card of that suit: (*fig.*) a means of triumph: a victorious expedient; **no'-trumps**, a declaration in bridge whereby no suit is more powerful than the rest.—*adj.* **no'-trump**.—*n.* **no'-trump'er**, a hand suitable for no-trumps.—**turn up trumps**, (*fig.*) to behave in a very helpful or generous way, esp. unexpectedly. [Triumph.]

trump, *trump*, *n.* (*obs.*) an obstruction cast in one's way.—*v.i.* to cast as an obstruction: to allege: to concoct and put forward unscrupulously (with *up*).—*adj.* **trumped-up**. [**trump** (3), affected by, or partly from, **trump** (1).]

trumpet, *trum'pit*, *n.* an orchestral, military, and signalling wind instrument of powerful and brilliant tone, in its present form a narrow tube bent twice upon itself, with cupped mouth-piece and flaring bell, giving, by action of the lips and breath-pressure, harmonics of its fundamental, the scale filled up by use of crooks, slides, or valves: applied to other instruments more or less like: a speaking-trumpet: an ear-trumpet: a trumpet-shaped object, as a flared bell or horn, a corolla or corona: a sound of, or as if of, a trumpet: a trumpeter: an organ reed-stop of trumpet-like tone.—*v.i.* to sound or play on a trumpet or with trumpet-like sound: to proclaim, celebrate, summon, denounce, exel, &c., by trumpet.—*v.i.* to sound a trumpet: to make a sound like a trumpet:—*pr.p.* **trum'pet'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **trum'peted**.—*n.* **trum'pet-call**, a conventional phrase or passage played on the trumpet as a signal: any call to action.—*adj.* **trum'peted**, sounded on a trumpet: loudly extolled: having a trumpet: funnel-shaped.—*ns.* **trum'peter**, one who plays or sounds the trumpet: one who proclaims, praises, or denounces: a loud-voiced crane-like South American bird (*Psophia*): an American swan: a kind of domestic pigeon: a large New Zealand food-fish (*Latris*) or other fish that trumpets when caught; **trum'pet-fish**, the snipe-fish or bellows-fish (*Macrorhamphosus* or *Centriscus*), a long-snouted fish akin to the pipefish: a flute-mouth, a sea-fish with a tubular muzzle; **trum'pet-flower**, a name for various bignonaceous, solanaceous, and other plants with large trumpet-shaped flowers.—*n.* and *adj.* **trum'pet'ing**.—*n.* **trum'pet-maj'or**, a head-trumpeter in a regiment.—*adj.* **trum'pet-shaped**, like the

bell of a trumpet.—*ns.* trum'pet-shell, Triton; trum'pet-one, the sound of a trumpet; a loud voice.—*adj.* trum'pet-tongued, proclaiming loud as a trumpet.—*ns.* trum'pet-tree, -wood, a South American Cecropia whose hollow branches the Indians use as trumpets.—blow one's own trumpet, to sound one's own praises; feast of trumpets, a Jewish feast in which trumpets played an important part. [*Fr. trompette*, dim. of *trompe*, trump.]

trunk. See trunk.

truncate, trun'kät, *v.t.* to cut short: to lop: to maim: (*crystal.*) to replace (an edge or corner where similar).—*face.*—*adj.* tr. . . . off at the tip: esp. one parallel to the base.—*adv.* trun'cately.—*n.* truncat'ion. [*L. truncāre*, -ātum—*truncus*; cf. trunk.]

truncheon, trun'shon, *n.* a broken or cut piece: a length for grafting or planting: a broken spear: a spear-shaft: a short staff: a cudgel: a staff of authority.—*v.t.* to carve (an eel): to beat with a truncheon.—*adj.* trun'cheoned, furnished with a truncheon: armed with a lance.—*n.* trun'cheoner, (*Shak.*) one armed with a truncheon. [*O.Fr. troncion* (*Fr. tronçon*)—*tronc*; see trunk.]

trundle, trun'dl, *n.* a little wheel, castor: a roller: a hoop: (*obs.*) a truck: a trundle-bed: (*her.*) a spool of golden thread.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to wheel: to roll: to twirl: to spin: to bowl along.—*ns.* trun'dle-bed, a truckle-bed; trun'dlo-tail, tren'dlo-tail, trin'dle-tail, a curly-tailed dog. [*O.E. trendel.*]

trunk, trun'k, *n.* the stem of a tree: the body of an animal apart from head and limbs: the body generally: a main line of road, railway, telephone, &c.: (*U.S.*) a junction circuit between telephone exchanges: the main body of anything: the shaft of a column: the body of a pedestal: a chest or box, esp. for travelling: a box for fish: a box-like channel, trough, shaft, conduit, or chute: a tube: a speaking-tube: (*obs.*) a telescope: (*obs.*) a peashooter: a large hollow piston: a proboscis: (*in pl.*) the game of trou-madame: (*in pl.*) trunk-hose, also breeches, esp. those worn on the stage over tights, or (*U.S.*) for sports.—*adj.* trun'kal, pertaining to the trunk: principal: trunked, having a trunk: (*Spens.*) truncated, beheaded.—*ns.* trunk-call, a long-distance telephone call, involving connexion between two centres: trunk'-fish, the coffer-fish; trunk'ful, as much as will fill a truck:—*pl.* trunk'fuls; trunk'-hose', -breeches, full breeches reaching from waist to mid-thigh, worn in the 16th and early 17th centuries; trunk'ing, casing; trunk'-line, the main line of a railway, canal, &c.: trunk'-mall, a travelling trunk; trunk'-maker, a maker of travelling trunks; trunk'-road, a main-road; trunk'-sleeve, (*Shak.*) a puffed sleeve; trunk'-work, clandestine visiting in a trunk. [*Fr. tronc* and *L. truncus*, a stock—*truncus*, maimed; with associations of *Fr. trompe*, trump, proboscis.]

trunnion, trun'yan, *n.* either of a pair of side projections on which anything (as formerly a big gun) is pivoted to move in a vertical plane: (*Scott.*) a stick, club.—*adj.* trunn'ioned, provided with trunnions. [*Fr. trognon*, stump.]

truss, trus, *n.* a bundle, esp. of hay or straw, or a block cut from a stack (now 56 lb. of old hay, 60 of new, 36 of straw): a framed structure for supporting a weight: an attachment for holding a yard to the mast: a tuft of flowers at the top of the main stalk or stem: a surgical appliance for retaining a reduced hernia: (*hist.*) a close-fitting coat or (*in pl.*) breeches.—*v.t.* to hundle up: to muffle up: to tuck up: (*hist.*) to lace up, tie the points of: (*obs.*) to string up, hang: to fix for cooking, as with a skewer: (*arch.*) to carch in the talons, esp. in the air, and carry off: to furnish with a truss.—*v.i.* to pack up: to make off.—*n.* truss'-beam, a wooden beam strengthened by a steel tie-rod: a steel framework acting as a beam.—*adj.* trussed.—*ns.* truss'er; truss'ing. [*Fr. troussé*, *troussier*.]

trust, trust, *n.* worthiness of being relied on: fidelity: confidence in the truth of anything: confident expectation: a resting on the integrity, friendship, &c., of another: faith: hope: credit (esp. sale on credit or on promise to pay): ground of confidence: that which is given or received in confidence: charge: responsibility: anything felt to impose moral obligations: an arrangement by which property is handed to or vested in a person, to use and dispose of it for the benefit of another: an estate so managed for another: an arrangement for the control of several companies under one direction, to cheapen expenses, regulate production, beat down competition, and so obtain a maximum return.—*adj.* held in trust.—*v.t.* to place trust in: to believe: to expect confidently: to hope: to give credit to: to commit to trust.—*v.i.* to have trust: to rely (with to).—*ns.* trust'-deed, a deed conveying property to a trustee; trustee, one to whom anything is entrusted: one to whom the management of a property is committed in trust for the benefit of others; trustee'-ship; trust'er; trust'-estate, an estate held by trustees.—*adj.* trust'ful, trusting.—*adv.* trust'fully.—*n.* trust'fulness.—*adv.* trust'ly.—*n.* trust'iness.—*adj.* trust'ing, confiding.—*adv.* trust'ingly.—*adj.* trust'less, not to be trusted: distrustful.—*n.* trust'lessness.—*adv.* trust'worthily.—*n.* trust'worthiness.—*adj.* trust'-worthy, worthy of trust or confidence: trusty; trust'y (*comp.* trust'ler, *superl.* trust'lest), to be trusted: deserving confidence: faithful: honest: strong: firm: (*Shak.*) involving trust.—*n.* one who can be trusted: (*U.S.*) a well-conducted convict: (*Ir.*) a great-coat.—active, or special, trust, a trust in which the trustee's power of management depends upon his having the right of actual possession; breach of trust, a violation of duty by a trustee, &c.; in trust, as a charge, for safe-keeping, for management as a trustee; on trust, on credit; trust, or trustee, stock, that in which a trustee may legally invest trust funds without being personally liable if it should depreciate in value. [*O.N. traust*, trust; *Ger. trost*, consolation.]

truth, tróth, *n.* faithfulness: constancy: veracity: agreement with reality: fact of being true: actuality: accuracy of adjustment or conformity: in the fine arts, a faithful adherence to nature: that which is true or according to the facts of the case: the true state of things, or facts: a true statement: an established fact: true belief: known facts, knowledge.—*adj.* truth'ful, habitually or actually telling what one believes to be true: put forward in good faith as what one believes to be true: conveying the truth.—*adv.* truth'fully.—*n.* truth'fulness.—*adj.* truth'less.—*n.* truth'lessness.—*adj.* truth'like.—*n.* truth'-teller.—*adj.* truth'-telling, truth'ly, (*rare*) true: truthful.—God's truth, a thing or statement absolutely true; in truth, truly, in fact; of a truth, (*B.*) truly; tho truth drug, scopolamine, which, because of its sedative effect on the central nervous system, has been used to extract criminal confessions. [*O.E. tróth*—*tréow*, *tréace*, true.]

try, trī, *v.t.* to separate out: to sift: to render: to extract: to refine: to purify: to test: (*Shak.*) to prove by testing: to use, treat, resort to, experimentally: to put to the test: to strain: to annoy, irritate, afflict: (*Milt.*) to experience, undergo: to examine critically: to examine and decide the truth, justice, guilt or innocence, of, as a judge: (*U.S.*) to conduct in court, as a lawyer: to attempt, endeavour, essay.—*v.i.* to make an effort: (*Spens.* trle) to turn out, prove: (*naut.*; *Shak.*) to lie to, keep head to wind: (*3rd pers. pres. tries*; *pp. try'ing*; *past.* and *past. tried*, *trid*).—*n.* a trial: effort: in Rugby football, the score of three points gained by a player who succeeds in placing the ball with his hand over the goal line.—*adj.* (*Spens.* trye) choice, purified.—*adj.* trl'able, subject to legal trial: that can be tried.—*ns.* trl'age, sorting out: broken coffee-beans; trl'al (see that head).—*adj.* trled (*trid*), proved good by test.—*ns.* trl'er, one who tries in any sense: a test—also

šile, šir, šik; mē, har (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mūn; then (then)

tri'or, in the sense of one appointed to decide on a challenge to a juror, or a peer who is a juror in the trial of a peer; and try'er, in the sense of one who is assiduous in trying to win (*cricket*); try-house, a place in which oil is extracted from blubber, &c.; try'ing.—*adj.* making trial or proof: adapted to try: searching, severe: testing: distressing: causing strain.—*adv.* try'ingly.—*ns.* try'-on, an act of trying on a garment: (*slang*) a try-on at imposition by audacity; try'-out, a test performance; trysail (*tri'sh*), a reduced sail used by small craft, instead of the mainsail, in a storm: a small fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff.—try and, (*coll.*) try to; try back, to revert, hark back; try for, make an attempt to reach or gain; try on, to put on for trial, as a garment: to attempt; try out, to test. [O.Fr. *trier*, to pick out.]

Trygon, tri'gon, *n.* the sting-ray genus. [Gr. *trygōn*, a sting-ray.]

trypanflavine, tri'p-a-flā'ven, *n.* acriflavine.

trypanosome, tri'p-a-sō-m, *n.* a flagellate protozoon (Trypanosoma of various species) parasitic in the blood of vertebrates.—*adj.* trypanocidal (tri'di).—*ns.* trypanocide (tri'di), *L. caedere*, to kill, a drug that kills trypanosomes.—*ns.* trypanosomiasis (tri'di), by a trypanosome, esp. trypanon, a borer—trypani, secreted by the pancreas.—*adj.* trypanic.—*n.* tryptophan (tri'p-tō-fan), an amino-acid obtained e.g. by the cleavage of casein by pancreatic enzymes. [Gr. *tryptis*, rubbing (as first got by rubbing down the pancreas with glycerine), or *tryein*, to wear out, modelled on pepsin.]

trypsin, tri'psin, *n.* an enzyme secreted by the pancreas.—*adj.* tryptic.—*n.* tryptophan (tri'p-tō-fan), an amino-acid obtained e.g. by the cleavage of casein by pancreatic enzymes. [Gr. *tryptis*, rubbing (as first got by rubbing down the pancreas with glycerine), or *tryein*, to wear out, modelled on pepsin.]

trysail. See try.

tryst, trist, *n.* (chiefly Scot.) an appointment to meet: appointed place of meeting: a cattle-fair.—*v.t.* to make an appointment with.—*v.i.* to agree to meet.—*ns.* tryster; trys'ing-day, -place, -stile, -tree, -bide tryst, to wait for a person at the appointed place and time. [O.Fr. *triste*, a hunter's station.]

tsamba, tsam'bā, *n.* a Tibetan barley dish. [Tibetan.]

tsar, also czar, rarely tzar, zār, tsār, *n.* (*hist.*) the title of the emperors of Russia and of the kings of Bulgaria: a great potentate or despot.—*ns.* ts-, czar'dom; tsar'evit(t)ch, czar'evit(t)ch (Russ. tsar'-d'ich), a son of a tsar; ts-, czar'evna, a daughter of a tsar: a wife of a tsarevitch; tsarina (ts'na; not a Russian form), czariz'za, tsariz'sa, a Russian empress; ts-, czar'ism, the government of the Russian tsars: absolutism; tsar'ist, czar'ist, an upholder of tsarism; tsesar'evit(t)ch, cesar'evitch, -witeh (Russ. -d'ich), the eldest son of a tsar: heir to the tsardom. [Russ. *tsar*, &c.—*L. Caesar*, Caesar.]

tssetse, tset'si, *n.* *Glossina morsitans*, or other species of the African genus *Glossina*, small flies that transmit trypanosome parasites and cause sleeping-sickness, nagana (tssetse-fly disease), &c.—Also tsset'se-fly. [Schuana.]

Tshi, chi(w), *n.* a Gold Coast language and linguistic stock.—Also *adj.*

tsuga, tsōō'gā, *n.* the hemlock spruce genus. [Jap. *tsuga*, larch.]

uan, too-ān, *n.* sir: a title of respect. [Malay.]

tuart, toart, tōō'art, tewart, tū', *n.* a strong-timbered Eucalyptus (*E. gomphocephala*). [Australian.]

tuatara, tōō-ā-tā'rā (tuatera, -tā'rā), *n.* a New Zealand lizard-like reptile (Sphenodon or Hatteria), the sole survivor of the class Rhynchocephalia. [Maori, spine on the back.]

tuath, tōō', *n.* (*Ir. hist.*) a people: an ancient territorial division. [Ir. *tuath*.]

tub, tub, *n.* an open wooden vessel made of staves and hoops: a small cask: anything like a tub: a tubful: a pulpit: a clumsy ship or boat: a bath: a pit-shaft casing: a bucket, box, or vehicle for bringing up coal from the mine: a tubfish.—*v.t.* to seif, bathe, treat, in a tub: to line with a tub.—

v.i. to take a bath.—*ns.* tubber; tubb'iness; tubb'ing, the art of, or material for, making tubs: mine-shaft lining: rowing in clumsy boats: the taking of baths.—*adjs.* tubb'ish, round and fat; tubb'y, sounding like an empty tub: dull in sound: round like a tub.—*ns.* tub'fast, (*Shak.*) treatment of venereal disease by fasting and sweating in a hot tub; tub'fish, the sapphire (or other) garnard; tub'ful, as much as a tub will hold.—*pl.* tub'fuls; tub'-thump'er, a declamatory or ranting preacher. [Cf. *L. G. tubbe*.]

tuba, tū'bā (*L.* and *It.* tōō'bā), *n.* (*Rom. ant.*) a straight trumpet: the bombardon (bass tuba) or (sometimes) other low-pitched brass instrument of the saxhorn class: a powerful organ reed-stop; (*anat.*) a tube.—*pl.* tu'bas; *L.* tu'bae (*-be*, *L. bi*). [*L.* and *It.* *tuba*.]

tube, tūb, *n.* a pipe: a long hollow body: (*arch.*) a telescope or other optical instrument (optic tube): a collapsible cylinder from which pasty material can be squeezed out: a thermionic valve: underground railway in tube-shaped tunnel: the united part of calyx, corolla, &c.: any vessel in a plant or animal body.—*v.t.* to furnish with, enclose in, a tube.—*v.i.* to travel by tube.—*n.* tub'age, insertion of a tube.—*adjs.* tub'al, tub'ar; tubed (tūbd).—*n.* tube'ful.—*adj.* tube'less.—*ns.* tube'-foot, in echinoderms, a tube protruding through a pore, used in locomotion and respiration; tube'-skirt, a very tight skirt; tube'-well, a pipe used to obtain water from beneath the ground, with perforations just above its sharp point; tube'-worm, a worm that makes a tube to dwell in.—*adjs.* tubic'olar, tub'icole (also *n.*), tubic'ulous, inhabiting a tube; tubiflo'rous, having tubular flowers; tub'iform, shaped like a tube.—*n.* tub'ing, the act of making or supplying tubes: tubes collectively: material for tubes.—*adj.* tub'ular, having the form of a tube: made of or with tubes: having a sound like that made by the passage of air through a tube.—*n.* Tūbūlār'ia, a genus of Hydrozoa.—*adj.* and *n.* tubūlār'ian.—*n.* tubūlār'ity.—*v.t.* tub'ulate, to form into a tube.—*adj.* tubular.—*adj.* tub'ulated.—*ns.* tubūlā'tion; tub'ulature; tub'ule, a small tube.—*n.* pl. Tūbūlū's'rae a section of the Compositae with tubular disk-flowers.—*adjs.* tubūlū's'ral; tub'ulous, tubular. [Fr.—*L. tubus*, a pipe.]

tuber, tū'ber, *n.* a lump: a rounded swelling: a knob: a protuberance: a swelling, usually underground, in a plant where reserves are stored up of stem nature (as in the potato, Jerusalem artichoke, &c.), or of root nature (as in the dahlia): *Tuber*, the truffle genus of fungi, giving name to the Tuberā'ceae, saprophytic Ascomycetes, many with edible underground fructifications (truffles).—*adjs.* tuberā'ceous; tuberif'erous; tuber'iform; tuberosa (tū'bā-rōs, -rōz), tuberosus.—*n.* (tū'bā-rōs, -rōz; often by false association with tube and rose, tū'b'rōz) a Mexican amaryllid (*Polianthes tuberosa*) grown for its fragrant creamy-white flowers, propagated by tubers.—*n.* tuber'osity (tū'b'rō-si-tū).—*adj.* tuber'ous, having tubers: of the nature of, or like, a tuber: knobbed. [*L. tuber*, a swelling, from root of *L. tumere*, to swell.]
tuber'ie, tū'b'r-hl, *n.* a small tuber, protuberance, or swelling: a nodule: a nodule or morbid growth in the lung or elsewhere, in cases of tuberculosis.—*adjs.* tuber'eled, having tubercles; tuber'ular, nodular: having tubercles; tuber'ulate, -d, having, covered with, tubercles.—*ns.* tuberulā'tion; tuber'ule, a tubercle; tuber'culin, a preparation from a culture of tubercle bacillus used for treating or testing for tuberculosis; tuber'culisā'tion.—*v.t.* tuber'culise, to infect with tuberculosis.—*n.* tuber'culō'ma, a slow-growing, circumscribed tuberculous lesion.—*adjs.* tuber'culose, -d, tuberculous: tuberculated.—*n.* tuber'culō'sis, consumption or phthisis, a disease caused by the tubercle bacillus (*Bacillus tuberculosis*), characterised by development of tubercles.—*adj.* tuber'culous, of, affected by, tuberculosis: (*now rare*) tuberculated.—*n.* tuber'culum, a tubercle. [*L. tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*.]
tuberosa. See under tuber.

tuchun, *tōo-chūn'*, *dōō-jūn'*, *n.* a Chinese military governor. [Chin.]

tuck, *tuk*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a rapier. [Fr. *estoc*—Ger. *stock*, *stick*.]

tuck, *tuk*, *Scot.* *touk*, *took*, *n.* a stroke, tap, beat, esp. of a drum. [O.N.Fr. *toke*, *toquer* (Fr. *toucher*), to touch.]

tuck, *tuk*, *v.t.* to draw or thrust in or together: to stuff, cram: to fold under: to gather or gird up: to enclose by pressing clothes closely around or under: to put tucks in: to thrust away: to dress, full, or put on tenters: to hamper: (*slang*) to eat (with in): (*slang*) to hang.—*v.i.* to make an onslaught upon food (usu. with in or into).—*n.* an act of tucking: a pleat or fold, now one stitched down: (*naut.*) the gathering of the bottom planks of a ship at the stern: (*slang*) eatables, esp. delicacies.—*ms.* tuck'-box, a box of or for tuck, at a boarding-school: tuck'er, a piece of cloth tucked or drawn over the bosom: a fuller: (*slang*) food.—*v.t.* (*Amer. slang*)
 in', (*slang*) a hearty
 in an edge.—*ms.*
 tuck'-out, (*slang*)
 a confectioner's or a pastry-cook's shop.—tuck up, to gather up: to contract: to make tucks: (*slang*) to hang. [O.E. *tūcian*, to disturb, afflict; cf. Ger. *zucken*, to twitch.]

tuckahoe, *tuk'ə-hō*, *n.* an edible but tasteless underground fungus of the southern United States: the edible rootstock of several American aroids: an inhabitant of eastern Virginia. [From Algonquian.]

tucket, *tuk'it*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a flourish on a trumpet. [Cf. tuck (2), and It. *toccata*, a touch.]

tucuto, *tōō-koo-tōō-kō*, *tucuto*, *tōō-kō-tōō-kō*, *n.* a South American rodent of mole-like habits. [From its cry.]

Tudor, *tū'dər*, *adj.* pertaining to the Welsh family of *Tudor*, the time when it held the English throne (1485-1603), or the style of architecture (Late Perpendicular) that prevailed then.—*adj.* Tudor-*esque*,—Tudor flower, a trefoil ornament frequent in Tudor architecture: Tudor rose, a red and white rose (combining Lancaster and York) adopted as a badge by Henry VII.

Tuesday, *tūz'di*, *n.* the third day of the week. [O.E. *Twees dæg*, the day of Tīw (the God of war), translating L. *dies Martis*, Mars's day; but etymologically, *Tūw*, O.N. *Týr*, answers to L. *Jupiter* (for *Djæv* *patēr*, Gr. *Zeus*.)]

tufa, *tōō'fā*, *tū'fā*, *n.* calc-sinter (often *calcareous tufa*) (*obs.*) tuff or other porous rock.—*adj.* *tufa'ceous*. [It. *tufa*, a variant of *tuffo*—L. *tufus*, a soft stone.]

tuff, *tuf*, *toof*, *n.* a rock composed of fine volcanic fragments and dust: (*obs.*) tufa or other porous rock.—*adj.* *tuffa'ceous*. [Fr. *tuf*, *tuffe*—It. *tuffe*; see *tufa*.]

tuffe, *tuf*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as *tuff*.—*n.* *tuff'et*, a tuff: a tussock: a mound.

tuff, *tuf*, *n.* a bunched cluiter: a clump: a crest: a separate lock of hair: a goatee or imperial beard: a small tassel: a gold tassel formerly worn on a nobleman's cap in the English universities: hence a titled undergraduate: a person of social consequence.—*v.t.* to separate into tufts: to adorn with tufts: to beat (as a covert): to dislodge.—*adj.* *tuff'ed*.—*ms.* *tuff'er*, a hound that drives deer out of cover: *tuff'-hunter*, a toady: *tuff'-hunter*: *tuff'ing*.—*adj.* *tuff'y*. [Supposed to be—O.Fr. *tuffe* (Fr. *touffe*)—L. *tufa*, crest—Gmc. (cf. O.L.G. *top*, *top*), but there are difficulties.]

tuffa, *tuf*, *n.* (*arch.*) a tuffeta with tufted pile.—*adj.* of or wearing tuffa: richly dressed.

tug, *tug*, *v.t.* to pull forcibly: to haul: to tow: to drag.—*v.i.* to pull forcibly: to strive: to toil: (*pr.p.* *tugg'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *tugged*).—*n.* a forcible or jerking pull: a hard struggle: a rope or chain for pulling: a name for various parts of harness, as a trace, a loop to receive a shaft: a tug-boat.—*ms.* *tug'-boat*, a towing vessel: *tugg'er*, one who tugs.—*n.* and *adj.* *tugg'ing*.—*adv.* *tugg'ingly*.—*n.* *tug-of-war*, a laborious contest: a contest in which opposing teams tug at a rope and

strive to pull one another over a line. [M.E. *toggen*, intens. from root of O.E. *tēon*; cf. *tow*.]

tul, *tōō'ē*, *n.* the parson-bird. [Maori.]

tuile, *tūēl*, *n.* a steel plate hanging below the tassels.—*n.* *tuillette* (*dim.*). [Fr.—L. *tégula*, a tile.]

tullyic, *tulzie*, *tūl'*, *tūl'(y)ā*, *n.* (*Scot.*; *obs.*) a fight, brawl, tussle.—*v.i.* to struggle. [O.Fr. *tooil*.]

tulsm, *tū'izm*, *n.* apostrophe: reference to, or regard to the interests of, a second person. [L. *tū*, thou.]

tuition, *tū-ish'ən*, *n.* (*obs.*) guardianship: teaching, instruction.—*adj.* *tutorial*, *tutionary*. [L. *tuitio*, *-ōnis*—*tuēri*, *tuitus*, to watch over.]

tuilehan, *tūlh'ən*, *n.* a calf's skin set beside a cow to make her give milk freely.—*tuilehan* bishop, (*Scot. hist.*) a titular bishop appointed to transmit most of the revenues of a diocese to the nobles (1572). [Gael.]

tule, *tōō'lā*, *n.* a large American bulrush (*Scirpus*). [Sp.—Nahuatl *tolin*.]

tulip, *tū'līp*, *n.* any plant or flower of the bulbous lilaceous genus *Tulipa*, with showy, usually solitary, flowers: a showy person.—*adj.* *tū'līp-eared*, prick-eared, as a dog.—*ms.* *tulipomā'nia*, a craze for tulip-growing: *tū'līp-tree*, a large North American tree (*Liriodendron*), of the Magnolia family, with tulip-like flowers: *tū'līp-wood*, its wood. [O.Fr. *tulipe*, *tulippe*, *tulipan*—Turk. *tulband*, turban.]

tulle, *tūōl*, *tūl*, *tāl*, *n.* a delicate thin silk network fabric. [Fr.; from *Tulle*, in the department of Corrèze.]

Tullian, *tūl'i-ən*, *adj.* of or like Tully, i.e. Marcus

[Hind. *talteār*.]

toss about: to perform as a dancer or acrobat: to turn over in flight or fall: to fall headlong, floundering, or revolving: to collapse, fall in a heap: to rush confusedly and hastily: to come by chance.—*v.t.* to send tumbling or headlong: to overthrow: to bundle from one place to another: to jumble: to throw about: to disorder, rumple.—*n.* act of tumbling: a fall: a somersault: a tumbled condition or mass.—*ms.* *turn'ble-bug*, *turn'ble-dung* (U.S.), a dung-beetle (from its rolling pellets of dung): *turn'ble-car*, *-cart*, a vehicle with wheels and axle in one piece.—*adj.* *turn'bled*: *turn'ble-down*, dilapidated: threatening to fall.—*ms.* *turn'bler*, one who tumbles: an acrobat: a large drinking-glass or tall cup, formerly one that could not stand: a tumblerful: a tumbrel: a toy weighted to rock and right itself: a pigeon that turns back-somersaults in the air: (*obs.*) a dog that performed antics in catching rabbits: a revolving barrel or cage: part of a lock that holds the bolt in place, till it is moved by the key: part of a firearm lock that receives the thrust of the mainspring and forces the hammer forward: (*early 18th cent.*) one of a gang of London ruffians who set women on their heads: *tum'blerful*, as much as will fill a tumbler:—*pl.* *tum'blerfuls*: *tum'bler-switch*, a switch that is turned over to put electric current off or on: *tum'blo-weed*, a type of plant that snaps off above the root, curls into a ball, and rolls about in the wind.—*n.* and *adj.* *tum'bling*.—*tumble in*, or home, to incline inward above the extreme breadth, of a ship's sides: to fit, as a piece of timber into other work: to go to bed: *tumble over*, to toss about carelessly, to upset: to fall over: *tumble to*, (*slang*) to comprehend: *tumble up*, to get out of bed: to throw into confusion: to scurry up on deck. [Freq. from O.E. *tumbian*; cf. Ger. *tummeln*.]

tumbrel, *tumbril*, *tum'brəl*, *-bril*, *n.* (*obs.*) an old instrument of punishment, pillory or cucking-stool: a tip-cart: a two-wheeled military cart: a dung-cart: the name given to the carts that conveyed victims to the guillotine during the French Revolution. [O.Fr. *tomberel* (Fr. *tombereau*)—*tomber*, to fall.]

tumefy, *tū-mī'fī*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to swell:—*pr.p.* *tumefying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *tumefied*.—*ms.* *tumefac'tion*: *tumescence* (*tū-mes'ens*), a tendency to swell: a swelling.—*adj.* *tumesc'ent*;

tu'mid, swollen or enlarged: inflated: falsely sublime: bombastic.—*n.* **tu'midity**,—*adv.* **tu'midly**.—*n.* **tu'midness**,—*adj.* **tu'morous**.—*n.* **tumour**, **tumor** (*tū'mar*), swelling: turgidity: a morbid swelling or enlargement, now esp. a new growth of cells in the body without inflammation. [*L. tumefacere, tumescere, tumidus, tumor—tumere*, to swell, *facere*, to make.]

tummy, **tum'i**, *n.* a childish form of stomach.—Also **tum**.

tump, **tump**, *n.* (*prov.*) a hillock: a clump.—*v.t.* to make a mound around.—*adj.* **tump'y**, hummocky. [Origin unknown.]

tump, **tump**, *v.t.* (*U.S.*) to drag.—*n.* **tump'-line**, a strap across the forehead or chest for carrying burdens or hauling. [Prob. from an Indian word.]

tumphy, **tum'fi**, *n.* (*Scot.*) a blockhead: coaly fireclay.

tumult, **tū'mult**, —*molt*, *n.* violent commotion, usu. with uproar: a riot: a state of violent and confused emotion.—*v.i.* (*Milit.*) to make a tumult.—*v.t.* to put in tumult.—*adj.* **tumultuary** (*-mult'*), acted or acting in tumult: haphazard: chaotic: tumultuous.—*v.i.* **tumult'uate**, to make a tumult.—*v.t.* to disturb with tumult: to make a tumult in.—*n.* **tumultuā'tion**,—*adj.* **tumult'uous**, full of tumult: disorderly: agitated: noisy.—*adv.* **tumult'uously**.—*n.* **tumult'uousness**. [*L. tumultus, -ūs—tumere*, to swell.]

tumulus, **tū'mū-lus** (*L. too'moo-loos*), *n.* a burial mound, a barrow:—*pl.* **tu'muli** (*-li, L. -lē*).—*adj.* **tu'mular**, —*y.* [*L. —tumere*, to swell.]

tun, **tun**, *n.* a large cask: an obsolete liquid measure—216 gallons of ale, 252 of wine: (*obs.*) a ton.—*v.t.* to put in a tun.—*adj.* **tun'-bellied**.—*ns.* **tun'-belly**, a pot-bellied; **tun'-dish**, (*Shok.*) a wooden funnel; **tunn'age** (see *tonnage*); **tun'ning**. [*O.E. tunne*; cf. *ton*.]

tuna, **tō'nā**, *n.* a prickly-pear, plant or fruit. [*Haitian*.]

tuna, **tō'nā**, *n.* (California) a tunny. [*Sp.*]

tuna, **tō'nā**, *n.* a New Zealand eel. [*Maori*.]

tund, **tund**, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to beat, thump. [*L. tundere*.]

tundra, **toon'-**, **tun'drā**, *n.* a frozen Arctic plain, with lichens, mosses, and dwarfed vegetation. [*Lapp.*]

tundun. See **turn-dun**.

tune, **tūn**, *n.* **tone**: a melody or air: melodiousness: accurate adjustment in pitch or frequency: (*fig.*) harmonious adjustment: frame of mind, temper.—*v.t.* to adjust the tones of: to put in condition for producing tones in tune: to put in working order: to synchronise: to syntonise: to put in accord, bring to a desired state: to begin to play or sing: to start the singing of: to utter, express, or celebrate in

adj. **tūr**
—*n.* **tū**
(*tūnd*)
—*adv.*

less, without tune: not melodious or tuneful: unmusical: without sense of tune: *silent*.—*ns.* **tun'er**, one who tunes instruments or looms: one who makes music, or sings: in organs, an adjustable flap for altering the pitch of the tone; **tun'ing**; **tun'ing-fork**, a two-pronged instrument giving a sound of known pitch or vibration; **tun'ing-key**, **tun'ing-hammer**, a key for turning wrest-pins; **tun'ing-peg**, —*pin*, a peg about which the end of a string is wound and by which it is turned.—*adj.* **tun'y**, **tuneful**, esp. in a superficial obvious way.—change one's tune, sing another tune, to alter one's attitude, or way of talking; to the tune of, to the amount of; tune in, to adjust a wireless receiver for reception; tune out, to adjust it so as to eliminate; tune up, to put instruments into tune for beginning: to begin to perform, strike up. [*A form of tone*.]

tung-oil, **tung'-oil**, *n.* wood-oil obtained from seeds of the tung'-tree or Chinese varnish tree (*Aleurites Fordii* or other species). [*Chin. yu-tung, tung-oil*.]

tungsten, **tung'sten**, *n.* wolfram, a rare metal (*W*; atomic number 74) chiefly got from wolframite, used for making lamp filaments and high-speed

steel.—*n.* **tung'state**, a salt of tung'stic acid (H_2WO_6). [*Sw.—tung*, heavy, *sten*, stone.]

Tungus, **toong'-goos** —*goos'*, or *toong'*, *n.* a member of an Eastern Siberian people and race, of the type usually called Mongol:—*pl.* **Tungus**, **Tunguses**,—*adj.* **Tungus**, **Tungusian** (*-goos'i-an, -goos'*), **Tungus'ic**.—*ns.* their Ural-Altaic language. [*Russ. Tunguz*; *Chin. Tung'hu*.]

tunic, **tū'nik**, *n.* a Roman shirt-like undergarment: applied also to the Greek chiton, and to various similar garments, usually a sort of belted coat and gown, or blouse: a close-fitting soldier's or policeman's coat: a tunicle: (*biol.*) an investing layer, membrane, or integument.—*n.pl.* **Tunicā'ta**, the **Urochorda**, a class or sub-phylum of degenerate Chordata, including the ascidians.—*n.* **tunicate**, a member of the **Tunicata**.—*adj.* **tunicate**, —*d*, (*bot.* and *zool.*) having a tunic: formed in concentric coats: of the **Tunicata**.—*n.* **tu'nicin** (*-ni-sin*), a gelatinous substance in the tests of tunicates.—*adj.* **tu'nicked**.—*n.* **tu'nicle**, a little tunic: an ecclesiastical vestment like a dalmatic, worn by a sub-deacon at mass. [*L. tunica*.]

Tunker, **tung'kər**, *n.* See **Dunker**.

tunnage. See **tun**, **ton**.

tunnel, **tun'l**, *n.* a tunnel-net: a passage cut underground: any tubular passage: an animal's burrow, in earth, wood, &c.: a flue, chimney.—*v.t.* to make a passage or passages through: to hollow out: to catch in a tunnel-net.—*v.i.* to make a tunnel:—*pr.p.* **tunn'elling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **tunn'elled**.—*n.* **tunn'eller**.—*n.* and *adj.* **tunn'elling**.—*n.* **tunn'el-net**, a funnel-shaped net. [*O.Fr. ton(n)el* (*Fr. tonneau*), cask, and *tonnelle*, vault, tunnel-net, dims. of *tonne*, cask.]

tunny, **tun'i**, *n.* a very large fish akin to the mackerels. [*L. tunnus—Gr. thynnus*.]

tup, **tup**, *n.* a ram: paving rammer: pile-driving monkey: striking-face of a steam-hammer.—*v.t.* to copulate with (a ewe): put to the ram.—*v.i.* to copulate (of sheep). [Origin unknown.]

Tupala, **too-pi'dā**, *n.* a genus of insectivores giving name to the tree-shrew family **Tupai'dae**. [*Malay tūpai* (*tāna*, ground), squirrel.]

tupelo, **tōp-pə-lō**, *n.* an American gum-tree (*Nyssa*). [*From an Indian name*.]

Tupi, **tōo-pē**, *n.* a S. American Indian of a group of peoples inhabiting the Atlantic coast and the Amazon basin: their language, serving as a *lingua franca*.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **Tupi'an**.

tupik, **tū'pik**, **tupek**, —*pek*, *n.* an Eskimo skin tent. [*Eskimo*.]

tuppence, **tuppenny**, coll. for twopencc, -penny.

tuptowing. See **typto**.

tuque, **tūk**, *n.* a Canadian cap made by tucking in one tapered end of a long cylindrical bag, closed at both ends. [*Fr. toque*.]

turacin, **tū'rā-sin**, *n.* the soluble red colouring matter of *touraco* feathers, containing copper.—*n.* **turacoverdin** (*-kō-ur'din*), a pigment in *touraco* feathers, the only green pigment in birds.

Turanian, **tū-rā-ni-an**, *adj.* (*obs. phil.*) of Asiatic languages, neither Iranian nor Semitic: latterly almost the same as **Ural-Altaic**.—*n.* a speaker of one of those languages. [*Pers. Turān*, not Iran, applied to those parts of the Sassanian Persian empire beyond the Oxus.]

turban, **tur'ban**—*obs.* **tul'ipant'**, **tul'ban**; *Shak. tur'band*, *tur'bond*; *Spms. tur'ibant'*; *Milt. tur'bant*, *n.* a head-covering worn by Eastern nations, consisting of a cap with a sash wound round it: a ladies' headdress of similar appearance.—*adj.* **tur'baned**, wearing a turban. [*Turk. tulbend—Pers. dulband*; cf. *tulip*.]

turbary, **tur'ba-ri**, *n.* the right to take peat from another's ground: a place where peat is dug. [*L. turbāria—turba*, turf; of Gmc. origin; see *turf*.]

Turbellaria, **tur-bə-lā-ri-ā**, *n.pl.* a class of ciliated flatworms.—*n.* and *adj.* **turbellā'rian**. [*L. turbellae*, a disturbance.]

turbid, **tur'bid**, *adj.* disordered: muddy: thick.—*n.* **turbid'ity**.—*adv.* **tur'bidly**.—*n.* **turbidness**. [*L. turbidus—turba*, tumult.]

turbidaceous, **tur-bin-ā'shəs**, *adj.* (*Scott.*; of the

smell of whisky) peaty. [A blundering form from L.L. *turba*, peat, under the influence of L. *turbō*, -inis, a spinning-top, a swirl.]

turbine, *tur'bin* (sometimes -*bin*), *n.*, a rotary motor in which a wheel or drum with curved vanes is driven by reaction or impact or both by a fluid (water in the water-turbine, steam in the steam-turbine, expanding hot air in the gas-turbine) admitted to it and allowed to escape.—*adj.* *tur'binal*, *turbinate*.—*n.*, a scroll-like bone of the nose.—*adj.* *tur'binatē*, -*d*, shaped like a top or inverted cone: spirally coiled: scroll-like: *turbinal*.—*n.*, a *turbinal*: a *turbinate* shell.—*adj.* *tur'binēd*, having, driven by, a turbine or turbines.—*ns.* *tur'bine-pump*, a contrivance for raising water by the inverted action of a turbine-wheel; *turbinē-steam'er*, a ship driven by steam-turbine; *Tur'bo*, a tropical genus of turbinate wide-mouthed gastropods, large specimens often used as ornaments.—*pl.* *Turbines* (*tur'bi-nēs*); *tur'bo-jet*, a jet-propelled gas-turbine; *turbo-prop*, a jet-engine in which the turbine is coupled to a propeller. [L. *turbō*, -inis, a whirl, a spinning-top.]

turbit, *tur'bit*, *n.*, a domestic pigeon having white body, coloured wings, and short beak. [Ety. dub.]

Turbo, *turbo-jet*, *turbo-prop*. See *turbine*.

turbot, *tur'bot*, *n.*, a large, highly-esteemed flatfish (*Psetta maxima*) with bony tubercles: extended to various more or less similar fishes. [O.Fr. *turbot*.]

turbulent, *tur'bū-lent*, *adj.* tumultuous, disturbed: in violent commotion: producing commotion: disorderly: unruly.—*ns.* *tur'bulence*, *tur'bulency*.—*adv.* *tur'bulently*.—*atmospheric turbulence*, irregular movement of large volumes of air. [L. *turbulentus*—*turba*, a crowd.]

Turco, *tur'kō*, *n.* (coll.), an Algerian infantryman in the French service. [It., Turk.]

Turcoman. Same as *Turkoman*.

Turcophil(e), *tur'kō-fil*, *n.*, one who favours the Turks (Gr. *philein*, to love).—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *Turcophilism* (-*kof'il-izm*); *Tur'cophobe* (Gr. *phobēin*, to fear), one who fears or dislikes the Turks.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *Tourkos*, Turk.]

turcopole, *tur'kō-pōl*, *n.*, a light-armed soldier of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.—*n.* *tur'copoller* (-*pō-lēr*), their commander—always an Englishman. [Mod. Gr. *Tourkopoulon*, a Turkish boy.]

turd, *turd*, *n.*, a lump of dung. [O.E. *tord*.]

Turdus, *tur'das*, *n.*, the thrush genus.—*adj.* *tur'dine*. [L.]

tureen, *tu-rēn*, *n.*, a large dish for holding soup at table. [Fr. *terrīne*—L. *terra*, earth.]

turf, *turf*, *n.*, the surface of land matted with the roots of grass, &c.: a cake of turf cut off: a sod: peat: horse-racing, the race-course, the racing world: (pl. turfs, sometimes turves).—*v.t.* to cover with turf.—*n.* *turf*'-account'ant, a euphemism for bookmaker.—*adj.* *turf*'-clad, covered with turf.—*n.* *turf*'-drain, one covered with turf.—*adj.* *turfed*; *turf*'-fen.—*ns.* *turf*'-finess; *turf*'-ing; *turf*'-ite, (*slang*) one devoted to horse-racing; *turf*'-spade, a long narrow spade for digging turf.—*adj.* *turf*'y, of, like, or abounding in turf: pertaining to horse-racing. [O.E. *turf*; O.N. *turf*.]

turgent, *tur'jent*, *adj.*, swelling: dilated: inflated: bombastic.—*adv.* *tur'gently*.—*ns.* *turgescence* (-*jes'ens*), act or process of swelling up: swollenness: distension of cells and tissues with water; *turgescency*.—*adj.* *turgesc'ent*, swelling: growing big; *tur'gid*, swollen: extended beyond the natural size: pompous: bombastic: (*bot.*) firm and tense by distension with water.—*ns.* *tur'gid'ity*, *tur'gidness*.—*adv.* *tur'gidly*.—*n.* *tur'gor* (-*gor*), state of being full, the normal condition of the capillaries: (*bot.*) balance of osmotic pressure and elasticity of cell-wall. [L. *turgere*, to swell.]

turion, *tū'ri-on*, *n.*, an underground bud, growing upward into a new stem. [L. *turō*, -*ūn*it, a shoot.]

Turk, *turk*, *n.*, a native or citizen of Turkey: a Moslem of the former Ottoman empire: any speaker of a Turkic language: (*obs.*) a Mohammedan: any one with qualities ascribed to Turks, esp. an unmanageable unruly person: a Turkish

horse: a Turkish ship.—*adj.* Turkish.—*adj.* *Turki* (*toor'kē*), of the Turkish distinguished from the Tatar branch of Turko-Tatar languages.—*n.*, a Turki speaker or language.—*n.* *Turkess* (*tur'kēs*; *rare*), a Turkish woman.—*adj.* *Turk'ic*, Turko-Tatar, of that branch of the Ural-Altaic languages to which Turkish belongs; *Turk'ish*, of Turkey, the Turks, or their language: Turkic.—*n.*, the language of the Turks.—Grand Turk, (*hist.*) the Ottoman Sultan; Turkey carpet, a soft thick kind of carpet; Turkey hone, novaculite; Turkey merchant, one trading with the Near East; Turkey oak, a Levantine species of oak (*Quercus Cerris*); Turkey red, a fine durable red dye, obtained from madder, but now mostly chemically; Turkey stone, Turkey hone: (*rare*) the turquoise; Turkish bath, a kind of hot-air bath, the patient being sweated, rubbed

ally cooled; Turkish meat, orig. Turkish; Turk's cap, the martagon lily (*Lilium Martagon*), from the appearance of the rolled-back petals of the nodding flower; Turk's head, a kind of knot: a long broom: a figure set up for practice in swordsmanship; turn Turk, to become Mohammedan: to be completely reversed.

turkey, *tur'kī*, *n.*, formerly, a guinea-fowl (brought to Europe by way of Turkey): now, an American genus (*Meleagris*) of the pheasant family: a domestic breed of that genus: its flesh as food (in U.S. also a substitute): extended to various big birds, as bustard, ibis, brush turkey.—*ns.* *tur'key-buzzard*, an American vulture; *tur'key-cock*, (*obs.*) a male guinea-fowl: a male turkey: a strutting, pompous, vain or gobbling blusterer; *tur'key-ben*, (*obs.*) a guinea-hen: a female turkey; *tur'key-trot*, a kind of ragtime dance.—talk turkey, (*U.S. slang*) to talk bluntly.

Turld. See *Turk*.

turkis, *turkies*. See *turquoise*.

Turkoman, *tur'kō-mān*, *n.*, a member of a branch of the Turkish family dwelling north from Persia (pl. Turk'omans).—Also *adj.*

turlough, *tur'loh*, *n.* (*Ir.*) a pond dry in summer. [Ir. *turlooh*.]

turn (*Milt. turme*), *turn*, *n.*, a troop. [L. *turna*.]

Turnagant (*Spens.*). See *Termagant*.

turmeric, *tur'mar-ik*, *n.*, a plant (*Curcuma longa*) of the ginger family: its rootstock, or a powder made from it, used in making curry-powder.—*turmeric* paper, a chemical test-paper impregnated with turmeric, changed from yellow to brown by alkali. [Cf. Fr. *terre-mérite*—as if from L. *terra merita*, deserved earth;]

turmoil, *tur'moil* (*Shak*)

disquiet: tumult.—*v.t.*

with commotion: to toss about.—*v.i.* (*dial.*) to toil. [Origin unknown.]

turn, *turn*, *v.i.* to revolve: to rotate, to spin, whirl: to move round: to hinge: to depend: to issue: to change or reverse direction or tendency: to return: to deviate: to direct oneself, face: to shape one's course: to betake oneself: to direct one's attention: to change sides, religion, mode of life: to be fickle: to change: to be transformed, converted: to become: to result, prove or lead in the issue: to be shaped on the lathe: to sour: to change colour: to become giddy: to be nauseated: to bend back, become turned: to beat to windward.—*v.t.* to rotate: to move round: to change the direction of: to deflect: to bend: to bend back the edge of: to reverse: to pass round or beyond: to perform by turning: to wind: to set outside-in, or remake in that form: to set upside-down: to direct: to point: to apply: to send, drive, set: to pour or tumble out: to employ in circulation, pass through one's hands: to translate: to change: to make sour: to nauseate: to make giddy: to infatuate: to transfer, hand over: to convert, make: to make the subject of (with *to* or *into*): to render: to put by turning: to return, give back: to form in a lathe: to shape: to round off, fashion.—*n.*, act, occasion, or place of turning: new direction or tendency: a twist: a winding: a complete revolution: a

bend: a single traversing of a boat or course: a short walk (or ride or drive): a fit of illness or emotion, esp. an emotional shock, jar, or feeling of faintness: (*mus.*) an embellishment in which the principal note is preceded by that next above and followed by that next below (or vice versa in the inverted turn), the whole ending (and sometimes beginning) with the principal note: turning-point: a culmination: a time or moment of change: a crisis: a spell: a recurring opportunity or spell in rotation or alternation: rotation: a trick: a performer's act or the performer: a shift: a bout: fashion: manner: cast of mind: aptitude: bent: occasion, exigency: a vicissitude: a characteristic quality or effect: act of kindness or malice: an inverted type serving for a temporarily missing letter.—*ns.* turn'about, a turning to face the opposite way: turn'again, a refrain: turn'back, a folded-back part: one who abandons an enterprise: turn'broad, a turnspit: turn'buckle, a coupling with screw-threads for adjusting tension: turn'east, a renegade to his principles or party: turn'eel, an official who turns off and on the water for the mains, &c.—*adj.* turn'down, folded down.—*n.* a turn-down part: a turn-down collar: a turning down, rejection.—*adj.* turned, fashioned: wrought in a lathe: beyond the age (now commonly without off): reversed: outside-in: upside-down (esp. of type): soured.—*ns.* turn'er, one who, or that which, turns: one who uses a lathe: (*U.S.*, from *Ger.*) a member of a gymnastic club: turn'ery, art of turning in a lathe: turner's work: a turner's shop: turn'ing, rotation: reversal: a bend: the act of making a turn: a winding: deviation: a place where a road strikes off: a shaping, esp. the art of shaping wood, metal, &c., into forms having a curved (generally circular or oval) transverse section, and also of engraving figures composed of curved lines upon a smooth surface, by means of a turning-lathe: (*in pl.*) a shaving from the lathe: in pottery, the shaping of a vase: conversion, transformation: turn'ing-lathe: turn'ing-point, the point at which anything turns in its course: a maximum or minimum point on a graph: a critical point: turn'ing-saw, a sweep-saw, a thin-bladed saw held taut in a frame, used for cutting in curves: turn'key, an under-jailer: a turncock: turn'out, a getting out of bed: a coming on duty: a call to come on duty: a siding, passing-place, or turning-place: a movable tapered rail for changing to another track: a muster or assembly: a carriage and its horses: output: get-up: a strike: a striker: turn'over, a turning over: a transference: a part that is folded over: a newspaper article begun on the front page and continued overleaf: a small pie made by folding over the crust: a small shawl: an apprentice turned over to a new master to complete his apprenticeship: the total amount of money changing hands in a business.—*adj.* folded over, or made to fold over.—*ns.* turn'-penny, one who is eager for profit: turn'pike, (*hist.*) a spiked barrier: (*obs.*) a turnstile: a toll-gate: a turnpike-road: (*Scot.*) a winding stair (also turnpike stair): turn'pike-man, a toll-gate keeper: turn'pike-road, a road on which there are or were toll-gates: a main road: turn'-round, a turning round: the whole process of docking, unloading, taking on cargo, passengers, or both, and setting sail again: turn'-screw, a screw-driver: turn'skin, a werewolf: turn'spit, one who turns a spit: a long-bodied, short-legged dog employed to drive a wheel by which roasting-spits were turned: a roasting-jack: turn'still, a revolving frame that allows one person to pass at a time: turn'stone, a bird (*Streptopelia* or *Arenaria*), intermediate between the true plovers and sandpipers, that turns over pebbles on the beach in search of food: turn'-table, a rotating table, platform, or disk, or pair of rings, one rotating within another, as for turning a locomotive, carrying a gramophone record, cementing a microscope slide, turning a camera, &c.: turn'-up (or turn'up'), a disturbance: a thing or part that is turned up: an unexpected or fortuitous result or

occurrence: a piece of luck.—*adj.* turned up.—by turns, one after another: at intervals: not to turn a hair, to be quite undisturbed or unaffected: on the turn, at the turning-point, changing: on the point of turning sour: serve the turn, to answer the purpose: to do well enough: take one's turn, take turns, to participate in rotation: to a turn, exactly, perfectly (as if of the spit): turn about, to face round to the opposite quarter: to spin, rotate: turn about, turn and turn about, alternately: in rotation: turn a deaf ear to, to ignore: turn adrift, to unmoor and let float away: to cast off: turn again, to turn back: to revert: turn against, to use to the injury of: to render hostile: to rebel against: turn an enemy's flank, line, or position, to manoeuvre so as to attack in the rear: to outwit: turn an honest penny (see penny): turn around one's (little) finger, to be able to persuade to anything: turn aside, to avert: to deviate: to avert the face: turn away, to dismiss from service, to discharge: to avert, to look in another direction: to deviate, to depart: turn back, to cause to retreat: to return: turn colour, to change colour: turn down, to bend, double, or fold down: to invert: to lower, as a light: to reject: turn forth, to expel: turn in, to bend inward: to enter: (*coll.*) to go to bed: turn into, to become by a process of change: turn loose, to set at liberty: turn off, to deviate: to dismiss: to divert: to complete, achieve by labour: to shut off: (*slang*) to hang: turn on, to set running (as water): to depend on: to turn towards and assail: turn one's hand to, to apply oneself to: turn one's head, or brain, to make one giddy: to infatuate with success: turn out, to bend outwards: to drive out, to expel: to put to pasture (as cattle): to produce and put forth: to prove in the result: to muster: to go on strike: (*coll.*) to get out of bed: turn over, to roll over: to set the other way up: to change sides: to hand over, pass on: to handle or do business to the amount of: to examine by turning the leaves: turn the scale, to decide, determine: turn the stomach, to nauseate: turn the tables (see table): turn to, to have recourse to: to point to: to result in: to change or be changed into: turn turtle (see turtle): turn up, to point upwards: to fold upwards: to come, or bring, to light: to appear by chance: to set face up: to invert: to grub up: to disturb: to make brighter, as a light (as if by turning a handle): to refer to, look up: turn upon, to cast back upon, retort: to hinge on. [*O.E.* *turnian*, *tyrnan*, and *perh.* partly *O.Fr.* *torner* (*Fr.* *tourner*); all from *L.* *tornera*, to turn in a lathe—*tornera*, a turner's wheel.—*Gr.* *toros*, lathe, compasses.] Turnbull's blue, *turn'balz blōs*, *n.* ferrous ferricyanide (or possibly ferric ferrocyanide). [*From Turnbull*, a Glasgow manufacturing chemist (18th cent.), not the discoverer.] turndun, *turn'dun*, *tundun*, *turn'*, *n.* an Australian bull-roarer. [*Native word.*] turner, *turn'nr*, *n.* a 17th-century Scots bodle. [*Origin doubtful*; cf. *Fr.* *toarnois*, coined at *Tours*.] Turneresque, *turn-nr-esk'*, *adj.* resembling the work of the painter J. M. W. Turner (1775-1851).—Also *Turnerian* (*-nr-i-en*). turnip, *turn'ip*, *n.* the swollen edible root of *Brassica rapa* or (*Swedish turnip*) of *B. rutabaga*, cruciferous biennials: the root as food: the plant producing it: extended to more or less similar roots and plants, as the American papilionaceous *prairie turnip* (*Psoralea esculenta*): (*slang*) a big watch: a dunderhead.—*v.t.* to plant with turnips: to feed on turnips.—*ns.* turn'ip-fla', a leaping beetle that eats young turnip and cabbage plants: turn'ip-fly, a fly whose maggots burrow in turnip-roots: the turnip-fla: turn'ip-lan'tern, a lantern made by scooping out the flesh of a turnip: turn'ip-top, the green sprout of a turnip in its second year, used as a vegetable. [*See neep*; the first part may be from *turn* or *Fr.* *tour*, implying roundness.] turnsole, *turn'sōl*, *n.* a plant whose flowers are supposed to face the sun, as heliotrope or the euphorbiaceous *Chrozophora tinctoria*: a deep-

silk from wild Indian silkworms: its colour: a dress made of it.—Also tusser-silk. [Hind. *tasar*—Sans. *tasara*, shuttle.]
tussle, *tus'l*, n. a sharp struggle.—v.i. to struggle. [Freq. of touse: cf. tousle.]
tussock, *tus'ok*, n. a tuft: a bunchy clump of grass, rushes, &c.: tussock-grass: a tussock-moth.—ns. *tuss'ock*, *tuss'ac*-grass, a large grass (*Poa flabellata*) of the Falkland Islands, forming great tufts; *tuss'ock*-moth, any moth of the family Lymantriidae (akin to Lasiocampidae), from the tufts of hair on the caterpillars.—adj. *tuss'ocky*. [Origin obscure.]
tussocker. Same as tusser.
tut, *tut*, *interj.* an exclamation of rebuke, mild disapprobation, impatience, &c.—v.i. to say 'tut.'—Also *tut'-tut'*, *Scot.* too't, toots, tuts.
tut, *tn*, n. work paid by measurement or piece.—v.i. to do such work.—ns. *tut'work*; *tut'worker*; *tut'(work)man*.
tutania, *tū-tā'n-ā*, n. a kind of Britannia metal. [From W. *Tutin* (c. 1780), its maker or inventor.]
tutelage, *tūt'i-tij*, n. guardianship: state of being under a guardian: tuition.—adj. *tut'clar*, *tut'olary*, protecting: having the charge of a person or place.—ns. a guardian spirit, god, or saint. [*L.* *tūtēla*, guard—*tūtārī*, to guard—*tūtērī*, to look to.]
tutcnag, *tūt'i-nag*, n. an alloy of zinc, copper, &c.: (loosely) zinc. [Marathi *tuttinag*.]
tutorism, *tūt'i-zr-izm*, n. in R.C. moral theology, the doctrine that in a case of doubt between right and wrong one should take the safer course, i.e. the one in verbal accordance with the law.—n. and adj. *tūt'orist*. [*L.* *tūtior*, -ōris, safer, comp. of *tūtus*, safe.]
tutor, *tūt'or*, n. a guardian: (*Scots law*) a guardian of the person and estate of a boy under fourteen, or girl under twelve: a private instructor: a coach: one who helps a boy or girl with lessons: a college officer who has supervision of an undergraduate: a college teacher who instructs by conference with a small group of students: an instruction-book.—v.i. to act as tutor to: to instruct: to coach: to control: to discipline.—ns. *tut'orage*, *tutorship*: tutoring: charge for tutoring: (*obs.*) tutelage: *tut'orress*, *tut'ress* (*obs.* *tut'rrix*), a female tutor.—adj. *tutorial* (*tū-tūr'i-al*), of a tutor.—n. a conference or sitting with a college tutor.—adv. *tut'orially*.—n. *tut'oring*.—v.t. and v.i. *tut'orise*.—ns. *tut'orism*, *tut'orship*. [*L.* *tūtōr*, -ōris, a guardian—*tūtērī*, to look to.]
tutsan, *tut'sən*, n. park-leaves, a species of St. John's wort (*Hypericum Androspermum*) once regarded as a panacea. [O.Fr. *tentesaine*, tout—*L.* *tūtus*, all, sains—*L.* *sāmūs*, sound.]
tutti, *tūt'i(t)*, pl. adj. (*mus.*) all (*scil.* performers).—n. a passage for the whole orchestra or choir, or its rendering. [*It.* pl. of *tutto*—*L.* *tūtus*, all.]
tutti-frutti, *tūt'i(f)-frūt'i(f)*, n. a confection, esp. ice-cream, flavoured with different kinds of fruit. [*It.*, all fruits.]
tu-tut, *tut'tut'*. Same as tut.
tutty, *tut'i*, n. crude zinc oxide. [O.Fr. *tutie*—*L.L.* *tutha*—Ar. *tithiyā*.]
tutu, *tū'tū*, n. a New Zealand shrub (*Coriaria ruscifolia*; fam. Coriariaceae, akin to Empetraceae) whose poisonous black fruit makes a light wine. [Maori.]
tutu, *tū'tū*, n. a ballet dancer's short, stiff, spreading skirt. [Fr.]
tu-whit tu-whoo, *tū-hwit' tū-lhwūd'*, n. an owl's hoot.—v.i. tu-whoo'. to hoot.
tuxedo, *tuk-sē'do*, n. (U.S.) a dinner-jacket. [From a fashionable club at Tuxedo Park, N.Y.]
tuyère. See *Dwyer*.
tuzz, *taz*, n. (Dryden) a tuft.—n. *tuzz'i-l-muzzy*, a posy.
two, *tūd*, *twaw*, *twā*, also *twac*, *tway*, *twād*, *Scots* forms of two.—adj. and adv. *twain*fald (-fald), twofold: bent double.—n. and adj. *twā'somo* (see *twosome*).—*twā'som*'ed, two-stored.
..... ss or prosy common-
..... twaddle.—v.i. to talk
..... and adj. twadd'ling,
..... twattle.]

fāte, fār, āsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dhien (then)

twenty, *twen'ti*, *adj.* twice ten: nineteen and one: an indefinite number.—*n.* the number next above nineteen: a score: an old English division of infantry: (in *pl.*) the years (esp. of age or a century) from the twentieth to the twenty-ninth.—*adj.* *twen'tieth*, next after the nineteenth: equal to one of twenty equal parts.—*n.* a twentieth part.—*n., adj., and adv.* *twen'tyfold*, twenty times as many or much.—*adj.* *twen'ty-four*, twenty and four.—*n.* the number made up of four and twenty: a sheet folded into twenty-four leaves (forty-eight pages): a form arranged for printing it.—*n.* *twenty-four*—*mo* (written 24mo, for L. in *vice-simō quārtō*), a book made up of sheets folded in twenty-four leaves (forty-eight pages).—Also *adj.*—*adj.* *twen'tyish*, about twenty.—and twenty, (*Shak.*) supposed to be a mere intensive (as *good even and twenty*; *sweet and twenty*; see *sweet*). [O.E. *twēntig*, prob.—*twēgen*, twain, and suff. *-tig* (Goth. *tigjus*), ten; Ger. *zwanzig*.]
twere, contraction of it were.
twerp, *twarp*, *n.* (*slang*) a contemptible person: a cad.
twi-, *twy-*, *twi*, *pf.* two: double.—*adj.* *twi'*, *twy'fold*, twofold; *twi'*, *twy'forked*, bifurcate; *twi'*, *twy'-formed*, having two forms; *twy'-natured*, of double nature. [O.E. *pf.* *twi-*.]
twibill, *tw'bil*, *n.* a double-headed axe. [O.E. *twibill*—*pf.* *twi-*, *bill*, bill.]
twice, *twis*, *adv.* two times: doubly: for a second time.—*adj.* *twice'-born*, born twice, as Bacchus: of high Hindu caste: (*theol.*) regenerate; *twice'-laid*, made of old yarns twisted anew.—*n.* *twi'cer*, one who is both compositor and pressman: (*eccles. slang*) one who habitually goes to church twice on Sunday.—*adj.* *twice'-told*, counted twice: told twice: hackneyed.—at twice, in two stages or operations; twice over, twice (emphatically). [Late O.E. *twiges*—*twiga*, *twicea*, *tuwa*, twice, with adverbial gen. ending.]
twiechild, *twi'-child*, *n.* one who has become a child again.
twiddle, *twid'l*, *v.t.* to twirl idly: to finger idly: to play with.—*v.i.* to twirl: to trifle with something.—*n.* a twirl: a curly mark or ornament.—*n.* *twidd'ler*, *n.* and *adj.* *twidd'ling*.—*n.* *twidd'ling-line*, formerly a line for steadying the steering-wheel: a string for setting the compass-card to play freely.—*adj.* *twidd'ly*.—twiddle one's fingers, or thumbs, to be idle. [Prob. suggested by *twirl*, *twist*, and fiddle.]
twier. See *twyer*.
twig, *twig*, *n.* a small shoot or branch: a divining-rod.—*adj.* made of twigs.—*v.t.* to birch, switch.—*adj.* *twiggen*, (*Shak.*) covered with, made of, wickerwork; *twigg'y*; *twig'some*. [O.E. *twig*; cf. Ger. *zweig*.]
twig, *twig*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*slang*) to observe: to understand. [Poss. Ir. *tuigim*, discern; cf. Gael. *tug*, understand.]
twig, *twig*, *n.* (*slang*) fettle: fashion: recognisable condition.—*v.i.* to act vigorously.—*n.* *twigger*, a vigorous breeder: a wazton.
twight, *twit*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) for *twilt*.
twilight, *twi'lit*, *n.* the faint light after sunset and before sunrise: dim light or partial darkness.—*cf.* of twilight: faint illumination: obscure: twilight of the gods (cf. Wagner's); twilight sleep, period of unconsciousness before the state of complete and complete anæsthesia. [*cf.* *twi*, *twil*.]
twill, contraction of it will.
twill, *twil*, or (*Scot.*) *twel*, *twil*, *n.* a woven fabric showing diagonal lines: the appearance so produced.—*v.t.* to weave with a twill. [O.E. *twillic*.]
twill, *twil*, *twilt*, *twill*. Dialect forms of quill, quilt.
twilled, *twil'id*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) prob., protected against floods by plaited osiers (the word so used still at Stratford): according to some, ridged like twilled cloth: or reedy, from an alleged obs. word *twill*, a reed.
twilly, *twil'i*, *n.* a willowing-machine. [willow.]
twinn, *twain*, *twine*, *twinn*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.* and *Scot.*) to separate: to part.—*v.t.* to deprive. [twinn (2).]
twinn, *twinn*, *n.* one of two born at a birth: one very

like, or closely associated with, another: a counterpart. (*obs.*) a pair of twins or pair generally: a combination of two crystals symmetrically united about a plane that is a possible face of each or an axis that is a possible edge of each, or of more than two by repetition.—*adj.* twofold, double: born two at a birth: for like parts or count

v.t. to couple, or to *v.i.* to be born at the same birth: to bring forth two at once: to be paired or suited.—*pr.p.* twinning; *pa.p.* twinned.—*ns.* twin'-axis, the axis of symmetry of a twin crystal; twin'-birth, birth of twins: a twin: a pair of twins.—*adj.* twin'-born, born at the same birth.—*ns.* twin'-broth'er, a brother born at the same birth; twin'er, (*lf. de la Mare*) a double limerick; twin'ling, a twin.—*adj.* twinned, produced at one birth: constituting a twin.—*ns.* twinn'ing; twin'-plane', the plane of symmetry of a twin crystal.—*adj.* twin'-screw, with two propellers on separate shafts.—*ns.* twin'-set, a cardigan and jumper made more or less to match; twin'ship, condition or relation of a twin or twins; twin'-sist'er, a sister born at the same birth.—tho Twins, Gemini. [*O.E. getwinn* (*n.*), twin, *twinn* (*adj.*), double: cf. *plx. twi-*]

twine, *twi'n*, *n.* a twisted cord: string or strong thread: a coil: a twist: a twisted stem or the like: an act of twisting or claspings.—*v.t.* to wind: to coil: to wreath: to twist: to twist together: to encircle: to make by twisting.—*v.i.* to wind: to coil: to twist: to make turns: to rise or grow in spirals: to wriggle.—*adj.* twined.—*n.* twi'ner, one who, or that which, twines: a twining plant.—*n.* and *adj.* twi'n'ing.—*adv.* twi'n'ingly.—*adj.* twi'ny.—twining plant, one that climbs by twining its stem round a support. [*O.E. twi'n*, double or twisted thread, linen thread; cf. *Du. twijn*.]

twine, *twi'n*, *v.t.* to twitch or pinch: to affect with a momentary pain.—*v.i.* to feel or give a momentary pain.—*n.* a twitch, a pinch: a shooting pain. [*O.E. twengan*, to pinch.]

twink, *twi'ngk*, *v.i.* to blink: to twinkle.—*n.* a twinkling: a momentary flash of twinkling.

twinkle, *twi'ngk*, *v.t.* to quiver the eyelid: to flicker, vibrate.—*v.t.* to guide by twinkling.—*n.* a blink: a wink: a glitter: a quiver: a flicker: a sparkle: a twinkling: a dance step.—*ns.* twink'ler; twink'ling, a quick motion of the eye: the time occupied by a wink: an instant: the scintillation of the fixed stars.—*adj.* scintillating: quivering: (*obs.*) blinking. [*O.E. twincelian*.]

twinter, *twi'n'tar*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) two years old.—*n.* a two-year-old sheep or other animal. [*O.E. twi-wintre*, two-winter.]

twire, *twi'r*, *twi'er*, *twi'r*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to peer.—*n.* (*obs.*) a glance, leer. [*Cf. M.H.G. zwieren*, to peer.]

twire. See twyer.

twirl, *twi'rl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to spin: to whirl: to twist: to coil.—*n.* a twist: a spin: a whirl: a whorl: a curly figure.—*n.* twirl'er.—*adj.* twirl'y.—twirl one's thumbs, to clasp the hands and revolve the thumbs about each other: to do nothing, be idle. [*Connexion with O.E. thwirl*, churn handle, whisk doubtful.]

twiscar. See tuskar.

twist, *twi'st*, *v.t.* to twine: to unite or form by winding together: to form from several threads: to wind spirally: to form into a spiral: to wring: to wrest: to distort: to entangle: to impart a spin to: to force round: (*old slang*) to eat heartily (*often with down*).—*v.i.* to twine: to coil: to move spirally or tortuously: to turn aside: to revolve: to writh.—*n.* that which is twisted: a cord: a strand: thread: silk thread: warp yarn: a twisted part: torsion: act or manner of twisting: a contortion: a wrench: a wresting: a turning aside: a spin, screw, or break: a distortion: a perverted bent or set: a tangle: a twisted roll of tobacco or bread: a spiral ornament in the stem of a glass: (*obs.*) a twig: (*obs.*) the fork of the body: (*slang*) a mixed drink: (*slang*) a good appetite.—*adj.* twist'able; twist'ed.—*n.* twist'er, one who,

or that which, twists: a sophistical, slippery, shuffling, or dishonest person: a ball sent with a twist.—*n.* and *adj.* twist'ing.—*adj.* twist'y. [*O.E. twist*, rope (found in the compound *mart-twist*, a stay).]

twit, *twi't*, *v.t.* to upbraid: to taunt: (*pr.p.* twitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* twitt'ed).—*n.* a reproach.—*v.t.* twitt'er, (*fielding*) to twit.—*n.* and *adj.* twitt'ing.—*adv.* twitt'ingly. [*O.E. twittan*, to reproach—*act*, against, *twittan*, to wite.]

twitche, *twi'ch*, *v.t.* to jerk: to pluck: to snatch: to steal: to pinch: to twinge.—*v.i.* to jerk: to move spasmodically: to carp, sneer.—*n.* a sudden, quick pull: a spasmodic contraction of the muscles: a twinge: a noose: the sudden tapering of a vein of ore.—*n.* twitche'r.—*n.* and *adj.* twitche'ing.—*adj.* twitche'y. [*Related to O.E. twician*, to pluck; *Ger. zwicken*.]

twitche, *twi'ch*, twitche'-grass, forms of quitch, -grass. See couch-grass.

twite, *twi't*, *n.* the mountain linnet. [*From its note.*]

twitter, *twi't'er*, *n.* a tremulous feeble chirping: a flutter of the nerves.—*v.i.* to make a succession of small tremulous noises: to palpitate.—*v.t.* to chirp out: to twiddle.—*ns.* twitt'erer.—*n.* and *adj.* twitt'ering.—*adv.* twitt'eringly.—*adj.* twitt'ery. [*Imit.*; cf. *Ger. zwitschern*.]

twitler, *twi't'er*, twitler'-bone, *n.* an excrescence on a horse's hoof.—*adj.* twitt'er-boned. [*A form of quilter.*]

'twixt. Abbreviation for betwixt.

two, *tu*, *adj.* one and one.—*n.* the sum of one and one: a symbol representing two: a pair: a deuce, card with two pips: a score of two points, strokes, &c.: an article of a size denoted by two: the second hour after midnight or midday.—*adj.* two'-bottle, able to drink two bottles of wine at a sitting.—*n.* two'-deck'er, a ship with two decks or with guns on two decks: a bus or tram-car carrying passengers on a roofed top.—*adj.* two'-edged, having two cutting edges: capable of being turned against the user.—*n.* two'-er, anything that counts as, or for, or scores two.—*adj.* two'-eyed', having two eyes (two-eyed steak, *slang*, a bloater); two'-faced, having two faces: double-dealing, false; two'-fisted, clumsy.—*adj.* and *adv.* two'fold, in two divisions: twice as much: (*esp. Scot.* two'-fald, *two'*, *twao'-fauld*) in a doubled-up position.—*n.* two'-foldness.—*adj.* two'-foot, measuring, or with, two feet: two'-footed, having two feet.—*n.* two'-for-his-heels', a knave (from the score for turning up a knave in cribbage).—*adj.* two'-forked, having two prongs or branches; two'-four' (*mur.*) with two crotchets to the bar; two'-hand, (*Shak.*) for two hands; two'-hand'ed, with or for two hands: for two persons: ambidextrous: strapping; two'-head'ed, having two heads: directed by two authorities; two'-horse, for two horses; two'-inch, measuring two inches; two'-leaved, -leafed, with two leaves or leaflets: with leaves in twos; two'-legged, with two legs; two'-line, (*print.*) having double depth of body; two'-lipped, having two lips: bilabiate; two'-mast'ed, having two masts.—*ns.* two'-mast'er, a two-masted ship; two'-ness, the state of being two: duality.—*adj.* two'-pair' (-of-stairs), on a second floor.—*ns.* a room so situated.—*adj.* two'-part, composed in two parts or for two voices; two'-part'ed, bipartite: divided into two nearly to the base.—*n.* twopennee (*twop'ens*), the sum of two pennies: (*Shak.*) a coin worth twopennee.—*adj.* two'-penn'worth, two-penn'orth (*two-penn'orth*), also (*chiefly Scot.*) twopenneworth (*twop'.*)—*adj.* two'-piece, consisting of two pieces: two'-ply, having two layers, or consisting of two strands: woven double; two'-roomed.—*n.* and *adj.* two'score, forty.—*n.* two'seater, a vehicle or aeroplane seated for two.—*adj.* two'-sided'ed, having two surfaces, aspects, or parties: facing two ways: double-faced: having the two sides different.—*ns.* two-sid'edness; two'some, a company of two:

fate, fôr, dîk; mē, hâr (her); mîne; mûte; mûte; mûn; then (then)

a. tête-à-tête: (*golf*) a single.—*adj.* consisting of two: performed by two.—*n.* two'-step, a gliding dance in duple time: a tune for it.—*v.i.* to dance the two-step.—*adjs.* two'-storied, -story; two'-stroked, consisting of two piston strokes, as an engine cycle.—*n.* two'-up, an Australian game in which two coins are tossed and hets made on both falling heads up or both tails up.—*adj.* two'-way, permitting passage by either of two ways at will: (*moth*.) having a double mode of variation or two dimensions.—*adj.* two'-wheeled.—*n.* two'-wheel'er, a vehicle with two wheels, esp. a hansom cab.—*adj.* two'-year-old.—*n.* a child, colt, &c., aged two.—he two, to be at variance; in two, asunder, so as to form two pieces; in two twos, (*slang*) in a moment; two or three, a few; two-power standard, the principle that the strength of the navy must never be less than that of any other two powers combined; two-speed gear, a gear-changing contrivance with two possibilities. [*O.E.* *tuot*, fem. and neut., two (masc. *tuogen*); *Ger.* *zwei*, *Goth.* *tuot*; *Gr.* *dyo*, *L.* *duo*, *Sans.* *duo*, *Gael.* *dà*.]

two', *pf.* See *two*.

twyer, twyere, twæwer, twier, twire, tuyere, *twæ*, also *twir*, *twæ-yer'*, *n.* a nozzle for a blast of air. [*Fr.* *tuyère*.]

Tyburn, *tī'bɜrn*, *n.* the historic place of execution in London.—*ns.* Ty'burn-tick'et, a certificate of exemption from certain parochial offices formerly granted to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction; Ty'burn-tipp'et, a halter; Ty'burn-trce, the gallows.

Tyche, *tī'kē*, *n.* (*Gr. myth.*) the goddess of fortune.—*n.* ty'chism, a theory that accepts pure chance. [*Gr.* *tychē*, chance.]

Tychonic, *tī-kon'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to the Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe (1546-1601), or his system.

tycoon, *tī-hoon'*, *n.* the title by which the Shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners: (*U.S.*) a business magnate.—*n.* tycoon'-ate, the shogunate. [*Jap.* *toikun*, great prince—*Chin.* *to*, great, *kium*, prince.]
tyde, a Spenserian spelling of tied, *poet.* and *pa.p.* of tie.

tye, *tī*, *n.* an inclined trough for washing ore.—*v.t.* to wash in a tye. [*O.E.* *teag*, case, chest.]

tying, *tī'ing*, *pr.p.* and *verbal n.* of tie.

tyke, *tīke*, *tīk*, *n.* (*Shok.*) chiefly Northern) a dog: a cur: a rough-mannered fellow: a Yorkshire-man. [*O.N.* *tīk*, bitch.]

tyler. See *tīle*.

Tylopoda, *tī-lōp'a-dā*, *n.pl.* a section of the ungulates with padded toes—camels and llamas.—*n.* and *adj.* tylopod. [*Gr.* *tylos*, a knob, callus, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

tylosis, *tī-lō'sis*, *n.* (*bot.*) an ingrowth from a neighbouring cell through a pit into a vessel (also, perh. orig., thylose, *thī'lōs*, tylosis, *thī-lō'sis*; *pl.* *thylo'ses*; perh.—*Gr.* *thylakos*, a pocket) an inflammation of the eyelids: callosity:—*pl.* *tylo'sēs*.—*n.* tyloste (*tī'lōt*), a cylindrical sponge spicule, knobbed at both ends. [*Gr.* *tylos*, a knob, callus.]

tymbal. Same as *timbal*.

tymp, *tīmp*, *n.* the plate of a blast-furnace opening. [*tymp.*]

tympān, *tīmp'pn*, *n.* (*arch.*) any instrument of the drum kind: a tympanum: an ancient Irish stringed instrument played with a bow (*Ir.* *tiompān*): (*print.*) a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which sheets are placed for printing.—*adjs.* *tymp'anal*, (*anat.*, *zool.*) of the tympanum; *tympānic* (-*pan'ik*), of or like a drum or tympanum: *tympānic*.—*n.* a bone of the ear, sup.

adj. *tymp'naniform*, *n.-like*.—*ns.* *tymp'nanian*, one who plays the *timpani*; *tympāni'tēs*, flatulent distension of the belly.—*adj.* *tympānitic* (-*it'ik*), of, affected with *tympānitis*.—*ns.* *tympāni'tis*, inflammation of the membrane of the ear; *tymp'pano* (*pl.* -*i*, -*ē*), a variant of *tympāno*; *tymp'panum*, a drum: a drum-head: the middle ear: the membrane separating it from the outer ear—the drum: in insects a vibratory membrane in various parts of the body,

serving as an ear-drum: in birds the resonating sac of the syrinx: an air-sac in the neck in grouse, &c.: the recessed face of a pediment: a space between a lintel and an arch over it: a wheel for scooping up water:—*pl.* *tymp'pana*; *tymp'pany*, any swelling, esp. of the abdomen: *tympānites*: a blowing up as with pride: (*rare*) a drum. [*L.* *tympanum*—*Gr.* *tymponon*, *typonon*, a kettledrum—*typtein*, to strike.]

tynd, *tīnd*, *tynded*, *tynde*, *tyne* (*Spens.*; *Shok.*). See *tind*, *tyne* (various words).

Tynwald, *tīn'wold*, *n.* the parliament of the Isle of Man. [*O.N.* *thing-vǫllr*—*thing*, assembly, *vǫllr*, field.]

type, *tīp*, *n.* a mark or stamp: the device on a coin or medal: a distinguishing mark: insignia: a designation: an emblem: a foreshadowing: an anticipation: an exemplar: a model or pattern: a kind: the general character of a class: that which well exemplifies the characteristics of a group: a person of well-marked characteristics: a simple chemical compound representative of the structure of more complex compounds: the actual specimen on which the description of a new species or genus is based (*type specimen*): a rectangular piece of metal or of wood on one end of which is cast or engraved a character, sign, &c., used in printing: printing types collectively, letter: print: lettering.—*adj.* serving as a type.—*v.t.* to prefigure, foreshadow: to symbolise: to be the type of: (*med.*) to determine the type of: to exemplify: to typewrite: (*rare*) to print.—*v.i.* to typewrite.—*adj.* *typ'al*.—*ns.* *type'-bar*, a line of type cast in one piece: in a typewriter, a lever with a type-face; *type'-body*, measurement of breadth of shank for a size of type; *type'-cutter*, one who engraves dies for printing-types; *type'-cyl'inder*, the cylinder of a rotary printing-machine on which types or plates are fastened for printing; *type'-face*, the printing surface of a type: the manner in which it is cut; *type'-founder*, one who founds or casts printers' type; *type'-founding*; *type'-foundry*; *type'-genus*, the genus that gives name to its family.—*adj.* and *adv.* *type'-high*, of or at the standard height of type (about .918 inch—measured in the direction of the shank): at the height required for printing—of a woodcut, &c.—*ns.* *type'-holder*, a bookbinder's pallet or holder for use in hand-stamping; *type'-met'al*, metal used for making types: an alloy of lead with antimony and tin, and sometimes copper; *type'-script*, typewritten matter or copy: type in imitation of handwriting or of typewriting.—*adj.* *typewritten*.—*ns.* *type'-setter*, a compositor: a machine for setting type; *type'-setting*; *type'-species*, a species taken as the one to which the generic name is primarily attached.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *type'write*, to print or copy with a typewriter.—*ns.* *type'writer*, a machine, usu. with a keyboard, for printing as a substitute for handwriting: (*rare*) a typist; *type'writing*.—*adjs.* *type'written*; *typic* (*tīp'*), emblematic; *typ'ical*, pertaining to, or constituting, a type: emblematic: figurative: characteristic: representative: (*rare*) *typographical*.—*n.* *typical'ity*.—*adv.* *typ'ically*.—*ns.* *typ'icalness*; *typified*; *typ'ifier*.—*v.t.* *typify* (*tīp'*), to make or be a type of:—*pr.p.* *typifying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *typified*.—*ns.* *typing* (*tīp'ing*); *typist* (*tīp'ist*), one who uses a typewriter: one whose occupation is typewriting; *ty'po*, (*coll.* abbreviation of typographer) a compositor; *typog'rapher*, a printer: a beetle that bores letter-like tunnels in pine-bark; *typograph'ia* (*pl.*), matter relating to printers and printing.—*adjs.* *typograph'ic*.—*al.*—*adv.* *typograph'ically*.—*ns.* *typographist*, one versed in the history or art of printing; *typog'raphy*, art or style of printing.—*adj.* *typolog'ical*.—*ns.* *typol'ogist*; *typol'ogy*, the study of types and their succession in biology, archaeology, &c.: the doctrine that things in the New Testament are foreshadowed symbolically in the Old; *typomā'nia*, a craze for printing one's lucubrations: a craze for finding types in the Old Testament. [*L.* *typos*—*Gr.* *typos*, blow, mark, stamp, model; *typtein*, to strike.]

Typha, *tī'fā*, *n.* the reedmaec genus, giving name to a family of monocotyledons, *Typhaceae*.—*adj.* *typhaceous*. [Gr. *týphē*, reedmaec.]
typhlitis, *tif-li'tis*, *n.* inflammation of the blind-gut. [Gr. *typhlos*, blind.]
Typhoeus, *tī-fō'ūs*, *n.* a monster of Greek mythology buried under Etna.—*adj.* *Typhoean* (*tī-fō'i-ən*). [Gr. *Týphōeus*.]
typhoid, *tī'foid*, *adj.* like typhus.—*n.* (for typhoid fever) enteric fever, long confounded with typhus, on account of the characteristic rash of rose-coloured spots.—*adj.* *typhoid'al*. [Gr. *týphōidēs*, delirious—*týphos*, a fever, *eidos*, likeness; cf. *typhus*.]
Typhon, *tī'fon*, *-fən*, *n.* son of Typhoeus, later identified with him, father of dangerous winds: *typhon*, (*obs.*) a whirlwind.—*adjs.* *Typhonian* (*-fō'mi-ən*), *Typhonic*, *typhonic* (*-fōnik*).—*n.* *typhoon* (*-fōon*), a violent cyclonic storm of the China Sea. [Gr. *Týphōn*, Typhon, *týphōn*, a whirlwind; but partly also from Port. *tufão*—Ar., Pers., Hind. *tūfān*, a hurricane (perh. itself from Gr.), and partly from Chin. *t'ai fung*, a great wind.]
typhus, *tī'fəs*, *n.* a dangerous fever transmitted by lice harbouring a Rickettsia and marked by eruption of red spots.—*adjs.* *typhoid* (q.v.); *typhous*. [Latinised from Gr. *týphos*, fever, stupor, delusion; cf. *týphein*, to smoke.]
typical, *tip'sl*, *typist*, *typography*, &c. See under *type*.
typto, *tīp'tō*, *v.i.* to conjugate the Greek verb *typtō*, I strike: to work at Greek grammar:—*pr.p.* (*Scott*) *tup'towing*.
Tyr, *tīr*, *tūr*, *n.* the old Norse war-god. [O.N. *Týr*; O.E. *Tio*; cf. Tuesday.]
tyrant, *tī'rənt*, *obs.* *tyran*, *tī'rən*, *n.* in the orig. Greek sense, an absolute ruler, or one whose power has not been constitutionally arrived at: now usu. a ruler who uses his power arbitrarily and oppressively: an oppressor: a bully: a tyrant-bird.—*v.i.* and *v.i.* (*obs.*) *ty'ran(ne)*, *ty'rənt*.—*n.* *tyr'anness*, a female tyrant.—*adjs.* *tyrannic* (*tī-rən'ik*), sometimes *tī-*, *-al*.—*adv.* *tyrann'leally*.—*n.*

tyrann'lealness.—*adj.* *tyrannic'e'dal*.—*n.* *tyrann'leide*, the killing or the killer of a tyrant.—*n.pl.* *Tyrann'idae*, the tyrant-bird family.—*n.* *tyrannis* (*tī-rən'is*; Gr.), a régime illegally set up.—*v.i.* *tyrannise* (*tīr'*), to act as a tyrant: esp. to rule with oppressive severity.—*v.i.* to act the tyrant to.—*adj.* *tyrannous* (*tīr'*), despotic; dominating: overpowering: oppressive.—*adv.* *tyr'annously*.—*ns.* *tyranny* (*tīr'*), absolute or illegally established power: the government or authority of a tyrant: absolute power cruelly administered: oppression: cruelty: harshness; *ty'rənt-blrd*, *ty'rənt-fly'catcher*, any member of an American family of birds akin to the pittas and cotingas. [Gr. *týrannos*, partly through O.Fr. *tyrant* (Fr. *tyran*) and L. *tyrannus*.]
tyre. See *tire* (all senses). *tyreling*. See *tireling*.
Tyrian, *tī'rī-ən*, *adj.* of Tyre: red or purple, like the dye formerly prepared at Tyre.—*n.* a native of Tyre.—*Tyrian cynosure*, the north star, a guide to Tyrian mariners.
tyro. See *tiro*.
Tyrolese, *tīr-ə-lēz'*, *adj.* relating to Tyrol (Tirol), or to its people.—*n.* a native of Tyrol.—*n.* and *adj.* *Tyrol'ē'an* (or *tīr-ə'li-ən*).—*n.* *Tyrolle'no* (*tī-rō-li-ən*), a Tyrolese peasants' dance, song, or tune with yodelling.
Tyronensian. See *Tironensian*.
tyrosine, *tī-rō-sēn*, *n.* an amino-acid formed by decomposition of proteins, first got from cheese. [Gr. *týros*, cheese.]
Tyrrhenian, *tī-rē-ni-ən*, *n.* and *adj.* Etruscan.—Also *Tyrrhēne*.—*Tyrrhenian Sea*, that part of the Mediterranean between Tuscany and Sardinia and Corsica. [Gr. *Týrrhēnia*, Etruria.]
Tyrtæan, *tīr-tē-ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Tyrtæus* (Gr. *Tyrtaios*), a Greek martial poet of the 7th century B.C.
tzar. See *tsar*.
tzigany, *tīg'ā-ni*, *-ə-ni*, *-ny'*, *n.* a Hungarian gypsy.—Also *adj.* [Hung. *cigány*, gypsy; cf. It. *zingano*, *zingaro*, Ger. *zigeuner*.]

fāte, *fār*, *āsk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (then)

U

U, *u*, *ü*, *n*. the twenty-first letter in our alphabet, derived from *V*, a form of *Y* which the Romans borrowed from the Greeks. From *V*, the lapidary and capital form, the uncial and cursive forms *U* and *u* were developed, gradually *U* (used until modern times initially) becoming appropriated as the symbol for the consonant sound (see *V*) and the medial form *u* as the symbol for the vowel (in modern English having the sounds exemplified in *truth*, *put*, *but*, and the diphthongal sound that serves as the name of the letter).—*ns*. *U'*-boat, a German submarine (Ger. *unterseeboot*); *U'*-bolt, *U'*-trap, *U'*-tube, a bolt, drain-trap, tube, bent like the letter *U*.—*adj*. *U'*-shaped.

uberous, *ü'ber-ras*, *adj*. yielding abundance of milk: abounding.—*n*. *u'*-berty, fruitfulness: abundant productiveness. [*L. über*, under, fruitfulness.]
ubiety, *ü-bi'et-i*, *n*. the state of being in a definite place, whereness: location. [*L. ubi*, where.]
ubiquity, *ü-bik'ui-ti*, *n*. existence everywhere at the same time: omnipresence.—*adj*. *ubiqua'rian*, found everywhere: ubiquitous.—*n*. *ubiquita'rian*, one who believes that Christ's body is everywhere, in the Eucharist as elsewhere.—Also *adj*.—*adj*. *ubiq'uitary*, being everywhere at once; *ubiq'uitous*, to be found everywhere.—*adv*. *ubiq'uitously*. [*L. ubique*, everywhere—*ubi*, where.]

udal, *ü'dl*, *adj*. (*Orkney and Shetland*) allodial: without feudal superior.—*n*. an estate so held.—*n*. *u'*-daller, a holder of such an estate. [*O.N. ödhal*.]
udder, *ud'ər*, *n*. the organ containing the mammary glands of the cow, mare, &c.: a dug or teat.—*adj*. *udd'ered*; *udd'erful*, with full udder; *udd'erless*, unsexed. [*O.E. uder*; Ger. *euter*, *L. über*, Gr. *outhar*.]
udo, *öö'dö*, *n*. a Japanese aralia with edible shoots. [*Jap.*]

uds, *udz*, in oaths, for God's, or for God save (as in *uds my life*).
ugh, *uhh*, *interj*. an exclamation of repugnance.—*n*. used as a representation of a cough or grunt.

ugly, *ug'li*, *adj*. (*obs.*) frightful, horrible: offensive to the sight or other sense, or to refined taste or moral feeling: ill-natured: threatening: disquieting: suggesting suspicion of evil.—*n*. (*coll.*) an ugly person: a shade attached to a lady's hat (mid-19th-cent.).—*v.t.* (*rare*) to make ugly.—*v.t.* *ug*, to excite loathing in: to loathe.—*v.i.* to feel loathing.—*n*. *uglifica'tion*.—*v.t.* *ug'lify*, to make ugly.—*adj*. *ug'lify*.—*n*. *ug'liness*.—*adj*. *ug'some*, disgusting: hideous.—*n*. *ug'someness*.—*ugly* customer, a dangerous antagonist; *ugly* duckling, a despised member of a family or group who later proves the most successful; *ugly* man, an actual garrotter, distinguished from his confederates. [*O.N. uggligr*, frightful, *uggir*, fear.]

Ugrian, (*yöö'gri-n*), *adj*. of that division of the Finno-Ugrian languages and peoples that includes the Magyars, Ostyaks, and Voguls.—Also *n*.—*adj*. *U'grie*; *U'gro-Finn'ic*.

uhlan, *öö'län*, *n*. a light cavalryman in semi-oriental uniform: a Prussian lancer. [*Ger. uhlan*—Polish *ulan*, orig. a light Tatar horseman—Turk. *oglan*, a young man.]

uinta(h)ite, *ü-int'ä-it*, *n*. a natural tarlike asphalt found in the Uinta valley, Utah.—*n*. *Uintathë'rimum*, a gigantic Eocene fossil ungulate from Uinta County, Wyoming.

ultilander, *ü'ti-land-ər*, *n*. a foreigner (in the Transvaal and Orange Free State). [*Du.* equivalent of *outlander*.]

ukase, *ü-käs*, *-käs'*, *n*. an edict with force of law, as in Tsarist Russia. [*Russ. ukaz*.]

Ukrainian, *ü-krän'i-an*, *öö-krin'i-an*, *n*. a native or citizen of *Ukraine*, a republic (since 1917) S.W. of

Russia Proper, including Little Russia: its language, Ruthenian.—Also *adj*.

ukulele, *ü-kä-lä'li*, *öö-koo-lä'lä*, *n*. a small, usually four-stringed, guitar. [*Hawaiian*, *flea*, from the movement of the fingers.]

ulcer, *ul'sər*, *n*. an open sore discharging pus: (*figs*) a continuing source of evil, an unsound element.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to ulcerate.—*v.i.* *ul'cerate*, to form an ulcer.—*v.t.* to cause an ulcer in: to affect with insidious corruption.—*n*. *ulcerä'tion*.—*adj*. *ul'cerative*; *ul'cered*; *ul'cerous*.—*adv*. *ul'cerously*.—*n*. *ul'cerousness*. [*L. ulcus*, *ulcēris*; cf. Gr. *helkos*.]

ule, *hule*, *öö'lä*, *n*. a Central American rubber tree (*Castilloa*): its crude rubber. [*Sp. hule*—Nahuatl *ulli*.]

ulema, *öö'li-mä*, *n*. the body of professional theologians, expounders of the law, in a Mohammedan country. [*Ar. 'ulema*, pl. of *'ālim*, learned.]

Ulex, *ü'leks*, *n*. the gorse genus. [*L. ülex*, *-icis*, a kind of rosemary or the like.]

ulicon, *uliehon*, *ulikon*, *öö'li-kön*. Same as *eulachon*.

uliginous, *ü-lij'i-nas*, *adj*. slimy: oozy: swampy: growing in swampy places. [*L. uliginosus*—*uligo*, *-inis*, moisture.]

ullage, *ul'ij*, *n*. the quantity a vessel lacks of being full: loss by evaporation or leakage: (*slang*) drags.—*v.t.* to reckon the ullage of: to affect with ullage: to fill up: to draw off a little from.—*n*. *ull'ing*, the making good of ullage. [*A.Fr. ulliage*, O.Fr. *eullage*—*ailler*, to fill up.]

Ulmus, *ul'mas*, *n*. the elm genus, giving name to the family *Ulmä'ceae*, akin to the nettles.—*adj*. *ulmā'ceous*, of or like an elm: of its family.—*n*. *ul'min*, a gummy exudation from elms and other trees. [*L. ulmus*, elm.]

ulna, *ul'nä*, *n*. the inner and larger of the two bones of the forearm:—*pl.* *ul'nae* (*-næ*).—*adj*. *ul'nar*.—*n*. *ulnär*, the bone of the carpus opposite the ulna:—*pl.* *ulnär'ia*. [*L. ulna*, elbow, arm; cf. *ell*, and Gr. *ülenē*, forearm.]

ulosis, *ü-lö'sis*, *n*. formation of a scar. [*Gr. ousis*—*oulē*, a scar.]

Ulothrix, *ü'lö-thriks*, *n*. a genus of filamentous algae, giving name to the Ulotrichales (*ü-lö-ri-kä'lez*), an order of multicellular uninucleate green algae, marine and freshwater.—*adj*. *ulotrichous* (*ü-lö-ri-kä's*), woolly-haired.—*n*. *ulotrichy* (*-ki*), woolly-hairedness. [*Gr.oulos*, woolly, *thrix*, trichos, hair.]

ulster, *ul'stər*, *n*. a long loose overcoat.—*adj*. *ul'stered*, wearing an ulster.—*n*. *ulsterette*, a light ulster. [*First made in Ulster, Ireland*.]

ulterior, *ul'tē-ri-ər*, *adj*. on the further side: beyond: in the future: remoter: beyond what is seen or avowed.—*adv*. *ul'teriorly*. [*L. ulterior*—*ultrā* (*adv.* and *prep.*), *uls* (*prep.*), beyond.]

ultimate, *ul'ti-mät*, *-mit*, *adj*. furthest: last: final: limiting.—*n*. a final point: a fundamental.—*n*. *ultimacy* (*-mä-si*).—*adv*. *ultimately*.—*n*. *ultimä'tum*, final terms: a last offer or demand: a last word: a final point: something fundamental:—*pl.* *ultimä'ta*.—*adj*. *ult'imo* (*contr. ult.*), in the last (month).—*n*. *ultimogeniture* (*-jen*), succession of the youngest, as in borough-English—*opp.* to *primogeniture*. [*L. ultimus*, last.]

ulton, *ul'shən*, *n*. revenge: avengement. [*L. ultio*, *-önis*.]

Ultonian, *ul'tö-ni-an*, *adj*. of Ulster.—*n*. an Ulsterman. [*L. L. Ultonia*, Ulster; O.Ir. *Ult*, stem of *Ulaid*, Ulster.]

ultra, *ul'tra*, *pxs.* beyond (as *ultra-Neptunian*): extreme or excessive (as *ultra-Conservative*, *ul'tra-fash'ionable*, *ul'tra-mod'ern*, *ul'tra-*

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mänt*, *in'fänt*, *rän'däm*

un-, un-, pfx. partly negative: partly indicating a reversal of process, removal, or deprivation: sometimes (as in *unbare*, *unloose*) merely emphasising such reversal or deprivation already expressed by the simple word: sometimes (in *Shakespeare* and *Milton*) added to a present participle with a passive meaning. The meaning is often ambiguous, esp. in participial adjs. As there is hardly a limit to its use only a selection of words can be given. For pronunciation see the simple words: the stress is liable to shift. [Partly O.E. *un-*, neg.; cf. Ger. *un-*, *L. in-*, Gr. *an-*, *a-*; partly O.E. *on-* (or *un-*) the unstressed form of *and-* (as in answer); cf. Ger. *ent-*, Gr. *anti-*, against.]

un-, -adj. unabashed; unabated, not diminished or lowered; unablc, not able: not having sufficient strength, power, or skill: weak: impotent; unabofished; unabridged; unabrogated; unabolved; unacadem'ic; unaccent'ed, without accent or stress in pronunciation: not marked with an accent; unaccept'able. — **ns.** unaccept'ableness; unaccept'ance. — **adj.** unaccommodated, unprovided; unaccommodating, not compliant; unaccompanied, not accompanied, escorted, or attended: not occurring together: (*mus.*) having no instrumental accompaniment; unaccomplished, not achieved: lacking accomplishments. — **ns.** unaccomplishment, the fact of not being achieved; unaccountability. — **adj.** unaccountable, not to be accounted for: not responsible. — **n.** unaccount'ableness. — **adv.** unaccountably, inexplicably. — **adj.** unaccount'ed for; unaccr'edited; unaccus'able. — **adv.** unaccus'ably. — **adj.** unaccused; unaccus'tomed, not customary: not habituated. — **n.** unaccus'tomedness. — **adj.** unachiev'able; unach'ing; unacknowledged, not acknowledged, recognised, confessed, or noticed. — **n.** unacquaintance, want of acquaintance: ignorance. — **adj.** unacquaint'ed (*Scot.* unacquaint'), without acquaintance: not on a footing of acquaintance: unaware: unknown: (*Spens.*) unusual. — **n.** unacquaint'edness. — **adj.** unact'able, unfit for the stage; unact'ed, not performed; unac'tive, inactive; unadapt'able; unadapt'ed; unaddressed; unadjust'ed; unadmir'd; unadmir'ing; unadmon'ished; unadored; unadorned; unadul'terate, -d, unmixed, pure, genuine; unadvent'urous (*Milt.* unadvent'rous); unadvisable, inadvisable: not open to advice. — **n.** unadvis'ableness. — **adv.** unadvis'ably. — **adj.** unadvised, not advised: without advice: not prudent or discreet: ill-judged: (*Spens.*) inadvertent. — **adv.** unadvis'edly. — **n.** unadvis'edness. — **adj.** unaffected, not affected or influenced: untouched by emotion: without affectation: not assumed: plain: real: sincere. — **adv.** unaffectedly. — **n.** unaffected'edness. — **adj.** unaff'cting; unafraid; unagree'able, disagreeable: inconsistent: discordant; unaid'able; unaid'ed; unalmed; unalred; unak'ing (*Shak.*; see unaching); unallenable, inalienable. — **adv.** unallenablely.

unalist, ūnal-ist, n. a holder of one benefice. [*L. unus, one.*]

un- (continued). — **adj.** unalive, not susceptible; unallayed, unarrested; unalloyed; unsubdued; ununaided; unallied, not akin: without allies; unallotted; unallowable; unalloyed, not alloyed or mixed: pure; unalterable. — **n.** unalterableness. — **adv.** unalterably. — **adj.** unaltered; unaltering; unambig'uous. — **adv.** unambig'uously. — **adj.** unambitious. — **adv.** unambit'iously. — **adj.** unamenable; unamend'able; unamend'ed; unamerced; un-American, not in accordance with American character, ideas, or feeling. — **v.t.** un-Americanise, to make un-American. — **n.** unamability. — **adj.** unamiable. — **n.** unamiableness. — **adj.** unamusable; unamused; unamusedly. — **adv.** unamusedly. — **adj.** unanaly'sable; unanalysed; unanalytic, -al. — **v.t.** unanch'or, to loose from anchorage. — **v.i.** to become loose or unattached: to weigh anchor. — **adj.** unanch'ored, not anchored; unanneled (*un-a-neld*), *Shak.*

unanneled, without extreme unction; unan'imated, not alive: not animated or lively: not actuated.

unanl'mous, ū-nan'i-məs, adj. of one mind: without a dissentient. — **n.** unanimity (*ū-nan-im'i-ti*), agreement without a dissentient. — **adv.** unan'iously. [*L. ūnanimus*—*unus*, one, *animus*, mind.]

un- (continued). — **adj.** unannealed, not annealed (but see also unaneled); unann'otated; unannounced; unanswerable, not answerable, esp. not to be refuted, conclusive. — **n.** unanswerableness. — **adv.** unanswerably, in an unanswerable manner. — **adj.** unansw'ered, not answered: unrequited; unanx'ious; unapostol'ic, -al. — **adv.** unapostol'ically. — **adj.** unappalled. — **v.t.** unapparel, to disrobe, undress. — **adj.** unapparelled, not wearing clothes; unapparent; unappeal'able, not admitting of an appeal to a higher court, conclusive, final; unappeasable; unappeased; unappet'ising; unapplaus'ive, not applauding; unappl'ied; unappointed, not appointed: not equipped; unappr'eiated; unappr'eiative, inappreciative; unapprehend'ed; unapprehen'sible, inapprehensible; unapprehen'sive, without understanding: without fear. — **n.** unapprehen'siveness. — **adj.** unapprised; unapproach'able, out of reach, inaccessible: stand-offish: inaccessible to advance orintimacy: beyond rivalry. — **n.** unapproach'ableness. — **adv.** unapproach'ably. — **adj.** unapproached; unappr'iate, unappropriated: inappropriate; unappr'iated, not taken possession of: not applied to some purpose: not granted to any person, corporation, &c.; unapproved, (*obs.*) untested: unproved: unsanctioned: not approved of; unapprov'ing. — **adv.** unapprov'ingly. — **adj.** unapt, unfitted: unsuitable: not readily inclined or accustomed: lacking in aptitude, slow. — **adv.** unapt'ly. — **n.** unapt'ness. — **adj.** unar'guable; unargued, (*Milt.*) undisputed: not debated; unaris'en. — **v.t.** unarm, to help to put off armour: to deprive of arms, to disarm: to make harmless. — **v.i.** to take off one's armour. — **adj.** unarmed, without weapons: defenceless: unprotected: unaided or without accessory apparatus; unarmoured, without armour or armour-plating; unarranged, not arranged; unart'ful, artless, genuine: inartistic: unskilful. — **adv.** unart'fully. — **adj.** unart'ulate, -d; unartifi'cial, inartificial: not artificial. — **adv.** unartifi'cially. — **adj.** unartist'ic, not artistic: inartistic; unart'istlike; unascend'able, -ible, unscalable; unascend'ed; unascertain'able; unascertain'ed; unashamed. — **adv.** unasham'edly. — **adj.** unasked, not asked: not asked for: uninvited; unaspir'ed; unaspir'ing. — **adv.** unaspir'ingly. — **n.** unaspir'ingness. — **adj.** unassail'able; unassailed; unassayed, not assayed, or essayed: untested; unassign'able; unassigned; unassim'able; unassim'ilated; unassl'ted. — **adv.** unassl'tedly. — **adj.** unassist'ing; unassocio'iated; unassuage'able; unassuaged; unassumed; unassum'ing, free from assumption: unpretentious, modest. — **adv.** unassum'ingly. — **n.** unassum'ingness. — **adj.** unassured, uncertain: doubtfully recognised: not insured against loss; unaton'able, irreconcilable: not to be atoned for; unatoned, not atoned for; unattached, not attached: detached: not arrested: not belonging to a club, party, college, diocese, department, regiment, &c.: not married or about to be; unattain'able. — **n.** unattain'ableness. — **adv.** unattain'ably. — **adj.** unattained; unattain'ed, not attained: unvisited: unblemished: unattempt'ed, not attempted: not made the subject of an attempt; unattend'ed, not accompanied or attended: not attended to; unattend'ing, inattentive; unattent'ive, (*obs.*) inattentive; unattest'ed; unattired, undressed: in dress; unattract'ive. — **adv.** unattract'ively. — **n.** unattract'iveness.

unau, ū-naw, ō-naw, n. the two-toed sloth. [*Fr.* from *Tupi*.]

un- (continued). — **adj.** unaugment'ed, not aug-

mented: (*gram.*) without the augment; unauspicious. (*Shak.*) inauspicious; unauthentic; unauthoritative, not attested. — *n.* unauthenticity. — *adj.* unauthorised; unauthoritative; unavailing, not available; of no avail. — *n.* unavailingness. — *adv.* unavailingly. — *adj.* unavailing, of no avail or effect; useless; unavenged; unavertable, -ible; unavoidable, not to be avoided; inevitable; not voidable. — *n.* unavoidableness. — *adv.* unavoidably. — *adj.* unavoided, not avoided: (*Shak.*) unavoidable, inevitable; unavowed, not acknowledged. — *adv.* unavowedly. — *adj.* unawakened; unawakening; unaware, not aware: (*Shelley*) unwary. — *adv.* unawares. — *n.* unawareness. — *adv.* unawares, without being or making aware; unperceivedly; unexpectedly. — *n.* in the phrase at unawares, unexpectedly, at a sudden disadvantage. — *adj.* unawed; unbacked, without a back; without backing or backers; unaided; not moved back; riderless; never yet ridden; unbaflled. — *v.t.* unbag, to let out of a bag. — *adj.* unballable; unbaited; unbaked, not baked; immature. — *n.* unbalance, want of balance. — *v.t.* to throw off the balance. — *adj.* unbalanced, not in a state of equipoise; without a counterpoise or compensation; without mental balance, unsteady: (*book-k.*) not adjusted so as to show balance of debtor and creditor; unballasted, without ballast; unsteady, unstable, flighty; unband'ed, without a band. — *v.t.* unbank, to take a bank from: to clear away banked ashes from. — *adj.* unbanked. — *v.t.* unbar, to remove a bar from or of: to unfasten. — *v.t.* to become unbarred. — *adj.* unbarbed, without barb; without bard, caparison, or armour (so prob. in *Coriolanus*); uncropped, untrimmed; unbarbered. — *v.t.* unbare, to bare, lay bare; unbark, to strip of bark. — *adj.* unbarked, not deprived of bark; deprived of bark; unbarred, without a bar or bars; not barred. — *v.t.* unbarleade, to remove a bar. — *adj.* unbarless, full, free from bashful. — *adj.* unbat'ed, (*Shak.*) unbathe'd; unbatt'ered. — *v.t.* unbe, to cause not to be. — *v.t.* to cease to be: to be non-existent. — *v.t.* unbear, to free from the bearing-rein. — *adj.* unbearable, intolerable. — *n.* unbearableness. — *adv.* unbearably. — *adj.* unbeard'ed, beardless; unbar'ing, barren; unbeatable; unbeaten; unbeautiful; unbeavered, without a beaver or hat; having the beaver of the helmet open; unbecom'ing, unsuited; not suited to the wearer; not befitting; not showing to advantage; unseemly. — *n.* the transition from existence to non-existence. — *adv.* unbecom'ingly. — *n.* unbecom'ingness. — *v.t.* unbed, to rouse, remove, dislodge from a bed. — *adj.* unbedded, unstratified; not put to bed; unbedimmed; unbedinned, not made noisy; unbefitt'ing; unbefriend'ed. — *adj.* unbegun, beginning; begotten. — *v.t.* unbegin, to undeceive. — *adj.* unbegin'ed; unbegin, not yet begun; without beginning; unbelo'den, unscen; under no obligation of gratitude; unbel'ing, nonexistent. — *n.* nonexistence. — *adj.* unbeknown, unbeknownst, (*prov.*) unknown. — *adv.* unobserved, without being known. — *n.* unbelief (or -lief), *cf.* esp. in accepted incredibility. — *adv.* unbelieve, to believe. — *adj.* unbeliev'ed. — *n.* unbelieve'r, one

from a bending tension, as a bow: to undo, unfasten: to relax: to straighten or unfold. — *v.t.* to become relaxed: to behave with freedom from stiffness, to be affable. — *adj.* unbend'ed; unbend'ing, not bending; unyielding; resolute. —

n. a relaxing. — *adv.* unbend'ingly. — *n.* unbend'ingness. — *adj.* unbend'ed, without a benefit; unbene'ficial, not advantageous; unbene'fited; unbent'ed, not overcome, or not overtaken, by darkness; unbent' (*adv.* unbent'ly; *Tem.*); unbene'ficial; unbent', not bent; relaxed; unovercome; unbent'ed. — *v.t.* unbeseem, to misbecome: to fail to fulfil. — *adj.* unbeseem'ing. — *adv.* unbeseem'ingly. — *adj.* unbeseought. — *v.t.* unbesp'ek, to revoke the bespeaking of. — *adj.* unbesp'oken, not bespoken; unbested; unbetrayed; unbett'erable, not to be surpassed; impossible to mend; unbett'ered, not made better; unbewalled. — *v.t.* unbias, to free from bias. — *adj.* unbiased (sometimes unbi'assed). — *adv.* unbi'as(s)edly. — *n.* unbi'as(s)edness. — *adj.* unbi'able, contrary to, unwarranted by, the Bible; unbid', (*Spens.*) not prayed for; unbidden; unbid'den, not bid or commanded; uninvited; spontaneous. — *v.t.* unblind, to remove a band from: to loose: to set free. — *n.* unblind'ing, removal of a band or bond; loosing; setting free. — *adj.* loosening; not binding. — *v.t.* unbish'op, to deprive of the status of bishop; unbitt', (*naut.*) to take off from the bits. — *adj.* unbitt'ed, without a bit; unbribed; unblam'able. — *adv.* unblam'ably. — *adj.* unblamed; unbleached; unblem'ished; unbleached (or un'; *Milt.*), unflinching; unstained; unbleach'ing, unflinching; unblend'ed, unblend'ed. — *v.t.* unblend, to withhold happiness from: to deprive of blessing. — *adj.* unblest, unblest, -n, unblest'edness. — *adj.* unblind, not blind. — *v.t.* to free from blindness or from blindfolding. — *adj.* unblind'ed. — *v.t.* unblind'fold (*pa.p.* *Spens.* unblind'fold). — *adj.* unblink'ing. — *adv.* unblink'ingly. — *adj.* unbliss'ful. — *v.t.* unblock, to free from obstruction. — *adj.* unblood'ed, unblood'ed, not blood-stained; unblood'y; unblott'ed; unblown' (*Shak.*), unblown' (or un'), not blown; yet in the bud, not yet having bloomed; unblunt'ed; unblush'ing, not blushing; without shame; impudent. — *adv.* unblush'ingly. — *adj.* unboast'ful; unbod'ied, disembodied; not having a body or a form; unbod'ing, not expecting. — *v.t.* unbolt, to draw back a bolt from. — *v.t.* to become unbolted. — (*Shak.*) to explain, expound. — *adj.* unbolt'ed, unfastened by withdrawing a bolt: not fastened by bolts: not separated by bolting or sifting; coarse. — *v.t.* unbone, to take the bones from; unbonn'et, to remove the bonnet from. — *v.t.* to uncover the head. — *adj.* unbonnet'ed, bare-headed: (in *Othello*, according to some, without taking off the cap, on equal terms); unbook'ed, not entered in a book: unreserved; not literary; unbook'ish, unlearned; not given to or depending on reading; not savouring of books. — *v.t.* and *v.i.* unboot, to take the boots off. — *adj.* unborn, not yet born; non-existent; without beginning; unborr'owed, not borrowed; original. — *v.t.* unbo'som, (of what is in the mind) to pour out, give vent to; to disclose; to tell freely. — *v.t.* to confide freely. — *n.* unbo'somer. — *adj.* unbott'omed, bottomless; unfounded; unbought', not bought or sold, obtained without buying; not bribed; unbound, not bound: loose; without binding (also *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of unbind, freed from bonds); unbound'ed, not limited; boundless; having no check or control. — *adv.* unbound'edly. — *n.* unbound'edness. — *adj.* unbowed, not bent; unsubdued. — *v.t.* unbrace, to undo the braces, points, or bands of: to loose or relax. — *adj.* unbrace'd (*Spens.* unbraste); unbraid'ed, not plaited: (*Shak.*) untarnished, unfaded; unbraced; unbreach'able; unbreached; unbreak'able; unbreath'able, not respirable; unbreathed, (*Shak.*) not exercised or practised: out of breath: not out of breath: not breathed: not even whispered; unbreathed'on, untouched by breath, esp. the breath of detraction; unbreath'ing, not breathing; unbred', ill-bred; untrained: (*Shak.*) not yet born. — *v.t.* unbreec'h, to remove the breeches, breech, or breeching from. — *adj.* unbreec'hed, wearing

no breeches; unbrib'able; unbridged'.—*v.t.* unbri'dle, to free from the bridle.—*adj.* unbri'dled, not bridled; unrestrained; licentious.—*n.* unbri'dledness.—*adj.* un-Brit'ish, not in accordance with the British character; unbroke', unbroke'n, not broken, broken up, or broken in; uninterrupted: not thrown into disorder: not variegated: not infringed.—*adv.* unbroke'nly.—*n.* unbroke'nness.—*adj.* unbroth'erlike; unbroth'erly; unbruised' (*Shak.* un'brused; *Scott* unbruized'); unbrushed'.—*v.t.* unbruck'le, to loose from buckles: to unfasten as a buckle.—*adj.* unbudd'ed, not yet in bud: not yet having emerged from the bud.—*v.t.* unbuild', to demolish, pull down.—*adj.* unbuil't (or *un'*), not built: not built upon; unbuil't-on.—*v.t.* unbur'den, unbur'then, to free from a burden: to discharge, cast off, as a burden: (*refl.*) to tell one's secrets or anxieties freely.—*adj.* unbur'dened, unbur'thened, not burdened: relieved of a burden; unbur'ied, not buried; unburned', unburn't (or *un'*); unbur'nished.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* unbur'ow, to bring or come out of a burrow.—*v.t.* unbur'y, to disinter.—*adj.* unbus'inesslike; unbus'y; unbutt'ered.—*v.t.* unbutt'on, to loose the buttons of.—*v.i.* to loose one's buttons.—*adj.* unbutt'oned, not buttoned: without a button: with buttons loosed.—*v.t.* uncage', to set free from a cage.—*adj.* uncal'culated; uncal'culating; uncal'led', not called for, called, summoned, or invited; uncal'led-for (or uncal'led' for), quite unnecessary or superfluous: unprovoked: offensively or aggressively gratuitous; uncan'did.—*adv.* uncan'didly.—*ns.* uncan'didness; uncan'dour.—*adv.* uncan'nily.—*n.* uncan'niness.—*adj.* uncan'n'y, weird: unearthly: savouring of the supernatural: ungentle: formidable; uncan'onic', -al, not canonical.—*n.* uncan'onicalness.—*v.t.* uncan'onise, to deprive of canonical authority.—*adj.* uncan'onised, not canonised: not accepted as canonical.—*v.t.* uncap', to remove a cap from.—*v.i.* to take off one's cap.—*adj.* uncap'able, (*Shak.*) incapable.—*v.i.* uncape', (*Shak.*) prob. a misprint for uncape: some have explained as to uncouple hounds, to unkenel a fox, &c.—*adj.* uncapsiz'able; uncared-for (uncared' for); uncar'ful, careless: care-free; uncar'ing; uncar'peted.—*v.t.* uncar't, to unload from a cart; uncase', to take out of a case: to flay: to strip: to lay bare.—*v.i.* to strip.—*adj.* uncal'alogued.

uncate, *ung'hāt*, *adj.* hooked. [*L. uncatūs—uncus.*]
un- (*continued*).—*adj.* uncaught'; uncaused', without any precedent cause, self-existent.

unce, *uns*, *n.* Scots form of ounce.

un- (*continued*).—*adj.* unceas'ing, ceaseless: unintermitting: never-ending: continual.—*adv.* unceas'ingly.—*adj.* uncel'ebrated, without celebration: unfamed; uncens'ored, not subjected to censorship; uncens'orious; uncens'ured, not found fault with or rebuked; unceremo'nious, without ceremony: informal: off-hand.—*adv.* unceremo'niously.—*n.* unceremo'niousness.—*adj.* uncert'ain, not certain: not determined: doubtful: not to be depended upon: unstable: subject to vicissitude: not known or knowing with certainty.—*adv.* uncert'ainly.—*ns.* uncert'ainness; uncert'ainty (uncertainty principle, the principle that it is not possible to measure accurately at the same time both position and velocity).—*adj.* uncertificated', not holding a certificate; uncert'ified, not assured, attested, or guaranteed; uncess'ant, (*Milt.*) incessant.—*v.t.* unchain', to release from a chain: to remove a chain from: to let loose.—*adj.* unchained', freed from chains: not chained; unchall'engeable, beyond question or dispute.—*adv.* unchall'engeably.—*adj.* unchall'enged; unchan'cy, (*Scott.*) unlucky: ill-omened: uncan'ny; dangerous: ticklish.—*n.* unchang'ability.—*adj.* unchange'able.—*n.* unchange'ableness.—*adv.* unchange'ably.—*adj.* unchanged'; unchan'ging.—*adv.* unchan'gingly.—*v.t.* uncharge', to unload: (*Shak.*) to acquit.—*adj.* uncharged', not charged: (*Shak.*) not attacked;

unchar'itable.—*n.* unchar'itableness.—*adv.* unchar'itably.—*n.* unchar'ity, want of charity.—*v.t.* uncharm', to free from a spell: to undo, break the power of (as a spell).—*adj.* uncharmed', unaffected by a spell: not charmed; unchar'ming, not charming.—*v.t.* unchar'nel, to take from a charnel.—*adj.* unchar't'ed, not mapped in detail: not shown in a chart; unchar't'ered, not holding a charter: unauthorised; uncha'ry, not chary; unchaste', not chaste.—*adv.* unchaste'ly.—*adj.* unchast'ened, not chastened.—*n.* unchaste'ness.—*adj.* unchastis'able; unchastised'.—*n.* unchas'tity, lack or breach of chastity.—*v.t.* uncheck', (*Shak.*) to fail to check.—*adj.* uncheck'able; unchecked', not checked or restrained: not contradicted; unchec'ed; uncheer'ful.—*adv.* uncheer'fully.—*n.* uncheer'fulness.—*adj.* unchev'ed'.

to change fr
unchos'en;
unchristened.—*v.t.* unchrist'en, to annul the christening of: to deprive of baptismal name: to unchristianise.—*adj.* unchrist'ened, unbaptised: without a name; unchrist'ian, (*rare*) non-christian: against the spirit of Christianity: ill bespeering a Christian: uncharitable: (*coll.*) unconscionable, preposterous, unreasonable, outrageous.—*v.t.* to unchristianise.—*v.t.* unchris'tianise, to cause to change from the Christian faith or character.—*adj.* unchris'tianlike.—*adv.* unchris'tianly.—*adj.* unchristianlike.—*adj.* unchron'icled.—*v.t.* unchurch', to deprive of church membership, or of the possession or status of a church.

uncial, *un'shāl*, -*si-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to an inch or an ounce: of a form of writing in (usu. large) somewhat rounded characters used in ancient manuscripts.—*n.* an uncial letter: uncial writing: MS. written in uncials. [*L. uncialis—uncia*, a twelfth].
unciform, *un'si-form*, *adj.* hook-shaped.—*adj.* un'cinatē, -d, hooked at the end.—*n.* unci'nus, a hooklet: a marginal tooth of a mollusc's radula: a hooked chaeta in annelids.—*pl.* unci'ni (-nī). [*L. uncinus—uncus*, a hook.]

un- (*continued*).—*v.t.* unci'ph'icr, (*obs.*) to decipher.—*adj.* unci'r'cumsised, not circumsised: gentle: (*fig.*) unpurified.—*n.* unci'r'cumsis'ion, unci'r'cumsised condition: (*B.*) the unci'r'cumsised, the gentiles.—*adj.* unci'r'cumscribed'; unci'v'li, (*Spens.*) not civilised: discourteous: unseemly: against civic good; unci'v'illised, barbarous.—*adv.* unci'v'illy.—*adj.* unclad'; unclaimed'.—*v.t.* unclasp', to loose from a clasp: to relax from clasping: to open.—*v.i.* to close in a clasp.—*adj.* unclassified', without class divisions: unclassified: not placed in a class; unclass'ical; unclass'ified.

uncle, *ung'hī*, *n.* the brother of one's father or mother: an aunt's husband: a great-uncle: (*U.S.*) an elderly man, esp. a negro: (*slang*) a pawnbroker.—*v.t.* to address as uncle.—*n.* un'cle-ship, the state of being an uncle.—Uncle Sam, the United States or its people. [*O.Fr. uncle* (*Fr. oncle*)—*L. avunculus*, a maternal uncle.]

un- (*continued*).—*adj.* unclean (-*klen*'), not clean: foul: ceremonially impure: lewd; uncleaned', not cleaned.—*n.* uncleanliness (-*klen*').—*adj.* uncleanly (-*klen*').—*adv.* (-*klen*').—*n.* unclean-ness (-*klen*'nis).—*adj.* uncleanse'd (-*klen*'zd); uncl'ear; uncleaned'.—*adv.* uncl'early.—*n.* uncl'earness.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* unclench', to release or relax from clenching.—*adj.* uncl'ercial, not characteristic of, or befitting, a clergyman.—*v.t.* uncl'ew', to unwind, unfold, undo.—*adj.* uncl'ipped', unclipt'.—*v.t.* uncl'ock', to divest of a cloak: to show up.—*v.i.* to take one's cloak off.—*v.t.* uncl'og', to free from a clog.—*adj.* uncl'ogged', not clogged.—*v.t.* uncl'ois'ter, to free or remove from the cloister.—*adj.* uncl'ois'tered, not cloistered: without a cloister: freed or taken from a cloister.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* uncl'ose (-*klōz*'), to open.—*adj.* uncl'oso (-*klōs*'), not close; unclosed (-*un-klōz*'), not closed: unclosed: opened.—*v.t.* uncl'othē', to take the clothes off: to divest.—*adj.* uncl'othed'.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* uncl'oud', to clear

of clouds or obscurity.—*adj.* uncloud'ed.—*n.* uncloud'edness.—*adj.* uncloud'y; unclub(b)'able.—*v.t.* unclutch', to release from a clutch.—*adj.* unco (*ung'ka*, *-kā*, *-kō*; *Scot.*, from *uncouth*), strange, unusual; fearsome; remarkable; great.—*n.* a stranger; a piece of news; a remarkable thing.—*adv.* remarkably, very (unco guid, the obtrusively rigorous in morals).—*v.t.* uncock', to let down the hammer of: to spread out from a hay-cock.—*adj.* uncoff'ined, not put into a coffin; removed from a coffin.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* uncoil', to unwind.—*adj.* uncoined', not coined: (*Shak.* uncoyned) variously explained as not current everywhere ('without the gift to woo in other places'), not originally stamped or impressed by another, not unfeigned; uncoit', (*Shak.*, punningly) to deprive of a horse.—*adj.* uncombed', not combed.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* uncomblne', to separate.—*adj.* uncom(c)atable (*un-kum-at'ə-bl*), inaccessible: out of reach.—*n.* uncomm'liness.—*adj.* uncomely', not comely; indecent; unseemly; uncom'fortable, feeling, involving, or causing discomfort or disquiet.—*n.* uncom'fortableness.—*adv.* uncom'fortably.—*adj.* uncom'forted; uncommend'able.—*adv.* uncommend'ably.—*adj.* uncommend'ed; uncomm'cial; uncommitt'ed; uncomm'on, not common; unusual; remarkably great; strange.—*adv.* (*old slang*) remarkably, very.—*adv.* uncommonly, rarely (esp. in litotes): in an unusually great degree.—*n.* uncomm'onness.—*adj.* uncommu'nicable; uncommu'nicated; uncommu'nicative.—*n.* uncommu'nicativeness.—*adj.* uncommu'ted; uncompaet'ed; uncom'panied, unaccompanied; uncompan'ionable, unsociable; uncompanion'ed, without a companion or an equal; uncompass'ionate; uncompelled; uncompensated; uncomplain'ing.—*adv.* uncomplainingly.—*adj.* uncom'plaisant.—*adv.* uncom'plaisantly.—*adj.* uncomplet'ed; uncompliment'ary, far from complimentary; uncomply'ing; uncompos'able, incapable of being composed or reconciled; uncompounded'ed, not compounded, simple; uncomprehend'ed; uncomprehend'ing; uncomprehens'ive, not comprehensive; incomprehensive: (*Shak.*) incomprehensible; uncom'promising, refusing to compromise; unyielding: out-and-out.—*adv.* uncom'promisingly.—*n.* uncom'promisingness.—*adj.* unconceal'able; unconcealed'; unconceal'ing; unconceiv'able, inconceivable.—*n.* unconceiv'ableness.—*adv.* unconceiv'ably.—*adj.* unconceived'.—*n.* unconcern', want of concern or interest; indifference.—*adj.* unconcern'ed', not concerned; untroubled; uninterested; indifferent; carelessly secure: (*obs.*) sober, unaffected by liquor.—*adv.* unconcern'edly.—*n.* unconcern'edness.—*adj.* unconcern'ing.—*n.* unconcern'ment.—*adj.* unconcern'ed; unconcl'atory; unconclu'sive, inconclusive; unconcoct'ed, not digested; crude; immature; uncondi'tional, not conditional, absolute, unlimited.—*n.* uncondi'tional'ity.—*adv.* uncondi'tionally.—*n.* uncondi'tionallness.—*adj.* uncondi'tioned, not subject to condition or limitation; infinite, absolute, unknowable; not conditioned by previous experience: not put in good order; unconfid'erated; unconfessed'; un-

ge'nial.—*n.* uneongenial'ity.—*adj.* uncon-ject'ured; uncon'jugal; unconjunc'tive, impossible to be joined; unconnect'ed; unconniv'ing (*Milt.*); unconqu'erable.—*n.* uncon'querableness.—*adv.* uncon'querably.—*adj.* unconqu'ered; unconscien'tious.—*adv.* unconscien'tiously.—*n.* unconscien'tiousness.—*adj.* uncon'selonable, unscrupulous; arrant; not conformable to conscience: unreasonable; inordinate.—*n.* uncon'selonableness.—*adv.* uncon'selonably.—*adj.* uncon'selous, without consciousness; unaware; not self-conscious.—*n.* the inaccessible and repressed part of the mind.—*adv.* uncon'selously.—*n.* uncon'selousness.—*v.t.* uncon'secrate, to deprive of consecrated character.—*adj.* unconsecrated.—*adj.* uncon'secrated, not consecrated; unconsent'aneous, not consentaneous; unconsent'ing; unconsid'ered, not esteemed: done without considering; unconsid'ering; unconsol'd; unconsol'idated; uncon'stant, (*Shak.*) inconstant; unconstitu'tional.—*n.* unconstitu'tional'ity.—*adv.* unconstitu'tionally.—*adj.* unconstrain'able; unconstrained'.—*adv.* unconstrain'edly.—*n.* uncon'strain, absence of constraint.—*adj.* uncon'sumed; uncontam'inated; uncontemned' (*Shak.*); uncon'templated; uncon'tentious; uncontest'able, incontestable; uncontest'ed; uncontradict'ed; uncontroll'able, not capable of being controlled; indisputable.—*n.* uncontroll'ableness.—*adv.* uncontroll'ably.—*adj.* uncontroll'ed.—*adv.* uncontroll'edly.—*adj.* uncontrovert'ed, not disputed; uncontrovert'ible; unconven'tional, not conventional: free in one's ways.—*n.* unconventional'ity.—*adj.* unconvers'able, not able or not disposed to converse freely; unconversant, not conversant; unconvert'ed; unconvert'ible; unconvict'ed; unconvinced'; unconvin'cing; uncooked'.—*v.t.* uncope', to un muzzle, or unsew the mouth of (a ferret; cf. uncape).—*adj.* uncoquet'ish.—*v.t.* uncord', to free from cords.—*adj.* uncord'ial.—*v.t.* uncork', to draw the cork from.—*adj.* uncorrect'ed; uncorroborated; uncorrupt', incorrupt; uncorrupt'ed; uncost'ly, inexpensive; uncoun'selled, not advised; uncoun'table, innumerable; uncount'ed.—*v.t.* uncoup'le, to loose from being coupled: to disjoin: to set loose.—*v.t.* to uncouple hounds.—*adj.* uncoup'led, not coupled: not married: loosed from coupling; uncour'teous, not courteous.—*adv.* uncour'teously.—*n.* uncourt'liness.—*adj.* uncourt'ly, not courtly; uncouth (*un-hūth*); O.E. *uncūth*, unknown, strange—*un*, *cūth*, known), unfamiliar; awkward, ungraceful, esp. in manners or language, grotesque, odd.—*adv.* uncouth'ly.—*n.* uncouth'ness.—*adj.* uncov'enanted, not promised or bound by covenant: not included in a covenant: not having subscribed to the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643.—*v.t.* uncov'er, to remove the cover of: to lay open: to expose: to drive out of cover.—*v.t.* to take off the hat.—*adj.* uncov'ered, not covered: with cover removed: exposed: bareheaded.—*v.t.* uncowl', to withdraw the cowl from.—*adj.* uncow'led, without a cowl.—*v.t.* uncreate', to deprive of existence.—*adj.* uncreat'ed, not yet created: not produced by uncreat'ing; uncreat'ible, not critical, it in accordance with the principles of criticism.—*adv.* uncreat'ically.—*adj.* uncropped'.—*v.t.* uncross', to change from a crossed position.—*adj.* uncrossed', not crossed: (*Shak.*) not marked off as paid.—*v.t.* uncrown', to deprive of a crown, to dethrone: to divest of a crown.—*adj.* uncrowned', not crowned: without a crown: not yet formally crowned: possessing kingly power without the actual title and dignity: unfulfilled; uncrudd'ed, (*Spru.*) uncurdled; uncrystalliz'able; uncryst'allised.

unction, *unk'shun*, *n.* an anointing: that which is used for anointing: ointment: that quality in language which raises emotion or devotion:

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīre; mūte; mūte; mūn; dhen (then)

fin'd', not confined: not restricted: unlimited: set free.—*adv.* unconfi'n'edly.—*adj.* unconfi'rmed', not confirmed: not yet having received confirmation: not yet firm or strong; unconf'orm', (*Milt.*) not conformed, unlike.—*n.* unconf'ormabil'ity, the state of being unconf'ormable: (*gcol.*) a breach of continuity in bedding.—*adj.* unconf'ormable.—*n.* unconf'ormableness.—*adv.* unconf'ormably.—*adj.* unconf'orming, not conforming.—*n.* unconf'ormity.—*g.* *adj.* unconfused'.—*v.t.* uncongeal', to

blow upward: to underbid: to go beyond in lowering prices.—*adj.* made so as to cut from the underside: effected by undercutting: having the parts in relief cut under.—*ns.* un'dereut, the act or effect of cutting under: a blow dealt upward: the tenderloin, or fillet, or underside of a sirloin; un'der-deck, a lower deck.—*v.t.* underdevel'op, to develop insufficiently.—*adj.* underdevel'oped.—*n.* underdevel'opment.—*v.t.* underdo', to do, perform, act, or esp. cook, insufficiently or inadequately.—*pa.t.* underdid'; *pa.p.* underdone'.—*ns.* underdo'er; un'derdog, the dog that gets the worst of it in a fight: any one in adversity.—*adj.* underdone', done less than is requisite: insufficiently or slightly cooked.—*v.t.* underdrain', to drain by deep ditches; un'derdraw', to draw or describe with moderation or reticence or short of the truth: to cover the underside of with boards or lath and plaster.—*n.* un'derdress, underclothing: a dress or part of a dress worn or showing under another.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* underdress', to dress too plainly or simply.—*adj.* underdressed'; under-driv'en, driven from beneath; un'derearth, underground.—*ns.* underemploy'ment, shortness of work; un'der-espi'al, a subordinate spy.—*v.t.* underes'timate, to estimate or value too low.—*n.* an estimate that falls short of the truth or true quantity.—*v.t.* underexpose', to expose too little, esp. (phot.) to light.—*n.* un'der-expo'sure.—*adj.* un'derfed'.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* un'der-feed', to feed : : : : : *Spens.* to fire or bake : : : : : *Spens.* to undertake : : : : : *(O.E.)* underfangen, *pa.p.* of underfon, to receive, take, steal.—*adv.* underfoot, beneath one's feet.—*v.t.* to underpin.—*adj.* (un') downtrodden.—*ns.* un'der-fur, short fur hidden by longer hairs; un'der-garment, any article of clothing worn under another.—*v.t.* undergrld', to brace with ropes under the bottom.—*adj.* un'derglaze, applied or done before glazing (as underglaze painting in a vitrifiable pigment before the glaze is applied).—*v.t.* undergo', to be subjected to: to endure or suffer: to pass through, experience: (Shak.) to enjoy, partake of: (Shak.) to take in hand.—*adj.* undergo'ing, (Shak.) enduring.—*ns.* un'der-gown, a gown worn under another; undergrad'uate, a student who has not taken any degree.—*adj.* pertaining to such.—*ns.* undergrad'uateship; undergraduette', a slang feminine of undergraduate.—*adj.* un'derground, under the surface of the ground: secret.—*n.* the underworld: an underground place: an underground railway: underlying ground: low ground: a secret resistance, movement, or body of people.—*adv.* underground', beneath the surface of the earth:

under tal' : : : : :
stunted : : : : :
tiously : : : : :
—*adj.* un'derhand, : : : : :
obtrusive: insidious:
an underhand ball:
adj. and *adv.* underhand'ed, underhand': short of hands.—*adv.* underhand'edly.—*ns.* underhand'edness; un'der-hang'man.—*adj.* un'der-honest, (Shak.) not quite honest; underhung' (or un'), (of a lower jaw) protruding: having a protruding lower jaw: running on rollers on a rail below.—*n.* un'der-jaw, the lower jaw.—*adj.* un'derjawned, with a heavy or underhung under-jaw.—*v.t.* un'derkeep', (Spens.) to keep under or in subjection : : : : :
keeper; : : : : :
kingdom : : : : :
underla': : : : : :
to extend beneath and some way beyond the edge of; underlay', *pa.t.* of underlie; underlay', to support or furnish with something laid under: to lay under: (Spens.) to put down, surpass: often erroneously for underlie.—*v.i.* (mining) to hade:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* underlaid'.—*ns.* un'derlay, something laid under, esp. (printing) a piece of paper,

&c., pasted under to bring to type-height; under-layer, one who underlays: (un') a lower layer, substratum; un'derleace, a subleace.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* underleace', to subleace.—*v.t.* underlet', to let below the full value: to sublet.—*ns.* underlett'er; underlett'ing.—*v.t.* underllo', to lie beneath: to undergo: to be subject or liable to: (pr.p.) underly'ing; *pa.t.* underlay'; *pa.p.* underlain'.—*n.* (mining) a hade.—*v.t.* underline', to draw a line under: to stress.—*n.* (un') a caption, legend.—*ns.* un'derline, underclothing, properly of linen; un'derling, a contemptuous word for a subordinate, an understrapper: a weakling; un'derlip, a lower lip; un'derlooker, a mine manager's assistant.—*adj.* underly'ing, lying beneath: supporting: fundamental.—*n.* un'derman, an inferior: a subordinate: a man subjected to adverse conditions.—*v.t.* underman', to man with too few.—*adj.* undermanned'; undermasted', with masts too small; undermen'tioned, mentioned underneath or hereafter.—*v.t.* undermine' (Spens. underminde'), to form mines under, in order to destroy: to remove the ground from under: to seek or tend to the overthrow of: to intrigue against: to tamper with the fidelity of.—*ns.* underminer; undermin'ing.—*adj.* and *adv.* un'dermost, lowest: inmost.—*adv.* in or to the undermost place.

undern, un'dern, *n.* (obs.) the third hour, about nine in the morning: terce: the forenoon: the afternoon or early evening: a light meal.—*n.* un'derntime (Spens. un'dertime), time of the midday meal. [O.E. undern.]

under- (continued).—*adv.* and *prep.* underneath', beneath, below (in place).—*n.* the under part or side.—*ns.* un'dernice'ness, want of niceness or delicacy; un'dernote, a subdued note: an undertone.—*adj.* underpass'ion, an underlying or subconscious passion.—*v.t.* underpay', to pay insufficiently.—*n.* underpay'ment.—*v.t.* underpeep', (Shak.) to peep under.—*adj.* underpeop'led, not fully peopled.—*v.t.* underpin', to support by building underneath.—*n.* underplann'ing.—*v.t.* underplay', to play a low card while holding up a higher.—*ns.* un'derplay, the act of so doing; un'derplot, a subordinate plot in a play or tale: a secret scheme, a trick; un'der-power, (Wordsworth) an auxiliary power.—*v.t.* underpraiso', to praise below desert; underprize', obs. underprlse' (Shak.) to underpraise: to set too low a value on: to value too little.—*n.* under-produce'tion, too little production: production short of demand.—*adj.* underproof', lower or weaker than proof, of alcohol.—*v.t.* underprop', to put a prop under: to prop up: to support; underquote', to offer at a price below; underrate', to rate too low.—*n.* un'derate, a price less than the worth.—*adj.* inferior.—*adj.* un'der-ripe, not quite ripe.—*n.* un'derroof, a roof under another.—*v.t.* underrun', to run or pass beneath: to take aboard on one side (as a cable, line, net, for examination, clearing, baiting) and put overboard on the other.—*v.i.* to move under: to run on the underside.—*ns.* under-run'ing; un'der-saw'yer, a bottom-sawyer: an inferior, unimportant person.—*v.t.* undersay' (Spens. undersaye'), to say in answer or contradiction.—*n.* un'der-school, the lower or junior school.—*v.t.* undersecore', to underline.—*n.* un'derscrub, brushwood.—*adj.* un'der-sea.—*adv.* undersea'.—*ns.* un'der-sec'retary, a secretary immediately under the principal secretary; under-sec'retaryship; un'derself, the subconscious self.—*v.t.* undersell', to sell below the price charged by: to sell too cheap.—*ns.* undersell'er; un'dersense, a deeper sense: a secondary sense: a subconscious awareness; un'derset, an undercurrent: a lower vein of ore: a set of underclothing.—*v.t.* underset', to set under: to prop: to sublet.—*adj.* un'dershaper, imperfectly formed.—*ns.* un'der-shepherd, un'dersheriff, a deputy sheriff; un'dershirt, a shirt worn under another.—*adj.* un'dershot, driven by

water passing under: *underhung*.—*ns.* *un'der-shrub*, a shrubby plant, hardly to be called a shrub, a low shrub; *un'derside*, the lower surface.—*v.t.* *undersign*, to sign below.—*adj.* *un'dersigned* (or *-sind'*), whose signature is appended; *un'dersized*, below the usual or desired size.—*ns.* *un'dersinker*, (*Shak.*) an assistant tapster; *un'derskirt*, a petticoat: the foundation skirt of a draped gown; *un'dersky*, a lower sky; *un'dersleeve*, a sleeve worn under another; *un'dersoil*, subsoil; *un'dersong*, a burden, refrain, response: an accompanying body of sound: an accompaniment of undertones.—*adj.* *understaffed*, having too few members of staff.—*v.t.* *understand* (O.E. *understandan*), to comprehend: to grasp with the mind: to be fully aware: to be able to follow the working, logic, meaning, &c., of: to have a sympathetic, usual, tacit, perception of the character, aims, &c., of: to know the meaning of: to be expert in: to have knowledge or information of, be aware of, be informed: to assume, take to be true: to interpret, take to mean or to be meant: to imply, supply, or assume to be meant though not expressed: (*refl.*; *Shak.*) to know how to behave or conduct: (*Shak.*) to stand under: hence, to support.—*v.i.* to have understanding: to comprehend.—*pa.t.* *understood*; *pa.p.* *understood*, (*arch.*) *understand'ed*.—*adj.* *understand'able*.—*ns.* *understand'er*, one who understands: a supporter: (*obs.*) one who stands in the pit of a theatre; *understand'ing*, the act of comprehending: the power to understand: intellect: an informal agreement: an understood condition: sympathetic or amicable agreement of minds: (*slang*; in *pl.*) feet, legs, shoes, boots.—*adj.* *skilful*: intelligent: discerning: sympathetic.—*adv.* *understand'ingly*.—*v.t.* *understate*, to state at something less than truth would allow or require.—*ns.* *understate'ment*; *un'derstock*, (*arch.*) a stocking.—*v.t.* *understock*, to supply with an insufficient amount of stock; *understood* (see *understand*).—Also *adj.*—*n.* *un'der-strapper*, an inferior agent, an underling.—*adj.* *un'derstrapping*, subordinate.—*n.* *un'der-stratum*, an underlayer.—*pl.* *un'derstrata*.—*v.t.* *un'derstudy*, to study the part of, as a substitute for emergencies: to prepare, or be ready, to act as a substitute for.—*n.* a substitute ready to take an actor's (or other's) part.—*v.t.* *undertake*, (*obs.*) to receive: (*Spens.*) to perceive: (*Shak.*) to assume: to take upon oneself: to pledge oneself: (*Shak.*) to be surety for: to set about, engage in: to take in hand: to take upon oneself to deal with, manage, or look after: to engage in contest with.—*v.i.* to become a surety: (*coll.*) to conduct funerals:—*pa.t.* *undertook*; *pa.p.* *undertaken*, (*Shak.*, &c.) *undert'en*, (*Spens.*) *undertanc'*.—*adj.* *undertak'able*.—*ns.* *un'dertaker*, one who undertakes: one who takes in hand an enterprise, task, or encounter: a projector: a contractor: (*obs.*) a publisher: (*obs.*) a stage producer: (*obs.*) a compiler or editor: one who manages funerals: (*obs.*) a sponsor or surety: (*obs.*) a tax-farmer: (*hist.*) one of the Five adventurers who tried to colonise the Lewis (c. 1600): one of those who undertook to manage the House of Commons for the Stewart kings: one of the English and Scottish settlers on forfeited lands in Ireland; *un'dertaking*, that which is undertaken: any business or project engaged in: the business of conducting funerals.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* *un'derten'ancy*; *un'dertenant*, one who holds of a tenant; *un'derthirst*, (*Wordsworth*) an underlying or subconscious thirst.

undertime. See *underminute*.

under—(*continued*).—*adj.* *un'dertimed*, underexposed—of a photograph.—*ns.* *un'dertint*, a subdued tint: a tint showing through; *un'dertone*, a subdued tone of voice, sound, colour, &c.: a tone felt as if pervading, underlying, or perceptible through others: a difference tone: a low state of body.—*adj.* *un'dertoned*, in an undertone: (*-tund*) wanting in tone.—*v.t.* *undertook* (see *undertake*).—*ns.* *un'dertow* (*-tū*), an undercurrent opposed to the surface current: the recoil or back-draught of a wave; *un'der-trick*, a trick

short of the number declared; *un'der-turn'key*, an assistant jailer; *un'der-tū'nie*; *undervalua'tion*.—*v.t.* *underval'ue*, to value below the real worth: (*Shak.*) to rate as inferior (with *to*): to reduce the value of: to esteem lightly.—*n.* (*un'*) a value or price under the real worth.—*ns.* *underval'uer*; *un'dervest*, an undershirt; *un'derviewer*, one who has charge of the underground workings of a coal-mine; *un'dervoice*, a subdued voice; *un'derwater*, underground water: undertow.—*adj.* submerged: submarine.—*ns.* *un'derwear*, underclothing; *un'derweight*, shortness of weight: short weight.—*adj.* *short in weight*.—*v.t.* *underwent*, used as *pa.t.* of *undergo*.—*n.* *un'derwing*, a wing covered by another, as an insect's hind-wing: a moth (*Catocala*, *Tryphaena*, &c.) with conspicuous hind-wings.—*adj.* and *adv.* under the wing.—*ns.* *un'derwit*, inferior wit: a half-wit; *un'derwood*, undergrowth: coppice.—*v.t.* *underwork*, to undermine: to work secretly against: to employ too little in work: to work for less than the wage of.—*v.i.* to do less work than is desirable.—*ns.* *un'derwork*, a substructure: underhand, inferior, or subordinate work; *un'derworker*; *un'der-work'man*; *un'derworld*, the world beneath the heavens: the world, or a region, beneath the earth: the place of departed souls: the portion of the world below the horizon: the antipodes: a submerged, hidden, or secret region or sphere of life, esp. one given to crime, profligacy, or intrigue.—*v.t.* *un'derwrite*, to write beneath: to subscribe: to subscribe to: (*Shak.*) to agree to: to accept the risk of insuring: to write too little about: (*refl.*) to write below the level of.—*v.i.* to practise as an underwriter.—*ns.* *un'derwriter*, one who practises insurance business, esp. in ships; *un'derwriting*.—*v.t.* *underwrought*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *underwork*.

un—(*continued*).—*adj.* *undescend'ible* (also *-able*), not descendible; *undescri'bible*, indescribable; *undescribed*; *undescried*.—*n.* *un'desert*, want of desert, unworthiness.—*v.t.* *un'deserve*, to fail or cease to deserve.—*adj.* *undeserved*, not deserved.—*adv.* *undeserv'edly*.—*ns.* *undeserv'edness*; *undeserv'er*, (*Shak.*) one who is not deserving or worthy.—*adj.* *undeserv'ing*.—*adv.* *undeserv'ingly*.—*adj.* *undesigned*.—*adv.* *undesign'edly*.—*n.* *undesign'edness*.—*adj.* *undesign'ing*, not designing: artless: straightforward: sincere.—*n.* *undesirability*.—*adj.* *undesir'able*, not to be wished for.—*n.* an undesirable or objectionable person or thing.—*n.* *undesir'ableness*.—*adv.* *undesir'ably*.—*adj.* *undesired*; *undesir'ing*; *undesir'ous*; *undespair'ing*.—*adv.* *undespair'ingly*.—*adj.* *undespoiled*; *undestroyed*; *undetect'ed*; *undeter'minable*, indeterminate; *undeter'minate*, indeterminate.—*ns.* *undeter'minateness*; *undeter'mination*.—*adj.* *undeter'mined*; *undeterred*; *undevel'oped*, not developed: of land, not built on or used for public works; *unde'viating*.—*adv.* *unde'viatingly*.—*adj.* *undevout*.—*v.t.* *undid*, *pa.t.* of *undo*.

undies, *un'diz*, *n.pl.* (*vulg.*) women's underclothing. [*under*.]

un—(*continued*).—*adj.* *undiff'renced*, (*her.*) without difference: *undifferentiated*.—*n.* *undif'* (*Spens.*), to undo, take out, quit (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *undight*).—*adj.* *undomored*: (*Spens.*) not set in order or dressed, loose.—*adj.* *undign'ified*.—*v.t.* *undign'ify*, to deprive of dignity.—*adj.* *undilu'ted*; *undimin'ishable*; *undimin'ished*; *undimmed*.

undine, *un'den*, *un'den* (Ger. *oön-de'ne*), *n.* according to Paracelsus, a water-spirit that can obtain a human soul by bearing a child to a human husband. [*L. unda*, a wave.]

un—(*continued*).—*adj.* *undint'ed*; *undipped*, not dipped: unbaptised; *undirect'ed*; *undiscern'ed*.—*adv.* *undiscern'edly*.—*adj.* *undiscern'ible*.—*adv.* *undiscern'ibly*.—*adj.* *undiscern'ing*, failing to discern.—*n.* want of discernment.—*adj.* *undischarged*; *undis'ip-*

[illegible]

disqualify.—*adv.* unfit'tly.—*n.* unfit'ness.—*adj.* unfit'ted, not provided: without fittings: not fitted: not adapted, qualified, or able.—*n.* unfit'edness.—*adj.* unfit'ting, unsuitable.—*adv.* unfit'tingly.—*v.t.* unfit', to loose: to unsettle.—*v.i.* to become loose or lax.—*adj.* unfixed'—*ns.* unfixed'edness, unfix'ity.—*adj.* unflagg'ing.—*adv.* unflagg'ingly.—*adj.* unflatt'ering.—*adv.* unflatt'eringly.—*adjs.* unflawed', flawless; unfledged', not yet fledged: undeveloped: of early youth.—*v.t.* unflesh', to remove the flesh from.—*adjs.* unfleshed', deprived of flesh, reduced to a skeleton: not fleshed, not having tasted blood, uninitiated; unflesh'ly, spiritual: incorporeal: not carnal; unflesh'y, fleshless: not fleshy; unflinch'ing.—*adv.* unflinch'ingly.—*adj.* unfloored', without a floor.—*v.i.* unflush', to lose a flush of colour.—*v.t.* unfold', to open the folds of: to release from a fold: to spread out: to tell: to disclose, reveal, display.—*v.i.* to spread open, expand, develop.—*v.t.* unfold', to let out from a sheep-fold.—*adjs.* unfolded', not folded: opened out from folds: unfold'ed, not enclosed in a sheep-fold.—*n.* unfold'er.—*n.* and *adj.* unfold'ing, opening out from folds: disclosing.—*n.* and *adj.* unfolding', letting out from a sheep-fold.—*adj.* showing the time for unfolding sheep.—*v.t.* unfool', to undo the fooling of.—*adjs.* unfooted', untrudged; unforbid' (*Milt.*), unforbid'd'en; unforced'.—*adv.* unforcedly.—*adjs.* unforcible, without strength: incapable of being forced; unford'able; unforebod'ing, not giving or feeling foreboding; unforeknow'able; unforeknown', not known beforehand; unforesee'able; unforesee'ing; unforeseen'; unfor-skinned, (*Milt.*) circumcised; unfor'ested, not wooded: not reckoned as forest: deforested; unfortold'; unfortunewarned'; unfor'felted; unforced'; unforget'table.—*adv.* unforget'tably.—*adjs.* unforget'able (sometimes unforget'give'able), unforget'v'en.—*n.* unforgive'ness.—*adj.* unforget'v'ing.—*n.* unforget'v'ingness.—*adj.* unforgett'en (also unforget')—*v.t.* unform', to unmake.—*adjs.* unfor'mal, informal; unfor'malised, not made formal; unformed', unmade, uncreated: formless: unshaped: immature: undeveloped; unfor'midable; unfor'saken; unfor'tified; unfor'tunate, unlucky: regrettable: of ill omen: euphemistically, given to prostitution.—*n.* an unfortunate person.—*adv.* unfor'tunately.—*ns.* unfor'tunateness; unfor'tune.—*adjs.* unfor'tuned; un'fossilif'erous; un'fossil'ised; unfos'tered; unfought' (*arch.* unfought'en); unfound', not found; unfoun'd'ed, not founded: without foundation, baseless: (*Milt.*) without bottom, bottomless.—*adv.* unfoun'dedly.—*adjs.* unframed', not formed or fashioned: not set in a frame; unfran'chised; unfranked', not franked; unfraught', not fraught or charged.—*v.t.* to unload, discharge.—*adj.* unfree', not free: in servitude: not free of a corporation.—*n.* unfree'man, one who is not free of a corporation.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* unfreeze'.—*adjs.* unfre'quent, infrequent; unfrequen'ted, not frequented: rarely visited.—*n.* unfrequent'edness.—*adv.* unfre'quently, infrequently.—*adj.* unfrett'ed, not fretted: not eaten away or rubbed.—*n.* unfriend', one who is not a friend.—*adj.* unfrien'ded, not provided with or supported by friends.—*ns.* unfrien'dedness; unfriend'liness.—*adj.* unfriend'ly, ill-disposed: somewhat hostile.—*adv.* unkindly.—*n.* unfriend'ship, unfriendliness.—*adjs.* unfright'ed, unfright'ened.—*v.t.* unfroek', to strip of a frock or gown, depose or degrade from priesthood: to withdraw from the life of a priest or monk.—*adjs.* unfroeked'; unfro'zen, not frozen: thawed; unfrue'tuous, unfruitful; unfruit'ful.—*adv.* unfruit'fully.—*n.* unfruit'fulness.—*adjs.* unfur'elled; unfulfilled'; unfumed', not fumigated: (*Milt.*) undistilled; unfund'ed, not funded, floating, as a public debt, in the form of exchequer bills and bonds, to be paid up at certain dates.—*v.t.* unfurl', to loose from being furled: to unfold, display: to spread.—*v.i.* to spread.—*v.t.* unfurl'nish, (*Shak.*) to deprive: to deprive of

insect's foot: the claw of a petal:—*pl.* unguēs (-gweez)—*adj.* ungu'al (-gwəl), or of bearing a claw: ungulate (ung-gwik ū-lŭt), -d, clawed. [*L.* unguis, a nail.]

ungula, ung'gū-lā, *n.* (zool.) a hoof: (geom.) a section of a cylinder, cone, &c., cut off by a plane oblique to the base.—*adj.* ung'ulate, hoofed.—*n.* a hoofed animal, a member of the order Ungulā'ta, hoofed digitigrade mammals, including artiodactyls and perissodactyls.—*adj.* unguled (ung'gūld; her.), with claws or hoofs tintured specially: ung'uligrade, walking on hoofs. [*L.* ungula, claw, hoof—unguis, nail.]

un- (*continued*).—*v.t.* ungum', to free from gum or gummied condition.—*adj.* ungummed', not gummied: freed from gum or gumming.—*v.t.* ungyve', to free from gyves.—*adj.* ungyved', uninterred; unhab'itable, uninhabitable; unhab'itated; unha'ble (an obs. form of unable); unhaeked', not hacked; unhaek'neyed; unhalled'.—*v.t.* unhair', to deprive of hair.—*v.t.* to become free from hair.—*adj.* unhalred', freed from hair.—*v.t.* unhall'ow, to undo the hallowing of.—*adj.* unhall'owed, unconsecrated: unholy; unhalsed (un-haest'; Scott), unsaluted; unhamp'ered.—*v.t.* unhand', to take the hands off: to let go.—*adv.* unhand'ily, awkwardly.—*n.* unhand'iness.—*adj.* unhand'led, not handled or managed: not broken in; unhand'seled; unhand'some, not handsome, ill-made: unbecoming in action: ungenerous: mean: ungracious: clumsy, inconvenient.—*adv.* unhand'somely.—*n.* unhand'someness.—*adj.* unhand'y, not handy; awkward: not convenient.—*v.t.* unhang', to remove from a hanging position, from its hinges, &c.—*adj.* unhang'ed, not hanged.—*adv.* unhapp'ily, in an unhappy or unfortunate manner: unfortunately, regretably: unsuccessfully: (obs.) maliciously: (Shak.) unfavourably: (Shak.) shrewdly.—*n.* unhapp'iness.—*adj.* unhapp'y, bringing misfortune: not happy or fortunate: miserable: marked by evil: infelicitous: inapt: mischievous.—*v.t.* (Shak.) to make unhappy or unfortunate.—*v.t.* unhar'b'our, to dislodge from shelter.—*adj.* unhar'boured, without a shelter: dislodge from shelter; unhard'ened; unhar'dy, not capable of enduring hardship: not resolute; unharmed'; unhar'm'ful, harmless.—*adv.* unhar'm'fully.—*adj.* unhar'm'ing, unhar'm'ous, inharmonious.—*v.t.* unhar'ness, to take the armour or harness off: to disarm: to unyoke.—*adj.* unhar'nessed, not in armour or harness: freed from armour or harness; unhar'vested.—*v.t.* unhasp', to loose from a hasp.—*adj.* unhasht'ing; unhasht'y.—*v.t.* unhat', to take off the hat from respect.—*adj.* unhatched', not hatched; unhatched' (unhatch'd; Shak.), unhacked; unhatt'ed, hatless.—*n.* unhatt'ing, lifting the hat.—*adj.* unhaun'ced; unhaz'arded; unhaz'ardous.—*v.t.* unheal', to take the head from; unheal' (see unhele).—*adj.* unheal'able; unhealed'.—*n.* unhealth'y, ill-health.—*adj.* unhealth'ful.—*adv.* unhealth'fully.—*n.* unhealth'fulness.—*adv.* unheal'thily.—*n.* unheal'thiness.—*adj.* unheal'thy, not healthy: unsound: morbid: dangerous: unfavourable to health: of unhealthiness; unheard', not heard: not granted a hearing: not heard of, unknown to fame: unprecedented (in Shak., *K. John*, V. ii. 133, understood by some as unlaired, beardless); unheard'of.—*v.t.* unhearse' (used by Spens. in the *po.t.* unherst), app. to remove from a hearse or candlestand for a funeral.—*adj.* unhearsed', without a hearse.—*v.t.* unheari', (Shak.) to dishearten.—*adj.* unheated'; unhedged'; unheed'ed.—*adv.* unheed'edly.—*adj.* unheed'ful.—*adv.* unheed'fully, unheed'ily (Spens.).—*adj.* unheed'ing.—*adv.* unheed'ingly.—*adj.* unheed'y, heedless: unwary.—*v.t.* unhele, unheal', (Spens.) to uncover, disclose; unhelm', to divest of helmet.—*adj.* unhelm'ed, unhelm'ed, without, or divested of, helm or helmet; unhelp'ed'; unhelp'ful; unheppen (un-eph'n; Yorks., Linc., Tennyson; O.N. *heppim*, dexterous), clumsy; unher'al'ded; unhero'ic.—*adv.* unhero'ic.

un- (*continued*).—*v.t.* ungum' , to free from gum or gummed condition.—*adj.* ungummed', not gummed: freed from gum or gumming.—*v.t.* ungyve', to free from gyves.—*adj.* ungyved', unlettered; unhab'itable, uninhabitable; unhab'itated; unha'ble (an obs. form of unable); unhacked', not hacked; unhack'neyed; unhalled'.—*v.t.* unhair', to deprive of hair.—*v.i.* to become free from hair.—*adj.* unhalred', freed from hair.—*v.t.* unhall'ow, to undo the hallowing of.—*adj.* unhall'owed, unconsecrated: unholy; unhalred' (*un-halrest*)? (*Scott*), unsaluted; unhamp'ered.—*v.t.* unhand', to take the hands off: to let go.—*adv.* unhand'ily, awkwardly.—*n.* unhand'iness.—*adj.* unhand'led, not handled or managed: not broken-in; unhand'seled; unhand'some, not handsome, ill-made: unbecom'ing in action: ungenerous: mean; ungracious: clumsy, inconvenient.—*adv.* unhand'somely.—*n.* unhand'someness.—*adj.* unhand'y, not handy; awkward: not convenient.—*v.t.* unhang', to remove from a hanging position, from its hinges, &c.—*adj.* unhang'd, not hanged.—*adv.* unhapp'ily, in an unhappy or unfortunate manner: unfortunately, regrettably: unsuccessfully: (*obs.*) maliciously: (*Shak.*) unfavourably: (*Shak.*) shrewdly.—*n.* unhapp'iness.—*adj.* unhapp'y, bringing misfortune: not happy or fortunate: miserable: marked by evil: infelicitous: inapt: mischievous.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make unhappy or unfortunate.—*v.t.* unhar'bour, to dislodge from shelter.—*adj.* unhar'boured, without a shelter: dislodged from shelter: unhard'ened; unhard'y, not capable of enduring hardship: not resolute; unharmed'; unhar'm'ful, harmless.—*adv.* unhar'm'fully.—*adj.* unhar'm'ing; unhar'm'olous, inharmonious.—*v.t.* unhar'ness, to take the armour or harness off: to disarm: to unyoke.—*adj.* unhar'nessed, not in armour or harness: freed from armour or harness; unhar'vested.—*v.t.* unhasp', to loose from a hasp.—*adj.* unhas'ting; unhas't'y.—*v.t.* unhat', to take off the hat from respect.—*adj.* unhat'ched', not hatched; unhat'ched' (unhat'ch'd; *Shak.*), unhacked; unhat'ed, hatless.—*n.* unhatt'ing, lifting the hat.—*adj.* unhaun'fed; unhaz'arded; unhaz'ardous.—*v.t.* unhead', to take the head from; unheal' (see unhele).—*adj.* unheal'able; unhealed'.—*n.* unhealth', ill-health.—*adj.* unhealth'ful.—*adv.* unhealth'fully.—*n.* unhealth'fulness.—*adv.* unheal'thily.—*n.* unheal'thiness.—*adj.* unheal'thy, not healthy: unsound: morbid: dangerous: unfavourable to health: of unhealthiness; unheard', not heard: not granted a hearing: not heard of, unknown to fame: unprecedented (in *Shak.*, *K. John*, V. ii. 133, understood by some as unlaired, beardless); unheard' of.—*v.t.* unhearse' (used by *Spens.* in the *poet.* unherst), app. to remove from a hearse or candlestand for a funeral.—*adj.* unhearsed', without a hearse.—*v.t.* unheart', (*Shak.*) to dishearten.—*adj.* unheated'; unhedged'; unheed'ed.—*adv.* unheed'edly.—*adj.* unheed'ful.—*adv.* unheed'fully, unheed'ily (*Spens.*).—*adj.* unheed'ing.—*adv.* unheed'ingly.—*adj.* unheed'y, heedless: unwary.—*vs.t.* unhele', unheal', (*Spens.*) to uncover, disclose; unhelm', to divest of helmet.—*adj.* unhelmed, unhelm'eted, without, or divested of, helm or helmet; unhelped'; unhelp'ful; unheppen (*un-eph'n*; *Yorks.*, *Line.*, *Tennyson*: *O.N. heppim*, dexterous), clumsy; unher'alded; unhero'ic.—*adv.* unhero'ically.

ally.—*v.t.* (*pa.t.*) **unherst'** (see **unhearse**).—*adj.* **unhesitating**, not hesitating or doubting; **prompt**; **ready**.—*adv.* **unhesitatingly**.—*adjs.* **unhewn**; **unhidd'en**; **unhide'bound** (*Milt.*).—*v.t.* **unhinge**, to take from the hinges; to derange.—*adj.* **unhinged**.—*n.* **unhinge'ment**.—*adjs.* **unhired**; **unhistoric**, -al, not historic, not mentioned in history; not in accordance with history; not having actually existed or happened.—*v.t.* **unhitch**, to unfasten; **unhive**, to drive from a hive; **unhoard**, to take from a hoard.—*adv.* **unholy**.—*n.* **unholiness**.—*adjs.* **unhol'pen**, not helped; **unhol'y**, not holy; devoted to evil; very wicked; (*coll.*) unconscionable, outrageous, uncharitably; **unhome'like**; **unhome'y**; **unhon'est**, (*obs.*) unseemly, indecent, immodest; (*obs.*) discreditable, dishonourable, immoral; (*obs.*) dishonest; **unhon'oured**.—*v.t.* **unhood**, to remove the hood from.—*adj.* **unhood'ed**, without, or divested of, a hood.—*v.t.* **unhook**, to loose from a hook; to undo the hooking of; **unhoop**, to remove hoops from.—*adjs.* **unhoped** (-for), not hoped (for); beyond what was expected with hope; **unhope'ful**.—*adv.* **unhope'fully**.—*v.t.* **unhorse**, to dislodge or throw from a horse; to take a horse or horses from.—*adj.* **unhos'pitable**, inhospitable.—*v.t.* **unhouse**, to deprive of or drive from a house or shelter.—*adjs.* **unhoused**, houseless; deprived of a house; **unhous'eled**, (*Shak.*) **unhouzz'led**, not having received the sacrament; **unhu'man**, not human.—*v.t.* **unhu'manise**, to render unhuman, inhuman, or uncultured.—*adjs.* **unhum'bled**; **unhung**, not hung; without hangings; **unhanged**; **unhurt'ed**; **unhurried**.—*adv.* **unhurriedly**.—*adjs.* **unhur'ying**; **unhurt**; **unhurt'ful**.—*adv.* **unhurt'fully**.—*n.* **unhurt'fulness**.—*adj.* **unhus'banded**, uncultivated; without a husband.—*v.t.* **unhusk**, to strip the husk from.—*adj.* **unhygien'ic**, not hygienic, unhealthy.

uni, *ū*, *n*, in composition, one. [*L.* *ūnus*, one; *Gr.* *ὁἷς*, ace. O.E. *ān*, one.]

Uniat, *ū*, *n*, a United Greek, or member of any community of Oriental Christians that acknowledges the papal supremacy, all else—clerical matrimony, communion in both kinds, church discipline, rites, and liturgy—being allowed to remain Greek.—Also **Uniate** (*-āt*, *-at*). [*Russ.* *uniyat*—*uniya*, union—*L.* *ūnus*, one.]

uniaxial, *ū*, *n*, *ak'si-āl*, *adj.* having one axis, esp. (*crystal*). one optic axis or (*biol.*) one main line of growth or unbranched axis.—*adv.* **uniax'ially**.

unicameral, *ū*, *n*, *kam'-rāl*, *adj.* having or consisting of but one chamber.—*ns.* **unicam'eralism**, the system or principle of having one legislative chamber; **unicam'eralist**. [*L.* *camera*, vault; see *chamber*.]

unicellular, *ū*, *n*, *sel'ū-lr*, *adj.* of or having but one cell.

unicentral, *ū*, *n*, *sen'trāl*, *adj.* having a single centre. **unicely**, *ū*, *n*, *i-ti*, *n.* oneness; uniqueness. [*L.* *ūnicus*, unique.]

unicolor, *ū*, *n*, *kul'-er*, or *-kul'*, *adj.* of one uniform colour.—Also **unicolour**, -ed, **unicol'orate**, **unicol'orous**.

unicorn, *ū*, *n*, *korn*, *n.* a fabulous animal mentioned by ancient Greek and Roman authors as a native of India, with a body like a horse and one straight horn. (*B.*) an unfortunate translation of the Hebrew *re'em* (*Assyr. rimu*) anticipated by the *monokeros* of the Septuagint—variously understood as the rhinoceros, wild ox, ox-antelope; applied to various animals with the appearance of a single horn, as the narwhal (also *un'icorn-whale*), a moth (*un'icorn-moth*) whose caterpillar has a long process, an American Pacific gasteropod (*Monoceros*, &c.) with a spine on the lip of the shell (*un'icorn-shell*); a team of two abreast and one in front, or a carriage drawn by it: an old Scottish gold coin bearing a unicorn, worth 18s. **Scots Unicorn**, one of the Scottish pursuivants.—*adj.* **un'icorn**, one-horned.—*adv.* with two abreast and one in front. [*L.* *ūnus*, one, *cornū*, a horn.]

unicostate, *ū*, *n*, *kos'tāt*, *adj.* one-ribbed. [*L.* *costa*, rib.]

unicycle, *ū*, *n*, *si-kl*, *n.* an acrobat's one-wheeled cycle.

un- (*continued*).—*adjs.* **unide'a'd**, without ideas; with unfurnished mind; **unide'al**, not ideal; not idealistic; (*obs.*) conveying no idea; (*obs.*) without ideas; without ideals.—*n.* **unide'alism**.—*adjs.* **unidealist'ic**; **unident'ified**, not identified; **unidiomatic**, not according to the idiom of a language.

unidirectional, *ū*, *n*, *di-rek'shan-āl*, *adj.* mainly or wholly in one direction.

unifilar, *ū*, *n*, *fi'l-r*, *adj.* with one thread. [*L.* *filum*, thread.]

uniflorous, *ū*, *n*, *flō'r-rs*, *adj.* one-flowered. [*L.* *flōs*, *flōris*, a flower.]

unifoliate, *ū*, *n*, *fō'li-t-lāt*, *adj.* having a single leaflet, but compound in structure. [*L.* *folium*, dim. of *folium*, leaf.]

uniform, *ū*, *n*, *form*, *adj.* alike; alike all over, throughout, or at all times; unvarying; of a military or other uniform.—*n.* a distinctive garb for members of a body; a suit of it.—*v.t.* to make uniform; to clothe in uniform.—*adj.* **un'iformed**, wearing uniform.—*n.* and *adj.* **un'iformit'arian**.—*ns.* **un'iformit'arianism**, the doctrine that geological changes were brought about not in the main by great convulsions but by such action as may be seen going on now; **un'iform'ity**, state or fact of being uniform; agreement with a pattern or rule; sameness; likeness between parts.—*adv.* **un'iformly**.—*n.* **un'iformness**. [*L.* *ūniformis*—*ūnus*, one, *forma*, form.]

unify, *ū*, *n*, *fi*, *v.t.* to make into one; to consolidate.—*adjs.* **un'ifiable**; **un'ific**, making one.—*n.* **un'ificat'ion**.—*adj.* **un'ified**.—*n.* **un'ifier**.—*n.* and *adj.* **un'ifying**. [*L.* *ūnificāre*—*L.* *ūnus*, one, *facere*, to make.]

unigeniture, *ū*, *n*, *jen'it-y-r*, *n.* the state or fact of being the only begotten.—*n.* **Unigen'itus**, (from its first word) a bull of Clement XI (1713) condemning 101 propositions of the Jansenist Quesnel. [*L.* *ūnigenitus*, only-begotten.]

unilabiate, *ū*, *n*, *lā'bi-āt*, *adj.* one-lipped. [*L.* *labium*, lip.]

unilateral, *ū*, *n*, *lat'-rāl*, *adj.* one-sided.—*n.* **unilateral'ity** (*-rāl'i-ti*).—*adv.* **unilat'erally**. [*L.* *latus*, lateris, side.]

unilingual, *ū*, *n*, *ling'gwāl*, *adj.* of, in, using, one language. [*L.* *lingua*, tongue.]

uniliteral, *ū*, *n*, *lit'-rāl*, *adj.* of, or involving, one letter or script. [*L.* *littera* (*littera*), letter.]

un- (*continued*).—*adjs.* **unillumed**; **unillu'minated**; **unillu'minating**; **unillu'mined**; **unill'ustrated**.

unilobar, *ū*, *n*, *lō'b-r*, **unilobed**, *-lōbd'*, *adjs.* having one lobe.—*adj.* **unilobular** (*-lōb'ū-lr*), having one lobule.

unilocular, *ū*, *n*, *lok'ū-lr*, *adj.* having but one locus or cavity.

un- (*continued*).—*adjs.* **unimag'inable**.—*n.* **unimag'inableness**.—*adv.* **unimag'inably**.—*adjs.* **unimag'inative**, not imaginative, prosaic.—*n.* **unimag'inativeness**.—*adjs.* **unimag'ined**; **un'imbed**; **un'immortal** (*Milt.*); **un'impaired**; **un'impart'ed**; **un'impass'ioned**, not impassioned, calm, tranquil; **un'impeach'able**, not to be impeached; not liable to be accused; free from fault; blameless; **un'impeached**; **un'imped'ed**.—*adv.* **un'imped'edly**.—*adj.* **un'impo'rted** (*Milt.*).—*n.* **un'impo'rtance**, want of importance.—*adjs.* **un'impo'rtant**; **un'impo'rtuned** (or *-tūnd'*, or *-por'*); **un'impos'ed**; **un'impos'ing**, unimpressive; (*Thomson*) not burdensome; **un'impre'gnated**; **un'impressed**; **un'impress'ible**; **un'impress'ionable**; **un'impress'ive**; **un'impris'oned**; **un'improved**, not improved, made better, or cultivated, cleared, or built upon; not used, unemployed, inactive; **un'impu'gnable**; **un'in'closed**, **un'en'closed**; **un'inaug'urated**; **un'in'cited**; **un'in'corporated**; **un'in'dexed**; **un'in'fect'ed**; **un'in'flamed**; **un'in'flam'mable**; **un'in'flated**; **un'in'fected**; **un'in'fluenced**; **un'in'fluential**; **un'in'formed**, not having received information, untaught; not imbued with life or activity; **un'in'form'ing**; **un'inhab'itable**, not habitable; **un-**

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant*, *i'fant*, *ran'dam*

inhab'ited; uninhab'ited; unin'i'tated; unln'-
jured; uninqu'r'ing; uninqu'i'sitive; unin-
scribed'; uninspred'; uninspir'ing; unin-
stru
in'ic
unlr
inte
inte
ity.-
not
unin'teresting.—adv. unln'terestingly.—adj. un-
intermitt'ed.—adv. unintermitt'edly.—adj. un-
intermlt'ing.—adv. unintermlt'ingly.—adj.
uninter'pretable; unln'terrupt'ed.—adv. unin-
terrupt'edly.—adj. unintox'icating; unintro-
duced'.

uninuclear, ū-ni-nū'kli-ər, *adj.* with a single nucleus.—Also uninū'cleale.

un- (continued).—*adjs.* uninured'; uninv'en'tive;
uninvest'ed; uninv'id'ious; uninvi'ted; un-
invit'ing; uninvoiced'.

Unio, ū-ni-ō, n. the pearl-mussel genus of freshwater molluscs, giving name to the family Unionidae (ū-ni-on'i-dē).—n. union (ū-n'yūn; *Shak.*), a fine large pearl, a unique or single pearl. [*L. ūniō*, -ōnis, prob.—*ūnus*, one (cf. *solitaire* as applied to a diamond set by itself).]

union, ūn'yan, *n.* a uniting: the state of being united: the state of wedlock: a united whole: combination: a growing together in healing: general concord: incorporation of states in a federation or in a single state: a single state (or sometimes a federation) thus formed: an association or league, esp. a trade union: a students' club: a combination of parishes for poor law purposes: its workhouse or poorhouse: a connecting part for pipes, &c.: a device emblematic of union borne in the canton of a flag: the same device used separately as a flag, as the Union Jack: a textile fabric of more than one kind of fibre.—*ns.* ūn'ion-ism, Ūn'ionism: ūn'ion-ist, an advocate or supporter of or believer in union or trade unions: a member of a trade union: Ūn'ionist, an opponent of Irish Home Rule, esp. a Liberal Unionist (see Liberal)—hence a Conservative: a supporter of the federal union of the United States, esp. at the time of the Civil War.—Also *adj.*—the Union, the legislative incorporation of England and Scotland in 1707, or of Ireland with both in 1801: the American Union or United States: the Union of South Africa (1910); union flag, a flag symbolising union, esp. the national flag of the United Kingdom, consisting of a union of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, commonly called the Union Jack. [Fr. *union*—L. *ūniō*, *-ōnis*—*ānis*, one.]

un|onised, un'ĩ'ən-ĩ=d, *adj.* not ionised.

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

person, animal, or object. {L. *pēs*, *pedis*, foot.}
unpersonal, ū-nī-pər'san-əl, adj. existing as only
one person.

unipolar, ū-ni-pŏ'lār, *adj.* of, from, or using one pole: of a nerve cell, having one process only.—*n.* unipolarity (-lar'i-ti).

unique, ū-nēk', *adj.* sole: without a like: often used loosely for unusual, pre-eminent.—*n.* anything that is unique.—*adv.* unique'ly.—*n.* unique'ness. [Fr.—L. *unicus*—*finis*.]

uniseriál, ū-ni-sē'ri-ál, *adj.* in one series or row.—
adv. unisē'rially.—*adj.* unisē'riate, uniseriál.—
adv. unisē'riately.

unisexually. — *unisexual*, ū-ni-sek'sū-əl, *adj.* of one sex only. — *n.* unisexuality (-al'). — *adv.* unisex'ually.

unlson, *u'ni-zən, -zən, n.* identity of pitch: loosely, pitch differing by one or more octaves: a sound

of the same pitch: complete agreement.—*adj.* in unison.—*adj.* unisonal (*ū-nis'ən-əl*).—*adv.* unis'onally.—*adj.* unisonous.—*adj.* unis'onous.

onally. — *n.* unis'onance. — *adj.* unis'onant;
unis'onous. [L. *sonus*, sound, *sonare*, to sound.]
unit, ū'nit. *n.* one; a single thing or person; a

unit, *unit*, *n.* one: a single thing or person: a single element, section, or item, regarded as the

lowest subdivision of a whole: the least whole number: anything taken as one: a quantity by reference to which others are measured.—*adj.*, of the character or value of a unit: individual.—*adj.*, *u'nital*.—*n.*, *Unitarian*, one who asserts the unity of the Godhead as opposed to the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only: a member of a particular body holding such doctrines: *Unitarian*, a holder of
7 or union.—Also *adj.*
unitary, pertaining
to the nature of a unit:
[For *unily*.]

unite, *ū-nīt'*, v.t. to make one: to join into one: to join: to combine: to clasp: to marry: to have in combination: to make to agree or adhere.—v.i. to become one: to combine: to join: to grow or act together.—*n.* *ū'nite* (or *-nīt'*), an English gold coin of James I., worth 20s., later 22s.—*adj.* *united*.—*adv.* *unitedly*.—*ns.* *unit'edness*; *uniter*.—*n.* and *adj.* *un'iting*.—*n.* *unition* (*ū-nish'ən*), conjunction.—*adj.* *unitivo* (*ū-nī-tiv*), harmonising, uniting.—*adv.* *un'itively*.—*United Brethren* (see Moravian); *United Free Church*, *United Presbyterian Church* (see under free, presbyter); *United Greeks* (see *Uniat*); *United Irishmen*, an organisation (orig. formed to help Grattan in carrying his reforms) which caused the rising of 1798; *United Nations*, an association of states that in 1945 undertook many of the functions of the dissolved League of Nations; *United Provinces*, Holland, Zealand (Zeeland), Utrecht, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, and Overysse, united in 1579 under the Union of Utrecht; *United States*, a federal union of states, esp. that of (North) America. [*ūnītus*, pp.p. of *ūnīre*, to unite—*ūnis*, one.]

unity, *ŭ-ni-ti*, *n.* oneness: the number one: slate or fact of being one or at one: that which has oneness: a single whole: *the parts to one purpose*—the unities (of three canons of the scenes should be at the same place, that all the events should be such as might happen within a single day, and that nothing should be admitted not directly relevant to the development of the plot. [*L. ŭnitās, -itēs—ŭnus, one.*])

univalent, ū-niv'ə-lənt, ū-ni-vā'lənt, *adj.* (*chem.*)
having a valency of one, capable of combining with
one other atom or radical. —*ns.* univ-

shell is composed of a single piece.—*adj.* uni-

univariant, ū-mi-*uū'*ri-ənt, *adj.* having one degree of freedom.

universe, *ū'ni-vers*, *n.* all that is: the whole system of things: the cosmos: a system of stars

such as the galactic system: the world.—*adj.*
univers'al, of the universe: comprehending,

affecting, or extending to the whole: without exception: comprising all the particulars: all-

round: unlimited: applied to a great variety of
uses.—*n.* that which is universal; a universal
proposition; a general term; a universal

proposition: a general term: a universal concept.
—*n.* universalisation.—*v.t.* univer'salise.—*ns.*
Univer'salism, the doctrine or belief of universal

Universalism, the doctrine or belief of universal

[illegible]

of being universal.—*adv.* univer'sally.—*n.* univer'salness.—universal donor, one whose

blood can be transfused into persons of the other blood groups without causing destruction of their red blood cells, universal donors.

capable of turning all ways. [*L. universum*, neut. sing. of *universus* whole, thus one entire universe.]

university. ū-mĭ-vēr'si-ti. n. (plur.) a corporate body:

an institution of higher learning with power to grant degrees, its body of teachers, students,

mōte: mūte: nūn: dhen (then)

, *hiole*, *huite*, *hioon*; *ahen* (then)

ings.—*adj.* universit'arian. [*L. universitās, -ātis*, a whole, in *L.L.* a corporation; see foregoing.]
univocal, ū-niv'ə-kəl (or *ū-ni-vō'kəl*), *adj.* of one voice: having one meaning only: unmistakable: unambiguous. (*obs.*) of things of the same species.—*n.* a word with but one meaning.—*adv.* univocally. [*L. univocus—ŕnus*, one, *vūx, vōcis*, a voice.]

univoltine, ū-ni-vōl'tin, *adj.* having one brood a year, of silkworms. [*L. ūnus*, one, *it. volta*, a turn, winding.]

un- (*continued*).—*adj.* unja'ded; unjaun'diced; unjeaf'ous.—*v.t.* unjoint, to disjoint.—*adj.* unjoint'ed, disjointed: incoherent: without joints; unjoy'ful; unjoy'ous; unjust', not just; unjustifiable, not justifiable.—*adv.* unjustifiably; unjust'ly.—*n.* unjust'ness, injustice.
unked, unket, unkid (*oong'k'id, ungk'id, -it*; *N.* and *W. England*; forms of *uncouth*), strange, uncomfortable, lonely, eerie: *unkempt'* (see *kemb*), uncombed: unpolished, rough; *unkenned, unkent, unknown*.—*v.t.* *unkenn'el*, to dislodge (a fox) from a hole: to let out from a kennel.—*adj.* *unkept'*, not kept: untended; *unkind, unrelenting*: unnaturally wicked: wanting in kindness: *n.* *unkind'lines*

kind'ly, unnatu:
naturally: (*Shk*)
unkindly manner
 of kindness or
v.t. *unking'*, to deprive of kingship or of a king.—*adj.* *unking'like*; *unking'ly*, unbecoming a king: *unlike a king*.—*v.t.* *unkiss'*, (*Shak.*) to annul by kissing.—*adj.* *unkissed'*, not kissed; *unknelted* (*un-nelt'*), without tolling.—*v.t.* *unknight* (*un-nit'*), to divest of knighthood.—*adj.* *unknight'ed*, not knighted.—*n.* *unknight'liness*.—*adj.* *unknightly* (*un-nit'li*), *unlike or unbecoming a knight*.—*adv.* in an *unknightly manner*.—*v.t.* *unknit* (*un-nit'*), to undo the knitting of: to untie: to smooth out from a frown: to relax.—*v.i.* to become *unknit*.—*adj.* *loose, unfirmed*.—*v.t.* *unknot* (*un-nor'*), to free from knots: to untie.—*adj.* *unknowable* (*un-nō'ə-bl*), incapable of being known.—*n.* an *unknowable thing*: that which cannot be known: the first or original cause: that which is cognisable only in its relations.—*n.* *unknow'ableness*.—*adj.* *unknow'ing*, ignorant: unaware: unwitting: (*dial.*) *unknown*.—*adv.* *unknow'ingly*.—*n.* *unknow'ingness*.—*adj.* *unknown* (*un-nōn'*), not known.—*n.* an *unknown person or quantity*: that which is *unknown*.—*n.* *unknown'ness*.—*adj.* *unla'belled*; *unlabo'rious*; *unla'boured*, showing no traces of labour: unwrought: unrestrained, easy; *unla'boured*.—*v.t.* *unlace*, to loose from being laced: to loose the lacing of: to carve (esp. a rabbit): to undo, destroy; *unlade*, to unload.—*adj.* *unla'den*, not laden.—*n.* *unla'ding*.—*adj.* *unla'dylike*; *unlald'*, not laid; *unlament'ed*.—*v.t.* *unlash*, (*naut.*) to loose the lashings of; *unlast*, *unlaste* (*un-lāst', -lāst'*), Spenserian *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *unlace*; *unlatch*, to lift the latch of.—*n.* *unlaw*, (*arch.*) breach of law: (*Scots law*; *obs.*) a fine, penalty.—*v.t.* *unlaw*, to annul, repeal: (*obs.*) to fine.—*adj.* *unlaw'ful*, forbidden by law: illegitimate: illicit: acting illegally.—*adv.* *unlaw'fully*.—*n.* *unlaw'fulness*.—*v.t.* *unlay*, (*naut.*) to untwist; *unlead* (*un-led'*; *print.*), to take the lead or leads from.—*adj.* *unleal*, unfaithful.—*v.t.* *unlearn*, to undo the process of learning: to rid one's mind or habits of.—*adj.* *unlearned* (*un-lērn'd*; also *poet. un-lērn'd*), without learning: (*un-lērn'd*) not learned, got up, acquired: eliminated by unlearning.—*adv.* *unlearn'edly*.—*n.* *unlearn'edness*.—*adj.* *unleashed*.—*v.t.* *unleash*, to free from a leash, let go.—*adv.* *unleav'ened*; *unled*, not led, without guidance; *unleis'ured*; *unleis'urely*.

unless, un-less, en-less, conj. (tending to pass into a *prep.*) if not. [Earlier followed by *than*, or that: on less than = on a less condition than.]

un- (*continued*).—*adj.* *unless'oned*, not instructed; *unlet'*, not let; *unlett'ered*, unlearned: illiterate:

without lettering; *unlibid'inous* (*Milt.*); *unlic'ensed*, without a licence: unauthorised; *unlich* (*un-lich'*; *Spens.*), *unlike*; *unlicked*, not licked: not licked into shape.—*v.t.* *unlid'*, to uncover, open.—*adj.* *unlid'ded*, lidless; *unlight'ed*; *unlight'ened*; *unlight'some*, (*Milt.*) without light.—*adj.* and *adv.* (tending to become a *prep.*) *unlike'*, not like: (*Spens., Shak.*) *unlikely*.—*n.* one who or that which is *unlike*.—*ns.* *unlike'hood*, *unlike'liness*, improbability.—*adj.* *unlike'ly*, net likely: improbable: unpromising: unprepossessing: unsuitable.—*adv.* in an *unlikely manner*, improbably.—*n.* *unlike'ness*, want of resemblance.—*v.t.* *unlime*, to free from lime.—*adj.* *unlimed'*, not limed; *unlim'ited*.—*adv.* *unlim'itedly*.—*n.* *unlim'itedness*.—*v.t.* *unline'*, to remove the lining from.—*adj.* *unlin'eal*; *unlined*, without lines or lining.—*v.t.* *unlink'*, to undo the linking or links of.—*v.i.* to become *unlinked*.—*adj.* *unlinked'*, not linked; *unliq'uefied*; *unliq'uidated*; *unliq'uoed*, not moistened with liquor: not in liquor, sober; *unlist'ed*, not entered in a list; *unlist'ened* (to), not listened to; *unlist'ening*; *unlit'*; *unlit'erary*.—*v.t.* *unlive* (*un-liv'*), to undo the living of: to live in the contrary manner to: to live down: (*un-liv'*; *Shak.*) to deprive of life.—*n.* *unlive'liness*.—*adj.* *unlive'ly*; *unliv'ing*.—*v.t.* *unload*, to take the load or charge from: to discharge: to disburden: to remove as a load: to get rid of.—*v.i.* to discharge freight.—*adj.* *unloaded*, not loaded: discharged.—*ns.* *unload'er*; *unloading*.—*adj.* *unloca'ted*, (*U.S.*) not surveyed or marked off.—*v.t.* *unlock'*, to undo the locking of: to free from being locked up: to let loose: to open, make accessible, or disclose.—*v.i.* to become *unlocked*.—*adj.* *unlocked*, not locked: freed from locking; *unlogical*, not logical: illogical; *unlooked* (for), unexpected.—*vs.* *unloose*, *unloos'en*, to loose.—*adj.* *unlopped'*.—*v.t.* *unlord'*, to strip of the dignity of a lord.—*adj.* *unlord'ed*, deprived of, or not raised to, the rank of lord: not lorded over, without a lord; *unlord'ly*; *unlos'able*; *unlost'*; *unlove'able* (also *unlove'able*).—*v.t.* *unlove'*, to cease to love: not to love.—*n.* (*un'*) *absence of love*.—*adj.* *unloved'*.—*n.* *unlove'liness*.—*adj.* *unlove'ly*; *unloverlike*; *unlov'ing*.—*adv.* *unlov'ingly*.—*n.* *unlov'ingness*.—*adv.* *unluck'ily*.—*n.* *unluck'iness*.—*adj.* *unluck'y*, unfortunate: ill-omened: bringing ill-luck: discommendable; *unluxur'iant*; *unluxur'ious*; *unmacad'amised*; *unmade*, not made: self-existent: subjected
 maider
 incaid
 post;
unmak'able.—*v.t.* *unmake'*, to undo the making of: to undo, ruin.—*ns.* *unmak'ing*; *unmalle'ability*.—*adj.* *unmall'able*.—*v.t.* *unman*, to deprive of the nature, attributes or powers of humanity, manhood, or maleness: to deprive of fortitude: to deprive of men.—*adj.* *unman'aed*, not manacled: freed from manacles; *unman'ageable*.—*n.* *unman'ageableness*.—*adv.* *unman'ageably*.—*adj.* *unman'aged*.—*adv.* *unman'fully*.—*adj.* *unman'llike*.—*n.* *unman'liness*.—*adj.* *unman'ly*, not becoming a man: unworthy of a noble mind: base: cowardly; *unmanned*, without a crew: without a garrison: without inhabitants: untamed (esp. of a hawk): deprived of fortitude; *unmann'ered*, *unmannerly*: free from mannerism.—*n.* *unmann'erliness*.—*adj.* *unmann'erly*, not mannerly: ill-bred.—*adv.* in an *unmannerly manner*.—*v.t.* *unman'tle*, to divest of a mantle: to dismantle.—*v.i.* to take off one's mantle.—*adj.* *unmanufac'tured*, in a raw state; *unmanured*, not manured: (*obs.*) *untitled*; *unmarked*, bearing no mark: not noticed; *unmark'etable*, not suitable for the market, not saleable; *unmarred* (*Spens.* *unmard'*), not marred; *unmar'fable* (*obs.*), *unmar'fageable*.—*n.* *unmar'fageableness*.—*adj.* *unmar'ried*, not married: usu. never having been married: freed from marriage.—*v.t.* *un'marry*, to dissolve the marriage of.—*v.i.* to dis-

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unpolite'ness.—*adj.* unpólitic, impolitic; un-
polítical, not political; unpólished, not polished;
not having voted; unpólluted.—*v.t.* unpope',
to divest of popedom.—*adj.* unpópular.—*n.* un-
popularity.—*adv.* unpópularly.—*adj.* un-
pópulous; unpór'tioned, without a portion;
unpossessed', not possessed (*obs.*) unprejudiced:
not in possession; unpossessing (*Shak.*) without
possessions; unpós'sible, (*Shak., dial.*) impos-
sible; unpóst'ed, not posted, in any sense: not
posted up: without a post; unpóp'table, un-
drinkable, unfit to drink; unpow'dered; un-
prác'ticable, impracticable; unprac'tical, not
practical.—*n.* unprac'ticality.—*adv.* unprac'-
tically.—*adj.* unprac'tised, having little or no
practice or experience: not carried out in practice,
not usually done: not yet familiar through prac-
tice.—*n.* unprac'tisedness.—*v.t.* unpraise', to
dispraise: deprive of praise.—*adj.* unpraised', not
praised; unpráse' worthy.—*v.s.t.* unpray', to re-
voke the praying of: unreach', to recant in preach-
ing: undo the preaching of.—*adj.* unreach'ing,
not preaching; unprec'edented, without a pre-
cedent.—*adv.* unprec'edentedly.—*adj.* unpre-
cise'—*v.i.* un'predict', (*Milt.*) recall what has
been predicted.—*adj.* unpredic'table; un-
preferred', without preferment or advancement;
unpreg'nant, (*Shak.*) slow witted: unready in
effective, not
pref'udiced; "
not to be forced
or purposed beforehand.—*adv.* unpremed-
itatedly.—*ns.* unpremeditatedness; unpree-
meditation.—*adj.* unpreecep'ted.—*v.t.* un-
prepare', to make unprepared.—*adj.* unprepared',
not prepared or ready: not prepared for death:
without preparation.—*adv.* unprepared'y.—*n.*
unprepar'edness.—*adj.* unprepossessioned', not
prepossessioned or prejudiced; unprepossession'ing,
not predisposing in one's favour, displeasing; un-
prescribed'; unrepresent'able, not fit to be seen;
unpressed; unpressum'ing; unpresump-
tuous; unpretend'ing, not pretending: unpretence:
modest.—*adv.* unpretendingly.—*adj.* un-
pretentious.—*ns.* unpretentiousness; un-
pret'i'finess.—*adj.* unpretty; unprevailing,
unavailing; unprevent'able.—*n.* unpreven-
tableness.—*adj.* unprevent'ed, (*obs.*) not anticipat-
ed or preceded: not prevented or obviated;
unpriced', beyond
the stated price: beyond
the usual price, to divest of priest-
hood, unlike, not
of the nature of, a priest; unprince'ly, unbecom-
ing a prince; unprin'ciple, (*Milt.*) uninstructed:
without good principles: not based on or in
accordance with principles: not restrained by con-
science: profligate; unprint'able, not fit to be
printed; unprint'cd.—*v.t.* unpris'on, to release
from prison.—*adj.* unpris'oned, free, or released,
from prison; unpriv'iléged; unpriz'able, (*Shak.*)
worthless (*Shak.*) beyond price; unprized', not
prized; unproclaimed'; unprocure'able; un-
produced'; unproduct'ive.—*adv.* unproduc-
tively.—*ns.* unproductiveness; unproductiv'-
ity.—*adj.* unprofaned'; unprofessed'; un-
profession'al, not of a profession or the profession
in question: beyond the limits of one's profession:
unbecoming a member of a particular profession.
—*adv.* unprofessionally.—*adj.* unprofit'able.—
n. unprofitableness.—*adv.* unprofitably.—*adj.*
unprofit'ed, profitless; unprofit'ing, unprofit-
able; unprogress'ive.—*adv.* unprogressively.—
n. unprogressiveness.—*adj.* unprohib'ited;
unproject'ed; unprojil'ic; unprom'ised;
unprom'ising.—*adv.* unprom'isingly.—*adj.*
unprompt'ed; unpronounce'able; unpro-
nounced'.—*v.t.* unprop', to remove a prop or
props from.—*adj.* unprop'er, improper: (*Shak.*)
common, not one's own.—*adv.* unprop'erly.—
adj. unprop'ertied; unprophetic, -al; un-
prop'itious.—*adv.* unprop'itiously.—*n.* unprop'i-
tiousness.—*adj.* unprop'ortionable, out of due
proportion.—*adv.* unprop'ortionably.—*adj.* un-
prop'ortionate, out of due proportion.—*adv.*
unprop'ortionately.—*adj.* unprop'orted, no

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ness.—*adj.* unquot'able, unsuitable or unfit for quotation; unracked', not drawn off from the leas: not stretched on the rack: not strained; unralsed',—*v.t.* unrako', to uncover by raking.—*adj.* unraked', not raked; uncovered by raking: not banked up, as a fire; unran'somed; unrar'ified.—*v.t.* unravel', to disentangle: to unknit.—*v.i.* to become disentangled.—*adj.* unrav'elled.—*ns.* unrav'eller; unrav'elling; unrav'elment.—*adj.* unrav'ished; unr'azored, unshaven; unreach'able; unreached'; unread (un-red'), not informed by reading: not perused; too dull
ness.

not dressed (make unready, *obs.* to undress): (*hist.*, of Ethelred II.) redceiss; unre'al.—*o.* unre'alise, to divest of reality.—*adj.* unre'alised.—*n.* unre'alism.—*adj.* unre'allst'le.—*n.* unre'al'ity, want of reality or existence: an unreal thing.—*adv.* unre'al'ly.—*adj.* unre'aped'.—*n.* unre'a'son, lack of reason or reasonableness (*see* abbot): nonsense. (*obs.*) injustice.—*adj.* unre'a'sonable, not agreeable to reason: exceeding the bounds of reason, immoderate: not influenced by reason.—*n.* unre'a'sonableness.—*adv.* unre'a'sonably.

reckoned; unreclaim'able, irreclaimable.—
adv. unreclaim'ably.—*adj.* unreclaimed, not
reclaimed; un'rec'ognisable (or *-niz'*).—*adv.*
un'rec'ognisably (or *-niz'*).—*adj.* unrec'og-

-sild'); unreconelliable (-sil'i-; *Shak.*); unreconstructed, not reconstructed: (*U.S. hist.*, not adjusted or reconciled to reconstruction; **unreord'-ed**; **unrecount'-ed**; **unrecov'-erable**, that cannot be recovered: **irrecoverable**; beyond possibility of recovery. — *adv.* **unrecoverably**. — *adjs.* **uncovered**; **unret'-illed**; **unrecur'ing**, (*Shak.*); **incurable**; **unred'**, (*Spens.*) for unread (**unrecounted**, **untold**); **unredeem'-able**; **unredeem'-ed**, not redeemed, esp. spiritually or from pawn: without compensatory quality or

reduced'; unreducible, irreducible.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *unrecel*, to unwind as from a reel.—*v.t.* *unreeve*, to withdraw from being reeved.—*adj.* *unrefined*; *unreflected*; *unreflecting*.—*adv.* *unreflectingly*.—*adj.* *unreformable*; *unreformed*; *unrefracted*; *unrefreshed*; *unrefreshing*; *unrefuted*; *unregarded*; *unregarding*.—*n.* *unregencracy*.—*adj.* *unregenerate*, *-d*; *unregistered*; *unregulated*; *unrehearsed*.—*v.t.* *unrein*, to relax the rein of, give rein to.—*adj.* *unreined*, unchecked; *unrejoiced*; *unrejoicing*; *unrelated*; *unrelative*; *unrelaxed*; *unrelenting*.—*adv.* *unrelentingly*.—*ns.* *unrelentfulness*; *unrelenting*. (*Keats*) one who does not relent; *unreliable*, not

unreli'able, not
ness.—*adj.* un-
unrello'edly.
ed with religion;
essarily contrary
; unrel'ished;
unreluct'ant; unremain'ing; unremark'able;
unremark'ed; unrem'edied; unremem-
bered; unremem'bering; unremitt'ed.—*adv.*
unremitt'edly.—*adj.* unremitt'ent.—*adv.* un-
remitt'ently.—*adj.* unremitt'ing, not remitting
or relaxing: continued: incessant.—*adv.* unre-
mitt'ingly.—*n.* unremitt'ingness.—*adj.* unre-
mors'o'ful, feeling no remorse.—*adv.* unremors'o-
fully.—*adj.* unremorse'less, (*obs.*) remorseless;
unremov'able, not removable: (*obs.*) immovable,
fixed, constant; unremoved', not removed: (*obs.*)
fixed, unshaken; unremun'erative; unre-
newed'; unrent', not rent; unrepaid'.—*n.* un-
repair, disrepair.—*adj.* unrepair'able, irre-
parable; unrepai'ed; unrep'al'able; unre-
pealed'; unrepeat'able, not repeatable: in-
decent, gross: that cannot be done again; unre-
peat'ed; unrepelled'.—*n.* unrep'en'tance, im-
penitence.—*adj.* unrenen'tant; unrenen'ted.

pennance.—*n.* unrepentant; unrepented, not repented of; unrepenting, not repenting.—*adv.* unrepentingly.—*adj.* unrepining.—*adv.* unrepiningly.—*adjs.* unreplac'able; unreplenished; unreportable; unreported; unreposeful; unrepos'ing; unresented; unreprievable; unrieved; unapproached; unapproachful; unapproaching; unproductive; unprov'able; unproved' (for *provid*), not proved: (*Spens., Milit.*) not liable to reproof, blameless; unprop'ing; unpugnant; unrepuls'able; unrequired, unasked; unasked-for; unnecessary; unrequisite; unrequited.—*adv.* unrequitedly.—*adjs.* unresel'ded; unreserved; unresentful; unresenting.—*n.* unreserve, absence of reserve.—*adj.* unreserved, not reserved: without reserve or reservation; unrestricted, unqualified.—*adv.* unreservedly.—*n.* unreservedness.—*adjs.* unsisted; unsistible, (*rare*) irresistible; unresisting.—*adv.* unresistingly.—*adjs.* unresolvable; unresolved, not resolved, determined settled, or solved: irresolute; undecided; net-
tuent parts.—*n.* unrespective.
—*adjs.* unrespecting;
inattentive, unthinking;
indiscriminate; unresponsive.—*adv.* unresponsively.—*n.* unresponsiveness; unrest,
want of
verging
restful
not

ness.—*adj.* unrest'ing.—*adv.* unrest'ingly.—*n.* unrest'ingness.—*adj.* unrestored'; unrestrain'able; unrestrained'.—*adv.* unrestrain'edly.—*n.* unrestraint'.—*adj.* unrestricted'.—*adv.* unrestrictedly.—*adj.* unretard'ed; unretentive; irretentive; unreturn'able, incapable of being returned; unreturned'; unreturn'ing.—*adv.* unreturn'ingly.—*adj.* unreveal'able; unrevealed'; unrevealing'; unrevealed'; unrevenge'ful; unrev'ering, not reverend; (Shak.) not reverent, irreverent, unreverent; unrev'ering, not reverent; unrev'ersed'; unrev'ert'ed; unrev'ised'; unrevoked'; unrewar'ded.—*adv.* unrewar'dedly.—*adj.* unrewar'ding; unrhymed; unrimed'; unrhyth'mical; unribbed'; unrid'; unrid'd'en; unrid'able (or unride'able).—*v.t.* unrid'd'le, to read the riddle of: to solve.—*adj.* unrid'd'leable.—*n.* unrid'd'ler.—*adj.* unrid'd'led.—*v.t.* unrig', to strip of rigging, or of clothes, &c.—*adj.* unrigg'd, without rigging: stripped of rigging.—*n.* unright', (*arch.*) wrong: unfairness, injustice.—*adj.* (*arch.*) wrong.—*adj.* unright'eous.—*adv.* unright'iously.—*n.* unright'eousness.—*adj.* unright'ful.—*adv.* unright'fully.—*n.* unright'fulness.—*adj.* unringed', not fitted with a ring.—*v.t.* unrip', to rip up or open: to strip, lay bare: to disclose.—*adj.* unripe'; unripened'.—*n.* unripe'ness.—*adj.* unripp'd, not ripped: ripped up or open.—*n.* unripp'ing.—*adj.* unris'en; unriv'alled; unriv'en.—*cs.t.* unriv'et, to loose from being riveted: (*fig.*) to detach; unrobe', to strip of a robe, to undress.—*v.i.* to take off a robe, esp. of state.—*v.t.* unroll', to open out from a rolled state: (*Shak.*) to strike off the roll.—*v.i.* to become unrolled.—*adj.* unro'manised; unromant'ic, -al.—*adv.* unromant'ically.—*v.t.* unroof', to strip the roof from.—*adj.* unroofed', not roofed; stripped of its roof.—*cs.t.* unroost', (*Shak.*) to drive out of a roost; unroot', to tear up by the roots.—*adj.* unroot'ed, without root: not rooted (out): rooted out.—*v.t.* unrope', to loose from a rope.—*adj.* unros'ined; unrott'ed; unrott'en; unroug'd; unrough', not rough: (*Shak.* unruff'le) beardless; unround'.—*v.t.* to make unround.—*adj.* unround'ed; unroy'al.—*adv.* unroy'al'y.—*adj.* unrubbed'; unrude', not rude: also (*obs.*, prob. by confusion from *obs. unride*—O.E. *ungeryde*, rough—*geryde*, smooth, easy) rude, uncouth; unruff'able, (*Dickens*) imperturbable.—*v.t.* unruff'le, to restore or recover from ruffling.—*adj.* unruff'led.—*n.* unrule', anarchy.—*adj.* unruled'.—*ns.* unru'iment (*Spens.*), unrul'iness.—*adj.* unrul'y, ungovernable: unmanageable: turbulent: stormy; unrump'led.—*v.t.* unsadd'le, to take the saddle from: to dislodge from the saddle.—*adj.* unsadd'led; unsafe'.—*adv.* unsafe'y.—*ns.* unsafe'ness, unsafe'ty.—*adj.* unsald (*un-sed*'), not said; unsailed', unvisited; unsail'orlike; unsalned', unblest.—*v.t.* unsalnt', to divest of saintliness or of the title of saint.—*n.* unsaint'liness.—*adj.* unsaint'y.—*n.* unsal(e)abil'ity.—*adj.* unsal(e)able; unsal'aried; unsalt'ed; unsalt'ed; unsane'tified.—*v.t.* unsane'tify, to undo the sanctification of: to desecrate.—*adj.* unsanc'tioned; unsan'dalled; unsan'itary, without sanitation or regard to sanitation; unsapp'd; unsashed', without a sash; unsat'able; unsat'ed; unsat'iable, insatiable; unsat'iate, -d; unsat'iating; unsat'ing; unsat'irical.—*n.* unsatisfac'tion, absence of satisfaction.—*adv.* unsatisfac'torily.—*n.* unsatisfac'toriness.—*adj.* unsatisfactory; unsat'isfiable; unsat'isfied.—*n.* unsat'isfiedness.—*adj.* unsat'isfying.—*n.* unsat'isfyingness.—*adj.* unsat'urated; unsaved'.—*adv.* unsav'ourily.—*n.* unsav'ouriness.—*adj.* unsav'oury, not savoury, tasteless: of ill savour: offensive.—*v.t.* unsay', to retract: *pat.* and *pa.p.* unsaid'.—*adj.* unsay'able, that cannot be said.—*v.t.* unsca'b'ard, to unsheathe.—*adj.* unsca'lable, that cannot be climbed.—*v.t.* unscale', to remove scales from.—*adj.* unsealed', unclimbed: cleared of scales: scaleless; unscanned', not scanned as verse: not scrutinised; (*Shak.* un'skan'd) unconsidered; unscarred';

unseathed'; unseav'engered; unscen'ted; unscen'tred, without a sceptre: deposed; unschol'arlike; unschol'arly; unseholed'; unscient'ific.—*adv.* unscient'ifically.—*adj.* unsciss'ored, not cut with scissors; unscorched'; unscot'ified, deprived of Scottish qualities or characteristics; unscoured'; unscratched'; unscreened', not screened: unsifted.—*v.t.* unscrew', to loose from a state of being screwed: to open, loose, or detach by screwing.—*v.t.* to admit of unscrewing: to come unscrewed.—*adj.* unscript'ural, not in accordance with, or not warranted by, the Bible.—*adv.* unscript'urally.—*adj.* unscrup'led; unscrup'ulous.—*adv.* unscrup'ulously.—*n.* unscrup'ulousness.—*adj.* unscrut'insed; unsculp'tured; un'scythed'.—*v.t.* unseal', to remove or break the seal of: to free from sealing or closure: to open (sometimes prob. for unseal).—*adj.* unsealed', not sealed: freed from a seal: opened.—*v.t.* unseam', to undo a seam of: (*Shak.*) to rip open.—*adj.* unseamed', without seams; unsear'chable, inscrutable, not possible to be searched into: mysterious.—*n.* unsear'chableness.—*adv.* unsear'chably.—*adj.* unsearched'.—*v.t.* unseas'on, (*Spens.*) to affect disagreeably.—*adj.* unseas'onable, not in season: ill-timed.—*n.* unseas'onableness.—*adv.* unseas'onably.—*adj.* unseas'oned, not seasoned: (*Shak.*) unseasonable.—*v.t.* unseal', to oust, remove, or throw from a seat, esp. on horseback or in Parliament.—*adj.* unseat'ed, not seated: ousted, thrown, removed from a seat.—*n.* unsear'worthy.—*adj.* unsear'worthy; unse'onded; unse'cret, (*Shak.*) failing to preserve secrecy; unsecta'rian.—*n.* unsecta'rianism.—*adj.* unsec'ular; unsecured'; unseduced'; unsee'able, invisible; unsee'ing, not seeing: unob'servant: without insight or understanding.—*v.t.* unseel', to unsew the eyes of, undo the sewing of.—*n.* unseem'ing, (*Shak.*) not seeming.—*adj.* (*obs.*) unbecoming, unseemly.—*n.* unseem'liness.—*adj.* unseem'ly, not seemly, becoming, or decent: ill-looking.—*adv.* in an unseemly manner.—*adj.* unseen', not seen: invisible: (*obs.*) inexperienced, not well up.—*n.* an unprepared passage for translation.—*adj.* unsegment'ed; unself'able; unseized', not seized: not taken or put in possession.—*adv.* unself'dom, (*lit.* and rarely) not seldom: (*usu.*) seldom.—*n.* unself', altruism; impersonality.—*v.t.* unself', to divest of personality, individuality, selfhood, or selfishness.—*adj.* unself'con'scious.—*adv.* unself'con'sciously.—*n.* unself'con'sciousness.—*adj.* unself'ish.—*adv.* unself'ishly.—*n.* unself'ishness.—*adj.* unse'm'inar'd, unse'm'inaried, (*Shak.*) without means of generation; unse'm'ational.—*v.t.* unse'm'se, to deprive of sense or consciousness.—*adj.* unse'm'sensed, meaningless; unse'm'sible, (*obs.* or *diag.*) insensible.—*adv.* unse'm'sibly, (*obs.*) insensibly.—*adj.* unse'm'sitive; unse'm'sitised.—*v.t.* unse'm'sualise, to free from the dominion of the senses.—*adj.* unse'm't, not sent; unse'm'tenced; unse'm'timent'al; unse'm'arable, (*Shak.*) inseparable; unse'm'ulchred; unse'm'licable.—*v.t.* unse't, to undo the setting of.—*adj.* not set: unplanted.—*v.t.* unse'ttle, to change from being settled: to make uncertain, unstable, or restless: to unfix.—*v.i.* to become unsettled.—*adj.* unse'ttled, not settled, fixed, or determined: changeable: not having the dregs deposited: not yet inhabited and cultivated: turbulent, lawless.—*adv.* unse'ttledly.—*ns.* unse'ttledness; unse'ttlement.—*n.* and *adj.* unse'ttling.—*adj.* unse'vered.—*v.t.* unsew (*un-sew*), to undo the sewing of.—*adv.* unsewed', unsewn', not sewed.—*v.t.* unsex', to divest of sex: to divest of the characteristics or of the qualities expected of one's own sex.—*adj.* unsex'ed; unsex'ual.—*v.t.* unshack'le, to loose from shackles: to remove a shackle from.—*adj.* unshack'led; unshad'ed.—*v.t.* unshad'ow, to clear of shadow: to reveal.—*adj.* unshad'owable, impossible to shadow forth; unshad'owed, not darkened; unshak'able (also unshak'able); unshak'ed' (*Shak.*); unshak'en.—*adv.* unshak'enly.—*v.t.* unshale', to shale or

eient.—*v.t.* unsuit', to make unsuitable.—*n.* unsuitability.—*adj.* unsuitable.—*n.* unsuitableness.—*adv.* unsuitably.—*adjs.* unsuit'ed, not suited or adapted; unsuit'ing; unsull'ied; unsunned', uncounted; unsunm'ered, not possessing the characteristics of summer; unsunm'oned; unsung', not sung: not celebrated in song; unsunned', not exposed to the sun: not lighted, warmed, affected by the sun: not exposed to view; unsunn'y; unsuperfluous (*Milit.*); unsupplied'; unsupport'able, insupportable: indefensible; unsupport'ed.—*adv.* unsupport'edly.—*adjs.* unsuppos'able; unsuppressed'; unsure (*unshoor*'), insecure: precarious: uncertain: doubtful: not assured: untrustworthy; unsured', not made sure; unsurmised'; unsurmount'able, insurmountable; unsurpass'able.—*adv.* unsurpass'ably.—*adjs.* unsurpassed'; unsurveyed'; unsusceptible; unsuspect', (*Milit.*) not subject to suspicion; unsuspec'ted, not suspected: not known or supposed to exist.—*adv.* unsuspec'tedly.—*n.* unsuspec'tedness.—*adj.* unsuspec'ting.—*adv.* unsuspec'tingly.—*n.* unsuspec'tingness.—*adj.* unsuspend'ed.—*n.* unsusp'icion, absence of suspicion.—*adj.* unsusp'icious.—*adv.* unsusp'iciously.—*n.* unsusp'iciousness.—*adjs.* unsustain'able; unsustained': unsustain'ing.—*v.t.* unsuadd'le, to unsuathe.—*adj.* unsuall'owed.—*v.t.* unsuathe', to take swathings or handages from.—*adjs.* unsuaway'able (*Shak.*); unsuwayed' (*Shak.* unsuaid'), not wielded: not controlled: uninfluenced: not swung.—*v.t.* unsweat', to retract the swearing of.—*v.i.* to recall an oath.—*n.* unsweat'ing.—*adjs.* unsweet'; unsweet'ened, not sweetened; unswept'; unsweat'ing.—*adv.* unsweat'ingly.—*adjs.* unsuorn, not confirmed, or not bound, by oath; unsull'ied, not syllabled, not articulated; unsymm'etrical.—*adv.* unsymm'etrically.—*adj.* unsymm'etrised.—*n.* unsymm'etry, asymmetry.—*adj.* unsympathet'ic.—*adv.* unsympathet'ically.—*adj.* unsympathis'ing.—*n.* unsymp'athy, want of sympathy.—*adjs.* unsystemat'ic, -al.—*adv.* unsystemat'ically.—*adj.* unsystematised.—*v.t.* untack', to detach from tacking; untack'le, to strip of tackle: to free from tackle: to unharness.—*adj.* untaint'ed, not tainted: unblemished: not attained.—*adv.* untaint'edly.—*n.* untaint'edness.—*adjs.* untaint'ing; untaken'; untal'ented; untalked'-of; untam'able (also untame'able)—*n.* untam(e)ableness.—*adv.* untam(e)ably.—*adj.* untame', not tame.—*v.t.* to make untame, undo the taming of.—*adj.* untamed'.—*n.* untamed'ness.—*adj.* untan'gible, intangible.—*v.t.* untang'le, to disentangle.—*adjs.* untang'led; untanned'; untapped'; untar'nished; untarred'; untast'ed; untaste'ful; untought', uninstructed: not taught or communicated by teaching: spontaneous, native, inborn.—*v.t.* untax', to remit a tax on.—*adj.* untaxed', not taxed: not charged with any fault.—*v.t.* unteach', to undo the teaching of.—*adj.* unteach'able, not teachable.—*n.* unteach'ableness.—*v.t.* untearm', to unyoke.—*adjs.* untear'able; unteeth'nical; untell'able.—*v.t.* untemper', to destroy the temper of, deprive of suitable temp
 regu
 unit
 not
v.t. unten'ant, to deprive of a tenant: to dislodge.—*adjs.* unten'antable; unten'anted, not occupied; untend'ed, not tended; untend'er, not tender; untender'ed, not tendered or offered.—*adv.* unten'derly.—*v.t.* untent', to remove from a tent.—*adjs.* untent'ed, having no tents: of a wound, unprobed, undressed, or impossible to treat with a tent: (*Scot.*) unheeded; untent'y, (*Scot.*) careless; unterm'inated; untr'es'trial; untr'ified; untr'ifying; untest'ed.—*v.t.* unteth'er, to release from a tether.—*adjs.* unteth'er'd, not tethered; unthanked'; unthank'ful.—*adv.* unthank'fully.—*n.* unthank'fulness.—*v.t.* unthatch', to strip of thatch.—*adj.* unthatch'ed, not thatched.—*v.t.* and *v.t.* unthaw

(now *dial.*) to thaw.—*adjs.* unthawed', not thawed; untheological; unthick'ened.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* un'think', (*Shak.*) to think to the contrary, reverse in thought.—*n.* unthinkabil'ity.—*adjs.* unthink'able, that cannot be thought: outside the realm of thought: beyond the power of thought: inconceivable; unimaginable: utterly impossible (often of things impending but too painful to think about); unthink'ing, not thinking: thoughtless.—*adv.* unthink'ingly.—*n.* unthink'ingness.—*adjs.* unthought'-of; unthought'ful.—*adv.* unthought'fully.—*n.* unthought'fulness.—*v.t.* unthread', to take a thread from: to unweave: to loosen: to find one's way through.—*adjs.* unthread'ed, not threaded; unthreat'ened.—*n.* un'thrift', a prodigal: a spendthrift: unthriftness.—*adj.* prodigal.—*adv.* unthrif'tily.—*n.* unthrif'tiness.—*adj.* unthrif'ty, not thrifty; wasteful: prodigal: not thriving: unprofitable.—*n.* unthrif'ty'ness (*Spens.*) unthriftness.—*v.t.* unthrone', to dethrone.—*adv.* unti'dilly.—*n.* unti'diness.—*adj.* unti'dy, not tidy.—*v.t.* to make untidy.—*v.i.* untie', to loose from being tied: to unbind: to solve, resolve.—*v.i.* to come loose.—*adj.* untied', not tied: loosed: (*Shak., Pericles*) not loosed, still tied.
untill, un-til', un-til', *prep.* and *conj.* till. [*Pfx. un-*, as far as, and till.]

un- (*continued*).—*v.t.* **untile'**, to strip of tiles.—*adj.* **untiled'**, not tiled; stripped of tiles.—*adjs.* **untill'able**; **untilted'**; **untim'bered**, (*Shak.*) not strongly timbered; unwooded.—*n.* **untime'llness**.—*adj.* **untime'ly**, not timely; before the time, premature: immature: unseasonable, ill-timed: inopportune.—*adv.* at an unsuitable time: too early, prematurely: unseasonably: inopportunately.—*adj.* **untime'ous**, untimely.—*adv.* **untime'ously**.—*v.t.* **untin'**, to take the tin from.—*adjs.* **untine'tured**; **untinged**; **untinned'**, not tinned; **untir'able** (*Shak.*) **untyre'able**; **untired'**; **untir'ing**.—*adv.* **untir'ingly**.—*adj.* **untit'led**, having no title: deprived of title.

unto, **un'to**, *prep.* (*arch.* or *formal*) to.—*conj.* (*obs.*) **until**. [*Pfex.* *und-*, as *far as*, and *to*.]

un- (*continued*).—*adjs.* untoethered, (*Scot.*) without toether; untoiling; untold' (or *un'*), not counted; innumerable; not narrated; not communicated; not informed.—*v.t.* untomb', to disentomb.—*adjs.* untornbed', not entombed; untuned', not toned; without tones; untorment'ed; untorn'; untouch'ed; untouch'able, impossible to touch.

easily guided; froward: awkward: inconvenient: unlucky: unfavourable; unfitting.—*n.* unto'wardliness.—*adv.* unto'wardly.—*adj.* untoward.—*n.* unto'wardness.—*v.t.* untra'ce, to loose from traces.—*adjs.* untrace'able, impossible to trace: untraced'; untrack'ed'; untract'able, intract'able.—*n.* untract'ableness.—*adjs.* untra'ded, (*obs.*) unfrequented, as for trade: (*Shak.*) unhackneyed; untrained'; untramm'elled; untramp'led; untran'du'il; untrans'ferable; untransform'ed.—*n.* untranslat'ability.—*adj.* untranslat'able.—*n.* untransla'tableness.—*adv.* untransla'tably.—*adjs.* untransla'ted; untransmi'grated; untransmiss'ible; untransmitt'ed; untransmu'table; untransmu'ted; untranspa'rent; untrav'elled; untrav'ersable; untrav'ersed.—*v.t.* untre'ad, (*Shak.*) to tread back, to retrace; untreas'ure, to despoil (of treasure).—*adjs.* untreat'able, (*obs.*) intractable: that cannot be treated; untreat'ed; untrem'bling.—*adv.* untrem'blingly.—*adjs.* untremen'dous; untrem'ulous; untrenched'; untres'passing; untressed', not dressed in tresses; untried', not tried, tested, attempted, experienced, subjected to trial in court: (*Shak., Pericles, Untride'*) prob. not ventured upon, hence not noticed or dealt with.—*v.t.* untrim', to deprive of trimming or trimness.—*adjs.* untrimmed', not trimmed; untro'd', untrodd'en, not trodden upon: unfrequented; untroub'led, not troubled or disturbed; not turbid: untrue', not true: false; not faithful

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *eɪ*'s-mənt, in'fənt, rən'dəm

dishonest: inexact: not in accordance with a standard.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) untruly, untruthfully.—*ns.* untrue'ness; untruth'ism, an untrue platitude.—*adv.* untru'ly, falsely.—*v.t.* untruss', to unpack: to unfasten: to untie (esp. points): to untie the points of.—*adj.* untrussed, untrust', not trussed: untied: with points untied.—*ns.* untrusser' or untruss'ing; untrust', distrust.—*adj.* untrust'ful, not trusting: not trustworthy: not to be trusted.—*n.* untrust'iness (*obs.*).—*adv.* untrust'worthily.—*n.* untrust'worthiness.—*adjs.* untrust'worthy, not worthy of trust; untrust'y, not trusty, not deserving trust.—*n.* untruth, unfaithfulness: falseness: falsity: that which is untrue: a lie.—*adj.* untruth'ful, not truthful.—*adv.* untruth'fully.—*n.* untruth'fulness.—*v.t.* unteck', to unfold or

take out tucks
'untuck'ered,
untumult-
uous; untun'able (also untune'able), harsh.—
untun'ableness.—adv. untun'ably.—v.t. untune',
to put out of tune.—adj. untuned', not tuned;
put out of tune; untune'ful.—adv. untune'fully.
—n. untune'fulness.—adj. untur'bid.—vs.t. untur-
f', to strip of turf; untur'n', to turn backwards.
—adj. untur'n'able; untur'ned', not turned;
untur'n'ing; untu'tored, untaught; un instructed.
—vs.t. and vs.i. untwine', to untwist; to separate
by untwisting; untwist', to twist backwards so as
to open out; to straighten out from a twist.—adj.
untwist'ed, not twisted; subjected to untwisting.
—ns. untwist'ing; untyn'ing.—adj. unuplift'ed;
unurged'; unused (un-üz'd), not used; (also
un-üst') unaccustomed

(-ūs').—*adv.* unusu'ed, more than usually: in an unusual way.—*n.* unusu'alness.—*adj.* unusu'terable, beyond utterance, inexpressible: not to be uttered.—*n.* an unutterable thing: (in *pl.*, *old slang*) trousers.—*adv.* unusu'terably.—*adj.* unusu'tered; unvacillated; unvalu'able, not valuable, of little worth: (*obs.*) invaluable, priceless; unvalu'ed not prized or highly esteemed: without having a value assigned: (now *rare*) invaluable, priceless; unvan'quishable; unvanqu'ished; unva'r'iable, not variable; unva'r'ied; unva'r'iegated; unvar'nished, not varnished: not artfully embellished or sophisticated; unva'rying.—*v.t.* unvell' (*obs.* unvall', unvailo'), to remove or set aside a veil from: to open to public view by ceremonial removal of a covering; to disclose, reveal.—*v.i.* to remove one's veil: to become unveiled, to reveal oneself.—*adj.* unvell'ed, without a veil: with veil set aside or removed: unconcealed and undisguised.—*n.* unvell'cr.—*adjs.* unvend'ible; unven'erable; unvent'ed, not vented: without a vent: unvent'lated; unver'a'cious, not truthful.—*n.* unverac'ity.—*adjs.* unver'ifiable; unver'ified; unvers'ed, not experienced or skilled: not put in verse; un-

—*adv.* unvise'ly, unvise'ly, unvise'ly, to remove the visor of. —*v.t.* unvisor, unvisor'ard, to remove the visor of. —*v.i.* to unvisor oneself: to unmask. —*adj.* unvis'it; unvis'it'ed; unvis'it'able; unvis'it'ed. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* unvisor'ard (see unvisor). —*adj.* unvisor'cal; unvisor'cal'ised. —*v.t.* unvoice', to change to, or utter with, a voiceless sound. —*adj.* unvoiced', not given voice to: without voice. —*n.* unvoice'ing, change to a voiceless sound. —*adj.* unvoice'ageable, not navigable, impassable; unvisor'gar. —*v.t.* unvisor'garise, to free from vulgarity. —*adj.* unvisor'nerable, (*Shak.*) invulnerable; unvisor'ed; unvisor'ened; unvisor'ed; unvisor'ering; unvisor'ed; unvisor'ed; unvisor'ed (O.E. *unwær*; *obs.*), unvisor' (Spens., *Milt.*) unvisor, without knowing: (*obs.*), unvisor'ed. —*adv.* unvisor'ingly: unvisor'ingly. —*adv.* unvisor'ly, (*obs.*) unvisor'ly: (*Spens.*) suddenly, unvisor'ingly. —*n.* unvisor'ness, (*arch.*) unvisor'ness. —*adv.* unvisor's, (*arch.*) unvisor's: unvisor'ingly, suddenly: (*Shak.*) unvisor'ingly: un-

war'ily. — *n.* unwar'iness. — *adjs.* unwar'like; unwarmed'; unwarned'; unwarped'; unwarrantable. — *adv.* unwarr'antly. — *adj.* unwarranted. — *adv.* unwarr'antly. — *adjs.* unwary, not wary: (*Spens.* unwarie) unexpected; unwashed' (*B.* unwash'en; see great); unwasted'; unwast'ing; unwatched'; unwatch'ful. — *adv.* unwatch'fully. — *n.* unwatch'fulness. — *v.t.* unwa'ter, to drain (esp. a mine). — *adjs.* unwa'tered, freed from water: not watered; unwa'tery; unwa'vering. — *adv.* unwa'veringly. — *adjs.* unwayed', not accustomed to roads; hence, intractable; unweakened'. — *n.* unweal', affliction, ill. — *adj.* unweaned'. — *v.t.* unweap'on, to disarm. — *adjs.* unweap'oned, unarmed; disarmed; unwea'rable, not fit to wear; unwea'rable. — *adv.* unwea'rably. — *adj.* unwea'ried. — *adv.* unwea'riedly. — *adjs.* unwea'ry, not weary; unwea'rying, tireless: not tiring. — *adv.* unwea'ryingly. — *adj.* unweathe'red, not worn by the weather or atmosphere agencies. — *v.t.* unweave', to undo from being woven. — *adjs.* unwebbed'; unwed', unwedd'ed; unwedge'able (unwedg'able; *Shak.*), unable to be split with wedges; unwee'd'ed; unweened', unexpected; unweet'ing, unwitting. — *adv.* unweet'ingly, unwittingly. — *adjs.* unweighed', not weighed: not pondered; unguarded; unweigh'ing, (*Shak.*) thoughtless, inconsiderate; unwe'lcome, not welcome; unwe'lcomed. — *adv.* unwe'lcomely. — *n.* unwe'lcomeness. — *adj.* unwe'll', not well: ill; somewhat ill. — *n.* unwe'llness. — *adjs.* unwept', not wept for; unwe'f; unwe'tt'ed; unwhipped' (unwhipt'); unwhole'some, not wholesome: unsound; tainted in health, taste, or morals. — *adv.* unwhole'somely. — *n.* unwhole'someness. — *adv.* unwe'l'dily. — *n.* unwe'l'diness. — *adjs.* unwe'l'dy (*Spens.*, &c., unwe'l'dy), difficult to wield or move, from bulk or weakness; heavily awkward: unmanageable; unrife'like; unwife'ly; unwigged'; unwill'ful. — *v.t.* unwill', to will the contrary of: to deprive of will. — *adjs.* unwill'd, not willed: involuntary; unwill'ing, reluctant: done reluctantly; (*Shak.*) not willed, unintentional. — *adv.* unwill'ingly. — *n.* unwill'ingness. — *v.t.* unwind (*unwind*'), to undo the winding of: to free from being wound: to wind down or off. — *v.i.* to become un-

unwinn'owed; **unwipled'**.—**v.t.** unwire', to take the wire from.—**n.** unwis'dom, lack of wisdom; foolishness.—**adj.** unwis'e, not wise.—**adv.** unwisely.
unwish'.—**v.i.** to wish to be away, not to be, to be unnumbered, or to be undone.—**adj.** unwished'-for, not wished for; unwish'ful; unwish'ing; unwist', (*arch.*: *Spens.*, &c.) not known: (*Spens.*) unknowing.—**v.t.** unwit', to free from liberal, lavish
withheld'
unwisthood

—*adj.* unwil'ting, without knowing: unaware: —*adv.* unwil'tingly. —*adj.* unwis'dly, foolish: unwise. —*adv.* unwis'dly, to deprive of wisdom. —*v.t.* unwife, to deprive of wife. —*v.t.* unwo'man, to make unwomanly. —*n.* unwo'manliness. —*adj.* unwo'manly, not befitting or becoming a woman: not such as a woman is expected to be. —*adv.* in an unwomanly manner. —*adj.* unwon't, not won: unwont' (now rare; *Spens.*, &c.). unwont'ed, unaccustomed: unusual. —*adv.* unwont'edly. —*n.* unwont'edness. —*adj.* unwood'ed; unwooded; unword'ed, speechless: —*adv.* unword'ed, to undo. —*adj.* unwork'able, impracticable: —*adj.* unwork'ing, not working: —*n.* unwork'ing, a nonworker. —*adj.* unworld'ly, not of this world: spiritual: above worldly or self-interested views.

motives; **unwormed**, not worm-eaten: (of n dog) not having had the worm or lytta cut out; **unworm**; **unworried**; **unworshipful**; **unworshipped**.—*n.* unworth', lack of worth.—*adj.* unworthy.—*adv.* unwor'thily.—*n.* unwor'thiness.—*adj.* unwor'thy, not worthy: worthless: unbecoming; discreditable: undeserved; unwound (*un-wound*), not wound: taken out of winding.—Also *pa.t.*, *pa.p.* of unwind.—*adj.* unwoundable (*un-wound*); unwound'ed; unwor'ven.—*v.t.* un-wrap (*un-wrap*), to remove wrappings from: to unroll, unwind.—*v.i.* to become unwrapped.—*adj.* unwreaked (*un-rékt*), unrevenged.—*v.t.* un-wreath (*un-rédh*), to take out of a wreathed condition.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* unwrink'le, to smooth out from a wrinkled state.—*adj.* unwrink'led, not wrinkled, smooth.—*v.t.* unwrite', to undo the writing of.—*adj.* unwrit'ing, not writing; unwrit'ten, not written or reduced to writing, oral: containing no writing; unwrought (*un-raut*), not done or worked: not fashioned or worked up: not mined: not tilled: undone, brought back to an original state; unwrung (*un-rung*), not wrung; unyeaned', unborn; unyielding, not yielding: stiff: obstinate.—*adv.* unyiel'dingly.—*n.* unyiel'dingness.—*v.t.* unyoke', to loose from a yoke or harness: to disjoin.—*v.i.* to unyoke an animal: to cease work.—*adj.* unyoked', not yoked or harnessed: freed from yoke or harness: (*Shak.*) unrestrained; unzeal'ous; unzoned', ungirt.

up, *up*, *adv.* in, to, toward a higher place, level, or state: aloft: on high: towards a centre (as a capital, great town, university): in residence, at school or college: northward: to windward: in or to a more erect position or more advanced stage of erection: out of bed: on horseback: in an excited state: in revolt: with (increased) vigour, intensity, or loudness: afoot: amiss: into prominence, notice, consideration: forward for sale: in or into court: into custody, keeping, possession: away in a receptacle, place of storage or lodging (as a sheath, purse, stable): ahead in scoring: into a closed or compact state, together: to a total: in, near, towards arrival, overtaking, or being abreast: as far as: all the way: to a standstill: at an end: to a finish: thoroughly, completely, fully: well informed, versed.—Also elliptically passing into a verb or interjection by omission of *go*, *come*, *put*, &c., often followed by *with*.—*adj.* (*comp.* upper; *superl.* up'most, up'ermost, qq.v.) placed, going, or directed up: effervescent.—*prep.* in an ascent along, through, or by: to or in a higher position on: to or in an inner or more remote part of: along against the current: along: (*U.S.*) up into.—*n.* a rise: a high place: a success, spell of prosperity: one who is in prosperity.—*v.t.* to drive up-stream (as swans for owner marking): to lift or haul up.—*v.i.* (*all coll.*) to set up: to move up: to intervene boldly, start into activity or speech.—*pr.p.* upp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* upped (*upt*).—*adv.* up-along, (*dial.*) up the road: homeward.—*adj.* up'-and-com'ing, (*U.S.*) alert and pushful; up'-and-down', undulating: going or working both, or alternately, up and down: (*U.S.*) downright.—It is all up with, there is no hope for; up against, (*orig. U.S.*) face to face with, confronted with (*up against it*, in almost desperate straits); up and doing, bestirring oneself; up and down, to and fro: here and there through or about: throughout: vertically: out-and-out (ups and downs, undulations: vicissitudes); up to, as far up as: into the immediate neighbourhood or presence of: immersed or embedded as far as: (*coll.*) about, meditating or engaged in doing: capable of and ready for: (*orig. U.S.*) incumbent upon; up to date, to the present time or time in question: containing all recent facts, statistics, &c.: knowing the latest developments of fashion, usage, &c.; up town, into town: (*U.S.*) in or to the residential part of a town; up with, abreast of: even with: to take off, swallow: an exclamation of approbation and partisanship. [*O.E.* *ūp*, *up*, *uppe*, above, *uppan*, to rise; *Ger.* *auf*]

up(s)-a-daisy, **up(s)-a-dā-zī**, *interj.* of encouragement in lifting a child or helping to climb.

upaithric, *ū-pī'thrik*, *adj.* hypaethral, [*hypoethral*.] **up-**, *v.i.* **up-anch'**, to weigh anchor.

Upanishad, *oo-pā'mi-shād*, *n.* a Sanskrit theosophic or philosophical treatise. [*Sans.* *upa*, near, *ni-shad*, a sitting down.]

upas, *ū'pas*, *n.* (in full *u'pas-tree*) a fabulous Javanese tree that poisoned everything for miles around: Javanese tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*, of the mulberry family): the poison of its latex. [*Malay*, poison.] **up-** (*continued*).—*v.t.* **upbear**, to raise aloft: to hold up: to sustain.—*n.* **up'beat**, an unaccented beat, at which the conductor raises his baton.—*v.t.* **upbind'**, to bind up:—*pa.p.* **upbound'**, (*Spens.*) also **upbound'cn.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **upblow'**, to blow up or upward: (of the wind) to spring up.—*adj.* **upblown'** (or *up*), inflated.—*v.i.* **upbowl'**.—*n.* **up-bow**, a movement of the bow from point towards nut over the strings.—*v.t.* **upbraid** (*up-brād*); *O.E.* *upbregdan*; see *braid*), to reproach or chide: (*obs.*) to adduce in reproach.—*v.i.* to utter reproaches.—*n.* (*obs.*) reproach, reproof.—*n.* **upbraid'cr.**—*n.* and *adj.* **upbraid'ing.**—*vs.t.* **upbraid'** (*Spens.*), *pa.t.* of upbraid; upbraid', (*Spens.*) to upbraid: (*Spens.*) to bring reproach on.—*n.* an upbraiding.—*n.* **up'break**, a break-up: an outbreak.—*v.t.* **upbreak'**, to break up or open.—*v.i.* to break out.—*n.* **up'bringing**, bringing up.—*vs.t.* **upbrought'**, (*Spens.*) *pa.p.* of *obs.* upbring, to bring up; **upbuild'**, to build up.—*n.* **upbuild'ing** (or *up*), building up: development: edification.—*adj.* **upburn'ing**, flaming upwards.—*ns.* **upbuoy'ance**, buoying up; **up'burst**, a bursting upwards.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **upburst'**.—*adj.* **upburst'ing.**—*adv.* **upby**, **upbye**, (*Scot.*) up the way, a little farther on or up: up there: at the big house.—*n.* **up'cast**, an upward throw: an upthrow: material thrown up: an upward current of air from a mine: a shaft carrying it (up'cast-shaft): (*Shak.*) a chance, accident, fluke, or acc. some, throw or final throw at bowls: (*Scot.*) a reproach: (*Scot.*) an upset.—*adj.* **thrown or turned upward.**—*vs.t.* **upcast'**, to cast up; **upcatch'**, to catch up:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **upcaught'**; **upcheer'**, to encourage:—*pa.t.* and *upcheered', (*Spens.*) **upcheard'**.—*vs.t.* and *vs.i.* **upclimb'**; **upclose'**, to close up.—*adj.* **up'coast**, up the coast.—*adv.* **upcoast**.—*v.i.* **upcoil'**, to coil upwards: to coil up.—*ns.* **up'come**, produce, outcome: (*Scot.*; *obs.*) outward appearance of promise: (*Scot.*) decisive moment; up'-coun'try, the interior, inland part.—*adj.* of or in the interior.—*adv.* **up-coun'try**, in or to the interior.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **upeur'**.—*adj.* **upeur'ed'**.—*v.t.* **updrag'**.—*n.* **up'draught**, an upward current.—*v.t.* **updraw'**.—*adj.* **updrawn.**—*v.t.* **up-end'**, to set on end.—*v.t.* to rise on end.—*v.t.* **upfill'**, to fill up.—*n.* **up'filling**, that which fills up.—*adj.* **upflash'ing.**—*n.* **up'flow**, an upward flowing.—*v.i.* **up'flow'**, to stream up.—*adj.* **up'flung** (or *upflung*), as *pa.p.* of *upfling*.—*vs.t.* **up'foll'ow**, to follow up; **upfurl'**.—*n.* **up'gang**, (*Scot.*) ascent.—*v.t.* **upgather'**, to gather up or together.—*vs.i.* **upgaze'**; **upgo'**, to go up.—*adj.* **up'going.**—*ns.* **upgo'ing** (or *up*); **up'grade**, an upward slope or course.—*adj.* and *adv.* **uphill.**—*v.t.* **upgrow'**, to grow up:—*pr.p.* **upgrow'ing**; *pa.t.* **upgrew'**; *pa.p.* **upgrown'**.—*n.* and *adj.* **up'growing.**—*adj.* **up'grown.**—*ns.* **up'growth**, process of growing up, development: that which grows up: a structure that has grown upward; **up'gush.**—*v.i.* **upgush'**.—*adj.* **up'gushing**; **up'hand**, lifted by hand.—*vs.t.* **uphang'**, to hang up; **uphaud'**, *Scots* form of *uphold*; **upheap'**, to heap up.—*ns.* **upheap'ing**; **upheav'al**, a heaving up: the bodily elevation of tracts of country: a profound, thorough, or revolutionary change or movement.—*vs.t.* **upheave'**; **upheld'**, **upheld'** (see *uphold*).—*adj.* **up'hill**, ascending: difficult.—Also *n.*—*adv.* **up'hill'**; **uphill'ward** (*Milt.*).—*vs.t.* **uphoard'** (*Spens.*, *Shak.* *uphoord*), to hoard or heap up; **upholst'**; **uphold'**, to hold up: to sustain: to countenance: to defend: to keep in repair or good condition: (chiefly *Scot.*, *uphaud'*) to maintain, warrant:—*pa.t.* **upheld'**; *pa.p.* **upheld'**, (*Spens.*) **upheld'**.—*n.* **uphold'er**, a support or supporter: (*obs.*) a dealer in secondhand clothes, fur-*

niture, &c.: (*obs.*) a funeral undertaker: an up-
holsterer.—*n.* and *adj.* uphold'ing.—*v.t.* up-
hol'ster, to furnish with stuffing, springs, covers,
&c.: to cushion, be a cover to: to provide with
curtains, carpets, &c.—*v.i.* to do upholstery.—*n.*
(*obs.*) an upholsterer.—*ns.* uphol'sterer, one who
makes or deals in furniture, beds, curtains, &c.:—
fem. uphol'stress; uphol'stery, upholsterer's
work or goods.—*v.t.* uphurl'—*v.i.* upjet'.—
to spout up.—*n.* up'keep, maintenance.—*v.t.* up-
knit', to knit up: (*Spens.*) to bring together,
reconcile, or perhaps conclude, explain or sum up.
—*n.* up'land, inland, hilly, or high-lying country:
(*esp. U.S.*) upp
river-sides, &c.
rural: (*obs.*)
the land'ish, (*obs.*) rustic: rural: outlandish.—*vs.t.*
uplay', to lay up, to hoard; uplead', to lead up:—
pa.t. and *pa.p.* upled'.—*vs.i.* uplean', (*Spens.*)
to rest one's weight; upleap'.—*v.t.* uplift', to lift up,
raise: to elevate: to raise to a higher moral or
spiritual level: to elate: (*Scot.*) to collect, draw,
levy:—*pa.p.* and *adj.* uplift', —*ed.*—*n.* up'lift, a
lifting up, raising: upheaval: elevation, *esp.* moral
or spiritual, or the feeling thereof.—*n.* up'lift'er.—
n. and *adj.* uplift'ing.—*adv.* uplift'ingly.—*adj.*
uplight'ed, lighted up.—*n.* up'-line, a railway line
for upgoing trains.—*v.t.* uplock', to lock up.—*adj.*
uplock'ed (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* uplook', to look up.—*n.*
up'look, an upward look.—*adj.* up'lying, up-
land, elevated.—*ns.* up'make, action or mode of
making up: constitution (especially mental or
moral): slip-proofs arranged in page form; up'-
making, filling-up, *esp.* between bilge-ways and
ship's bottom before launching: (*print.*) arrange-
ment of lines into columns or pages.—*adj.* (*superl.*)
upmost (*up'mōst, -most*), uppermost.—*preps.* upo'
(*a-pō'*; from up of; *arch. or dial.*), upon; upon
(*a-pōn', -pon*), on.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) thereon, on the
surface: on the person: (*Shak.*) thereafter: (*Shak.*)
close in approach.—*adj.* (*comp.*) up'cr, higher:
superior.—*n.* the part of a boot or shoe above the
sole and welt: an upper tooth.—on one's uppers,
with soles worn off one's shoes: very short of
money; upper crust, the top of a loaf: the head:
a hat: the aristocracy: upper cut, an upward
short-arm blow; upper hand, mastery, advantage;
upper story, any story above the first floor:
(*slang*) the brain; upper ten (thousand), the
richest or most influential class.—*adj.* up-
perch'ed, (*Keats*) perched aloft; up'permost,
highest: first to come into the mind.—*adv.* in the
highest place, first.—*ns.* up'per-stock (see stock);
up'perworks, the upper part of a structure (of
a ship above the load-line): (*slang*) the head.—
adj. up'piled, piled up.—*ns.* up'ping, driving up
(see swan-upping); up'ping-block, -stock,
-stone, a horse-block.—*adj.* up'pish, assuming,
pretentious, snobbish.—*adv.* up'pishly.—*n.*
up'pishness.—*adj.* up'pricked, pricked up,
erected.—*n.* up'pricked' (*Scot.*) lodging and enter-
tainment.—*v.* up'prick' (*Scot.*) to lodge and enter-
tain: to exalt: (*Milt.*)
v.t. up'prear'
reared'.—*n.*
(also up'ril',
erect positio
just: (*obs.*) supine.—upright piano, one with the
strings in a vertical plane.—*n.* up'right, an upright
post, stone, stroke, or the like: a vertical member
of a structure: an upright piano: (*obs.*) an ele-
vation: verticality: a basket-maker's tool.—*v.t.*
to set erect or right side up.—*adv.* upright'
(or up'rit', up'rit'), vertically: honestly: up-
right'iously, (*Shak.*) with moral right; up'-
rightly, in an upright manner: honestly: verti-
cally.—*ns.* up'right-man (*obs. cant*), a sturdy
beggar, leader of a gang; up'rightness; up'right-
ness; up'rise' (or up'), rising.—*v.t.* up'rise', to rise up,
arise.—*pa.t.* up'rose'.—*pa.p.* up'ris'en.—*n.* and
adj. up'ris'ing.—*n.* up'rist' (*Shelley* up'rist'), rising.
—*v.t.* up'rist' (*Coleridge*), up'rist' (*Spens.*), an old
form of up'rise, mistakenly used for a *pa.t.* or
pa.p. (or perh. from a misunderstanding of the
noun).—*adj.* up'river.

uproar, up'rar, n. (now rare) insurrection, commotion and tumult: loud outcry, clamour.—*v.t.* uproar', (*Shak.*) to throw into uproar or confusion.
—*v.i.* to make an uproar.—*adj.* uproar'ious.—*adv.* uproar'iously.—*n.* uproar'lousness. [*Du. oproer*—op, up, roeren (*Ger. röhren, O.E. hréran*), to stir; modified by association with roar.]
up- (continued). —*v.t.* uproll', to roll up or
proot', to root out;
root'al, uprooting;
uprose', *pa.t.* of
uprise.—*v.t.* uprouse'. —*v.s.i.* uprun'; uprush'.
—*n.* up'rush, a rushing upward.—*v.i.* upryst' (see uprist'). —*v.s.t.* upsend'; upset', to overturn,
capsize: to spill or tip out: to disconcert: to
derange physiologically: to discompose.—*v.i.*
to be upset.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* upset'. —*n.* up'set', an
overturn.—*adj.* up'set', (of a price) the lowest that
will be accepted, at which bidding is started.—*n.*
upsett'er.—*adj.* upsett'ing, discomposing. (*Scot.*)
conceited, assuming.—*n.* overturning: overthrow:
(up'; *Scot.*) presumption, overweening assumption.
upsey, upsee, upsy, up'si, *prep. (obs.)* in the manner
of.—*adv.* (in full upsey Dutch, English, Friese,
in the German, English, Frisian manner, of drink-
ing) deeply, heavily, heartily.—*n.* a carousal
interj. a Bacchanalian exclamation. [*Du. op zijn*,
in his (i.e. the manner).]
up- (continued). —*v.t.* and *v.i.* upshoot', to shoot
upward.—*n.*
shoots up:
the outcome
conclusion
upward.—Also *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of upshout'. —*n.*
.....
part undermost: in complete contusion.—*adj.*
turned upside-down.—*adv.* upsides', (*coll.*) along-
side: even: quits.
upsilon (see ypsilon).
up- (continued). —*n.* up'sitting, sitting up, esp. after
illness or childbirth: a reception of company on
the occasion: (*S.Afr.*) sitting up at night as
part of courtship (*obs. Scot.*) listlessness.—*adj.*
(*obs. Scot.*) listless.—*v.s.i.* upspcak', to begin
to speak:—*pa.t.* upspok'e', (*arch.*) upspake'; up-
speak', to shoot up straight like a spear; upspring,
..... b.upsprung;
..... ce (acc. others,
stango', towards
the back of the
stage: (*slang*) stand-ollish, superior.—*adv.* up-
stairs', up or toward a higher story.—*adj.* up-
stair(s)', of or in an upper story or flat.—*n.* up-
stairs', a position upstairs.—*v.t.* upstand' (*Milt.*)
to stand up.—*pa.t.* upstood'. —*adj.* upstand'ing,
erec't: straight and well-built: honest and down-
right.—*v.s.i.* upstare', to stare upward: (of hair) to
stand up.—*adj.* upstar'ing.—*n.* up'start, one who
has suddenly risen to wealth, importance, or power:
a parvenu.—*adj.* newly or suddenly sprung: charac-
teristic of a parvenu: pretentious and vulgar:
new-fangled: (*Spens.*) starting on end.—*v.i.* up-
start', to start up.—*v.s.t.* upstay', to sustain.—*adv.*
upstream', against the current.—*adj.* up'stream,
further up the stream:
v.s.i. upstream', to str
upward stroke: an up
upsurge', to surge up.—*n.* up'surge, a surging
up.—*v.s.i.* upswarm', (*Shak.*) to send up in a
swarm; upsway', to swing up.—*v.t.* and *v.s.*
upswell', to swell up.—*n.* up'take, the act of
lifting up: a pipe or flue with upward current:
(usu. *Scot.* up'tak': *prov.*) mental apprehension
(gleg in the up'nk, quick to understand). —*v.s.t.*
uptake', to take up; uptear', to tear up; up-
throw', to throw up.—*ns.* up'throw, an upheaval,
lift: the amount of vertical displacement of the
relatively raised strata at a fault; up'thrust, a
thrust upward.—*v.s.i.* upthun'der, to send up a
noise like thunder.—*v.s.t.* up'tile', to tie up: (*fig.*)
to conclude, wind up.—*prep.* up-till', (*obs.* and
Scot.) up to (also uptoil'), to tilt up.—*adj.* up-
tilt'ed; up'tarn (also uptoarn', *pa.p.* of uptarn).

adj. and *adv.* **up'town'**, in or toward the upper part or (U.S.) the residential quarters of a town.—*n.* **up'train'**, a railway train proceeding towards the chief terminus.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* **uptrain'**, to train up or over.—*adj.* **up'trilled**, trilled high.—*n.* **up'turn**, an upheaval: a subversal: a disturbance: an upturned part.—*adj.* **up'turned**,—*n.* and *adj.* **upturn'ing**,—*v.t.* **up'wail'**,—*adv.* **up'ward** (—*ward*),—*s.*, from lower to higher: from outlet towards source: from modern to more ancient: in the upper part (upward, upwards, of, more than),—*prep.* **up'ward**, upwards along.—*adj.* **up'ward**, directed upward: ascending: placed high.—*n.* (*Shak.*) **top**,—*adv.* **up'wardly**,—*n.* **up'wardness**, a rising tendency: a state of being high.—*v.i.* **up'well'**,—*vs.i.* and *vs.i.* **up'whirl'**; **upwind** (*up'wind*), to wind up.—*pa.i.* and *pa.p.* **up'wound'**,—*adv.* **upwind** (*up'wind*), against the wind.—*v.t.* (*pa.p.*) **up'wrought'**, wrought up.

ur, *ur*, *interj.* filling a gap in hesitation.
ur, *ör*, *pf.* primitive, original. [Ger.]
uraehus, *ü-ra-kus*, *n.* a ligament connecting the bladder with the umbilicus. [Gr. *ourachos*, the fetal structure from which it is formed.]
uraemia, *ü-ré-mi-ä*, *n.* retention of waste materials in the blood.—*adj.* **urae'mic**.—Also **urémia**, **urémic**. [Gr. *ouron*, urine, *haima*, blood.]
uraeus, *ü-ré-us*, *n.* the snake symbol on the head-dress of Egyptian gods and kings. [Gr. *ouraios*, a kind of snake; prob. Egyptian.]
Ural, *ü-räl*, *n.* a river and mountain range of Russia.—*adj.* **Ural-Altaic** (—*al-tä'ik*), of the Ural and Altai Mountains: applied to a family of languages—Finno-Ugrian, Turko-Tatar, Mongolian, Manchurian, Tungus, &c., and their speakers.—*adj.* **Uralian** (—*ü-rä-li-än*), of the Ural Mountains (Uralia: — *in garnet*).
Uralic an alteration
building material composed of asbestos fibre with chalk, sodium silicate, &c.—*adj.* **uralitic** (—*li'tik*).—*n.* **uralitisation**,—*v.t.* **uralitise**, to turn into uraltite.

urall. Same as **vourall**.
Urania, *ü-rä-ni-ä*, *n.* the Muse of astronomy.—*adj.* **Uranian**, **uranian** (—*ü-rä-ni-än*), heavenly: of the heavens: astronomical: of Urania or of Uranus, god or planet; **uranic** (—*ü-rä-n'ik*), of uranium in higher valency: celestial: of the palate.—*ns.* **uranide** (—*ü-rän-id*), a transuranium element; **uranin** (—*ü-rän-in*), a sodium or potassium salt of fluorescein (from its fluorescence, like that of uranium glass); **uraninite** (—*ü-rän'i-ni*) pitchblende; **uranisus** (—*ü-rän-ish's*), the roof of the mouth; **uranite**, autunite: tobernite.—*adj.* **uranitic**.—*ns.* **uranium** (—*ü-rä-ni-üm*), a radioactive metal (U; at. numb. 92) named by Klaproth, 1789, after the recently discovered planet (uranium glass, a yellow fluorescent glass containing uranium compounds); **uranography** (—*ü-rän-og'ra-fi*), descriptive astronomy, esp. of the constellations; **uranology**, astronomy; **uranometry**, astronomical measurement; **uranoplasty**, plastic surgery of the palate; **Uranoscopus**, the star-gazer genus of fishes.—*adj.* **uranous**, of uranium in lower valency.—*ns.* **Uranus**, an old Greek god, father of Kronos (Saturn) and the Titans: a planet discovered in 1781 by Herschel; **Uranyl** (*chem.*), the group UO_2 . [Gr. *ourānos*, heaven.]

urao, *ö-ö-rä-ö*, *n.* natron. [Sp. *urao*, from Carib.]
urari. See **vourall**.

urate, *ü-räi*, *n.* a salt of uric acid.
urban, *ur-bän*, *adj.* of or belonging to a city.—*adj.* **urbane** (*ur-bän*), pertaining to, or influenced by, a city: civilised: refined: courteous: smooth-mannered.—*adv.* **urbane'ly**.—*n.* **urbanity** (—*bän'i-ti*), the quality of being urbane: also townishness, town-life. [L. *urbānus*—*urbis*, a city.]
ureceolus, *ur-sé-ä-las*, *n.* a pitcher-shaped structure, with contracted mouth, as the sheath of some rotifers.—*adj.* **ureceolate**, having the form of an ureceolus. [L. *ureceolus*, dim. of *urecus*, a pitcher.]
urchin, *ur'chin*, *n.* a hedgehog: a sea-urchin: (*obs.* or *dia.*) a deformed person, hunchback: an elf

or imp: a mischievous child: a child.—*adj.* like, of the nature of, due to, an urchin.—*n.pl.* **ur'chin**, shows, appearances of elves or goblins.—*adj.* **ur'chin-snout'ed**, with snout like a hedgehog. [O.Fr. *herichon*, *herison* (Fr. *hérisson*)—L. *ericius*, a hedgehog.]

urde, **urdee**, **urdee**, **urdy**, *ur'dä*, *-dē*, *-di*, *adj.* (*her.*) pointed: having points. [Origin obscure.]
Urdü, *öör'döo*, *öör-döo'*, *n.* and *adj.* Hindustani, a form of Hindi with many Persian and Arabic words, used in Pakistan. [Hind. *urdü*, camp (language); cf. *horde*.]

ure, *ür*, *n.* (*obs.*) use, practice, operation. [O.Fr. *uerre* (Fr. *œuvre*)—L. *opera*, work, service.]
ure, *ür*, *n.* (*obs.*) the urus. [L. *ürus*.]

ur, *ör*, *n.* (*Orkney and Shetland*) an eighth of a mark: land paying so much in feu-duty. [Cf. Norw., Sw., Dan. *öre*—L. *aureus*, a gold solidus.]
urea, *ü-ré-ä*, by some *ü'*, *n.* carbamide, $CO(NH_2)_2$, a substance found in mammalian urine, the chief form in which nitrogenous waste is carried off.—*adj.* **uréal** (or *ü-ri-äl*). [Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

uredo, *ü-ré-dö*, *n.* rust in plants: a rust-fungus in its summer stage (also **ur'dö-stage**):—*pl.* **uredines** (—*ü-ré-di-néz*).—*n.pl.* **Uredinäl'es**, the Uredineae.—*adj.* **uredine** (—*ü-ri-din*).—*n.pl.* **Uredineae** (—*ü-ri-din-i-é*), the rust-fungi, an order of parasitic Basidiomycetes.—*adj.* **uredin'al** (U.S.).—*ns.* **uredin'lospore**, (U.S.) a urespore: **uredin'ium**, (U.S.) a uresporus.—*adj.* **urédin'ous**.—*ns.* **urédosoro'rus**, a pustule containing urespores; **urédospore**, a spore produced by rust-fungi in the uredo-stage. [L. *urédö*, —*imis*, blight—*ürere*, to burn.]

uremia, **uremic**. Same as **uraemia**, **uraemic**.
Urena, *ü-ré-nö*, *n.* a tropical genus of the mallow family, yielding a jute substitute. [Malayalam *uren*.]

urent, *ü-ränt*, *adj.* burning, stinging. [L. *ürrens*, —*entis*, pr.p. of *ürere*, to burn.]

uresis, *ü-ré-sis*, *n.* urination. [Gr. *ourēsis*.]

ureter, *ü-ré-ter*, *n.* a duct that conveys urine from the kidneys to the bladder or cloaca.—*adj.* **uréteral**, **ureteric** (—*ü-ri-ter'ik*).—*n.* **uréteritis**, inflammation of a ureter. [Gr. *ourētēr*, —*eros*—*ouron*, urine.]

urethan(e), *ü-ri-than*, —*thän*, or —*than'*, —*thän'*, *n.* an anaesthetic, $NH_2COOC_2H_5$, prepared from urea and ethyl alcohol.

urethra, *ü-ré-thrä*, *n.* the canal by which the urine is discharged from the bladder.—*adj.* **uréthral**; **uréthritic**, affected with urethritis.—*n.* **uréthrit'is**, inflammation of the urethra. [Gr. *ourēthra*—*ouron*, urine.]

urge, *urj*, *v.t.* to press forward, esp. with earnestness, pertinacity, insistence: to drive: to impel: to provoke: to incite: to insist: to allege earnestly: to advise strongly.—*v.i.* to press: to be urgent or insistent: to push on.—*n.* an impulse: a prompting.—*ns.* **ur'gence** (*rare*), **ur'gency**.—*adj.* **ur'gent**, **urging**: pressing: calling for immediate attention.—*adv.* **ur'gently**.—*n.* **ur'ger**.—*n.* and *adj.* **ur'ging**. [L. *urgere*, to press.]

urial, **orial**, *ö-ri-äl*, *n.* a Himalayan wild sheep. [Punjabi *hureäl*.]

urie, *ü-ri-k*, *adj.* of or got from urine.—**urle acid**, an acid, $C_4H_4O_2N_4$, present in urine and blood, cause of gout when in excess. [Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

Uriconian, *ü-ri-kö-ni-än*, *adj.* of the Roman station **Uriconium** (**Viroconium**) on the site of Worcester in Shropshire: applied to the apparently Pre-Cambrian igneous rocks forming the Wrekin, &c.

Urim, *ü-rim*, **Thummim**, *thum'im*, *ns.pl.* first mentioned in Exod. xxxiii. 30, apparently a pair of objects used as a kind of traditional oracle. [Heb. *ürim*, (*ihummim*).]

urinant, *ü-rin-änt*, *adj.* (*her.*) diving, head downward.—*n.* **urinator**, a diver. [L. *ürinär*, to plunge.]

urine, *ü-rin*, *n.* the excretory product, usually liquid, of the kidneys, chief means of voiding nitrogenous waste.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to urinate.—*n.* **urinal**, a vessel for urine: a convenience for discharging urine.—*adj.* **urinary**, pertaining to, or like, urine.—*n.* a reservoir for urine.—*v.i.* **urinate**,

to discharge urine.—*n.* urinā'tion.—*adj.* ur'in-
ative; urinif'erous, conveying urine; urinif'-
erous, producing urine; urinogen'ital, pertain-
ing jointly to urinary and genital functions.—*ns.*
urinology, urinos'copy, &c., barbarous forms
for urology, &c.; urinom'eter (ill-formed), a
hydrometer for urine.—*adj.* ur'inous, like, of the
nature of, urine. [L. *urīn*; cf. Gr. *ouran*.]
urite, *ū'rit*, *n.* an abdominal segment. [Gr. *ourā*, a
tail.]

urman, *ūr-mān*, *n.* (swampy) pine forest. [Russ.,
—Tatar *ūrmān*.]

urn, *urn*, *n.* a vase with rounded body, usually a
narrowed mouth and often a foot: esp. such a vase
for ashes of the dead: hence any repository for the
dead: a monumental imitation of a burial-urn: a
water-vase: a river-source: an electoral vase:
a ballot-box: a vessel with a tap for making tea in
quantity, or the like: a moss-capsule: an urn-
shaped body.—*v.t.* to enclose in an urn.—*adj.*
urn'al; urned.—*n.* urn'ful, as much as an urn
will hold.—*pl.* urn'fuls.—*adj.* urn'-shaped,
rounded with narrowed mouth. [L. *urno*.]

uro-, *ūrō-*, *ē*
urogen'ital, study of
uroscopy, diagnostic examination of urine;
ur'osis, disease of the urinary organs. [Gr. *ouron*,
urine; cf. L. *urina*.]

uro-, *ūrō-*, *ūrō-*, in composition, tail: posterior
part.—*n.* u'rochord (-*chord*), a notochord confined
to the caudal region, as in larval ascidians: any
member of the Urochorda, a subphylum of
Chordata having a urochord in the larva—ascidians
and kindred forms.—*adj.* urochord'al, urochord'-
ate.—*n.pl.* Urodē'la (Gr. *dēlos*, clear, plain), the
(permanently) tailed Amphibia.—*ns.* and *adj.*
urodē'lan, u'rodēle.—*adj.* urodē'lous.—*ns.*
u'romere (Gr. *meros*, part), an abdominal segment
of an arthropod; u'ropod, an abdominal append-
age of an arthropod, esp. just before the telson.—
adj. uropygial (-*pi'gi-āl*).—*ns.* uropyg'ium (Gr.
ourōpygion or *orōpygion*—*oros*, the end of the
sacrum, *pygē*, buttocks), the rump in birds; u'ro-
some (Gr. *sōmo*, body), the tail region; urostegē
(*ūrō-stēgē*), urostegite (*ūrōs-tē-git*; Gr. *stēgē*, roof,
deck), a snake's ventral tail-plate.—*adj.* urosthen'ic
(Gr. *sthenos*, strength), having a tail developed for
propulsion.—*n.* u'rostyle (Gr. *stylōs*, column), a
prolongation of the last vertebra. [Gr. *ourā*, tail.]

Ursa, *ur'sā*, *n.* the Latin name of two constellations,
Ursa Major and *Ursa Minor*, the Great and the
Little Bear.—*adj.* ur'sine, of a bear: bearlike.—
n. Ur'sus, the bear genus. [L. *ursus*, *urso*, bear.]
urson, *ur'son*, *n.* the Canadian porcupine. [Fr.
ourson, dim. of *ours*—L. *ursus*, bear.]

Ursuline, *ur'sū-lin*, *adj.* of or pertaining to St
Ursula, esp. of the female teaching order founded
by St Angela Merici of Brescia in 1537.—Also *n.*

Urtica, *ur-ti-kā*, commonly *ur'ti-kā*, *n.* the nettle
genus, giving name to the family Urticaceae
(*ur-ti-kā-si-ē*), akin to (or including) elms and
mulberries.—*adj.* urtica'ceous, like or of the
nature of a nettle: of the nettle family; ur'teant,
stinging: irritating.—*n.* urtica'ria, nettle-rash.—
adj. urtica'rial, urtica'rious.—*v.t.* ur'ticate, to
sting: to flog with nettles.—*n.* urtica'tion. [L.
urtica, a nettle—*ūrere*, to burn.]

urubu, *ūr-ūbō*, *n.* a S. American vulture. [Tupi
urubū.]

urus, *ūr's*, *n.* the urochs.
urva, *ur'vā*, *n.* the crab-eating mongoose of south-
eastern Asia. [Nepali.]

us, *us*, *pron.* the objective (dative and accusative)
case of we.—Also in editorial and royal use as *n.*
singular.—*adv.* us'ward, toward us.—Also *n.* as
in *to us'card*. [O.E. *ūs*.]

usage, *ū'zj*, *n.* use: act or mode of using: treat-
ment: practice: custom: (obr.) interest on money.
—*ns.* u'sager, one of the non-jurors who main-
tained 'the usages'—mixed chalices, oblation in
prayer of consecration, and prayer for the dead:
u'sance, usage: (Shah.) interest, or lending at
interest: time allowed for payment of foreign bills
of exchange. [O.Fr.—L. *usus*, use.]

use, *ūz*, *v.t.* to put to some purpose: to avail one-
self of: to observe, practise, follow: to resort to:
to behave, comport: to habituate: to treat or
behave toward.—*v.i.* to be accustomed (used
chiefly in the past tense, pronounced in this
sense *ūst*; *usen't*, *ūst'n*, for *used* not): to
resort.—*adj.* u'sable; used (*ūz'd*), already made
use of: second-hand: accustomed: customary:
used-up, exhausted.—*n.* u'ser, one who uses.
—*use up*, to consume: to exhaust: to tire out.
[Fr. *user*—L.L. *ūsare*—L. *ūti*, *ūnis*, to use.]

use, *ūs*, *n.* act of using or putting to a purpose: state

interest for money: usefulness: continual enjoy-
ment of a right (cf. non-user; Fr. *user*): con-
venience: employment: need: advantage: prac-
tice: custom: habitation: common occurrence:
a distinctive form of public worship or service
peculiar to a church, diocese, &c.: custom: (in
pl.) a form of equitable ownership peculiar to
English law by which one person enjoys the profits
of lands, &c., the legal title to which is vested in
another in trust.—*adj.* use'ful, advantageous,
serviceable.—*adv.* use'fully.—*n.* use'fulness.—*adj.*
use'less, having no use: not answering any good
purpose or the end proposed.—*adv.* use'lessly.—
n. use'lessness.—have no use for, (U.S.) to
have no liking for; in use, in employment or
practice: make use of, to use, to employ; of no
use, useless; of use, useful; out of use, not used
or employed; use and wont, the customary
practice. [L. *ūsus*—*ūti*, to use.]

usher, *ush'ər*, a doorkeeper: one who escorts per-
sons to seats in a hall, etc.: an officer who intro-
duces strangers or walks before a person of rank: an
under-teacher or assistant.—*sem.* ush'eress,
usherette.—*v.t.* to conduct: to show in or out:
to introduce: to fore-run.—*ns.* ush'ering; ush'er-
ship. [A.Fr. *usser*, O.Fr. *ussier* (Fr. *huitier*)—
L. *ostidarius*, a door-keeper—*ostium*, a door.]

usquebaugh, *ūs'kwi-baw*, *n.* whisky. [Ir. and Gael.
uisgebeath, *uisge*, water, *beath*, life.]

Ustilago, *us-ti-lā'gō*, *n.* a genus of basidiomycetous
fungi, of the family Ustilaginaceae (-*loj-i-nā'i-ē*)
and order Ustilaginales (-*laj-i-nā'lez*) or Ustil-
agin'ae, the smut-fungi.—*adj.* ustilag'in'eous,
ustilag'inous. [L. *ustilāgō*, -*inis*, a kind of thistle.]
ustion, *us'ti-yōn*, *n.* burning: cauterisation by burn-
ing.—*n.* usulā'tion, burning: roasting. [L.
ustio, -*ūnis*.]

usual, *ū'zhū-əl*, -*zhoo*-, or -*zū*, *adj.* in use: occurring
in ordinary use: common: customary.—*n.* (coll.)
normal health: habitual drink, &c.—*adv.* u'sually.
—*n.* u'sualness.—as usual, as is or was usual.
[L. *usualis*—*ūsus*, use.]

usucaption, *ū-zū-kā'p-i-ōn*, usucaption, -*kāp'shən*,
n. (Rom. law) the acquisition of property by long
possession and enjoyment.—*n.* usucā'plent, one
who claims or holds by usucaption.—*v.t.* u'sucapt
(-*kopt*), to acquire so.—*adj.* usucapt'ible. [L.
ūsucapere—*ūsus*, use, *capere*, capture, to take.]

usufruct, *ū-zū-frukt*, *n.* the use and profit, but not
the property, of a thing: liferent.—*v.t.* to hold in
usufruct.—*adj.* usufruct'uary.—*n.* one who has
usufruct. [L. *ūsusfructus*—L. *ūsus* (et) *fructus*,
use and fruit.]

usur, usurer, &c. See usury.

usurp, *ū-zurp*, *v.t.* to take possession of by force
without right: to oust, supplant.—*v.i.* to practise
usurpation: to encroach.—*n.* usurpā'tion, act of
usurping: unlawful seizure and possession: in-
trusion into an office.—*adj.* usurpā'tory.—*n.*
usurpā'ture, usurpation.—*adj.* usurped'.—*adv.*
usurp'edly.—*n.* usur'per.—*n.* and *adj.* usur'ping.
—*adv.* usur'pingly. [Fr. *usurper* and L. *ūsūpāre*,
perh. from *ūsus*, use, *rapere*, to seize.]

usury, *ū'z(h)l-ri*, *ū'zho-ri*, *n.* the taking of (now
only iniquitous or illegal) interest on a loan:
interest.—*n.* u'sure, (obs.) interest: (obs.) usury.
—*v.i.* (obs.) to practise usury.—*n.* u'surer, a
money-lender (now for excessive interest)—*sem.*
u'surers.—*adj.* u'suring, (Shah.) taking or expect-
ing usury; usū'rious.—*adv.* usū'riously.—*n.*

śāte, *śār*, *śāh*; *mā*, *lār* (luc); *māne*; *māte*; *māte*; *mān*; *dien* (then)

usurpation. — *adj.* usurous (*obs.*). [L.L. *usūria*, L. *ūsūra*—*ūtī*, *ūsus*, to use.]

ut, *ūt*, *n.* a syllable representing the first note of the scale, now generally superseded by *do*. [See *Aretinian*, *gamut*.]

utās, *ū'tas*, *n.* (*obs.*) the octave of a festival. [O.Fr. *outaves* (pl.); see *octave*.]

utensil, *ū'ten'sil*, formerly *ū'*, *n.* any useful or ceremonial tool or vessel. [O.Fr. *utensile*—L. *ūtēnsilis*, fit for use—*ūtī*, to use.]

uterus, *ū'ter-əs*, *n.* the womb:—*pl.* *ū'terī*.—*adj.* *ū'terine* (*-in*), *of, in, or for the uterus*: of the same mother by a different father.—*ns.* *uterī'tis*, inflammation of the womb; *ū'terogestā'tion*, gestation in the womb. [L.]

Utgard, *oot'gārd*, *n.* (*Scand. myth.*) the abode of the giants. [O.N. *ūt*, out, *garth*, garth, yard.]

utilise, *ū'ti-līz*, *v.t.* to make use of, turn to use.—*adj.* utilisable.—*ns.* utilisā'tion; *u'tiliser*; *u'tility*, usefulness; *profit*: a useful thing: (*esp. U.S.*) a public service.—*adj.* produced or supplied primarily for usefulness, *esp. provided in order that the public may be supplied in spite of rise of prices*.—*n.* *u'tility-man*, an actor of the least important parts. [Fr. *utiliser*, *utilité*—L. *ūtīlis*, useful—*ūtī*, to use.]

utilitarian, *ū'til-i-tā'ri-ən*, *adj.* consisting in, based upon, or pertaining to, utility or to utilitarianism: looking to usefulness alone, without regard to beauty, pleasantness, &c.—*n.* one who holds utilitarianism: one who looks to usefulness alone.

utilitarianism, *ū'til-i-tā'ri-ən-izm*, *n.* the ethical theory which finds the basis of moral distinctions in the utility of actions, i.e. their fitness to produce happiness. [Jeremy Bentham's coinage from *utility*.]

utis, *ū'tis*, *n.* (*Shak.*) clamour, din. [M.E. *ūthēs*, hue and cry, *app.*—O.E. *ūt*, out, *haz*, hest.]

utmost, *ut'mōst*, *-mōst*, *adj.* outmost: last: in the greatest degree, extreme.—*n.* the limit: the extreme: the most or greatest possible: the end. [O.E. *ūtemest*, with double superlative suffix *-m-est* from *ūte*, out.]

Utopia, *ū-tō'pī-ā*, *n.* an imaginary state described in Sir Thomas More's Latin political romance or satire *Utopia* (1516): any imaginary state of ideal perfection.—*adj.* *Uto'plan*.—*n.* an inhabitant of Utopia: one who imagines or believes in a Utopia: one who advocates impracticable reforms or who expects an impossible state of perfection in society.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *uto'planise*.—*ns.* *uto'planiser*;

uto'pianism; *uto'plast*; *u'topism* (*-tāp-izm*); *u'toplst.* [Gr. *ou*, not, *topos*, a place.]

Utraquist, *ū'trā-kwist*, *n.* a Calixtine, or assertor of the doctrine of two hosts—*sub utraque*

utricule, *ū'tricū-lā*, *n.* a bladderwort genus

utriculā'ria, the bladderwort genus

utricū'lus, a urticula. [L. *utriculus*, bag, bottle.]

outer, extreme: total: out-and-out:—*superl.* *ut'terest*.—*adv.* *ut'terly*.—*adj.* and *n.* *ut'termost*, *utmost*.—*n.* *ut'terness*.—*utter barrister*, formerly a barrister of rank next below a *bencher*: one who pleads without the bar, an ordinary barrister, not a king's or queen's counsel or a serjeant-at-law. [O.E. *ūtor*, outer—*ūt*, out.]

utter, *ut'er*, *v.t.* to put in circulation: to put abroad: to put forth: to issue: to speak, pronounce, give voice to.—*adj.* *ut'terable*.—*ns.* *ut'terableness*; *ut'terance*, act of uttering: manner of speaking: pronunciation: expression; *ut'terer*; *ut'tering*, circulation.—*adj.* *ut'terless*, that cannot be uttered in words. [M.E. *ut'tren*—O.E. *ūt*, out; and M.Du. *uteren*, to announce.]

utterance, *ut'er-əns*, *n.* (*Shak.*) extremity, the bitter end: the utmost: the utmost effort. [Fr. *outrance*—*outrē*—L. *ultrā*, beyond.]

uva, *ū'vā*, *n.* a grape: a grape-like berry.—*ns.* *u'va-ursi* (*ur'si*; L. *ursi*, bear's), bearberry: an infusion of its leaves; *uvea* (*ū'vi-ā*), the posterior pigment-bearing layer of the iris of the eye: the iris, ciliary body, and choroid.—*adj.* *u'veal*, of the uvea.—*n.* *uveitis* (*ū'vi-tis*), inflammation of the iris, ciliary body, and choroid. [L. *ūva*, a grape.]

uvarovite, *ū-vā'rō-vīt*, *n.* a green lime-chrome garnet. [After Count S. S. Uvarov, Russian minister of education.]

uvula, *ū'vū-lā*, *n.* the fleshy conical body suspended from the palate over the back part of the tongue.—*adj.* *u'vular*, *of, produced by vibration of the uvula*.—*adv.* *u'vularly*.—*n.* *uvulītis*, inflammation of the uvula. [Dim. from L. *ūva*, grape.]

uxorial, *uk-sō'ri-əl*, or *-zō'*, *adj.* of a wife.—*n.* *uxō'ricide* (*-id*), a wife-killer: wife-killing.—*adj.* *uxō'rious*, excessively or submissively fond of a wife.—*adv.* *uxō'riously*.—*n.* *uxō'riousness*. [L. *uxor*, -*ōris*, a wife.]

Uzbek, *uz'beg*, Uzbek, *-bek*, *n.* a member of a Turkic people of Turkestan: their language.—Also *adj.*

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'a-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

vakil, *vakeel*, *vā-kāl'*, *n.* an Indian agent, representative, or pleader. [Hind.—Ar. *vakīl*.]

valance, *val'ens*, *n.* a hanging border of drapery.—Also *val'ence*.—*adj.* val'anced, furnished with a valance. [Poss. A.Fr. *valer*, to descend.]

Valdenses. See *Waldenses*.

vale, *vāl*, *n.* (chiefly poet.) a valley: (fig.) the world.—vale of years, old age. [Fr. *val*—L. *vallis*, a vale.]

vale, *vā'li*, L. *vā'lā*, *n.* and *interj.* farewell. [L. *vale*, imper. of *valere*, to be well.]

valediction, *val-i-dik'shən*, *n.* a bidding farewell: a farewell.—*n.* *valedictō'rian*, (U.S.) the speaker of a college valedictory address.—*adj.* *valedic'tory*, saying farewell: farewell: taking leave.—*n.* (U.S.) a farewell oration spoken by a graduand. [L. *vālē*, farewell, *dicere*, dictum, to say.]

valence, *vā'lens*, *n.* (chem.) valency: chemical bond.—*n.* *vā'lency*, combining power: its degree as measured by the number of hydrogen (or equivalent) atoms with which an atom can combine, or by the charge on an ion: (biol.) numerical arrangement of chromosomes (as single, paired, &c.).—valency electrons, those of the outermost shell of the atom, largely responsible for its chemical and physical properties. [L. *valēre*, to be strong.]

valence. See *valance*.

Valenciennes, *val-en-sēnz'*, *-si-en'*, *vā-lānz'-syen'*, *n.* a kind of lace made at Valenciennes in France, the design being made at the same time as the ground and with the same thread.

Valentine, *val'en-tin*, *n.* the name of several saints on whose day, 14th February, the birds were fabled to choose their mates: valentine, a person chosen by lot, or the first of the other sex seen that day, assigned in mock betrothal for a year: an amatory or grotesque missive or a gift sent that day: (Tenn.) a bird's love-song.—*n.* Saint Val'entine, (Spens.) the season of St. Valentine's Day.

Valentinian, *val-en-tin'i-an*, *n.* a follower of the Gnostic *Valentinus* (died c. 160 A.D.).—Also *adj.*—*n.* Valentinianism.

valerian, *vā-lē'ri-an*, *n.* the plant all-heal (*Valeriana officinalis*), or other plant of the genus, which gives name to the family *Valerianaceae*, akin to the teasels: its rhizome and roots, used in medicine.—*adj.* *valerianā'ceous*, of this family.—Greek *valerian*, Jacob's ladder; red or spur valerian, a plant *Centranthus* akin to valerian; valerianic (*-an'ik*) or valeric (*-er'ik*) acid, a fatty acid C₁₁H₁₈O₄ (in several isomers). [Perh. from some one called *Valerius*, or from L. *valēre*, to be strong.]

valēs. See *vail* (3).

valet, *val'it* (or *val'ā*), *n.* a man-servant who attends to clothes and toilet.—*v.t.* (*val'it*) to serve or attend to as valet.—*n.* val'eting. [Fr.]

valeta. See *valeta*.

valetudinarian, *val-i-tū-di-nā'ri-an*, *adj.* pertaining to ill-health: sickly: weak: anxious and fanciful about one's own health.—*n.* a valetudinarian person.—*adj.* and *n.* *valetū'di-*

n. L. *valetūdinārius*—*to be strong.*

vag (*vāg*) out-turned

clubfoot. [L. bow-legged.]

valhalla, *val-hal'ā*, *n.* (Scand. myth.) the palace of bliss for the souls of slain heroes: a general burial-place or monument for a nation's great men. [O.N. *Valhöll*—*valr*, the slain, *höll*, hall (cf. O.E. *weal*, *heal*).]

vall, *vā-lē'*, *n.* a governor, esp. of a vilayet. [Turk.]

valliant, *val'yant*, *adj.* (obs.) strong: brave: actively courageous: heroic.—*n.* (obs.) a valiant person.—*ns.* val'iance, val'iancy, valour: a deed of valour.—*adv.* val'iantly. [Fr. *valliant*—L. *valēre*, to be strong.]

vallid, *val'id*, *adj.* strong: so

good, ac

make va

adv.

valère, to be strong.]

vallsc, *vā-lēs'*, (U.S.) *-lēs'*, *n.* (now rare except U.S.) a travelling bag for hand or saddle: a kit-bag. [Fr.; cf. It. *valigia*, Sp. *valija*.]

Valkyrie, *val'kir-i*, *-kir-i*, *val'kir-i*, *n.* (Scand. myth.)

any one of the minor goddesses who conducted the

-pl. Valkyries, the slain, and E. *Wälkyrige*,

Ger. *Wälkyrige*.]

vallar, *vallary*. See *vallum*.

vallacula, *va-lek'ū-lā*, *n.* a groove or furrow.—*adj.* *vallē'ular*, *vallē'ulate*. [L.L. dim. of L. *vallis*, valley.]

valley, *val'i*, *n.* an elongated hollow between hills: a stretch of country watered by a river: a trough between ridges: the hollow of an M-shaped roof:—*pl.* val'leys. [O.Fr. *vallee* (Fr. *vallée*)—*val*—L. *vallis*, a valley.]

Vallisneria, *val-is-nē'ri-ā*, *n.* a tropical and sub-tropical genus of submerged water-plants of the frogbit family. [After Antonio *Vallisneri* (1661-1730), Italian naturalist.]

vallum, *val'əm*, *n.* a rampart: a wall of sods, earth, or other material, esp. of that thrown up from a ditch.—*adj.* *vall'ar*, *-y*, applied to a crown bestowed in ancient Rome on the first to mount an enemy's rampart. [L.]

valonia, *vallonia*, *vā-lō-ni-ā*, *n.* a tanning material, acorns of a Levantine oak (valonia oak, *Quercus Aegilops*). [It. *vallonea*—Gr. *balanos*, an acorn.]

valour, *val'ər*, *n.* intrepidity: courage: bravery: (obs.) value, worth.—*n.* *valorisā'tion*, fixing of price.—*v.t.* *val'orise*, to fix the price of.—*adj.* *val'orous*, intrepid: courageous.—*adv.* *val'orously*. [O.Fr. *valour*—L.L. *valor*, *-ōris*—L. *valēre*, to be strong.]

valse, *vāls*, *n.* *v.i.*, and *v.t.* waltz. [Fr.]

value, *val'ū*, *n.* worth: a fair equivalent: intrinsic worth or goodness: recognition of such worth: that which renders anything useful or estimable: the degree of this quality: relative worth: high worth: esteem: efficacy: excellence: price: precise meaning: (*mus.*) relative duration: (*paint.*) relation with reference to light and shade: (*math.*) the special determination of a quantity.—*v.t.* to estimate the worth of: to rate at a price: to esteem: to prize.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be worth.—*adj.* *val'uable*, having value or worth: of high value.—*n.* a thing of value, a choice article—often in *pl.*—*n.* *valu'ableness*.—*adv.* *valu'ably*.—*v.t.* *val'uate*, to appraise.—*n.* *valuā'tion*, estimation of value.—*adj.* *valuā'tional*.—*n.* *val'uator*, an appraiser.—*adj.* *val'ued*, having a value assigned: priced: highly esteemed: prized; *val'ueless*.—*n.* *val'uer*, one who estimates values, a valuator: one who sets a high value.—good value, full worth in exchange; *valuable consideration*, (*law*) a consideration (q.v.) having material or monetary value; *value in exchange*, exchange value: (*pol. econ.*) amount of other commodities for which a thing can be exchanged in open market; *value received*, a phrase indicating that a bill of exchange, &c., has been accepted for a valuable consideration. [O.Fr. *value*, fem. p.p. of *valoir*, to be worth—L. *valēre*.]

valuta, *vā-l(y)ōō'tā*, *n.* the comparative value of a currency: a standard of money. [It.]

valve, *valv*, *n.* a leaf of a folding-door: a single piece forming part or the whole of a shell: one of the parts of a dry fruit separating in dehiscence: a structure or device that regulates flow or passage, or allows it in one direction only: (*elect.*) a rectifier: loosely, a thermionic valve used in wireless apparatus as rectifier, amplifier, oscillator or otherwise.—*adj.* *val'val*: *val'var*: *val'vate*, with or having a valve or valves: (*bot.*) meeting at the edges without overlapping: *valved*: *valveless*.—*ns.* *valve'let*, *val'vūla*, *val'vule*, a little valve.—*adj.* *val'vūlar*, of or having a valvule or valve.—*n.* *valvū'litis*, inflammation of a valve of the heart. [L. *valva*, a folding-door.]

vambrace, *vam'brās*, *n.* armour for the forearm.—Also *vant'brace*, (*Milt.*) *vant'-brass*.—*adj.* *vam'braced*. [A.Fr. *vambras* for *avant-bras*, forearm.]

vamosc, *vā-mōs'*, *vamosc*, *-mōs'*, *v.i.* (*slang*) to make off.—*v.t.* to leave. [Sp. *vamos*, let us go.]

vamp, *vāmp*, *n.* the part of a boot or shoe covering the front of the foot: anything patched up: a simple and uninspired improvised accompaniment.—*v.t.* to provide with a vamp: to repair with

a new vamp: to patch up; to give a new face to: (*mus.*) to improvise artistically.—*v.i.* to improvise crude accompaniments: (now *dial.*) to trudge.—*n.* vamp'per.—*n.* and *adj.* vamp'ing. [O.Fr. *avanpié*—*avan* (Fr. *avant*), before, *pié* (Fr. *piéd*)—*L. pēs, pedis*, foot.]

vampire, *vamp'pir*, *n.* in eastern European folklore, a dead man that leaves his grave to prey upon the living: (*fig.*) a blood-sucker, a relentless extortionate parasite or blackmail: an adventurer who exploits men (abbreviated vamp): a vampire-bat: a stage trap.—*v.t.* to prey upon like a vampire.—*ns.* vamp (see above): vamp'pire-bat, a blood-sucking Central and South American bat (as *Desmodus*, *Diphylla*): applied to various bats wrongly supposed to be blood-suckers (as *Vampyrus*).—*v.i.* vamp'prise, to play the vampire.—*v.t.* (*lit.* and *fig.*) to suck the blood of.—*n.* vamp'prism, belief in human vampires: the actions of a vampire.—*adj.* vamp'ish. [Various Slavonic languages have *vampir*.]

vamplate, *vam'plāt*, *n.* a guard for the hand on a lance. [A.Fr. *van*—for *avant*, before, *plate*, plate.]
van, *van*, *n.* a shortened form of vanguard.—Also (*Shak.*) vant, vaunt.

van, *van*, *n.* a winnowing basket or shovel: a shovel for testing ore: a test of ore by washing on a shovel: a wing: a windmill sail.—*v.t.* to winnow or test with a van.—*n.* vann'er, one who vans: an ore-separator.—*n.* and *adj.* vann'ing. [Southern form of fan; perh. in part directly from *L. vannus* or O.Fr. *van*.]

van, *van*, *n.* a large covered wagon: a light vehicle, covered or not, used by tradesmen in delivering goods: a railway carriage or compartment for luggage, the guard, &c.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to send, convey, confine, travel, or tour in a van.—*pr.p.* vann'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* vann'd.—*n.* vann'er, a [Short for caravan.]
short for (ad)vantage.

van, *van*, *n.* a silvery metallic element (V; at. numb. 23).—*ns.* vanadate (*van'adāt*), a salt of vanadic acid.—*adj.* vanadic (*van'adik*), of vanadium in higher valency.—*n.* van'adinite (or 'nad'), a mineral, lead vanadate and chloride. [Named by a Swedish chemist Sefström from O.N. *Vana-dls*, the goddess Freyja.]

Vandal, *van'dal*, *n.* one of a fierce people that passed from north-eastern Germany to Gaul, Spain, and North Africa, and sacked Rome in 455: hence, from their destruction of Catholic churches, &c., one who destroys what is beautiful.—*adj.* Van'dal, Vandalle (*-dal'ik*).—*n.* Van'dallism.

Vandyke, *van'dik*, or *van'*, *n.* a painting by the great Flemish artist Anthony Van Dyck (1599-1641): vandyke', a deeply cut collar similar to those seen in his portraits: a point of a deep-cut edging: a short pointed beard (also called Vandyke beard).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to notch or zig-zag.—*adj.* vandyked'.—van'dyke brown, a deep brown used by Van Dyck: a mixture of lampblack or other material and ochre.

vane, *vān*, *n.* a flag: a weather-cock or revolving plate, or a streamer, serving to show how the wind blows: a heraldic or ornamental plate fixed on a pinnacle: a blade of a windmill, propeller, revolving fan, or the like: a fin on a bomb or a paravane: a sight or instrument: the web of a vane or vane: . . . ing a vane or vane: . . . of fane.]

Vanessa, . . . genus of butterflies. [Perh. for *Phanessa*—Gr. *Phānēs*, a mystic divinity.]

vang, *vāng*, *n.* a guy-rope to steady a gaff. [A form of fang.]

vanguard, *van'gārd*, *n.* the foremost of an army, &c.: the forefront: those who lead the way or anticipate progress. [Fr. *avant-garde*—*avant*, before, *garde*, guard.]

vanilla, *van'ilā*, *n.* a flavouring substance got from the pods of *Vanilla planifolia*, a Mexican climbing orchid, and other species: the plant yielding it.—*n.* vanill'in, its aromatic principle ($C_{11}H_{12}O_3$). [Sp. *vainilla*—*vaina*—*L. vāgna*, a sheath.]
vanish, *van'ish*, *v.t.* to disappear: to fade out: to

cease to exist: to become zero: (*Shak.*) to exhale, emanate.—*v.t.* to cause to disappear.—*n.* a vanishing: a glide with which a sound ends.—*n.* van'isher.—*n.* and *adj.* van'ishing.—*adv.* van'ishingly.—*n.* van'ishment.—vanishing point, the point at which parallel lines seen in perspective converge: the verge of disappearance of anything. [Aphetic for *evanish*.]

vanity, *van'i-ti*, *n.* the quality of being vain: that which is vain.—*ns.* van'ity-bag, -box, -case, one containing a mirror and cosmetic appliances. [Fr. *vanité*—*L. vānitas*, -ātis; see *vain*.]

vanner, *vanning*, &c. See *van* (2), *van* (3).
vanquish, *van'kwish*, *v.t.* to conquer: to overcome.—*v.i.* to be victor.—*adj.* van'quishable.—*ns.* van'quisher; van'quishment. [A.Fr. *vanquish*—(Fr. *vaincre*)—*L. vincere*, to conquer.]
Vansittartism, *van-sit'art-izm*, *n.* extreme anti-Germanism. [From the British diplomat Lord Vansittart (1881-1957).]

vant, *vant*, *n.* (*Shak.*). Same as *van* (1).
vantage, *van'tij*, *n.* advantage: in lawn-tennis, the first point after deuce: (*Shak.*) opportunity: (*Shak.*) excess, addition.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to benefit, profit.—*ns.* vantage-ground, -point, a favourable or commanding position.—*adj.* van'tageless. [A.Fr. *vantage*; cf. *advantage*.]

vantbrace, *vant-brass*. See *vambraco*.
vanward, *van'wārd*, *adj.* and *adv.* towards the van or front.

vapid, *vap'id*, *adj.* insipid: dull: flat.—*n.* vapid'ity.—*adv.* vap'idly.—*n.* vap'idness. [L. *apidus*.]
vapour (or esp. U.S.) vapor, *vā'pər*, *n.* a substance in the form of a mist, fume, or smoke, esp. one coming off from a solid or liquid: a gas below its critical temperature, liquefiable by pressure: water in the atmosphere: (*old med.*; in *pl.*) exhalations supposed to arise in the stomach or elsewhere in the body, affecting the health: (in *pl.*, often with *the*) low spirits, boredom, or nervous disorder: anything insubstantial, vain, or transitory: a fanciful notion: bluster.—*v.t.* to pass off in vapour: to evaporate: to brag: to emit vapour: to bluster.—*v.t.* to make to pass into vapour: to steam: to affect with the vapours: to boast: to drive by bluster.—*adj.* vā'porable, capable of being turned to vapour; vā'porif'ic, vapourising; vā'poriform, existing in the form of vapour.—*n.* vā'porism'eter, an instrument for measuring vapour pressure or volume.—*adj.* vā'porisable.—*n.* vā'porisā'tion.—*v.t.* vā'porise, to convert into vapour: to spray.—*v.i.* to become vapour.—*ns.* vā'poris'er, an apparatus for discharging liquid in a fine spray; vā'poros'ity.—*adj.* vā'porous, of, in the form of, like, or full of vapour: vain: affected with the vapours: unsubstantial: flimsy: vainly fanciful.—*adv.* vā'porously.—*ns.* vā'porousness; vā'pour-bath, a bath in vapour: a place or apparatus for the purpose.—*adj.* vā'poured, full of vapours: affected with the vapours.—*n.* vā'poueer, one who vapours: a moth (*Orgyia*) of the tussock family.—*n.* and *adj.* vā'pouring.—*adv.* vā'pouringly.—*adj.* vā'pourish, vapoury.—*n.* vā'pourishness.—*adj.* vā'poury, full of vapour: affected with the vapours. [L. *vapor*, -ōris.]

vapulate, *vap'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to be flogged.—*n.* vāp'ulā'tion, a flogging. [L. *vāpūlāre*, -ātum, to be flogged.]

vaquero, *vā-hā'rō*, *n.* a herdsman. [Sp.—*L. vacca*, a cow.]

vara, *vā'*, *n.* a measure, usu. at . . . are.]

varan, . . . Varanus, the monitor genus, constituting the family Varanidae (-an). [Ar. *waran*.]

Varangian, *vā-ran'ji-an*, *n.* a Scandinavian settler in what became Russia: a member of the body-guard of the Eastern emperors (chiefly Scandinavian): (*Scott*) their Scandinavian language.—Also *adj.* [L.L. *Varangus*—Late Gr. *Barangos*—O.N. *Væringi*.]

vardy, *vā'di*, *n.* a once fashionable form of verdict.

vare, *vār*, *n.* a vara: a wand of authority. [Sp. *vara*, a rod—*L. vāra*, a trestle, forked stick—*vārus*, crooked.]

varec, **varech**, *vor'ek*, *n.* kelp: wrack. [Fr.; of Scand. origin; cf. wrack, wrack.]

varcuse, *vā-ras'*, *n.* (U.S.) a kind of loose jacket. [Fr.]

varguño, *vōr-gūn'yō*, *n.* a cabinet or desk of a kind made at Vargas (Bargas) near Toledo.

variability, *vā-ri-ā-bil'i-ti*, *n.* state or fact of being variable.—*adj.* **vā'riāble**, that may be varied: changeable: tending or liable to change or vary: showing variations: unsteady: (*math.*) quantitatively indeterminate: (*astron.*) changing in brightness.—*n.* (*moth.*) a quantity subject to continual increase or decrease: a quantity which may have an infinite number of values in the same expression: a shifting wind.—*n.* **vā'riābleness**.—*adv.* **vā'riābly**.—*ns.* **vā'riānce**, variation: deviation: alteration: discrepancy: disagreement: dispute: the average of the squares of

of observations from the
ent form of the same thing
ent reading: a specimen slightly differing from the type.—*adj.* **changeful**: varying: diversified: different: diverging from type.—*n.* **vā'riate**, any one of the observed values of a quantity.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to change, vary.—*n.* **vā'riā'tion**, a varying: a change: continuous change: difference among the offspring of the same parents: departure from the mean or usual character: the extent to which a thing varies: a variant: declination of the compass: an inequality in the moon's motion discovered by Tycho Brahe: a change in the elements of an orbit by the disturbing force of another body: (*mus.*) transformation of a theme by means of new figures in counterpoint, florid treatment, changes in tempo, key, and the like.—*adj.* **vā'riā'tional**, pertaining to variation.—*n.* **vā'riā'tionist**, a composer of variations: one who attaches importance to variation.—*adj.* **vā'riā'tive**, variational.—at variance, in disagreement or dissension: variable gear (see gear). [Partly through O.Fr., from L. *variare*, *-ātur*, to vary.]

varicella, *var-i-sel'ā*, *n.* chickenpox.—*adjs.* **varicell'ar**, **varicell'oid**, resembling varicella; **varicell'ous**, pertaining to varicella. [Irreg. dim. of *variola*.]

varices, *pl.* of *varix*.—**varicocele**, **varicose**. See under *varix*.

varicoloured, *vā'ri-kul'ord*, *adj.* diversified in colour. [L. *varius*, various, color, colour.]

varied. See *vary*.

variegate, *vā'ri-ē-gāt*, *v.t.* to diversify, esp. with colours in patches.—*adj.* **vā'riegated**.—*ns.* **vā'riegā'tion**; **vā'riegā'tor**. [L. *variegātus*—*varius*, various, *agere*, to make.]

variety, *vā'ri-ē-ti*, *n.* the quality of being various: diversity: difference: many-sidedness, versatility: a varied set: a kind differing in minor characters: a race not sufficiently distinct to be counted a species: music-hall entertainment, a succession of varied turns.—*pl.* **variē'ties**.—*adj.* *of, for, performing in, music-hall entertainment*.—*adj.* **variē'tal**, (*biol.*) of or having the character of a variety.—*adv.* **variē'tally**. [L. *variētās*, *-ātis*—*varius*, various.]

variform, *vā'ri-form*, *adj.* of various forms.

variola, *vā-ri-ā-lō*, *n.* smallpox: sheep-pox.—*adj.* **variōlar**.—*v.t.* **variōlate** (*vā'ri-ā-lāi*), to inoculate with smallpox virus.—*ns.* **vā'riōlā'tion**, inoculation with smallpox virus; **variōle** (*vā'ri-āl*), a pock-like marking: a spherule in variolite; **vā'riolite** (Gr. *lithos*, stone), a fine-grained basic igneous rock with spherules of radiating felspar
variōl'itic, of or
biling smallpox.—
the vaccinated.—
f, pertaining to,
red with variolæ.

[L.L. *variolo*, pustule, *pox*—L. *varius*, various, spotted.]

various, *vā'ri-ās*, *adj.* varied, different: several: unlike each other: changeable: uncertain: **variē-gated**.—*n.* **vā'riōm'eter** (Gr. *metron*, measure), an instrument for comparing magnetic forces: a variable inductance of two connected coils, one rotating within the other.—*adj.* **vā'riō'rūm**, with

the notes of various commentators or editors (L. *cum notis variōrum*): with the readings of various manuscripts or editions.—*n.* a variorum edition: (*journal*) a succession of changes.—*adv.* **vā'riōusly**.—*n.* **vā'riōusness**. [L. *varius*.]

variscite, *vor-i-sit*, *n.* a greenish mineral, hydrated aluminium phosphate. [L. *Variscia*, Vogtland, in Saxony.]

varix, *vā'riks* (L. *vā'riks*), *n.* an abnormally dilated, lengthened, and tortuous vein: dilatation: a ridge marking a former position of the mouth of a shell:—*pl.* **varices** (*vō', vā'ri-sēz*; L. *vō'ri-kās*).—*n.* **varicocle** (*vor-i-kō-sēl*; Gr. *kēlē*, tumour), an enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord or those of the scrotum.—*adj.* **var'icose**, of the nature of, like, pertaining to, affected by, a varix or varices: abnormally dilated or enlarged as a vein: dilated.—*n.* **varicosity** (*vor-i-kō-s'i-ti*), state of being varicose: a distended place. [L. *varix*, *-icis*, a varicose vein.]

varlet, *vār'lit*, *n.* (*arch.*) an attendant: (*obs.*) a municipal officer: a knave.—*fem.* (*rore*) **var'letess**.—*ns.* **var'letry**, (*Shak.*) the rabble, the crowd; **varlet'io**, (*Shak.*, *Shom It.*), a varlet. [O.Fr. *varlet*; cf. *valet*.]

varmint, **varment**, *vār'mint*, *n.* old variants (now *dial.* or *slang*) of vermin: a noxious or troublesome animal or person: (*perh.* another word) a skilled amateur sportsman.—Also *adj.*

varnish, *vār'nish*, *n.* a resinous solution that dries to give a glossy coat to a surface: a gloss or glaze: a specious show: an application of varnish.—*v.t.* to coat with varnish: to give a fair show to.—*ns.* **var'nisher**; **var'nishing**; **var'nishing-day**, a day before the opening of a picture exhibition when exhibitors may varnish or retouch their pictures after they have been hung; **var'nish-tree**, the tung-tree or other tree whose resinous juice is used for varnishing or for lacquering. [Fr. *vernis*; origin unknown.]

varsal, *vōr'sal*, *adj.* (*coll.*) universal.

varsity, *vōr'si-ti*, *n.* and *adj.* (*coll.*) university.

varsovienné, *vōr-sō-vi-ēn'*, *n.* a dance imitated from the Polish mazurka: a tune for it. [Fr., *fem.* of *Varsovie*—*Varsovie*, Warsaw.]

vartabed, *vōr'tā-bed*, *n.* an Armenian order of clergy. [Armenian *vartabet*.]

Varuna, *vār'oo-nō*, *vār'*, *n.* an ancient Indian Vedic god of the heavens, later of the waters. [Sans.; cf. Gr. *Ouranos*.]

varus, *vā'ras*, *n.* (*for tālipes vārus*) in-turned club-foot. [L. *vōrus*, bent, knock-kneed.]

varve, *vārv*, *n.* (*geol.*) a seasonal layer of clay deposited in still water, of service in fixing Ice Age chronology.—*adj.* **varvc(d)**, stratified in distinct layers of annual deposit. [Sw. *varv*, layer.]

varvel. See *vervel*.

vary, *vā'ri*, *v.t.* to make different: to diversify, modify: (*mus.*) to alter or embellish (a melody) preserving its identity: (*Shak.*) to express variously: to change to something else: to make of different kinds.—*v.i.* to alter or be altered: to be or become different: to change in succession: to deviate: to disagree: (*moth.*) to be subject to continuous increase or decrease: (*pr.p.*) **vā'rying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **vā'ried**.—*n.* **change**.—*adj.* **vā'ried**.—*adv.* **vā'riedly**.—*n.* **vā'rier**, one who varies.—*n.* and *adj.* **vā'rying**. [L. *variāre*—*varius*.]

vas, *vōs* (L. *vās*), *n.* a vessel, tube, duct, carrying liquid:—*pl.* **vasa** (*vā'sā*; L. *vō'sō*).—*adj.* **vā'sal**.—*n.* **vascotomy** (Gr. *ek*, out, *tomē*, a cut), excision of the vas deferens, or part of it.—*adjs.* **vas'iform**, tubular: **vasc-shaped**; **vasomō'tor**, serving to regulate the tension of blood-vessels, as nerves.—**vas deferens**, a spermatic duct.—*pl.* **vā'sa deferen'tia**. [L. *vās*, *vāsis*, vessel.]

vasculum, *vā'sū-lūm*, *n.* a botanist's collecting case:—*pl.* **vas'culums**, **vas'cula**.—*adj.* **vas'cular**, relating to, composed of, or provided with conducting vessels.—*v.t.* **vas'cularise**, to render vascular.—*n.* **vascular'ity**.—*adv.* **vas'cularly**.—*adj.* **vas'culiform**, **vasc-shaped**.—**vascular bundle**, a strand of conducting tissue in the higher plants, composed of xylem, phloem, and cambium; **vascular cryptogams**, the pteridophytes, or ferns

and their allies; vascular plants, seed-plants and pteridophytes. [*L. vasculum*, dim. of *vās*, a vessel.]
vase, *vāz*, old-fashioned *vaz*, or (as still U.S.) *vās*, *vāz*, n. a vessel, usually tall, round in section, and ornamental, anciently used for domestic purposes: (*archit.*) the body of the Corinthian capital.—*n.* vase-painting, the decoration of vases with pigments, esp. the decoration of the pottery of the ancient Greeks. [*Fr.*,—*L. vās*.]

Vaseline, *vaz*, or *vas-i-lēn*, u. a registered trademark name applied to products of a certain firm, consisting in large part, I jelly (*paraffinum molle*) a. Also *v.t.* [*Ger. wasser*.]

vasiform, *vasomotor*. See *vas*.
vassal, *vas'al*, n. one who holds land from, and renders homage to, a superior: a dependant, retainer: a bondman, slave: (*Shak.*) a low wretch.—*adj.* in the relation or state of a vassal: subordinate: servile: of a vassal.—*v.t.* to subject.—*ns.* vassalage, (*obs.*) prowess, or deeds of prowess: state of being a vassal: dependence: subjection: a fee, fief: vassals collectively; vassal's, a female vassal; vassalry, vassals collectively. [*Fr.*,—*L.L. vassallus*, servant—Celtic; cf. *Bret. goaz*, *W. gwaz*.]

vast, *vāst*, *adj.* (*obs.*) waste, desert: boundless: huge: exceedingly great: (18th cent. in fashionable hyperbole) great.—*n.* immensity, an immense tract, boundless time: a waste: (*dial.*) vast amount.—*ns.* vastness: a vastness.—*adj.* vasty, vast. [*L. vastus*, waste, desolate, huge; cf. *waste*.]

vat, *vat*, n. a large vessel or tank, esp. for fermentation, dyeing, or tanning: dyeing liquor.—*v.t.* to put in a vat.—*n.* vat'ful, as much as a vat will hold: *pl.* vat'fuls. [Southern form of *fat* (2)—O.E. *fat*; cf. *Du. vat*, O.N. *fat*, *Ger. fass*.]

vatic, *vat'ik*, *adj.* prophetic: oracular: inspired.—*n.* vat'felde (*-sid*; *L. caedere*, to kill), the killer or killing of a prophet.—*adj.* vaticinal (*-is'i-nl*).—*v.t.* and *v.t.* vat'elinate (chiefly ironical), to prophesy.—*ns.* vaticination, prophecy; vaticinator, a prophet. [*L. vātēs*, a prophet, *vaticināri*, to prophesy.]

Vatican, *vat'i-kān*, n. an assemblage of buildings on the Vatican Hill in Rome, including one of the pope's palaces: the papal authority.—*ns.* Vat'icanism, the system of theology and ecclesiastical government based on absolute papal authority, ultramontaniam; Vat'icanist, one who upholds such a system.—Vat'ican City, a small area on the Vatican Hill set up as an independent papal state in 1929; Vatican Council, the council that met in St Peter's (1869) and proclaimed papal infallibility (1870). [*L. Mons Vaticanus*, the Vatican Hill.]

(see *episcemon*). [Early

vill, n. originally a popular song with topical allusions: a play interspersed with dancing and song: tentatively introduced and rioty entertainment.—a composer of vaudeville.

Vire, in Normandy, where they were composed in the 15th century.]

Vaudois, *vō-dwā*, *vō-dwā*, n. a native of the Swiss Canton *Vaud* (*pl.* Vaudois): its French.—Also *adjs.* [*Fr.*]

Vauds, *vō-dwā*, *vō-dwā*, n. and *adj.* Waldensian. [*Fr.*]

vaoodoo, *vaoodoo*. See *voodoo*.

vault, *vawlt*, earlier *vawt*, n. an arched roof or ceiling: a chamber with an arched roof or ceiling, esp. a cellar: hence vault-chamber: a vault to shape as a vault: to roof with an arch: to form vaults in.—*n.* vault'age, (*Shak.*) a range of vaults: vaulted head: concave overhead: covered with an arch or vault.—*n.* vault'ing,

vaulted work.—*adj.* vault'y, (*Shak.*) vault-like [*O.Fr. vauite, vauite, voute, volte* (*Fr. voûte*)—*L. volūtere, volūtum*, to roll.]

vault, *vawlt*, earlier *vawt*, *v.t.* to leap, esp. by resting on the hand or a pole.—*v.t.* to vault over or upon.—*n.* an act of vaulting.—*n.* vault'er.—*n.* and *adj.* vault'ing.—*ns.* vault'ing-horse, a wooden horse for gymnastic exercise; vault'ing-house, (*obs.*) a brothel. [*App. O.Fr. volter*, to leap.]

vaunce, *vawns*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* obs. aphetic form of advance:—*pr.p.* (*Spens.*) vaunc'ing.

vaunt, *vawnt* (also U.S. *vānt*), *v.i.* to boast: to behave boastfully or exultingly.—*v.t.* to boast: to boast of: (*S*) boast: boae

vaunt'er,
 —*n.* and

[*O.Fr. vanter*—*L.L. vānitāre*—*L. vānitās*, vanity—*vānus*, vain; partly aphetic for *avaunt* (2).]

vaunt, *vawnt*, n. (*Shak.*) the first part. [*Cf. van* (1).]
vaunting, *vaunt'ij*, n. (*Spens.*) Same as (*adj.*) vaunt'age.

vaunt-courier, *vaunt-kō'ri-er*, n. one sent in advance: a forerunner. [*Fr. avant-courier*.]

vaut, *vaut*, *vawte*, old forms of *vault* (1 and 2).

vavasseur, *vav'a-sōr*, *valvassor*, *vāl'vā-sōr*, n. one who held his lands of a tenant in chief.—*n.* vav'asory, the tenure or the lands of a vavasseur. [*O.Fr.*, *app.*—*L.L. vassus vassorum*, vassal of vassals—*vassus*, vassal.]

vaward, *vaw'ard*, n. (*Shak.*) a form of vanguard: forefront.—*adj.* front.

veadar, *vē'a-dār*, u. an intercalary month in the Jewish calendar, following Adar in embolismic years. [*Heb. ve*, and.]

veal, *vēl*, n. calf's flesh as food: (*obs.*) a calf.—*adj.* of veal.—*adj.* veal'y, like veal or like a calf: immature. [*O.Fr. veel* (*Prov. vedel*)—*L. vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*; cf. *Gr. italos*, a calf.]

veale, *vēl* (*Spens.*) Same as *veil*.

vector, *vek'tor*, n. (*math.*) a directed quantity, as a straight line in space, involving both its direction and magnitude: a carrier of disease or infection.—*adj.* vectorial (*-iō'ri-āl*). [*L. vector*, -ōris, bearer, carrier—*veltere*, *vectum*, to convey.]

Ved, n. of the
 ta, a
 Vedas.
 dist,
 edge;
 Sans.

Vedānta—*anta*, end.]

vedette, *vi-det*, u. a mounted sentry stationed to watch an enemy: a small vessel (*vedette*-boat) for like purpose. [*Fr.*—*It. vedetta*—*vedere*—*L. videre*, to see.]

vee, *vē*, n. the twenty-second letter of the alphabet (*V*, *v*): a mark or object of that shape.—*adj.* V-shaped. [See *V*.]

veer, *vēr*, *v.t.* to change direction, esp. (of the wind) clockwise: to change course, esp. away from the wind: to turn, wind: to come round or shift round in mental attitude.—*v.t.* to turn, shift: to turn away from the wind.—*n.* a shifting round.—*n.* and *adj.* veer'ing.—*adv.* veer'ingly. [*Fr. virer*.]

veer, *vēr*, *v.t.* (*naut.*) to pay out: to slack. [*M.Du. vieren*.]

veery, *vēr'i*, n. the tawny thrush of North America. [*Prob. imit.*]

Vega, *vē'gā*, n. the first-magnitude star α Lyrae. [*Ar. al wāqī' (al nasr)*, the falling (vulture).]

vega, *vē'gā*, n. a low fertile plain: (*Cuba*) a tobacco-field. [*Sp.*]

vegetable, *vē'j-tā-bl*, u. an organism belonging to the great division distinguished from animals by being unable to deal with solid food, commonly but not necessarily fixed in position—a plant: a plant or part of one used for food, other than those reckoned fruits.—*adj.* of, for, derived from, composed of, of the nature of, vegetables.—*adv.* veget'ably, in the manner of a vegetable.—*adj.* veg'etal, vegetable: vegetative: of a level of life below the sensitive.—*n.* (*rare*) a plant, vegetable.—*adj.* veg'etant, vegetating.—*n.* vegetarian

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hōr (her); mīnē; mōte; mūte; mōm; dhen (then)

(-tā'ri-en), one who lives wholly on vegetable food, with or without dairy products, honey, and eggs.—Also *adj.*—*n.* vegetārianism, the theory or practice of a vegetarian.—*v.i.* veg'etate, to grow or live as, or like, a vegetable: to increase vegetatively: to live an inactive, almost purely physical, or dull life.—*adj.* veg'etated, covered with vegetation.—*n.* and *adj.* veg'etāting.—*n.* vegetātion, process of vegetating: vegetable growth: (*obs.*) a plant: a plantlike growth: growing plants in mass.—*adj.* veg'etative, growing, as plants: producing growth in plants: (*biol.*) concerned with the life of the individual rather than of the race: by means of vegetative organs, not special reproductive structures: pertaining to unconscious or involuntary bodily functions as resembling the processes of vegetable growth: without intellectual activity, unprogressive.—*adv.* veg'etatively.—*n.* veg'etativeness.—*adj.* veg'ete (*vi-jēt*), vigorous.—*n.* veg'etive, (*Shak.*) a vegetable.—*adj.* vegetative.—vegetable ivory, corozo-nut; vegetable kingdom, that division of natural objects which consists of vegetables or plants; vegetable marrow, a variety of pumpkin cooked as a vegetable: the akee fruit; vegetable mould, mould consisting mostly of humus; vegetable parchment, paper treated with sulphuric acid; vegetable sheep, in New Zealand, a dense cushion of composite plants (*Raoulia*, *Haastia*) at a distance resembling a sheep; vegetative nervous system, the nervous system regulating involuntary bodily activity, as the secretion of the glands, the beating of the heart, &c.; vegetative organs, leaves, stems, roots; vegetative reproduction, reproduction by detachment of part of the plant-body: budding. [*L. vegetabilis*, animating, *vegetāre*, to quicken, *vegetus*, lively; cf. *vigour*.]

vehement, vē(h)-ment, *adj.* forcible: impetuous: very strong or urgent.—*ns.* vēhemence, vēhemency.—*adv.* vēhemently. [*L. vehemens*.]
vehicle, vē'i-kĭl, *n.* a means of conveyance or transmission: a medium: a substance with which a medicine, a pigment, &c., is mixed for administration or application: a structure in or on which persons or things are transported, esp. by land.—*adj.* vehicular (*vi-nik-ū-lar*). [*L. vehiculum*—*vehēre*, to carry.]

vehm, feh'm, fām, vehmgericht, fehmgerecht, fē-riht, *ns.* a mediaeval German, esp. Westphalian, court in which initiated persons held of the emperor power to try capital cases in public or in secret, their lower officers executing the guilty on the spot or where they could find them.—*pl.* vehm'e, feh'm'e, vehm, fehmgereichte (ē).—*adj.* vehm'le, vehm'ique, feh'm'ic. [*Ger. vehm*, now *feh*m, criminal court, *gericht*, court, judgement.]
veil, vē'l, *n.* a curtain: a covering: a covering for the head, face, or both, for protection, concealment, or ceremonial reason: a nun's or novice's head-covering: a piece of gauzy drapery worn on the head by a bride: a gauzy face-covering worn by ladies: a humeral: a disguise or concealment: an obscuration of tone in singing: a velum.—*v.t.* to cover with a veil: to cover: to conceal, disguise, or obscure.—*adj.* veiled.—*n.* veiling, the act of concealing with a veil: a veil: material for making veils.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* veil'less, wanting a veil: uncovered; veil'y, like a veil, diaphanous.—eucharistic or sacramental veils, linen or silk covers for eucharistic vessels and elements: take the veil, to become a nun. [*O.Fr. veile* (*Fr. voile*)—*L. velum*, a curtain, veil, sail.]

veilleuse, vē-yōz', *n.* a shaded night-lamp. [*Fr.*—*veiller*, to watch.]

vein, vēn, *n.* one of the vessels or tubes that convey the blood back to the heart: one of the horny tubes forming the framework of an insect's wing: a blood vessel in human body, esp. a small rib, in a leaf: a small vein, or a seam of a different mineral running through a rock: a fissure or cavity: a streak in wood, stone, &c.: a streak running through one's nature, a strain of character or ability: a manner, style: a mood or humour.—*v.t.* to form veins or the appearance of veins in.—*adj.* veined, having veins: streaked, variegated.—

n. vein'ing, formation or disposition of veins: streaking.—*adj.* vein'ous, full of veins.—*ns.* vein-stone, vein'stuff, gangue. [*Fr. veine*—*L. vena*.]
velamen, velar, velarium. See under velum.

velatura, vē-lō-tōrā, *n.* a method of glazing a painting by rubbing with the hand. [*It.*]
veld, also (outside S. Africa) veldt, vēlt, felt, *n.* in South Africa, open, unforested, or thinly-forested grass-country. [*Du. veld* (formerly *veldt*), field.]
veld(-)schoen, vēl'-skōen, *n.* (*S.Afr.*) a shoe made of raw hide.—Also veld(-)skoën. [*Corr. of veld-schoen*—*Du. vel*, skin, *schoen*, shoe.]

vele, vēl, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as veil.
veléta, vē-lē'tā, *n.* a dance or dance-tune in slow waltz time.—Also valē'tā. [*Sp.*, weather-cock.]
velliger. See under velum.

vellitation, vē-lī-tā-tiō, *n.* *vellitatio*, -ōnis—*velles*, -itī.

velleity, vē-lē-i-ti, *n.* *est* form: mere inclination. [*L. velleitās*, irregularly formed from *L. velle*, to wish.]

vellenage, vēl'an-āj (*Spens.*). Same as villeinage.
vellet, vē'lēt (*Spens.*). Same as velvet.

vellicate, vē-lī-kāt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to twitch.—*n.* vellicātion. [*L. vellicāre*, -ātum, to pluck.]

vellon, vē-lōn', *n.* billon. [*Sp.* Spanish copper money. [*Sp. vellón*—*Fr. billon*.]]

Vellozia, vē-lō'zi-ā, *n.* the Brazilian tree-lily genus, giving name to an African and S. American family Velloziaceae, akin to the amaryllids. [*José Vellozo* (1742-1811), Brazilian botanist.]

vellum, vēl'm, *n.* a finer kind of parchment prepared by lime-baths and burnishing from the skins of calves, kids, or lambs. [*O.Fr. velin*—*vel*, calf.]

veloce, vē-lō'chā, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) with great rapidity. [*It.*]

velocipede, vē-lō'sī-pēd, *n.* a dandy-horse, bone-shaker, or other early form of bicycle: a swift-footed person.—*adj.* swift of foot.—*v.i.* to ride a velocipede.—*n.* and *adj.* velocipē'dean, -ian.—*n.* veloc'ipeder (or -pēd')—*n.* and *adj.* velocipedestrian (-pī-dēs'tri-en).—*n.* veloc'ipēdist (or -pēd'). [*Fr. velocipède*—*L. velox*, -ōcis, swift, pēd, pedis, foot.]

veloety, vē-lō'sī-ti, *n.* swiftness: speed: rate of change of position. [*L. velocitās*, -itūs—*velox*, swift.]

velours, vē-lōr', *n.* a polishing pad for silk hats: a woollen stuff with velvet-like pile.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* veloutine (vē-lō-tēn'), a velvety corded wool fabric; velure (vē-lōr', -lūr; *Shak.*), velvet: a velours.—*v.t.* to dress with a velours.—*adj.* velutinous (-lō', -lūr), velvety. [*Fr. velours*.]

velt-mareschal, *n.* (*Scott*) for Ger. feld-marschall, field-marshal.

velum, vēl'm (*L. vā'loom*), *n.* a veil, integument, or membrane: the membrane joining the rim of a young toadstool with the stalk: the pendulous soft palate: a ciliated disk, a locomotor organ in some molluscan larvae: an in-turned rim in jelly-fishes.—*pl.* vē'lā.—*n.* velamen (*vi-lā'men*, *L. vā-lā'men*), the spongy sheath of an aerial root:—*pl.* vē'lā'mina (*L. vā-lā'mi-nā*).—*adj.* vē'lār, of the velum: (*phon.*) produced by the back of the tongue brought close to the soft palate.—*n.* a velar consonant, back consonant.—*n.* vē'lā'rĭum (*L. vā-lā'rĭ-oom*), an awning over an auditorium: in *Scyphozoa*, the thin marginal region:—*pl.* vē'lā'ria.—*adj.* vē'lā'te, -d.—*n.* vē'lĭger (-jēr), a mollusc larva with a velum. [*L. velum*, a sail, vē'lā'men, -inis, a covering, vē'lā'rĭum, an awning.]

velure. See velours.

velvet, vē'l'vīt, *n.* a silk fabric with soft close short pile: an imitation with silk pile: the velvet-like covering of a growing antler: a velvety surface or skin: (*slang*) gains, winnings.—*adj.* made of velvet: soft like velvet.—*ns.* vēl'veret, a cotton with a silk pile; vēl'vet-crab, vēl'vet-fiddler, a swimming-crab with velvety pile; vēl'vet-duck, vēl'vet-seo'ter, a black duck with a white mark on the wing.—*adj.* vēl'veted, clad in velvet.—*ns.* velveteen, a cotton, or mixed cotton and silk, imitation of velvet.—*pl.* vēl'vet-guards, (*Shak.*) velvet trimmings, applied metaphorically to the citizens who wore them.—*ns.* vēl'veteness; vēl'-

vetting, velvet mater.
tree-mallow; vel'vete.
pile, material with
and smooth like velvet: deep and soft in colouring.
—on velvet, in a safe or advantageous position:
secure against losing, whatever happens; the
velvet glove, gentleness concealing strength.
[L.L. *velvetum*, conn. with *L. villus*, a tuft.]

vena, *vē'nā*, *L. vē'nā*, *n.* a vein:—*pl.* *vē'næ*.—*vēna*
eā'va (*L. cava*, hollow), either of two large veins
entering the right auricle.—*adj.* *vē'nal*, venous.—*n.*
venation (*vē'nā'shən*), arrangement of veins.—*adj.*
venose (*vē'nōs*, *-nōs'*), veiny: veined: with
noticeable veins.—*n.* venosity (*vē'nōs'i-ti*), the
state or quality of being venous, or of having or
being like venous blood.—*adj.* *vē'nous*, pertaining
to, contained in, or of the kind that is contained in
veins: veined.—*n.* venule (*ven'ūl*), a branch of
a vein in an insect's wing: any of the small-cal-
lible veins into which the capillaries empty.
[*L. vēna*.]

venal, *vē'nəl*, *adj.* for sale: to be bought or bought
over: corruptly mercenary.—*n.* venality (*-nal'i-ti*).
—*adv.* *vē'nally*. [*L. vēnālis*—*vēnum*, goods for
sale; *Gr. ὄνη*, purchase.]

venal. See vena.

venatic, *-al*, *vi-nat'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* pertaining to hunt-
ing.—*adv.* *venat'ically*.—*n.* venation (*vi-nā'shən*;
rare), hunting: a hunt.—*adj.* venatorial (*ven-a-
tōr'i-āl*). [*L. vēnāri*, to hunt, *vēnātō*, hunting,
vēnātor, a hunter.]

venation. See vena, venatic.

vend, *vēnd*, *v.t.* to sell or offer for sale, deal in, esp.
in a small way: to utter (perh. for vent).—*n.* a
sale: amount sold.—*ns.* vendee, a buyer; ven-
der, -dor, a seller; vendibility.—*adj.* vendible,
that may be sold, offered for sale, or readily sold.—
n. a thing for sale: a possible object of trade.—*n.*
vendibleness.—*adv.* vendibly.—*ns.* vend'ing-
machine, (*U.S.*) a slot-machine; vendit'ion,
offering for sale; vendit'ion, sale. [*Fr. vendre* or
L. vendere, to sell—*vēnum dare*, to offer for sale.]

vendace, *vēnd'ās*, *n.* a whitefish (*Coregonus van-
derius*) found in the Castle Loch and Mill Loch at
Lochmaben: another species (*C. grollicor*) in
Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite Lake. —Also
vēnd's, vēnd'ss. [Possibly *O.Fr. vendese*, *ven-
doise* (*Fr. vendoise*), *dace*.]

Vendean, *vēnd'ē-an*, *n.* an inhabitant of *La Vendée*,
in France: one of those who there resisted the
Revolution. —Also *adj.*

Vendémiaire, *vān'dā-myē'*, *n.* the first month
in the French Revolutionary calendar, about 22nd
September to 21st October. [*Fr.*—*L. vindēmia*,
vintage—*vīnum*, wine, *dēmēre*, to take away—*dē*,
from, *ēmēre*, to take.]

vendetta, *ven-det'tā*, *n.* blood-feud. [*It.*—*L.*
vindicta, revenge—*vindicāre*, to claim.]

vendue, *ven-dū*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a public auction sale.
[*Du. vendū*—*Fr. vendue*.]

veneer, *vē-nē'*, *v.t.* to overlay or face with a thin
sheet of fine wood or other substance: to disguise
with superficial refinement.—*n.* a thin slice for
veneering: a specious superficial show; a grass-
moth (veneer-moth, from its markings).—*ns.*
veneerer; veneering. [Formerly *linceer*—
Ger. furnier—*O.Fr. fornir* (*Fr. fournir*, *It. fornire*,
to furnish).]

venefic, *-al*, *vi-nēf'ik*, *-al*, veneficulous, *ven-i-
fish'us*, venefleous, *vi-nēf'i-les*, *adj.* acting by
poison or potions or by sorcery. [*L. veneficus*—
vēnēnum, poison, *facere*, to do.]

venerate, *ven'ē-rāt*, *v.t.* to reverence.—*adj.* ven'er-
able, worthy of reverence: hallowed by associa-
tions or age: aged-looking: an honorific prefix to
the name of an archdeacon, or one in process of
canonisation.—*n.* venerableness.—*adv.* ven'er-
ably.—*ns.* venerat'ion, the act of venerating: the
state of being venerated: owed respect; ven'er-
atōr. [*L. venerāri*, -*ditus*.]

venery, *ven'j-ri*, *n.* sexual indulgence.—*adj.*
venereal (*vi-nē'rī-āl*), pertaining to sexual desire
or intercourse: transmitted by sexual intercourse:
pertaining to or affected by venereal disease;
ven'ē-rean, pertaining to Venus or her service, or

to sexual desire or intercourse.—*n.* one addicted to
venery.—*adj.* ven'ē-reous, lustful: venereal: aph-
rodisiac. [*L. venerēus*—*Venus*, *Venērīs*, the goddess
of love: conn. with *L. venerāri*, to worship.]

venery, *ven'j-ri*, *n.* hunting: game.—*n.* ven'er-
er, a gamekeeper: a hunter. [*O.Fr. venerie*—*ven-
er*, *L. vēnāri*, to hunt.]

venesection, *ven-ē-i-sek'shən*, *n.* the opening
of a vein: blood-letting. [*L. vēna*, a vein, *sectiō*,
-*ōnis*, cutting.]

Venetian, *vi-nē'sh(y)ən*, *adj.* of Venice.—*n.* a native
or inhabitant of Venice: a Venetian blind.—*adj.*
Venetianed, having Venetian blinds or shutters.
—Venetian blind, a window-blind of horizontal
slats.

of venue.

venge, *vēnj*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to avenge.—*adj.* venge'-
able, destructive:
(*obs.*) age'ably.—
n. ven in punish-
ment (*Shak.*) harm,
mischief.—
tremel (*Shak.*) ex-
tremel (*Shak.*) vindictive,
reveng (*Shak.*) fully.—*ns.*

vengefulness; venge'ment, (*Spens.*) vengeance,
penal retribution; ven'ger, (*Spens.*) an avenger.—
what a (or the) vengeance, what the mischief;
with a vengeance, (*orig.*) with a curse: (*coll.*)
violently, thoroughly, exceedingly. [*O.Fr. venger*
—*L. vindicare*.]

venial, *vē'nī-āl*, *adj.* pardonable: excusable: (*Milt.*)
permissible.—*n.* venially (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* vē'nī-
ally.—venial sin, sin other than mortal. [*L.*
venialis, pardonable—*venia*, pardon.]

Venice, *ven'is*, *n.* a city and former republic of
Italy.—*adj.* Venetian.—Venice glass, a fine glass
made near Venice, formerly believed to shiver if
poison were poured into it; Venetian gold, (*Shak.*)
gold-thread made in Venice; Venice tale, *scatite*;
Venice treacle, a supposed antidote for all
poisons, of many ingredients; Venice turpentine,
larch turpentine, formerly shipped from Venice.
[*Fr. Venise*—*L. Venetia*.]

venison, *ven'is-i-zən*, or (*esp.* in Scotland) *-i-zən*, *n.*
(*Shak.*) a beast of the chase, esp. a deer: its flesh
as food: now deer's flesh. [*A.Fr. venison* (*Fr.*
venaison)—*L. vēnātō*, -*ōnis*, hunting—*vēnāri*, to
hunt.]

venite, *vi-nī'ti* (*L. ve-nē'te*), *n.* the 95th Psalm,
beginning *Venite exultemus*.

vennel, *ven'l*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a lanc. [*Fr. venelle*—*L.*
vēna, a vein.]

venom, *ven'əm*, *n.* poison, esp. snake-poison.—*adj.*
(*Shak.*) venomous, poisonous.—*v.t.* (*obs.*)
to poison: to envenom.—*adj.* ven'om'd-mouth'd,
(*Shak.*) having a venomous mouth, slanderous;
ven'omed, venomous: charged with poison,
envenomed; ven'omous, poisonous: having
power to poison, esp. by bite or sting: malignant,
full of spite.—*adv.* ven'omously.—*n.* ven'om-
ousness. [*Fr. venin*—*L. vēnēnum*, poison.]

venose, venous. See under vena.

ven'son. Same as venison.

vent, *vēnt*, *n.* a slit in a garment, now in the back of
a coat: (*obs.*) a crenel. [*Fr. fente*—*L. findere*,
to split; cf. *fent*.]

vent, *vēnt*, *n.* an opening: an aperture: an air-hole
or passage: a touch-hole: an outlet: a volcanic
orifice: an animal's anus: (*Scot.*) a chimney:
issue: emission: discharge: escape: passage
into notice: publication: utterance: expression:
an utterer's rise to the surface for breath.—*v.t.*
to give a vent or opening to: to let out, as at a vent:
to allow to escape: to publish: to utter: to dis-
charge: to emit: to pour forth: to scent: to
sniff at: (*Spens.*) to lift or open so as to admit air.
—*v.i.* to have or find an outlet: (*Scot.*) to discharge
smoke, to function as a chimney, draw: to sniff
or snuff: to take breath or rise for breath.—*ns.*
vent'age, vent'ige, (*Shak.*) a finger-hole, as in a
flute: a small hole; vent'er, one who utters or
publishes; vent'-hole, a hole for admission or

fāte, *fār*, *dak*; *mā*, *har* (*her*): *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (*then*)

escape of air, fumes, &c., or to admit light; vent-
iduct (L. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead), a ventilating
pipe or passage. — *n.* and *adj.* vent'ing.—*ns.*
vent'-peg, a plug for stopping the vent of a
barrel; vent'-pipe, an escape-pipe, as for steam
or foul gases.—give vent to, to allow to escape or
break out. [Fr.—L. *ventus*, wind; partly Fr.
éventer, to expose to air; associated with foregoing
and following words.]

vent, *vent*, *n.* (obs.) sale: market.—*v.t.* (obs. or
dial.) to sell. [O.Fr. *vente*—L. *vendere*, -itum, to
sell.]

ventana, *ven-tā'nā*, *n.* a window. [Sp.]
ventayle, *ventaille*, *ven'tāl*, *n.* (Spens.) the movable
front of a helmet. [O.Fr. *ventaille*.]

venter, *ven'tar*, *n.* the belly, abdomen: (law) a
womb or mother: a swelling or protuberance: a
medial swelling: the dilated basal part of an arche-
gonium: a shallow concave surface of a bone:
the upper side or surface of a leaf, &c.—*adj.*
ven'tral, of the belly: (bot.) on the upper side or
towards the axis: (zool.) on the side normally
turned towards the ground—*opp.* to dorsal.—*n.*
a ventral fin.—*adv.* ven'trally.—*n.* vent'ricule,
a cavity in the body: esp. a cavity in the brain, or
a contractile chamber of the heart: (Shak.) the
womb.—*adj.* ven'tricose, ven'tricous, belying:
swollen in the middle or at one side, or all round
at the base: big-bellied: ventrie'ūlar, of, of the
nature of, a ventricle: abdominal.—*ns.* ven'-
tricle, ventric'ulus, a ventricle.—ventral fins,
the posterior paired fins. [L. *venter*, -tris, dim.
ventriculus.]

venter, *ven'tar*, an old form (Milt.) of venture.

ventil, *ven'til*, *n.* a valve for giving sounds inter-
mediate between the open harmonics in wind
instruments: a valve in an organ for controlling
the wind supply to various stops. [Ger.—L.L.
ventile, shutter, sluice—*ventus*, wind.]

ventilate, *ven'ti-lāt*, *v.t.* to fan, winnow, blow upon:
to open or expose to the free passage of air:
to expose to examination and discussion: to make
public.—*adj.* ven'tilable.—*n.* ventilā'tion.—*adj.*
ven'tilative.—*n.* ven'tilator, one who ventilates:
a contrivance for introducing fresh air. [L.
ventilare, -itum, to fan, wave, agitate—*ventus*,
wind.]

ventose, *ven-tōs'*, or *ven'*, *adj.* windy: flatulent:
puffed up with conceit.—*n.* Ventōse (*vān'tōz'*),
the sixth month of the French Revolutionary
calendar, about 19th February to 20th March.—*n.*
ventosity (*ven-tōs'i-ti*), windiness. [L. *ventōsus*—
ventus, wind.]

ventral, ventricle, &c. See under venter (1).

ventre, *ven'tar*, an old form of venture.

ventriloquism, *ven-trilō'kwizim*, *n.* the art of
speaking so as to give the illusion that the sound
comes from some other source.—*adj.* ventriloquial
(*lō'kwī-āl*).—*adv.* ventrilo'qually.—*v.i.* ventril'-
oquise, to practise ventriloquism.—*n.* ventril'-
oquist.—*adj.* ventriloquist'ic, ventril'oquous.—
n. ventril'oquy, ventriloquism. [L. *ventriloquus*,
one who speaks by a spirit in the belly—*venter*, the
belly, *loqui*, to speak.]

ventripotent, *ven-trip's-tənt*, *adj.* (facet.) with
great capacity or appetite for food. [After Kabeleis
—L. *venter*, belly, *potens*, powerful—*posse*, to be
able.]

venture, *ven'tyər*, *n.* chance, luck, hazard: that
which is put to hazard (esp. goods sent by sea at
the sender's risk): an undertaking whose issue is
uncertain or dangerous: an attempt: a thing
put forward as an attempt: (Shak.) a prostitute:
v.f. to send on a venture: to expose to hazard: to
risk: to take the risk of: to dare to put forward.—
v.i. to make a venture: to run a risk: to dare.—
n. ven'turer.—*adj.* ven'turesome, inclined to take
risks: involving the taking of risk: risky.—*adv.*
ven'turesomely.—*n.* ven'turesomeness.—*n.* and
adj. ven'turing (Milt. ven'tring).—*adv.* ven'tur-
ingly.—*adj.* ven'turous (Spens., Milt., &c.), ven'-
trous, ven't'rous, adventurous: daring.—*adv.*
ven'turously.—*n.* ven'turousness.—at a ven-
ture, at hazard, random. [For a(d)venture.]

venue, *ven'ū*, *n.* (Shak. *venewe*, *veney*) a hit in

fencing: a bout or match: a lunge, thrust: (law)
the place where an action is laid: the district from
which a jury comes to try a question of fact: in
England, usually the county where a crime is
alleged to have been committed: a scene of action:
a meeting-place, esp. for a sport.—change of
venue, change of place of trial: lay the venue, to
specify the place where the trial is to be held.
[O.Fr. *venue*, arrival—*venir*—L. *venire*, to come.]
venule. See *vena*.

Venus, *vē'nus*, *n.* (Roman myth.) the goddess of love,
originally of spring, patron of flower-gardens, and
identified with the Greek Aphrodite: (obs.) an
alluring grace: (obs.) venery: the most brilliant
of the planets, second in order from the sun:
(alchemy) copper: a genus of lamellibranch

a campanulaceous garden plant (Specularia) with
small bright flowers; mount of Venus, the
elevation at the base of the thumb. [L., orig.
personified from *venus*, -eris, desire; akin to
venerari, to worship.]

veracious, *vē-rā'shəs*, *adj.* truthful.—*adv.* verā'-
ciously.—*n.* veracity (*ras'i-ti*), truthfulness. [L.
vērāx, -ācis—*vērus*, true.]

veranda, *vē-rā'ndā*, *n.* a roofed gallery,
the front or side of a
veran'dahed, having
app.—Port. *varanda*,
a balcony.]

Veratrum, *vē-rā'trəm*, *n.* the white hellebore genus.
—*n.* veratrin, -e (*vē-rā'trin*, -trēn), an alkaloid
or mixture of alkaloids got from white hellebore
rhizomes, sabadilla, &c. [L. *veratrum*, hellebore.]

verb, *vērb*, *n.* (gram.) the part of speech which
asserts or predicates something.—*adj.* ver'bal, of,
pertaining to, derived from, a verb or verbs: of, in,
of the nature of, in the matter of, or concerned
with, words, or words rather than things: word for
word: (Shak.) verbose: oral.—*n.* a word, esp. a
noun, derived from a verb.—*n.* verbalisation.—
v.f. ver'balise, to turn into a verb: to put in
words.—v.f. to use many words.—*ns.* ver'balism,
an expression: wording: undue attention to
words alone: literalism: ver'balist, one skilled
in words: a literalist: one who looks to words
alone: ver'bal'ity, the quality of being verbal or
merely verbal: mere words.—*adv.* ver'bally.—*n.*
ver'bā'lian, a coiner of words.—*adv.* and *adj.*
ver'bā'tim, word for word: (Shak.) by word of
mouth.—*n.* ver'biage, superfluity of words: (rare)
wording.—v.f. ver'bigerate (*ijā-rāt*).—*n.* ver'b-
ligerā'tion, the morbid and purposeless repetition
of certain words and phrases at short intervals.—
adj. ver'b'less: verbose, using or containing
more words than are desirable: wordy.—*adv.*
ver'bously.—*ns.* ver'boseness, verbosity (*bos'*).
—verbal inspiration, dictation of every word of
a book (usu. the Bible) by God: verbal note, in
diplomacy, an unsigned reminder of a neglected,
though perhaps not urgent, matter. [L. *verbum*,
word.]

Verbascum, *vē-bas'həm*, *n.* the mullein genus. [L.]
Verbena, *vē-bē'nā*, *n.* the vervain genus, giving
name to the family Verbenaceae (*vēr-bi-nā'si-ē*),
near akin to the labiates.—*adj.* verbenā'ceous.—*n.*
verbe'nā-oil', an oil got from the kindred plant
Lippia citriodora (called lemon-scented verbenā),
or from lemon-grass. [L. *verbena*, a leafy twig,
sacred bough.]

verberate, *vē-bēr-āt*, v.f. to beat.—*n.* verberā'tion.
[L. *verberare*, -itum, to scourge.]

verdant, *vē-dənt*, *adj.* green: fresh green or grass-
green: green, unsophisticated, raw and gullible.
—*n.* ver dancy.—*adv.* ver'dantly.—*ns.* ver'derer,
-or, (hist.) a forest officer who had charge of the
vert and venison: ver'det, copper acetate: ver'-
dure, fresh greenness: greenery: (obs.) fresh
savour.—*adj.* ver'dured, clad with verdure

verdureless; ver'durous. [O.Fr. *verd* (Fr. *vert*)—*L. viridis*, green.]

verd-antique, *verd-on-ték'* (obs. Fr.), or verde-antico, *ver dā-ān-tē'ko* (It.), n. a breccia of serpentine containing calcite, &c.—oriental verd-antique, a green porphyry. [Antique green; Fr. now *vert*.]

verdict, *ver dikt*, formerly (Spens., Milt.) *verdit*, *-dit*, n. the finding of a jury on a trial: judicial decision or decision generally.—open verdict (see open); special verdict, a verdict in which specific facts are found and put on the record. [O.Fr. *verdit* and *L. L. vēdictum*—*L. vēdē*, truly, dictum, said.]

verdigris, *ver di grēs*, n. basic cupric acetate: popularly, the green coating of basic cupric carbonate that forms in the atmosphere on copper, brass, or bronze.—*v.t.* to coat with verdigris. [O.Fr. *verd de Grèce*, green of Greece.]

verditer, *ver di tēr*, n. a blue or green pigment, hydrated cupric carbonate. [O.Fr. *verd-de-terre*, earth green.]

verdoy, *ver doi*, *adj.* (her.) charged with flowers, leaves, or vegetable charges, as a bordure. [Fr. *verdoyer*, *p.p.* of *verdoyer*, to become green.]

verdure. See *verdant*.

verecund, *ver i hund*, *adj.* modest. [*L. verēcundus*.]

verge, *verj*, n. a rod: a rodlike part: the axis of a clock pallet: a watch with a verge: an intromittent organ: a wand or staff of office: extent of jurisdiction (esp. of the lord-steward of the royal household): a precinct: a pale: a range: scope: jurisdiction: a limit, boundary: a rim: the brink, extreme edge: the horizon: the edge of a roof projecting beyond the gable: a grass edging.—*v.t.* to edge.—*v.i.* to border, be on the edge (with *on*): to act as vergier.—*ns.* verge-board, a barge-board; vergier, a beadle: an attendant in a church: a pew-opener; vergership.—on the verge of, (*fig.*) on the point of: on the brink of. [*L. virgo*, a rod.]

verge, *verj*, *v.i.* to incline: to tend downward: to slope: to tend: to pass gradually, merge.—*n.* vergency. [*L. vergere*, to bend.]

Virgilian. Same as *Virgilian*.

veridical, *vi rid i kəl*, *adj.* truth-telling: coinciding with fact.—*n.* veridicality (*-hol i ti*).—*adv.* veridically.—*adj.* verid'icous, truthful. [*L. veridicus*—*verus*, true, dicere, to say.]

verily, verlest. See *very*.

verily, *ver i fi*, *v.t.* to testify: to assert or prove to be true: to ascertain, confirm, or test the truth or accuracy of: (*Shak.*) to back up.—*adj.* ver'ifying; *poet.* and *fig.* ver'ifiability.—*adj.* ver'ifiably.—*adj.* ver'ificatory.—*n.* ver'ification.—*v.t.* to make.

verily. See *very*.

verisimilar, *ver i sim i lār*, *adj.* truth-like.—*adv.* verisim'ilarly.—*ns.* verisim'ilitude; verisim'ility (obs.).—*adj.* verisim'itous. [*L. verisimilis*—*verus*, true, *similis*, like.]

verity, *ver i ti*, n. truth: a truth: truthfulness: sincerity: faithfulness.—*pl.* ver'ities.—*adj.* ver'itable, true: genuine: real, actual: truly so to be called.—*adv.* ver'itably.—of a verity, assuredly. [*L. veritas*, *-ānis*—*verus*, true.]

verjuice, *ver joos*, n. juice of unripe fruit.—*adj.* sour.—*adj.* verjuiced, soured. [Fr. *verjus*—*cert* (*L. viridis*), green, and *jus*, juice (*L. jus*, broth).]

vermell, *ver mil*, *-māl*, n. and *adj.* bright red, scarlet, vermilion: silver-gilt or gilt bronze.—*v.t.* to colour with vermell.—Also *ver mil*, *ver-melle* (Spens., *ver meli*, *ver'mily*). [O.Fr. and Fr.—*L. vermiculus*, a little worm, kermes, dim. of *vermis*, worm; cf. *vermilion*.]

vermes, *ver mēs*, *n.pl.* worms: Vermes, in old classifications a subkingdom of animals, according to Linnaeus including all invertebrates except

marked, inlaid, rusticated, with an appearance of worm-tracks or worms.—*ns.* vermicu'lation; ver'micule, a little worm; verm'elite, an altered mica that curls before the blow-pipe flame.—*adj.* verm'iculous, wormy; ver'miform, having the form of a worm; ver'mifugal (*-mi fū gəl*), expelling worms.—*n.* ver'mifuge (*-mi fū j*), a drug that expels worms.—*adj.* verm'ivorous, worm-eating.—ver'miform appendix (see appendix). [*L. vermis*, a worm.]

vermicelli, *ver mi chel i*, or *-sel i*, n. a very slender macaroni.—Also *adj.* [*It.*, pl. of *vermicello*—*L. vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, worm.]

vermilion, *ver mil yən*, n. a bright-red pigment, mercuric sulphide: its bright scarlet colour.—*adj.* bright scarlet.—*v.t.* to colour vermilion. [O.Fr. *vermillon*—*vermeil*; see *vermell*.]

vermin, *ver min*, n. a collective name for obnoxious insects, as bugs, fleas, and lice, troublesome animals, such as mice, rats, animals destructive to game, such as weasels, polecats, also hawks and owls, odious despicable people; any one species or individual of these.—*v.i.* ver'minate, to breed vermin.—*n.* vermin'ation.—*adj.* ver'mined, infested with vermin.—*n.* ver'min-kill'er.—*adj.* ver'minous, ver'miny, infested with vermin: like vermin. [Fr. *vermin*—*L. vermis*, a worm.]

vermouth, *var*-, *var mōt*, n. a mild cordial white wine flavoured with wormwood. [Fr. spelling of Ger. *wormut(h)*, wormwood; cf. O.E. *wormōd*.]

vernaacular, *ver nak ū lār*, *adj.* (of language) indigenous, native, spoken by the people of the country or of one's own country: of, in, or using the vernacular language: of the jargon or idiom of a particular group: (of other things; rare) native, local, endemic.—*n.* native language or dialect: a class jargon.—*n.* vernacular'isation.—*v.t.* vernacularise, to make vernacular.—*ns.* vernacularism, a vernacular expression or idiom: the use of the vernacular; vernacular'ist, a user of the vernacular; vernacularity (*-lar i ti*).—*adv.* vernacularly.—*v.t.* vernacular'ate, (*U.S.*) to term in vernacular. [*L. vernaculus*—*verna*, a home-born slave.]

vernal, *ver nəl*, *adj.* of, happening or appearing in spring: springlike: fresh and youthful.—*n.* vernalisation.—*v.t.* vernalise, to make springlike: to freshen: to hasten the development of (seeds or seedlings) by treating them in various ways before planting, e.g. by subjecting them to a low temperature.—*n.* vernality (*-nol i ti*), springlike quality: freshness.—*adv.* ver'nally.—*adj.* ver'nant, (*Milt.*) flowering or sprouting in spring.—*n.* vernal'ation, arrangement of leaves in the vegetative bud (rarely that of the individual leaf).—*vernal* grass, (*Anthoxanthum*) immarin to hay.—*ver*, spring.]

Verner's law. See *law*.

verniele, *ver ni kl*, n. a sudarium with the face of Christ, held to have been miraculously impressed on it when St. Veronica wiped his face: any representation of this: a medal or badge bearing it, worn by pilgrims who had been at Rome.

vernier, *ver ni ar*, n. a short scale sliding on a graduated scale.

ver'ishing. [*Fr.*]

Vernall, *ver nol*, *-nəl*, n. a trade-mark name for barbitone.

Veronica, *ver ni kəl*, n. the speedwell genus: veronica, a vernicle. [St. Veronica.]

verquere, *ver k(w)ēr*, n. an obsolete form of backgammon.—(*Scott*) ver'quise'. [Du. *verkeeren*, to turn.

ver'ist. [*Fr.*]

ver'ist. [*Fr.*]

(-i-form), wartlike; verrucose (or *ver*-, or *-rōs*), verrucous (or *ver*'), warty.—*n.* verru'ga (*Sp.*; also *pl.* verru'gas), a fever with warty tumours, endemic in Peru. [*L. verruca*, a wart.]

vers, *ver*, n. (*Fr.*) verse.—*n.* vers'iblist (*ver i blist*),

vers'iblist.

vers'iblist.

vers'iblist.

vers'iblist.

peristaltic; vermic'ulate, -d, worm-eaten:

fate, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; dien (then)

a writer of free verse.—*vers de société* (*da sô-syâ-tâ*) light verse on topics of society; *vers libre* (*lê-br'*), free verse.

versability, *var-sâ-bil'i-ti*, *n.* aptness to be turned round. [*L. versabilis—versare*, to turn about.]

versal, *var'sl*, *var'sl*, *adj.* (*obs. coll.*) whole: single, individual. [For universal.]

versant, *var'sant*, *adj.* versed, conversant: busied, concerned. [*L. versans—antis*, pr.p. of *versare*, to turn over, consider.]

versant, *var'sant*, *n.* the general slope of surface of a country. [*Fr. versant—verser*, to turn over—*L. versare*.]

versatile, *var'sâ-til*, *adj.* turning freely: (*bot.*) dangling as an anther attached by the middle of the back: (*zool.*) capable of free movement, reversible, as a toe: changeable: unsteady: turning easily from one thing to another: of many-sided ability: capable of many uses.—*adv.* *versatily*.—*ns.* *versatileness*, *versatility* (*-til'i-ti*). [*L. versatilis—versare*, freq. of *vertère*, to turn.]

verse, *vars*, *n.* a line of metre: metrical composition, form, or work: versification: a stanza: a short division of a chapter, esp. of the Bible: a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part: a versicle.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to versify.—*ns.* *verse'let*, a little verse: a short poem: *verse'-maker*; *verse'-making*; *verse'-man*, a writer of verses; *verse'-monger*; *verse'-scribbler* of verses; *verse'-mongering*; *verse'-ser*, a writer of verse; *verse'-smith*, an artificer of verse; *verse'let*, a very short organ interlude or prelude: a versicle: a little scrap of verse; *verse'icle*, a little verse: in liturgy, the verse said by the officiant.—*adj.* *verse'iclar*, of or in verse.—*ns.* *versifica'tion*, the making of verse: manner of construction of verse: a turning into verse or its product; *versifica'tor*, *vers'ifier*, a maker of verses.—*v.i.* *vers'ify*, to make verses.—*v.t.* to tell in verse: to turn into verse:—*pr.p.* *vers'ifying*; *past.* and *part.* *vers'ified*.—*n.* *vers'ing*, the composing of verse. [O.E. *fers*, reinforced by *Fr. vers*, both—*L. versus*, *vorsus*, —*ûs*, a line, row, verse—*vertère*, to turn.]

versed, *var'st*, *adj.* thoroughly acquainted, skilled.—*v.t.* *verse*, to make conversant. [*L. versatus*, pa.p. of *versari*, to busy oneself.]

versed, *var'st*, *adj.* (*math.*) lit. turned, reversed.—*n.* *versine* (*var'sin*), contracted *versin*, the versed sine, or one minus the cosine. [*L. versus*, pa.p. of *vertère*, to turn.]

versicoloured, *var'si-kul'ard*, *adj.* diversely or changeably coloured. [*L. versicolor—oris—vertère*, *versum*, to change, color, colour.]

versiform, *var'si-form*, *adj.* varying in form.

version, *var'shan*, *n.* a turning: translation: (*Scot. obs.*) a Latin prose: a particular form in which something is embodied, as a particular way of telling a story: a variant.—*adj.* *vers'ional*.—*ns.* *vers'ioner*, *vers'ionist*, producer of a version. [*L. versio—oris—vertère*, *versum*, to turn.]

verso, *var'sô*, *n.* a left-hand page: the reverse of a coin or medal. [*L. versô* (*foliô*), turned leaf (*abl.*)]

verst, *var'st*, *n.* a Russian measure, almost two-thirds of an English mile. [*Russ. verstâ*.]

versus, *var'ss*, *prep.* (*law, games*) against—abbreviated *v.* and *vs.* [*L.*]

versute, *var'sut*, *adj.* crafty, wily. [*L. versutus*.]

vert, *var't*, *n.* in forest law, every green leaf or plant having green leaves that may serve as cover for deer: a power to cut green trees or wood: (*her.*) a green colour, represented by parallel lines sloping diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base. [*Fr. vert—L. viridis*, green.]

vert, *var't*, *n.* a familiar shortening of convert or pervert (*esp.* to Roman Catholicism).—*v.i.* to become a vert.

vertebra, *var'ti-brê*, *n.* a joint of the backbone.—*pl.* *vertebrae* (*-brê*).—*adj.* *vertebral*.—*adv.* *vertebrally*.—*n.pl.* *Vertebra'ta*, the backbone animals.—*adj.* *vertebrate*, backboneed: of the Vertebrata: articulated: firm of character.—*n.* a backboneed animal.—*adj.* *vertebrated*, having a backbone: articulated like a backbone.—*n.*

vertebrâ'tion, *vertebral structure*: (*fig.*) backbone. [*L.—vertère*, to turn.]

vertex, *var'teks*, *n.* the top or summit: (*astron.*) the zenith: (*anat.*) the crown of the head: (*geom.*) the point opposite the base: the meeting-point of the lines bounding an angle: the intersection of a curve with its axis:—*pl.* *vert'ices* (*-ti-sêz*).—*adj.* *vert'ical* (*-ti-kl*), of or at the vertex: perpendicular to the plane of the horizon: (*bot.*) in the direction of the axis: comprising the various stages in the production of the same goods.—*n.* a vertical line or position.—*n.* *verticality* (*-kal'i-ti*).—*adv.* *vert'ically*.—*ns.* *verticalness*; *verticity* (*tis'i-ti*), power of turning.—*vertical angles*, opposite angles formed by intersecting lines; *vertical circle*, a great circle of the heavens passing through the zenith and the nadir. [*L. vertex—icis*, eddy, summit—*vertère*, to turn.]

verticil, *var'ti-sil*, *n.* (*bot.*) a whorl.—*n.* *verticillas'ter*, an inflorescence so condensed as to look like a whorl.—*adj.* *vert'icillate*, -d, whorled. [*L. verticillus*, dim. of *vertex*.]

vertigo, *var'ti-gô* (*L. ver-tê-gô*), often *var'ti-gô*, *n.* giddiness: dizziness: a whirling.—*adj.* *vertiginous* (*-tij*), dizzy: giddy: whirling: dizzying.—*adv.* *vertig'inously*.—*n.* *vertig'inousness*. [*L. vertigô—inis—vertère*, to turn.]

vertu, *var'tô*, *n.* an erroneous form of *virtu*.

vertu, *var'tuc* (*-tû*), old forms of *virtue*.—*adj.* *vert'uous*, (*Spens.*) possessing virtue or power.

Verulamian, *var-yoo-lâ'mi-an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to St Albans, or Francis Bacon, Baron *Verulam*, Viscount St Albans (1561-1626). [*L. Verulamium*, an ancient British city near the site of St Albans.]

vervain, *var'vân*, *n.* a wild verbena, long believed to have great magical and medicinal powers. [O.Fr. *vervaine—L. verbenâ*.]

verve, *varv*, *n.* the enthusiasm that animates a poet or artist: gusto: spirit: animation: energy. [*Fr.*]

vervel, *var'el*, *varvel*, *var'* *n.* a ring for a hawk's jess.—*adj.* *vervelled*, *var'velled*. [*Fr. vervelle*.]

verven, *var'vân*, *n.* (*Spens.*) vervain.

vervet, *var'vit*, *n.* a South African guenon monkey. [*Fr.*]

very, *var'i*, *adj.* true: so called in the true or full sense of the word—that and nothing less, even or exactly that: veritable: actual: more: precise: extreme:—sometimes used in the *compar.* *ver'ier*, and oftener in the *superl.* *ver'iest*, most truly so called, *merest*.—*adv.* in a high degree: utterly: quite: truly: precisely.—*adv.* *ver'ily*, truly: of a certainty: really.—in *very* deed, of a truth, certainly. [Older *verray*, *veray*—A.Fr. *ver(r)ai* (*Fr. vrai*), from a derivative of *L. verus*, true; cf. *Ger. wahr*.]

Very light, *var'i lit*, a signalling or illuminating coloured flare fired from a pistol.—Also *Vêrey*. [Samuel W. Very, inventor, 1877.]

vesica, *ve-*, *vi-s'kâ*, *n.* (*anat.*) a bladder, sac, esp. the urinary bladder:—*pl.* *vesi'cac* (*-sê*).—*adj.* *vesical* (*ves'i-kl*), of or pertaining to a vesica; *ves'icant*, blistering.—*n.* anything that causes blisters, including any war 'gas' that blisters and destroys tissues.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *vesi'cate*, to blister.—*n.* *vesica'tion*.—*n.* and *adj.* *vesi'catory* (or *-ik*), *vesicant*.—*ns.* *vesi'cle*, a small globule, bladder, sac, blister, cavity, or swelling: a primary cavity of the vertebrate brain: *vesi'cula*, a vesicle.—*adj.* *vesi'cular*; *vesi'culate*, -d.—*n.* *vesi'culâ'tion*, formation of vesicles.—*adj.* *vesi'culose*.—*vesica piscis* (*pis'is*; *L. vâ-sê-kâ pis'is*); fish's bladder), a halo in the form of two circular arcs each (properly) passing through the other's centre, enclosing the whole figure. [*L. vesica*, bladder, blister.]

Vespa, *ves'pâ*, *n.* the common wasp genus, giving name to the family *Ves'pidæ*.—*n.* *ves'plary* (modelled on *apiary*), a wasps' nest:—*pl.* *ves'piaries*.—*adj.* *ves'pine*, of wasps: wasplike; *ves'poid*, wasplike. [*L. vespa*, wasp.]

vesper, *ves'pôr*, *n.* evening: (*usu. pl.*) the last but one of the seven canonical hours: (*usu. pl.*) evensong, evening service generally: a vesper-bell: *Ves'per*, *Venus* as the evening star, *Hesperus*.—

adj. ves'peral. — *n.* ves'per-bell, the bell that summons to vespers. — *adj.* vesper'tial, ves'pertine, of or pertaining to the evening: happening, opening, appearing, active, or setting, in the evening. [*L. vesper*; cf. *Gr. hesperos*.]

vesplary, vesplac, vesplod. See *Vespa*.

vessel, ves'l, n. a utensil for holding something: a craft or structure (usually bigger than a boat) for transport by water: a conducting tube for body-fluids in animals, for water in plants: (*B.*) a person, regarded as a receptacle, recipient, actively, plate [*Scatt*].
vessel, (coll.) a sel [*Fr. vaisseau*]—vessel.]

vest, vest, n. garb, dress: a garment: a robe: a vestment: (now chiefly in *U.S.* and shops) a waistcoat: an undershirt: an additional facing to the front of a bodice. — *v.t.* to clothe: to robe: to drape: to put vestments on: to invest: (*law*) to settle, secure, or put in fixed right of possession: to endow. — *v.i.* to descend, devolve, or to take effect, as a right. — *adj.* vest'ed, clad: robed: wearing vestments: not contingent or suspended, hence (*law*) already acquired. — *ns.* vest'ing, the act or fact of clothing, investing, securing legally, &c.: material for waistcoats; vest'-pock'et, waistcoat-pocket; —vested interests, interests already established: the class of persons who have acquired rights or powers in any sphere of a country's activities. [*L. vestis*.]

Vesta, ves'tā, n. the Roman goddess of the hearth and household: a minor planet discovered in 1807: *vesta*, a wax-stemmed match: a short match with wooden stem: — *pl.* ves'tas. — *adj.* ves'tal, pertaining or consecrated to *Vesta*: of or like the Vestal virgins: virgin: chaste. — *n.* one of the Roman patrician virgins consecrated to *Vesta*: a woman dedicated to celibacy: a nun: a virgin: a woman of spotless chastity. [*L.*]

vestiary, vest'i-ry, n. a vestry, robing-room, or cloakroom. — *adj.* pertaining to clothes. [See *vestry*.]

vestibule, ves'ti-būl, n. (ant.) a fore-court: an entrance-hall: (*U.S.*) part of a railway carriage connecting with and giving access to the next: (*anat.*) a cavity serving as entrance to another, esp. that of the inner ear. — *v.t.* to furnish with a vestibule. — *adj.* vestib'ular. — *n.* vestib'ulum, a vestibule. [*L. vestibulum*.]

vestige, ves'tij, n. a footprint: a trace: a surviving trace of what has almost disappeared: a reduced and functionless structure representing what was once useful and developed. — *adj.* vestig'ial. [*L. vestigium*, footprint.]

vestment, ves'ti-mēt, n. (*obs.*; *Spens.*) vestment, garb, garment. — *adj.* vestimental (-ment'ly), vestiment'ary. [*L. vestimentum*.]

vestiture, ves'ti-tūr, n. investiture: clothes: covering, as hair, feathers, scales. [*L.L. vestitūra* — *L. vestis*.]

vestment, ves'tment, n. a garment: a ceremonial garment, esp. one worn in religious ceremonies: a covering. — *adj.* vest'mented. [*L. vestimentum* — *vestire*, to clothe, *vestis*, a garment.]

vestry, ves'tri, n. a room in which vestments are kept and parochial meetings held: a small room attached to a church: in English parishes, a meeting of ratepayers for parish business (later restricted to church affairs): a robing-room: a cloakroom: apparel. — *adj.* ves'tral. — *ns.* ves'try-clerk, an officer chosen by the vestry to keep the parish accounts and books; ves'tryman, a member of a vestry; ves'try-room, a vestry: meeting-place of a vestry. — common vestry, an assembly of all the ratepayers; select vestry, a board of representatives of the ratepayers. [*Prob. through O.Fr.* — *L. vestitrium* — *vestis*, a garment.]

vesture, ves'tūr, n. garb: a garment: vegetation clothing the soil. — *v.t.* to cover, clothe. — *adj.* ves'tural; ves'tured. — *n.* ves'tur'er, a keeper of vestments. [*O.Fr.* — *L.L. vestitūra* — *vestis*, garment.]

Vesuvian, vi-sū'vi-ən, vi-sū', -sū', adj. of, of the type of, the volcano *Vesuvius*. — *ns.* vesu'vian,

a smoker's slow-burning match: vesuvianite; vesu'vianite, the mineral idocrase, silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in blocks ejected by *Vesuvius*.

vet, vet, n. (coll.) a veterinary surgeon. — *v.t.* to treat medically: to examine for soundness: to examine medically or otherwise: to pass on sound: to put into condition: — *pr.p.* vet'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* vet'ted.

vetch, vech, n. the tare or other species of the papilionaceous genus *Vicia*: extended to some kindred plants. — *n.* vetch'ling, any plant of the sweet-pea genus (*Lathyrus*). — *adj.* vetch'y, abounding with or consisting of vetches. — bitter vetch, various species of *Vicia* and *Lathyrus*; kidney vetch, *Anthyllis*; milk vetch, *Astragalus*. [*O.N. Fr. vech* (*Fr. vesce*) — *L. vicia*.]

veteran, vet'a-rən, n. one who has seen long service: an old and experienced soldier: one old or long experienced in any activity: (*U.S.*) an ex-service-man or re-enlisted soldier (*coll.* *vet*). — *adj.* old, experienced: long exercised, esp. in military life. [*L. veterānus* — *vetus*, *vetus*, old.]

veterinary, vet'a-rin-ry, adj. concerned with diseases of animals. — *n.* one skilled in the diseases of domestic animals. — Also *veterin'arian*. [*L. veterinarius* — *veterinae*, cattle, beasts of burden.]

vetiver, vet'i-var, n. cuscus roots.

veto, vē'tō, n. any authoritative prohibition: the power of rejecting or forbidding. — *pl.* vetoes (*vē'tōz*). — *v.t.* to reject by a veto: to withhold assent to: to forbid. — local veto, power of a district to prohibit the liquor trade within its bounds. [*L. vē'tō, I forbid*.]

vetura, vet-tūrā, n. a carriage, cab, or car. — *n.* vetturino (-vē'tō), its driver or proprietor: — *pl.* vetturini (-vē'ti). [*It.* — *L. vectura*, a carrying — *vehere*, to convey.]

vex, veks, v.t. to harass: to distress: to annoy: to tease: to trouble, agitate, disturb: to discuss to excess. — *v.i.* (now rare) to grieve, fret. — *n.* (*Scot.*) a grief. — *n.* vex'ation, a vexing: state or feeling of being vexed: a source of grief or annoyance. — *adj.* vex'atious, vexing: wantonly troublesome. — *adv.* vex'tiously. — *n.* vex'atiousness. — *adj.* vex'atory; vex'ed (*veks't*). — *adv.* vex'edly. — *nt.* vex'edness; vex'er. — *n.* and *adj.* vex'ing. — *adv.* vex'ingly. — *n.* vex'ingness. — vexatious suit, a suit begun without justifiable cause; vexed question, a matter greatly debated. [*Fr. vexer* — *L. vexare*, to shake, annoy.]

vexillum, vek-sil'əm, n. a Roman standard: a vexillation: a scarf on a pastoral staff: (*bot.*) a standard: the web of a feather: — *pl.* vexill'a. — *n.* vex'illary, a standard-bearer: a member of a company of Roman veterans serving under a special standard. — *adj.* of, pertaining to, under, a vexillum. — *n.* vexillat'ion, a company under one vexillum. [*L.* — *vehere*, to carry.]

via, viā, vi'ā (L. viā), prep. by way of. [*L. via*, obl. of *via*, way.]

via, vē'ā, interj. (obs.) of dismissal or incitement: come: be off: enough of that. [*It.* — *L. via*, way.]

viabile, vi'ā-bil, adj. capable of living, surviving, germinating, or hatching. — *n.* viability. [*Fr.* — *vie* — *L. vita*, life.]

viaduct, vi'ā-duk't, n. a structure carrying a road or railway over a valley, &c. [After aqueduct, — *L. via*, a way.]

vial, vi'āl, n. same as phial. — *n.* vi'alful. — *adj.* vi'alled, put or contained in a vial. — pour out vials of wrath, to inflict judgment (*Rev. xvi. 1*): to storm, rage.

viameter, vi'am-i-tēr, n. a hodometer: a cyclo-meter. [*L. via*, road, *Gr. metron*, measure.]

vland, vi'ənd, n. an article of food: (usu. in *pl.*) food. [*Fr. viande* — *L. vitenda*, food necessary for life — *vivere*, to live.]

viaticum, vi-ā'ti-k-əm (L. vi-ā'ti-koom), n. money, provisions, &c., for a journey: (*R.C. Church*) the eucharist given to persons in danger of death. — *n.pl.* viat'icals, baggage. [*L. viaticum* — *via*, way.]

viator, vi-ā'tor (L. vi-ā'tor), n. a traveller, wayfarer. — *adj.* viatorial (*vi-ā'tō-ri-āl*). [*L. viator*, — *gris* — *via*, a way.]

fūte, fūr, dīk; nūt, hār (her); mīne; mūte; nūte; mōn; dhen (then)

vibex, *vi'beks*, *n.* a streak due to extravasation of blood:—*pl.* vibices (*vi-, vi-bi'sez*). [*L. vibicēs, weals.*]

vibraculum, *vi-brak'ū-lum*, *n.* a long bristle, a modified zooid, in some Polyzoa:—*pl.* vibracula. —Also vibraculārium:—*pl.* -a. [Coined from *L. vibrāre*, to shake.]

vibrāc, *vi'brāt-, -brāt', v.i.* to shake; to tremble: to oscillate: to swing: to change to and fro, esp. rapidly: to resound, ring: to tingle, thrill.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to brandish: to cause to vibrate: to measure by single vibrations: to give off in vibrations.—*n.* vibrancy (*vi'brən-si*).—*adjs.* vi'brant, vibrating: thrilling; resonant; vi'bratile (*-brā-tīl*), vibratory: having or capable of vibratory motion.—*ns.* vibratilitv (*-tīl-i-ti*); vibrā'tion, a vibrating: state of being vibrated: tremulousness: quivering motion: a whole period or movement to and fro of anything vibrating: sometimes a half period or movement one way.—*adjs.* vibrā'tional; vibrā'tionless.—*n.* vibratuncle (*vi-brā-shi-ung'kl*), a small vibration.—*adj.* vi'brative (*-brā-tiv*), vibrating: consisting in vibrations: causing vibrations.—*n.* vi'brator, that which vibrates: a vibrating part in many appliances.—*adj.* vibratory (*vi-brā-tor-i*), of, of the nature of, causing, or capable of, vibration. [*L. vibrāre, -ātum*, to tremble.]

vibrato, *vi-brā'tō*, *n.* a throbbing effect in singing without perceptible change of pitch. [*It.*]

vibrio, *vi'bri-ō*, or *vib'*, *n.* a bacterium with a slight spiral curve and usually one flagellum, as that of cholera. [*L. vibrāre.*]

vibrissa, *vi-bri'ssā*, *n.* a tactile bristle, as a cat's whisker: a vaneless rictal feather: a bristle, hair, as in the nostril:—*pl.* vibriss'ae (*-ē*). [*L.*, a hair in the nostril.]

Viburnum, *vi-bur'nəm*, *n.* the guelder-rose and wayfaring-tree genus of Caprifoliaceae. [*L. viburnum*, the wayfaring tree.]

vicar, *vik'ər*, *n.* one who holds authority as the delegate or substitute of another: a deputy or substitute. (*Ch. of Eng.*) a parson of a parish who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary: (*R.C.*) a bishop's deputy.—*ns.* vic'arage, the benefice or residence of a vicar; vic'ar-apostol'ic, formerly one to whom the pope delegated some remote portion of his jurisdiction: now usually a titular bishop appointed to a country where there are no sees: one exercising authority in a vacant see or during the bishop's incapacity; vic'arate, vicariate; vic'ar-chō'ral, a cleric or layman who sings in an English cathedral choir; vic'arcess, an abbess's deputy: a vicar's wife; vic'ar-forane (*for-ān'*), a form of foreign, a rural dean; vic'ar-gen'eral, (*R.C.*) an official performing the work of an archdeacon under the bishop. (*Ch. of Eng.*) a lay official representing the bishop, the chancellor of the diocese.—*adjs.* vicarial (*vi-, vi-kā'ri-əl*), delegated: of a vicar or vicars; vicā'riate, delegated.—*n.* office, authority, time of office, or sphere of a vicar, in any sense.—*adj.* vicā'rious, filling the place of another: exercised, performed or suffered by one person or thing instead of another.—*adv.* vicā'riously.—*ns.* vicā'riousness; vic'arship, the office of a vicar; vic'ary, (*obs.*) a vicarship.—vicariously sacrifice, the suffering and death of Christ held by orthodox Christians to be accepted by God in lieu of the punishment to which guilty man is liable; Vicar of Bray, one who turns his coat without difficulty to suit the times—from Simon Aclayn, vicar of Bray in Berks from 1540 to 1588; Vicar of Christ, (*R.C.*) the pope, as representative of Christ on earth. [*L. vicārius*, substituted; see *vicc-*, *px.*]

vice (*U.S. vice*), *vis*, *n.* (*obs.*) a screw: a winding stair or its newel: a tool for gripping an object that is being worked on: (*fig.*) a grip.—*v.t.* to grip, force, jam, strain, as with a vice. [*Fr. vis*, screw—*L. visus*, a vine.]

vice, *vis*, *n.* a blemish or fault: immorality: depravity: an immoral habit: a bad trick or habit as in a horse: Vice, the personification of a vice in a morality play, usually a farical part: hence, a buffoon.—*adj.* vicious (*vis'h'əs*), addicted to vice

or bad habits: immoral: depraved: bad: faulty: malignant, spiteful: ill-tempered: foul, impure, morbid: impaired, nullified by a flaw: (*Shak.*) mistaken.—*adv.* viciously.—*n.* vic'iousness.—vicious circle, reasoning in a circle, seeking to prove a proposition by means of a conclusion drawn from it: a process in which an evil is aggravated by its own consequences: Vicious intromission (see under *intromit*). [*Fr.*—*L. vitium*, a blemish; *L. vitiosus* for *L. vitiosus*, faulty, vicious.]

vicc, *vi'si* (*L. vik'ā*), *prep.* in place of: in succession to.—*vicc versa* (see *Foreign Words*). [*L. vice*, abl. (nom. not used), turn, place, alternation.]

vicc-, *vis-*, *px.* in place of.—*ns.* vicc-, (*rare*) place, stead: short for vice-president, vice-chancellor, or the like; vice-ad'miral, a naval officer ranking next under an admiral; vice-ad'miralty, the office or jurisdiction of a vice-admiral; vice-chair'man, a deputy chairman: a croupier; vice-chair'manship; vicc'-cham'berlain, the Lord Chamberlain's deputy and assistant; vicc'-chan'cellor, one acting for a chancellor; vicc'-chan'cellorship; vicc'-con'sul, a consul's deputy: one who acts as consul in a less important district; vicc'-con'sulate; vicc'-con'sulship; vicc'-count'y, part of a county divided for floristic purposes; vicc'-dcan', a canon chosen to represent an absent dean; vicergerency (*-jer' or -jēr-ən-si*).—*adj.* vicergerent (*-jer', -jēr'*; *L. vicem gerēs*, -entis, wielding office), acting in place of another, having delegated authority.—*n.* one ruling or acting in place of a superior.—*ns.* vicc'-governor, deputy governor; vicc'-king, one who acts in place of a king; vicc'-marsh'al (see *air-vicc-marsh'al*); vicc'-pres'idency; vicc'-pres'idēt, a president's deputy or assistant: an officer next below the president.—*adj.* vicc'-pres'idē'tial.—*ns.* vicc'-princ'ipal, assistant principal; vicc'-queen, a woman representing a queen: a viceroy's wife, vicereine.—*adj.* vicc'-rē'gal, of a viceroy.—*ns.* vicc'rē'gent, properly, a substitute for a regent: often blunderingly for vicergerent; vicereine (*vis'ren', -rān'*), a viceroy's wife: (*rare*) a viceroy; vicc'roy, a governor acting in the name of the king; vicc'roy'alty, vicc'roy'ship. [See foregoing.]

vicenary, *vis'i-nər-i*, *adj.* based on the number twenty. [*L. vicēnarius*—*vicēni*, twenty each—*viginti*, twenty.]

vicennial, *vi-sen'yəl*, *adj.* lasting, or coming at the end of, twenty years. [*L. vicennium*—*vicēs*, twenty times, *annus*, a year.]

vicinage, *vis'i-nij*, *n.* neighbourhood.—*adj.* vic'inal (or *-in'al*), neighbouring: local: (*org. chem.*) having substituted groups on adjacent carbon atoms: of crystal faces, very nearly in the plane of a normal face.—*n.* vicin'ity, neighbourhood: nearness. [*L. vicinus*, neighbour—*vicus*, street, village, district.]

viciously. See vitiosity.

vicious. See under vice (2).

vicissitude, *vi-si-si-tūd*, *n.* change: alternation: mutation: change of fortune.—*adj.* vicissitū'dinous. [*L. vicissitūdō*, -inis; see *vicc* (3).]

victim, *vik'tim*, *n.* a living being offered as a sacrifice: one subjected to death, suffering, or ill-treatment: a prey: a sufferer.—*n.* victimisā'tion.—*v.t.* vic'timise, to make a victim of: to treat oppressively in revenge: to cheat.—*n.* vic'timiser. [*L. victima*, a beast for sacrifice.]

victor, *vik'tər*, *n.* a winner in contest:—*fem.* victoress, vic'tress, vic'trix.—*adjs.* vic'tor, victō'rious, having gained a victory: winning in contest: of, with, marking victory.—*adv.* victō'riously.—*ns.* victō'riousness; victory (*vik'tər-i*), a contest gained: success against an opponent: Victory, the Greek goddess Nike.—*adj.* vic'tory-less. [*L. victor*, -ōris]

Victoria, *vik-tō'ri-ū*, *n.* 1. water-lilies: a low, li with a folding hood: 2. ... (plum).—*adj.* Victō'rian, of, contemporary with, typical of, the reign (1837-1901) of Queen Victoria: strict but somewhat conventional in morals, inclining to prudery and solemnity: of the state (colony

1851-1901) of Victoria in Australia.—*n.* a contemporary of Queen Victoria: a person of Victorian morality or outlook: a native or inhabitant of Victoria.—*n.* Vietorianism.—Victoria Cross, a bronze Maltese cross, a decoration for conspicuous bravery on the field, founded by Queen Victoria (1856); Victoria Day, Empire Day, a holiday on or near Queen Victoria's birthday (24th May). victorine, *vik-tō-rēn*, *n.* a fur tipset with long ends: a variety of peach. [Woman's name.]

victual, *vit'l*, *n.* (commonly in *pl.*) food, esp. human food: (*Scot.*, in *sing.*) grain crops, cut or ready for cutting.—*v.t.* to supply or store with provision.—*v.i.* to lay in victuals: to feed.—*pr.p.* victualling (*vit'l-ing*); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* victualled (*vit'ld*).—*ns.* vict'ualage, provisions; victualler (*vit'ldr*), a purveyor of provisions: a victualling ship.—*adj.* vict'ualless.—*ns.* vict'ualing-bill, a customs document warranting the captain of an outward-bound vessel to ship bonded stores for the voyage; vict' ship

ing- and vict wine. victu. victuā genus: cloth of its wool, or an imitation. [Sp., from Quichua.]

vidame, *ve-dām*, *n.* in French feudal jurisprudence, the deputy of a bishop in temporal affairs: a minor noble. [Fr.—*L.L.* *vicedominus*.]

vide, *vidē*, *videndum*. See *Foreign Words*. video, *vidē-ō*, *adj.* used in television, and also in radar, as video frequency, any one of the range of modulating frequencies present in a television picture signal; video signal; video tube, a television tube. [L. *videre*, to see.]

vidette, a faulty form of vedette. vidimus, *vi-di-mus* (L. *vidē-mus*), *n.* an attested copy: an inspection, as of accounts, &c. [L. *vidimus*, we have seen—*videre*, to see.]

viduous, *vid-u-əs*, *adj.* widowed.—*n.* vid'ange, widowhood: *ns.* vidu'ity, widowhood. [L. *vidua*, a widow.]

vie, *vi*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to make a vie: to contend in rivalry.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to stake: (*obs.*; *cards*) to declare, bid: (*Shak.*) to stake: (*obs.*; *cards*) to emulate, or to repeat: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *vied*, *vid*) stake.—*adv.* vyingly. [Fr. *envier*—L. *invitare*, to challenge, invite.]

viclie, *ve-el*, *n.* a hurdy-gurdy, lute played by a wheel. [Fr.]

Viennese, *ve-e-nēz*, *adj.* of Vienna.—*n.* *sing.* and *pl.* an inhabitant (*pl.* inhabitants) of Vienna.

view, *vi*, *n.* an act, possibility or opportunity of looking: range or field of sight: whole extent seen: a prospect, wide or distant extent seen: that which is seen: inspection: appearance: aspect: the picture of a scene: general survey of a subject: mode of thinking of something: opinion: intention, purpose: expectation.—*v.t.* to see: to look at: to look at on television: to observe: to consider: to examine intellectually.—*ns.* view'er, one who views: an inspector: one appointed to examine and report: a collector: view' the fic

cry when the fox breaks cover; view'ness, character of being viewy; view'ing.—*adj.* view'less, invisible.—*adv.* view'lessly.—*adj.* view'y (*prov.*) pleasing to look at.—*n.* viewpoint, point of view: standpoint: a selected position for admiring scenery.—*adj.* view'y (*coll.*) holding or expressing opinions vague or purely speculative: inclined to attach undue importance to certain aspects or views: one-sided: cranky.—dissolving views, pictures thrown on a screen and made to pass one into another; in view, in sight: in mind: as an aim or prospect; in view of, in a position to see or to be seen by: having regard to; on view, open to general inspection; view away, to see breaking

cover; with a view to, having in mind: with a design of. [Fr. *vue*—*vu*, *pa.p.* of *voir*—L. *videre*, to see.]

vida, *vi'dā*, *n.* See *vidya*.

vigesimal, *vi-jes-i-məl*, *adj.* based on the number twenty.—*adj.* viges'imo-quar, to, twenty-four mo.—*ignit*, twenty.]

v. nger warning *vigilia*.

vigil, *vi'jil*, *n.* watching, esp. by night, esp. for religious exercises: the eve of a holy day: a religious service by night: a keeping awake, wakefulness.—*n.* vigilance, watchfulness: wakefulness: (*Milt.*) a guard, watch.—*adj.* vig'lant, watchful.—*n.* vigilante (*-ōn'tā*; U.S. from Sp.), a member of a vigilance committee.—*adv.* vig'ilantly.—vigilance committee, (U.S.) an unauthorized body which, in the absence or inefficiency of regular government, exercises powers of arrest, punishment, &c.: also any self-appointed association for the compulsory improvement of local morals according to its own standards. [L. *vigilia*—*vigil*, awake, watchful; cf. *vigere*, to be lively.]

vigneron, *ven-yə-rən*, *n.* a vine-grower. [Fr.]

vignette, *ven-yet*, *n.* orig. a design of vine-leaves and tendrils: a small embellishment without a border, in what would have been a blank space, esp. on a title-page or as a headpiece or tailpiece: a photographic portrait shading off around the head: a character sketch, a word-picture.—*v.t.* to make a vignette of.—*ns.* vignett'er; vignett'ist. [Fr.—*vigne*—L. *vinea*, a vine, a vineyard.]

vigour, *vi-gər*, *n.* active strength: vital power: forcefulness: activity: energy.—*adj.* vig'orous.—*adv.* vig'orously.—*n.* vig'orousness. [A.Fr. *vigour* (Fr. *viguer*), and L. *vigor*, *-ōris*—*vigere*, to be strong.]

vihara, *ve-hā'ru*, *n.* a Buddhist or Jain precinct, temple, or monastery. [Sans. *vihāra*.]

viking, *vi'king*, *n.* a Scandinavian pirate (8th-10th cent.).—*n.* v'ikingsm. [O.N. *vikings*, prob.—O.E. *velcing*, pirate.]

vilayet, *vil-ā-yet*, *n.* a Turkish province. [Turk. *vilāyet*—Ar. *velāyeh*.]

vild, vilde, *vild*, *adj.* an old variant (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) of vile.—*adv.* vild'y.—*n.* vild'ness.

vile, *vil*, *adj.* worthless: mean: paltry: base: detestable: loathsome: foul: depraved: very bad.—*adv.* (*Shak.*, *Spens.*) vilely.—*adv.* vile'y.—*ns.* vile'ness; villification (*vil-*), act of vilifying: defamatory speech: abuse; villifier (*vil'*).—*v.t.* vilify (*vil'*), to make vile: to disparage: to defame.—*pr.p.* vil'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* vil'ified.—*v.t.* villpend (*vil'*; L. *villpendere*—*pendere*, to weigh), to despise, make light of: to disparage: to slander, vilify.—*v.i.* to use vilification. [O.Fr. *vil* and L. *vilis*, worthless.]

vill, *vil*, *n.* (*hist.*) a township, or feudal territorial unit: a manor: (*poet.*) a village.—*ns.* vill'a, (*orig.*) a country house or farmhouse with subsidiary buildings: a country seat, in Italy often a castle: a detached house of some size: a superior middle-class dwelling-house; vill'adom, villas collectively: the villa-dwelling world; vill'age, a manor, a parish, or an outlying part of a parish: an assemblage of houses smaller than a town: (U.S.) a small municipality: the people of a village.—*adj.* of, dwelling in, a village.—*ns.* vill'ager, an inhabitant of a village; villagery (*vil'ij-ri*; *Shak.* villag'ee), villages collectively, or perh. village people.—*adjs.* vill'ar, of a vill; villatic (*-at'ik*; *Milt.*), farmyard: village.—village cart (see cart). [L. *villa*, a country house, partly through O.Fr. *vill*, farm, village, &c. (Fr. town), and It. *villa*, country house; Fr. *village*; L. *villatium*.]

villain, *vil'an*, *n.* (*orig.*) a vill'ain: a violent, malevolent or unscrupulous evil-doer: (playfully) a wretch: the wicked enemy of the hero or heroine in a story or play.—*adj.* low-born: base: villainous.—*ns.* vill'ainage, vill'ainage, villainage; vill'ainness, a she-villain.—*adj.* vill'ainous (or vill'ainous), of the nature of, like, or suited to a villain: detestable, vile.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) villainously.

and It. *viola*, dim. *violino*, augmentative *violone*,
and its dim. *violoncello*; origin doubtful; cf.
L.L. *vitula*, and fiddle.]

viola. See viol.

...nus of plants,
...with spurred
...ous, of the

Violaceæ: violet-coloured. [L. *viola*.]
 violate, *vi'ô-lât*, *v.t.* to do violence to: to fail to observe duly: to abuse: to ravish: to profane.—
adj. violated: defiled.—*adj.* vi'olable, that may be violated.—*adv.* vi'olably.—*ns.* violâ'tion.—*adj.* vi'olâtive, causing, tending to, or involving violation.—*n.* vi'olâtor. [L. *violâre*, -*âtum*-*vis*, strength.]

viold. (Milt.) for vialled.

violent, *vī-ō-lent*, *adj.* intensely forcible: impetuous and unrestrained in action: overmasteringly vehement: due to violence: wrested: expressing violence.—*v.t.* (obs.) to force.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to rage.—*n.* v'olence, the state or quality of being violent: excessive, unrestrained, or unjustifiable force: outrage: profanation: injury: rape.—*adv.* v'olently. [*L. violentus* or *violens*, *crisis*, *etc.*]

violet, *vīo-lit*, *n.* any plant or flower of the genus *Viola*: extended to unrelated plants, as dame's violet, water-violet (see dame, water): a bluish purple.—*adj.* bluish purple. [*Fr. violette*—*It. viola*.]

violin, violoncello, violone. See under *viol.*

viper, *vī-per*, *n.* the only venomous British snake; the adder; any member of its genus (*Vī-pera*) or family (*Viperidae*, *vī-per-i-dē*); extended to some other snakes, as the pit-vipers, horned vipers (*fig.*) an ungrateful or treacherous, malignant person (*adj.* viperiform (*-per*); viperine (*-per-in*); viper; viperish; viper; viperous; venomous; malignant; to sting; to stab;

bristly boraginaceous plant (Echium) of dry places; with intensely blue flowers, once thought a remedy, or prophylactic for snake-bite; viper's grass, black salsify. [*Vipera*—*vivus*, living, *parere*, to bring forth.]

virago, *vi-rā'gō*, or (L.) *vi-rā'gō*, *n.* a heroic or man-
like woman: an amazon: a scold: a termagant.
—*adjs.* *viraginian* (*vi-rā-jin'i-an*), *viraginous*
(*vi-rāj'*), *virā'golsh*. [L. *virāgō*, -*inis*—*tir*, a man.
viranda, *virando*, *obs. forms of veranda*(b).]

viranda, virando, obs. forms of **veranda(n)**.
virelay, vir'-lā, n. an old French lyric form in two-rhymed stanzas of short lines, linked by recurrent lines. [Fr. *virelai*, app. from meaningless refrain

virement, *vě-rə-mān'*, n. authorised transference of a surplus to balance a deficit under another head. [Fr.]

virēnt, vir-ēnt, adj. verdant: fresh: green.—**n**
virēscēncē (vir-, vir-ē-ēns).—**adj.** virēsc-ēnt
turning green: inclining to green: fresh: green:
abnormally green. [*L. virēns, -ēntis*, pr.p. of
virēre, to be green: *virēscēns*, pr.p. of *virēscere*, to

...to be green, *shrestis*, prop. of *shrestis*, to

gad. [Origin obscure.]
virgate, *vir'gāt*, *adj.* rodlike; twiggy.—*n.* an old
land measure, commonly 30 acres. [*L.* *virga*, rod,
Virgilian Virgilian, *vir'gīlīan*, *adj.* of or in the

Virgilian, *Vergilian*, *vor-jil-ēn*, *adj.* of, in the manner of, *Virgil* (*Vergilius*), the Roman poet (70-19 B.C.).

virgin, *vor-jin*, *n.* a maiden; one (esp. a woman) who has had no sexual intercourse; a madonna, a figure of the Virgin; Virgo, a sign, and a constellation, of the zodiac.—*adj.* in a state of virginity; of a virgin: maidenly; pure; chaste; undefiled; in the original condition.—*‘‘untainted’’*—*untouched*

born, born of a virgin. — n. virginhood

virulent, *vir'ū-lent*, or *-oo-*, *adj.* highly poisonous or malignant: venomous: acrimonious.—*ns.* virulence, virulency.—*adv.* virulently. [*L. virulentus*—*virus*, poison.]

virus, *vi'rās*, *n.* venom: contagious or poisonous matter (as of ulcers, &c.): the transmitted cause of infection: a pathogenic agent not visible by ordinary microscope means, perhaps chemical in nature rather than organic—a filter-passer: any corrupting influence.—*n.* vir'icide (or *vir'*), a substance that destroys or eliminates a virus.—*adj.* vi'rose, poisonous: foul.—*n.* viro'sis, a disease caused by a virus.—*adj.* vi'rous, virose.—*virus* disease, a disease caused by a filter-passing virus. [*L. virus* venom; Gr. *ios*, Sans. *viśha*, poison.]

visa, *vē'sā*, *visé*, *vē'sā*, *ns.* an authenticating endorsement on a passport.—*v.t.* to put a visa on:—*pa.t.s.* and *pa.p.s.* vi'sac'd, vi'séc'd. [*L. visa*, *pa.p. fem.* of *vidēre*, to see, and Fr. *visé*, *pa.p. masc.* of *viser*, to examine.]

visage, *vi'ij*, *n.* the face.—*adj.* vis'aged. [*Fr. visage*—*L. visus*, look.]

vis-à-vis, *vē'sā-vē*, *adv.* face-to-face.—*prep.* face-to-face with.—*n.* one who faces, or is opposite to, another: a light carriage with seats facing each other: an S-shaped couch. [*Fr. vis*, face (—*L. visus*, look), *à*, to.]

viscachá, *vis-kā'chā*, *n.* a S. American burrowing rodent of heavy build.—Also *vizca'cha*, *bizca'cha*.—*n.* viscachera (*-chā'ra*), a settlement of viscachas. [*Sp.*—*Quechua huiscacha*.]

viscera, viscer'al, viscerate. See *viscus*.
viscid, *vis'id*, *adj.* semi-fluid, sticky, glutinous, viscous: (*bot.*) of a surface, clammy and covered with a sticky secretion.—*ns.* viscid'ity; viscin (*vis'in*), the sticky substance present in the fruits of mistletoe. [*L.L. viscidus*—*L. viscum*; see *viscous*.]

viscometer, &c., viscosimeter, &c. See *viscus*.
viscose, *vis'hōs*, *n.* the sodium salt of cellulose xanthate, used in the manufacture of viscose rayon. [See *viscous*.]

viscount, *vi'kount*, *n.* (*hist.*) an officer who acted as administrative deputy to an earl, a sheriff: a title of nobility next below an earl (first granted 1440): the son or younger brother of a count:—*fem.* viscountess (*vi'kount-es*).—*ns.* vi'scountcy, vi'scountship, a viscounty: vi'scounty, (*obs.*) a viscount: (*hist.*) the jurisdiction of, or territory under, a viscount: the rank or dignity of a viscount. [*O.Fr. viconte* (*Fr. vicomte*)—*vis*—(*L. vice*, in place of) *conte*, count, after *L.L. vicecomes*—*L. comes*, a companion.]

viscous, *vis'hās*, *adj.* resistant, or highly resistant, to flow owing to forces acting between the molecules: tenacious: sticky: viscid.—*ns.* vis'cousness, viscom'eter, an instrument for measuring viscosity.—*adj.* viscom'etric.—*n.* viscom'etry.—Also viscosim'eter, viscosim'etric, viscosim'etry.—*n.* viscos'ity.—viscous flow, a type of fluid flow in which there is a continuous steady motion of the particles, the motion at a fixed point always remaining constant. [*L.L. viscosus*, sticky—*L. viscum*, bird-lime, mistletoe; *eog.* with Gr. *ixos*, mistletoe.]

Viscum, *vis'hām*, *n.* a genus of parasitic plants including the common mistletoe: viscum, bird-lime. [*L.*]

viscus, *vis'kōs*, *n.* (*med., zool.*) any one of the organs situated within the chest and the abdomen—heart, lungs, liver, &c.:—*pl.* viscera (*vis'ar-ā*; in common use *v.t.* the abdominal organs).—*adj.* visc'eral.—*v.t.* visc'erate, to disembowel.—*pf.* visc'ero, in composition, of or pertaining to the viscera or to a viscus.—Also visc'cri. [*L. viscus*, *pl. viscera*.]

visé, *visé* (*obs.* in all meanings), *v.t.* to advise: to look at.—*v.t.* to look (with *on*): to consider (with *on*). [Partly advise; partly *Fr. viser*—*L. vidēre*, *visum*, to see.]

visc. U.S. spelling of vice (1).

visé. See *visa*.

Vishnu, *vis'h'nō*, *n.* the second god of the Hindu triad; he became specially the benefactor of man in his many avatars or incarnations. [*Sans.*]

visible, *viz'i-bl*, *adj.* that may be seen: in sight: obvious: (of supplies of a commodity) actually in store, known to be available: ready or willing to receive a visitor or visitors.—*n.* a visible thing (often in *pl.*).—*ns.* visibil'ity, state or quality of being visible, or perceivable by the eye: clearness of the atmosphere: clarity and range of vision in the atmospheric conditions, seeing: a visible thing (*usu.* in *pl.*): (*obs.*) a sight, show place: (*obs.*) appearance: (*obs.*) power of seeing, sight; vis'ibleness.—*adv.* vis'ibly.—Visible Church, the body of professing Christians, as opp. to the Invisible Church, which consists of those spiritually minded persons who live up to the ideals of the Church, together with the departed saints in heaven; visible exports, imports (see exports, imports); visible horizon (see horizon); visible means, means or resources which are apparent to or ascertainable by others; visible speech, a system of phonetic characters each of which suggests the configuration of the organs in producing the sound. [Through *O.Fr.* or direct from *L. visibilis*—*vidēre*; see *vision*.]

visie. See *vision*.

Visigoth, *viz'i-goth*, *n.* one of the Western Goths, as distinguished from the Ostrogoths or Eastern Goths; they formed settlements in the south of France and in Spain, and their kingdom in the latter lasted into the 8th century.—*adj.* Visigoth'ic. [*L.L. Visigothi*—*Gmc.* word meaning perh. noble Goths, perh. west Goths.]

visile, *viz'il*, *-il*, *adj.* of or pertaining to sight; learning by means of visual images and recalling such images readily.—*n.* one whose imagery naturally takes a visual form. [On the analogy of *audile*, from *L. vidēre*, *visum*, to see.]

visiogenic, *viz-i-jen'ik*, *adj.* suitable artistically for television transmission. [*L. vidēre*, *visum*, to see, and root of Gr. *gignesthai*, to be produced.]

vision, *viz'hān*, *n.* the act of seeing: the faculty of sight: anything seen: a look, glance: a vivid concept or mental picture: hence, a person or scene of great beauty (sometimes ironically): a pleasing imaginative plan for, or anticipation of, future events: an apparition: a revelation, esp. divine, in sleep or a trance (sometimes without arte): act or power of perceiving imaginative mental images: imaginative perception: foresight: mystical awareness of the supernatural.—*v.t.* to see as a vision, to imagine: to present, or to call up, as in a vision.—*n.* (*Scot.*) visic (*viz'i*), a close or careful look: aim: a sight on the muzzle of a gun.—Also *viz'y*, *vizz'ie*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to look at, or look closely: to aim.—Also *vizz'ie*.—*adj.* vis'ional, of, pertaining to, a vision: derived from a vision: visionary, not real: pertaining to sight.—*adv.* vis'ionally.—*n.* vis'ionariness.—*adj.* vis'ionary, capable of seeing visions: apt to see visions: given to reverie or fantasy: out of touch with reality, unpractical: of the nature of, or seen in, a vision, visional: fanciful, not real: impracticable: characterised by visions or fantasy: pertaining to physical or mental vision.—*n.* one who sees visions: one who forms impracticable schemes.—*adj.* vis'ioned, inspired so as to see visions: seen in a vision: produced by, or associated with, a vision.—*ns.* vis'ioner, a visionary; vis'ioning, seeing visions; vis'ionist, one who professes to be a visionary: one who believes that the Biblical details of creation were revealed in vision.—*adj.* vis'ionless, destitute of vision.—beatific vision (see *beatify*). [*Fr.*—*L. visio*, *visiōis*—*vidēre*, *visum*, to see; cf. Gr. *idein*, Eng. *wait*.]

visit, *vi'it*, *v.t.* (of God or a human being) to come to, or to go to see, in order to succour: to go to with intention of injuring: to go to see professionally: to pay a call upon, or to be in the habit of doing so: to go to stay with: to make a stay in, as migratory birds: to go to for sight-seeing, pleasure, or religious purposes: to examine, inspect, esp. officially: (*arch.*) to punish (a person)—with *with*: (*arch.*) to punish, as wrongdoing: (of an idea) to take temporary hold on the mind of: (*arch.*) to afflict, trouble, as with disease.—*v.i.* to be

in the habit of seeing or meeting each other at home: to make a visit or visits: (*U.S.*) to chat—*n.* act of visiting: a short stay: a sight-seeing excursion: an official or a professional call: (*Cowper*) a place one visits: (*U.S.*) a chat.—*adj.* visit^{able}, subject to official visitation: attractive to visitors; visit^{ant}, paying visits, visiting.—*n.* one who visits: one who is a guest in the house of another: a supernatural visitor: a migratory bird: Visit^{ant}, one of an order of nuns founded by St Francis de Sales in 1610, also called *Salesians*, *Order* (or *Nuns*) of the *Visitation*.—*n.* visit^{ation}, act of visiting: a long and wearisome visit: a formal visit by a superior, esp. ecclesiastical: examination by authority: the act of a naval commander in boarding the vessel of another state to ascertain her character and object: (*hist.*) a visit of a herald to a district for the examination of its arms, pedigrees, &c.: a visit of God, or of a good (or evil) supernatural being: a dispensation of divine favour or displeasure: a sore affliction: the operation of a destructive power, or an instance of it: an influence acting on the mind: (*rare*) the object of a visit: an unusual and extensive intrusion of a species of animals into a region: Visitation, (*eccles.*) a festival to commemorate the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, observed by the Roman and Greek Churches on 2nd July.—*adj.* visit^{ation}al, visit^{ative}.—*n.* visit^{ator}, an official visitor.—*adj.* visitat^orial, visit^orial.—*ns.* visit^{ee}, the person to whom a visit is paid; visit^{ing}, the act, or an instance, of paying a visit: a visitation, in the sense of divine dispensation, heavy affliction, or influence operating on the mind.—*adj.* that visits: often opp. to *resident*: pertaining to visiting.—*ns.* visit^{ing}-book, a book recording the names of persons who have called or are to be called on: (*Thackeray*) a visitors' book; visit^{ing}-card, a small card bearing the name and address, or title, left in paying visits, and sometimes sent as an act of courtesy or in token of sympathy; visit^{ing}-day, a day on which one is at home and ready to receive callers; visit^{or} (now rarely visit^{er}), one who visits, calls on, or makes a stay with a person: a person authorised to visit for purposes of inspection or supervision:—*fem.* visit^{ress}.—visitation of the sick, an office in the Anglican Church for use by clergy visiting the sick: visitor general, (*hist.*) a personal representative of the King of Spain appointed to investigate affairs esp. in Spanish America: visitors' book, a book in which visitors write their names and sometimes comments: visit with, (*U.S.*) be a guest with: chat with. [*Fr.* visit^{er}—*L.* visit^{are}, freq. of *vis^{ere}*, to go to see, visit—*vid^{ere}*, to see.]

visite, vi-zét', *n.* a woman's light short cloak worn in mid-19th century. [Fr.]

visive, *vis'iv*, *adj.* (*rare*) of, pertaining to, sight,
visual: able to see: able to be seen. [L.L. *visivus*
—L. *visus*, sight.]

visne, v'ni, n. (*law*) venue. [O.Fr. *visné*, neighbourhood—L. *vicīnus*, neighbour.]

visnomy, viz'-na-mi, *n.* (*arch. and dial.*) physiog-
nomy.—Also vis'nomie. [Variant of physlog-
nomy.]

vison, *vi'sən*, *n.* the American mink. [Fr.; origin unknown.]

visor, viz'ər, viz'ər, *n.* a part of a helmet covering the face, or the upper part of the face, movable, and perforated to allow of seeing and breathing: a mask: disguise, feigning appearance: (*obs.*: *lit.* and *fig.*) face, aspect: a hood placed over a signal light: (U.S.) the peak of a cap.—Also viz'or.—*v.t.* to disguise, or cover, with a visor.—Also viz'or.—*adj.* vis'ored, viz'ored, having a visor: wearing a visor: masked.—*n.* vis'or-mask, a vizard-mask (q.v.). [*A. Fr.* *viser* (*Fr.* *visière*)—*vis*, countenance.]

vista, *vis'tā*, *n.* a view or prospect through, or as through, an avenue: an avenue or other long narrow opening or passage: the trees, &c., that form the avenue: a mental view or vision extending far into the past or future, or into any subject engaging the thoughts.—Also *vis'to*.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to make into, or see in, vistas.—*adj.* *vis'tad*.

vis'taed (-tad), having, or forming, a vista or vistas (*lit.* and *fig.*); vis'tai; vis'taless (-to-les). [*It. vista*, sight, view—*L. videre*, *visum*, to see.]
 visual, viz'hŭ-əl, viz'ŭ-əl, *adj.* of, pertaining to, sight; concerned with seeing, or (*fig.*) with mental vision; attained by, or received through, sight: of the nature of, or conveying, a mental vision: visible, having visibility: optic, as in 'visual axis': (*poet.*) of the eye: (*obs.*) of beams, coming from the eye.—*n.* a visible.—*n.* visualis'ation.—*v.t.* visualise, to make visible, externalise to the eye: to call up a clear visual image of.—*v.i.* to call up a clear visual image: (*med.*) to become visible.—*nr.* visualiser; visualist, a visualiser: a visible; visual'ity, (*Carlyle*) quality or state of being visible to the mind: a mental picture.—*adv.* visually.—visual purple (see purple). [*L.L. visualis*—*L. visus*, sight.]

Vita glass, *vi'tā glās*, n. trade-mark for a glass that transmits ultraviolet rays.

vital, vî't:
life: sup
invigorati
things: a
of living
due to li
(loosely):
vî'talise.

(fig.) to give vigour to: to make lifelike. — *n.* *vitaliser*. — *adj.* *vitalising*. — *ns.* *vitalism*, the doctrine that there is a vital principle (q.v.); *vitalist*, one who holds this doctrine. — *adj.* *vitalistic*. — *adv.* *vitalistically*. — *n.* *vitality* (*-tal*), state or quality of being vital: principle of life, power of living: livingness: quality of being fully or intensely alive: capacity to endure and flourish: animation, liveliness: a living or vital thing or quality (*pl.* *vitalities*). — *adv.* *vitalily*. — *n.pl.* *vitals*, (rarely in *sing.*) the interior organs essential for life: the part of any whole necessary for its existence. — *n.* *vitastroscope*, a form of motion-picture projector. — *adj.* *vitatively*, concerned with the preservation of life. — *n.* *vitaliveness* (*vi-tal-i-tiv-*), love of life, assigned by the phrenologists to a protuberance under the ear. — *vital air*, (*obs.*) oxygen: vital force, the force on which the phenomena of life in animals and plants depends — distinct from chemical and mechanical forces operating in them; vital functions, the bodily functions that are essential to life, as the circulation of the blood, etc.

11. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

[illegible]

with the facts of population—births, deaths, &c. [*L. vitalis*—*vita*, life—*vivere*, to live; cog. with *Gr. bios*, life.]

vitamin, vī't, vīt'-mīn (orig. *vitamine, -mēn*), *n.* any of numerous organic substances, 'accessory food factors,' present in minute quantities in nutritive foods and essential for the health of the animal

Vitamin A, B₁, B₂, C,
given names that
as thiamine (B₁).

ascorbic acid (C), &c.—*v. i.* vitaminise, to add vitamins to (a food).—vitamin B₁ complex, a group of vitamins formerly regarded as being a

Group of vitamins formerly regarded as being a single vitamin. [Coined in 1906 from *L. vita*, life, and "-----" *vita*, *vita*]

vite, *vēt*,
vitellius, .
vitellī-
egg yolk

egg-yellow.
sent in ye
adj. vitellai

vitelligeno lk;
a transferre
Vitex, vî'tek: fly

mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

ously.—*n.* vivip'ary, viviparity in plants. [L., from *vivus*, alive, *parere*, to produce.]
 vivisection, *viv-i-sek'shon*, *n.* the act or practice, or an instance, of making surgical operations on living animals for the purposes of physiological research or demonstration: (*fig.*) merciless and minute examination or criticism.—*v.t.* vivisect', to practise vivisection on.—Also *v.i.*—*adj.* vivisect'ional.
 —*n.* vivisect'ionist, one who practises or defends vivisection.—*adj.* vivisect'ive, practising vivisection.—*ns.* vivisect'or, one who practises vivisection.

ii alive.

vivamento
t.]

bered woman.
 —*adj.* vix'en, vix'enish, vix'enly, ill-tempered, snarling. [Southern dialectal form of *fixen*—O.E. *fyxen*, fem. of *fox*.]

vizament, *viz-a-mənt*, *n.* (*Shak.*) for advisement.
 vizard, *viz'ərd*, *n.* a mask (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to mask: to disguise, conceal.—*adj.* viz'arded, masked: pretended.—*n.* viz'ard-mask, a mask: a masked woman: a prostitute. [Variant of *visor*.]

vizier, *viz-i-ēr*, *viz-i-yər*, *viz-i-ēr*, *n.* a minister or councillor of state in various Mohammedan states.—Also *visier*, *vezir*, *wizier*.—*ns.* vizier'-ate, vizir'ate, vizier'ship, vizir'ship, the office of a vizir.—*adj.* vizier'ial, vizir'ial.—Grand Vizier, in pre-Republican Turkey, the prime minister, and at one time also commander of the army. [Ar. *vazir*, a porter—*vazara*, to bear a burden.]

vizor. See *visor*.

vlyz, vlyzie. See *visic* (under *vision*).

Viach, *vla-ĭch*, *n.* one of a non-Slav people of south-eastern Europe, found chiefly in Rumania, a Walachian. [O.Slav. *Vlachu*—O.H.G. *walh*, a foreigner, esp. a Slav or a Latin.]

vlei, *flā*, *flī*, *flī*, *n.* (*S.Afr.*) low-lying ground where a shallow lake forms in the wet season: (local U.S.) a swamp.—Also *vly*. [Dial. Du.—Du. *wallei*, valley.]

V-neck. See *V*.

voar, *vōr*, *n.* in Orkney and Shetland, spring, seed-time. [O.N. *vār*, spring; cf. *ware* (2).]

vocable, *vō-kā-bl*, *n.* that which is sounded with the voice—a word, or a single sound of a word: (*obs.*) a term, name.—*adj.* vocabulār (*vō-, vō-kāb'*), of or concerning words: vocabulār'ian, of or pertaining to vocabulary.

cerned with
 vocab'ulāry, a

betical order: a dictionary: any list of words: the words of a language: the words known to and used by e.g. a particular person: vocab'ulist, the maker of a vocabulary: a lexicographer.—*adj.*

vō'al, having a voice: uttered by the voice: oral: sung, or for singing—*opp.* to *instrumental*: giving forth sound: resounding: talkative: eloquent: concerned in the production of speech: of or pertaining to a vowel: having a vowel function: voiced: vocal'ic, containing vowels, esp. many vowels: of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vowel or vowels.—*n.* vō'al'is'ation.—*v.t.* vō'al'is'so, to form into voice, to articulate: to sing: to give expression to: to make vocal, endow with power of expression: to convert into a vowel: to insert the vowel points, as in Hebrew.—*v.i.* to sing: to sing on a vowel or vowels.—*ns.* vō'al'is'er; vō'al'ism, exercise of the vocal organs: the art of using the voice in singing: a vocal sound: system of vowels: vō'al'ist, a singer—*esp. opp.* to *instrumental*: vō'al'ity, vō'al'iness.—*adv.* vō'al'y.—*adj.* vō'al'ic'ul'tural (*vō-n'*), pertaining to voice-training: vō'al'ic (*vōk*; *rare*), vocal.—*n.* vō'culo (*vōk'ūl*), a slight vowel sound completing the articulation of certain consonants.—*vnal* e(h)ords, in air-breathing vertebrates, folds of the lining membrane of the larynx, by the vibration of the edges of which, under the influence of the breath, the voice is produced: vō'al' music, music produced by the human voice alone, as *opp.*

to instrumental music. [L. *vocābulum* and *vō'al'is*—*vōx*, *vōcis*, voice.]

vocalion, *vō-kā'l-i-on*, *n.* a musical instrument resembling a harmonium, with broad reeds. [vocal, and suff. *-ion*, as in *accordion*.]

vocation, *vō-kā'shon*, *n.* (*rare*) a calling, summons: a calling by God to his service in special work or in a special position, or to a state of salvation: fitness for God's or other specified work: a way of living or sphere of activity to which one has been called by God, or for which one has a special fitness: one's occupation, business, or profession.—*adj.* vō'ca'tional, pertaining to, concerned with, or in preparation for, a trade or occupation.—*n.* vō'ca'tionalism, the giving of an important place in education to vocational training.—*adv.* vō'ca'tionally.—*adj.* vō'cative (*vōk'-tīv*), pertaining to the act of calling: applied to the grammatical case used in direct personal address.—*n.* the case of a word when a person or thing is addressed: a word in that case. [L. *vocātīō*, *-ōnis*, and *vōcā'tīvus*—*vōcāre*, to call.]

vociferate, *vō-sif'-ā-rā*, *v.t.* to cry with a loud voice, to bawl.—*v.t.* to utter in a loud voice.—*n.* vōcif'er-ance, clamour.—*adj.* vōcif'erant, clamorous.—*ns.* vōcifer'ation, act of vociferating: a violent or loud outcry: vōcif'erātor; vōciferos'ity (*rare*).—*adj.* vōcif'erous, making a loud outcry: noisy.—*adv.* vōcif'erously.—*n.* vōcif'erousness. [L., *vōx*, *vōcis*, voice, *ferre*, to carry.]

vocular, vocule. See *vocal*.

vodka, *vōd-kā*, *n.* a Russian spirit, properly distilled from rye, but sometimes from potatoes, &c. [Russ., dim. of *voda*, water.]

voe, *vō*, *n.* in Orkney and Shetland, a bay, creek. [O.N. *vōgr*, a creek.]

vocetganger, *vōt'hāng-ər*, *foot'hāng-ər*, *n.* (*S.Afr.*) a locust before its wings grow: a pedestrian: an infantryman. [Du. *voet*, foot, *gang*, walk.]

vogle, *vō-gt*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) vain: merry. [Origin obscure.]

vogue, *vōg*, *n.* (*obs.*) the chief place in popular esteem: popularity: a place in popular favour, or the period of it: the mode or fashion at any particular time.—*adj.* in vogue, fashionable.—*v.t.* (*arch.* or) to compute, reckon.

—*adj.* to compute, reckon.
 course o
 to row—It.
 vogare;]

voice, *vōis*, *n.* sound produced by the vocal organs of living beings, esp. of human beings in speech or song: sound given out by anything: faculty or power of speech or song: ability to sing, esp. well: mode of utterance: quality and range of musical sounds produced by a singer: a singer: a part for a singer, or one of the parts in an instrumental composition: utterance, expression: (*obs.*) what one says: expressed wish or opinion: vote, approval: medium of expression: one who speaks: (*obs.*) rumour, report, reputation: (*phon.*) sound uttered with resonance of the vocal cords: (*gram.*) mode of inflecting verbs to indicate whether that represented by the subject acts or is acted upon, or acts so as to affect itself (see *active*, *passive*, *middle*).—*v.t.* (*rare*) to utter: to give utterance or expression to: (*rare*) to act as mouth-piece of: to endow with voice: (*obs.*) to rumour, or esp. (in *impers.* construction) to be rumoured or commonly stated: (*obs.*) to speak of: (*obs.*) to acclaim: (*obs.*) to nominate, appoint, elect: (*mus.*) to regulate the tone of: to write the voice parts of: (*phon.*) to utter with vibration of the vocal cords.—*n.* vōice'-box, the larynx.—*adj.* vōiced, endowed with voice: having a voice of a specified kind: (*phon.*) uttered with voice: vōico'-ful, having a voice: vocal (with *truth*): full of sound.—*n.* vōice'-fulness.—*adj.* vōice'-less, having no voice: speechless, silent: unspoken: failing to, or unable to, express one's opinion or desire, or to make this felt: having no vote: (*phon.*) not vōiced.—*nt.* vōice'-lessness; vōic'er; vōic'ing, the regulation of the tone of organ pipes, ensuring proper power, pitch, and quality.—In my voice, (*Shak.*) in my name; in voice, in good condition for singing or speaking: with one voice, unani-

jāte, jār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōon; then (then)

mously. [A.Fr. *voiz*, *voice* (Fr. *voix*)—L. *vōx*, *vōcis*; akin to Gr. *epos*, a word.]

void, *void*, *adj.* containing nothing, empty, deserted: unoccupied, unutilised: having no holder, vacant: devoid, destitute, free (with *of*): (*obs.*) worthless: ineffectual, useless: not binding in law, null, invalid.—*n.* an empty space: (with *the*) the expanse of space: emptiness: (*rare*) a lack: (*fig.*) an emotional lack strongly felt: (*archit.*) an unfilled space.—*v.t.* to make vacant, to empty, clear: to send out, discharge, emit: (*obs.*) to send away, dismiss: (*obs.*) to remove, clear away: (*obs.*) to go away from, withdraw from, quit: (*obs.*) to avoid: (*obs.*) to lay aside, divest oneself of: to make of no effect, to nullify.—*adj.* void'able, that may be voided: (*law*) that may be either voided or confirmed.—*n.* void'ance, act of voiding or emptying: state of being void: of a benefice, the fact or state of being vacant.—*adj.* void'ed, (*her.*) having the inner part cut away and showing the tincture of the field—said of a charge.—*ms.* void'ce, (*hist.*) wine and light food taken before going to bed, or before the departure of guests: void'cr, (*lit.* and *fig.*) one who empties, or (*hist.*) one who clears a table: (*obs.*) a tray for carrying away dirty dishes, crumbs, &c., or a tray, &c., for carrying sweetmeats: a contrivance in armour for covering an unprotected part of the body: void'ing, the act of voiding: that which is voided (often in *pl.*): void'ing-lobb'y, (*obs.*) an anteroom: void'ness. [O.Fr. *voide*, empty—popular L. *voitus*—*voitūre*, to empty—*vocuus*, for L. *vacuus*.]

voile, *voil*, *n.* a thin semi-transparent material. [Fr., *veil*.]

voir dire, *voār dēr*, (*law*) an oath administered to a witness. [O.Fr. *voir*, true, truth, *dire*, to say.]

voisinage, *voī-si-nij*, *n.* (*obs.*) neighbourhood, or the neighbourhood. [Fr.]

voiture, *vwā-tūr*, *n.* a carriage.—*n.* *voiturier* (*vwā-tūr-yā*), the driver of a carriage or coach. [Fr.]

voivode, *voī'vōd*, *voivode*, *vā'vōd*, *n.* orig. the leader of an army: later, in south-east Europe, the title of the head of an administrative division: in Moldavia and Wallachia, the former title of the princes: in Turkey, an inferior administrative official.—*n.* *voivodeship*, *voī'vodeship*. [Russ. *voevoda* (Serb. *vojvoda*, Pol. *wojewoda*), a general.]

voix céleste, *voī sâ-lēst*, in an organ, a labial stop with a soft, tremulous sound. [Fr., heavenly voice.]

vol, *vol*, *n.* (*her.*) two wings displayed and conjoined in base. [Fr.]

vola, *vō'la*, *n.* the hollow of the hand or foot:—*pl.* *volae* (*vō'lē*).—*adj.* *vo'lar*, pertaining to the palm or to the sole. [L.]

volable, *vol's-bl*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) nimble-witted. [L. *volāre*, to fly.]

volage, *vō-lāzh*, *adj.* giddy, flighty: fickle.—Also *volageous* (*vō-lā'jəs*). [Fr.]

volant, *vō-lant*, *adj.* flying: passing lightly through the air: (*zool.*) flying, or pertaining to flight: (*obs.*) of armed forces, &c., organised for rapid movement: nimble: (*her.*) represented as flying.—*adj.* *volante* (*vō-lānt*): *It.*; *mus.*, moving lightly and rapidly.—*n.* *volary*, an aviary.—*adj.* *volat'ic*, (*now rare*) flying about: *volatile* (*vōl'ā-tīl*), capable of flying: moving lightly and rapidly about: evaporating very quickly: flighty, apt to change.—*n.* a creature capable of flying: a volatile substance.—*ms.* *vol'atileness*, *volatility* (*-tīl'*).—*adj.* *vol'atilisable*.—*n.* *volatilisation*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *vol'atilisē*, to make or become volatile: to cause to evaporate: (*fig.*) to make light, unsubstantial, delicate.—*n.* *vol'cry*, a volary: a place for repair, &c., of aircraft.—*adj.* *vol'tiant*, flying: flitting: fluttering: moving about: able to fly.—*v.i.* *vol'tiate*, to flutter, fly.—*n.* *vol'tiation*, flight: power of flying.—*adj.* *vol'tiā'tional*; *vol'tiō'rial*, having the power of flight.—*volatile alkali*, (*obs.*) ammonia: *volatile oil* (see *essential oil*). [L. *volāre*, to fly, *volitāre*, to flit, flutter.]

volante, *vō-lan'te*, *n.* a two-wheeled covered vehicle with long shafts, with a chaise-body hung before the axle—the horse, or one of the horses, being ridden by a postillion. [Sp.]

Volapük, *vol'*, *vōl'ā-pük*, or *-puk*, or *-pük'*, *n.* a name given to a universal language invented about 1879 by Johann Sciden, the vocabulary being and the grammar being *nost.—n.* Volapük'ist, one versed in Volapük: one who advocates the adoption of Volapük. [Lit. world-speech—*vol*, for Eng. *world*, *pük*, for Eng. *speak*.]

volatile, &c. See *volant*.

vol-au-vent, *vōl-ō-vān'*, *n.* a kind of pie of light puff pastry filled with meat, or fish, &c. [Fr., lit. flight in the wind.]

volcano, *vōl-kā'nō*, *n.* a centre of eruption of subterranean matter, typically a more or less conical hill or mountain, built of ash and lava, with a central crater and pipe: (*fig.*) a state of affairs, emotional condition, &c., suggestive of a volcano because an upheaval or outburst seems imminent: a form of fireworks:—*pl.* *volcanoes*.—*adj.* *volcanian* (*Kcats*): *volcanic* (*vōl-kān'ik*), pertaining to, of the nature of, produced or caused by, a volcano: characterised by the presence of volcanoes.—*adv.* *volcanically*.—*ms.* *volcanicity* (*-kē-mis'i-tī*), *volcanicity*; *volcanisation*.—*v.t.* *vol'canise*, to subject to the action of volcanic heat.—*adj.* *vol'canised*.—*ms.* *vol'canism*, *vol'canist* (see *evulcanism*, *-ist*).—*adj.* *volcanological*.—*n.* *volcanology*, *volcanology*.—*volcanic ash(es)*, *bomb* (see *ash*, *bomb*): *volcanic dust*, fine particles of powdered rock blown out from a volcano: *volcanic glass*, rock without crystalline structure, as obsidian, pumice, &c., produced by rapid cooling of molten lava: *volcanic mud*, *sand*, *volcanic ash* which has been deposited under water and sorted and stratified: *volcanic rocks*, those formed by volcanic agency. [It. *volcano*—L. *Vulcānus*, *Vulcānus*, god of fire.]

vole, *vōl*, *n.* in certain card games, (the winning of) all the tricks in one deal.—*v.i.* to win all the tricks in one deal.—*go the vole*, to risk all for great gain: to try everything. [Fr.,—L. *volāre*, to fly.]

vole, *vōl*, *n.* any of numerous blunt-nosed, short-eared, mouselike or ratlike rodents, including the so-called water-rat and some field-mice. [For *vole-mouse*, i.e. field-mouse, of Scand. origin.]

voley. See under *volant*.

volet, *vōl'ā*, *n.* (*hist.*) a short veil worn at the back of the head: one of the wings of a triptych picture. [O.Fr. (*mod. Fr.*, a shutter),—L. *volāre*, to fly.]

Volga-Baltaite, *vōl-gā-bā-ltā-it'ik*, *adj.* of, pertaining to, the group of languages to which Estonian, Finnish, and Lapp belong. [Volga river, Baltic Sea.]

volitant, *volitation*, *volitate*. See *volant*.

volition, *vō-līsh'ən*, *n.* act of willing or choosing: the exercise of the will: the power of determining.—*adj.* *volit'ent*, (*rare*) willing: *volitional*, *volitionary*.—*adv.* *volitionally*.—*adj.* *volitionless*; *vōl'itive*, of, pertaining to, the will: originating in the will: *willed*, *deliberate*: (*gram.*) expressing a wish.—*n.* a desiderative verb, &c. [Fr.,—L.L. *volūtō*—L. *volō*, pres. indic. of *velle*, to will, be willing.]

volkslied, *folks'lēt*, *n.* a folk-song. [Ger.]

volksraad, *folks'rāt*, *n.* a legislative assembly, esp. (Volksraad) that of the Transvaal or the Orange Free State before 1900. [Du. *volk*, people, *raad*, council.]

volley, *vōl'i*, *n.* a flight of missiles: the discharge of many missile-throwing weapons (e.g. small arms) at once: a round fired by every gun in a battery: (*fig.*) an outburst of many, e.g. words, at once: (tennis, cricket, &c.) a return of the ball before it reaches the ground—a *half-volley* is a return by striking the ball as it bounces: a ball so returned:—*pl.* *voll'ies*.—*v.t.* to discharge in a volley: to return (a ball) before it bounces: to fire a volley or volleys at.—*v.i.* to fly, be discharged, in a volley: to sound, produce sounds, like a volley: to roll, move, be emitted, like a volley: to make a volley at tennis, &c.—*adj.* *voll'eyed*.—*n.* *voll'ey-ball*, a game in which a large ball is volleyed by the hand over a high net. [Fr. *volée*, a flight—L. *volāre*, to fly.]

volost, *vō'lost*, *n.* (*hist.*) a division for local govern-

ment in Russia: a soviet of a rural district. [Russ. *volost*.]

volplane, *vol'plān*, *v.i.* to glide down to earth in flight, *plané*, *pa.p.*

Volsci, an ancient Italian people incessantly at war with the Romans for 200 years previous to 338 B.C.: their Italian language.—*adj.* of, pertaining to, the Volsci.

Volsungs, *vol'soongz*, *n.pl.* a famous heroic race in old German legend, its founder *Volsung* being the grandson of Woden or Odin.

volt, *volte*, *völt*, *volt*, *n.* (*fencing*) a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust: a gait of a horse going sideways round a centre: a track made by a horse executing this movement.—*n.* vol'tage. [Fr. *volte*—*lt.* *volta*—*L.* *voltere*, *volūtum*, to turn.]

volt, *völt*, *n.* the unit of electromotive force, the potential difference which, when applied to a conductor having a resistance of one ohm, produces a current of one ampere.—*volta*—(*vol'tā*), *as in vol'ta*—*n.* voltage (*vol't*), *volts*—*adj.* voltaic

(*vol-tā'ik*), pertaining to Alessandro Volta, who constructed the first electrical battery, a voltaic pile, and established the science of current electricity: of electricity, generated by chemical action: used in producing such electricity: of, pertaining to, caused by, voltaic electricity.—*ns.* vol'talism, the branch of electricity that treats of the production of an electric current from the chemical interaction of two immersed dissimilar metals; voltam'eter, an instrument for measuring an electric current by means of the amount of metal deposited, or gas liberated, from an electrolyte in a given time by the passage of the current; for measuring electromotive force in volts. [Alessandro (1745-1827).]

volta, *vol'tā*, *n.* an old dance, the lavolta: (*mus.*) turn, time.—*pl.* vol'te (*-tā*). [It.]

Voltairean, *vol'tair'ē-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Voltaire, French poet, dramatist, historian, and sceptic (1694-1778).—*n.* one who advocates the views and principles of Voltaire.—*ns.* Voltair'ianism, Voltair'eanism, Voltair'ism, the spirit of Voltaire—i.e. a sceptical and sarcastic attitude, especially towards Christianity—or a manifestation of it, or adherence to his doctrines.

volte-face, *vol't-fās*, *n.* a turning round: (*fig.*) a sudden and complete change in opinion or in views expressed. [Fr.]

voltigeur, *vol'ti-zhūr*, *n.* a vaulter or tumbler: (*hist.*) in the French army, one of a light-armed company of picked men for skirmishing. [Fr.—*voltiger*, to flutter, vault.]

voltinism, *vol'tin-izm*, *n.* breeding rhythm, brood frequency. [It. *volta*; see *volta*.]

volatile, *vol'ū-bl*, *adj.* (*rare*) easy to roll or revolving readily or smoothly (*Milt.* volubili): flowing smoothly: fluent in speech: too fluent or glib: (*rare*) changeable: (*bot.*) twining.—*ns.* volubility, vol'ubleness.—*adv.* vol'ubly. [*L.* *volūbilis*—*volēre*, *volūtum*, to roll.]

volucrine, *vol'ū-krin*, *-krin*, *adj.* pertaining to birds, bird-like. [*L.* *volucris*, a bird—*volāre*, to fly.]

volume, *vol'ūm*, *n.* a roll or scroll, which was the form of ancient books: a book, whether complete in itself or part of a larger work: anything (*esp.* in the natural world) that may be studied as a book: a rounded mass (often in *pl.*): a quantity: bulk: cubical content: dimensions: fullness of tone.—*v.i.* to swell, rise, roll.—*v.t.* to send out in volumes, or great quantity: to make into, bind into, a volume.—*adj.* vol'umed, having the form of a volume or roll: bulky: consisting of (so-many) volumes.—*ns.* volumenom'eter, volumom'eter, an instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of fluid it displaces; volu'meter, an instrument for measuring the volumes of gases.—*adjs.* volumet'ric, -al.—*adv.* volumet'

rically.—*adjs.* volu'minal, pertaining to cubical content; volu'minous, consisting of many coils, windings, folds: bulky, filling much space: in many volumes: capable of filling many volumes: having written much, as an author.—*adv.* volu'minously.—*ns.* volu'minousness, voluminos'ity; vol'umlist, (*rare*) an author.—speak, express, &c., volumes, to mean much, to be very significant; to estimate the estimation of the amount present in a compound

required to satisfy a reaction in a known quantity of the compound. [Fr.—*L.* *volūmen*, -inis, a roll—*volūre*, *volūtum*, to roll.]

voluntary, *vol'an-tar-i*, *adj.* acting by choice, able to will: proceeding from the will: spontaneous, free: done or made without compulsion or legal obligation: designed, intentional: freely given, or supported by contributions freely given: free from state control: subject to the will: of or pertaining to voluntarism.—*n.* one who does anything of his own free-will: (*obs.*) a volunteer: a piece of music played at will: a voluntary or extempore composition of any kind: a piece of music played before, during, or after a church service: an unwarranted fall from a horse: an upholder of voluntarism.—*adv.* vol'untarily.—*ns.* vol'untariness; vol'untarism, the principle or system of maintaining the church by voluntary offerings, instead of by the aid of the state: the principle or system of maintaining voluntary schools; vol'untarist.—*adjs.* voluntarist'ic; vol'untative, voluntary, voluntary school, in England, an elementary school supported by voluntary subscriptions, in many cases controlled by a religious body. [*L.* *voluntarius*—*volūtis*, choice—*volē*, pres. indic. of *velle*, to will.]

volunteer, *vol'an-tēr*, *n.* one who enters any service, esp. military, of his own free choice: a soldier belonging to any body other than the regular army.—*adj.* consisting of, or pertaining to, volunteers: giving voluntary service: given voluntarily: of a plant or plants, growing spontaneously.—*v.t.* to offer voluntarily to give, supply, perform: to give (information) unasked.—*v.i.* to enter into any service of one's own free-will or without being asked. [Fr. *volontaire*—*L.* *voluntarius*.]

voluptuous, *vol'ūp-tū-əs*, *adj.* excessively given to sensualist.—*adj.* sensual pleasure.—*adj.* of, or suggestive of, pleasure, esp. sensuous: pertaining to, consisting of, derived from, or ministering to, sensual pleasure: given to excess of pleasure, esp. sensual.—*adv.* vol'up'tuously.—*ns.* volup'tuousness, volup'tuosity. [*L.* *voluptuarius*—*volupātis*, pleasure.]

Völuspá, *vol'us-pā*, *vol'vōs-pā*, *n.* one of the poems of the Elder Edda: Völuspá, a sibyl or prophetess—a wrong use, found in Scott's *Pirate*. [O.N. *Völuspá*, the song of the sibyl—*völva*, a wise woman.]

volutation, *vol'ū-tā'shan*, *n.* (*rare* or *obs.*) the action of rolling, turning, wallowing (*lit.* and *fig.*). [*L.* *volūtatio*, -ōnis—*volūtāre*—*volēre*, *volūtum*, to roll.]

volute, *vō-lūt'*, *n.* a spiral scroll used esp. in Ionic capitals: a spiral conformation: a thing or part having such a shape: any marine shell of the genus *Voluta*, or kindred genera, allied to the whelks, or the animal itself: a whorl of a spiral shell.—*adj.* rolled up in any direction, having a spiral form.—*adj.* volūt'ed, in spiral form: having a volute or volutes.—*ns.* vol'utin, a substance found in granular form (volutin granules) in the cytoplasm of various cells, believed to contribute to the formation of a whorl.—*adj.* volūt'ion, a revolving to roll.]

volva, *vol'va*, *n.* a sheath, enclosing the whole of the fruit body of some agarics.—*adj.* vol'vate, possessing a volva. [*L.*; see *volva*.]

volve, *rolv*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.*) to turn over, or (*fig.*) to ponder. [*L.* *volvēre*.]

Volvox, *vol'voks*, *n.* a genus of simple organisms

jāte, *fār*, *disk*; *mē*, *hər* (her); *māne*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *dhen* (then)

found in ponds, canals, &c., commonly regarded as algae, consisting of green flagellate cells united by protoplasmic bridges in a hollow spherical colony. [Formed from *L. voluere*.]

volvulus, *vol'vū-lus*, *n.* twisting of an abdominal viscus causing internal obstruction. [Formed from *L. voluere*.]

vomer, *vō'mar*, *n.* a bone of the skull in most vertebrates—in man, a thin flat bone, shaped like a wedge or ploughshare, forming part of the middle part of the nose.—*adj.* vomerine (*vō' or vō'*). —*vō'mero-*, used in composition, as *vō'mero-nas'al*, pertaining to the vomer and the nasal cavity. [*L. vomer*, a ploughshare.]

vomit, *vom'it*, *v.i.* to throw up the contents of the stomach by the mouth, to spew: of an emetic, to cause vomiting: to issue with violence.—*v.i.* to throw out with violence: to cause to vomit (*pr.p.* vom'iting; *po.t.* and *po.p.* vom'ited).—*n.* the act of vomiting: matter ejected from the stomach: (*fig.*) vile persons or things: something that excites vomiting, an emetic.—*ns.* vom'ica, a cavity in the lung containing pus; vom'iting.—*adj.* vom'itive, vom'itory, causing to vomit.—*n.* an emetic.—*ns.* vom'ito, the worst form of yellow fever, usually attended with the black vomit; vom'itory, a door of a large building by which the crowd is let out (also, *Roman hist.*, vom'it'orium): a vent (*lit.* and *fig.*); vomituri'tion, violent retching. [*L. vomere*, -itum, to throw up; *Gr. emein*.]

voodoo, *voodoo*, *vōō'dōo*, or -*dōō'*, *n.* superstitious beliefs and practices of African origin found among negroes of the West Indies and southern United States, formerly including serpent-worship, human sacrifice and cannibalism, but now confined to sorcery: any form of magic-working: a negro sorcerer or witch.—*adj.* of, pertaining to, carrying out, voodoo practices.—*v.i.* to bewitch by voodoo charms.—Also *vaoodoo*, *vaoodoo* (*vōō'dōō'*).—*ns.* voo'dooism (or -*dōō'*), voodoo superstitions; voo'dooist (or -*dōō'*).—*adj.* voodooist'ic. [African (Slave Coast) *vodu*.]

voortrekker, *fōr-trek'ker*, or *vōr-*, *n.* one of the Dutch farmers from Cape Colony who took part in the Great Trek into the Transvaal in 1836 and following years: a pioneer. [Cape Du.—*Du. voor-*, before, and *trek*.]

vor, *vor*, *v.i.* (*King Lear*, IV. vi. 247, in dialect passage) *perh.* means *varn*.

voracious, *vō-rā'shəs*, *adj.* eating greedily or in large quantities: (*fig.*) taking in, engulfing, much: (*fig.*) very eager, or insatiable: characterised by greediness (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*adv.* vorā'ciously.—*ns.* voracity (-*ras'*), vorā'ciousness. [*L. vorāx*, vorā'cis—*vorāre*, to devour.]

voraginous, *vō-roj'i-nəs*, *adj.* (*obs.* or *rare*) pertaining to a whirlpool: voracious.—*n.* vorā'go (-*gō*), a gulf. [*L. vorāgo*—*vorāre*.]

vorant, *vō'rənt*, *adj.* (*her.*) devouring. [*L. vorāns*, *pr.p.* of *vorāre*, to devour.]

vorpal, *vor'pal*, *adj.* a nonsense word coined by Lewis Carroll to describe a sword, now used to mean sharp-edged.

vortex, *vōr'teks*, *n.* a whirling motion of a fluid forming a cavity in the centre, a whirlpool, an eddy, a whirlwind: according to a hypothesis of Descartes, &c., a rotary movement of atoms or particles of subtle matter round an axis, or the matter itself in rotation, such phenomena accounting for the formation of the universe and the relative motion of its parts: (*fig.*) a pursuit, way of life, situation, &c., that engulfs one irresistibly or remorselessly, taking up all one's attention or energies.—*pl.* vor'tices (-*ti-sēs*), vor'tices.—*adj.* vor'tical, of or pertaining to a vortex: whirling.—*adv.* vor'tically.—*ns.* vor'ticism (-*ti-izm*), a British movement in painting, a development from futurism, blending cubism and expressionism, and emphasising the complications of machinery that characterise modern life; vor'ticist, one who holds the theory of vortices, or who supports vorticism.—*adj.* vor'ticose, vortice'ular, vortiginous (-*ij*), vortical.—vortex theory, a theory that the material atom consists of a vortically moving

frictionless fluid—a conception of Lord Kelvin's. [*L. vortex*, *vortex*, -icis—*vortēre*, *vertēre*, to turn.] **Vorticeila**, *vōr-ti-sel'ā*, *n.* a genus of ciliated infusorians belonging to the order Peritricha, in which the cilia are restricted to a fringe round the mouth. [*Dim.*, from *L. vortex*.]

Vosgian, *vōsh'i-an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Vosges Mts.—Also *Vosgean*.

votary, *vō'ta-ri*, *n.* one devoted as by a vow to some service, worship, or way of life: one enthusiastically addicted to a pursuit, study, &c.: a devoted worshipper or adherent (*sem.* vō'tares).—*adj.* (*obs.*) consecrated by, or of the nature of, vows: of the nature of a vow.—*n.* vō'tarist, a votary.—*adj.* vō'tive, given, erected, &c., by vow: undertaken or observed in fulfilment of a vow: consisting of, or expressing, a vow or a wish.—votive offering, picture, tablet, one dedicated in fulfilment of a vow. [*L.L. vōtārius*—*L. vōtum*, to vow.]

vote, *vōt*, *n.* (*obs.*) an earnest desire: an expression of a wish or opinion in an authorised formal way: collective opinion, decision by a majority: votes or voters of a certain class collectively: a voter: the right to vote: that by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot.—*v.i.* to express choice, esp. at an election, by vote: to declare in favour of, or against (with *for*, *against*), esp. by vote.—*v.t.* to determine by vote: to grant by vote: to bring about (a specified result or change) by vote: (*coll.*) to declare by general consent: (*coll.*) to pronounce, adjudge to be: (*coll.*) to propose, suggest: to present for voting: to record the votes of.—*adj.* vote'less.—*n.* vō'ter.—split one's vote(s), to divide one's votes among two or more candidates; split the vote, to injure a cause by influencing a body of possible supporters to vote in some other way; vote Conservative, Labour, &c., to give one's vote, on a particular occasion or habitually, to the Conservative, Labour, &c., candidate or party; vote down, to defeat or suppress by vote, or otherwise; voto in, to elect; vote of no confidence, the legal method of forcing the resignation of a government or governing body; vote straight, to give one's vote honestly. [*L. vōtum*, a wish—*vōtēre*, *vōtum*, to vow.]

votene, *vō-tēn'*, *n.* (*Jr.*) a devotee. [*Perh.* devotee.]

votive. See votary.

vouch, *vouch*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to call upon to witness, esp. to a title to real estate (also *vouch* to warrant, *vouch* to warranty): to cite as authority: (*obs.*) to assert, declare: to assert or guarantee to be true: to support by evidence: to testify (that): (*rare*) to be sponsor for: (*Shak.*) to guarantee legal possession of: (*arch.*) to vouchsafe, condescend to grant: (*Milt.*) to second, support.—*v.i.* to bear witness, or be surety (with *for*).—*n.* assertion: attestation.—*ns.* vouchee, the person summoned to witness to a title to real estate: a person quoted as authority or appealed to as witness; vouche' (partly *A.Fr. voucher*, *infin.*; partly *suff.* -*er*), the act of vouching to warrant: a piece of evidence, or a written document serving as proof: a paper which confirms the truth of anything, as a receipt, a certificate of correctness: one who vouches or gives witness: a mechanical contrivance used in shops for automatically registering the amount of money drawn. [*O.Fr. voucher*, *vouch*, to call to defend—*L. vocāre*, to call.]

vouchsafe, *vouch-sāf'*, formerly also (*Milt.*) vout'safe, *vout'sāf*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to warrant safe, guarantee: (*arch.*) to condescend to grant: (*obs.*) to condescend to allow, to accept, or to engage in: to condescend, be graciously willing.—*v.i.* to condescend.—*pr.p.* vouchsaf'ing; *po.t.* and *po.p.* vouchsafed.—*n.* vouchsafe'ment. [*Orig.* two words, *vouch*, safe.]

voullge, *vōōzh*, *n.* a weapon carried by foot-soldiers in the 14th century, having a blade fixed on a long staff. [*Fr.*]

vousoir, *vōō-stōr'*, *n.* one of the wedge-like stones that form part of an arch.—*v.t.* to form with vousoirs. [*Fr.*, through *L.L.*, from *L. volūtus*—*volutēre*, to roll.]

vow, *vōz*, *n.* a voluntary promise made to God, or to a saint, or to a god or gods: a binding under-

taking or resolve; a solemn or formal promise of fidelity or affection; a firm assertion; an earnest wish or prayer.—*v.i.* to give, dedicate, by solemn promise: to promise or threaten solemnly: to maintain solemnly.—*v.i.* to make vows.—*adj.* vowed, (*obs.*) bound by religious vows: devoted, confirmed, undertaken, &c., by vow, or as by vow.—*ns.* vow'ess, (*hist.*) a woman who has taken a vow: a nun: vow'-fellow, (*Shak.*) one bound by the same vow.—baptismal vows, the promises made at baptism by the person baptised, or by the sponsors or parents in his name; solemn, as opposed to simple vow, such a vow as the Church takes under her special charge, solemnly accepts, as those of poverty, obedience, and chastity, involving complete and irrevocable surrender. [O.Fr. *vou* (Fr. *vœu*)—L. *vōtum*—*vōvere*, to vow.]

vowel, *vow'əl*, *n.* a speech-sound produced by the unimpeded passage of the breath (modified by the vocal cords into voice) through the mouth, different vowel sounds being made by altering the form and position of the tongue and the lips: a letter (as *a, e, i, o, u*) used alone or in combination to represent a vowel sound.—*adj.* vowel, of composition of the nature of, a vowel.

insert vowel signs in consonants only): to use as a vowel: to modify by vowel sounds.—*adj.* vowel'ed, having vowels, esp. in a marked degree: having a vowel or vowels of a specified kind; vowel'less, without vowels; vowel'ly, full of vowels.—vowel gradation, ablaut; vowel mutation, umlaut; vowel point, a mark inserted, e.g. in Hebrew, to indicate a vowel. [Fr. *voyelle*—L. *vōcālis*—*vōx*, voice.]

vox, *voks*, *n.* voice:—*pl.* voces (*vō'sēz*).—vox angelica, vox caelestis, voix céleste; vox humana, in organ-building, a reed-stop producing tones resembling those of the human voice. [L. *vōx*.]

voyage, *vō'ij*, *n.* (*arch.*) a journey of any kind: (*obs.*) travel: (*obs.*) a military expedition: (*obs.*) an enterprise: a passage by water or by air to some place at a considerable distance: a round trip: a cruise: an account of such a journey.—*v.i.* to make a voyage, cruise, journey.—*v.t.* to traverse, pass over.—*adj.* voyageable, navigable.—*ns.* voy'ager; voyageur (*vō'sā-yā-zhōr*), in Canada one who kept up communication by canoe between trading-posts: a boatman: a trapper. [O.Fr. *veage*, *voiage*, &c.—L. *viaticum*; see *viaticum*.]

vraic, *vra'k*, *n.* a Channel Islands name for seaweed, used for fuel and manure.—*ns.* vraic'er; vraic'ing. [Dial. Fr.; see *varec*.]

verisemblance, *vra'-sān'blāns*, *n.* verisimilitude: a picture. [Fr. *vrai*, true, *semblance*, appearance.]

vrouw, *vrau*, *frow*, *n.* a woman, goodwife, housewife. [Du.]

vug, *vug*, *n.* a Cornish miner's name for a cavity in a rock, usu. lined with crystals.—*adj.* vug'y.

Vulcan, *vil'kən*, *n.* (*Roman myth.*) the god of fire and metal-working: a planet (*intramercurial planet*) once postulated between the sun and mercury: vulcan, a blacksmith or an iron-worker.—*n.* Vulcanā'lia, an ancient Roman festival in honour of Vulcan, held on 23rd August.—*adj.* Vulcan'ian, of, pertaining to, like, related to, sprung from, made by, Vulcan: volcanic; vulcanic (*-kan'ik*), volcanic: Vulcanic, of Vulcan.—*n.* vulcanicity (*-is'i-ti*), volcanic action or phenomena, volcanic activity.—*adj.* vulcani'zable.—*n.* vulcanisā'tion.—*v.t.* vul'canise, to treat (rubber, &c.) with sulphur or sulphur compounds, &c.—*v.i.* to admit such treatment.—*ns.* vul'canism, volcanic activity: Vulcanism, the teaching of the Vulcanists; Vul'canist, (*hist. of geol.*) a Plutonist, or a follower of James Hutton (1726-97), who asserted the geological importance of subterranean heat and the

igneous origin of such rocks as basalt—opp. to *Metamorphic*; vul'canite, the harder of the two kinds of volcanoes and volcanic phenomena.—vulcanised fibre, a fibre obtained by treating paper pulp with zinc chloride solution, used for low-voltage insulation; Vulcan's badge, a cuckold's horns. [L. *Vulcānus*.]

vulgar, *vil'gar*, *adj.* pertaining to the common people: plebeian: vernacular: public: common, usual, customary: common to all: prevalent: commonplace: low: unrefined: coarse: spiritually paltry, ignoble, debased, or pretentious.—*n.* the common people: one of the unrefined, of the uneducated, or of those not in good society: (*obs.*) a class of inferior persons: the common language of a country.—*n.* vulgā'rian, a vulgar person: a rich unrefined person.—Also *adj.*—*n.* vulgarisā'tion.—*v.t.* vul'garise, to make common or ordinary: to make unrefined or coarse.—*ns.* vul'garism, a vulgar phrase: coarseness: an instance of this; vulgarity (*-gar*).—*adv.* vul'garly.

ns. Vul'gate, an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, made by St Jerome and others in the 4th century, and later twice revised—so called from its common use in the R.C. church: vulgate, a comparable accepted text of any other book or author; vul'gus, in some public schools, a short verse task in Latin.—vulgar fraction, a fraction written in the common way, as opp. to a *decimal fraction*; vulgar tongue, the vernacular. [L. *vulgāris*—*vulgus*, the people.]

vulnerable, *vil'nə-rə-bəl*, *adj.* capable of being wounded: liable to injury, or hurt to feelings: open to successful attack: in contract bridge, of a side that has won a game towards the rubber, liable to increased penalties (or premiums) accordingly.—*v.t.* vuln (*vuln*; *her.*), to wound.—*adj.* vulned (*her.*).—*ns.* vulnerā'bility, vul'nerableness.—*adj.* vul'nerary, pertaining to wounds: useful in healing wounds.—*n.* anything useful in curing wounds.—*v.t.* vul'nerate, (*obs.*) to wound.—*n.* vulnerā'tion (*obs.*). [L. *vulnerāre*, to wound—*vulnus*, *vulnēris*, a wound.]

Vulpes, *vil'pēs*, *n.* the genus including the common fox.—*adj.* vulpine (*vil'pin*, *-pin*), of, pertaining to, or like a fox: cunning.—*ns.* vul'picide, the killing of a fox, except in hunting: a fox-killer; vul'pinism, craftiness.—vulpine opossum, phalanger, the common Australian phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*). [L. *vulpēs*, a fox.]

vulpinite, *vil'pin-it*, *n.* a granular scaly form of the mineral anhydrite. [Vulpino in Lombardy.]

vulsella, *vil-sel'a*, *n.* a forceps with toothed or clawed blades:—*pl.* vulsell'ae (—ē).—Also vulsellum. [L.]

vulture, *vil'tūr*, *-tyr*, *n.* any of a number of large rapacious birds of prey, feeding largely on carrion, regarded as forming one, or two, families: one who or that which resembles a vulture.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* vil'turine, vil'turish, vil'turous, of, pertaining to, or like a vulture: rapacious.—*ns.* vil'turism, (*Carlyle*) rapacity; vil'turn (*-turn*), the Australian brush-turkey. [O.Fr. *voutour*, *vol-tour*, &c. (Fr. *vautour*)—L. *vulturius*—*cultur*.]

vulva, *vil'vā*, *n.* the external organ of generation of the female mammal, or the orifice of it.—*adj.* vul'val, vul'var, vul'vate; vul'viform, oval: like a cleft with projecting edges.—*n.* vulvi'tis, inflammation of the vulva.—vul'vo-, used in composition, as vul'vo-u'terine, pertaining to the vulva and the uterus. [L. *vulva*, *volva*, wrapping, womb.]

vum, *vum*, *vēt.* and *v.i.* (*dial. U.S.*) a corruption of *vow*, in phrase I vum.

vying, *ti'ing*, *pr.p.* of *vie*.

jāse, fār, dsh; mē, har (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

W

W, *w*, *dub'l-ū*, *n.* the twenty-third letter of our alphabet, a 5th-century addition to the Roman alphabet, being a doubled *u* or *v* used to express the voiced consonantal sound heard e.g. in Eng. *way*, *weak*, *warrant*; from the 13th century it was regularly used in writing English, superseding the letter *wen* (q.v.). In mod. Eng. *w* is found as a consonant and also as the second component in certain vowel and diphthong digraphs, i.e. those in *law*, *few*, *now*. The unvoiced form of the consonant is written *w*h (corresponding to O.E. *hw*), as in *what*, *when*, but many English people substitute the voiced sound in pronouncing words spelt *wh*, and Northern speakers insist upon sounding *hw*. *W* is no longer pronounced in *write*, *two*, &c., or in *whole* (which represents a dialectal variation of O.E. *hāl*). O.E. *cw* has become *qu*, as in *queen*, from O.E. *cwēn*.

wa', *waus*, Scots form of wall.

Waac, *wak*, *n.* the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (founded 1917), or a member of it.—*n.* Waaf (*waf*), the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (1939), or a member. [From the initial letters.]

wabble. See wobble.

wabster. See Webster.

wacke, *wak'e*, *n.* an old name for a decomposed basalt. [Ger.—O.H.G. *wagge*, a pebble; cf. grey-wacke.]

wacky, *wak'i*, *adj.* (slang; U.S.) crazy.—*n.* wack'iness.

wad, *wod*, *n.* a pad of loose material as hay, tow, &c., thrust in to aid packing, &c.: formerly a little mass of paper, tow, or the like, now a disk of felt or paper, to keep the charge in a gun: a bundle as of hay: a roll or bundle, as of bank notes: a compact mass, often small: (rare) a lump of a soft substance.—*v.t.* to form into a mass: to pad, stuff out: to stuff a wad into.—*pr.p.* wadd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wadd'ed.—*n.* wadd'ing, a wad, or the materials for wads: sheets of carded cotton for stuffing garments, &c.: cotton-wool. [Origin uncertain; cf. Sw. *vadd*, wadding; Ger. *watte*, Fr. *ouate*.]

wad, *wadd*, *wod*, *n.* an earthy ore of manganese, mainly hydrated oxide of manganese. [Ety. dub.]

wad. See wed.

waddle, *wod'l*, *v.i.* to take short steps and sway from side to side in walking, as a duck does: of an inanimate thing, to move in a way suggestive of this: (*Stock Exchange slang*) to become a defaulter.—*n.* act of waddling: a clumsy, rocking gait.—*n.* wadd'ler.—*adj.* wadd'ling. [Freq. of wade.]

waddy, *wad'i*, *n.* a native Australian wooden war-club: a cowboy: a walking-stick.—Also wadd'ic.—*v.t.* to strike with a waddy. [Perh. from Eng. wood.]

wade, *wād*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to go (*lit.* and *fig.*): to walk through a substance that yields with difficulty to the feet, as water: (*fig.*) to go (through) with difficulty or labour.—*v.t.* to cross by wading: to cause to cross thus.—*n.* the act of wading: (*coll.*) a ford.—*n.* wā'der, one who wades: a bird that wades in search of food, e.g. the heron, snipe, sand-piper: a high waterproof boot.—*n.* and *adj.* wā'd-ing.—wado in, to make a very vigorous attack; wade into, to tackle, as a job, energetically: to make a vigorous attack on (*lit.* and *fig.*). [O.E. *wadan*, to go; Ger. *waten*.]

wadi, *wady*, *wod'i*, *n.* the dry bed of a torrent: a river-valley. [Ar. *wādī*.]

wadmal, *wād' or wād'mal*, *n.* (*hist.*) a thick or coarse woollen cloth, woven esp. in Orkney and Shetland.—Also wad'maal, wad'mol(i). [O.N. *vathmāl*—*vāth*, cloth, *māl*, measure.]

wadset, *wod'set*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a mortgage: something

pledged or pawned.—Also wadsett.—*v.t.* to mortgage: to pawn.—*n.* wad'setter, a mortgagor. [wad, which see under wed, and set.]

wady. See wadi.

wac, *wā*, *n.* (*Spens.*) woe.—*adj.* (*Scot.*) sorrowful.—*adj.* wac'ful (wac'fu'), wac'some, woe'ful, pitiful.—*n.* wae'ness, sadness.—*interj.* wae'sucks', alas! [Dial. form of woe.]

Wafd, *wof't*, *n.* a Nationalist party in Egypt founded in 1918.

wafer, *wā'fer*, *n.* a very thin crisp cake or biscuit baked in wafer-irons or -longs, formerly eaten with wine: a similar biscuit eaten with ice-cream, &c.: a thin round cake of unleavened bread, usu. stamped with a cross, an Agnus Dei, the letters I.H.S., &c., used in the Eucharist: a thin leaf of coloured paste for sealing letters, &c.: (*med.*) a thin cake of paste used to form a cachet or wrapping for powders.—*v.t.* to close, fasten, stick (as on a wall), with a wafer.—*n.* wā'fer-cake, a wafer.—*adj.* wā'fery, like a wafer. [O.N.Fr. *waufre* (O.Fr. and Fr. *gaufre*)—M.L.G. *wafel*, cake of wax.]

waff, *wāf*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) wandering, stray: worthless, paltry: listless.—*n.* a worthless person. [Variant of waif.]

waff, *wāf*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a waving, or a slight hasty motion: a signal: a quick light blow: a puff, or a blast: a sudden ailment: a faint, usu. disagreeable, odour: a glimpse: a ghost.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*dial.* or *obs.*) to wave, flap, flutter, wave away. [Noun from verb, which is a variant of wave.]

waff, *wāf*, *v.i.* (*dial.*) to bark.—Also waugh, [imit.]

waffle, *wof'l*, *n.* a kind of batter-cake, baked in an iron utensil of hinged halves called a waff'le-iron. [Du. *wafel*, wafer.]

waffle, *wof'l*, *v.i.* (*prov.*) to wave. [Freq. of waff (3).]

waft, *wāf*, *wāft*, *wof't*, *v.t.* (*poet.*) to bear, convey, transport, propel, safely or lightly, on the surface of or through a fluid medium, as air or water (also *fig.*): (perh. for waff (2)) to signal to, beckon: (Shak., *Wint.*, I. ii. 372) to turn.—*v.i.* to float, sail, pass through the air: (*pa.t.* waft'ed; *Spens.* waft; *pa.p.* waft'ed; *Spens.* waft).—*n.* a scent, or sound, or puff of smoke or vapour carried by the air: a rush of air (also *fig.*): a slight taste, esp. an unpleasant one: an act of wafting, or of waving: a waving movement: (*obs.*) a passage across the sea or other water: (also waft, whaft) a flag or substitute hoisted as a signal, esp. an ensign, stopped together at the head and middle portions, slightly rolled up lengthwise, and hoisted at different positions at the after-part of a ship: the act of displaying such a signal.—*ns.* waft'age, act of wafting: transportation through air or across water; wafter; waft'ing; waft'ure (Rowe's emendation, *Jul. Caes.*, II. i. 246), act of wafting or of waving: waving motion: beckoning: something wafted. [From obs. *waster*, a conveying vessel, prob.—L.G. or Du. *wachter*, guard.]

wag, *wag*, *v.i.* to move, or be moved, from side to side, or to shake to and fro: to oscillate: to move, or to move one's limbs: (*arch.*) to move on, be off: (*slang*) to play truant: of tongue, chin, beard, &c., to move in light, gossiping or indiscreet talk: of the world, &c. (in the sense of human affairs), to go in respect of good fortune and bad.—*v.t.* to move, shake, wave, to and fro or up and down: (*obs.*) to brandish: to move, stir a limb, &c.: to move in chatter or indiscreet talk: to move so as to express reproof or derision, &c.: (*pr.p.* wagging; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wagged).—*n.* a shake: an act of wagging: ability to wag: truant (in to play the wag): (perh. from obs. wag'halter, one who deserves hanging) a droll, mischievous fellow, a habitual joker, a wit: (*obs.*) a fellow.—*ns.* wag'-at-the-wa'',

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'z-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

wag'-at(or-by)-the-wall', (*Scot.* and *North.*) a hanging clock with exposed pendulum and weights; merriment or jesting: wag'ish.—*adv.* wag'—[*M.E.* *waggen*, from to shake.]

wage, wāj, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to pledge, offer as a pledge: (*obs.*) to wager: to hazard: to engage in, to carry on, esp. war: (*obs.*) to hire for pay, to pay wages to, or to bribe: (*Spens.*) to let out for pay.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be equal in value: (*Shak.*) to contend, battle.—*n.* (*obs.*) a gage or pledge: payment for services, esp. not professional, or (*fig.*) reward (both often wages, *pl.* in form, but sometimes construed as *sing.*).—*ns.* wage'-earn'er, one who works for wages: one who earns the money that supports, or money that helps to support, the household; wage'-earn'ing; wage(s)-fund, or wages'-fund theory, the theory (now abandoned) that there is at any given time in a country a determinate amount of capital available for the payment of labour, therefore the average wage depends on the proportion of this fund to the number of persons who have to share in it; wā'ger, (*obs.*) a pledge: the act of giving a pledge: something staked on an issue: a bet: that on which bets are laid: (*rare*) a hazard: (*rare*) a contest for a prize: (*law*) an offer to make oath.—*v.t.* to hazard on the issue of anything.—*v.i.* to lay a wager.—*nt.* wā'ger-boat, a light boat for a race between single scullers; wā'gerer; wage'-work, work done for wages.—wager of battle, (*hist.*) trial by combat, a usage which permitted the accused and accuser, in defect of sufficient direct evidence, to challenge each other to mortal combat.—living wage (see *living*). [*M.E.* *wagen*—*O.N.Fr.* *wagier* (*O.Fr.* *gagier*), to pledge (through popular *L.* from a *Gme.* word).] wagonboom, wā'gən-bōm, -bōm, *n.* a S. African tree (*Protea grandiflora*) whose wood is used in making wagon wheels. [*Du.*, wagon-trec.] waggle, wā'gl, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to wag, esp. in an unsteady manner.—Also *n.*—*adj.* wag'gly. [*Freq.* of wag.]

wag'moire, wā'gmoir, *n.* (*Spens.*) a quagmire. Wagnerian, wā'g-nēr-ian, *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by the ideas or style of Richard Wagner (1813-83), German composer of music-dramas: pertaining to Rudolf Wagner (1805-64), physiologist.—*n.* a follower or admirer of Richard Wagner.—*Wagnerism*, *n.* the doctrine or system of Richard Wagner.

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wagon, waggon, wā'gən, *n.* a four-wheeled vehicle, esp. one for carrying heavy goods: an open railway truck or a closed railway van: a movable piece of furniture with shelves (see *dinner-wagon*): (*obs.*) a chariot: Wagon, *Ursa Major*.—*v.t.* to transport by wagon.—*v.i.* to travel in a wagon.—*ns.* wag'on-age, conveyance by wagon, or money paid for it: (*Carlyle*) a collection of wagons; wag'on-box, -bed, the carrying part of a wagon; wag'on'er, wag'gon'er, one who drives a wagon: (*obs.*) a charioteer: Wagoner, the constellation Auriga; wagonette', a kind of open carriage with one or two seats crosswise in front, and two back seats arranged lengthwise and facing inwards; wag'on-ful; wag'on-load, the load carried by a wagon: a great amount; wag'on-loek, a kind of iron shoe or other device placed on the rear-wheel of a wagon to retard motion in going downhill; wag'on-roof, -vault, a barrel-vault; wag'on-train, a collection or service of army vehicles for the conveyance of ammunition, provisions, sick, &c.; wag'on-wright, a maker of wagons. [*Du.* *wagen*; cf. *O.E.* *wægn*, *Eng.* *wain*.]

wagon-lit, wā'gən-lit, *n.* a sleeping-carriage on a continental train:—*pl.* wagons-lit (pron. as *sing.*; [*Fr.* *wagon* (*—Eng.*

also to other birds, as an American water-thrush and an Australian fly-catcher: (*obs.*) contemptuously for a pert, or an obsequious, person: (*obs.*) a harlot.

Wahabi, Wahabee, wā-hā'bē, *n.* one of a sect of Moslems founded in Central Arabia about 1760 by Abd-el-Wahhab (1691-1787), whose aim was to restore primitive Mohammedanism.—Also Waha'-bi(ite).—*n.* Waha'bi(ism), the doctrine and practices of the Wahabis.

wahine, wā-hē-ne, *n.* a Maori woman. [*Maori.*] wahoo, wā-hoo', *n.* the burning bush (genus *Euonymus* or *Evonymus*), an ornamental shrub with

rh(Rhamnus) the winged ie rock-clim.

ghed, *pa.t.* III. ii. 56

or 57) prob. for swayed (see *sway*). wail, wāi, *n.* (*Spens.* wailt, *welt*) a piece of property found ownerless, as a strayed animal, or goods cast up by the tide (also *fig.*): (*obs.*) stolen goods abandoned by the thief: a homeless wanderer: a neglected ownerless child.—*adj.* (*Scot.*) vagabond, neglected.—*v.t.* (*rare*; in *pa.p.*) to cast up as a wail.—wail and stray, strayed property—same as wail alone: (in *pl.*) homeless, destitute persons. [*O.Fr.* *wail*; prob.—*Scand.*; cf. *O.N.* *wail*, any flapping or waving thing.]

wail, wāi, *n.* a streak, puff—same as wail (2). wailt. See wail (1).

wail, wāi, *v.t.* to lament or sorrow audibly: (*Shak.*) of eyes, to weep.—*v.t.* to bemoan: to grieve over.—*n.* the action of wailing: a cry of woe: an animal cry:—wailing this.—*n.* wail'ing: expressing woe.—wailingly, *adv.*

Walling Wall, a wain-mine set high, part of an enclosed space in Jerusalem, where Jews pray on Fridays. [*M.E.* *wailen*, *wailen*; cf. *O.N.* *waila*.]

wain, wān, *n.* a wagon, esp. for hay or other agricultural produce, or poetically: (*obs.*) a chariot: Wain, Charles's Wain or the Lesser Wain.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to carry.—*ns.* wain'age, the team and implements necessary for the cultivation of land: land under cultivation; wain'wright, a wagon-maker.—the Lesser Wain, the constellation *Ursa Minor*, or seven bright stars in it. [*O.E.* *wægen*, *wān*—*wegen*, to carry; cf. *Du.* and *Ger.* *wagen*, *Eng.* wagon.]

waincoat, wān'skot, -skot, or wēn', *n.* (*obs.* and *joiner*) fine oak for panelling: woodwork, esp. panelled, on an interior wall: similar lining of other material: the lower part of an interior wall when lined with material different from that on the upper part: a collector's name for certain noctuid moths.—*v.t.* to line with, or as if with, boards or panels: to grain in imitation of oak:—*pr.p.* wain'scotting, wain'scotting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wain'scoted, wain'scoted.—*n.* wain'scotting, wain'scotting, the act of lining with boards or panels: materials for making a waincoat: wain'scots collectively. [*Orig.* perh. wood used for a partition in a wagon—*Du.* *wagen-schat*, oakwood—*wagen*, wagon, or *M.Du.* *waghe*, wave (from the appearance of the grain of the wood), *schat*, partition.]

wailt, wāi't, *n.* the smallest part of the human trunk, between the ribs and the hips: a narrow middle part of an insect: the part of a garment that lies round the waist of the body: (*U.S.*) a woman's blouse or bodice: the narrow middle part, as of a musical instrument: the middle part of a ship: (*obs.*) the middle (of the day or night): (*obs.*) something that surrounds, a girdle.—*ns.* wailst'-anch'or, an anchor stowed in the waist of a ship; wailst'band, part of a garment that fits the waist: a belt or sash; wailst'belt, a belt for the waist: wailst'boat, a boat carried in the waist of a vessel; wailst'cloth, (in *pl.*; *obs.*) coloured cloths hung about a ship's waist as ceremonial decoration or to conceal the men in a naval action: a join-

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, lūr (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mūn; dhen (then)

cloth; waist'coat (*wā's*, *wāst'kōt*; *arch.*, now *vulg.*, *wes'tkōt*), a garment, plain or ornamental, reaching to or below the waist, and now sleeveless, intended to show partly, worn by men at different periods under doublet, coat, jacket, &c.: a woman's similar garment or front; *walsteoateer'*, (*obs.*) a strumpet; *waist'coating*, material for men's waistcoats, esp. of a fancy pattern.—*adj.* *waist'-deep*, -high, as deep, high, as to reach up to the waist; *waist'ed*, having a waist—often of specified type.—*n.* *waist'er*, a seaman stationed in the waist, performing menial duties, esp. a green-hand on a whaler. [*M.E.* *waist*, from presumed O.E. *wæst*, growth, size; cf. Ice. *vōxtr*, O.E. *wæstm*, growth, Eng. *wax* (2).]

wait, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to keep watch, be on guard (*Spens. waite*), (*obs.*) to be on the watch for someone, lie in ambush: to be, remain, in expectation or readiness: to be, remain, in a place in readiness (also wait about, or U.S. wait around): to delay action: to be in attendance, or in readiness to carry out orders: to bring food to the table and clear away used dishes.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to watch, watch for, or lie in ambush for: (*obs.*) to be, remain, in expectation of, await: (*coll.*) to postpone, as a meal, for some purpose: (*obs.*) to attend on, attend, escort.—*n.* *ambush*—now used only in such phrases as to lie in wait, to lay wait: (*obs.*) a watchman, sentinel, or spy: the act of waiting or of expecting: delay: the period of attendance of a lord-, or lady-in-waiting: (*hist.*; in *pl.*) musicians employed by a town to play on ceremonial occasions: (in *pl.*) persons who welcome in Christmas by playing or singing out-of-doors at night: a member of the town, or of a Christmas, band of waits.—*ns.* *wait-a-bit*, (also often *adj.*) a name given to various plants, esp. S. African (*Afrikaans* *waacht-(e)en-beetje*), with thorns that catch the clothing of the passer-by; *wait-a-while*, a wait-a-bit: an Australian wattle growing in dense thickets; *wait'er*, (*obs.*) a watchman: (*obs.*) a customs officer: one who waits, esp. at table in a hotel dining-room, &c.: (*obs.*) an attending servant: a salver or tray: a dumb-waiter (see dumb); *wait'era* (*rare*), service; *wait'er-hood* (*rare*), *wait'ering* (*rare*), the employment of a waiter; *wait'ing*, act of waiting: attendance.—Also *adj.*—*n.* *wait'ing-list*, a list of candidates awaiting a vacancy, &c.—*adv.* (*rare*) *wait'ingly*.—*ns.* *wait'ing-maid*, -woman, a female attendant; *wait'ing-room*, a room for the use of persons waiting; *wait'ing-vass'al*, (*obs.*) an attendant; *wait'ress*, a female waiter.—lie in wait, to be in hiding ready to attack or surprise (*lit.* and *fig.*); lords, and grooms, in waiting, certain officers in the Lord Chamberlain's department of the royal household; minority waiter, meaning uncertain—perh. a waiter, or a tide-waiter, out of employment; play a waiting game, (*lit.* and *fig.*) to avoid action as far as possible in the hope of having an opportunity later to use one's energies with maximum effect; wait attendance, (*Shak.*) to remain in attendance; wait off, (*rac'ing*) to allow oneself to be temporarily outdistanced by other competitors, reserving one's energies for the final stretch; wait on, (*diag.*) to wait for: (*Scot.*) to continue to wait: to wait upon; wait table, to wait at table during a meal; wait up, to stay out of bed waiting (with *for*); wait upon, on, to call upon, visit formally: to accompany: to attend and serve: to be connected with or follow as a consequence: (*B.*) to carry out the duties of (an office): (*obs.*) to gaze at, keep under observation. [*O.N.* *Fr.* *waitier* (*O.* *Fr.* *waitier*, *Fr.* *guetter*), to watch, attend; of Gmc. origin; cf. O.H.G. *waican* (*Ger.* *wacht*), a watchman; cog. with O.E. *waetan*, to watch.]

walve, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to put away, reject, to abandon, forsake, to vacate, to resign: (*hist.*) to outlaw (a woman—her status in the eyes of the law being such that the usual term was not applicable to her): (*obs.*) to abandon (stolen goods): (*law*) to give up voluntarily, as a claim or a contention: to refrain from claiming, demanding, taking, or enforcing: (*obs.*) to forgo: to evade, avoid: to defer, post-

pone: (*obs.*) to leave out of consideration, disregard.—*n.* *waiv'er*, the act, or an act, of waiving. [*A.* *Fr.* *waiver*—*O.* *Fr.* *guesver*, to abandon; from same root as *waif*.]

waiwode, *waiwode*(ship). Same as *voivode*, &c.

wake, *v.t.* to be, or to remain, awake, or active or vigilant: to keep watch or vigil, or to pass the night in prayer: to hold a wake: (often with *up*) to awake, be roused from, or as from, sleep, from indifference, &c.: to become animated or lively: to be stirred up, aroused: (*obs.*) to hold a late revel.—*v.t.* to rouse from sleep: to keep vigil over: to excite, stir up: to disturb with noise: to animate: to reanimate, revive: (*pa.t.* *waked*, *wākt*, or *woke*, *wōk*; *pa.p.* *waked*, *wō'ken*, *rare* *woke*).—*n.* act or state of waking (*obs.*), except in sleep and/or wake, wake and/or dream: (*James Hogg*) a serenade: the feast of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night: a festival: (*diag.*, usu. in *pl.*) an annual holiday: sitting up of persons with a corpse, sometimes with revelry.—*adj.* *wake'ful*, not asleep: unable, or indisposed, to sleep: vigilant: waking: (*Milt.*) awakening or rousing.—*adv.* *wake'fully*.—*n.* *wake'fulness*.—*adj.* *wake'less*, sound, undisturbed.—*n.* *wake man*, (*arch.*) a watchman.—*v.t.* *wā'ken*, to be, or to become, awake: to become active or lively: (*obs.*) to remain awake, keep watch.—*v.t.* to rouse from sleep, unconsciousness, inaction: to excite, stir up, evoke.—*adj.* (*Scot.*) *waking*, awake.—*adj.* *wā'kened*.—*n.* *wā'kener*, one who or that which wakens.—*adj.* *wā'kening*.—*n.* act of one who wakens: (*Scots law*) revival of an action.—*n.* *wā'ker*, one who wakes.—*adj.* *wake'rite* (*-rif*, *-rif*; *Scot.*), wakeful: vigilant.—*ns.* *wake'-rob'in*, cuckoo.

Orchis er flowers, esp. in: *wā'king*.

—*adj.* that wakes, keeps watch, or is vigilant: that rouses or becomes awake: passed, or experienced, in the waking state.—wake a night, the night, to remain awake, or be up and about, all night; wake(n) to, wake up to, to become conscious of, alive to. [A combination of an O.E. strong verb *wacan*, to be born, to awake, and an O.E. weak verb *wacian*, to be awake, to watch; cf. *watch*.] *wake*, *v.t.* *n.* the streak of smooth-looking or foamy water left in the track of a ship: disturbed air behind a flying body: (*rare*) a track on land: a trail of light behind a moving body: hence (*fig.*) in the wake of, close behind: immediately after (usu. implying *consequence*) of *Scand.* origin; cf. O.N.

waliki, *wā'ke-kē*,
Walachian, *see* *Vlach*.

wald, *see* *weld* (1).

Waldenses, *wol-den'sēz*, *n.pl.* a Christian community of austere morality and devotion to the simplicity of the Gospel, orig. followers of Peter *Waldo*, a merchant of Lyons in the second half of the 12th century; their chief centre was, and is, the Alps in S.E. France and Piedmont.—*adj.* and *n.* *Waldensian*.

waldflute, *wā'ld flōt*, *n.* an organ flute stop usu. of 4-foot pitch. [Formed after *Ger.* *waldflöte*, *lit.* forest flute.]

waldgrave, *wā'ld grāv*, *n.* in mediæval Germany, a head forest-ranger: an old German title of nobility.—*n.* *waldgrave* (*wā'ld grā-vēn*), the wife of a waldgrave. [*Ger.* *waldgrā-wald*, forest, *grāf*, count.]

waldhorn, *wā'ld horn*, *n.* a hunting-horn, a French horn without valves: an organ reed-stop. [*Ger.*] *wale*, *v.t.* *n.* a raised streak left by a blow with a lash, &c.: a ridge on the surface of cloth: texture: a vertical ridge in knitted fabrics: a horizontal timber used to bind together piles driven in a row: (in *pl.*) planks all along the outer timbers on a ship's side, bends.—*v.t.* to mark with wales: to make or furnish with, or to secure with, wales. [*O.E.* *walu*; cf. O.N. *völtr*, a rod.]

wale, *v.t.* *n.* (*Scot.* and *North.*) the act of choosing: choice: scope of choice: the pick or best.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to choose, pick. [*O.N.* *val*, choice; *Ger.* *wahl*, choice; from the root of *will*.]

waler, *wal-lər*, *n.* in India, a horse imported from New South Wales, or from Australia generally.

Walhallā, *wal-hal'ā*, *n.* Same as Valhalla.

wall, *wāl'le*, *n.* Same as vall.

wallse. Scottish form of valise.

walk, *walk*, *v.i. (obs.)* to roll, or to toss about: (of a biped) to move along leisurely on foot with alternate steps: (of a quadruped) to move along in such a way that there are always at least two feet on the ground: to pace: to journey on foot: to ramble, go on foot for pleasure, &c.: (*obs.*; of an inanimate object) to be in motion: (*naut.*) to make progress: (*obs.*; of the tongue) to wag: to make slow progress: (*obs.*) to circulate, spread, be rife: to go restlessly about (as a ghost): (*obs. and coll.*) to move off, depart, withdraw: to conduct oneself, behave: (*obs.*) to be associated and in concord.—*v.t.* to pass through or upon, perambulate, traverse: to follow, trace out, on foot: to go through (a dance) at a slow pace: (*obs.*) to circulate: (*Scott. and dial.*) to full, as cloth or yarn: to cause to walk, or to move as if walking.—*n.* the action, or an act, of walking: a spell of walking, especially for pleasure: a perambulation in procession: a walking-race: gait: that in or through which one walks: a possible or suitable route or course for walking: a path or place for walking: a tree-bordered avenue: a place for animals, as young hounds, to train or to exercise: a fowl-run: a place where a game-cock is kept: (*obs.*) high pasture-ground: a division of a forest: distance as measured by the time taken to walk it: conduct: course of life, sphere of action: a hawk's district or round: (*obs.*) a hunting-ground: (in *pl.*; *obs.*) grounds, park: a flock of snipe or of wagtails.—*adj.* walkable.—*ns.* walk-around', a dancing performance by negroes in which a large circle is described: (*theat.*) a march in procession about the stage: the music for either of these: walk'er, one who walks: a colporteur or (*dial.*) a vagrant: (*hist.*) a forester: one who trains and walks young hounds: any bird that walks, not hops: a stick-insect.—*interj.* Walk'er (also Hook'oy Walk'er—*arch. slang*), an exclamation of incredulity (also, as *n.*, humbug).—*ns.* walk'er-on', one who plays parts in which he has nothing to say; walk'le-talk'le, walk'y-talk'y, a portable radiotelephonic transmitting and receiving set; walk'ing, the verbal noun of walk: pedestrianism: condition of a surface from the point of view of one who walks on it: the act or process of fulling cloth.—*adj.* that walks, or that moves as if walking: that oscillates: used in or for walking: performed by walking: worked by a person or animal who walks.—*ns.* walk'ing-beam, a beam or oscillating lever for transmitting power, as that actuating the cable in cable-drilling for oil; walk'ing-fish, any of various fishes, mainly Asiatic, which are able to move about on land; walk'ing-gentleman, -lady, an actor or actress playing very small parts for which a good appearance is required; walk'ing-leaf, a leaf-insect; walk'ing-orders, -papers, -ticket, (*slang*) dismissal; walk'ing-part, one in which the actor has nothing to say; walk'ing-stick, -cane, (*arch.*) -staff, a stick, cane, or staff used in walking; walk'ing-stick, -straw, -twig, a stick-insect; —-null, a fulling-walking of a —-walk-out, the —-walk-over, and has an easy or un-

opposed victory.—heel-and-toe walk (see heel); walk away from, to outdistance or undo easily; walking case, a patient, but not confined to bed; walk into, (*coll.*) to beat: to storm at: to eat heartily of; walk off, to leave: to depart: to get rid of by walking, as disagreeable feelings or effects; walk off with, to take surreptitiously or feloniously: to win easily; walk on, to walk ahead: to continue to walk: to have a walking part; walk on air, to be exultant or light-hearted; walk one's chalks, to quit, go away without ceremony; walk out, to leave, esp. as a gesture of disapproval: to strike; walk out on, (*coll.*) to

desert, leave in the lurch; walk out with, to go for walks with as a stage of courtship (also walk with); walk over, to cross, or traverse: to win an uncontested race: (*coll.*) to have an easy victory or easy success: to disregard the right or feelings of; walk the chalk, chalkmark, (*coll.*) to keep a correct course in manners or morals; walk the hospitals, to be a student under clinical instruction at a general hospital or infirmary. [*M.E.* *walken*, *wolken*, to walk, to full—*O.E.* *wælcen*, to roll, revolve, *wælcian*, to roll up, curl; *cog.* with *Ger.* *wolken*, to full cloth.]

Valkyrie, *vōl'kir-i*, *vōl'kir'i*. Same as Valkyrie (*q.v.*). [*O.E.* *walcyrīe* (*gfe.*)]

wall, *wāl*, *n.* an erection of brick, stone, &c., for security or to enclose a space such as a piece of land: the side of a building or of a room: (in *pl.*) fortifications: any bounding surface suggestive of a wall, e.g. the membranous covering or lining of an organ of the body or of a plant or animal cell: the side next the wall: (*fig.*) a defence, means of security: (*fig.*) a barrier: in mah-jongg, the arrangement of the tiles before the hands are drawn: in mining, one of the surfaces of rock enclosing the lode.—In composition, growing on, living in; for hanging on, or otherwise associated with, a wall.—*v.t.* to enclose with, or as with, a wall: to fortify with, or as with, walls: to divide as by a wall.—*ns.* wall-board, building-board: wall'-cress, rock-cress, any species of Arabis.—*adj.* walled, enclosed with a wall: fortified.—*ns.* wall'er, one who builds walls; wall'-fish, a snail; wall'-flower, one of the Cruciferae, with fragrant flowers, yellow when wild, found on old walls: any other plant of the same genus (*Cheiranthus* or *Cheirinia*): (*coll.*) a person who remains a spectator at a dance, usu. a woman who cannot obtain partners; (also wallflower brown) a yellowish-red colour; wall'-fruit, a fruit-tree growing against a wall: its fruit; wall'-game, a variety of football played at Eton against a wall—'at the wall' instead of 'in the field'; wall'-gill'-yflower, wallflower; wall'ing, walls collectively: materials for walls; wall'-knot, a nautical method of tying the strands at the end of a rope.—*adj.* wall'-less.—*ns.* wall'-lizard, -newt, a common lizard living in the chinks of walls; wall'-moss, a yellow lichen: the common stone-crop; wall'-mustard, -rocket, a yellow-flowered cruciferous plant (*Diplotaxis*) of walls and ballast-heaps; wall'-paint'ing, the decoration of walls with ornamental painted designs: a work of art painted on a wall; wall'-paper, paper, usually coloured or decorated, for pasting on the walls of a room; wall'-pepper, the common atone-crop; wall'-plate, a horizontal piece of timber or of rolled-steel on a wall, etc., to bear the ends of joists, &c.; wall'-ruc, a small fern growing on walls, &c., one of the spleenworts; wall'-space, space on a wall, e.g. on which to hang a picture; wall'-tree, a tree trained against a wall; wall'-wort, name applied to various plants growing on walls, as pelittory (*Parietaria officinalis*), wall-pepper, &c.: see also separate article.—drive to the wall, to push to extremities; go to the wall (*obs. walls*), to be hard pressed: to be forced to give way: to fail, go under: to give precedence to something else; hang by the wall, to remain unused; push, or thrust, to the wall, to force to give place; the wall, the right of taking the side of the road near the wall when encountering another person, as in the phrase to give, or take, the wall; wall a rope, to make a wall-knot on the end of a rope; wall up, to block with a wall: to entomb in a wall; with one's back to the wall, in desperate straits: at bay. [*O.E.* *woll* (*W.S.* *wæall*)—*L.* *vallum*, a rampart.]

walla. See wallah.

wallaba, *wōl'-bā*, *n.* a valuable caesalpinjaceous tree of the Guianas and Brazil, with durable streaked reddish wood. [*Native name.*]

wallaby, *wōl'-ab-i*, *n.* any of a number of small kangaroos.—on the wallaby, on the wallaby track, (*slang*; *Austr.*) travelling through the bush with one's 'swag' looking for work. [*Native Austr.* *wolabai*.]

fāle, fār, fāh; mē, hōr (her); mīnz; mōis; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

Wallace's line, *wol'-is-iz lin*, a line passing through the East Indian group of islands between Bali and Lombok, roughly separating the very different faunas of the Oriental region and the Australian region, or rather a transitional region. [Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913), naturalist.]

Wallachian. See Vlach.

wallah, *wol'ā*, *n.* an agent, human or animal; a man; a servant. — Also *walla*. — competition wallah, a member of the Indian Civil Service who obtained appointment by the competitive system instituted in 1856. [Hindi *-wālā*, properly an adjectival suffix, in one sense comparable to *L. -arius* or Eng. *-ar, -er, -or*.]

wallaroo, *wol-a-roo'*, *n.* any of various large kangaroos (Macropus). [Native Austr. *wolarri*.]

wallet, *wol'it*, *n.* a bag for carrying necessities on a journey; a bag with the opening at the middle and a pouch at each end: a pocket-book: a bag for tools. (*Shak.*) anything protuberant and hanging loosely. [M.E. *walete*, poss. *-wate*, a bag of woven material; cf. *wattle*.]

wall-eye, *waul'-i*, *n.* an eye in which the iris is pale, or the white part is very large or noticeable (e.g. as the result of a squint): the disease of the eye called glaucoma: (*U.S.*) any of various fishes. — *adj.* wall'-eyed, very light grey in the eyes, or in one eye: having a divergent squint: having a staring or a blank expression or (*fig.*) appearance: (*Shak.*) glaring, fierce. [The *adj.* is the earlier; O.N. *vagleygr*, perh. conn. with mod. Ice. *vagl*, a film over the eye.]

Wallon, *wol'-ōn'*, *adj.* of or pertaining to a people living chiefly in southern Belgium and adjacent parts of eastern France, or to their language. — *n.* a man or woman of this people: their language, a dialect of French. [Fr. *Wallon*; of Gmc. origin, cog. with Welsh, *Walachian*.]

wallow, *wol'ap*, *v.i. (obs.)* to gallop: to move quickly but clumsily, noisily, and with effort: to flounder: to bubble and boil (perh. a different word): (*Scot.*) to flap about. — *v.t. (coll.)* to beat soundly, thrash: (*coll.*) to strike with force. — *n. (obs.)* a gallop: (*coll.*) a plunging, floundering, movement: (*coll.*) a heavy blow: (*Scot.*) a flapping rag. — *adv.* with a wallow: heavily or noisily. — *ns.* wall'oper, one who or that which wallops: (*coll.*) something extremely large or big: wall'op-ing. — *adj.* that wallops: (*coll.*) extremely large or big, bouncing, whopping. — wallop in a tow, tether, (*Scot.*) to be hanged. [O.N.Fr. *waloper* (*F. galoper*); cf. *gallop*.]

wallow, *wol'ō*, *v.i. (lit. and fig.)* to roll about in mud, &c., as an animal does (implying enjoyment): to flounder: in a bad sense, to live in filth or gross vice: to surge, heave, blow, well up, &c. — *v.t. (obs.)* to cause to wallow in lit. sense. — *n.* the act of wallowing: the place, or the filth, an animal wallows in: a hollow or depression suggestive of a wallowing-place: (*obs.*) a rolling gait: (*poet.*) the swell of the sea. — *ns.* wall'ower; wall'owing. [O.E. *wælcian* = *L. volvere*.]

wallow, *wol'ō*, *v.i. (dial.)* to fade away. — *adj.* wall'-owed, withered, faded. [O.E. *wælcian*.]

wallsend, *wawls'end*, *n.* orig. coal dug at *Wallsend* (at the end of the Roman *Walls*) in Northumberland: later, coal of a certain quality and size.

wallwort, *wawl'wort*, *n.* dwarf elder (also called Danewort, Danic's blood, &c.), a plant with an offensive smell and taste: see also under *ywall*. [O.E. *wæalhwyrt*, *wælwyr* = *æcalh*, a foreigner, or (prob. orig., from the belief that it grew on battlefields) *wæll*, slaughter, and *wyr*, a plant.]

wally, *waw'li*, *adj. (Scot.)* excellent, fine-looking, ample (a general term of commendation). — *adv. (obs.)* finely, well. — *n.* an ornament: (in *pl.*) finery: a showy trifle. — Also *waly*. [Ety. uncertain; perh. *wale* (2).]

wallydrag, *wol'i-drag*, wallydraggle, *wol'i-drā-gl*, *ns. (Scot.)* a person or animal that is feeble, worthless, or slovenly: the youngest of a family. [wally, and drag, draigle (Scots form of draggie).]

walnut, *wawl'mut*, *n.* a genus (*Juglans*) of beautiful trees, some yielding valuable furniture wood: their wood: the nut of the Common or English Walnut:

walnut-juice. — *n.* wal'nut-juice, juice from the husk of walnuts used to stain the skin. — black walnut, a North American walnut, the timber of which is more valuable than that of common walnut, though the fruit is inferior. [O.E. *walh-hnutu* = *w(e)alh*, foreigner, *hnutu*, a nut.]

Walpurgis night, *wal-pur'gis nit*, or *-poor'*, the eve of the first of May, when witches, according to German popular superstition, rode on broomsticks and he-goats to hold revel with their master the devil, esp. on the Brocken in the Harz Mountains. [So called because May 1st is the day of St. Hilda, abbess of Heidenheim, who died about 778.]

walrus, *wawl'rus*, *wol'rus*, *n.* an aquatic, web-footed, carnivorous animal, also called the morse or sea-horse, allied to the seals, having the upper canine teeth developed into enormous tusks: (*coll.*) a walrus moustache. — walrus moustache, one with long drooping ends. [Du. *walrus*, *walros*, lit. whale horse; of Scand. origin.]

Waltonian, *wol-tō'm-n*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Isaac Walton (1593-1683), who wrote *The Compleat Angler*. — *n.* a disciple of Walton: an angler.

walty, *wol'ti*, *adj. (naut.)* inclined to lean or roll over. [Obs. *adj.* *walt*, unsteady (—O.E. *wæalt*, found only in *unwealt*, steady), and suff. *-y*.]

waltz, *wawl'ts*, *n.* orig. a German dance performed by couples with a rapid whirling motion: a slower circling dance, also in triple time: the music for such: a piece of instrumental music in 3-4 time (concert waltz). — *v.i.* to dance a waltz: (*slang*) to move trippingly, to whirl (also *v.t.*). — *ns.* waltzer; waltzing. — waltzing mouse (also waltzer), a mouse of a breed that moves forward in small circles not in a straight line. [Ger. *waltzer* = *walzen*, to roll, dance.]

waly. See wally.

waly, *wā'li*, *interj. (Scot.)* alas! [walloway.]

wamble, *wom'bl*, *v.i.* of the intestines or stomach, to give the feeling of working or rolling: to quake: to twist or wriggle: to move unsteadily. — *v.t.* to turn round, or upside down, or over and over. — *n.* a rolling in the stomach: a feeling of nausea: an unsteady, rolling or staggering movement. — *ns.* wam'bliness; wam'bling. — Also *adj.* — *adv.* wam'blingly. — *adj.* wam'ble-cropped, sick at stomach; wam'bly, affected with, or causing, sickness: unsteady. [Perh. two or more verbs; cf. Dan. *wamle*, to feel sick, conn. with *L. vomere*, to vomit; also Norw. *wamla*, *wamra*, to stagger.]

wame, *wām*, *n. (prov.)* the womb or (more frequently) the belly: a protuberant part or a hollow enclosed part. — Also (in 17th-cent. literature) *wem(b)*, *weamb*. — *adj.* wamed, having a wame (usu. of a specified kind). — *n.* wame'ful, a bellyful. [Variant of *womb*.]

wammus. See wamus.

wampec, *wom-pē'*, *n.* an edible Asiatic fruit (Clausena; family Rutaceae) about the size of a large grape, with a hard yellow rind. [Chin. *huang-pi*, lit. yellow skin.]

wampish, *wom'pish*, *v.t. (Scott)* to brandish, flourish, wave about. — Also *v.i.* [Origin uncertain.]

wampum, *wom'pum*, *wam'pum*, *n.* shortened form of the N. American Indian (Algonquian) name for beads made from shells, used as money, &c. — *ns.* wam'pum-belt, a belt consisting of shell beads so arranged as to convey a message, record a treaty, &c.; wam'pumpeag (-pēg), the word of which wampum is an abbreviation — lit. white string of beads.

wamus, *wam'us*, *wom'us*, *n. (U.S.)* a kind of cardigan, or a strong jacket, buttoned at neck and wrists. — Also wamm'us, wamp'us. [Du. *zammes* = O.Fr. *zambais*, a military tunic orig. worn under armour.]

wan, *won*, *adj. (obs.)* dark, gloomy: wanting colour: pale and sickly: faint. — *n. (rare)* wantness. — *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or to become wan. — wan'd (*Shak. Ant.*, II. i. 21), perh. for *pa.p.* wanned. — *adv.* wan'ly. — *n.* wan'ness. — *adj.* wann'ish, somewhat wan. [O.E. *wann*, dark, lurid; not found in other Gmc. languages.]

wan, *wan*, old *pa.t.* of win: (*Spens.*) gained, or took.

wanchaney, *wanchance*, *won-chân'si*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) unlucky, dangerous, or uncanny. [O.E. privative or negative *pan-* (of Gmc. origin; seen in mod. Du. and in Eng. *wanton*), chance, and suff. *-y*.]

wand, *wond*, *n.* (*orig.*; now *poet.* and *dial.*) something slender and supple, as a twig, or a thin stem or branch, or a young shoot of a willow used in basket-making: something slender and rigid as a light walking-cane (*obs.*), a rod of authority, a caduceus, a rod used by a fairy, a magician, a conjurer, or a diviner. [O.N. *vöndr*, a shoot of a tree; Dan. *vaand*.]

wander, *won'der*, *v.i.* (*lit.* and *fig.*) to ramble or move with no definite object, or with no fixed course, or by a round-about way: (*lit.* and *fig.*) to go astray, deviate from the right path or course, the subject of discussion, the object of attention, &c.: (*coll.*) to lose one's way: to be incoherent in talk, disordered in mind, or delirious.—*v.t.* to traverse: (*coll.*) to lead astray, or to bewilder.—*n.* a ramble, stroll.—*adj.* *wandered*, astray: incoherent: bewildered.—*n.* *wanderer*, one who or that which wanders, esp. habitually or from inclination: *Wanderer*, (*hist.*) a Covenanter who left his home to follow a dispossessed minister.—*adj.* and *n.* *wandering*, *adv.* *wanderingly*.—*ns.* *wander-lust*, *wanderlust* (*vân'dar-loost*, *won'dar-lust*), an urge to travel or to move from place to place; *wander-year*, a year spent in travel to complete training before settling down to trade or profession.—*Wandering Jew*, a legendary Jew in folklore esp. of north-western Europe who cannot die but must wander till the Day of Judgment, for an insult offered to Christ on the way to the Crucifixion—names given him are *Cartaphilus*, *Alasuerus*, *Buttadeus*, &c.: *wandering Jew*, any of several trailing or creeping plants. [O.E. *wandrian*; Ger. *wandern*; allied to *wend*, and to *wind*, to turn round.]

wand, *Malabar coast of ylon*. [Sinhalese

wand, *pliant, nimble*.—*Also wane, wannel*. [*Ety.* uncertain.]

wane, *wand*, *v.i.* to decrease in size, esp. of the moon—*opp.* to *wax*—or (*obs.*) in volume: to decline in power, prosperity, intensity, brightness, &c.: to draw to a close.—*n.* gradual decrease or decline (esp. in phrases, as on the wane, in wane, in the, her, its wane), or the time when this is taking place.—*adj.* *waned*, diminished: dying or dead.—*adj.* and *n.* *wan'ing*. [O.E. *wanian*, *wonian*, to lessen (O.N. *wana*)—*wana*, *wona* (also *wan*, *won*), deficient, lacking.]

wang, *wang*, *n.* (*obs.*) the cheek: a wang-tooth.—*n.* wang-tooth, a molar. [O.E. *wange*.]

wangle, *wang'el*, *v.t.* (*coll.*) to obtain or accomplish by craft: to manipulate.—*v.i.* to use tricky methods to attain one's end.—*nr.* *wang'ler*.

wanhope, *won'hüp* (see *wanchaney*), *hope*.]

wanigan, *won'i-gan*, *n.* in a lumber camp, a chest for supplies, or a kind of houseboat for loggers and their supplies; also the pay-office.—Also *wan'gan*, *wan'gun*. [Algonkin.]

wanlon, *won'yn*, *n.* (*Shak.*, *Scott*) found only in phrases—e.g. with a (wild) wanlon, with a vengeance, vehemently; with a (wild) wanlon to him, bad luck to him, a curse on him! [Earlier (*in the*) *wanland*, (*in the*) *waning* (of the moon), i.e. in an unlucky time.]

wankle, *wang'kl*, *adj.* (*dial.*) unstable, unsteady: changeable: not to be depended on. [O.E. *wancel*; of Gmc. origin.]

wanle, *wannel*. See *wandle*.

wannon. Same as *wanlon*.

wannish. See *wan*.

wanrestful, *won-rest'fool*, *-fl*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) restless. [*Pfx.* *wan-* (see *wanchaney*), and *restful*.]

want, *wont*, *n.* state or fact of being without or of having an insufficient quantity: absence or deficiency of necessities: poverty: (*obs.*; in *pl.*)

difficult or strait: deficiency: (*obs.*) a want, in intelliger requirements or or deficient in *Macbeth*, III. vi. 8, *who cannot want, for who can want*); to feel need of, desire: to require, need: to fall short (of something) by (a specified amount): to dispense with, do without.—*v.i.* (*arch.*) to be deficient or entirely lacking: to be in need or destitution: to lack (with *for*).—*n.* *want'age*, (*U.S.*) deficiency, shortage.—*adj.* *want'ed*, lacking: needed: desired: searched for, esp. by the police.—*n.* *want'er*, one who wants.—*adj.* *want'ing*, absent, missing, lacking: deficient (with *in*, or, *obs.*, with *off*): failing to help, do justice to, come up to (with *to*): (*obs.*) slow to (with *infin.*): below the desired or expected standard (in the phrase *found wanting*): (*dial.*) defective mentally: (*obs.*) poor, needy.—Also *n.*—*prep.* without, lacking, less.—*n.* *want'-wit*, a fool, one without sense.—Also *adj.*—*want in*, out, up, down, &c., (*Scot.*) to want to get in, out, &c. [O.N. *want*, neut. of *vann*, lacking, and O.N. *vanta*, to lack.]

want, *wont*, (*dial.*) a mole.—*ns.* *want'-catcher*; *want'hill*. [O.E. *wand*; cf. Norw. *wand*; prob. same root as *wind* (*z*) and *wend*.]

wanthriven, *won-thriv'n*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) stunted; ill-grown: emaciated. [*Pfx.* *wan-*, *thrive*.]

wanton, *won'ton*, *adj.* (*obs.*) undisciplined, unruly, unmanageable: thoughtlessly cruel: (*obs.*) self-indulgent, luxurious: lascivious, or (*obs.*) amorous: (*obs.*) insolent, arrogant, merciless in power or prosperity: unprovoked, unjust, merciless: (*arch.*) capricious: (*obs.*; of persons) jovial: (*poet.*; of animals and inanimate things) frisky, gay, moving rowing luxuriantly: a spoil child or (*obs.*) a roguish, lewd person, esp. a

ously, or amorously: to idle, go idly: to trifle: to indulge oneself, run into excesses: to grow luxuriantly, ramble unchecked.—*v.t.* to use wastefully, dissipate (also *wanton away*).—*v.i.* *wan'tonlise*, (*arch.*) to play the wanton.—*adv.* *wan'tonly*.—*n.* *wan'tonness*.—play the wanton, to trifle, or (*obs.*) to behave lewdly. [M.E. *wantowen*—*pfx.* *wan-* (prob. akin to *wane*), O.E. *wōtan*, p.p. of *wētan*, to draw, lead, educate; cf. Ger. *ungezogen*, ill-bred, rude.]

wanty, *won'ti*, *n.* (*obs.*) a belt used to secure a load on a pack-horse's back: (*dial.*) the belly-band of a shaft-horse: (*dial.*) a short rope, esp. one used for binding hay on a cart. [*wame*, and *tle*.]

wan, *won*, *n.* (*obs.*) a very low price: a worthless: un-

wanze, *wonz*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to decrease, waste away. [O.E. *wanian*.]

wap, *wop*, *v.t.* (*dial.*) to throw, pull, quickly or roughly: (*coll.*) to strike, drub: to flap.—*n.* a smart blow: (*Scot.*) a shake, flap: also a blast, storm: also a fight, quarrel. [Cf. *whop*.]

wap, *wop*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to wrap, bind.—*n.* a turn of a string with which anything is tied: a bundle of hay. [*Ety.* uncertain.]

wapens(c)haw. See *wappens(c)haw*.

wapentake, *wop'n-tak*, *n.* a name given in Yorkshire and certain other shires to a territorial division of the county similar to the hundred of southern counties. [Late O.E. *wēpen(g)etace*, O.N. *edp-natak*, lit. weapon-taking, assent at a meeting being signified by brandishing a weapon.]

wapins(c)haw. See *wappens(c)haw*.

wapiti, *wop'i-ti*, *n.* a species (*Cervus canadensis*) of deer of large size, native to N. America. [Algonquian.]

wappend, *wop'nd*, *adj.* (*Shak.*, *Timon*, IV. iii. 38) perh. for *wattered* (now *dial.*), fatigued, tired; perh. meaning incontinent, unchaste, and conn. with *obs.* tense of *wap* (*t*), to copulate.

wappens(c)haw, *wop'n-shaw*, *wap*, *n.* (*hist.*) in Scottish usage, a periodical gathering of the people without

an area for the purpose of seeing that each man was armed in accordance with his rank, and ready to take the field when required: a rifle-shooting competition (in *S.Afr.* equivalent to *Du. wapenschouwing*).—Also *wapens(c)haw*, *wapins(c)haw*, *weapon-s(c)haw*.—*n. wapp'ens(c)hawing* (app. older form than *wappenshaw*), *wcap'on-s(c)hawing*. [See *weapon, show*.]

wapper, wop'ar, v.i. (dial.) to blink: to move tremulously.—*adj. wapp'er-eyed, blinking*.—*n. wapp'er-jaw*, a projecting under-jaw.—*adj. wapp'er-jawed*. [Cf. *Du. wapperen*, to oscillate.]
war, wour, n. a state of conflict: a contest between states, or between parties within a state (civil war), carried on by arms: (*fig.*) any long-continued struggle, often against or between impersonal forces: (*poet.*) fighting: open hostility: the profession of arms: (*rare; poet.*) an army, or war-equipment.—*v.i.* to make war: to carry on war: to contend.—*pr.p. warring; pa.t. and pa.p. warred*.—*ns. war'-cloud*, a cloud of smoke and dust over a battle-field: (*fig.*) a sign that war is threatening or impending: war'-correspondent, a journalist or other person assigned to a seat of war so as to give first-hand reports of events: war'-cry, a cry used in battle for encouragement or as a signal: (*fig.*) a slogan: war'-dance, a dance engaged in by some savage tribes before going to war: a dance imitating the actions of a battle: war'-dog, a dog used in war: an old warrior: (*U.S.*) a war-hawk: war'-drum, a drum beaten as a summons to war, or during a battle: (*fig.*) a sign of impending war: war'-fare (from *fare, n.*), an engaging in, waging, or carrying on of war: armed contest: (*fig.*) conflict or struggle of any kind.—*v.i. (obs.; lit. and fig.)* to wage war.—*n. war'farer*.—*adj. and n. war'faring*.—*ns. war'-game* (see *kriegspiel*): war'-god, -goddess, a deity who presides over war, assigning victory or defeat, &c.; war'-hawk, (*U.S.*) one who is eager for war: war'-head, war'-head, the section of a torpedo or other missile containing the explosive material: war'-horse, a charger, a horse used in battle: an old warrior in any field of conflict: war'-kettle, among Red Indians, a kettle set on the fire as part of the ceremony of going to war.—*adj. war'like*, of or pertaining to war: martial, military: (*obs.*) equipped for fighting: (*obs.*) intended for use in war: fond of war: bellicose.—*ns. war'likeness*: war'-loan, a loan raised to pay for a war: war'-lord, a commander or commander-in-chief, esp. where and when the military power is great—now usu. derogatory: war'man, (*rare*) a warrior: war'monger, (*Spens.*) a mercenary soldier: one who encourages war, esp. for personal gain: war'mongering: war'-note, (*poet.*) a summons to war: war'-paint, paint applied to the face and person by savages, indicating that they are going to war: (*coll.*) full-dress, or finery: war'path, among the Red Indians, the path followed on a military expedition: the expedition itself: (*fig.*) in on the warpath, engaged in conflict, in a mood for battle: war'-proof, (*rare*) a valour proved in war.—*adj. able to withstand attack*.—*ns. warr'ior*, a skilled fighting man (*poet.* except when used of one at an early stage of civilisation): a redoubtable person:—*fem. warr'ioress* (*rare*): war'ship, an armed vessel for use in war: war'-song, a song sung by men about to fight: a song celebrating brave deeds in war: war'time, a period during which a war is being fought.—*adj. of or pertaining to, characteristic of, a time of war*.—*adjs. war'-wast'ed*, ravaged by war: war'-wear'ied, -wear'ied, wearied with, or tired of, war.—*ns. war'-whoop*, a cry uttered by savages on going into battle: war'-wolf, a mediaeval siege engine: (*Scott*) a fierce warrior (but see also *werewolf*).—*adj. war'-worn*, worn, wasted, ravaged, marked, wearied, by war.—carry the war into the enemy's camp, country, to take the offensive boldly (*lit. and fig.*): cold war, an intense, remorseless struggle for the upperhand by all means short of actual fighting: declare war (on, against), to announce formally that one is about to begin hostilities: (*fig.*) to set oneself to get rid of; go to

war, to resort to armed conflict: go to the wars, (*arch.*) to go to fight in a foreign country; have been in the wars, (*fig.*) to show signs of having been knocked about; make, wage, war, to carry on hostilities; private war, warfare between persons in their individual capacity, as by duelling, family feuds, &c.; war baby, a baby born during a war, esp. a soldier's (or other serviceman's) illegitimate child: any discredit or troublesome result of war: War Department, the name borne from 1794-1857 by what is now the War Office—still used in speaking of property, as stores or land: war neurosis, a better term for shell-shock: War Office, a department of the civil government, headed by the Secretary of State for War, which administers the military forces of the crown: the premises of the department in Whitehall: war of nerves, systematic attempts to undermine morale by means of threats, rumours and counter-rumours, &c. [Late O.E. *werre*—O.N.Fr. *werre* (O.Fr. and Fr. *guerre*)—O.H.G. *werra*, quarrel.]

war, war, water, warre, *adj. and adv. (Spens.)*; now *Scot. and North. waur, water, worse*: (*superl.* warst, waurst).—*v.t. (Scot.)* to defeat, worst: to excel. [O.N. *verre*.]
waratah, war'a-tā, n. any of a genus of Australian proteaceous shrubs with very showy flowers (Telopea). [Native name.]
warble, waur'bl, v.i. to sing in a quavering way, or with variations (sometimes used disparagingly): to sing sweetly as birds do: to make, or to be produced as, a sweet quavering sound: (*U.S.*) to yodel.—*v.t.* to sing in a vibratory manner, or sweetly: to express, or to extol, in poetry or song: to cause to vibrate or sound musically.—*n.* the action, or an act, of warbling: a quavering modulation of the voice: a song.—*n. warbler*, one that warbles: a songster: a singing-bird: any bird of the family *Sylviidae*—willow-wren, reed-warbler, whitethroat, blackcap, &c.: any of numerous small, brightly-coloured American birds of a different family: a whistle used in infant classes, &c.: in bagpipe music, an ornamental group of grace-notes.—*n. and adj. war'bling*.—*adv. war'blingly*. [O.N.Fr. *werbler* (O.Fr. *guerbler*); of Gmc. origin.]
warble, waur'bl, n. a small hard swelling on a horse's back, caused by the galling of the saddle, &c.: a swelling caused by a warble-fly or a bot-fly.—*n. war'ble-fly*, any of several flies of the same family as bot-flies whose larvae cause painful swellings that spoil the hides of horses, cattle, &c. [Ety. uncertain.]
ward, waurd, v.t. (arch.) to watch over, guard: (*arch.*) to protect (with *from*): (now usu. *ward off*) to parry or keep away: (*rare*) to enclose, as machinery, in order to prevent accidents: to place in a ward.—*v.i.* to act on the defensive.—*n.* act of watching or guarding: state of being guarded: look-out, watch: care, protection: guardianship: custody: in feudal times, control of lands of a minor: a person, as a minor, under a guardian: a body of guards: a guarded place, as a court of a castle (inner and outer ward): a means of guarding, as a bolt, bar: a part of a lock of special configuration to prevent its being turned by any except a particular key, or the part of the key of corresponding configuration: (*fencing*; also *fig.*) a defensive motion or position: (*Scot. and North.*) a division of a county: an administrative division of a town or city: (*obs.*) a division of an army—*van'tward* (vanguard), *middle ward*, *rearward* (rear-guard): a division or department of a prison: a room with several beds in a hospital, &c.: the patients in a ward collectively.—*ns. ward'corn*, (*hist.*) a payment in corn in lieu of military service: misunderstood as the duty of keeping watch in order to give the alarm by blowing a horn: ward'en, one who guards or keeps: (*rare*) a gatekeeper or sentinel: (*hist.*) a regent: (*hist.*) the governor of a town, district, &c.: a title of certain officers of the crown: a member of certain governing bodies: a superintendent: the head of certain schools, colleges, &c.: one appointed for duties

among the civil population in cases of fire or air-raids.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to guard as a warden.—*ns.* ward'enry, (*rare*) the office of, or district in charge of, a warden: (*Thomas Hardy*) guardianship; ward'enship, the office of a warden; ward'er, one who guards or keeps: one in charge of prisoners in a jail (*fem.* ward'ress): (*hist.*) a staff of authority.—*v.t.* to guard as a warden.—*n.* and *adj.* ward'ing.—*ns.* ward'ing-file, a file for cutting the wards of keys; ward'-mote, a meeting of a ward, or of a court of a ward; ward'robe, a room or a piece of furniture for containing clothes or theatrical costumes: one's stock of wearing apparel: (*fig.*) raiment—of colours, flowers, &c. (*Milt.* ward'rop): a department of a royal or noble household having charge of robes, wearing apparel, jewels, &c.; ward'rober, (*hist.*) one in charge of a royal or noble wardrobe; ward'-room, the messroom of the officers of a warship: the officers collectively: the state of being under, custody: (*fig.*) state of English feudal law: a feudal lord had of the latter was a minor.—ward In Chancery, a minor under the protection of the Court of Chancery; Warden of the Cinque Ports, or Lord Warden (of the Cinque ports), the governor of the Cinque Ports, having the authority of an admiral and the power to hold a court of admiralty; Wardens of the Marches, officers formerly appointed to keep order in the marches or border districts of England and Scotland; wardrobe mistress, one who looks after the theatrical costumes of a company or of an individual actor or actress; wardrobe trunk, a trunk in which clothing may be hung as in a wardrobe. [O.E. *wardian*; cf. Ger. *warten*, to wait, attend, take care of.]

warden, *wa:rd'n*, *n.* a kind of pear.—warden pie, a pie made of warden pears. [Origin uncertain; perh.—A.fr. *warder* (Fr. *garder*), to keep.]

Wardlan, *wa:rd'lən*, *adj.* denoting a kind of glass case for transporting delicate ferns and other such plants, or for keeping them indoors. [Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward (1791-1868), the inventor.]

Wardour Street English, *wa:rd'ər strit* *inglɪʃ*, sham-antiquediction, as in some historical novels—from Wardour Street, London, once noted for an-

collectively: (*rare*) an article of merchandise: pottery, as Delft ware, Wedgwood ware (see delft, Wedgwood): articles of fine workmanship, as Benares ware, ornamental metal-work from India: in composition, with defining word, as hardware, earthenware.—*n.* ware'house, a building or room for storing goods: a shop.—*v.t.* (*-house*) to deposit in a warehouse, esp. a bonded warehouse: (*fig.*) to store up.—*ns.* ware'houseman, a man who keeps, or is employed in, a warehouse or a wholesale store; ware'housing, the act of depositing goods in a warehouse.—warehousing system, the plan of allowing importers of dutiable goods to store them in a government warehouse without payment of duties until ready to bring the goods into market. [O.E. *wearu*; cf. Ger. *ware*.]

ware, *wā:ər*, *n.* (*Scot.* and *dial.*) springtime. [O.N. *vār*.]

ware, *wā:ər*, *adj.* (*arch.*) aware: (*arch.*) wary, cautious (sometimes with *of*): (*arch.*) prudent (esp. in phrase ware and wise).—*v.t.* and *v.t.* (*arch.*; usu. in *imper.*) to beware, beware of: in hunting, to avoid, refrain from riding over, &c. (sometimes *wa:er*).—*adj.* ware'less, (*arch.*) incautious: unaware (with *of*).—*adv.* wār'ily.—*ns.* wār'iment, (*Spens.*) wariness; wār'iness.—*adj.* wār'y, guard-anger: cautious: circum-
wary of, to show caution
er; cf. O.N. *varr*. See

ware, *wā:ər*, *n.* (*Scot.* and *dial.*) seaware, seaweed. [O.E. *weā:ər*; cf. *oro* (2).]

ware, *wā:ər*, *obs. pa.t.* of wear.

ware, *wā:ər*, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to spend. [O.N. *verja*, to clothe, hence to invest; cf. wear.]

wareless. See ware (3).

warhable, *wa:ər-hä:bl*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) fit for war. [war, and able.]

warily, warlment, wariness, &c. See ware (3). warison, warrison, *wor*, *wā:ri-sən*, *n.* (*obs.*) wealth: (*obs.*) reward or punishment: used by Scott erroneously for a note of assault. [O.N.fr. (O.fr. *guarison*),—*warir*, to guard; cf. *garrison*.]

wark, *wa:rk*, Scots form of work (*n.*).

warling, *wa:ər'li:ng*, *n.* (*obs.*) one who is disliked—in proverb 'It is better to be an old man's darling than a young man's warling.' [Prob. formed to rhyme with 'darling'.]

warlock, *wa:ər'lok*, *n.* a wizard: (*Scot.*) a magician: a demon: (*Dryden*, erroneously) a warrior who cannot be wounded with metals.—*n.* war'lockry, soecry. [O.E. *wealoga*, a breaker of an agreement—*weā:ər*, a compact, *lōgan*, to lie; the ending *-(e)k* appears earliest in Scots.]

warm, *wa:əm*, *adj.* having moderate heat: hot: imparting heat or a sensation of heat: retaining heat: (*fig.*) affecting one, pleasantly or unpleasantly, as heat does: strenuous: harassing: characterised by danger or difficulty: passionate: angry: excited: ardent, enthusiastic: lively, glowing: affectionate: amorous: (*coll.*) indelicate: (*coll.*) comfortable, well-to-do: of a colour, containing red or yellow: esp. in a game, close to discovery or attainment: of a scent or trail, fresh.—*v.t.* to make warmer: to interest: to excite: to impart brightness or suggestion of life to: (*coll.*) to beat.—*v.t.* to become warm or ardent.—*n.* (*coll.*) a heating: (British warm) an officer's thick overcoat.—*adv.* warmly.—*adj.* warm'-blood'ed, homothermous, idiothermous, having bodily temperature constantly maintained at a point usu. above the environmental temperature: ardent, passionate: warmed; warmed'-over (U.S.), -up, heated anew.—*n.* war'mer.—*adj.* warm'-heart'ed, affectionate: hearty.—*ns.* warm'-heart'edness; warm'ing, the action of making or becoming warm: (*slang*) a heating; warm'ing-pan, a covered pan, with a long handle, for holding live coals to warm a bed: a person put into a situation to hold it till another is able to take it.—*adv.* warm'ly.—*ns.* warm'ness, warmth.—a warm reception, a display of hostility: a vigorous resistance or attack; keep a place warm, to occupy, or hold it for someone until he is ready to fill it himself; warm up, to make or become warm; to heat, as cooked food: to become animated, interested, or eager; warm up to, to become enthusiastic about. [O.E. *wearm*; cf. Ger. *warm*.]

warn, *wa:ən*, *v.t.* to give notice of danger or evil to: to notify in advance: to caution (with *against*): to instruct, command: to summon: (with *off*, *may*, &c.; *lit.* and *fig.*) to bid, instruct, to go or to bid.—*v.i.* to

to strike.—*inst* danger,

accompanying the partial unloosening of the striking train, just before a clock strikes.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* warn'ingly.—warning'-coloration, aposematic coloration, such as the gaudy colours of some stinging insects. [O.E. *wearnian*, *wearnian*, *wearnian*, to caution (cf. Ger. *warnen*), and perh. in part *warnian*, to refuse, forbid.]

warn, *wa:ən*, *v.t.* (*Shak.* and *dial.*) to warrant (*q.v.*).

warp, *wa:əp*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to cast, throw: (*dial.*) to lay (eggs), or to bring forth (young), esp. prematurely: to twist out of shape: to turn from the right course: to distort: (*Shak.*) to cause to contract or wrinkle: to pervert, as the mind or character: to misinterpret, give a deliberately false meaning to: to arrange, as threads, so as to form a warp: (*obs.*) to entwine: to move, as a vessel, by posts on a wharf, &c.: so that it is covered o choke, as a channel,

with alluvial mud: in rope-making, to stretch into lengths for tarring.—*v.i.* to be twisted out of shape: (*fig.*) to become perverted or distorted: to swerve: to move with effort, or on a zigzag course: of cattle, sheep, &c., to miscarry.—*n.* state or fact of being warped: permanent distortion of a timber, &c.: (*fig.*) a mental twist or bias: the threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom to be crossed by a woof (also *fig.*): a rope used in towing, one end being fastened to a fixed object: alluvial sediment: a tale of four (herrings, oysters, &c.), thirty-three warps making a long-hundred, and a hundred long-hundreds a mease or maze.—*adj.* warped, twisted by shrinking: distorted: perverted: covered or filled with a deposit of alluvial sediment.—*ns.* war'per; war'ping. [O.E. *weorpan*, *werpon*; cf. Ger. *werfen*, O.N. *verpo*.]

warragal, *wo'ra-gal*, *n.* the Australian dingo: a wild Australian horse: an Australian aboriginal.—*adj.* wild, savage.—Also warr'gal. [Native word.] warran(d). Obs. forms of warrant.

warrant, *wo'rant*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to protect, defend, keep: (*rare*) to give assurance against danger, &c. (with *against*, *from*): to secure, guarantee the possession of, to to guarantee to be as specified or alleged: to attest, guarantee, the truth of.—(*coll.*) equivalent to 'to be sure, be convinced,' 'to be bound' (also in phrases I (I'll) warrant you, I warrant me): to predict or to presage: to authorise: to justify, be adequate grounds for.—*n.* (*obs.*) a defender: (*obs.*) a defence: one who or that which vouches, a guaranty: a pledge, assurance: a proof: that which authorises: a writ for arresting a person or for carrying a judgment into execution: in the services, an official certificate inferior to a commission: authorisation: justification: a writing authorising the payment of money: a form of warehouse receipt for goods: (*obs.*) a voucher.—*n.* warr'andice (-dis; *Scot.*; *arch.*), a guarantee: a clause in a deed by which the grantor binds himself to make good to the grantee the right conveyed.—*adj.* warr'antable, that may be permitted: justifiable: (*obs.*) of good warrant, estimable: of sufficient age to be hunted.—*n.* warr'antableness.—*adv.* warr'antably.—*adj.* warr'anted.—*ns.* warrantee, one to whom a warranty is given: warr'anter, one who authorises or guarantees: a warrantor: warr'anting; warr'antise (-tis; *obs.* or *arch.*), act of guaranteeing: a guarantee: assurance: authorisation: warr'ant-officer, in the services, an officer holding a warrant: warr'antor, (*law*) one who gives warranty: a warrantor: warr'anty, (*law*) an act of warranting, esp. in feudal times, the covenant by which the grantor of land warranted the security of the title to the recipient (general warranty, against the claims of all and every person; special warranty, against the claims of the grantor, or others claiming through or by him): an undertaking or assurance expressed or implied in certain contracts: a guarantee: authorisation: justification: evidence.—distress warrant, warrant authorising distraining of goods; general warrant, a warrant for the arrest of suspected persons, no specific individual being named or described in it; of (good) warrant, (*obs.*) esteemed, important; of warrant, (*obs.*) allowed, warranted; out of warrant, (*obs.*) not allowed; take warrant on oneself, (*arch.*) to make oneself responsible; warrant of attachment, a writ authorising the seizure of property; warrant of attorney (see attorney). [O.Fr. *warrantir* (*guarantir*); of Gmc. origin.]

warrant, *wo'rant*, *n.* in coal-mining, under-clay. [Perh. the same as warrant (1).]

war'ray, *wa'ra-a'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to make war upon.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to make war.—Also warr'-ey'. [O.Fr. *verreier* (*guerreier*).]

warre. See war (2).

warren, *wo'ran*, *n.* (*hist.*) a piece of ground kept for breeding game, esp. hares, rabbits, &c., partridges, &c. (beasts, fowls, of warren): the right of keeping or of hunting this: rabbit burrows in waste ground: the rabbits living there: (*fig.*) a densely populated slum dwelling or district: a maze of narrow passages.—*n.* warr'ener, (*hist.*) the keeper

of a warren: one who lives in a warren. [A.Fr. *warrenne* (O.Fr. *garenne*), of Gmc. origin.]

warrigal. See warragal.

warrior. See under war (1).

warste, *wa'ster's*, Scots form of wrestle.

warst. See war (2).

wart, *wo'ert*, *n.* a small, hard excrescence on the skin: a small protuberance.—*n.* wart'-cress, swine's-cress.—*adj.* wart'ed.—*n.* wart'-hog, any of a genus of wild hogs found in Africa, with large wart-like excrescences on their cheeks.—*adj.* wart'-less.—*ns.* wart'weed, a kind of spurge (its caustic juice thought to cure warts); wart'wort, any of a family of lichens having a warty thallus: a wart-weed.—*adj.* wart'y, like a wart: overgrown with warts. [O.E. *wearte*; Ger. *warze*; prob. allied to L. *verruca*.]

wartime. See war.

werwolf. See war, and werewolf.

wary. See warc (3).

was, *woz*, used as the 1st and 3rd pers. sing. of the *pass.* of the verb to be. [O.E. *was*—*wasan*, to be; see *was*, *were*, *wert*.]

wase, *waiz*, *n.* (*prov.*) a wisp of hay, straw, &c.: a pad on the head to ease the pressure of a burden. [Gmc. word; perh. Scand.]

wase-goose. See wayzgoose.

wash, *woz*, *v.t.* to cleanse, or to free from impurities, &c., with water or other liquid: to wet, moisten: to have the property of cleansing: to flow over, past, against: to sweep along, down, &c.: to cover with a thin coat of metal or paint: in mining, to separate from earth by means of water.—*v.i.* to cleanse oneself, clothes, &c., with water: to wash clothes, &c., as one's employment: to stand cleansing (with *well*, *badly*, &c.): to be swept or carried by water: (*coll.*) to stand the test, bear investigation (*pass.* washed, *arch.* wash'en).—*n.* a washing: the process of washing: a collection of articles for washing: that with which anything is washed: a lotion: the break of waves on the shore: the sound of water breaking, lapping, &c.: the rough water left behind by a boat, &c., or the disturbed air behind an aerofoil, &c. (also *fig.*): the shallow part of a river or arm of the sea: a marsh or fen: alluvial matter: waste liquor, refuse of food, &c.: a watery mixture: a thin, tasteless drink: insipid discourse, in speech or writing: a broad but thin layer of colour put on with a long sweep of the brush: a thin coat of paint, metal, &c.: the blade of an oar.—*adj.* wash'able.—*ns.* wash'away, destruction of part of a road, railway, &c., by flooding: the breach so caused; wash'-ball, a ball of toilet-soap; wash'-ba'sin, -bowl, wash'hand ba'sin, a bowl to wash face, hands, &c., in; wash'-board, (U.S.) a corrugated board for rubbing clothes on in washing: a thin plank placed on a boat's gunwale to prevent the sea from breaking over: (*diol.*) a skirting-board; wash'-bott'le, wash'ing-bott'le, a bottle containing liquid used for purifying gases: a bottle with tubes through the stopper enabling a stream of cleansing liquid to be directed on a chemical or a piece of apparatus; wash'-cloth, a piece of cloth used in washing; wash'-dirt, earth to be washed for gold.—*adj.* washed'-out, deprived of colour, as by washing: (*coll.*) deprived of energy or animation: washed'-up, (*coll.*) deprived of energy or animation: (*slang*) done for, at the end of one's resources: (*slang*) finished (with *with*).—*n.* wash'er, one who washes: a washing-machine: (perh. a different word) a ring, usu. flat, of metal, rubber, &c., to keep joints or nuts secure, &c.—*v.t.* to fit with a washer or washers.—*ns.* wash'er-man, a man who washes clothes, esp. for hire: fem. wash'erwoman; wash'-gold'ing, a gilding made with an amalgam of gold from which the mercury is driven off by heat, leaving a coating of gold; wash'-house, wash'ing-house, a house or room for washing clothes in; wash'-in, -out, increase, or decrease, in the angle of incidence, i.e. the angle between the chord of a wing and the wind relative to the aeroplane, in approaching the wing-tip along the camber; wash'iness, state of being watery: feebleness; wash'ing, the act of

cleansing, wetting, or coating, with liquid: clothes, or other articles, washed, or to be washed: a thin coating: the action of breaking, lapping, &c.: (usu. in *pl.*) liquid that has been used to wash something, or matter separated or carried away by water or other liquid.—*adj.* that washes: used for washing: washable.—*ns.* wash'ing-blue (see blue); wash'ing-board, a corrugated board for rubbing clothes on in washing; wash'ing-day, a day devoted to washing clothes; wash'ing-machine, a machine for washing clothes; wash'ing-powder, a powdered preparation used in washing clothes; wash'ing-soda (see soda); wash'ing-up, cleaning up, esp. of dishes and cutlery after a meal; wash'-leather, split sheepskin prepared with oil in imitation of chamois: buff leather for regimental belts; wash'-out, an erosion of earth by the action of water: the hole made by such: a complete failure: a useless person; wash'-pot, a vessel for washing; wash'-stand, wash'hand-stand, a piece of furniture for holding ewer, basin, and other requisites for washing the person; wash'-tub, a tub for washing clothes; wash'-up, a washing-up: a washing-up place: anything cast up by the sea, &c.: the washing of ore: a quantity of gold obtained by washing.—*adj.* wash'y, watery, moist: thin, feeble.—wash down, (of liquid) to carry downward: to help the swallowing or digestion of (a solid food); wash one's brain, (*obs. slang*) to drink copiously; wash out, to remove by washing: to wash free from dirt, soap, &c.: to disappear or become fainter as a result of washing: to cancel: (*coll.*; esp. in *pass.*) to exhaust: (*rowing*) to bring the blade of an oar not cleanly out of the water; wash up, to wash one's hands and face: to wash the dishes and cutlery after a meal: to sweep up on to the shore. [O.E. *wascan*, *wascan*; found in other Gmc. languages, as O.H.G. *wascan* (Ger. *waschen*); same root as water.]

washing, wash'ing, *adj.* (Shak., *Rom.*, I. i. 69) for swathing.

Washingtonia, wash'ing-to'ni-a, *n.* a genus of ornamental fan palms of California and Mexico: a synonym of *Sequoia*. [Named after George Washington (1732-99).]

wasp, wɒsp, *n.* any of a large number of insects belonging to the order Hymenoptera and constituting many families, including the *Vespidæ*, to which the common wasp (*Vespa vulgaris*) and the European hornet (*Vespa crabro*) belong: a petulant and spiteful person.—*adj.* wasp'ish, like a wasp: having a slender waist like a wasp: quick to resent an injury: spiteful, virulent; wasp'ish-headed, (Shak.) hot-headed, passionate.—*adv.* wasp'ishly.—*n.* wasp'ishness.—*adj.* wasp'-tongued (Shak., I. Hen. IV., i. iii. 236; 1st quarto wasp-stung, others wasp-tongue), biting in tongue, shrewish; wasp'-waisted, very slender waisted: laced tightly; wasp'y, waspish.—wasp'(s) nest, the nest of a wasp: (*fig.*) a place very full of enemies or of angry people, or circumstances in which one is assailed indignantly from all sides. [O.E. *wasp*, *wasps*; cf. Ger. *wespe*, L. *vespa*.]

wassail, wɒs'əl, wɒs'l, *n.* (*hist.*) the salutation uttered in drinking a person's health: a liquor in which such healths were drunk, esp. ale with roasted apples, sugar, nutmeg, and toast: a festive occasion: revelry: a drinking-bout: a drinking or festive song.—*v.t.* to hold a wassail or merry drinking-meeting: to sing good wishes, carols, &c., from house to house at Christmas.—*v.i.* to drink to or pour libations for (as fruit-trees).—*ns.* wass'all-bout, a carouse; wass'all-bowl, -cup, a cup from which healths were drunk; wass'aller, one who wassails: a reveller; wass'all'ing; wass'allry. [O.N. *was heill*, 'be in health.']

wasserman, wɒs'ər-mən, *n.* (*obs.*) a sea-monster, shaped like a man. [Ger. *wassermann*—*wasser*, water, *mann*, man.]

Wassermann's reaction, test, wɒs'ər-mən(z) rɛ-ak'shən, test, a test of the blood serum, or of the cerebrospinal fluid, to determine whether the

person from whom it is drawn is suffering from syphilis. [A. von Wassermann (1866-1925), German bacteriologist.]

wast, wɒst, used as 2nd pers. sing. *pa.t.* of the verb *be*. [See *was*.]

wast, wastful, wastness, *obs.* spellings of waste, waist, &c.

waste, wɛst, *adj.* uncultivated, and at most sparsely inhabited: desolate: lying unused: unproductive: (*obs.*) devastated, ruinous: in a devastated condition (to lay waste): empty, unoccupied: refuse, rejected, superfluous: (*obs.*) useless, vain.—*v.t.* to devastate: to consume, wear out, impair gradually: to cause to decline, shrink physically, to enfeeble: (*obs.*) to put an end to: (*obs.*) to impoverish: (*obs.*) to expend, spend, consume or pass: to spend, use, occupy, unprofitably: to use, bestow, where due appreciation is lacking (often in passive): to fail to take advantage of: to turn to waste material: (*law*) to injure (an estate or property).—*v.i.* to be diminished, used up, or impaired by degrees: to lose strength or flesh or weight (often waste away): (*obs.*) of time, to be spent: to be used to no, or little, purpose or effect: to use, consume, spend too lavishly.—*n.* an uncultivated, unproductive, or devastated region: a vast expanse, as of ocean or air: (Shak., *Ham.*, i. ii. 198, quartos 2, 3, 4) vast (*n.*): a disused working: act or process of wasting: (*obs.*) consumption or expenditure: too lavish, or useless, expenditure, or an example of it: squandering: a profusion: superfluous, refuse, or rejected, material: a waste-pipe: gradual decay: destruction: loss: (*obs.*; in *pl.*) ravages: (*obs.*) that which is laid waste: (*law*) injury done to an estate or property by the tenant.—*ns.* wāst'age, loss by use or natural decay, &c.: useless or unprofitable spending: loss, or amount of loss, through this: (*Scot.*) a devastated or ruined place: (*Scot.*) waste ground; waste'-bas'ket, waste'-paper'-bas'ket, a basket for holding useless scraps of paper; waste'-book, a day-book or journal, or a rougher record preliminary to it.—*adj.* waste'ful, (*obs.* or *rare*) causing devastation, consuming, destructive: (*rare*) causing wasting of the body: (*obs.*) lavish: characterised by, or addicted to, over-lavishness: (*poet.*) uninhabited, unfrequented, desolate: (*obs.*) vain, profitless.—*adv.* waste'fully.—*ns.* waste'-fulness; waste'-gate, a gate for discharging surplus water from a dam, &c.; waste'ness, the state of being waste: (*obs.*) a waste place: (*D.*) devastation; waste'-pa'per, used paper no longer required for its original purpose: paper rejected as spoiled; waste'-pipe, a pipe for carrying off waste or surplus water.—*v.t.* waste'er, (*Scot.*) to use, spend thriftlessly (whence *adj.* wāst'er'ful, *adv.* wāst'er'fully, *n.* wāst'er'fulness).—*n.* one who or that which wastes: a spendthrift: (*coll.*) a good-for-nothing: (*hist.*) a class of thief: an article spoilt in the making: an animal that is not thriving, or that is not suitable for breeding purposes.—*n.* wāst'ing, . . . waste: destroy-ing, devas'tate, . . . wāst'rel, refuse: a waster, . . . acted child.—*adj.* waste, refuse: of an animal, feeble: going to waste: spendthrift.—*adj.* waste'er'ful (—*rif*, —*rif*; *Scot.*), wasteful.—*n.* wastefulness.—*n.* wāst'ry, wāst'ery, (*Scot.*) prodigality.—*adj.* improvident.—go to waste, to be wasted; grow to waste, (*obs.*) of a time, to come near an end; in waste, (*obs.*) to no effect, in vain; run to waste, orig. of liquids, to be wasted or lost; waste product, material produced in a process that is discarded on the completion of that process. [O.Fr. *wast* (*guast*)—L. *wāstur*, waste.]

wastel, wɒst'l, wastel-bread, *n.* (*obs.*) bread made from the finest of the flour. [O.Fr. *wastel*, a variant of *guastel*, *gastel* (Fr. *gâteau*, cake); of Gmc. origin.]

waster, wɒs'tər, *n.* (*obs.*) a wooden sword for practising fencing with: a cudgel: practice or play with a waster.—play at waster(s), to practise fencing. [Ety. uncertain.]

waster, wasteful. See waste.

waster, wɒs'tər, *n.* (*Scot.*) a four-pronged or five-

fātē, fūr, dāk; mē, hōr (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mūw; dhen (then)

pronged salmon-spear. [Earlier *wa(w)sper*—spear, modified after *leister*; ety. otherwise obscure.]

wat, wot, n. (obs.) a hare. [Prob. *Wat*, for *Walter*.]
wat, wawt, adj. (Scot.) wet: drunken. [Variant of *wet*.]

wat, wawt. Scots form of *wot*.

watch, woch, n. (obs.) state of being awake: (*obs.*) a religious vigil (survives in watch-night—*q.v.*): a wake: (*obs.*) a flock (of nightingales): (*hist.*) a division of the night, of fixed length: (*in pl.*; *poet.*) the period (of the night): act or state of remaining on the alert or of observing vigilantly: the lookout: close observation: act of guarding: surveillance: (*obs.*) the office or duty of keeping guard or of being a sentinel (*B., stand upon one's watch, to fulfil the duty of watchman*): (*obs.*) a lying in ambush: one who watches: a watchman, or a body of watchmen, esp. (*hist.*) the body of men who, before the institution of a police force, patrolled the streets at night: (*obs.*) a sentinel, or the military guard of a place: (*in early 18th century*) name applied to certain companies of irregular troops in the Highlands: a period, usu. of four hours (see *dog-watch*) of duty on deck: the part, usu. a half (the *port*—formerly *larboard*—and the *starboard watch*), of the ship's officers and crew who are on duty at the same time: a sailor's turn or period of duty: (*obs.*) something that measures or marks time or the passage of time, as a marked candle, the cry of a watchman, a clock: (*obs.*) the dial of a clock: a small timepiece for carrying in the pocket, on the wrist, &c.—*v.i.* to remain awake: to keep vigil: to attend the sick by night: to be on the alert: to look out (with *for*): to look with attention: to keep guard: to keep guard over (with *over*).—*v.t.* to keep in view, to follow the motions of with the eyes (*lit. and fig.*): to look at, observe, attentively: of a barrister, to attend the trial of (a case) on behalf of a client not directly involved in it: (*Shak.*) to catch in an act: to have in keeping: to guard: to tend: (*coll.*) to beware of danger to or from, to be on the alert to guard or guard against: to be on the alert to take advantage of, as an opportunity: (*obs.*) to wait for: (*Shak.*) to keep (a hawk) from sleep, in order to tame it.—*ns.* watch-bill, a list of the officers and crew of a ship, as divided into watches, with their several stations; watch-box, a sentry-box; watch-case, the outer case of a watch: (*Shak.*) a sentry-box; watch-clock, a watchman's clock; watch-committee, a committee of a local governing body exercising supervision over police services, &c.; watch-dog, a dog kept to guard premises and property: also *fig.*; watch'er, one who watches: one of a class of angels; watch-fire, a fire lit at night as a signal: a fire for the use of a watching party, sentinels, scouts, &c.—*adj.* watch'ful, (*arch.*) wakeful: (*arch.*) spent in watching: habitually on the alert or cautious: watching or observing carefully: characterised by vigilance: (*arch.*) requiring vigilance, or in which one must be on the alert.—*adv.* watch'fully.—*ns.* watch'fulness; watch-glass, a sand-glass; a glass covering for the face of a watch; watch-guard, a chain, strap, &c., used to attach a watch to the clothing; watch-house, a house in which a guard is placed: a lock-up, police station; watch-key, a key for winding a watch; watch-light, a light used for watching or sitting up in the night; watch-maker, one who makes or repairs watches; watch-making; watch'man, a man who watches or guards, now usu. a building, formerly the streets of a city at night; watch'man's clock, a clock recording the times of a watchman's visits; watch-night, orig. a late service (up to and including midnight) held once a month by Wesleyan Methodists: later a service lasting until midnight held by various denominations on New Year's Eve.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* watch-officer, the officer in charge of the ship during a watch, also called officer of the watch; watch-out, a lookout; watch-paper, a round piece of paper, often decorated, formerly put inside the outer case of a watch to prevent rubbing; watch-pocket, a small pocket for holding a watch; watch-spring,

the mainspring of a watch; watch'-tower, a tower on which a sentinel is placed to look out for the approach of danger; watch'word, (*obs.*) the password to be given to a watch or sentry: any signal: a maxim, rallying-cry.—be on the watch, to be on the lookout; Black Watch, the 42nd and 73rd Regiments, now the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Black Watch or Royal Highland Regiment; watch after, (*Thackeray*) to follow the movements of (with one's eyes); watch and ward, the old custom of watching by night and by day in towns and cities: uninterrupted vigilance; watch in, to keep awake to welcome (the New Year); watch-ing brief, instructions to a counsel to watch a legal case; watch one's step, to step with care: (*fig.*; *coll.*) to act warily, be careful not to arouse opposition, give offence, &c.: watch out, (*coll.*; orig. *U.S.*) to look out, be careful; watch up, (*Thackeray*) to sit up at night. [O.E. *wæcc* (*n.*), *wæccan*, *wæcan* (*vb.*); *cog.* with *wacan*, to wake.]

watchet, *woch't*, (*arch.*) *n.* a pale blue: a material of this colour: an angling fly.—*adj.* pale blue. [O.Fr. *wachet*; *perli.* orig. a material.]

water, *waw't*, *n.* in a state of purity, at ordinary temperatures, a clear transparent liquid (colourless except in large quantities), perfectly neutral in its reaction, and devoid of taste or smell: extended to the same substance (H_2O) in solid or gaseous state (ice, steam); any body of this, as the ocean, a lake, river, &c.: (*Scot.*) a river valley: one of the four elements recognised by early natural philosophers: a quantity of the liquid used in any one stage of a washing operation: a liquid resembling or containing water: mineral water: tears: saliva: (*usu. in pl.*) the amniotic fluid, filling the space between the embryo and the amnion: urine: transparency, lustre, as of a diamond: (*in pl.*) waves, moving water, a body of water.—*v.t.* to wet, overflow, irrigate, supply, dilute with water: (*obs.*) to soften by soaking: (*obs.*) of a river, &c., to surround, as a city (also water about): to wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to: to increase (the nominal capital of a company) by the issue of new shares without a corresponding increase of actual capital.—*v.i.* to fill with, or shed, water: of the mouth (also, *obs.* and *Scot.*, the teeth), to secrete saliva at the sight or thought of food, or (*fig.*) in anticipation of anything delightful: of an animal, to drink: to take in water.—*adj.* pertaining to, or used in, the storage or distribution of water: worked by water: used, living, or operating, on or in water: by way of or across water: made with, or formed by, water.—*ns.* wa'terage, conveyance by water: money paid for this; wa'ter-bag, a bag for holding water: a camel's reticulum; wa'ter-bail'iff, (*obs.*) a custom-house officer who inspects ships on reaching or leaving port: an official whose duty it is to enforce by-laws relating to fishing, or to prevent poaching in protected waters (also—now *Scot.*—wa'ter-bail'ie); wa'ter-ball'ast, water carried by a ship to balance or redress change of draught due to consumption of fuel or provisions or discharge of cargo: water carried for purposes of stability; wa'ter-barom'eter, a barometer in which water is substituted for mercury; wa'ter-barr'el, cask, a barrel, cask, for holding water; wa'ter-bath, a bath composed of water: a vessel of water in which other vessels can be immersed in chemical work; wa'ter-batt'ery, a voltaic battery in which the electrolyte is water: (*fort.*) a battery nearly on a level with the water; wa'ter-bearer, one who carries water for domestic purposes: Wa'ter-bearer, Aquarius; wa'ter-bed, a rubber mattress filled with water, sometimes used by invalids to prevent bed-sores; wa'ter-beetle, any of a large number of beetles living on or in water having fringed legs by means of which they swim easily; wa'ter-bell'ows, a form of blower, worked e.g. by a column of water falling through a vertical tube, formerly used to supply a blast for furnaces; wa'ter-bird, a bird that frequents the water; wa'ter-bis'cuit, a thin plain biscuit made with water; wa'ter-bl'ink, in Arctic regions, a patch of sky reflecting the colour, and hence indicating

the presence, of open water; wa'ter-blinks, the plant blinks (q.v.); wa'ter-bloom, -flow'ers, large masses of algae, chiefly blue-green, which sometimes develop very suddenly in bodies of fresh water; wa'ter-bo'a, the anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*); wa'ter-boat'man, any of a number of aquatic hemipterous insects having one pair of legs suggestive of sculls.—*adj.* wa'ter-borne, floating on water: conveyed by water, esp. in a boat: transmitted by means of water, as a disease.—*ns.* wa'ter-bott'le, a skin or leather bag, or a glass, rubber, &c., bottle for containing water; wa'ter-bouget, (*hist.*) a skin or leather bottle used to carry water, usu. one of a pair hung on opposite ends of a stick.—*adj.* wa'ter-bound, detained by floods: of a macadam road, or road surfacing, formed of broken stone, rolled, and covered with a thin layer of hoggin, which is watered in and binds the stones together.—*ns.* wa'ter-brash, pyrosis, a sudden gush into the mouth of acid fluids from the stomach, accompanied by a burning sensation (heartburn) in the gullet; wa'ter-break, a piece of broken water; wa'ter-breather, any animal that breathes by means of gills.—*adj.* wa'ter-breathing.—*ns.* wa'ter-brose, (*Scot.*) brose made of meal and water alone; wa'ter-buck, any of several antelopes, esp. *Cobus ellipsiprymnus*; wa'ter-bug, any of a large variety of hemipterous insects, including water-boatmen, &c., found in or beside ponds, &c.; wa'ter-buffalo, the common domestic buffalo (*Bubalus*) of India, &c.; wa'ter-bull, a mythical amphibious animal like a bull; wa'ter-butt, a large barrel for rain-water, usu. kept out of doors; wa'ter-carriage, conveyance by water: facilities for it; wa'ter-cart, a cart for conveying water, esp. for the purpose of watering streets or roads; wa'ter-cell, one of several cells in a camel's stomach used for storing water; wa'ter-cement, hydraulic cement; wa'ter-chestnut, a water-plant (*Trapa natans*, or other species) of or akin to the Onagraceae: its edible seed; wa'ter-chute (-shoat, -shoot), an artificial cascade or slope leading to water, down which boats or toboggans slide for sport; wa'ter-clock, a clock which is made to go by the fall of water: also a clepsydra; wa'ter-closet, a closet used as a privy, in which the discharges are carried off by water; wa'ter-cock, the kora, a large E. Indian gallinule; wa'ter-colour, a pigment diluted with water and gum (or other substance), instead of oil: a painting in such a colour or colours; wa'ter-colourist, a painter in water-colours.—*v.i.* wa'ter-cool, to cool by means of water, esp. circulating water.—*adj.* wa'ter-cooled.—*n.* wa'ter-cooler, a machine for cooling by means of water or for keeping water cool.—*adj.* and *n.* wa'ter-cooling.—*ns.* wa'ter-core, in an apple or other fruit, an abnormality consisting of water-soaked tissue esp. close to the core: in founding, a hollow core through which water may be passed; wa'ter-course, a channel through which water flows or has flowed: an artificial water-channel: a stream, river; wa'ter-cow, a female water-buffalo or water-bull; wa'ter-craft, a boat: boats collectively: skill in swimming, &c., or in managing boats; wa'ter-crane, an apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank esp. to a locomotive tender: a hydraulic crane; wa'ter-cress, (often, esp. formerly, in *pl.*) a perennial cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) growing in watery places, used as a salad; wa'ter-culture, a method of cultivation, often an experimental means of determining the mineral requirements of a plant, the plant being grown with its roots dipping into solutions of known composition; wa'ter-cure, medical treatment by means of water; wa'ter-deck, a decorated canvas cover for a dragon's saddle; wa'ter-deer, a small Chinese musk-deer of aquatic habits: in Africa, one of the chevrotains; wa'ter-dog, any of a variety of aquatic dogs, esp. the water-fowl on account of its aquatic habits: a wa'ter-vole: (*obs.*) an otter: also various other

animals: (q.v.) a good swimmer: to indicate: with the help of a divining-rod, detects, or tries to detect, the presence of underground water; wa'ter-drinker, a drinker of water: a tectotater; wa'ter-drop, a drop of water: a tear; wa'ter-dropwort, a genus (*Oenanthe*) of umbelliferous plants, including the common water-dropwort (*O. fistulosa*) and hemlock water-dropwort, or water-hemlock (*O. crocata*).—*adj.* wa'ter'ed, soaked in or with, sprinkled, supplied with water: having a supply of water in the form of a river, rivers, &c.: periodically flooded: diluted: (*fig.*) weakened: marked with a wavy pattern by watering: of capital or stock, increased in nominal value without any corresponding increase in the assets; wa'ter'ed-down, much diluted.—*ns.* wa'ter-elder, the guelder rose; wa'ter-engine, an engine for raising water: an engine worked by water: (*obs.*) an engine for extinguishing fires; wa'ter-equivalent, thermal capacity, the product of the specific heat of a body and its mass; wa'terer, a vessel for watering with; wa'terfall, a fall or perpendicular descent of a body of water, a cataract or cascade: (*obs.*) a neck-tie: (*obs.*) a chignon; wa'ter-fern, any of the Hydropterideae or rhizocarps, water or marsh plants differing from ferns in the narrower sense: classified in two families, the *Hydropteraceae* and the *Marattiaceae*; wa'ter-finder, the yellow iris; wa'ter-flea, the common name for any of numerous minute aquatic crustaceans; wa'ter-flood, an inundation; wa'ter-flow, current of water.—*adj.* wa'ter-flowing, streaming.—*ns.* wa'ter-fly, an aquatic insect: (*Shak.*) an insignificant, troublesome person; wa'ter-fowl, a fowl that frequents water: wa'ter-frame, which was driven, which was windings or part of a town along the edge of and facing the sea, a river, &c.; wa'ter-gall, (*obs.* and *dial.*) a watery appearance in the sky accompanying the rainbow: also a secondary rainbow; wa'ter-gap, a gap in a mountain range containing a stream; wa'ter-gas, a mixed gas obtained by passing steam (blue water-gas) or steam and air (semi-water-gas) over incandescent coke, or other source of carbon; wa'ter-gate, a floodgate: a gate admitting to a river or other body of water: (*Scot.* and *North.*) a street leading to the water; wa'ter-gauge, -gafe, an instrument for measuring the quantity or height of water: water pressure expressed in inches: an instrument for measuring differences in pressure; wa'ter-gilding, wash-gilding; wa'ter-glass, a water-clock: an instrument for making observations beneath the surface of water: a glass vessel for containing water, as one for keeping plants, or (*obs.*) a finger-bowl, or a tumbler: a watery and viscous solution of sodium or potassium carbonate, used for preserving; wa'ter-god, a deity presiding over a tract of water; wa'ter-gruel, gruel made with water: anything insipid; wa'ter-guard, river, harbour, or coast police; wa'ter-hammer, the noise made by the sudden stoppage of moving water in a pipe: the concussion so caused: an air vacuum containing some water; wa'ter-head, the source, as of a stream: the region where this is found: a dammed-up body of water, or its quantity, height, or pressure; wa'ter-hemlock, a poisonous plant, *Clethra viridis*: any other plant of the same genus: water-dropwort (q.v.); wa'ter-hen, any of a number of ralline birds, esp. *Gallinula chloropus*—also called the moorhen; wa'ter-hole, a pool in which water has collected, as a spring in a desert or a pool in the dried-up course of a river; wa'ter-horse, a water-spirit like a horse: a heliop; wa'ter-ice, sweetened fruit juice or a substitute diluted with water and frozen; wa'teriness; wa'tering, the act of one who, or that which, waters: (*obs.*) the act of drinking: dilution with water: the art or process of giving a wavy, ornamental appearance: such an appearance; wa'tering-call, a cavalry trumpet-signal to water

horses; wa'ter-ing-can, -pot, a vessel used for watering plants; wa'ter-ing-cap, (*obs.*) a cavalryman's fatigue cap; wa'ter-ing-house, (*obs.*) an inn or other place where horses are watered; wa'ter-ing-place, a place where water may be obtained; a place to which people resort to drink mineral water, or for bathing, &c.; wa'ter-ing-trough, a trough in which horses and cattle drink; a trough between the rails containing water to be scooped up by locomotives.—*adj.* wa'ter-ish, resembling, or abounding in, or charged with, water: dilute, thin, poor.—*ns.* wa'ter-ishness; wa'ter-jacket, a casing containing water placed round e.g. the cylinder-block of an internal-combustion engine, to keep it cool—also wa'ter-box; wa'ter-jet.—*adj.* operated by a jet of water.—*ns.* wa'ter-joint, a joint in a pavement that is raised to prevent water lying in it: a joint in sheet-metal roofing forming a channel for rain-water; wa'ter-jump, a place where a jump across a stream, &c., has to be made, as in a steeplechase; wa'ter-leaf, any plant of the genus *Hydrophyllum* or the family Hydrophyllaceae: (*orchid.*) an ornament used in the capitals of columns, probably representing the leaf of some water plant; wa'ter-lemon, a species of passion-flower, or its edible fruit; wa'ter-lens, a simple lens formed by placing a few drops of water in a vessel, e.g. a small brass cell with blackened sides and a glass bottom.—*adj.* wa'ter-less, lacking water.—*ns.* wa'ter-level, the level formed by the surface of still water: an instrument in which water is used for establishing a horizontal line of sight: (*geol.*) a water-table: (*mining*) a slightly inclined road to carry off water; wa'ter-lily, a name commonly given to the different species of *Nymphaea* and *Nuphar*, and also to other members of the family Nymphaeaceae—the three British species are the white water-lily (*Nymphaea alba*), and the yellow water-lilies (*Nuphar luteum* and *Nuphar minimum*—the latter being rare); wa'ter-line, any of several lines on a ship to which she is submerged under different conditions of loading, e.g. the *light water-line* marking the depth when she is without cargo: in shipbuilding, any of certain lines on a vessel parallel with the water, showing the contour of the hull at various heights: the water-level: the outline of a coast: in paper, one of the wider-spaced lines visible by transmitted light (up and down the page in folio, octavo, &c., crosswise in quarto).—*v.t.* wa'ter-log, to make unmanageable by flooding with water, as a boat: to saturate with water so as to make heavy or inert, or unfit for use, or to impede life or growth (also *fig.*).—*adj.* wa'ter-logged.—*ns.* wa'ter-lot, a lot of ground which is under water; wa'ter-main, a large subterranean pipe supplying water; wa'terman, a man who plies a boat for hire, a boatman, a ferryman: a good oarsman: one whose employment is supplying water, e.g. (*hist.*) to cab- or coach-horses: an imaginary being living in water; wa'terman-ship, oarsmanship; wa'termark, the line of the greatest height to which water has risen: a tide-mark: a ship's water-line: a distinguishing mark in paper, a design visible by transmitted light, made by the mould or the dandy-roll.—*v.t.* to mark with a watermark: to impress as a watermark.—*ns.* wa'ter-meadow, a meadow kept fertile by flooding from a stream; wa'ter-measure, measurement formerly used in dealing with goods, as coal, salt, &c., sold on board ship—the bushel, &c., being larger than the standard bushel, &c.; wa'ter-melon, a plant (*Citrullus vulgaris*) of the cucumber family, of African origin, having a pulpy, pleasantly flavoured fruit: the fruit itself; wa'ter-me'ter, instrument for measuring the quantity of water passing through a particular outlet; wa'ter-mill-foil (see *millfoil*); wa'ter-mill, a mill driven by water; wa'ter-moe'-assin, a poisonous snake of the southern United States; wa'ter-mole, the desman: the duckbill; wa'ter-monkey, a porous earthenware jar for keeping drinking-water in hot climates, round, with narrow neck—also *monkey-jar*; wa'ter-motor, any water-wheel or turbine, *esp.* any small motor driven by water under

pressure; wa'ter-mouse, the water-vole: (*Austr.*) any mouse of the genus *Hydromys*; wa'ter-music, (*hist.*) music performed, or composed for performance, during an excursion by water; wa'ter-nix'-ie, a nixie; wa'ter-nymph, a naiad; wa'ter-ouzel (see *ouzel*); wa'ter-parsnip, any plant of the aquatic genus *Sium*, esp. the skirret; wa'ter-parting, a watershed, divide; wa'ter-pepper, a very acid persicaria (*Polygonum Hydropiper*) of wet places; wa'ter-pipe, a pipe for conveying water; wa'ter-pistol, a weapon or toy for throwing a jet of water or other liquid; wa'ter-plane, a plane passing through any water-line of a ship: the plane of the surface of water: (*hist.*) a canal on the level without locks: a seaplane; wa'ter-plant, a plant that grows in water; wa'ter-plantain, a plant (*Alisma Plantago*) having plantain-like leaves: any other plant of the same genus; wa'ter-plate, a plate having a double bottom and a space for hot water, used to keep food warm; wa'ter-poet, a writer of doggerel verse (John Taylor, 1580-1653, a writer of jingling verses, &c., for a time a Thames waterman, called himself 'the Water-poet'); wa'ter-pō'-lo, an aquatic game played by swimmers, seven a side; wa'ter-pore, a hydathode: a madreporite; wa'ter-pot, a pot or vessel for holding water; wa'ter-power, the power of water, employed to move machinery, &c.: a flow or fall of water which may be so used; wa'ter-pox, varicella; wa'ter-privilege, the right to the use of water, esp. for driving machinery: a place where this right may be exercised.—*adj.* wa'terproof, coated, e.g. with rubber, so as to be impervious to water: so constructed that water cannot enter.—*n.* a material or an outer garment made impervious to water.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, become, or be, impervious to water, esp. by coating with a solution.—*ns.* wa'terproofing, the act of making any substance impervious to water: the material with which this is done; wa'ter-pump, a pump for raising water: used humorously of the eyes; wa'ter-purple (see *purple*); wa'terquake, a seismic disturbance affecting the sea; wa'ter-rail, the common rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) of Europe; wa'ter-ram, a hydraulic ram; wa'ter-rat, the popular name of the water-vole: the American musk-rat: a pirate: a sailor or boatman; wa'ter-rate, a rate or tax for the supply of water; wa'ter-ri-ce (see *zizania*); wa'ter-rug, (*Shak.*, *Macb.*, III. i. 94) a kind of water dog—*perh.* from rug (i); wa'ter-sapphire (trans. of Fr. *saphir d'eau*), an intense blue variety of corundum used as a gemstone; wa'ter-seal, a seal formed by water in a trap; wa'tershed, the line separating two river-basins: (*error.*) a drainage or a catchment area: a slope or structure down which water flows; wa'ter-shoot, a channel for the overflow of water: a water-chute.—*adj.* wa'tershot, (*rare*) crossed by streams.—*adj.* wa'ter-slide, on the brink of water, shore of a sea, lake, &c.—*ns.* wa'tersmeet, a meeting-place of two streams; wa'ter-smoke, water evaporating as visible mist; wa'ter-snake, a snake frequenting the water; wa'ter-soldier, an aquatic plant (*Stratiotes aloides*) common in lakes and ditches in the east of England; wa'ter-souchy (-soo'-chi, -soo'-sha), fish served in the water in which it is boiled (*Du. waterzooij*—*zooij*, boiling); wa'ter-spaniel (see *spaniel*); wa'ter-spider, an aquatic spider, esp. *Argyroseta aquatica*, which has a sub-aquatic bell-shaped web inflated with air carried down in bubbles; wa'ter-splash, a shallow stream running across a road; wa'ter-spout, a pipe, &c., from which water spouts: the spout of water: torrential rain: a disturbance like a very small tornado, a revolving column of cloud, mist, spray; wa'ter-spring, (*B.*) a spring; wa'ter-sprin-kle, (*Spens.*) a spray of water: also a sprinkle; wa'ter-sprite, a spirit inhabiting the water.—*adj.* wa'ter-standing, (*Shak.*) brimming with tears.—*ns.* wa'ter-starwort (see *starwort*, under *star*); wa'ter-strider, any long-legged aquatic insect of the family Hydrobatidae; wa'ter-supply, the obtaining and distribution of water, as to a community: the amount of water thus distributed; wa'ter-table, a moulding or other projection in the wall

of a building to throw off the water: (*geol.*) the surface below which fissures and pores in the strata are saturated with water; *wa'ter-tap*, a tap or cock used for letting out water; *wa'ter-thermometer*, a thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, and used for showing the point at which water has its greatest density; *wa'ter-thief*, (*Shak.*) a pirate.—*adj.* *wa'tertight*, so tight as not to admit water or let it escape: (*fig.*) such that no flaw, weakness, or source of misinterpretation, can be found in it.—*ns.* *wa'tertightness*; *wa'ter-tower*, a tower containing tanks in which water is stored so that it may be delivered at sufficient pressure for distribution to an area: a vertical pipe supplied with water under high pressure, used in fire-fighting; *wa'ter-twist*, a kind of cotton-yarn, first made by the water-frame: in spinning, more than the usual amount of twist.—*adj.* *wa'ter-vascular*, of or pertaining to vessels in certain invertebrates which contain a mixture of water and a nutritive fluid: in echinoderms, of the system of coelomic canals (*water-vascular system*) associated with the tube-feet and supplying fluid for their movement.—*ns.* *wa'ter-vine*, a name for various plants yielding a refreshing watery sap; *wa'ter-violet*, a plant of the genus *Hottonia*; *wa'ter-vole*, *Arvicola amphibius*, commonly known as the water-rat; *wa'ter-wagon*, a wagon used to convey water; *wa'ter-wag'tail*, a wagtail, esp. the pied wagtail; *wa'ter-wave*, a wave of water: a wave in the hair made by setting it when wet.—*v.t.* to make such a wave in (hair).—*ns.* *wa'terway*, a series of pieces of timber, extending round a ship at the junction of the decks with the sides, having a groove connecting with the scuppers to carry off water: any channel for water: a stretch of navigable water: a water-route; *wa'ter-weed*, any plant with very small flowers and leaves growing in ponds, &c., esp. *anacharis* (q.v.); *wa'ter-wheel*, a wheel moved by water: an engine for raising water.—*n.pl.* *wa'ter-wings*, a wing-like inflated device for keeping one afloat in water.—*n.* *wa'terwork* (*usu.* in *pl.*), any apparatus or plant by which water is supplied, as to a town, &c.: (*obs.*) an ornamental fountain, cascade, &c.: (*obs.*) a textile fabric, used like tapestry: (*slang*) used humorously of shedding tears.—*adjs.* *wa'ter-worn*, worn by the action of water; *wa'tery*, of or pertaining to water: full of water: moist; consisting of, or containing, water: like water: thin or transparent: tasteless: weak,apid: associated with, or controlling, the sea, the tides, rain, &c.: (*Shak.*, *Troil.*, III. ii. 20) watering, eager.—*n.* *wa'ter-yarn*, a plant with farinaceous root-stock, the lattice-leaf.—*ns.* *high-water*, *high-watermark* (see *low*); *low-water*, *low-watermark* (see *low*).—above water, out of difficulties, esp. financial; be, go, on the water-wagon, (*slang*) to abstain from alcoholic liquors; cast one's water, to examine one's urine to aid in the diagnosis of disease; deep water, or waters, water too deep for safety: difficulty or distress; hold water, to be correct or well-grounded, to bear examination; keep one's head above water, (*fig.*) to keep solvent; like water, copiously: extravagantly, recklessly; make a hole in the water, (*slang*) to drown oneself; make the mouth water, to arouse a delightful feeling of anticipation or desire; make, pass, water, to micturate; oil on troubled waters, anything that allays or assuages, from the effect of pouring oil on rough water; still waters run deep, a quiet exterior often conceals strong emotions, resolution, cunning, &c.; under water, below the surface; water of crystallisation, hydration, the water present in hydrated compounds, which, when crystallised from solution in water, retain a definite amount of water; water of life, spiritual refreshment: whisky, brandy, &c.; water on the brain, hydrocephalus; water on the knee, an accumulation of serous fluid in the knee-joint; watertight compartment, a division of a ship's hull or other underwater structure so formed that water cannot enter it from any other part: (*fig.*) a part, esp. of one's thoughts or beliefs, shut off from the influence of other parts. [O.E.]

water; cf. Du. *water*, Ger. *wasser*; cog. with Gr. *hýdōr*, L. *uidus*, vet. *unda*, a wave, Sans. *udan*, *water*.]

Waterloo, *wa'to-tor-loo'*, or *watoo'*, *n.* a final defeat.—*Waterloo cracker*, (*obs.*) a kind of firework. [*Waterloo*, near Brussels, where Napoleon was finally defeated in 1815.]

Watling Street, *wo'tling strēt*, *n.* one of the great Roman highways of Britain, running from near London through St Albans to Wroxeter: often extended at either end to include the roads to Dover and Chester: loosely applied to other Roman roads: (*obs.*) the Milky Way. [O.E. *Wædunga stræt*, the street of Wæcel's people—of whom nothing is known; the O.E. name of St Albans was *Wædunga ceaster*.]

watt, *wot*, *n.* the practical unit of electrical power, equal to a rate of working of one joule per second.—*ns.* *watt'age*, amount of electrical power expressed in watts; *watt'-hour*, the unit of electrical energy, being the work done by one watt acting for one hour; *watt'meter*, an instrument containing a series (*current*) and a shunt (*voltage*) coil whose combined torque produces a deflection of the needle that is a direct measure of the circuit power in watts. [James Watt (1736-1819).]

Watteau, *wa'tō*, *adj.* applied to articles or features of women's dress resembling the costumes in the paintings of Antoine Watteau (1684-1721)—as *Watteau bodice*, one with a square opening at the neck and short sleeves.—*adj.* *Watt'caulsh*.

wattle, *wo'tl*, *n.* (*diol.*) a twig or flexible rod: (collective *sing.* or in *pl.*) material for fences, roofs, &c., in the form of rods, branches, &c., either interwoven to form a network or loose: (*diol.*) a hurdle: any of various Australian acacias: (perh. a different word) the coloured fleshy excrescence under the throat of some birds, or a similar excrescence or process on any part of the head of a bird, fish, &c.—*v.t.* to bind with wattles or twigs: to form by plaiting twigs.—*ns.* *watt'le-bark*, bark of various wattles, used for tanning; *watt'le-bird*, any of a number of honey-eaters of Australia that have ear-wattles.—*adj.* *watt'led*.—*ns.* *watt'ling*, the act of making wattles by interweaving twigs, &c.: *wattle-work*, or the material for it; *watt'le-work*, wicker-work.—*wattle* and *daub*, *daub*, *wattle-work* plastered with mud and used for a building material. [O.E. *waetul*, *wætel*; origin uncertain.]

wattle, *wo'tl*, *n.* (*hist.*; *Orkney and Shetland*) the obligation to entertain the foud on his annual journey, or a tax for which it was later commuted. [Perh. Norw. dial. *veitta*—O.N. *veizla*, entertainment.]

wauff. Variant of *waff* (1 and 2).
waugh, *waw*, *interj.* expressing sorrow, anger, &c.—*usu.* attributed to North American Indians.

waught, *waucht*, *waught*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a large draught.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to drink in large draughts. [Perh. conn. with *quaff*.]

wauklike. See *wake*.

waul, *wawl*, *wawl*, *v.i.* to cry as a cat or a newly-born baby.—Also *n.*—*n.* and *adj.* *waul'ing*, *wawl'ing*. [imit.]

waul, *wawl*, *wawl*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*; *obs.*) to roll the eyes. [O.E. *wealutan*, to roll, *wallow*.]

waur, *waurst*. See *war* (2).

wave, *wāw*, *n.* a ridge on the surface of a liquid, esp. of the sea: a surge, consisting of vibrating particles of liquid, moving across the surface of a body of liquid such as the sea (*transverse wave*)—the vibrations of the individual particles being at right angles to the line of advance: a unit disturbance in any travelling system of vibrating particles as a light-wave (*transverse wave*) or a sound-wave (*longitudinal wave*)—the vibrations of the particles being in the direction of advance: an undulating or vibratory motion (e.g. as a signal), or sound: (*poet.*) the sea, or other body of water: curved inequality of surface: a line or streak like a wave: an undulation: an undulating succession of curves in hair, or one of these: (*fig.*) a swelling up or increase, followed by a subsidence or decline.—*v.i.* to move like a wave: to move backwards and

forwards: (*obs.*) to float or to hover: to flutter, as a signal: to make a signal in this way: to undulate: (*obs.*) to waver, vacillate.—*v.t.* to move backwards and forwards: to brandish: to wait or beckon: to express by a wave: to raise into inequalities of surface: to give an undulating appearance to.—*n.* wave-band, (*radio*) a range of wavelengths occupied by transmission of a particular type.—*adj.* waved, showing a wave-like form or outline: undulating: (of hair) made to undulate by artificial means: (*her.*) indented: having on the margin a succession of curved segments or incisions: moved to and fro.—*ns.* wave-front, in a propagating vibratory disturbance, the continuous locus of points which are in the same phase of vibration: wave-guide, (*electronics*) a hollow metal conductor, usu. rectangular, within which very high-frequency energy can be transmitted efficiently: wave-length, the distance between two successive similar points on an alternating wave, e.g. between successive maxima or between successive minima: the distance, measured radially from the source, between two successive points in free space at which an electromagnetic wave has the same phase.—*adj.* wave-less.—*n.* wave-let, a little wave.—*adj.* wave-like.—*ns.* wave-mechanics, the part of quantum mechanics dealing with the wave aspect of the behaviour of radiations: wave-meter, an instrument for measuring wavelengths, directly or indirectly: wave-mō'tion, undulatory movement: motion in waves, or according to the same laws: wave-offering, an ancient Jewish custom of moving the hands in succession towards the four points of the compass in presenting certain offerings—*opp.* to the *heave-offering*, in which the hands were only lifted up and lowered.—*v.t.* wā'v'er, to move to and fro: to shake, be unsteady, be in danger of falling: to falter, show signs of giving way: to vacillate: to vary, change.—*n.* wā'v'er-er.—*n.* and *adj.* wā'v'er-ing.—*adv.* wā'v'er-ingly, in a wavering or irresolute manner.—*n.* wā'v'er-ing-ness.—*adj.* wā'v'er-ous, wā'v'er-y, unsteady.—*ns.* wave-son, goods floating on the sea after a shipwreck: wā'v'ness, the state or quality of being wavy.—*n.* and *adj.* wā'v-ing.—*adj.* wā'v'y, full of, or rising in, waves: playing to and fro: undulating.—Wavy Navy, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, so-called from the undulating gold braid on officers' sleeves. [O.E. *wafian*, to wave; *ef.* O.N. *wafra*, to waver.]

wavellite, wā'vəl-ī-tī, *n.* hydrated phosphate of aluminium, occurring commonly in flattened globular aggregates, showing a strongly developed internal radiating structure. [Named after Dr. Wavel, who discovered the mineral near Barnstaple.]

wavey, wavy, wā'vī, *n.* the snow-goose. [Cree.]

waw, waw, *n.* (Scott) a wave.—*Spens.* wawe. [Prob. from a lost O.E. form akin to *wæg*, wave.]

wawl. See waul (1 and 2).

wax, waks, *n.* any of a class of substances of plant or animal origin, usu. consisting of esters of monohydric alcohols, e.g. beeswax, $C_{15}H_{31}O \cdot CO \cdot C_{15}H_{31}$; any of certain hydrocarbons of mineral origin, as ozokerite: any substance like a wax in some respect, as that in the car: a substance used to seal letters: that used by shoemakers to rub their thread: in mining, puddled clay: a thick sugary substance made by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple, and cooling by exposure to the air: (*fig.*) a person easily influenced: (Shak., *Timon*, i. i. 48) explanation uncertain—according to some wax tablets, others have thought expansive growth (see wax, 2).—*v.t.* to smear, rub, or (*obs.*) join, with wax.—*ns.* wax-bill, any of various small seed-eating birds of the weaver-bird family with coloured bills like sealing-wax: wax-chandler, a maker of, or dealer in, wax candles: wax-cloth, cloth covered with a coating of wax, used for table-covers, &c.: a popular name for all oil floorcloths: wax-doll, a child's doll having the head and bust made of hardened beeswax.—*adj.* wax'en, made of wax: like wax: easily impressed, penetrated, effaced.—*ns.* wax-end, better waxed end, a strong thread having its end stiffened by

shoemakers' wax, so as to go easily through the hole made by the awl: wax-ed-leather, leather finished with a high wax polish on the flesh side: wax'er, one who or that which waxes: wax-flower, an artificial flower made of wax: any of several plants, as a white-flowered climbing plant of Madagascar, an epiphyte of British Guiana, and plants of the genus *Hoya* of Australasia: wax-iness: wax-ing: wax-insect, an insect that secretes wax, as any of several of the Coccidae, &c.: wax-light, a candle or taper made of wax: wax-moth, a bee-moth: wax-myrtle, U.S. candleberry tree: wax-painting, encaustic painting: wax-palm, either of two S. American palms yielding wax: wax-paper, paper spread with a thin coating of white wax and other materials.—*adj.* wax-red, (Shak.) bright-red like sealing-wax.—*ns.* wax-tree, a tree from which wax is obtained, as a Japanese sumac (*Rhus succedanea*), the wax-myrtle, a privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), &c.: wax-wing, a genus of passerine birds (Bombycilla) with small red horny appendages, resembling red sealing-wax, on their wings: wax-work, work made of wax, esp. figures or models formed of wax: (*pl.*) an exhibition of wax figures: wax-worker.—*adj.* wax'y, resembling wax in texture or appearance: soft: impressive: (*fig.*) impressive: pallid, pasty.—waxy degeneration, a morbid process in which the healthy tissue of various organs is transformed into a peculiar waxy albuminous substance. [O.E. *wæax*; O.N. *wax*, Du. *was*, Ger. *wachs*.]

wax, waks, *v.i.* to grow or increase, esp. of the moon, as *opp.* to *wane*: to pass into another state, become:—*pa.p.* (arch.) wax'en, grown—also (*obs.*) *pa.t. pl.* (as Shak., *M.N.D.*, II. i. 56) and *infin.* [O.E. *wæaxan*; O.N. *waxa*, Ger. *wachsen*, allied to L. *augere*, to increase, Gr. *auxanēin*.]

wax, waks, *n.* (coll.) a passion, fit of anger.—*adj.*

wax'y, (slang) irate, incensed. [Origin uncertain.]

way, wā, *v.t.* (Spens.) to weigh, esteem. [Variant of weigh.]

way, wā, *n.* passage: road, street, track: direction of motion: length of space, distance: room, or opportunity, to advance: freedom of action, scope: manner of life: condition, state: advance in life: normal, habitual, course or conduct: (*in pl.*) characteristic conduct, idiosyncrasies: manner, style: method: means: course: respect: will: (*naut.*) progress or motion through the water, headway: the direction of the weave, grain, &c.: (*in pl.*) the machined surfaces of the top of a lathe bed on which the carriage slides, shears: (*in pl.*) the framework of timbers on which a ship slides when being launched.—*v.i.* (Spens.) to journey.—*ns.* way-baggage, (U.S.) baggage to be laid down at a way-station: way-bill, list of passengers and goods carried by a public vehicle: a list of places to be visited on a journey: a document giving details regarding goods sent by rail: way-board, weigh-board, a thin stratum or seam separating thicker strata: way-bread (*dialect*), O.E. *wegbræde*—*brād*, broad, the common plantain.—*v.i.* way-fare, (arch.) to travel, esp. on foot.—*n.* (arch.) travel, esp. on foot.—*n.* way-farer, a traveller, esp. on foot.—*n.* and *adj.* way-faring.—*ns.* way-faring-tree, the *V.*

in bedges:—*adj.* way

exhausted by travelling.—*v.t.* waylay, to lie in ambush for: to attack or seize in the way: (*fig.*) to lie in wait for in order to converse with: (*obs.*) to obstruct or intercept.—*ns.* waylayer; way-leave, permission to pass over another's ground or property.—*adj.* way-less, without a path.—*ns.* way-maker, a pioneer: a precursor: way-mark, -post, a guide-post: way-passenger, one taken up or set down at a way-station or an intermediate point on a coach or bus route: way-side, the border of a way, path, or highway.—*adj.* growing or lying near the wayside.—*ns.* way-station, (U.S.) an intermediate station between principal stations: way-traffic, local traffic, as distinguished from through or express traffic: way-train, (U.S.) a train stopping at most of the

stations on a line; way-warden, one elected to supervise the upkeep of roads in a district.—*adj.* way-worn, worn-out by travel.—be by way of, to
by, believe

while travelling: beside one's path; by way of, as if for the purpose of: in character of; come one's way, to come in the same direction: (*fig.*) to come within one's experience or reach, to become attainable; committee of ways and means, the House of Commons when it sits to consider methods of raising supplies; give way (see give); go one's way (see go); go out of the, one's, way, put oneself out of the way, to give oneself trouble: to make a special point of; go the way of all the earth, to die; have a way with one, to have a fascinating personality or persuasive manner; have one's way, to carry one's point, get what one wants; have way, (*naut.*) to be in motion, as a vessel; in a bad way, in a serious condition: much upset; in a fair way (see fair); in a small, big (or large), way, on a petty, or a large or grandiose, scale; in a way, in a state of agitation or distress: to some extent: from one point of view; in the family way (see family); in the way, on the way: in the path (*lit.* and *fig.*): impeding, obstructing; in the way of, in a good position for effecting or attaining: (*coll.*) in the habit of: in respect of; lead the way, to act as a guide in any movement; make one's way, to push oneself forward (*lit.* and *fig.*); make way, to give place: to advance; on the way, moving towards a destination or event: in progress; out of the way, so as not to hinder or obstruct: (*Shak.*)

(Acts ix. 2, &c.); under way, in motion, as a vessel; Way of the Cross, a series of pictorial representations of the stages of Christ's progress to Calvary; devotions used in connexion with these stages; ways and means, resources; methods e.g. of raising money for the carrying on of government. [*O.E. weg; Ger. weg; akin to Sans. vah, akin to L. vehere, to carry, draw.*]

wayment, wā-ment', v.t. and v.i. (*Spens.*) to lament, grieve.—*n.* (*Spens.*) lamentation, grief. [*O.Fr. waimenter—wail, alas*]

wayward, *wē wɔrd*, *adj.* wilful; capricious; irregular.
-adv. waywardly. — *n.* waywardness. [For
 awayward—away, and suff. *-ward*.]

wayzgoose, *wāz'gōos*, *n.* a printers' annual dinner or picnic.—Earlier *way'goose*. [Origin obscure.]
wazir, *wā-zēr'*, *n.* a vizier. [Ar. *wazīr*.]

we, *wē*, *pron. pl.* of I: I and others: used for I by monarchs: also by editors, &c. [O.E. *wē*; cog. with Goth. *weis*, Ger. *wir*.]

weak, *weak*, *adj.* (obs.) soft: wanting strength: not able to sustain a great weight: easily overcome: frail: wanting health: feeble of mind: wanting moral or mental force: impressible, easily led: lacking artistic force: unconvincing: inconclusive: (S.E.)

the impor
flected by
change of

having inflexions in -n: of a sound or accent, having little force: of a verse line, having the accent on a normally unstressed syllable: tending downward in price.—*v.t.* weak'en, to make weaker: to reduce in strength or spirit.—*v.i.* to grow weak.

or weaker: to become less resolute or determined, show signs of giving in.—*n.* weak'ener.—*adj.* weak'-eyed, having weak eyes or sight: weak-

handed, powerless; weak-headed, having a feeble intellect: easily affected by alcoholic liquor; weak-hearted, of weak spirit: soft-hearted:

weak'-hinged, ill-balanced; weak'-kneed, hav-
ing weak knees: weak in will.—*u.* weak'liness:
weak'ling, a weak or feeble creature.—*adv.*

wēak'-ly.—*adj.* sickly; not robust: feeble.—*adj.* **wēak'**-minded, having feeble intelligence: having or showing lack of resolution: too easily convinced or persuaded.—*ns.* **wēak'**-mindedness; **wēak'**-

ness.—*adjs.* weak'-sighted; weak'-spirited, bearing wrong tamely, cowardly.—weaker sex, women; weaker vessel (see vessel); weak side, point, that side or point in which a person is most easily influenced or most liable to temptation. [O.N. *veikr*; allied to O.E. *wæc*, pliant—*wæcan*, to yield; Du. *week*. Ger. *weich*.]

weal, *wēl*, *n.* (*arch.*) state of being well, a sound or prosperous state: welfare: (*obs.*) commonwealth. —*adj.* weal'-balanced. (Shak., *Meas.*, IV, iii. 108)

—*adj.* well-balanced, (Shak., *Met.*, 11: 1007) perh. kept in a state of just proportion by reasons of state, perh. for well-balanced.—*n.* weals'man, (Shak.) a statesman.—the public, general, or common, weal, the well-being, interest, and prosperity of the country. [O.E. *wela*, *wæola*, wealth, bliss: allied to well (2).]

weald, *wēld*, *n.* Same as wale (1), weel (1).
weald, *wēld*, *n.* (*poet.*) open country or wooded country—*adj.* Weald'en, pertaining to the Weald:

country.—*adj.* Wealden, pertaining to the Weald.
of a series of freshwater beds at the base of the
Cretaceous in the Weald of the North

wold: cf. wold.]

wealth, *welth*, *n.* (*arch.*) prosperity: valuable possessions of any kind: riches: (*fig.*) an abundance.—*adv.* wealthily.—*n.* wealthiness.—*adj.*

wealth'y, rich: prosperous.
—O.E. *wela*; see *weal* (1).]

weamb. See wame.
wean, *wēn*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a child. [*wee* and.]

wean, *wēan*, *n.* (*Scol.*) a child. [*wēc* and *ē*.]
 wean, *wēn*, *v.t.* to accustom to nourishment other
 than the mother's milk; to reconcile to the want

of anything: to estrange the affections of from any object or habit.—*ns.* wean'el, (*Spens.*) a weanling; wean'ing-brash, a severe weaning.

newly weaned. [O.E. *ænian*, to accustom; O.N.

venja, Ger. gewöhnen, to accustom, entzöhen, to disuse, wean.} *weap. n.* any instrument of offence or

weapon, *wep'n*, *n.* any instrument of offence or defence.—*adjs.* *wep'on'ed*; *wep'on'less*, having no weapons.—*n.* *wep'on-salve*, a salve supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon

to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. [O.E. *wāpen*; Goth. *wépna*, arms, Ger. *waffe*.] *weapon-schaw*. Same as *wappers(c)haw*.

weapon-schaw. Same as wappens(c)haw.
wear, wär, v.t. to be dressed in: to carry on the
body: to arrange, as clothes, in a specified way:

to display, show: of a ship, to fly (a flag): to consume, waste, damage, by use time, exposure: to make by friction: to exhaust to weary: to bring

gradually into: (*Scot.*; *wēr*) to enable to last, endure: (*poet.*) to spend, as a period of time: (*Spens.*) to traverse: (*Scot.*) to edge, guide, conduct, as sheep

to traverse: (*Scot.*) to edge, guide, conduct, as sheep into a fold.—*v.i.* to be wasted by use or time: to consume slowly: (*poet.*; usu. in *pa.p.*) of time, to be spent, pass, or tedious: to last under use:

to resist the ravages of age: stand the test of time: (*Shak.*) to be in fashion: to pass into: (*obs.*) to become: (*Scot.*) to go more slowly: (*pat.*) were-

become: (*Scol.*) to go, move, slowly: (*pa.l.* wære, *arch.* wære, *pa.p.* wörn).—*n.* act of wearing: lessening or injury by use or friction: durability: articles worn: fashion—*adj.* wearable fit to be

articles worn: fashion.—*adj.* wear'able, fit to be worn.—*n.* wear'er.—*adj.* wear'ing, made or designed for wear: consuming: exhausting.—*n.* the process of wearing by attrition or time: the

the process of wasting by attrition or time: the action of carrying on the body, or displaying, or flying: durability: passing: (*obs.*) that which is worn, clothes — *wear* wearing apparel, dress:

worn, clothes.—*ns.* wearing-apparel, dress; wear'-iron, an iron plate to take the wear due to friction.—wear and tear, tear and wear, loss by wear of most things *EXHAUST* to impair, consume.

wear or use; wear away, to impair, consume, by wear: to decay or fade out: to pass off; wear down, (*fig.*) to diminish, or overcome, gradually by persistent wear off: to rub off by

gradually by persistence; wear off, to rub off by friction; to diminish by decay: to pass away by degrees; wear out, to impair by use: to render, become weaker by use; to consume gradually: to

become, useless by decay: to consume tediously: to harass; (win and) wear, to (win and) enjoy possession of. [O.E. *werian*, to wear; O.N. *verja*, to clothe. Goth. *werjan*, to wear.]

wear, *wār*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*naut.*) to bring, or be brought, to another course by turning the helm

jāte, fār, āsk; mē, hār (her); mīnē; mēte; mūte; mōūn; dhēn (then)

to windward:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wore. [Prob. veer (1).]

wear, *wēr*, *n.* another spelling of weir.

wear, *wēr*, *v.t.* (Scot.) to guard: to ward off. [O.E. *wearian*.]

wearish, *wēr'ish*, *adj.* (obs.) tasteless, savourless (*lit.* and *fig.*): (*dial.*) feeble, withered, shrunk. [Late M.E. *weariſche*; cf. *wērsh*.]

weary, *wēr'i*, *adj.* having the strength or patience exhausted: very tired: causing weariness: tiresome, tedious (*dial.*) puny.—*v.t.* to make weary: to reduce the strength or patience of: to harass.—*v.i.* to become weary or impatient: (Scot.) to long (with *for*).—*adjs.* wearied, tired; weariful, wearisome.—*adv.* wearifully.—*adj.* weariless, incessant.—*adv.* wearily.—*n.* weariness.—*adj.* wearisome, causing weariness: tedious.—*adv.* wearisomely.—*n.* wearisomeness.—weary out, to exhaust; Weary Willie, (*slang*) a tramp: (*slang*) a person habitually lackadaisical or deficient in energy. [O.E. *wērig*, *weary*.]

weary, *wēr'i*, *n.* (Scot.) a curse, as in weary on you, weary fall you. [weary (1), prob. with some association with obs. *wary* (O.E. *wiorgan*), to curse.]

weasand, *wē'zand*, *n.* the gullet: the windpipe: the throat.—(*Spens.*) wea'sand-pipe. [O.E. *wēasand*; O.S. *wēasend*, O.H.G. *wēasant*.]

weasel, *wē'zəl*, *n.* a small carnivore (*Mustela nivalis*) with long slender body, active, furtive, and bloodthirsty, eating frogs, birds, mice, &c.: a person resembling a weasel, esp. in its bad qualities: a small amphibious tank.—*ns.* wea'sel-cat, the Javan linsang; wea'sel-coot, the female or young male of the smew.—*adjs.* wea'sel-faced, having a lean sharp face; wea'selly. [O.E. *wesle*; Ger. *wiesel*.]

weather, *wēð'ər*, *n.* atmospheric conditions as to heat or cold, wetness, cloudiness, &c.: type or vicissitude of atmospheric conditions or of fortune: storm or adverse weather: (obs.) rain, snow, &c.: cold and wet: the direction in which the wind is blowing: the angle the sail of a windmill makes with the perpendicular to its axis.—*v.t.* to affect by exposing to the air: to sail to the windward of: to gain or pass, as a cape: (*lit.* and *fig.*) to come safely through: (obs.) to shelter from: to set, as the sails of a windmill: to slope, as a roof.—*v.i.* to become discoloured, disintegrated, &c., by exposure.—*adj.* (naut.) toward the wind, windward.—*adjs.* weather-beaten, distressed by, or seasoned by, the weather; weather-bitten, worn or defaced by exposure to the winds.—*n.* weather-board, the windward side of a ship: a plank in a porthole, &c., of a vessel placed so as to keep off rain, without preventing air from circulating: a board shaped so as to shed water from a building.—*v.t.* to fit with such planks or boards.—*n.* weather-boarding, thin boards placed overlapping to keep out rain: exterior covering of a wall or roof.—*adj.* weather-bound, detained by bad weather.—*ns.* weather-bow, the windward side of the bow; weather-box, -house, a toy constructed on the principle of a barometer, consisting of a house with the figures of a man and wife who come out alternately as the weather is respectively bad or good; weather-cloth, a tarpaulin protecting boats, hammocks, &c.; weathercock, a vane (often in the form of a cock) to show the direction of the wind: one who changes his opinions, allegiance, &c., easily and often.—*v.t.* to act as a weathercock for: to supply with a weathercock: to behave like a weathercock.—*adj.* weather-driven, driven by winds or storms.—*adj.* weathered, (*archit.*) made slightly sloping, so as to throw off water: (*geol.*) having the surface altered in colour, form, texture, or composition by the action of the elements: seasoned by exposure to weather.—*n.* weather-eye, the eye considered as the means by which one forecasts the weather.—*v.t.* weather-fend, (*Shak.*) to defend from the weather, to shelter.—*ns.* weather-forecast, a forecast of the weather based on meteorological observations; weather-ga(u)ge, position of a ship to the windward of another: advantage of position; weather-gall (Scot. -gaw),

an imperfect rainbow, or other supposed sign of coming weather; weath'er-glass, a glass or instrument that indicates the changes of the weather: a barometer; weath'er-gleam, (*dial.*) a bright aspect of the sky at the horizon.—*adj.* weath'er-headed, (Scott) flighty.—*ns.* weath'er-helm, a keeping of the helm somewhat to the weather side when a vessel shows a tendency to come into the wind; weath'ering, (obs.) weather conditions: (*archit.*) a slight inclination given to the top of a cornice or moulding, to prevent water from lodging on it: (*geol.*) the action of the elements in altering the form, colour, texture, or composition of rocks: seasoning by weather: the act of passing to windward of.—*adj.* weath'erly, (naut.) making little leeway when close-hauled.—*n.* weath'er-map, a map indicating meteorological conditions over a large tract of country.—*adj.* weath'ermost, farthest to windward.—*n.* weath'er-notation, a system of abbreviation for meteorological phenomena.—*adj.* weath'er-proof, proof against rough weather: weather-proof material.—*v.t.* to make weather-proof.—*ns.* weath'er-prophet, one who foretells weather: a device for foretelling the weather; weath'er-roll, the lurch of a vessel to windward when in the trough of the sea; weath'er-report, (loosely) a weather forecast; weath'er-side, windward side; weath'er-sign, a phenomenon indicating change of weather: any prognostic; weath'er-stain, discoloration produced by exposure; weath'er-estation, a station where phenomena of weather are observed; weath'er-strip, a thin piece of some material used to keep out wind and cold; weath'er-symbol, a conventional sign indicating a meteorological phenomenon.—*adj.* weath'er-wise, skilful in foreseeing the changes of the weather (*lit.* and *fig.*).—keep one's weather eye open, to be alert: keep a sharp lookout; keep, have, the weather of, to be to the windward of: to have the advantage of; make fair weather, (*Shak.*) to be conciliatory, to flatter; make good, bad, heavy, &c., weather of it, to behave well or badly in a storm (*lit.* and *fig.*); stress of weather, violent and unfavourable winds; under the weather, indisposed, seedy: (*slang*) drunk; weather along, to make headway against adverse weather; weather anchor, the anchor lying to windward; weather a point, (*fig.*) to gain an advantage or accomplish a purpose against opposition; weather on, to gain on in a windward direction (*lit.* and *fig.*); weather out, to hold out against till the end. [O.E. *weder*; O.N. *wedhr*, Ger. *wetter*.]

weave, *wēv*, *v.t.* to make by crossing threads, strands, strips, &c., above and below one another: to interlace, as in a loom to form cloth: to work into a fabric: to depict by weaving: to unite, work into a whole: to construct, contrive.—*v.i.* to practise weaving (*pa.t.* wove, rarely weaved; *pa.p.* wov'en; cf. wove).—*n.* texture of a woven fabric.—*ns.* weaver, weaver-bird, any bird of a passerine family resembling the finches, so called from their remarkably woven nests; weaving, the act or art of forming a web or cloth by the intersecting of two distinct sets of fibres, threads, or yarns—those passing longitudinally from end to end of the web forming the *warp*, those crossing and intersecting the warp at right angles forming the *weft*. [O.E. *wefan*; O.N. *wefa*, Ger. *weben*; cog. with Gr. *huphē*, a web, *huphainein*, to weave.] weave, *wēv*, *v.i.* to move to and fro: to wind in and out: (*boxing*) to move back or forward with sinuous movements of the body: (*aero.*) to fly with a weaving motion.—*v.t.* to move to and fro or up and down: to make a signal to by waving something.—*n.* and *adj.* weaving.—get weaving, (*slang*) get busy, get on the move. [M.E. *wēve*; of uncertain origin.]

weazand, *wē'zand*, *n.* Same as weasand.

weazen, *wē'zən*, *adj.* Variant of wizen. web, *wēb*, *n.* that which is woven: a whole piece of cloth as woven in the loom: a kind of cloth or weave: a thin metal plate or sheet: in paper-making, an endless wire-cloth working on rollers:

a large sheet or roll of paper: in birds, the vexillum of a feather: (*anat.*) any connective tissue: the fine texture spun by the spider, &c., as a snare: the skin between the toes of water-fowl, &c.: (*obs.*) a film over the eye: anything like a cloth web in complication or a spider's web in flimsiness or in power to entangle: a plot, snare.—*v.t.* to envelop, or to connect, with a web.—*adj.* webbed, having the toes united by a web or skin.—*n.* webbing, a narrow woven fabric of hemp, used for belts, &c., for various purposes in upholstery, and as tapes conducting webs of paper in a printing-machine: (*cool.*) state of being palmate: the webs of webbed hands or feet.—*adj.* webby.—*adj.* web'-fingered, —*n.* web'-foot, a foot the toes of which are united with a web or membrane.—*adj.* web'-footed; web'-toed.—*n.* web'-worm, (*U.S.*) any of a number of caterpillars spinning webs in which they feed or rest.—web and pin (*Shak.*), or pin and web (see *pin*). [*O.E. webb*; *O.N. vefr*, Ger. *gewebe*; from root of weave (*1*).]

webster, *web'star*, *a.* (*obs.*) a weaver.—Also (*Scot.*) wab'ster. [*O.E. webbestre*, a female weaver—*webban*, to weave.]

wheel, *weh't*, *n.* (*Scot.*) an instrument for winnowing or for measuring grain. [*Perh. conn. with weclgh.*]

wed, *wed* (*Scot. wad, waded*), *v.t.* to marry: to join in marriage: to unite closely: (*obs.*) to wager.—*v.i.* to marry (*pr.p.* wedd'ing; *pa.t.* wedd ed or, *dial.* wed; *pa.p.* wedd'ed or, *dial.* and *poet.*, wed).—*n.* (*obs.*; *Scot. wad*) a pledge, security.—*adj.* wedd'ed, married: of or pertaining to marriage: closely joined: persistently devoted.—*ns.* wedd'ing, marriage ceremony; wedd'ing-bed, the bridal bed; wedd'ing-cake, a highly decorated cake served at a wedding, and also divided among absent friends.—*n.pl.* wedd'ing-cards, cards sent to friends.—*ns.* iage: its anniversary: portion;

wedd'ing-dress, a bride's dress; wedd'ing-favour, white rosette worn by men at a wedding; wedd'ing-finger, the ring-finger; wedd'ing-garment, garment worn at a wedding; wedd'ing-ring, a plain ring given by the groom to the bride at a wedding; penny wedding, a wedding where the guests paid for the entertainment, and sometimes contributed to the outfit; sliver, golden, diamond wedding, the celebrations of the 25th, 50th, and 60th anniversaries of a wedding. [*O.E. weddian*, to promise, to marry (*Ger. wetten*, to wager)—*wedd*, a pledge; *Goth. wadi*, Ger. *wette*, a bet.]

wedge, *wedj*, *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting, fixing tightly, &c.: anything shaped more or less like a wedge, as:—(*obs.*) an ingot of gold or silver, a formation of troops, the flying formation of geese and other wildfowl, a large piece, e.g. of cake, a stroke in cuneiform characters: a wedge-soled golf-club used for thrusting with a wedge: to force

to fix with a wedge or wedges: to make into a wedge.—*v.t.* to force one's way like a wedge: to become fixed or jammed by, or as if by, a wedge.—*adj.* wedged; wedge-shaped, shaped like a wedge; wedge-tailed, having the tail wedge-shaped.—*adv.* wedge'-wise, in the manner of a wedge.—*n.* wedg'ing, a method of joining timbers.—the thin, or small, end of the wedge, a small beginning that is bound to be followed by a large or significant development; the (wooden) wedge, the student lowest on the classical tripos list (on the analogy of wooden spoon, *q.v.*, from Wedgwood the last name on the first list, that of 1824). [*O.E. wecg*; *O.N. weggr*, Ger. *wegk*, a wedge.]

Wedgwood (ware), *wedj'wood* (*wār*), *n.* a superior kind of pottery, clay lightly glazed with cameo reliefs in white, invented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795).

wedlock, *wed'lok*, *n.* matrimony: married state, esp. in the phrase born in, or out of, wedlock,

i.e. legitimate, or illegitimate.—break wedlock, to commit adultery. [*O.E. wedlōc*—*wedd*, a pledge, and suff. *-lōc*, implying action of some kind.]

Wednesday, *wenz'dā*, *wed'nz-dā*, *n.* the fourth day of the week. [*O.E. Wōdnes dæg*, Woden's day.]

wee, *wē*, *n.* a short distance, a short time.—*adj.* tiny.—Wee Free, a member of the minority of the Free Church that refused to join with the United Presbyterian Church in 1900. [*M.E. we*, *wee*, a bit, time, or space, as in phrase a little wee.] wee, *wē*, *interj.* imitating the squeal of a young pig.—Also *v.i.* and *n.*

weed, *wēd*, *n.* any useless plant of small growth: any plant growing where it is not wanted by man: any wild herb: a thick growth of wild herbs: anything useless, troublesome, or obnoxious: a sorry animal: a worthless fellow: (*coll.*) tobacco, or a cigar or cigarette.—*v.t.* to free from weeds: to remove, uproot (often weed out).—*v.i.* to remove weeds.—*adj.* weed'ed, weed'-grown, overgrown with weeds.—*ns.* weed'er; weed'ery, a place full of weeds; weed'iness; weed'ing, the action of the verb to weed: what is weeded out; weed'ing-chisel, -forceps, -fork, -hook, -tongs (*pl.*), garden implements of varying forms for destroying weeds.—*adj.* weed'less; weed'y, weed-like: full of weeds: lanky, ungainly: of worthless character. [*O.E. wēod*, a herb.]

weed, *wēd*, *n.* (*arch.*) a garment, or (as collective *sing.*) clothing: (*arch.*) armour: (in *pl.*) a widow's mourning apparel.—*adj.* weed'y, clad in widow's mourning. [*O.E. wēd*, *wāde*, clothing; *O.H.G. wāt*, cloth.]

weed, *wēd*, *n.* (*Scot.*) any sudden illness, cold, or relapse with febrile symptoms, esp. in women after confinement or nursing: a fever in horses, &c.—Also *weld*. [*From wedenofa*—*O.E. wēden* (in composition), mad, and *Scot. onfa*, onfall.]

week, *wēk*, *n.* the space of seven days, esp. from Sunday to Saturday (inclusive): the working days of the week: (in *pl.*) an indefinite period.—*ns.* week day, any day of the week except Sunday; week'-end (or -end'), week'-end (or -end'), the period from a Friday or a Saturday to the Monday or Tuesday following.—*v.i.* to spend a week-end holiday.—*ns.* week-end'er; week-end'ing.—*adj.* week'ly, coming, happening, or done, once a week.—*adv.* once a week: every week.—*n.* a publication appearing once a week.—a prophetic week (*B.*), seven years; a week of Sundays (*coll.*), seven weeks: a long time; Feast of Weeks, a Jewish festival lasting seven weeks; Great Week, Holy Week, Passion Week, the week preceding Easter Sunday; in by the week, (*obs.*) trapped, caught; this day week, a week from today; week about, in alternate periods of seven days; week in week out, continuously without a break. [*O.E. wice*; *Du. wech*, Ger. *wöche*.]

weeke, *wēk*, *n.* (*Spens.*) Same as *wick*. *wēol*, *wēl*, *n.* (*arch.*) a well.]

wee', *wē*, *n.* (*arch.*) a snare for fish: (*her.*) [*O.E. wile*—in com-

of well.—*adj.* weel'-

fau'd, -far'd, &c. See well-favoured. weem, *wēm*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a subterranean dwelling. [*Early Gael. uaim*, cavern.]

wēn, *wēn*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to think or fancy: (*obs.*) to believe: to expect.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to imagine expectantly. [*O.E. wēnan*; *cog.* with *wēn*, expectation, hope.]

weep, *wēp*, *v.i.* to express grief by shedding tears: to wail or lament: to drip, rain: to ooze in drops: to leak: to exude: to be pendent, as a weeping-willow.—*v.t.* to lament: to pour forth: to express while, or by, weeping: to exude:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wept.—*n.* weep'er, one who weeps: a white border round the sleeve of a mourning dress: a crape hat-band: a widow's crape-veil: anything pendent.—*n.* and *adj.* weep'ing.—*ns.* weep'ing-ash, a variety of the common European ash, with drooping branches; weep'ing-birch, a variety of the white birch, with drooping branches; Weeping Cross, weep'ing-cross, (*hist.*) a way-side cross where penitents might pray: in phrases

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, lār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

as to come home by weeping cross, to experience bitter regret, disappointment or failure; weep'ing-elm, a variety of wych-elm, with drooping branches.—*adv.* weep'ingly.—*adj.* weep'ing-ripe, (*Shak.*) ripe or ready for tears.—*ns.* weep'ing-roek, a rock through which water percolates slowly; weep'ing-spring, a spring from which water escapes slowly; weep'ing-tree, a tree with long pendulous branches; weep'ing-willow, an ornamental Chinese willow (*Salix babylonica*), with pendent branches.—*adj.* weep'y, (*coll.*) tearful: (*dial.*) oozy. [O.E. *wēpan*; allied to *wēp*, clamour; Goth. *wēpan*.]

weet(e), weeting, weetingly, weetless, obs. forms of wit (verb), &c.—*infin.* (*Spens.*) weeten.

weet, dialectal form of wet.—Also *Spens.*

weever, *wē'vər*, *n.* a genus of fishes (Trachinus), of which two species are British, with sharp dorsal and opercular spines capable of inflicting serious wounds. [Prob. O.Fr. *veivre*, serpent, weever.—L. *viperā*; cf. *vivern*, viper.]

weevil, *wē'vəl*, *n.* a popular name for a large number of beetles (the group Rhynchophora, esp. the family Curculionidae) with the anterior part of the head prolonged into a beak or proboscis, which, either in the larval or the adult form, damage fruit, nuts, grain, or trees: any insect injurious to stored grain.—*adjs.* weevilled, weevilly, weev'illy, weev'ily, infested by weevils. [O.E. *wīfel*; Ger. *wiebel*.]

wef, *wēf*, *n.* the threads woven into and crossing the warp: the thread carried by the shuttle (also woof): a web: a film, cloud.—*v.i.* (*rare*) to form a weft.—*n.* weft'age, texture. [O.E. *wēft*, *wēfta*; allied to *wēfan*; see weave.]

wef(e), *wēf*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a waif, a castaway. [Variant of waif.]

wef(e). See waft; (*Spens.*) *pa.p.* of waive. Wehrmacht, *wēr'mähkt*, *n.* armed forces. [Ger.,—*wehr*, defence, *macht*, force.]

weid. See weed (3).

weigh, *wē*, *v.t.* to compare with by, or as if by, the balance (with *against*): to find the heaviness of: to be equal to in heaviness: to counterbalance: to raise, as a ship's anchor: to apportion: to hold in the hand(s) in order to, or as if to, estimate the weight: to estimate the value of: to ponder in the mind, consider carefully: to consider worthy of notice: (*Milt.*) to keep evenly outspread.—*v.i.* to have weight: to be considered of importance: (*Shak.*) to balance evenly: (*Shak.*) to have value: to press heavily: to weigh anchor.—*adj.* weigh'able, capable of being weighed.—*ns.* weigh'age, rate paid for the weighing of goods; weigh'-bault, (*Scot.*) the beam of a balance: (*pl.*) a pair of scales; weigh'-board (see way-board); weigh'-brldge, a machine for weighing carts with their loads, &c.—*adj.* weighed, experienced: considered, balanced.—*ns.* weigh'er, an officer who weighs articles or tests weights; weigh'-house, a public building for weighing goods, ascertaining the tonnage of boats, &c.; weigh'-ing; weigh'ing-machine', a machine or apparatus for weighing; weight, the heaviness of a thing, esp. as determined by weighing: quantity as determined in this way: the force with which a body is attracted to the earth, measured by the product of the mass and the acceleration: a mass of metal adjusted to a standard and used for finding weight: a method of estimating, or a unit of, weight: the amount something ought to weigh: a standard amount that a boxer, &c., should weigh: (*Spens.*) scales: a heavy object: anything heavy or oppressive: a ponderous mass: pressure: importance: power: impressiveness: the frequency of an item in a frequency distribution or a number indicating this.—*v.t.* to make more heavy (*lit.* and *fig.*): to attach weights to: to hold down in this way: to increase the weight of, as fabrics, by adding chemicals: to assign a handicap weight to (a horse); also *fig.* to oppress, burden: to attach numbers indicating their relative frequency to (items in a frequency distribution).—*adv.* weigh'tilly.—*n.* weigh'tiness.—*adjs.* weigh'tless; weigh'ty, heavy: important: having much in-

fluence: being the fruit of judicious consideration and hence worthy of attention: (*Shak.* *Tim.*, III. v. 104) severe.—*by*, *in*, *with*, weigh't, (*Shak.*) fully; weigh down, to force down: (*fig.*) to depress: to preponderate over, outweigh; weigh in, to ascertain one's weight before a fight, or after a horse-race (also *n.* weigh'-in): (*slang*) to join in a project; weigh in with, (*fig.*) to produce (a new argument) in a discussion; weigh out, to weigh and dispense in portions accordingly: to ascertain one's weight before a horse-race (also *n.* weigh'-out); weight of metal, (now *rare*) the total weight of the projectiles thrown at one discharge from a ship's guns; weigh to the beam, (*Shak.*) to outweigh completely; weigh up, to force up (*lit.* and *fig.*): (*coll.*) to consider carefully and assess the quality of, as a person; weigh with, (*fig.*) to appear important to, to influence. [O.E. *wēgan*, to carry; Ger. *wiegen*; L. *vehere*, to carry.] weigh, *wē*, *n.* a misspelling of way in the phrase 'under way', through confusion with the phrase 'to weigh anchor.'

weil. Same as weel (1).

Weimar Republic, *wīmār ri-pub'lik*, the federal republic in Germany that was founded in 1919 after the First World War and lasted until 1933.

weir, wear, *wēr*, *n.* a dam across a river: a fence of stakes set in a stream for catching fish. [O.E. *wēr*, an enclosure, allied to *wērian*, to protect; cf. Ger. *wehr*, a dam, *wehren*, to ward.]

weird, *wērd*, *n.* fate (Weirds, the Fates): a witch: one's lot, esp. if evil: a happening, esp. uncanny: a tale of fate: a spell or charm.—*adj.* concerned with, controlling, fate: uncannily, uncanny: (*coll.*) peculiar, odd.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to destiny, doom: (*Scot.*) to hand over to as one's fate: (*Scot.*) to forewarn.—*adv.* weird'ly.—*n.* weird'ness.—dree one's weird (see dree)—the Weird Sisters, the Fates: the witches in *Macbeth*. [O.E. *wyrd*, fate; allied to *weorthan*, to become; Ger. *werden*.] wise, *wēze*. See wise (2).

Weismannism, *wīs'man-izm*, *n.* the doctrine in biology of August Weismann (1834-1914), whose central teaching is that acquired characters are not transmitted.

weka, *wē'wā*, or *wē'ka*, *n.* any of the flightless rails (*Ocydromus*) of New Zealand. [Maori, *imit*.]

welaway. Same as wellaway.

welch, *wēlsh*, an old form of Welsh and welsh.

welcome, *wēl'kəm*, *adj.* received with gladness: admitted willingly: causing gladness: free (to): free to take or enjoy.—*n.* the act of welcoming: a kindly reception: a reception.—*v.t.* to greet: to receive with kindness or pleasure: to accept or undergo gladly.—*interj.* expressing pleasure, as to a guest on his arrival.—*ns.* wel'comeness; wel'comer.—*bid* a welcome, to receive with professions of kindness. [O.E. *wilcama*—*wel-* (*willā*, will, pleasure), and *cuma*, guest; O.N. *welkominn*.]

weld, *wēld*, *n.* a scentless species of mignonette, also known as dyer's rocket, yielding a yellow dye: the dye itself.—Also (*Scot.*) wald. [Cf. Ger. *weil*.]

weld, *wēld*, *v.t.* to join (two pieces of metal) by raising the temperature at the joint by means of external heat or (resistance-welding) of a heavy electric current or (arc-welding) of an electric arc and then applying pressure, or (cold-welding) by pressure alone: to join closely.—*v.i.* to undergo welding: to be capable of being welded.—*n.* a welded joint.—*n.* weldability.—*adj.* weld'able.—*n.* weld'er, weld'or.—*n.* and *adj.* weld'ing.—*adj.* weld'less, having no welds. [Same as verb well; prob. from *pa.p.*.]

weld, *wēld*, *v.t.* (*obs.* and *dial.*) variant of wield. welfare, *wēl'fār*, *n.* state of faring or doing well: freedom from calamity, &c.: enjoyment of health, &c.: prosperity: welfare'work.—welfare state, a state in which socialist principles have been put into effect with the purpose of ensuring the welfare of all who live in it; welfare work, efforts to improve conditions of living for a class, as the very poor, or a group, as employees or workers; hence welfare worker. [well, fare.]

welk, *welk*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to wither, shrivel: (*Spens.* —Also *v.t.* [*M.E.* *welken*;

adj. (Shak.) sky-blue. [O.E. *wolcnu*, pl. of *wolcen*, cloud, air, sky; Ger. *wolke*, cloud.]

welkt, wealk'd, *welkt*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) twisted—in some mod. edd. *whelk't'd.*—*v.i.* welk, (*Scott*, founding on *Shak.*) apparently, to twist about. [*whelk* (1).]

on *Snack*.) apparently, to twist about. [*whirl* (*fig.*) well, *wel*, n. a spring: a mineral spring: (*fig.*) a source: a lined shaft sunk in the earth whence a supply of water, oil, &c., is obtained: an enclosure in a ship's hold round the pumps: the vertical opening enclosed between the outer ends of the flights in a winding stair: a lift-shaft: the open space in the middle of a court-room: a cavity: an eddy.—*v.i.* to issue forth, as water from the earth (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*v.t.* to pour forth.—*us.* well'-boat, *smack*, a fishing-boat having a well for holding live fish; well'-borer, a person engaged, or a machine employed, in well-boring; well'-boring, sinking wells by drilling through rock; well'-curb, the stone ring built round the mouth of a well; well'-deck, an enclosed space on the deck of a ship; well'-drain, a pit drawing the water from wet land; well'-dressing, the festal decoration of wells and springs, as in Derbyshire on Ascension-day, &c.; well'-head, the source of a spring: (*fig.*) a fountain-head: (*Scot.*) a spring in a marsh: the top of a well, or a structure built over it; well'-hole, a hole for a well of any kind: the shaft of a well: a shaft for machinery; well'-house, well'-room, a room built over a well; well'-ing, an outpouring; well'-sinker, one who digs wells; well'-sinking; well'-spring, a fountain.—*tho* wells, any place where mineral wells are situated. [*O.E. wella*; cf. *weallan*, to boil, *O.N. wella*, to boil.]

well, *well* (comp. bett' er; *superl.* best), *adj.* (usu. predicative) good in condition: in health; fortunate; comfortable; satisfactory.—*n.* (*Spens.*) good health or fortune.—*adv.* rightly; skilfully; thoroughly; intimately; favourably; successfully; abundantly; with some degree of luxury; with reason or propriety; conveniently: to a considerable extent; clearly; easily: (*obs.*) very, esp. in combination, as (*Shak.*) well-accomplisht; so be it (as a sign of assent).—*interj.* expressing surprise, &c., or introducing resumed narrative.—*adj.* well-acquainted, having intimate personal knowledge; well-advised, prudent: (*Shak.*) in one's right mind.—*interj.* well'anc

for smooth working:
-becoming, besetting
well: proper or suitable; well-behaved, be-
having or acting in accordance with propriety or
with requirements.—*n.* well-being, welfare.—
adjs. well-beloved, very dear; well-beseem-
ing, well-becoming; well-beseen, (*obs.*) showy
in appearance; well-born, born of a good family,
not of mean birth; well-breathed, strong of
-ness, *exhausted*: not out of breath; well-bred,
-ners: of good stock;
-buildings, a person, a
garment, &c.) of strong or well-proportioned make
or form; well-conditioned, in a desirable
condition; well-conducted, properly managed:
acting properly; well-derived, (*Shak.*) of good
stock or antecedents; well-desired, (*Shak.*)
much sought after; well-directed, skilfully

much sought after; well-arrested, assiduously
disposed, (*obs.*) healthy;
inclined to be friendly;
-er, one who lives up-
rightly or does good: (*dial.*) one who thrives and
is prosperous.—*n.* and *adj.* well-doing.—*adj.*
well-earned, thoroughly deserved; well-
educated, having a good education; well-
entered, (*Shak.*) instructed, initiated; well-
famed, (*Shak.*) very famous; well-favoured
(*Scott* forms well-fair'd, -fair'd, -far'd, -far't,
-fau't), good-looking; well-fed, plump; well-
found, (*obs.*) commendable; well provided; fully
equipped; well-founded, built on secure founda-

tions: based on solid evidence or sound reasoning; well'-given, (*obs.*) well-disposed; well'-gotten, obtained honestly; well'-graced, (*Shak.*) popular; well'-informed, (*obs.*) well-informed, having information on a particular subject; well'-intentioned, having, or arising from, good intentions or purpose; well'-judged, correctly calculated, judicious; well'-judging; well'-knit, (of a person) strongly built: closely and firmly connected; well'-known, fully known: celebrated: notorious; well'-liking, (*arch.*) in good condition, plump.—*n.* (*obs.*) approbation, fondness.—*adj.* well'-lined, with a good lining: full of money; well'-looking, good-looking; well'-mannered, polite; well'-marked, obvious, decided; well'-meaning, well-intentioned; well'-meant, rightly, kindly, intended; well'-minded, favourably inclined: well-disposed.—*adv.* well'-nigh, nearly, almost.—*adj.* well'-off, in good circumstances; well'-ordered, correctly governed: properly arranged; well'-pleasing, acceptable; well'-plighted, well folded (see *plight*, 2); well'-proportioned, having correct proportions; well'-read (-*red*), of wide reading; well'-regulated, well-ordered; well'-respected, highly esteemed: (*Shak.*, 1 *Hen. IV.*, IV. iii. 10) given due consideration; well'-rounded, suitably curved: symmetrical: well constructed and complete; well'-seen, (*arch.*) experienced, skilful; well'-set, properly arranged, or well placed; fitly put together: firmly fixed: strongly built; well'-set-up, (*coll.*) well-built, shapely; well'-spoken, spoken well or fittingly: ready, graceful, or courteous in speech; well'-tempered, (*obs.*) having a good bodily or mental constitution: good-tempered: of steel, mortar, &c., tempered satisfactorily: (*mus.*) tuned in equal temperament; well'-thewed, (*obs.*) well-mannered, of good disposition: abounding in moral wisdom; well'-thought-of, esteemed; well'-thought-out, reasoned soundly and arranged with skill; well'-thumbed, showing marks of much handling; well'-timbered, strongly built of wood: well-built: furnished with much growing timber; well'-timed, opportune: keeping accurate time; well'-to-do, (*Scot.*) well-to-live (*Shak.* well to live), prosperous, well-off; well'-turned, accurately rounded: shapely: felicitously expressed; well'-warranted, having good credit.—*n.* well'-wisher, a well-wisher; well'-wlsh, (*rare*) act of wishing well.—*adj.* well'-wished, (*Shak.*) being the object of good wishes.—*n.* well'-wlsher.—*adj.* and *n.* well'-wishing.—*adj.* well'-won, gained honestly or by hard endeavour; well'-worked-out, thoroughly or logically planned or developed; well'-worn, much worn: trite: (*rare*) well-worn, much used (see *as*); well'-worn, very well used; well'-worn, ironical; well'-worn, acceptance of facts; well'-worn, word of praise; well'-worn, in a moderate way; well'-worn, (see *meet*); well up In, (*coll.*) well versed in, well acquainted with. [*O.E.* *weel*; *cog.* with Goth. *weila*, Ger. *wohl*; from the root of *will*.]

welladay, *wel'-a-dä*, wellaway, *wel'-a-wä*, *interj.*, alas. [*O.E.* *weclä lü weclä*, *woc lü* *woc*, with *weclä* (*O.N.* *vecl*) substituted for the orig. *O.E.* form *wad-lä*.]

Wellingtonia, *wel'-ing-tön-i-ä*, *n.* a synonym of Sequoia. [Named after the Duke of Wellington (1769-1852).]

wellingtons, *wel'-ing-tönz*, *n.* a kind of riding-boots covering the knee in front, but cut away behind: shorter closely-fitting boots, worn under the trousers (half-wellingtons): rubber boots loosely covering the calves: (in *sing.*) one of a pair of wellingtons. [As previous word.]

Wellislan, *wel'-zi-län*, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, H. G. Wells (1866-1946), historian and writer of stories and novels with scientific or social interest.

Welsh, (*obs.*) Weleh, *Welsh*, *adj.* pertaining to

mōte; *mūte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (then)

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

fāte, fūr, āsk; mē, hēr (her); mīne: mōte: mūte: mōen: dhen (then)

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *cl'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

of the first settlers, chiefly cattlemen and gold-miners, before the establishment of law and order.

[O.E.; a common Gmc. word; cf. *L. vesper*.]
Westminster, *wes't-min-star*, *n.* used for Parliament—from the London borough where the Houses of Parliament are situated: Westminster Hall, court of justice: Westminster School, or a past or present pupil of it.

Westphalian, *wes't-fā-lī-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Westphalia, a duchy, a kingdom, a province of Prussia and, since 1946, part of the German land of Nordrhein-Westfalen.—*n.* a native of Westphalia.

wet, *wet*, *adj.* containing, soaked with, covered with, water or other liquid: rainy: bringing or foreboding moisture: tearful: grown in damp soil: using liquid: (*slang*) given to drinking, or tipsy: allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors: (*slang*) ineffectual, or crazy.—*n.* water, moisture, wetness: the rain: act of wetting: a dram, a debauch.—*v.t.* to make wet: to soak with water: (*dialect*) to make (tea) by pouring water on the leaves: (*slang*) to celebrate by drinking.—*pr.p.* wetting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wet, or wetted.

us. wet-dock, a dock maintaining a level nearly uniform with that of high water: wetness; wet-nurse, a nurse who suckles a child for its mother.—*adj.* wet-shod, having shoes or feet wet.—*adj.* wet-lsh, somewhat wet.—wet assay, the use of the processes of solution, flotation, or other liquid for the determination of a given constituent in ores, metallurgical residues, and alloys; wet blanket (see blanket); wet bob, (*slang*) a school-boy at Eton who goes in for rowing; wet bulb thermometer, a psychrometer; wet meter, a gas-meter in which the gas to be measured passes through water; wet out, to wet thoroughly: to cleanse by so doing, as raw material in textile manufacture; wet plate, (*phot.*) a plate coated with collodion and sensitised with a salt of silver; wetting, or wetting out, agent, a substance that promotes wetting, e.g. a substance, such as an a.i.d., oil, or hydrocarbon, added to a heterogeneous mixture to facilitate the absorption or adhesion between the constituents. [O.E. *wēt* (noun and adj.), *wētan* (verb); the short vowel is from the M.E. *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of the verb.]

wether, *wedð'er*, *n.* a castrated ram. [O.E.; cf. Ger. *weidder*.]

wex(c). Obs. form of wax.

wey, *wā*, *n.* a measure or weight for dry-goods differing with different articles, as 40 bushels of salt or corn, &c. [Variant of weigh.]

weyard, **weyward**. Spellings of *welrd* in *Macbeth*, older editions.

wezand. Obs. form of weasand.

whack, *hwak*, *v.t.* to strike hard and smartly: to put or take with violence: to beat decisively: to parcel out, share.—*v.i.* to strike: to settle accounts.—*n.* a blow: a share: an attempt.—*n.* whack'er, something big of its kind.—*adj.* whack'ing, very large, astounding.—*n.* a beating (*lit.* and *fig.*). [All meanings of whack, &c., are coll. or *slang*.] [Imit.]

whacky. Same as wacky.

whalsie, **whaizle**, *hwā'zī*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to wheeze. [A form of wheeze; see wheeze.]

whale, *hwāl*, *n.* any of an order of cetaceous mammals, including the toothed whales, such as the sperm whale and the dolphins, and the whalebone whales, such as the right whales and the porpoises, in which the teeth are only embryonic: (*slang*) a person with a large appetite, fit, and fig.: (*slang*) something very large of its kind: Whale, the constellation Cetus.—*v.i.* to catch whales.—*nr.* whale-back, a turtle-back: a kind of steamboat used on the Great Lakes, to carry grain, &c., having rounded upper deck, &c.: a mound shaped like the back of a whale; whale-boat, a long, narrow boat sharp at both ends once used in the pursuit of whales: a similar boat carried on a large vessel as a life-boat; whalebone, a light flexible substance consisting of the baleen plates of whales: an article made of this.—*adj.* made of whalebone.

—*nr.* whale-calf, a young whale—also calf whale; whale-fisher; whale-fishery; whale-

fishing; whale'-head, the shobill; whale'-line, strong rope used for harpoon-lines in the whale-fishery; whale'-louse, a genus (*Cyamus*) of amphipod Crustacea parasitic on the skin of cetaceans; whale'-man, person or ship employed in whale-fishing; whale'-oil, oil got from the blubber of a whale; whale'-shark, a huge but harmless shark of tropical seas; whāl'er, a whaleman: (*slang*) something very large of its kind; whāl'ery, whaling.—*adj.* whāl'ing, connected with whale-catching: (also used as *adv.*) very large or impressive.—*n.* the business of catching whales.—*ns.* whāl'ing-gun, a contrivance for killing whales by means of a projectile; whāl'ing-master, the captain of a whaler; whāl'ing-port, a port where whalers are registered.—bull, cow, whale, an adult male, female, whale; whale's bone, (*obs.*) ivory, as from the walrus; whales', whale'(s), food, small animals eaten by whales, esp. the Clio genus. [O.E. *hwæl*; cf. O.N. *hvalr*, Ger. *walfisch*.]

whale, *hwāl*, *v.t.* (*slang*) to thrash: to strike violently.—*n.* whāl'ing, a thrashing. [Perh. *wale* (1); perh. from *whalebone* whip.]

whally, *hwāl'i*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) wall-eyed; showing much white. [From wall-eye.]

whampl, *hwatm'pl*, *hwām'pl*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a blow: a sudden blow.

whang, *hwang*, *n.* a leather thong: a thick slice.—*v.t.* to flog: to throw, push, pull, violently: to cut in great slices. [*thwang*, *obs.* form of thong.]

whang, *hwang*, *n.* a resounding noise: a blow.—*v.i.* to make the sound of a blow, explosion, &c.—Also used as *adv.* and *interj.* [Imit.]

whangam, *hwang'gam*, *n.* (*Goldsmith*) an imaginary animal.

whangee, *hwang'e*, *n.* any of several grasses of a genus (*Phyllostachys*) allied to the bamboos, found in China and Japan: a cane made from the stem of one. [Prob. Chin. *huang*, yellow, *li*, bamboo.]

whap. Same as whop.

whare, *hwor'i*, *n.* (*New Zealand*) a house. [Maori.]

wharf, *hwor'ti*, *n.* a landing-stage, built esp. along the shore, for loading or unloading vessels: (*Shak.*) the bank of a river (*pl.* wharfs, wharves).—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to strengthen or secure by means of a wharf: to place on, or bring to, a wharf.—*ns.* wharf'age, the dues paid for using a wharf; accommodation at a wharf; wharf'ing, material for making a wharf; wharfs; wharfinger (*hwor'ti-in-jer*), one who has the care of, or owns, a wharf; wharf-rat, the common brown rat: a fellow who loafs continually about a wharf. [Late O.E. *hwearf*, bank, shore: allied to *hworfan*, to turn.]

what, *whot*, *interrog. pron.* neuter of who: used to form a question regarding identity, selection from an indefinite number, nature, value, &c.—also used elliptically (as for *what did you say*, *do you think?* *what is it?*) (*obs.*) who.—Also *interrog. adj.*—*rel. pron.* and *adj.* that which: such . . . as: (*dialect*) which: any (thing) whatever: (*Shak.*) whoever.—*indef. pron.* (or *n.*) something: (*Spens.*) a portion, bit: (*Spens.*, *F.Q.*, VI. ix. 7, 4) fare (in phrase *such homely what*).—*adv.* (*obs.*) why? (*obs.*) in what way, how? to what degree?—*conj.* (*dialect*) as much as: that (as in *but what*, *that . . . not*).—*interj.* used in summoning, calling attention, expressing surprise, disapprobation, or protest, &c.—*nr.* what'about, the things one is occupied about; what-d'y-e-call(-it, -em, &c.), a word substituted for the name of a thing (or person) in forgetfulness or contempt.—*adj.* what'en, what'ten, (*dialect*), from *whathin*, what kind) what: what kind of.—*pron.* whatever, what'er, anything which: no matter what: (*coll.*) what?—*adj.* any or all that, no matter what.—*adj.* what'-like, (*dialect*) of what kind, character, or appearance; what'na (from *whathin a*), same as *whathen*.—*nr.* what'ness, what a thing is: essence: quiddity; what'not (see separate article).—*adj.* what'so, (*arch.*) of whatever kind.—*pron.* (*arch.*) whatever: (*obs.*) whoever: whosoever.—*adj.* whatsoe'er, whatsoe'er, whatever: whatsoe'er, (*dialect*) whatsoe'er.—know what it is, to know what is involved in an action or experience: to have

experienced, suffered, it; what an if, (*Shak.*) what if, or though; what else, could anything else be the case? what for . . . (*dial.*); in standard English what . . . for), for what reason, or intended for what purpose: (*slang*) punishment, esp. a whipping; what for a, (*obs.*) what kind of; what ho, a loud hail, summons; what if, what would it matter if? what would happen if? what not, elliptical for 'what may I not say?' implying the presence or existence of many other things; what of, what comes of, follows from? what do you think of? what 's-his-(its-, her-) name, (*coll.*) that person, or thing, indicated or understood; what 's what, the true position of affairs: the proper, conventional, or profitable way to behave or proceed; what though, what matters it though: notwithstanding the fact that; what time, at the very time when; what with, by reason of. [*O.E. hwæt, neut. of hwað, who; Ger. was, L. quod.*]

Whatman paper, *hwot'man pā'pā*, handmade paper used for drawings, engravings, &c. [From name of orig. maker.]

whatnot, *hwot'not*, *n.* a light piece of furniture with shelves for bric-à-brac, &c.: anything, no matter what: a nondescript article. [what, not.]

whaup, *hwatup*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a curlew—sometimes great whaup as opp. to little whaup, the whimbrel. [Primarily imit.; history uncertain.]

whaur, *hwaur*, a Scots form of where.

weal. A misspelling of weal (2).

weal, *hwēl*, *n.* a Cornish name for a mine.

weare(c). *Obs.* spelling of where.

wheat, *hwēt*, *n.* any cereal grass of the genus *Triticum*, or its grain, furnishing a white flour for bread—known as *bearded*, or *beardless* or *bald*, according to the presence or the absence of the awns or beard; as *white*, *red*, or *amber*, according to colour; and as *winter* or *spring* (also *summer*) according to whether it is sown in autumn or spring.—*ns.* wheat'-berry, wheat'-corn, the grain of wheat; wheat'-bird, the chaffinch; wheat'-ear, an ear of wheat; wheat'-eel (also wheat'-worm), a small nematode worm that makes its way up wheat stems to the ears; the disease it causes—also *ear-cockle*.—*adj.* wheat'en, made of wheat: whole-meal: wheat-coloured.—*ns.* wheat'-field; wheat'-fly, the name of several flies that destroy wheat—e.g. the Hessian fly; wheat'-midge, a dipterous insect that lays its eggs in the flowers of wheat-heads, and whose reddish larvae devour the kernels; wheat'-mildew, either of two fungus diseases of wheat; wheat'-moth, any of several small moths whose larvae devour stored wheat.—wheat'-ear stitch, a fancy stitch in embroidery. [*O.E. hwæte; Ger. weizen; allied to white; named from its colour.*]

wheat, *hwēt'er*, *n.* a bird akin to the chats, a common summer visitant of Britain. [Prob. corr. of white arse.]

Wheatstone's bridge, *hwēt'stən(z) brij*, an apparatus for measuring electrical resistance, much used, but not invented, by Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802-1875).

wee'dle, *hwē'dl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to entice by soft words, flatter, cajole: to obtain by coaxing (with out of): to cheat by cajolery (with out of).—*n.* a piece of weeding: (*obs.*) a coaxing person.—*n.* weeder'.—*adj.* weeder'lesome, coaxing.—*n.* weeder'ling. [Pch. from *O.E. wæðlian*, (orig.) to be in want, to beg.]

wheel, *hwēl*, *n.* a circular frame turning on an axle: an old instrument of a potter's wheel: a firework: (*coll.*) a bic: wheel of a dog-turned to Fortune personified, hence, the course of events: (*obs.*) a celestial sphere: a disk: a circular design: a circular motion: (in pl.) the parts of a machine, esp. fig.: one or more short lines following a bob at the end of a stanza: a refrain: (*slang*) a dabble.—*v.t.* to cause to turn or revolve, esp. round an axis or pivot, as a body of troops: to cause to move in a circular course: (*Milt.*) to encircle: (*rare*) to make

wheel-shaped: to put a wheel or wheels on: to form, or treat, on the wheel: to convey on wheels: to propel on wheels.—*v.i.* to turn round on an axis: to change direction: to move in a circle: to reel, be giddy: to roll forward: (*Shak.*) to wander, roam: to travel in a wheeled vehicle: (*coll.*) to ride a bicycle or tricycle: to be provided with wheels on which to be propelled.—*ns.* wheel'-animal, -animalecule, a rotifer; wheel'barrow, a barrow with one wheel in front and two handles and legs behind: (loosely) any other hand-cart; wheel'-carriage, any kind of carriage moved on wheels; wheel'-chair, a chair moving on wheels, esp. an invalid's chair.—*adj.* wheel'-cut, (of glass) cut, or ground and polished, on a wheel.—*n.* wheel'-cutter, a machine for cutting teeth on wheels.—*adj.* wheeled, having wheels: moving on wheels: (*rare*) formed into a wheel.—*ns.* wheel'er, one who wheels: a cyclist: (*dial.*) a maker of wheels: in composition, that which wheels, or has such-and-such a kind of or so-many wheels: a wheel-horse; wheel'-horse, one of the horses next the wheels in a team; wheel'-house, a shelter in which a ship's steering-wheel is placed: a paddle-box; wheel'ing, the act of moving or conveying on wheels: a turning or circular movement: a rather coarse woollen yarn; wheel'-lock, formerly, a lock for firing a gun by means of a small steel wheel; wheel'man, a steersman: a cyclist; wheel'-plough, a plough running on wheels, or the depth of whose furrow is regulated by a wheel; wheel'-race, the part of a race in which the water-wheel is fixed; wheel'-spin, rotation of the wheels without forward or backward movement of the vehicle; wheel'-window, a circular window with radiating tracery; wheel'-work, a combination of wheels and their connexion in machinery; wheel'wright, a wright who makes wheels and wheel-carriages.—*adj.* wheel'y, like a wheel—break a butterfly (fly, &c.) on the wheel, to inflict a punishment out of all proportion to the offence: to employ great exertions for insignificant ends; go on wheels, (fig.) to move swiftly, smoothly, and hence pleasantly; potter's wheel, a horizontal revolving disk on which clay vessels are shaped; put a spoke in one's wheel, one's shoulder to the wheel (see spoke, shoulder); wheel and axle, one of the mechanical powers, in its primitive form a cylindrical axle, on which a wheel, concentric with the axle, is firmly fastened, the power being applied to the wheel, and the weight attached to the axle; wheel of fortune, Fortune's wheel: a gambling device; wheel of life (see zoetrope); wheels within wheels, a situation in which a complication of influences are at work. [*O.E. hwēol; O.N. hjól.*]

ween, *hwēn*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a few.—*adj.* (*obs.*) few.—a ween, a few: a good many: (used adverbially) a little. [*O.E. hwæne—hwēn, adv., a little.*]

wheep, *hwē'p*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to make a long drawn-out cry such as that of the curlew: to whistle feebly.—Also *v.t.* and *n.* [imit.]

Wheeson, (*Shak.*), *z Hen. IV.* II. i. 99) Whitsun.

wee'ze, *hwē'z*, *v.i.* to breathe with a hissing sound: to breathe audibly or with difficulty.—*v.t.* to utter with such a sound.—*n.* act, or sound, of wheezing: (*theatrical slang*) a gag: (*slang*) a catch-phrase: (*slang*) a standard joke: (*coll.*) a cunning plan.—*n.* wheez'ing.—*adv.* wheez'ily.—*v.i.* wheez'le, (*Scot.*) to make wheezy sounds.—*adj.* wheez'y. [Prob. *O.N. hveiza*, to hiss.]

wheelk, *wēlk*, *wēlk*, *hwēlk*, *n.* a popular name for a number of marine gastropods, esp. applied to species of the genus *Buccinum* common on the coasts of northern seas.—*adj.* wheelked, ridged like a whelp; wheel'y, knobby, rounded: (*Spens.*) like a whelp; wheel'ly, 105) formed in a shell. [Wrong form of *wēlk*—*O.E. wēloc, wēoluc*; origin obscure.]

whe'lk, *hwē'lk*, *n.* a pimple: (by confusion with wale (1)) the mark of a stripe on the body, a wrinkle, an inequality or protuberance. [Late *O.E. (W.S.) hweyten—hwēlian*, to suppurate.]

whe'lk'd. See welk't.

whelm, *hwēlm*, *v.i.* (now *dial.*) to turn, as a hollow vessel, upside down, esp. so as to cover something.

else: to cover completely, (*obs.*) in this way, now with water, &c.: to overturn, overthrow: to plunge deep: to submerge: to overpower: to overburden: to ruin, destroy: to pass over in such a way as to submerge it. [M.E. *whelmen*, to turn over.]

whelp, *hwelp*, *n.* the young of the dog kind and of lions, &c.—a puppy, a cub, &c.: a young man (in contempt): a ridge running longitudinally on the barrel of drum of a capstan or windlass to control the cable: a sprocket on a wheel.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to bring forth (young). [O.E. *hwelp*: O.N. *hwelpr*.]

whemmle, *hweml*, *whomble*, *whummle*, *hwumml*, *n.* (*dial.*) an overthrow, overturn: confusion.—*v.t.* to overturn: to turn upside down: to throw into to cover as with an &c. [By metathesis from *whelm*.]

whon, *hwen*, *adv.* (*interrog.* and *rel.*) and *conj.* at what time? at which time: at or after the time that: upon or at which: while: although: (*or rel. pron.*) at which.—*n.* the time: which time.—*interj.* (*Shak.*) an exclamation of impatience, like *whail*—*conj.* when 'as', (*arch.*) when: in as much as: whereas,—*adv.* and *conj.* whence (also from whence), from what place: from which things: therefore.—*n.* place of origin: source.—*adv.* **whenceforth**, (*Spens.*) whence.—*conjs.* **whence-soev'er**, **whencev'er**, from what place, cause, or source soever: **whenev'er**, **whence'er**, at every time when: (*Scot.*) as soon as; **whensoev'er**, at what time soever: **whenever**,—say when, tell me when to stop; seldom when, (*Shak.*) seldom that. [O.E. *hwonne*, *hwonne* (Ger. *wann*, *wenn*); from the stem of *interrog. pron. hwa*, who.]

wher. See **whether**.

where, *hwār*, *adv.* (*interrog.* and *rel.*) and *conj.* at or to which place: at what place? to what place? (*lit.* and *fig.*) from what source: (*arch.*) to a, or the, place in which: in what circumstances or condition: (*fig.*) at what point: whereas: wherever: (*or rel. pron.*) in, at, or to which.—*n.* the or a place: which place.—*adv.* and *conj.* **whereabout**, about which, about where: near what? (*Shak.*) on what errand (*n.* what one is about)—also **whereabouts**, *n.* where 'about, now whereabouts, situation, esp. approx.—*adv.*, *conjs.* **whereagainst**, against which: whereas, when in fact: but on the contrary: taking into consideration, in view of, the fact that: (*obs.*) **where**—*adv.* and *conjs.* **whereat**, at which: at what? **whereby**, by which: **wherefor**, for which: **wherefore** (*-for*), for which, or what, reason: why?—*n.* the cause.—*adv.* and *conjs.* **wherefrom**, whence: **wherein**, in which place or respect: in what? **whereinsoev'er**, in whatever place or respect: **wherein'to** (*or -in-tō*), into which: into what?—*n.* **where'ness**, state of having place or position: position, situation.—*adv.* and *conjs.* **whereof**, of which: (*Shak.*) **wherewith**: of what? **whereon**, on which: on what? **whereout**, out of which: **where'so**, **wheresoe'er**, **wheresoev'er**, in or to what place soever: (*arch.*) **whencesoever**; **wherethrough**, through which: through the agency of which; **whereto**, to which: to what? **whereunder**, under which: **whereuntil**, (*Shak.*) to what: whereunto: **whereunt'o** (*or -un-tō*), **whereto**: for what purpose? **whereupon**, upon or in consequence of which: (*Shak.*) on what grounds: **where'er**, **wherev'er**, at whatever place; **wherewith**, **wherewithal**, with which? with what.—*n.* (*usu.* **wherewithal**) the means.—from where, whence: from the, or a, place where: see, look, &c., where, behold: where away? (*naut.*) a query as to the direction of an object sighted by the lookout: (*dial.*) where are you going? where it is, (*coll.*) the real situation, point, or explanation; where you are, what you are saying or getting at. [O.E. *hwār*, *hwār*; from stem of *who*; cf. there.]

wherret. See **whlret**.

wherry, *hwerr*, *n.* a shallow, light boat, sharp at both ends for speed: a kind of barge.—*pl.* **wherr'ies**.—*n.* **wherr'yman**, a man employed in a wherry, esp. one who rows a wherry. [Ety. dub.]

whet, *hwet*, *v.t.* to sharpen by rubbing: to make keen: to excite: (*obs.*) to incite: (*obs.*; *rare*) to preen: (*pr.p.* *whett'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *whett'ed*).—*n.* act of sharpening: sharpness: (*dial.*) a time, occasion: an incitement or stimulus: something that sharpens the appetite: an appetiser.—*ns.* **whet'-slate**, **novaculite**; **whet'stone**, a stone for sharpening edged instruments: a stimulant; **whett'er**,—whet on, or forward, (*Shak.*) to urge on. [O.E. *hwettan*, cog. with *hwet*, sharp; Ger. *wetzen*.]

whether, *hwæðh'ar* (*Shak.*), often scanned as one syllable; also spelt *wh'ar*, *interrog.* and *rel. pron.* (*arch.*) which (of two).—*conj.* introducing the first of two alternative words, phrases, or clauses, the second being introduced by *or*, or (in the case of clauses) sometimes by *or whether*: introducing a single dependent question.—**whether or no** (sometimes not), whether so or not so: in any case, in any event. [O.E. *hwæðther*, from stem of *hwæð*, who, with the old comp. suff. *-ther*; cog. with Goth. *hwæthar*, Ger. *weder*; also with L. *uter*, Ionic Gr. *koteros*, Sans. *katara*.]

whew, *whough*, *hū*, *hwū*, *interj.* expressing wonder or dismay.—*n.* a whistling sound, esp. one noting astonishment.—*v.i.* to utter such a sound. [Imit.]

whew, *hwū*, *v.i.* (*dial.*) to bustle about. [Perh. *whew* (1).]

whewellite, *hw'al-it*, *n.* calcium oxalate. [Named after William Whewell (1794-1866).]

whew, *hwæ*, *n.* the watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp. in making cheese.—*adj.* of or containing **whew**: like *adjs.* **whew'ey**, **whew'i** *n.* **whew'-face**, a pale faced, pale, esp. with *whew'-tub*. [O.E. *hwæg*; L.G. *wey*.]

which, *hwich*, *interrog. pron.* what one of a number? (*obs.*) what? (*obs.*) of what sort or kind?—Also used adjectivally.—*rel. pron.* (*obs.*) who, whom: now used chiefly of things, ideas, &c., not persons: that: often having as antecedent a circumstance or statement, being equivalent to 'and that' or 'but that'.—*prons.* and *adjs.* **whichev'er**, **whichever**, every one which: any one, no matter which.—*tho* **which**, (*obs.*) which; (*obs.*) **which** ... *he*, *who*, *which* ... *his*, *whose*; **which is** *which?* **which is** the one, **which is** the other? [O.E. *hwile*, *hwile*, from the stem of *hwæð*, who, and *lic* (from a word meaning body, form), like; Goth. *hwileihs*, Ger. *welch*, *welcher*; L. *qualis*; cf. *such* and *each*.]

whicker, *hwick'ar*, *v.i.* (all meanings *dial.*) to neigh: to bleat: to snigger, titter. [Imit.]

whild, *hwild*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a rapid noiseless movement.—*v.i.* to move quickly, to whisk.—*v.i.* **whild'd**, *to whiz*. [Perh. conn. with O.N. *hwitha*, a squall, O.E. *hwitha*, a breeze.]

whild, *hwild*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a lie: (*obs. slang*) a word: (*dial.*) a quarrel.—*v.i.* to lie.—cut **boon whilds**, to speak good words. [Poss. O.E. *hwide*, a word—*ewethan*, to say.]

whidhan-bird. See **widow-bird**.

whiff, *hwif*, *n.* a sudden puff of air or smoke from the mouth: a slight inhalation: a puff of smell: *n* slight blast: (*fig.*) a small amount, esp. of something causing or associated with a transient sensation: a cigarette: (*coll.*) a jiffy: a light kind of outrigger boat: (*dial.*) *n* glimpse.—*v.i.* to throw out in whiffs: to puff: to drive or convey by, or as if by, a whiff: to inhale, smell.—*v.i.* to go out or off in a whiff: to move with, or as with, a puff of air: to blow slightly: to smell.—*ns.* **whiff'er**; **whiff'et**, a whipper-snapper.—*v.i.* **whiff'te**, to blow in puffs: to move as if blown by a puff: to talk idly: to make *n* slight whistling sound: to veer: to vacillate: to prevaricate.—Also *v.t.*—*n.* **whiff'ler**, one who whiffles: *n* swaggerer: a contemptible person.—*n.* **whiff'lery**, levity: trifling.—*n.* and *adj.* **whiff'ling**.—*adj.* **whiff'y**.—*n.* **whift**, (*dial.*) a breath, snatch. [Prob. partly M.E. *wesse*; imit.]

whifn, *hwif*, *n.* a fish akin to the turbot. [Ety. unknown.]

whiffn, *hwif*, *v.t.* to fish with *n* hand-line towed

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt, in'fənt, ran'dəm*

boy formerly educated along with a prince and punished for the royal pupil's faults: one on whom falls the odium or punishment of the shortcomings of others; *whipp'ing-cheer*, (*obs.*) flogging; *whipp'ing-post*, a post to which offenders are tied to be whipped: the punishment itself; *whipp'ing-top*, a top kept spinning by means of a whip.—*adj.* *whippy*, *whiplike*: plant: supple.—*n.* *whip-saw*, a narrow saw for dividing timber lengthwise, usu. set in a frame and often worked by two persons.—*v.t.* to cut with a whip-saw: (*U.S. slang*) to have the advantage of at every point.—*ns.* *whip-scorpion*, any arachnid of the order Pedipalpa, slightly resembling true scorpions but being without sting and having usu. a whiplike appendage at the rear of the body; *whip-snake*, any of various snakes resembling a whiplash, as *Masticophis flagelliformis*, the coach-whip snake, and species of *Philodryas*, &c.; *whip-socket*, a socket to hold the butt of a whip; *whip-staff*, the handle of a whip; *whip'ster*, a term of contempt formerly with various meanings, chiefly remembered for Shak., *Oth.*, V. ii. 242, a whippersnapper; *whip-stitch*, a hasty composition: a tailor: (*dial.*) a kind of half-ploughing, rafting.—Also *v.t.* and *v.i.*—*n.* *whip-stock*, the rod or handle of a whip.—*adj.* *whip-tail*, -tailed, having a long, slender tail.—*n.* *whip-worm*, a worm of the genus *Trichocephalus*, with posterior end thick and anterior long and thin, found parasitic in human intestines.—*whip* and *spur*, with great haste; *whip* the cat, to practise small economies: to work by the day as a dressmaker, tailor, &c., going from house to house: to idle: to play a practical joke. [*M.E.* *whippen*; cf. *Du.* *zippen*, to shake.]

whippet, *hwip'it*, *n.* a breed developed from a cross between a greyhound and spaniel or terrier: a racing-dog: a small speedy tanl.—*n.* *whipp'et'ing*, training, racing, of whippets. [Partly *whip*, and partly *obs. whippet*, to move briskly.]

whippetree, *hwip'l-trē*, *n.* the cross-piece of a carriage, plough, &c., to which the traces of a harnessed animal are fixed. [From *whip*.]

whip-poor-will, *hwip-poor-will*, or *-par-*, *n.* a species of goatsucker, a native of N. America. [Imitative of its call.]

whipstall, *hwip'stawl*, *n.* (*aero.*) a stall as the result of which the nose of the aircraft whips forward and down.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to go, or put, into such a stall. [*whip*, *stall*.]

whirl(r), *hwur*, *n.* a sound from rapid whirling or vibratory motion.—*v.i.* to whirl round with a buzzing noise: to fly, move, with such a sound.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to hurry away with a whizzing sound:—*pr.p.* *whirling*; *pt.* and *pp.* *whirled*.—*n.* *whirl'ing*. [*Imit.*; cf. *Dan.* *hwirre*, to whirl.]

whirl, *hwurl*, *n.* a turning with rapidity: anything that revolves, esp. rapidly: a great or confusing degree, as of activity or emotion: commotion, agitation: a whirl.—*v.i.* to revolve rapidly: to move rapidly, esp. in an agitated manner: to turn swiftly round or aside.—*v.t.* to turn round rapidly: to carry, or move, away rapidly, as on wheels: to throw violently.—*ns.* *whirl-about*, act of whirling about: anything that turns round rapidly; *whirl'-(whorl', hurl'-) bat*, (*obs.*) translating *L.* *caestus* (see *caestus*, 2); *whirl'-blast*, a whirling blast of wind; *whirl-bone*, the round head of a bone turning in a socket: the knee-cap; *whirl'er*; *whirl'igig* (*-gig*), a toy that is spun or whirled rapidly round: a merry-go-round: anything that revolves rapidly (*lit.* and *fig.*): an ancient instrument of punishment, consisting of a pivoted wooden cage in which the prisoner was spun round; (also *whirl'igig beetle*) any water-beetle of the family Gyrinidae, esp. *Gyrinus natator*.—*n.* and *adj.* *whirl'ing*.—*ns.* *whirl'ing-dervish*, one of an order of Mohammedan devotees who dance or spin round, the dancing dervishes, founded in 1273; *whirl'ing-table*, a machine exhibiting the effects of centripetal and centrifugal forces (also *whirl'ing-machine*): a potter's wheel; *whirl'-pool*, a circular current in a river or sea, produced by opposing tides, winds, or currents: an eddy:

(*obs.*) a huge whale-like sea monster; *whirl'wind*, a small rotating wind-storm, which may extend upwards to a height of many hundred feet—a miniature cyclone. [*M.E.* *whirlen*—*O.N.* *hwirfla*, freq. of *hwirfa*, to turn round; *Ger.* *wirbeln*.] *whirret*, *hwir'it*, *n.* (*obs.*) a blow.—*v.t.* to give a sharp blow to.—Also *wherret*. [*Poss. imit.*] *whirry*, *hwur'i*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to move rapidly. [*Prob. from whirr*.]

whirtie. See *wortie*.

whish, *hwish*, *v.i.* to move with the whizzing sound of rapid motion: to say 'whish.'—*interj.* asking for silence—hush!—Also *whisht*.—*n.* *whisht*, silence: a whisper.—*adj.* *silent*.—*v.i.* to keep silent.—Also (*Scot.*) *wheesh*.—*haud*, hold, one's *whisht*, to keep silence.

whisk, *hwisk*, *v.t.* to move quickly and lightly: to sweep rapidly: to beat up with a quick, light movement.—*v.i.* to move nimbly and rapidly.—*n.* a rapid sweeping motion: a small bunch of anything used for a brush: a small instrument for beating or whisking, esp. eggs: (*hist.*) a type of women's neckerchief or large collar worn in the later 17th century: a hairlike appendage, as on an insect: a tuft: a panicle esp. of millet: the common millet.—*ns.* *whisk'er*, he who, or that which, whisks: formerly, hair on the upper lip, now usu. hair on the side of the face, side-whiskers (esp. in *pl.*): a long bristle on the face of a cat, &c.: (*naut.*) either of two bars extending on each side of the bowsprit; *whiskeran'do*, a whiskered person, in allusion to Don Ferolo *Whiskerandos* in Sheridan's *Critic*.—*adj.* *whiskeran'doed*, *whisk'ered*, *whisk'ery*, having whiskers; *whisk'ing*, moving briskly; *whisk'ky-frisk'ky*, flighty. [*Scand.*, earliest uses *Scot.*]

whisk, *hwisk*, *n.* earlier name for *whist*. [Said to be from *whisk* (1), from the rapid action of sweeping the cards off the table.]

whisket, *hwisk'it*, *n.* Variant of *wisket*.

whisky (*Jr. whiskey*), *hwis'ki*, *n.* a spirit made by the distillation of the fermented extract from malted and unmalted cereals, potatoes, or any starch-yielding material—the best qualities made either from malted barley alone, or from a mixed grist of barley-malt and dried barley and oats.—*adj.* *whis'kified*, *whis'keyfied*, intoxicated.—*n.* *whis'ky-liver*, cirrhosis of the liver, from too much *whisky*.—*Whisky Insurrection*, an outbreak against the excise regulations which occurred in Western Pennsylvania in 1794; *whisky toddy*, toddy having *whisky* for its chief ingredient. [*Gael.* *uisgebeatha*—*uisge*, water, *beatha*, life; cf. *L.* *vita*, life.]

whisky, *whiskey*, *hwis'ki*, *n.* a light gig. [*whisk* (1).]

whisky-john, *hwis'ki-jon*, *n.* the grey or Canada jay.—Also *whis'ky-jack*. [From Amer. Indian name of similar sound.]

whisper, *hwis'per*, *v.i.* to speak with a low sound: to speak in a whisper: to speak covertly, spread rumours: to plot secretly: to make a sound like soft speech.—*v.t.* to utter in a low voice or under the breath, or covertly, or by way of gossip.—*n.* a low hissing voice or sound: a sound uttered with breath not voice: (*phon.*) voiceless speech with narrowed glottis: a hissing or rustling sound: cautious or timorous speaking: a secret hint: a rumour.—*ns.* *whis'perer*, one who whispers: a secret informer.—*n.* and *adj.* *whis'pering*.—*n.* *whis'pering-gallery*, a dome, a gallery or dome so constructed that a whisper or slight sound is carried to an unusual distance.—*adv.* *whis'per'ingly*, in a whisper or low voice; *whis'perously*, in a whisper.—*adj.* *whis'per'y*.—*whis'pering campaign*, an attack by means of furtively spread rumours. [*O.E.* *hwisprian*; *Ger.* *zispeln*, *O.N.* *hwiskra*; allied to *whistle*.]

whiss, *hwis*, *v.i.* to hiss, whistle, wheeze, &c. [*Imit.*]

whist, *hwist*, *interj.* hush: silence: be still.—*adj.* (*arch.*) hushed, silent: attentive.—*v.i.* to become silent.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to hush or silence. [*Imit.*]

whist, *hwist*, *n.* a card game played by two against two.—*ns.* *whist'-drive*, a progressive *whist* party; *whist'-player*.—*dummy whist*, *whist*

fāte, *fār*, *dāh*; *mā*, *hār* (*her*); *mūte*; *mūte*; *mūn*; *dhen* (*then*)

played with a dummy hand; long whist, a game of ten points; short whist, a game of five points. [whisk (2); said to be assimilated to whist (1), because of the silence during play.]

whistle, *hwis' l*, *v.i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips or the teeth: to make such a sound in derision, &c.: of a bird, to pipe, sing: to make a like sound with an instrument: to sound shrill: to make a call or signal by whistling: to whizz through the air: to become informer: (*Scott*) to give a landlord information that leads to raising rent.—*v.t.* to perform or utter by whistling: to call or bring by a whistle: to send with a whistling sound.—*n.* an act of whistling: the sound made in whistling, or one like it: a small wind instrument giving a high-pitched sound by air impinging on a sharp edge or otherwise: an instrument sounded by escaping steam, &c., as on railway-engines: a summons.—*adj.* whis'tle(d)-drunk, (*obs.*) too drunk to whistle.—*ns.* whis'tle-fish, a rockling; whis'tler, one who, or that which, whistles: a large kind of marmot: a broken-winded horse; whis'tling.—*adv.* whis'tlingly.—*n.* whis'tling-shop, (*slang*) a place, as a room in a prison, where liquor was sold without a licence.—boatswain's whistle (also pipe, call), a whistle of special shape used by a boatswain or boatswain's-mate to summon sailors to various duties; go whistle, (*Shak.*) to go to the deuce; pay for one's whistle, to pay highly for one's caprice (from Benjamin Franklin's story of a whistle he, as a boy, bought at an exorbitant price); penny whistle, or tin whistle (see flageolet); pigs and whistles (see pig (2)); wet one's whistle, (*coll.*) to take a drink of liquor; whistle down the wind, (from the practice of casting a hawk off down the wind when turning it loose) to abandon: to talk to no purpose; whistle for, to summon by whistling: (*coll.*) to ask for in vain; whistle for a wind, a superstitious practice of old sailors during a calm; whistle off, whistle away, (terms in hawking) to send off or dismiss by, or as if by, a whistle: to turn loose: to abandon; worth the whistle, worth the trouble of calling for. [*O.E. hwistlian.*]

whit, *hwit*, *n.* the smallest particle imaginable: a bit. [By-form of wight, a creature, a thing.]

white, *hwit*, *adj.* of the colour of pure snow; snowy: the colourless: pure: unblemished: innocent: purified from sin: bright: burnished, as of steel: unburnished, of silver: light-coloured or golden, as wine: clothed in white: pertaining to the Carmelite monks: (*politics*) in continental Europe, anti-revolutionary: auspicious, favourable: (*U.S.*) reliable, honest: without bloodshed, as a war.—*n.* the colour of snow: anything white, as a white man, a white butterfly, the centre of a target, the albuminous part of an egg, a pigment: a member of a white political party.—*v.t.* to make white.—*ns.* white-admiral, any of a genus of butterflies, of the same family as the red-admiral, having white bands on the wings; white-ale, (*Dial.*) ale brewed or mixed with ingredients, such as flour, eggs, &c., that give it a whitish colour; white-ant, a termite (*Isoptera*); white-arm, sword, bayonet or lance—a translation of Fr. *arme blanche*; white-bait, the fry of various species of herring, &c.; white-bass, a silvery food fish of the American Great Lake region; white-beam, a small tree (*Sorbus*, or *Pyrus*, *Aria*) with leaves white and downy on the underside; white-bear, the polar bear; white-beard, an old man.—*adjs.* white-bearded; white-bellied; white-billed.—*ns.* white-bonnet, one employed to bid at an auction to raise prices; white-bottle, bladder-campion; White-boy, a member of an association of Irish peasants first formed in County Tipperary about 1761 for the purpose of redressing grievances; wearing white shirts, they committed agrarian outrages by night; white-boylsm, the principles of the Whiteboys; white-brass, an inferior alloy of copper and zinc.—*adj.* white-breasted.—*n.* white-cap, the male redstart, or other bird with light-coloured head:

a crested wave: a member of a self-constituted vigilance committee who, under the guise of purifying the morals of the community, deal violently with persons of whom they disapprove.—*adj.* white-collar, pertaining to, or designating, the class of workers, as clerks, &c., who are not engaged in manual labour.—*n.* white-copper, a light-coloured alloy of copper.—*adjs.* white-crested, -crowned, of birds, having the crest or crown white.—*n.pl.* white-crops, grain, as barley, rye, wheat.—*ns.* white-damp, carbon monoxide; white-elephant (see elephant).—*adjs.* white-faced, having a face pale with fear or from illness: of animals, having the face, or part of it, white: with white front—also white-fronted; white-favoured, wearing white favours.—*ns.* white-feather (see feather); white-fish, a general name for such fish as the whiting, haddock, menhaden, &c.; any species of Coregonus; white-friar, one of the Carmelite order of friars, so called from their white dress; white-gold, gold alloyed with nickel or palladium to give it a white colour.—*adj.* white-handed, having white hands or paws: having hands unstained with guilt.—*ns.* white-hass, -hawse (*Scott.*), a white-pudding; white-head, the blue-winged snow-goose: a breed of domestic pigeons.—*adj.* white-headed, of an animal, having the head wholly or partly white: having white hair: (*Irish*) favourite, darling, as white-headed boy.—*ns.* white-heat, the degree of heat at which bodies become white: an intense state, as of emotion, activity, &c.; white-herring, a fresh or uncured herring; white-honeysuckle, an azalea known also as the clammy or swamp azalea; white-horse, a white-topped wave: a figure of a horse on a hillside, formed by removing the turf from the underlying chalk—the most famous in Berkshire, at Uffington.—*adj.* white-hot.—*ns.* white-iron, pig-iron or cast-iron in which all the carbon is in chemical combination with the iron; white-lady, a spectral figure said to be associated with the fortunes of a family, as in some German castles; white-lead, basic lead carbonate used in painting white; white-leather (see leather); white-leg, an ailment of women after parturition—also called milk-leg; white-light, light containing all wavelengths in the visible range at the same intensity—the term is used, however, to cover a wide range of intensity distribution in the spectrum; white-lime, (*obs.*) whitewash.—*adjs.* white-limed; white-listed, having white stripes on a darker ground; white-livered, having a pale look (once thought to be caused by a white liver); cowardly; white'ly, (*obs.* except *Scott.*) whitish, pale.—*ns.* white-meat, food made of milk, butter, eggs, &c.: the flesh of poultry, rabbits, veal, &c.; white-metal, a tin-base alloy with over 50 per cent. of tin: sometimes, an alloy in which lead is the principal metal.—*v.t.* whit'en, to make white: to bleach: to free from guilt, or make to appear guiltless.—*v.i.* to become or turn white.—*ns.* whit'ener; white'ness; whit'ening, act or process of making or becoming white: a substance used to make white, whitening; white-pot, a Devonshire dish of sliced rolls, milk, eggs, sugar, &c., baked; white-precipitate, a white mercurial preparation used externally; white-pudding, an oatmeal and suet pudding in a sausage skin; white-pyrites, marcasite; white-rent, (*hist.*) the tinner's poll-tax of eightpence to the Duke of Cornwall: rent paid in silver; white-rhinoceros, an African two-horned rhinoceros, not much lighter than the black rhinoceros.—*adj.* white-rumped.—*n.pl.* whites, leucorrhoea: white attire.—*ns.* white-salt, salt dried and calcined; white-seam, (*Scott.*) plain needlework.—*v.t.* to do plain needlework.—*ns.* white-smith, a worker in tinned or white iron: a tinsmith; white-squall (see squall); white-thorn, the common hawthorn; whitethroat, any of several birds of the same genus (*Sylvia*) as the blackcap, having the breast and belly of a brownish-white; white-vitriol, zinc sulphate; white-wash, a liquid, as lime and water, or whitening, size and water, used for coating

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *e'l'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

walls: a wash for the skin: false colouring: a glass of sherry after other wines.—*u.t.* to cover with whitewash: to give a fair appearance to: to attempt to clear (a stained reputation).—*ns.* white-washer, one who whitewashes; white-water, shoal water near the shore, breakers: the foaming water in rapids, &c.; white-wax, bleached beeswax: Chinese wax: white-wine (see wine); white-wing, the velvet scoter, or an American scoter closely allied to it: the chaffinch.—*adj.* white-winged.—*ns.* white-wood, a name applied to a large number of trees or their timber—the American tulip-tree, whitewood cedar (*Tecoma*, or *Tabebuia*, *leucoxylon*), *Bignoniaceae*, &c.; white-^{wood} to the cod, so called from

d chalk free from stony
ies, extensively used as a
size-colour, &c. (also whitening, Spanish white,
and—the finest quality—Paris white); whitening-
time, (*Shak.*) bleaching-time.—*adj.* whit'ish,
somewhat white.—*ns.* whit'ishness; whitster
(*hvit'star*; *Shak.*), a bleacher of cloth or clothes.—
adj. whit'y, whitish; whit'y-brown, white with
a tinge of brown.—China white, a very pure
variety of white-lead—also silver white and
French white; mark with a white stone (see
stone); white coal, water-power (*Fr. houille
blanche*); white corpuscle, a leucocyte, one of
the colourless amoeba-like cells occurring in
suspension in the blood plasma of many animals,
in lymph, &c.; whitened sepulchre, one pro-
fessedly righteous but inwardly wicked, a hypocrite
(*Matt. xxiii. 27*); White Dwarf, the name given
to a small class of stars outside the normal spectral
sequence, because their luminosities are extremely
low for their spectral type; White Ensign, a flag
with a white field and St George's cross, with the
Union Jack in the canton, till 1864 the flag of the
White Squadron, now flown by the Royal Navy
and the Royal Yacht Squadron; white-eyed
monkey, any of the mangabeys, monkeys with
white upper eyelids; white-footed mouse, the
deer mouse; white flag (see flag); white-headed
eagle, the N. American bald eagle; White House,
the official residence, in Washington, of the Presi-
dent of the U.S.A.; white lie (see lie); white
man, one of the white race: (*coll.*) one who deals
fairly with others; white man's burden, (*Kip-
ling*) his alleged obligation to govern backward
coloured peoples; white night, a sleepless night;
white of (an) egg, the albumen, the pellucid
viscous fluid surrounding the yolk; white of the
eye, that part of the ball of the eye which sur-
rounds the iris or coloured part; white paper,
a statement, printed on white paper, issued by
government for the information of parliament;
white race, one of the main divisions of mankind,
distinguished generally by light complexion and
certain types of hair and skull—also known as
Caucasian; white slave, a girl procured for
prostitution purposes (*esp.* when exported)—
whence white slaver, white slavery and white
slave traffic; White Squadron, one of three
divisions of the British Navy in former times;
white-painted vessels built in 1883 and following
years as part of a strong U.S. Navy; white whale,
the beluga; whitling-pout (see pout); zinc
white (see zinc). [*O.E. hvit*; *O.N. hvitr*, *Ger.*
weiss.]

Whitechapel, *hwič'chapl*, n. (*whiist*) a lead from a one-card suit, straightforward leading out of winning cards, or other type of unskilful play: (*billiards*) intentional pocketing of an opponent's ball.—**Whitechapel** cart (see cart). [*Whitechapel* in London.]

Whitehall, *hwaɪˈhɔːl*, n. a street with government offices in London: the British government or its policy.

whither, *hwið'ar*, adv. and conj. to what place? to which? what? whatever? in what direction? to what place? [O.F. *hwiðer*, allied to who.]
wither. See wuther.

whither. See wuther.

whiting. See white.

whit leather, *hwit'ledh-ar*, n. leather dressed with alum, white leather: the paxwax of the ox. [white leather.]

Whitley Council, *luvi'li koun'səl*, a joint standing industrial council (national or local), composed of representatives of employers and workpeople in an organised trade to consider and settle conditions of employment, &c. ([Recommended (1917) in the 'Whitley Report'—the report of a Reconstruction Sub-committee presided over by Rt. Hon. I. H. Whitley.]

whitling, *hwit'ling*, n. a kind of trout, probably a young bull-trout. [white, and suff. -ling.]

whitlow, *hwitlō*, n. a painful inflammation of a finger or toe, esp. near the nail, paronychia.—*whit'low-grass*, any of several plants alleged to cure whitlows, as a small British saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*), or a small crucifer (*Draba verna*): whitlow-wort; whit'low-wort, any of a number of plants of the genus *Paronychia*. [Perh. a corr. of *wick-flaw*, quick-flaw; cf. quick and flaw.]

Whit-Monday, *hwit'-mun'dā*, *n.* the Monday following Whitsunday.

Whitsun, *hrit'sn*, *adj.* pertaining to, or observed at.
Whitsuntide, *-n.* Whit'sun-ale,
 a festival formerly held on Whit-

memorating the day of Pentecost, when the converts in the primitive Church wore white robes; in Scotland, one of the term-days (May 15) on which rents, annuities, &c., are payable, the Whitsunday removal terms in towns being fixed as May 28; Whit'suntide, the season of Pentecost, comprising Whit'sun-week, Whit'-week, the week beginning with Whitsunday. [white, Sunday.]

whittaw, *moit'aw*, *n.* (*dial.*) a saddler.—Also
whitt'awer. [*white, tawer.*]

whistle-whattle, *hwi'ti'-hwo'ti*, *v.i.* (all meanings *Scot.*) to mutter, whisper: to shilly-shally.—*n.* vague language intended to deceive: a frivolous excuse. [*Perh. formed from what.*]

whittle, *hwitl'*, *v.t.* to pare or cut with a knife: to shape with a knife: to diminish gradually.—*v.i.* to cut wood aimlessly: (*obs. slang*) to peach, or to confess at the gallows.—*n.* a large knife, usu. clasp or sheath. [*M.E.* *hwitl*.—*O.E.* *hwitlan*, to cut.]

whittle, *hwit'l*, n. (dial.) a woollen shawl: a blanket.
[O.E. *hwitel* a white mantle—*hwit* white.]

[O.E. *hwit*, a white mantle—*hwit*, white.]
whit(t)ret, *hwit'ret*, *hwut'ret*, whitterlek, (-ə)-rik,
n. (Scot.) a white.

whizz, *whiz*, *whizz*, *v.t.* to make a hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air: to move rapidly.—*v.t.* to cause to whizz (*pr.p.* whizz'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* whizzed).—*n.* a hissing sound: (*U.S. slang*) a bargain, agreement.—*nr.* whizz-bang, (*slang*) a light shell of high velocity which is heard arriving before the sound of a gun's report: a firework suggestive of this; whizz'er; whizz'ing.—*adv.* whizz'ingly. [*imit.*; cf. wheeze, hiss.]

who, *hōo*, *pron. rel.* and *interrog.* what person? which person: he who, the person who: whoever: of what name, standing, &c. [objective case whom.—O.E. *hwām*, which was orig. dat. of *hwā*, who, and replaced in the 12th and 13th centuries the older accus. *hwone*; possessive case whose.—M.E. *huas*, from O.E. *huas*, gen. of *hwā*].—*prons.* whoever, (*arch.*) whosoever and who'so, every one who: whatever person (objective case whom ever, whomsoever; possessive case whose'er, whosoever).—as who should say, as if one should say; know who's who, to know the position and influence of everyone; the who, (*Shak.*) who; who but he, who else? he only. [O.E. *hwā*; cogn. with Goth. *huas*, O.H.G. *huar*, Ger. *wer*; also with Sans. *kar*, L. *quid*.] whom, *wō*, *hwō*, *interj.* stop.—*interj.* whoa—ho—ho(a), (*obs.*) used to hail a person from a distance.

who-dun-it, whodunnit, *hū-dun'-it*, n. (coll.) a story concerned with the elucidation of a crime mystery: [who done (only part of do) it]

whole, *hāl*, *adj.* (*arch.*) sound in health (so in B.):

fäte, fär, äsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōn; dhen (then)

uninjured: restored to health: healed: not broken: undamaged: not broken up, or ground, or deprived of any part: containing the total amount, number, &c.: complete: of a sister or brother, full-blooded: in mining, as yet unworked.—*n.* the entire thing: a system or combination of parts.—*adv.* wholly.—*adjs.* whole'-coloured, all of one colour; whole'-footed, (*coll.*) unreserved; whole'-hearted, -souled, hearty, generous, zealous and sincere.—*adv.* whole'-heart'edly.—*adj.* whole'-hog, (*slang*) out-and-out, complete.—*n.* whole'-hogger, one who is inclined to go the whole hog (see hog).—*adjs.* whole'-hoofed, having undivided hoof; whole'-length, giving the whole figure: full length.—*n.* a portrait or statue giving the whole figure.—*ns.* whole'-meal, meal made from entire grains of wheat; whole'ness; whole'sale, sale of goods, usually by the whole piece or large quantity, to a retailer.—*adj.* buying and selling, or concerned with buying and selling, thus: extensive and indiscriminate.—*adv.* by wholesale: extensively and indiscriminately.—*n.* whole'-saler, one who sells by wholesale.—*adjs.* whole'-skinned, unhurt: safe by reputation; whole'some, healthy in body, taste, morals, or (*Shak.*) condition: indicating health: conducive to bodily or spiritual health: (*obs.*) remedial: (*Shak.*) propitious: (*Shak.*) reasonable, sensible.—*adv.* whole'somely.—*ns.* whole'someness; whole'sitch, a lace-

generally speaking: all things considered; whole number, a unit, or a number composed of units, an integral number; with whole skin, safe, unscathed. [O.E. *hāl*, healthy; O.N. *heil*, Ger. *heil*; see halo (1).]

whom, whomever, whomsoever. See who.
whommie, whomble, *hwom'l*, *hwum'l*. Same as
whemmie.

whoo-hub, *hōō'ub*, *n.* (*obs.*). Same as hubbub.
 whoop, *hōōp*, *n.* a loud eager cry: a N. American
 Indian war-cry: a form of hide-and-seek: the
 long noisy inspiration heard in whooping-cough.
 —*v.i.* to give a loud cry of triumph, eagerness,
 scorn, &c.: to hoot.—*v.i.* to cheer, or insult, with
 shouts: to summon, or to urge on, by whooping.
 —*interj.* (*Shak.*) ho!—*ns.* whooper, one who
 whoops: (also whoop'ing-swan) a swan (*Cygnus*
cygnus, *ferus*, or *musicus*) common in north Europe
 and Asia; whoop'ing-cough, hooping-cough,
 pertussis, an infectious and epidemic disease,
 mostly attacking children, characterised by catarrh
 of the respiratory tract and by periodic spasms
 of the larynx that end in a long crowing inspiration.
 [O.Fr. *houper*, to shout.]

whoopce, *huōōp'ē*, *interj.* an exclamation of delight.
—Also *n.*—make whoopce, (*coll.*) to indulge in
hilarious amusements or dissipation. [whoop.]

whoot. Obs. variant of hoot.

whop. Obs. variant of *hobot*.
 whop, whap, *hwop*, v.i. [all meanings of *whop*, &c.,
coll.; *slang*, or *dialect*.] to whip, thrash: to defeat or
 surpass: to throw or pull suddenly or violently.—
 v.t. to strike, or to move, quickly: to flop down.—
 n. a blow: a bump: the noise made by either of
 these.—*n.* *whopper*, one who whops: anything
 very large, esp. a monstrous lie.—*adj.* *whopper* *ing*,
 very large. [Variant of *wap* (1); origin obscure,
 prob. partly imitative.]

prob. partly imitative. *v.*
 whore, *hōr*, *n.* a prostitute: any unchaste woman:
 an allegedly corrupt religious community or practice.—*v.i.* to be, or to have to do with, a whore
 or whores.—*v.t.* to make a whore of, debauch:
 to spend in whoring.—*ns.* whore'dom, whoring: any
 illicit sexual intercourse: idolatry; whore'-
 house, a brothel; whore'master, (*obs.*) a whore-
 monger.—*adj.* whore'masterly, libidinous.—*ns.*
 whore monger, a lecher: a pander; whore's'-
 bird, a whore's child: used as a vulgar term of
 abuse; whore's'-egg, a sea-urchin; whore'son
 (-*ən*), son of a whore: a bastard: a term of coarse
 contempt or familiarity.—*adj.* mean, scurvy.—*adj.*
 who'rish.—*adv.* who'rishly.—*n.* who'rishness.
 [Late O.E. *hōre*, prob. *O.N.* *hōra*, adulteress.]

whorl, *hworl*, *hwurl*, *n.* a group of similar members arising from the same level on a stem, and forming a circle around it: a single turn in a spiral shell: a convolution—e.g. in the ear: the fly of a spindle.—*adj.* whorled, having whorls: arranged in the form of a whorl or whorls. [Late M.E. *whartyl*,

whori-bat. See whirl-bat.

whorl-bat. See **whirl-bat.**
whortleberry, hwoɹt-l-ber-i, -bər-i, n. a widely-spread heath plant with a dark blue edible berry, called also the bilberry—in Scotland, blaeberry—sometimes abbreviated to **whort**; extended to certain other plants of the same genus (*Vaccinium*). [**Variant of hurtleberry.**]

[Variant of *hūrticberry*.]
whose, *hōōz*, pron. the possessive case of who or
which. See who.

whoso, whosoever. See who.

whot, *whot*, *adj.* (*Spens.*). Obs. variant of hot.

whow, *hwow*, interj. (*Scot.*) of deploration.—Often
eh whow (or aich wow).

whumple. See whemmie.

whumstane, Scots form of whinstone.
why, *hiel*, *adv.* and *conj.* for what cause or reason?
on which account: wherefore: (used relatively)
on account of which.—*interj.* expressing sudden
realisation, or protest, or marking resumption after
a question or a slight pause, or (*Shak.*) to call a
person.—*adv.* 'hyev'er, (*coll.*) for whatever
reason.—*pr.* why?—not, a challenge for reasons:
(*obs.*) a dilemma (at a why?—not, at a disadvantage).
(*obs.*) and *hial*, for what reason?

—for why, (*arch. and dial.*), *t*

because; the why and wherefore, the reason; why, so! (*Shak.*) so let it be! [O.E. *hwæt* *hwæð*, instrumental case of *hwæð*, who.]

wick, wik, n. (dial.) a creek. [O.N. *við*, a bay.]

wiek, *wik*, *n.* (*dialect*) a village or town: (*dialect*) a farm: as suffix (*-ik*, *-wih*, also *-wich*, *ij*) in *Berwick*, *Greenwich*, &c. — [*O.E. wīc*, prob. an old Gmc.

wiek, *wik*, *n.* the twisted threads of cotton or other
the lamp or lighter which draw

wick, *wick*, *n.* the wick of a lamp, or lighter, which draw flame. [O.E. *wēoce*, of lint. Ger. *wieche*.]

WICK, *n*, *v.*
oblique direction. [Perh. O.E. *wican*, to

bend, yield, give way.] *wick*, *crib*, *adi.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) wicked. [O.E. *wicca*,

wicked, *wik*, *adj.* (obs. or dial.) wicked. [O.E. *wic*, *adj.* wicked; *wicard*, *adj.* wicked; *wizard*, *wicce*, *witch*.]
 wicked, *wikid*, *adj.* evil in principle or practice: "wicked intentions"; *crude*:

wicked, *rakid*, *ayf*. *Evil* and *sinful*: ungodly: (of an animal) vicious: cruel: mischievous, spiteful: very bad, harmful, or offensive. (*coll.*) roguish. (*Shak.*) unlucky.—*n.* a wicked person: (with the) wicked persons collectively.—*adv.* wickedly.—*n.* wickedness.—the wicked one, the devil. [*M.E.* *wicked*, *wikked*, prob.—*wicke*, *wikke*, *wicked*—*O.E.* *wicca*, *wizard*.]

wicken, wicky. See *quicken* (1).
wicker, *wik'ər*, *n.* a small pliant twig or osier:
— *ed.* made of twigs or osiers: en-

wickerwork. — *adj.* made of twigs or osiers. — *en-*
cased in wickerwork. — *adj.* wick'ered, made of
— covered with wickerwork. — *n.* wick'er-

wicker: covered with wickerwork. — *n.* wicker work, basketwork of any kind. [M.E. *ruiker*, of Scandinavian origin: cf. O.E. *wican*, to bend.]

wicket, *wik'it*, *n.* a small gate: a small door in or near a larger one: (*obs.*) a grill or loop-hole: Scand. origin; cf. O.E. *wican*, to scold, to scold.

(cricket) the upright arrangement of three stumps with two bails on top which the batsman defends

against the bowling: a stump: the pitch, esp. in respect of its condition: a batsman's stay at the wicket: to stay there with another: a

wicket, or his joint stay there with another batsman's innings.—*us.* wick'et-door, -gate, a batsman's innings.—*us.* wick'et-keeper, in cricket, the fieldsmen

wicket; wicket-keeper, in cricket, the person who stands immediately behind the striker's wicket—get, take, &c., a wicket, to bowl a batsman out as a result

wicket.—get, take, &c., a wicket, to get or take a batsman, or have him put out in any way as a result of one's bowling; keep wicket, to be wicket-keeper; to keep the wicket (of bowling)

keeper; over, round, the wicket, (of bowling) delivered with the hand nearer, farther away from, the wicket (see stick (1)); throw

[illegible]

fielding by throw of the ball; win by
wickets, to win with so-many wickets still to fall.
ONE-UP cricket (Fr. *guichet*); of Gmc. origin.]

[O.N.Fr. *wicket* (Fr. *guchet*),

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el 2-mom*, in *jean*, *and*

widdershins, widershins, &c. Variants of withershins.

widdy, *wid'i*, n. (*dial.*) a rope, esp. one made of osiers: a halter for hanging. [Variant of withy.] wlddy, *wid'i*, prov. form of widow.

wide, *wid*, adj. extending far: having a considerable distance between the sides: broad: of a specified breadth: roomy: expanded: opened as far as possible: far apart: far from the point aimed at, or (*rare*) place

(fig.) of large scope, ing much: (*slang*)

moral: (*phon.*) lax, reverse of narrow.—n. wideness: in cricket, a ball bowled out of reach of the batsman: a penalty run allowed for this.—*adv.* wide, (now usu. far and wide) to a great distance, over a large region: (*Spens.*) at a distance: far from the point aimed at, the subject under discussion, the truth, &c.: far to one side (with *off*): so that there is a large space or distance between;

wide'y.—*adj.* wide-awake, fully awake: on the alert: (*coll.*) keen and knowing.—n. a low wide-brimmed soft felt hat.—n. wide-awakeness.—*adj.* wide-awaked, (*Shak.*) open-mouthed.

—n. wide-gab, the fish known also as the angler.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* wide'n, to make or grow wide or wider: (*Shak.*) to throw open.—*ns.* wide'ner, one who, or that which, widens: a kind of tool;

wide'ness.—*adj.* wide-open, opened wide: (*coll.*) open to attack: (*U.S.*) lax in enforcing laws and regulations; wide'spread, extended or extending widely: found, operative, &c., in many places; wide-stretched, (*Shak.*) large; wide-

watered, bordered or covered by, or having, wide waters.—n. width (*width*), breadth.—wide of, (*Shak.*) indifferent to, far from observing; wide of the mark, far out, astray from the truth. [O.E. *wid*; O.N. *vittr*, Ger. *weit*.]

widgeon, wiggon, *wi'gn*, n. any duck of the genus Mareca, having the bill shorter than the head, legs short, feet rather small, wings long and pointed, and the tail wedge-shaped: (*obs.*) a fool. [Of uncertain origin.]

widow, *wid'w*, n. a woman who has lost her husband by death and has not married again: in the early Church, one of a special class of pious women: an extra hand in some card games.—*v.t.* to bereave of a husband (or wife): to strip of anything valued: (*Shak.*) to endow with a widow's right: (*Shak.*) to be widow to.—*ns.* wid'ow-bewitched, a grass-widow; wid'ow-bird, any of a group of African birds of the weaver-bird family (genus Vidua, sub-family Viduinæ; *L. viduus*, widowed) having much black in the plumage, called also whidhah, whydah-bird, in the belief that they were named from *Ihydah* (Ouidah) in Dahomey; wid'ower, (*dial.*) wid'ow-man, a man whose wife is dead;

wid'owhood; wid'owhood, state of being a widow, or (*rarely*) of being a widower: (*Shak.*) a widow's right; wid'ow's-bench, (*hist.*) a widow's share of her husband's estate besides her jointure; wid'ow's-chamber, the apparel and bedroom furniture of the widow of a London freeman, to which she was entitled; wid'ow-wail, a dwarf shrub (*Cneorum*) with pink, sweet-scented flowers, native to Spain and southern France: daphne or mezereon (*Daphne mezereum*).—widow's eruse, a source of supply that never fails (1 Kings xvii. 10-16; widow's man, (*naut.*) any of a number of fictitious persons formerly entered as part of a ship's company in order that the pay allotted to them might be set aside for widows' pensions; widow's mite, a small offering generously given (Mark xii. 42; see also mite); widow's peak, a point of hair over the forehead, like the cusped front of a widow's cap; widow's weeds, the mourning dress formerly worn by all widows. [O.E. *widewe*; Ger. *witwe*, *L. vidua*, bereft of a husband, Sans. *vidhava*.]

width. See wide.

wield. Same as weel (1).

wield, *wid*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to rule: (*obs.*) to possess, enjoy, gain: to control, manage: to use with skill: (*obs.*) to utter.—*adj.* wield'able, capable of being wielded.—*ns.* wield'er; wield'iness.—

adj. wield'less (*Spens.* weeldlesse), unmanageable; wield'y, easy to wield: manageable: (*obs.*) dexterous, active.—wield the sceptre, to have supreme command or control. [O.E. *wieldan* (not recorded; W.S. *wieldan*); Goth. *woldan*, Ger. *walten*.]

wife, *wif*, n. a woman: a married woman: the woman to whom one is married: (*obs.*) the mistress of a house, a hostess—now often in this sense

goodwife:—*pl.* wives.—n. wife'hood, the state of being a wife.—*adj.* wife'less, without a wife; wife'-like; wife'y.—take to wife (see take).

[O.E. *wif*; O.N. *wif*, Ger. *weib*.]

wig, *wig*, n. an artificial covering of hair for the head worn to conceal baldness, or formerly for fashion's sake, as in the full-dress full-bottomed wig of Queen Anne's time, still worn by the Speaker and by judges, and the smaller tie-wig, still represented by the judge's undress wig and the barrister's or advocate's frizzed wig: a judge. (For bag-wig, see bag).—n. wig'-block, a block or shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig on.—*adj.* wigged, wearing a wig.—n. wig'gery, false hair: (*Carlyle*) excess of formality.—*adj.* wig'less, without a wig.—n. wig'-maker, a maker of wigs.—wigs on the green, a fray. [Short for perwig.]

wig, *wig*, *v.t.* (*coll.*) to scold.—n. wig'ging, (*coll.*) a scolding. [wig (1).]

wigan, *wi'gn*, n. a stiff canvas-like fabric for stiffening garments: a plain grey cloth for boot-linings, &c. [Wigan, the town.]

wiggon. See widgeon.

wiggle, *wig'l*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to waggle, wriggle.—n. a wiggling motion.—Also *v.i.*, *v.t.*, and *n.* wiggle-waggle.—n. wiggl'er, one who wriggles.—*adj.* wiggly, wriggly: much or irregularly waved.—get a wiggle on, (*slang*) to hurry. [Freq. of verb from which is derived dial. *wig*, to wag; connected with M.L.G. *wiggelen*.]

wight, *wit*, n. (*arch.*, *dial.*, or ironically) a creature or a person: (*obs.*) a supernatural being. [O.E. *wiht*, a creature, thing; Ger. *weicht*; cf. *whit*.]

wight, *wit*, *adj.* swift, nimble: courageous, strong.—*adv.* wight'y. [O.N. *vigr*, warlike—*vig*, war (O.E. *wite*).]

wight. Same as wite.

wigwag, *wig'wag*, *v.i.* to twist about; to signal by means of flags.—n. act of wigwagging: a level-crossing signal which gives its indication, with or without a red light, by swinging about a fixed axis.—*adj.* twisting.—*adv.* to and fro. [Dial. *wig* (from same root as wiggle) and wag (1).]

wigwam, *wig'wam*, *wam*, n. an Indian hut. [Eng. corr. of Algonquian word.]

wild, *wild*, *adj.* being in a state of nature, not tamed or cultivated: of an undomesticated or uncultivated kind: uncivilised: uninhabited: desolate: tempestuous: violent: fierce: passionate: unrestrained: licentious: agitated: shy: distracted: very angry: very enthusiastic, eager, keen: strong and irrational: fantastic, crazy:

of the mark: fresh d to the extreme

Scotland.—Also vated region: a

(*poet.*) an empty region of air or water.—*ns.* wild'-ass, any of several Asiatic or African asses, as the onager, living naturally in a wild state; wild'-boar, a wild swine, esp. *Sus scrofa*, from which most domestic swine are derived.—*adj.* wild'-born, born in the wild.—n. wild'-cat, an undomesticated cat (*Felis catus*) native to Europe: any of various small wild animals of the cat family: the skins of these: a quick-tempered, fierce person: (*U.S.*) one who takes part in wild-cat financial schemes.—*adj.* (U.S.) haphazard, reckless, unsound financially.—*nt.* wild'-cherry, any uncultivated tree bearing cherries, as the *Prunus Avium*, or its fruit; wild'-dog, any wild species of the dog genus or family, as the dhole, the dingo, &c.: wild'-duck, any duck excepting the domesticated duck; wild'-fire, a sweeping and destructive fire: a composition of highly inflammable materials: Greek fire (like wildfire, extremely fast): lightning without

thunder: d'-fowl, the birds of the du wild-fowling, the pursuit wild-fowling, the goose kind that is wild or feral: a flighty or foolish person: (in pl., Wild-geese; hist.) Irish Jacobites who migrated to the Continent after the abdication of James II.; wild-geese chase (see chase); wild-grape, a grape-vine (*Vitis* or *Muscadinia*) in the wild state, or its fruit: *Coccoloba* (see grape-tree); wild-honey, the honey of wild bees; wild-indigo, any of several plants of different genera belonging to the same family (*Papilionaceae*) as indigo, as an American tumbleweed (*Baptisia tinctoria*); wild'ing, that which grows wild or without cultivation: a wild crab-apple: a garden plant self-sown, an escape.—*adj.* uncultivated, or wild.—*adj.* wild'ish, somewhat wild.—*n.* wild'-land, land completely uncultivated.—*adv.* wild'ly.—*ns.* wild'ness; wild'(-)oat, a tall perennial weed close akin to the cultivated oat; wild'-olive (secoalester); wild'-Will'iams, (*dialect*) ragged-Robin; wild'-wood, wild uncultivated, or unfrequented, wood.—Also *adj.*—run wild, to take to loose living: to live or grow in freedom from constraint or control: to revert to the wild or uncultivated state; sow one's wild oats (see oat); wild animals, undomesticated animals; wild birds, birds not domesticated, esp. those protected at certain seasons under the Acts of 1880 onwards; Wild Hunt, in Germanic legend, a host of phantoms rushing along, accompanied by the shouting of huntsmen and the baying of dogs; Wild Huntsman, their leader; wild mare, a seaway: an instrument of punishment, the horse; wild rice, *Zizania*. [O.E. *wielde*; common Gmc. word.]

wild, *wiild*, obs. variant of weald, wild.

wildebeest, *wild'i-bēst*, *wild'i-bēst*, *n.* (*S.Afr.*) a gnu. [Du. *wiide*, wild, *best*, ox.]

wilderness, *wild'ēr-nēs*, *n.* a region uncultivated and uninhabited: a pathless or desolate tract of any kind, as an extent of sea: a part of a garden or estate allowed to run wild, or cultivated in imitation of natural woodland: (*fig.*) conditions of life, or a place, in which the spirit feels desolate: the present world: a large confused or confusing assemblage: (*obs.*) wildness.—*v.t.* wild'ēr (prob. formed from *wilderness*), (*poet.*) to cause to stray: to bewilder.—*v.i.* to wander wildly or widely.—*adj.* wild'ērēd; wild'ērēng.—*n.* wild'ērment. [M.E., *wilderne*, wild, wilderness—O.E. *wild-dēoren*—*wild*, wild, *dēor*, animal.]

wildgrave, *wild'grāv*, *n.* (*obs.*) a waldgrave. [Ger. *waldgrāf*, *wild* (Eng. *adj.* wild), game, *grāf*, count.]

wile, *wil*, *n.* a trick; deceit: a pleasing artifice, (*in pl.*) cajolery.—*v.t.* to beguile, inveigle: coax, cajole: to make to pass easily or pleasantly (confused with while).—*adj.* wile'ful, full of wiles.—*adv.* wil'ily.—*n.* wil'iness.—*adj.* wil'y, full of craft or cunning: using tricks or stratagem. [O.E. *will*, *willē*; cf. guile.]

Wilmstrasse, *wil'helm-shtrā-se*, *n.* a street in Berlin: the German Foreign Office.

will, *wil*, *n.* power or faculty of choosing or determining: act of using this power: volition: choice or determination: pleasure: inclination: lust: command: arbitrary disposal: feeling towards, as in good or ill will (see good, ill): disposition of one's effects at death: the written document containing this.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to wish for, desire: (*obs.*) to command, order, require: to decree: to seek to force, influence (oneself or another to perform a specified action) by silent exertion of the will: to dispose of by will, to bequeath: (in the foregoing senses, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* willed; *2nd pers. pres. indic.* will'est; *3rd pers. wills*): used with the infinitive of a verb to form (in sense) a future tense, expressing in the second and third person simple futurity (as shall in the first), or custom, or persistent habit, and in the first person promise or determination on the part of the speaker: (*arch.*) with ellipsis of verb of motion, as 'I will unto the king': also, in third person, can: to be likely to (in these senses, *pa.t.* would, *wood*; *no pa.p.*; *2nd pers. sing. pres. indic.* wilt; *3rd pers. will*).—

v.i. to exercise choice, choose, decree: to be willing.—*adj.* wil'ful, governed only by one's will, obstinate: done intentionally: (*Shak.*) willing.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) wil'fully.—*adv.* wil'fully.—*n.* wil'fulness.—*adj.* willed, having a will: voluntary: given, or disposed of, by will: brought under another's will, as in hypnotism.—*n.* will'er, one who wills.—*adj.* will'ing, not reluctant: eager: ready and prompt to act: voluntary: chosen: (*rare*) intentional: of or pertaining to the will; will'ing-heart'ed, heartily consenting.—*adv.* will'ingly.—*n.* will'ingness—at will, when or as one chooses: a will of one's own, a strong, self-assertive will; by my will, (*Shak.*) voluntarily: also, with my consent; conjoint, joint, will, a testamentary act by two persons jointly in the same instrument; have one's will, to obtain what one desires; tenant at will, one who holds lands only so long as the owner pleases; with a will, heartily and energetically; work one's will, to do exactly what one chooses. [O.E. *willa*, will, *willan*, *willan* (*pa.t.* *willde*, *willde*), to wish; Goth. *willan*, Ger. *wollen*, L. *velle*.]

will, *will*, *will*, *will*, *adj.* and *adv.* (*Scot.*) at a loss: astray: bewildered.—*adj.* will'yard, will'yart (*Scot.*), wilful: shy. [O.N. *willr*, astray; cf. *wild*.] willermite, *will'ēm-it*, *n.* orthosilicate of zinc, Zn_2SiO_4 , white when pure but commonly red, brown, or green through the presence of manganese or iron—noteworthy as exhibiting an intense bright yellow fluorescence in ultra-violet light. [Willen (or William) l. of the Netherlands.]

willet, *will'it*, *n.* a N. American bird of the snipe family, belonging to the tattler group—known locally as the stone-curlew. [imit.]

willey. See willy.

willies, *will'iz*, *n.pl.* (*U.S. slang*) the creeps.

williewaght, *will'i-waehl't*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a deep draught. [From misunderstanding of Burns, *Auld Lang Syne*, iv. 3, 'a right guid willie (or guid-willie) waught' (where 'guid willie' means 'good will'), a generous and friendly draught.]

Will-o'-the-wisp, *will'-ō-thu-wisp*, *n.* the ignis-fatuus: any elusive and deceptive person or thing: —*pl.* wills, or -wisps. [Orig. *Will-with-the-wisp*—*Will*, abbrev. of William, and *wisp* (*q.v.*)]

willow, *will'ō*, *n.* any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*, having slender, plant branches: any of several plants resembling it: the wood of the willow: a cricket-bat or baseball-bat: a willowing-machine.—*v.t.* to clean in a willowing-machine.—*adj.* will'owed, abounding with, or grown with, willows.—*ns.* will'ow-grouse, a species of grouse (*Lagopus albus*) found in northern regions of the world; will'ow-herb, a perennial herb (*Epilobium* or *Chamaenerion*) of the evening primrose family (including rose-bay, bay-willow, French or Persian willow) with willow-like leaves and seeds; will'owing-machine, a machine in which a

spiked revolving cylinder, usu. contained in a spiked box, loosens or cleans cotton, wool, rags for paper, &c.—*adj.* will'owish, like a willow: of the colour of willow leaves: slender and supple.—*ns.* will'ow-warbler, *-wren*, a small European sylvine bird (*Phylloscopus*, or *Sylvia*, *trochilus*); will'ow-weed, one of various species of *Polypogon* or knot-weed: the purple loosestrife.—*adj.* will'owy, abounding in willows: flexible: graceful.—willow pattern, a blue design of Chinese character but English origin used on china from the late 18th century onwards. [O.E. *willig*; L.Ger. *willge*, Du. *willg*.]

will-worship, *will'-wurs'hip*, *n.* (*B.*) worship after one's own will or fancy, superstitious observance without divine authority. [will, worship.]

willy, *will'y*, *will'i*, *n.* (*prov.*) a willow basket: a willowing-machine.—*v.t.* to clean in a willowing-machine. [O.E. *willige*; allied to willow.]

willy-nilly, *will'i-nill'i*, *adv.* willing or unwilling: compulsorily.—*adj.* having no choice: (*erron.*) vacillating. [will and nill.]

willy-willy, *will'i-will'i*, *n.* (*Austr.*) a cyclone.

wilt, *wilt*, *v.i.* to droop, lose energy: (*fig.*) to lose self-confidence or courage.—*v.t.* to render limp, cause to droop: to cause to lose spirit, self-

confidence, courage.—*n.* act of wilting: any of various diseases that cause wilting of plants. [Orig. dial.; perh. from *wilk*.]

wilt, wilt, 2nd pers. sing. of wilt.

Wilton, wil'ton, n. (in full Wilton carpet) a carpet differing from Brussels in having a cut pile, long made at Wilton, in Wilts.

wily, willy, williness. See *wile*.

wimble, wim'bl, n. an instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle: a gimlet: an auger: a kind of brace: an instrument for boring in soft ground.—*v.t.* to bore through with a wimble. [Through O.Norm.Fr., from M.Du. *wimpele*.]

wimble, wim'bl, adj. (Spens.) active, nimble. [A Northern word, now dial.; of Scand. origin.]

wimple, wim'pl, n. a veil folded round the head, neck and cheeks (still part of a nun's dress): a fold, wrinkle, ripple: a turn, wind. (*Scot.*) a crafty twist.—*v.t.* to wrap in, or hide with, a wimple: to enwrap, enfold. (*Shak.*; in *pa.p.*) to blindfold: to lay in folds.—*v.i.* to meander: to ripple: (*Spens.*) to lie in folds.—Also *whimpele*. [O.E. *wimpele*, neck-covering; cf. O.H.G. *wimpele*, a light robe, Ger. *wimpel*, a pennon, Fr. *guimpe*, a nun's veil, Eng. *gimp*, a thin cloth for trimming.]

win, win, v.t. to get by labour: to gain in contest: to secure: to achieve, effect: to reach: to be the victor in: to induce: to gain influence over: to obtain the favour of: to mine (an ore): to open up (a new portion of a coal-seam).—*v.i.* to gain the victory: to gain influence over, (*arch.*) advantage over (with *upon*, &c.). (*dial.*) to make one's way: to succeed in getting: (*pr.p.* *winn'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *won*, *wun*).—*n.* (*coll.*) a victory, success.—*ns.* *winn'er*; *winn'ing*, the act of one who wins: that which is won (usu. in *pl.*): a shaft or pit to open a bed of coal.—*adj.* that wins: of or pertaining to the act of winning: attractive, prepossessing, persuasive.—*adv.* *winn'ingly*.—*nt.* *winn'ingness*; *winn'ing-post*, the goal of a race-course.—*win* by (a short) head, to win very narrowly; *win* in a canter, to win easily; *win* of, (*obs.*) to get the better of; *win* on, upon, to gain on: to get the better of: to obtain favour with; *win*, or *gain*, one's spurs, to earn one's knighthood by valour on the field, hence to gain recognition or reputation by merit of any kind; *win* out, to get out: (*coll.*) to be successful; *win* over, to bring over to one's opinion or party. [O.E. *winnan*, to struggle, to suffer; O.N. *winna*, Ger. *gewinnen*, to win.]

win, win, v.t. (Scot.) to dry by exposure to the wind:—*pr.p.* *winning*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *won*. [*win* (1) influenced by *wind* (1).]

win, winn, win, wing, wing, n. (slang) a penny. *wince, wins, v.t. (obs. or dial.)* to kick: to shrink or start back: to make an involuntary movement, e.g. in pain: to be affected acutely, as by a sarcasm: to be restive, as a horse uneasy at its rider.—*n. (obs.)* a kick: an involuntary start back or shrinking.—*n.* *win'cer*.—*n.* and *adj.* *win'cing*. [Cf. O.Fr. *guinchir*, *ganchir*, to wince—a Gmc. word; cf. O.H.G. *tanhan* (Ger. *tanhen*), to wince.]

wince. See *winch*.

wincey, wincey, win'si, n. a cloth, plain or twilled, usu. with a linen or cotton warp and woollen filling.—*n.* *winceyette*, a plain cotton cloth of light weight, raised slightly on both sides. [Orig. *Scot.*—linsey-woolsey.]

winch, win'th, n. a reel or roller: the crank of a wheel or axle: a powerful type of hauling or hoisting machine.—Also *wince*.—*n.* *winch'-man*. [O.E. *wince*, from a Gmc. and Indo-Gmc. root.]

Winchester, win'ches'-tor, formerly used attributively of various measures, as quart, bushel, the standards of which were kept at Winchester.

Winchester (rifle), win'ches'-tor, a type of breach-loading rifle used as a sporting gun, the first model of which was introduced about 1866. [Oliver F. Winchester, American manufacturer.]

wincopepe. Obs. form of *wink-a-peep*.

wind, wind (poet. wind), n. air in motion: a current of air, usually horizontal, either natural or produced by artificial means: any of the directions from which the wind may blow: breath: power

of breathing: flatulence: conceit: empty, insignificant words: the wind instruments in an orchestra: their players: air impregnated with scent of game: a hint or suggestion, as of something secret: (*slang*) part of the body covering the stomach: a disease of sheep in which the inflamed intestines are distended by gases.—*v.t.* (*wind*) to sound or signal by blowing: (*wind*) to perceive by the scent: to expose to the wind: to drive hard, so as to put out of breath: to allow to recover wind:—*pr.p.* *wind'ing*, *wind'ng*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *wind'ed* and (*as a horn*) *wound* (*woound*).—*ns.* *wind'age*, the difference between the size of the bore of a gun and that of the ball or shell: the influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, the amount of deflection due to wind, or the allowance made for it: air friction on a moving, esp. revolving, part of a machine: *wind'-bag*, the bellows of a bagpipe, or (*obs.*) organ: (*facet.*) the lungs or chest: an inflated bag as a charm to procure a favourable wind: a person of mere words, an excessively talkative person.—*adj.* *wind'-bound*, hindered from sailing by contrary wind.—*ns.* *wind'-break*, a protection against the force of the wind, such as a fence or line of trees.—*adj.* *wind'-broken*, of a horse, broken-winded; *wind'-changing*, fickle.—*ns.* *wind'-chart*, a chart showing the direction of the wind; *wind'-chest*, the box or reservoir that supplies compressed air to the pipes or reeds of an organ; *wind'-cone*, (*aero.*) a sleeve floating from the top of a mast, its angle with the ground giving a rough conception of the velocity of the wind, and its angle in a horizontal plane the wind direction; *wind'-drop'sy*, tympanites; *wind'-egg*, an addle-egg: one soft-shelled or imperfectly formed; *wind'er*, one who sounds a horn: *wind'er*, (*slang*) a blow that takes one's breath away; *wind'fall*, fruit blown off a tree by the wind: any unexpected money or other advantage.—*adj.* *wind'fallen*, blown down by wind.—*ns.* *wind'-flower*, an anemone, esp. the wood-anemone; *wind'-furnace*, any form of furnace using the natural draught of a chimney without aid of a bellows; *wind'-gall*, a puffy swelling about the fetlock joints of a horse; *wind'-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the velocity of the wind: a gauge for measuring pressure of wind in an organ: an appliance fixed to a rifle by means of which the force of the wind is ascertained so that allowance may be made for it in sighting; *wind'-gun*, an air-gun; *wind'-hover* (*hov*, *hu'vr*), the kestrel.—*adv.* *wind'ily*.—*ns.* *wind'-iness*; *wind'-instrument*, a musical instrument sounded by means of wind, esp. by the breath; *wind'jammer*, a large sailing vessel: (*coll.*) a wind-resisting golf blouse.—*adj.* *wind'less*, without wind.—*ns.* *wind'mill*, a mill in which the motive-power is the wind acting on a set of vanes or sails: a wind-driven set of vanes used to pump water, &c. (*aero.*) any device which is caused to rotate by reason of its being carried through the air, and so develops power; *wind'ore*, (*Ben Jonson*, &c.) a form of windrow, based on false association with door; *wind'pipe*, the passage for the breath between the mouth and lungs, the trachea.—*adj.* *wind'-rode*, (*naut.*) riding at anchor with head to the wind.—*ns.* *wind'rose*, a rosette-like diagram showing the relative frequency and strength of winds in a locality for given periods of the year; *wind'row*, a row of hay, &c., raked together: a row of posts, &c., set up for shelter in windrows.—*su.* *wind'*, a tunnel of canvas used to convey a stream of air below deck: a vane of a windmill; *wind'screen*, a shelter against wind, esp. a transparent screen on motor-cars, &c.

wind-ugnat, an-ugnat, n. an experimental apparatus for producing a uniform steady air-stream past a model for aerodynamic investigation work.—*adv.* and *adj.* *wind'ward*,

towards or on the side the wind blows from.—Also *n.*—*adv.* wind'wards.—*adj.* wind'y, like, characterised by, exposed to, the wind: (*poet.*) moved, played, produced, by wind: (*poet.*) controlling the winds: producing, or produced by, flatulence: (*fig.*) suggestive of wind, as unsubstantial, changeable, boastful, conceited, wordy: (*coll.*) frightened, nervous.—a capful of wind, a slight breeze; before the wind, carried along by the wind; between wind and water, that part of a ship's side which is now in, now out of, the water owing to the fluctuation of the waves: in a vulnerable or precarious place or position; cast, or lay, an anchor to windward, to make prudent provision for the future; cast, fling, throw, to the winds, to scatter, throw away, recklessly: to throw off all restraint, as of prudence, sense of decorum, &c.; down the wind, moving with the wind: (*obs.*; *fig.*) towards decay; fight windmills, to struggle with imaginary opposition, as Don Quixote tilted at the windmill; get one's wind, to recover one's breath; get the wind of, to get on the windward side of; get to windward of, to secure an advantage over; get the wind up, (*slang*) to become nervous, apprehensive, agitated; get wind of, to get a hint or intimation of; have the wind of, to be on the trail of; how the wind blows, or lles, the state of the wind: the position of affairs; in the wind, astir, afoot; in the wind's eye, in the teeth of the wind, right against the wind; on the windy side, (*Shak.*) on the windward side, from which one cannot be attacked, hence safe, at an advantage; raise the wind (see raise); sail close to the wind, to keep the boat's head so near to the wind as to fill but not shake the sails: to be in danger of transgressing an approved limit; second wind, power of respiration recovered after breathlessness; sow the wind and reap the whirlwind, to act wrongly and receive a crushing retribution; take the wind out of one's sails, (*fig.*) to deprive one of an advantage, to frustrate, discomfit one. [O.E.; allied to O.N. *vinðr*, Ger. *wind*, L. *ventus*.]

wind, *wind*, *v.t.* to turn, to twist, to coil: to encircle: to screw the mechanism of, as a timepiece; to make, direct, as one's way, or to traverse, by turning and twisting: (*refl.*) to insinuate: (*rare* or *obs.*) to change the course of, deflect, control: to turn to one's left, as a horse: (*obs.*) to bring in, involve (also wind up), or to extort, stealthily: (*arch.*; *fig.*) to wind up (q.v.). (*Spens.*) to weave: (*obs.* and *dial.*) to wind: to haul or hoist, as by a winch.—*v.i.* to turn round something: to twist: to move, go, by turns and twists, or (*fig.*) deviously: to meander: (*obs.*) to go: (*obs.* and *dial.*) to writhe, wriggle: (*obs.*) to extricate oneself (with out): (*dial.*) to be twisted, warped: of a horse, to turn to the left: (*pr.p.* wind'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wound, wound; chiefly *naut.* wind'ed; Burns *pa.t.* win't).—*n.* a turn, coil, or twist: a turning: a twisted condition.—*n.* wind'er, one who winds: an instrument for winding: a clock or watch key: an electrically driven winding-engine for hoisting a cage or cages up a vertical mine-shaft: a twisting plant.—*adj.* and *n.* wind'ing.—*n.* wind'ing-engine, a machine for hoisting.—*adv.* wind'ingly.—*ns.* wind'ing-sheet, a sheet for enwrapping a corpse: (*dial.*) the shipping process that clings to the side of a vessel: wind'ing-stair, a stair constructed around a tower or lighthouse.—*ns.* wind'ing-strips, two pieces of wood with parallel edges, used for testing the parallelism of timber.—*n.* wind'-up, the close, finish.—turn the wind, (*now rare*) to go, move, or cause to move, from side to side or on a winding course (*lit.* and *fig.*); wind a ship, to turn her about end for end; wind up, to bring, or come, to a conclusion: to adjust for final settlement: (*fig.*) to excite very much (esp. in *pa.p.* wound up, excited): to coil completely: to wind the spring or the mechanism of tightly: (*obs.*) to furl: to tighten: to hoist, as by a winch: (*Shak.*) to restore to harmony; wind up and down, (*obs.*) to revolve in the mind. [O.E. *windan*; cf. Ger. *winden*, O.N. *vinda*, Goth. *windan*; cf. wend, wander.]

windac. See windas.

windas, *wind'as*, *n.* (*obs.*) a windlass: (*R. L. Stevenson*, wind'ae) an instrument for bending a cross-bow. [A.Fr. *windas*; cf. O.N. *vindas*—*vinda*, to wind, *ass*, pole.]

windlass, *wind'las*, *n.* any of various modifications of the wheel and axle employing a revolving cylinder, used for hauling or hoisting: (*obs.*) a windas for a cross-bow.—*v.i.* to use a windlass.—*v.t.* to hoist by means of such. [Prob. from *windas*.]

windlass, *wind'las*, *n.* (*obs.*) a circuitous movement, esp. to intercept game: (*obs.*) an indirect, crafty action.—*v.i.* to take a roundabout course. [Prob. from *waitlace*, an earlier A.Fr. form, of unknown origin.]

windle, *wind'l*, *n.* an appliance for winding yarn.—(*Scot.*) *winn'le*. [wind (2).]

windlestraw, *wind'l-straw*, *n.* a thin, dry stalk of grass: any of various long-stalked species of grass, as rye-grass: anything light or insubstantial: a lanky or feeble person.—Also (*Scot.*) windlestree (*wind'l-str*). [O.E. *windelstræw*—*windel*, a woven basket, *stræw*, straw.]

window, *wind'ow*, *n.* an opening in the wall of a building, &c., for air and light: the frame in the opening: the space immediately behind the opening: a window-pane: any opening suggesting a window: (*in pl.*) the eyes, or (*Shak.*) the eyelids: (*geol.*) a closed outcrop of strata lying beneath a thrust plane and exposed by denudation.—*v.t.* to furnish with windows: (*Shak.*) to make rents in.—*ns.* win'dow-bar, a wooden or iron bar between the panes of a window: a bar fitted into a window for security: (*Shak.* window-barne, emended *bars*, *Timon*, IV. iii. 116) lattice-work across a woman's stomach: win'dow-blind, a blind or screen for a window; win'dow-hole (see hole, 1); win'dow-box, a box for growing plants on a window-sill; win'dow-curtain, a curtain hung over a window, inside a room; win'dow-dressing, the arranging of goods in a shop window: the art of doing so effectively: (the art of) presenting a cause, situation, &c., in a favourable light.—*adj.* win'dowed, having a window or windows, or openings or holes resembling these: (*Shak.*, *Ant.*, IV. xii. 72) placed in a window.—*ns.* win'dow-frame, a frame that surrounds a window; win'dow-gardening, the cultivation of plants indoors before a window, or in boxes fitted on the outside sill; win'dow-glass, glass suitable or used for windows.—*adj.* win'dowless, having no windows.—*ns.* win'dow-pane, a sheet of glass set in a window; win'dow-sash, a frame in which panes of glass are set; win'dow-screen, any ornamental device for filling the opening of a window; win'dow-seat, a seat in the recess of a window; win'dow-sill, the sill of a window opening; win'dow-tax, a tax levied on windows of houses (repealed 1851). [M.E. *windowe*, *windoge*—O.N. *vindauga*—*vindr*, wind, *auga*, eye.]

windring, *wind'ring*, *adj.* (*Shak.*, *Temp.*, IV. i. 128) perh. for winding or wandering.

Windsor, *wind'zər*, *adj.* pertaining to Windsor, in Berkshire, as in Wind'sor-chair, a kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood; Wind'sor-soap, a kind of perfumed toilet-soap (*usu.* brown).

wine, *wīn*, *n.* the fermented juice of grapes: a liquor made from other fruits: (*fig.*) intoxication: a wine-drinking, a wine-party: a rich red colour.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to supply with wine: to treat with wine.—*v.i.* to take wine, especially at a wine-party.—*ns.* wine'-bag, a wine-skin: a tippler; wine'-berry, (*obs.*) a grape: (*dial.*) a red currant, a gooseberry, or a bilberry: a raspberry (*Rubus phoenicolasus*) of China and Japan: the tutu, or another New Zealand tree, the makomako; wine'-bibber, a continual drinker of wine: a drunkard; wine'-bibbing; wine'-biscuit, a biscuit orig. intended to be served with wine; wine'-cask, a cask for holding wine; wine'-cellar, a cellar for storing wine.—*adj.* wine'-coloured, of the colour of red wine.—*ns.* wine'-cooler, a receptacle for cooling wine in bottles about to be served at

table; wine-fat, -vat, a vat in which grapes are pressed in wine-making; wine-glass, a small glass used in drinking wine; wine-glassful; wine-grower, one who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine.—*n.* and *adj.* wine-growing.—*ns.* wine-measures, an old English liquid measure; its gallon [ths of the gallon in beer-measure; wine-merchant, a dealer in wine, esp. wholesale; wine-palm, any palm yielding palm-wine (as *Borassus*, *Raphia*); wine-party, a drinking-party; wine-press, a machine in which grapes are pressed in the manufacture of wine; wine-sap, a variety of deep-red winter apple; wine-skin, a bag for holding wine, made out of a skin; wine-stone, crude argol; wine-taster, one whose business it is to sample wines; wine-vaults, a vaulted wine-cellar; a place where wine is tasted or drunk.—*adj.* wine(e)y, like wine: intoxicated.—Adam's wine, water; Rhine, Rhenish, wine, wine produced on the banks of the *Rhine*, esp. hock; spirit of wine, alcohol; white wine, light-coloured or uncoloured (as opp. to red) wine, e.g. Chablis, Sauterne, hock, sherry. [O.E. *weſn*; Goth. *wein*, Ger. *wein*; all from L. *vinum*; cog. with Gr. *oinos*.]

wing, *wing*, *n.* the organ of a bird, insect, or other creature, by which it flies: an animal organ resembling a wing: flight: means of flying: anything resembling a wing: a fan or vane: (usu. in *pl.*) a sail: any side-piece, on a building, &c.: the side of a stage: side scenery: a plane of an aeroplane: the mudguard of a motor vehicle: a similar part of a carriage: a side-piece on the back of an armchair: one of the longer sides of crown-works or horn-works in fortification: the flank corps or division of an army on either side: the ships on either extremity of a fleet ranged in line: a section of a political party: a player on either extreme of the forward line in football, &c.: a group of three squadrons in the Royal Air Force: (in *pl.*) a qualified pilot's badge: (*sing.*; formerly) the badge of any member of an air-crew other than the pilot: a flock (of plover): (*fig.*) means or power of rapid movement: (*fig.*) protection.—*v.t.* to furnish, or transport, with wings: to lend speed to: to supply with side-pieces: to bear in flight, to waft: to effect on wings: to traverse by flying: to wound in the wing: to wound in arm or shoulder.—*v.i.* to soar on the wing: to go with speed.—*adv.* wing-and-wing, in the condition of a ship sailing before the wind with the foresail at one side and the mainsail at the other.—*ns.* wing-case, the horny case or cover over the wings of some insects, as the beetle; wing-commander, a Royal Air Force officer corresponding in rank to a naval commander or to a lieutenant-colonel.—*adj.* winged (*winged* or *winged*), furnished with wings: (*winged*; of a stem) bases of decurrent leaves.

wing, *v.* a flattened appendage: (*wing*; *wing*) in the wing, shoulder, or arm: swift: lofty, sublime (as winged words—Homer *epea pteroenta*): (*Alit.*) full of flying birds.—*adv.* wingedly, on or by wings.—*adj.* wing-footed, having wings on the feet: aliped; wing-led (Shak., *Cymb.*, II. iv. 24, some editions), presumably, led in wings or divisions; wingless, without wings.—*ns.* winglet, a small wing: a bastard wing: a wing-like appendage; wing-loading, (*aero.*) the maximum flying weight of an aeroplane divided by the total area of the main planes, including the ailerons; wing-mollusc, a mollusc of genus *Malacus*; wing-snail; wing-tice of shooting flying at a bird on the wing: one who shoots flying birds.—*adj.* shot in the wing, or while on the wing.—*n.* wing-snail, a pteropod.—*adj.* wing'y, having, resembling, or soaring on, wings: lofty: birds of one wing (*obs.*), birds of the same kind: flying-wing (see fly); make, take, wing, to begin flight: to depart; on, upon, the wing, flying: in motion: departing; on the wings of the wind, with the highest speed; under one's wing, under one's protection; winged bull, a common form in Assyrian sculpture,

symbolic of domination. [O.N. *vaſngr*, a wing.] wing. See win (3).

winge, *wing*, (*dial.*) non-Scottish variant of whinge. wink, *wink*, *v.i.* to move the eyelids, or an eyelid, quickly: to give a hint, or convey amused understanding, by a sign of this kind: (*obs.*) to shut the eyes: to blink: to seem not to see: to connive (usu. with *at*): to flicker, twinkle.—*v.t.* to close and open quickly: to flicker: to express by flash-lights.—*ns.* act of winking: a hint, as by winking: a blink: a closing of the eyes for sleep: a short spell of sleep: a very small time or distance.—*ns.* wink-a-peep, (*dial.*) the scarlet pimpernel; wink'er, one who winks: a horse's blinker (usu. in *pl.*): (*dial.*) an eye: nictitating membrane of a bird's eye: a small bellows in an organ, regulated by a spring, controlling variations of wind-pressure; wink'ing, act of giving a wink.—*adj.* (Shak.) closed, or with eyes shut, or blind.—*adv.* wink'ingly.—forty winks, (*coll.*) a short nap: like winking, (*slang*) very rapidly; tip one the wink (see tip). [O.E. *weincian*; Ger. *weinken*.]

winkle, *wink*, *hl.* Same as periwinkle (2).—winkle out, (*fig.*) to force out gradually and with difficulty (perh. derived from Ger. *winkel*, corner). winna, *win*, *win*, *a*, *win*, *a*, a Scots form of will not. winner, winning, winningly. See win (1 and 2). winnie. See windle.

winnock, *win*, *ok*, *win*, *doek*, *n.* (Scot.) a window. [Scot. development of M.E. *windoge*; see window; cf. *warlock*.]

winnow, *win*, *o*, *v.t.* to separate the chaff from by wind: to fan: to sift: to separate: to blow upon: to waft: to diffuse: (*Mill.*) to set in motion: (*rare*) to flap, flutter.—*v.i.* to separate chaff from grain: to fly: to blow in gusts.—*n.* a fan for winnowing.—*adj.* winnowed, (Shak., *Ham.*, V. ii. 201) perh. wise.—*ns.* winnow'er; winnow'ing; winnow'ing-fan, -machine, a fan, machine, for winnowing. [O.E. *windwian*, to winnow—*wind*; see wind (1).]

winsey. Same as wineey.

winsome, *win*, *sm*, *adj.* cheerful: pleasant: attractive.—*adv.* win'somely.—*n.* win'someness. [O.E. *wynsum*, pleasant—*wyn*, joy (Ger. *weonne*)—and *-sum* (see suff. *-some*).]

winter, *win*, *ter*, *n.* the cold season of the year—in northern temperate regions, from November or December to January or February; astronomically, from the winter solstice to the vernal equinox: a year (usu. in *pl.*): any season of cheerlessness.—*adj.* wintry: suitable for wear or use in winter: sown in autumn, as win'ter-wheat, -barley, &c.; win'ter-crop.—*v.i.* to pass the winter.—*v.t.* to feed and keep through winter.—*ns.* win'ter-aconite (see aconite); win'ter-apple, an apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen till winter.—*adj.* win'ter-beaten, (*Spens.*) beaten or injured by the cold of winter.—*ns.* win'ter-berry, a name given to several shrubs of the genus *Ilex*, growing in the eastern parts of N. America; win'ter-bloom, the witch-hazel: a species of azalea; win'ter-bourne, an intermittent spring of water, as found in the chalk-districts; win'ter-bud, a bud protected by scales in which next year's shoot passes the winter; win'ter-cherry, any species of *Physalis*, esp. *Physalis alkekengi*: its edible fruit: the balloon-vine, or its fruit.—*adj.* win'ter-clad, warmly clad.—*ns.* win'ter-clover, the partridge-berry; win'ter-cress, a cruciferous plant (*Barbarea*) formerly cultivated for winter salad.—*adj.* win'tered, (*obs.*) having seen many winters, aged: exposed to winter: (Shak.) worn in winter.—*ns.* win'ter garden, evergreen flowers, for winter genus *Pyrola*, also of

mary and in medicine either of two plants *Trientalis americana*—belonging to the Primulaceae, having white star-like flowers.—*v.t.* win'ter-ground, (Shak., *Cymbeline*, IV. ii. 229) assumed by Steevens to mean 'to protect, as a plant, from the inclemency

of winter'; win'terise, to make suitable for use under wintry conditions.—*adj.* win'terily, cheerless.—*n. pl.* win'ter-quarters, the quarters of an army during winter: a winter residence.—*ns.* win'ter-tide, (*arch.*) winter; win'teriness.—*adj.* win'try, win'tery, resembling, or suitable to, winter: stormy; cheerless.—winter sports, open-air sports practised on snow and ice, as skiing, &c. [O.E.; cf. O.N. *vetr*, Ger. *winter*; from Indo-Gmc. root seen in wet, water.]

win'ter's-bark, win'terz-bark, *n.* a stimulant, aromatic, and tonic bark, named from Captain Winter, who first brought it from the Strait of Magellan in 1579.

wintle, win'tl, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to stagger.—*n.* a stagger. [Flem. *windelen* (*windten*, to wind.)]

winy. See wine.

winze, winz, *n.* (*Scot.*) a curse. [Flem. *wensch*; from root of wish.]

winze, winz, *n.* in mining, a small ventilating shaft between two levels.—Also winds. [Perh. wind (2).]

wipe, wip, *v.t.* to clean or dry by rubbing: (with *away*, *off*, *out*, *up*) to clear away: to obliterate, annihilate, or abolish (with *out*): to draw across something in order to, or as if to, clean it: to apply solder to with a piece of cloth or leather: (*coll.*) to strike.—*n.* act of cleaning by rubbing: a blow: (Shak., *Lucr.*, 537) a brand, a scar: (*slang*) a handkerchief.—*ns.* wi'per, one who wipes, esp. one who is employed in cleaning in certain industrial jobs: that which wipes or is used for wiping: (*elect.*) a moving arm or other conducting device for making a selected contact out of a number of possible connexions: a projecting tooth or other part on a moving piece of machinery: wi'per-wheel, a wheel with wipers on the rim; wiping, act of one who wipes: a thrashing. [O.E. *wipian*; O.H.G. *wesfan*, to wind round, *waf*, bandage, Goth. *wipan*, to crown.]

wire, wir, *n.* a thread or rope of metal: a piece of wire, or (in *pl.*) a group or network of wires, used for some purpose: the metal thread used in telegraphy, &c.: a metallic string of a musical instrument: (*Scot.*) a metal knitting-needle: (*coll.*) a telegram: (*slang*) a clever pickpocket: (Shak.) a lash, made of wire.—*adj.* formed of, pertaining to, or using, wire: running on wire: pertaining to wire-drawing.—*v.t.* to bind, support, protect, snare, or furnish, with wire: to supply, as a building, with wires necessary for carrying an electric current: to send, or to inform, by telegraph: to place (a croquet-ball) where a hoop hampers it.—*v.i.* to telegraph.—*n.* wire'-bridge, a suspension-bridge.—*adj.* wired.—*ns.* wire'-dancer, a performer on a tight wire; wired'-glass, glass in which a wire mesh has been incorporated during rolling as a resistance against fire and explosion blast.—*v.t.* wire'-draw, to draw into wire by pulling through successively smaller holes in a hard steel die-block: to throttle a fluid by passing it through a small orifice, thus reducing the pressure: to draw or spin out to a great length: to strain the meaning of.—*ns.* wire'-drawer; wire'-drawing.—*adj.* wire'-drawn, (*fig.*) spun out into needless fine distinctions.—*ns.* wire'-gauze, a kind of stiff close fabric made of fine wire; wire'-grass, a kind of fine meadow-grass (*Poa compressa*): any of various other grasses with wiry stems; wire'-guard, wire-netting placed in front of a fire; wire'-hair, a wire-haired terrier.—*adj.* wire'-haired, having a coat of rather rough, hard hair.—*n.* wire'-heel, in horses and cattle, a defect or disease of the foot.—*adj.* wire'-less, without a wire or wires: of or pertaining to telegraphy or telephony without wires.—*n.* wireless telegraphy or telephony, radio: a receiving or transmitting set used for this purpose: a message or broadcast so transmitted: broadcast programmes: broadcasting generally.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to communicate by radio.—*ns.* wire'-line, one of the close-set white lines in laid paper, perpendicular to the water-lines; wire'-man, one who puts up or who takes care of wires; wire'-netting, a texture of wire woven in the form of a net; wire'-

photo, a photograph sent over a wire circuit by electrical means; wire'-puller, one who exercises an influence felt but not seen: an intriguer; wire'-pulling; wi'rer, one who wires, or who uses wire, e.g. to snare animals; wire'-rope, a rope of twisted wire.—*adj.* wire'-sewed, stitched, sewed with wire instead of thread; wire'-stringed.—*ns.* wire-walker, a wire-dancer; wire'-way, transportation by means of wires; wire'-work, the making of wire, or of objects of wire: articles, or fabric, made of wire; wire'-worker; wire'-working; wire'-worm, a name given to the larvae of click-beetles, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness.—*adj.* wire'-wove, denoting a fine quality of writing-paper (see *wove*).—*adv.* wirily.—*n.* wiriness.—*adj.* wi'ry, made of, or like, wire: flexible and strong: of a person, strong and able to endure.—pull the wires (see *wire-puller* above); wire away, or in, to act or work with vigour; wire into, to eat vigorously and assiduously; wired wireless, the transmission of signals by means of electromagnetic waves guided by conductors, the frequencies being of the same order as those used for radio communication; wire-haired terrier, a type of wire-haired fox-terrier; wireless station, a station for wireless transmission; wireless telegraphy, telephony, signalling through space, without the use of conducting wires between transmitter and receiver, by means of electromagnetic waves generated by high-frequency alternating currents. [O.E. *wir*; O.N. *wirr* (in composition).]

wis, wis, also wist, Shak. wish (all *sham arch.*), *v.t.* to know: to believe. (Partly from misunderstanding of the *adv.* *iwis* (q.v.) as *I wis*, partly a new present from the *pat. wist* (see *wit*, 1).]

wisard, wizar'd, *n.* Same as wizard.

wise, wiz, *adj.* having knowledge: learned: able to make good use of knowledge: judging rightly: discreet: skilful: dictated by wisdom: containing wisdom: pious, godly: (*dial.*) skilled in magic: (*dial.*) normal mentally.—*n.* wisdom (*wiz'dm*), quality of being wise: judgment: ability to make right use of knowledge: a wise course or saying: (*hist.*) learning: (B.) skilfulness, speculation, spiritual perception: (Shak.) sanity: Wisdom, the apocryphal Book of the Wisdom of Solomon: Jesus Christ.—*ns.* wis'dom-literature, the book of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, and the Epistle of James; wis'dom-tooth, any of four large double back teeth cut after childhood, usu. about the age of twenty.—*n.* wise'-crack, a lively, pungent retort or comment.—*v.i.* to make such.—*adj.* wise'-creeking, making, or addicted to making, wisecracks; wise'-heart'ed, having wisdom: prudent; wise'-like (*Scot.*; *twis*, *twis*), sensible, judicious: decent: fitting: looking as if capable of playing one's part well.—*n.* wise'-ling, one who pretends to be wise.—*adv.* wise'-ly.—*n.* wise'-ness.—never, none, the wiser, still in ignorance; put one wise, (*slang*) to put one in possession of information, make aware; wise to, (*slang*) aware of; wise woman, a witch: (*Scot.*) a midwife. [O.E. *wis*; Ger. *weise*; from root of wit.]

wise, weise, weize, wiz, *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to guide in certain direction. [O.E. *wisian*—*wis*; wise (1).]

wise, wiz, *n.* (*arch.*) way, manner, now chiefly in the phrases in any wise, in no wise, in any way, in no way; on this wise, in this way. [O.E. *wise*; Ger. *weise*; akin to wise (1) and wit. Doubtful guess.]

wisacre, wiz'-a-ker, *n.* one who unduly assumes an air of superior wisdom: a simpleton quite unconscious of being such. [M.Du. *wijsegger*—O.H.G. *wizago*, a prophet.]

wish, wish, *v.i.* to have a desire: to long: to be inclined: to express a desire, esp. as part of a superstitious ritual.—*v.t.* to desire or long for: to express a desire for: to ask: to invoke: to bid: (*obs.*) to recommend: (*coll.*) to foist, palm off (with *on*, *onto*) (*dial.*) to bewitch.—*n.* desire, longing: a thing desired: an expression of desire: (usu. in *pl.*) an expression of desire for good fortune for another: (*obs.*) a malediction.—*n.* wish'er.—*adj.*

syllables: *el'a-mant, in'fant, ran'dam*

woc worth the day (see worth). [O.E. (interj.) *wā*; Ger. *weh*; L. *vae*; cf. *wail*.]

woggle, *wag'l*, *n.* the ring a Boy Scout threads his neckerchief through.

wolwode. Same as *voivode*.

woke, woken. See *wake*.

wold, *wōld*, *n.* an open tract of country, now chiefly upland country. [O.E. (Angl.) *wald*, forest, applied orig. to wooded parts of the country; cf. *wœld*.]

wolf, *wœlf*, *n.* the common name of certain gregarious and rapacious species of the genus *Canis* including the common wolf (*Canis lupus*), the grey or timber wolf, and the coyote: anything very ravenous: a greedy and cunning person: (*obs.*) a tuberculous excrescence, or cancerous growth: (*mus.*) a dissonance heard in a keyed instrument tuned by unequal temperament: an extraneous non-harmonic note made by the bow on a string of a violin, &c.: (*slang*) a man who pursues women: (*pl.* wolves, *wœlves*).—*v.t.* to hunt for wolves.—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to devour ravenously.—*ns.* wolf'-dog, a dog of large breed formerly used in hunting wolves: a cross between a wolf and a domestic dog; wolf'er, one who hunts wolves; wolf'-fish, any of a genus of fierce and voracious salt-water fishes—called also sea-wolf; wolf'-hound, a wolf-dog, esp. of large size, as the Russian wolf-hound (see *borzoi*); wolf'ing, the hunting of wolves for their skins.—*adjs.* wolf'ish, wolf'ish, like a wolf: rapacious: ravenous.—*adv.* wolf'ishly.—*ns.* wolf'kin, wolf'ling, a young wolf; wolf'-note, (*mus.*) a wolf; wolf'-pack, a pack of wolves: a flotilla of submarines surfacing together for attack; wolf's-bane, wolf's-bane, an aconite, esp. *Aconitum lycaetum*; wolf's-foot, -claw, the club-moss (*Lycopodium*); wolf'-skin, the skin or pelt of a wolf; wolf's-peach, the tomato; wolf'-sp'ider, any spider of the genus (*Lycosa*) to which the true tarantula belongs, or of the family Lycosidae; wolf'-tooth, a small supernumerary premolar in a horse.—

cry wolf, to give a false alarm—from the story of the boy who cried 'Wolf' when there was none, and was not believed when there was one; have a wolf by the ears, to be in a very difficult situation; have a wolf in the stomach, to be ravenously hungry; keep the wolf from the door, to keep away poverty or hunger; see a wolf, to be tongue-tied (in allusion to an old superstition); Wolf Cub, one who belongs to the Wolf Cubs, a division of the Boy Scouts organisation for boys from eight to eleven years of age. [O.E. *wulf*; Ger. *wolf*; L. *vulpes*, fox, *lupus*, wolf; Gr. *lykas*.]

Wolfian, *wœlf'i-n*, *adj.* pertaining to, or associated with, the German embryologist K. F. Wolff (1733-94): designating the renal organs in the embryo of vertebrates. Wolffian, *wœlf'i-n*, *adj.* pertaining to the philosophy of Christian Wolff (1679-1754), who systematised and popularised the philosophy of Leibniz, and gave a strong impulse to that development of natural theology and rationalism.—Also Wolffian.—*n.* Wolffianism. Wolfian, *wœlf'i-n*, *adj.* pertaining to, or associated with, Friedrich August Wolf (1759-1824)—applied esp. to his theory that the *Odyssey* and *Iliad* are composed of numerous ballads, strung together by subsequent editors.

wolfgram, *wœlf'gr-m*, *n.* (also *wolf'ramite*) a native compound of tungstate of iron and manganese: tungsten. [Ger.: origin uncertain.]

wollastonite, *wœlf'st-n-ī*, or *-as*, *n.* a pyroxene mineral, containing calcium, After the

wolverene, wolverine, *wœlf-w-ten*, *n.* the American glutton: its fur. [Extension of *wolf*.]

woman, *wōm-an*, *n.* an adult female of the human race: (now *dial.*) a wife: a mistress: the female sex, women collectively: a female attendant: (*coll.*) a charwoman or daily domestic help: the reverse side of a coin: (*tel.* women, *wōm'zn*).

to act like a woman: a woman: to pro-

women: to call a

person 'woman' abusively.—*n.* wom'an-bod'y, (*Scot.*) a woman.—*adjs.* wom'an-born, born of woman; wom'an-built, built by women.—*n.* wom'an-child, a female child:—*pl.* wom'en-children.—*adj.* wom'an'd, (*Shak.*) accompanied by a woman.—*adv.* wom'anfully, like a woman of spirit.—*adj.* wom'an-grown, grown to womanhood.—*ns.* wom'an-hater, a man who hates women, a misogynist; wom'anhood, the state, character, or qualities of a woman: womenkind.—*v.t.* wom'anise, to make effeminate.—*v.i.* to become like a woman: (*coll.*) to consort with prostitutes.—*adj.* wom'anish, effeminate; feminine.—*adv.* wom'anishly.—*ns.* wom'anishness; wom'anikind, (*obs.*) a woman: (also *wom'enkind*, *wom'enfolk*, -folks) a group of women taken together, as the women of a family, or the female sex.—*adj.* and *adv.* wom'an-like.—*n.* wom'anliness.—*adj.* wom'anly, like or becoming a woman: feminine.—*adv.* in the manner of a woman.—*ns.* wom'an-post, (*Shak.*) a female messenger; wom'an-quell'er, a killer of women; wom'an-suffrage, possession of the electoral franchise by women.—*adjs.* wom'an-tired, (*Shak.*) hempeaked (tire, *s*) woman'-vested, wearing women's clothes.—kept woman, a mistress; play the woman, to give way to weakness; woman of the town, a whore; woman of the world, a woman of fashion, or of worldly wisdom: a woman who knows and makes allowance for, or accepts, the ways of the world: (*obs.*) a married woman; women's rights, the aim of the movement of women towards equality with men; Women's Voluntary Service, a body (organised in 1938) which participated in civil defence, welfare and other work, in the Second World War. [O.E. *wimman*—*wifman*—*wif*, a woman, *man*, man, human being.]

womb, *wōm*, *n.* the uterus, the organ in which the young of mammals are developed and kept till birth: (*obs.*) the abdomen, or the stomach, or the bowels: the place where anything is produced: any deep cavity.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to enclose.—*adj.* womb'y, (*Shak.*) hollow, capacious. [O.E. *wanib*, *womb*; Ger. *wamme*, paunch.]

wombat, *wōm'bət*, -*bāt*, *n.* a genus (*Phascogale*) of Australian marsupial mammals of the same order as opossums. [Native name.]

womera. See *womera*.

won, *wun*, *wōn*, *v.i.* (*arch.* and *dial.*) to dwell, abide: (*obs.*) to be, or become, accustomed.—*n.* (*obs.*) a dwelling, an abode: (*obs.*) habit, custom.—*n.* won'ing, dwelling.—*did* won, (*Spens.*) was accustomed. [O.E. *winnim*, Du. *wonen*, Ger. *wohnen*, to dwell.]

won, *wun*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of win.

wonder, *wu'n-dər*, *n.* the state of mind produced by something new, unexpected, or extraordinary: (*obs.*) admiration: the quality of being strange or unexpected: a strange, astonishing, admirable, thing or happening: a prodigy: a miracle: (*U.S.*) a sweet fried cake, a *cruller*.—*v.i.* to feel wonder: to be amazed (with *at*): to speculate: to feel doubt.—*v.t.* to speculate, to ask oneself (with noun clause or direct quotation).—*adj.* won'dered, won'dred (*obs.*), marvellous: (*Shak.*) having performed, or able to perform, wonders.—*n.* won'derer.—*adj.* won'derful, exciting wonder: strange: (*coll.*) expressi-

admirable, extremely go

adv. won'derfully.—*n.* won'deringly.—*ns.* won'derland, a land of wonders; won'derment, surprise: an expression of wonder: a wonderful thing: quality of being wonderful; won'dermonger, a wonder-worker: one who talks much of wonders, esp. incredible ones; won'dermongering.—*adj.*

won'der-struck, -str or astonishment.—*ns.* miracle: thaumaturgy, der-working.—*adjs.*

wonder-stricken; won'drous, such as may excite wonder.—Also *adv.* won'drously.—*n.* won'drausness.—bird of wonder, the phoenix; for a wonder, by way of an unexpected but pleasant

change; nine days' wonder, something that astonishes everybody for the moment; seven wonders of the world (see seven); to a wonder, (*arch.*) marvellously; extremely well. [O.E. *wundor*; Ger. *wunder*, O.N. *undr.*]

wonga-wonga, *wong* (ʔ) *gū-wong* (ʔ) *ā*, *n.* the large Australian white-faced pigeon—a table delicacy.—Also *wong'a*. [Native name.]

wonky, *wongki*, *adj.* (*slang*) unsound; shaky; amiss; awry. [Cf. wankle.]

wont, historically *wunt*, commonly *wōnt*, *adj.* used or accustomed.—*n.* habit.—*v.i.* to be accustomed.—*adj.* wont'ed, (*U.S.*) accustomed, habituated. (*arch.*) usual.—*n.* wont'edness.—*adj.* wont'less, (*arch.*) unaccustomed. [Orig. p.p. of *won* (1).]

won't, *wōnt*, will not. [Contr. of M.E. *wol not*.]

woo, *wōō*, *v.t.* to try to win the affection of; to court; to solicit eagerly; to seek to gain.—Also *v.i.*:—*part.* and *p.p.* wooed (*wōōd*).—*n.* woo'er.—*n.* and *adj.* woo'ing.—*adv.* woo'ingly. [O.E. *wōgian*, to woo; origin obscure.]

woobut. Same as woubit.

wood, *wōod*, *n.* (*obs.*) the Cross: a collection of growing trees (often in *pl.*): wooded country: the hard part of the substance of trees and shrubs, xylem: trees cut or saved, timber: a kind of timber or wood: firewood: the cask or barrel, as distinguished from the bottle: (*print.*) a woodblock: (commonly in *pl.*) the wood-winds of an orchestra: a wooden-headed golf-club: (*bot.*) a bowl: an idol made of wood: (*slang*) the pulpit.—*v.t.* to cover with trees: to supply or load with wood.—*v.i.* to take in a supply of wood.—*ns.* wood'-aeld, wood'-vinegar; wood'-alcohol, wood'-spirit; wood'-anemone, any anemone growing in woods, esp. *Anemone nemorosa*, which has a single whorl of leaves and a white flower; wood'-ant, a large forest-dwelling ant: a termite infesting the wood of old buildings; wood'-ash, (often in *pl.*) ash obtained by burning wood or plants—a source of potassium salts; wood'-bine, wood'-bind, the honeysuckle: applied also to other climbers, such as some kinds of ivy, the Virginia-creeper, &c.: (Shak., *M.N.D.*, IV. i. 48) perh. bindweed; wood'-block, a die cut in relief on wood and ready to furnish ink impressions: a woodcut; wood'-borer, any of a number of insect larvae, or of molluscs, or of Crustacea, that bore in wood.—*adjs.* wood'-boring; wood'-born, born in the woods.—*ns.* wood'-carver; wood'-carving, the process of carving in wood: an object, or part of one, so ornamented or made; wood'-chat, a species of shrike; wood'-coal, coal like wood in texture, lignite or brown coal: charcoal; wood'-cock, a genus (*Scelopax*) of birds allied to the snakes, but of a more bulky body, and with shorter and stronger legs: (*arch.*) a stupid person, a simpleton; wood'-cock's-head, (*obs.*) a tobacco-pipe; wood'-craft, skill in the chase and everything pertaining to life in the woods: forestry generally; wood'-cut, an engraving cut on wood: an impression from it; wood'-cutter, one who cuts wood: a wood-engraver; wood'-cutting.—*adjs.* wood'-ed, supplied with wood: covered with trees; wood'-en, made of, or like, wood: of a golf-club, with head made of wood: hard: dull, insensible: heavy, stupid: lacking animation or grace of manner or execution: clumsy.—*ns.* wood'-engraver, one who engraves on wood: any of certain beetles that make a pattern of furrows in the wood of trees; wood'-engraving, the art of engraving designs on wood: an engraving on or print from wood; wood'-en-head, a blockhead, stupid person.—*adj.* wood'-en-headed, having a head of wood: stupid.—*n.* wood'-en-headedness.—*adv.* wood'-only.—*ns.* wood'-enness, wooden quality: want of spirit or expression; wood'-en-tongue, woody-tongue; wood'-evil, diarrhoea of herbivorous animals; wood'-fibre, a thick-walled, elongated, dead element found in wood—

facture of guncotton; wood'-fretter, a wood-borer; wood'-germander, *Teucrium Scorodonia*, which has racemes of yellow flowers; wood'-grouse, the capercaillie; wood'-hole, a place where wood is stored; wood'-honey, wild honey; wood'-horse, a saw-horse; wood'-house, a house or shed in which wood for fuel is deposited; wood'-hyacinth, the wild hyacinth or English bluebell, a flower of the genus *Scilla*; wood'-i-bis, any bird of the family Tantalidae, nearer the storks than the ibises; wood'-iness, the state or quality of being woody; wood'-land, land covered with wood (also *adj.*); wood'-lander, an inhabitant of wood-land; wood'-lark, a species of lark that perches on trees but sings chiefly on the wing.—*adj.* wood'-less, without wood.—*ns.* wood'-lessness; wood'-louse (*pl.* wood'-lice), any of numerous isopod crustaceans of family Oniscidae, found in damp places, under stones and bark, in woodwork, among moss, &c.: a book-lice: (*U.S.*) a termite; wood'-man, a man who cuts down trees: a forest officer: a huntsman; wood'-mite, any of numerous small mites found in woods; wood'-naphtha, the mixture of light hydrocarbons distilled from wood; wood'-nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, bitter-sw: (*Milt.*) a: wood'-n: offering, (*B.*) wood burned on the altar; wood'-oil, gurgun balsam: tung-oil: also various other oils obtained from trees; wood'-opal, a form of common opal which has replaced pieces of wood entombed as fossils in sediments, in some cases retaining the original structure; wood'-owl, European brown owl, or other owl living in woods; wood'-paper, paper made from wood-pulp; wood'-pecker, any of a family (Picidae) of birds in the order Picariae, remarkable for modification of the skull and bill enabling the latter to be used to drill holes, and for the long flexible tongue, used to extract insects from crevices; wood'-pigeon, the ringdove, a common species of pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) living in woods; wood'-pile, a pile of wood, esp. firewood; wood'-pulp, wood mechanically or chemically pulped for paper-making; wood'-reeve, overseer of a wood; wood'-ruff (*O.E. wudurofe*); meaning of second element unknown, a genus of rubaceous plants with whorled leaves and a funnel-shaped corolla, esp. *weet woodruff* which has small white flowers and a pleasant scent.—(*obs.*) wood'-roof; wood'-rush, any plant of the genus *Luzula*, of the same family as the true rushes, growing in woods; wood'-sage, wood-germander; wood'-sandpiper, a common European tattler; wood'-screw, a screw for fastening pieces of wood or wood and metal; wood'-shed, a shed for storing firewood; wood'-shock, the pekan; wood'-skin, an Indian canoe made of bark, or the bark itself; woods'-man, a woodman; wood'-sorrel, any plant of the genus *Oxalis*, esp. *Oxalis Acetosella*, with trifoliate leaves and white or rose-tinted flowers, which yields potassium binoxalate; wood'-spirit, a spirit living among trees: methyl alcohol, methanol; wood'-spite, the green woodpecker; wood'-stamp, a stamp made of wood, as for stamping fabrics in colours; wood'-stone, petrified wood; wood'-sugar, xylitol; wood'-swallow, an Australian name for any of the fly-catching Artamidae, also called swallow-shrikes, the resemblance to shrikes being more fundamental than that to swallows.—*adj.* wood'-sy (—*zi*; *U.S.*), pertaining to, or characteristic of, woods.—*ns.* wood'-tar, a product of the destructive distillation of wood, containing paraffins, naphthalene, phenols; wood'-thrush, a singing-thrush common in the woods of the eastern United States, reddish-brown above, olive on the rump, white spotted with black on the breast: locally in Britain, the missel-thrush or the song-thrush; wood'-tick, any tick of the family Ixodidae, the young of which are transferred to man and animals from bushes; wood'-tin, a botryoidal or reniform variety of cassiterite showing a concentric structure of radiating brown, wood-like fibres; wood'-vinegar, crude acetic acid obtained from wood,

powder, made from sawdust and wood waste, used as a filler in many industries, and in the manu-

pyroligneous acid; wood'wale, a woodpecker, esp. the green woodpecker; wood'warbler, the yellow willow-warbler or wood-wren: an American warbler, esp. of the genus *Dendroica* (or *Dendroica*); wood'ward, an officer to guard the woods; wood'wasp, a large hymenopterous insect (*Sirex*) that bores wood with its ovipositor; wood'wax, waxen, dyer's greenweed; wood'wind, a wind-instrument of wood (or sometimes metal, as silver)—flute, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, &c.: (usu. in *pl.*) the section of an orchestra comprising these; wood'-wool, fine wood shavings; wood'work, a part of any structure made of wood: carpentry; wood'-worm, a larva that bores in wood; wood'-wren, the willow-warbler or willow-wren (*Phylloscopus trochilus*): the wood-warbler or yellow willow-wren (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*)—neither being properly a wren.—*adj.* wood'y, abounding with woods: (*Spens.*) inhabiting woods: situated in a wood: pertaining to wood: consisting wholly or largely of wood: ligneous: like wood in texture, or smell, or taste, &c.—*ns.* wood'y-nightshade (see wood-nightshade); wood'y-tongue, actinobacillosis, a chronic inflammation of cattle, rarely of sheep and swine, occasionally transmitted to man, due to infection, usu. of the tongue, by the fungus *Actinobacillus lignierii*.—cannot see the wood for trees, cannot grasp the whole because of the superabundance of detail; Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a department of government having charge of the Crown woods and forests; out of the wood(s), out of difficulty or danger; wooden horse, the giant horse inside which Greeks entered Troy: an instrument of punishment (see horse); (*arch.*) a ship; wooden leg, an artificial leg made of wood; wooden pear, an Australian tree whose pear-shaped seed-vessels have a woody outside; wooden spoon, a spoon of wood presented to the person standing lowest in the mathematical tripos list at Cambridge: a booby prize; wooden type, large type cut in wood; wood-wool slabs, slabs made from long wood shavings with a cementing material, used for linings, partitions, &c. [O.E. *wudu*; cog. with O.N. *viithr*, wood, O.Hr. *fid*, timber.]

wood, *wood*, *adj.* (*Shak.*); *Scot.* *wud*, *wud* mad: fierce, furious.—*n.* wood'ness. [O.E. *wōd*; O.N. *ōthr*, Ger. *weut*, madness.]

woodburytype, *wood-bar-i-tilp*, *n.* a photo-mechanical process in which an exposed and developed bichromated film is forced into a metal plate by great pressure, and so forms a matrix for subsequent printing. [Named from the inventor.]

woodehuick, *wood'chuk*, *n.* a N. American species of marmot (*Marmota* or *Arctomys monax*). [Corr. of an Amer. Indian name.]

woodle, *wud'i*, *-d*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the gallows. [wlddy, 1.]

woor, *wool*, *g.* See woo.

woof, *woof*, *n.* weft: thread for a weft: texture.—*adj.* woofed (*woof'id*), woven; woof'y, dense in texture. [M.E. *oof*, with *to* added by association with warp, &c. (*oof* being the normal development of O.E. *weaf*—*on*, *wefan*, to weave).]

wool, *wool*, *n.* a modification of hair in which the fibres are shorter, curled, and possess an imbricated surface—the covering of sheep, &c.: short, thick human hair: any light, fleecy substance like wool: thread or yarn made from animal wool: fabric woven or knitted from it.—*n.* wool'-ball, a ball of wool, such as a sheep's stomach.—*or* yielding wool.—*ns.* wool'-carder, a machine for wool'-carding the fibres of wool preparatory to spinning; wool'-carder, wool'-comber; wool'-clip, crop of wool; wool'-driver, buyer up of wool.—*adj.* wool'-dyed, dyed before spinning or weaving.

ns. wool'-fat, lanolin; wool'-fell, the skin with the wool still on it; wool'-gathering, absent-minded dreaming.—*adj.* dreamy; absent-minded.—*ns.* wool'-grower, one who raises sheep for the production of wool; wool'-growing.—*adj.* woolled (*wōld*), bearing wool; woollen, made of, or pertaining to, wool: clad in, or covered with,

wool: (*obs.*) rustic.—*n.* cloth made of wool.—*ns.* wooll'en-drä'per, one who deals in woollen goods; woollen-drä'pery; wooll'en-mill, a mill where wool is spun and woven into material; wooll'iness.—*adj.* wooll'y, consisting of, or like, wool: clothed with wool: (*fig.*) lacking in clearness, firmness, or definition: (*coll.*) having the atmosphere or quality of the Wild West.—*n.* a garment of wool, esp. a knitted one:—*pl.* wooll'ies.—*n.* wooll'y-bear, the hairy caterpillar of a number of moths, including the tiger-moths.—*adj.* wooll'y-haired, -head'ed, having the hair like wool.—*ns.* wool'man, a dealer in wool; wool'-mill, a woollen-mill; wool'-oll, any oil obtained from wool-fat: an oil used to oil wool before spinning; wool'-pack, the package in which wool was formerly done up for sale: a bundle weighing 240 lb.: circumcumbulus cloud: (*obs.*) the woosack; wool'-packer; wool'-picker, a machine for cleaning wool; wool'sack, the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, being a large square sack of wool covered with scarlet: the office of Lord Chancellor; wool'sey (*-zi*), a fabric of cotton and wool.—*n.* wool'-shears, shears used in shearing sheep.—*ns.* wool'-sorter, one who sorts wool according to quality, &c.; wool'-staple, the fibre or pile of wool: a staple or market where wool was sold; wool'-stapler, a dealer in wool: a woolsorter.—*adv.* wool'ward, (*obs.*) with wool next the skin, esp. as a penance.—*ns.* wool'-winder, one who packs fleeces; wool'work, needlework imitative of tapestry.—against the wool, against the texture of the wool, the wrong way; dye in the wool, to dye (the wool) before spinning (dyed-in-the-wool, out-and-out, complete); great, much, cry and little wool, much palaver and little result; pull, draw, the wool over one's eyes, to hoodwink, deceive, one; woolsorter's disease, anthrax; wooll'y-hand erab, the mitten-crab (*q.v.*). [O.E. *wull*; Goth. *wulla*, Ger. *wolle*, L. *vellus*.]

woold, *wōld*, *v.t.* to wind a rope or chain round.—*adj.* woold'ed.—*ns.* woold'er, a stick used in woolding a mast or yard: a pin in a rope-maker's top; woold'ing. [Du. *woelen*; Ger. (*be*)*wuhlen*.] woamera, *wōm'ar-i*, *womera*, *wom'*, woomerang, *wōm'ar-ang*, *ns.* throw-stick. [Austr. native.] woon, *wōon*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*). Same as won (*i*). wooral, *See* wooral. woosel (*i*). *See* ouzel. woot, *woot'*, *woot*, (*Shak.*) wilt (thou)?—Also wootz, *wōotz*, *n.* steel made in India, from ancient times, by fusing iron with carbonaceous matter. [For *wook*—Kanarese, *ukku*, steel.]

woor for an Italian, *woor*. [It. (*dial.*) *woor*.]

woreester, *woos'tar*, *n.* (*hist.*) fine woollen material made at Worcester: Worcester (ehlna), fine china made there from mid-18th cent.—*n.* woorester.

word, *wurd*, *n.* a unit of spoken language: a written sign representing such an utterance: (in *pl.*) language: a saying: a brief conversation: a rumour: a hint: a signal or sign: a message: a promise: a declaration: a pass-word: a watch-word: a war-cry: (*pl.*) verbal contention.—*v.t.* to express in words: (*obs.*; *rare*) to speak to, or of, in words: (*Shak.*) to flatter.—*v.i.* to speak, talk.—*ns.* word'-blindness, loss of ability to recognise written words; word'-book, a book with a collection of words: a dictionary, or vocabulary.—*adj.* word'-bound, unable to find expression in words: bound by a promise.—*n.* word'-building, the formation of words from letters or from root words and affixes.—*adj.* word'ed, expressed in words.—*adv.* word'lly.—*ns.* word'iness; word'ing, (*arch.*) speaking, utterance: act of expressing in words: choice of words, phrasing.—*adj.* word'ish, (*obs.*) verbose.—*n.* word'iness.—*adj.* word'less, unspoken: silent.—*ns.* word'-lore, information about the history, use, &c., of words; word'-memory, the power of recalling words to

the mind; word-painter; word-painting, the act or art of describing vividly in words; word-picture, a description in words that presents an object, scene, &c., to the mind as if in a picture.—*adj.* word'y, using, or containing, too many words: conducted in words.—a good word, a recommendation, favourable mention, praise; at a word, without more ado, at once: (*obs.*) to be brief, in short; break one's word, to fail to fulfil a promise; by word of mouth, orally; fair words, (*arch.*) pleasant, conciliatory words—usu. implying flattery or deceit; have a word with, to have some conversation with; have words (with), to quarrel, dispute (with); in a word, in one word, in short, to sum up; in so many words, explicitly; bluntly; in word, in speech only, in profession only; not the word for it, not a strong enough word to express or describe it; of few, or many, words, taciturn, or verbose; pass one's word, to make a promise; take (up) the word, to begin speaking, continue a discourse begun by someone else; the last word, the closing remark in an argument, esp. if having an appearance of conclusiveness: the conclusive statement: the ultimate authority: (also latest word) the most up-to-date, or the most finished, example; the Word, the Scriptures: the gospel message: the second person in the Trinity, the Logos; word for word, literally, verbatim. [O.E.; Goth. *waurd*, O.N. *orth*, Ger. *wort*; L. *verbum*, word, Gr. *erein*, to say, speak.] Wordsworthian, *wurdz-wur'thi-an*, *adj.* pertaining to the poet William Wordsworth (1770-1850) or his style.—*n.* an admirer or imitator of Wordsworth.

work, *wör*, *pa.t.* of wear.

work, *wörk*, *n.* effort directed to an end: employment; that on which one works: the product of work, anything made or done: materials for work: needwork: a deed: doings: the result of action: any production of art, as a literary composition: a book: manner of working, workmanship: (*in pl.*) a manufactory, workshop: (*phys.*) the act of producing an effect by means of a force (*F*) whose point of application moves through a distance (*s*) in its own line of action—measured by the product of the force and the distance ($W = Fs$): (*pl., fort.*) walls, trenches, &c.: (*theol.*); usu. (*in pl.*) an action in its moral aspect, esp. as tending to justification: (*in pl.*) mechanism, e.g. of a watch: (*cricket*) the spin given to a ball by a bowler to cause it to break on pitching: (*dial.*); by confusion with O.E. *wærc*) ache, trouble, fuss.—*v.i.* to make efforts to achieve or attain anything: to be occupied in business or labour: to move, make one's way, slowly and laboriously: to move, become, &c., in a manner not intended or desired: to be in action: to operate, function: to produce effects: to behave in the desired way when worked: to prove practicable: (*dial.*) to ache, be painful: to ferment: to be agitated, move convulsively: to strain, labour: (*naut.*) to sail in a course, esp. to beat to windward: (*arch.*) to contrive, plan.—*v.t.* to make by labour: to bring into any state by action: to effect or strive to effect: to carry on operations in: to keep in operation: to keep employed: to put in motion: (*dial.*) to purge: to influence: to affect powerfully: to provoke, excite: to prepare for use by manipulation: to cause to ferment: to fashion, make: to embroider: to make, as one's way, by effort: to solve: (*coll.*) to make use of, make profit through: (*coll.*) to influence, cajole, or trick:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* worked or wrought (see separate article).—*ns.* workability, workableness.—*adjs.* work'able, that may be worked, esp. practicable; work'aday, suitable for a work day: toiling: dull, prosaic.—Also *n.*—*ns.* work'-bag, -basket, a bag, basket, for holding materials for work, esp. needwork; work'-box, a box for holding instruments or materials for work; work'-day, a day for work, a week-day.—*adj.* pertaining to a work-day.—*adj.* worked, that has been treated or fashioned in some way: embroidered: ornamented.—*ns.* worl'er, one who works: a toiler: one employed in manual work: in social insects, one of a caste of sterile individuals that do all the work of the colony; work'-fellow, one

who is engaged in the same work with another.—*ns. pl.* work'folk, work'folks, work-people.—*adj.* work'ful, industrious.—*ns.* work'girl, a girl or young woman employed in manual labour; work'-house, (*obs.*) a house where any work or manufacture is carried on: a house of shelter for the poor, who are given work to do; work'ing, the act or process of shaping, making, effecting, solving, fermenting, &c.: an exposition of the process of calculation: manner of operating or functioning: (*obs.*) endeavour: (*obs.*; *in pl.*) deeds: (*obs.*) mental or emotional activity: contortion due to agitation: slow and laborious progress: (*in pl.*) the parts of a mine, &c., where work is, or has been, carried on.—*adj.* active: labouring: connected with labour: (*obs.*) stirring the emotions.—*ns.* work'ing-beam, a walking-beam; work'ing-class, manual workers (often *in pl.*); also *adj.*; work'ing-day, a day on which work is done: the period of actual work each day.—*adj.* laborious: plodding: ordinary.—*ns.* work'ing-drawing, a drawing of the details of a building by which the builders are guided in their work; work'ing-edge, an edge of a piece of wood trued square with the working-face to assist in truing the other surfaces square; work'ing-face, that face of a piece of wood which is first trued and then used as a basis for truing the other surfaces; work'ing-house, (*obs.*) workshop; work'ing-model, a model of a machine that can do, on a smaller scale, the same work as the machine; work'ing-party, a group of persons, esp. of soldiers or sailors, who carry out a specially assigned task: a group appointed to investigate a subject, as methods of attaining maximum efficiency in an industry; work'man, a man who works, esp. manually: a skilful artificer.—*adjs.* work'man-like, like a workman: becoming a skilful workman: well performed; work'manly, becoming a skilful workman.—*adv.* in a manner becoming a skilful workman.—*ns.* work'manship, the skill of a workman: manner of making: that which is made or produced by one's hands (also *fig.*); work'master, a master workman, overseer, or employer (*sem.* work'mistress).—*n. pl.* work'-people, people engaged in manual labour.—*ns.* work'room, a room for working in; work'shop, a room or shop where work is done.—*adj.* work'-shy, hating, avoiding work, lazy (also used as *n.*); work'some, (*Carlyle*) industrious.—*ns.* work'-table, a table on which work is done, esp. formerly, a small table used by ladies at their needlework; work'-woman, a woman who makes her living by manual labour; work'y-day, (*obs.*) workaday.—a work of time, a change, achievement, &c., requiring, or brought about by, time; give one the works, (*slang*) to inflict punishment on one, or severe pain, in order to coerce in some way; have one's work cut out, to have one's work prescribed: to be faced with a difficult task; make short work of (see short); Ministry (formerly Office) of Works, the body which has the management and control of public works and buildings, of which the expenses are defrayed from public money; out of work, without employment (*n.* out-of-work, see out); public works, build- (n. out-of-work, see out); public works, building, &c., operations financed by the state; set to ing, &c., operations financed by the state; set to ing, &c., to employ in, or to engage coherently in, a piece of work; Seven Works of Corporal to the Mercy, to feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, visit prisoners, visit the sick, harbour strangers, bury the dead; Seven Works of Spiritual Mercy, to convert sinners, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, console the afflicted, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries, pray for the living and the dead; to risk (one's all) on (*slang*) at games of chance, to risk one's maximum effort; one play: hence, to make one's maximum effort; work double tides, (*naut.*) to work night and day; work for, against, to exert oneself in day; work in, in opposition to; work in, to inter-support of, to introduce carefully and deliberately: mix: (*fig.*) to introduce carefully and deliberately: a to make to penetrate; working majority, a majority sufficient to enable the party in office to carry on without accidental defeats: working man, woman, a worker, esp. a manual one; work-

ing to rule, (e.g. of railwaymen) observing all the regulations scrupulously for the express purpose of slowing down work; work into, to make way gradually into; insinuate: to change, alter, into; work of art, a production in one of the fine arts (*lit. and fig.*); work off, to separate and throw off: to get rid of gradually: to print ready for circulation: (*coll.*) to pass, palm, off: (*slang*) to dispose of by hanging; work on, upon, to act or operate upon: to influence, or try to do so; work one's passage, to earn one's passage by services on board (also *fig.*); work out, to effect by continued labour: to expiate: (*obs.*) to make by cutting, digging, &c.: to exhaust: to solve or calculate: (*rare*) to study fully: to develop in detail, elaborate: to come out by degrees: to turn out in the end: work the oracle, (*slang*) to produce the desired result, as by wire-pulling; work up, to excite, rouse: to create by slow degrees: to expand, elaborate: to use up, as material: (*nout.*) to set at an irksome or needless task: to make one's, its, way gradually upwards: to reach, achieve, by effort and gradually; work with, (*fig.*) to strive to influence by appeals, &c. [O.E. *weorc*; O.N. *verk*, Ger. *werk*; further conn. with Gr. *ergon*.]

world, *world*, *n.* the earth: the earth and its inhabitants: the universe: the system of things: the present state of existence: any analogous state: any planet or heavenly body: public life or society: sphere of interest or activity: environment: the public: the materialistically minded: mundane interests: a secular life: course of life: one of the three kingdoms of nature: a class or division: a very large extent of country, as the 'New World': very much or a great deal, as 'a world of good': a large quantity: time, as in 'world without end', which means 'eternally': possibility, as in 'nothing in the world': (*B.*) the ugly. —*adj.* world'ed, containing worlds. —*ns.* world-language, a universal language; world'liness, world'ling, one who is devoted to worldly pursuits and temporal possessions: (*obs.*) a mortal. —*adj.* world'ly, pertaining to the world, esp. as distinguished from the world to come: devoted to this life and its enjoyments: bent on gain: (*obs.*) mortal. —Also *adv.*; world'ly-minded, having the mind set on the present world. —*n.* world'ly-mindedness. —*adj.* world'ly-wise, having the wisdom of those experienced in, and affected by, the ways of the world; world'-old, exceedingly ancient; world'-worn, weary, tired of the world; world'-wide, extending over, or found everywhere in, the world; world'-without-end, eternal. —all the world, everybody: everything; all the world and his wife, (*coll.*) everybody: an ill-assorted assembly; carry the world before one, to pass through every obstacle to success; for all the world, precisely, entirely; go to the world, (*Shak.*) to get married; in the world, an intensive phrase, usu. following an interrogative pronoun or adverb; the New World, the western hemisphere, the Americas; the Old World, the eastern hemisphere, comprising Europe, Africa, and Asia; the other world, the non-material sphere, the spiritual world; the whole world, the sum of what is contained in the world; the world's end, the most distant point possible; world power, a state, group of states, &c., strong enough to make its influence felt in world politics; World War, a war of world-wide scope, esp. the Great War of 1914-18 (First World War) and that of 1939-45 (Second World War, World War 2). [O.E. *weorold*, *weorold*, *weorold*, orig. meaning age or life of man—*wer*, man and the root of old; O.N. *veröld*, O.H.G. *werolt* (Ger. *welt*).]

worm, *worm*, *n.* (*orch.*) a snake, a dragon: (*obs.*) any creeping or crawling animal: loosely used for any elongate invertebrate lacking appendages, as an earthworm or marine worm (Chaetopoda), a flat-worm (Platyhelminthes), a round-worm (Nematoda): a grub: a maggot: anything spiral: the thread of a screw: the lytta or vermiciform cartilage of the tongue of a dog or other carnivorous mammal: a spiral pipe for condensation in distilling: anything that corrupts, gnaws, or torments:

remorse: a mean, grovelling creature: (in *pl.*) any intestinal disease arising from the presence of parasitic worms: (*obs.*) any ailment supposed to be caused by a worm, as toothache: (*obs.*) a tick or mite in the hand, &c., esp. one alleged humorously to infest the hands of idlers.—*v.i.* to seek for or catch worms: to move, make one's way, like a worm, to squirm: to work slowly or secretly.—*v.t.* to cause to be eaten by worms: to treat for, rid of, worms: (*refl.*) to work (oneself) slowly or secretly: to elicit by slow and indirect means: to remove the lytta or vermiciform cartilage from the tongue of.—*n.* worm'-cast, the earth voided by the earthworm.—*adj.* worm'-eaten, eaten into by worms: old: worn-out; worm'-eaten, living habitually on worms; wormed, bored, injured by worms.—*ns.* worm'er; worm'-fence, a zigzag fence formed of stakes crossing at their ends; worm'-fever, a feverish condition in children ascribed to intestinal worms; worm'-gear, a gear connecting shafts whose axes are at right angles but do not intersect, consisting of a core carrying a single- or multi-start helical thread of special form (the *worm*), meshing in sliding contact with a concave face gear-wheel (the *worm-wheel*); worm'-gearing; worm'-grass, pink-root: a kind of stonewort (*Sedum album*); worm'-hole, the hole made by a wood-worm, earthworm, &c.—*adj.* worm'-holed, perforated by worm-holes.—*ns.* worm'-powder, a vermifuge; worm'-seed, any of a number of plants acting, or reputed to act, as anthelmintics, as species of *Artemisia* (e.g. *Artemisia santonica*), *Eryngium cheiranthoides* (treacle worm-seed, treacle mustard), *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, &c.: the drug *santonica*; worm'-wheel (see worm'-gear). —*adj.* worm'y, like a worm: grovelling: containing a worm: abounding in worms: pertaining to worms: dank-smelling; dismal, like the grave. [O.E. *wyrm*, dragon, snake, creeping animal; cog. with Goth. *waums*, a serpent, O.N. *ormr*, Ger. *wurm*; also with L. *vermis*.]

Wormian, *wurm'i-an*, *adj.* associated with the name of the Danish anatomist Olaf Worm (1588-1654), applied esp. to the supernumerary bones developed in the sutures of the skull.

wormwood, *wurm'wood*, *n.* the bitter plant *Artemisia Absinthium*, formerly used as a vermifuge, with a rank, bitter taste: —bitterness. [O.E. *weorod*; of doubtful origin and wood.]

worn, *worn*, *pa.p.* of wear.—*adj.* that has been worn: showing effects of wear, or (*fig.*) of work, worry, age, &c.: of land, exhausted: luckless, trite.—*adj.* worn'-out, much injured or rendered useless by wear: wearied: past, gone.

worral, *worrel*, *wor'el*, *n.* a monitor lizard. [Ar. *warol*, lizard.]

worricow, worrycow, *wirricow*, *wur'i-kow*, *n.* (Scot.) a hobgoblin: the devil: anything frightful or even only grotesque. [worry (vb.), and *cow*, a hobgoblin.]

worrit, *wur'it*, *v.t.*, *v.i.*, and *n.* Vulg. form of worry.

worry, *wur'i*, *v.t.* to tear with the teeth: (Scot.) to devour ravenously: to harass: to pester: to tease: to make, get, &c., by persistent methods: (Scot.) to choke.—*v.i.* to trouble oneself: to be unduly anxious: to fret: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* worry'ed). —*n.* act of worrying: trouble, perplexity, anxiety: a cause of this: the act of injuring by biting and shaking.—*ns.* worry'er; worry'ment, (*coll.*) worry, anxiety.—*adj.* worry'some, inclined to worry: causing trouble.—*n.* and *adj.* worry'ing.—*adv.* worry'ingly.—worry down, to swallow with a strong effort; worry out, to find a solution of by intense or anxious effort. [O.E. *weorgan*, found in compound *weorgan*, to harm; cf. Du. *worgen*, Ger. *würgen*, to strangle.]

worse, *wurs*, *adj.* (used as *comp.* of bad) bad or evil in a greater degree: less well than before.—*adv.* badly in a higher degree: less well: with more severity.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to worst.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* worse'en, to grow, or make, worse.—*adv.* worse'er, a redundant comparative of worse.—for better or

fäle, fūr, dsk; mē, hū (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; then (then)

for worse, whatever may befall of good fortune or bad; for the worse, to a worse state; go by, with, the worse, (*obs.*) to lose, be defeated; have the worse, to be at a disadvantage: to be defeated; put to the worse, (*B.*) to defeat. [O.E. *wyrza* (Goth. *weisra*), formed with comp. suffix from a Gmc. root *wers*, found in Ger. (*ver*)*wirren*, to confuse, entangle.]

worship, *wur'ship*, *n.* adoration paid, as to a god: religious service: profound admiration and affection: act of revering or adoring: (*arch.*) dignity, reputation, high standing: (*obs.*) a position of magistracy: a title of honour in addressing certain magistrates, &c.—*v.t.* to pay divine honours to: to adore or idolise: (*obs.*) to honour, respect, treat with signs of honour.—*v.i.* to perform acts of adoration: to take part in religious service.—*pr.p.* worshipping: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* worshipped.—*adj.* worshipable, capable of being worshipped; worshipful, worthy of worship or honour: used as a term of respect: worshipping, adoring.—*adv.* worshipfully.—*n.* worshipfulness.—*adj.* worshipless, without worship or worshippers.—*n.* worshipper.—house, or place, of worship, a church or chapel, synagogue, mosque, temple; wln (one's) worship, (*obs.*) to gain honour or fame. [O.E. *weorthscipe*—*weorth*, *teurth*, worth, suff. -*scipe*, -*ship*.]

worst, *wurst*, *adj.* (used as *superl.* of bad) bad or evil in the highest degree.—*adv.* in the highest degree of badness.—*n.* the highest degree of badness: the most evil state or effect: the least good part.—*v.t.* to get the advantage over in a contest: to defeat: (*obs.*) to damage or make worse.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to grow worse.—do one's worst, to do one's utmost in evil or mischief; get the worst of it, to be defeated in a contest. [O.E. *wyrst*, *wyrrest*, *wyrresta*, from the same source as worse.]

worsted, *woot'id*, or *woorst'id*, *n.* (*orig.*) a fine wool fabric: twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool: woollen yarn for ornamental needlework.—*adj.* made of worsted yarn.—*n.* worsted-work, needlework done with worsted. [From *Worstead*, a village near Norwich in England.]

worsted, *wurst'id*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of worst.

wort, *wurt*, *n.* (now rare except in composition) any herb or vegetable: (*obs.*) speef, a plant of the cabbage kind. [O.E. *wyrt*, a root, herb; Ger. *wurzel*, *wurzel*, a root.]

wort, *wurt*, *n.* malt unfermented or in the act of fermentation (*sneetwort*): such liquor boiled with hops (*hopped-wort*): malt extract used as a medium for the culture of micro-organisms. [O.E. *wyrt*; allied to wort (1).]

worth, *wurth*, *n.* value: price: that quality which renders a thing valuable: moral excellence: merit: importance: (*obs.*) possessions.—*adj.* equal in value to: having a certain value: worth while: having possessions to the value of: deserving of.—*adj.* worthful, honourable: meritorious: valuable.—*adv.* worthily (*dh*).—*n.* worthiness (*dh*).—*adj.* worth'less (*th*), having no value, virtue, excellence, &c.: useless: (*obs.*) unworthy.—*adv.* worth'lessly.—*n.* worth'lessness.—*adj.* worth'while, such as to repay trouble and time spent on it (predicatively worth while; see while): good: estimable: worthy (*dh*), having worth: valuable: estimable (used patronisingly): deserving: deserving of: suited to, in keeping with: of sufficient merit: (*obs.*) of high social position.—*n.* a man of eminent worth: a notability, esp. local: (*Shak.*) anything of value, an excellence:—*pl.* worth'ies.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to make worthy, to honour.—for all one is worth, with all one's might or energy; for what it is worth, a phrase implying that the speaker is doubtful of the truth of what he has reported or unwilling to be responsible for its accuracy; nine worthies, usu. given as Hector, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar; Joshua, David, Judas Maccabaeus; Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon; worthiest of blood, in questions of succession, male as opposed to female. [O.E. *weorth*, *wurth* (Ger. *wert*), value.]

worth, *wurth*, *v.i.* to be, become, happen, as in the phrase woe worth, woe be (to); with the noun in

the dative). [O.E. *weorthan*, to become; cf. Ger. *werden*.]

wortle, *wur'tl*, *n.* a perforated plate through which wire, tubing, is drawn to make it thinner.—Also whirtle. [Ety. uncertain.]

wosbird, *wos'bard*, *n.* dial. form of whore's-bird.

wot, *wotteth*, &c. See wit (1).

woubit, *woo'bit*, *n.* (usu. hairy woubit) a hairy caterpillar, esp. one of a tiger-moth: applied derogatorily to a person, often implying smallness and shabbiness.—Also woo'bit, oo'bit, oo'bit. [M.E. *wobode*, *wobede*; prob. *-wool*, wool; meaning of second element unknown.]

would, *wood* (formerly, e.g. in *Spens.*, *wold*), *pa.t.* of will.—*n.* the desired or intended, opp. to *could*, or *should*—*adj.* would'-be, aspiring, or merely professing, to be: meant to be.—*n.* a vain pretender.

Woulfe-bottle, *woolf'-bot'l*, *n.* a form of usu. three-necked bottle used for purifying gases, or dissolving them in suitable solvents—from the London chemist Peter Woulfe (c. 1727-1803).

wound, *reownd*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of wind (*wind*).

wound, *woond*, *n.* any division of soft parts produced by external mechanical force—whether incised, punctured, contused, lacerated, or poisoned: any cut, bruise, hurt, or injury.—*v.t.* to make a wound in (*lit.* and *fig.*), to injure.—*adj.* wound'able, capable of being wounded.—*n.* wound'er.—*adv.* wound'ily, (*arch.*) excessively.—*n.* and *adj.* wound'ing.—*adj.* wound'less, unwounded; (*obs.*) invulnerable: harmless.—*n.* wound'wort, any of several plants of popular repute as vulneraries, as the kidney-vech, a number of plants of genus *Stachys* (marsh or clown's woundwort).—*adj.* and *adv.* wound'y, (*arch.*) excessively (ly). [O.E. *wund* (Ger. *wunde*, O.N. *und*); also O.E. *wund*, wounded.]

wourali, *wooral*, *woo'-ra'll*, *woora'ra*, *oura'll*, *oura'ri*, the plant yielding curare (g.v.).

wove, woven, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of weave.—wovo paper, paper that shows in its fabric the marks of a fine wire gauze sieve or mould.

wow, *wote*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to woo.

wow, *wote*, *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, tinged with other emotions as aversion, sorrow, or admiration, pleasure (see whow).—*v.t.* to howl.—*n.* a bark: a howl: rhythmic or arrhythmic changes in reproduced sound, fundamentally arising from fluctuation in speed of either reproducer or recorder: (*slang*) anything thrillingly good, successful, or according to one's wishes.—*n.* wow'ser (*-zer*; perh. not connected with wow), (*slang*) a puritanical person who tries to interfere with the pleasures of others. [Imit.]

wowl, *wowol*, *adj.* (*Scot.*) crazy. [Origin unknown.]

wow-wow, *wou-wou*, *woow'-wote*, *n.* the silver gibbon of Java: also the agile gibbon of Sumatra. [Imit. of its cry.]

wox, *woxen* (*obs.*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of wax (2).

wrack, *rak*, *n.* (*obs.*) vengeance, punishment: destruction, devastation.—Cf. rack (2).—*adj.* wrack'ful, (*rare*) destructive. [O.E. *wrac*—*wrecan*, to drive; connected, and confused, with wræk (2).]

wrack, *rak*, *n.* (*dial.*) a wreck: (*arch.*) wreckage: seaweed east ashore, or growing where it is exposed by the tide: any of the Fucaeae. [M.Du. or M.L.G. *wrahk*; cf. wræk (1).]

wraith, *rath*, *n.* a spectre: an apparition, esp. of a living person. [Orig. Scot.; perh. O.N. *vrithr*, a guardian.]

wrangle, *rang'gl*, *v.i.* (*arch.*) to argue, debate, dispute: to dispute noisily or peevishly.—*v.t.* to obtain, persuade, spend, tire, in wrangling: to debate.—*n.* a noisy dispute: the action of disputing, esp. noisily.—*ns.* wrang'ler, one who disputes, esp. angrily: (*Shak.*) a stubborn foe: in the University of Cambridge, one of those who attained the first class in the examinations for mathematical honours (senior wrangler, the student taking the first place; second wrangler, the student next in order of merit, and so on; this method of classification has been abandoned, and since 1909 the first class has been arranged alphabetically): (*Western U.S.*) a herdsman, esp. of horses; wranglership.—*adj.* wrang'lesome, given to

wrangling.—*n.* and *adj.* wrangling. [M.E. *wranglen*, a freq. verb allied to *wring*.]

wrap, *rap*, *v.t.* to roll or fold together: to fold, lap, round something: to enfold, envelop (*lit.* and *fig.*): to embrace: to hide, obscure: to cover by folding or winding something round (often with *up*).—*v.i.* to wind, twine: (with *up*) to put on wraps: (*pr.p.* wrapping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wrapped).—*n.* a protective covering, for a person or thing, now esp. an outdoor garment: a single turn or fold round.—*ns.* wrapping, act of wrapping: covering: wrapping materials; wrapper, one who, or that which, wraps: formerly, a loose outer garment for a woman; a loose paper book cover: a paper band, as on a newspaper for the post.—*v.t.* to cover, or cover up, with a wrapper.—*ns.* wrapping, wrapping-paper, coarse paper for parcels, &c.; wrap-ras-cal, a loose greatcoat worn in the eighteenth century (a humorous term).—wrapped up in, bound up in: comprised in: engrossed in, devoted to. [M.E. *wrappen*, also *wlappen*.]

wrap, *wrap*, erroneous forms of *rap* (2), *rap*.

wrasse, *ras*, *n.* a genus (*Labrus*) of bony fishes representative of the large family Labridae, and including many species on European and N. African coasts. [Cornish *trach*.]

wrast. Obs. Northern form of *wrest*, directly from O.N.

wrate. Obs. and Scot. *pa.t.* of *write*.

wrath, *wrath*, *n.* violent anger: an instance, indignation: (*fig.*) violence.—*adj.* (*arch.*) violently

angry.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.*) to make, or to become, angry.—*adj.* wrathful, very angry: springing from, or expressing, or characterised by, wrath.—*adv.* wrathfully.—*n.* wrathfulness.—*adv.* wrathily.—*n.* wrathiness.—*adj.* wrathless; wrath'y (chiefly U.S.), inclined to wrath: like, expressing, or characterised by, wrath. [O.E. *wraththu*—*wrath*, *adj.*; cf. *wroth*.]

wrawl, *rawl*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to cry as a cat, to cater-waul. [Imit.]

wraxle, *rahl*, *v.i.* (*dial.*; S.W. England) to wrestle.—*n.* wraxling. [O.E. *wraxlian*; cf. *wrestle*.]

wreak, *rek*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to drive out: to give expression, vent, free play to: (*refl.*) to find expression, outlet, for: to bestow: (*obs.*) to punish: (*obs.*) to harm: (*arch.*) to avenge: (*obs.*) to take vengeance on: (*obs.*) to revenge (with *off*): to inflict: to effect or bring about: (*pa.t.* wreaked, *arch.* wroke, *pa.p.* wreaked, *arch.* wroken, *Spens.* wroke, *ywroke*).—*n.* (*arch.*) punishment, vengeance: (*obs.*) damage.—*n.* wreak'er (*arch.*).—*adj.* wreakful, revengeful: avenging; wreakless, unpunished. [O.E. *wreacan*; O.N. *reka*, to drive, pursue, avenge, Ger. *rächen*; conn. with *L. argere*.]

wreak(e), *rik*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) for *reak*, variant of *reak*.—Also (*Milt.*) *wreck*.

wreath, *weth*, *n.* a circle of interwoven materials, esp. flowers, &c.: a single twist or coil in a helical object: a drift or curl of vapour or smoke: a snowdrift: a defect in glass.—*pl.* wreaths (*weths*).—*v.t.* wreath (weth), to form by twisting: to twist together: to form into a wreath: to twine about or encircle: to twist: to cause to twist or contort: (*Scot.*) of snow, to cover by drifting.—*v.i.* to be interwoven: to twine: to twist: (*Scot.*) of snow, to form a drift or wreath: (*obs.*) to turn: to form coils.—*adj.* wreathed (or *weth'id*); wreathen (*dh*; *arch.* *pa.p.*), wreathed.—*ns.* wreath'er (*dh*); wreath-filament, the usual type of filament in large gas-filled electric lamps.

wreck, *wrek*, *n.* destruction: destruction of a ship: a badly damaged ship: shipwrecked property: remains of anything ruined: a person ruined mentally or physically.—*v.t.* to destroy or disable: to involve in a wreck: to cast up, as on the shore: to ruin.—*v.i.* to suffer wreck or ruin.—*ns.* wreckage, the act of wrecking: wrecked material: a person, or persons, whose life is, or lives are, ruined;

wreck'er, a person who purposely causes a wreck or who plunders wreckage: one who criminally ruins anything: a person or ship employed in recovering disabled vessels or their cargo.—*adj.* wreck'ful, (*poet.*) causing ruin.—*n.* wreck-master, a person taking charge of a disabled ship or train and its cargo or freight.—receivers of wrecks, wreck-masters.—a tribunal that inquires [A.Fr. *wrec*, *wrech*, &c., c to wreak (1).]

wren, *ren*, *n.* a genus (*Troglodytes*) and family (*Troglodytidae*) of birds, having the wings very short and rounded, and the tail short and carried erect: extended to various very small birds, as the gold-crested wren (gold-crest), the willow wren (willow warbler).—*n.* wren-lit, a Californian bird (*Chondestes*), resembling the

twist:—*v.i.* to

perform, or to undergo, a violent wrenching.—*n.* an act or instance of wrenching: a violent twist: a sprain: an instrument for turning nuts, &c.: emotional pain at parting or change: in courting, bringing the hare round at less than a right angle. [O.E. *wrencan*, to deceive, twist, *wrenc*, deceit, twisting: cf. Ger. *renken*, to twist, *rank*, trick, intrigue.]

wrenching, *wrenshing*, *n.* (*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, I. i. 167; older editions) for *wrenching*, from *dial.* *wrench*, to rince.

wrest, *rest*, *v.t.* to turn, twist, or (*obs.*) screw: to twist, extract, or take away, by force: to get by toil: to twist from truth or from its natural meaning: to misinterpret: to pervert: (*Spens.*) to derive improperly: (*Scot.*) to sprain.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to force a way.—*n.* the act of wrestling: violent pulling and twisting: distortion: an instrument, like a wrench, for tuning the piano, &c.—*ns.* wrest'er; wrest-pl'n, a pin round which the end of a wire (as a piano wire) is wound, turned by the wrest. [O.E. *wrestan*; Dan. *twiste*.]

wrestle, *res'l*, *v.i.* to contend by grappling and trying to throw another down: to struggle: to strive: to apply oneself keenly: to pray earnestly: to writh, wriggle: to proceed with great effort (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*v.t.* to contend with in wrestling: to push with a wriggling or wrestling motion: (with out) to go through, carry out, with a great struggle.—*n.* the act, or a bout, of wrestling: a struggle.—*ns.* wrest'ler; wrest'ling, the action of the verb to wrestle: a sport or exercise in which two persons struggle to throw each other to the ground, governed by certain fixed rules—catch-hold, ground-wrestling, catch-as-catch-can, back-hold, &c. [O.E. *wrestlian*; allied to *wrestan*, to wrest.]

wretch, *rech*, *n.* (*obs.*) an exile, outcast: a most miserable person: a worthless, or despicable, person: a being, creature (in pity, sometimes admiration).—*adj.* (*Spens.*) wretched.—*adj.* wretch'ed (*id*), very miserable: distressingly bad: despicable: worthless.—*adv.* wretch'edly.—*n.* wretch'edness. [O.E. *wrecca*, an outcast—*wrecca*; see *wreak* (1).]

wrethe, *weth*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Spens.*). Same as wreath.

wrick, *rik*, *v.t.* to twist, sprain, strain.—*n.* a sprain, strain. [Allied to *L.G.* *wrikken*, to turn.]

wriggle, *rig'l*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to twist to and fro: to move, advance, sinuously (*lit.* and *fig.*): to use evasive tricks.—*n.* the act or motion of wriggling: a sinuous marking, turn, or bend.—*ns.* wrig'ler; wrig'ling. [L.G. *wriggeln*; cf. Du. *wriggelen*, to wriggle.]

wright, *rit* (*Scot.* *riht*), *n.* a maker (chiefly used in compounds, as shipwright, &c.): (*Scot.*) a carpenter or joiner. [O.E. *wryhta*, *wryhta*, allied to *wryht*, a work—*wrycan*, to work.]

wring, *ring*, *v.t.* to twist: to expel moisture from by hand twisting or by roller pressure: to force out by twisting: to force out: to clasp and shake fervently: to clasp convulsively, as the hands (in

fate, *für*, *ask*; *mē*, *her* (her); *mīne*; *mūte*; *mūte*; *mōon*; *then* (then)

grief or agitation): (of a shoe) to pinch: to pain: to distress, afflict: to extort: to subject to extortion: to bend out of its position: to wreath, coil: to distort.—*v.i.* to writh: to twist: to feel pain: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wrung, *obs.* wringed).—*n.* an act or instance of wringing: a cider-, wine-, or cheese-press.—*ns.* wring-bolt, a bolt with a ring or eye, used to secure a ship's planks against the frame till they are permanently fixed in place; wring'er, one who wrings: a machine for forcing water from wet clothes—also wringing-machine; wring'ing.—*adj.* wring'ing-wet, so wet that water can be wrung out.—*n.pl.* wring'-staves (*sing.* -staff), strong pieces of wood used in applying wring-bolts.—wring from, to extort from; wring off, to force off by wringing; wring out, to squeeze out by twisting: to remove from liquid and twist so as to expel the drops. [O.E. *wringan*, to twist; Du. *wringen*, Ger. *ringen*.]

wrinkle, *ring'kl*, *n.* (*coll.*) a tip, valuable hint. [Perh. from O.E. *wrene*, a trick; perh. same as wrinkle (2).]

wrinkle, *ring'kl*, *n.* a small crease or furrow on a surface: an unevenness.—*v.t.* to contract into wrinkles or furrows: to make rough.—*v.i.* to shrink into ridges.—*adj.* wrinkled; wrink'ly, full of wrinkles: liable to be wrinkled. [History obscure; *adj.* wrinkled is prob. used earlier than noun and verb.]

wrist, *rist*, *n.* the joint by which the hand is united to the arm, the carpus: the part of the body where that joint is, or the part of a garment covering it: a corresponding part of an animal: a wrist-pin.—*ns.* wrist-band, a band or part of a sleeve covering the wrist; wrist-drop, inability to extend the hand, often caused by lead-poisoning; wrist'let, a band or strap for the wrist: a bracelet: a watch for wearing on the wrist (also wrist'-watch, or wrist'let-watch): (*slang*) a handcuff; wrist'-shot, in golf, a short stroke from the wrist, usu. played with an iron club. [O.E.; allied to *wriþan*, to twist; Ger. *rist*.]

writ, *rit*, *arch. pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of write.—writ large, written in large letters, hence (*fig.*) on a large scale, or very obvious.

writ, *rit*, *n.* (*rare*) a writing: a legal or formal document: (*law*) a written document by which one is summoned or required to do something.—Holy Writ, the Scriptures; serve a writ on, to deliver a summons to. [O.E. (*ge*)*writ*; O.N. *rit*, Goth. *writs*.]

write, *rit*, *v.t.* to form (letters or words) with a pen, pencil, or other implement: to express in writing: to compose: to draw, engrave, &c.: to record: to decree or foretell: to communicate, or to communicate with, by letter.—*v.i.* to perform, or to practise, the act of writing: to be employed as a clerk: to compose, as articles, novels, &c.: to work as an author: to compose, or to send, a letter: to communicate with a person by letter:—*pr.p.* writ'ing; *pa.t.* wrôte, (*arch.*) writ (*rit*); *pa.p.* written (*rit'n*), (*arch.*) writ.—*adj.* writ'able, capable of being expressed or described in writing: suitable for writing with; writ'ative, inclined, or characterised by inclination, to write.—*ns.* writer, one who writes: a professional scribe or clerk: an ordinary legal practitioner in a Scottish country town: an author: his works: one who paints lettering for signs.—*fem.* writ'eress (*rare*); writer's-cramp (see *cramp*); writ'er'ship, the office of a writer; writ'ing, the act of one who writes: that which is written: literary production, or composition: handwriting, penmanship: state of being written; writ'ing-book, a book of paper for practising penmanship; writ'ing-case, a portable case containing materials for writing; writ'ing-desk, a desk with a sloping top for writing on: a portable writing-case; writ'ing-ink, ink suited for writing with; writ'ing-master, a master who teaches the art of penmanship: the yellow-bunting; writ'ing-paper, paper finished with a smooth surface, for writing on; writ'ing-school, (*obs.*) a school for penmanship; writ'ing-table, a table fitted or used for writing on.—*adj.* writ'en, reduced to, expressed in, writing—opp.

to oral.—write down, to put down in written characters: to write in disparagement of: to write so as to be intelligible or attractive to people of lower intelligence or inferior taste; write off, to cancel, esp., in book-keeping, to take, as a bad debt, off the books: (*fig.*) to regard, accept, as an irredeemable loss; write out, to transcribe: to write in full: (*refl.*) to exhaust one's mental resources by too much writing; Writer to the Signet, a member of an ancient society of solicitors in Scotland who formerly had the exclusive right to prepare all summonses and other writs pertaining to the supreme court of justice, and still have the exclusive privilege of preparing crown writs; write up, to put a full description of in writing: to write in praise of, esp. to praise above its merits (*n.* write'-up): to bring the writing of up to date; writing on the wall, a happening foreshadowing downfall and disaster (Dan. v. 5 ff.); written law, statute law as distinguished from common law. [O.E. *writan*, orig. meaning to scratch; O.N. *rita*.]

writh, *ridh*, *v.t.* to twist: to coil: to wreath: to twist violently: to contort: (*obs.*) to distort.—*v.i.* to twist, esp. in pain.—*n.* (*rare*) a twist or a contortion.—*adj.* writh'en (*ridh'en*; *arch.*), twisted, convoluted, contorted.—*n.* and *adj.* writh'ing.—*adv.* writh'ingly. [O.E. *wriþan*, to twist; O.N. *riþa*; cf. *wreath*, *wrest*, *wrist*.]

writhed, *rið'ld*, *adj.* (*arch.*) wrinkled, shrivelled. [Perh. *wriþe*.]

wrizzled, *rit'ld*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) wrinkled. [Perh. *writh'ed*.]

wroath, *rōih*, *n.* (*Shak.*) misfortune. [Prob. from *ruith*.]

wroke, *rōk*, *obs. pa.t.*, wroken, *rōk'n*, *obs. pa.p.*, of wreak.

wrong, *rong*, *adj.* (*obs.*) crooked, curved, twisted, bent: not according to rule: incorrect: erroneous: not in accordance with moral law: wicked: not that (thing) which is required, intended, advisable, or suitable: amiss, unsatisfactory: mistaken, misinformed: under, inner, reverse.—*n.* whatever is not right or just: any injury done to another: (*rare*) damage, harm: wrong-doing: the state or position of being or doing wrong.—*adv.* not correctly: not in the right way: astray.—*v.t.* to do wrong to: (*obs.* and *Scot.*) to harm physically: (*obs.*) to impair, spoil: to seduce: to deprive of some right: to defraud: to impute fault to unjustly: to dishonour.—*ns.* wrong'do'er, an offender, transgressor; wrong'do'ing, evil or wicked action or conduct; wrong'er, one who wrongs.—*adj.* wrong'ful, wrong: unjust: unlawful: not legitimate: (*Spens.*) unjustly held.—*adv.* wrong'fully.—*n.* wrong'fulness.—*adj.* wrong'-headed, obstinate and perverse, adhering stubbornly to wrong principles or policy.—*adv.* wrong'-headedly.—*n.* wrong'-headedness.—*adv.* wrong'ly.—*adj.* wrong'-minded, having erroneous views.—*n.* wrong'ness.—*adj.* wrong'-ous (*-gus*, *-us*), unjust, illegal.—*adv.* wrong'ously.—*adj.* wrong'-timed, inopportune.—do oneself wrong, (*obs.*) to be mistaken; get hold of the wrong end of the stick, to misapprehend a matter fundamentally; get out of bed on the wrong side, to arise in the morning in an ill temper; go wrong, to fail to work properly: to make a mistake or mistakes: to stray from virtue; have wrong, (*obs.*) to suffer injustice or injury; in the wrong, holding an erroneous view or unjust position: guilty of error or injustice; pr. . . . of the civil or personal wrong, a crime.

to cause to appeal . . . of injustice, &c. [O.E. *wrang*, a wrong; most prob. O.N. *wrangr*, unjust; allied to O.E. *wringan*, to wring, like Fr. *tort*, from L. *tortus*, twisted.]

wroot. *Obs.* form of root and wrote.

wrote, *rōt*, *pa.t.* of write.

wroth, *rōih*, *rōth*, *adj.* wrathful: in commotion, stormy. [O.E. *wrath*, angry; cf. O.N. *reitir*.]

wrought, *rawt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of work, now used chiefly in certain senses.—e.g. fashioned: orna-

mented: manufactured: wrought-iron, iron wrought by tools (as metal).—*n.* wrought-iron, iron wrought by tools, iron containing only a trace of carbon and other elements, but containing slag in the form of particles elongated in one direction, more rust-resistant than steel and welding more easily.—*adj.* wrought-up, in an agitated condition, over-excited. [O.E. *worhte*, *geworht*, *pat.* and *pa.p.* of *wyrcean*, *wyrcean*, to work.]

wrung, *rung*, *pat.* and *pa.p.* of wring.

undergo deflexion: to writh. —*v.t.* to give a twist to: to avert, as the face: to pervert.—*adv.* wryly.—*n.* wry'bill, a New Zealand bird allied to the plovers with bill bent sideways.—*adv.* wry'ly.—*adj.* wry'-mouthed, having a crooked mouth: unflattering.—*n.* wry'-neck, a twisted position of the head on the neck due to disease of the cervical vertebrae or to affections (esp. rheumatic) of the muscles of the neck: wry'neck, a genus of small birds (Jynx) allied to the woodpecker, which twist round their heads strangely when surprised.—*adj.* wry'-necked, having a wry neck: (Shak., *M. of V.*, II. v. 30) played with the head on one side.—*n.* wry'ness.—make a wry face, or mouth, to pucker up the face, or mouth, as in tasting anything bitter or astringent, or in sign of disgust or pain. [O.E. *wrigian*, to strive, move, turn.]

wud. Scots form of wood (1 and 2).
wulfenite, *wuol'fan-it*, *n.* molybdate of lead, PbMoO₄, occurring commonly as yellow crystals in veins with other lead ores, named after an Austrian mineralogist von Wulfen.

wull, *wul*, *v.i.* (*Spens.* and *dial.*). Same as will.

jāte, *fār*, *āsh*; *mā*, *har* (her); *mīne*; *mōte*; *māte*; *mōūn*; *dhen* (then)

Würm, *würm*, *n.* the fourth stage of glaciation in the Alps.—*adj.* Würm, Würm'ian. [From a river of Upper Bavaria.]

wurtzite, *wurts'it*, *n.* sulphide of zinc, ZnS, of the same composition as sphalerite, but crystallising in the hexagonal system, in black hemimorphic, pyramidal crystals. [From French chemist C. A. Wurtz.]

wuther, *wudh'ar*, *v.i.* (all meanings *dial.*) to move swiftly or with force: to make a sullen roaring, as the wind: to throw or beat violently.—*n.* a blow or blast, or the sound of these: a tremble.—*adj.* wuth'ering.—Also whither (*hwidh'ar*). [From O.N.]

wuzzle, *wuz'l*, *v.t.* (U.S.) to jumble.

wyandotte, *wi'an-dot*, *n.* a useful breed of the domestic fowl, of American origin. [From N. American tribe so called.]

wych-elm, *wich'elm*, *n.* a common wild elm, also called Scotch elm or witch-hazel. [witch (2), and elm.]

Wycliffe, *Wycliffite*, *wik'lif-it*, *adj.* pertaining to the English reformer and translator of the Bible, John Wyclif, *Wycliffe* (c. 1320-84).—*n.* a follower of Wyclif; a Lollard.

wye, *wi*, *n.* the letter Y (q.v.) or anything shaped like it.

Wychehamite, *wich'ham-it*, *n.* a small as far as possible, of

Wychehamite, *wich'ham-it*, *n.* (Scot.) a mantle, nightgown or petticoat: a nightdress. [Unknown first element, and prob. coat.]

wynd, *wind*, *n.* (Scot.) a lane, narrow alley in a town. [Same as wind (2).]

wyte. See wit (1), witte.

wyvern. Same as wivern.

X

X, x, xis, n. the twenty-fourth letter in our alphabet, and twenty-first of the Roman alphabet, taken from the Chalcidian Greek, and of the same form, though perhaps not the same origin, as Ionic and classical Greek chi (X, x; pron. *k-h*, and later *h*); used in Old English medially and finally as a variant for *cs*. In modern English, medially and finally, it has the value of *ks*, as in *extinct*, *axe*, and, medially only, of *gz*, as in *exist*, or *fish*, as in *luxury*, or *gz*, as in *luxurious*; at the beginning of word it is pronounced like *z*. As a Roman numeral X stands for ten, *X* for a thousand, *X* for ten thousand; *X* (see *chi*) as an abbreviation represents the word Christ—Xian, Xmas; *x* in algebra is the first of the unknown quantities.—*ns.* *X'-body*, an inclusion in a plant-cell suffering from a virus disease; *X'-chromosome*, a chromosome associated with sex-determination; *X'-rays*, X-rays, but sometimes occur . . . , a meson.—*n-pl.* *X'-rays*, . . . , very short wavelength which can penetrate matter opaque to light-rays, produced when cathode rays impinge on matter—discovered by Röntgen in 1895.—*adj.* *X'-ray*,—characteristic X-rays, secondary X-rays emitted when X-rays fall on matter, which contain . . . radiations that vary in . . . the atoms from which . . . X-ray microscopy, the

preparation, and study through the microscope, of radiographs obtained by means of X-rays; X-ray spectrum, a wavelength or frequency diagram in which a series of lines indicate by their positions the particular X-rays emitted by a body as the result of cathode-ray bombardment; X-ray tube, an evacuated tube in which X-rays are emitted from a metal target placed obliquely opposite to an incandescent cathode whose rays impinge on the target.

xanth-, xanthi-, xantho-, xanthō-, -tho-, by some pronounced *gzan-*, in composition, yellow.—*ns.* *xanthatic*, a salt of xanthic acid; *xanthin* (*xanth-in*), a soluble yellow colouring matter of flowers; *xanthene* (*xanth-en*), a white crystalline compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, from which are derived xanthene dyestuffs.—*adj.* *xanthic*, of a yellow tint, esp. as a description of flowers: pertaining to xanthin or xanthine: designating xanthic acid, any of a series of addition compounds of an alcohol with carbon disulphide, esp. ethyl-xanthic acid.—*ns.* *xanthin*, a name given to the insoluble yellow colouring matter of various flowers: also to a principle in madder: (usu. *xanthine*) a white substance, closely allied to uric acid, found in muscle tissue, the liver and other organs, urine, &c., leaving a lemon-yellow residue when evaporated with nitric acid; *xanthiflum* (*Gr. xanthion*), a plant used for dyeing the hair yellow), any of a small but widely distributed genus of composite plants whose fruits bear hooked prickles very troublesome to sheep and other animals.—*n-pl.* *Xanthochroai* (*xanth-ochrō-ai*; *Gr. chroā*, or *chroia*, skin), one of the five groups of men, according to Huxley and other ethnologists, comprising the fair whites.—*n.* *xanthochroia* (*-thō-krō-ia*), yellowness of the skin.—*adj.* *xanthochroic*, *xanthochroid* (*-krōid*; also used as *n.*), pertaining to the Xanthochroai.—*n.* *xanthochroism* (*-thōkrō-izm*), a condition in which all skin pigments other than golden and yellow ones disappear, as in goldfish.—*adj.* *xanthochroous* (*-thōkrō-ous*), xanthochroic.—*ns.* *xanthochrōmia*, any yellowish discoloration, esp. of the cerebrospinal fluid; *xanthoma* (*xanth-ō-mā*), a yellow tumour composed of fibrous tissue and of cells containing cholesterol ester, occurring on the skin

(e.g. in diabetes) or on the sheaths of tendons, or in any tissue of the body.—*adj.* *xanthom'atous*; *xanthomelaneous* (*xanth-ō-mel-ā-nus*), applied to a type of men with black hair and yellow or olive skins.—*ns.* *xanthophyll* (*xanth-ō-fil*), *C₄₀H₅₆O₆*, one of the two yellow pigments present in the normal chlorophyll mixture of green plants; *xanthop'sia*, the condition in which objects appear yellow to the observer, as in jaundice or after taking *santonin*.—*adj.* *xanthous* (*xanth-ōus*), yellow.—*ns.* *Xanthoxylum* (*xanth-ōk'si-lam*; *Gr. xylon*, wood), a genus of the Rutaceae, comprising over one hundred species, of which many are found in Brazil and the W. Indies, esp. either of two species known respectively as the prickly ash and Hercules club, or their dried bark; *Xanthura* (*-thū-, -thō-rā*; *Gr. ourā*, tail), a genus of American jays, with yellow tail. [*Gr. xanthos*, yellow.]

Xanthian, *xanth-ian*, *adj.* pertaining to *Xanthus*, capital of ancient Lycia in Asia Minor.

Xanthium. See under *xanth-*.

Xanthippe, *xanth-ippē*, *n.* a scold, shrew.—Also *Xanthippe* (*-thipē*) (*Shah.* older editions *Zan'tippe*, *Zen'tippe*). [*Gr. Xanthippē*, wife of *Socrates*.]

xebec, *zē'bek*, *n.* a small three-masted vessel much used by the former corsairs of Algiers. [*Fr. chebec*, influenced by *Sp.* form; perh. from Turkish or Arabic.]

Xema, *zē'mō*, *n.* the genus of fork-tailed gulls. [Arbitrarily invented 1819.]

xen-, zen-, zēn-, xeno-, zen-ō-, zē-no-, *pfz.* strange, foreign, guest.—*n.* *Xenarthra* (*Gr. arthron*, a joint), a group of American edentates—ant-eaters, sloths, armadillos—having the dorsolumbar vertebral joint in an unusual manner.—*adj.* *xenarthral*, having additional facets for articulation on the dorsolumbar vertebrae.—*n.* *xē'nia*, (*bot.*) the direct influence of pollen upon endosperm (explained by double fertilisation) or upon the mother-plant of the embryo.—*adj.* *xenial* (*zē-ni-āl*), of or belonging to hospitality, or relations with guests.—*ns.* *xenium* (*zē-ni-um*), a present made to a guest or an ambassador: an offering, or a compulsory gift, to a ruler, the Church, &c.:—*pl.* *xē'nia*; *xen'ocryst* (*-kris*), a crystal or mineral grain which has been incorporated by magma during its uprise; *xenodochium* (*zen-ō-do-kh'ium*; *Gr. docheion*, a receptacle), a building for the reception of strangers, as a guest-house in a monastery; *xenogamy* (*zen-og-ā-mi*; *Gr. gamos*, marriage; *bot.*), cross-fertilisation; *xenogenesis* (*zen-ō-jen-ā-sis*; *Gr. genesis*, birth), the (imagined) generation of something altogether and permanently unlike the parent.—*adj.* *xenogenetic*; *xenogenous* (*zē-noj-i-nus*), due to outside cause.—*ns.* *xen'olith*, a fragment of rock of extraneous origin which has been incorporated in magma; *xenomania* (*-mā'n-i-ā*; *Gr. mania*, madness), an inordinate attachment to things foreign; *xenomenia* (*-mē-ni-ō*; *Gr. mēnia*, menses), vicarious menstruation, in which, in the absence of normal menstruation, bleeding occurs at regular monthly intervals from other parts of the body (e.g. the nose).—*adj.* *xenomorph* (*-mōr'fik*; *Gr. morphē*, form), allotriomorphic.—*ns.* *xenon* (*zēn'*, *zēn-on*), a zero-valent element (symbol Xe or X; at. numb. 54), one of the rare gases, present in the atmosphere in the proportion of 1:170,000,000 by volume; *xen'ophobe* (*-fōb*; *Gr. phobos*, fear), one who fears or hates foreigners or things foreign; *xenophobia* (*-fōb-i-ā*), *xenoph'oby*, fear of things foreign; *xenophya* (*zen-ōf-i-ā*; *Gr. xenophyes*, strange in shape or nature), elements of a shell or skeleton not secreted by the organism itself.—*adj.*

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'-a-mant*, *in'-fant*, *ron'-dam*

xenoplas'tic, in experimental zoology, transplantation in which transplant and host belong to the young germs of different species or genera.—*ns.* **xenotimo** (*zen'ō-tīm*); *Gr.* *xenos*, strange, in error for *kenos*, empty, vain, and *time*, honour, in reference to the fact that the mineral was at first supposed to contain a new metal), yttrium phosphate, often containing small quantities of cerium, erbium, and thorium, and an important source of these rare elements; **Xenurus** (*zē-nū'rus*; *Gr.* *ourā*, tail), a genus of armadillos in which the tail is almost without plates.—*adj.* **xenū'rinc**. [*Gr.* *xenos*, (n.) guest, host, stranger, (adj.) strange, foreign.]

xer-, *zēr-*, *xero-*, *zē-rū-*, *psx.* dry.—*ns.* **xeran'sis**, drying up; **Xeranthemum** (*-an'thi-mum*; *Gr.* *anthemon*, flower), a genus of plants of southern Europe, belonging to the thistle family: a species of these known as everlasting.—*adj.* **xeran'tic**, drying up; **xerarch** (*zē'rāk*; *Gr.* *arehē*, beginning), of a plant succession, starting on land where conditions are very dry.—*n.* **xerasia** (*zī-rā'si-ā*), a morbid dryness of the hair.—*adj.* **xē'ric**, xerophytic.—*ns.* **xerohasy** (*zī-rok'z-si*), dehiscence on drying; **xeroderma** (*zē-rō-dar'mā* *Gr.* *derma*, skin), **xeroder'mia**, a disease characterised by abnormal dryness of the skin and by overgrowth of its horny layer.—*adj.* **xerodermat'ic**, **xerodermatous**, **xerodermic**.—*ns.* **xeroma** (*-rō*), **xerophthalmia**; **xēromorph** (*-morf*; *Gr.* *morphē*, form), a xerophyte.—*adj.* **xeromorph'ic**, **xeromorph'ous**, of parts of a plant, protected against excessive loss of water by thick cuticles, coatings of hairs, and similar structural characters.—*n.* **xerophagy** (*zī-rof'z-ī*; *Gr.* *phagein*, to eat), the eating of dry food, or of bread, vegetables and water, as a form of fast.—*adj.* **xerophilous** (*-of'il-əs*; *Gr.* *philos*, loving), of a plant, tolerant of a droughty habitat.—*ns.* **xeroph'ily**, adaptation to dry conditions; **xērōphthal'mia** (*-of-thal'mi-ā*; *Gr.* *ophthalmos*, eye), a dry lustreless condition of the conjunctiva due to deficiency of vitamin A in the diet; **xērophyte** (*-fit*; *Gr.* *phyton*, plant), a plant able to inhabit places where the water supply is scanty, or where conditions, e.g. excess of salts, make it difficult to take in water.—*adj.* **xerophytic** (*-fit'*), able to withstand drought.—*ns.* **xērō'sis**, **xerophthalmia**; **xerostoma** (*-ostō'm-ā*; *Gr.* *stoma*, mouth), **xerostō'mia**, excessive dryness of the mouth due to insufficiency of the secretions; **xerotes** (*zē'rō-tēs*), a dry habit of body.—*adj.* **xerotic** (*-rot'*).—*n.* **xerotripsis** (*-trīp'sis*; *Gr.* *trīpsis*—tribe in, to rub), dry friction. [*Gr.* *xēros*, dry.]

xi, *zī*, *kzī*, *kzē*, *n.* the fourteenth letter of the Greek alphabet (*Ξ*, *ξ*), answering to X: as a numeral *ξ'*=60, *ξ'*=60,000.

Xiphias, *zīf-i-as*, *n.* the common swordfish genus, giving name to the family Xiphi'dae. [*Gr.* *xiphias*, swordfish—*xiphos*, sword.]

xiphoplastron, *zīf-i-plas'trōn*, *n.* in chelonians, one of the plates composing the plastron, lying posterior to the hypoplastron.—*adj.* and *n.* **xiphoplas'tral**. [*Gr.* *xiphos*, sword, and *plastron*.]

xiphoid, *zīf-oid*, *adj.* sword-shaped: pertaining to, or designating, the xiphoid process (also, when cartilaginous, known as xiphoid cartilage) *cxiphoid'ium*.—*adj.* **xiphoid'ial**.—*ns.* **xiphoid'um** (*-ūm*), in vertebrates, a small cartilage from the xiphoid cartilage to the lumbar; **xiphisternum**, a posterior element of the sternum; **xiphopagus** (*zīf-op'z-gz*; *Gr.* *pēgnynai*, to fix, fasten together), a monster consisting, as did the Siamese twins, of twins joined in the region of the xiphoid cartilage.—*adj.* **xiphopagic** (*-paj'ik*), **xiphopagous** (*zīf-op'z-gz*). [*Gr.* *xiphos*, sword.] **xiphophyllus**, *zīf-ō-fil'z*, *adj.* with sword-shaped leaves. [*Gr.* *xiphos*, sword, *phyllon*, leaf.]

Xiphosura, *zīf-ō-sū'rā*, *n.* an order of Arthropoda of which the only survivors are the king-crabs.—*adj.* and *n.* **xiphosu'ran**. [Irregularly formed from *Gr.* *xiphos*, sword, *ourā*, tail.]

xoanon, *zō'-nōn*, *n.* a primitive statue, said to be fallen from heaven, orig. of wood, later overlaid with ivory and gold. [*Gr.* *xoanon*—*xein* to carve.]

X-rays. See under X.

xylem, *zī'lem*, *n.* woody tissue—usu. consisting of vessels, tracheides, and fibres, all with lignified walls, with some more or less lignified parenchyma—concerned in the conduction of aqueous solutions—and with mechanical support.—*ns.* **xylem'ous**. [*Gr.* *xylē*, wood.]

oxy-, *ō-*, *dis* six monohydric phenols derived from xylenes.—*adj.* **xylic**, pertaining to xylem: designating any of six acids derivatives of xylene.—*ns.* **xylobal'samum** (*Gr.* *balsam*, the balsam tree), the dried twigs, or the wood, of the balm of Gilead tree; **xylocarp**, a hard and woody fruit.—*adj.* **xylocarp'ous**.—*ns.* **xylochrome** (*Gr.* *chrōma*, colour), a mixture of substances to which the colour of heart-wood is due—including tannins, gums, and resins; **xylogen** (*-jen*), **xylem**.—*adj.* (*bot.*) **xylogeneous** (*-loj'en-əs*), growing on wood.—*ns.* **xylography** (*zī-log'z-si*), the art of engraving on wood; **xylograph**, an impression or print from a wood block: an impression of the grain of wood for surface decoration; **xylographer**.—*adj.* **xylograph'ic**, *-al*; **xyloid**, woody, ligneous.—*ns.* **xyloidin**, **xyloidine** (*zī-loi'din*; *Gr.* *eidos*, form, appearance), an explosive like gun-cotton, prepared by the action of strong nitric acid on starch or woody fibre—pyroxilin, or similar substance; **xy'lol** (*L.* *oleum*, oil), **xylene**; **xylo'ogy**, the study of the structure of wood; **xylo'ma**, in fungi, a sclerotium-like body which forms spores internally and does not put out branches which develop into sporophores; **xylo'm'eter**, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of wood.—*adj.* **xylon'ic**, designating an acid obtained by oxidising xylose.—*ns.* **xy'lonite**, a non-thermo-setting plastic of the nitrocellulose type; **xylophagan** (*-lof'z-gz*; *Gr.* *phagein*, to eat), one of the Xyloph'aga, a genus of boring bivalves; **xylophage** (*-faj*), an insect-larva, mollusc, &c., that eats or bores in wood.—*adj.* **xylophagous** (*-lof'z-gz*), wood-eating; **xyloph'ious**, fond of wood, living upon wood.—*n.* **xylophono** (*Gr.* *phōnē*, voice), a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, which are rested on hammers.

Xylopla, *zī-lo-plā*, *n.* trees and shrubs of the custard-apple family, natives of the tropics, chiefly in America; **xylopyrography**, poker-painting on wood; **xy'lose**, a pentose found in many plants, also known as wood-sugar.—*adj.* **xylotomous** (*Gr.* *tomē*, a cut), of insects, wood-boring, wood-cutting; **xylotypographic**, pertaining to, or printed from, wooden type.—*ns.* **xylotypography**; **xy'lyl** (*-līl*), any of the univalent radicals, C₄H₅, of the xylenes or their derivatives. [*Gr.* *xylon*, wood.]

Xyris, *zī'ris*, *n.* a genus of sedge-like plants, usu. with yellow flowers, of the family Xyridaceae (*zī-rī-dā'sē-ē*) and order Xyrid'ales.—*adj.* **xyrid'aceous** (*-shz*), of the Xyridaceae. [*Gr.* *xyris*, a kind of iris.]

xyster, *zī'stēr*, *n.* a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones. [*Gr.* *xyster*, a graving tool.]

xystus, *zī'st-s*, *n.* (ant.) a covered portico used by athletes for their exercises: an open colonnade: a tree-planted walk.—Also **xyst**, **xys'tos**. [*L.*—*Gr.* *xystos* or *-on*, perh. orig. a cleared or raked place—*xycin* to scrape; cf. *xyster*.]

fāte, *fār*, *ārk*; *mē*, *lor* (her); *māne*; *māte*; *māte*; *mōn*; *dhen* (then)

Y

Y, *y*, *z*, *n*. the twenty-fifth letter of our alphabet, twenty-third of the Roman alphabet, derived, as are also **U** and **V**, from Greek upsilon (**Y**, *y*); it is used to represent a consonant sound as in *year* (*y* = O.E. *ȝ*; M.E. *ȝ*, *yogh*), and the vowel and diphthongal sounds, *i*, as in *hymn*, *fally*, *i*, as in *my*, *pyre*, *as* in *myrrh* or *insatyr*; also in digraphs, as *ey* instead of *oi* when final, as in *toy*. Early printers used *y* as a substitute for thorn (**þ**), which their founts lacked: hence it came to be so used in MSS. and inscriptions, as *yat* or *y^t* for *that*, *ye* for *the*; cf. *ye* (2). As a mediaeval numeral, **Y** = 150; **Y** = 150,000. — *ns.* **Y'**-alloy, an aluminium-base alloy of duralumin type, containing copper 4%, magnesium 1.5%, silicon 0.7%, nickel 2%, iron 0.6%, and titanium 0.2%; **Y'**-chromosome, one of a pair of chromosomes associated with sex-determination (the other being the **X**-chromosome); **Y'**-level, a type of engineers' level whose essential characteristic is the support of the telescope, namely, **Y**-shaped rests in which it may be rotated, or reversed end-for-end. — Also *wye*-level; **Y**-moth, any of a genus of destructive noctuid moths with a silvery **Y**-shaped mark on the fore-wings; **Y**-track, a short track laid at right angles to a railway-line, connected with it by two switches resembling a **Y**, used for reversing engines. **Y**, *i*, *psx*. derived from O.E. *psx* *ge* (*ȝe*), orig. a preposition meaning 'with, together,' seen in O.E. nouns and adjectives, as *gefēra*, companion, *gethaht*, counsel, *gelle*, alike, &c., and in verbs, as *gethēdan*, to join together, *gerinnan*, to congeal, but even in O.E. times often used with no very definite meaning; in primitive Germanic *gi* imparted a perfective meaning to past participles; in O.E. (as *ge*-) and in M.E. (as *ȝe*-, *y*-, *i*-, &c.) it was prefixed to past participles, indiscriminately, and it was in this way used freely by Spenser and other archaists.

Yacca, *yak'a*, *n*. either of two evergreens (*Podocarpus*) of the West Indies, or their wood. [*Sp. yaca*, from Taino.]

Yacht, *yot*, *n*. orig. a light fast-sailing vessel: a sailing, steam, &c., vessel elegantly fitted up for pleasure-trips or racing. — *v.i.* to sail or race in a yacht. — *adj.* yacht'-built, built on the model of a yacht. — *ns.* yacht'-club, a club of yachtsmen; yacht'er, one engaged in sailing a yacht. — *n.* and *adj.* yacht'ing. — *ns.* yachts'man, one who keeps or sails a yacht; yachts'manship, the art of sailing a yacht. [*Du. jacht* (formerly *jagt*), from *jagen*, to chase; *Ger. jagen*, to hunt.]

Yaff, *yaf*, *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to bark like a snarling dog: to scold, nag. [*imit.*]

Yaffle (*dial.*), *yaf'l*, *yaffingale* (*Tennyson*), *yaf'ing-gal*, *ns.* the green woodpecker. [*From its sound; influenced by nightingale.*]

Yager, *yā'gar*, *n*. Same as *jäger*.

Yagger, *yag'er*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a pedlar. [*Variant of jagger.*]

Yah, *yā*. Variant of *yea*.

Yah, *yā*, *interj.* an exclamation of derision, contemptuous defiance, or disgust.

Yahoo, *yā-hoo'*, *n.* a name given by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* to a class of animals with the forms of men but the understanding and passions of brutes: a brutal or boorish lout.

Yahwe(h), *yā-wā*, *Jehovah* (q.v.). — *n.* Yah'wist, Yah'wist. — Also Yah've(h), Yah'vist.

Yajurveda, *yā'oor-vā-dā*, *n.* one of the four Vedas, the Veda of prayers. [*Sans.* — *yajus*, reverence, and *Veda*.]

Yak, *yak*, *n.* a species of ox found in Tibet, and domesticated there, covered all over with a thick coat of long silky hair, that of the lower parts

hanging down almost to the ground. — *n.* yak'h'dan, a box for strapping on a yak. [*Tibetan.*]

Yakut, *yā-koot*, *n.* a member of a mixed Turkish race in Siberia, in the Lena district: their Turkish language.

yald. See *yauld*.

Yale lock, *yāl lak*, trade-mark for certain kinds of lock. [*Linus Yale* (1821-68), American locksmith.]

Y-alloy. See under **Y**.

yam, *yam*, *n.* a large tuberous root like the potato, growing in tropical countries: any plant of the genus *Yam* which yield these tubers. [*U.S.*] a sweet-potato.

Yama, *n.* mythology, the first mortal. [*Sans.*]

yamen, *yā'men*, *n.* the offices and residence of a mandarin. [*Chin.*]

yammer, *yam'er*, *v.i.* (*dial.* and *coll.*) to lament, wail: to whine: to make an outcry: to express yearning. — *n.* yamm'ring. [*O.E. géom(e)rian* — *géomor*, sad; influenced in M.E. by *Du. jammeren*.]

yang, *yang*, *n.* various species of *Dipterocarpus*, valuable timber trees.

yank, *yangk*, *v.t.* to carry, move with a jerk (with out, over). — *v.i.* to move actively. — *n.* (*Scot.*) a blow, buffet. (*U.S.*) a strong jerk. — *n.* yank'er, (*Scot.*) a rap: a big lie. — *adj.* yank'ing, (*Scot.*) active: (*U.S.*) pulling, jerking. — *n.* yank'ie, (*Scot.*) a scold: an impudent woman. [*Ety. dub.*]

Yankee, *yang'ki*, *n.* in America, a citizen of the New England States, or an inhabitant of the northern United States, as opposed to the southern: in British usage, generally an inhabitant of the United States. — Also *adj.* — Also *Yank* (*coll.*). — *ns.* Yank'cedom, the land of Yankees: Yankees generally; Yank'ce-Doo'dle, a Yankee, from a popular air. — Also *adj.* — *adj.* Yank'ceded. — *n.* Yank'ceism, Yankee characteristics. [*Prob. Janke*, a diminutive of *Du. Jan*, John.]

yaourt, *yā'ourt*, *n.* a fermented liquor made from milk. — Also *youghourt*, &c. [*Turk. yəghurt*.]

yap, *yap*, *v.i.* (*dial.*) to bark sharply or constantly: to speak constantly: to scold. — *n.* a yelp: a cur. — *n.* yap'ster, a dog. [*imit.*]

yapok, *yapok*, *yap'ok*, *n.* the S. American water-opossum. [*From river Oyapok*, in French Guiana.]

yapon. See *yaupon*.

yapp, *yap*, *n.* a limp leather binding in which the cover overlaps the edges of the book. [*Yapp*, a bookseller.]

Yarborough, *yār'bar-z*, *n.* a hand containing no card above a nine. [*From an Earl of Yarborough*, said to have betted against its occurrence.]

yard, *yārd*, *n.* (*obs.*) a straight thin branch, a wand of authority, a stick for beating as punishment, or a rod for measuring: an English measure of 3 feet or 36 inches: a piece of material this length: a long beam on a mast for spreading square sails: (*arch.*) the penis. — *ns.* yard'age, the aggregate number of yards: the length, area, or volume measured or estimated in linear, square, or cubic yards: the cutting of coal at so much a yard; yard'-arm, either half of a ship's yard (right or left) from the centre to the end; yard'land, a virgate, a yard of land; yard'stick, a stick 3 feet long: (*fig.*) any standard of measurement. — Also yard'wand. — by the yard, in large quantities; yard of ale, &c., a tall slender glass for ale, &c., or its contents; yard of land, a measure of area of land, a virgate. [*O.E. gýrd, gýrd*, a rod, measure; *Du. garde*, *Ger. gerte*; conn. *Goth. gards*, a prickle, sting; and *prob. L. hasta*, a spear.]

yard, *yārd*, *n.* an enclosed place, esp. near a building, often in composition, as 'backyard,' 'court-

year'd, year'd-hunger. See yird.
yearn, *yearn*, *v.t.* (*obs.*; also *earn*) to desire strongly,
feel longing for: (*obs.*) to express a desire for, ask
for: (*Shak.*) to cause to mourn.—*v.i.* to feel
earnest desire: (*also, obs., earn*) to feel compas-
sion, tenderness, grief (*also used impersonally*, as
'it yearns me'; *obs.*): to express longing, as in
sound or appearance.—*n.* a yearning.—*n.* and *adj.*
yearn'ing.—*adv.* yearn'ingly. [*O.E. geornan*
(*W.S. giernan*), to desire: allied to *georn*, desirous,
eager; cf. *Ger. gern*, willingly.]

yearn, *yarn*, *v.i.* (*obs.* and *dial.*) to earn. [earn (1).]
yearn, *yarn*, *v.i.* to curdle, as milk.—Also earn.—*n.*
yearn'ing, earn'ing, rennet. [earn (2).]

yeast, *yĕst*, *n.* a substance used in brewing consisting of certain minute fungi, which produce zymase, and hence induce the alcoholic fermentation of carbohydrates: (*obs.*) the froth on beer: (*Shak.*) spume or foam of water: (*fig.*) leaven.—*v. i.* to ferment, or be covered with froth (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*ns.* yeast'iness; yeast'-plant, any of the Saccharomycetes; yeast'-powder, a baking powder.—*adj.* yeast'y, like yeast: frothy, foamy: unsubstantial. [O.E. *gġst*, *gyst*; Ger. *gäschit*, *gischit*.]

yede, yeed. See yead.
yegg, yeg, *n.* (U.S.) a burglar, esp. a burglar of safes.—Also yegg'man. [Poss. the name of an American safe-breaker.]

yeld, yeld, yell, *yel*, *adj.* (Scot.) barren: not giving milk: unproductive. [Late O.E. *gelde*; cf. *geld*.]
yeldring, *yeld'ring*, *n.* Same as yoldring.—Also yeld'rock.

yolk. Same as yolk.

yellow, *yel*, *yl*, *o* to howl or cry out with a sharp noise : to scream from pain or terror.—*v.t.* to utter with a yell.—*n.* a sharp outcry : a particular cry affected by an American college.—*n.* yell /Ing.—*v.i.* yell-och (*-ahk*; *Scot.*), to yell.—*n.* yell. [O.E. (*Angl.*) *gellan*; Ger. *gellen*; conn. with O.E. *galan*, to sing.] **yellow**, *yell'ô*, *adj.* of the colour of sulphur or of the primrose : of the colour of gold : of Mongolic race : of mixed black and white race : (*coll.*) cowardly, base : sensational.—*n.* the colour of the rainbow between the orange and the green : any dye or pigment producing such a colour : yolks (in *pl.*) peach-yellows (see peach), or other plant disease in which the foliage yellows : jaundice in horses, &c.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, or become, yellow.—*adjs.* yell'ow-backed, -bellied, -billed, -breasted, -covered, -crowned, -eyed, -footed, -fronted, -headed, -horned, -legged, -necked, -polled, -ringed, -rumped, -shouldered, -spotted, &c.—*ms.* yell'ow-bird, any of various birds of a yellow colour—the golden oriole, summer-warbler, &c.; yell'ow-boy, (*slang*) a gold coin : a mulatto or dark quadroon (*fem.* yell'ow-girl); yell'ow-bunting, the yellow-hammer; yell'ow-*&c.*—*adv.* yell'ow-ly, as if se or cowardly person : yell'ow-earth, any plant of yellow c

yellow c. any plant of the genus *Xyris*, growing abundantly in the pine-barrens of Southern U.S.; yellow-fever, an acute disease occurring in tropical America and West Africa, caused by infection with a filter-passer conveyed to man by the bite of the mosquito *Aedes aegypti* (*Stegomyia fasciata*), characterised by high fever, acute nephritis, jaundice, and haemorrhages; yellow-flag, a flag of a yellow colour, displayed by a vessel in quarantine or over a military hospital or ambulance; yellow-hammer, -hammer, a finch (*Emberiza citrinella*), so named from its yellow colour—also called yellow-bunting. —adj. yellowish, somewhat yellow.—ns. yellowishness; yellow-metal, a brass consisting of sixty parts copper and forty parts zinc; yellowness, quality or state of being yellow: (obs.; fig.) jealousy; yellow-rattle (see rattle); yellow-root, golden-seal; yellow-snow, snow sometimes observed in the Alps and in the Antarctic regions, coloured yellow by the growth on it of certain algae; yellow-soap, common soap composed of tallow, resin, and soda; yellow-spot, macula lutea, the small area at the centre of the retina in vertebrates at which vision is most distinct: yellow-wash, a lotion consisting

of a mixture of mercuric chloride and lime-water; yell'ow-weld, common ragwort: golden-rod: (*dial.*) weld; yell'ow-wood, any of various woods that are light in colour, as satinwood, or yield yellow dye, as that of *Cladradstri lutea* (Southern U.S.): any of the trees that yield these woods: a tree, as a sumach, that gives yellow dye from a root which yields a red-dyeing material: yell'-wurt, an annual yell'-een'taurv.—

yell'ow-yite,
(same as yold-
ncy to dastardly
'ersian berries:

Yellow Jack, (*slang*) yellow fever; **yellow peril**, the danger that the yellow races may crush the white and overrun the world; **yellow press**, newspapers abounding in sensational articles, and prone to reckless exaggeration. [*O.E.* *geolu*; *Ger.* *gelb*; *cog.* with *L.* *helvus*, light bay.]

yelp, *yelp*, *v.i. (obs.)* to boast: to utter a sharp bark.—*n.* a sharp, quick cry or bark.—*n.* *yelp'cr.*—*n.* and *adj.* *yelp'ing*. [*O.E. gielpan*, to boast, exult; *O.N. gjǫlpa*, to yelp.]

yen, yen, *n.* a Japanese gold or silver coin: the Japanese monetary unit since 1871:—*pl.* yen.
[*Jap.*—*Chin.* *yüan*, round, a dollar.]

yen, yen, *n.* (U.S. slang) an intense desire, longing, urge.—*v.i.* to desire, yearn. [Chin. (Pekingese) yen. smoke. opium.]

yeoman, *yō'man*, *n.* [*hist.*] a gentleman serving in a royal or noble household, ranking between a sergeant and a groom: after the fifteenth century, one of a class of small farmers, commonly freeholders, the next grade below gentlemen (often serving as foot soldiers): a man of small estate, any small farmer or countryman above the grade of labourer: an assistant to an official: a member of the yeomanry cavalry or of the yeomen of the guard: a petty officer on a war vessel whose duties are clerical:—*pl.* *yeo'men*.—*adj.* *yeo'manly*, of yeoman's rank: humble and honest: staunch: brave.—*adv.* *staunchly*, *bravely*.—*n.* *yeo'manry*, the collective body of smaller freeholders: a cavalry volunteer force in Great Britain formed during the wars of the French Revolution, later mechanised as part of the Territorials.—*Yeomen of the Guard*, a veteran company of picked soldiers, employed in conjunction with the gentlemen-at-arms on special occasions as the sovereign's bodyguard—constituted a corps in 1485 by Henry VII., and still wearing the costume of that period; *yeoman's* service, powerful aid, such as came from the yeomen in the English armies of early times. [*M.E.* *yoman*, *yeman*; *perh.* for young man.]

rep, *yep*, U.S. dial. and coll. variant of *yep*.
yerba, *yər'bā*, n. a herb, esp. (also *yerba mate*,
yerba de maté), Paraguay tea or *maté* (q.v.).
 [Sp.—L. *herba*.]

jerk, *yerd*, *hunger*. See *ylrd*.
jerk, *yerk*, *v.t.* (all meanings now *dial.*) of a shoe-maker, to draw (stitches) tight: to bind or tie with a jerk: to throw or thrust with a sudden, quick motion: to move with a jerk: to lash out with: to utter jerkily: to beat: (*fig.*) to rouse, excite.—*v.i.* to draw tight, bind, strike, move, rise, with a jerk: to kick: to engage in with energy or eagerness: to gird, carp. [Origin obscure; earlier than *jerk*.]

es, yes, adv. ay: a word of affirmation or consent: (formerly) on the contrary: yea.—*n.* yes'-man, (*coll.*) one who agrees with everything that is said to him: an obedient follower with no initiative. [O.E. *gése*, *gise*—*gēa*, *gē*, yea, and *si*, let it be.]

yeast, *yeasty*. Obs. forms of *yeast*, *yeasty*.
yeaster, *yes'tar* (*dial.* and *arc.*)
 to yesterday: last.—*n.* *yes'*

yesterday; last.—*n.* *yēs*
 —*adv.* on the day last
 yesterevening, yestern
 evening, morning, of yesterday; yester-
 night, last night; yesteryear (orig. *D. G.*
Rossetti), last year.—*adv.* yestreen' (confr. of
 yestereven; *Scot.* and *poet.*), yesterday evening.
 Q.E. *geostran*, *gistran* (always followed by *diag.*
 &c.): *Ger. gestern*: cf. *L. hesternus*, *Gr. chthēs*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt, in'fənt, ran'dəm*

yod(c). See yead.
yodel, yodie, yō'dl, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to sing or shout, changing frequently from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again after the manner of the mountaineers of the Tirol.—*n.* a song or phrase sung, or a cry made, in this fashion.—Also *jodel* (yō'dh).—*n.* yō'doller, yō'dier. [Ger. dial. *jodeln*.]
yoga, yō'gā, *n.* a system of Hindu philosophy showing the means of emancipation of the soul from further migrations.—*ns.* yō'gi (-gē), yō'gin, a Hindu ascetic who practises the yoga system, consisting in the withdrawal of the senses from external objects, long continuance in unnatural postures, &c.—*adj.* yō'gic.—*n.* yō'gism. [Sans., union.]
yogh, yokh, *n.* the M.E. letter *ȝ*, derived from O.E. *ȝ*. [Origin uncertain, but appropriate as exemplifying the two chief sounds of the letter.]
yoghorth, yoghurt, yō'gort. Same as yaourt.
yohimblane, yō-him'bēn, *n.* an alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Corynanthe yohimbe*. [Of Bantu origin.]
yoleks, yaiks, *interj.* an old fox-hunting cry.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* yolek(s) to make, or urge on by, this cry.
yojan, yō'jan, yojana, yō'ja-nā, *ns.* an Indian measure of distance, usu. about five miles. [Hind.]
yōjan.—*Sans.* yōjana, (distance covered in one) yoking.]
yoke, yōk, *n.* that which joins together: the frame of wood joining draught oxen: any similar frame, as one for carrying pails: a part of a garment that fits the shoulders (or the hips): (*dial.*) a stretch of work—e.g. from meal-time to meal-time: a mark of servitude: slavery: a bond of union: a pair or couple, as of oxen.—*v.t.* to put a yoke on: to join together: to attach a draught-animal to: to enslave: (*fig.*) to set to work.—*v.i.* to be joined: to go together: (*Scot.*) to set to work.—*ns.* yoke-devil, (*Shak.*) a companion devil; yoke-fellow, -mate, an associate, partner, fellow-worker.—*adj.* yoke-toed, zygodactyl.—*n.* yōk'ing, (*dial.*) as much work as is done at a stretch. [O.E. *geoc*; Ger. *joch*; L. *jugum*, Gr. *zygon*.]
yoked, yō'kē, *n.* a country bumpkin.—*adj.* yō'kelish. [Ety. dub.]
yokul. See jokol.
yold, obs. *poet.* and *pa.p.* of yeld.
yoldring, yōld'ring, *n.* a yellow-hammer. [Variant of *dial. yowling*—O.E. *geolh*; see *yellow*.]
yolk, yōk, (*rare*) yelk, yēlk, *n.* the yellow part of the egg of a bird or reptile: the nutritive non-living material contained by an ovum.—*adj.* yolked, yolk'y, like yolk.—*ns.* yolk'-sac, (=ool.) the yolk-containing sac which is attached to the embryo by the yolk'-stalk, a short stalk by means of which yolk substance may pass into the alimentary canal of the embryo. [O.E. *geolca*, *geolca*—*geolu*, *yellow*.]
yolk, yōk, *n.* wool-oil.—*adj.* yolk'y. [O.E. *ēowicg*, *yolk*.]
Yom Kippur, yōm kip'oor, the Day of Atonement, a Jewish fast day.—Yom Teruah (*ter'oo-ā*), the Feast of Trumpets.—Yom Tob or Tov (*tōb, tōv*), any religious festival. [Heb. *yōm*, day, *kippūr*, atonement, *terū'āh*, blowing (of a trumpet), *tōb*, good.]
yon, yon, *adj.* (now *poet.* or *dial.*) that: those: yonder.—Also *pron.* that
adv. yonder.—*prep.* yor
across, or through: to,
adj. and *pron.* yon.—*adv.*
to, or at, a distance wit-
at a distance within view (or so conceived).—*pron.*
that one, yon.—hither and yon(d), (*dial.*) hither
and thither; hither, or here, and yonder,
hither and thither; tho yonder, the farther, more
distant. [O.E. *geon* (*adj.*, *pron.*), *geond* (*prep.*, *adv.*),
and M.E. *yonder*.]
yond, yōnd, *adj.* (Spens., *F.O.*, If. viii. 40, 9),
furious, mad. [Said to be due to misunderstanding
of a passage in an earlier writer: Chaucer's
Clerk's Tale 1143 has been suggested, but 16th
cent. black-letter Chaucers do not have the word
in this line.]
yongthly. See young.

yoni, *yō' nē*, *n.* a representation of the female genitals, the symbol under which the Hindu deity Sakti is worshipped.

yonker, *obs.* form of **younger**.

yoop, *yōop*, *n.* and *interj.* a word imitative of a sobbing sound.

yore, *yōr*, *adv.* (*obs.*) long ago.—*n.* old time.—Also *adj.*—of yore, in times past. [O.E. *gēara*, formerly; *app.* connected with *gear*, a year.]

yorker, *york'ər*, *n.* a ball pitched to a point directly under the bat—formerly called *tice*. [Prob. from *Yorkshire*, but history quite unknown.]

Yorkish, *york'ish*, *adj.* pertaining to the county or city of *York*: adhering to the House of *York* in the Wars of the Roses.—*n.* *York'ist*, one of this party.—Also *adj.*—*Yorkshire* fog, a tall grass, *Holcus lanatus*; *Yorkshire* grit, a grit from *Yorkshire* used for polishing; *Yorkshire* pudding, a pudding made of unsweetened batter, and baked along with meat or in meat dripping—orig. under the spit so as to catch the drippings.

you, *ū*, *pron.* 2nd pers. *pl.*, but also used as singular: anyone.—*pron.* *pl.* *you'-uns*, a provincial form for *you*, *you ones*.—*you're another*, the vulgar form of *tu quoque*, effective in vituperation, but not an argument. [O.E. *ēow* (perh. through a later form *ēow*), orig. only dat. and accus.; cf. *yc.*]

youk. See **yuke**. **youghourt**, &c. See **yaourt**.

young, *yung*, *adj.* not long born: in early life: in the first part of growth: youthful: vigorous: relating to youth: junior, the younger of two persons having the same name: inexperienced: newly arrived—in Australia: (*coll.*) miniature.—*n.* the offspring of animals: (with the) those who are young.—*adj.* young'-eyed, (*Shak.*) with the bright eyes of youth; young'ish, somewhat young.—*n.* young'ling, a young person or animal.—*adj.* youthful, young.—*adv.* young'ly, (*rare*) in youth: in the manner of youth.—*ns.* young'ness; young'ster, a young person, esp. a young man, or (formerly) a vigorous young man: (*coll.*) a child; young'th, (*Spens.*) youth.—*adj.* young'ly, (*Spens.*) youthful.—with young, pregnant; young blood, fresh accession of strength; Young England, during the Corn-Law struggle (1842-45), a little band of young Tory politicians, who hated Free Trade and Radicalism, and professed a sentimental attachment to earlier forms of social life in England; Young England, America, &c., the rising generation in England, America, &c.; Young Ireland, a group of Irish politicians who broke away from O'Connell about 1844, because of his rooted aversion to physical force; Young Italy, an association of Italian republican agitators, active about 1844, under the lead of Mazzini; young person, in Factory Acts, &c., a person who is under eighteen years of age but no longer a child; Young Turk, one of a body of Turkish reformers who brought about the revolution of 1908. [O.E. *geong*; Ger. *jung*; also conn. with L. *juvens*, Sans. *yuvan*, young.]

youngberry, *yung'ber-i*, *n.* a large reddish-black fruit, a cross between a variety of blackberry and a variety of dewberry. [B. M. Young, an American fruitgrower, and berry.]

Young's modulus, *yungz mod'ū-las*, the coefficient of elasticity of stretching—for a stretched wire, it is the ratio of the stretching force per unit cross-sectional area to the elongation per unit length.

younger, *yung'kər*, *n.* a young person: (*Spens.*) a young gentleman or knight. [Old Du. *joneker* (Du. *jonker*), from *jong heer*, young master or lord; Ger. *junker*.]

your, *ūr*, *pron.* (*gen. pl.*) or *poss. adj.* of or belonging to you: (*Shak.*) used to denote a person of a class well known—the ordinary (implying some contempt).—*prons.* *yourn*, (*dial.*) yours; yours (a double genitive), used predicatively or absolutely: short for 'your letter.'—*you and yours*, *you and your family or property*; yours faithfully, sincerely, truly, &c., yours to command, &c., forms used conventionally in letters just before the signature: (*vulg.*) also sometimes used by a speaker to mean himself. [O.E. *ēower*, *gen. of ge*, *ye*.]

yourself, *ūr-self*, *pron.* the emphatic form of *you*: in your real character: having command of your faculties: same: in good form: the reflexive form of *you* (objective):—*pl.* yourselves.

yourt. See **yurt**.

youth, *yōuth*, *n.* state of being young: early life, the period immediately succeeding childhood: an early period of existence: a young person, esp. a young man (*pl.* youths, *yōuthz*): young persons collectively: (*Shak.*) recentness, freshness.—*adj.* youth'ful, pertaining to youth or early life: young: suitable to youth: fresh: buoyant, vigorous.—*adv.* youth'fully.—*ns.* youth'fulness; youth'-head, youth'hood (*obs.*), youth.—*adj.* youth'ly, (*Spens.*) young, youthful (also *adv.*); youth'-some, youth'ful; youth'y, (*Scot.*) young.—youth hostel, a hostel where hikers, &c., who are members of an organisation find inexpensive and simple accommodation. [O.E. *geoguth*—*geong*, young; Ger. *jugend*.]

yow(e), *yōw*, *n.* (*dial.*) variant of ewe.

yowl, *yō*

bawl.—

[M.E. *3*]

yowicy. Same as **yoldring**.

yo-yo, *yō-yō*, *n.* a toy consisting of a reel attached to, and manoeuvred by, a string which winds and unwinds round it—similar to the 18th-cent. bandalore or quizz.

ypight, *i-pīt*, *obs. pa.p.* of pitch.

yplast, *i-plāst*, *obs. pa.p.* of place.

ypight, *i-plīt*, *obs. pa.p.* of plight.

ypsilon, *i-pī-lon*, *-sē*, or *īp*, *n.* the twentieth letter of the Greek alphabet (Υ, υ): as a numeral, *v* = 400; *v* = 400,000.—Also *upsilon* (*īp-sī-lon*, or *īp'*).—*adj.* *ypsiliform* (*-sīl'*), *ypsiloid* (*īp-sīl-oid*), shaped like an *upsilon*.

yrapt, *i-rapt'* (*Spens.*). Same as *rapt*.

yraivished, *i-raw'ish-id* (Malone's emendation of *Shak. iranyshed*), *pa.t.* of ravish.

yrent, *i-ren'*, *obs. pa.p.* of rend.

yriyd, *i-riyd*, *obs. pa.p.* of rive.

ysame, *i-sām*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) together. [Perh. in and same (*n.*).]

yshend, *i-shend* (*Spens.*). Same as *shend*.

yslaked, *obs. pa.p.* of slake (*Shak., Pericles*, III. line 1, quenched or relaxed the energies of).

ythundered, *i-thun'd-rid*, *v.t.*, *pa.p.* (*Spens.*) struck by a thunderbolt.

ytost, *i-tost'*, (*Spens.*) *pa.p.* of toss.

Y-track. See **Y**.

ytterbium, *i-tər'bi-əm*, *n.* a metallic element (Yb; at. numb. 70), a member of the rare-earth group: name orig. given to a substance later shown to consist of a mixture of this and lutetium. [Ytterby, a Swedish quarry.]

yttrium, *i-tri-əm*, *n.* a metallic element (Y; at. numb. 39) in the third group of the periodic system, usu. classed with the rare-earths.—*n.* *yttr'ia*, its oxide, a yellowish-white powder.—*adj.* *yttr'ic*, *yttr'ious*; *yttriferous*.—*ns.* *yttr'ocer'ite*, a mineral, usu. violet in colour, found embedded in quartz, a fluoride of yttrium, cerium, &c.; *yttr'ocol'umbite*, *-tan'talite*, a brownish mineral found at Ytterby, a tantalate of yttrium, iron, calcium, &c. [From Ytterby; see ytterbium.]

yu, *yū*, *ū*, *n.* precious jade (nephrite or jadeite).—Also *yū-stonc*. [Chin. *yū*, *yū-shih*.]

yuan, *yū-ān'*, *n.* the Chinese dollar:—*pl.* *yuan*. [Chin. *yūan*.]

yucca (also *yucca*), *yuk'ū*, *n.* cassava.—*n.* *Yucca* (sometimes *Yue'a*), a genus of plants of the family Liliaceae, natives of Mexico, New Mexico, &c., some (as *Yucca gloriosa*, the Spanish dagger) cultivated in gardens on account of the singularity and splendour of their appearance. [Of Carib origin.]

yucker, *yuk'ər*, *n.* the American flicker or golden-winged woodpecker. [Imit. of its note.]

yuft, *yuft*, *n.* Russia leather. [Russ. *yuft*.]

yuga, *yōg'ā*, *n.* one of the Hindu ages of the world.—Also *yug*. [Sans.]

Yugo-Slav, *Yugoslav*, *yōg'ō-slāv*, or *-slāv'*, *n.* a native, citizen, or inhabitant of Yugoslavia, one of the southern group of Slavs consisting of Serbs,

Croats, and Slovenes: the Slavonic language (Serbo-Croatian) dominant in Yugoslavia.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* and *ns.* Yugoslav'ian, Yugoslav'ic.—Also Jugo-Slav, Yugoslav, &c. [Serbo-Croatian *jugo*—*jug*, the south, and Slav.]

yuke, *yook*, yuck, *yuk*, *v.t.* (*prov.*) to itch.—*n.* itching: the itch.—Also youk, yeuk, ewk.—*adj.* yuk'y, yuck'y, itchy. [Same as itch; prob. influenced by the M.Du. form, *jeuken*.]

yulan, *yō'lan*, *n.* a Chinese magnolia, with large white flowers. [Chin.]

Yule, *yōl*, *n.* the season or feast of Christmas.—*n.* Yule'tide, the time or season of Yule or Christmas.

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mēte; rūte; mōon; dhen (then)

—Yule log, the block of wood cut down in the forest, then dragged to the house, and set alight in celebration of Christmas. [O.E. *gēol*, Yule, *se tērra gēola*, December; O.N. *jól*. Not conn. either with O.N. *hjól*, wheel, or M.E. *youden, yollen*, to cry out or yawl.]

yunx, *yungks*, *n.* Variant of jynx.

yupon. See yaupon.

yurt, *yurt*, *yoot*, *n.* a light tent of skins, &c., used by nomads in Siberia. [From Russ.]

ywis. Same as iwis.

ywrake, *i-rāk'*, ywroke, *i-rōk*, ywroken, *i-rō'kən*, obs. *f.r.p.* (*Spens.*) of wreak.

Z

Z, z, zed, *n.* the twenty-sixth and last letter in our alphabet, is derived through the Greek *zeta* (*Z, ζ*), from *zayin*, the seventh Semitic letter—its sound a voiced sibilant, either a voiced *s* as in 'zeal', or a voiced *sh* as in 'azure': used in Scots to represent M.E. *ȝ* (the letter yogh), as in *capercaillie*: used as a contraction-mark (= *j*) in *viz., sciz., oz., &c.* See also *cedilla, zed, zeta*.
Zabian, *zā'bi-an*, *adj. and n.* Same as *Sabian*.
zabra, *zā'brā*, *n.* (*hist.*) a small vessel on the Spanish coast. [*Sp.*]
zaek, *zak*, *n.* (*Austr. slang*) a sixpenny piece.
Zadkiel, *zad'ki-el*, *n.* the name assumed by Richard James Morrison (1794-1874), compiler of a popular astrological almanac.
zaffre, *zaffer*, *zaf'or*, *n.* the impure oxide obtained by partially roasting cobalt ore previously mixed with two or three times its weight of fine sand. [*Fr. zafre*, of *Ar. origin*.]
zalamddodont, *zā-lam'dū-dont*, *adj.* having molar teeth with V-shaped ridges, as some Insectivora.—Also *n.* [*Gr. za-*, very, *lambda*, the letter *Λ* (= *L*), *odontos*, a tooth.]
Zalophus, *zāl'ō-fas*, *n.* a genus of eared seals. [*Gr. za-*, intens., *lophos*, a crest.]
zambo, *zām'bō*, *n.* the offspring of a negro man and an American Indian woman: anyone of mixed negro and Indian blood. [*Sp.*]
zambomba, *thām-bom'bā*, *n.* a simple Spanish musical instrument, made by stretching a piece of parchment over a wide-mouthed jar and inserting a stick in it, sounded by rubbing the stick with the fingers. [*Sp.*]
Zamia, *zā'mi-ā*, *n.* a genus of palm-like trees or low shrubs of the family *Cycadaceae*, some species of which yield an edible starchy pith. [Named through misreading in Pliny *azaniae nuce*, pine cones that open on the tree—*Gr. azanein*, *azainein*, to dry.]
zaminlar. Same as *zemindar*.
zamosue, *zā-moos'*, *n.* the short-horned buffalo of West Africa. [*Ar. jāmis*.]
zampogna, *zām-pō'nyā*, *n.* the Italian bagpipe. [*It.*]
zander, *zan'dor*, *n.* See *sander*.
zanella, *zā-nel-ā*, *n.* a mixed twilled fabric for covering umbrellas. [*Origin uncertain*.]
zanja, *thāng'hā*, *n.* an irrigating canal.—*n.* *zanjero* (*-hā'rō*), one who superintends the distribution of water in irrigation canals. [*Sp.*]
zante, *zan'tē*, *n.* the same as *zan'te-wood*, the wood of the European smoke-tree, from *Zante*, one of the principal Ionian Islands: satin-wood.—*n.* *Zan'tiot* (*-ot*), *Zan'tiote* (*-ōt*), a native of *Zante*.—*Zante* currant, the small seedless fruit of a *Zante* grape.
Zantedeschia, *zan-ti-des'hi-ā*. Same as *Richardia*. [*Francesco Zantedeschi*, Italian botanist.]
Zanthoxylum. Same as *Xanthoxylum*.
zany, *zā'ni*, *n.* (*hist.*) an assistant clown or buffoon: (*arch.*) a toady: (*dial.*) a simploton.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to play the zany to.—*n.* *zā'nyism*, condition or habits of a buffoon. [*Fr. zani*—*It. zanni*, a corr. of *Giovanni*, John.]
zanze, *zān'ze*, *n.* an African musical instrument. [*Ar. sanj*, castanets, cymbals.]
Zanzibari, *zan-zib-ār-i*, *n.* a native of *Zanzibar*.
Zapodidac, *zā-pō'di-dē*, *n.pl.* the jumping-mouse family. [Formed from *Gr. za-*, very, *pous*, *podas*, foot, and suff. *-idac*.]
Zaporogian, *zā-pō-rō'ji-an*, *adj.* pertaining to the Little Russian or Ukraine Cossacks dwelling near the Porogi or falls of the Dnieper.—*n.* one of these people. [*Russ. za*, beyond, and *porogi*, rapids.]
zapotilla, *zap-ō-til-ā*, *n.* Same as *sapodilla*.

zaptieh, *zap'ti-e*, *n.* a Turkish policeman.—Also *zap'tiah*, *zab'tieh*. [*From Turk.*]
zarape, *zā-rā'pe*, *n.* Same as *serape*.
Zarathustrian, *zar-ō-thōō's-tri-an*, *adj. and n.* *Zoroastrian*.—*Zarathus'trianism*, *Zarathus'trism*, *Zoroastrianism*; *Zarathus'tric*, *Zoroastritic*.
zaraitte, *zā'rō-tit*, *n.* a hydrous carbonate of nickel, found usu. as an incrustation on chromite. [*From Zaratte*, a Spaniard.]
zarba, *zā-rē'bā*, *n.* in the Sudan, a stockade, thorn-hedge, &c., against wild animals or enemies: a fortified camp generally.—Also *zarē'bā*, *zerē'bā*, *zeri'bā*. [*Ar. zaribah*, pen or enclosure for cattle.]
zari, *zārī*, *n.* an ornamental holder for a hot coffee-cup.—Also *zurī*. [*Ar. zari*, a vessel.]
zarnich, *zār'nik*, *n.* a native sulphide of arsenic, as *orpiment*, *realgar*.—Also *zar'neec*. [*Ar. zarnikh*.]
zarzuela, *thār-thōō-ā-lā*, *-thū-ā*, *n.* a Spanish kind of operetta or vaudeville—named from the royal residence of *La Zarzuela*.
zastruga, *zās-trōō'gā*, *n.* one of a series of long parallel snow-ridges on open wind-swept regions of snow:—*pl. -gi* (*-gē*). Also *sastruga*. [*Russ.*]
zati, *zā'ti*, *n.* the bonnet-monkey.
zax. *Dial. variant of sax* (*r*).
Zea, *zē-ā*, *n.* a genus of cereals having monoecious flowers; the only species is *Zea Mays*, maize or Indian corn. [*Gr. zēō* or *zeia*, one-seeded wheat.]
zeal, *zēl*, *n.* (*B.*) strong feeling, as love, anger, &c., or passionate ardour: intense enthusiasm: activity arising from warm support or enthusiasm: (*obs.*) a zealot.—*n.* *zeal'ant*, *zeal'ant*, (*Bacon*) a zealot.—*adj.* *zeal'ful*; *zeal'less*.—*ns.* *zealot* (*zel'ot*), an enthusiast: a fanatic: *Zealot*, one of a fanatical Jewish party whose restless opposition to the Roman domination finally brought about the ruin of Jerusalem in 70 A.D.; *zealotism* (*zel'*), the character of a zealot; *zealotry* (*zel'*).—*adj.* *zealous* (*zel'*), full of zeal: warmly engaged in, or ardent in support of, anything: devoted.—*adv.* *zealously* (*zel'*).—*n.* *zealousness* (*zel'*). [*O.Fr. zeile*—*L. zelus*—*Gr. zelos*—*zein*, to boil.]
zebeck, *zebeck*. Variants of *zebec*.
zebra, *zē'brā*, *zē'brā*, *n.* any of a group of striped animals of the genus *Equus*—all of which are peculiar to the African continent—including the *daaw* or Burchell's zebra, Grévy's zebra, the true or mountain zebra, and the extinct quagga: anything having stripes reminiscent of a zebra's.—*ns.* *ze'bra-fineh*, an Australian weaver-bird striped black and grey; *ze'bra-par(r)'akeet*, the budgerigar; *ze'brass*, the offspring of a male zebra and a female ass; *ze'bra-wood*, the hard and beautifully striped wood of a Guiana tree: the tree itself: applied also to various other trees or their wood.—*adj.* *ze'brine*, *ze'broid*.—*ns.* *ze-brinny* (*cf. hinny*), offspring of a male horse and a female zebra; *ze'brule*, *ze'brula*, the offspring of a male zebra and a female horse.—*zebra* crossing, stripe-marked street crossing—where pedestrians have priority. [*African*.]
zebu, *zē'bū*, *n.* a humped domestic ox (*Bos indicus*), very nearly allied to the common ox, diffused over India, China, the east coast of Africa, &c. [*Fr. zebu*, the name taken by Buffon from the exhibitors of one at a French fair in 1752.]
zebug, *zē'bub*, *n.* the zimb. [*Ar. (dial.) zubbā*, a fly.]
zecchino, *tek-kē'nō*, *n.* a gold coin, the sequin.—Also *zecchine* (*zek'in*). [*See sequin*.]
Zechstein, *zek'stin*, *n.* a deposit of calcareous rock, the higher of the two series into which the Permian System of Germany is divided. [*Ger., —zeche*, mine, *stein*, stone.]
zed, *zed*, *n.* the letter *Z*: a bar of metal of form similar to the letter *Z*. [*Fr. zède*—*L. and Gr. zēta*.]

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ā-mant*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

zedoary, *zēdō-ā-ri*, *n.* certain species of curcuma, natives of India, China, &c., whose root-stocks are aromatic, bitter, and pungent. [Through mediaeval L.—Ar. *zedwār*.]
zee, *zē*, *n.* (esp. U.S.) the letter Z (zed).
Zecman effect, *zā'mān ef-ek'*, the splitting of a spectral line into several symmetrically disposed components which occurs when the source of light is placed in a strong magnetic field. [Named from Dutch physicist *Pieter Zeeman* (1865-1943).]
zeln, *zēin*, *n.* a protein found in Indian corn. [Zea.]
zeitgeist, *tsī'gīst*, *n.* the spirit of the age. [Ger.]
zel, *zel*, *n.* a form of Oriental cymbal. [Turk. *zil*.]
Zelanian, *zē-lā'nī-an*, *adj.* pertaining to New Zealand.
zeloso, *zēl-ō-sō*, *adv.* (mus.) with fervour. [It.]
zelotypia, *zēl-ō-tīp'i-ā*, *n.* jealousy: morbid zeal in the prosecution of any project or cause. [Gr. *zelotypia*, jealousy—*zelos*, zeal, *typtin*, to strike.]
zemindar, *zēm-in-dār*, or *zem'*, *n.* under the Mogul emperors of India, the farmer of revenue from land held in common by the cultivators, as responsible for the revenue: later the actual native proprietor paying revenue direct, and not to any intermediate superior.—Also *zamindar*.—*n.* *zemindary*, the jurisdiction of a zemindar: the system of land-tenure and taxation under such.—Also *zamindari*, *zēn'indari*, &c. [Hind. *zam'indār*—Pers. *zamin*, land, and *-dar*, holder.]
zemstvo, *zēm'stvō*, *n.* in Russia, from 1864 until 1917, a district and provincial assembly to which the administration of certain of the affairs of the district and the province was committed. [Russ.]
zenana, *zē-nā'nā*, *n.* in India and Persia, apartments in which women are secluded, corresponding to the harem in Arabic-speaking Moslem lands.—*zenana mission*, a mission to women of the zenanas, necessarily conducted by women. [Pers. *zandāna*—*zan*, a woman.]
Zend, *zēnd*, *n.* the Avesta or Zend-Avesta: Avestan, the ancient East-Iranian Indo-Germanic language in which the Zend-Avesta was long orally preserved and at last written—closely related to the Vedic Sanskrit.—*Zend-Avesta* (properly meaning the Avesta with the commentary on it), the ancient sacred writings of the Parsees, including works of widely differing character and age, collected into their present canon under Shah-puṣṭar or Shah-pur II. (300-338 A.D.). [Pers. *zend*, *zand*, commentary—Sans. *jñā*, to know.]
zendik, *zēnd'ik*, *n.* an unbeliever in revealed religion in the East: one who practises magic. [Ar. *zendīq*.]
zenith, *zēn'ith*, *n.* the point on the celestial sphere vertically above the observer's head, one of the two poles of the horizon, the other being the nadir: the greatest height (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*adj.* *zen'ithal*.—*ns.* *zen'ith-dis'tance*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the zenith; *zen'ith-see'tor*, any of several instruments for measuring zenith-distances, used before the invention of the telescope. [O.Fr. *cenith*], ultimately from Ar. *samt*, short for *samt-ar-rar*, *lit.* way, direction, of the head.]
zeolite, *zēl-ō-līt*, *n.* any of a large group of aluminosilicates of sodium, potassium, calcium, and barium, containing very loosely held water.—*adjs.* *zeolitic* (*-līt'*); *zeolitic* form. [Gr. *zeon*, to boil (in allusion to the fact that many intumescence under the blow-pipe), *lithor*, a stone.]
zephyr, *zēf'ər*, *n.* the west wind: a soft, gentle breeze: thin light worsted or woollen yarn: a shawl, jersey, or other garment made of such: any of various types of light-weight material, as a gingham, a flannel with a silk warp, a thin woollen cloth, &c.: anything very light and fine of its kind: *Zephyr*, the god of the west wind. [Gr. *Zephyros*; akin to *zophos*, darkness, the west.]
zeppelin, *zēp'el-in*, *zēp'*, *n.* a dirigible, cigar-shaped airship of the type designed by Count *Zeppelin* (c. 1900).
zerda, *zēr'dā*, *n.* a fennec. [Ar. *zardawa*.]
zereba. See *zareba*.
Zernebock, *zēr-no-bok*, *n.* *Czerni Bog*, an evil god

of the Slavs, wrongly described by Scott in *Ivanhoe* as a god of the ancient Saxons.

zero, *zē'rō*, *n.* a cipher: nothing: the point from which the reckoning begins on scales, such as those of the barometer, &c.: (*fig.*) the lowest point: zero hour.—*adj.* *zē'rō-valent*, (*chem.*) incapable of combining with other atoms.—*absolute zero* (see *absolute*); *zero hour*, the exact time (hour, minute, and second) fixed for launching an attack or beginning an operation. [Fr. *zéro*—Ar. *sifr*; cf. *cipher*.]

zercumbet, *zē-rum'bet*, or *zē'*, *n.* an E. Indian drug, allied to cassumunar and zedoary. [Pers. *zerumbad*.]
zest, *zēst*, *n.* (*obs.*) orange or lemon peel, or the oil squeezed from it, used as a flavouring: anything that gives a relish: piquancy: relish: enthusiasm.—*adj.* *zest'ful*, *adv.* *zest'fully*,—*n.* *zest'fulness*. [Fr. *zeste*, orig. the woody thick skin quartering a walnut: origin obscure.]

zeta, *zē'tā*, *n.* the Greek ζ (Z, S): as a numeral $\zeta = 7$; $\zeta = 7000$.

zeta, *zē'tā*, *n.* (*hist.*) a small room or closet of some kind, as perli, the sexton's room over a church porch. [Gr. *dzaita*, a dwelling.]

zetetic, *zē-tet'ik*, *adj.* proceeding by inquiry.—*n.* a search, investigation: a seeker, the name taken by some of the Pyrrhonists. [Gr. *zētētikos*—*zētein*, to seek.]

Zeuglodon, *zē'glō-don*, *n.* a genus of fossil whales, so named from the *zeuglon*, a strap or loop of the yoke, *odon*, a tooth.

represented by the zeuglodonts. [Gr. *zeuglō*, the strap or loop of the yoke, *odon*, a tooth.]

zeugma, *zēg'mā*, *n.* a figure of speech by which an adjective or verb is applied to two nouns, though strictly appropriate to only one of them.—*adj.* *zeugmatic*. [Gr.—*zeugnynai*, to yoke.]

Zeus, *zēs*, *n.* the greatest of the national deities of Greece, son of Kronos (Saturn) and Rhea. His consort was Hera; his supreme seat, Mount Olympus in Thessaly. [Gr.]

Zeuxian, *zēk'si-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Zeuxis, styled 'of Heraclea' and 'of Ephesus' (fl. c. 420-400 B.C.), a Greek painter who excelled in accuracy of imitation of natural objects and in rendering types of sensuous beauty.

zeuxite, *zēk'sīt*, *n.* a ferriferous tourmaline. [Gr. *zeuxis*, joining—*zeugnynai*, to join.]

zho, *zhō*, *n.* one of a kind of hybrid domestic cattle in parts of the Himalayas—said to be a cross between the male yak and the common horned cow—esp. the male.—Also *zo*, *dso*, and *dzo* (*dzō*).—*ns.* *zhomo* (*zhō'mō*), the female of this cross.—Also *dsō'mo*, *jō'mo*; *zō'bō*, the male of this cross.—Also *zō'bu*, *dsō'bō*. [Tibetan *māzo*.]

zibel (*l*) *lnc*, *zīb'ā-līn*, *-līn*, *adj.* pertaining to the sable.—*n.* the fur of the sable: (*zīb'ā-lēn*) a soft woollen material with a lustrous pile. [Fr.—It. *zibellino*, prob. from Slav; cf. *sable*.]

zibet, *zīb'it*, *n.* an Asiatic civet. [It. *zibetto*—Ar. *zabbid*; cf. *civet*.]

ziffius, *zīf'i-ri*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a sea-monster, perh. a swordfish. [Cf. *Xiphias*, *Ziphus*.]

zigan, *zī-gan'*, *n.* Variant of *tzigany*.

ziganika, *zī-gan'kā*, *n.* a Russian country-dance: the music for such, usu. quick, with a drone bass. [Russ. *tsyganka*, a gypsy woman.]

Zigeuner, *zī-gōi-nēr*, *n.* a gypsy.—*pl.* *nēr*. [Ger.]
zigurat, *zīg-oo-rat*, *n.* a Babylonian temple-tower, pyramidal in general shape, consisting of a number of stories each successive one of which was smaller than that below it.—Also *zikkurat* (*zīk'*). [Assyrian *ziguratu*, a pinnacle, top of a mountain.]

zigzag, *zīg-zag*, *n.* a short, sharp turning: a line or road with sharp angles to right and left alternately.—*adj.* having short, sharp alternate turns: bent from side to side alternately.—*v.t.* to form with short, alternate turns.—*v.i.* to move forward making an alternation of short, sharp turns: (*pr.p.* *zig'zagging*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *zig'zagged*).

adv. with frequent sharp turns—also *zig'zaggy*.—*n.* *zigzag'ery*, angular crookedness.—*adj.* *zig'zaggy*, *zigzag*. [Fr. *zigzag*; Ger. *zickzack*.]

zillah, *zīl'ā*, *n.* an administrative district in India.

[Ar. *dila* (in Hindi pronunciation, *zila*), a rib, thence a side, a district.]
 zimb, *zimb*, *n.* an Abyssinian dipterous insect, like the tsetse, hurtful to cattle. [Amharic, a fly.]
 zimbi, *zim'bi*, *n.* a money-cowrie. [Port. *zimbo*, of African origin.]
 zimocca, *zi-mok'ū*, *n.* a type of bath-sponge.
 zinc, *zingk*, *n.* a bluish-white metallic element (Zn; at. numb. 30), resistant to atmospheric corrosion.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to coat with zinc:—*pr.p.* *zincing*, *zing'ing*, *zinc'ing*, *zink'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *zinc'd*, *zink'd*, *zinc'ed*, *zink'ed*.
—ns. zinc-blende, sphalerite, native sulphide of zinc; zinc-bloom, basic zinc carbonate, hydrozincite; zinc-colic, a colic caused by the slow poison of zinc oxide.—*adj.* *zinciferous* (*zingk-*), *zinkiferous*, containing or producing zinc.—*ns.* *zincite* (*zingk'it*), a native oxide of zinc, brittle, translucent, deep red; *zinc(k)ification*, *zinkification*, the process of coating an object with zinc to cover or imitate.
zink'y, pertaining to zinc.—*ns.* *zinc*
 zinc, *i.e.* the normal line block; *zinc'ode*, (*obs.*) an anode; *zinc'ograph*, a plate or picture produced by zincography; *zincographer* (*-hog'ra-far*).
—adjs. *zincographic*, *-al*.—*n.* *zincography* (*-hog'ra-fi*), an engraving process in which zinc is covered with wax and etched: any process in which designs for printing are made on zinc plates.—*adj.* *zinc'oid*, like zinc.—*n.* *zincolysis*, (*obs.*) electrolysis.—*adj.* *zinc'ous*, pertaining to, or like, zinc.—*ns.* *zinc-white*, zinc oxide used as a pigment; *zinc-worker*.—*zinc*ointment, a mixture of zinc oxide with benzoated lard. [Gr. *zink*; origin unknown.]
 Zincalo, *zing'ka-lō*, *n.* a name in Spain for a gypsy:—*fem.* *Zin'cala*, *pl.* *Zin'call*. [Sp. *Romany* name.]
 Zingaro, *zing'ga-rō*, *n.* a name in Italy for a gypsy:—*pl.* *Zing'ari*; *fem.* *Zing'ara*, *pl.* *Zing'are*.—Also *Zing'ano*, &c. [Cf. *Zincalo*; *Zigeuner*.]
 zingel, *ting'el*, *zing'el*, *n.* a fish of the perch family, found in the Danube. [Gr.]
 Zingiberaceae, *zing-i-be-rā'sē-ē*, *n.pl.* any of a family of perennial tropical monocotyledonous plants, typical of the hills of Zingiberis, ginger.
 zinke, *zing'ka*, *n.* an old wind instrument like a cornet. [Ger.]
 zinkite, *zing'kən-it*, *n.* a steel-grey mineral, essentially sulphide of lead and antimony. [J. K. L. *Zinken*, a mine director.]
 Zinnia, *zinf'i-ō*, *n.* a genus of American composite plants. [From J. G. *Zinn*, botanist (1727-59).]
 Zion, *zē'n*, *n.* Jerusalem: the Israelitish theocracy: the Christian Church: heaven.—*ns.* *Zi'onism*, (*hist.*) a movement for securing national privileges and territory (esp. in Palestine) for the Jews; *Zi'onist*, a supporter of Zionism.—*adv.* *Zi'onward*, heavenward. [Heb. *tsiyōn*, orig. the name of a part of one of the hills of Jerusalem.]
 zip, *zip*, *n.* the ping or sound of a bullet striking an object or whizzing through the air: a whizzing sound: a zip-fastener. (*coll.*) energy, vigour.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to whizz: to fasten with a zip: (*coll.*) to be full of, act with, proceed with, or (usu.) zip up infuse with life and energy.—*ns.* *zip-fastener* (*zip-fas'ter*), a fastening device for clothes, &c., on which two sets of teeth are operated by pulling a slide; *zipper*, a zip-fastener. [Limit.]
 Ziphth, *zif'i-ōs*, *n.* a genus of whales, giving name to the family *Ziphiidae*, the beaked whales. [Gr. *ziphius*, sword-fish—*ziphius*, sword.]
 zircon, *zirk'an*, *n.* a tetragonal mineral, zirconium silicate, of which jacinth and jargoon are varieties.—*ns.* *zirc'onia*, oxide of zirconium.—*adj.* *zirconic* (*-kon'*), of zirconium.—*ns.* *zirc'onium*, a metallic element (Zr; at. numb. 40). [Ar. *zargūn*—Pers. *zargūn*, gold-coloured; cf. *jargoon*.]

zither, *zith'er*, *n.* a stringed instrument having a wooden frame and flat sounding-board with from twenty-nine to forty-two strings, placed on a table or on the knees, the strings being played by a plectrum on the right thumb.—Also *zith'ern*. [Ger.]
 Zizania, *zi-* or *zi-zā'n-i-ō*, *n.* a genus of tall aquatic grasses, wild, water, Indian, or Canada rice. [Gr. *zizaniōn*, darnel.]
 zize, *ziz'el*. See *suslik*.
 Zizyphus, *ziz'i-jēs*, *n.* a genus of shrubs or trees of the buckthorn family, the jujube-trees. [L., jujube-tree.]
 zloty, *zlot'i*, *zlot'ū*, *n.* the monetary unit or franc of Poland.—*pl.* *zloty*, *zlotys*. [Pol. *zloty*, lit. golden.]
 zo. See *zho*.
 Zoantharia, *zō-on-thā'ri-ā*, *n.pl.* an order of Anthozoa the members of which may be either solitary or colonial and possess either six, or more than eight, simple tentacles—including sea-anemones and many corals.—*adj.* and *n.* *zoanthārian*. [Mod. L.—Gr. *zōion*, animal, *anthos*, flower.]
 zoanthropy, *zō-on-thrō-pi*, *n.* a form of mental delusion in which a man believes himself to be a beast.—*adj.* *zoanthropic* (*-throp'*). [Gr. *zōion*, animal, *anthrōpos*, man.]
 Zoanthus, *zō-on-thas*, *n.* the typical genus of Zoanthidae (*-ē*), a family of Anthozoa permanently attached by their bases and having no solid skeleton. [Gr. *zōion*, an animal, *onthos*, a flower.]
 zoarium, *zō-ō'ri-um*, *n.* the zooids of a polyzoan colony collectively. [Gr. *zōarion*, dim. of *zōion*, an animal.]
 zobo, zobu. See *zho*.
 zocco, *zok'ō*, *n.* a socle.—Also *zocc'olo*. [It. *zocco*, *zoccolo*; see *socle*.]
 zodiac, *zō-di-ak*, *n.* an imaginary belt in the heavens, about 18° wide, through which the ecliptic passes centrally, and which forms the background of the motions of the sun, moon, and planets; it is divided into twelve equal parts of 30° called signs of the zodiac, named from the constellations that once corresponded to them but do so no longer. The constellations, with the appropriate symbols of the corresponding signs, are as follows: Aries (*Ram*), ♈; Taurus (*Bull*), ♉; Gemini (*Twins*), ♊; Cancer (*Crab*), ♋; Leo (*Lion*), ♌; Virgo (*Virgin*), ♍; Libra (*Balance*), ♎; Scorpio (*Scorpion*), ♏; Sagittarius (*Archer*), ♐; Capricornus (*Goat*), ♑; Aquarius (*Water-bearer*), ♒; Pisces (*Fishes*), ♓; (obs.) a year: (fig.) a set of twelve, or a recurrent series or course.—*adj.* *zodiacal*.—*zodiacal* light, a faint illumination of the sky, lenticular in form and elongated in the direction of the ecliptic on either side of the sun, fading away at about 90° from it; best seen after sunset or before sunrise in the tropics. [Fr. *zodiaque*—L. *zōdiacus*—Gr. *zōidiakos*, of figures—*zōidion*, a small carved or painted figure—*zōion*, an animal.]
 zoca, *zō-ē-ā*, *n.* a larval stage of certain decapod crustaceans, e.g. of crabs.—Also *zooea* (*zō-ē-ā*).—*pl.* *zoē'ae* (also *zoē'as*).—*adjs.* *zoē'al*, *zoē'al*; *zoē'form*. [Gr. *zōē*, life.]
 zochromic. See *zoetrope*.
 zoetic, *zō-ē'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to life, vital. [Gr. *zōē*, life.]
 zoetrope, *zō-ē-trōp*, *n.* the ancient wheel of life, by means of which figures on the inside of a rotating cylinder are made visible through slots and provide an illusion of animated motion: (also *zoē-chrome*) any of several early processes for colour cinematography, using rapidly repeated images of the selected colours in sequence on a screen, the synthesis arising from persistence of vision in the eye.—*adj.* *zoetropic* (*-trōp'ik*). [Gr. *zōē*, life, *tropein*, a turning—*tropein*, to turn, *chrōma*, colour.]
 zolatris, *zō-i-at'ri-n-ō*, *zō-i-ā-tri-ā*, *zolatrics*, *zō-i-at'riks*, *ns.* veterinary surgery. [Gr. *zōion*, an animal, *iatreia*, healing.]
 zoic, *zō'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to animals: of rocks,

Zöllner, *zöl'-lēr*, n. the literary principles and practice of the French novelist Émile Zola (1840-1902), who aimed at what he called 'naturalism'.

Zöllner's lines, *ist nicht* lines, rows of parallel lines appearing to be not parallel through the optical effect of oblique intersecting lines.—Also Zöllner's illusion, pattern. [J. K. F. Zöllner (1834-82), German physicist.]

Zonoda, son da, n. a dry, hot, and dusty wind blowing from the Andes across the Argentine pampas, during July and August. [Sp.; perh. from Amer. Indian.]

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chemistry of the animal body—*adv.* in an animal cell. *n.* zooblast. *adj.* parasitic on, or to animals.

of seeds
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animals;
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dispersed by
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tion
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zoöchore;
; fatig, fur, dish; mt, har (her); mnt;

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pollinated by animals other than insects (2007).
 of insects, feeding on nectar.—n. animal
 phobos, fear) zoophobia, animal
 phobos.—adj. zoophobous.—n. zoophobia
 (then) middle; melle; mean; alien

matic fossa, the lower part of the fossa bridged over by the zygomatic arch; **zygomatic muscles**, two muscles, *major* and *minor*, arising from the zygomatic arch).—*adj.* **zygomor'phic**, **zygomor'phous** (-mor'fəs; Gr. *morphē*, form), yoke-shaped—of flowers symmetrical about one plane only.—*ns.* **zygomor'phism**, **zygomorphy**.—*n.pl.* **Zygomycetes**, (-mī-sē'tēz; Gr. *mykēs*, *mykētos*, a mushroom), a group of fungi (moulds, &c.), a division of the Phycomyetes, marked by the production of zygospores.—*adj.* **zygomycē'tous**.—*n.* **zygon**, a connecting bar: an H-shaped fissure of the brain.—*n.pl.* **Zygophyllaceae** (-zil-'dē-ē; Gr. *zygon*, a yoke, *phyllon*, a leaf), a family, desert an the typical ge
phyto (-fīt; Gr. *phyton*, a plant), a plant in which
of zygospores.—
Gr. *pleurā*, side),
gose, pertaining to
zygosis.—*ns.* **zygosls** (-gō'sis; *biol.*), conjugation; **zygospheno** (-sfēn; Gr. *sphēn*, wedge), in snakes and some lizards, an additional vertebral articulation, consisting of a process on the anterior surface of the neural arch, which fits into the zygantrum; **zygosporo** (Gr. *sporā*, a seed), a spore produced by the union of buds from two adjacent byphae in the process of conjugation by which some fungi multiply.—Also **zygosperm**.—*n.* **zy'gote** (Gr. *zygōtos*, yoked; *bot.* and *zool.*), the product of the union of two gametes: (by extension) the individual developing from that product.—*adj.* **zygotic** (-gōt').—**zygotic number**, (*bot.*) the diploid chromosome number. [Gr. *zygon*, yoke.]

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn; dhen (then)

zylonite. Erroneous spelling of **xylonite**.

zymc, *zim*, *n.* a ferment: a disease-germ.—*n.* **zy'masc**, any of a group of enzymes inducing the alcoholic fermentation of carbohydrates.—*adj.* **zy'mic**, relating to fermentation.—*ns.* **zy'mite**, a priest using leavened bread in the Eucharist; **zy'mogen**, a non-catalytic substance formed by plants and animals as a stage in the development of an enzyme.—*adj.* **zymogen'ic**; **zy'mold**, like a ferment; **zymolog'ic**, -al, pertaining to zymology.—*ns.* **zymol'ogist**, one skilled in zymology; **zymol'ogy**, the science of fermentation; **zymol'ysis**, the action of enzymes; **zymō'sis**, fermentation: the morbid process, thought to be analogous to fermentation, constituting a zymotic disease; **zymom'cter**, **zymosim'cter**, an instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.—*adj.* **zymotech'nic**, -al, producing and utilising fermentation.—*n.* **zymotech'nics**, the art of managing fermentation.—*adj.* **zymot'ic**, pertaining to fermentation: of the nature of, pertaining to, or causing, an infectious disease.—*n.* an infectious disease.—*adv.* **zymot'ically**. [Gr. *zymē*, leaven, *zymōsis*, fermentation.]
zymome, *zi'mōm*, *n.* an old name for the part of gluten insoluble in alcohol. [Gr. *zymōma*, a fermented mixture.]
zymurgy, *zi'mur-jī*, *n.* the department of technological chemistry that treats of wine-making, brewing, distilling, and similar processes involving fermentation. [Gr. *zymē*, leaven, *ergon*, work.]
zythum, *zi'thum*, *n.* a kind of beer made by the ancient Egyptians—much commended by Diodorus. [Gr. *zythos*.]

WORDS AND PHRASES IN MORE OR LESS COMMON USE FROM LATIN, GREEK, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

à bas (Fr.), down, down with !
 abattu, fem. abattue (Fr.), cast down, dejected.
 a beneplacito (It.), at pleasure.
 aberglaupe (Ger.), belief in what is beyond proof: superstition.
 abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit (L.), he is gone, he is off, he has escaped, he has broken away.—
Cicero, In Catilinam, II. i. 1.
 ab imo pectore (L.), from the bottom of the heart.
 ab officio et beneficio (L.L.), from office and benefice—of a clergyman suspended.
 à bon chat, bon rat (Fr.), to a good cat, a good rat—well matched: set a thief to catch a thief.
 à bon drolit (Fr.), with justice.
 à bon marché (Fr.), at a good bargain, cheap.
 abonnement (Fr.), subscription.
 ab ovo usque ad mala (L.), from the egg to the apples—of a Roman banquet: from the beginning to the end.
 à bras ouverts (Fr.), with open arms.
 abrégé (Fr.), abridgment.
 absens haeres non erit (L.), the absent one will not be the heir—out of sight, out of mind.
 absente reo (L.), in absence of the accused.
 absit (L.), lit. let him be absent—leave to pass one night away from college.
 absit invidia (L.), may there be no ill will: no offence.
 absit omen (L.), may there be no (ill) omen (as in a word just used).
 ab uno disce omnes (L.), from one (offence) learn all (the race)—*Virgil, Aen., II. 65-66*: hence, from one example you may know the rest.
 ab urbe condita (L.), from the founding of the city (of Rome), 753 B.C.—Abbrev. A.U.C.
 abusus non tollit usum (L.), abuse does not do away with use—i.e. an abuse does not forfeit the legitimate use of a thing.
 a capite ad calcem (L.), from head to heel.
 accablé (Fr.), depressed, overwhelmed.
 à chaque saint sa chandelle (Fr.), every saint his candle: to every patron his meed of service.
 acharné (Fr.), furious, desperate (esp. of battles); avec acharnement, obstinately, furiously, rancorously.
 Acherontis pabulum (L.), food for Acheron—of a bad person.
 à compte (Fr.), on account: in part-payment.
 à contrecoeur (Fr.), reluctantly.
 à corps perdu (Fr.), desperately, with might and main.
 à coup sûr (Fr.), to a certainty.
 à couvert (Fr.), under cover: protected.
 acta martyrum, Romanorum, sanctorum, &c., deeds of the martyrs, Romans, saints, &c.
 actum est de republica (L.), it is all up with the state.
 actum ne agas (L.), do not do what is already done—quoted as a proverb by Terence, *Phor., II. iii. 72* (or I. 419).
 acushla (Ir.), darling.
 ad aperturam (libri) (L.), as the book opens.
 ad arbitrium (L.), at pleasure.
 ad astra (L.), to the stars.
 a dato (L.), from date.
 ad avizandum (Scottish law L.), into consideration.
 ad Calendas Graecas (L.), at the Greek Calends—i.e. never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
 ad captandum vulgus (L.), to catch the rabble.
 ad clerum (L.), to the clergy.
 ad crumenam (L.), to the purse.

Addio (It.), good-bye (a Dio, to God).
 à demi (Fr.), by halves, half.
 adespoton (Gr.), an anonymous work.
 à dessein (Fr.), on purpose.
 ad eundem (gradum) (L.), to the same (degree)—of the admission of a graduate of one university to the same degree at another without examination.
 à deux (Fr.), of two, between two, two-handed;
 à deux mains, with both hands: for two hands.
 ad finem (L.), to the end: toward the end.
 ad hoc (L.), for this special purpose.
 ad hominem (L.), to the man, personal (see argumentum).
 adhuc sub iudice lis est (L.), the dispute is still before the court.—*Horace, A. P., 78.*
 ad infinitum (L.), to infinity.
 ad inquirendum (L.L.), for making inquiry—name of a writ.
 ad interim (L.L.), for the meantime.
 ad intercessionem (L.), to extermination.
 adios (Sp.), good-bye (lit. to God).
 ad libitum (L.), at pleasure.—Abbrev. ad lib.
 ad maiorem Dei gloriam (L.), for the greater glory of God—the Jesuit motto.
 ad manum (L.), at hand, ready.
 ad misericordiam (L.), to pity—of an argument, &c.
 ad modum (L.), after the manner (of).
 ad nauseam (L.), to the pitch of producing disgust.
 ad patres (L.), gathered to his fathers, dead.
 ad referendum (L.), to be further considered.
 ad rem (L.), to the point: to the purpose.
 à droite (Fr.), to the right; à droite et à gauche, right and left.
 adscriptus glebae (L.), bound to the soil—of serfs.
 adsum (L.), I am present: here.
 ad summum (L.), to the highest point.
 ad unum (L.), to the nail: to a nicety.
 ad unum omnes (L.), all to a man.
 ad utrumque paratus (L.), prepared for either case.
 ad valorem (L.), according to value.
 ad verbum (L.), to a word: word for word.
 ad vitam aut culpam (L.), for life or till fault—i.e. till some misconduct be proved.
 ad vivum (L.), to the life, like-like.
 advocatus diaboli (L.), the devil's advocate (see devil in Dict.).
 aequum memento rebus in arduis servare mentem (L.), remember to keep a calm mind in difficulties.—*Horace, Od., II. iii. 1.*
 aequitas sequitur legem (L.), equity follows law.
 aequo animo (L.), with an equable mind.
 aes alienum (L.), debt, lit. another's copper or brass.
 aes triplex (L.), triple brass, a strong defence.
 aetatis suae (L.), of his (or her) age.
 affaire d'amour (Fr.), a love affair; — de cœur, of the heart; — d'honneur, of honour (a duel).
 affiche (Fr.), notice, placard.
 aficionado (Sp.), lover: amateur: ardent follower.
 a fortiori (L.), with stronger reason.
 agaçant, fem. agaçante (Fr.), provoking, alluring; agacerie, allurement.
 Agamemnon (Gr.), leader of Greeks in Trojan war, king of Mycenae: generic name for a king.
 agathodaimon (Gr.), one's good genius.
 à gauche (Fr.), to the left.
 agent provocateur (Fr.), one employed to lead others by pretended sympathy into acts incurring penalties.

- age quod agis (L.), do what you are doing—i.e. with all your powers.
- agōnothetēs (Gr.), a judge or director of public games.
- à grands frais (Fr.), at great expense.
- agraphon, *pl.* agrapha (Gr.), a traditional utterance ascribed to Jesus, not in the canonical Gospels.
- agrēmēnts (Fr.), graceful courtesies, charms, blandishments; embellishments, as grace notes and trills.
- à haute voix (Fr.), aloud.
- à huis clos (Fr.), with closed doors.
- alde-mémoire (Fr.), an aid to the memory: a reminder: a memorandum-book: a written summary of a diplomatic document.
- alde-tol, le ciel t'aidera (Fr.), help yourself and Heaven will help you.
- aidūs (Gr.), shame, modesty.
- algre-doux, fem. -douce (Fr.), bitter-sweet, sourish.
- alkona (S. Afr. native), it is not: no.
- alles de pigeon (Fr.), pigeon's wings—powdered side-curis (of hair).
- ainé, fem. aînée (Fr.), elder, senior.
- à jamais (Fr.), for ever.
- Ajax (L.,—Gr. *Αἴας*), the Greek hero next to Achilles in the Trojan war: (*obs.*) a privy, by a pun on a *jax*.
- à la mode de; (Fr.), in the manner of.
- à l'abandon (Fr.), at random, left uncared for.
- à la belle étoile (Fr.), in the open air.
- à la bonne heure (Fr.), in a good or favourable time, —well and good, very good, that is right.
- à l'abri (Fr.), under shelter.
- à la campagne (Fr.), in the country.
- à la carte (Fr.), according to the bill of fare.
- à la dérobée (Fr.), by stealth.
- à la hauteur (Fr.), on a level, abreast, able to understand.
- alalagmos (Gr.), war-cry, cry of *alalai*.
- à la lanterne (Fr.), to the lamp-(chain)—away with them and hang them (as in the French Revolution).
- à la main (Fr.), in hand, ready: by hand.
- à la maître d'hôtel (Fr.), in the style of a house-steward, of a hotel-keeper: in major-domo fashion.
- a latere, ab latere (L.), lit. from the side, in intimate association with, confidential—of legates sent by the Pope.
- à la volée (Fr.), on the slight—of any quick return.
- albergo (It.), albergo (O. Fr.), an inn, auberge.
- albricias (Sp.), a reward to the bearer of good news.
- album Graecum (L. L.), the dried dung of dogs, once used for inflammation of the throat.
- alcalceria (Sp.), a bazaar.
- alcázarra (Sp.), a porous vessel for cooling water.
- alcázar (Sp.), a palace, fortress, bazaar.
- Aleides (L.,—G.), a patronymic of Hercules, from Alcaeus, his mother's father-in-law.
- al conto (It.), à la carte.
- al contrario (Sp.), on the contrary.
- alcorza (Sp.), a kind of sweetmeat: icing.
- aldea (Sp.), aldece (Fr. *aldée*), a village, hamlet.
- alectryon (Gr.), a cock.
- à l'émulation (Fr.), in emulation.
- à la flamme (Fr.), feed the flame.
- à la fois (Fr.), at once, simultaneously.
- à la fois, an antidote, counter-poison.
- alfaqul (Sp.), Moslem expounder of the law.
- alférez (Sp.), standard-bearer.
- alforja (Sp.), a saddle-bag: baboon's cheek-pouch.
- à l'improviste (Fr.), on a sudden, unawares.
- aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus (L.) See Indignor.
- aliquid haere; (L.), to stick.
- nlla Franca
- Allah il Alla
- is no God but the God—the Moslem war-cry.
- Allahu akbar (Ar.), God is great.
- alla stropia (L.), a strap.
- alla stropia (L.), a strap.
- alla stropia (L.), a strap.
- allée
- allez-vous-en (Fr.), away with you: begone.
- alioiostrophos (Gr.), irregularly divided, not in alternate strophe and antistrophe.
- allons (Fr.), let us go: come on: come.
- allure (Fr.), mien, gait, air.
- alma (It.), soul, essence.
- alma mater (L.), benign mother—applied by alumni to their university.
- Alnaschar, a figure in Galland's *Arabian Nights* who, dreaming he is kicking his wife, destroys the glassware that is to make his fortune.
- à l'outrance, erroneously for à outrance (Fr.).
- al pasto (It.), according to a fixed rate—of meals in a restaurant.
- al più (It.), at most.
- Alsirat (Ar.), the bridge across mid-hell to the Mohammedan paradise.
- alter ego (L.), one's second self.
- alter ipse amicus (L.), a friend is another self.
- alternis vicibus (L.), alternately.
- alterum tantum (L.), as much more.
- altesse (Fr.), alteza (Sp.), altezza (It.), highness.
- altum silentium (L.), profound silence.
- amabilis insania (L.), a pleasing madness or rapture.—Horace, *Od.*, iii. 4. 5-6.
- à main armée (Fr.), by force of arms, with mailed fist.
- a majori (ad minus) (L.), from the greater (to the less).
- Amalthaea (Latinised Gr.), the goat that suckled Zeus. See Cornucopia in Dict.
- amantium trax amoris integratio est. (L.), lovers' quarrels are a renewal of love.—Terence, *Andr.*, iii. iii. 23.
- amare et sapere vix deo conceditur (L.), to be in love and to be wise is scarce granted even to a god. [Lucretius, *De Rer. Nat.*, iv. 1130.
- amari aliquid (L.), some touch of bitterness.
- amo damno (Fr.), lit. damned soul, a tool or agent blindly devoted to one's will.
- âme du bouo (Fr.), a soul of mud, a low-minded person.
- amende (Fr.), a fine, penalty; amendo honorable, orig. an ignominious public confession: now a frank admission of wrong satisfying the honour of the injured.
- n mensa et toro (L.), from bed and board.
- âme perduo (Fr.), lit. lost soul, a desperate character.
- à merveille (Fr.), wonderfully, perfectly.
- amicus curiae (L.), a friend of the law-court: a disinterested adviser, not a party to the case: (wrongly) a friend in high quarters.
- amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas (L.), Plato is dear to me (or my friend), Socrates is dear, but truth is dearer still.
- amicus usque ad aras (L.), a friend as far as the altars—i.e. as far as may be without offence to the gods.
- ami de cour (Fr.), a court friend—an untrustworthy friend.
- ami du peuple (Fr.), friend of the people (esp. Marat, French revolutionist).
- amie (Fr.), a mistress—fem. of ami, a friend.
- a minor! [ad majus] (L.), from the less [to the greater].
- à moitié (Fr.), half, by halves.
- à mon avis (Fr.), in my opinion.
- amor patriae (L.), love of country.
- amor sceleratus habendi (L.), the accursed love of possessing.—Ovid, *Met.*, i. 131.
- amor vinct omnia (L.), See omnia.
- amour propre (Fr.), self esteem: sometimes readiness to take offence at slights.
- ana, written āā, ā (L. L.,—Gr.), lit. throughout: (in recipes) in equal quantities.

- anelen régime (Fr.), the old order (esp. before the French Revolution); anelenne noblesse, the old nobility: the nobility of the ancien régime.
- ancile, *pl.* ancilia (L.), the shield that fell from heaven in the reign of Numa Pompilius, on the safety of which the prosperity of Rome depended.
- anērithmon gelasma. See kymatōn anērithmon gelasma.
- angst (Ger.), anxiety.
- anguis in herba (L.), a snake in the grass.—Virgil, *Ed.*, III. 93.
- animal bipes (L.), a two-footed animal, man; —implume, featherless; —rationale, rational; —risibile, able to laugh.
- anima mundi (L.), the soul of the world.
- animo et fide (L.), by courage and faith.
- anima vagula (L.), little soul flitting away—beginning of a poem ascribed to the dying Hadrian, translated or paraphrased by Prior, Pope, Byron, and Dean Merivale.
- anno aetatis suae (L.), in the year of his (or her) age.
- anno Christi (L.), in the year of Christ; —Domini, of our Lord (used as *n.* for advancing old age); —mundi, of the world; —salutis, of redemption; —urbis conditae, of the founding of the city (i.e. Rome; 753 B.C.).
- annus mirabilis (L.), year of wonders.
- anonyma (Latinised Gr.), a showy woman of light fame whom one is not supposed to know.
- à nos moutons. See revenons.
- anschauung (Ger.), perception, intuition, view.
- anschluss (Ger.), union.
- Antar, the hero of an Arabian romance.
- ante Agamemnona. See vixere fortes.
- anto bellum (L.), before the war.
- ante lucem (L.), before light.
- ante meridiem (L.), before noon.
- Anterōs (Gr.), a deity capable of resisting Eros or love; also avenger of unrequited love.
- antibarbarus (L.L.), a list of words and locutions to be avoided in the classical usage of a language.
- antipasto (It.), an hors d'œuvre, a whet.
- anziani (It.), councillors, senators.
- à outrance (Fr.), to the utmost: to the death: to the bitter end.
- apage (Gr.), away, avant.
- à parte ante (L.), on the side before, from past eternity—opp. to a *parte post*, in future eternity.
- à pas de géant (Fr.), with a giant's stride.
- aperçu (Fr.), survey, sketch.
- à perte de vue (Fr.), (reaching) out of sight.
- à peu près (Fr.), nearly.
- à plaire (It.), at pleasure.
- à point (Fr.), to a nicety.
- aporia (Gr.), in rhetoric, a professed doubt of what to say or to choose.
- aporrhēta (Gr.), esoteric doctrines.
- à portée (Fr.), within reach or range.
- à posse ad esse (L.), from the possible to the actual.
- appalto (It.), a contract or monopoly.
- appartement (Fr.), a set of rooms in a house for an individual or a family.
- appel au peuple (Fr.), a plebiscite; appel nominal, roll-call: call of the House.
- après (Fr.), after; après coup, too late; après moi (nous) le déluge, after me (us) the deluge: then the deluge may come when it likes—attributed to Mme. de Pompadour and to Louis XV. Cf. *emou thanontos*.
- à prima vista (It.), at first sight.
- à propos de bottes (Fr.), apropos of boots—i.e. without real relevancy: by the way; à propos de rien, apropos of nothing.
- aqua (L.), water; aqua caelestis, rain water: rectified spirits: cordial; aqua fontana, spring water. See Dict. for other phrases.
- à quatre (Fr.), of or between four: four together; à quatre mains, for four hands.
- à quattr' occhi (It.), face to face, tête-à-tête.
- aquila non capit museas (L.), an eagle does not catch flies.
- à quel bon? (Fr.), what's the good of it?
- à ravir (Fr.), ravishingly.
- arbitrator elegantiarum (L.), judge of taste.
- arbitrium (L.), power of decision.
- Arcades ambo (L.), Arcadians both: two of the same stamp.—Virgil, *Ed.* VII. 4.—Rendered by Byron blackguards both, *Don Juan*, IV. xciii.
- arc de triomphe (Fr.), triumphal arch.
- arc-en-ciel (Fr.), rainbow.
- Archaeus (Latinised from Gr.), a personification by Paracelsus of animal and vegetable life.
- ardentia verba (L.), words that burn, glowing language.
- argent comptant (Fr.), ready money.
- argumenti causa (L.), for the sake of argument.
- argumentum ab inconvenienti (L.), argument from the inconvenient; argumentum ad crumenam, argument addressed to the purse; argumentum ad hominem, an appeal to the known prepossessions or previous admissions of an opponent; —ad ignorantiam, one founded on the ignorance of an opponent; —ad invidiam, an appeal to prejudices; —ad iudicium, an appeal to the common-sense of mankind; —ad rem, argument to the purpose; —ad verecundiam, an appeal to reverence for some respected authority; argumentum baculinum, the argument of the stick—most forcible of arguments; argumentum per impossibile, or *reductio ad absurdum*, the proof from the absurdity of a contradictory supposition.
- Aristides (L.—Gr. *Aristeides*), an embodiment of justice, from the Athenian statesman (5th cent. B.C.).
- Aristippus (L.—Gr. *Aristippos*), an embodiment of self-indulgence, from the founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy.
- ariston men hydōr (Gr.), water is best.—Pindar, *Ol.* i. 1.
- ariston metron (Gr.), the middle course is the best: the golden mean.
- armes parlantes (Fr.), lit. talking arms, arms that indicate the name of the family that bears them, as a press and a tun for Preston.
- arrectis auribus (L.), with ears pricked up.
- arrière-garde (Fr.), rear-guard.
- arrière-pensée (Fr.), a mental reservation: a by-end.
- ars est celare artem (L.), true art is to conceal art.
- ars longa, vita brevis (L.), art is long, life short. Cf. *ho bios brachys*.
- Artium Baccalaureus (L.), Bachelor of Arts.
- Artium Magister or Magister Artium (L.), Master of Arts.
- a salti (It.), by fits and starts.
- asbestos gelōs (Gr.), inextinguishable laughter.—Homer (repeatedly).
- Asherah, the sacred tree erected beside Canaanite altars, wrongly translated in the A.V. as grove.
- asinus ad lyram (L.), an ass at the lyre, one ignorant of music or art: one unsuited to an occupation.—From a Greek proverbial expression *onos pros lyran*.
- Asmodeus, Asmoday, an evil spirit of Semitic mythology.
- Aspasia, a gifted Athenian courtesan, mistress of Pericles—any charming and accomplished woman of easy morals.
- assez bien (Fr.), pretty well.
- assora (Ar. *al-sūra*), a chapter or section of the Koran.
- Astolfo, Astolpho, one of Charlemagne's paladins.
- astra castra, numen lumen (L.), the stars my camp, God my lamp.
- Astraea, the goddess of justice in Greek mythology who lived on earth during the Golden Age, but fled from man's impiety.
- Atalanta, a fleet-footed Arcadian (or Boeotian) maiden who raced her suitors—defeated by Milanion (or Hippomenes) by dropping golden apples.
- atalaya (Sp.—Ar.), a watch-tower.
- à tâtons (Fr.), gropingly.
- a tempo (It.), in time, i.e. revert to the previous or original tempo.
- Athanasius contra mundum (L.), Athanasius against the world: one resolute man facing universal opposition.

- baladin, baladine (Fr.), a public dancer: a mountebank.
 ballon d'essai (Fr.), an experimental balloon sent up: a feeler or preliminary sounding of opinion.
 balneum Mariæ (L.), the same as *bain-marie* above.
 bal paré (Fr.), a dress ball.
 banlieue (Fr.), a precinct, extramural area, suburb.
 Barataria, the so-called island whose government is committed to Sancho Panzo in *Don Quixote*.
 barathrum (L.—Gr. *barathron*), an abyss: hence, an insatiable extortioner or other person.
 barba tenus sapientes (L.), sages as far as the beard—i.e. with an appearance of wisdom only.
 barca (It.), a boat, barge; barca-longa (Sp.), a large Spanish fishing-boat.
 basoche (Fr.), a mediaeval guild of clerks of the parliament of Paris, performers of mystery plays.
 basso profondo (It.), a deep bass voice, or singer.
 bastide (Fr.), a French country-house.
 Batrachomyomachia (Gr.), war of frogs and mice.
 batterie de cuisine (Fr.), set of utensils for cooking.
 battre la campagne (Fr.), to scour the country, to beat the bush.
 battuta (It.), beat; a battuta, in strict time.
 bayer aux cornelles (Fr.), to gape at the crows, to stare vacantly.
 beatæ memoriæ (L.), of blessed memory.
 beati pacifici (L.), blessed are the peacemakers.
 beatus ille qui procul negotiis . . . paterna rura bobus exercet suis (L.), happy he who, far removed from business . . . tills with his own oxen the fields that were his father's.—Horace, *Epod.*, ii. 1.
 beau garçon (Fr.), a handsome man: a dandy; beau geste, gracious gesture; beau jour, fine day, good times; beau sabreur, a dashing or bloodthirsty swordsman, cavalry soldier, or adventurer.
 beauté du diable (Fr.), that overpowering beauty for the sake of which men fling everything away.
 beaux arts (Fr.), fine arts; beaux esprits, see *bel esprit*; beaux yeux, fine eyes: a pretty woman.
 bécasse (Fr.), a woodcock: a fool, dupe.
 beccaccia (It.), a woodcock.
 beccamei (Fr.), a sauce made with flour in cream.
 bel air (Fr.), fine deportment.
 bel canto (It.), a manner of operatic singing that cultivates beauty of tone.
 bel esprit (Fr.), a wit or genius; *pl.* beaux esprits.
 bel étage (German Fr.), the best story, the first floor.
 bella gerant aili, tu, felix Austria, nube (L.), let others wage wars; do thou, lucky Austria, make marriages.
 bella, horrida bella (L.), wars, horrid wars.—Virgil, *Aen.*, vi. 86.
 bellaque matribus detestata (L.), and wars abhorred by mothers.—Horace, *Od.*, i. i. 24-5.
 belle amie (Fr.), a female friend, a mistress;
 bello assemblée, a fashionable gathering; belle-mère, mother-in-law; belle passion (Fr.), tender passion; belle vue, fine prospect.
 bellum interceinum (L.), a war of extermination;
 bellum letale, deadly war; bellum nec timendum nec provocandum, war is neither to be feared nor provoked.
 bel sanguis (It.), gentle blood.
 beita e follia vanno spesso in compagnia (It.), beauty and folly often go together.
 bella multorum caplum (L.), monster with many heads—the irrational mob.
 bene decessit (L.—L.), he has left well—a leaving certificate given to a schoolboy, curate, &c.
 beneficium acclpere libertatem est vendere (L.), to accept a favour is to sell one's liberty.
 bene merentibus (L.), to the well-deserving; bene meriti (acc. -tos), having well deserved.
 bene orasse est bene studuisse (L.), to have prayed well is to have endeavoured well.
 beneplacito (It.), good pleasure: by your leave.
 bene qui latuit bene vixit (L.), he has lived well who has lived obscure.—Ovid, *Trist.*, iii. iv. 25.
 bene vobis (L.), health to you.
 benigno numine (L.), with favouring godhead.—Horace, *Od.*, iii. iv. 74.
 ben trovato (It.), aptly invented; ben venuto, welcome.
 berceau (Fr.), a cradle: a covered walk.
 besoin (Fr.), need, want, desire.
 beso las manos (Sp.), I kiss your hands.
 bête (Fr.), brute, stupid person; bête noire, a black beast: a bugbear; bête rouge, the chigoe; bêtise, stupidity.
 Bethesda (Heb.), a healing pool at Jerusalem—often applied to a Nonconformist church.
 Beulah (Heb.), a land of rest—a name for Israel in its future condition, in Isa. lxii. 4.
 bibere venenum in auro (L.), to drink poison from a cup of gold.
 biblia abiblia (Gr.) books that are no books.
 bien (Fr.), well; bien-aimé, well beloved; bien chausé (fem. chausée), well shod; bien entendu, of course, to be sure; well designed; well versed: on condition; bien perdu, bien connu, blessing flown is blessing known; bien-séance, propriety—in *pl.* the proprieties.
 biga (L.), a two-horse chariot.
 bis dat qui cito dat (L.), he gives twice who gives promptly.
 bis peccare in bello non licet (L.), in war one may not blunder twice.
 bis pueri senes (L.), old men are twice boys.
 blanchisseuse (Fr.), a laundress.
 blandæ mendaciæ linguæ (L.), falsehoods of a smooth tongue.
 blanquette (Fr.), a variety of pear.
 bleuâtre (Fr.), bluish.
 bluette (Fr.), spark, flash: a short playful piece of music.
 blut und eisen. See *eisen und blut*.
 bocca (It.), mouth.
 bock (Fr., from Ger.), a strong German beer—from *Einbockbier*—beer from Einbeck (Einbeck): now often a glass or mug of beer (quarter of a litre).
 bona (L.), goods; bona mobilia, movable goods; bona peritura, perishable goods; bona vacantia, unclaimed goods.
 bon accueil (Fr.), good reception, due honour;
 bon ami (fem. bonne amie), good friend; lover; bon camarade, good comrade; bon diable, good-natured fellow; bon enfant, good fellow, pleasant companion; bon goût, good taste.
 bona fide
 quine,
 good lawyer
 is a bad neighbour.
 bon-chrétien (Fr.), 'good Christian'—a kind of pear, the William.
 bon gré, mal gré (Fr.), willing or unwilling: willy-nilly.
 bonhomme (Fr.), a French peasant.
 bonis avibus (L.), under good auspices.
 bonjour (Fr.), good day: good morning; bon jour, bonne œuvre, better day, better deed; bon marché, bargain: cheapness: cheap: cheaply; bon mot (*pl.* bons mots), a witty saying.
 bonne chance (Fr.), good luck; bonne compagnie, good society; bonne et belle, good and fair; bonne foi, good faith; bonne fortune, good luck, success in an intrigue; bonne grâce, good grace, gratefulness; in *pl.* favour; bonne mine, good appearance, pleasant looks.
 bonnes nouvelles adouciennent le sang (Fr.), good news sweetens the blood.
 bonsoir (Fr.), good evening; bon ton, the height of fashion; bon vivant, a jovial companion: one who lives too well [bonne vivante is not according to French usage]; bon voyage (Fr.), a good journey to you.
 bordereau (Fr.), a memorandum.
 boreen (Ir.), a lane.
 borgen maebt sorgen (Ger.), borrowing makes sorrowing.
 borgo (It.), a borough, a market-town; borghetto, a big village.
 botte (Fr.), a pass or thrust in fencing.
 bouche (Fr.), the staff of cooks in a large house.

bouderie (Fr.), pouting, sulking.
 bouffant (Fr.), puffed out, full, bulging.
 bouquetière (Fr.), a flower-girl.
 boursier (Fr.), a foundation-scholar; a speculator on 'Change.
 boutez en avant (Fr.), push forward.
 boutique (Fr.), a shop, tradesman's stock.
 boutonnière (Fr.), flower for the buttonhole, &c.
 brachium civile (L.), the civil arm; brachium seculare, the secular arm.
 brevet d'invention (Fr.), a patent.
 breveté (Fr.), patented.
 brevi manu (L.), with a short hand, off-hand.
 brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio (L.), I labour to be brief, and I become obscure.—Horace, *A. P.*, 25-26.
 briller par son absence (Fr.), to be conspicuous by its absence.
 brindisi (It.), a toast: a drinking-song.
 brotstudien (Ger.), bread studies, those by which one earns one's living.
 brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts (Fr.), to burn the candle at both ends.
 brutum fulmen (L.), an ineffectual thunderbolt.
 budgerow (Hind.), a heavy keelless barge.
 buenas noches (Sp.), good-night; buenas tardes, good-afternoon; buenos dias, good-day, good-morning.
 buen principio, la mitad es hecha (Sp.), well begun is half-done.
 buonamano or bonamano (It.), a tip.
 buona sera (It.), good-evening.
 buon giorno (It.), good-day.
 cachot (Fr.), a dungeon.
 cacoethes loquendi (L.), an itch for speaking;
 cacoethes scribendi, an itch for scribbling.
 cadeau (Fr.), a gift, present.
 cadit quæstio (L.), the question drops.
 cacen est invidia (L.), envy is blind.
 cæcæbs quid agam (L.), (you wonder) what I, a bachelor, am about.—Horace, *Od.*, III. viii. 1.
 cæclum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt (L.), they change their sky, not their mind, who scour across the sea.—Horace, *Epist.* I. xii. 27.
 Caesar non supra grammaticos (L.), Caesar has no authority over the grammarians.
 café au lait (Fr.), coffee with (hot) milk; café noir, black coffee (without milk).
 café chantant (Fr.), a café in which music is provided.
 cafla, caflila (Ar.), a caravan.
 cahier (Fr.), a writing-book: a memorandum: a
 refrain of a famous song of
 the.
 calembour, calembourg (Fr.), a pun.
 callida junctura (L.), a skilful connexion.—Horace, *A. P.*, 47-48.
 camicia (It.), a shirt.
 campo santo (It.), a burying-ground.
 Carpius Martius (L.), field of Mars, used by the ancient Romans for games, military drill, &c.
 carant (Hind.), a curious enigma.
 cunctula Pax (L.), whatever is Peace.—Tibullus, I. x. 45.
 cantabit vacuus coram introne viator (L.), the empty-handed traveller will sing in presence of the robber.—Juvenal, X. 22.
 capa y espada (Sp.), cloak and sword.
 cara sposa (It.), dear wife; caro sposo, dear husband.
 carême (Fr.), Lent.
 carent quia vate sacro (L.), because they lack a sacred bard.—Horace, *Od.*, IV. ix. 28.
 carpo diem, quam minimum credula postero (L.), enjoy the present day, trust the least possible to the future.—Horace, *Od.*, I. xi. 8. Often carpe diem alone, meaning seize the opportunity.
 casus belli (L.), whatever involves or justifies war.
 casus conscientiae (L.), a case of conscience.
 catalogue raisonné (Fr.), a classified descriptive catalogue.

causa sine gun non (L.), an indispensable cause.
 cause célèbre (Fr.), a peculiarly notable trial.
 cavalier(c) servente (It.), a gallant who waits with fantastic devotion upon a married lady.
 caveat actor (L.), let the doer beware; caveat emptor, it is the buyer's look-out.
 cave canem (L.), beware of the dog, a frequent inscription on Roman thresholds.
 cavendo tutus (L.), safe through taking care.
 cave quid dicis, quando, et cul (L.), beware what you say, when, and to whom.
 cedant omnes iocosa (L.), let them yield to the gown: vil.
 cela va sans dire (Fr.), that goes without saying: of course.
 cela viendra (Fr.), that will come.
 celui qui veut, peut (Fr.), who will, can.
 ce monde est plein de fous (Fr.), this world is full of madmen.
 c'en est fait de lui (Fr.), it is all up with him.
 ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte (Fr.). See il n'y a.
 censor morum (L.), censor of morals.
 centum (L.), a hundred.
 certum est quia impossibile est (L.), it is certain because it is impossible.—Tertullian.
 c'est-à-dire (Fr.), that is to say.
 c'est égal (Fr.), it's all one (to me): it makes no odds.
 c'est le commencement de la fin (Fr.), it is the beginning of the end.
 c'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre (Fr.), it is magnificent, but it is not war (said at Balaklava by a French general watching the charge of the Light Brigade).
 c'est pire [plus] qu'un crime, c'est une faute (Fr.), it is worse than a crime, it is a blunder (attributed to Fouché on the execution of the Duc d'Enghien).
 c'est selon (Fr.), that is according to the circumstances.
 c'est (unc) autre chose (Fr.), that is quite another thing.
 cetera desunt (L.), the rest is wanting.
 ceteris paribus (L.), other things being equal.
 ceterum censeo (L.), but I think (said of persistent obstruction like that of Cato).
 chacun son goût (Fr.), everyone to his taste (chacun à son goût is not French).
 chambre à coucher (Fr.), a bedroom.
 Champs Elysées (Fr.), Elysian Fields; also a famous open space and avenue in Paris.
 chapeaux bas (Fr.), hats off.
 chapelle ardente (Fr.), a chapel or chamber in which a corpse lies in state before burial, surrounded by lighted candles.
 châteaux en Espagne (Fr.), castles in Spain, castles in the air.
 cher ami (Fr.), a dear friend; fem. chère amie.
 cherchez la femme (Fr.), look for the woman: there's a woman at the bottom of it.—Dumas père.
 che sarà sarà (It.), what will be will be.
 chevalier d'industrie (Fr.), lit. a knight of industry: one who lives by his wits and has savoir-faire.
 chiesa libera in libero stato (It.), a free church in a free state (Cavour's ideal for Italy).
 chinolserie (Fr.), Chinese objects, decoration, behaviour, &c.
 chi tace confessa (It.), who keeps silence, confesses.
 chose jugée (Fr.), a settled matter: *res judicata*: a question past discussion.
 chronique scandaleuse (Fr.), record of scandals.
 ci-devant (Fr.), before this, former, formerly.
 ci-gît (Fr.), here lies.
 cingulum Veneris (L.), the girdle of Venus.
 circulus verborum (L.), a circumlocution.
 circulus in probando (L.), arguing in a circle, using the conclusion as one of the arguments.
 clore perdue (Fr.), lit. lost wax: a method of casting in metal by making a mould about a wax model, which is burned away in the process.
 cilo (L.), quickly.

- civis Romanus sum** (L.), I am a Roman citizen.
clarius c tenebris (L.), the brighter from the darkness.
clarum et venerabile nomen (L.), an illustrious and venerable name.—Lucan, IX. 202.
classes aisées (Fr.), the well-off classes.
cogito, ergo sum (L.), I think, therefore I am. (Descartes's fundamental basis of philosophy.)
coll' arco (It.), with the bow.
col legno (It.), with the wood (of the violin bow).
Comédie Française, La (Fr.), the official name of the subsidised Théâtre Français.
Comédie Humaine (Fr.), the human comedy—Balzac's collection of novels, planned to form a complete picture of contemporary society.
comitas inter gentes, comitas gentium (L.). See **comity** in Dict.
comitia centuriata (L.), the assembly of the Roman people, voting by centuries; **comitia curiata**, that of the patricians, voting by curiae; **comitia tributa**, that of the people, voting by tribes.
commedia dell' arte (It.), guild comedy, Italian Renaissance comedy, mainly improvised, performed by a guild of professional actors.
comme il faut (Fr.), as it should be: correct: approved by the fashionable world, genteel.
commune bonum (L.), common good.
communibus annis (L.), on the annual average.
communi consensu (L.), by common consent.
compagnon de voyage (Fr.), travelling companion.
compos mentis (L.), of sound mind, sane.
compte rendu (Fr.), an account rendered: report.
comptoir (Fr.), counter: counting-room.
con amore (It.), with love: very earnestly.
con brio (It.), with spirit.
concordo ad clerum (L.), discourse to the clergy.
concours (Fr.), contest, competition.
con diligenza (It.), with diligence.
conditio sine qua non (L.), an indispensable condition.
con dolore (It.), with grief.
confer (L.), compare.
con fuoco (It.), with fire.
conjunctis viribus (L.), with united powers.
conquiescat in pace (L.), may he [or she] rest in peace.
conscia mens recti (L.), a mind conscious of rectitude.—Ovid, *Fast.*, IV. 311. Cf. **mens sibi**.
conseil de famille (Fr.), a family consultation; **conseil d'état**, a council of state.
consensus facit legem (L.), consent makes law or rule.
consilio et animis (L.), by wisdom and courage; **consilio et prudentia**, by wisdom and prudence.
con spirito (It.), with spirit.
constantia et virtute (L.), by constancy and virtue.
consuetudo pro lege servatur (L.), custom is held as a law.
console Plancio (L.), when Plancus was consul, when I was a young man.—Horace, *Od.*, III. xiv. 28.
contra bonos mores (L.), against good manners or morals.
contraria contrariis curantur (L.), opposites are cured by opposites.
copla verborum (L.), plenty of words, fluency.
coram domino rege (L.), before our lord the king; **coram nobis**, before us, in our presence; **coram populo**, in the presence of the public.
cordon bleu (Fr.), blue ribbon: a cook of the highest excellence.
cordon sanitaire (Fr.), a sanitary cordon, a line of sentries posted so as to keep contagious disease within a certain area.
corps de ballet (Fr.), the company of ballet dancers at a theatre; **corps de garde**, the body of soldiers stationed on guard, their station, a guard-house; **corps diplomatique**, the whole diplomatic staff at a particular capital.
corpus delicti (L.), the substance of the offence; **Corpus Juris Canonici** (L.), body of the canon law; **Corpus Juris Civilis**, body of the civil law.
corrida de toros (Sp.), a bull-fight.
corruptio optimi pessima (L.), the corruption of the best is the worst of all.
corsetier, fem. corsetière (Fr.), a maker or seller of corsets.
corso (It.), race, run, course: a race of riderless horses: a procession of carriages: a street where these are held.
così fan tutte (It.), so do they all (of women): they are all like that.
côtelette (Fr.), a cutlet, a chop.
coulèur de rose (Fr.), rose colour, hence, over-estimating or exaggerating attractiveness.
coup de bonheur (Fr.), a stroke of good luck; **coup de chapeau**, a touching of the hat; **coup de grâce**, a finishing blow to put out of pain: a finishing stroke generally; **coup de hasard**, lucky chance; **coup de main**, a sudden overpowering attack; **coup de maître**, a master-stroke; **coup de soleil**, sunstroke; **coup d'état**, a violent or subversive stroke of state policy; **coup de théâtre**, a sudden and sensational turn as in a play; **coup de vent**, a gust of wind, a gale; **coup d'œil**, a general view at a glance; **coup manqué**, an abortive stroke, a failure.
coupe-jarret, pl. coupe-jarrets (Fr.), cut-throat, ruffian.
couteau de chasse (Fr.), a hunting-knife.
coûte que coûte (Fr.), cost what it may.
couturière (Fr.), a dressmaker.
couvert (Fr.), cover (at table).
couvre-pied (Fr.), a coverlet or rug for the feet.
crambe repetita (L.), could kale *het* again—cold cabbage warmed up.—Juvenal, VII. 154.
credat Judaeus Apella, non ego (L.), let the Jew Apella believe that, for I don't.—Horace, *Sat.*, I. v. 100.
crédit foncier (Fr.), lending of money on security of landed property, repayable by terminable annuity; **crédit mobilier**, lending of money on movable property.
credo quia absurdum (L.), I believe it because it is absurd; — **quia impossibile**, because it is impossible.
crème de la crème (Fr.), cream of the cream, the very best.
crescit eundo (L.), it grows as it goes.—Lucretius, VI. 341.
crève-cœur (Fr.), heartbreak.
cri de cœur (Fr.), a cry from the heart—heart-felt, passionate entreaty, complaint, reproach.
crimen falsi (L.), crime of perjury; **crimen laesae majestatis**, high treason.
crime passionnel (Fr.), a crime due to (sexual) passion.
croquis (Fr.), an outline or rough sketch.
crux criticorum (L.), a puzzle for the critics.
cucullus non facit monachum (L.), the cowl does not make the monk.
cui bono? (L.), for whose benefit is it? who is the gainer?
cuilbet (or cuicunque) in arte sua (perito) credendum est (L.), every (skilled) person is to be trusted in his own art.
cujus regio, ejus religio (L.), whose the region, his the religion—the principle that the established religion should be that of the prince in each state.
culpa levis (L.), a slight fault.
cum bona venia (L.), with your kind indulgence.
cum grano salis (L.), with a grain of salt.
cum multis aliis (L.), with many other things.
cum notis variorum (L.), with notes of various (critics).
cum privilegio (L.), with privilege.
curiosa felicitas (L.), studied felicity (said of Horace).
currente calamo (L.), with a running pen, offhand.
custos rotulorum (L.), keeper of the rolls.
d'accord (Fr.), agreed, in tune.
da dextram misero (L.), give the right hand to the unhappy.
da locum mellioribus (L.), give place to your betters.—Terence, *Phormio*, III. ii. 37.
dame d'honneur (Fr.), maid of honour.
dames de la halle (Fr.), market-women.

damnosa haereditas (L.), a hurtful inheritance: an inheritance of debts.
damnum absquo injuria (L.), loss without legal injury.
danko schön (Ger.), many thanks.
danse macabro (Fr.), dance of death.
das ewig weibliche zieht uns hinan (Ger.), the eternal feminine draws us upward.—Goethe, *Faust*, at end.
das heisst (Ger.), that is: abbreviated d.h.
data et accepta (L.), expenditures and receipts.
date obolum Bellisario (L.), give a penny to Belisarius (ascribed to the great general when reduced to beggary).
Davus sum, non Oedipus (L.), I am Davus, not Oedipus—no good at riddles.—Terence, *Andr.*, I. ii. 23.
debito justitiae (L.), by debt of justice.
de bon augure (Fr.), of good omen.
de bonne grâce (Fr.), with good grace, willingly.
déchéance (Fr.), forfeiture.
de die in diem (L.), from day to day.
de facto (L.), in actual fact: really: actual.
dégoût (Fr.), distaste.
de gustibus non est disputandum (L.), there is no disputing about tastes.
de haut en bas (Fr.), with an air of superiority, as looking down.
dei gratia (L.), by the grace of God.
déjeuner, sing; dë-
 breakfast,
 early luncheon.
de jure (L.), by right: rightful.
délassement (Fr.), relaxation.
de l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace (Fr.), to dare, still to dare, and ever to dare (Danton's famous phrase).
delenda est Carthago (L.), Carthage must be wiped out (a saying constantly repeated by Cato).
de luxe (Fr.), sumptuous.
de mal en pis (Fr.), from bad to worse.
démarche (Fr.), a step or measure (esp. diplomatic).
demi-jour (Fr.), half-light, twilight, subdued light.
de minimis non curat lex (L.), the law does not concern itself about very small matters.
démôdê (Fr.), out of fashion.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum (L.), say nothing but good of the dead.
do nihil nihilum. See *gigni*.
do novo (L.), anew.
Deo favente (L.), with God's favour.
Deo gratias (L.), thanks to God.
do omni re scibill et quibusdam aliis (L.), about all things knowable, and some others.
Deo volente, or D.V. (L.), God willing.
dépêche (Fr.), dispatch, message.
do pis en pis (Fr.), worse and worse.
de profundis (L.), out of the depths.—Psalm cxxx.
déraciné (Fr.), uprooted.
do règle (Fr.), according to rule.
do retour (Fr.), back again, returned: in addition.
der grosse Heide (Ger.), the great pagan (Heine's name for Goethe).
do rigueur (Fr.), required (as by strict etiquette).
dernier cri (Fr.), the last word (lit. cry): the latest fashion.
dernier ressort (Fr.), a last resort.
der tag (Ger.), the day.
désagrément (Fr.), something disagreeable.
despère in loco. See *duice*.
désolante (Fr.), a carriage for two.
désorienté (Fr.), having lost one's bearings, confused.
desunt cetera (L.), the rest is wanting.
de te fabula narratur (L.), the story is about you.—Horace, *Sat.*, I. i. 69-70.
détento (Fr.), relaxation of strained relations.
détenu, fem. détenue (Fr.), a prisoner.
de trop (Fr.), too much, or too many, superfluous, intrusive.
detur digniori (L.), let it be given to the more worthy; **detur pulchriori**, let it be given to the fairer.

Deus nvertat (L.), God forbid.
Deus det (L.), God grant.
deus ex machina (L.), a god from a stage contrivance: a violent and artistic solution of a difficulty in a plot.
deus nobis haec otia fecit (L.), it is a god that hath given us this case.—Virgil, *Ecl.*, I. 6.
Deus vobiscum (L.), God be with you.
Deus vult (L.), God wills it (the Crusaders' cry).
dextro tempore (L.), at a lucky moment.
dia (Gr.), through, by: in old medicine, compounded of.
dileamus bona verba (L.), let us speak words of good omen.—Tibullus, II. ii. 1.
dichtung und wahrheit (Ger.), poetry and truth.
dicta probantia (L.), proof texts.
dietum de dicto (L.), hearsay report.
dietum sapienti sat est (L.), a word to the wise is enough (usu. quoted as *verbum*).—Plautus, *Persa*, IV. vii. 19.
dies (L.), day; *pl.* *dies*; *accus. sing.* *diem*; *diem* *perdidit*, I have lost a day (said by the emperor Titus); *dies fasti* or *profesti*, days on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held in ancient Rome, lawful days; *dies fastus*, lucky day; *dies festi* or *feriae*, days of actual festival; *dies infaustus*, unlucky day; *dies irae*, the day of wrath: the day of judgment (from a Latin hymn); *dies nefasti*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced or
 drolt, God and my right; *Dieu vous garde*, God keep you.
Die Wacht am Rhein (Ger.), the Watch on the Rhine (a famous German patriotic song).
digito monstrari (L.), to be pointed out with the finger: to be famous.—Persius, I. 28.
dignus vindicæ nodus (L.). See *nec deus intersit*.
di grado in grado (It.), by degrees.
di majorum gentium (L.), the divinities of superior rank—i.e. the twelve greater gods of classical mythology; *di penates*, household gods.
dis niliter visum (L.), the gods have adjudged otherwise.—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 428.
di salto (It.), at a leap.
diseuse, masc. diseur (Fr.), a reciter or entertainer.
disjecta membra (L.), scattered limbs (after Ovid., *Met.*, III. 724); *disiecti membra poetæ*, limbs of the dismembered poet.—Horace, *Sat.*, I. iv. 62.
distingué, fem. distinguéo (Fr.), distinguished: striking.
 uish.
distrait (Fr.), absent-minded.
 divide and rule.
disi (L.), I have spoken.
docendo discimus (L.), we learn by teaching.
doctus utriusque legis (L.), doctor of both laws (civil and canon).
dolce far niente (It.), sweet doing-nothing: pleasant idleness.
doil capax (L.), capable of committing a wrong—opp. to *dolincapax*.
Domine, dirige nos (L.), Lord, direct us (the motto of London).
Dominus illuminatio mea (L.), the Lord is my light.
domus et placens uxor (L.), a home and a pleasing wife.—Horace, *Od.*, II. xiv. 21-22.
donnerwetter (Ger.), thunderstorm (used as an ejaculation).
doppio movimento (It.), double speed.
dorer la pluie (Fr.), to gild the pill.
dormitat Homerus (L.). See *indignor*.
dos-à-dos (Fr.), back to back: a sofa constructed for sitting so.
dos moi pou stō kai tēn gēn (or *tān gēn*) *klēsō* (Gr.), give me where to stand, and I will move the earth (attributed to Archimedes).

do ut des (L.), I give that you may give.
 drang nach osten (Ger.), eastward thrust.
 droit au travail (Fr.), right to work; droit des gens, international law.
 drôle (Fr.), a rogue, a knave.
 dulce, 'Domum' (L.), sweet strain, 'Homeward'—from a Winchester school song sung before the holidays; dulce est desipere in loco, it is pleasant to play the fool on occasion.—Horace, *Od.*, IV. xii. 28; dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.—Horace, *Od.*, III. ii. 13.
 dum casta (L.), while (she is) chaste.
 dum spiro, spero (L.), while I breathe, I hope.
 dum vivimus, vivamus (L.), let us live while we live.
 d'un seul jet (Fr.), at one effort.
 durante bene placito (L.L.), during good pleasure.
 durante vite (L.L.), during life.
 durchkomponirt (Ger.), having the music specially adapted to each stanza.
 durchlaucht (Ger.), Serene Highness.
 durchmusterung (Ger.), a star-catalogue.
 dux femina facti (L.), a woman was leader of the deed.—Virgil, *Aen.*, I. 364.
 ébauche (Fr.), rough draught, sketch.
 ecce homo (L.), behold the man (John xix. 5); ecce signum, behold the sign or the proof.
 ecco (It.), here is: there: look there.
 e contra (L.L.), contrariwise, conversely.
 e contrario (L.L.), on the contrary.
 e converso (L.L.), conversely, by logical conversion.
 écrasez l'infâme (Fr.), crush the vile thing.
 Voltaire against the Roman Catholic Church of his time.
 edax rerum. See tempus.
 edite, bibite (L.), eat, drink.
 édition de luxe (Fr.), a splendid and expensive edition of a book.
 editio princeps (L.), original edition (especially of a work till then known only in MS.).
 égarement (Fr.), confusion, bewilderment.
 ego et rex meus (L.), I and my king.—Cardinal Wolsey.
 eheu fugaces . . . labuntur anni (L.), alas! the fleeting years slip away.—Horace, *Od.*, II. xiv. 1-2.
 eile mit welle (Ger.), make speed with leisure.
 Cf. festina lente.
 ein mal, kein mal (Ger.), just once counts nothing.
 eisen und blut (Ger.), iron and blood.—Bismarck.
 ejusdem generis (L.), of the same kind.
 ek parergou (Gr.), as a by-work.
 embarras de (du) choix (Fr.), embarrassment in choice, a perplexing number of things to choose from; embarras de(s) richesses, a perplexing amount of wealth or of abundance of any kind.
 embusqué (Fr.), in ambush: a slacker, shirker.
 éminence grise (Fr.). See grey eminence in Sup.
 emou thanontos gala mienhthēto pyri (Gr.), when I am dead let earth be mingled with fire.
 Cf. après moi le déluge.
 empfindung (Ger.), sensation.
 empiement (Fr.), demonstrative warmth of manner.
 en ami (Fr.), as a friend.
 en arrière (Fr.), behind, in the rear.
 en attendant (Fr.), in the meantime, while waiting.
 en avant (Fr.), forward.
 en badinait (Fr.), roguishly, with badinage.
 en beau (Fr.), as fair or handsome, in flattering style.
 en bloc (Fr.), as one unit, wholesale.
 en caballo (Sp.), on horseback.
 en cavalier (Fr.), in a cavalier manner.
 en clair (Fr.), not in cipher.
 encomienda (Sp.), a commandery; encomendero, its commander.
 en croupc (Fr.), on the crupper, on a pillion.
 en eucrope (Sp.), in close-fitting dress; sometimes erroneously for stark naked, the Spanish word for which is *en cueros*.
 en effet (Fr.), in effect.

en face (Fr.), in front: opposite: in the face.
 en famille (Fr.), amongst the family, as at a family gathering, at home, without ceremony.
 enfant (Fr.), child; enfant de la maison, child of the house, quite at home; enfant gâté, fem. gâtée, spoilt child; enfants perdus, lit. lost children: forlorn hope, shock troops; enfant terrible, precocious child whose sayings put his elders to the blush; enfant trouvé, foundling.
 en fête (Fr.), in festivity, keeping holiday.
 engagé (Fr.), committed to a point of view.
 en garçon (Fr.), like a bachelor, in bachelor style.
 en grande tenue (Fr.), in full dress.
 en grand seigneur (Fr.), like a great lord.
 en l'air (Fr.), in the air, being discussed or expected: without reality.
 enlevé (Fr.), carried away, kidnapped.
 en masse (Fr.), in a body.
 en militaire (Fr.), as a military man.
 en passant (Fr.), in passing: by the way: applied in chess to the taking of a pawn that has just moved two squares as if it had moved only one.
 en pension (Fr.), at a fixed rate for board and lodging.
 en plein air (Fr.), in the open air.
 en plein jour (Fr.), in broad day.
 en prince (Fr.), in princely style.
 en prise (Fr.), exposed to capture.
 en pure perte (Fr.), to mere loss, to no purpose.
 en queue (Fr.), like a tail, in a string or line.
 en rapport (Fr.), in direct relation: in close touch or sympathy.
 en règle (Fr.), in due order: according to rules.
 en retraite (Fr.), in retirement, on half-pay.
 en revanche (Fr.), in return or requital.
 en route (Fr.), on the road: let us go: march.
 en spectacle (Fr.), as a spectacle.
 ens per accidens (L.L.), that which exists only as an accident of ens per se—i.e. a substance; ens rationis, an entity of reason—opp. to ens reale.
 en suite (Fr.), in succession or connected series (not in Fr. in sense of to match).
 entbehren sollst du, sollst entbehren (Ger.), thou must abstain, abstain thou must.—Goethe, *Faust*, Part I. (Studierzimmer, ii.).
 entêtê, fem. entêtée (Fr.), infatuated: opinionative.
 en tout (Fr.), in all: wholly.
 en tout cas (Fr.), in any case or emergency: applied to an umbrella that can serve as a sunshade.
 en toutôî nika (Gr.), conquer in this (sign). See in hoc (signo) vineas.
 entrain (Fr.), heartiness; entraînement, enthusiasm.
 en train (Fr.), in progress: going.
 entrecôte (Fr.), meat between the ribs, a kind of steak.
 entre nous (Fr.), between ourselves.
 entrez (Fr.), come in.
 en ventre sa mère (Law Fr.), in his mother's womb.
 en vérité (Fr.), in truth.
 en ville (Fr.), in town: not at home.
 eo nomine (L.), by that name, on that claim.
 epea pterocenta (Gr.), winged words.—Homer and Hesiod.
 éperdu, fem. éperdue (Fr.), distracted; éperdument amoureux, desperately in love.
 ephphatha (Aramaic), be thou opened.
 épicer (Fr.), a grocer.
 e pluribus unum (L.), one out of many—before 1956 regarded as motto of the United States.
 eppur si muove (It.), it does move all the same (attributed to Galileo after he had recanted his doctrine that the earth moves round the sun).
 épris, fem. éprise (Fr.), captivated, smitten.
 épuisé, fem. épuisée (Fr.), worn out.
 erdgeist (Ger.), earth-spirit.
 erectos ad sidera tollere vultus (L.). See os homini.
 e re nata (L.L.), from the circumstances arisen, according to the exigencies of the case.
 ergo bibamus (L.), therefore let us drink.
 ergon (Gr.), work, business.
 Erin go bragh (Ir.), Erin forever.

errare est humanum (L.), to err is human.
 escalier (Fr.), staircase; escalier dérobé, private staircase.
 escamotage (Fr.), juggling.
 es korakas (Gr.), to the ravens: go and be hanged.
 espada (Sp.), a sword: a matador.
 esprit follet (Fr.), a mischievous goblin.
 esquisse (Fr.), sketch, outline.
 esse quam videri (L.), to be, rather than to seem.
 est modus in rebus (L.), there is a mean in (all) things.—*Horace, Sat., l. i. 106.*
 esto perpetua (L.), be lasting.
 est quædam flere voluptas (L.), there is in weeping a certain pleasure.—*Ovid, Trist., IV. iii. 37.*
 estro (It.), enthusiasm, height of poetic inspiration.
 étage (Fr.), floor, story; bel étage (see Dict.) is not a French usage.
 étagère (Fr.), an ornamental stand of shelves for flowers, articles of virtue, &c.
 étang (Fr.), pond; lagoon.
 étape (Fr.), a storehouse: a halting-place: a day's march: rations: forage.
 état (Fr.), state, rank; état-major, the staff of an army, regiment, &c.
 États Généraux (Fr.), the States-General.
 et hoc (or id) genus omne (L.), and all that sort of thing.
 et in Arcadia ego (L.), I, too, lived in Arcadia. (Grave inscription in Poussin's picture 'The Arcadian Shepherds'.)
 étoile (Fr.), star.
 étourdi, fem. étourdie (Fr.), giddy, foolish, light-headed; étourderie, heedlessness, stupid blundering.
 étranger, fem. étrangère (Fr.), strange: a foreigner.
 étreennes (Fr.), New Year's gift or gifts.
 et sequentes, neut. et sequentia (L.), and those that follow.
 et sic de ceteris (L.L.), and so about the rest.
 et sic de similibus (L.), and so of the like.
 et tu, Bruto (L.), you too, Brutus. (*Cæsar's* alleged exclamation when he saw Brutus amongst his assassins.)
 eventus stultorum magister (L.), the outcome is the schoolmaster of fools.
 ex abundantia (L.), out of abundance; ex abundantia cautela, from excessive caution.
 ex abusu non arguitur ad usum (L.), from the abuse no argument is drawn against the use.
 ex accidenti (L.L.), accidentally, as opposed to essentially.
 ex æquo (L.L.), equally, equitably.
 ex animo (L.), from the mind, earnestly.
 ex aprosdoktōu (Gr.), unexpectedly.
 ex auctoritate nihil commissa (L.), by the authority entrusted to me.
 ex cathedra (L.L.), from the chair of office, esp. the Pope's throne in the Consistory, or a professor's chair, hence authoritatively, judicially.
 exceptio confirmat (or probat) regulum (L.), the exception proves the rule. (See Dict.)
 exceptis excelplendis (L.L.), excepting what is to be excepted: with proper exceptions.
 excerpta (L., pl. of excerptum), extracts, selections.
 ex concessis (or concessio) (L.L.), from what has been conceded.
 ex consequenti (L.L.), by way of consequence.
 ex converso. See *c converso*.
 excrementa (L., pl. of excrementum), refuse matter.
 excudit (L.), struck, hammered, forged, printed (this).
 ex curia (L.), out of court.
 ex debito justitiæ (L.L.), from what is due to justice.
 ex delicto (L.L.), owing to a crime.
 ex dono (L.L.), by gift, as a present from.
 exegi monumentum nere perennius (L.), I have reared a monument more lasting than brass.—*Horace, Od., III. xxx. 1.*
 exempla sunt odiosa (L.), examples are hateful.

exempli gratia (L.), by way of example, for instance—often abbreviated *c.g.*
 exeunt (L.), go out (pl.), leave the stage; exeunt omnes, all go out.
 ex gratia (L.), as an act of grace.
 ex hypothesi (L.L.), from the hypothesis.
 ex improviso (L.), unexpectedly.
 exitus acta probat (L.), the outcome justifies the deed.—*Ovid, Her., II. 85.*
 ex micro motu (L.), from his own impulse.
 ex natura rei (L.L.), from the nature of the case;
 ex natura rerum, from the nature of things.
 ex nihilo (or nilo) nihil (or nil) fit (L.), out of nothing nothing comes. See *gignit*.
 ex officio (L.), by virtue of his office.
 ex opere operato; ex opere operantis. See *opus*.
 ex parte (L.), on one side, as a partisan.
 ex pede Herculeum (L.), (we recognise) Hercules from his foot.
 experientia docet stultos (L.), experience teaches fools.
 experimentum crucis (L.), the experiment of the finger-post, a crucial test.
 experto credo (or Virgil) credite (L.), trust one who has tried, or had experience.
 expertus metuet, or metuit (L.), he who has experienced it will fear (or fears).—*Horace, Epist., l. xviii. 87.*
 ex post facto (L.), retrospective.
 expressis verbis (L.), in express terms.
 ex professo (L.), avowedly.
 ex propriis (L.), from one's own resources.
 ex proprio motu (L.L.), of his own accord.
 ex quocunque capite (L.), from whatever source.
 ex re nata. See *c re nata*.
 existens amabitur idem (L.), the same man (magnified living) when dead will be loved.—*Horace, Epist., II. i. 14.*
 ex tacito (L.), silently.
 extrahit (Fr.), extract.
 extra modum (L.), beyond measure, extravagant.
 extra muros (L.), beyond the walls.
 ex ungue leonem (L.), (judge, or infer) the lion from his claws.
 ex utraque parte (L.), on either side.
 ex voto (L.), according to one's prayer, by reason of a vow: votive: a votive offering.
 faber est quisque fortunæ suæ (L.), every man is the fashioner of his own fortunes.
 fable convenio (Fr.), fable agreed upon—*Voltaire's* name for history.
 facile est inventis addere (L.), it is easy to add to things invented already.
 facilio princeps (L.), obviously pre-eminent, an easy first.
 facilis descensus Averno, or Averni (L.), descent to Avernus is easy.—*Virgil, Aen., VI. 126.*
 facinus majoris (L.), a larger crime, i.e. of a 113.
 facit indignatio (L.), makes
 versa Juvénal, l. 79.
 façon de parler (Fr.), way of speaking, a mere form of words.
 facta non verba (L.), deeds, not words.
 factum est (L.), it is done.
 facundi. See *secundi*.
 fado (Fr.), insipid, colourless; fadalse, a silly saying: twaddle; fadeur, dullness.
 faenum. See *fenum*.
 faex populi (L.), dregs of the people.
 faire bonne mine (Fr.), to put a good face on the matter.
 facti accompli (Fr.), a thing already done.
 falsi crimen (L.L.), the crime of falsification, esp. forgery.
 falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus (L.), false in one thing, false in all.
 fama nihil est celerius (L.), nothing is swifter than rumour.
 fama semper vivit (L.), may his (or her) fame live for ever.
 familio de robe (Fr.), a legal family.
 far niente (It.), doing nothing.

- farrago libelli. See quicquid.
 fas est et ab hoste doceri (L.), it is right to learn even from an enemy.—Ovid, *Met.*, IV. 428.
 Fata obstant (L.), the Fates oppose.—Virgil, *Aen.*, IV. 440.
 Fata vlam invenient (L.), the Fates will find out a way.—Virgil, *Aen.*, X. 113.
 fauto de mieux (Fr.), for want of better.
 faux pas (Fr.), a false step; a mistake.
 fayete linguas (L.), favour me with your tongues—keep silent to avoid ill omen.—Horace, *Od.*, III. 1. 2.
 fecit (L.), made or executed (this).
 fecundi (or facundi) callees quem non fecere disertum? (L.), whom have not full cups made eloquent?—Horace, *Epist.*, I. v. 19.
 féeo (Fr.), a fairy; féerie, fairyland.
 felicitas multos habet amicos (L.), prosperity has many friends.
 felleiter (L.), happily; successfully.
 felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas (L.), happy who has been able to understand the causes of things.—Virgil, *Georg.*, II. 490.
 felo de se (Anglo-L.), a suicide, lit. felon of himself.
 femme (Fr.), woman, wife; femme de chambre, lady's-maid; femme fatale, a fatal (but irresistible) woman; femme galante, a gay woman; femme incomprise, a woman misunderstood or unappreciated; femme savante, a learned woman, a bluc-stocking. See feme in Dict.
 fendre un cheveu en quatre (Fr.), to split a hair in four.
 fenum habet in cornu (L.), he has hay on his horn (sign of a dangerous bull).—Horace, *Sat.*, I. iv. 34.
 festina lente (L.), hasten gently.
 fête champêtre (Fr.), a rural festival, garden party.
 Fête-Dieu (Fr.), Corpus Christi.
 feu (pl. feux) d'artifice (Fr.), fireworks; feu de joie, a bonfire; (in English, not in French) a firing of guns in token of joy.
 fiat experimentum in corpore vili (L.), let experiment be made on a worthless body.
 fiat justitia, ruat cælum (L.), let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
 fiat lux (L.), let there be light.
 fide et amore (L.), by faith and love; fide et fiducia, by faith and confidence; fide et fortitudine, by faith and fortitude; fidel defensor, defender of the faith; fide non armis, by faith not arms; fide, sed cui vide, trust, but in whom take care; fides et justitia, fidelity and justice; fides Punica, Punic faith: treachery.
 fi done! (Fr.), for shame!
 fidus Achates (L.), faithful Achates (friend of Aeneas): hence, a close friend.—Virgil.
 fidus et audax (L.), faithful and hold.
 fieri facias (L.L.), cause to be done—the name of a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain the defendant's goods.
 filius nullius (L.), son of nobody, a bastard; filius populi, son of the people; filius terrae, son of the soil; one of mean birth.
 fille de chambre (Fr.), a chambermaid; fille de joie, a prostitute; fille d'honneur, a maid of honour.
 fils (Fr.), son.
 fin de siècle (Fr.), end of the (19th) century, decadent.
 finem respicio (L.), look to the end.
 finis coronat opus (L.), the end crowns the work.
 finis Poloniae (L.), the end of Poland.
 fin mot (Fr.), the bottom of the matter.
 flagrans bello (L.), while war is raging; flagrante delicto, in the very act (lit. while the crime is blazing).
 flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo (L.), if I can't move the gods, I'll stir up hell.—Virgil, *Aen.*, VII. 312.
 flecti, non frangi (L.), to be bent, not broken.
 florcat (L.), let flourish.
 foenum. See fenum.
 fole gras (Fr.), fat liver (of goose) made into pâté de foie gras (or foies gras).
 fond (Fr.), ground, basis: fund; fonds, ground: fund, stock, capital.
 fonda (Sp.), a tavern.
 fons et origo (L.), the source and origin; fons lacrimarum, the fount or source of tears.
 force majeure (Fr.), superior power.
 forensis strepitus (L.), the clamour of the forum.
 formaliter (L.L.), formally, in respect of the formal element.
 forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit (L.), perhaps some day we shall like to remember even these things.—Virgil, *Aen.*, I. 203.
 Fors Clavigera (L.), Fortune the club-bearer (used as a title by Ruskin).
 fortes Fortuna adjuvat (L.), Fortune helps the brave (Terence, *Phorm.*, I. iv. 26); forti et fideli nihil difficile, to the brave and faithful nothing is difficult; fortis cadere, cedere non potest, the brave man may fall, he cannot yield.
 fortiter et recte (L.), bravely and uprightly; fortiter, fideliter, feliciter, firmly, faithfully, felicitously; fortiter in re, suaviter in modo, forcibly in deed, gently in manner.
 Fortuna favet fatuis (L.), Fortune favours fools; Fortuna favet fortibus, Fortune favours the bold.
 forum conscientiae (L.), the court of conscience.
 fra (It.), brother, friar.
 fraîcheur (Fr.), freshness, coolness.
 franco (It.), post-free, franked.
 franc-tirour (Fr.), an irregular or guerrilla fighter.
 frangas, non flectes (L.), you may break, you shall not bend.
 Frankfurter (Ger.), a small smoked sausage.
 frappant (L.), striking, affecting.
 frappé, fem. frappée (Fr.), iced, artificially cooled.
 frate, pl. frati (It.), a friar, a mendicant Franciscan.
 fraus est celare fraudem (L.), it is a fraud to conceal a fraud; fraus pia, a pious fraud.
 fredaine (Fr.), escapade, prank.
 friand, fem. friando (Fr.), dainty, delicate: an epicure.
 frigidarium (L.), the cooling room of Roman public baths, often with a swimming bath.
 fripon (Fr.), knave, scamp; friponnerie, knavery.
 frisette (Fr.), fringe of curls on the forehead; friscur, hairdresser; frisure, a mode of frizzling.
 frisson (Fr.), shiver, shudder.
 friture (Fr.), a dish of fried food: fritter.
 frontis nulla fides (L.), no reliance on the face, no trusting appearances.—Juvenal, II. 8.
 frou-frou (Fr.), the rustling of silk skirts.
 fruges consumere nati (L.), born to consume the fruits of the soil.—Horace, *Epist.*, I. ii. 27.
 fugit hora (L.), the hour flies.—Persius, V. 153.
 fuimus Troes; fuit Ilium (L.), we were Trojans: Troy was.—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 325.
 fulmen brutum (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.
 functus officio (L.), having fulfilled an office, out of office.
 fundamentum relationis (L.L.), ground of relation.
 funèbre (Fr.), mournful.
 fureur (Fr.), extravagant admiration.
 furor arma ministrat (L.), rage supplies arms.
 Virgil, *Aen.*, I. 150; furor loquendi, a rage for speaking; furor poetice, poetic frenzy; furor scribendi, a rage for writing.
 gage d'amour (Fr.), gage of love, love-token.
 gaieté de cœur (Fr.), gaiety of heart.
 gaillard, fem. gaillarde (Fr.), lively, frolicsome.
 galant, fem. galante (Fr.), given to illicit intrigue: one of the parties in an amour; galant homme, a man of honour.
 galápago (Sp.), tortoise.
 Gallico (L.), in French.
 garçon (Fr.), boy; bachelor: waiter.
 gaudeamus igitur (L.), let us therefore rejoice.
 gaudet tentamine virtus (L.), virtue rejoices in trial.
 gaudium certaminis (L.), joy of combat.
 geflügelte worte (Ger.), winged words. See epea.
 gemütlichkeit (Ger.), geniality, good nature: comfortableness.
 genius loci (L.), the spirit of the place.
 gens (Fr.), people; gens d'affaires, business men; d'armes, men-at-arms; de bien, honest folk;

- honores mutant mores (L.), honours change manners.
 honoris causa (or gratia) (L.L.), as an honour.
 honor virtutis praeium (L.), honour is the reward of virtue.
 honos alit artes (L.), honour nourishes the arts;
 honos habet onus, honour has its burden.
 honvéd (Hung.), militia.
 horae canonicæ (L.), the canonical hours.
 horae subsecivæ (L.L.), leisure hours.
 hora fugit (L.), the hour flies.
 horas non numero nisi serenas (L.), I number none but shining hours. [Common on sun-dials.]
 horresco referens (L.), I shudder in relating.—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 204.
 horrible dictu (L.), horrible to relate.
 hors concours (Fr.), not in competition; hors de combat, unfit to fight, disabled; hors la loi, in outlawry, outlawed; hors de propos, aside from the purpose; hors de saison (Fr.), out of season.
 hortus siccus (L.), a collection of dried plants.
 hostis honori invidia (L.), an enemy's hatred is an honour.
 hostis humani generis (L.), enemy of the human race.
 Hôtel des Invalides (Fr.), a hospital for disabled soldiers in Paris, founded in 1670; hôtel de ville, a town hall; hôtel-Dieu, a hospital; hôtel garni, a furnished town house.
 huissier (Fr.), doorkeeper, usher: bailiff.
 humanum est errare (L.), to err is human.
 hurtar para dar por Dios (Sp.), to steal in order to give to God.
 hybris (Gr.), insolence: overweening.
 hypage Satana (Gr.), away Satan.—Mat. iv. 10.
 hypotheses non fingo (L.), I do not frame hypotheses (i.e. unverifiable speculations).—Newton.
 ibidem (L.), in the same place.—Abbrev. *ibid.*
 ich dien (Ger.), I serve.
 ici (Fr.), here—i.e. here is a W.C.
 ici on parle français (Fr.), here French is spoken.
 idéo fixo (Fr.), a fixed idea, a monomania: a recurring theme in music.
 idem (L.), the same (abbrev. *id.*); idem sonans, sounding the same; idem velle atque idem nolle (L.), to like and to dislike the same things.
 id est (L.), that is, often i.e.; id genus omne, all that class or kind.
 Iesus Hominum Salvator (L.), Jesus, Saviour of men.
 ignoramus et ignorabimus (L.), we are ignorant and shall remain ignorant.—Du Bois-Reymond.
 ignorantia legis neminem excusat (L.), ignorance of the law excuses nobody.
 ignoratio eienchi (L.), ignoring the point in question, the fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.
 ignoti nulla cupido (L.), for a thing unknown there is no desire.—Ovid, *A. A.*, III. 397.
 ignotum per ignotius (L.), the unknown by the still more unknown.
 i gran dolori sono muti (It.), great griefs are mute.
 il a inventé l'histoire (Fr.), he has invented history.
 il a le diable au corps (Fr.), the devil is in him: he is full of devilment, or of vivacity, wit, enthusiasm, &c.: he can't sit still.
 il a les défauts de ses qualités (Fr.), he has the defects that answer to his good qualities.
 il faut de l'argent (Fr.), money is necessary.
 il faut laver son linge sale en famille (Fr.), one should wash one's dirty linen in private.
 il gran rifiuto (It.), the great refusal (the abdication of Pope Celestine V).—Dante, *Inferno*, III. 60.
 Ilias malorum (L.), an Iliad of woes.
 ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema (L.), that man got a cross, this man a crown, as the price of his crime.—Juvenal, XIII. 105.
 ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet (L.), that corner of the earth to me smiles sweetest of all.—Horace, *Od.*, II. vi. 13-14.
 illustrissimo (It.), most illustrious.
 il meglio è l'inimico del heno (It.), the better is the enemy of the good.
 il n'y a pas à dire (Fr.), there is nothing to be said.
 il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte (Fr.), it is only the first step that costs. (Mme du Defland on St Denis walking after decapitation.)
 il pensiero (It. *penoso*), the pensive man.
 ils n'ont rien appris ni rien oublié (Fr.), they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing [said of the French *Émigrés*, often of the Bourbons].
 impar congressus Achilli (L.), unequally matched against Achilles.—Virgil, *Aen.*, I. 475.
 impayable (Fr.), invaluable, priceless.
 imperium et libertas (L.), empire and liberty;
 imperium in imperio, a government within another.
 in absentia (L.), in absence.
 in abstracto (L.L.), in the abstract.
 in articulo mortis (L.), at the point of death.
 in banco regis (L.L.), in the King's Bench.
 in blanco (It.), in blank, in white.
 in camera (L.L.), in a (judge's private) room: in secret.
 in capite (L.L.), in chief: holding or held immediately of the crown.
 incedis per ignis suppositos cineri doloso (L.), you walk on fires covered with treacherous ash.—Horace, *Od.*, II. i. 7-8.
 incedis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim (L.), you fall into Scylla trying to avoid Charybdis.
 in commendam (L.L.), See commend in Dict.
 incommunicado (Sp.), in solitary confinement.
 in contumaciam (L.L.), as an act of contumacy.
 incredulus odi (L.), I hate and disbelieve.—Horace, *A. P.*, 188.
 in deliciis (L.), as favourites.
 in deposito (L.L.), for a pledge.
 index auctorum (L.), index of authors; index librorum prohibitorum, loosely index expurgatorius, a list of books prohibited (to Roman Catholic readers, either absolutely or until amended); index locorum, rerum, verborum, index of places, things, words.
 indignantur quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus (L.), I am annoyed whenever good Homer slumbers.—Horace, *A. P.*, 359. Usually cited as aliquando (=sometimes) bonus, &c.
 in Domino (L.L.), in the Lord.
 in equilibrium (L.L.), in equilibrium.
 in excelsis (L.L.), on the heights: on high.
 in extenso (L.L.), at full length.
 in extremis (L.L.), at the point of death: at the last gasp: in desperate circumstances.
 infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem, thou bidst me, queen, renew unspeakable woes.—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 3.
 inferiae (L.), offerings to the manes of the dead.
 infima species (L.L.), the lowest species included in a genus or class.
 in flagranti delicto, or flagrante delicto (L.), in the very act of committing the crime.
 in forma pauperis (L.), as a poor man.
 in foro conscientiae (L.), in the court of conscience: judged by one's own conscience.
 infra (L.), below: lower down on the page or further on in the book; infra dignitatem, below one's dignity (colloquially sometimes *infra dig.*).
 ingénue (Fr.), a naive young woman, esp. on the stage.
 in gremio (L.L.), in the bosom.
 in hoc (signo) vinces (L.), in this sign thou wilt conquer—i.e. in the Cross [the motto of Constantine the Great]. See en toutōi nika.
 in limine (L.), on the threshold.
 in loco parentis (L.), in the place of a parent.
 in magnis et voluisse sat est (L.), in great things even to have wished is enough.—Propertius, II. x. 6.
 in malam partem (L.), in an unfavourable manner.
 in medias res (L.), into the midst of things.
 in meditatione fugao (L.), in contemplation of flight.
 in memoriam (L.), to the memory (of): in memory.
 in nubibus (L.), in the clouds.

inopem me copia fecit (L.), plenty has made me poor.—Ovid, *Al.*, III. 466.

in pace (L.), in peace.

in partibus infidelium (L.), in unbelieving countries—a phrase formerly applied to titular bishops in countries where no Catholic hierarchy had been set up.

in petto (It.), within the breast: in one's own mind but not yet divulged.

in principio (L.), in the beginning.

in propria persona (L.), in person.

in puris naturalibus (L.), quite naked.

in re (L.), in the matter (of).

in rerum natura (L.), in nature: in the natural or physical world: in the order of nature.

in secula seculorum (L.), for ever and ever.

in situ (L.), in the original situation.

instar omnium (L.), worth all the rest.

in statu pupillari (L.), in a state of wardship.

in statu quo (L.), in the former state.

Insula or Insulae (L.), Lille.

integer vitae scelerisque purus (L.), blameless in life and clear of offence.—Horace, *Od.*, I. xxii. 1.

inter alia (L.), among other things; inter alios, among other persons; inter arma silent leges, amid wars laws are silent; interdum stultus bene loquitur, sometimes a fool speaks aright; inter nos, between ourselves; inter pocula, over one's cups.

in terrorem (L.), as a warning.

inter se (L.), amongst themselves.

inter vivos (L.; law), from one living person to another.

in toto (L.), entirely.

intra muros (L.), within the walls.

in transitu (L.), on passage.

in usum Delphini (L.), for the use of the Dauphin: toned down to suit the young person.

in utrumque paratus (L.), prepared for either.

in vacuo (L.), in a vacuum.

invenit (L.), devised (this).

in vino veritas (L.), in wine is truth.

invita Minerva (L.), against the will of Minerva: uninspired.—Horace, *A. P.*, 385.

in vitro (L.), in glass: in the test tube—opp. to in vivo.

in vivo (L.), in the living organism.

ipse dixit (L.), he himself said it: his mere word: a dogmatic pronouncement.

ipsissima verba (L.), the very words.

ipso facto (L.), by that very fact: thereby.

ira furor brevis est (L.), rage is a brief madness.—Horace, *Epist.*, I. ii. 62.

Ispahs (L.), Seville.

Italia Irredenta (It.), unredeemed Italy—the parts of Italy still under foreign domination after the war of 1866—South Tirol, &c.

Italice (L.), in Italian.

iterum (L.), again.

ivresse (Fr.), drunkenness.

jaeta est alea (L.), the die is cast.

j'adoubo (Fr.), I adjust (in chess: a warning that only an adjustment is intended, not a move).

ja wohl (Ger.), yes indeed.

je n'en vois pas la nécessité (Fr.), I don't see the necessity for that [said in reply to a man who pleaded, 'But one must live somehow'].

je ne sais quoi (Fr.), I know not what: an indefinable something.

jet d'eau (Fr.), a jet of water.

jeu de mots (Fr.), a play on words: a pun.

jeu d'esprit (Fr.), a witticism.

jeune fille (Fr.), a girl.

jeune premier (fem. première) (Fr.), a juvenile lead.

jeunesse dorée (Fr.), gilded youth, luxurious young fops.

joli causa (L.), for the joke.

joie du vivre (Fr.), joy of living.

judehetzo (Ger.), Jew-baiting.

judeu damnatur cum nocens absolvitur (L.), the judge is condemned when the guilty is acquitted.

Jup(p)iter optimus maximus (L.), Jupiter best

and greatest; Jup(p)iter Pluvius, rain-bringing Jupiter; Jup(p)iter Tonans, Jupiter the thunderer.

jure divino (L.), by divine law; jure humano, by human law.

juris utriusque doctor (L.), doctor both of canon and of civil law.

jus (L.), law: right; jus civile, civil law; jus divinum, divine right; — gentium, law of nations; — gladii, of the sword; — maritali, right of a husband; — naturale, law of nature: common sense of justice; jus primae noctis, the alleged right of a feudal superior to deflower a bride.

jusqu'au bout (Fr.), to the very end.

juste milieu (Fr.), the just mean, the happy medium.

justum et tenacem propositi virum (L.), a man upright and tenacious of purpose.—Horace, *Od.*, III. iiii. 1.

j'y suis, j'y resto (Fr.), here I am, here I stay [said by Macmahon at the Malakoff].

kai ta leipomena, kai ta iolpa (Gr.), and the rest: and so on.

kalos kagathos, kalokagathos (Gr.), good and honourable: a perfect gentleman.

kaputt (Ger. slang), ruined: broken: smashed.

kai' exochen (Gr.), pre-eminently: par excellence.

kneipe (Ger.), a tavern: a students' beer-house or drinking party.

ktēma es aei (Gr.), a possession for ever.

kuchen (Ger.), cake.

kulturkampf (Ger.), the war of culture [said by Virchow in 1873 of the conflict between Bismarck and the Catholic Church].

kunstlied (Ger.), an art-song.

kymatōn anērithmon gelasma (Gr.), innumerable laughter of the waves.—Aeschylus, *Prom.*, 89-90.

laborare est orare (L.), work is prayer.

labor et honore (L.), by labour and honour.

labor improbus (L.), persistent, dogged labour.

labuntur et imputantur (L.), [the moments] slip away and are laid to our account [on sundials]. Cf. pereunt.

la donna è mobile (It.), woman is changeable.

laesa majestas (L.), lèse majesté (Fr.), treason.

la garde meurt et ne se rend pas (Fr.), the guard dies: it does not surrender.

la grande nation (Fr.), the great nation—i.e. France.

lā ilāha ilā ilāh (Ar.), there is no god but God.

l'allegra (It.), the merry, cheerful man.

langage des halles (Fr.), language of the marketplace.

l'appétit vient en mangeant (Fr.), appetite comes as you eat.

la propriété c'est le vol (Fr.), property is theft [from Proudhon].

lapsus calami (L.), a slip of the pen; — lingue, of the tongue; — memoriae, of the memory.

lares et penates (L.), household gods.

la reyne lo veult (Norm. Fr.). See le roy lo veult.

laselato ogni speranza, voi che 'ntrato (It.), abandon all hope ye who enter.—Dante, *Inferno*, III. 9. From the inscription over the gate of hell.

latet anguis in herba (L.), there is a snake hidden in the grass.—Virgil, *Ed.*, III. 93.

laudator temporis acti (L.), one who praises past times.—Horace, *A. P.*, 173.

laus Deo (L.), praise to God.

l'avenir (Fr.), the future.

le beau monde (Fr.), the fashionable world.

lebensraum (Ger.), space inhabited by living things: room to live (and, if necessary, expand).

lector benevole (L.), kind reader.

le génio c'est la patience (Fr.), genius is patience.

le grand monarque (Fr.), the great king—i.e. Louis XIV.

le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle (Fr.), the game is not worth the candle.

le mot juste (Fr.), the right word.

l'empire c'est la paix (Fr.), the empire means peace [said by Louis Napoleon in 1852].

Leodicum (L.), Liège.

le roy (or la reine) *le veult* (Norm. Fr.), the king (or queen) wills it—form of royal assent to a bill.

le roy (la reine) *s'avisera* (Norm. Fr.), the king (or queen) will deliberate—form of refusal.

les convenances (Fr.), the proprieties: the customs and manners of polite society.

le style est l'homme (même) (Fr.), the style is the man himself (from Buffon).

l'état, c'est moi (Fr.), I am the state [alleged to have been said by Louis XIV].

lettre de cachet (Fr.), a letter under the royal signet: a royal warrant for arrest and imprisonment; — *de change*, a bill of exchange; — *de créance*, letter of credit; — *de marque*, a letter of marque or of reprisal.

levée en masse (Fr.), a levy of all who can bear arms.

lever de rideau (Fr.), curtain-raiser.

lex non scripta (L.), unwritten law—i.e. the common law; **lex scripta**, statute law; **lex talionis**, the law of talion.

liberté, égalité, fraternité (Fr.), liberty, equality, fraternity—a slogan of the French Revolution.

libraire (Fr.), bookseller; **librairie**, book-trade: book-shop.

licentia vatum (L.), poetical licence.

lied (*pl.* *lieder*) *ohne worte* (Ger.), song without words.

limae labor (L.), the labour of the file, of polishing.—Horace, *A. P.*, 201.

limbus patrum.—*Infantum*. See *limbo* in Dict.

lit de justice (Fr.). See *bed* (1) in Dict.

lite pendente (L.), pending the suit.

littera scripta manet (L.), what is written down is permanent. See *vox audita*.

loco citato (L.), in the passage cited.

locus classicus (L.), the classical passage, the stock quotation; **locus paenitentiae**, room for penitence: time for repentance; **locus standi**, a place for standing: a right to interfere.

longueur (Fr.), prolixity.

louché (Fr.), squinting: ambiguous; shady.

lucra causa (L.), for the sake of gain.

lucus a non lucendo (L.), the grove (*lucus*) (is so named) from its not shining (*lucendo*).

ludere cum sacris (L.), to trifle with sacred things.

luftwaſſe (Ger.), air force.

Lugdunum (L.), Lyons; **Lugdunum Batavorum**, Leyden.

l'union fait la force (Fr.), union makes strength.

lupus in fabula (L.), the wolf in the fable: talk of the devil.—Terence, *Adel.*, IV. i. 21.

lusus naturae (L.), a sport or freak of nature.

Lutetia, or **Lutetia Parisiorum** (L.), Paris.

lux mundi (L.), light of the world.

macte virtute esto (L.), go on in your virtue. (Cato to one coming out of a vicious resort, according to Horace, *Sat.*, I. ii. 31-32.)

ma fol (Fr.), upon my faith.

magna est veritas et praevalerebit (L.), truth is great and will prevail (better, et prevalet, and prevails).

magni nominis umbra (L.), the mere shadow of a mighty name.—Lucan, I. 135.

magnum opus (L.), a great work.

maison de ville (Fr.), a town house, residence in town.

maître d'hôtel (Fr.), a house-steward, major domo. See *à la*.

mala fide (L.), in bad faith: treacherously.

mal à propos (Fr.), ill-timed.

mal de mer (Fr.), sea-sickness; **mal du pays**, home-sickness, nostalgia.

malentendu (Fr.), a misunderstanding.

malgré nous (Fr.), in spite of us.

mañana (Sp.), tomorrow.

manet (L.), remains (on the stage):—*pl.* *manent*.

manqué (Fr.), spoiled.

man spricht deutsch (Ger.), German is spoken here.

Mardi gras (Fr.), Shrove Tuesday.

mare clausum (L.), a closed sea—a sea within the jurisdiction of one state.

mariage de convenance (Fr.), marriage from interest rather than love.

Massilia (L.), Marseilles.

materfamilias (L.), the mother of a family.

matre pulchra filia pulchrior (L.), a daughter fairer than her fair mother.—Horace, *Od.*, I. xvi. 1.

mauvaise honte (Fr.), false modesty, bashfulness.

mauvais quart d'heure (Fr.), a bad quarter of an hour; **mauvais sujet**, a bad subject; a worthless fellow; **mauvais ton**, bad style, bad form.

maxima debetur puero reverentia (L.), the greatest reverence is due to the boy—i.e. to the innocence of his age.—Juvenal, XIV. 47.

mea culpa (L.), by my own fault.

mea virtute me involvo (L.), I wrap myself in my virtue.—Horace, *Od.*, III. xxix. 54-55.

mēden agan (Gr.), [let there be] nothing in excess. Mediolanum (L.), Milan.

medio tutissimus ibis (L.), thou wilt go safest in the middle.—Ovid, *M.*, II. 137.

mega biblion, **mega kakon** (Gr.), big book, great evil.

me judice (L.), I being judge, in my opinion.

mē kīnel Kamarinarin (Gr.), do not stir up Kamarina (a pestilent marsh in Sicily): let well alone.

memento mori (L.), remember that you must die.

memorabilia (L.), things worth remembering.

memoria technica (L.), artificial memory—a mnemonic contrivance.

meno mosso (It.), not so quick.

mens sana in corpore sano (L.), a sound mind in a sound body.—Juvenal, X. 356.

mens sibi conscia recti (L.), a mind conscious of rectitude.—Virgil, *Aen.*, I. 604. Cf. *conscia mens recti*.

meo periculo (L.), at my own risk.

merum sal (L.), pure salt, genuine Attic wit.

merveilleux, fem. **merveilleuse** (Fr.), marvellous; a fantastic extremist in fashion in France during the Directorate, the women aping classical modes.

mésalliance (Fr.), marriage with one of lower station.

mesquin, fem. **mesquine** (Fr.), mean; **mesquinerie**, meanness.

meum et tuum (L.), mine and thine.

mignon, fem. **mignonne** (Fr.), small and dainty; darling.

mirabile dictu (L.), wonderful to tell; **mirabile visu**, wonderful to see.

mirabilia (L.), wonders.

mise en scène (Fr.), scenic presentation, mounting.

modus (L.), manner, mode; **modus operandi**, mode of operation; **modus vivendi**, a way or mode of living: an arrangement or compromise by means of which those who differ may get on together for a time.

Moguntiacum (L.), Mainz.

mole ruit sua (L.), falls by its own weight.—Horace, *Od.*, III. iv. 65.

monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens (L.), a frightful monster, ill-shapen, huge.—Virgil, *Aen.*, III. 658.

morbileu (Fr., for *mort dieu*), 'death.

morceau (Fr.), a morsel: fragment: piece—*cf.* music.

more (L.), in the manner; **more Hibernico**, after the Irish fashion; **more majorum**, after the manner of our ancestors; **more suo**, in his own way.

morturi te salutamus. See *ave*.

moto perpetuo (It.), perpetual motion: a piece of music that goes swiftly without stop from beginning to end.

motu proprio (L.), of his own accord.

muet comme un poisson (Fr.), dumb as a fish.

multum in parvo (L.), much in little; **multum non multa**, much, not many things.

mutatis mutandis (L.), with necessary changes.

mutato nomine (L.), the name being changed.

mutuus consensus (L.), mutual consent.

natale solum (L.), native soil.

natura abhorret vacuum (L.), nature abhors a vacuum.

- naturam expellas furca, tamen usquo recurret (L.), though you drive out nature with a pitchfork, yet will she always return.—Horace, *Epist.*, I. x. 24.
 natura naturans (L.), creative nature; natura naturata, created nature; natura non facti saltus (or saltum), nature does not make leaps (or a leap).
 naviget Anticyram (L.), let him sail to Anticyra [where bellebore could be had, to cure madness].—Horace, *Sat.*, II. iii. 166.
 Neapolis (L., from Gr.), Naples.
 nec euplas, nec meluas (L.), neither desire nor fear.
 nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus incidit (L.), let not a god intervene unless a knot occur worthy of the untier.—Horace, *A. P.*, 191-2.
 ne cede malis (L.), yield not to misfortune.—Virgil, *Aen.*, VI. 95.
 nécessaire (Fr.), a dressing-case, work-box.
 necessitas non habet legem (L.), necessity has no law.
 nec pluribus impar (L.), no unequal match for several (suns).—Louis XIV's motto.
 nec seire fas est omnia (L.), it is not permitted to know all things.—Horace, *Od.*, IV. iv. 22.
 née (Fr.), born (fem.)—used in stating a woman's maiden name.
 ne exeat (L.), let him not depart.
 negatur (L.), it is denied.
 nemine contradicente (L.; often nem. con.), without opposition: no one speaking in opposition; nemine dissente, no one dissenting.
 nemo me impuno lacessit (L.), no one provokes me with impunity—the motto of the kings of Scotland and of the Order of the Thistle; nemo repente fuit turpissimus, no one ever became utterly bad all at once.—Juvenal, II. 83.
 no obliviscaris (L.), do not forget.
 no plus ultra (L.), nothing further: the uttermost point or extreme perfection of anything.
 nequo semper arcum tendit Apollo (L.), Apollo does not always bend his bow.—Horace, *Od.*, II. x. 19-20.
 ne quid nimis (L.), [let there be] nothing in excess, needs, nil illi, quantilla prudentia mundus regatur (L.), you know not, my son, with what a small stock of wisdom the world is governed.—Attributed to Oxenstierna and others.
 nescit vox missa reverti (L.), a word published cannot be recalled.—Horace, *A. P.*, 390.
 n'est-ce pas? (Fr.), is it not so?
 ne ultra crepidam (L.). See sutor.
 ne temere (L.), not rashly—a papal decree of 1907 denying recognition to the marriage of a Catholic unless contracted before a priest.
 naïserie (Fr.), simplicity, foolishness.
 nicht wahr? (Ger.), is it not true? isn't that so?
 nihil ad rem (L.), nothing to the point; nihil obstat, nothing hinders—a book censor's form of permission to print; nihil teltigt quod non ornabit. See nullum.
 nil netum credens dum quid superesset agendum (L.), thinking nothing done while anything was yet to do.—Lucan, II. 657; nil admirari, to wonder at nothing.—Horace, *Epist.*, I. vi. 1;
 nil desperandum, nothing is to be despaired of.—Horace, *Od.*, I. vii. 27.
 n'importe (Fr.), no matter.
 nisi Dominus frustra (L.), except the Lord [keep the city, the watchman waketh but] in vain.—Ps. 127—the motto of Edinburgh.
 nisi prius (L.), unless previously—a name [from the first words of the writ] given to the jury sittings in civil cases.
 nitor in adversum (L.), I strive in opposition.—Ovid, *Ad.*, II. 72.
 noblesse oblige (Fr.), rank imposes obligations.
 nolens volens (L.), willy-nilly.
 nollo prosequi (L.), to be unwilling to prosecute.
 nolo episcopari (L.), I do not wish to be a bishop.
 nom du guerre (Fr.), an assumed name: travelling title: pseudonym (nom de plume is not French).
 nomen nudum (L.), in biology, a mere name published without a description.
- non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum deere quare (L.), I do not love thee, Sabidius, nor can I tell why.—Martial, I. xxxiii.
 non compos mentis (L.), not of sound mind.
 non est inventus (L.), he has not been found (he has absconded).
 non flect (L.), it is not allowed.
 non liquet (L.), it is not clear.
 non mi ricordo (It.), I don't remember.
 non multa, sed multum (L.), not many, but much.
 non nobis, Domino (L.), not unto us, O Lord.—Psalm 115.
 non obstante (L.), not hindering: notwithstanding.
 non olet pecunia (L.), the money does not stink.—Attributed to Vespasian, of revenue from an unsavoury source.
 non omnia possumus omnes (L.), we cannot all do everything.—Virgil, *Ed.*, viii. 63.
 non omnis moriar (L.), I shall not wholly die.—Horace, *Od.*, III. xxx. 6.
 non placet (L.), it does not please—a negative vote.
 non possumus (L.), we cannot—a form of refusal.
 non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis tempus eget (L.), not for such aid nor for these defenders does the time call.—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 521.
 nonumque prematur in annum (L.), and let it be kept unpublished till the ninth year.—Horace, *A. P.*, 388.
 non ut edam vivo sed ut vivam edo (L.), I do not live to eat, but eat to live.—Quintilian.
 nosce teipsum (L.), know thyself. See gnôthi seauton.
 nota bene (L.), mark well, take notice—often N.B.
 Notre-Dame (Fr.), Our Lady.
 nous avons changé tout cela (Fr.), we have changed all that.—Molière, *Le Médecin malgré lui*, II. iv.
 nous verrons (co quo nous verrons) (Fr.), we shall see (what we shall see).
 nouveau riche (pl. nouveaux riches) (Fr.), one who has but lately acquired wealth, an upstart.
 novus homo (L.), a new man: a Roman magistrate whose ancestors had never held office.
 nugao (L.), trifles.
 nulla dies sine linea (L.), no day without a line, without painting (or writing) a little.
 nulla nuova, buona nuova (It.), no news is good news.
 nulli secundus (L.), second to none.
 nullius addictus (or adductus) jurare in verba magistri (L.), bound to swear to the words of no master, to follow no one blindly or slavishly.—Horace, *Epist.*, I. i. 14.
 nullum (scil. scribendi genus) quod teltigt non ornabit (L.), he touched no form of literature without adorning it. From Johnson's epitaph on Goldsmith.
 nunc est bibendum (L.), now is time to drink.—Horace, *Od.*, I. xxxvii. 1.
 oblit (L.), died; oblit stno prole, died without issue.
 oblit (L.), by the way, cursorily; oblit dictum (pl. oblit dicta), something said by the way, a cursory remark.
 obscurum per obscurius (L.), (explaining) the obscure by means of the more obscure.
 oderint dum metuant (L.), let them hate so long as they fear.
 odi profanum vulgus et arceo (L.), I loathe and shun the profane rabble.—Horace, *Od.*, iii. i. 1.
 odium theologium (L.), the hatred of theologians for each other's errors (or persons).
 Oenipons (L.), Innsbruck.
 œuvres (Fr.), works.
 O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas (L.), Oh too happy farmers, if they but knew their luck.—Virgil, *Georg.*, II. 458.
 obei jam satis (L.), hold I enough now (a common phrase).
 obne hast, obne rast (Ger.), without haste, without rest.—Goethe's motto.
 olim meminisse juvabit. See forsan.
 Olisipo, Ulyssipo, Ulyssipolis (L.), Lisbon.
 omno ignotum pro magnifico (L.), everything

- unknown (is taken to be) magnificent.—Tacitus, *Agrie*, 30.
- omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum** (L.), believe each day to have dawned as your last.—Horace, *Epist.*, I. iv. 13.
- omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci** (L.), he has carried every vote who has combined the useful with the pleasing.—Horace, *A. P.*, 343.
- omne vivum ex ovo** (L.), every living thing comes from an egg.—Attributed to Harvey.
- omnia mea mecum porto** (L.), all I have I carry with me.
- omnia mutantur. See tempora mutantur.**
- omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori** (L.), love overcomes all things, let us too yield to love.—Virgil, *Ed.*, X. 69.
- on dit** (Fr.), they say.
- onus probandi** (L.), the burden of proving.
- opere citato** (L.), in the work cited.
- opus** (L.), work; **opus latericium**, brickwork; **opus musivum**, mosaic work; **opus operantis** the effect of a sacrament ascribed (as by Protestants) to the spiritual disposition of the recipient; **opus operatum**, due celebration of a sacrament involving grace flowing from the sacramental act (the R.C. view); **opus reticulatum**, reticulated work.
- ora et labora** (L.), pray and work; **ora pro nobis**, pray for us.
- orbis terrarum** (L.), the circle of lands, the whole world.
- ore rotundo** (L.), with round, full voice (mouth).—Horace, *A. P.*, 323.
- os** (L.), bone.
- O sancta simplicitas!** (L.), O holy simplicity!
- os homini sublime dedit clauumque tueri iussit et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus** (L.), he gave man an up-turned face and bade contemplate the heavens and raise looks to the stars.—Ovid, *M.*, I. 85.
- O si sic omnia!** (L.), Oh that he had done all things thus, or Oh that all things were thus!
- ossia** (It.), (or giving an alternative in music).
- O tempora! O mores!** (L.), O the times! O the manners!
- otia dant vitia** (L.), idleness begets vice.
- otium cum dignitate** (L.), dignified leisure, **ouk esti?** (Gr.), is it not so?
- ouvert, fem. ouverte** (Fr.), open.
- ouvrage** (Fr.), a work.
- ouvrier, fem. ouvrière** (Fr.), operative, worker.
- ovem lupo committere** (L.), to entrust the sheep to the wolf.
- Oxonia** (L.), Oxford; **Oxoniensis**, Oxonian.
- pace tua** (L.), by your leave.
- pactum illicitum** (L.), an illegal compact; **pactum nudum**, a pact without consideration.
- pallida Mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres** (L.), pale Death knocks with impartial foot at poor men's huts and kings' castles.—Horace, *Od.*, I. iv. 13-14.
- palman qui meruit ferat** (L.), let him who has won the palm wear it.
- panem et circenses** (L.), bread and (Roman) circus-games—food and amusements at public expense.—Juvenal, X. 8.
- panta men kathara tois katharois** (Gr.), all things are pure to the pure.—Titus, I. 15.
- panta rhei** (Gr.), all things are in a flux (a saying of Heraclitus).
- panzer** (Ger.), armour.
- par avion** (Fr.), by aeroplane.
- parcere subjectis et debellare superbos** (L.), to spare the vanquished and put down the proud.—Virgil, *Aen.*, VI. 854.
- par excellence** (Fr.), eminently, by way of ideal.
- par exemple** (Fr.), for example.
- pari passu** (L.), with equal pace: together.
- par nobile fraterum** (L.), a noble pair of brothers.—Horace, *Sat.*, II. iii. 243.
- particeps criminis** (L.), one who, though not present, helps in any way the commission of a crime, or who after the deed aids those who did it.
- partie carrée** (Fr.), a party consisting of two men and two women.
- partim** (L.), in part.
- parti pris** (Fr.), bias, preconceived opinion.
- parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus** (L.), the mountains are in travail, an absurd mouse will be born.—Horace, *A. P.*, 139.
- parva componere magnis.** See **si parva**.
- pas** (Fr.), step: action: precedence; **pas d'armes**, a joust, a tilt, or a tourney; **pas de deux**, a dance of two persons; **pas redoublé**, a quick-step.
- pas on** (S.Afr.), look out.
- passé, fem. passée** (Fr.), past one's best, faded: nearly out of date.
- passim** (L.), everywhere: throughout: dispersedly.
- pâté** (Fr.), pie: pastry; **pâté de foie gras**, pastry of fat goose liver.
- pater patriae** (L.), the father of his country.
- pathēmata mathēmata** (Gr.), sufferings [are] lessons.
- pâtisseries** (Fr.), a pastry shop: pastry.
- patres conscripti** (L.), the conscript fathers, those enrolled as Roman senators.
- patria potestas** (L.), the authority of a Roman father over his children.
- paulo maiora canamus** (L.), let us sing of rather greater things.—Virgil, *Ed.*, IV. 1.
- pavé** (Fr.), pavement: a setting of jewellery with the stones close together, covering the metal.
- pax vobiscum** (L.), peace be with you.
- paysage** (Fr.), a landscape: a landscape painting.
- peccavi** (L.), I have sinned.
- peine forte et dure** (Fr.), strong and severe punishment, a kind of judicial torture.
- pendente lite** (L.), during the process of litigation.
- pensée** (Fr.), thought.
- penseroso** (It.), melancholy: thoughtful.
- pensionnat** (Fr.), boarding-school.
- per** (L.), through, by means of, according to; **per annum** (diem, mensum), yearly (daily, monthly); **per ardua ad astra**, by steep and toilsome ways to the stars—Air Force motto; **per capita**, (counting) by heads: all sharing alike; **per contra**, on the contrary: as a set-off; **per saltum**, at a single leap: all at once; **per se**, by himself, &c.: essentially: in itself.
- perent qui ante nos nostra dixerunt** (L.), perish those who have said our good things before us.—Attributed to Donatus and to Augustine.
- percutit et imputantur** (L.), [the moments, hours] pass away and are reckoned to our account.
- per fas et nefas** (L.), through right and wrong.
- perfidium ingenium** (L.), See **Scotomum**.
- perpetuum mobile** (L.), perpetual motion (lit. movable).
- persona grata** (L.), a person who is acceptable to those to whom he is sent.
- per stirpes** (L.), by stocks: in inheritance, the children of each descendant dividing only the share that would have been their parent's (distinguished from **per capita**).
- per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum** (L.), through various chances, through so many crises of fortune.—Virgil, *Aen.*, I. 204.
- petit bourgeois** (Fr.), a member of the lower middle class; **petit déjeuner**, breakfast; **petit-maitre**, a fop; **petit pain**, a roll.
- pia desideria** (L.), pious regrets; **pia fraus**, pious fraud.
- pièce de résistance** (Fr.), the substantial course at dinner, the joint: the best item.
- piéd-à-terre** (Fr.), temporary lodging.
- pinakothek** (Ger., from Gr.), picture-gallery.
- pinxit** (L.), painted [this].
- pis aller** (Fr.), the last or worst shift, a makeshift.
- più** (It.), more; **più mosso**, quicker.
- plaudite** (L.), applaud: clap your hands.
- pleno iure** (L.), with full authority.
- pleon hēmisys pantos** (Gr.), the half is more than the whole.—Hesiod, *Erga*, 40.
- plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose** (Fr.), the more that changes the more it is the same thing (no superficial or apparent change alters its essential nature).
- pocas palabras** (Sp.), few words.
- poco a poco** (It.), little by little.

poeta nascitur, non fit (L.), the poet is born, not made.

poète (Fr.), a French private soldier.

pollice verso (L.), with thumb turned: a signal made by the spectators for the death of a Roman gladiator.

pollōn onomatōn mia morphē (Gr.), one shape of many names.—Aeschylus, *Prometheus*, 210.

polypholisboio thalassēs (Gr.), of the much-sounding sea.—Homer, *Il.*, I. 34; also Hesiod, *Erga*, 648.

pomme de terre (Fr.), potato.

pons asinorum (L.), the asses' bridge: the test of a beginner: the fifth proposition of Euclid, Book I. populus vult decipi, ergo decipitur (L.), the public wishes to be fooled, therefore let it be fooled.—Ascribed to Cardinal Caraffa.

poscitur (L.), we are called on [to sing, &c.].

post equitem sedet atra cura (L.), behind the horseman sits black care.—Horace, *Odes*, III. i. 40.

poste restante (Fr.), a department in a post-office in which letters are kept to be called for.

post hoc, ergo propter hoc (L.), after this, therefore because of this (a fallacious reasoning); post meridiem, after noon; post mortem, after death; post obitum, after death.

pour encourager les autres (Fr.), to encourage the others (Voltaire, *Candide*, on the shooting of Admiral Byng); pour faire rire, to raise a laugh; pour passer le temps, to pass away the time; pour prendre congé, or P.P.C., to take leave.

præfervidum. See Scotorum.

précieuse (Fr.), a woman affecting a fastidious over-refinement.

pretzel (Ger.), a kind of salted biscuit.

preux chevalier (Fr.), a brave knight.

prima faelo (L.), on the first view: at first sight.

primeur (Fr.), novelty: early fruit.

primo (L.), in the first place.

primus inter pares (L.), first among equals.

principiis obsta (L.), resist the first beginnings.—

Ovid, *R. A.*, 91. Cf. venient, &c.

prix fixe (Fr.), fixed price.

pro aris et focis (L.), for altars and firesides: for faith and home.

probatum est (L.), it has been proved.

probitas laudatur et alget (L.), honesty is commended and left out in the cold.—Juvenal, I. 74.

pro bono publico (L.), for the public good.

proctēs-verbal (Fr.), a written statement.

prochain (e)n ami (-y) (Fr.), next friend, one who undertakes to assist a minor in prosecuting his or her rights.

procureur (Fr.), a procurator; procureur général, the public prosecutor-in-chief.

pro forma (L.), as a matter of form: of an account, &c., made out to show the market price of specified goods.

pro hac vice (L.), for this turn or occasion.

proh pudor! (L.), oh, for shame!

pro indiviso (L.), as undivided: applied in law to rights which two or more persons hold in common.

projet de loi (Fr.), a legislative bill.

pro memoria (L.), for a memorial.

pro patria (L.), for one's country.

pro rata (L.), in proportion.

pro re nata (L.), for a special emergency, according to the circumstances.

pro tanto (L.), for so much.

pro tempore (L.), for the time being.

proximo accessit (pl. accesserunt) (L.), came next [to the prizeman].

pulvis et umbra sumus (L.), we are dust and a shadow.—Horace, *Od.*, IV. vii. 16.

Punica fides (L.), Punic faith—i.e. treachery.

purpureus pannus (L.), a purple patch.—From Horace, *A. P.*, 15-16.

pur sang (Fr.), pure-blood: thoroughbred: total.

quære (L.), inquire.

queritur (L.), the question is asked.

qualls ab incepto (L.), as from the beginning.

quamdū se bene gesserit (L.), during good behaviour.

quand même (Fr.), nevertheless, whatever the consequences may be.

quantum mutatus ab illo (L.), how changed from that (Hector who came back clad in Achilles's spoils).—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 274.

quantum sufficit (L.), a sufficient quantity.

que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère? (Fr.), what the devil was he doing in that galley?—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, II. vii.

quem di diligunt adoleseens moritur (L.), whom the gods love dies young.—Plautus's translation of hon hol theoi.

quem Iupiter vult perdere dementat prius, or quem deus perdere vult, prius dementat (L.), whom Jupiter (a god) wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

que sais-je (sai-je)? (Fr.), what do I know?—Montaigne's motto.

quo voulez-vous? (Fr.), what would you?

quicquid agunt homines . . . nostri est farrago libelli (L.), whatever men do is the medley of our little book.—Juvenal, I. 85-86.

quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Aehivi (L.), whatever madness possesses the chiefs, it is (the common soldiers' or people of) the Achaeans who suffer.—Horace, *Epist.*, I. ii. 14.

quicunque vult salvus esso (L.), whosoever will be saved (the beginning of the Athanasian creed).

quid hoc sibi vult? (L.), what does this mean?

quid pro quo (L.), something given or taken as equivalent to another.

quid rides? mutato nomino de te fabula narratur (L.), why do you laugh? with change of name the story is about you.—Horace, *Sat.*, I. i. 69-70.

quién sabe? (Sp.), who knows?

quieta non movero (L.), not to move things that are at rest—to let sleeping dogs lie.

qui facit per alium facit per se (L.), he who does something through another does it through himself.

quis custodiet ipsos custodes? (L.), who will guard the guards themselves?—Juvenal, VI. 347-8.

quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam earl capitis? (L.), what shame or stint should there be in mourning for one so dear?—Horace, *Od.*, I. xxiv. 1.

qui s'excuse s'accuse (Fr.), he who excuses himself accuses himself.

quis separabit? (L.), who shall separate [us]?

qui tacet consentit (L.), who keeps silence consents.

qui va là? (Fr.), who goes there?

quoad (L.), as far as: to this extent; quoad hoc, as far as this; quoad omnia, in respect of all things; quoad sacra, as far as concerns sacred matters, as a parish disjoined for ecclesiastical purposes only.

quod avertat Deus (L.), which may God avert.

quod bonum, felix, faustumque sit (L.), may it be right, happy, and of good omen.

quod erat demonstrandum (L.), or Q.E.D., which was to be proved or demonstrated; quod erat faciendum, or Q.E.F., which was to be done.

quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus (L.), what everywhere, what always, what by all (has been believed).—St Vincent of Lérins's definition of orthodoxy.

quod vido (L.), which see.

quo iure? (L.), by what right?

quorum pars magna fui (L.), in which I bore a great share.—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 6.

quot homines, tot sententiae (L.), as many men, so many minds or opinions.—Terence, *Phormio*, II. iv. 14 (or I. 454).

quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? (L.), how far, O Catiline, will you abuse our patience?—Cicero, *In Catilinam*.

quo vadis? (L.), whither goest thou?

raison d'être (Fr.), reason for existence.

raisonné (Fr.), logically set out, systematically arranged, and (usu.) provided with notes.

rara avis (L.), a rare bird, a prodigy.—Juvenal, VI. 165.

rari nantes in gurgite vasto (L.), here and there some swimming in a vast whirlpool.—Virgil, *Aen.* I. 118.

realpolitik (Ger.), practical politics.

reçu (Fr.), received: receipt.

reculer pour mieux sauter (Fr.), to draw back to take a better leap.

redivivus (L.), resuscitated: come to life again.

redolēt lucerna (L.), it smells of the lamp.

reductio ad absurdum (L.), reduction to absurdity: the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory.

re galantuomo (It.), the honest king—king and gentleman [said of Victor Emmanuel II].

Regiomontium (L.), Königsberg.

régisseur (Fr.), manager: stage-manager.

re infecta (L.), without finishing the business.

relâche (Fr.), relaxation: rest: no performance.

religio loci (L.), the religious spirit of the place.

rem acu tetigisti (L.), you have touched the thing with a needle, hit it exactly.—Proverbial expression used by Plautus.

remis velisque (L.), with oars and sails: also remis ventisque, with oars and winds (Virgil, &c.): with all vigour.

renommée (Fr.), renown.

répondez s'il vous plaît, or R.S.V.P. (Fr.), please answer [this invitation].

requiescat in pace, or R.I.P. (L.), may he [or she] rest in peace.

res angusta domi (L.), straitened circumstances at home.—Juvenal, III. 165.

res gestae (L.), exploits.

res judicata (L.), a case or suit already decided.

respicere finem (L.), look to the end.—Playfully perverted into respicere funem, beware of the (hangman's) rope.

resurgam (L.), I shall rise again.

revanche (Fr.), revenge: a return match.

revenons à nos moutons (Fr.), let us return to our sheep, i.e. our subject.—From the mediæval farce, *L'Avocat Pathelin*.

rêveur, fem. rêveuse (Fr.), a day-dreamer.

rhododaktylos Eōs (Gr.), rosy-fingered Dawn.—Homer.

risum teneatis, amici? (L.), could you keep from laughing, friends?—Horace, *A.P.* 5.

Roma locuta, causa finita (L.), Rome has spoken, the cause is ended.

roman à clef (Fr.), a novel about real people under disguised names (lit. key novel).

Rotomagus (L.), Rouen.

ruat caelum. See fiat justitia.

rudis indigestaque moles (L.), a rude and shapeless mass.—Ovid, *M.* I. 7.

ruil. See mole.

ruse contre ruse (Fr.), cunning against cunning; ruse de guerre, a stratagem of war.

rus in urbe (L.), the country in town.—Martial, XII. 57. 21.

rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis (L.), waits like the yokel for the river to run by.—Horace, *Epist.* I. ii. 42.

salaam alcikum (Ar.), peace be upon you.

sai Atticum (L.), Attic salt. See Attic in Dict.

salle (Fr.), hall.

salus populi suprema lex esto (L.), let the welfare of the people be the final law.

salvo jure (L.), saving the right (the right being safe).

sans-appel (Fr.), one from whose decision there is no appeal.

sans cérémonie (Fr.), without ceremony.

sans gêne (Fr.), at ease, without constraint.

sans nombre (Fr.; *her.*), repeated often, and covering the field.

sans peur et sans reproche (Fr.), without fear and without reproach.

sans phrase (Fr.), without phrases (of courtesy), without more ado.

sans souci (Fr.), without care.

sapere aude (L.), dare to be wise.—Horace, *Epist.* I. ii. 40.

sartor resartus (L.), the tailor retailored.

Sarum (L.), Salisbury.

satis verborum (L.), enough of words.

sat sapienti (L.), enough for the wise, a nod to the wise.

sauce hollandaise (Fr.), a Dutch sauce made of the yolk of an egg with melted butter and lemon juice.

sauter à pieds joints (Fr.), to take a standing jump.

saure qui peut (Fr.), save himself who can: every man for himself.

schutzstaffel (Ger.), or S.S., Hitler's bodyguard.

Scotorum praeferenda ingenia (L.), the ardent tempers of the Scots.—Buchanan, *Hist. Scot.*, XVI. li.

sculptit (L.), sculptured (this).

secundum artem (L.), skilfully: professionally; secundum ordinem, in order; secundum quid, in some respects only.

se defendendo (L.), in self defence.

sedes impedita (L.), a papal or episcopal see where there is a partial cessation by the incumbent of his episcopal duties; sedes vacans, also sede vacante (ablative), a term of canon law to designate a papal or episcopal see when vacant.

segue (It.), follows.

selon les règles (Fr.), according to the rules.

semel insanivimus omnes (L.), we have all played the fool once.—Mantuanus, *Ed.*, i. 217.

semper idem (L.), always the same; semper paratus, always ready.

senatus populusque Romanus (L.), the Roman senate and people.

se non è vero, è ben trovato (It.), if it is not true, it is cleverly invented.

sero venientibus ossa (L.), the bones to the late-comers.

servus servorum Dei (L.), a servant of the servants of God (a title adopted by the popes).

sic (L.), so, thus—printed within brackets in quoted matter to show that the original is being faithfully reproduced even though incorrect or apparently so.

sic itur ad astra (L.), such is the way to the stars.—Virgil, *Aen.* IX. 642.

sic passim (L.), so throughout.

sic transit gloria mundi (L.), so passes away earthly glory.

sic volo. See hoc volo.

sic vos non vobis (L.), thus do you, not for yourselves.—Ascribed to Virgil.

si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait (Fr.), if youth but knew, if age but could.

s'il vous plaît (Fr.), if you please.

similia similibus curantur (L.), likes are cured by likes—a hair of the dog that bit one.

si monumentum requiris, circumspice (L.), if you seek (his) monument, look round you (inscription for the architect Christopher Wren's tomb in St Paul's).

simpatico (It.), sympathetic in the sense of congenial.

simplex munditiis (L.), elegant in simplicity.—Horace, *Od.* I. v. 5.

simpliciter (L.), simply: naturally: unconditionally.

sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus (L.), without Ceres and Bacchus (food and drink) Venus (love) is cold.—Terence, *Eum.* IV. v. 6.

sine die (L.), without a day (appointed)—of a meeting or matter indefinitely adjourned.

sine dubio (L.), without doubt.

sine ira et studio (L.), without ill-will and without favour.

sine prole (L.), without issue.

sine qua non (L.), without which not: an indispensable condition.

sint ut sunt aut non sint (L.), let them be as they are or not at all.

si (Fr.) Italian spoken.

si magnis (L.; Virgil, *Aen.* I. 102) magnis parva is per-

michi fa missible

siste, viator (L.), stop, traveller.

sittlichkeit (Ger.), morals, morality: that which is becoming or suitable.

- kings (war); once inscribed on French cannon);
ultima Thule, furthest Thule (q.v. in Dict.);
the utmost boundary or limit: the back of beyond.—Virgil, *Georg.*, I. 30.
- ultimus haeres (L.), in law, the crown or the state,
which succeeds to the property of those who die
intestate, or without next of kin; ultimus
Romanorum, last of the Romans.
- ultra vires (L.), beyond one's powers.
- una corda (It.), one string (soft pedal).
- una voce (L.), with one voice.
- unberufen (Ger.), unspoken, without bringing
evil—an exclamation to avert ill-luck.
- und so weiter (Ger.), or u.s.w., and so forth.
- uno animo (L.), with one mind.
- urbi et orbi (L.), to the city (Rome) and the world,
to everyone.
- usque ad nauseam (L.), to the point of disgust
- usus loquendi (L.), current usage of speech.
- ut infra (L.), as below.
- ut possidetis (L.), lit. as you possess—the principle
of letting e.g. belligerents keep what they have
acquired.
- ut supra (L.), as above.
- vade in pace (L.), go in peace.
- vae victis (L.), woe to the conquered.
- valet de chambre (Fr.), an attendant: a footman;
valet de palace, once who serves as guide,
messenger, &c., esp. for strangers.
- variae lectiones (L.), various readings.
- variorum notae (L.), the notes of various authors.
- varium et mutabile semper femina (L.), woman
is ever a fickle and changeable thing.—Virgil,
Aen., IV. 569.
- vaurien (Fr.), a good-for-nothing.
- vedi Napoli, e poi muori (It.), see Naples, and die.
- veni Creator Spiritus (L.), come, Creator Spirit—
the beginning of an early Latin hymn.
- venire facias (L.), cause to come: the writ issued
to summon a jury.
- venienti occurrere morbo (L.), run to meet disease
as it comes.—Persius, III. 63.
- veni, vidi, vici (L.), I came, I saw, I conquered.—
Ascribed to Caesar on his victory over Pharnaces.
- ventre à terre (Fr.), belly to the ground: at high
speed.
- vera incesu patuit dea (L.), the true goddess
was revealed by her gait.—Virgil, *Aen.*, I. 405.
- verbatim et litteratim (L.), word for word and
letter for letter.
- verbum sapientiam sat est (L.), a word to the wise
is enough—often abbrev. *verb. sap.* and *verb. sat.*
See *dictum*.
- verdad? (Sp.), is (not) that so?
- verein (Ger.), union, association.
- veritas odium parit (L.), truth begets hatred.—
Terence, *Andria*, I. i. 41.
- vestigia . . . nulla retrorsum (L.), no footprints
backwards (at the lion's den): sometimes used to
mean no going back.—Horace, *Epist.*, I. i. 74-75.
- vexata quaestio (L.), a disputed question.
- vía crucis (L.), way of the Cross (succession of
stations of the Cross—see station in Dict.); via
dolorosa (L.), the way to Calvary (lit. mournful
way); Via Lactea, Milky Way; via media, a
middle course; via trita, via tuta, beaten path
safe path.
- vice versa (L.), the other way round.
- victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni (L.),
the gods preferred the winning cause, but Cato the
losing.—Lucan, I. 128.
- vide (L.), see; vide infra, supra, see below, above.
- videlicet (L.), to wit, namely; usu. shortened to viz.
- videndum (pl. videnda) (L.), thing (s) to be seen.
- video mellora proboque, deteriora sequor (L.),
I see the better course and approve it, I follow the
worse.—Ovid, *M.*, VII. 20.
- vi et armis (L.), by force of (lit. and) arms.
- vieux jeu (Fr.; lit. old game or joke), a subject that
has lost all novelty.
- vigilate et orate (L.), watch and pray.
- viresque acquirit eundo (L.), (Fama, hearsay
personified) gains strength as she goes.—Virgil,
Aen., IV. 175.
- Virgillum vidi tantum (L.), I just saw Virgil [and
no more].—Ovid, *Trist.*, IV. x. 51.
- virginibus puerisque canto (L.), I sing for maidens
and boys—for the young person.—Horace, *Od.*,
III. i. 4.
- virtus post nummos (L.), virtue after money—i.e.
money first.—Horace, *Epist.*, I. i. 54.
- virtute officii (L.L.), by virtue of office.
- vis a tergo (L.), compulsion from behind; vis
comica, comic power; vis inertiae, the power
of inertia: passive resistance; vis major,
superior force; vis mortua, force of pressure,
dead force; vis viva, living force, equal to the
mass of a moving body multiplied by the square
of its velocity.
- vita brevis, ars longa (L.), life is short, art is long
(see *ho blos*); vita patris, or v.p., in the father's
lifetime; vita sine litteris mors est, life with-
out literature is death.
- vivat (L.), viva (It.), vive (Fr.), long live.
- viva voce (L.), in the living voice: by oral testimony.
- vive la Liberté! (Fr.), long live liberty.
- vive ut vivas (L.), live that you may live; vive,
valeque, life and health to you.
- vixit post funera virtus (L.), virtue lives beyond
the grave.
- vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi (L.),
many brave men lived before Agamemnon.—
Horace, *Od.*, IV. ix. 25-26.
- vogue la galère! (Fr.), row the boat: row on!
come what may!
- voilà (Fr.), behold: there is, or there are; voilà
tout, that is all.
- volente Deo (L.), God willing.
- volenti non fit injuria (L.), no wrong is done to
one who consents.
- völkerwanderung (Ger.), the migration of Ger-
manic and other peoples, chiefly in the 4th to 6th
centuries.
- volo, non valeo (L.), I am willing, but unable.
- volti subito (It.), turn over the leaf quickly—abbrev.
V.S.
- volto sciolto e pensieri stretti (It.), open face,
close thoughts.
- vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin (Fr.), you would
have it so.—Molière, *George Dandin*, end of Act 1.
- vox audita perit, littera scripta manet (L.), the
heard word is lost, the written letter abides; vox
et praeterea nihil, a voice and nothing more (of
a nightingale); vox populi, vox Dei, the voice
of the people is the voice of God.
- vulgo (L.), commonly.
- wahrheit und dichtung (Ger.), truth and poetry.
- wanderjahre (Ger.), years of journeymanhood or
wandering.
- wein, weib, und gesang (Ger.), wine, woman, and
song.
- weltanschauung (Ger.), outlook upon the world,
world-philosophy.
- weltgeist (Ger.), the world-spirit.
- weltpolitik (Ger.), world politics: the policy of
taking a forceful part in international affairs.
- weltschmerz (Ger.), world-sorrow: sympathy
with universal misery: thorough-going pessimism.
- wer da? (Ger.), who is there?
- wiener schnitzel (Ger.), a veal cutlet dressed with
breadcrumbs and eggs.
- xerafin, xeraphim (Port.), a silver coin of Goa.
- Xeres (Sp.), wine of Xeres (Jerez), sherry.
- yaboo (Pers.), an Afghan pony.
- zabeta (Ar.), a stated tariff.
- zamarra, zamarro (Sp.), a shepherd's sheepskin
coat.
- zeitvertreib (Ger.), a pastime.
- zonam perdidit (L.), he has lost his money-belt:
he is in needy circumstances; zonam solvere,
to loose the virgin zone, i.e. marry.
- zoon politikon (Gr.), a political animal (said of man).
- zugzwang (Ger.), in chess a blockade position in
which any move leads to disaster.
- zum belspiel (Ger.), for example—often z.B.

er- (Gr.), for Gr. *en-*, in, before, as *errhine*.
 es- (Fr. and Sp.—L.), out, as *escape*, *esplanade*.

[O.Fr. or Sp. *es-*—L. *ex-*]

eso- (Gr.), within, as *esoteric*. [Gr. *esō-*]

eu- (Gr.), well, as *euphony*, *eulogy*.

ex- or e- (L.), from, out of, as *expel*, *eject*, *efflux*; with sense of late, former, in *ex-emperor*, *ex-mayor*; appearing also as *a-*, *af-*, *as-*, *ef-*, *es-*, *iss-*, *s-*, as *amend*, *affray*, *arsay*, *effect*, *escape*, *erchest*, *essay*, *issue*, *sample*. [L. *ex-*, *ē-*; O.Fr. *es-*]

ex- (Gr.). See *ec-*.

exo- (Gr.), outside, as *exotic*. [Gr. *exō-*, outside.]

extra- (L.), on the outside, beyond, as *extramural*, *extraordinary*, *extravagant*; as *stra-* in *strange*. [L. *extrā* for *exterā* (*parte*), abl. fem. of *exter* or *exterus*, comp. from *ex* (L.).]

for- (O.E.), through, thorough, away, so as to be non-existent, or to be destroyed, as *forswear*, *forbid*, *forego* (better *forgo*). [O.E. *for-*; Ger. *ver-*, Goth. *fra-*, conn. with *far* and *from*.]

for- (Fr.—L.), as in *foreclose*, *forfeit*. [Fr. *for-*—L. *foris*, lit. out of doors.]

fore- (O.E.), before, as *foretell*, *forebode*; *foredated*, *foresaid*, *forecastle*, *forefather*, *foresight*. [O.E. *fore*; Ger. *vor*.]

forth- (O.E.), forth, as *forthwith*.

gain- (O.E.), against, as *gainsay*. [O.E. *gegn*. See against in Dict.]

hemi- (Gr.), half, as *hemisphere*—shortened to *me-* in *megrim*. [Gr. *hēmi-*; cog. with L. *hēmi-*, Sans. *sāmi-*.]

hetero- (Gr.), other, as *heterodoxy*. [Gr. *heteros*, other.]

holo- (Gr.), entire, as *holograph*. [Gr. *holos*, entire.]

homoeo- (Gr.), like, similar, as *homoeopathy*. [Gr. *homōios*, like.]

homo-, hom- (Gr.), same, as *homonym*, *homologue*. [Gr. *homos*, same.]

hyper- (Gr.), over, above, beyond, as *hyperborean*, *hypercritical*. [Gr. *hyper*, over; cog. with *super* and *over*.]

hypo-, hyph-, hyp- (Gr.), under, as *hypotenuse*, *hyphen*, *hypallage*. [Gr. *hypo*, under; cog. with L. *sub*, Goth. *uf*, Sans. *upa*.]

i-, in ignoble. See in- (i), negative.

i-, y-, as in *I-wis*, *yclept*, *handiwork*. This prefix appears as *a-* in *aware* and as *e-* in *enough*. [O.E. *ge-*, the original collective meaning, as in the cognate L. *con-*, faded out; it remained in O.E. as sign of the past participle, &c.]

in- (L.), not, as *inconvenience*, *incautious*, *infirm*; also *en-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, as *enemy*, *ignoble*, *illegal*, *immortal*, *infirm*, *irregular*. [L.; cog. with Gr. *an-*, Eng. *un-*.]

in- (L.), in, into, as *include*, *infuse*; also *il-*, *im-*, *ir-*, as *illude*, *illumine*, *immure*, *impel*, *irrigate*, *irritate*. Sometimes the meaning has faded to a mere intensive, or almost nothing at all. This prefix often alternates with *en-*, and is used with English words as identical with English in-.

in- (O.E.), in, on, as *inborn*, *income*, *inward*, *inland*, *insight*.

inter- (L.), in the midst of, between, as *interval*, *intellect*, *intermarry*. [L. *inter*, a compar. form; cog. with Eng. *under*, and Sans. *antar*, within.]

intra- (L.), in the inside of, within, as *intramural*, *intravenous*. [L. *intrā* for *interā*, abl. fem. of *inter*, inward; cf. *inter-*.]

intro- (L.), into, within, as *introduce*. [L. *intrō* for *interō*, abl. masc. of *inter*; cf. *inter-*.]

juxta- (L.), near, as *juxtaposition*. [L. *juxtā*, a superl. form, from root of L. *jungere*, to join.]

male- (L.), mal-, mau- (Fr.), badly, ill, as *malefactor*, *malediction*, *malevolent*, *malcontent*, *maigre*. [L. *male*, badly.]

meta-, met-, meth- (Gr.), among, with; after, as *method* (lit. way after); often implies change, as *metamorphose*, *metonymy*. For chemical use see

Dict. [Gr. *meta*; cog. with O.E. *mid*, Goth. *mith*, Ger. *mit*.]

mid- (O.E.), with, as *midwife*. [O.E. *mid-*, together with.]

mis- (O.E.), wrong, ill, as *misbehave*, *misdeed*, *mislead*. [O.E. *mis-*; O.N. *mis-*, Goth. *missa-*, Ger. *miss-*; cf. *miss* in Dict.]

mis- (Fr.—L.), as in *mischievous*, *misalliance*, *mischance*. [O.Fr. *mes-*, from L. *minus*, less.]

mono-, mon- (Gr.), single, as *monograph*, *monocotyledon*, *monk*, and *minster*. [Gr. *monos*, alone.]

multi-, mult-, many, as in *multiply*. [L. *multus*, much, many.]

n- (O.E. and L.), no, not, as *never*, *null*. [O.E. *ne*; cog. with Goth. *ni*, and L. *ne*, Sans. *na-*.]

ne- (Gr.), not, as *neptenthe*. [Gr. *nē-*.]

ne-, neg- (L.), not, as *nefarious*, *neuter*, *negative*, *neglect*. [L. *ne-*, *nee-*, *neg-*.]

non- (L.), not, as *nonsense*, *nonage*, *nonconductor*; as *um-* in *umpire*. [L. *nōn*—*ne unum*, not one.]

ob- (L.), in front of, against, in the way of, as *obstruct*; in various forms, as *omit*, *occur*, *offer*, *oppose*, *ostentation* (for *obs-*): (*bot.*) inverted, as *obovate* (ovate but attached at the small end). [L. *ob-*.]

off- of- (O.E.), off, from, away, as *offal*, *offshoot*, *offset*. [Strong form of *of*.]

on- (O.E.), on, as *onset*, *onlooker*. [See *on* in Dict.]

or- (O.E.), out, in *ordeal*. [O.E. *or-*; cog. with Du. *oor-*, Ger. *ur-*, Goth. *ur-*, away, out of; see *a-* (3).]

ortho- (Gr.). See Dict.

out- (O.E.), out, beyond, as *outlaw*, *outbid*, *outside*, *outcast*. [O.E. *ūt*.]

over- (O.E.), over, above, as *overarch*, *overseer*. [O.E. *ofer*.]

pa-, as in *palsy*. See para-.

palin-, palim- (Gr.), again, as *palingenesis*, *palimpsest*. [Gr. *palin*, again.]

pan-, panto- (Gr.), all, as *panacea*, *pantheism*, *pantomime*.

para-, par- (Gr.), beside, beyond, wrong, as *parable*, *paralyse*; for chemical use see Dict. As *pa-* in *palsy*, *par-* in *parody*. [Gr. *para-*.]

pen-, pene- (L.), almost, as *peninsula*, *peneplain*. [L. *paene*.]

per- (L.), through, beyond, as *permit*, *periphrase*; thoroughly, as *perfect*; in chemistry indicating the highest degree of combination with oxygen or the highest degree of radical; also as *par-*, *pel-*, *pil-*, other element or radical; also as *par-*, *pel-*, *pil-*, as in *parson*, *parson*, *pellucid*, *pilgrim*. In *perjure*, *perish*, it has a destructive force, equivalent to Eng. *for-*. [Akin to Gr. *para-*, beside, Eog. *for-*, Ger. *ver-*.]

peri- (Gr.), round, as *perimeter*, *periphrasis*. [Gr. *peri*; Sans. *pari*; also allied to Gr. *para-*.]

pol-, por- (L.), as *pollute*, *portend*; *por-*, *pour-*, *pur-* (Fr.—L.), as *portrait*, *pourtray*, *purvey*. [A form of *pro-* or *per-*.]

poly- (Gr.), much, many, as *polygamy*.

post- (L.), after, behind, as *postdate*, *postscript*, *postpone*.

pre-, prac- (L.), before, as *predict*, *prefer*, *pre-arrange*, *praetor*; also in *priso* and *provost*. [L. *prac-*, akin to L. *prō-*.]

pre- (L.), beyond, as *preterit*, *preternatural*, *preter-*. [L. *praeter*—*prac-*, with comp. suffix *-ter-*.]

mit- (L.), before, as *prologue*, *programme*, *prophet*.

pro- (Gr.), before, as *prologue*, *programme*, *prophet*. [Gr. *pro*; cog. with L. *prō*, Sans. *pra*, Eng. *for* (prep.).]

pro- (L.), forth, forward, before, instead of, as *pro-*, *project*, *pronoun*, *proconsul*; also as *por-*, *pour-*, *pro-*, *pro-*, *pur-*, and as *prod-* in *prodigal*; in words of Fr. origin, *proceed*, *purchase*, *purpose*, *words* of Fr. origin, *proceed*, *proceed*, *proceed*. [L. *prō*; cog. with Gr. *prō-*.]

pros- (Gr.), towards, as *proselyte*, *protaxide*.

proto-, prot- (Gr.), first, as *prototype*, *protaxide*. [Gr. *prōtos*, first.]

pur-. See *pol-*, *pro-*.

re-, red-, ren- (L.), back, again, against, reversed, as *retract*, *resound*, *redeem*; frequentative or intensive, as *redolent*. It appears as *ren-* in *render*,

&c.; as *r-* in rally, rampart, ragout; in rebuild, remind, prefixed to English words.
 retro- (L.), back, backwards, as *retrospect*, *retrograde*; *rearc*, *rearc* (Fr. *arrière*—L. *ad retrō*), *reneward*. [L. *retrō*.]

s- for *sc-*, as in sure; for *dis-*, as in spend; for *ex-*, as in sample; for *sub-*, as in sombre.
 sam- (O.E.), half, as *sand-blind*. [O.E. *sdm-*; cf. Gr. *hēmi*, L. *sēmi*.]

se-, *sed-* (L.), without, as *secure*; aside, as *seduce*, *secede*, *sedition*; appearing as *s-* in sure, sober.
 semi- (L.), half, as *semicircle*. [L. *sēmi*; cog. with Gr. *hēmi*.]

sinc- (L.), without, as *sincere*.

so-. See *sub-*.

sovr-, *sopr-*. See *super-*.

sub- (L.), also *cu-*, *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sum-*, *sup-*, *sur-*, *sus-* (for *sub-*); under, from under, after, as *subject*, *suspect*, *inspire*, *succeed*, *suffuse*, *suggest*, *summon*, *support*, *surrogate*, *suspend*—also (through Fr.) as *so-* in *sojourn*. Of Eng. formation, in *sublet*, *sub-kingdom*. [L. *sub*.]

subter- (L.), under, as *subterfuge*. [L. *subter*, from *sub*, and compar. suffix *-ter*.]

super- (L.), over, above, beyond, as *superstructure*, *supernatural*, [L.; cog. with Sans. *upari*, Gr. *hyper*.]

supra- (L.), over, above, as *supramundane*. [L. *supra*, contr. of abl. fem. of *superus*, above, from *super*.]

sur- (Fr.), over, as *surmount*. [Fr., from L. *super*.]
syn-, *sy-*, *sym-*, *sym-* (Gr.), together, with, as *syntax*, *system*, *syllable*, *symbol*, *symmetry*. [Gr. *syn*, with.]

thorough- (O.E.), through, as *thoroughfare*. [O.E. *thurh*, through.]

to- (O.E.), in today, together, toward, heretofore, is the prep. *to*. [O.E. *tō*.]

to- (O.E.), asunder, as in *to-brake*; intensive, as in *to-bruise*. [O.E. *to-*; cf. Ger. *zer-*, Gr. *dy-*.]
trans-, *tra-*, *tran-* (L.), *tres-*, *tre-* (Fr. from L.), beyond, across, as *transport*, *traverse*, *transcend*, *trespass*, and *treason*. [L. *trans*.]

tri- (L. and Gr.), three, threefold, as in *triple*, *treble*, *triptych*.

twi- (O.E.), double, as in *twilight*. [O.E. *twi*, double, *tud*, two.]

u- (Gr.), no, not, as *Utopia*. [Gr. *ou*, not.]

ultra- (L.), beyond, as *ultramarine*; *outre-* (Fr.) in *outrage*, *utterance*. [L. *ultra*.]

um-, in *umpire*. See *non-*.

un- (O.E.), not, as *unhappy*, *untruth*, *uncouth*. [Cog. with Gr. *an-* and L. *in-* (negative).]

un- (O.E.), reversal of action, as *unlock*, *unbind*, *undo*, *unwind*. [O.E. *an-*, *un-*; cf. Du. *ont-*, Ger. *ent-*, Goth. *and-*. See *a-* (O.E.) (2).]

uni-, *uni-* (L.), one, as *unanimous*, *uniform*. [L. *ūnus*, one.]

under- (O.E.), under, below, as *undergrowth*, *underwood*, *undersell*. [See *under* in Dict.]

up- (O.E.), up, as *upland*, *upstart*, *upright*, *uphill*, *upbraid*, *upset*. [O.E. *up*, *upp*; Ger. *auf*.]

vis-, *vice-* (Fr.), in place of, as *viscount*, *viceroy*. [Fr. *vis-*, from L. *vice*, instead of.]

wan- (O.E.), wanting, as *wanton*, *wantrest*.
with- (O.E.), against, back, as *withstand*, *withdraw*; with, near, as *within* (this meaning is very rare as prefix). [See *with* in Dict.]

y-. See *under i-*.

SUFFIXES

-able, *-ible*, *-uble*, adj. suffix, capable of being, as *durable*, *portable*, *laughable*, *come-at-able*, *get-at-able*, *audible*, *soluble*. [L. *-abilis*, *-ibilis*, *-ūbilis*, according to stem-ending.]

-ac, adj. suffix, pertaining to, as *elegiac*, also used as noun suffix, as *maniac*. [Gr. *-akos*.]

-accous, having the qualities of, as *herbaceous*; of the family of, as *rosaceous*, *liliaceous*. [L. *-aceus*.]

-acious, full of, as *audacious*; *-acety*, the corresponding noun suffix. [L. *-āx*, *-ācis*.]

-ade, noun suffix, the L. *-āda*, which in popular French words appears as *-āde*, becomes *-ade* in words borrowed from Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese *-ada*, and even from Italian *-ata*, as *in ocolade*, *gasconade*. Also we have *ambuscade*, *balustrade*, *brigade*, *cascade*, &c., from French words in *-ade*. Examples of words formed in imitation of these in English itself are *blockade*, *orangade*.

-age, ending of abstract nouns, as *homage*; marks place, aggregate, condition, action, or fee, as *vicarage*, *bondage*, *crewage*, *demurrage*. [L. *-aticum*; Fr. *-age*.]

-ain, *-an*, *-ane*, *-en*, *-on*, noun and adj. suffixes, as *villain*, *pagan*, *warden*, *surgeon*, as *human*, *humane*, *certain*, Italian. [L. *-ānus*, and Fr. from L.]

-al, adj. suffix, as *annual*, *legal*, *mortal*, *cardinal*;

formative of nouns of action on verbs of French or Latin, and even of Germanic origin. [L. *-ālis*; Fr. *-al*, *-el*.]

-an, *-ain*, *-ane*. See *-ain*.

-ana, things belonging to, such as sayings, anecdotes, &c., as *Johnsoniana*, *Burnsiana*. [L. neut. pl. ending of adjs. in *-ānus*. See *-ain*.]

-ance, *-ence* (L. *-antia*, *-entia*, Fr. *-ance*), noun suffix, as in *arrogance*, *repentance*, *experience*, *penitence*.

-ancy, *-ency*, a modern English differentiated form of the earlier *-ance*, expressing more distinctly the sense of quality, state, or condition, often belonging to Latin substantives in *-ntia*, as in *elegantia*, *elegantness*, or distinct from the sense of action or process, regularly expressed by the French for

The modern te and to express

-and, *-er*, legend. [L. *-andus*, *-er*.]

-aneous, [L. *-āneus*.]

-ant, *-ent*, adj. suffix, as *repentant*, *patient*. Also noun suffix, sometimes denoting the agent, as *sergeant*, *student*, *innocent*. [L. *-āns*, *-ānt-is*, or *-ēns*, *-ēntis*, ending of p.p.]

-ar, adj. suffix, belonging to, as *angular*, *popular*. [L. *-āris*; Fr. *-aire*.]

-ard. See *under -er* (marking the agent).

-ar, *-er*, or, noun suffixes, marking place, as *cellar*, *larder*, *manor* (L. *-ārium*); or agent, as *vicar*, *treasurer*, *chancellor* (L. *-ārius*).

-ard, *-art*, intensive or disparaging, as *drunkard*, *coward*, *sluggard*, *wizard*, *braggart*. [O.Fr. *-ard*, *-art*; Germanic *-hard*, *strong*.]

-ary, noun suffix, marking place, as *seminary* (L. *-ārium*); agent, as *secretary*, *antiquary* (L. *-ārius*).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Additional Abbreviations : see page 1345

- A. argon; adult (motion picture certificate).
A. Amateur; Academician; (or A, or A.U. or A.U.) Angstrom unit.
a. accepted; acre; active; afternoon; onnus, year; ante, before.
ā or āā, in prescriptions, *ana* (Gr.), i.e. of each a like quantity.
a. or ans. answer.
A.A. Automobile Association; Anti-aircraft.
A.A.A. Amateur Athletic Association.
A.A.Q.M.G. Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General.
A.A.S. *Academiae Americanae Socius*, Fellow of the American Academy.
A.B. Able-bodied seaman; *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts.
A.B.A. Amateur Boxing Association.
Abb. Abbess; Abbot; Abbey.
abbr., abbrev. abbreviated; abbreviation.
abd. abdicated.
A.B.F.M. American Board of Foreign Missions.
ab init. *ob initio*, from the beginning.
abl. ablative. Abp. Archbishop.
abr. abridged; abridgment.
A.B.S. American Bible Society.
abs., absol. absolutely. abs., abstr. abstract.
abs. re. *obente reo*, the accused being absent.
A.C. Aero Club; Alpine Club; *ante Christum*, Before Christ; (*elect.*) alternating current.
Ac actinium.
acc. account (also acct., a/c); accountant; accusative (also necus.); according.
A.C.G.B. Arts Council of Great Britain.
A.C.I.I. Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
A.C.I.S. Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
A.C.P. Associate of the College of Preceptors.
A.C.S.M. Associate of the Camborne School of Metalliferous Mining.
act. active. ACTH adrenocorticotrophin.
A.D. *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord.
a.d. after date; *ante diem*, before the day.
ad. advertisement. A.D.C. Aide-de-camp.
ad fin. *ad finem*, at, towards, or to, the end.
ad inf. *ad infinitum*, to infinity.
ad init. *ad initium*, at or to the beginning.
ad int. *ad interim*, in the meantime.
adj. adjective; adjourned; adjustment.
Adj. Adjutant. Adj. Gen. Adjutant-General.
nd lib. *ad libitum*, at pleasure.
ad loc. *ad locum*, at the place. Adm. Admiral.
adv. advent; adverb; *adversus*, against; advocate.
ad val. *ad valorem*, according to value.
ndvt. advertisement.
A.E.A. Atomic Energy Authority (U.K.).
A.E.C. Army Educational Corps, now R.A.E.C.; Atomic Energy Commission (U.S.).
æ., æt. ætatis, of his age, aged (so many years).
A.E.I.O.U. *Austria est imperare orbi universo*, it is Austria's part to rule the whole world.
A.E.U. Amalgamated Engineering Union.
A.F. Admiral of the Fleet; Army Form.
A.F.B.S. American and Foreign Bible Society.
A.F.C. Air Force Cross.
A.F.L. American Federation of Labour (amalgamated, 1955, with C.I.O.).
A.F.M. Air Force Medal.
A.G. Adjutant-General. Ag *argentum*, silver.
ngr., agric. agriculture. Agr. Agent.
A.H. *anno Hegiræ*, in the year of Hegira—i.e. from the flight of Mohammed (A.D. 622, 13th Sept.).
a.h.l. *ad hunc locum*, at this place.
A.H.S. *Anno Humanæ Salutis*, in the Year of Human Salvation.
a.h.v. *ad hanc vocem*, at this word.
A.I. artificial insemination.
A.I.A. Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.C.E. Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A.I.D. artificial insemination donor.
A.I.H. artificial insemination husband.
A.I.M.M. Associate of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.
A.I.S.A. Associate of Incorporated Secretaries' Association. (I.S.A. merged with C.I.S.)
A.K.C. Associate of King's College, London.
Al aluminium.
Ala. Alabama. Alas. Alaska.
Alba. Alberta. Alban. of St Albans.
Ald. Alderman.
alg. algebra. alt. alternate; altitude; alto.
Alta. Alberta.
A.M. *Arthum Magister*, Master of Arts; (also a.m.) *ante meridiem*, before noon; *Anno Mundi*, in the year of the world; *Ave Maria*, Hail Mary; *Am Main*, on the (river) Main.
Am americium.
Am., Amer. America; American.
A.M.A. American Missionary Association; Assistant Masters' Association.
A.M.I.C.E. Associate Member of Institution of Civil Engineers.
A.M.I.E.E. Associate Member of Institution of Electrical Engineers.
A.M.I.Mech.E. Associate Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
amp. ampère. amt. amount.
an. *anno*, in the year; anonymous; *ante*, before.
anal. analysis; analogy.
anat. anatomy; anatomical.
anc. ancient; anciently.
Ang. *Anglice*, in English.
anon. anonymous. ans. answer.
antiq. antiquities; antiquarian.
A.O. Army Order.
A.O.C.-in-C. Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief.
A.O.F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
nor. norist.
A.P. Associated Press.
Ap., Apl., Apr. April. apo. apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse; Apocrypha, Apocryphal.
app. appendix; apparent, apparently; apprentice.
appro. approval, approbation.
approx. approximate; approximately.
A.P.R.C. *Anno post Roman conditam*, in the year after the founding of Rome (753 B.C.).
aq. aqua, water.
a.r. *anno regni*, in the year of the reign.
Ar., Arab. Arabic.
ar., arr. arrive or arrives; arrival.
A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.A.M. Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.
arch. archaic. arch., archit. architecture.
archaeol. archaeology.
Archd. Archdeacon; Archduke.
A.R.C.A. Associate of the Royal College of Art.
A.R.Cam.A. (formerly A.R.C.A.). Associate of the Royal Cambrian Academy.
A.R.C.M., A.R.C.O. Associate of the Royal College of Music, of Organists.
A.R.C.S. Associate of the Royal College of Science.
arg. *argentum*, silver.
Arg. Rep. Argentine Republic.
A.R.H.A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
A.R.I.B.A. Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
A.R.I.C. Associate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.
arith. arithmetic; arithmetical.

- Ariz.** Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arma. Armenian; 'Armoric.
A.R.P. Air Raid Precautions.
A.R.R. *anno regni regis* or *reginae*, in the year of the king's or the queen's reign.
arr. arranged; arrival.
A.R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy; Associate of the Royal Society of Arts.
A.R.S.L. Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
A.R.S.M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
A.R.S.S. *Antiquariorum Regiae Societatis Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
art. article; (also arty.) artillery.
As arsenic.
A.S. Anglo-Saxon; *Anno Salutis*, in the year of Salvation; Assistant Secretary.
A.S.A. Amateur Swimming Association.
A.S.A.A. Associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants (formerly, and Auditors).
Asaph. of St Asaph.
Asdic. Allied Submarine Detection Investigation Committee (detecting device).
A.S.E. Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
A.S.L.E.F. Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.
A.S.L.I.B. Aslib. Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureau.
Ass. Assoc. Association. **Asst.** Assistant.
astr., astron. astronomer; astronomy.
astrol. astrology. **At** astatine.
A.T.C. Air Training Corps; automatic train control.
A.T.S. Auxiliary Territorial Service (superseded by W.R.A.C.).
ats. at suit of.
Att. Attic (Greek); (also Atty.) Attorney. **Att.-Gen.** Attorney-General.
attrib. attribute; attributive; attributively.
at. wt. atomic weight.
A.U., Å.U. Angström unit. **Au** aurum, gold.
A.U.C. *anno urbis conditae* or *ab urbe condita*, in the year from the building of the city—Rome (753 B.C.).
Aufl. *Auflage* (Ger.), edition.
Aug. August.
aug. augmentative.
aut., auto. automatic.
Auth. Ver., A.V. Authorised Version.
av. avenue; average.
a.v. *annos vixit*, lived (so many) years.
ave. avenue.
avoir., avdp. avoirdupois.
A.W.O.L. absent, or absence, without official leave.
ax. axiom.
- B.** Baron.
B., Brit. British.
B boron.
b. born; book.
B.A. *Baccalaureus Artium*, Bachelor of Arts; British America; British Association.
Ba barium.
bach. Bachelor.
B.Agr. Bachelor of Agriculture.
bal. balance.
B. & F.B.S. British & Foreign Bible Society.
b. & s. brandy & soda.
B.A.O.R. British Army of the Rhine.
Bap., Bapt. Baptist. **bap., bapt.** baptised.
Bar. Barrister. **bar.** barometer; barrel.
B.Arch. Bachelor of Architecture.
Bart., Bt. Baronet.
bat., batt. battalion; battery.
B.B.C. British Broadcasting Corporation.
B.C. Before Christ; Board of Control; British Columbia; Battery Commander.
b.c.g. bacillus of Calmette and Guérin, an attenuated strain of the tubercle bacillus used for inoculation.
B.Ch. *Baccalaureus Chirurgiae*, Bachelor of Surgery.
B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
- B.Comm., B.Com.** Bachelor of Commerce.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.
bd. bound.
Bde. Brigade.
bds. boards.
B.D.S. Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
Be beryllium.
B.E. Bachelor of Engineering; Board of Education.
b.e. bill of exchange.
B.E.A. (or BEA) British European Airways; British East Africa.
B.Ed. Bachelor of Education.
Beds Bedfordshire.
B.E.F. British Expeditionary Force.
bef. before.
Belg. Belgian, Belgic.
B.E.M. British Empire Medal.
Benelux. See *Dict.* **Berks** Berkshire.
B. ès L. *Bachelier ès Lettres* (Fr.), Bachelor of Letters.
B. ès S. *Bachelier ès Sciences* (Fr.), Bachelor of Sciences.
bet. between.
BeV billion electron-volts.
b.h.p. brake horse-power.
B.Hy. Bachelor of Hygiene. **BI** bismuth.
Bib. Bible. **Bibl.** Biblical.
blbl. bibliotheca.
bibliog. bibliographer; bibliography.
B.I.F. British Industries Fair.
biog. biographer; biography, biographical.
biol. biology; biological.
bis. bissextile.
bk. book; bank; bark.
Bk berkelium.
bkg. banking.
bkt. basket.
B.L. Bachelor of Law; Bachelor of Letters.
bl. barrel; bale.
b.l. bill of lading.
bdg. building.
B.M. Bachelor of Medicine; *Beatae Memoriae*, of blessed memory; British Museum; Brigade Major.
B.M.A. British Medical Association.
B.M.J. British Medical Journal.
B.Mus. Bachelor of Music.
Bn. Baron.
bn. battalion.
b.o. branch office; buyer's option; body adour.
B.O.A.C. British Overseas Airways Corporation.
B. of T. Board of Trade.
Boh. Bohemia, Bohemian.
Bol. Bolivia.
bor. borough.
bot. botany; botanical; bought.
Boul. Boulevard. **Bp.** Bishop.
B.P. British Pharmacopoeia; British Public.
b.p. bills of parcels; bills payable; birthplace (also b.pl.); *bonum publicum*, the public good; boiling point.
B.Pharm. Bachelor of Pharmacy.
B.Q. *Bene quiescat*, may he (or she) rest well.
bque. barque.
Br., Bro. Brother.
Br bromine.
br. branch; brig.
B.R. British Railways.
Br. Am. British America.
Braz. Brazil; Brazilian. **b. rec.** bills receivable.
Bret. Breton. **brev.** brevet; breveted.
Brig. Brigadier. **Brig.-Gen.** Brigadier-General.
Brit. Britain; Britannia; British; Briton.
Bro. Brother. **Bros.** Brothers.
B.R.S. British Road Services.
b.s. bill of sale.
B.S. Bachelor of Science or of Surgery; Blessed Sacrament.
B.S.A. British South Africa; Birmingham Small Arms.
B.Sc. Bachelor of Science.
B.S.I. British Standards Institution.
B.S.S. British Standards Specification.
B.S.T. British Summer Time.

- Bt. Baronet.
 B.T.C. British Transport Commission.
 B.T.U. Board of Trade Unit; (or B.Th.U.) British Thermal Unit.
 bu., bus. (or bush.). bushel; bushels.
 Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
 Bulg. Bulgaria; Bulgarian.
 B.U.P. British United Press.
 bush. bushel.
 B.V. *Beato Virgo*, Blessed Virgin; *Bene vole*, farewell.
 B.V.M. The Blessed Virgin Mary.
 bvt. brevet, breveted.
 B.W.G. Birmingham Wire Gauge.
 B.W.I. British West Indies.
 B.W.T.A. British Women's Temperance Association.

 C. Celsius; centigrade.
 C carbon.
 c., cap. *caput*, chapter.
 c. cent; centime; *circa*, about.
 c., ct., cent. *centum*, a hundred.
 C.A. Chartered Accountant; County Alderman.
 Ca calcium.
 ca. cases; centiare; *circo*, about.
 Cal. Calif. California.
 Cam., Camb. Cambridge.
 Cambs. Cambridgeshire.
 Can. Canon; Canto.
 Cant. Canterbury; Canticles.
 Cantab. *Cantabrigiensis*, of Cambridge.
 Cantuar. *Cantuaria*, Canterbury; *Cantuoriensis*, of Canterbury.
 cap. *caput*, chapter; capital; *capitulum*, head, chapter; copiot, let him (or her) take.
 caps. capitals.
 Capt. Captain.
 Car. *Corolus*, Charles.
 car. carat.
 Card. Cardinal.
 carp. carpentry.
 Cash. Cashier.
 cat. catechism; catalogue.
 Cath. Catholic.
 Cav. Cavalry.
 C.B. Companion of the Bath; confinement to barracks; Cape Breton; County Borough.
 Ch. columbium (now officially niobium).
 C.B.E. Commander of the British Empire.
 C.B.S. Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.
 C.C. County Council; Cricket Club; Cape Colony; Caius College.
 cc. copito, chapters.
 c.c. (or cc.). cubic centimetre(s).
 C.C.C. Corpus Christi College.
 C.C.S. Casualty Clearing Station.
 Cd cadmium.
 C.D. Acts. Contagious Diseases Acts.
 Cdr. Commander.
 C.D.S.O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
 c.d.v. *carte-de-visite*.
 C.E. Civil Engineer; Christian Endeavour.
 Ce cerium. Ccl. (or C.). Celsius.
 cel. celebrated.
 Celt. Celtic.
 C.E.M.A. Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (now A.C.G.B.).
 cen. central; century.
 cent. (or cent). *centum*, a hundred; century; central.
 cert., certiff. certificate; certificated; certify.
 Cestr. *Cestrensis*, of Chester.
 cet. par. *ceteris paribus*, other things being equal.
 C.E.T.S. Church of England Temperance Society.
 C.F. Chaplain to the Forces.
 cf. confer, compare; calf.
 Cf. californium.
 C.F.G. *Confédération Générale du Travail*, General Confederation of Labour.
 c.f. & l. cost, freight, and insurance.
 cg. centigram(s). C.G.H. Cape of Good Hope.
 C.G.S., c.g.s., cgs centimetre-gramme-second unit, or system.
 C.H. Companion of Honour.
 Ch. Chief; China; Church.
 ch. chaldron; chapter; child.
 Chal., Chald. Chaldee; Chaldaic.
 Chamb. Chamberlain.
 Chanc. Chancellor.
 Chap. Chaplain; Chapter.
 Chas. Charles.
 Ch.B. *Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Surgery.
 Ch. C(h). Christ Church.
 chem. chemistry; chemical.
 Ch. Hist. Church History.
 Chin. China; Chinese.
 Ch.J. Chief-Justice.
 Ch.M. *Chirurgiæ Magister*, Master of Surgery.
 choc. chocolate.
 Chr. Christ; Christian.
 Chron. Chronicle.
 chron. chronicle; chronology; chronological.
 Cic. Cicero.
 Cicestr. *Cicestrensis*, of Chichester.
 C.I.D. Criminal Investigation Department.
 C.I.E. Companion of the Indian Empire.
 c.i.f. cost, insurance, freight.
 C.I.G.S. Chief of Imperial General Staff.
 C.-in-C. Commander-in-Chief.
 C.I.O. Congress of Industrial Organisations. (See *cir*, *circ*, *circo*, *circiter*, *circum*, about. [A.F.L.])
 C.I.S. Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 cit. citation; citizen.
 C.I.V. City Imperial Volunteers.
 civ. civil; civilian. C.J. Chief-Justice.
 cl. chlorine.
 cl. class; clause; centilitre(s).
 class.
 C.L.S.C.
 C.M. C.
 ber;
 Master of Surgery.
 Cm curium.
 cm. centimetre(s).
 c.m. *corat métrique*, metric carat; *causa mortis*, by reason of death.
 C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George.
 C.M.S. Church Missionary Society.
 C.O. Colonial Office; Commanding Officer; Criminal Office; Crown Office; conscientious objector.
 Co cobalt.
 Co. Company; County.
 c/o. care of.
 coad. coadjutor.
 coch. cochl. *cochlear*, spoon, spoonful. coch. amp., — *amplum*, a tablespoonful. coch. mog., — *mognum*, a large spoonful. coch. med., — *medium*, a dessertspoonful. coch. parv., — *parvum*, a teaspoonful.
 Cod. Codex.
 c.o.d. cash (or collect) on delivery.
 C. of E. Church of England.
 cog. cognate.
 C.O.I. Central Office of Information.
 Col. Colonel; Colorado; Column; Colossians.
 coll. college; colleague; collector; colloquial.
 colliot. collateral; collaterally.
 colloq. colloquial; colloquially.
 Coloss. Colossians.
 Com. Commander; Commodore; Committee; Commissioner; Commonwealth.
 com. common; comedy; commerce; commune.
 Comdr. Commander.
 Comdt. Commandant.
 ComInform. See Dict. ComIntern. See Dict.
 comm. commentary; commander.
 Commisr. Commissioner. Commy. Commissary.
 commn. commission.
 comp. comparative; compositor; compare; compound; compounded.
 compar. comparative; comparison.
 Com. Ver. Common Version.
 Con. Consul.
 con. *contra*, against; *conjug*, consort; conclusion; conversation.

- conc. concentrated; concentration.
 Cong. Congress; Congregation.
 conj. conjunction; conjunctive.
 Conn. (or Ct.). Connecticut.
 conn. connexion; connected; connotation.
 cons. consonant.
 con. sec. conic sections.
 Consols. Consolidated Funds.
 cont., contd., continued.
 contr. contracted; contraction.
 contr. bon. mor. *contra bonos mores*, contrary to good manners or morals.
 conv. conventional.
 co-op. co-operative.
 Cop., Copt. Coptic.
 C.O.P.E.C. Conference on Political and Economic Planning.
 Cor. Corinthians; Coroner.
 Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
 Corn. Cornish; Cornwall.
 corol., coroll. corollary.
 corr. corrupted; corruption; correspond.
 Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
 cos cosine.
 cosec cosecant.
 cosh hyperbolic cosine.
 cosmog. cosmography.
 Coss. *consules*, Consuls.
 cot cotangent.
 cp. compare.
 C.P. Clerk of the Peace; Common Pleas; Carriage Paid.
 c.p. candle power.
 C.P.C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
 Cpl. Corporal.
 C.P.R. Canadian Pacific Railway.
 C.P.S. *Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
 C.R. *Carolus rex*, King Charles; *civis romanus*, a Roman citizen; *Custos Rotulorum*, Keeper of the Rolls.
 Cr chromium. cr. credit; creditor; crown.
 cres., *crese.* *crecendo*; *cresecent*.
 crim. con. criminal conversation, adultery.
 C.R.M.P. Corps of Royal Military Police.
 c.r.t. cathode-ray tube.
 C.S. Court of Session; Clerk to the Signet; Civil Service; Chemical Society.
 Cs caesium.
 C.S.A. Confederate States of America.
 C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India; Chartered Surveyors' Institution.
 ct. cent; carat.
 Ct. Connecticut.
 C.T.C. Cyclists' Touring Club.
 Cu *cuprum*, copper. cu., cub. cubic.
 cur., curt. current—this month.
 cusec. cubic feet per second.
 C.V. Common Version.
 C.V.O. Commander of the (Royal) Victorian Order.
 c.w.o. cash with order.
 cwt. hundredweight(s)—*c.* for *centum*, a hundred, and *wt.* for weight.
 Cyc., Cyclo. Cyclopaedia.
 Cym. Cymrie.
 d. *dele*, delete; dead; died; deserted; degree; *denarius* or *denarii*, a penny or pence; duke.
 D.A. District Attorney; Diploma of Art.
 D.(A.)A.G. Deputy (assistant) Adjutant-General.
 Dan. Daniel; Danish.
 dat. dative. dau. daughter.
 D.B.E. Dame Commander of the British Empire.
 D.C. *Da capo* (It.), repeat from the beginning; District of Columbia; (*elect.*) direct current; District Commissioner.
 D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
 D.C.M. Distinguished Conduct Medal.
 D.C.S. Deputy Clerk of Session.
 D.D. *Divinitatis Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.
 D.D. *Deo dedit*, gave to God.
 d.d., D/D, d/d. days after date; day's date.
 D day. Day for start of a military operation, esp. Allied invasion of the Continent in 1944.
 D.D.D. *dat, dicat, dedicat*, gives, devotes, and dedicates; *dono dedit dedicavit*, gave and dedicated as a gift.
 D.D.S. Doctor of Dental Surgery; diamino-diphenylsulphone (drug used against leprosy).
 DDT Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (diazene, an insecticide).
 Dec. December.
 dec., decl. declaration; declension.
 def. definition; (or deft.) defendant.
 deg. degree(s).
 Del. Delaware.
 del. delegate; (or delt.) *delineavit*, drew it (put after the draughtsman's name).
 demon., demons. demonstrative.
 dent. dental; dentist; dentistry.
 dep., dcpt. department; deputy.
 dep. deposed. der., dclrv. derivation; derived.
 Des.R.C.A. Designer of the Royal College of Art.
 Deut. Deuteronomy.
 D.F. Defender of the Faith; Dean of the Faculty.
 D.F.C. Distinguished Flying Cross.
 D.F.M. Distinguished Flying Medal.
 dft. defendant; draft.
 D.G. *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.
 dg. decigram(s).
 d.h. *das heisst* (Ger.), that is.
 dial. dialect.
 diam. diameter.
 dict. dictator; dictionary.
 diff. different; difference.
 dil. dilute.
 Dir. Director.
 disc. discount; discoverer.
 diss. dissertation.
 dist. distance; distinguish; district.
 div. divide; division; divine.
 dl. decilitre. D.L. Deputy Lieutenant.
 D.Lit. or Litt. *Doctor litterarum* or *litteraturae*, Doctor of Letters or Literature.
 D.L.O. Dead-letter Office.
 dm. deimetre(s). DM deutsche mark.
 DNA deoxyribo-nucleic acid.
 D.N.B. Dictionary of National Biography.
 do. *ditto* (It.), the same (aforesaid).
 dols. dollars.
 D.O.M. *Deo optimo maximo*, to God, best and greatest.
 Dom. Dominion.
 dom. domestic.
 Dor. Doric.
 D.O.R.A. Defence of the Realm Act.
 doz. dozen.
 D.P. Displaced Person.
 d.p. duly performed (the work of the class).
 D.P.H. Diploma in Public Health.
 D.Ph. or D.Phil. *Doctor Philosophiae*, Doctor of Philosophy.
 dpt. department.
 Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Drummer; Driver.
 dr. dram; drawer.
 D.S. *Dal segno* (It.), from the sign.
 d.s., D/S. days after sight.
 D.Sc. *Scientiae Doctor*, Doctor of Science.
 D.S.C. Distinguished Service Cross.
 D.S.I.R. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
 D.S.M. Distinguished Service Medal.
 D.S.O. Distinguished Service Order.
 d.s.p. *decessit sine prole*, died without issue.
 D.T., d.t., D.T's., d.t's. delirium tremens.
 D.U.K.W. (*duk*) manufacturers' code initials for a type of wheeled amphibious landing-craft.
 Dunelm. *Dunelmensis*, of Durham.
 D.V. *Deo volente*, God willing.
 d.v.p. *decessit vita patris*, died in father's lifetime.
 dwl. pennyweight—*denarius*, and *wt.* for weight.
 Dy dysprosium.
 E einsteinium. E. East; English.
 E. & O.E. errors and omissions excepted.
 Ebor. *Eboracum*, York; *Eboracensis*, of York.
 E.C. East Central; Established Church.
 E.C.A. Economic Co-operation Administration.
 Eccl., Eccles. Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
 Ecclesiol. Ecclesiology. Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.

- E.C.E. *Economic Commission for Europe.*
 E.C.U. *English Church Union.*
 Ed. Editor, ed., edit. edited; edition.
 Ed. Edin. Edinburgh.
 Edenburgen. *Edenburgeris*, of Edinburgh.
 E.D.S. *English Dialect Society.*
 E.E. *Errors Excepted.*
 E.E.T.S. *Early English Text Society.*
 e.g., ex. gr. *exempli gratia*, for example.
 E.I. *East Indies.*
 E.I.S. *Educational Institute of Scotland.*
 ejusd. *eiusdem*, of the same.
 elec., elect. electric; electricity.
 e.m.f. *electromotive force.*
 Emp. Emperor, Empress.
 e.m.u. *electromagnetic unit.*
 Ency., Encyc. *Encyclopaedia.*
 E.N.E., ENE. *East-north-east.*
 Eng. England; English.
 eng. engineer; engraver; engraving.
 Ens. *Ensign.*
 E.N.S.A. *Entertainments National Services Association.*
 ent., entom. *entomology.*
 Ent. Sta. Hall. *Entered at Stationers' Hall.*
 Env. Ext. *Envoy Extraordinary.*
 e.o.d. *every other day.* Ep. *Epistle.*
 E.P. *Extended play.*
 E.P.A. *European Productivity Agency.*
 Eph. *Ephesians.* Epiph. *Epiphany.*
 Epis., Episc. *Episcopal.*
 E.P.N.S. *electroplated nickel silver; English Place-Name Society.*
 E.P.T. *Excess Profits Tax.*
 E.P.U. *European Payments Union.* Er *erbium.*
 E.R. *East Riding (Yorks); Elisabeth Regina, Elizabeth, Queen.*
 E.R.(I.) *Edwardus Rex (Imperator), Edward, King (and Emperor).*
 E.R.P. *European Recovery Programme.*
 E.S.E., ESE. *East-south-east.*
 esp., espec. *especially.*
 ESP. *extra-sensory perception.*
 Esq., Esqr. *Esquire.*
 est. *established; estimated.*
 Esth. *Esther.*
 e.s.u. *electrostatic unit.*
 et al. *et alibi*, and elsewhere; *et alii, alio, or alia*, and others.
 etc., &c. *et ceteri or cetero*, and the others, and so forth.
 et seq. or sq. (sing.), *et sequens*, et sqq. (pl.), *et sequentes* or *sequentio*, and the following.
 ety., etym. *etymology; etymological.*
 Eu. *europtium.* E.U. *Evangelical Union.*
 eV *electron-volt.*
 Ex, Exod. *Exodus.*
 ex. *examined; example; exception; excursus; executive; export.*
 Exc. *Excellency.*
 exc. *except; exception.*
 ex. div. *extro dividendum*, without dividend.
 ex. g., ex. gr. *exempli gratia*, for the sake of example.
 ex lib. *ex libris*, from the books (of)—as on book-plates.
 Exon. *Exonio, Exeter; Exoniensis*, of Exeter.
 exp. *export.*
 exr. *executor, exrx. executrix.*
 ext. *extension; externally; extinct; extra; extract.*
 Ez. *Ezra.*
 Ezek. *Ezekiel.*
 F. (with following letters). *Fellow of —; (or Fahr.) Fahrenheit.*
 F *fluorine.*
 f. *following; farthing; feminine; fathom; foot; forte.*
 Fa. *Florida.*
 F.A. *Football Association.*
 F.A.I. *Fellow of the (Chartered) Auctioneers' Institute.*
 fam. *familiar; family.*
 F.A.M. *Free and Accepted Masons.*
 F.A.N.Y. *First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.*
 F.A.O. *Food and Agriculture Organisation.*
 F.A.S. *Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.*
 F.B. *Fenian Brotherhood.*
 F.B.A. *Fellow of the British Academy.*
 F.B.I. *Federation of British Industries; Federal Bureau of Investigation.*
 F.C.I.I. *Fellow of the Chartered Insurance Institute.*
 F.C.I.S. *Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.*
 F.C.P. *Fellow of the College of Preceptors.*
 fcp., fcap. *foolscap.*
 F.C.S. *Fellow of the Chemical Society.*
 F.D. *Fidei Defensor, Defender of the Faith.*
 Fe *ferrum, iron.* Feb. *February.*
 fec. *fecit*, did it, or made it (sing.).
 F.E.I.S. *Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.*
 fem. *feminine.*
 feud. *feudal.*
 fl. *The Pandects, prob. by corr. of Greek II.*
 ff. *fecerunt*, did it or made it (pl.); *folios*; following (pl.); *fortissimo.*
 F.F.A. *Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.*
 F.F.P.S. *Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow); now F.R.F.P.S.*
 F.G.S. *Fellow of the Geological Society.*
 F.H. *Fire hydrant.* [Society.
 F.H.A.S. *Fellow of the Highland and Agricultural F.I.A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.*
 Fid. Def. *Fidei Defensor, Defender of the Faith.*
 F.I.D.O. *Fog Investigation Dispersal Operation.*
 fi. fa. *fieri facias*, that you cause to be made (a writ of execution).
 fig. *figure; figuratively.*
 F.I.J. *Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.*
 fin. *ad finem*, at the end.
 fl. *floruit*, flourished; *florin.*
 F.L.A. *Fellow of the Library Association.*
 Flor., Fla., Fa. *Florida.*
 F.L.S. *Fellow of the Linnaean Society.*
 fm *ferrum.* fm. *fathom.*
 F.M. *Field-Marshal.*
 F.O. *Field-Officer; Foreign Office; Full Organ.*
 fo., fol. *folio.*
 f.o.b. *free on board.*
 F.O.E. *Friends of Europe.*
 f.o.r. *free on rail.*
 F.P. *fire-plug; former pupil.*
 fp. *fortepiano.*
 f.p. *freezing point.*
 F.P.S. *Fellow of the Philological Society; foot-pound-second.*
 Fr. *France, French; Friar; Friday.*
 fr. *franeum.*
 fr. *fragment; frane; frequently.* frcs. *franes.*
 F.R.A.M. *Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.*
 F.R.A.S. *Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.*
 frat. *fraternise.*
 F.R.C.O. *Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.*
 F.R.C.P. *Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.*
 F.R.C.P.E. *Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.*
 F.R.C.S. *Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.*
 F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.I. *Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, of Ireland.*
 F.R.Econ.S. *Fellow of the Royal Economic Society.*
 F.R.G.S. *Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.*
 F.R.Hist.S. *Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.*
 F.R.H.S. *Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.*
 F.R.I.B.A. *Fellow of the Royal Institute of Bankers.*
 F.R.I.C. *Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.*
 F.R.Met.S. *Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.*
 F.R.M.S. *Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.*
 F.R.P.S. *Fellow of the Royal Philosophical Society.*
 F.R.S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.*
 F.R.S.A. *Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.*
 F.R.S.E. *Fellow of the Royal Society of Engineers.*
 F.R.S.G.S. *Fellow of the Royal Society of Geographical Society.*

- F.R.S.L.** Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.R.S.S.A. Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
F.S. Field Service.
F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (Scot., of Scotland).
F.S.A.A. Fellow of the Society of Incorporated Accountants (formerly, and Auditors).
F.S.E. Fellow of the Society of Engineers.
F.S.S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
ft. foot, feet; fort.
F.T.C.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
fth., fthm. fathom.
fur. furlong(s). **fut.** future.
fz. forzado or forzato.
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society (S., of Scotland).
g. gram(me); (or gen.) genitive. **g.** gravity, acceleration of gravity (see **G** in Dict.).
Ga. Georgia. **Ga** gallium.
G.A. General Assembly.
Gael. Gaelic. **Gal.** Galatians.
gal., gall. gallon(s). **gam.** gamut.
G.A.T.(T.). General Agreement on Tariffs (and Trade).
gaz. gazette; gazetteer.
G.B. Great Britain. **G.B. and I.** Great Britain and Ireland.
G.B.E. (Knight or Dame) Grand Cross of the British Empire.
G.B.S. George Bernard Shaw.
G.C. George Cross.
G.C.A. Ground Control(ed) Approach or Control Apparatus.
G.C.B. (Knight) Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.E. General Certificate of Education.
G.C.H. (Knight) Grand Cross of Hanover.
G.C.I.E. (Knight) Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G.C.M. General Court-martial.
g.c.m., G.C.M. greatest common measure.
G.C.M.G. (Knight) Grand Cross of St Michael and St George.
G.C.S.I. (Knight) Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O. (Knight) Grand Cross of the (Royal) Victorian Order.
Gd gadolinium.
Gdns. gardens.
Ge germanium.
Gen. Genesis; (or Genl.) General.
gen. gender; genitive; genus.
gent. gentleman.
Geo. Georgia.
geog. geography.
geol. geology.
geom. geometry.
Ger. German.
ger. gerund.
G.F.S. Girls' Friendly Society.
G.H.Q. General Headquarters.
G.I. (U.S. Army) government (or general) issue—hence—common soldier.
Gib. Gibraltar.
Gk. Greek.
Gl glucinum (now officially beryllium).
Glam. Glamorganshire.
Glos. Gloucestershire.
G.M. George Medal.
gm. gram(me).
G.M.T. Greenwich Mean Time.
G.O. General Order; Grand Organ.
G.O.C. General Officer Commanding.
G.O.M. Grand Old Man (W. E. Gladstone).
Gov. Government, Governor.
G.P. general practitioner; grateful patient; *Gloria Patri*, glory to the Father.
G.P.O. General Post-office.
Gr. Greek.
gr. grain; grammar; gross; gunner.
G.R.(I.). *Georgius Rex (Imperator)*, George, King (and Emperor).
G.S. General Staff; General Service.
gs. guineas.
G.S.O. General Staff Officer.
G.S.P. Good Service Pension.
gu. guinea; gules.
guin. guinea.
G.W.(R.). Great Western (Railway).
H. hydrant.
H. hydrogen; horrific (motion picture certificate, **h.**, hr. hour. [abolished 1951]).
H.A. Heavy Artillery.
h.a. *hoc anno*, this year.
Hab. Habakkuk.
hab. habitat.
H.A.C. Honourable Artillery Company.
Hag. Haggai.
h. and c. ho and cold (water laid on).
Hants. Hampshire.
H.B.M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H.C. Herald's College; House of Commons; Holy Communion.
H.C.F., Hon. C.F. Honorary Chaplain to the Forces.
h.c.f., H.C.F. highest common factor.
H.C.M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
He helium.
H.E. His Excellency; His Eminence; High Explosive; Horizontal Equivalent.
Heb., Hebr. Hebrew; Hebrews.
H.E.I.C.S. Honourable East India Company's Service.
her. heraldry; *heres*, heir.
Herts. Hertfordshire.
hf. half. **hf.-bd.** half-bound. **hf.-cf.** half-calf.
hf.-mor. half-morocco.
Hf hafnium.
H.F. high iraquency.
H.G. His (or Her) Grace.
Hg *hydrargyrum*, mercury.
H.H. His (or Her) Highness.
hhd. hoghead.
Hi Fi high fidelity.
H.I.H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
hist. historian; history.
H.J.(S.). *hic jacet (sepultus)*, here lies (buried).
H.K. House of Keys (Isle of Man).
H.L.I. Highland Light Infantry.
H.M. His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.A.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Australian Ship.
H.M.C. His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.
H.M.C.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Canadian Ship.
H.M.I.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector of Schools.
H.M.P. *hoc monumentum posuit*, erected this monument.
H.M.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Service.
H.M.S.O. His (or Her) Majesty's Stationery Office.
ho. house.
Ho holmium.
Hon. Honourable, Honorary.
hor. horizon; horology.
hort., hortlc. horticulture; horticultural.
Hos. Hosea.
H.P. High Priest; half-pay; hire-purchase.
h.p. horse-power.
H.Q. headquarters.
H.R. House of Representatives; Home Rule.
hr. Herr.
hr. hour.
H.R.E. Holy Roman Emperor or Empire.
H.R.H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P. *hic requiescit in pace*, here rests in peace.
H.S. *hic situs*, here is laid. **H.S.E.** *hic sepultus (or situs) est*, here is buried (or laid).
H.S.H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.
H.S.S. *Historiae Societatis Socius*, Fellow of the Historical Society.
I iodine.
Ia. Iowa. **I.A.** Indian Army.
ib., ibid. *ibidem*, in the same place.
i/c. in charge.
ICBM intercontinental ballistic missile.
ich., ichth. ichthyology.
I.C.I. Imperia Chemical Industries.
icon. iconography, iconographic.

- I.C.S.** Indian Civil Service.
Id. *idem*, the same.
I.D. Intelligence Department.
Id. Idaho.
I.D.B. Illicit Diamond Buying (in S. Africa).
I.D.N. in *Dei nomine*, in the name of God.
I.e. *id est*, that is.
I.F.S. Irish Free State.
I.H.C., I.H.S., for the Greek capitals **IHC** (C a form of **Σ**), first two and last letters of *Iesus*, Jesus, often misread as *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus Saviour of Men.
I.h.p. indicated horse-power.
Ill. Illinois. **ill.** illustration; illustrated.
I.L.O. International Labour Organisation or (its secretariat) International Labour Office.
I.L.P. Independent Labour Party.
Imit. imitative.
Imp. Imperial; *Imperator*, Emperor.
imp. (also *imperf.*) imperfect; (also *imperf.*) imperative; *imprimatur*, let it be printed; (also *impers.*) impersonal.
I.M.S. Indian Medical Service.
In. indium.
In. inch(es).
inc., incorp. incorporated.
incl. including; included.
incog. *incognito* (It.), unknown, avoiding publicity.
Ind. Indiana.
I.N.D. Same as I.D.N.
ind., indic. indicative.
indecl. indeclinable.
indef. indefinite.
indic. indicative.
indiv. individual.
Ind. Ter. Indian Territory.
Inf. *infra*, below; infantry; infinitive.
Infra dig. *infra dignitatem*, beneath one's dignity.
init. *initio*, in the beginning.
In lim. *in limine*, on the threshold, at the outset.
In loc. *in loco*, in its place. **In loc. cit.** *in loco citato*, in the place cited.
In pr. *in principio*, in the beginning.
LN.R.I. *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Judaeorum*, Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.
inst. instant—the present month; institute.
Inst. Act. Institute of Actuaries.
Inst. C.E. Institution of Civil Engineers.
int. interest; interior; interpreter.
interrog. interrogation; interrogative; interrogatively.
in trans. *in transitu*, in transit.
intrans. intransitive.
intro., introd. introduction.
inv. *invenit*, designed it; inventor; invented; invoice.
I.O.F. Independent Order of Foresters.
I.O.G.T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.M. Isle of Man.
I.O.U. I owe you.
I.O.W. Isle of Wight.
I.P.D. *in praesentia Dominorum*, in presence of the Lords (of Session).
I.Q. Intelligence Quotient.
i.q. *idem quod*, the same as.
Ir. iridium.
I.R.A. Irish Republican Army.
I.R.B. Irish Republican Brotherhood.
IRBM intermediate range ballistic missile.
irel. Ireland. **Is., Isa.** Isaiah.
I.S.C. Indian Staff Corps.
I.S.O. Imperial Service Order.
It. Italian; Italian vermouth.
I.T.A. Independent Television Authority.
ital. italic.
I.U. international unit.
I.W.W. Industrial Workers of the World.
J. Judge, Justice. **Jan.** January. **Jas.** James.
J.C. *Juris Consultus*, jurisconsult; Jesus Christ; Justice Clerk.
J.C.D. *Juris Civilis Doctor*, Doctor of Civil Law.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J.H.S. Same as J.H.C.
Joe. John.
Jo. Joel.
Josh. Joshua.
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr., Jun., Junr. Junior.
J.U.D. *Juris Utriusque Doctor*, Doctor both of Canon and of Civil Law.
Jud., Judg. Judges.
Jul. July.
Junc. Junction.
jurisp. jurisprudence.
K. (or k.). Kelvin (thermometer scale); **K** *kaliun*, potassium; (Mozart's works) Köchel, who arranged them chronologically.
Kan. Kansas.
K.B. Knight of the Bath; Knight Bachelor; King's Bench.
K.B.E. Knight Commander of the British Empire.
K.C. King's Counsel; King's College.
kc. *kilocycle*; *kilocurie*.
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.H. Knight Commander of (the Order of) Hanover.
K.C.I.E. Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G. Knight Commander of St Michael and St George.
K.C.S.I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O. Knight Commander of the (Royal) Victorian Order.
Ken. Kentucky. **keV.** kilo-electron-volt.
kg. kilogram(s).
K.G. Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C.B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.G.F. Knight of the Golden Fleece.
kilo. kilogram; kilometre.
K.K. *Kaiserlich-königlich*, Imperial-Royal.
K.K.K. Ku Klux Klan.
K.L.H. Knight of the Legion of Honour.
K.M. Knight of Malta.
Km. Kingdom.
km. kilometre(s).
Knt., Kt. Knight.
K.O., k.o. knock out.
K. of L. Knight of Labour.
K.O.S.B. King's Own Scottish Borderers.
K.O.Y.L.I. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
K.P. Knight of St Patrick.
kr. kreutzer; krona.
Kr. krypton.
Ks. Kansas.
K.S.I. Knight of the Star of India.
K.T. Knight of the Thistle.
Kt. Knight.
Kt. Bach. Knight Bachelor.
K.T.A., K.T.L. *kai ta lipomena* or *kai ta loipa* (Gr.), and the rest, and so forth.
kw. kilowatt.
Ky. Kentucky.
L. Lake; Latin; Liberal; *libra*, pound.
la. latitude; league; long; litre; *libra*.
La. Louisiana.
La. *Lanthanum*.
L.A. Law Agent; Literate in Arts.
Lab. Labour.
lab. laboratory.
L.A.C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lancs. Lancashire.
lang. language.
Lat. Latin.
lat. latitude.
lb. *libra*, pound.
lb., lb.w. *lb* before wicket (in cricket).
l.c. lower-case (in printing); *loco citato*, in the place cited; left centre; letter of credit.
L.C.B. Lord Chief-Baron.
L.C.C. London County Council.
L.Ch. (or L.Chir.). *Licentiatu Chirurgiae*, Licentiate in Surgery.
L.C.J. Lord Chief-Justice.
l.c.m., L.C.M. least common multiple.
L.C.P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
Ld. Lord. **Ldp., Lp.** Lordship.

- L.D.** Lady Day.
L.D.S. Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
L.D.V. Local Defence Volunteers (afterwards Home Guard).
L.E.A. Local Education Authority.
lect. lecture. **leg.** legal; legate; legislature.
Leip. Leipzig.
Lev., Levit. Leviticus.
lex. lexicon.
L.F. low frequency.
l.h. left hand.
L.H.D. *Litterarum Humanarum Doctor*, Doctor of Letters.
Li. lithium.
L.I. Long Island; Light Infantry.
lib. *liber*, book. **lib. cat.** library catalogue.
Lieut., Lt. Lieutenant.
Lincs Lincolnshire.
Linn. *Linnæan*, *Linnæus*.
liq. liquid. **lit.** literally; literature.
lith., litho., lithog. lithograph; lithography.
Lit. Hum. *litterarum humaniorum*, humane letters, the humanities.
Litt.D. *Litterarum Doctor*, Doctor of Letters.
L.J. Lord Justice.
LL.B. *Legum Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws.
L.L.C.M. Licentiate of the London College of Music.
LL.D. *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.
LL.M. *Legum Magister*, Master of Laws.
L.M., l.m. long metre.
L.M.S. London Missionary Society; London, Midland and Northern Railway.
L.N.E.(R). London and North-Eastern (Railway).
loc. cit. *loco citato*, at the place quoted.
L. of C. line of communication.
log. logarithm. **lon., long.** longitude.
London. London.
log. *loquitur*, speaks.
L.P. Lord Provost; long-playing.
L.R.A.M. Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music.
L.R.C.P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (E., of Edinburgh).
L.R.C.S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L.S. Linnæan Society; *loco sigilli*, in the place of the seal.
l.s. left side.
L.S.A. Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
L.S.D. *librae, solidi, denarii*, pounds, shillings, pence; lysergic acid diethylamide.
Lt. Lieutenant. **Lt.-Gen.** Lieutenant-General.
Lu lutetium.
M. *Monsieur* (Fr.), Mr (pl. MM.).
M. or m. *mille*, a thousand.
m. married; masculine; *meridiem*, noon; metre; mile.
μ. micron.
M.A. *Magister Artium*, Master of Arts.
Mac., Macc. Maccabees.
mach. machinery.
Mad. Madam.
mag. magazine.
Maj. Major. **Mal.** Malachi.
M. & B. May and Baker (sulphonamides prepared by this firm and others).
Manit. Manitoba. **Mar.** March.
marg. margin; marginal. **Marq.** Marquis.
mas., masc. masculine. **Mass.** Massachusetts.
math., maths. mathematics.
Matt. Matthew. **max.** maximum.
mb millibar.
M.B. *Medicinae Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Medicine; mark of the beast.
M.B.E. Member of the Order of the British Empire.
M.C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies; Member of Council; Military Cross.
M.C.C. Marylebone Cricket Club; Member of the County Council.
M.C.P. Member of the College of Preceptors.
MCPA methyl-chloro-phenoxyacetic acid (methoxone).
M.C.P.S. megacycles per second.
Md. Maryland.
M.D. *Medicinae Doctor*, Doctor of Medicine; mentally deficient.
Madlle., Mlle. *Mademoiselle* (Fr.), Miss.
Mdm. Madam.
M.E. Most Excellent; Methodist Episcopal; Middle English; Mining or Mechanical Engineer.
Me. Maine.
M.E.C. Member of the Executive Council.
mech. mechanic; mechanical.
med. medical; medicine; mediaeval; *medius*, -a, -um, middle.
mem. memorandum; *memento*, remember.
memo. memorandum.
Messrs. *Messieurs* (Fr.), Sirs, Gentlemen; used as pl. of Mr.
met., metaph. metaphysics; metaphor; metaphysical.
metal., metall. metallurgy.
meteor. meteorology. **meth.** methylated spirits.
MeV million electron-volts.
Mex. Mexico; Mexican.
M.E.Z. *Mittel-europäische Zeit*, Central European Time.
mf. mezzo-forte; microfarad.
mfd. manufactured. **mfrs.** manufacturers.
M.F.H. Master of Foxhounds.
m.ft. *mistura fiat*, let a mixture be made.
Mg magnesium. **mg., mgm., mgr.** milligram(s).
M.G. machine-gun.
Mgr. Monseigneur; Monsignor.
M.H.G. Middle High German.
M.H.R. Member of the House of Representatives.
M.I. Military Intelligence; M.I.5, branch dealing with security and counter-espionage in Britain.
MI. Mississippi. **Mic.** Micah.
M.I.C.E. or M.Inst.C.E. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Mich. Michigan.
M.I.E.E. Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.
M.I.M.E., M.I.Mech.E. Member of the Institution of Mining, Mechanical Engineers.
M.I.M. Member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.
min. mineralogy; minimum; minute.
Minn. Minnesota.
misc. miscellaneous; miscellany.
mil., milit. military.
M.I.S.Ch. Member of the Incorporated Society of Chiropodists.
Miss. Mississippi. **ml.** millilitre.
M.K.S., m.k.s., mks metre-kilogramme-second unit, or system.
M.L.A. Member of Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C. Member of Legislative Council.
Mlle. *Mademoiselle*; -pl. *Milles., Mesdemoiselles*.
MM. *Messieurs* (Fr.), Gentlemen or Sirs.
M.M. (Their) Majesties; Martyrs; Military Medal.
mm. millimetre(s). **mm.** millimicron.
Mme. *Madame* (Fr.); -pl. *Mmes., Mesdames*.
Mn manganese. **Mo.** Missouri.
Mo molybdenum.
M.O. Medical Officer.
mo. month.
mod. modern; moderato.
Moder. moderations.
M.O.H. Medical Officer of Health.
M.O.I. Ministry of Information (later C.O.I.).
mol. wt. molecular weight.
Mon. Monmouthshire.
Monsig. Monsignor.
Mont. Montana.
Mor. Morocco.
mor. morning. **mos.** months.
M.P. Member of Parliament; Military Police; Metropolitan Police; (U.S.) Municipal Police.
mp.h. miles per hour.
M.Pharm. Master of Pharmacy.
M.P.S. Member of the Philological Society, or of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R. Master of the Rolls.
Mr. Master or Mister.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, or of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

- M.R.C.C.** Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.
M.R.C.P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.G.S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M.R.I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress.
MS. manuscript. **MSS.** manuscripts.
M.S. Master of Surgery; *Memorie Socrum*, Sacred to the Memory.
m.s./M.S. months (after) sight.
msec. microsecond. **m.s.l.** mean sea-level.
M.S.S. Member of the Statistical Society.
M.T. Mechanical Transport.
Mt., mt. mount. **Mts., mts.** mountains.
M.T.B. motor torpedo-boat.
mtb. month.
M.Th. Master of Theology.
M.T.P.I. Member of the Town Planning Institute.
mus. music; museum.
Mus.B., Mus.Bac. Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D., Doc., Doct. Doctor of Music.
Mv mendelevium. **m.v.** merchant vessel; motor vessel; muzzle velocity; *mezzo voce*, with medium fullness of sound.
M.V.O. Member of the (Royal) Victorian Order.
myst. mysteries.
myth. mythology.
Mx. Middlesex.

N. North, Northern. **N** nitrogen.
n. name; noun; *notus*, born; neuter; noon.
Na sodium, sodium. **N.A.** North America.
N.A.A.F.I. Navy, Army, and Air Force Institute(s).
Nah. Nahum.
NALGO National Association of Local Government Officers.
N. & Q. Notes and Queries.
Nap. Napoleon.
nat. *natus*, born.
Nat., National.
nat. hist. natural history.
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
nat. ord. natural order.
nat. phil. natural philosophy.
naut., nautical. **nav.** naval; navigation.
Nb.
N. : : Britain (a form North British; north bag.
N.B., n.b. *nota bene*, note well, or take notice.
n.b.g. not bloody good.
N.C. North Carolina; New Church.
N.C.B. National Coal Board.
N.C.O. non-commissioned officer.
Nd neodymium.
N.D., N. Dak. North Dakota.
n.d. no date, not dated. **Ne** neon.
N.E., NE. North-east; New England.
Neb., Nebr. Nebraska.
N.E.D. New English Dictionary (now O.E.D.).
neg. negative.
Neh. Nehemiah.
N.E.I. *non est inventus*, has not been found.
nem. con. *namine contradicente*, no one contradicting.
nem. diss. *namine dissentiente*, no one dissenting.
Nep. Neptune.
Neth. Netherlands.
neut. neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
New M. New Mexico.
N.F. Norman French; Northern French; (or **NF.**, or **Nfd.**) Newfoundland.
N.F.S. National Fire Service.
N.F.U. National Farmers' Union.
N.H. New Hampshire.
N.H.I. National Health Insurance.
Ni nickel.
nl. pri., nri prius. See **nlst** in Dict.

N.J. New Jersey.
n.l. *non licet*, it is not permitted; *non liquet*, it is not clear; *non longe*, not far.
N.M. New Mexico.
N.N.E., NNE. North-north-east.
N.N.W., NNW. North-north-west.
N.O. New Orleans; natural order.
No nobelium.
No., no. *numero*, (in) number.
nom., nomin. nominative.
noncom. noncommissioned.
Noncon. Nonconformist.
non-con. non-content.
non obst. *non obstante*, notwithstanding.
non pros. *non prosequitur*, does not prosecute.
non seq. *non sequitur*, it does not follow.
n.o.p. not otherwise provided.
Northants Northamptonshire.
Northumb. Northumberland.
Norvic. *Norwicensis*, of Norwich.
Nos., nos. numbers.
Notts Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.
Np neptunium.
N.P. Notary Public; New Providence; no place (on title-pages).
N.R.A. National Rifle Association.
N.S. New Style; Nova Scotia.
n.s. not specified.
N.S.P.C.A. National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
N.S.P.C.C. National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
N.S.W. New South Wales.
N.T. New Testament; Northern Territory.
N.T.P. normal temperature and pressure.
N.U. name unknown.
N.U.I. National University of Ireland.
N.U.J. National Union of Journalists.
N.U.M. National Union of Mineworkers.
Num., Numb. Numbers.
N.U.R. National Union of Railwaymen.
N.U.T. National Union of Teachers.
N.V. New Version.
N.V.M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N.W., NW. North-west.
N.Y. New York. **N.Z.** New Zealand.

O. Ohio.
O oxygen.
o/a. on account of.
O.A.P. Old Age Pension or Pensioner.
ob. obit, died.
Ob., Obad. Obadiah.
obdt. obedient.
O.B.E. Officer of the Order of the British Empire.
obj. object; objective.
obl. oblique; oblong.
obs. observation; obsolete.
O.C. Officer Commanding.
Oct. October.
O.C.T.U. Officer Cadet Training Unit.
O.D. Ordinance Datum or Data; Ordinary Seaman.
O.E. Old English.
O.E.D. Oxford English Dictionary.
O.E.E.C. Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.
O.F. Oddfellow; Old French.
off. official; official.
O.F.S. Orange Free State.
O.H.G. Old High German.
O.H.M.S. On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.
O.K. All correct (perh. a humorous spelling of this; or Choctaw *okch*, so be it).
Okla. Oklahoma.
Old Test. Old Testament.
O.M. Order of Merit; Old Measurement.
Ont. Ontario.
Op. Opera; Opus, work.
O.P. *Ordinis Prædicatorum*, of the Order of Preachers (or Dominicans); opposite prompt (theat.).
o.p. out of print.
op. opposite; *opus*; operation.
op. cit. *opere citato*, in the work cited.

- opp. opposed; opposite.
 opt. optative; *optime*, very well indeed.
 ord. ordained; order; ordinary; ordnance.
 Or., Ore., Oreg. Oregon.
 orig. origin; original; originally.
 Os osmium.
 O.S. Old Style; Ordinary Seaman.
 O.S.A. *Ordinis Sancti Augustini*, of the Order of St Augustine.
 O.S.B. *Ordinis Sancti Benedicti*, of the Order of St Benedict.
 O.S.F. *Ordinis Sancti Francisci*, of the Order of St Francis.
 o.s.p. *obit sine prole*, died without issue.
 O.T. Old Testament.
 O.T.C. Officers' Training Corps.
 Oxf. Oxford.
 Oxon. Oxonia, Oxford; *Oxoniensis*, of Oxford.
 oz. ounce(s).
- P. President; Prince.
 P phosphorus.
 p. piano; page; participle.
 pa. past.
 Pa. (or Penn.). Pennsylvania.
 Pa protactinium.
 p.a. per annum; participial adjective.
 P.A. Press Association.
 P.A.A. Pan American Airways.
 paint. painting.
 Pal. Palestine.
 pam. pamphlet.
 P. & O. Peninsular & Oriental (Steamship Co.).
 p.a.p. past participle.
 par. paragraph; parallel; parish.
 PAS para-amino-salicylic acid.
 pass. passive.
 pat. past tense.
 Pat. Off. Patent Office.
 P.A.X.E. Pay As You Earn (Income Tax).
 Pb plumum, lead.
 P.B. Pharmacopoeia Britannica; Plymouth Brethren.
 P.C. *Patres Conscripti*, Conscript Fathers; Privy Councillor; Police Constable.
 p.c. postcard.
 P.C.S. Principal Clerk of Session.
 Pd palladium.
 P.D.S.A. People's Dispensary for Sick Animals.
 P.E. Protestant Episcopal; physical education.
 P.E.C., pec photo-electric cell.
 ped. pedal.
 P.E.I. Prince Edward Island.
 P.E.N. Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists, and Novelists.
 Pen. Peninsula.
 Penn. Pennsylvania.
 Pent. Pentecost.
 PEP, P.E.P. Political and Economic Planning.
 per. period; person.
 per an. *per annum*, per year, by the year.
 per cent., per ct. *per centum*, by the hundred.
 perf. perfect.
 per pro. *per procuracionem*, by the agency (of).
 Pers. Persian.
 pers. person, personal.
 Pg. Portugal; Portuguese.
 P.G. paying guest. P.G.A. Professional Golfers' Association.
 pH pH-value (see Dict.).
 Phar., Pharm. pharmaceutical; pharmacopoeia; pharmacy.
 Ph.B. *Philosophiae Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Philosophy.
 Ph.D. *Philosophiae Doctor*, Doctor of Philosophy.
 Phil. Philippians; Philemon; Philadelphia.
 Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
 phon., phonet. phonetics.
 phonog. phonography.
 phot. photography.
 phr. phrase.
 phys. physiology; physics; physician.
 P.I. Philippine Islands.
 plnx. *pinxit*, painted it.
 PK psychokinesis.
 plu., plur. plural.
 plup. pluperfect.
 P.L.U.T.O.. Pipeline Under the Ocean (1944; later
- Pm promethium.
 pm. premium.
 P.M. Past Master; *post meridiem*, after noon; Postmaster; *post mortem*, after death; Prime Minister; Provost-Marshal.
 P.M.G. Postmaster-General.
 Pmr. Paymaster.
 p.m. promissory note.
 P.N.E.U. Parents' National Educational Union.
 Po polonium.
 po. pole.
 P.O. post-office; postal order.
 p.o.d. pay on delivery.
 Pol. Econ. Political Economy.
 P.O.O. post-office order.
 pop. population.
 pos., posit. positive.
 P.O.W. prisoner of war.
 P.P. parish priest; present pupil.
 p.p. past participle.
 pp. pianissimo; pages; *per procuracionem*, by proxy.
 P.P.C. *pour prendre congé* (Fr.), to take leave; picture post-card.
 P.P.I. Plan Position Indicator.
 ppp. pianississimo.
 P.P.S. *post postscriptum*, a later additional postscript.
 P.P.U. Peace Pledge Union.
 Pr. Prince; priest; Provencal.
 Pr prascodymium.
 pr. pair; per; present; price.
 P.R. prize ring; Porto Rico; proportional representation; *Populus Romanus*, the Roman people.
 P.R.A. President of the Royal Academy.
 P.R.B. Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.
 Preb. Prebend; Prebendary.
 pref. preface.
 prep. preparation; preparatory; preposition.
 Pres. President.
 pret. preterite.
 P.R.I.B.A. President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
 P.R.N. *pro re nata*, for special occasion arising.
 Pro. Professional.
 P.R.O. Public Relations Officer.
 prob. probably.
 prop. proper; properly; proposition; property.
 Prot. Protestant.
 pro tem. *pro tempore*, for the time being.
 Prov. Proverbs.
 prox. *proximo (mense)*, next (month).
 P.R.S. President of the Royal Society.
 P.R.S.A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
 P.R.S.E. President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
 P.S. *post scriptum*, postscript, written after.
 Ps., Psa. Psalm(s).
 p.s.c. passed staff college.
 pseud. pseudonym.
 Pt platinum.
 P.T. physical training; pupil teacher; purchase.
 p.t. post-town.
 P.T.O. Please turn over.
 Pu plutonium.
 Pub. Doc. public document.
 P.W.D. Public Works Department.
 pwt. pennyweight.
 pxt. *pinxit*, painted it.
- Q. (or Qu.). query, question; (or Que.) Quebec; Queensland.
 Q queue.
 q. *quadrans*, farthing; query; quintal.
 Q.A.B. Queen Anne's Bounty.
 Q.A.I.M.N.S. Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service (now Q.A.R.A.N.C.).
 Q.A.R.A.N.C. Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps.
 Q.B. Queen's Bench.
 Q.C. Queen's Counsel; Queen's College.
 q.d. *quasi dicat*, as if he should say.
 q.e. *quod est*, which is.
 q.e.d. *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.
 q.e.f. *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.

- Sam. Samuel.
 S.A.S. *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius*, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
 Sask. Saskatchewan.
 Sat. Saturday.
 Sb stibium, antimony. Sc scandium.
 S.C. South Carolina; *senatus consultum*, a decree of the Roman senate; Special Constable; Supreme Court; Staff College; Staff Corps.
 s.c., s. caps., sm. caps. small capitals.
 Se scandium.
 sc. *scilicet*, to wit, namely; *sculptis*, engraved (it).
 Se.B. *Scientiae Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Science.
 Sc.D. *Scientiae Doctor*, Doctor of Science.
 S.C.D.A. Scottish Community Drama Association.
 sei. fa. *scire facias*, that you cause to know.
 scil., sciz., *scilicet*, to wit, namely.
 S.C.L. Student of the Civil Law.
 S.C.M. Student Christian Movement.
 Scot. Scotland; Scottish. Script. Scripture.
 sculp., sculpt. *sculptis*, engraved (it); sculpture; sculptor.
 S.D. Senior Deacon; *salutem dicit*, sends greeting; (or S. Dak.) South Dakota.
 s.d. *sine die*, without a day (fixed).
 S.D.F. Social Democratic Federation.
 Se selenium. S.E., SE. South-east.
 S.E.A.C. South-East Asia Command.
 SEATO South-East Asia Treaty Organisation.
 Sec., Secy. Secretary.
 sec. *secundum*, in accordance with; second; section.
 sec. secant.
 sec. leg. *secundum legem*, according to law.
 sec. reg. *secundum regulam*, according to rule.
 sect. section.
 Sem. seminary; Semitic.
 Sen. Senator; senior.
 Sep., Sept. September; Septuagint.
 seq. *sequens* (sing.), *seqq.*, *sequentes* or *sequentia* (pl.), following.
 eer. series; sermon.
 Serg., Sergt. Sergeant. Serjt., Serjt., Sergeant.
 Sess. Session. S.F. Sinn Féin.
 S.F.A. Scottish Football Association.
 sfr. sforzando.
 S.G. Solicitor-General.
 s.g. specific gravity.
 S.H.A.E.F., SHAEF Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force.
 S.H.A.P.E., SHAPE Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.
 s.h.v. *sub hoc verbo* or *sub hac voce*, under this word.
 Si silicon.
 sig. signature.
 sin sine.
 sing. singular.
 sinh hyperbolic sine.
 S.J. Society of Jesus.
 S.L. Solicitor at Law.
 S.L., S.Lat. South latitude.
 sid. sailed.
 s.l.p. *sine legitima prole*, without lawful issue.
 Sm samarium.
 S.M. Short Metre; Sergeant-Major; *Sa Majesté*, His (or Her) Majesty.
 Smith. Inst. Smithsonian Institution.
 S.M. Lond. Soc. *Societatis Medicæ Londinensis Socius*, Member of the London Medical Society.
 S.M.M. *Sancta Mater Maria*, Holy Mother Mary.
 S.M.O. Senior Medical Officer.
 s.m.p. *sine mascula prole*, without male issue.
 Sn stannum, tin.
 s.n. *secundum naturam*, according to nature.
 s.o. seller's option.
 Soc. Society.
 sol. solution.
 Sol., Solr. Solicitor. Sol.-Gen. Solicitor-General.
 sop. soprano.
 sp. spelling; species:—pl. spp.
 s.p. *sine prole*, without issue.
 S.P.C.A. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
 S.P.C.C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
 S.P.C.K. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
 S.P.G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 sport. sporting.
 S.P.Q.R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, the Senate and People of Rome.
 S.P.R. Society for Psychical Research.
 s.p.s. *sine prole superstite*, without surviving issue.
 spl. seaport.
 sq., Sq. square. *sequens*, following (in pl. *sqq.*, *sequentes* or *sequentia*).
 sqn. squadron.
 Sr. senior Sir; Señor.
 Sr strontium.
 S.R. Southern Railway.
 S.R.I. *Sacrum Romanum Imperium*, Holy Roman Empire.
 S.R.N. State Registered Nurse.
 S.R.S. *Societatis Regiæ Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society.
 S.R.U. Scottish Rugby Union.
 SS., or S.S. *Schutzstaffel* (Ger.), Hitler body-guard.
 S.S. Sunday (or Sabbath) School. SS. Saints.
 s.s. steamship; screw steamer.
 S.S.C. Solicitor before the Supreme Court (Scotland); *Societas Sanctæ Crucis*, Society of the Holy Cross.
 SS.D. *Sanctissimus Dominus*, Most Holy Lord (the Pope).
 S.S.E., SSE. South-south-east.
 S.S.W., SSW. South-south-west.
 St. Saint; Strait; Street. st. stone (weight).
 Staffs Staffordshire.
 S.T.D. subscriber trunk dialling.
 Ste. *Sainte* (Fr.). Fem. of *Saint*.
 ster. (or stereo.) stereotype; (or stg.) sterling.
 S.T.P. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor*, Professor of Theology.
 str. steamer; strong.
 S.T.S. Scottish Text Society.
 STV Scottish Television. Su. Sunday.
 S.U. strontium unit—unit of measurement of strontium radiation.
 sub. subject. subj. subject; subjunctive.
 subst. substitute; substantive. *sub.*, *suff.* suffix.
 sup. superline; superior; (also superl.) superlative; supreme; *supra*; supine; supplement.
 Sup. Ct. Superior Court; Supreme Court.
 supp., suppl. supplement.
 Supr. Supremc. Supt. Superintendent.
 Surg. surgeon; surgery.
 Surv.-Gen. Surveyor-General.
 S.V. *Sancta Virgo*, Holy Virgin; *Sanctitas Vestra*, Your Holiness.
 s.v. *sub voce*, under the word or title.
 S.W., SW. South-west.
 S.Y.H.A. Scottish Youth Hostels Association.
 sym. symbol.
 syn. synonym.
 synop. synopsis.
 syr. syrupus, syrup.
 syst. system.
 Ta tantalum.
 T.A. Territorial Army.
 tal. qual. *talis qualis*, just as they come; average quantity.
 Tam. Tamil.
 tan tangent.
 tanh hyperbolic tangent.
 Tb terbium.
 T.B. tuberculosis.
 T.B.D. torpedo-boat destroyer.
 Tc technetium.
 te. tierce.
 T.C.D. Trinity College, Dublin.
 t.c.p. trichlorophenylmethylodosalicyl (proprietary germicide).
 T.D. Territorial Decoration; (Ir.) *Teachta Dála*, member of the Dail.
 Te tellurium. tech. technical; technology.
 tel., teleg. telegram, telegraph.

- temp. temporal; *tempore*, in the time (of); temperature.
 Ten., Tenn. Tennessee.
 ten. tenor; tenuto.
 Ter., Terr. Territory; terrace.
 term. termination.
 Test. Testament.
 Teut. Teutonic.
 Tex. Texas.
 Text. Rec. *textus receptus*, the received text.
 T.F. Territorial Force.
 t.f. till forbidden.
 Th. thorium.
 Th.D. Doctor of Theology.
 theat. theatrical.
 theol. theology; theologian.
 theor. theorem. Thess. Thessalonians.
 Tho., Thos. Thomas.
 3-D three-dimensional.
 T.H.W.M. Trinity High-water Mark.
 Ti. titanium.
 t.i.d. *ter in die*, thrice a day.
 Tim. Timothy.
 Tit. Titus.
 Tl. thallium.
 Tm. thulium.
 TNT trinitrotoluene.
 T.O. (or t.o.). turn over; Telegraph-office; Transport Officer.
 Toe. H. Talbot House.
 tom. *tomus*, tome or volume.
 tp. township; troop.
 tr. transpose; transactions; translator; trustee.
 trans. transitive; translated; translation.
 transf. transferred.
 T.R.E. Telecommunications Research Establishment.
 treas. treasurer.
 T.R.H. Their Royal Highnesses.
 trig. trigonometry.
 Trin. Trinity.
 Truron. *Truronensis*, of Truro.
 T.S.O. town sub-office.
 T.T. teetotal, teetotaler; Tourist Trophy.
 T.T.L. to take leave.
 Tu., Tues. Tuesday.
 T.U.C. Trades Union Congress.
 TV. television.
 T.V.A. Tennessee Valley Authority.
 typ., typo. typographer; typography.
- U. uranium; universal (motion picture certificate).
 U.D.C. Urban District Council.
 U.F.C. United Free Church (of Scotland).
 U.K. United Kingdom.
 ult. (also ulto.). *ultima*, last; ultimate; ultimately.
 U.N.E.S.C.O., UNESCO United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
 Unit. Unitarian.
 Univ. University; Universalist.
 U.N.O., UNO United Nations Organisation.
 U.N.R.R.A., UNRRA United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
 U.P. United Presbyterian; United Press; United Provinces.
 Uru. Uruguay.
 U.S. United States; United Service.
 u.s. *ut supra*, as above.
 U.S.A. United States of America; United States Army.
 U.S.C. United States of Colombia.
 U.S.C.L. United Society for Christian Literature.
 U.S.N. United States Navy.
 U.S.S. United States Ship or Steamer.
 U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
 usu. usually.
 U.S.W. ultrasonic waves; ultrashort waves.
 u.s.w. *und so weiter* (Ger.), and so forth.
 Ut. Utah.
 ut dict. *ut dictum*, as said.
 ut sup. *ut supra*, as above.
 ux. *uxor*, wife.
- V. vanadium.
 Vz. *Vergeltungswaffe 1*, German flying bomb.
- Vz. German flying rocket.
 v. *versus*, against; *vide*, see; verb; verse; volt; volume.
 V.A. Royal Order of Victoria and Albert; Vicar Apostolic.
 Va. Virginia.
 V.A.D. Voluntary Aid Detachment.
 val. value.
 var. variant; variety.
 var. lect. *varia lectio*, variant reading.
 Vat. Vatican.
 vb. verb.
 V.C. Vice-Chancellor; Vice-Consul; Victoria Cross.
 V.D. Volunteer (Officers') Decoration; Venereal Disease(s).
 v.d. various dates.
 V.D.M. *Verbi Dei Minister*, Preacher of God's Word.
 V.E. Victory in Europe.
 veg. vegetable(s).
 Ven. Venerable.
 Venet. Venetian.
 verb. sap. *verbum sapienti* (L.), or verb. sat., *verbum sat(is)* (L.), a word to the wise is enough.
 Vert. Vertebrata. ves. vessel.
 Vet., Veter. Veterinary. Vet. Surg. Veterinary Surgeon.
 V.G. Vicar-General.
 v.g. *verbi gratia*, for example; (or V.G.) very good.
 V.H.F. very high frequency.
 v.h.p. very high pressure.
 v.i. verb intransitive.
 Vic. Vicar; Vicarage.
 Viet. Victoria; Victoria University.
 vid. *vide*, see. vil. village.
 V.I.P. Very Important Person.
 Vis., Visc. Viscount.
 viz. *videlicet*, namely.
 V.J. Victory over Japan.
 V.M.H. Victoria Medal of Honour (of the Royal Horticultural Society).
 voc. vocative. vocab. vocabulary.
 Vol. Volunteer.
 vol. volume. voIs. volumes.
 V.P. Vice-President.
 V.R. *Victoria Regina*, Queen Victoria. V.R.I. *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*, Victoria, Queen and Empress.
 V.R.D. Volunteer Reserve Decoration.
 V.S. Veterinary Surgeon; *vultu subito*, turn quickly.
 Vt. Vermont.
 v.t. verb transitive.
 Vul., Vulg. Vulgate.
 vul., vulg. vulgar.
 vv. ll. *variae lectiones*, various readings.
 v.y. various years.
- W. West; Welsh.
 W. *wolframium*, tungsten.
 w. weak.
 W.A. West Africa; West Australia.
 W.A.A.C. Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (later Q.M.A.A.C.).
 W.A.A.F. Women's Auxiliary Air Force (earlier and later W.R.A.F.).
 Wal. Walloon.
 Wnsh. Washington.
 W.C. water-closet; Western Central; Wesleyan Chapel.
 W.D. W.
 We., We.
 W.E.A.
 W.E.U.
 w.f. wrong fount. w.g. wire gauge.
 WHO World Health Organisation.
 W.I. West Indies.
 Wigorn. *Wigorniensis*, of Worcester.
 Wilts. Wiltshire.
 Winton. *Wintoniensis*, of Winchester.
 Wis. Wisconsin.
 wk. week.
 W.L.A. Women's Land Army.
 Wm. William.
 W.M.S. Wesleyan Missionary Society.

W.N.W., WNW. West-north-west.
 W.O. War Office; Warrant Officer
 Wp., Wpfl. Worshipful.
 W.R. West Riding.
 W.R.A.C. Women's Royal Army Corps.
 W.R.A.F. Women's Royal Air Force.
 W.R.I. Women's Rural Institute.
 W.R.N.S. Women's Royal Naval Service.
 W.S. Writer to the Signet.
 W.S.W., WSW. West-south-west.
 wt. weight.
 W.V.S. Women's Voluntary Service.
 Wy. Wyoming.

X Used to mark motion pictures to which persons under sixteen will not be admitted.
 x. ex (L., without), as in x.d., ex dividend.
 X. or Xt. Christ. (X=Gr. Ch.). Xm., Xmas. Christmas.
 Xe xenon.
 Xn., Xtian. Christian.

Y (or Yt) yttrium.
 y. (or yr.) year; (or yd.) yard.
 Yb ytterbium.
 ye. the (the y not, being a y but representing the old letter thorn, þ).
 Y.H.A. Youth Hostels Association.
 Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association.
 Yorks Yorkshire.
 yr. your; younger.
 Yt yttrium.
 yt. that (y as in ye).
 Y.W.C.A. Young Women's Christian Association.

z.B. *zum beispiel* (Ger.), for example.

Zeeh. Zechariah.
 Zeph. Zephaniah.

Zn zinc.
 Zr zirconium.

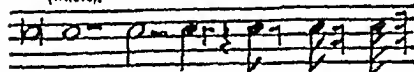
& et, and.
 &c. *et cetera*, and so forth.

* foot, feet; minute(s) of angular measurement.
 ** inch(es); second(s) of angular measurement.
 ° degree (temperature, angular measurement).

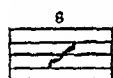
MUSICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Signs denoting time or relative value of sound:

Semi. Minim Crotchet Breve. breve (half). (quarter). Quaver. Semi. Demisemi. (whole). quaver. quaver.

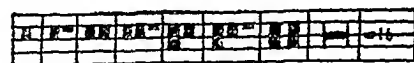


Each of these notes represents twice the duration of sound of that which comes next in order. The sign to the right of each note indicates a rest of equal duration.



In time, the figure above a line drawn thus across the staff denotes the length of the pause in bars. Variants are:

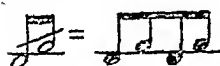
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8



Signs denoting repetition of a note or notes:

p = (In early keyboard music, however, this sign means that the note is preceded by two grace notes.)

f = (In early keyboard music a mordent, inverted mordent, or double mordent.)



8 Repeat the bar so many times.

Accel. Accelerando. Gradually increasing in speed.

Acciaccatura. See Dictionary.

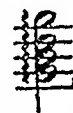
Ad lib. Ad libitum. As the performer chooses.

Anim. or *Animo.* Animato. Animated: with soul.



Appoggiatura. See Dictionary.

Arco. With the bow (not pizzicato).



Arpeggio, or *arpeggiando*. Notes of a chord so marked are played consecutively, beginning with the lowest, not simultaneously.

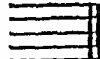
A tem. *A tempo.* In time.



Bar.



Double Bars.

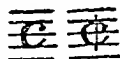


Bar. A line drawn perpendicularly across the staff, separating the notes into measures of equal length; more usually the music comprised within two such lines.—*Double Bar.* Marks the larger divisions of a piece or movement; in psalm tunes, hymns, chants, &c., the end of a verse or sentence.

Bind or Tie. Placed over two notes or chords in the same position on the staff, to show they are to be played as one.

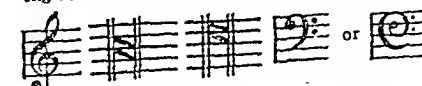
Brace. Joins staves performed simultaneously.

* *A* ! Breath-marks. In vocal music, signs used to show where breath should be taken.



Denoting common time; the former indicating four crotchets to the bar, the latter (It. *alla breve*) two minims to the bar.

Cal. *Calando.* Gradually slower, and with decreasing volume of tone.




G or Treble C, Alto and Tenor Clefs.

F or Bass Clef.

Clef. The sign placed on the staff, at the beginning of a line or where a change occurs, determining the pitch of the notes that follow it.

Col legno. With the wood: strike the strings with the back of the bow.

 **Cresc.** Crescendo. Gradual increase of tone.

(**1**) Dash. When placed over or under a note, implies a very detached (*staccato*) style.


D.C. Da capo. From the beginning; indicating that the performer must turn to the beginning of the movement, and conclude at the double bar marked *Fine*.

D.S. Dal segno. From the sign; indicating that the performer must return to the sign: \S .


 **Decresc.** Decrescendo. Gradually softer.

Dim. Diminuendo. Gradual decrease of tone.

(**·**) Dot. When added to a note or rest, lengthens it by one-half, a second dot by an additional one-fourth. When placed over or under a note, it implies a detached (*staccato*) style, but less detached than a dash.

 **Down bow.**

b Flat. See \sharp Sharp.

bb Double flat.  by a flat and a natural.

f. Forte. Loudly; strongly.

ff. Fortissimo. Very loud.

fff. Fortississimo. As loud as possible.

fp. Forte-piano. Loud, then soft.

o Harmonic. Placed over a note indicates that it is to be played as a harmonic by lightly touching the string.

Leg. Legato. In a smooth and gliding manner.

L.H. Left hand.

Lo. Loco. Indicating to return to the pitch as printed after having played an octave higher or lower.

M.D. Mano destra or Main droite. Right hand.

mf. Mezzo-forte. Moderately loud.

M.G. Main gauche. Left hand.

mp. Mezzo-piano. Moderately soft.


Manc. Mancando. Dying away, decreasing.


Marc. Marcato. In a marked manner, emphasised.

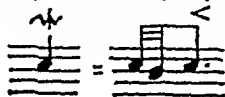
Mit dem Frosche. With the heel of the bow.

Mit der Spitze. With the point of the bow.

M.M. Maelzel's metronome.

M.M.  = 80. { Denoting that the beat of a crotchet is equal to the pulse of the pendulum of Maelzel's metronome, with the weight set at 80, i.e. 80 crotchets to a minute.

 **Mordent.** An embellishment in which the principal note is succeeded by the one below, and the latter by the principal note.



M.S. Mano sinistra. Left hand.

Natural. Restores a note which has been raised by the sharp or lowered by the flat to its original pitch.


Op. Opus. Refers to the numbering of a composer's publications.

Ossia. Or. Used to propose an alternative.

Ott. O^{va} , 8^{va} = Ottava, or Octave. Written above staff 8^{va} , or 8^{va} alto (*ottava alto*) indicates note or passage to be played an octave higher; below staff, 8^{va} , or 8^{va} basso (*ottava bassa*), an octave lower.

p. Piano. Softly.


Ped. Depress 'loud' pedal.

 **Raise 'loud' pedal.**

pf. Piano-forte. Soft, then loud.


pp. Pianissimo. Very soft.

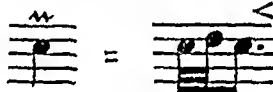
ppp. Pianississimo. As softly as possible.

 **Pause or Corona.** When placed over a note or rest, indicates that it must be held longer than its natural length. Over a double bar, it indicates the end of the piece.

Pizz. Pizzicato. A direction to pluck the string with the finger instead of using the bow: cancelled by arco.

Poussez. Up bow (lit. push).

 **Pralltriller.** An embellishment like the mordent, but having the note above instead of the note below (often called 'upper mordent' or 'mordent').



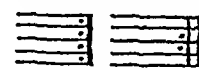
4th Quartette.

5th Quintette.



Quintole, or Quintuplet. A group of five notes played in the time of four.

Rall. Rallentando. Becoming gradually slower.

 **Repeat.** When placed at the beginning and end of a passage or movement, indicates that the portion so marked is to be played over again.

R.H. Right hand.

Rinf., Rf., Rf. Rinforzando, Rinforzato. Reinforced, suddenly accented.

Rit. Ritardando. Retarding, becoming slower.

\S : Segno. The sign—as *Al Segno*, to the sign;

Dal Segno, from the sign. See *D.S.*

Segue. Follows (sc. the next movement).

Scm., Semp. Sempre. Always, throughout—as *sempre legato*, smooth throughout; *sempre ritardando*, continually slackening the time.

7th Septet.

6th Sextet, or Sextet.

A *V* > *sfz.*, *fz.* Sforzando, Sforzato. Denoting emphasis applied to a particular note or notes.

> Sforzato-piano. A sudden forte followed by a piano. Abbreviated *sfp.*, *sfz.p.*

Sharp. **b** Flat. Signs used in a key signature, which raise (**#**) or lower (**b**) the notes on the staff on which they occur, on all octaves throughout the piece, by one semitone, except where cancelled by a natural: signs used as accidentals which raise (**#**) or lower (**b**) only the note or notes within the measure by one semitone, unless these are tied to notes of a succeeding measure.

X or **✕** Double Sharp. Used before a note already sharp, raising the pitch by a semitone. It is contradicted by a natural and a sharp.

Simile. Like. A direction to continue playing as already marked.

Slent. Slentando. Slowing down or relaxing much.

Slur. Showing that the notes over which it is placed must be played in a smooth (*legato*) manner, or are sung to one syllable, or played with one bow. With staccato marks, less sharply detached than staccato, or played detachedly with one bow.

Smorz. Smorzando. With gradual fading.

Sos., Sos^t. Sostenuto. Sustained; prolonging the tone for the full duration of time indicated.

Spir. Spiritoso. In a spirited or lively manner

Stacc. Staccato. With each note detached.

Stave or Staff. The horizontal parallel lines and spaces on which the notes are placed, used to indicate their relative position as regards pitch.

Ten. Tenuto. Placed over a note to be held to its full value or more.

Tie. See Bind.

Tirez. Down bow (lit. pull).

Tre corde. Three strings, cancelling una corda.



Trem. Tremolo. With trembling or wavering; a note or chord played with rapid repetition so as to produce such an effect.

Tr. Trillo or shake. A rapid alternation of two notes, a semitone or a tone apart, commonly ending in a turn.

3^o Trio.



Triplet. A group of three notes performed in the time of two.

T.S. Tasto solo. One key alone: a direction to play a part in unison.

Turn. An embellishment in which the principal note is preceded by the note above and succeeded by the one below, or vice versa.



—or when placed after the note:



U.C. Una corda. One string; i.e. depress 'soft' pedal, thus allowing the hammers (*grand piano*) to strike one string only.

V.S. Volti subito: turn (the leaf) quickly.

V Up bow.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.C.C.A. Associate of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.

A.C.A. Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

A.C.C.S. Associate of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries.

A.I.B. Associate of the Institute of Bankers.

A.L.A. Associate of the Library Association.

A.R.I.C.S. (Professional) Associate of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

3-D Three-dimensional.

E.C.S.C. European Coal & Steel Community.

E.D.C. European Defence Community.

F.A.C.C.A. Fellow of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.

F.C.A. Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

F.C.C.S. Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries.

F.P.B. Fast Patrol Boat.

F.R.I.C.S. Fellow of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

M.D.S. Master of Dental Surgery.

R. & A. Royal & Ancient (Golf Club), St Andrews.

S.A.C. School of Army Co-operation.

S.A.R.A.H. Search and rescue and holding.

T.G.W.U. Transport and General Workers' Union.

UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund—now United Nations Children's Fund, but still known as UNICEF.

MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

| | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|---|
| \pm | plus or minus. | Σ | the sum of the terms indicated. |
| $=$ | is equal to. | Π | the product of the terms indicated. |
| \equiv | is identically equal to. | $ x $ | the absolute value of x . |
| \approx | is approximately equal to. | \bar{x} | the mean value of x . |
| \napprox | | $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ | a determinant representing |
| $>$ | | $a_1 b_2 c_3 - a_1 b_3 c_2 + a_2 b_1 c_3$ | |
| \nless | | $-a_2 b_1 c_3 + a_2 b_3 c_1 - a_3 b_2 c_1$ | |
| \neq | is not equal to | f or F | function. |
| $>$ | is greater than. | $f(x)$ | function x . |
| \nless | is not greater than. | $F(x)$ | |
| $<$ | is less than. | $\phi(x)$ | |
| \nless | is not less than. | $\&c.$ | |
| \geq | is greater than or equal to. | Δ | finite difference or increment. |
| \leq | is less than or equal to. | $\Delta x, \delta x$ | the increment of x . |
| \therefore | therefore. | dx | an increment of x considered as tending to zero. |
| \because | because. | D | differential coefficient. |
| \angle | angle. | $\frac{dy}{dx}, D_x y$ | the differential coefficient of y with respect to x . |
| \parallel | parallel. | $F'x$ stands for | $\frac{d(F(x))}{dx}$. |
| \perp | perpendicular. | $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ | the second differential of y with respect to x . |
| $x!$ or $\text{!}x$ | factorial x . | $\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$ | the partial differential of y with respect to u , where y is a function of u and another variable (or variables). |
| \propto | varies directly as. | \int | integral. |
| $a:b::c:d$ | a is to b as c is to d . | COMMON CONSTANTS | |
| π | pi; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, approx. 3.14159. | c | velocity of light in vacuo, 2.9978×10^{10} cm. per second. |
| e or ϵ | (1) the base of natural logarithms, approx. 2.71828.
(2) the eccentricity of a conic section. | e | electronic charge, 1.602×10^{-20} c.m.u.; or 4.802×10^{-10} c.s.u. |
| i | the imaginary square root of -1 . | g_0 | standard gravity, 980.665 cm. per second per second. |
| ω, ω^2 | the imaginary cube roots of 1. | h | Planck's constant, the constant in the expression for the quantum of energy, $6.622 \pm .005 \cdot 10^{-27}$ erg. sec. |
| x^n | $x \times x \times x \dots$ to n factors. | m | the mass of an electron at rest, 9.11×10^{-28} grams. |
| x^{-n} | $\frac{1}{x^n}$. | N_0 | Avogadro number, number of molecules per gram-molecule, 6.023×10^{23} . |
| $\sqrt[n]{x}$ | $\sqrt[n]{x}$, the n th root of x . | | |
| x^0 | $= 1$. | | |
| $x \rightarrow a$ | x approaches the limit a . | | |
| θ | the angle between the radius vector and the polar axis. | | |
| $\sin^{-1} x$ | the principal value of the angle whose sine is x .
Similarly $\cos^{-1} x, \tan^{-1} x, \&c.$ | | |
| \sinh | <i>sinus hyperbolicus</i> , the hyperbolic sine.
Similarly $\cosh, \tanh, \&c.$ | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Ish'mā-el-ite.
Is'ra-el (iz').
Is'ra-el-ite (iz').
Is'sa-char.
Ith'a-mar.
It'tā-i.
It-n-rē'a. | Lib'y-a.
Lō-am'mī.
Lō-rū'ha-mah (or
-hā').
Lō'ci-fer.
Lū'ci-us (lū'shi-
us).
Lyc-a-dō'ni-a.
Lyc-i-a (lish'i-a).
Lyd'i-a.
Ly-sā'ni-as.
Lys-i-as (lish'i-as). | Naph'ta-li.
Na-than'a-el ('yel).
Naz'a-rēne.
Naz'a-reth.
Naz'a-rite.
Ne-ap'o-lis.
Ne-bai'oth (-bi', or
-bā'yoth).
Neb-ū-chad-nez'zar.
Neb-ū-zar'a-dan.
Neg'i-noth.
Ne-he-mī'ah.
Nē'hi-loth.
Ne-hush'tan.
Neth'i-nims.
Ni-cā'nor.
Nic-o-dē-mus.
Nie-o-lā'i-tans.
Nic-o-las.
Ni-cop'o-lis.
Nin'e-veh. | Pub'li-us.
Pu-tē'o-li.

Rā'a-mah.
Rā-am'sēs ('sēz).
Rab'sha-keh (-kā).
Ra-gū'el.
Rā-math-a'im.
Rā-math-lē'hi.
Ra-mē'sēs ('sēz or
Ram').
Rā-moth-gil'e-ad.
Re-bek'ab.
Rē'chab-ites (or
Reeb').
Rē-ho-bō'am.
Re-hō'both.
Reph'i-am.
Reph'i-dim.
Rhe'gi-um (rē'ji-). | Syr'a-cūse.
Syr'i-a.
Syr-ro-phoc-nic'i-an
(-nisb'i-an).

Tā'a-nach.
Tab'e-rah.
Tab'i-tha.
Ta-hap'a-nēs (-nēz).
Tah'pan-hēs (-hēz).
Tah'pe-nēs (-nēz).
Tap-pū'ah.
Te-haph-nē-hēs
(-hēz).
Te-kō'ah.
Ter'ti-us ('ahi-us).
Ter-tull'us.
Thad-dae'us
(or 'Thad').
The-oph'i-lus.
Thess-a-lo-ni-ca.
Thy'a-ti-ra.
Ti-bē'ri-as.
Ti-bē'ri-us.
Tig-lath-pi-lē'aer
(zer).
Tim-nath-hē'rēs
(rēz).
Tim-nath-sē'rah.
Tim'o-thy.
Tir'ha-kah.
Tir'ha-nah.
Tir'sha-tha (or
-shā').
To-bi'ah.
To-bi'jah.
To-gar'mah.
Trach-o-ni'tis.
Tro-gylli-um (-jil').
Troph'i-mus.
Try-phē'na.
Try-phō'sa.
Tū'bal-cain (-kān).
Tyeh'i-cus.
Ty-rann'us. |
| Jā-besh-gil'e-ad.
Jab'ne-el.
Jā'ir-us (or Ja-ir').
Jeb'ū-site.
Jec-o-ni'ah.
Jed'ū-thun.
Jē-gar-sā-ha-dū'tha.
Jē-hō'a-baz.
Jē-hō'ash.
Jē-hoi'a-chin.
Jē-hoi'a-da.
Jē-hoi'a-kim.
Jē-hon'a-dab.
Jē-bō'ram.
Jē-hosh'a-phat.
Jē-hosh'e-ba.
Jē-hō-vah-jir'eh.
Jē-hō-vah-nis'si.
Jē-hō-vah-shā'lom.
Jer-e-mi'ah.
Jer'i-cbō.
Jer-o-bō'am.
Jer-rub'hā-al (or
-bā').
Je-ru'sa-lem.
Jesh'i-mon.
Jesh'ū-run.
Jez'e-bel.
Jez're-el.
Jo-ann'a.
Joch'e-bed (or -eb').
Jo-hā'nan (or Jō').
Jon'a-dab.
Jon'a-than.
Josh'ū-a.
Jo-si'ah.
Joz'a-char.
Jū-dē'a.
Jū'li-us.
Jū'pi-ter. | Mā'a-cah.
Mac-e-dō'ni-a.
Mach-pe'l'ah (or
Mach').
Mag-da-lā.
Mā'ha-lath.
Mā'ha-nā'im.
Mā-her-shal-al-
hash'baz.
Mak-kē'dah.
Mal'a-chi.
Man'a-en.
Ma-nas'ath.
Ma-nō'ah.
Mar-a-nath'a.
Mar-re'shah (or
Mar').
Mat-ta-ni'ah.
Mat-thi'as (ma-
thi'as).
Maz'za-roth.
Med'e-ba.
Me-gidd'o.
Mel-chi-e-dek.
Mel'i-ta.
Men'a-hem.
Me-phib'o-sheth
(or -phī-bō').
Mer'a-ri.
Mer-a-thā'im.
Mer'i-bah.
Me-rō-dach-bal'a-
dan.
Mes-o-po-tā'mi-a.
Mes-si'ah.
Mē-thez-am'mah.
Me-thū'se-lah.
Mi-cai'ah (-kī'a or
-kā'ya).
Mi'cha-el.
Mi-chai'ah (-kī'a or
-kā'ya).
Mid'i-an-ite.
Mi-lē'tus.
Mir'i-am.
Mit-y-lē'nē.
Miz'rā-ite.
Mō'ab-ite.
Mor-de-cā'i, Mor'-
de-cai (-kī).
Mo-rī'ah.
Mys-i-a (mizh'i-a) | Q-ba-dī'ah.
Q-bed-e'dom.
Q'me-ga.
Q-nē'si-mus.
On-ē-siph'o-rus.
O-ri'on.
Oth'nī-el.

Pā-dan-ā'ram.
Pal'es-tine.
Pam-phyli'a-a.
Par-me-nas.
Par-thi-ans.
Par-vā'im.
Pat'a-ra.
Pek-a-hi'ah.
Pel-a-ti'ah.
Pē'leth-ites.
Pe-ni-el.
Pe-nū'el.
Per-a-zum.
Pē-rez-uz'zah.
Per'ga-mos.
Per'iz-zite.
Per'si-a ('shi-a,
'aha).
Phal'ti-el.
Phā-rōb-hoph'ra
(fā'rō- or fā'ra-ō-).
Phā-rōb-nē'chah.
Phē-ni'ce.
Phē-nic'i-a (-nish').
Phil-a-del'phi-a.
Phī-lē-mon.
Phī-lē'tus.
Phī-lipp'i.
Phī'is-tine.
Phin'e-has.
Phryg'i-a (frīj').
Pi-hā-hi'roth.
Pir'a-thon.
Pi-sid'i-a.
Pi'ia-dēs ('ya-dēz
or pli'a-).
Pot'i-phar.
Po-tiph'e-rah.
Pris-cill'a.
Proch'o-rus.
Ptol-e-mā'is (tol-). | Sa-bā'oth.
Sa-bē'ans.
Sal'a-mis.
Sal-mō'nē.
Sa-lō'mē.
Sa-mā'ri-a.
Sa-mar'i-tan.
Sam-o-thrā'ci-a
(-thrā'shi-a).
Sam'ū-el.
San-bal'lat.
Sapph'i-ra (saf'i-ra).
Sa-rep'ta.
Scyth'i-an (sith').
Se-cun'dus.
Se-leu'ci-a ('shi-a).
Sen-nach-e-rib.
Seph'a-rad.
Seph-ar-vā'im.
Ser-ai'ah (-i'a or
-ā'ya).
Ser-gi-us ('ji-).
Shal'i-sha.
Shal-ma-nē'ser
(zer).
Sha-rē'zer.
Shem-ai'ah (-i'a).
Shem'i-nith.
Sheph-a-ti'ah.
Shesh-baz'zar.
Shē'thar-boz'na-l.
Shig-gai'on (-gi'on).
Shim'e-i.
Sho-shan'nim.
Shū'lām-ite.
Shū'lām.
Sil-vā'nus.
Sim'e-on.
Sir'i-on.
Sis'e-ra.
Sod'om-ites.
Sol'o-mon.
Sō'pa-ter.
Sō-sip'a-ter.
Sos'the-nēs (-nēz).
Steph'a-nas.
Suk'ki-mas.
Su-zann'a (-zan').
Syr'e-nē.
Syn'ty-chē. | U-phar'sin (ū-).
U-ri'ah (ū-).
U-ri'jah (ū-).
Uz-zī'ah.

Zac-chae'us.
Zach-a-ri'ah.
Zach-a-ri'as.
Zal-mun'na.
Zam-zum'mims.
Zar'e-phath.
Zar'e-tan.
Zeb'e-dee.
Ze-boi'im.
Ze-bō'im.
Zeb'ū-lun.
Zech-a-ri'ah.
Zed-e-kī'ah.
Ze-lō'phe-had.
Zem-a-rā'im.
Zeph-a-ni'ah.
Zeph'a-thah.
Ze-rub'hā-bel.
Zer-ū'ah.
Zip-pō'rah (or Zip'). |

THE MORE COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES

See especially Miss C. V. Withycombe's *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*.

- Aaron**, *ā-rōn*, *m.* (Heb.) lofty, mountaineer.—Ar. *Harun*, *Haroun*.
Abel, *ā-bl*, *m.* (Heb.) breath, vanity.
Abigail, *ab'ī-gāl*, *f.* (Heb.) father rejoiced, or father of exaltation.—Dims. Abby, Nabby.
Abraham, *ā-brā-hām*, Abram, *ā-brām*, *m.* (Heb.) perhaps father of a multitude, high father.—Dims. Abe, Aby.
Absalom, *ab'sā-lōm*, *m.* (Heb.) father of peace.
Ada, *ā-dā*, *f.* prob. for Adelaide or other Gmc. name in Adel-, Adal- (noble).
Adalbert. See Albert.
Adam, *ā-dām*, *m.* (Heb.) man, earth, red earth.—Scottish dims. Edie (*ēd'ī*), Yiddle.
Adela, *ā-dī-lā*, *f.* (Gmc.) noble.
Adelaide, *ā-dī-lād*, *f.* Fr. *Adélaïde* from Ger. *Adelheid* (from *Adelheidis*), noble, kind (i.e. sort).
Adeline, *Adelina*, *ā-dī-lēn*, *-līn*, *-ā*, *f.* (Gmc.) noble.—Dim. Addy.
Adolphus, *ā-dol'fəs*, *m.* (Gmc.) noble wolf.—Fr. *Adolphe*, It. and Sp. *Adolfo*, Ger. *Adolf*, O.E. *Æthelwulf*.
Adrian, *Hadrian*, (*h)ā'drī-ən*, *m.* (L.) of Adria (in Italy).
Aeneas, *Encas*, *ē-nē-əs*, *m.* (Gr.) commended.—Fr. *Énée*.—Used for Angus.
Aira, *ā'rā*, *ā'rā*, *f.* (Heb.) dust.
Agatha, *ā-gā-thā*, *f.* (Gr.) good.
Agnes, *ā-gēs*, *f.* (Gr.) chaste.—Dims. Aggie, Aggy, Annis, Annot, Nance, Nancy, Nessa, Nessie, Nesta.—L. *Agneta*, It. *Agnese*, Fr. *Agnès*, Sp. *Inés*.—Confused with Ann.
Aileen, *ā'lēn*, *ī'lēn*, *f.* Anglo-Irish form of Helen.
Ailie, *ā'lī*, *f.* Scottish dim. of Alison, Ailce, and Helen.
Alaric, *ā-l'rik*, *m.* noble ruler.
Alasdair, *Alastair*, *Alister*, *ā'līs-tər*, *m.* See Alexander.
Alban, *ā'l-bən*, *m.* (L.) of Alba (near Rome).
Albert, *ā'l-bert*, *m.* (Gmc.) nobly bright.—Dims. Bert, Bertie.—Obs. Scot. Halbert (dims. Hab, Habbie, Hob, Hobbie).—L. *Albertus*, Fr. *Albert*, It. and Sp. *Alberto*, Ger. *Adalbert*, *Albert*, *Albrecht*, O.E. *Æthelbeorht*.
Aldred, *awl'drīd*, *m.* See Eldred.
Alethea, *āl-ē-thē-ā*, *f.* (Gr.) truth.
Alexander, *āl-ig-zan'dər*, *m.* (Gr.) defender of men.—Also (from Gael.) *Alasdair*, *Alastair*, *Alister* (*ā'līs-tər*).—Scot. Elshender.—Dims. Alec(k), Alex, Alick, Eck, Ecky, Sanders, Sandy, or (as an Englishman's nickname for a Scotsman) Sawnie.—Fr. *Alexandre*, It. *Alessandro*, Sp. *Alejandro*.—Fem. *Alexandra*, *Alexandrina* (*-drā-nā*, *-drī-nā*).
Alexis, *ā-leh'sīs*, *m.* (Gr.) help.
Alfonso. See Alphonsus.
Alfred, *āl'frīd*, *m.* (Gmc.) elf counsel (good counsellor).—Dims. Alf, Alfie.—L. *Alfredus*, *Aluredus*, O.E. *Ælfred*.
Algernon, *āl-jər-nən*, *m.* (O.Fr.) moustached.—Dim. Algy.
Alice, *āl'is*, *Alicia*, *ā-līsh'ī-ā*, *f.* (Gmc.) from O.Fr. *Aliz* for Gmc. *Adalheidis* (see Adalaidc).—Dims. Allie, Ally, Ellie, Elsie. See also Allison.
Aline, *ā-lēn'*, or *āl'ēn'*, *f.* for Adeline.
Alison, *āl'is-ən*, *f.* a form of Ailce, mainly Scots, now considered a separate name.—Dims. Allie, Elsie.
Allan, *Alan*, *āl'an*, *m.* (prob. Celt.) harmony.—Fr. *Alain*.
Almeric, *āl'mo-rik*, *m.* See Emery.
Aloys, *āl'ō-is*, *-ois'*, *Aloysius*, *-ē-zī-əs*, *-is'ī-əs*, *m.* See Lewis.
Alphonsus, *āl-fon'səs*, *m.* (Gmc.) noble ready.—Ger. *Alfons*, Sp. *Alfonso*, *Alonso*, Port. *Afonso*, Fr. *Alphonse*, It. *Alfonso*.
Amabel, *ām'ā-bel*, *f.* (L.) lovable. See Mabel.
Amadeus, *ām-ā-dē-əs*, *m.* (L.) love God.—Fr. *Amédée*.
Amalia, *ā-mā'li-ā*. See Amella.
Amanda, *ā-man'dā*, *f.* (L.) lovable.
Ambrose, *ām-brōz*, *m.* (Gr.) of the immortals, divine.—L. *Ambrosius*, It. *Ambrogio*, W. Emrys.
Amelia, *ā-mē'li-ā*, *f.* (Gmc.) struggling, labour.—Gr. *Amalia*, Fr. *Amélie*, It. *Amelia*, *Amalia*.—Dim. Millie.
Amos, *ā-mos*, *m.* (Heb.) strong, bearing a burden.
Amy, *ā'mī*, *f.* (Fr.) beloved.—L., It., Sp. *Amata*, Fr. *Aimée*.
Amyas, *ām'ī*, *ām'ī-as*, *m.* prob. for Amadeus.
Andrew, *ān'drō*, *m.* manly.—Dims. Andy, Dandy.—Gr., L., Ger. *Andreas*, Fr. *André*, It. *Andrea*, Sp. *Andrés*.
Aneurin, *Anelrin*, *ā-nā-rin*, or *-noī'*, *m.* (W.) meaning doubtful, perh. for L. *Honorius*.
Angelica, *an-jel'ī-kā*, *Angelina*, *an-jel'ī-nā*, *-lī-nā*, *f.* (Gr.) angelic.
Angus, *ang-gəs*, *m.* (Celt.) perh. choice.—Gael. *Aonghus*.—Aeneas is used as a substitute.
Ann, *Anne*, *an*, *Anna*, *ā'nā*, *Hannah*, *han'ā*, *f.* (Heb.) grace.—Dims. Anita (*ā-nē'tā*, Sp.), Annette (*ā-nē't*, Fr.), Annie, Nan, Nance, Nancy, Nannie, Nanny, Nina (*nē'nā*, *nī'nā*), Ninette (*nē-nē't*, Fr.), Ninon (*nē-non'*, Fr.).
Annabel, *Annabella*, *ā'nā-bel*, *-bel'ā*, *Annaple*, *ā'nā-pl*, *f.* prob. for Amabel.
Anthea, *an-thē-ā*, *f.* (Gr.) flowery.
Anthony, *an'tō-nī*, *m.* (L.) meaning unknown.—Dims. Tony (*tō'n*), Nanty.—L. *Antonius*, Fr. *Antoine*, It. and Sp. *Antonio*, Ger. *Antonius*, *Anton*.—Fem. *Antonia*.—Dims. *Antoinette* (Fr.), *Net*, *Nettle*, *Netty*.
Arabella, *ar-ā-bel'ā*, *f.* origin and meaning doubtful; perh. for Amabel, or perh. (L. *orabilis*) easily entreated.—Dims. Bel, Bell, Belle.
Archibald, *ār-chī-bld*, *m.* (Gmc.) genuine and bold.—Dims. Arch, Archie, Archy, Baldie.—L. *Archibaldus*, Fr. *Archembault*, It. *Arcibaldo*, O.E. *Eorcanbeald*.
Arnold, *ār-nld*, *-nold*, *m.* (Gmc.) eagle strength.—Fr. *Arnaut*, *Arnaut*.
Arthur, *ār'thor*, *m.* (Celt.) perh. bear, or (Ir.) stone; or from a Roman gentile name *Artorius*.—L. *Arturus*, It. *Arturo*.
Asa, *ā'sā*, *m.* (Heb.) healer.
Athanasius, *ath-ā-nā's(h)ī-əs*, *m.* (Gr.) undying.
Athelstan, *Athelstane*, *āth'l-stan*, *-stān*, *m.* (Gmc.) noble stone.—O.E. *Æthelstān*.
Aubrey, *awl'bri*, *m.* (Gmc.) elf rule.—Ger. *Alberich*, O.E. *Ælfric*.
Audrey, *awl'drī*, *f.* (Gmc.) noble power.—O.E. *Æthelthryth*, whence the form *Etheldreda* (*eth-l-drē-dā*).
Augustine, *awl'gus-tēn*, *awl-gus'tin*, *Austin*, *awl'tin*, *m.* (L.) belonging to Augustus.—L. *Augustinus*, Ger. and Fr. *Augustin*, It. *Agostino*, Sp. *Agustín*.
Augustus, *awl-gus'təs*, *m.* (L.) venerable, exalted.—Dims. Gus, Gussie, Gustus.—Ger. *August*, Fr. *Auguste*.—Fem. *Augusta*.
Aurelius, *awl'rē-lī-əs*, *m.* (L.) golden (Roman gentile name).—Fem. *Aurelia*.—Dim. Aurelian, *m.*
Averil, *awl'v-ril*, *f.* (Gmc.) perh. boar-favour. Associated in people's minds with Fr. *avril*, April.
Avils, *awl'is*, *f.* origin obscure.
Aylmer, *āl'mər*, *Elmer*, *ēl'mər*, *m.* (Gmc.) noble, famous.—O.E. *Æthelmar*. Or from the surname.

- Hannah, *han'ā*, *f.* See Ann.
 Harold, *har'old*, *m.* (Gmc.) army ruler.
 Harriet, Harriot, *har'i-ət*, *fem.* forms of Henry.—
 Dim. Hatty.
 Hartley, *hārt'li*, *m.* from the surname.
 Hazel, Heather, *f.* from the plants.
 Heeter, *hek'tor*, *m.* (Gr.) holding fast.—Dim. Heek.
 —Ger. *Hektor*, It. *Ettore*, Sp. *Héctor*.
 Hedwig, *hed'wig*, *f.* (Ger.) contention-fight.
 Helen, *hel'en*, *-in*, *Helena*, *hel'i-nā*, *Ellen*, *el'an*, *f.*
 (Gr.) bright.—L. *Helena*, Fr. *Hélène*, Ger. *Helene*,
 It. and Sp. *Elena*.—Dims. Nell, Nellie, Nelly.
 Helga, *hel'gā*, *f.* (Gmc., Norse) holy.
 Heloise, Eloise, (*hēl-ō-ēz'*), *Eloisa*, *el-ō-ēz'ā*, *f.*
 (Gmc.) sound or whole, and wide.—Fr. *Héloïse*.
 Henry, *hen'ri*, Harry, *har'i*, *m.* (Gmc.) house ruler.
 —L. *Henricus*, *Enricus*, Fr. *Henri*, It. *Enrico*, Sp.
Enrique, Ger. *Heinrich* (dims. Heinz, Heinze,
 Hinz, Hünze), Du. *Hendrik*.—Fem. Henrietta,
 Harriet, Harriot.—Fr. *Henriette*, It. *Enrichetta*,
 Sp. *Enriqueta*.—Dims. Hatty, Hetty.
 Herbert, *her'bert*, *m.* (Gmc.) army-bright.—Ger.
Herbert, It. *Erberto*, Sp. *Heriberto*.—Dim. Bert,
 Bertie.
 Hercules, *her'kū-lēz*, *m.* L. name of the Greek hero
 Heracles, glory of Hera.—It. *Ercol*.
 Herman, Hermann, *her'man*, *m.* (Gmc.) army man,
 warrior.—Ger. *Hermann*.
 Hermione, *her-mi'ō-nē*, *f.* (Gr.) a derivative of
 Hermes (Greek god).
 Hester, See Esther.
 Hetty, *het'i*, *dim.* of Hester and of Henrietta.
 Hew, another spelling of Hugh, preferred by certain
 families.
 Hezekiah, *hez-i-kī'ā*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah is strength, or
 has strength.—Fr. *Ézéchiás*, Ger. *Hiskia*.
 Hilary, *hil'ari*, *m.* (L.) cheerful.—L. and Ger.
Hilarius, Fr. *Hilaire*, It. *Ilario*, Sp. *Hilario*.—
 Fem. Hilary, Hilaria.
 Hilda, *hil'dā*, *f.* (Gmc.) battle.
 Hildebrand, *hil'di-brand*, *m.* (Gmc.) battle sword.
 Hiram, *hi'ram*, *m.* (Heb.) noble.
 Hob, Hobbie, *hob-i*, *m.* for Halbert, Robert.
 Hodge, *høj*, *m.* for Roger.
 Honor, *on'ər*, Honora, *ho-nō'rā*, Honoria, *-ri-ā*, *f.*
 (L.) honour, honourable.—Dims. Nora, Norah
 (Ir. Noreen).—Masc. Honorius.
 Hope, *hōp*, *m.* and *f.* (Eng.) hope.
 Horace, *hor'is*, Horatio, *ho-rā'shō*, *m.* (L.) the
 Roman gentile name *Horatius*.—Fem. Horatia.
 Hortensia, *hor-ten'syā*, *f.* (L.) fem. of a Roman
 gentile name—gardener.
 Hubert, *hū'bert*, *m.* (Gmc.) mind-bright.
 Hugh, Hew, *hū*, Hugo, *hū'gō*, *m.* (Gmc.) mind.—
 L., Ger., Sp. *Hugo*, Fr. *Hugues*, It. *Ugo*, *Ugone*.—
 Dims. Huggin, Hughle (obs. Huehon).
 Hulda, *hul'dā*, *f.* (Gmc.) name of a Germanic god-
 dess—gracious. Also (Norse) covered.
 Huldah, *hul'dā*, *f.* (Heb.) weasel.
 Humbert, *hum'bert*, *m.* (Gmc.) prob. giant-bright.
 —It. *Umberto*.
 Humphrey, Humphry, *hum'fri*, *m.* (Gmc.) prob.
 giant-peace.—Ger. *Hunfried*, Fr. *Onfroir*, It.
Onofrio, Sp. *Hunfredo*.—Dims. Humph, Numps,
 Dump, Dumphy.
 Hyacinth, *hi'ə-sinθ*, *m.* and *f.* (Gr.) the flower
 hyacinth (masc. in Greek).
 Iain, Ian, *ē'an*, *m.* Gaelic for John.
 Ianthe, *i-an'thē*, *f.* (Gr.) violet flower (name of a sea-
 nymph).
 Ida, *i'dā*, *f.* (Gmc.) labour.
 Ifan, *ē'van*, *m.* Welsh form of John.
 Ifor, *ē'vor*, *m.* Welsh form of Ivo, Ivor.
 Ignatius, *ig-nā'shas*, *m.* Latinised from a late Greek
 form of the Roman (perh. orig. Samnite) gentile
 name *Egnatius* (meaning unknown), assimilated to
 L. *ignis*, fire.—Fr. *Ignace*, Ger. *Ignaz*, It. *Ignazio*,
 Sp. *Ignacio*. See Inglo.
 Igor, *ē'gor*, *m.* Russian form of the Scandinavian
 name *Ingvar*, watchfulness of Ing (the god Frey).
 Ines, Inez, *i'nez*, *ē'nez*, Sp. *ē-nās'*, *f.* See Agnes.
 Ingeborg, *ing-i-borg*, *f.* (Scand.) stronghold of Ing
 (the god Frey).
 Ingram, *ing(g)ram*, *m.* raven of Ing (Frey).
 Ingrid, *ing(g)rid*, *f.* (Scand.) ride of Ing (Frey), or
 maiden of the Ingvaones.
 Inigo, *in'i-gō*, *m.* (Sp.) either a form of Ignatius or
 another name confused with it.—L. *Enecus*,
Enneceus, Sp. *Inigo*.
 Ira, *i'rā*, (Heb.) watchful.
 Irene, Eirene, *i-rē'nē*, in America *i-rēn'*, *f.* (Gr.)
 peace.
 Iris, *i'ris*, *f.* (Gr.) rainbow, iris (plant)—name of
 Hera's messenger.
 Irmentrude. See Ermentrude.
 Isaacs, Izaak, *i'zak*, *m.* (Heb.) laugh.—Dims. Ik,
 Ike, Ikey.
 Isabella, *iz-ə-bel'ā*, Isabel, Isobel, *iz-ə-bal*, *-bel*, or
 (Scots) Ishbel, *ish'bal*, Isabel, *iz'bal*, *f.* (Sp.—Heb.)
 forms of Elizabeth,
 ent name.—Sp. *Isa*
Isabella.—Dims. Be.
 Ib, Ibbey, Isa (*i'zā*), Tib, Tibble, Tibby.
 Isalah, *i-z'ā*, or *-zā*, *m.* (Heb.) Yahwe helps.—L.
Isaias, Ger. *Jesaias*, Fr. *Isote*, *Esote*, Sp. *Isaías*,
 It. *Isata*.
 Isidore, *iz-i-dōr*, *m.* (Gr.) perh. gift of Isis.—Sp.
Isidro, *Isidoro*.—Fem. Isidora, Isadora.
 Isold, Isolde, Isolda, *i-zold'*, *-ā*, Isolt, *i-zolt'*, *f.*
 perh. (Gmc.) ice-rule; or a Welsh name.
 Israel, *iz-rā-əl*, *-el*, *m.* (Heb.) ruling with the Lord.
 Ivan, *i-van*, *ē-vān*, *m.* (Russ.). See John.
 Ivo, Ivor, *i'vō*, *i'var*, or *ē*, *m.* prob. Celtic, but perh.
 from a Gmc. root meaning yew.—W. *Ifor*, Fr.
Ives, *Yves*, *Ivon*, *Yvon*; fem. *Ivette*, *Yvette*,
Ivonne, *Yvonne*.
 Ivy, *i'vi*, *m.* and *f.* (Eng.) from the plant.
 Jabez, *jā'biz*, *m.* (Heb.) perh. sorrow, perh. height.
 Jack, *jak*, *m.* See John.
 Jacob, *jā'kob*, *m.* (Heb.) follower, supplanter, or
 deceiver.—It. *Giacobbe*, Sp. *Jacob*.—Dim. Jake.
 See also James.
 James, *jāmz*, *m.* Same as Jacob.—L. *Jacobus*
 (later *Jacobus*, *Jacōmus*, whence the forms with *m*),
 Fr. *Jacques*, It. *Jacopo*, *Giacomo*, *Iachimo*, Sp.
Jacobo, *Diego*, *Jaime*, *Jago*, Ger. *Jakob*, *Gael*,
Seumas (Celtic).
 Jim, *jim*, *m.* See James.
 Jeames, *jā*, *m.* See James.
 Jacoba (*jā*),
 Jaqueline,
 nothing to do with James.
 Jan, See John.
 Jane, *jān*, *jean*, *f.* (Fr.)
 fems. of Joh:
Jeannette, It.
 Ger. *Johanna*.
 Janey, Janie, Jeannie, Jen, Jenny, Jennie,
 Jess, Jessie, Jessy, Netta, Nettie, Nita (*nē'tā*)—
 some of them regarded as separate names.
 Janet, *jan'it*, *f.* a dim. of Jane, regarded as an in-
 dependent name.
 Jared, *jā'rid*, *m.* (Heb.) descent.
 Jasper, *jas'pər*, Gaspar, *gas'pər*, *m.* prob. Pers
 treasure-bringer.—Fr. *Gaspard*, Ger. *Kaspar*.
 Jean, *jēn*, *f.* See Jane, &c. For Fr. *m.* (*zhān'*),
 see John.
 Jedidiah, Jedediah, *jed-i-dī'ā*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah is
 friend.
 Jeffrey, *jef'ri*, *m.* See Geoffrey.
 Jemima, *ji-mī mā*, *f.* (Heb.) meaning unknown (day
 dove, pure, fortunate have been suggested).—Not
 connected with James.
 Jennifer, Jenifer, *jen'i-fər*, *f.* (W.) a form of Guine-
 vere, perh. white wave, or white phantom.
 Jenny, Jennie, *jen'i*, *jin'i*, *f.* See Jane.
 Jeremiaah, *jer-i-mī ā*, Jeremias, *-ās*, Jeremy,
jer-i-mī, *m.* (Heb.) Yah is high, or heals, or founds.
 —Dim. Jerry (*jer'i*).
 Jerome, *jer'om*, *ji-rōm'*, *m.* (Gr.) holy name.—L.
 and Ger. *Hieronymus*, Fr. *Jérôme*, It. *Geronimo*,
Gerolamo, *Grolamo*, Sp. *Jerónimo*.
 Jerry, *jer'i*, *m.* dim. of Jeremy, also of Gerald,
 Gerard, Jerome.
 Jervils, *jer'vils*, *m.* See Gervase.
 Jess, jess, Jessie, *f.* forms of Janet, chiefly Scots.
 See Jane.
 Jesse, *jēs'i*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah is.

- Jesslea, *jes'i-kā*, *f.* (app. Heb.) perh. Yah is looking.
 Jethro, *jeth'ro*, *m.* (Heb.) superiority.
 Jill, *jil*, Jillian, *-yan*, *f.* See Juliana.
 Jim, *jimmie*. See James.
 Jo, Joe, for Joseph, Josepha, Josephine.
 Joachim, *jō'a-kim*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah has set up.—Sp.
Joachim, It. *Giocchino*.
 Joan, *jān*, Joanna, *jō-an'ā*, Joann, *jō-an'*. See Jane.
 Joannes. See John.
 Job, *jōb*, *m.* (Heb.) perh. pious, or persecuted, afflicted.—Ger. *Hioß*, It. *Giobbe*.
 Jocelyn, Jocelin, Joceline, *jō'(-ə)-lin*, *m.* perh. (Gmc.) one of the Geats (a people of southern Sweden), or (L.) connected with Justin, Justus.
 Jock, *jok*, *m.* See John.
 Jodocus, *jō-dō'kas*, *m.* (Celt.) champion.—Fr. *Josse*, Ger. (dms.) *Jobst*, *Jost*.—Fem. Jodoca.
 Joe, Jo, for Joseph, Josepha, Josephine.
 Joel, *jō'el*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah is the Lord.
 John, *jon*, *m.* (Heb.) poss. Yah is gracious.—L. *Johnannes*, Fr. *Jean*, It. *Giovanni* (Gian, Gianni), Sp. *Juan*, Port. *João*, Ger. *Johann*, *Johannes* (dim. *Hans*), Du. *Jan*, Russ. *Ivan*, Ir. *Séán* (Anglicised *Shane*, *Shawn*), Eoin, Gael. *Iain* (Jan), W. *Ifan*.—Dms. Johnnie, Jack (from Jankin), Jaekie, (Scot. Jock, Jockie), Jan, obs. Jankin.—Fem. see under Jane.
 Jonas, *jō'nās*, Jonah, *-nā*, *m.* (Heb.) dove.
 Jonathan, *jōn'a-than*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah has given.
 Joseph, *jō'zif*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah increases.—L. *Josephus*, Fr. *Joséph*, It. *Giuseppe* (dim. *Beppo*), Sp. *José* (dms. *Pepe*, *Peppito*, *Pepito*), Ger. *Joseph*, *Josef*.—Dms. Jo, Joe, Joey, Jos (for),—Fem. Josepha (*-sē'fā*, *-zē'fā*), Josephine (*-zē'fēn*).—Dms. Jo, Joe, Jozy.
 Joshua, *josh'ū-ā*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah delivers.—L. and Ger. *Josua*, Fr. and Sp. *Josué*, It. *Giosué*.—Dim. Josh.
 Josiah, *jōz-i'ā*, Josias, *-ās*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah supports.
 Joy, *joi*, *f.* (Eng.) joy.
 Joyce, *jōis*, *f.* (Gmc.) a Geat (see Jocelyn).
 Judith, *jō'dith*, *f.* (Heb.) Jewess.—Dim. Judy.
 Julian, *jō'di'yan*, *-i-n*, *m.* (L.) derived from, belonging to, Julius.—Dim. Jule.—Fem. Juliana (*-ā'nā*), Jillian, Gillian (*jil'yan*).—Dim. Jill.
 Julius, *jō'li'us*, *m.* (L.) a Roman gentile name, perh. downy-bearded.—Dim. Jule.—Fr. *Jules*, It. *Giulio*.—Fem. Julia.—Dim. Juliet.
 June, *jōon*, *f.* (L.) from the month.
 Justus, *jus'tis*, *m.* (L.) just.—Derivs. Justin (fem. Justina, *-tī'nā*, Justine, *-tēn*), Justinian (*-tī'n'yan*, *-i-n*).
 Karen, *kā'ran*, Kate, Katherine, Katharine, Kathleen, Kay. See Catharine.
 Keith, *kēth*, *m.* from the surname or place-name.
 Keenelm, *ken'elm*, *m.* (O.E. *Cenhelm*) keen helmet.
 Kenneth, *ken'tih*, *m.* (Gael.) handsome.—Gael. *Caionach*.
 Kester, *hes'ter*, *m.* See Christopher.
 Keziah, *kē-zī'ā*, *f.* (Heb.) cassia.
 Kirsty, *kīr'sti*, Kirsteen, *-stēn*, *f.* See Christlenn.
 Kit. See Christopher, Catherine.—Kitty. See Catherine.
 Lachlan, *lahk'lān*, *m.* (Gael.) warlike.—Dim. Lachy.
 Lambert, *lam'bort*, *m.* (Gmc.) land-bright.
 Lance, *lāns*, *m.* (Gmc.) land.—Dms. Lancelot, Launcelot.
 Laura, *lā'srā*, *f.* laurel.—Also Laurinda, Lorinda.—Dim. Lauretta, Lolly.
 Laurence, Lawrence, *law'rēns*, *m.* (L.) laurel.—L. *Laurentius*, It. *Lorenzo*, Ger. *Lorenz*.—Dim. Larry (*lar'i*).
 Lavinia, *lā-vī'nī-ā*, *f.* (L.) origin unknown (second wife of Aeneas).
 Lazarus, *lāz'ar-s*, *m.* (Gr. *Lazaros* from Heb.) a form of Eleazar.
 Leander, *li-an'dr*, *m.* (Gr.) lion man.
 Leila, *lī'lā*, *f.* (Pers.) night.
 Lemuel, *lem'u'el*, *m.* (Heb.) consecrated to God.
 Lena, *lē'nā*, *f.* See Helena, Magdalen.
 Leo, *lē'o*, *m.* (L.) lion.
 Leonard, *len'ard*, *m.* (Gmc.) lion-hard.
 Leonora, *lē-nō'rā*, *f.* See Eleanor.
 Leopold, *lē'ō-pōld*, *m.* (Gmc.) people-bold.—Ger. *Leopold*, *Leopold*.
 Leslie, Lesley, *lez'li*, *m.* and *f.* from the surname or place-name.
 Lettice, *let'is*, Letitia, Laetitia, *li-tish'yā*, *f.* (L.) gladness.—Dim. Lettie, Letty.
 Lewis, *lō'is*, Louis, *l* (*ly'ōō-dō-vik*, Lodowick, *al'ō-tr*, *-ais*, Aloysius, famous warrior.—L. Louis (from *Chlodowig*, *Ludowico*, *Luigi*, *Aloysio*, Sp. *Luis*, *Alonso*, It. *Ludwig*).—Dms. Lewie, Louie, Lew.—Fem. Louisa (*lōō-ē'zā*), Louise (*-ē'z*).—Dms. Lou, Louisa (*lōō-ē'zā*), *f.* (Germ. *Luisa*, Ger. *Luisa*).
 prob. partly
 ay feminine
 Liz, Lizzie, Lisa, Liza. See Elizabeth.
 Llewellyn, (*hly'e-wel'in*, *lōō-el'in*, *m.* (W.) meaning doubtful.
 Lloyd, *loid*, *m.* (W.) grey.
 Lodowick. See Lewis.
 Lols, *lō'is*, *f.* prob. (Gr.) good.
 Lola, *lō'lā*, *f.* for Dolores, or Carlotta.
 Lorenzo, *lō-rēn'zō*, *m.* See Laurence.
 Lorinda, *lō-rīn'dā*, *f.* See Laura.
 Lorna, *lor'nā*, *f.* an invention of Blackmore's, in *Lorna Doone*.
 Lottie, *lot'i*, *f.* See under Charles.
 Louis, *lō'is*, *-i*, *m.*, Louisa, *lōō-ē'zā*, Louise, *-ē'z*, *f.* See Lewis.
 Lucas, *lō'kas*, *m.* See Luke.
 Lucius, *lōō'shi-zs*, *-shs*, *m.* (L.) a Roman name probably connected with *L. lux*, light.—Fem. Lucee, Lucy, Lucinda, Lucilla, Lucille.
 Lucretius, *lōō-kre'shēz*, *-shi-zs*, *m.* (L.) a Roman name perh. meaning gain.—Fem. Lucretia, Lucreece (*-krēz*).
 Ludovick. See Lewis.
 Luke, *lōōk*, Lucas, *lōō'kas*, *m.* (L.) of Lucania (in Italy).
 Luther, *lōō'thər*, *m.* (Gmc.) famous warrior.—L. *Lutherus*, Fr. *Lothaire*, It. *Lotario*.
 Lydia, *lid'i-ā*, *f.* (Gr.) Lydian woman.
 Mabel, *mā'bl*, *f.* See Amabel.
 Madge, *maj*, Mag, *mag*, Maggie, *mag'i*, *f.* See Margaret.
 Madoc, *mad'ok*, *m.* (W.) fortunate.
 Magdalen(c), *mag'dā-lin*, *-lēn*, Madel(c)ine, *mad'(-ə)-lēn*, *-līn*, *f.* of Magdala on the Sea of Galilee.—Dms. Maud, Maude (*maud*), Maudlin.
 Magnus, *mag'nəs*, *m.* (L.) great.
 Malda, *mā'dā*, *f.* origin obscure.
 Maisie, *mā'zi*, *f.* See Margaret.
 messenger of Yah.
 olumba's servant.
 of Jesus.
 Mamie, *mā'mie*, *f.* a chiefly American dim. of Mary, used also for Margaret.
 Manuel, *man'u-əl*, Manocel. See Emmanuel.
 Marcus, *mār'kəs*. See Mark.
 Margaret, *mār-gə-rīt*, *f.* (Gr.) pearl.—Fr. *Marguerite* (dim. *Margot*), It. *Margherita*.
 Ger. *Margarete* (dim. *Margarete*), *Madge*, *May*, *Mag*, *gery* (*mār'gə-rī*), Marjory, Meg, Meggie, Meta (*mē'tā*), Mysio (*mā'si*), Peg, Peggie, Peggy, Gretna (*grē'tā*), Rita (*rē'tā*).
 Marla, *mā-rā*. See Mary.
 Marlan, Marlon, *mār'i-n*, *mār'i-n*, Marianne, *mār-i-an'*, *f.* (Fr.) orig. dms. of Mary; used also for the combination Mary Ann.—Dim. Mayn/c.
 Marigold, *mār-i-gōld*, *f.* from the flower.
 Marina, *mā-rē'nā*, *f.* (L.) of the sea.
 Marjory, *mār'gə-rī*, *f.* See Margaret.
 Mark, *mār'k*, Marcus, *-s*, *m.* (L.) a Roman name prob. derived from Mars (the God).—L. *Marcus*,

- Sp. *Marco*, Ger. *Markus*.—Derivs. *Marcius* (*mār'shi-s*; fem. *Marcela*), strictly a Roman gentle name perh. of like origin, *Marcellus* (*-sel's*; fem. *Marecilla*).
- Marmaduke, *mār-mā-dūk*, m. prob. (Celt.) servant of Madoc.—Dim. Duke.
- Martha, *mār'thā*, f. (Aramaic) lady, mistress.—Dims. Mat, Mattie, Matty, Pat, Pattie, Patty.
- Martin, *mār'tin*, m. (L.) prob. warlike, of Mars.
- Mary, *mā'ri*, Maria, *mā-ri'ā*, Miriam, *mī'rī-ām*, f. (Heb.) rebellion.—Gr. *Mariam*, L., It., Ger. *Maria*, Sp. *María*, Fr. *Marie* (dim. *Marion*).—Dims. May, Moll, Molly, Mally, Mamille, Marietta (*mar-i-e'tā*), Maureen (*maw-rēn'*, or *maw'*), Minnie, Polly, Polly.
- Mat, Matty. See Martha, Matilda, Matthew.
- Mat(h)ilda, *mā-tīl'dā*, f. (Gmc.) battle-might.—Dims. Mat, Matty, Maud, Maude, Patty, Tilly, Tilda.
- Matthew, *mat'hū*, Matthias, *mā-thī'as*, m. (Heb.) gift of Yah.—Gr. *Matthaios*, L. *Matthaeus*, Fr. *Matthieu*, It. *Matteo*, Sp. *Mateo*, Ger. *Matthias*.—Dims. Mat, Matty.
- Maud, Maude, *maw'd*, f. See Matilda, Magdalen.
- Maurice, *maw'ris*, *mor'is*, Morris, (L.) Moorish, dark-coloured.—L. *Mauritius*, Fr. *Maurice*, It. *Maurizio*, Sp. *Mauricio*, Ger. *Moritz*.
- Mavis, *mā'vis*, f. (Eng.) thrush.
- Maximilian, *maks-i-mīl'yan*, m. (L.) a combination of *Maximus*, greatest, and *Aemilianus*.—Dim. Max.
- May, *mā*, f. partly for Mary, partly from the month.
- Meave, *māv*, f. (Ir.) the goddess, or legendary queen of Connaught, Medb, or Meadhbh.
- Meg. See Margaret.
- Mellicent. See Mellicent.
- Melissa, *me-lis'ā*, f. (Gr.) bee.
- Mercy, *mər'si*, f. (Eng.) mercy.—Sp. *Mercedes* (mercies, bounties).
- Mcta. See Margaret.
- Michael, *mī'kl*, m. (Heb.) who is like the Lord?—Fr. *Michel*, It. *Michele*, Sp. and Port. *Miguel*, Ger. *Michael* (dim. *Michel*).—Dims. Mick, Micky, Mike.
- Mildred, *mīl'drīd*, f. (Gmc.; O.E. *Mildrith*) mild power.—Dim. Millie.
- Miles, *mīlz*, m. (Gmc.) meaning doubtful, perh. merciful.
- Millcent, *mīl'i-snt*, Melicent, *mel'*, f. (Gmc.) work-strong.—Fr. *Mélisande*.—Dim. Millie.
- Millie, *mīl'i*, f. See Mildred, Millicent, Emilia, Amella.
- Mima, *mī'mā*, f. See Jemima.
- Mina, *mē'nā*, f. See Wilhelmina.
- Minna, *mīn'ā*, f. (Gmc.) memory, or love.
- Minnie, *mīn'i*, for Minna, May, or Wilhelmina.
- Mirabel, *mī'rā-bel*, f. (L.) wonderful.
- Miranda, *mī-rāndā*, f. to be admired or wondered at.
- Miriam, *mī'rī-ām*. See Mary.
- Moir, *mō'rā*, f. (Ir.) perh. great; (Gr.) a fate.
- Molly, *mō'l'i*, f. See Mary.
- Mon, *mō'nā*, f. (Ir.) noble.
- Monica, *mōn-i-kā*, f. the name, possibly African, of St Augustine's mother; sometimes understood as (Gr.) alone, solitary.
- Montague, *mōn'tā-gū*, m. from the surname.—Dim. Monty.
- Morag, *mō'rag*, G. (Gael.) great.
- Morgan, *mōrgən*, m. (W.) sea, sea-shore.—Fem. Morgan, Morgana (*-gā'nā*).
- Morris. See Maurice.
- Mortimer, *mōr'tī-mər*, m. from the surname.
- Moses, *mō'ziz*, m. meaning obscure.—Gr. *Mōysēs*, Ger. *Moses*, Fr. *Moisé*, It. *Moisè*, *Mosè*, Sp. *Moisés*.
- Moyna, *mōi'nā*, f. perh. the same as Mona.
- Mungo, *mūngō*, m. (Gael.) amiable.
- Murdo, *mār'dō*, m. (Gael.) seaman.
- Muriel, *mū'ri-əl*, f. (Celt.) perh. sea-bright.
- Myra, *mī'rā*, f. app. an arbitrary invention; sometimes used as an anagram of Mary.
- Myrtle, *mūr'tl*, Myrtilla, *-tīl'ā*, f. from the shrub.
- Mysle, *mī'zi*, f. for Margaret, Marion.
- Nahum, *nā'h(ū)m*; m. (Heb.) consoling.
- Nan, Nanny, *nan*, -i, f. See Ann.
- Nance, Nancy, *nan's*, -i, f. See Ann, Agnes.
- Nanty, *nan'ti*, m. dim. of Anthony.
- Naomi, *nā-ō'mi*, -mi, or *nā*, f. (Heb.) pleasant.
- Nat, *nat*, for Nathaniel, Nathan, Natalia.
- Natalia, *nā-tā'li-ā*, or -tā', Natalie, *nat'ā-li*, f. (L.). See Noel.
- Nathan, *nā'than*, m. (Heb.) gift.
- Nathaniel, *nā'than'ēl*, m. (Heb.) gift of God.—Also Nathanael (*-ā-nēl*).—Dim. Nat.
- Ned, Neddie, Neddy, *ned*, -i, dims. of Edward; also of Edgar, Edmund, Edwin.
- Nehemiah, *nē-hi-mā'ā*, m. (Heb.) consolation of Yah.
- Neil, Niall, *nēl*. See Nigel.
- Nell, Nellie, Nelly, *nel*, -i, f. dims. of Helen, Ellen, Eleanor.
- Nessa, Nessie, Nesta, dims. of Agnes.
- Netta, Nettie, Nests, dims. of Janet(ta), Henrietta.
- Neville, *nev'li*, m. from the surname.
- Nieholas, Nicolas, *nīk'ā-las*, m. (Gr.) victory of the people.—Dims. Nick, Colin (q.v.), Colley.
- Nicol, Nichol.—Fem. Nicola (*mī'ā-lā*).—Dims. Nicolette, Colette.
- Nicodemus, *nīk-ō-dēm*, m. (Gr.) victory of the people.—Dims. Nick, Noddy.
- Nigel, *nī'gl*, Neil, Niall, *nēl*, m. perh. (Ir.) champion, but understood as dim. of *L. niger*, black.
- Nina, Ninette, Nimon. See Ann.
- Ninian, *nīn'yan*, m. (Celt.) meaning unknown.—Also (Scot.) Ringan (*ring'an*).
- Nita, *nē'tā*, f. for Juanita. See Jane.
- Noah, *nō'ā*, m. (Heb.) rest.
- Noel, *nō'el*, -el, m. and f. (Fr.—L.) birthday, i.e. Christmas.—Fr. *Noël*, It. *Natale*.—Fem. Natalia (*nā-tā'li-ā*, or -tā'), Natalie (*nat'ā-li*).
- Nora, Norah, *nō'rā*, f. orig. for Honora, Leonora, Eleanor.—Dim. (Ir.) Noreen (*-rēn'*).
- Norman, *nor-mən*, m. (Gmc.) Northman.
- Norna, *nor'nā*, f. (Gmc.) a Norn or Fate.
- Obadiah, *ō-bā-dī'ā*, m. (Heb.) servant, or worshipper, of the Lord.
- Octavius, Octavus, *ōk-tā'vī-ās*, -us, m. (L.) eighth.—Dims. Tavy (*tā'vī*), Tave.—Fem. Octavia.
- Odette, *ō-dē't*, f. See Ottilia.
- Odo, *ō'dō*, m. See Otto.
- Olaf, *ō'laf*, -laf, m. (Scand.) ancestor-relics.
- Olga, *ō'gā*, f. (Russ.—Gmc.) holy.
- Olive, *ō'līv*, Olivia, *ō*- or *ō-līv'i-ā*, f. (L.) olive.—Dim. Livy (*līv'i*).—Oliver, *ō'lī-vər*, m. (Fr.) olive-tree (but poss. orig. another name assimilated).—Dims. Noll, Nolly (*nol*, -i).
- Olympia, *ō*- or *ō-līm'pī-ā*, f. (Gr.) Olympian.
- Ophelia, *ō*- or *ō-fē'lī-ā*, f. prob. (Gr.) help.
- Orlando, *ō-ran'dō*. See Roland.
- Osbert, *ōz'bər't*, m. (Gmc.) god-bright.
- Oscar, *ō'skər*, m. (Gmc.) god-spear.
- Osmond, Osmond, *ōs'mənd*, m. (Gmc.) god-protection.
- Osric, *ōz'rik*, m. (Gmc.) god-rule.
- Oswald, *ōz'wəld*, m. (Gmc.) god-power.
- Oswin, *ōz'wīn*, m. (Gmc.) god-friend.
- Ottilla, *ōt'fī-ā*, f. (Gmc.) heritage (udal).—Dim. Odette (*ō-dē't*).
- Otto, *ō'tō*, *ō'dō*, Otho, *ō'thū*, m. (Gmc.) rich.—It. *Ottone*.
- Owen, *ō'wēn*, m. (W.) said to mean youth.—Ir. and Gael. *Ewan*, *Ewen* (Eoghan).—Used as a substitute for Eugene.
- Paddy, *pad'i*, dim. of Patrick, Patricia.
- Pamela, *pām'i-lā*, f. prob. an invention (as *pam-ē'lā*) of Sir Philip Sidney's.
- Parcel, *pār'nel*, -nol, f. See Petronella.
- Pat, dim. of Patrick, Patricia, Martha.
- Patience, *pā'shāns*, f. patience.
- Patrick, *pat'rik*, m. (L.) nobleman, patrician.—Dims. Pat, Paddy.—Fem. Patricia (*pā-trīsh'ī-ā*).—Dims. Pat, Paddy.
- Patty, *pat'i*, f. dim. of Martha, Patience.
- Paul, Paulus, Paul, *pa'ul*, -us, m. (L.) little.—It. *Paolo*, Sp. *Pablo*.—Deriv. Paulinus (*-f'ī-nūs*).—Fem. Paula, Paulina, Pauline (*-ēn*).
- Pearl, *pər'l*, f. pearl.
- Peg, Peggy, *peg*, -i, f. dims. of Margaret.

Penclope, *pi-nel'-o-pi*, *f.* (Gr.) perh. weaver.—Dims.
Pen, Penny.
Pepe, Peplio. See Joseph.
Percival, Perceval, *par'-si-vl*, *m.* (Fr.) penetrate the valley.
Percy, *par'-si*, *m.* from the surname.
Perdita, *par'-di-tā*, *f.* (L.) lost.
Peregrine, *per'-i-grin*, *m.* (L.) wanderer, traveller, pilgrim.
Perncl, *par-ncl*. See Petronella.
Persis, *par'-sis*, *f.* (Gr.) Persian.
Peter, *pe'-ter*, *m.* (Gr.) rock.—Also Piers, *pe'-er*.—*L.* *Petrus*, *Fr. Pierre*, *It. Pietro*, *Sp. and Port. Pedro*, *Ger. Peter*, *Petrus*, *Norw. Peer*.—Dims. Peto (*pét*), Peterkin, Perkin (*par'-kin*).
Petronella, Petronilla, *pet'-ra-nel'-ā*, *-nil'-ā*, *f.* (L.) from the gentile name *Petrūnius*.—Contracted Parncl (*par'-nl*), Pernal (*par'-nl*).
Phelim, *fe'-lim*, *m.* (Ir.) ever good.
F.
F.

F... leafy shoot.
Phineas, Phinchas, *fin'-is*, *m.* (Heb.) meaning obscure—explained as negro, oracle, serpent's mouth, &c.
Phoebe, *fe'-bi*, *f.* (Gr.) shining, a name of Artemis as moon-goddess.
Piers, *pe'-er*, *m.* See Peter.
Polly, *pol'-i*, *f.* See Mary.
Primrose, *prim'-rōz*, *f.* from the flower.
Priscilla, *pris'-il'-ā*, *f.* (L.) dim. of the Roman name *Priscus* (former).
Prudence, *prō'-dēns*, *f.* prudence.—Dims. Prue, Prudy.

Queenie, *kwēn'-i*, *f.* from queen.
Quintin, *kwēn'-tin*, Quintin, *kwēn'*, *m.* (L.) fifth.—*L. Quintinus*.

Rachel, Rachael, *ra'-chil*, *f.* (Heb.) ewe.—*Ger. Rahel*, *Fr. Rachel*, *It. Rachele*, *Sp. Raquel*.—Dim. Ray.
Ralph, *rāf*, *rolf*, *m.* (Gmc.) counsel-wolf.—*O.E. Rædwulf*, *Fr. Raoul*.
Ranald, *ron'-ald*, *m.* See Reginald.
Randal, *ran'-dl*, Randolph, *ran'-dolf*, *m.* (Gmc.) shield-wolf.
Raoul, *rō'-ōul*, *m.* See Ralph.
Raphael, *raf'-ā-el*, *-al*, *m.* (Heb.) God heals.—*It.*

us.
1.—Also used as an independent name, *f.*

Raymond, Raymund, *ra'-mōnd*, *m.* (Gmc.) counsel (or might) protector.—*Ger. Raimund*, *Sp. Ramón*, *Raimundo*, *It. Raimondo*.—Dim. Ray.
Rayner, *ra'-nēr*, *m.* (Gmc.) counsel (or might), army (or folk).

Rebecca, Rebekah, *ri-bek'-ā*, *f.* (Heb.) noose.—Dims. Beck, Becky.

Reginald, *re*,
Ranald, *ri*,
—*Ger. Rei*,
Regnald,
Reg (*reg*),

René, *re-nā*,
born again.—*Fem. Renée*, *Renata*.

Reuben, *rō'-bēn*, *m.* (Heb.) behold a son, or renewer.
Rex, *reks*, *m.* (L.) king.—Also for Reginald.

Reynold, *ren'-ald*, *m.* See Reginald.
Rhoda, *rō'-dā*, *f.* (Gr.) rose.

Rhys, *rys*, *m.* (W.) perh. impetuous man.
Richard, *rich'-ard*, *m.* (Gmc.) rule-hard.—*It. Riccardo*, *Sp. Ricardo*.—Dims. Dick, Dickie, Dickie, Dickon, Dickon, Rick, Richio (obs. Diccon, Hick).—*Fem. Ricarda* (*ri-kār'-dā*).

Ringan, *ring'-an*, *m.* See Ninian.
Rita, *re'-tā*, *f.* See Margaret.

Robert, *rob'-ert*, Rupert, *rō'-pert*, *m.* (Gmc.) fame-bright.—*L. Robertus*, *Fr. Robert*, *It. and Sp. Roberto*, *Ger. Robert*, *Ruprecht*, *Rupprecht*.—Dims. Bert, Bertie, Bob, Bobbie, Bobby, Dob,

Dobbin, Rob, Robbie, Robin (*rob'-in*), Scots Rab, Rabbie.—*Fem. Roberta*, *Robina* (*ro-bē'-nā*).
Roderick, *rod'(-)rik*, *m.* fame-rule.—*Ger. Roderich*, *Fr. Rodrigue*, *It. Rodrigo*, *Roderico*, *Sp. Rodrigo*, *Ruy*.—Dim. Roddy.
Rodney, *rod'-ni*, *m.* and *f.* from the surname or place-name.
Rodolph, See Rudolf.

Roger, *roj'-er*, *m.* (Gmc.) fame-spear.—*O.E. Hróthgar*, *Ger. Rüdiger*, *Fr. Roger*, *It. Ruggero*, *Ruggiero*, *Sp. Rogerio*.—Dim. Hodge, Hodgkin (*hōj'-kin*).
Roland, Rowland, *rō'-lānd*, *m.* (Gmc.) fame of the land.—*Ger. Fr., Roland*, *It. Orlando*, *Sp. Roldán*, *Rolando*.
Rolf, *rolf*, *m.* See Rudolf.

Ronald, *ron'-ald*, *m.* See Reginald.
Rory, *rō'-ri*, *m.* (Ir.) red.
Rosalind, Rosaline, *roz'-a-lind*, *-lind*, *-lēn*, *-lin*, *f.* (Gmc.) horse-snake, but associated with Roso (fair rose).

Rosamund, Rosamond, *roz'-a-mōnd*, *f.* (Gmc.) horse-protection.—Associated with Roso (*L. rosa mundi*, fine or pure rose, *rosa mundi*, rose of the world).
Rose, *rōz*, *Rosa*, *rōz'-ā*, *f.* (L.) rose. It may also be sometimes Gmc., horse.—*Derivs. Rosabel* (*roz'-a-bel*), *Rosabella* (*rōz'-a-bel'-ā*), *Rosalina* (*rōz'-ā-lī'-ā*), *Rosalie* (*roz' or rōz'-li*) (*L. rosolio*, the hanging of rose-garlands on tombs).

Rosemary, *rōz'-ma-ri*, *f.* from the plant; also for Rose Mary.

Rowena, *rō-(w)ē-nā*, *f.* perh. Geoffrey of Monmouth's mistake for *W. Rhonwen*, white skirt.

Roy, *roi*, *m.* (Gael.) red.
Ruby, *rō'-bi*, *f.* from the stone.—Also Rubina (*-bē-nā*).

Rudolf, Rudolph, *rō'-dolf*, *Rodolph*, *rō'*, *Rolf*, *rolf*, *m.* (Gmc.) fame-wolf.

Rufus, *rō'-fəs*, *m.* (L.) red.
Rupert, Rupprecht. See Robert.

Ruth, *rōth*, *f.* (Heb.) meaning obscure; used sometimes with associations with English *ruth*.

Sadie, *sā'-di*, *Sal*, *sal*, *Sally*. See Sarah.

Salome, *sa-lū'-mi*, *f.* (Heb.) perfect, or peace.

Samson, Sampson, *sam'-sən*, *m.* (Heb.) of the sun.—*Gr. Sampson*, *Fr. Sampson*, *Ger. Simon*, *It. Samione*, *Sp. Sansón*, *Port. Sansão*.

Samuel, *sam'-ū-əl*, *m.* (Heb.) heard by God, or name of God.—Dims. Sam, Sammy.

Sancho, *sān'-chō*, *m.* (Sp.) holy.
Sandy, *son'-di*, *m.* See Alexander.

Sarah, Sara, *sā'-rā*, *f.* (Heb.) princess, queen.—Dims. Sadie (*sā'-di*), *Sal* (*sal*), *Sally*.

Saul, *soul*, *m.* (Heb.) asked for.

Scamas, Scamus, *shā-maz*, *m.* See James.
Sean, *shaw'n*, *m.* See John.

Sebastian, *si-bos'ti-an*, *m.* (Gr.) man of Sebastia (in Pontus)—*Gr. sebastos*, august, venerable.

Second, *se'-kōnd*, *m.* (L.) second.
connected with Cella, but

enē, moon.
(L.) seventh.

stitute, or compensation.

Sextus, *seks'-tus*, *m.* (L.) sixth.

Shamus, for Scamus (see James).

Shane, *shān*, *m.* See John.

Shenna, *shē-nā*, *f.* Gaelic (*Sine*) for Jane.

Shella, *shē-lā*, *f.* Irish (*Sile*) for Cella; also for Cella.

Shirley, *shor'-li*, *f.* from the surname or place-name.

Sholto, *shol'tō*, *m.* perh. (Gael) sower, propagator.

Sibyl, now Sybil, *sib'-il*, *Sibylla*, *sib'-il'-ā*, *f.* (L.) a Sibyl.—Dim. Sib.

Sidney, Sydney, *sīd'-ni*, *m.* and *f.*, from the surname.

Sigfrid, *sig'-frēd*, *zēh'-frēt*, *Sigurd*, *se'-goord*, *m.* (Gmc.) victory-peace.

Sigismund, *sig'-is-mund*, *-mōnd*, *Siegmund*, *sig'-mōnd*, *m.* victory-protection.

Silas, *sī-lās*, *Silvanus*, *sīl-vā-nūs*, *Silvester*, *Sylvester*, *sīl-ves'ter*, *Silvius*, *sīl'-vi-us*, *m.* (L.) living in the woods.—*Fem. Silvia*, *Sylvia*.

- Simon, *si'man*, Simeon, *sim'i-an*, *m.* (Heb.) perh. hearing; perh. also (Gr.) snub-nosed.—Dims. Sim, Simmy, Simkin.
- Solomon, *sol'a-mon*, *m.* (Heb.) peaceable.—Ger. Salomo, Fr. Salomon, It. Salomone, Sp. Salomón, Port. Salomão.—Dims. Sol, Solly.
- Sophia, *sa-fr'ā*, Sophie, Sophy, *sō'fi*, *f.* (Gr.) wisdom.—Russ. Sonia.
- Sophronia, *sa-frō'ni-ā*, *f.* (Gr.) prudent, temperate, of sound mind.
- Stanislas, *stan'i-las*, Stanislaus, *-lā's*, *m.* (Pol.) camp-glory.
- Stanley, *stan'li*, *m.* from the surname or place-name.
- Stella, *stel'ā*, *f.* (L.) star.—Also Estella (*es-tel'ā*), Estelle (*-tel'*).
- Stephen, *stē'ven*, *m.* (Gr.) crown.—L. Stephanus, Fr. Étienne, It. Stefano, Sp. Esteban, Gr. Stephan.—Dims. Steenie, Steve, Stevie.—Fem. Stephanina (*stef'a-nā*), Stephanie (*-ni*).
- Susan, *sō'san*, *sū'san*, Susanna, Susannah, *-zan'ā*, *f.* (Heb.) lily.—Dims. Sue, Suke, Suky, Susie, Susy.
- Sylvius, &c. See Silviu, &c. (under Silas).
- Tabitha, *tab'i-thā*, *f.* (Aramaic) gazelle.
- Taffy, *taf'i*, Welsh form of David.
- Talbot, *tael'bat*, *m.* from the surname.
- Terence, *ter'ins*, *m.* (L.) the Roman gentile name *Terentius*; used with its dim. Terry as a substitute for Ir. Turlough, like Thor.
- Teresa, Theresa, *te-rē'sā*, Theresia, *-zi-ā*, *f.* (Gr.) origin unknown—more probably connected with the island of Therasia than with reaping.—It. and Sp. Teresa, Fr. Thérèse, Ger. Theresia, Theres.—Dims. Terry, Tessa.
- Terry, *ter'i*. See Terence, Teresa.
- Tessa, *tes'ā*. See Teresa.
- Thaddaeus, Thaddeus, *thā-dē's*, *thad'i-s*, *m.* (Heb.) meaning obscure.—Used with its dims. Thaddy, Thady as a substitute for the Irish name Tadhg (*thēg*), poet, which formerly in the form Teague (*tēg*) served as a general nickname for an Irishman, as Pat, Paddy, now.
- Thecla, *thek'lā*, *f.* (Gr.) god-famed.
- Thelma, *thel'mā*, *f.* poss. (Gr.) will, an invention apparently of Marie Corelli's.
- Theobald, *thē'o-bald*, *thē'ald*, Tybalt, *tib'alt*, *m.* (Gmc.) people-bold.—Fr. Thibaut, Thibault, It. Tebaldo, Sp. Teobaldo.
- Theodore, *thē'o-dōr*, *m.* (Gr.) gift of God.—Fem. Theodora (*-dō'rā*).
- Theodoric, Theoderic, *thē'o-d'rik*, *m.* (Gmc.) people-rule.—Ger. Dietrich (dim. *Dirk*).—Dim. Derriek, Derek.
- Theodosius, *thē'o-dō'si-s*, *m.* (Gr.) gift of God.—Fem. Theodosia.
- Theophilus, *thē'o-fi-las*, *m.* (Gr.) beloved of God (or the gods).
- Theresa, Theresia. See Teresa.
- Thomas, *tom'as*, *m.* (Heb.) twin.—Fr., Ger. Thomas, It. Tommaso, Sp. Tomás.—Dims. Tom, Tommy (Scot. Tam, Tammie).—Fem. Thomasa (*tom'a-sā*), Thomasina (*tom-a-sē'nā*), Tomina (*tom-ē'nā*).
- Thorold, *thor'ald*, *m.* (Gmc.) Thor-strength.
- Tib, Tibbie, *tib*, *-i*, *f.* dims. of Isabella, mainly Scottish.
- Tilly, *tif'i*, *f.* See Matilda.
- Timothy, *tim'a-thi*, *m.* (Gr.) honoured of God.—Dim. Tim.
- Titus, *ti'tus*, *m.* (L.) a Roman praenomen—meaning unknown.
- Toby, *tō'bi*, Tobias, *-bi's*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah is good.
- Tony, *tō'ni*, *m.* See Anthony.
- Tracey, *trā'si*, *m.* and *f.* perh. from the surname.
- Tristram, Tristrem, *tris'tram*, Tristan, *-tan*, *m.* (Celt.) perh. tumult.
- Trixy. See Beatrice.
- Turlough, *tur'lō*, *m.* (Ir. *Toirdhealbha*) like Thor.—Represented by Terence, Terry, Charles.
- Tybalt, *tib'alt*, *m.* See Theobald.
- Uchtred, Ughtred, *ū'trid*, *m.* perh. (O.E.) thought-counsel.
- Ullick, *ū'lik*, *m.* an Irish form of Ulysses, but perh. really for a native name.
- Ulric, *u'rik*, *m.* (Gmc.) wolf-rule.—Ger. Ulrich.—Fem. Ulrica.—Ger. Ulrike.
- Ulysses, *ū-lis'ez*, *m.* (L. form of Gr.) angry, or hater.—Gr. *Odysseus*, L. *Ulysses*, *Ulixes*. See Ullick.
- Una, *ū'nā*, *f.* (L.) one, from Spenser's heroine, personification of truth, but perh. suggested by some Irish name.
- Urban, *ur'ban*, *m.* (L.) of the town, urbane.
- Uriah, *ū-rī'ā*, *m.* (Heb.) perh. Yah is light.
- Ursula, *ur'sū-lā*, *f.* (L.) little she-bear.
- Valentine, *val'in-tin*, *m.* (L.) healthy.
- Valeria, *va-lē-ri-ā*, *f.* (L.) fem. of a Roman gentile name.—Deriv. Valerian, *m.*
- Vanessa, *va-nēs'ā*, *f.* a name invented by Swift from *Ether Vanhomrigh*.
- Venetia, *vi-nē'shā*, *f.* (L.) Venetian; perh. also a Latinisation of Gwyneth.
- Vera, *vē'rā*, *f.* (L.) true; also (Russ.) faith.
- Vere, *vēr*, *m.* and *f.* from the surname.
- Veronica, *vi-ron'i-kā*, *f.* (L.) true image; or (Gr.) a form of Berenice.
- Vesta, *ves'tā*, *f.* (L.) the Roman hearth-goddess.
- Victor, *vik'tor*, *m.* (L.) conqueror.—Victoria, *vik-tō-ri-a*, *f.* victory.
- Vida, *vē'dā*, a fem. dim. of David.
- Vincent, *vin'sant*, *m.* (L.) conquering.
- Viola, *vi'o-lā*, Violet, *-lit*, *f.* (L.) violet (flower).
- Virginia, *vor-jin'i-ā*, (L.) fem. of a Roman gentile name.
- Vivian, *viv'i-an*, *m.* and (chiefly in the form Vivien) *f.* (L.) lively.—Also Vyvyan, Vyvian.
- Walter, *waet'lər*, *m.* (Gmc.) rule-people (or army).—Fr. *Walter*, *Walthar*, Fr. *Gautier*, *Gualteri*.—Dims. Wat, Walt.
- William, *vil-hel-me-nā* (Ger. *Wilhelmine*), a fem. formed from *Wilhelm* (see William).—Dims. Elma, Wilmett, Wilmoir, Mina (*mē'nā*), Minnie, Minella.
- William, *vil-hel-me-nā*, *m.* (Gmc.) will-helmet.—L. *Guilielmus*, *Guillelmus*, Ger. *Wilhelm*, Fr. *Guillaume*, It. *Guiglielmo*, Sp. *Guillermo*, *Guillermo*, Ir. *Liam*.—Fem. See *Wilhelmina*.
- Winifred, *win'i-frid*, *f.* prob. orig. W., the same as *Guinevere* (white wave), but assimilated to the English masculine name *Winfrith* (friend of peace).—Dims. Win, Winnie, Freda (*frē'dā*).
- Xavier, *zav'i-er*, *m.* (Sp.—Ar.) splendid.
- Yoland, *yō'land*, *f.* app. a mediaeval form of *Violante*, a deriv. of *Viola*.
- Yve, Yves, *ēv*, Yvon, *ē-von'*, Fr. deriv. of Ivo.—Fem. Yvonne (*ē-von'*), Yvette (*ē-ve'*).
- Zachariah, Zechariah, *zak*, *zeh-a-rī'ā*, Zachary, *zak'a-ri*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah is renowned.—Dims. Zach, Zack.
- Zedekiah, *zed-i-kā'ā*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah is might.
- Zenobia, *zi-nō'bi-ā*, *f.* (Gr.) life from Zeus (but perh. a Semitic name in Greek guise).
- Zoe, *zō'ē*, *f.* (Gr.) life.

SOME AMERICAN PRONUNCIATIONS

| Eng. | | Eng. | |
|------|---|------|---|
| ō | ā (or more exactly various shorter forms of the vowel, not a single form) is very common in place of English ā. | a | Some Americans tend to make a sound approaching e, so that <i>morry</i> , for instance, approximates to <i>merry</i> . |
| aw | The alternative form ā is common in words such as <i>haunt</i> , <i>souther</i> , <i>taunt</i> , <i>vault</i> . | e | This has a sound suggesting, but not identical with, ū in words such as <i>Americo</i> , <i>conferring</i> , &c. |
| o | A longer vowel than the normal British one is heard in words like <i>coffee</i> , <i>long</i> , <i>office</i> , <i>officer</i> , <i>soft</i> , <i>Boston</i> , &c. In words such as <i>probable</i> , <i>proper</i> , ō is widely used. | i | The sound heard in <i>squirrel</i> , <i>stirring</i> , <i>stirrup</i> , and commonly also in <i>syrup</i> , approaches ɜ. |
| ū | In British English this diphthong is yōō, in American English it is iōō. In some speech it loses its diphthongal character altogether. | u | In English, when <i>ur</i> is followed by a vowel, the sound of the <i>u</i> is not ɜ, but Americans tend to pronounce the same vowel in <i>her</i> and <i>hurry</i> . Other examples are <i>furry</i> , <i>occurring</i> , <i>worry</i> —and also <i>courage</i> . |

Vowels before r:

ɛ Two main diphthongs are heard both in England and in America, and in one of these diphthongs the first element approaches a lengthened form of e, so that e.g. *vory* and *Mary* suggest drawled forms of *very* and *merry*. In America sometimes—particularly in longer words—the second element of the diphthong disappears altogether; the usual pronunciation of *Maryland*, for instance, is *mer'i-land*, and some speakers also say *mer'i* for *Mary*.

ar spelt er In words such as *clerk* and *Derby* where English speech preserves an older pronunciation *ar*, American speech follows the spelling.

-ory, Americans give words in -ary and -ory a stronger secondary accent and pronounce -ar'i or -er'i and -ōr'i. Examples are *necessary*, *monetary*, *secondary*, *temporary*; *obligatory*, *peremptory*, *respirology*.

Words in -ile In the commoner words Americans pronounce *il*, as *agile* (a'i'il), *fertile* (fər'til), *fragile*, *juvenile*, *hostile*. In *infantile*, *juvenile*, *mercantile*, *versatile*, both *il* and *l* are heard; and *gentile* is always pronounced *il*.

The following individual words differ in typical British and American pronunciation, though in some cases both pronunciations can be heard in both countries.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| cemetery | sem'a-ter-i | hygienic | lit-ji-en'ik | process | pros'es |
| chagrin | sho-grin' | inertia | in-ər'sha | progress | prog'res |
| challis | shal'i | leisure | lē-zhər | promulgate | prō-mul'gāt |
| chamais | sham'i | licitenant | lī-tən'ant | prophylactic | prō-fi-lak'tik |
| chimera | kī-mē'ra | macron | mā'kron | quinine | kwi'nin |
| composite | kōm-pōz'it | medieval | me-dē'vəl | quoit | kwoit |
| corollary | kōr'ō-ler-i | midwifery | mid'wif-ri | renaissance | ren-ə-sāns' |
| creek | often krik | miscellany | mis'ə-lān-i | reville | re-vāl'yi |
| dahlia | dāl'ya, -i-a | naiad | nā'ad | schedule | sked'ul |
| decadence | dē-kā'dens | nausea | naw'sha | sojourn | sō-jōrn' |
| depot | dē'pō | omicron | om'i-kron | soporific | sō-pō-rif'ik |
| docile | dōs'il | palcolithic | pā-lē-ō-lith'ik | suave | sūāv |
| donate | dō'nāt | palaeontology | pā-lē-ōn-tol'ō-jī | subaltern | sub-ol'tarn |
| dynasty | dī'nas-ti | parquet | pār-kā' | subsidence | sub-sid'ns |
| ego | ē'gō | paternoster | pā-tar-nos'tər | subtle | sub'til |
| elephantine | el-ə-fan'tin | patriotic | pā-tri-ōt'ik | suggest | sug-jest' |
| epoch | ep'ok | pedagogy | ped'ə-gōj-i | tenet | ten'et |
| financier | fin-an-sēr' | penult | pē'mult | trachea | trā'hē-ə |
| foyer | fō-ā-yā' | phalanx | fā'langks | tomato | tō-mā'tō |
| frontier | frun-tēr' | phalanx | pī-an'ist | transient | tran'shēnt |
| geyser | gē'zər | placate | plā'hāt | usage | ūs'ij |
| glacial | glā'shal | pomade | pō-mād' | vacate | vā-kāt |
| glacier | glā'shar | potpourri | pō-pō-ri | vase | vās, vāz |
| gourd | gōrd | predecessor | prē-dē-sē'sər | visor | vīz'ər |
| greasy | grē'si | preclude | prē'klūd | wont (n.) | wunt |
| hostler | hos'tər | premature | prē-mā'tūr' | zenith | zē'nith |
| hydrangæa | hū-dran'ji-a | premier | prē-mi-ər | | |

SOME AMERICAN SPELLINGS

GROUPS OF WORDS

- U.S.
e The tendency to replace *ae* and *oe* in words from Greek or Latin by *e* is much more strongly developed in the United States than in Britain. (Gr. *aitia*, cause) etiology. (Gr. *haima*, blood) hemal, hematite, hemoglobin, hemophilia, hemorrhage, hemorrhoid, &c. (L. *laevus*, left) levorotatory, levulose, &c. (L. *aevum*, age) medieval, primeval. (Gr. *paîs*, *paidos*, boy, child) pediatrics, pedobaptism, &c.
- ae* or *e* egis (L. *aegis*); eon (Gr. *aîon*); esthetic (Gr. *aisthêtikos*, perceptive), &c.; anemia (Gr. *an-*, *haima*, blood), &c.; anesthetic (Gr. *anais-thêtos*, without feeling), &c.; pretor (L. *praetor*), &c.; tenia (L. *taenia*).
- e* cenobite (Gr. *koinos*, common); fetus (L. *ftus*), &c.; esophagus (Gr. *oisophagos*), &c.; maneuver (Fr. *manœuvre*—L.L. *manuopera*).
- oe* or *e* phenix (L. *phoenix*).
- or* candor, color, favor, honor, humor, labor, neighbor, odor, rumor, vigor, &c.
- o* mold, molt; also (*print.*) font.
- l* All derivatives in *-ed*, *-ing*, *-er* (or *-or*) of words ending in an *l*: appareled, *-ing*, beveled, *-ing*, canceled, *-ing*, caroled, *-ing*, caviled, *-ing*, chiseled, *-ing*, counseled, *-ing*, *-or*, disheveled, *-ing*, driveled, *-ing*, *-er*, equaled, *-ing*, imperiled, *-ing*,

Eng. U.S. jeweled, *-ing*, *-er*, libeled, *-ing*, *-er*, paneled, *-ing*, reveled, *-ing*, *-er*, sniveled, *-ing*, *-er*, traveled, *-ing*, *-er*, victualled, *-ing*, *-er*, &c. Also woolen.

l or *ll* *ll* enroll, enthrall, instill, thralldom.

l *ll* In nouns in *-ment*: enrollment, enthrallment, fulfillment, installment. fulfill, skillful, willful.

pp *p* kidnaped, *-ing*, *-er*, worshiped, *-ing*, *-er*.

tt *t* carbureted, *-er*, sulfureted.

re *er* center, maneuver, meter, reconnoiter, salt-peter, theater, &c. But, to show the hard sound of *c* or *g*: acre, lucre, massacre, ogre, &c.

c *s* Nouns from Latin verbs with *s* in *pa.p.*: defense, expense, offense, pretense.

x or *ct* connection, deflection, inflection, reflection (*x* in *pa.p.* of Latin verbs).

ize or *ise* In verbs and their derivatives that may be spelt *-ize* or *-ise*, Americans prefer *-ize*.

SINGLE WORDS

American spelling:

cheek (Eng. cheque).
 cion (usu. spelling of scion favoured by horticulturists and nurserymen).
 cozy.
 draft (commonly used for all senses of the word).
 jail (not gaol).

pajamas.
 practice (vb.).
 program.
 sanitarium (see Dictionary).
 sulfur (and derivatives).
 tire (not tyre).

THE GREEK ALPHABET

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---------|------|---|-----|---------|---|
| A | α | alpha | = a | N | ν | nū | = n |
| B | β | bēta | = b | Ξ | ξ | xī | = x (ks) |
| Γ | γ | gamma | = g | O | ο | omīcron | = o |
| Δ | δ | delta | = d | Π | π | pī | = p |
| E | ε | epsilon | = e | P | ρ | rhō | = r |
| Z | ζ | zēta | = z | Σ | σ ς | sigma | = s |
| H | η | ēta | = ē | T | τ | tau | = t |
| Θ | θ ϑ | thēta | = th | Υ | υ | upsilon | = u
(often transcribed y) |
| I | ι | iōta | = i | Φ | φ | phī | = ph |
| K | κ | kappa | = k | X | χ | chī | = kh
(often transcribed ch, as in Latin) |
| Λ | λ | lambda | = l | Ψ | ψ | psī | = ps |
| M | μ | mū | = m | Ω | ω | ōmega | = ō |

THE RUSSIAN ALPHABET

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|------------|---|---|---------|---|
| A | а | = ä | as in far | C | с | = s | |
| Б | б | = b | | T | т | = t | |
| В | в | = v | | У | у | = u—oo | as in fool |
| Г | г | = g | „ good | Ф | ф | = f | |
| Д | д | = d | | X | х | = kh—hh | „ loch |
| E | е | = e—ye | „ yet | Ц | ц | = ts | |
| | ѐ | = yo | „ yonder | Ч | ч | = ch | |
| Ж | ж | = zh | | Ш | ш | = sh | |
| З | з | = z | | Щ | щ | = shch | (pronounced
rather as sh
followed by
consonantal y) |
| И | и | = i—ce | „ feed | | | | |
| | ѣ | = i, y (tenser than i in
bit) | | Ы | ы | = i | as in bit |
| К | к | = k | | Ь | ь | | (sign used after a
consonant to indi-
cate a sound like
consonantal y) |
| Л | л | = l | | | | | |
| М | м | = m | | Э | э | = e | as in get |
| Н | н | = n | | Ю | ю | = u—yoō | „ universe |
| О | о | = o | as in born | Я | я | = yā | „ yard |
| П | п | = p | | | | | |
| Р | р | = r | | | | | |

THE METRIC SYSTEM

The Greek prefixes (*deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, *myria*) denote multiplication.
The Latin prefixes (*deci*, *centi*, *milli*) denote division.

MEASURES OF LENGTH

The METRE (Fr. *MÈTRE*), the unit of length, originally intended to be the ten-millionth part of a line drawn from the Pole to the Equator, is now more exactly defined as the distance, at the melting point of ice, between two points on a platinum-iridium bar at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures near Paris.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Metre | = as above. | 1 Decimetre | = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a metre. |
| 1 Decametre | = 10 metres. | 1 Centimetre | = $\frac{1}{100}$ th " |
| 1 Hectometre | = 100 " | 1 Millimetre | = $\frac{1}{1000}$ th " |
| 1 Kilometre | = 1000 " | | |
| 1 Myriametre | = 10,000 " | | |

SQUARE MEASURE

The ARE, the unit of surface measure, is a square the side of which is ten metres long.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|---|
| 1 Are | = 100 square metres. | 1 Déciare | = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an are. |
| 1 Decare | = 10 ares. | 1 Centiare | = $\frac{1}{100}$ th of an are, |
| 1 Hectare | = 100 " | | or 1 square metre (<i>mètre carré</i>). |

MEASURES OF WEIGHT

The GRAM(ME), the unit of weight, originally defined as the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at 4° Centigrade, is $\frac{1}{1000}$ th part of the mass of the International Prototype Kilogram(me), a cylinder of platinum-iridium.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Gram(me) | = as above. | 1 Decigram(me) | = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a gram. |
| 1 Decagram(me) | = 10 gram. | 1 Centigram(me) | = $\frac{1}{100}$ th " |
| 1 Hectogram(me) | = 100 " | 1 Milligram(me) | = $\frac{1}{1000}$ th " |
| 1 Kilogram(me), | | 1 Tonne or metric ton | = 1000 kilos. |
| or kilo | = 1000 " | | |
| 1 Myriagram(me) | = 10,000 " | | |

$\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram(me) is called a *livre*.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY, DRY AND LIQUID

The LITRE, the unit of the measures of capacity, dry and liquid, originally defined as the volume of a cubic decimetre, is the volume of a kilogram of pure, air-free water at temperature of maximum density.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Litre | = as above. | 1 Decilitre | = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a litre. |
| 1 Decalitre | = 10 litres. | 1 Centilitre | = $\frac{1}{100}$ th " |
| 1 Hectolitre | = 100 " | 1 Millilitre | = $\frac{1}{1000}$ th " |

MONEY

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| 1 Franc | = 100 centimes. | 1 Décime | = 10 centimes. |
| | | 1 Sou | = 5 " |

METRIC LINEAL MEASURES, &c., TO BRITISH SYSTEM

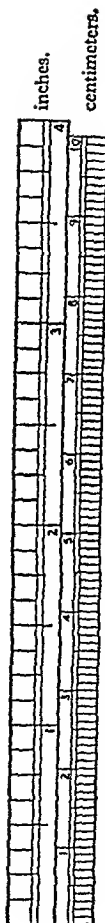
LINEAL

| | | | |
|------------|-------|--------------|---|
| Millimetre | . . . | 0.0394 inch. | |
| Centimetre | . . . | 0.3937 " | . . . or less than two-fifths of an inch. |
| Decimetre | . . . | 3.937 inches | . . . nearly 4 inches. |
| Metre | . . . | 39.3701 " | . . . about 3 feet 3 inches. |
| Hectometre | . . . | 0.621 mile. | . . . about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. |
| Kilometre | . . . | 0.6214 " | . . . 8 kilometres = 5 miles (approximately). |

SQUARE

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------------------|---|
| Centiare | . . . | 1.196 square yard. | or $1\frac{1}{4}$ th square yards. |
| Are | . . . | 3.954 poles. | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ares = 1 acre (approximately). |
| Hectare | . . . | 2.471 acres. | nearly 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. |
| Kilometre | . . . | 0.386 square mile. | or 247 acres. |

COMPARISON OF CENTIMETRES WITH ENGLISH INCHES.



The Metric System—continued

BRITISH LINEAL MEASURES, ETC., TO METRIC SYSTEM

| <i>British</i> | <i>Metric</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|
| LINEAL | |
| Inch | 25·399 millimetres. |
| Foot | 30·479 centimetres. |
| Yard | 0·914 metre. |
| Chain (22 yards) | 20·116 metres. |
| Furlong (10 chains) | 201·164 metres. |
| Mile | 1·609 kilometre (5 miles = 8 kilometres, nearly). |
| SQUARE | |
| Square Foot | 9·29 square decimetres. |
| Acro | 0·405 hectare, or about 40½ acres. |
| Square mile | 2·599 square kilometres (100 sq. miles = 260 sq. kilometres, roughly). |

METRIC WEIGHTS TO BRITISH SYSTEM

| <i>Metric</i> | <i>British</i> |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Decigram(me) | 1·543 grain, or about 1½ grains. |
| Gram(me) | 15·432 grains. |
| Decagram(me) | 0·353 ounce avoirdupois, about ¼ of an ounce avoirdupois. |
| Hectogram(me) | 3·527 ounces, nearly ¼ pound. |
| Kilogram(me) or kilo | 2·2046 pounds. In trade, a kilo is reckoned at 10 per cent. more than 2 pounds. |
| Tonne or metric ton | 2204·6 pounds. |

BRITISH WEIGHTS TO METRIC SYSTEM

| <i>British</i> | <i>Metric</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Grain | 0·0648 gram(me). |
| Ounce (avoirdupois) | 28½ gram(me)s. |
| Pound | 454 " |
| Pound (troy) | 373 " |
| Cwt. (avoirdupois) | 50·8 kilos. |
| Ton | 1016 " |

METRIC LIQUID AND CORN MEASURES TO BRITISH SYSTEM

| <i>Metric</i> | <i>British</i> |
|----------------------|--|
| Litre | 1·76 pint (imperial), or about 1½ pints. |
| Hectolitre | 22·01 gallons, or about 22 gallons. |

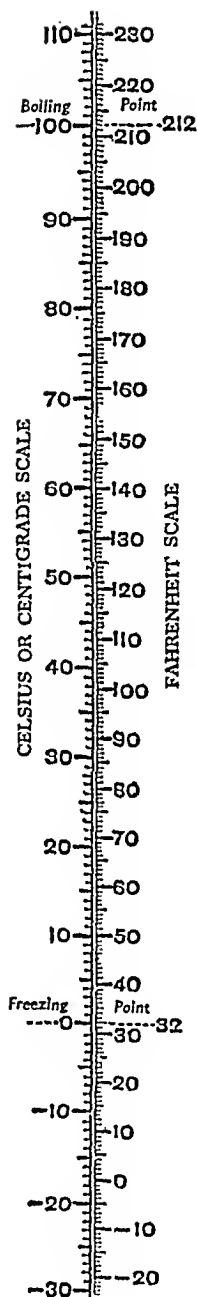
BRITISH LIQUID AND CORN MEASURES TO METRIC SYSTEM

| <i>British</i> | <i>Metric</i> |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Pint | 0·568 litre, or more than ½ a litre. |
| Quart | 1·136 litre, about 1½ litres. |
| Gallon | 4·543 litres, about 4½ litres (11 gallons = 50 litres). |
| Peck | 9·087 litres, about 9 litres. |
| Bushel (8 gallons) | 36·348 litres, about 36½ litres. |
| Quarter (8 bushels) | 2·908 hectolitres, about 3 hectolitres. |

THERMOMETER SCALES

$$^{\circ}\text{Fahrenheit} = \frac{9}{5}(x - 32)^{\circ}\text{Celsius (centigrade).}$$

$$^{\circ}\text{Celsius} = \frac{5}{9}(y + 32)^{\circ}\text{Fahrenheit.}$$



SUPPLEMENT

SUPPLEMENT

- A'-bomb**, *n.* atomic bomb. [A for atomic.]
absorb'er, *n.* material for capturing neutrons without generating more neutrons.
Acc, *as*, *n.* a British electronic computer, in full automatic computing engine.
Acrlan, *ak'ri-lan*, *n.* proprietary name of a wool substitute got by co-polymerising acrylic nitrile.
action painting, (*U.S.*) tachism.
active.—*u.t.* ac'tivate, to make radioactive.—*n.* ac'tivist, a Communist worker who succeeds in raising his own production or that of his group.
ad-lib, *ad-lib*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*coll.*) to extemporise, esp. to fill up time. See *Abbreviations*.
ad-mass, *admass*, *od'más*, *n.* the mass audience which advertisers seek to reach in commercial sound radio and television. [ad for advertisement, and mass.]
adrenal.—*adj.* adrenocorticotrophic (*od-ré-nó-kor'ti-kó-tró'fik*; cortex, and *Gr. trophé*, food), stimulating the activity of the adrenal cortex.—*n.* adrenocorticotrophin (*-tró'fin*), a hormone used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis:—abbrev. ACTH.
aero.—*ns.* aerodyn'amicist, one concerned with the movement of a body in a flow of air; á'erodync (*-dín*; *Gr. dynamis*, power), a heavier-than-air aircraft; áeroelastic'ian, one concerned with flutter and vibration in high-speed aircraft; áeroem'bolicism, an airman's condition similar to caisson disease, caused by rapid ascent or descent in high altitudes.
after.—*ns.* af'terburner, the device used in afterburning; af'terburning, reheat; af'ter-growth, a later growth: an aftermath; af'ter-light, the light of later knowledge.
Agroxonc. See Methoxone.
aid.—in aid of, (*coll.*) intended to achieve.
air.—*ns.* air'-bends, aerobolism; air'-bridge, a link by air transport between two points; air'-drop, (*mil.*) a landing of men or supplies by parachute; air'-rail, a rail on which a road vehicle is carried for part of its course overhead; air'-stop, a stopping-place for helicopters; air'-strip, a temporary or emergency landing-place for aircraft.
algolagnia, *ol-gó-log'ní-ó*, *n.* sexual pleasure got from inflicting or suffering pain. [*Gr. algas*, pain, *lagnéia*, lust.]
ambience, *am'bi-ens*, *n.* environment: surrounding influence: atmosphere: (also ambience, *ón-bé-án's*) use or disposition of accessories in art.
ambivert, *am'bi-vért*, *n.* one neither an extravert nor an introvert. [*L. ambi-*, on both sides, *vertere*, to turn.]
aminobutene, *a-mé'nó-bú'tén*, *n.* a pain-relieving drug, less addiction-forming than morphine. [amine and butene.]
amplitude modu: radio transmission by of the carrier wave.—*cf.*
amtrack, *am'trak*, *n.* an amphibious tracked military motor landing-vehicle. [am for amphibious, and track.]
anarak. See anorak.
androgen, *an'dró-jén*, *n.* any one of the male sex-hormones.—*adj.* androgen'ic. [andro-, and suff. -gen.]
andromedotoxin, *an-dram'i-dó-tox'in*, *n.* a vegetable drug got from Andromeda, used in relief of high blood pressure. [Andromeda and toxin.]
anechoic, *on-ék-ó'ik*, *adj.* echoless. [Pfx. an-, not, and echoic.]
angel, *n.* (*slang*) a financial backer or adviser: a rich man who is an easy victim.
angle (*1*), *v.t.* of news, etc., to present in a way to serve some particular end.
angry young man, a young man loud in disgust at what his elders have made of the times. [From the play *Look Back in Anger* (1956) by John Osborne, one of the group of young writers of the 1950s of whom the term was originally used.]
anodisc, *an-ó-díz'*, *v.t.* to give a protective coat to a metal by using it as an anode in electrolysis.
Anoplura, *on-op-lóo'rā*, *n. pl.*, an order or suborder of insects, the bugs. [*Gr. anoplos*, unarmed, *ourā*, tail.]
anorak, *anarak*, *an'á-rak*, *n.* a Greenlander's fur coat: a hooded waterproof outer jacket. [Greenland word.]
ante-post, *an'ti-póst*, *adj.* of betting, beginning before the runners' numbers are posted. [*L. ante*, before, and post.]
Anthony Eden, a black Homburg-hat, familiarly associated with the statesman Sir Anthony Eden (born 1897).
anti.—*ns.* anti-matter, hypothetical extra-terrestrial matter that would consist of particles similar to those of terrestrial matter but of opposite electrical charge or, in the case of the neutron, reversed magnetic polarity; anti-neu'tron, an uncharged particle that combines with the neutron with mutual annihilation and emission of energy; anti-pro'ton, a particle comparable to the proton but negatively charged.
ant'ing, *n.* the introduction by birds of live ants or other stimulants into their plumage possibly as a pleasurable means of cleaning both it and their skin.
Anzus, *on'zus*, *n.* a political organisation of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. [From the initial letters.]
apiezon oils, *o-pí-zan*, the residue of almost zero vapour pressure left by vacuum distillation of petroleum products. [*Gr. a-*, neg., *piezein*, to press.]
apopemptic, *op-ó-pem'p'tik*, *adj.* valedictory. [*Gr. opopemptikos*—opo, away from, pempein, to send.]
aqualung, *ók'w-lung*, *n.* a light-weight self-contained diving apparatus, with compressed-air supply carried on the back. [*L. aqua*, water, and lung.]
arch, *n.* in *pl.* with various adjs. (grey, dark, silvery, &c.), collectors' names for moths of different kinds, with markings like arcing.
arrester gear, shock-absorbing transverse cables on an aircraft-carrier's deck for the arrester hook of an alighting aircraft to catch on; arrester hook, a hook put out from an aircraft alighting on an aircraft-carrier, to catch on the arrester gear.
assemblée, *ó-sán'-blá*, *n.* a ballet dancer's leap with extended leg followed by crossing of legs.
assembly line, a serial arrangement of workers and apparatus for passing on work from stage to stage in assembling a product.
astro.—*ns.* astronaut (*as'tró-naut*; *Gr. nautēs*, a sailor), one engaged in space travel; astronaut'ics, the science of travel in interplanetary space.
Atlantic Charter, an Anglo-American declaration during the Second World War of eight common principles of right in future peace.
atman, *át'man*, *n.* in Hinduism, the divine within the self. [Sans.]
atom.—*ns.* ato'mium, a structure consisting of spheres connected by tubes in representation of crystalline atomic structure; a'tom-smasher, an apparatus for breaking up the atom, such as the bevatron.—atomic clock, a clock in which the piezoelectric oscillations of a quartz crystal are

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'á-munt*, *in'fant*, *ran'dam*

regulated by the frequency of vibration of an atom, giving an accuracy of one part in 100,000,000,000; Atomic Energy Authority and Atomic Energy Commission, the respective bodies in Britain and the U.S.A. responsible for the development and control of atomic energy.

attest^{ed}, adj. certified free from the tubercle bacillus.

audio, awd'-ē, adj. pertaining to sound, esp. broadcast sound.—**n.** an acoustic device by which an airman returning to an aircraft-carrier knows when he is at a proper speed for landing.—**ns.** **aud'io-engineer'**, one concerned with the transmission and reception of broadcast sound; **aud'io-phil(e) (-fil)**, an enthusiast for the true reproduction of recorded or broadcast sound.—**adj.** **audio-visual**, concerned simultaneously with both seeing and hearing. [L. *audire*, to hear.]

august, auguste, aw-gōōst', n. a circus clown of the maladrold type. [Ger., Augustus.]

aureomycin, aw-ri-ō-mi'sin, n. an antibiotic used against typhus and other diseases, got from *Streptomyces aureofaciens*.

autism, aw-tiz'm, n. a condition of association; a state of association.

autolysis, aw-tō-lī'sis, n. the breaking down of dead tissue by the organism's own ferments. [Gr. *lysis*, loosening.]

automation, aw-tō-mā'ti-on, n. to apply automation to.—**n.** automa'ti-on, a high degree of mechanisation in manufacture, the handling of material between processes being automatic, and the whole automatically controlled.—automatic transmission, power transmission in which gear-changing is automatic.

autovac, aw-tō-vak, n. a vacuum mechanism in a motor-car for raising petrol to a higher tank for it to flow by gravity to the carburettor. [Gr. *autos*, self, and vacuum.]

Avogadro's law, ā-vō-gā-drōz, the law that at equal temperature and pressure equal volumes of gases contain the same number of molecules, formulated by Amadeo Avogadro (1776-1856), Italian physicist.

baby, v.t. to treat as a baby, pamper.

back, -n. **back-cross**, a cross between a hybrid and a parent race.—**vs.** **back-pedal**, to hold back: to reverse one's course of action: (*boxing*) to retreat from an opponent while still facing him; **back-track**, to go back on one's course.—**back-seat driver**, one free of responsibility but full of advice.

backwards.—bend, fall, lean over backwards, (coll.) to go even to the point of personal discomfort (to be accommodating or to please).

ball (1).—adj. **ball-point**, of a fountain-pen, having a tiny ball rotating against an inking cartridge as its writing tip.—**n.pl.** **balls, (vulg.)** nonsense.—**make a balls of, (vulg.)** make a mess of; on the ball, properly in touch with a situation on the alert.

ballistic missile, a guided missile that ends in a ballistic descent, guidance being over only part of its course.

balloon.—when the balloon goes up, when the trouble starts: when proceedings commence.

bamboo curtain. See curtain.

bang on, (airman's slang) right on the mark.

banner headline, a large-type headline running right across a newspaper page.

banthine, ban'thēn, n. a synthetic drug used against peptic ulcers.

bar-graph, n. a diagram representing quantities such as frequencies by rectangles.

barrier cream, a dressing for the skin used to prevent dirt from entering the pores and as a protection against oils and solvents.

barr'ow-boy, n. a fruit-seller with a barrow, often available for other jobs, some of them disreputable.

barysphere, bar'i-sfēr, n. the hypothetical heavy solid core of the earth within the lithosphere. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, *sphaira*, sphere.]

basenji, bas'en-ji, n. a smallish erect-eared, curly-tailed African dog that rarely barks.

bae'h'-rescuc, n. a person employed to save beach bathers in difficulties.

beam.—fly or ride the beam, to fly an aircraft in the direction shown by a radio beam; off or on the beam, off or on the course shown by a radio beam: (fig.) off or on the mark.

beatnik, bē'tnik, n. one of the beat generation (chiefly in U.S.A.), bohemian poets, &c. who dissociate themselves from aims of present-day society.

beautician, bi-tish'ian, n. one engaged in women's hairdressing, facial make-up, manicuring, &c.

bebop, bē'bop, n. a variety of jazz music.—Also **bop.** [Imitative of two quavers in the rhythm.]

beef, v.i. (U.S.) to grumble.—**n.** **beef cake, (U.S.)** a picture of a muscle-man: brawn as distinct from brain.

beguine, bē-gēn', n. a dance of French West Indian origin or its music, in bolero rhythm. [Fr.]

belay, n. that about which a belay is made.

belly.—v.i. **belly-ache, (slang)** to complain whiningly.—**ns.** **belly-landing**, of an aircraft, a landing without using the landing-wheels;

belly-laugh, a deep unrestrained laugh; **belly-voter, (U.S.)** a voter concerned solely with ensuring his livelihood.

bend (1).—n. (slang) **bend'er**, a thing very large or fine of its kind.—**bend over backwards** (see backwards); **round the bend**, out of one's senses.

benethoscope, ben'thō-skōp, n. a submersible sphere from which to study deep-sea life. [Gr. *benethos*, depth, *skopein*, to look at.]

benzocaine, ben-zō-kā'in, or ben-zō-kān, n. a drug used as a local anaesthetic and in the treatment of gastritis. [benzene and cocaine.]

benzpyrene, benz-pī'rēn, n. a cancer-inducing hydrocarbon (C₂₀H₁₂) found in coal-tar and present in small quantities in smoke, including tobacco smoke. [benzene and pyrene.]

bevatron, bev'ā-tron, n. an atomic accelerator capable of imparting to protons, &c., an energy of (American) billions of electron-volts. [billion, electron, volt, and the prefix *bevi*, from *iron*.]

big (1).— **big-headed**, of a person; **big game**, (U.S.) connected with big game hunting; **big level** in any pursuit.—

big brother, a dictator, as in George Orwell's 1984 (1949); big house, (slang) prison.

bikini, bē-kē'nē, n. a much reduced bathing-dress. [Said to be from *Bikini*, an atoll of the Marshall Islands, scene of atom-bomb experiments, as a type of bareness.]

binac, bi'nak, n. a high-speed electronic computer working on the binary scale. [binary automatic computer.]

bind, bind, n. (slang) a bore.

bingo, bing'gō, n. housey-housey.

biological control, a method of redressing the balance of nature by introducing or fostering the enemies of an intruding or encroaching pest; biological warfare, warfare by use of disease germs.

bird'-seed, n. (slang) a thing trifling in amount.

black, adj. illicit: under trade-union ban.—black out, of news or radio communication, to suppress; black velvet, a mixture of champagne and stout; in the black, showing a money balance on the right side.

blanket, v.t. to bring under a single coverage.—**adj.** applying or covering generally.

blimp, n. an incurably conservative elderly military officer, as Colonel Blimp of the cartoonist David Low: a soundproof housing for a sound-film camera.

blind, adj. in flying, by the use of instruments only, without seeing the course or directions from wireless.

blip, blip, n. the image of an object on a radar screen.

block grant, a fixed general grant made by the central government to a local authority for all its services, as distinct from a series of specific grants each a percentage of the amount spent locally on the various services.

- blood**.—*ns.* bloodstock, pedigree horses collectively: young men available as dance partners; blood-wagon, (*airman's slang*) an ambulance.—*blood count*, the number of red or white corpuscles in the blood.
- blow** (3).—*ns.* blower, (*slang*) a speaking-tube, telephone, or similar means of sending messages, esp. for racing purposes; blow-out, a tire burst.—*blow one's top*, (*U.S.*) to explode in anger; *blow up*, (*U.S.*) to go to pieces.
- bobby-dazzler**, *bob'i-daz-lar*, *n.* (*Northern*), anything overwhelmingly excellent, striking, or showy, esp. a woman: a young girl who sets out to make an impression.
- bohunk**, *bō'hungk*, *n.* (*slang*, esp. *U.S.*) a Slav or Hungarian, esp. an unskilled labourer: his language.—Also *adj.* [Said to be Bohemian Hungarian.]
- boiler suit**, a workman's combined overall garment.
- bomb**.—*v.t.* bombard' (*phys.*), to subject, as the atom, to a stream of particles at high speed.—*adj.* bomb'-happy, in a state of mind for discharging bombs without compunction.
- bone**.—*boner*, *bō'nēr*, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) a howler.—near the bone, mean: on the verge of the indecent.
- boob** (*U.S.*), *v.t.* to bungle.—*v.i.* to blunder.—*n.* a blunder.
- boogie-woogie**, *boog'i-woog'i*, *n.* a jazz rhythm in which the piano has an ostinato figure in the bass. [From *U.S. slang boogie*, a negro performer, and *woogie*, invented to rhyme.]
- book**, *v.t.* of police, to take the name of, for an alleged offence.—*adj.* book'sie, by way of being literary; book'y, bookish.—get one's books, to be dismissed.
- boondoggle**, *boōn'dog-l*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a Boy Scout's plaited cord of varicoloured leather strips: an article of simple handcraft: work of little or no practical value, esp. when officially provided as a palliative for unemployment. [A Boy Scout coinage.]
- boost'er**, *n.* an auxiliary motor in a rocket, usually breaking away after delivery of its impulse—cf. sustainer.
- bop**. Short for bebop.
- borazon**, *bōr'a-zon*, *n.* a man-made substance, a compound of boron and nitrogen, harder in industrial use than a diamond. [Coined from boron and azo-.]
- bottle**.—*ns.* bott'le-gas, liquefied butane gas in containers for use in lighting, cooking, heating, &c.; bott'le-party, a more or less improvised drinking-party where each brings a bottle.
- Bottogas**, *bot'ō-gas*, *n.* proprietary name of a bottle-gas.
- bounce**, *v.t.* (*slang*) to reprimand: to bring to book.—*v.i.* to come back to one, as a cheque that cannot be cashed.—*n.* bounce'r, a cheque that bounces.—*adj.* bounce'y, given to bouncing, cocky.
- bow'ter-hat**, *v.t.* (*slang*) to discharge, dismiss in civil dress.
- box-number**, *n.* a number to which replies to advertisements may be sent.
- bra**, *brā*, *n.* short for brassière.
- brain**.—*ns.* brain'-case, the cranium; brain'-child, an original thought or work; brain'-wash, -ing, subjection of a person to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime.
- brass**.—*top brass*, brass-hats: those in authority at the top.
- breeder reactor**, a nuclear reactor capable of creating more fissile material than it consumes in maintaining the chain reaction.
- brinkmanship**, *n.* the art of going to the very edge of, but not into, war in pursuit of a policy. [From the *U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles's* designation of walking to the brink of war as a diplomatic art (*Life*, 11th Jan. 1956).]
- broad**, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) a woman: sometimes, a prostitute.
- broil'er**, *n.* a quickly-reared young chicken sold ready for broiling.
- Bronx cheer**, *brongks*, (*U.S.*) a vulgar sound of disapproval. [From the *Bronx* borough of New York City.]
- brush-off**, *n.* (*coll.*), a curt or discourteous setting aside or ignoring: a rebuff.
- Brussels Treaty Organisation**. See Western European Union.
- bubble**.—*ns.* bubb'le-car, a midget motor-car resembling a bubble in its rounded line and windowed top; bubb'le-chamber, a device for showing the path of a charged particle by the string of bubbles left in its track; bubb'le-gum, a kind of chewing-gum that can be blown into a bubble.
- bucket seat**, a round-backed, often forward-tipping, seat for one in a motor-car, aeroplane, &c.
- build**.—*n.* build'-up, *n.* a building up, or the amount of such: a working up of favourable publicity: preliminaries leading up to a climax in a story, speech, or the like.—*adj.* built'-in, formed as part of a main structure, esp. if recessed.
- bulk buying**, large-scale purchase of a commodity, esp. on preferential terms and by a single buyer on behalf of a body of consumers: guaranteed purchase by one country of all or most of another's output of a commodity.
- Buridan's ass**, *bū'ri-danz*, in the sophism doubtfully attributed to the French 14th-century schoolman Jean Buridan, an ass dying of starvation through inability to choose between two equidistant and equally desirable sources of food.
- burn up**, to make short or easy work of.
- Burton**, *bur'tn*, *n.* a town of Staffordshire famous for its beer: a drink. gone for a Burton (*airman's slang*), drowned, dead: absent: missing.
- bush** (1).—bush pilot, an air-line pilot operating over uninhabited country.—bush telegraph, the obscure and rapid transmission of news through a country or population.
- butterflies** in the stomach, nervous tremors in the stomach; butterfly breast-stroke, in swimming, a faster variation of the breast-stroke in which the arms are recovered out of the water and there is a different kick.
- button**.—*adj.* butt'oned-up, (*slang*) uncommunicative.—*n.* butt'on-through, a woman's dress buttoning in front from top to bottom.—buttoned up, (*slang*) successfully fixed up: safe in hand: ready for action.
- buy**.—buyers' market, one in which buyers rule the price, supply exceeding demand; buyers' strike, a concerted effort by consumers to lower prices by refusal to buy.
- buzz**, *v.t.* (*aero.*) to fly very low over or very close to: to interfere with in flight by flying very near to. cacogenics, *kak-ō-jen'ika*, *n.* the science of race deterioration. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *genos*, race.]
- cagey**, *kā'jī*, *adj.* (*slang*) artfully shy: wary, chary: not frank: secretive. [Pch. conn. with cadgy.]
- cahoot**.—go cahoots, to go shares; in cahoots, in collusion.
- cake**.—a piece of cake, (*airman's slang*) a thing easy to do.
- Calanus**, *kal-a'nas*, *n.* a genus of copepods, swimming in plankton, important as whale and fish food.
- call-girl**, *n.* a prostitute on call by telephone.
- callipygeous**, *kal-i-pi'gēs*, *adj.* fair-buttocked.—Also callipygean, -pi'i-an. [Gr. *kallipygos*, an epithet of Aphrodite—*kallos*, beauty, *pygē*, buttock.]
- Calor gas**, *kal'or*, proprietary name of a bottle-gas. [L. *calor*, heat.]
- cam'elback**, *n.* an inferior grade of rubber, made from reclaimed or synthetic rubber, used for retreading tires.
- camera**, *n.* (*television*) the apparatus that receives the image of the scene and converts it into electrical impulses for transmission.
- can** (2).—*adj.* canned, of music, recorded for artificial reproduction, as by gramophone.—carry the can, (*slang*) to take the blame.
- candle**, *v.t.* to test (as an egg) by holding up before a candle or other light.

candy.—candy floss, a fluffy sweetmeat consisting of a ball of spun coloured and flavoured sugar sold on the end of a stick; candy stripe, a textile fabric pattern consisting of a narrow coloured stripe on a white background at intervals equal or nearly equal to the stripe.

can'opy, *n.* the transparent cover over the cockpit of an aircraft: the overhead fabric part of a parachute.

canteen medal, (*slang*) a drink-stain on the clothing.

capital murder, a murder involving the death penalty from being committed in the course of theft or while resisting arrest, from being by shooting or causing an explosion, or of a police or prison officer, or from being a second murder.

cappuccino, *kāp-poot-chē-nō*, *n.* black coffee with a little milk, perh. from the colour of a Capuchin's gown. [*It.*, Capuchin.]

carcass meat, *carcase meat*, raw meat as prepared for the butcher's shop, not tinned or the like.

card, *v.t.* (*golf*) to return on a scoring-card.—get one's cards, to be dismissed.

care.—care and maintenance, the keeping of a discontinued plant in sound condition on possibility of its being restarted; couldn't care less, do not care in the least.

car-cup, (*Scot.*) commotion,

Brazilian dance or its tune, a maxixe or variety thereof. [*Port.*]

Carley float, *kār'li*, an airman's emergency rubber raft. [*From the inventor's name.*]

cartology, *kār-tol'j-i*, *n.* the science of maps and charts.—*adj.* cartological (*-tō-lō'j-i-kē*). [*L. (c)harta*—*Gr. chartēs*, a sheet of paper, and *Gr. logos*, a discourse.]

cartophily, *kār-tō'f-i-lī*, *n.* cigarette-card collecting.—*n.* cartophilist. [*L. (c)harta*—*Gr. chartēs*, a sheet of paper, and *Gr. philia*, a liking.]

case, *kās*, *v.t.* to reconnoitre with a view to burglary.

cash and carry, sale for cash, with delivery up to the buyer; cash in, to seize an advantage; cash in on, to turn to one's advantage.

casuals, *n. pl.* slip-on flat-heeled shoes.

cat (1). Same as hep-cat.—the cat's pyjamas, the cat's whiskers, (*slang*) the very thing that is wanted: anything very good.

cat-craeker, *n. (slang)* a catalyser for refining crude oil.

cat'tle-grid, *n.* a grid-covered trench in a road where it passes through a fence, crossable by pedestrians or vehicles but deterring livestock, without the hindrance to traffic of a gate.

caudillo, *kaw-dē'l'yō*, *n.* in Spanish-speaking countries, leader: the head of the state. [*Sp.*]

cauliflower ear, an ear permanently thickened by injury, esp. from boxing.

Celanese, *sel's-nēz*, *n.* proprietary name of a kind of artificial silk.

cellulose, *sel's-lōs*, *n.* transparent, from viscose. and *Gr. phainein*, to show.]

cent'sphere, *n.* the barysphere.

Cepheus, *sef'jūs*, *n.* a northern constellation named after Andromeda's father.—*n.* Copheid, *sef'se-id*, any variable star of the type of the star δ Cephei, from whose periodicity and luminosity its distance can be inferred. [*Gr. Kēpheus.*]

certified milk, milk certified as yielded by tuberculin-tested herds, fulfilling required conditions as to bacterial content, &c.

cetane, *se'tān*, *n.* a paraffin hydrocarbon found in petroleum.—cetane number, a measure of the ignition quality of diesel engine fuel.

cha-cha (-cha), *chā'-chā' (-chā')*, *n.* a West Indian dance, a later form of the mambo.

chain reactor, a nuclear reactor.

chair, *v.t.* to conduct as chairman.

channel, *n.* a narrow band of frequencies for the transmission of radio and television signals without interference from other channels.

cheese (1), *n.* the flattened cheese-shaped bowl used in skittles.—*n.* cheese'cake, (*slang*) a pin-up, esp. of a lightly clad lady: female comeliness, esp. shapely charms.—big cheese, (*slang*) a person of importance (perh. cheese, 2); cheesed off, (*slang*) fed up (poss. cheese, 3).

chemleal.—*n.* chemopsychi'atry, treatment of mental illness by drugs.—*adj.* chemopsychiat'ric.—chemical engineering, design, construction, and operation of plant and works in industrial chemistry.

cherallite, *cher'a-lit*, *n.* a radioactive mineral rich in thorium and uranium. [*Chera*, anc. name of Travancore, where discovered, *Gr. lithos*, a stone.]

cherry, *n. (cricket slang)* the new ball, on so many runs having been scored or balls bowled.

Chihuahuā, *chi-wō'wō*, *n.* a sacred dog of the Aztecs, a very small animal (2 lb. or so) with big eyes and pointed ears. [*Chihuahuā* in Mexico.]

chindit, *chin'dit*, *n.* a member of General Wingate's commando force in Burma during the Second World War. [*Burmese chinthee*, a griffin, the force's badge, as symbolising ground and air co-operation.]

chip.—*n.* chip'board, reconstructed wood made by consolidation of chips from woodland trimmings, workshop waste, &c., with added resin: a waste-paper cardboard used in box-making.—when the chips are down, when it comes to the actual thing.

chlorine.—*ns.* chloroprene (*klor'ō-prēn*), a colourless fluid derived from acetylene and hydrochloric acid and used in the production of neoprene; chlorpromazine (*klor-prom'a-zēn*), a drug inducing a feeling of well-being.

cinema, *n.* material or method judged by its suitability for the cinema.—*ns.* CinémaScope, Cinemiracle, Cinerauma, proprietary names of methods of film projection on a wide curved screen to give a three-dimensional effect; cinematography, cinematographic recording of changes under the microscope.

citrin, *sit'rin*, *n.* the water-soluble vitamin P, found in citrus fruits, &c., and believed to control the fragility of capillary blood-vessels.

civil defence, a civilian service for the wartime protection of the civilian population against the effects of enemy attack by air, &c.; civvy street, (*coll.*) civilian life after the Services.

cladding, *n.* covering one metal with another, esp. in a nuclear reactor, to prevent escape of fission products.

clanger, *klong'ər*, *n. (U.S.)* a singularly ill-timed remark or comment: a stupid mistake.

clanks (the), (*U.S. slang*) the jitters.

classify, *v.t.* to make secret for security reasons.—*adj.* class'ified, of a road, in a class entitled to receive a government grant.

clean, *adj.* free of radioactive fall-out.

clear.—In the clear, free of suspicion: out of a difficulty: solvent.

clew, *n. (coll.)* idea, notion.

cliff-hanger, *n. (U.S. slang)* a thriller: an ending line that leaves one in suspense.

clip, *v.t.* to punch a piece from, as from a ticket.—*n.* clip'ple, (*slang*) a woman bus or tram conductor.

clipper, *n.* a fast transoceanic air-liner.

cloak.—*adj.* cloak'-and-dag'ger, concerned with plot and intrigue; cloak'-and-sword', concerned with fighting and romance.

clock, *v.t.* to achieve (a certain officially attested time for a race).

closed circuit, in television, a system in which the showing is for restricted not general viewing.

cloverleaf, *n.* a traffic arrangement in which one road passes over the top of another and the roads connecting the two are in the pattern of a four-leaved clover with no turns abrupt and all on the one hand.

coat-style, *adj.* of a shirt, buttoning all the way down in front.

co-axial cable, a cable in which there is a central conductor within an outer tubular conductor, capable of transmitting television as well as telegraph and telephonic signals.

cobalt-60, *n.* a radioactive isotope of cobalt used in the gamma-ray treatment of cancer.

cocoon, *n.* a protective covering for military and other equipment.

co-existence, *peaceful co-existence*, a living side by side in mutual toleration.

coffinite, *kof'in-it*, *n.* a uranium-yielding ore. [From Reuben Clare Coffin, a worker of the ore in Colorado.]

cold—*cold harbour*, a wayside travellers' shelter; *cold rubber*, a hard-wearing synthetic rubber made at a temperature of 41° F.; *cold wave*, (*hairdressing*) an artificial wave produced by a chemical solution.

collage, *kol-āzh*, *n.* a picture patched up from scraps of paper and other odds and ends pasted out. [Fr., pasting.]

collective, *n.* a gathering, assemblage: a unit of organisation in a collectivist system.—*collective agreement*, one reached by collective bargaining; *collective bargaining*, negotiation on conditions of service between an organised body of workers on one side and an employer or association of employers on the other; *collective security*, general security among nations by the security of each nation being guaranteed by all.

col'our-cast, *n.* a television broadcast in colour.

come,—*n.* *come-hith'er*, *n.* invitation to approach: allure.—*adj.* of a look, manner, &c., inviting.—*as they come*, as they are made, as they are to be had, as they turn up.

commercial, *n.* (*radio and television*) a commercially-sponsored programme: an advertisement in such a programme.

committed, *adj.* of literature, written from a fixed standpoint or with a fixed purpose, religious, political, or other.

common market, an association of countries as a single economic unit with internal free trade and common external tariffs.

community centre, a place where members of a community may meet for social, recreational, educational, and other activities.

compatibility, *n.* (*television*) the ability of a set not made for colour to receive colour broadcasts in black-and-white.

compère, *v.t.* to act as compère to.

comprehensive school, one that combines the various types of secondary school in one institution.

conditioner, *n.* a substance for improving soil for culture.

contact flight, navigation of an aircraft by ground observation alone.

containment, *n.* the act or policy of holding up another until the situation should clarify itself.

context, *n.* associated surroundings, setting.

continuous creation, (*phil.*) the notion of creation as going on always, not as a single act at one particular time: (*astron.*) the theory that the universe is in a steady state, showing no overall change, although new systems are continually being formed to replace those carried away by recession.

contour farming, the furrowing and planting of sloping land along the contour line to counter erosion.

con'trail, *n.* a trail of condensed vapours left by a high-flying aircraft. [*con(densation) and trail*.]

contraterrene, *kon-trā'tēr'ēn*, *adj.* opposite in character to earthly. [L. *contra*, against, and *terrene*.]

control-tower, *n.* a building at an aerodrome from which take-off and landing instructions are given.

conurbia, *kon-ur'bi-ā*, *n.* the world of conurbations.

convert, *v.t.* to exchange for an equivalent, as paper money for specie.

cook (1).—what's cooking?, (*coll.*) what is afoot?

cool'cr, *n.* (*slang*) jail.

copacetic, *copesettic*, *kō-pā-set'ik*, *adj.* (U.S. *slang*) sound; excellent.—*interj.* all clear.

coramine, *kor'a-min*. See *nikethamide*.

corn-kist, *n.* (*Scot.*) a stable grain-chest.—*n.*

corn'-kister, a farm-worker's song of his life and work.

corn'er-boy, *n.* a street-corner rough.

corrective training, reformatory imprisonment for persistent offenders of 21 or over for periods of from 2 to 4 years.

corticotrophin, *kor'ti-kō-trō'fin*, *n.* adrenocorticotrophin.

cosmopolitan, *n.* a communist sympathetic towards or tolerant of non-communism in other countries.

cosmotron, *kōz'mō-tron*, *n.* an apparatus for bombarding atomic nuclei with neutrons to liberate energy.

cost (1).—*adj.* *cost-plus*, used of a work contract where payment is according to actual cost, plus an agreed percentage of that cost as profit.—*cost of living*, the total cost of goods ordinarily required in order to live up to one's usual standard.—*cost of living index*, an official number showing the cost of living at a certain date compared with that at another date taken as a standard.

costume jewellery, jewellery worn as an adornment only, without pretence of reality.

cotton on to, (*slang*) to take to: to understand.

Council of Europe, a consultative body of European states, at first (1949) thought of as the parliament of a future European federation.

count-down, *n.* a descending count or counted check to a moment of happening regarded as zero, as in the firing of a rocket.

coupon, *n.* a party leader's recommendation to an electoral candidate: a printed betting form to enter forecasts of sports results on.

Courtelle, *kōor-tel*, *n.* proprietary name of an acrylic synthetic fibre or of the wool-like fabric made from it.

cousin.—*n.* *cross'-cousin*, the son or daughter of one's father's sister or mother's brother.—*forty-second cousin*, vaguely, a distant relative.

Cousteau, *kōos-tō*, *n.* a breathing apparatus for frogmen. [Inventor's name.]

couture, *kōō'tūr*, *n.* dressmaking or dress designing.—*n.* *couturier* (*kōō-tūr-yā*). *fem.* *couturière* (*-yēr*), a dressmaker or dress designer. [Fr.]

cover-charge, *n.* a charge per person for restaurant service.

cowpoke, *kow-pōk*, *n.* (U.S.) a cow-puncher, cowboy. [Cow and poke (3).]

crack, *n.* a quip.—*crack'er*, a curl-pot or curling rag: (*slang*) a rapid pace; *crack-pot*, a crazy person.—*crack down on*, to take firm action against; *get cracking*, to get moving quickly.

crash (1).—*n.* *crash'-helmet*, a cushioned safety headress worn by racing-motorists, motor cyclists, and airmen.—*v.i.* *crash'-land*, of an aircraft, to make a forced-landing.

credit titles, acknowledgments of the work of participants other than actors projected on the screen at the showing of a cinematograph film.

Creed, *kred*, *n.* a form of teleprinter. [From the inventor, Frederick George Creed (1871-1957).]

creep'ie-peep'ie, *n.* (*coll.*) a portable television apparatus capable of transmitting picture and sound over short distances without the use of cables.

crew cut, a short seaman style of hair-cut.

cross.—*n.* *cross-lateral*, a person affected with cross-laterality.—*Also adj.*—*nr.* *cross-lateral'ity*, a mixture of physical one-sidedness, as right-handedness with left-footedness; *cross'-over*, a road passing over the top of another.

crown'-cap, *n.* a lined metal cap for sealing a bottle.

cryotron, *kri'ō-tron*, *n.* a tiny form of electronic switch operating in a bath of liquid helium only a few degrees above absolute zero. [Gr. *kryos*, frost, *-tron*, agent suffix.]

crypto, *kri'ptō*, *n.* a secret member of a party, sect, organisation, &c.—*nr.* *crypt'-Christian*; *crypt'-communist*.

cuff (2)—off the cuff, (U.S.) unofficially and off-hand.

cuffio, *kuf'ō*, *adv.* (U.S. *slang*), without any admission charge.

culottes, *koo-lot'*, *n. pl.* a divided skirt. [Fr. *culotte*, breeches.]
 eum-savvy, *kum-sav'i*, *n. (slang)* know-how.
 eurdie, *kur'di*, *n. (Scot.)* a trifling coin: a farthing. [Ety. dub.]
 curfew, *n.* a regulation obliging persons to be indoors within certain hours.
 curffuffle. See *carffuffle*.
 curtain.—bamboo curtain, the impenetrable political barrier of Asiatic, esp. Chinese, communism (after iron curtain); curtain lecture, a wife's scolding harangue in bed to her husband.
 curve.—*adj.* curvaceous, curvacious, *kur-va'shəs*, (*slang*) having shapely curves; curve-some, curvaceous.
 cutback, *n.* a going back in a plot to earlier happenings: (U.S.) a reduction.
 () one suspected

ground in stage and cinematograph sets. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, *horōmo*, a view.]
 cycloserine, *si-klo'se-rēn*, *v.* an antibiotic used against tuberculosis.
 Cyprian.—*n.* Cyp'ro-Mino'an, an undeciphered Ptolemaic script of Cyprus.—Also *adj.*
 Dacron, *dā'kron*, *n.* an American proprietary name for Terylene.
 dagga, *dog'gə*, *n.* Indian hemp (called true dagga): an African labiate plant *Leonotis leonurus* or other species (Cape or red dagga) smoked as a narcotic, called the love-drug. [Hottentot *dachab*.]
 damage.—direct or general damages, damages awarded for the immediate consequences of a hurt as distinct from indirect or special damages turning on the remoter consequences.
 Daraprim. See *pyrimethamine*.
 date, *v.t. (coll.)* to make an appointment with.
 D'-day, *n.* the opening day (6th June 1944) of the Allied invasion of Europe in the Second World War: any critical day of action. [D for unnamed day.]
 dead.—*ns.* dead-beat, a down-and-out; dead-pan, an expressionless face: one having or assuming such.—*adj.* expressionless: emotionless: dead serious or mock serious.—Also *v.t.* to be dead-pan.
 deaf-aid, *n.* a hearing-aid.
 decay, *n.* disintegration of a radioactive substance.
 deep.—*n.* deep-freeze, storage of perishable foodstuffs at very low temperature.—Also *v.t.*—*n. (coll.)* deep'ie, a three-dimensional cinematograph film.—deep littor, a method of increasing egg-production by confining hens in a lighted henhouse; deep therapy, the treatment of disease by deep X-rays or gamma rays.
 defence mechanism, (*psych.*) a mental adjustment, often unconscious, by which one shuts out from consciousness what one does not wish to receive.
 delegated legislation, rules and orders with the force of law made by the executive under statutory authority.
 demarcation, in trade-unionism, the strict marking off of the field of one craft from that of another.
 dendrochronology, *den-drō-kron-ol'ə-jī*, *n.* fixing of dates in the past by comparative study of the annual growth rings in ancient trees. [Gr. *dendron*, tree, and *chronology*.]
 deoxyribo-nucleic acid, *dē-ok'si-rī'bō nū-klē'ik*, a chemical believed to be the basis of heredity.—abbrev. *DNA*.
 depressed area, a region of specially heavy unemployment.
 derv, *dərv*, *n.* diesel engine fuel oil. [From *diesel engine road vehicle*.]
 deserpiline, *dē-zə'pī-dīn*, *-dēn*, *n.* a synthetic sedative drug of which the natural base is *Ron-solfia serpentina*.
 desert rat, a soldier of the British 7th Armoured Division with service in North Africa in 1941-42 in the Second World War. [From the divisional sign, a jerboa.]

design engineer, a designer in engineering.
 detention centre, a place of confinement for young offenders of from 14 to 20 for periods of up to 6 months.
 deterrent, *n. (specif.)* a euphemism for a nuclear weapon.
 Deuce, *dūs*, *n.* an electronic computer, in full *digital electronic universal computing engine*.
 deutsche mark, *doi'tshə mārkh*, the German monetary unit that superseded the reichsmark in 1948.
 development area, a region of particularly heavy unemployment where government inducement is given to the establishment of new industries.
 dev'il-box, *n. (coll.)* an electronic computer.
 dlasone, *dī'a-sōn*, *n.* a sulphonamide (in full *diaminodiphenylsulphone*) used against leprosy.—abbrev. *DDS*.
 dibutyl, *dī-bū'til*, *adj.* having two butyl groups.—dibutyl phthalate (*thol'at*), the dibutyl ester of phthalic acid, used to keep off insects.
 Dickin medal, a British award for animal heroism in wartime, instituted in 1943 and named from Elisabeth Maria Dickin, founder of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, which makes the awards.
 diesel-elec'tric, *adj.* using power obtained from a diesel-operated electric generator.
 dig, *v.t. (U.S. slang)* to understand: to take note of.
 dilu'tee, *n.* an unskilled worker introduced into a skilled occupation.
 dim, *adj. (coll.)* mentally dull, stupid.—dim view (*coll.*) an unfavourable view.
 diminished responsibility, limitation in law of criminal responsibility on ground of mental weakness or abnormality, not merely of actual insanity.
 dinette, *dī-net'*, *n.* an alcove or other part of a room or kitchen set apart for meals.
 dingbat, *dingbat*, *n. (slang)* a substitute for any name one does not remember.
 dirty money, money earned by base means: in dock labour, extra pay for unloading offensive cargo.
 disengagement, *n.* a mutual withdrawal from a position.
 disincentive, *dis-in-sent'iv*, *n.* a discouragement to effort.—Also *adj.*
 disk, *n.* a layer of fibrocartilage between vertebrae, the slipping of which has been a popular explanation of diseases: a gramophone record.—disk brake, one in which the friction is obtained by pads hydraulically forced against a disk on the wheel.
 distressed area, a region of unusually severe unemployment.
 disutility, *dis-ū-til'i-ti*, *n.* an inconvenience, drawback, disadvantage.
 diversion, *n.* a detour round part of a road which is temporarily closed.—*n.* diversionist, a deviationist.
 dividend stripping, a method of evading tax on dividends by a contrived arrangement between a company liable to tax and another in a position to claim repayment of tax.
 dog-house, *n. (U.S.)* a place of disgrace.
 dollar.—dollar area, those countries as a whole whose currencies are linked to the U.S. dollar; dollar gap, the excess of imports from a dollar country over exports to it, necessitating settlement by dollar exchange or in gold.
 doll'y-catch, *n. (cricket)* an easy catch.
 donkey's breakfast, (*slang*) a straw mattress.
 double, *v.i.* in acting, to play two different parts in the same piece.—*v.t.* to play by doubling.—*ns.* double-talk, (*U.S.*) talk that sounds to the purpose but amounts to nothing; double-think, the faculty of simultaneously harbouring and accepting two completely conflicting beliefs—coined by George Orwell in his 1984 (1949).
 down (3).—*v.t.* down'grace, to reduce in status: to belittle, underrate.—*adj.* down'-the-line, of a ballet-dancer, inconspicuously placed, unimportant.—*n.* down'turn, downward movement, decline.

fate, fār, dsk; mf, hvr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; dhen (then)

- drag**, *n.* (U.S.) influence, pull.—**drag one's feet**, to hang back deliberately in doing something.
- Dralon**, *dra'lon*, Ger. *dra'lon*, *n.* proprietary name of a German synthetic fibre or of the fabric made from it, an alternative to cotton rather than to wool.
- drape suit**, a man's suit with very long jacket and narrow trousers.
- drill**, *n.* (coll.) correct procedure or routine.
- drip**, *n.* (slang) a forceless person: **drip-drip**, to dry without wringing and without need for ironing.
- drive-in**, *n.* a refreshment halt, store, cinema, &c., where patrons are catered for while still remaining in their motor-cars.—Also *adj.*
- drome**, *dröm*, *n.* (fam.) an aerodrome.
- dromophobia**, *drom-ō-fō'bi-ā*, *n.* a morbid fear of crossing streets. [Gr. *dromos*, public walk, *phobos*, fear.]
- dry-ice**, *n.* solid-frozen carbon dioxide, used as a substitute for ice in food refrigeration and in engineering.
- duck**, *n.* a kind of amphibious military transport vehicle. [From the official designation DUKW.]
- duck-tail**, *n.* the white Teddy boy of South Africa. See quacktail and sheila.
- Dunkirk**, *dun-kirk'*, or *dun'*, *n.* a successful military evacuation by sea against odds, as by the British in 1940 at Dunkirk: a complete abandonment of one's position: a rapid withdrawal: a desperate retreat.
- Duomycin**, *dū-ō-mī'sin*, *n.* the proprietary name of aureomycin.
- Dynel**, *dī'nəl*, *n.* proprietary name of a synthetic fibre or of the fur-like fabric made from it.
- eager beaver**, (U.S.) an enthusiast: a zealous person: one over-eager for work.
- earlierise**, *v.t.* to do at a date earlier than that arranged.
- earthing tirs**, aircraft tires that discharge static electricity on grounding.
- eat'er**, *n.* a fruit suitable for eating uncooked.—*adj.* eat'ing, of such a kind.
- echo**—*ns.* ech'o-gram, the record produced in echo-sounding; ech'o-sounder, the apparatus used in echo-sounding.
- Edward'ian**, *n.* a Teddy boy—from his Edwardian dress.
- Efocaine**, *ef-ō-kā'in*, or *ef'ō-kān*, *n.* proprietary name of a local analgesic used in relieving pain after surgical treatment.
- egg**, *n.* (airman's slang) a bomb.—*ns.* egg'-beater (airman's slang), a helicopter; egg'head, (U.S.) an intellectual.
- einsteinium**, *in-stīn'ī-əm*, *n.* the element (symbol E) of atomic number 99, artificially produced and named after Albert Einstein (1879-1955).
- ejector-seat**, *n.* an aeroplane seat that can be shot clear with its occupant in emergency.
- Electra complex**, *i-lek'trā*, (*psych.*) the attachment of a daughter to her father, with hostility to her mother. [From the Greek story of *Electra*, who helped to avenge her mother's murder of her father.]
- electric**—**electric blanket**, a blanket heated by electric current; **electric sleep**, sleep induced by electric current.
- electro**—*ns.* (*med.*) **elec'trocardiography**, the study of electric currents produced during muscular activity of the heart; **elec'troencephalography**, the study of electric currents set up in the brain by the working of the nervous system; **elec'tromyography**, the study of electric currents set up in muscles by their working.
- electron**—*n.* **electron'ics**, the science and technology of the conduction of electricity in a vacuum, a gas, or a semiconductor, and devices based thereon.—**electronic brain**, any electronic computer; **electronic flash**, an extremely intense and brief flash for high-speed photography produced by passing an electric charge through a gas-filled tube; **electron pair**, a duplet.
- elevation**, *n.* (*ballet*) a leap with apparent suspension in the air.
- eleven-plus examination**, a school examination taken by pupils about the age of eleven to determine to which type of secondary education (academic, non-academic, or technical) they are to proceed.
- elevator**, *el'ə-vən*, *n.* a wing flap on delta-wing or tailless aircraft acting as both an elevator and as an aileron.
- Emmy**, *em'i*, *n.* a television trophy, corresponding to the Oscar of the cinema, awarded by the American Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.
- engaged**, *adj.* of literature, committed.
- eniac**, *en'i-ak*, *n.* an American pioneer electronic computer, in full electronic numerical integrator and calculator.
- enosis**, *en-ō'sis*, *en'ō-sis*, *n.* union, the aim and rallying-cry of the Greek Cypriot movement for separation from Britain and union with Greece. [Gr. (anc. and mod.) *henosis*—*heis*, *henos*, one.]
- enrich**, *v.t.* to increase the proportion of some valuable substance in, e.g. uranium.
- enthalpy**, *en-thal'pi*, *en'thal-pi*, *n.* the heat content of a substance per unit mass: the thermodynamic property of a working substance. [Gr. *en*, in, *thalpos*, heat.]
- entrenched provisions**, in the constitution of South Africa, provisions specially safeguarded by being made subject to amendment or repeal only by exceptional procedure.
- Eoka**, *ā-ō-kā*, *n.* a secret Greek Cypriot combatant organisation contending against Britain for the union of Cyprus with Greece. [The initial letters of Gr. *Ethnikē Organōsis Kyprīōn Agōnistōn*, National Organisation of Cypriot Combatants.]
- epinosis**, *ep-i-nos'ik*, *adj.* unhealthy; unwholesome. [Gr. *epi-*, indicating accompaniment, *nosos* disease.]
- ergatocracy**, *n.* rule by the workers. [Gr. *ergatēs*, workman, *kratos*, power.]
- erk**, *ərk*, *n.* (airmen's slang) an aircraftsman. [From *airk*, for aircraftsman.]
- erythromycin**, *er-ith-rō-mī'sin*, *n.* an antibiotic similar to penicillin. [Gr. *erythros*, red, *mýkēs*, fungus.]
- escalator clause**, a clause in an agreement allowing for adjustment up or down according to change in circumstances, as in cost of material in a work contract or in cost of living in a wage agreement.
- escape**, *adj.* of literature, providing escape from reality: of a clause in an agreement, defining the conditions under which a party is relieved of obligation.—**escape mechanism**, (*psych.*) a mental process by which one evades the unpleasant.
- escort carrier**, a small aircraft-carrier used for escorting naval convoys or in support of military landings.
- espresso**, *es-pres'ō*, *n.* a form of coffee-making machine giving high extraction under pressure.—Also *adj.*, esp. of an exotic type of coffee bar.
- estate car**, a motor-car for the carriage both of passengers and of burden.
- eternity ring**, a ring set all round with stones, given by husband to wife, emblematic of everlasting continuity.
- European**—*ns.* **Euratom**, the European Atomic Energy Community (1958), an association of France, Italy, Western Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg for the joint peaceful development of nuclear energy; **Eur'omarket**, **Eur'omart**, the European Common Market, a trading union, operative from 1959, comprising France, Italy, Western Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg; **Eur'ovision**, the European television network.
- custasy**, *ū'stā-si*, *n.* the theory that changes in world shore-line level have been caused by rise or fall of the sea-level and not by subsidence or elevation of the land.—*adj.* **eustatic**. [Gr. *eu*, well, *stasis*, standing; *stātikos*, causing to stand.]
- evaporograph**, *n.* a device giving direct or photographic images of objects in darkness by focusing infra-red radiations from them on to an oil-film, which evaporates in proportion to the amount of radiation, leaving an image.
- Evipan**, *ev'i-pān*, *n.* proprietary name of a drug,

hexobarbitone sodium, used intravenously and intramuscularly as a basic anaesthetic.

excess profits tax, a tax on profits in excess of those for a basal period or over a rate adopted as a reasonable return on capital.

exchange control, the official control of a country's foreign exchange settlements so as to conserve its holding of foreign currency.

exclosure, *eks-kliō'zhor*, *n.* an area shut off from intrusion. [L. *ex*-, from, and *close* (1).]

expanding universe, (*astron.*) the theory that as part of continuous creation the whole universe is constantly expanding.

expect'ing, *adj.* (*coll.*) pregnant.

explosive rivet, a rivet fixed in inaccessible places by detonation of a small explosive charge in its end.

extra, *n.* a film actor temporarily engaged for a minor part, as to be one of a crowd.—*adj.* extra-sensory, outside the ordinary senses, as in clairvoyant and telepathic perception.

Eyette, Eyette, Eytle, *i'ti*, *n.* (*Service slang*) an Italian.

facts of life, the details of reproduction, esp. human reproduction: the realities of a situation.

fall, *n.* one failing in an examination.

fall (1).—*n.* fall-out, a deposit of radioactive dust from a nuclear explosion or plant.—fall down on, (*coll.*) to fail in; fall over backwards (see backwards); fall over oneself, (*coll.*) to put oneself about (to do something).

Fanny Adams, *fan'i ad'amz*, *n.* (*slang*) tinned mutton.—sweet Fanny Adams, (*slang*) nothing at all. [From a girl murdered and cut up c. 1812.]

fa'ther-figure, *n.* a senior person of experience and authority looked on as a trusted leader.

fa'ther-bed, *v.t.* to pamper.

fermium, *fer'mi-əm*, *n.* the element (symbol *Fm*) of atomic number 100, artificially produced, named after the Italian physicist Enrico Fermi (1901-54).

ferry, *v.t.* of an aircraft, to deliver under its own power.

fibre.—*ns.* fibreboard, a budding-board made from compressed fibrous materials; fibre-glass, a synthetic fibre made of extremely fine filaments of molten glass, used in textile manufacture, in heat and sound insulation, and in reinforced plastics.

fighting chance, a chance of success given supreme effort.

fill'ing-station, *n.* a roadside installation where petrol and oil are sold to motorists.

fish, *n.* (*slang*) a ballerina's leap on to a partner's outstretched arms.

fission bomb, a bomb deriving its energy from atomic fission.

flag of convenience, a foreign flag under which a shipping company registers its tonnage to avoid taxation or other burdens at home.

flap, *n.* (*slang*) a fluster; a panic.

flat.—*adj.* flat-footed, ponderous, unimaginative, uninspired.—flat tire, (*U.S.*) a dull and spiritless person.

lick'-knife, *n.* a knife the blade of which springs out on pressure of a button in the handle.

flight'-deck, *n.* the deck of an aircraft-carrier where the planes take off or land.

floor, *n.* a lower limit, as of prices.—floor'-show, *n.* a performance on the floor of a ballroom, dining-room, &c., not a platform.

florigen, *flor'i-jen*, *n.* a postulated flower-forming hormone. [L. *flōs*, *flōris*, and root of Gr. *genna-in*, to produce.]

flow'sheet, *n.* a chart showing the successive stages of an industrial process.

fluid drive, a system of transmitting power smoothly through the medium of the change in momentum of a fluid, usu. oil.

Fluothane, *flō'ū-thān*. See halothane.

fly.—*ns.* fly'-ash, a fine ash from the pulverised fuel burned in power-stations, used in brick-making and as a partial substitute for cement in concrete; fly'-over, a processional flight of aircraft: a road or railway-line carried over the

top of another one at an intersection; fly'-under, a road or railway-line carried under another one at an intersection.—flying bedstead, a testing framework resembling a bedstead in shape, that can be raised vertically from the ground by a jet engine; flying saucer, a disk-like flying object reported to have been seen by sundry persons; fly off the handle, (*slang*) to lose one's temper.

foam.—*ns.* foam'-glass, glass in a form full of tiny air-cells through admixture of carbon under heat, used in insulation, filling life-belts, &c.—foam'-rubber, rubber in the form of a foam-like substance, used chiefly in upholstery.

forint, *for'int*, *n.* the monetary unit of Hungary since 1946.

foundation garment, a woman's undergarment for supporting or controlling the figure, as a corset.

four.—*adj.* four'-wheel, acting on or by means of four wheels.—Four Freedoms, the four essential human freedoms as proclaimed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

fowl'-pest, *n.* an acute contagious virus disease of birds (fowl-plague): also another similar disease.

fox-hole, *n.* a fox's earth: (*mil.*) a small entrenchment.

fractionalist, *n.* a breaker up of political unity.

free.—*n.* free-loader, (*U.S.*) a sponger.—free association, a technique in psychoanalysis based either on the first association called forth by each of a series of words or on a train of thought suggested by a single word; free enterprise, the conduct of business without interference from the state; free house, a public-house that is not tied to a particular supplier; free vote, a vote left to individual choice, free from party discipline; Free World, the collective name used of themselves by non-communist countries.

French.—Free (from 1942 Fighting) French, continuers under General de Gaulle of resistance to Germany in the Second World War after the French capitulation of 1940; French heel, a way of turning the heel in knitting: a high curved heel for ladies' shoes.

frequency modulation, modulation in radio transmission by varying the frequency of the carrier wave, giving greater fidelity than amplitude modulation.

fruit'-machine, *n.* a coin-operated gaming machine in which chance must bring different coloured balls together in a certain combination to give a win.

fudd'y-duddy, *n.* an old foggy, stick-in-the-mud: a carper.—*adj.* old-foggyish: old-fashioned: stuffy: prim: censorious.

functionalism, *n.* the theory or practice of adapting method, form, materials, &c., primarily with regard to the purpose in hand.

funeral director, an undertaker; funeral home, funeral parlour, (*U.S.*) a room that can be hired for funeral ceremonies.

fusion bomb, one deriving its energy from fusion of atomic nuclei, as the hydrogen bomb.

Gael'tacht, *gāl'tāht*, *n.* the Irish-speaking districts of Ireland. [*Ir. gaedhealtacht*.]

Galdhealtachd, *gāl'yal-tāht*, *n.* the Gaelic-speaking districts of Scotland. [*Gael.*]

gall'eryite, *n.* one who frequents the gallery in the theatre.

Gallup poll, *gal'ap*, a method of gauging public opinion by questioning suitably distributed samples, devised by George Horace Gallup (b. 1901).

gamesmanship, *n.* (*facet.—Stephen Potter*) the art of winning games by talk or conduct aimed at putting one's opponent off.

gash, *gash*, *adj.* (*navy. slang*) spare, extra.

gat, *gat*, *n.* (*slang*) a gun, revolver. [*gatl'ing*.]

Gaullist, *gō'l'ist*, *n.* a follower of the French soldier and statesman General Charles A. J. M. de Gaulle (b. 1890; President of the Fifth Republic 1959).

äte, für, disk; mē, hvr (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mūn; dhen (then)

gaum, *gaum*, *n.* (*dial.*) notice, heed, attention: understanding.—*v.t.* to pay attention to, to heed: to understand.—*adj.* *gaum'less*, clumsy: stupid, witless. [*O.N. gaumr*, heed, attention.]

General Certificate of Education, in secondary education in England and Wales, a certificate obtainable at ordinary, advanced, and scholarship levels for proficiency in one or more of a wide range of subjects.

Geneveve, *jen'-vūv*, *n.* a veteran motor-car, as the one of the name in the film *Geneveve*.
geochronology, *jē-ō-kron-ol'-ō-jī*, *n.* the science of measuring geological time. [*Gr. gē*, the earth, and *chronology*.]

get.—*n.* *get-together*, a social gathering: an informal conference.—*get by*, to succeed in passing: (*coll.*) to elude notice and come off with impunity, manage satisfactorily, be sufficiently good: *get round to*, to bring oneself to do something: *get together*, to meet for social intercourse or discussion.

Ghanalan, *gā-nā'yan*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Ghana.—*n.* a native or citizen of Ghana.

ghost, *n.* (*television*) a duplicated image due to additional reception of a delayed similar signal which has covered a longer path.

Gilbert, *gil'bart*, *n.* the c.g.s. unit of magnetomotive force. [*From the English physician and physicist William Gilbert (1540-1603).*]

gim'let, half glass of whiskey: gin and lime-juice.
gimmick, *gim'ik*, *n.* secret device for performing a trick: a device designed to catch attention, peculiar to the person adopting it.

glad.—*n.* *glad-hand'er*, (*U.S.*) one out to make up to all and sundry.—*glad hand*, (*U.S.*) the hand of welcome; the glad and sorry, (*facet.*) the hire-purchase system.

gloss (*1*).—*n.* *glossy*, (*coll.*) a glossy magazine.—*glossy magazine*, a woman's magazine of the lush type, usually printed on glossy paper, and abounding in illustrations and advertisements.

go.—*n.* *go-ahead*, permission to proceed.—*go places*, (*U.S.*) to travel widely: to go far in personal advancement.

gobbledygook, *gobbledygook*, *gob-əl-di-gook'*, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) official jargon. [*Limit of composition.*]
gold, *n.* the centre of an archery target.

gone, *p. adj.* (*jazz slang*) in an exalted state.
good neighbour policy, a U.S. policy from 1931 for co-operation in all fields on an equal footing between all the countries of North, South, and Central America.

gorm, *gorm*, *gaum*. Same as *gaum*.

Grace, *n.* an automatic telephone system whereby all calls, trunk as well as local, can be dialled directly by subscribers. [*group routing and charging equipment.*]

grandstand finish, a close and rousing finish to a sporting contest: a supreme effort to win at the close of a sporting contest.

grant-in-aid, *n.* an official money grant for a particular purpose.

grape-vine, *n.* the bush telegraph: rumour. [*From its far-stretching branches.*]

grass-roots, *n.* (*U.S.*) the rural areas of a country: the dwellers there regarded as representing the true character of a people.—*adj.* pertaining to the essential character of a people.

grav'el-voiced, *adj.* hoarse-voiced.

grease-mon'key, *n.* (*U.S.*) a mechanic.

green (*1*).—*n.* *greenhouse*, (*airman's slang*) the cockpit of an aircraft—from the transparent sides.—*green belt*, a strip of open land surrounding a town: *green light*, permission to go ahead.

grey eminence, one exercising power in the background, as Cardinal Richelieu's private secretary and alter ego Père Joseph, nicknamed *l'Éminence Grise* ('the Grey Eminence').

gripe (*1*).—*n.* (*U.S.*) a grumble.—*v.i.* to keep on complaining.

groove, *n.* (*jazz slang*) an exalted mood, one's highest form.

ground.—*ns.* *ground-control*, control of aircraft-landing by information radioed from a ground radar installation: *ground-ze'ro*, the

point on the ground directly under the explosion of a nuclear weapon in the air.

g'suit, *n.* a close-fitting suit with cells that inflate to prevent flow of blood away from the head, worn by airmen against blackout during high acceleration. [*g* for acceleration of gravity.]

guanazolo, *gwā-nā-zō'lō*, *n.* a synthetic substance (amino-hydroxy triazole pyrimidine) closely resembling guanine, used experimentally in controlling cancer by the starving of tumours.

guess.—*anybody's guess*, purely a matter of individual conjecture.

guided missile, a jet- or rocket-propelled projectile carrying a warhead and electronically directed to its target for the whole or part of the way by remote control.

gun moll, a woman who associates with criminals: a gunman's moll.

gyrostabiliser, *jī-rō-stā'bi-li-zar*, *n.* a gyroscopic device for countering the roll of a ship, &c.

hair.—*ns.* *hair-wave*, a wavelike appearance artificially given to hair: *hair-waver*, *hair-waving*.—*get in one's hair*, to become a source of irritation: *make one's hair curl*, to shock extremely: *let one's hair down*, to behave abandonedly: to forget ceremony.

half-track, *n.* a motor vehicle with wheels in front and caterpillar tracks behind.—*Also adj.*

halothane, *hal'ō-thān*, *n.* a general anaesthetic known proprietarily as Fluothane.

halt'er, *n.* a woman's backless bodice held in place by straps round the neck and across the back.

happy, in combination, delighted by the possession of or use of, as power-happy, bomb-happy.

hard.—*ns.* *hard board*, a compressed fibreboard: *hard metal*, sintered tungsten carbide, used for the tip of high-speed cutting tools.

have.—*have what it takes*, to have the necessary qualities or capabilities to do something.

H'-bomb, *n.* hydrogen bomb. [*H* for hydrogen.]

head.—*ns.* *headache*, (*coll.*) a source of worry: *head-hugger*, a close-fitting woman's head-dress of kerchief type: *headline*, (*radio*) a news item at headline length.—*hit the headlines*, to get prominent notice in the press.

hear-ing-aid, *n.* any device, electrical or other, for enabling the deaf to hear or to hear better.

heat barrier, (*pop.*) a thin envelope of hot air developing round aircraft at high speeds and occasioning structural and other problems.

heavy-sugar, (*U.S. slang*) big money.

hecogenin, *hek-ō-jen'in*, *hek-ō-jen'in*, *n.* a synthetic form of cortisone, prepared chiefly from sisal. [*Hec(h)ia texensis*], the plant from which first isolated, and suff. -gen and -in.]

heel, *n.* (*U.S.*) a cad: a contemptible person.—*back on one's heels*, driven back by an opponent: on the defensive.

heli-, in composition, helicopter, as in *ms. hel'ibus*; *hel'idrome*; *hel'imān*; *hel'ipilot*; *hel'iport*; *hel'iscoop*, a net let down from a helicopter to rescue persons in difficulty.

Helmox, *hel'moks*, *n.* proprietary name of a drug used in the treatment of husk in livestock.

hem-line, *n.* the hemmed bottom edge of a woman's skirt or dress.

hep, *hep*, *adj.* (*slang*) knowing: well abreast of fashionable knowledge.—*v.i.* to have or give information.—*n.* *hep-cat*, a jazz fiend: a jazz player.—(*also cat*).

hexobarbitone sodium, *hek-ō-bār'bi-tōn*. See *Evipan*.

hi-fi, *hi-fī*. See *high*.

high.—*n.* *high'er-up*, one occupying an upper position.—*adj.* *high-fidcl'ity*, good in reproduction of sound—abbrev. *hi-fi*: *high-octane*, (of petrol) of high octane number and so of high efficiency: *high-test*, (of petrol) boiling at comparatively low temperature and so of high performance.—*n.* *high'-up*, one in high position.

high polymer, a polymer of high molecular weight.

hill.—*over the hill*, past one's culmination: on the downgrade.

hip, *adj.* Same as *hep*.—*n.* *hipster*, *hip'ster*, a jazz enthusiast: a beatnik.

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'-ə-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*

hit-parade, *n.* a list of currently popular songs.
 hive off, to assign work to a subsidiary company.
 homeostasis, *hom-i-ōs'tā-sis*, *n.* preservation of an even level.—*adj.* homeostatic (*-ōs'tat'ik*). [*homoco-* and *Gr. stasis*, a standing still; *statikos*, causing to stand.]
 hokey, *hō'ē*, *n.* (slang) nonsense.
 hoo-ha, *hō'ō-hā*, *n.* (slang) noisy fuss. [Imit.]
 hook.—*n.* hook'-up, a temporary linking up of separate broadcasting stations for a special transmission.—off the hook, ready-made.
 hopped'-up, *adj.* (U.S.) boosted; stimulated.
 horse.—*adj.* horse'-and-buggy, hopelessly out-of-date.—*ns.* horse'-opera, a Wild West film; horse'-trading, bargaining.
 hos'pitalise, *v.t.* to send to hospital.
 hot, *adj.* (coll.) highly radioactive.—*n.* hot'-rod', (U.S.) a motor-car converted for speed by stripping off non-essentials and heightening in power: the owner of such a car: a reckless youth.—hot and bothered, flustered; hot chair, hot seat, (U.S.) the electric chair; hot under the collar, angry and indignant, worked up, roused; hot war, real war as distinct from cold war.
 housing estate, a planned residential area, esp. one built by a local authority.
 hoverplane, *n.* a helicopter.
 hu'la-hoop, *n.* a light hoop used in the diversion of keeping the hoop in motion about the waist by swinging movement of the hips. [hula-hula.]
 humdinger, *hum-ding'er*, *n.* (slang) anything very good: a smooth-running engine: a swift vehicle or aircraft.
 hydro.—*n.* hy'drofoil, a device on a speedboat for raising it from the water as its speed increases: a corresponding device on a seaplane to aid its take-off—also hy'drovane.—hydrogenation of coal, conversion of coal to liquid fuels by hydrogenation.
 hydryne, *hi'drin*, *n.* an American rocket-launching fuel.
 hypergolic, *hi-pər-gol'ik*, *adj.* of two or more liquids, spontaneously explosive on mixing.
 hyperon, *hi-pər-on*, *n.* any particle with mass intermediate between that of the neutron and the deuteron.
 hypno.—*ns.* hypnoanaesthe'sia, hypnotic sleep; hypnother'apy, the treatment of illness by hypnotism.
 hypo.—*n.* hypomā'nia, the mental condition of overexcitability.—*adj.* hypomā'nic (or -man'ik).
 —*n.* hypother'mia (Gr. *thermē*, heat), subnormal body temperature, esp. that induced for purposes of heart and other surgery.
 ileitis, *il-, il-i'tis*, *n.* inflammation of the ileum.
 imponderables, *n. pl.* factors in a situation whose influence cannot be gauged.
 industrial estate, a planned industrial area, with factories organised to provide varied employment.
 inertial navigation, an automatic gyroscopic system of guidance for aircraft, missiles, &c., using data computed from acceleration and the physical properties of the earth, but dispensing with the magnetic compass and independent of ground-based radio aids.
 in'frastructure, *n.* inner structure, structure of component parts: a system of communications and services as backing for military operations.
 institutionalise, *v.t.* to confine to an institution.
 integration, *n.* unification into a whole of diverse elements in a society, as white and coloured.
 interceptor, *r* ————
 Interlingua, language base ————
 pean languages. [L. *inter*, between, *lingua*, tongue.]
 international standard atmosphere, a standardised atmosphere adopted internationally for comparing aircraft performance.
 Interpol, *in'ter-pōl*, *n.* the International Criminal Police Commission, directed to international co-operation in the suppression of crime.
 interzo'nal, *adj.* between zones (as of occupied country).
 introjection, *in-trō-jek'shən*, *n.* the endowment of

inanimate objects with the attributes of living creatures: a taking into the self of persons or things from the outer world so as to experience a oneness with them and to feel personally touched by their fate. [L. *intrō*, within, *jacere*, to throw.]
 inventory, *n.* the total quantity of material in a nuclear reactor.
 isoniazid(e), *i-sō-ni'ā-zid*, *-zid*, *n.* a drug, isoni-cotic acid hydrazide (abbrev. INAH), used against tuberculosis.
 isotono, *i'sō-tōn*, *n.* one of a number of nuclides having the same number of neutrons in the nucleus with differing numbers of protons.
 isotope.—Isotopic number, the excess number of neutrons over protons in a nuclide; stable isotope, a non-radioactive isotope found in nature.
 isotron, *i'sō-tron*, *n.* a device for separating isotopes through electrical deflection. [iso(tope) and agent suff. -tron.]
 isotype, *i'sō-tip*, *n.* a presentation of statistical information by a row of diagrammatic pictures each representing a particular number of instances. [Gr. *isos*, same, *typos*, form.]
 issel, *is'sel*, *n.* a Japanese immigrant in the U.S.A., not eligible for citizenship—cf. *alsei*. [Jap., first generation.]
 itaconic acid, *it-ə-kon'ik*, or *it-*, a white crystalline solid got by fermentation of sugar with *Aspergillus* mould, used in plastics manufacture.
 Izvestia, *iz-ver'tā-ā*, *n.* the official newspaper organ of the government of Russia. [Rusa., news.]
 Jack.—*n.* jack'pot, a money pool in card games, competitions, &c., that can be won only on certain conditions being fulfilled and accumulates till such time as they are: a prize-money fund.—hit the jackpot, to win a jackpot: to have a big success; Jack easy, indifferent, not caring one way or the other.
 jacket, *n.* the aluminium or zirconium alloy covering of the fissile elements in a reactor.
 Jake, *jāk*, *adj.* (colonial and U.S.) honest: correct: first-rate.
 jato, *jā'tō*, *n.* a rocket device to assist the take-off of aircraft. [jet-assisted take-off.]
 jerk, *n.* (U.S. slang) a useless person.
 Jewish Agency, an organisation linking world Jewry with Israel in the interest of the national home.
 jobs for the boys, jobs given to or created for its adherents by a victorious political party.
 Joe Soap, or merely Joe, (airman's slang) one imposed on for unpleasant tasks.
 jointed cactus, a plant (*Opuntia pusilla*) of the prickly-pear genus, a serious pest in S. Africa.
 judder, *jud'er*, *n.* a vibratory effect in singing produced by alternations of greater or less intensity of sound: aircraft vibration.
 jump (1).—*adj.* jumped'-up, (coll.) upstart.—jump the gun (i.e. the starting-gun in a race), to get off one's mark too soon, start before time, act prematurely, take an unfair advantage; jump the queue, to take a position in a queue to which one is not entitled: to get ahead of one's turn.
 kabuki, *kā-bōō-kē*, *n.* a popular Japanese dramatic form, historical, classical, and eclectic, with music.
 Kalinga prize, *kā-ling'gā*, a money prize awarded annually through Unesco on the endowment (1951) of B. Patnaik of Orissa (formerly part of the ancient Indian kingdom of Kalinga) for merit in popular presentation of science.
 kamikaze, *kā-mi-kā-zē*, *n. pl.* Japanese airmen making suicidal attacks: suicidal warfare. [Jap., divine winds.]
 kathermometer, *kā-tē-thēr-mom'i-tēr*, *n.* an alcohol thermometer for measuring the cooling power of the air. [Gr. *kato*, down, and *thermometer*.]
 keep up with the Joneses, to keep on terms of social equality ————
 keraunograph, ———— or recording distar ————
 thunderbolt, *gr* ————
 Keynesian, *kānz'i-an*, *adj.* relating to John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) or to his economic

fāte, fār, dīh; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōū; dhen (then)

teaching, esp. his advocacy of a measure of public control within capitalism of the unrestricted play of economic forces both national and international.

kgotla, *kgot'la*, *n.* an assembly of tribal elders in Bechuanaland: the place of such assembly. [Bantu.]

Klama Kia Muinga, *hi-ā-mā ki'ā mō-in'gā*, a Kikuyu secret society, successor to Mau Mau, and with like aims. [Kikuyu, society of the many.]

kibbutz, *kē-bōōts*, *n.* a Jewish communal agricultural settlement in Israel:—*pl.* kibbutzim (*kē-bōōts-ēm*). [Heb.]

Kikuyu, *kē-hōō'yū*, *n.* an agricultural negro tribe of Kenya, British East Africa: a member thereof: the Bantu speech thereof.

kilo,—*ms.* kil'ocurie, a unit of radioactivity equal to 1000 curies; ' kil'o-elec'tron-volt, the energy of an electron accelerated through 1000 volts.

kite, *n.* (*airman's slang*) an aircraft.—*n.* kite'-mark, a kite-shaped mark on goods indicating conformity in quality, size, &c., with the specifications of the British Standards Institution.

Knesset, *kne'sit*, *n.* the one-chamber parliament of Israel. [Heb., assembly.]

knock, *v.t.* (*slang*) to arrest.—knock cold, to fell: to shock violently; knock sideways, to put off one's usual course.

know,—*n.* know'-how, the faculty of knowing the right thing to do in any contingency: specialised skill.—I wouldn't know, I am not in a position to know; know all the answers, to be completely informed on everything, or to think one is; what do you know?, what is the news?: a greeting or expression of incredulity.

knuckle,—near the knuckle, on the verge of the indecent.

kok-sagzy, *kok'-sā'gēz*, *n.* a species of dandelion (*Taraxacum kok-saghyz*) from the Tien Shan, grown in Russia, &c. for rubber-making.

Komsomol, *kom'sō-mol*, *n.* the Communist youth organisation of Russia.

korfbal, *korf'baul*, *n.* a game of Dutch origin resembling basket-ball played by teams of six men and six women a side. [Du. *korfbal*—*korf*, basket, *bal*, ball.]

Krillum, *kril'i-um*, *n.* proprietary name of a synthetic powder used to improve soil structure and to counter erosion.

kwashiorkor, *kwa'shi-or'kor*, *n.* a widespread nutritional disease of children in tropical and subtropical regions due to deficiency of protein.

kwela, *kwa'la*, *n.* a Zulu folk-music of jazz type. [Bantu, lift, from the leaping upward in dancing to the music.]

kyat, *hyāt*, *n.* the monetary unit of Burma.

lactoflavin, *lak-tō-flā'vin*, *n.* an earlier name of riboflavin. [L. *lac*, lactis, milk, *flāvus*, yellow.]

Lambeth degree, *lam'bēth*, a degree conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose palace is at Lambeth.

Laminar flow, (*phys.*) a fluid flow in which the particles move smoothly without turbulence, esp., as in aircraft, such a non-impeding flow over a streamlined surface.

land (1).—*ns.* land'ing-beam, a radio beam by which an aircraft is guided in to land; land'ing-speed, the minimum speed at which an aircraft normally lands; land'-rover, a light motor-car used for commercial and agricultural work.

lane (1), *n.* a division of a road for a single stream of traffic.

language,—to speak the same language, to come within one's range of understanding: to have the same tastes or habit of mind.

lap (2), *v.t.* to get or be a lap ahead of.

largacil, *lar-gak'til*, *n.* another name for chlorpromazine.

Lastex, *lās'teks*, *n.* proprietary name of an elastic fabric woven from rubber-cored yarn.

lateral'ity, *n.* physical one-sidedness, either right or left.

lay (3).—*ms.* lay'about, a lounge, loafer; lay'by, an expansion of a roadway to allow vehicles to draw up out of the stream of traffic.

lean over backwards. See backwards.

leg'-show, *n.* an entertainment depending mainly on the exhibition of women's legs.

lep'ton, *n.* any particle of mass comparable with, or less than, that of an electron. [Gr., slight.]

let'-up, *n.* cessation: abatement: alleviation.

Lethidone, *leth'i-dōn*, *n.* proprietary name of a morphine derivative used as an antidote against morphine poisoning.

liaise, *lē-āz*, *v.i.* to form a link: to be or get in touch. [Back-formation from *liaison*.]

liberty ship, a prefabricated all-welded cargo-ship mass-produced in the U.S.A. during the Second World War.

lie detector, an instrument claiming to detect lying by recording abnormal involuntary bodily reactions in a person not telling the truth.

life,—*ms.* life'-line, a vital line of communication; life'manship, (*facet.*—Stephen Potter) the art of making the other fellow feel inferior.

liger, *lī'gēr*, *n.* a cross between a lion and a tiger.

limb (1).—out on a limb, in a hazardous position on one's own.

limey, *lim'i*, *n.* (U.S.) a British sailor or ship: any British person. [From the use of lime-juice on British ships.]

lindane, *lin'dān*, *n.* another name for gammexane.

line (2).—*ms.* lin'er, colouring material for pencilling the eyebrows; line'-shooter, (*slang*) one who shoots a line (see shoot).—get a line on, (*slang*) to get information about; linear A, an undeciphered Cretic script, close relative, if not immediate ancestor, of linear B; linear B, an ancient script (c. 1400 B.C.) first found in Crete and taken to be of an unknown tongue of Minoan civilisation but in 1953 deciphered with all but general acceptance as a form of Greek seven centuries earlier than any previously known; line up, to arrange for; one's line of country, one's field of study or interest.

live (2), *adj.* of the theatre, &c., concerned with living performance as distinct from filming, broadcasting, or televising: of a broadcast, made directly from the actual event, not from a recording; a fishmonger's word for very fresh.

load.—*adj.* load'od, weighted in discussion in a certain direction: charged with contentious material.—get a load of this, (U.S. slang) get what I am going to say impressed on your mind.

lodging turn, a turn of railway work that requires sleeping away from home.

logical designer, one engaged in the scientific construction of computers.

long (3).—*n.* long'-hair, (U.S.) a highbrow.—*also* *adj.* long'-haired, (U.S.) highbrow; long'-playing, of a gramophone record, giving length in reproduction because of the extremely fine groove; long'-term, extending over a long time: of a policy, concerned with time ahead as distinct from the immediate present.

look.—*n.* look'er-in, a television viewer.—look in, to watch television.

loss'-leader, *n.* a thing sold at a loss to attract other custom.

love.—*ms.* love'-drug, dagga; love'ly, a beautiful woman, esp. of the stage.

low'er-brack'et, *adj.* in a bottom grouping in a list.

lox, *loks*, *n.* liquid oxygen, used as a rocket propellant.—Also loxygen.

lum'ber-jacket, *n.* a man's longish, loose-fitting, sometimes belted jacket fastening right up to the neck and usu. in bold-patterned heavy material: a woman's cardigan of like fastening.

Luminal, *loo'min-əl*, *n.* a proprietary name of phenobarbitone.

lunatic fringe, the more nonsensical, extreme-minded, or eccentric members of a community or of a movement.

Lurex, *lyū'ōr'ēks*, *n.* proprietary name of a metallic textile thread made by coating aluminium foil with a synthetic fibre.

Lurgi, *lūr'gi*, *adj.* pertaining to a German plant that enables coal-gas to be made from low-grade coal.

Lysenkoism, *li-sen'hō'izm*, *n.* the teaching of the

Soviet geneticist T. D. Lysenko (born 1898), corresponding to that of Michurin (see Michurinism).

lysergic acid, *li-sər'jĭk*, a substance, $C_{17}H_{15}O_2N_2$, got from ergot, causing (in the form of lysergic acid diethylamide) a schizophrenic condition.

McCarthyism, *mə-kār'thi-izm*, n. the hunting down and removal from public employment of all suspected of Communism. [From Joseph McCarthy (1909-1957), U.S. politician.]

machometer, *măk'hē-mē-tər*, n. an instrument for measuring mach number.

McNaghten rules, *măk-nəw'tn*, (*Eng. law*) rules dating from Rex v. McNaghten (1843), under which mental abnormality relieves from criminal responsibility only if the person did not know what he was doing or did not know that what he was doing was wrong.

Mae West, *mā-west*, n. an airman's pneumatic life-buoy. [From a supposed resemblance, when inflated, to an American actress.]

Magneto-minded, *mă'zhē-nō-mīnd'id*, *adj.*, (*mil.*) over-concerned with the defensive: static in ideas. [From the abortive French Maginot Line fortifications (1927-35) along the German border, named after the French war minister André Maginot (1877-1932).]

magnallium, *mag-nāl'i-um*, n. a light, strong, easily-worked, and rust-resisting alloy of magnesium and aluminium used in aircraft construction, &c.

magnet, *-n*, *magnē'to-hydrodynam'ics*, a branch of physics dealing with the interactions that may take place between an electrically-conducting fluid and a magnetic field.—magnetic tape, a tape coated with fine ferromagnetic powder used in the electromagnetic recording and subsequent reproduction of sound and of television pictures.

main'tenance-man, n. one keeping machines, &c., in working order.

make it, to reach an objective: to succeed in a purpose.

malnrk(c)y, *ma-lār'ki*, n. (U.S.) unfounded story: nonsense.

mallic, *-maleic hy'drazide*, a chemical used in retarding plant growth.

mambo, *man'bo*, n. a voodoo priestess: a West Indian dance, or dance-tune, like the rumba, with syncopation.

maraca, *mā-rā'hā*, n. a dance-band instrument, a gourd or substitute, containing beans, beads, shot, or the like. [Carib.]

Marshall aid, *mār'shl*, U.S. economic aid for post-war Europe made under recovery plan initiated in 1947 by the U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

martenot, *mār'tən-ō*, n. an electronic musical instrument resembling a spinet in appearance, invented by the Frenchman Maurice Martenot (born 1898).

Marzine, *mār'zēn*, n. proprietary name for a travel-sickness preventive.

mass (1).—mass defect, the difference between the sum of the masses of the neutrons and protons in a nucleus and the mass of the nucleus itself; mass-energy equivalence, (*phys.*) the fundamental principle that mass and energy are equivalent and interconvertible; mass observation, study of the habits, opinions, &c., of the general body of a community; mass spectrometer, an instrument like the mass spectrograph but measuring not the masses of particles but the relative number of particles of each mass present.

Mau Mau, *mow mow*, n. a militant African secret society among the Kikuyu and other tribes of Kenya, pledged to the expulsion of the white settlers.

mayday, *mā'dā*, n. the international radiotelephonic distress signal for ships and aircraft. [Fr. *m'aidez* (pron. *mā'dā*), help me.]

measure up to, to be adequate for.

mechanism, n. (*psych.*) the means adopted unconsciously towards a subconscious end.

megaton bomb, *meg'a-ton*, a bomb of explosive force equal to one million tons of TNT.

meld, *mēld*, v.t. and v.i. (U.S. slang) to merge.

melisma, *mel-iz'mā*, n. a song: a tune: a melodic embellishment.—*adj.* mellismatic, *-mat'ik*, florid in melody, esp. where one syllable is sung to a number of notes. [Gr. *melisma*, -*matos*, o song tune.]

mendelevium, *men-de-lē'vi-um*, n. the element (symbol *Mv*) of atomic number 101, artificially produced in 1955 and named after the Russian D. I. Mendeleev (1834-1907) of the periodic table.

menticide, *men'ti-sid*, n. the systematic reduction of a person's mind by psychological or other pressure to a point where views formerly repugnant will be accepted. [L. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind, *caedere*, to kill.]

meprobamate, *mep-rō-bam'at*, n. a drug used as a muscle relaxant and as a sedative.

mercy killing, killing, esp. painlessly, to prevent incurable suffering.

mersalyl, *mar-sal'il*, n. a diuretic drug.

mescaline, *mez-hāl'in*, n. the principal alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{15}NO_3$) in mescal, producing hallucinations and schizophrenia. [mescal.]

metagalaxy, *met-a-gal'ək-sī*, n. the whole universe outside our own galaxy. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *galaxy*.]

method acting, acting as a personal living of a part, contrasted with mere technical performance. methoxamine hydrochloride, *meth-oks'a-mīn hī-drō-klor'id*, a drug used in slowing down the action of the heart.

Methoxone, *meth-oks'ōn*, n. proprietary name of methyl - chloro - phenoxyacetic acid. (abbrev. MCPA), a selective hormone weedkiller sold under the trade-mark Agroxone (*a-grox'ōn*).

metopon, *met'ō-pōn*, n. a pain-relieving drug derived from opium but less habit-forming than morphine.

metopryl, *met'ē-prīl*, n. an anaesthetic related to ether, but more powerful and less disturbing in after-effects.

metre-kilogram(mc)-second (contr. M.K.S.) system, a system of scientific measurement with the metre, &c., as units of length, mass, time.

Michurinism, *mī-chō'rīn-izm*, n. the anti-Mendelian teaching of the Russian geneticist Ivan V. Michurin (1854-1935) that acquired characters are inheritable.

Mickey Finn, *mīk'i fīn*, (U.S. slang) a doped drink.

micro-*-m*, microbiology, the biology of microscopic or ultramicroscopic organisms, as bacteria, viruses, moulds; microcard, a library card reproducing some 200 or more pages of a book in microscopic print for later reading by enlargement; microgroove, the fine groove of long-playing gramophone records; micro-meteorite, a particle of meteoric dust too small to be consumed by friction in the atmosphere.

middle.—*adj.* middle-bracket, in a midway grouping in a list; middlebrow, midway between highbrow and lowbrow.—Also *n.*; middle-of-the-road, midway between extremes.

milk-run, n. a milkman's morning round: (U.S. *airmen's slang*) a routine flight.

minisub, *min'i-zub*, n. a midsize submarine. [mini- (ature) and sub(marine).]

minute (2).—up to the minute, right up to date.

mirafax, *mīr'a-fax*, n. an insecticide.

mirror.—mirror machine, an American device for experimentation in the controlled production of thermonuclear energy, in which gas is tossed to and fro between magnetic mirrors; mirror nuclide, one in which the number of protons and neutrons can be interchanged.

mischmetal, *mīsh'met-l*, n. an alloy of cerium with rare-earth metals and iron, used to produce the spark in cigarette and other lighters. [Gr. *mischen*, to mix, and metal.]

Mitty (Wolter), a nobody who lives a life of imaginary roles as a somebody: an intrepid day-dreamer. [From the hero of a short story by James Thurber.]

mixed-up, *adj.* socially confused, bewildered, and ill-adjusted.

mobile, n. an artistic structure composed of dangling forms.

fāte, fār, dsk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōn; dhēn (then)

- mock-up**, *n.* a full-size dummy model; a fabrication.
- module**, *n.* a selected unit of measurement used as a basis for the dimensional standardisation of production materials, esp. in building.
- monaural**, *mon-ow'-ral*, *adj.* having or using only one ear: pertaining to one ear: of a gramophone record, giving the effect of sound from a single direction—not stereophonic. [Gr. *monos*, single, *L. auris*, ear.]
- monitor**, *n.* an instrument used in a production process to keep a variable quantity within prescribed limits by transmitting a controlling signal.
- monofil**, *mon'-fil*, *n.* a single strand of synthetic fibre.—Also **monofilament**. [mono- and *filament*.]
- monolithic**, *adj.* of a state, organisation, &c., massive and undifferentiated throughout.
- Monoplacophora**, *mon'-plak-of'-s-rā*, *n. pl.* a very primitive limpet-like class of molluscs, believed, till the discovery (1952) of the living *Neopilina* off the W. coast of Mexico, to have been extinct since early Silurian times. [Gr. *monos*, single, *plax*, *plakos*, plate, *phoros*, bearing, from the single piece of shell.]
- moped**, *mō-ped*, *n.* a motor-assisted pedal cycle. [mo(tor) and ped(al).]
- Moses basket**, *mō'-zaz*, a portable cot for babies. [From the story of Moses in the bulrushes, Ex. ii. 3.]
- moshava**, *mō-shā'vā*, an agricultural settlement in Israel.
- motel**, *mō-tel'*, *n.* a hotel made up of units, each one accommodating a car and occupants. [mo(tor) and (ho)tel.]
- mothball**, *v.t.* to lay up in mothballs: to spray with a plastic and lay up (a ship, &c.).
- Mother's Day**, (*U.S. and Canada*) a day for remembrance of motherhood and of one's mother—the second Sunday in May or in schools the preceding Friday.
- motor**, *-ms*, **motorcade** (*mō'tor-kād*; after *cavalcade*), a procession of motor-cars; **motorway**, a road for motor traffic, esp. one for fast traffic with no crossings on the same level and usu., as in the U.K., with no restriction on speed.
- mu**, *-mu* (or *μ*) **meson**, one of some ten mesons having positive or negative unit charge and an apparent mass about 210 times that of an electron.—Abbrev. **muon** (*mū'* or *mō'on*).
- multi**, *-ms*, **multifil**, a multiple strand of synthetic fibre.—Also **multifilament**; **Multigraph**, proprietary name of a duplicating machine using the letterpress process; **Multilith**, proprietary name of a duplicating machine using the lithographic process.
- Munich**, *mū'nik*, *n.* a buying off by concession.—*n.* **Munichism**. [From the pact signed at Munich (1938) yielding the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia to Hitler.]
- muon**. See **mu meson**.
- musique concrète**, *mū-zāk' kōn-kret'*, a kind of mid-20th-cent. Parisian cubistic music, made up of odds and ends of recorded sound variously handled.
- must**, *n.* an essential, a necessity: a thing that should not be missed or neglected.
- mutt-on-dumm'ies**, *n. pl.* white plimsolls.
- name brand**, a make of an article bearing a manufacturer's distinguishing name.
- Nandi bear**; *nan'di*, a great fierce animal reputed to live in E. Africa, perh. the spotted hyaena. [From the *Nandi* Forest, Kenya, where first reported.]
- narcotic**, *-ms*, **nar'co-cathar'sis**, **narco-analysis**; **nar'co-hypno'sis**, the use of narcotics to produce hypnosis; **nar'co-syn'thesis**, the bringing out of repressed emotions by narcotics so that they become freely accepted into the self; **nar'co-ther'apy**, treatment of disturbed mental states by prolonged drug-induced sleep.
- national service**, compulsory service in the armed forces.
- Nato**, *nā'tō*, *n.* the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, a mutual defence organisation formed in 1949 by Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, and the U.S.A., and later joined by Greece, Turkey, and Western Germany.
- natural**, *n.* one of natural aptitude in some direction: a thing assured by its very nature of certain success, a certainty.
- nā'turism**, *n.* nudism.
- negative**, *adj.* (*U.S.*) censorious: defeatist.—*n.* **negatron** (*neg'-a-tion*), an electron—from its having a negative charge, as distinct from a positron.—**negative proton**, an antiproton.
- Nembutal**, *nem'bū-tal*, *n.* proprietary name for sodium ethylmethylbutyl barbiturate, used as a sedative, hypnotic, and antispasmodic.
- neomycin**, *ne'-ō-mī'sin*, *n.* an antibiotic effective against certain infections which resist the common antibiotics. [Gr. *neos*, new, *mykēs*, fungus.]
- Neopilina**, *ne'-ō-pil'-ī-nō*, *n.* a genus of very primitive molluscs (*Monoplacophora*) with traces of segmentation discovered by the Danish ... in 1952 off W. Mexico. a Palaeolithic genus of similar appearance.]
- neoplasticism**, *ne'-ō-plas'ti-sizm*, *n.* a style of abstract painting in which geometrical patterns are formed of patches of flat colour enclosed by intersecting vertical and horizontal lines. [neo- and plastic.]
- neoprene**, *ne'-ō-prēn*, *n.* an oil- and heat-resisting synthetic rubber made by polymerising chloroprene. [neo- and (chloro)prene.]
- net'work**, *n.* a system of stations connected for broadcasting the same programme.
- never-never**, *n.* (*Saet.*) the hire-purchase system.
- new**, *-n*, **new'speak**, a diction in which old words take on new mean ... twist—coined by ...
- new look**, a change ...
- notably to longer and fuller skirt: a radical modification in the existing form of something.
- news'cast**, *n.* a news broadcast.—*n.* **news'caster**.
- new'ton**, *n.* the M.K.S. unit of force—the force which, acting for one second on a mass of one kilogramme, produces a velocity of one metre per second.
- nicotin**, *ni'-ō-sin*, *n.* nicotine acid.
- nickelodeon**, *nik'-ē-lō-di-on*, *n.* a five-cent entertainment: a juke-box. [See *nickel*, *odeum*.]
- nick-y-tam**, *nik'-i-tom'*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a tying worn below the knee to keep the bottom of the trouser-leg lifted clear in dirty work or to exclude dust, &c.
- nicrossal**, *nik'-rō-sil'-al*, *n.* a cast-iron alloy containing nickel, chromium, and silicon, used in high-temperature work.
- nikethamide**, *nik'-eth-o-mid*, *n.* a drug used as a heart stimulant—also called **coramine**.
- niisei**, *nī'sē*, *n.* a resident in the Americas born of Japanese immigrant parents, esp. in the U.S. (where a citizen by right) and Canada—cf. *issei*. [Jap., second generation.]
- nobelium**, *nō-bel'-i-um*, *n.* the element (symbol *No*) of atomic number 102, artificially produced in 1957 at the Nobel Institute, Stockholm.
- nobody's business**, (*slang*) a thing nobody could hope to deal with or nobody troubles about.
- Nomag**, *nō'mag*, *n.* proprietary name of a non-magnetic cast-iron alloy containing nickel and manganese.
- non**, *-adj.* (*print.*) non-fig'urative, non-objective (or *obj.*), non-representational.
- noradren'aline**, *n.* a drug related to adrenalin, used as a heart resuscitant.
- nostomania**, *nos-tō-mā-ni-ō*, *n.* an abnormal desire to go back to familiar places. [Gr. *nostos*, return, and *mania*.]
- nostopathy**, *nos-tōp'-a-thi*, *n.* an abnormal fear of going back to familiar places. [Gr. *nostos*, return, *pathos*, suffering.]
- nothing**, *-nothing on*, (*slang*) no claim to superiority over; no engagement, nothing on foot; nothing to it, having nothing in it worth while: easy.
- nucleus**, *-ms*, **nucleon'ics** (treated as *sing.*), nuclear physics; **nuclide**, *nū'klid*, *-klid*, any atom

in respect of the number of neutrons and protons in its nucleus.

nyctophobia, *nik-tō-fō-bi-ā*, *n.* morbid fear of the night or of darkness. [Gr. *nyx*, *nykto*, night, and *phobia*.]

occlu'sion, *n.* (*meteor.*) the closing in of a cold front upon a warm, which is at the same time narrowed and lifted up.—*v.t.* *occludo*.

oestrogen, *ēs-trō-jen*, *n.* any one of the female sex-hormones.—*adj.* oestrogenic (*-jen*). [oestrus and suff. -gen.]

off.—*adj.* off-beat, (*U.S.*) away from standard: out of the usual: eccentric.—offshore purchase, a purchase by one country in another.

oliticla, *oi-ti-sē-kā*, *n.* any of several South American trees, esp. *Liconia rigida* and *Coutepia grandiflora* (both rosaceous), whose nuts yield an oil used for quick-drying paints and varnishes. [Port.—Tupi *oitico*.]

old.—*adj.* old(-world), self-consciously imitative of the past or supposed past; old-hat, out-of-date.

onc.—*n.* onc-up'manship, (*facet.*—Stephen Potter) the art of being one up.—be one up on, to score an advantage over another.

open.—open circuit, in television, the customary system in which the showing is for general not restricted viewing; open skies, in disarmament, reciprocal freedom for aerial inspection of military establishments.

operational, *adj.* ready for action.

op'tic, *n.* a device in a bottle for measuring liquid poured out.

Orinase. See tolbutamide.

Orlon, *or-lon*, *n.* proprietary name of an acrylic synthetic fibre, or of the wool-like fabric made of it.

ortanique, *or-tā-nēk*, *n.* a cross between the orange and the tangerine, or its fruit. [Portmanteau word and suff. -ique.]

orthocaine, *or-thō-kā-in*, or *or-thō-kān*, a white crystalline substance used as a local anaesthetic.

out, *adv.* not to be thought of or considered.—outer space, the immeasurable expanse beyond the earth; out on one's feet, as good as knocked out: done for, but with a semblance of carrying on.

ovenette, *uv-n-ēt*, *n.* a small oven. [oven and suff. -ette.]

over.—*n.* O'verlord, the operational name for the Anglo-American invasion (1944) of Normandy in the Second World War; o'verpass, a road bridging another road or railway, canal, &c.; o'vershoot, (*oero*) a going beyond the mark in landing; o'versteeer, in a motor-car, too quick a response to the steering-wheel.—*adj.* over-weighted, not fairly balanced in presentation.—go overboard about or for, (*slang*) to go to extremes of enthusiasm about or for.

oximeter, *oks-im'i-ter*, *n.* a photoelectric instrument for measuring the amount of oxygen in the blood.

oxygen.—oxygen mask, a masklike breathing apparatus through which oxygen is supplied in rarefied atmospheres to aviators and mountaineers; oxygen tent, an oxygen-filled tent erected round a patient to aid breathing.

oxytocin, *oks-i-tō-sin*, *n.* o pituitary hormone that stimulates uterine muscle contraction. [oxy-, and Gr. *tokos*, birth.]

package deal, a deal which embraces a number of matters and has to be accepted as a whole, the less favourable items along with the favourable.

pad (2), *n.* a rocket-launching platform.

page-boy, *n.* a uniformed boy attendant or messenger: a woman's close-cropped hair style.

pain in the neck (*fig.*), a feeling of acute discomfort: an exasperating circumstance: a thoroughly tiresome person.

Pakistani, *pā-ki-stā-nē*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Pakistan.—*n.* a native or citizen of Pakistan. [From the constituent Punjab, Afghan Frontier, Kashmir, Baluchistan.]

palace revolution, a revolution within the seat of authority.

palynology, *pol-i-nol'a-jī*, *n.* the study of spores and pollen-grains. [Gr. *polýnēin*, to sprinkle, strew.]

pan, *v.t.* and *v.i.* of a cinema or television camera, to move while taking a picture so as to follow a particular object or to produce a panoramic effect. [pan(orama).]

panel, *n.* a group of persons chosen for some purpose, as to judge a competition, serve on a brains trust, or be the guessers in radio and television guessing games (panel games).—panel heating, indoor heating diffused from floors, walls, or ceilings.

panga, *pang-gō*, *n.* a broad, heavy African knife used as a tool and as a weapon.

Panthonlb, *pan'hon-lib*, *adj.* pertaining to shipping registered under flags of convenience in Panama, Honduras, Liberia, &c.—till the dropping out of Costa Rica, Panthonlbco (-lib'kō).

panthcnol, *pan'thin-ol*, *n.* a vitamin of the B-complex, affecting the growth of hair.

papier collé, *pā-pyā' kol-ē*, scraps of paper and odds and ends pasted out as a help to cubist composition. [Fr., glued paper.]

para-amino-salicylic acid, a drug used along with streptomycin in the treatment of tuberculosis:—abbrev. PAS.

parity law, a law that a symmetry obtains in the natural world with no distinction between right and left, long held as basic, but shown in 1957 not to apply in the field of nuclear physics.

parking-meter, *n.* a coin-operated meter at the kerbside that charges for motor-car parking-time there.

Parkinson's Law, *por'kin-senz*, (*facet.*) the law that in officialdom work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion. [After the propounder, C. Northcote Parkinson.]

part brass rags, (*see slong*) to quarrel.

passimeter, *po-sim'i-ter*, *n.* an automatic ticket-issuing machine. [pass and meter.]

pay (1).—*n.* pay-as-you-earn, a method of income-tax collection in which the tax is paid by deduction from earnings before they are received:—abbrev. P.A.Y.E.—pay off, to yield results.

Pedoscope, *ped'ō-skōp*, *n.* proprietary name of an X-ray apparatus for examining the fit of a shoe on the foot. [L. *pēs*, *pedis*, foot, Gr. *skopein*, to view.]

peep (2).—*adj.* peep'-through, allowing of being seen through.—*n.* peep'-toe, a shoe cut away so as to show the toe.

peg.—off the peg, ready-made.

pen'-frlend, *n.* a person otherwise unknown assigned to one as a correspondent.

Pentagon, *n.* headquarters of the U.S. armed forces at Washington. [From the shape of the building.]

Perlon, *per-lon*, *n.* proprietary name of a synthetic fibre or fabric, similar to nylon.

Peronista, *per-on-istā*, Eng. -ist, *n.* a follower of Juan Domingo Perón, national socialist president and dictator of Argentina (1946-55).

personality cult, excessive adulation of the individual, orig. in Communist usage.

pethidine, *peth'i-dēn*, a drug that gives a feeling of elation.

petrol-lighter, *n.* a cigarette-lighter in which the striking of a spark ignites a petrol-soaked wick.

phase-contrast, phase-difference, microscope, one that renders staining unnecessary by altering the speed of some of the rays of light.

phenobarbital, *fen-nō-bār-bi-tōn*, *n.* a sedative and hypnotic drug.

phenyl.—*ms.* phenylal'anin(e), an amino-acid present in most food proteins; phenylketonuria (-kē-tō-nū'ri-ā), an inherited metabolic disorder in infants in which there is an inability to break down phenylalanine, commonly later resulting in mental defect.

philumeny, *fil-wō'men-i*, *n.* a fantastic word for the hobby of collecting match-box labels.—*n.* phillu'menlist. [Gr. *philein*, to love, L. *lūmen*, -ini, light.]

phthalic.—*n.* phthaloc'y'anin, any one of a group

of green and blue organic colouring matters of great fastness and brilliance.

Phurnacite, *furn-ah-sit*, *n.* proprietary name of a smokeless fuel for closed heating appliances.

phytotron, *fi'tō-tron*, *n.* an apparatus that produces climates artificially for the study of plant growth. [Gr. *phýton*, plant, *-tron*, agent suffix.]

pigboat, *n.* (*U.S. naval slang*) a submarine.

pilot scheme, a scheme serving as a guide on a small scale to a full-scale scheme.

pin, *—ns.* **pinball**, a slot-machine game played on the chances of a ball as it runs down a sloping board studded with pins; **pinball**, the gaming machine on which pinball is played.

pineapple-weed, *n.* the rayless mayweed (*Matricaria suaveolens*)—from its smell.

ping'er, *n.* an acoustic transmitter for the study of ocean currents.

pipe-line, *n.* (*fig.*) a line of supply.

plasma, *n.* a very hot electrically ionised gas.

plasticiser, *n.* a substance that induces plasticity.

plateau, *n.* a temporary stable state reached in the course of upward progress: the part of a curve representing this.

platforming, *n.* a process for re-forming low-grade into high-grade petrol, using a platinum catalyst. [**plat**(inum) and **form**.]

platinum blonde, a woman with silvery-gold hair.

play, *—n.* **playwhite**, a light-skinned coloured person in South Africa who passes for white and breaks away from the coloured world.—**play ball**, to co-operate.

Pliofilm, *pli-ō-film*, *n.* proprietary name of a thin, transparent, pliable rubber material used for weatherproof clothing and as a wrapping.

plung'ing, *adj.* of a neckline in women's dress, cut low.

plush, *adj.* pretentiously luxurious.

pluto-democracy, *n.* a wealth-dominated democracy.

pock'et, *n.* a small isolated area or patch, as of military resistance, unemployment, &c.

Podunk, *pō'dungk*, *n.* (*U.S.*) an imaginary typical dull out-dated country town.

point of no return, that point on a flight from which one can only go on, for want of fuel to return.

poison pen, a writer of malicious anonymous letters.

polio, *pō'i-ō*, *n.* short for poliomyelitis: a sufferer therefrom.—**Also adj.**

poliburo, *—bureau*, *pō-li'tū-bū-rō*, *n.* in Soviet governments, the central executive authority. [Russ. *politicheskiye*, political, *biuro*, bureau.]

politico, *pō-li'ti-kō*, *n.* a politician, esp. in Spanish-speaking countries, and usu. derogatorily. [It. or Sp.]

poll (t), *n.* the taking of a vote: a taking of public opinion by means of questioning.—*n.* **pollster**, one who carries out, or puts his faith in, a public opinion poll.

polo neck, a pullover collar fitting the neck closely and doubling over, as orig. in a polo jersey.

poly, *—ns.* **polyamide**, a polymeric amide, as nylon; **polychloroprene**, neoprene; **polyelectrolyte**, an electrolytic derivative of a polymer; **polyfluorotetraethylene**, a plastic useful where friction or adhesion is to be avoided.—*adj.* **polyheral**, loosely, multiform.—*ns.* **polyisoprene**, a rubber-like polymer of isoprene; **polypropylene**, a polymer of propylene, similar in properties to polyethylene; **polystyrene**, a polymer of styrene, highly thermoplastic; **polythene** (see **polyethylene**); **polyvinyl**, a vinyl resin.

ponce, *pōns*, *n.* a man who lives on the immoral earnings of a woman. [Ety. dub.]

pongo, *pōnggō*, *n.* (*Services slang*) a soldier.

pony, *—ns.* **pony-tail**, a woman's hair style in which the hair is gathered together at the back and hangs down like a pony's tail; **pony-trekking**, cross-country pony-riding in groups as a pastime.

poodle cut, a woman's short curly hair style resembling a poodle's coat.

pop, *adj.* (*slang*) popular.—*n.* (*slang*) a currently popular song.

population, *n.* (*U.S.*) an aggregate of statistical items.

portfolio, *n.* a list of the securities held by a company.

post-war credit, a portion of income-tax credited to an individual for repayment after the Second World War as representing 'compulsory saving' resulting from the reduction during the war of earned income and personal allowances.

pot'ed *adj.* condensed, concentrated: abridged: (of music, &c.) recorded for reproduction.

Poujadist, *pō-jā-dist*, *n.* a follower of the French politician Pierre Poujade (b. 1920), anti-parliamentarian champion of the small man and of tax reduction.—**Also adj.**—*n.* Poujadism. [Fr. *Poujadiste*.]

Pravda, *prōv'dā*, *n.* the official newspaper organ of the central committee of the Communist party of Russia. [Russ., truth.]

predic'tor, *n.* an anti-aircraft rangefinding and radar device.

première, *pre-mi-yer*, *v.t.* to give a first performance of.

press-button, *n.* a push-button.—**press-button war** (see **push-button war**).

press conference, a meeting of a public personage with the press for making an announcement or to answer questions.

pressure, *—ns.* **pressure-cabin**, a pressurised cabin in an aircraft; **pressure-helmet**, an

airman's helmet for use with a pressure-suit; **pressure-suit**, an automatically inflating suit worn by airmen against pressure-cabin failure at very high altitudes; **pressure-waistcoat**, an

airman's waistcoat through which oxygen passes under pressure to the lungs to aid breathing at high altitudes.—**pressure group**, a set putting pressure on a government for a particular purpose.

preventive detention, specially prolonged imprisonment for persistent offenders of 30 or over for periods of from 5 to 14 years.

preview, *prē-viū*, *n.* a view of a performance, exhibition, &c., before it is open to the public.—**Also v.t.** (*prē-viū*).

price level, the average of many prices of commodities.

printed circuit, a wiring circuit, free of loose wiring, formed by printing the design of the wiring on copper foil bonded to a flat base and etching away the unprinted foil.

profile, *n.* a short biographical sketch in a newspaper or magazine.

progesterone, *prō-jes'tēr-ōn*, *n.* a female sex hormone that prepares the uterus for the fertilised ovum and maintains pregnancy.

Pro'gre'g, *prō-greg*, *n.* proprietary name of a thermochemical process for reducing frictional wear in machinery, cutting tools, &c. [From the name of the inventor (1954), John McGregor.]

prolific, *prō-li-sid*, *n.* the killing of offspring: the killing off of the human race.—*adj.* **proli'c**, *dal*.

[*L.* *prōles*, offspring, *caedere*, to kill.]

prometal, *prō-met-l*, *n.* a kind of cast-iron highly resistant to heat.

properdin, *prō-pər-din*, *n.* a natural immunising substance varying present in the blood, possibly with bearing on resistance to malignant disease.

[*L.* *prō*, for, *perdere*, to destroy.]

prop'jet, *adj.* (*aero.*) having a turbine-driven propeller. [**prop**(eller) and **jet**.]

prosthodontia, *pros-thō-don'thi-ō*, *n.* provision of false teeth. [Gr. *prothesis*, addition—*pros*, to, *thesis*, putting, and *odontos*, *odontos*, tooth.]

protect, *—protected state*, a state under the protection of another state but less subject to the control of that state than a protectorate; **pro-**

tection, custody, detention of a person for his personal safety or from doubt as to his possible actions.

proximity fuse, a device for causing a missile to explode when it comes near the object.

prune, *n.* (*oirmant's slang*) a dud pilot.

psephology, *st-fol's-jī*, *n.* sociological and statistical study of election results and trends.—*n.* **psephologist**. [Gr. *psephos*, pebble (used like a voting paper), *logos*, discourse.]

psycho, *—ns.* **psychochemistry**, the treatment of

mental illness by drugs; psychodrama, a method of mental treatment in which the patient is got to objectify and understand his difficulty by spontaneously acting it out; psychometer, one who measures mental processes or makes mental tests: an instrument for measuring reaction-times and the like; psychometrics, the branch of psychology dealing with measurable factors: statistical treatment of mental test results; psychosurgery, brain-surgery in mental cases.—*adj.* psychotropic, affecting mental states; psychobiological warfare, the use of propaganda to influence enemy opinion or morale.

public opinion poll, a taking of public opinion based on the answers of scientifically selected elements in the community to questioning.

Pulitzer prize, *pool'i-tiz-er*, (U.S.) one of a number of annual prizes in journalism and letters established under the will of the American newspaper publisher Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911).

pull a fast one on, (slang) to take advantage of by a sudden trick.

pulp, *n.* (fig.) nonsense: sentimentality: (slang) a cheap magazine printed on wood-pulp paper, or of a paltry and sentimental or sensational character (also pulp magazine, pulp mag).

punch (3).—*n.* punch-card, a card with perforations representing data, used in the operation of automatic computers.—*adj.* punch-drunk, having a form of cerebral concussion from past blows in boxing, with results resembling drunkenness: dazed.

pur-chase-tax, *n.* a British form of sales-tax levied on specified goods and at differential rates.

purple.—purple alrway, a reserved course for a royal flight; Purple Heart, a U.S. decoration for wounds received on active service.

push (1).—*n.* push-over, an easy thing: a person or side easily overcome.—push-button war, one carried on by guided missiles, released by push-button.

pyrimethamine, *pi-ri-meth-a-mén*, or *pt.*, *n.* a powerful anti-malarial drug:—proprietary name Daraprim, *dar'aprim*. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, meth, and amine.]

quack'tail, *n.* (S. Afr.) a Teddy girl, counterpart of the ducktail (q.v.).

quantometer, *kwan-tom'i-tér*, *n.* an instrument that shows by spectrographical analysis the percentages of the various elements present in a metallic sample. [L. *quantus*, how much, and meter.]

quartz clock, the atomic clock.

quicks (1).—*n.* quick-freeze, very rapid freezing of food so that its natural qualities are unimpaired.—quicks on the draw, swift to shoot: prompt in response or action.

Quinacrine, *kwin'a-kren*, *n.* a proprietary name for mepacrine.

Quonset hut, *kwon-set*, the U.S. equivalent of the Nissen hut, orig. prefabricated at Quonset, Rhode Island.

racism, *ras'izm*, *n.* belief in the inherent superiority of certain races over others, usu. with implication of a right to rule: discriminative treatment based on such belief.

rad, *rad*, *n.* a unit of radiation dosage, equal to 100 ergs for one gram of mass. [rad(iation).]

radar altimeter, a radar flying instrument for indicating the height of an aircraft.

radiation sickness, an illness due to excessive absorption of radiation in the body, marked by internal bleeding, decrease in white blood cells, loss of hair, reduction of sperm in the male, &c.

radio.—*ns.* radiobiology, the study of the effects of radiation on living tissue; radiocarbon, a radioactive isotope of carbon, of moment in telling the age of geological strata and of archaeological finds and when artificially produced used as a tracer; radiogenetics, the study of the effects of radiation on inheritance.—*adj.* radiogenic (ill-formed word), suitable for broadcasting.—radio altimeter, a flying instrument for indicating through radio wave the height of an aircraft; radio amateur, a person licensed to

send and receive wireless messages privately on certain short wave-bands.—Also (slang) radio ham; radio star, a discrete source of radio waves in outer space, generally corresponding with no visual object and known only by radio astronomy; radio strontium, strontium-90; radio telescope, an apparatus for the reception in radio astronomy of radio waves from outer space. railroad, *v.t.* (U.S.) to get rid of, esp. by sending to prison on a false charge.

ranger, *n.* (U.S.) a soldier specially trained for raiding combat.

rap (1).—take the rap, (slang) take the blame or punishment, esp. in place of another.

Rastinen. See tolbutamide.

Rauwolfia, *rau-wol'fi-a*, *n.* a tropical genus of apocynaceous trees and shrubs, of which *R. serpentina* and other species yield valuable drugs. [After the German botanist Leonhard Rauwolf (died c. 1600).]

razzamatazz, *raz-z-ma-taz'*, *n.* to-do, hullabaloo.

recap, *re-kap'*. Short for recapitulate and recapitulation.

reece, *rek'i*, *n.* (mil.) reconnaissance.

red.—redbrick university, a general name for the later English type of university, contrasted with Oxford and Cambridge; red carpet, a strip of carpet put out for the highly favoured to walk on; red face, a blushing from discomfiture; red out, to experience a red hazy field of vision, &c., as a result of serobates.

reefer, *ref'er*, *n.* a cigarette doped with marijuana. reheat', *n.* the burning of additional fuel within the jet pipe of a turbo-jet in order to gain increased thrust.

rem, *rem*, *n.* a unit of radiation dosage in biological application, equivalent to the rad. [röntgen equivalent man or mammal.]

remote control, control of a device from a distance by the making or breaking of an electric circuit or by means of radio waves.

rep, *rep*, *n.* a unit of radiation dosage, equal to 93 ergs for one gram of mass, now superseded by the rad. [röntgen equivalent physical.]

repechage, *rep'shazh*, Fr. *re-pesh-azh'*, *adj.* (rowing, &c.) pertaining to a supplementary race in which second-besters in earlier eliminating races get a second chance to go on to the final race. [Fr. *repechage*, a fishing out again.]

replacement, *n.* a person or thing that takes the place of another.

rescinamine, *ri-sin'am-in*, -*én*, *n.* a synthetic sedative drug of which the natural base is *Rauwolfia serpentina*.

rescue, *n.* a beach-rescue.

reserpine, *ri-ser'pin*, -*pén*, *n.* a drug got from *Rauwolfia serpentina*, long used in India against snake-bites and mental diseases, now against high blood-pressure, &c.

resit, *re-sit'*, *v.i.* to sit an examination again after failing.—*n.* an opportunity or act of resitting.

retina camera, an instrument that photographs the minute blood-vessels at the back of the eye in full colour.

retread, *re-tred'*, *n.* (Austr. and U.S.) a soldier who fought in both World Wars.

retrocoognition, *n.* extrasensory knowledge of past events.

rheumatology, *n.* the study of rheumatism.

rhubarb, *n.* (U.S. slang) a squabble, row, rumpus.

rib, *rib*, *v.t.* (U.S.) to tease, ridicule, make fun of. rldc.—take for a rldc, to give one a lift in a car with the object of murdering him in some remote place: play a trick on, dope.

rightist, *n.* an adherent of the political right (conservatives).—Also *adj.*

ring (2).—*n.* ring'er, a horse raced under the name of another horse.

Ringelmann chart, *ring'l-mán*, a chart giving a scale of shades of grey against which density of smoke may be gauged in smoke abatement. [After the deviser.]

rip'norter, *n.* (slang) a fast and furious affair: a gale.

river novel, a novel in a series of self-contained

fâte, fâr, dik; mē, har (her); mīne; mēte; mūte; mōn; then (then)

- narratives telling the story of a family or other social group over successive generations.
- saga novel. [Tr.]
- rock (1)—*adj.* roc'k.
- rock (3)—*n.* rock-
- (and) roll, a simple form of swing-music or jive: dancing thereto.—Also rock.
- rocket (1), *n.* a projectile propelled by rocket apparatus.—*ns.* rock-et-mo'tor, a motor in which the thrust is by rocket; rock-et-plane, an aeroplane driven by rocket-motor; rock-et-range, a place for experimentation with rocket projectiles; rock-ety, the scientific study of rockets.
- Roger, roj'er, *n.* a word used in signalling and radio-communication for R, in the sense of received (and understood).
- roll.—*ns.* roll'er-coast'er, a circular switchback railway ridden in open coasting cars for amusement; roll-on, a corset that fits on by stretching.—rolling adjustment, (U.S.) a period of slackening business, distinct from a recession as being confined to certain industries only.
- Roman candle, a bad landing by aeroplane or parachute.—*v.t.* to make such a landing. [Perh. from the stars seen on such occasions.]
- rönt'gen, *n.* the international unit of quantity of X-rays or gamma rays, approx. equal to rad—abbrev. r.
- roof'er, *n.* a letter of thanks for hospitality.
- rope, *n.* a climbing party roped together.
- rotascope, rō't-skōp, *n.* an instrument for observing machinery in rapid movement. [L. *rota*, wheel, Gr. *skopein*, to view.]
- rotor.—*ns.* Rotodyne, rō'tō-din, proprietary name of an aircraft that rises and lands like a helicopter and flies like an aeroplane (rotor, and Gr. *dynamis*, power); ro'torcraft, an aircraft that derives its lift from rotors.
- route-proving flight, a flight of aeroplanes sent out to test the possibilities and advantages of variants of a new service.
- routine, *n.* the set series of movements gone through in a dancing, skating, or other performance.
- rube, rōb, *n.* (U.S.) a country bumpkin: an uncouth, unsophisticated person. [Abbrev. of *Reuben*.]
- rules. See Australian rules.
- run.—*n.* run'-down, a reduction in numbers.—run of the mill, an ordinary fair sample, not selected.
- Runyonesque, run-yon-esk', *adj.* in the style of the American writer A. Damon Runyon (1884-1946), portrayer of gangsters in their milder moments.
- rutherford, rud'h-ar-fard, *n.* a unit of radioactive disintegration, equal to a million disintegrations a second—abbrev. rd. [After the physicist Baron Rutherford (1871-1937).]
- rutin, rō'tin, *n.* a drug used against the fragility of small blood-vessels.
- sack, *n.* woman's loose-fitting waistless dress.—sad sack, (U.S.) one who seems to attract mishap and disaster.
- saga novel. See river novel.
- sale (1).—*n.* sales'-tax, a tax on the sale of goods and services, esp. one general in character and flat in rate (cf. purchase-tax)—sales resistance, unwillingness to buy.
- Salk vaccine, salk, a vaccine developed by the American Dr. Jonas E. Salk and others, used against poliomyelitis.
- salty, *adj.* piquant, racy, witty.
- samba, sam'bō, *n.* a Brazilian negro dance in duple time with syncopation: a ballroom development thereof: a tune for it.
- sand'-yacht, a wheeled boat with sails, for running on the sea-beach.—*n.* sand'-yachting.
- Sanforise, san'fər-iz, *v.t.* to make (cotton or linen fabrics) proof against shrinking by mechanically compressing the fibres by a patented process. [After Sanford L. Cluett, American inventor of the process.]
- satellite.—earth satellite, a man-made body launched by rocket into outer space and put into orbit round the earth.
- sawn'-off, *adj.* (U.S.) short in stature.
- scalp (1), *v.t.* (U.S.) of theatre, travel, or other tickets, to buy up and sell at other than official prices.—*n.* scalp'er.
- scampo, skam'pō, *n.* a Norway lobster.—*pl.* scam'pl, -pē. [It.]
- scan, *v.t.* (radar) to search out by aiming the beam.—*n.* scanner, (radar) the rotating aerial by which the beam is made to scan.
- scena.—*v.t.* scenarise, si-nā-riz, -nā', to make a scenario of.—*ns.* scena'rist; scenarisa'tion.
- schmaltz, shmaults, *n.* (U.S.) mush.—*adj.* schmaltz'y, old-fashioned, old-style, outmoded: sentimental. [Yiddish—Ger. *schmalz*, grease.]
- Schnörkel, shnōr'kl, *n.* a tube with a float for bringing air to a submarine or an underwater swimmer.—Anglicised as snōr'kel, snort. [Ger. a spiral ornament.]
- science fiction, highly fanciful fiction dealing with life on the earth in future, with space travel, and with life on other planets, or the like.
- scintilla.—*ns.* scintilla'tion-counter, a scintillometer; scin'tillator, an instrument for detecting radioactivity; scintillom'eter, an instrument for trapping and measuring radioactivity; scintill'o-scope, a scintillometer.
- sciosophy, si-ōs'ō-fi, *n.* a system of what claims to be knowledge but is without basis in ascertained scientific fact, as astrology. [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, *sophia*, wisdom.]
- scouse, shōus, *n.* a native of Liverpool. [Short for *Lobscouse*.]
- scramble.—*v.t.* of a message, to jumble up so that reading can be only by decoding.—*n.* scram-bler, a telephone device that mutilates a conversation to anyone tapping the line.
- screen, *v.t.* to protect from stray electrical interference: to prevent from causing outside electrical interference.
- screw.—*ns.* screw'ball, (U.S.) a ball in baseball that breaks contrary to its swerve: a crazy person, an eccentric.—Also *adj.*; screw'top, a bottle with a stopper that screws in, esp. a beer-bottle of the kind with its contents.
- scrub (1), *v.t.* (slang) to cancel.
- scutt'le-butt, *n.* (U.S.) rumour, gossip.
- Seabee, sē'bē, *n.* a member of a U.S. Navy construction battalion.
- seam bowling, (cricket) bowling in which the seam of the ball is used in delivery to make the ball swerve in flight or first to swerve and then to break in the opposite direction on pitching.
- Seconal, sek'a-nol, *n.* proprietary name of a hypnotic and soporific barbiturate.
- securc.—Security Council, a body of the United Nations of five permanent (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.—each with the right of veto) and six elected two-yearly members charged with the maintenance of international peace and security; security risk, a person considered from his political leanings or affiliations to be unsafe for state service.
- segregate.—*ns.* segregā'tion, separation of one particular class of persons from another, as on grounds of race; segregā'tionist, a believer in racial or other segregation.
- seized or, aware of.
- sell (2).—*n.* sell'-out, a betrayal: a show for which all seats are sold.—sell down the river, to play false, betray; sellers' market, one in which sellers rule the price, demand exceeding supply; sell short, to belittle, disparage: to betray.
- Sellotape, sel'ō-tāp, *n.* proprietary name of a cellulose adhesive tape used for mending, binding, sealing.
- scm'documentary, *n.* a cinematograph film with an actual background but an invented plot.
- send, *v.t.* to put into ecstasy by swing-music.
- separates, *n. pl.* the separate items of a blouse or sweater and a skirt when worn together.
- serial time, time regarded as an infinite regression of successive times each needed for the description of its predecessor.
- service.—service road, a minor road parallel to a main road and serving local traffic without obstructing the main road; service station, an

establishment providing general services for motorists.

set'-plee, *n.* a performance elaborately prepared in advance.

sev'-en-ty-eight, *n.* a seventy-eight revolutions a minute gramophone record, standard before the introduction of long-playing microgroove records—usu. written 78.

sex, *n.* **sex'-kitten**, a young woman mischievously playing up her sex-attraction.—*adj.* **sex'y**, over-concerned with sex.

shad'ow'-mark, *n.* trace of an archaeological site revealed by observation from the air.

shaggy dog story, a whimsically extravagant story humorous from the unexpectedness and inconsequence of its ending. [From the shaggy dog featured in many.]

shamateur, *sham'a-tör*, *-tür*, *n.* one rated as an amateur in sport who yet makes gains from playing or competing. [sham and amateur.]

Shangri-la, *shang'grī-lā*, *n.* an imaginary pass in the Himalaya, an earthly paradise.

she'lla, *shē'lā*, *n.* (*U.S. Afr.*) a white Teddy girl.

shellac', *v.t.* (*U.S.*) to beat: to trounce.—*n.* shellack'ing.

Sherpa, *shēr'pā*, *n.* *sing* and *pl.* one or more of an eastern Tibetan people living high on the south side of the Himalaya. [Tibetan *shar*, east, *pa*, inhabitant.]

shirm'm'y, *v.i.* to vibrate.—*n.* vibration in a motor-car or an aeroplane.

shindig, *shin'dig*, *n.* (*U.S.*) a lively celebration or party: a row. [*cf.* *shindy*.]

ship it green, to ship waves, not mere spray.

shock therapy, treatment, use of electric shocks in treatment of mental disorders: (*fig.*) use of violent measures to change one's way of thinking.

shoot, *v.t.* (*golf*) to score, for a hole or the round.

—n. **shoot'ing-brake**, a motor-car for the carriage both of passengers and of burden.

shoot a line, (*slang*) to brag, exaggerate; shoot down in flames, (*slang*) to reprimand severely: to rout in argument; shooting war, actual war as distinct from cold war.

shop, *v.t.* (*slang*) to expose, give away.

short, *n.* a short film subordinate to a main film in a programme.—*n.* short'fall, *fcst* or amount of falling short.—*adj.* short'-term, extending over a short time: of a policy, concerned with the immediate present as distinct from time ahead.

shot (2),—a shot in the arm, (*med.*) an injection in the arm: (*fig.*) a revivifying injection; shot-gun marriage, (*U.S.*) one forced through pre-marital lapse: a forced union.

shroud (1),—*n.* shroud'-lline, any one of the cords of a parachute by which the load is suspended from the canopy.

shunt, *n.* (*racing motorist's slang*), an accident, mishap.

sid'o'-effect, *n.* a subsidiary effect.

sign,—*v.t.* sign'post, to furnish with a signpost: to point out like a signpost.—*ns.* sign'-writer, an expert in lettering for shop-signs, &c.; sign'-writing, sign off, to record departure from work: to stop work, &c.: to discharge from employment: to leave off broadcasting: (*bridge*) to signal that one does not intend to bid further; sign on, to record arrival at work.

silk'-screen, *n.* a stencil process in which the colour applied is forced through silk or other fine-mesh cloth.

Simoniz, *sī'mān-iz*, *n.* proprietary name of a wax product for polishing and protecting lacquer, enamel, and like surfaces.—Also *v.t.*

siren suit, a close-fitting trousered overall, orig. for use in air-raids.

sit,—*ns.* **sitt'er**, a baby-sitter: (*slang*) an easy dupe; **sitt'er-in**, a baby-sitter.—*sit* back, to give up taking any active part; *sit* in, to act as a baby-sitter: (*U.S.*) to be present and take part,

sixty-four dollar question, (*U.S.*) the final and most difficult question one has to answer in a quiz to win sixty-four dollars, having first won one dollar and placed this on oneself to win double on the second question, and so on until sixty-four dollars are at stake: hence, a hard question to answer, the supreme or crucial question.—Also sixty-four thousand dollar question.

skate over, (*fig.*) to hurry over lightly.

skid'-ld, *n.* (*motor-cyclist's slang*) a crash-helmet.

skiffle, *skif'l*, *n.* strongly accented jazz type of folk-music of the southern United States played by guitars, drums, double-bass, and often wash-board or other unconventional instrument.

skin,—get under one's skin, to annoy or interest seriously.

sky,—*n.* **sky'man**, a paratrooper.—*v.i.* **sky'-rocket**, to rise high and fast.—*n. pl.* **sky'-troops**, paratroopers: airborne troops.

slalom, *n.* an obstacle race in canoes.

slanguage, *slang'gwij*, *n.* slangy speech or writing. [slang and language.]

slant, *v.t.* to incline in a certain direction in presentation.

slap'-happy, *adj.* (*slang*) recklessly or boisterously happy—in a mood for slapping backs: slap-dash, happy-go-lucky: punch-drunk.

slate (1), *v.t.* (*U.S.*) to note down for nomination or appointment.

slave, *n.* a mechanical hand operated by remote control, as for the handling of radioactive material.

slip (1),—*n.* **slip'road**, a local bypass; **slip'-stream**, the stream of air driven back by an aircraft propeller.—slipped disk (see disk).

slit'-trench, *n.* (*mil.*) a narrow trench for one or for one or two.

Sloppy Joe, (*U.S. slang*) a loose cardigan sweater.

smoke,—the big smoke, London: any large town.

smörgåsbord, *smör'gas-bord*, *Sw.* *smör'gås-böörd*, *n.* a Swedish-style table assortment of hors d'œuvres and many other dishes to which one helps oneself. [Sw.]

snafu, *sna-fö'*, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) chaos.—*adj.* chaotic. [situation normal—all fouled up.]

snap,—snap into it, get going quickly; snap out of it, of a mood, habit, &c., give up at once and for good.

sneak,—*ns.* **sneak'er**, *n.* (*U.S.*) a soft-soled shoe: a sandshoe; **sneak'-raid**, a bombing or other raid made under conditions of concealment; **sneak'-thief**, a thief who steals through open doors or windows without breaking in.

snide, *snid*, *adj.* sham: base: mean: contemptible.—*n.* a snide person or thing. [Ety. dub.]

snorkel, *snor'kl*. See *sehnörkel*.

snort. See *sehnörkel*.

snow, *n.* (*television*) snowlike specks on the screen caused by electrical interference.—*ns.* **snow'drop**, (*U.S.*) a mill.

sob'-sister, *n.* a woman (rarely a man) who seeks to draw tears by writing, acting, &c.: a journalist who answers questions in a woman's magazine.

soelable,—*n.* **so'e'logram**, a chart representing personal interrelationships within a social group.—*adj.* **soelomet'ric**.—*n.* **soelom'etry**, the measurement of social phenomena: the study of personal interrelationships within a social group.—**social credit**, a movement stressing the element of unearned increment in the returns of industry and advocating the achievement of social well-being by the stable adjustment of production and consumption through monetary reform; **social insurance**, state insurance by compulsory contributions against sickness, unemployment, and old age; **social security**, security against sickness, unemployment, old age.

soft,—*n.* **soft'ball** an American game similar to baseball, played on a smaller diamond with a soft ball.—**soft currency**, one unstable in value in the international money-market through fluctuation in its gold backing.

sold on, enthusiastic about.

somascope, *sō'mā-skōp*, *n.* an instrument using ultrasonic waves converted into a television image

šāte, šār, šāk; mē, lirr (her); mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; then (then)

to show the character of diseased internal tissues of the body. [Gr. *sonia*, body, *skopein*, to view.]

Sonar, *sō'nar*, *n.* the American equivalent of *Asdic*. [sound navigation and ranging.]

sonic mine, an acoustic mine.

sonobuoy, *son'ō-boi*, *n.* a floating radio device which can receive and transmit underwater sound, as that of a submarine. [L. *sonus*, sound, and buoy.]

sorb (1)—**sorbic acid**, an acid obtained from the rowan-berry, used in food preservation.

sound (4)—**sounding rocket**, a rocket devised to gather high-altitude meteorological data and to radio it back to earth.

space,—*n.* **space-man**, a traveller in outer space; **space-medicine**, the branch of medicine concerned with the effect of conditions in outer space on the human body; **space-platform**, **space-station**, a platform in outer space planned as a landing-stage in space-travel; **space-suit**, a suit devised for use in space-travel.

spall,—*n.* **spallation**, a nuclear reaction in which bombardment by high-energy particles produces a large number of disintegration particles not entirely identifiable.

Spam, *span*, *n.* proprietary name for a make of tinned chopped spiced ham.

spanner,—*throw a spanner in the works*, to introduce confusion.

sparks, *n.* (*medical slang*) the X-ray department.

special area, an earlier name for development area.

spectrophotometer, *n.* an instrument that combines the functions of a spectroscope and a photometer.

spider-man, *n.* an erector of steel building structures.

spin, *n.* confused excitement.—*n.* **spin-drier**, a device that dries washed clothes without wringing, to a point ready for ironing, by forcing the water out of them under pressure of centrifugal force in a rapidly revolving drum.

spir'al, *n.* a gradual but continuous rise or fall, as of prices.—also *v.i.*

spirit photography, the taking of photographs of spirits in which other shadowy figures appear.

spitchee, *spit'chee*, *adj.* (*naval slang*) done for. [Maltese *spitta*, pron. *spitch'a*, finished, ended.]

splitter party, a party formed by a breakaway from a larger party.

split-seconds hand, a double seconds hand in a chronograph, of which first one and then the other member can be stopped by pressing a button.

sponge-rubber, *n.* rubber processed into sponge-like form.

spot, *n.* (*slang*, esp. *theat.*) engagement, turn, performance.—*n.* **spot-check**, a check on the spot without warning: a check of random samples to serve in place of a general check.—in a spot, (*slang*) in trouble.

spray-gun, *n.* a device for applying paint, &c., by spraying.

spring,—*adjs.* **spring-bladed**, of a knife, having a blade that springs out on pressure of a button; **spring-loaded**, having or operated by a spring.

spun sugar, sugar spun into fine fluffy threads, as in candy floss.

sputnik.
[After it
I, the
(1957).]

square, *adj.* (*slang*) a jazz devotee's deprecatory word for traditional or orthodox in music, or generally bourgeois.—Also *n.*

squeeze, *n.* a restriction.

stack, *v.t.* of aircraft waiting to land, to arrange at varying flying heights.

stago, *n.* one of the sections in a step-rocket.—*n.* **stag'ing-area**, -base, a point for the assembly of troops en route for an operation; **stag'ing-post**, a regular point of call on an air-route.

stall, *v.t.* to hang back, play for time: to be obstructive, evasive, or deceptive.—stall off, to stave off.

stand,—*n.* **stand-in**, a substitute.—**stand in**, to deputise; stand off, to suspend temporarily from employment.—*p.p.* stood off.

starr'y-eyed, *adj.* out of touch with reality: impractical.

stashie, *stāsh'i*, *n.* (*Scot.*) fuss, ado, disturbance; frolic.—Also *stāsh'ie*, *stōosh'ie*.

station-wagon, *n.* a motor vehicle equally usable by adjustment for either passengers or light hauling.

statism, *stāt'izm*, *n.* state control of the general affairs of the citizen.

Statute of Westminster, an act (1931) of the United Kingdom parliament conferring independent sovereign status on the self-governing dominions.

stay-down, *adj.* of a mining strike, without leaving the working place.

steam,—*steamed up*, (*slang*) indignant; steam radio, sound radio.

stegophilist, *steg-of-il-ist*, *n.* one who climbs buildings for sport. [Gr. *stegos*, roof, *philein*, to love.]

stellator, *stel'or-d-tor*, *n.* an American device for experimentation in the controlled production of thermonuclear energy. [stellar and (gener)-ator.]

step-rocket, one made in sections operating successively and then discarded.

stereo,—*n.* **ster'eo**, stereophonic reproduction of sound.—*adj.* stereophonic.—*n.* **stereoflu'oroscope**, a fluoroscope giving a three-dimensional view.—*adj.* stereophon'ic, giving the effect of sound from different directions in three-dimensional space.—*ns.* stereoph'ony, stereophonic reproduction of sound; stereop'tics, the optics of stereoscopy.—*adj.* stereoson'ic, stereophonic.

Sterling, *ster'ling*, *n.* a submachine-gun that fires bursts or single shots, and does not jam. [From the makers' name.]

sterling area, a group of countries with currencies tied to sterling and freely settling transactions among themselves through London.

stew'-can, *n.* (*naval slang*) a destroyer.

stick one's chin (or neck) out, to invite trouble or contradiction: to expose oneself to risk.

stilboestrol, *stil-bēs'trol*, *n.* a synthetic oestrogen.

stishie. See *stashie*.

stock-car racing, motor-racing in which old ordinary cars are used, not proper racers.

stonker, *stong'kor*, *v.t.* (*slang*) to kill, destroy, overthrow, thwart.—*n.* **st Monk** (*stong'-mā. slang*, a back-formation), intense bombardment. [Ety. dub.]

stooge around, to wander about leisurely, purposelessly, or idly.

stooshie. See *stashie*.

storm'er, *n.* (*slang*) a contest, &c., marked by violent attack.

straight-jet, *adj.* (of aircraft or engine) driven or driving by jet directly, without a propeller.

strategic materials, materials necessary for carrying on a war.

straw poll, an unofficial vote taken to get some idea of the general trend of opinion.

strike, *n.* an attack, esp. by aircraft.

string along, to go along together, co-operate.

strip-mine, *n.* an open-cast mine.

strontium-90, *n.* a radioactive isotope of strontium, an important element in nuclear fuel-out.

stuffed-shirt, a pompous, unbendingly correct person, esp. if of little real importance.

sty'lus, *n.* the cutter used in making gramophone records.

sub,—*adj.* **subclin'ical**, of a slightness not detectable by usual clinical methods.—*n.* **subtleant** (acting-), an officer entrant to the lieutenantancy of midshipmen in the navy since the discontinuance of midshipmen in 1957.—*adj.* **subson'ic**, of speed, less than that of sound.—*n.* **substrat'osphere**, the region of the atmosphere below the stratosphere and over 3½ miles above the earth.

subliminal advertising, advertising directed to the subconscious.

subtopia, *sub-tō'pi-ā*, *n.* a region where the city

has sprawled into the country. [*L. sub*, under, *Gr. topos*, a place.]

succinylsulphathiazole, *suk'si-nil-sul-fa-thi-zöl*, *n.* sulphasuxidine.

sugar.—heavy sugar, (*U.S.*) big money.

sulphur.—*ns.* sulphacetamide, a sulphonamide used on delicate tissues, as in burns, eye or urinary tract infections, &c.; sulphadiazine, a sulphonamide used against pneumonia, &c.; sulphadimethylpyrimidine, sulphamerazine, sulphonamides, methyl derivatives of sulphadiazine, and similarly used; sulphamethazine, a sulphonamide used against infections in animals; sulphamethylthiazole, a sulphonamide, a methyl derivative of sulphathiazole, and similarly used; sulphapyrazine, a sulphonamide used against pneumonia, &c.; sulphaguanoxaline, a sulphonamide used against infections in animals; sulphasuxidine, a sulphonamide used against stomach and intestinal infections; sulphathione, a sulphonamide injected against leprosy.

sun.—*ns.* sun-glasses, *n. pl.* dark-lensed spectacles used against strong light; sun-lamp, a lamp that gives out ultra-violet rays curatively or to induce artificial sunburn.

super.—*adj.* super-duper, (*U.S.*) superlatively fine or great.—*ns.* superhighway, (*U.S.*) a wide road for fast motor-traffic with no crossings on the same level; supermarket, (*U.S.*) a large, usually self-service, retail store selling food and other domestic goods; supersound, sound vibrations too rapid to be audible.

superiority complex, (*psych.*) over-valuation of one's worth, often affected to cover an inferiority complex.

suppress'or, *n.* one who suppresses anything: a device for suppressing anything, e.g. the echo of one's own voice on a telephone, electrical interference with radio transmission.

[*Sp.*—*L. supremus*, highest.]

sustain'er, *n.* the main motor in a rocket, continuing with it throughout its flight—cf. booster. swan around, (*slang*) to move about aimlessly and ineffectively.

swathe, *v.t.* (*Canada*) to cut grain and leave it lying in swathes to ripen on the ground.

sweat.—*ns.* sweat'er-girl, (*coll.*) a woman with well-developed bust; sweat'-shirt, a short-sleeved sweater.

sweep'back, *n.* the angle at which an aeroplane wing is set back relatively to the axis.—*adj.* swept-back.

sweet'ener, *n.* a bribe.

switch, *v.t.* to race (a horse) under the name of another horse.

synchrocyclotron, *sing-kro-si'klo-tran*, *n.* a form of cyclotron which gives greatly higher acceleration of the subatomic particles than the ordinary cyclotron.

table-skitt'les, *n.* a game in which a suspended ball is swung to knock down pegs set up on a board.

tachism, *tash'izm*, *n.* a mid-20th-century movement in abstract painting characterised by a clotted laying on of pigment. [*Fr. tache* blob (of paint).]

take.—*n.* take-over, acquirement of control of a business by purchase of a majority of its shares.—*Also adj.*—take it, (*coll.*) to endure punishment or misfortune without giving way; take one up on, to accept a person's challenge or offer: to put a person's statement to the test; take over, to assume control of.

talk.—*n.* talk'ing-point, a matter of or for talk.—talk down, of aircraft, to bring to a landing by radioed instructions from the ground.

analyste, *taw'n-ih-tä*, *n.* the deputy prime minister of Eire. [*Ir.* second, next, deputy.]

Tannoy, *tan'oi*, *n.* proprietary name of a sound-reproducing and amplification system.

taoiseach, *tä'shohk*, *n.* the prime minister of Eire. [*Ir.* chief, leader.]

tape.—*ns.* tape-machine, a telegraphic instrument

by which messages received are automatically printed on a tape; tape'-recorder, an instrument for recording sound on magnetic tape and subsequently reproducing it.

tax'-dancer, *n.* a girl bailable dancee by dance in a dance-hall as a partner.

tear'-jerker, *n.* (*U.S.*) a song, film, or the like calling forth easy tears.

Teblise, *teb'il-iz*, *v.t.* of cotton and linen fabrics, to treat by a finishing process that prevents shrinking and creasing. [*Proprietary name.*]

Techealcator, *tek'ni-kul-ör*, *n.* proprietary name of a process of colour photography in motion-pictures.

Teddy boy, *ted'i*, a hysterical unruly adolescent affecting a dandyish garb reminiscent of Edward VII's time.—Teddy girl, the Teddy boy's female counterpart in conduct.

tele.—*tel'-i*, in composition, distant: television.—*ns.* telecine, transmission of filmed material by television; telecontrol, control at a distance; telefilm, a cinema film transmitted by television.

—*adj.* telegenic (*-jen'ik*; ill-formed word) suitable for television.—*ns.* teleprompt'er, a device by which a television speaker sees a projection of his speech invisible to the audience; telerecord'ing, recording for broadcasting by television: a television transmission from a recording; tel'escreen, a television screen; Teletype'setter, (proprietary name) a telegraphic machine which delivers its message as a perforated roll that can be used to actuate a type-setting machine; tel'evlew'er, a television watcher; tel'ex, a Post Office service whereby subscribers hire the use of teleprinters. [*Gr. telar*, far.]

telegraph, *v.t.* to signal: to give a premature indication of something to come.

tell.—tell me another, you'll have to tell me a more credible story; you're telling me, (*slang*) you are informing me of what I know all about already.

telly, *tel'i*, *n.* (*slang*) television.

terms of trade, relation between export and import prices in national accounts.

terramycin, *ter-ä-mi'sin*, *n.* an antibiotic effective against a wide range of bacteria and a few Rickettsiae, viruses, and protozoan parasites. [*L. terra*, earth, *Gr. mykes*, fungus.]

territorial waters, that part of the sea reckoned as part of the state—generally within the three-mile limit.

test (1).—*n.* test'-hod, *n.* an iron framework on which a machine is placed for testing.—test-tube baby, a child born as the result of artificial insemination.

testosterone, *tes-tös'tör-ön*, *n.* the chief male sex hormone, a steroid secreted by the testes.

tetraeycline, *tet-ra-si'klen*, *-klin*, *n.* an antibiotic used against acne and other skin diseases.

Tetram, *tel'ram*, *n.* proprietary name of a pesticide used against red spider, &c.

tetrathlon, *te-trath'lön*, *n.* a four-event sporting contest. [*Gr. tetra-* (in composition), four, *athlon*, contest.]

tetronal, *tel'tron-äl*, *n.* a hypnotic and sedative drug.

theatro, *n.* material or method judged by its suitability for the theatre.

therm.—*n.* therm'al, an ascending column of warm air.—*adj.* thermodyn'ic, resistant to heat.

—*n.* therm'oset, a plastic material that has undergone a thermosetting process.

thiazamido, *thi-ä-zä-m-id*, *n.* sulphathiazole.

thing.—have a thing about, (*coll.*) to have an unaccountable feeling about, as of fear, &c.; one of those things, a happening one can do nothing about or account for.

thiophylcol(h)le acid, *thi-ö-gli(or gli)-kol'ik*, a liquid diacid, used as a reagent for detecting iron and in hair-waving.

Thiokol, *thi-ö-kol*, *n.* a synthetic rubber. [*Proprietary name*—*Gr. theion*, sulphur, *kolla*, glue.]

third.—*adj.* third'-programme, lightbrow, in facetious allusion to the Third Programme of the B.B.C.—third foreo, a group following a middle

- or uncommitted course between contending extremes.
- thoron, *thō'ron*, *n.* the radioactive gas given off by the decomposition of thorium.
- three—*adj.* three—dimen'sional, giving the effect of being seen or heard in three dimensions—usu. 3-D.—*n.* three—pricker, (*oirmen's slang*) a three-point landing: anything right or perfect.
- three-point landing, (*aero.*) a landing with all three wheels touching the ground at the same moment—a perfect landing.
- through.—*ns.* through—put, amount of material put through a process; throughway, (*U.S.*) a superhighway.
- thyrotrophin, *thi-rō-trof'in*, *n.* a thyroid-stimulating hormone. [thyroid and troph-]
- ticket.—*ns.* ticket-writer, an expert in shop-window card and similar lettering; tick-et-writ-ing.
- tickle, *n.* (*cricket*) a slight touch of the ball with the bat.
- tiger badge, a proficiency badge awarded by the Himalayan Club to Sherpas.
- tigon, *tī'gon*, *n.* the offspring of a tiger and a lioness. [tiger and (lion).]
- tika, *tē'kā*, *n.* a red mark on the forehead of Hindu women, formerly of religious significance but now counted as a beauty spot. [Hind.]
- time and motion study, an investigation of the motions performed and the time taken in industrial work with a view to increased production.
- tin-pan alley, the realm of popular music-production.
- tip (3).—*n.* tip—off, a hint or warning in advance.—tip off, to give a tip-off to.
- tire (2)—tub-less tire, a pneumatic tire that has no inner tube and deflates slowly when punctured through being self-sealing.
- Titism, *tē'tō-izm*, *n.* the communism of Marshal Tito (born 1891) of Yugoslavia, adhering to international communism but not at the sacrifice to Russia of national independence.—*n.* and *adj.* Ti'toist.
- tlizzy, *tī'zī*, *n.* (*slang*) state of agitation, nervousness, confusion, or dither over little.—Also *tlizz*, *tiz*.
- Todd-AO, *n.* (*cinema*) a wide-screen process developed by M. Todd and the American Optical Corporation.
- toe.—*n.* toe—hold, a place to fix the toes in: a small established position: (*resting*) a hold in which the foot is bent back from the toe.—*adj.* toe—toe, at close quarters.—on one's toes, poised for a quick start, alert, eager.
- tolbutamide, *tol-būt'am-id*, *n.* a drug taken by mouth in the treatment of diabetes—known commercially as Orinase (*U.S.*—*or'in-āz*) and as Rastinon (*ro's'ti-non*).
- tone-arm, *n.* the swivelling tubular part of a gramophone connecting the sound-box to the horn.
- Tony, *tō'nī*, *n.* the popular name of an American award for meritorious work in the theatre. [After the American actress Antoinette Perry (1888-1946).]
- top (1).—*adj.* top—level, at the highest level.—(the) tops, (*slang*) the very best; top secret, a profound secret of the highest importance; top table, the place assigned for those rated of chief importance at a meeting or banquet; top up, to fill up, as with fuel oil.
- topectomy, *top-ek'tō-mī*, *n.* excision of a lobe. [Gr. *topos*, place, *ek* from, *tomē*, a cut.]
- torque-converter, *n.* (*mech.*) a device which acts as an infinitely variable gear.
- torus, *n.* a ring-shaped discharge-tube.
- touch down, of aircraft, to alight.
- town.—go to town, (*slang*) to let oneself go; take to town, (*slang*) to mystify, bewilder.
- track, *n.* the endless band on which the wheels of a caterpillar tractor run.—*adj.* tracked.—*n.* track-suit, a running garb for athletes in training.
- trade.—trade in, to give in part payment.—*n.* trade—in, that which is so given.—trading estate, an industrial estate.
- traffic circle, a road intersection where traffic circulates in one direction only.
- trampolin(e), *trām'pō-lin*, *n.* an elastic bed-like contrivance for acrobats, tumblers, dancers, diving learners, &c.—*n.* tram'polinist. [It. *trampolino*, springboard.]
- tranquilliser, *n.* a sedative drug.
- transceiver, *trām'sēv'ər*, *n.* a radio transmitter and receiver in one.
- transcribe, *v.t.* to record for future broadcasting or the like: to broadcast a transcription of.—*n.* transcription.
- transducer, *trām'sdū'sər*, *n.* a device that transfers power from one system to another in the same or in different form. [L. *transducere*, to lead across.]
- transportation, *n.* (*U.S.*) means of transport: tickets or passes for transport.
- transvest, *trāmz-vest*, *v.t.* and *i.* to dress oneself in the clothes of another, esp. of the opposite sex.—*n.* and *adj.* transvestite (*-ves'tit*), (one) given to this.—*ns.* transvest'ism, transvest'itism.
- trapeze, a loose-fitting style of women's dress widening downwards from the shoulders in trapezium shape.
- travolator, *n.* *trāv'ō-lā'tər*, a moving way for the conveyance of foot-passengers. [From stem of travel after escalator.]
- treble chance, a mode of competing in football pools in which, in a selection of matches made from a list, the aim is to pick all draws, they counting most, the away win and home win chances less.
- tribade, *trib'od*, *n.* a woman homosexualist.—*ns.* trib'adism, trib'ady. [Fr., through L. *tribas*, *-adis*—Gr. *tribas*, *-odos*—*tribein*, to rub.]
- Tricel, *trī'səl*, *n.* proprietary name of a semi-synthetic textile fibre, used in mixture or by itself for silk, cotton, or wool-like fabrics.
- trichlorethylene, *trī-klor-eth'i-lēn*, *n.* an acetylene derivative, used as a solvent, in paint manufacture, and as an analgesic and anaesthetic.
- trick cyclist, (*mil. slang*) a psychiatrist.
- tridominium, *trī-dō-mīn'i-əm*, *n.* threefold rule. [L. *trās*, *trio*, three, *dominium*, lordship.]
- trifocal, *trī-fō'kal*, *adj.* of a spectacle lens, giving separately near, intermediate, and far vision.—*n.* pl. trifo'cals, spectacles with such lenses. [tri- and focal.]
- trilene, *trī'lēn*, *n.* trichlorethylene.
- trimethylene, *trī-meth'i-lēn*, *n.* cyclopropane.
- triniscope, *trīn'i-skōp*, *n.* a cathode ray tube for colour television. [L. *trinus*, triple, Gr. *skopein*, to view.]
- triphilous, *trī-fī'l-i-əs*, *adj.* using the three elements, land, water, air. [tri- and, grotesquely, phibious, after amphibolous.]
- triple crown, (*rugby*, &c.) the distinction won by coming out best in a series of matches between England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, in which each country plays the other three.
- triptane, *trīp'tān*, *n.* trimethyl butane, a powerful aviation fuel.
- triton, *trī'tŏn*, *n.* the nucleus of tritium.
- trizone, *trī'zōn*, *n.* the area of West Germany comprised in the British, French, and American zones of occupation after the Second World War.—*adj.* trizō'nal. [tri- and zone.]
- trouble-shooter, *n.* (*U.S.*) an expert detector and mender of any trouble, mechanical or other.
- Trubensis, *trū'bən-iz*, *v.t.* of a fabric, to stiffen by binding together two layers by an intermediate layer of cellulose acetate. [Proprietary.]
- trust.—*ns.* trust—house, a public-house owned by a trust company, not privately or by liquor manufacturers.—trust territory, a territory ruled by an administering country under supervision of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations; investment trust, an organisation which invests its stockholders' money and distributes the net return among them; unit trust, type of the above in which given amounts of different securities form a unit, choice of a number of differently constituted units being available.
- turbo-supercharger, *n.* a supercharger of an aircraft engine worked by a turbine driven by the exhaust gases of the engine.

tion extracted by questioning, a thing thought of has to be guessed at within a limit of twenty guesses.

type-cast, *v.t.* to cast in a role that accords with what one is by nature: to cast continually for the same kind of part.

U, ā, adj. (esp. of words and phrases) ordinarily used by the upper classes.—*adj.* non-**U**, not so used. [su for upper-class.]

ugli, ug'li, *n.* a cross between the grape-fruit and the tangerine, or its fruit. [From the fruit's unprepossessing appearance.]

ultra-, *n.* **ultramicrochem'istry**, chemistry concerned with the minutest of quantities, no greater than one-millionth of a gram.—*adj.* **ul'tra-rap'id**, of a motion-picture film, exposed at much greater speed than it is to be exhibited at, giving a slow-motion picture.—*n.* **ul'tra-sound**, sound vibrations too rapid to be audible.—**ultra-violet** star, one of a class of invisible stars giving out intense ultra-violet radiation.

umbrella, *n. (*fig.*) a protection, a general cover: (*mil.*) a cover of fighter aircraft for ground forces.*

unclass'ify, *v.t.* to take off the security list.

under-, *adj.* **un'der-cover**, working or done in secret.—*n.* **un'derpass**, a road passing under another road, a railway, &c.—*adj.* **under-privileged**, not enjoying normal social and economic rights.—Also *n.*—*v.t.* **undershoot'**, to fail to reach by falling short.—*nr.* **un'dershoot'**, (*aero.*) a falling short of the mark in landing; **un'dersteer**, in a motor-car, too slow a response to the steering-wheel.

unified field, an ultimate basis on which the physicist seeks to bring within a single theory the workings of all natural phenomena.

unscramble, *v.t.* to decode from a scrambled state.

up-, *v.t.* **up'grade**, to raise in status.—*adj.* **up'per-brack'et**, in an upper grouping in a list; **up'ity**, (*U.S.*) uppish.—the up and up, state of continuous progress or advance.

vapour trail, a white trail of condensed vapour left in the sky from the exhaust of aircraft.

variable-geometry aeroplane, an aeroplane of varying wing, swept-back for flight, but at right angles for take-off and landing, so removing need for long runways and high landing-speeds.

Varidase, **var'i-dāz**, *n.* proprietary name of a drug used to liquify, for draining away, clotted blood, thick pus, and dead tissue in deep infections.

varliometer, *n.* (*aero.*) an instrument that indicates by a needle the rate of climb and descent.

vasopressin, **vas-ō-pres'in**, *n.* a pituitary hormone that raises blood pressure, promotes peristalsis, and regulat...

vec'tor, *v.* ... ect to the required ... a picture giving a ... looked at through special spectacles.

vegan, **vē-gan**, *n.* one of a sect of vegetarians using no animal produce at all.—Also *adj.*

velocity-distance law, (*astron.*) the law that the more distant a nebula the greater is its speed of recession.

venerology, **vi-nē-ri-ol'z-jī**, *n.* the study of venereal diseases.—*n.* **venercol'ogist**.

Vera, **vē-rā**, *n.* a machine that records television pictures and sound on magnetic tape for almost immediate reproduction. [vision electronic recording apparatus.]

Vertoscope, **vērt'ō-skōp**, *n.* proprietary name of a device in which any photographic negative can be viewed immediately as a positive. [*vertēre*, to turn, *Gr. skopein*, to view.]

veto, *n.* (*specif.*) the right of any one of the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations to prevent the Council taking action on any matter other than purely procedural.

Viehyte, **vē-shē-tē**, **vish'i-tē**, *n.* an adherent of the French collaborationist government that after the defeat of France by Germany in 1940 ruled the unoccupied part of the country till 1942 from Vichy.—Also *adj.* **vichyssois**, **vē-shē-ssō'**, *fem.* **vichyssoise**, **-ssōz'**, of the Viehyte government.

victory ship, a successor to the liberty ship.

vid'eo, *n.* (*U.S.*) television.

vint'age, *n.* in general, the product of any particular year, or, loosely, a characteristic product of any source.—*adj.* produced in, or characteristic of, some particular year or time: of a past season, as a motor-car.

Vinylite, **vin'il-it**, *n.* proprietary name of a series of synthetic thermoplastic resins of good moulding and machining qualities.

virus—*adj.* **vi'ral**, pertaining to or caused by a virus.—*nr.* **virol'ogy**, the study of viruses and virus diseases; **virol'ogist**.

VistaVision, *n.* proprietary name of a method of cinematography by which the defects attendant on the magnification of projection are lessened.

vital statistics, (*saec.*) a woman's bust, waist, and hip measurements.

Vitrolite, **vit'rol-it**, *n.* proprietary name of a kind of opaque glass with a fire-finished surface. [*l.* **vitrum**, glass.]

Volkswagen, **folks'-vā-hhən**, proprietary name of a German make of motor-cars planned for popular use. [*Ger.* folk's car.]

Vynlde, **vin'dē**, *n.* proprietary name of a plastic leather substitute.

waffle, **waf'li**, *v.i.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) to yelp: (*slang*) to talk incessantly or nonsensically.—Also *n.*

wage'-freeze, *n.* a fixing of wages at a certain level for some time ahead.

waist'line, *n.* a line thought of as marking the waist, but not fixed by anatomy in women's fashions.

wait'er, *n.* a uniformed attendant at the London Stock Exchange.

walk—*adv.* **walk'about**, (*Austr. slang*) on the move.—*n.* wandering, journey.—walk the chalk, to walk along a chalked line as a test of sobriety.

wash its face, (*slang*) of an undertaking, just to pay its way.

wa'ter-skiing, *n.* the sport of being towed at speed on skis behind a motor-bost.

weather—*v.t.* **weath'erise**, of a fabric, to make weather-proof.—*n.* **weath'er-ship**, a ship engaged on meteorological work.—above the weather, too high in the air to experience the weather conditions on the ground: not, or no longer, under the weather (see weather).

wedge, *n.* a shoe in which the heel and sole together form a wedge.

weed—*nr.* ... -cāde—**caed're**, to ... **weed'-killer**, anything, esp. a chemical preparation, for killing weeds.

weep'ic, *n.* (*slang*) a highly emotional film or play.

welfarism, **wel'for-izm**, *n.* the social policies characteristic of a welfare state.

Western European Union, a politico-military association (1955), successor of the similar Brussels Treaty Organisation (1948), consisting of its members (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom) with the addition of Italy and Western Germany.

wet—*n.* **wet'back**, (*U.S.*) one illegally entering the U.S.A. from Mexico by wading or swimming the Rio Grande.—wet behind the ears, very young, immature, gullible.

what—*n.* **what'als** (*hevat'iz*), (*U.S.*) thingummy.—so what?, what of it?, what have you, (*call.*) what not: anything else of the kind.

wheel—*n.* **wheel'-base**, the distance between the front and rear axles of a vehicle.—big wheel, (*U.S.*) a person of importance or self-importance.

whirl'ybird, *n.* (*slang*) a helicopter.

whist'le-stop, *n.* (*U.S. slang*) a small town or railway station, where trains stop only by signal.—whistle-stop speeches, electioneering speeches made on tour at railway stations.

white'-out, *n.* a phenomenon in snow regions in fog or overcast conditions in which earth and sky merge in a single whiteness and are indistinguishable.

wide screen, a wide curved cinema screen designed to give the viewer a greater sense of actuality in the picture.

šāte, šār, dāk; mē, hār (her); mīne; mūte; mūte; mōōn; dhen (then)

widow.—the Widow, Veuve (Fr., widow) Clicquot, a famous brand of champagne.
Willesden paper, *wilz'dan*, a more or less water-proof, heatproof, and soundproof paper placed under slates in roofing.
wind'cheater, *n.* a close-knitted pullover to keep the wind out; an anorak.
window, *n.* strips of metallic foil which when scattered from aircraft derange radar reception.—**window envelope**, an envelope with an opening or a transparent panel that allows the name and address on the inside communication to show.
wog, *wog*, *n.* a disrespectful name for an Arab or an Indian. [Perh. from (golly)wog.]
wolf'-whistle, *n.* a crude male whistle excited at sight of a woman.
work.—*n.* work'-out, a practice trial or exercise.—**works council**, a body on which both employer and employees meet for the handling of labour relations within a business; work study, time and motion study.
world.—out of this world, good beyond all experience; World Bank, the popular name of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, an agency of the United Nations set up in 1944 to make loans at moderate rates to poorer countries for productive purposes; World Court, the popular name of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, an international judicial body set up under the League of Nations in 1921 to settle or advise on disputes between states.
wrap up, (*slang*) to settle completely: to have completely in hand.
write (*airman's slang*)—*n.* write'-off, a crashed aircraft.—*adj.* writt'en-off, (of a person) killed:

(of an aircraft) wrecked.—write oneself off, to get killed.
xenoglossia, *xen-ō-glos'i-ā*, *n.* in psychical research, knowledge by a person of a language which he had never learned. [Gr. *xenos*, strange, *glossa*, tongue.]
xero-.—*ns.* xerog'raphy, a non-chemical photographic process in which the plate is sensitised electrically and developed by dusting with electrically-charged fine powder; xeroradiog'raphy, X-ray photography by xerography.
yakka, *yak'ā*, *n.* (*Austr.*) hard toil.—Also yack'er, yakk'er. [Queensland blackfellow's word.]
yeti, *yet'i*, *n.* the abominable snow-man supposed to inhabit Tibet.
ylem, *i'lem*, *n.* the prime substance whence all is held to be sprung. [O. Fr. *ilem*—L. *hylēm*, accus. of *hylē*—Gr. *hylē*, matter.]
Zen, *zen*, *n.* a Japanese Buddhist sect which holds that the truth is not in scriptures but in man's own heart if he will but strive to find it by meditation and self-mastery. [Jap.-Chin. *ch'an*—Pali *jhāna*, Sans. *dhyāna*, religious contemplation.]
zero, *n.* (*U.S.*) nickname of a Japanese fighter aircraft, from its mark 'oo', for the Japanese year of introduction—2600 (A.D. 1940).
Zeta, *zē'tā*, *n.* a British apparatus for experimentation in the controlled production of thermonuclear energy. [zero energy thermonuclear assembly.]
zig'zag, *n.* a road crossing with zigzag markings at which the pedestrian may operate a green light in his own favour.
zoom lens, *zōōm*, a photographic system of lenses for bringing television pictures from distance to close-up without moving the camera.

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables: *el'ə-mənt*, *in'fənt*, *ran'dəm*